

# AUSTRIA

**Edited by Andy Taylor**

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## Editorial 149

By Andy Taylor

There's always something both satisfying and unsettling about altering the heading of this page to "Spring 2005" when it's mid-November 2004! The production of "Austria" is an ongoing process, and the next issue starts to be cloned from its predecessor while that is being printed. That does sometimes mean that items are (rarely) repeated, and I can forget if I said something 3 months ago, or intended to say it 3 months hence! Perhaps I need several calendars on the wall, just as posh hotels tell you the time in London, Toyko and Kleindorf-am-Winzigbachlein.

*“It's OK to come out”*...philately, even Austrian Philately, is forgiving of eccentricities – and eccentrics, of which we have at least our fair share – and there is no shame in admitting that you are a Thematic Collector. Our member Andrew Bardell has had no response to his plea for T.C.s to reveal themselves. Let me be the first to confess! I am still studying the official definitions but I believe that three of my collections are thematic: “Trams on stamps”, “Mail carried on trams”, and “The Austrian Musical Heritage”. My “Kitzbühel: die Heimatsammlung” doesn't qualify in the UK but “A Salzkammergut Bummel” might if I ever get round to mounting it. Without naming names, I know there are Olympic enthusiasts out there... flowers; lace; TPOs; what about balloons?... come on, don't be shy, you're amongst friends!



101 things to do with an old stamp... 42: overprint it. Öpost has announced that obsolete definitives are to be overprinted with eight designs by students of the Hochschule für angewandte Kunst in Vienna, to make them useable for the current tariffs. These include a Basilisk (already issued), the Third Man, a shadow of someone sniffing a wine glass, an aphorism, an off-centre "perforation", a squadron of ski jumpers on the Steinerem Meer farmhouse, fences added to the Inneralpbach scene, and the cow on Inneralpbach given zebra stripes in fluorescent green. For those wanting greater variety, there is a Special Feature in that the position of the overprint may vary significantly.

Shameless plug: the APS is to publish “The Pneumatic Post in Vienna”, which is a greatly-expanded and enhanced version of the Austria articles written by Colin Tobitt & Andy Taylor. The book consists of 320 sides of A4, written in English, arranged in three comb-bound volumes, and printed in B/W. Members of the Austrian Philatelic Society will receive a discount; full details will be sent with the next newsletter, which might have unusual franking.

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## British Troops in Austria 1945-1955.

by Colin Tobitt

On the 7<sup>th</sup> May 1945 the first British Troops crossed the Austrian border at Kötschach-Mauthen via the Plöcken Pass. This was the start of 10 years of occupation. As the British were the last of the Allied Powers to enter Austria after their long journey via Italy from Africa, it was arranged that on the 25<sup>th</sup> October 1955 a few hours before the midnight deadline (set by the State Treaty) a small detachment that was left were to leave Klagenfurt by way of 8<sup>th</sup> May Strasse (so named to commemorate their arrival) through Velden, Villach and Val Canale.

At Christmas 1945 the Eighth Army produced a Christmas card showing the Crusader Shield, the inside is printed "Alamein 1942 - Austria 1945, with all good wishes".



The British Military H/Q in Vienna was at Schönbrunn Palace from 1945 to 1948. Time was spent on repairing the damage inflicted during WWII. In the June of 1946 a Military Searchlight Tattoo was held at Schönbrunn Palace to cement friendship and understanding between the Occupying Forces and the Austrians. A cheque for £10,000 was raised to provide a holiday for 2,000 needy Austrian school children.

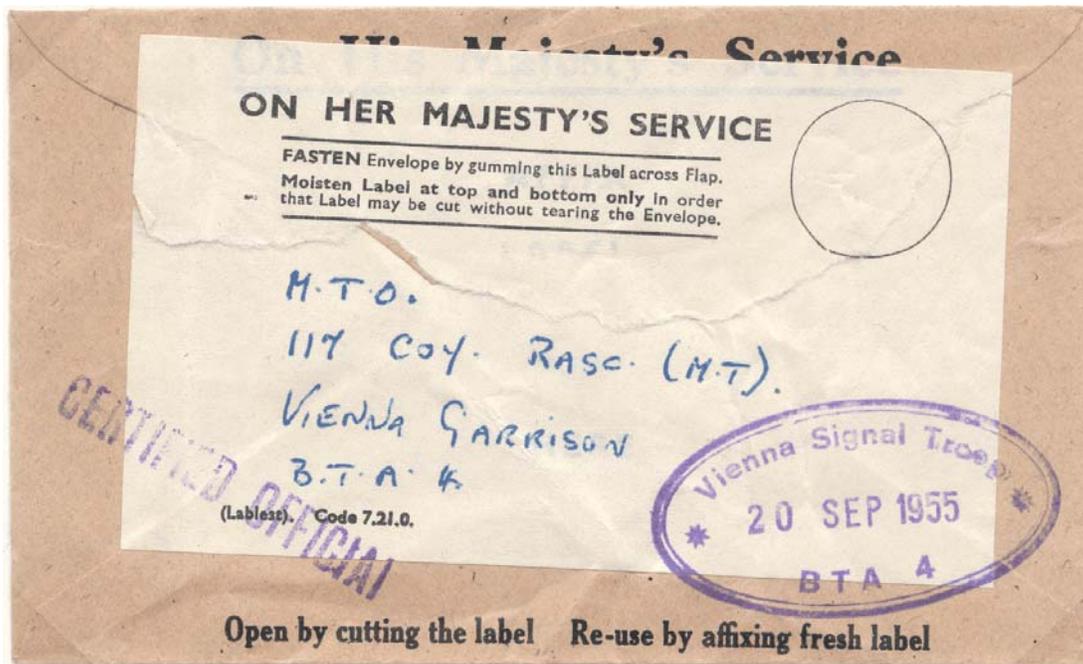


In 1948 the British soldiers donated a stained glass window for the east window of Christ Church (Vienna); this church is on the opposite side of the road to the British Embassy.

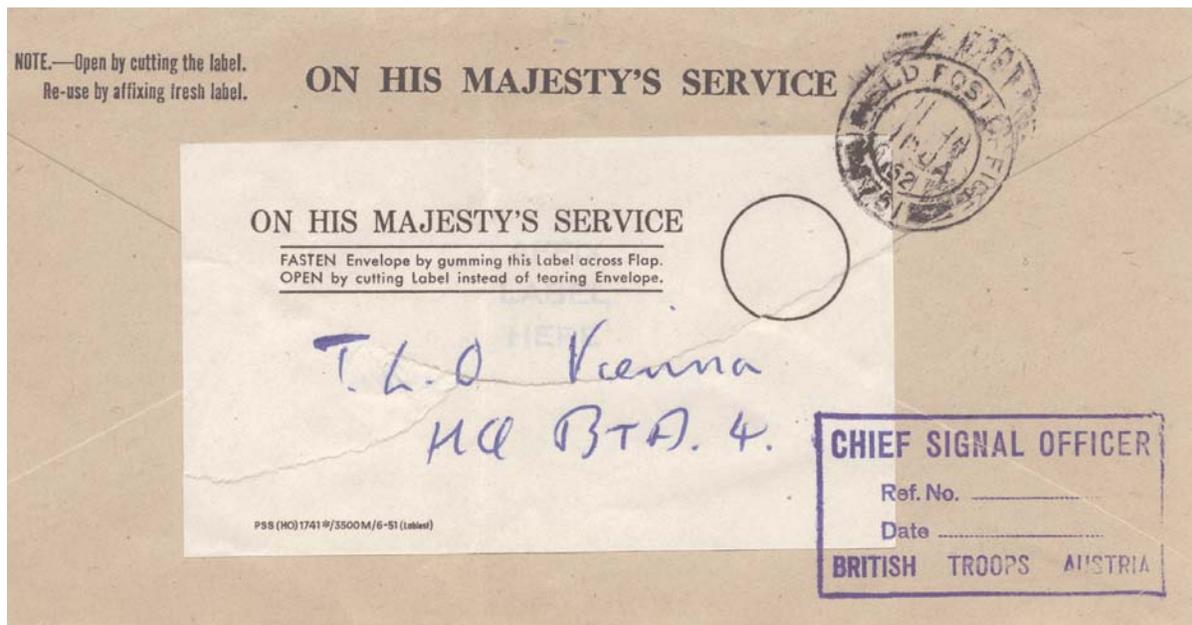


Christmas & New Year card from No.8 Leave centre Ehrwald, Lermoos, Tirol - B.A.O.R. 41

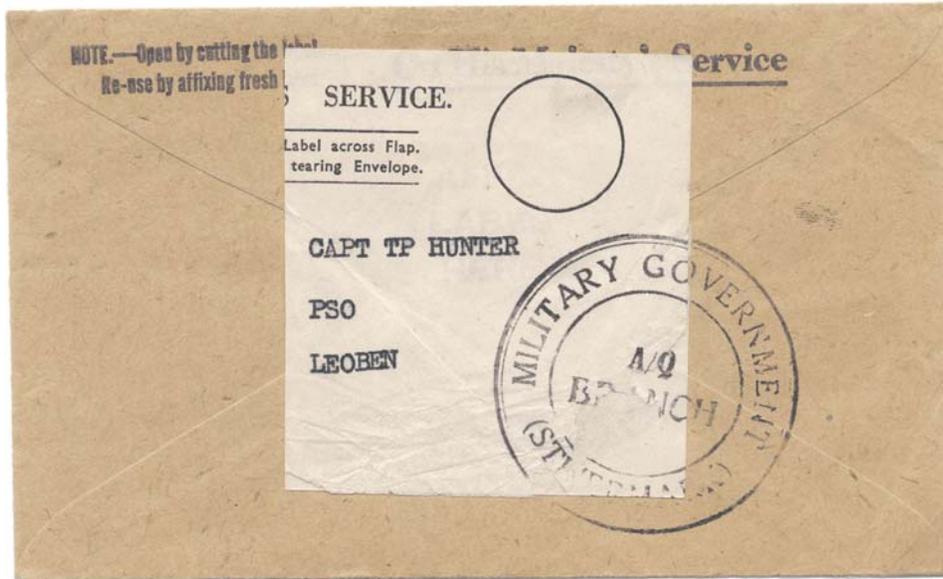
The British used approximately 36 Forces Post Offices [F.P.O.] during their period of occupation. Official military cachets (of which there are many) should include the words British Troops Austria 1-5 or BTA 1-5 and usually appear in violet. BTA1 is Villach; 2 is Klagenfurt; 3 is Graz; 4 is Vienna; and 5 is Zeltweg.



oval \*Vienna Signal Troop\* 20 SEP 1955 BTA 4



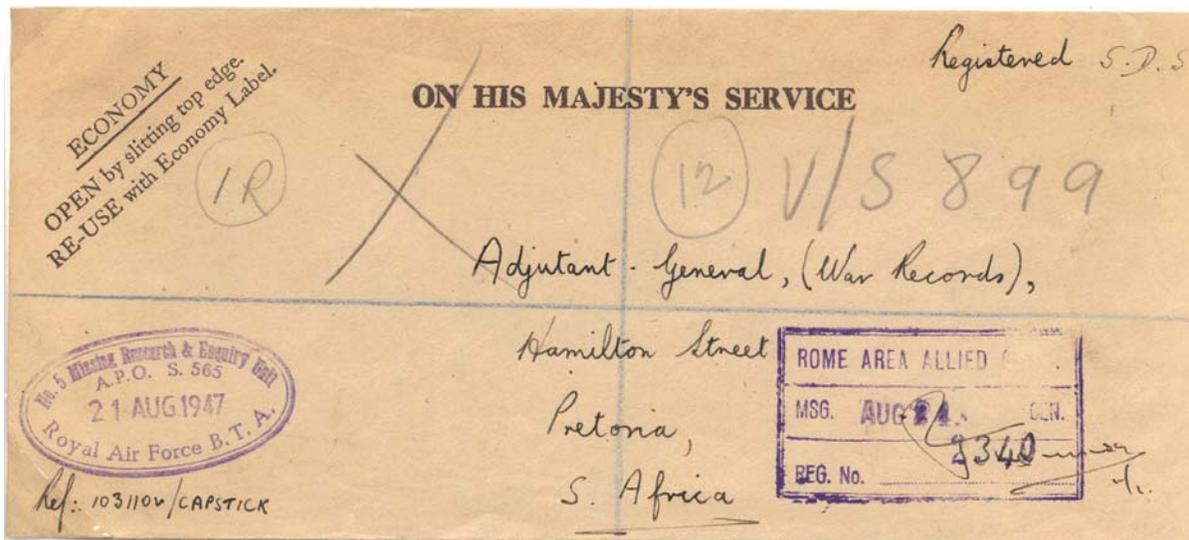
FPO 751 Klagenfurt to Vienna Chief Signal Officer, rectangular cachet.



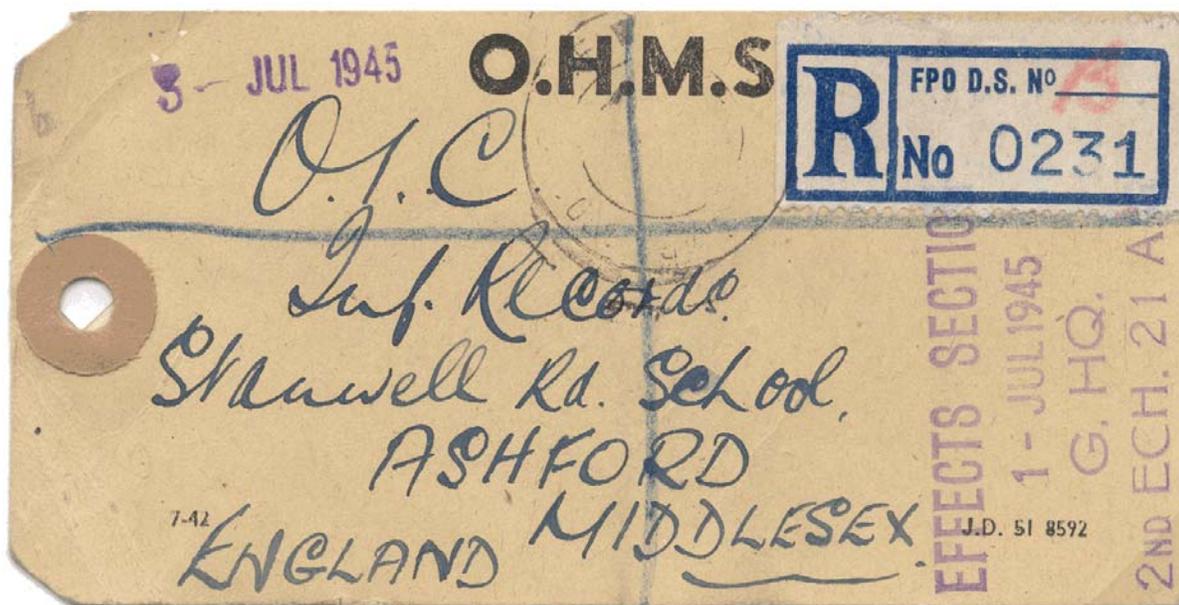
MILITARY GOVERNMENT (STEIERMARK) A/Q BRANCH (black)



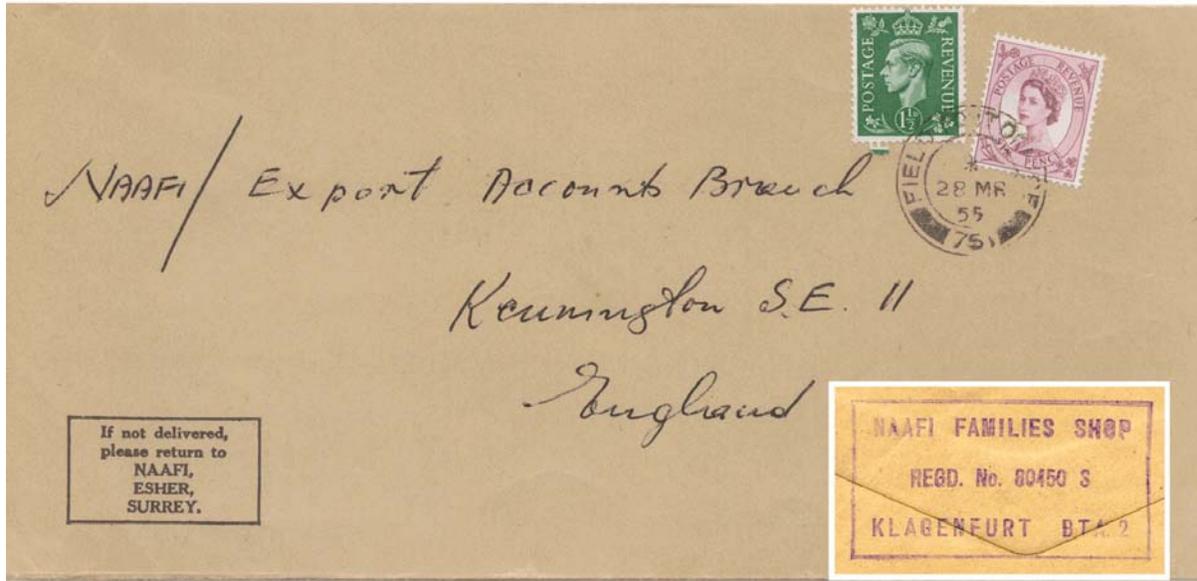
Redirected mail FPO 286 (Graz) on reverse, HQ FIELD + SECURITY STYRIA +



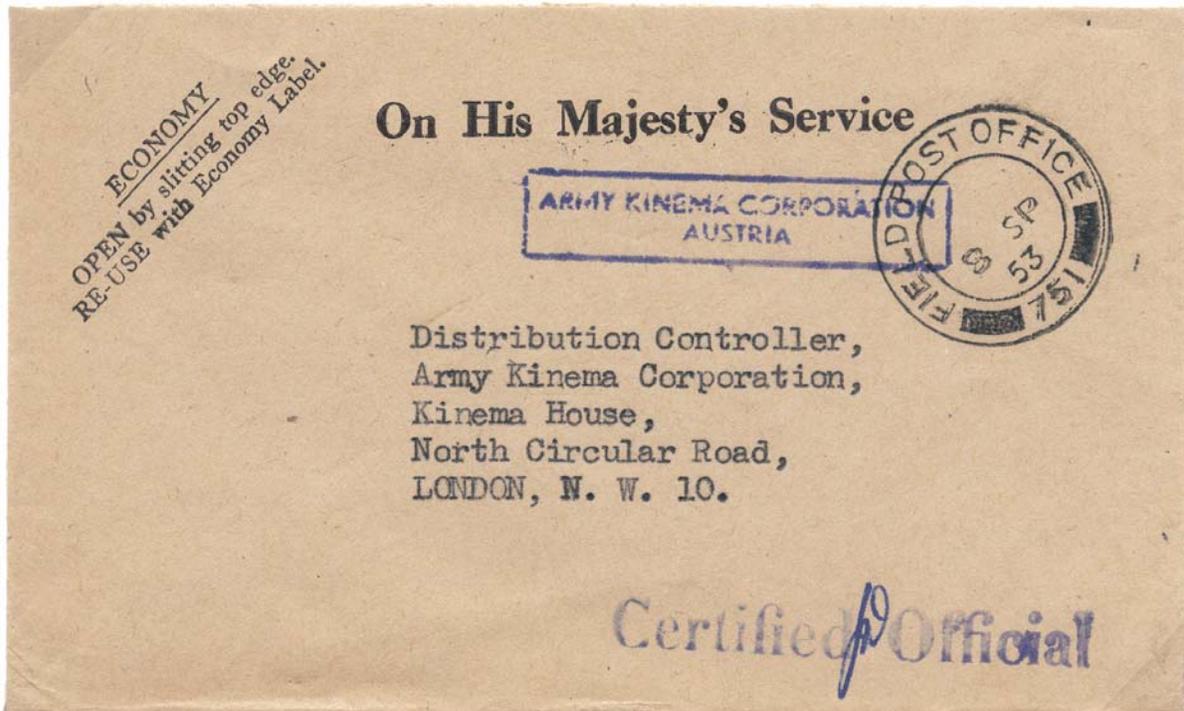
Registered cover to War Records in South Africa. Oval, No.5 Missing Research & Enquiry unit APO S. 565 21 AUG 1947. Royal Air Force B.T.A.



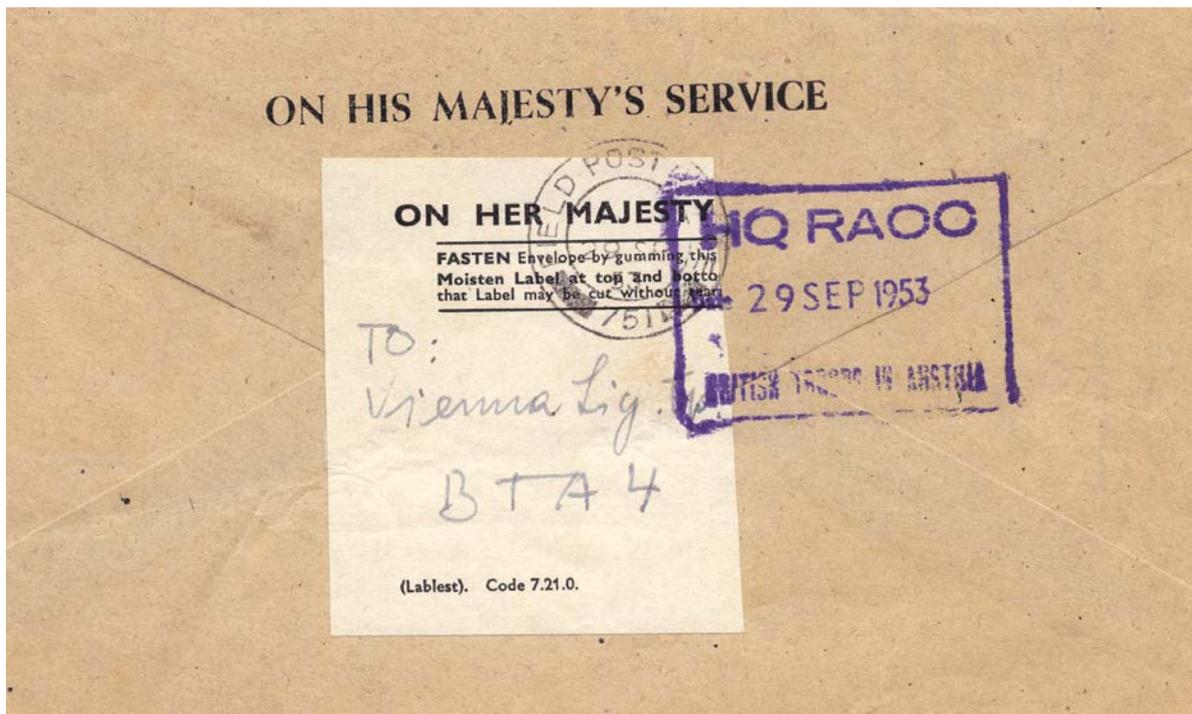
Baggage label, Registered FPO 13 to Inf. Records Ashford, effects Section 1 - Jul 1945. G.HQ 2<sup>nd</sup> ECH.21 A.



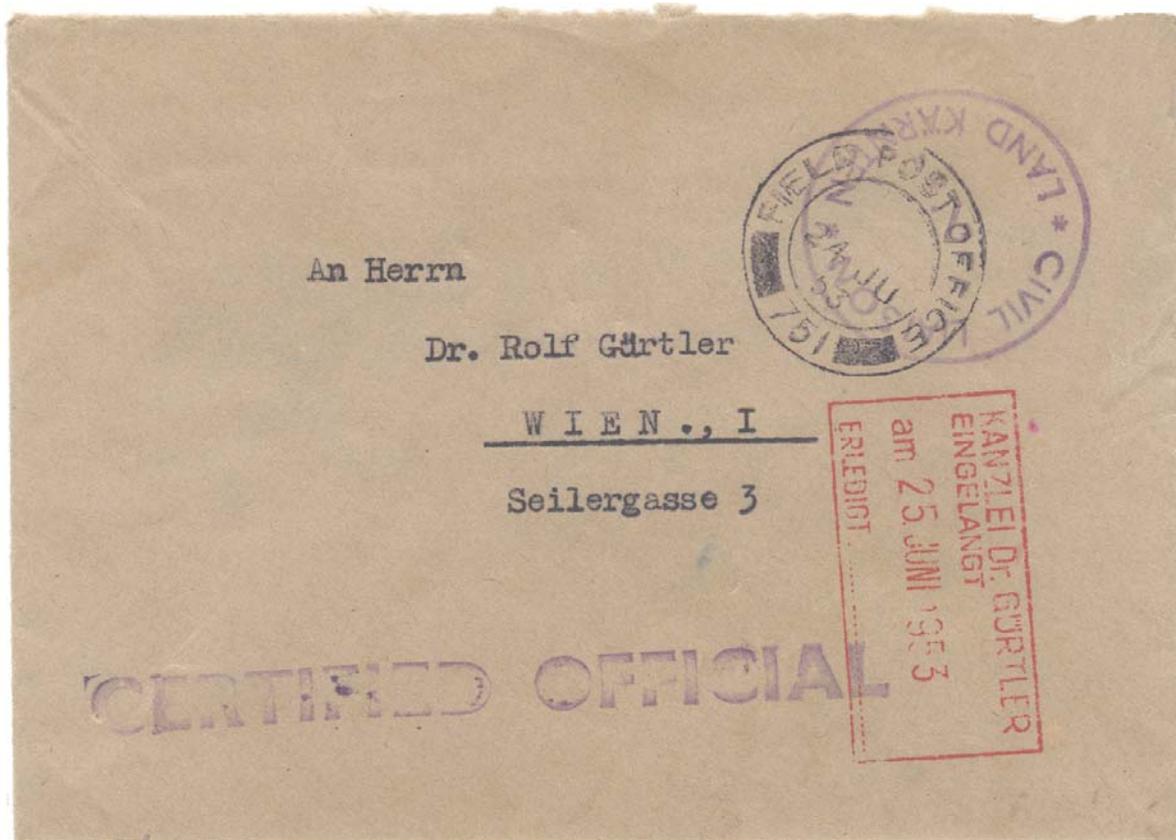
FPO 751 Klagenfurt to NAAFI in England, rectangular cachet on reverse "NAAFI FAMILY SHOP, REGD. 80450 S, KLAGENFURT BTA 2"



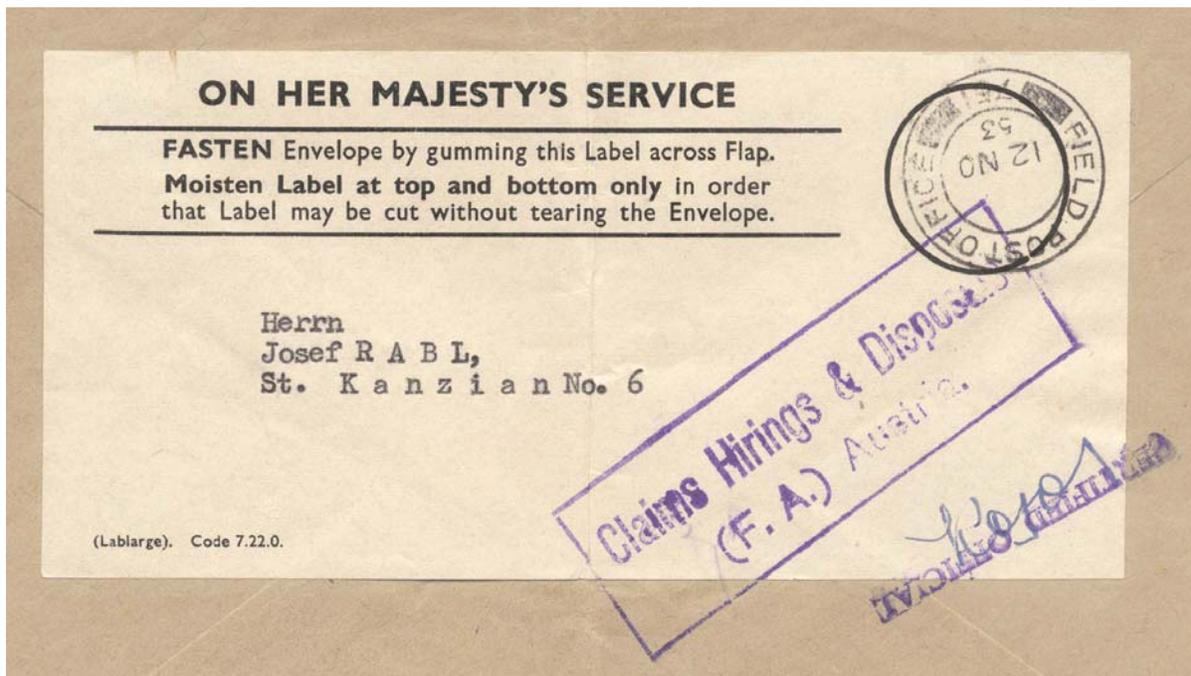
FPO 751 Klagenfurt, cachet for ARMY KINEMA CORPORATION AUSTRIA



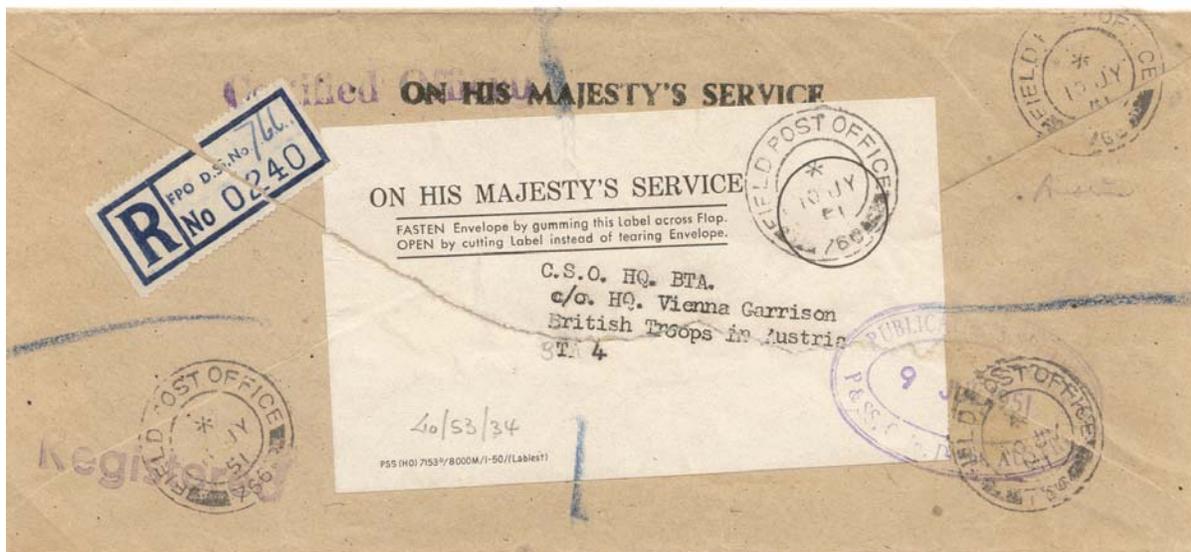
FPO 751 to Vienna BTA 4 HQ RAOC 29 SEP 1953 cachet



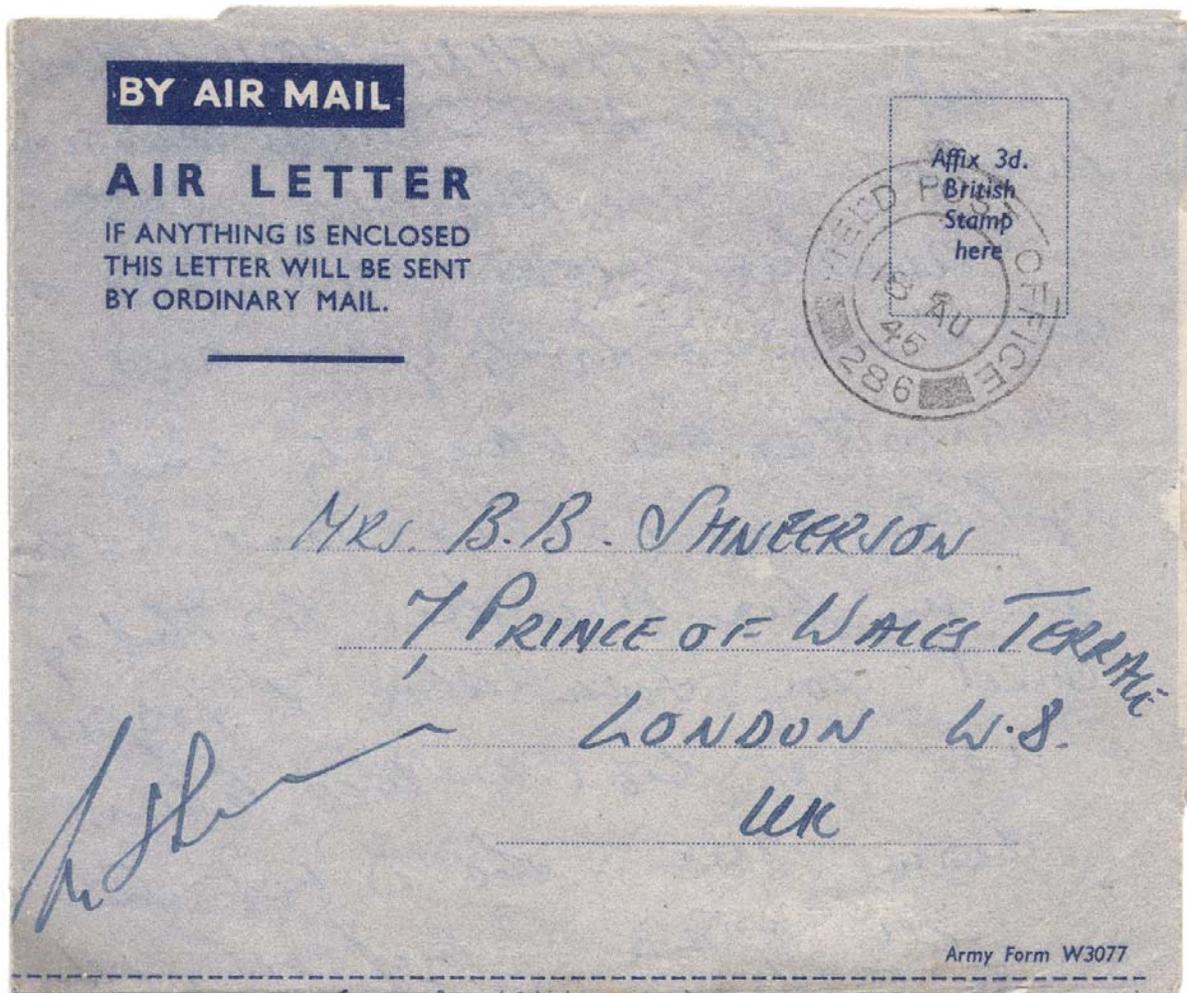
FPO 751 with CIVIL LIASON \* LAND KÄRNTEN \* cachet to WIEN



FPO 751 with rectangle cachet, Claims Hirings & Disposals (F. A.) Austria



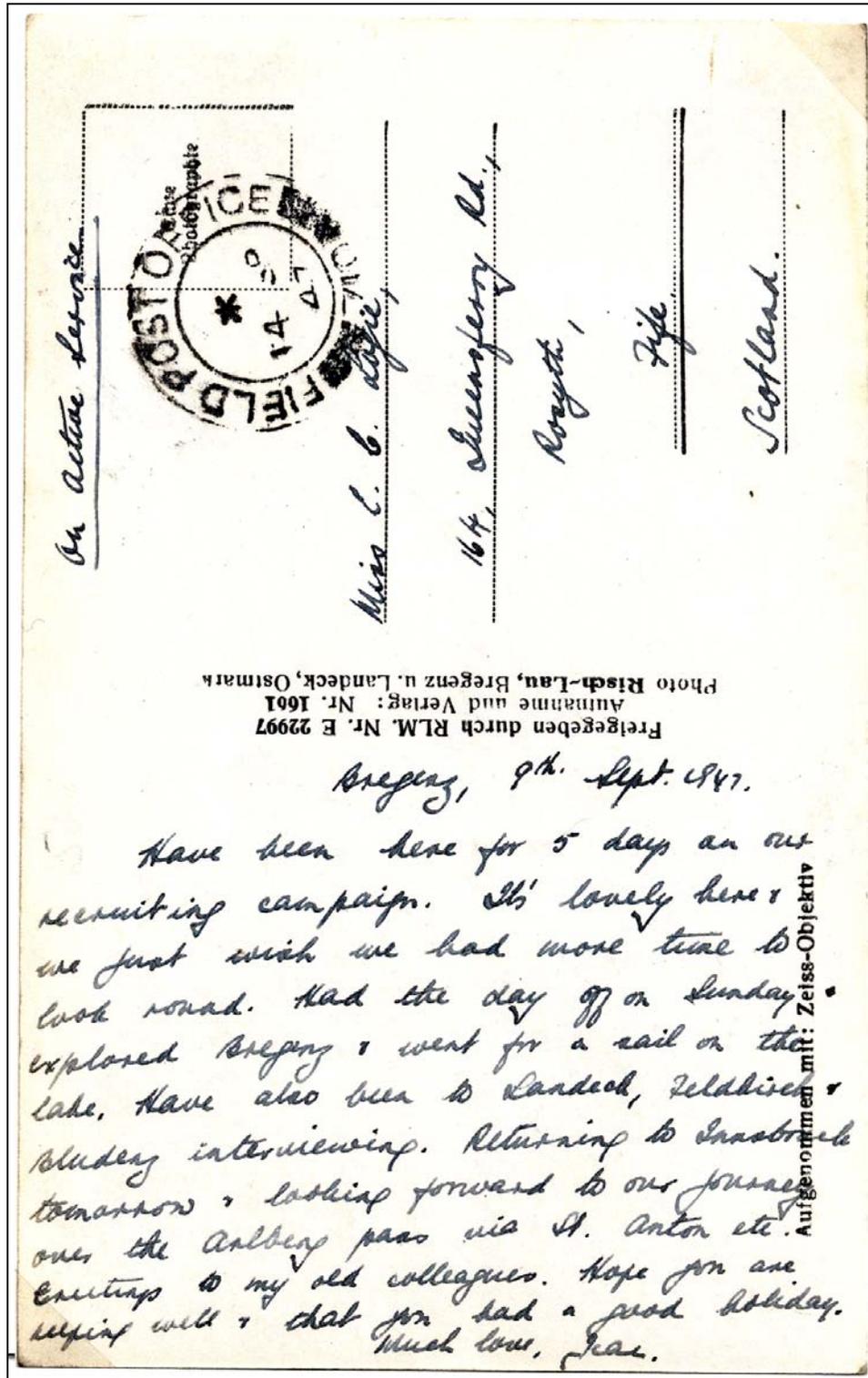
Registered from FPO 766 Klagenfurt to Vienna Garrison, oval cachet "Publications Section P & SS, Ordg. Depot, Austria 9 JUL 1951"



FPO 286 Graz soldier's letter home talking about his study of the 'back market' and listing some of the prices for the goods.

Ordinary ration allowances: Bread 200g per day; Potatoes 1½ Kilo per week. An official employee gets 2-300 marks per month; tax and Ins. about 25 marks

Black market prices: 1 Cigarette 3-4 marks; 1 kilo potatoes 3 marks; 1 kilo sugar 250 marks; 1 kilo tea 500 marks; 1 kilo coffee 500 marks; 1 kilo fat 250-300 marks.



FPO 710 Vienna. On Active Service post card, 14 Sep 1947, from a soldier on a recruiting campaign in Bregenz and Innsbruck. Posted on his return to Vienna. Austrian males were being recruited to work in British industries, as the women who had been employed during the war were returning to their homes and families (thus the baby boom!)



Cover of 24.11.45 from Judenburg (in British sector, Steiermark). Black oval cachet “Allied Military Government \* Provisional Officer No.6. \* REGION No.(?)”



***Dear Editor,***

I am a member in the USA, retired from teaching German, with a deep interest in 20th Century Austrian history. I'm a relatively new exhibitor and have exhibited on the Austrian Anschluss for three years. Most welcome would be communication and sharing of ideas with someone with similar interests. I also offer help in understanding and translating of German texts.

***Louise White***

email for preference at [whiteldcch@aol.com](mailto:whiteldcch@aol.com) or by post to 19041 John Avenue; Country Club Hills, IL 60478-5439; USA.

## **A gallimaufry of Franking Machines, P. O. Forms, Wertkarten, Skart, Verrechnungsmarken, and cash.**

By the Usual Suspects (<sup>1</sup>)

Franking Machines and a few (of the hundreds of) Post Office Forms may seem unrelated topics: the linkage occurred in the later 1940s and is explained below. The relevant parts of the Postal Decrees are transcribed, translated or paraphrased in some detail, as the books usually referred to are both incomplete and misleading. We will discuss Franking Machines; Wertkarten; transmission and delivery of cash; Verrechnungsmarken; some of the forms used; Wertkarten used as Verrechnungsmarken; and Skart: more or less in that order.

A Franking Machine [Freistempler or Freistempelmaschine] is used in offices to print an impression of a postage stamp on a letter or card. The original Austrian ones didn't have slogans; these came later.

A Wertkarte was a piece of card about 170x30mm purchased from the Post Office and originally used to reset the value-counter of a Franking Machine.

A Verrechnungsmarke looks much the same but is printed on gummed paper and perforated. It's best thought of as a high-value Postage Due, restricted to uses within the Post Office.

A Postanweisung was the customer's trigger for the system whereby you could pay money to the Post Office (acting as agents for the Postsparkassenamt, the rough equivalent of the former UK Girobank) who would then deliver the same amount of physical cash to someone; a Postzahlungsanweisung was the equivalent where officialdom was paying; and a Postsparkassenzahlungsanweisung when the Postsparkassenamt itself was paying. The recipient paid a fee in cash, the Zustellgebühr, stated on a delivery form, the Zahlungsanweisung; these fees were summarised by the delivering postman on a Zustellkarte and accounted for on a Verrechnungsblatt by using the cash to buy postage dues to stick on it.

A Bezirkstempel is the cancel used by the money-handling counter in a post office; it comes in various types including octagonal; these have an office number that looks like a 4-digit post code but isn't.

Skart is in effect Post Office kiloware: adhesive-carrying portions of used forms etc which the Post Office correctly thought philatelists would buy.

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<sup>1</sup> This article could not have been written without the help and advice of many APS members and friends, especially H Pollak, F Hochleutner, S Schweighofer, J L Whiteside; and the late Dr. C Kainz.

## Franking Machines

Detailed descriptions of the markings produced by these machines can be found in Ref 1 (Schneider & Pelikan), along with lists of early-adopting firms etc. This part of the article is more concerned with the regulations governing the usage of the machines and the payment for the renewal of credit.

# Postverordnungsblatt Nr. 25

Herausgegeben von der Postektion des Bundesministeriums für Verkehrswesen. Wien, den 15. Mai 1922.

- I. 56. Nachgebührenweiser A (Verkehr nach dem Auslande).  
 57. Freimachung von Briefsendungen mit Stempelmaschinen erster Art.  
 58. Freimachung von Briefsendungen mit Stempelmaschinen zweiter Art.  
 59. Abrechnungskommission für Wien und Niederösterreich. Portofreiheit.
- II. Nachrichten.

Franking Machines were first permitted by the Postverordnungsblatt No. 25 of 15 May 1922. Section 57 (B.M.Z. 10314/P of 12.5.1922; it has 16 subsections, of which Karasek shows the first 3) introduced a Franking Machine Type 1 ("*Freimachungsstempelmaschine (Freistempler) erster Art*"), which was installed in the WIEN 1 office. It was primarily intended for bulk posting of commercial mail, and franked a red impression of 5, 20 or 25 Kronen. Regulations prescribed minimum quantities (eg 50), the method of bundling, the accompanying form etc. The mail was handed in to Wien 1 Office along with the appropriate payment. A typical franking follows (80 year old pale red on grey reproduces badly!):



Section 58 of PVoB 25 introduced a Franking Machine Type 2:

**Nr 58: Freimachung von Briefsendungen mit Freimachungsmaschinen (Freistempler) zweiter Art.**

(1) The Postal Administration intends to have made or to acquire a few Freistempelmaschinen (Freistempler zweiter Art) which firms may wish to rent, with which to print upon their mail a Postfreistempel as a simulacrum of a Postage Stamp. For the prevention of the evasion of postal charges, these Freistempelmaschinen will be under the permanent supervision of the Postal Authorities.

(2) Shown below is an example of a Freistempler zweiter Art "inland" cancel, which a firm in Vienna has under trial. It is set up to print a value of 20K. The impression is in red. Mail bearing this impression is to be treated as if it had been franked with a 20K postage stamp.



*[This machine was made by Max Baum Ltd and trialled by the Wiener Bankvereine. 20K was the inland letter rate from 1.5.1922 to 20.8.1922].*

(3) The impression is to be cancelled by the office of posting with a place- and time-cancel in the usual manner.

(4) *[Items with this cancel are liable to rate-checking, with postage-due surcharges if underfranked.]*

(5) Impressions of Freistempler zweiter Art cut out of envelopes are not valid.

(B.M.Z. 13565/P of 12 May 1922)

**Postverordnungsblatt No. 58 of 20 November 1922.**

**Section 271: Barfreimachung von Briefsendungen in Wien.**

All Post Offices in Vienna will accept the below-listed items for machine franking, against payment in advance in cash. The cancelling will as at present be done by the "Freistempler erster Art" in Post Office Wien 1, to which the receiving office will forward the items.

The following may be submitted, provided they comply with the requirements [size, number etc] of PVoB Nr 25, Section 57/1922, appendix I: local letters up to 40 gram; inland letters up to 20 gram and printed matter up to 250 gram to Austria and to Germany including Danzig and Memel; foreign printed matter (charged at 300K) up to 50 gram.

(B.M.Z. 23879/P of 13 November 1922)

### ***Postverordnungsblatt No. 1 of 8 January 1923. Part II Nr 1: Freimachungstempel***

1. Further to Point 1 in PVoB Nr 63/1921, Post Offices are informed that Freistempelmaschinen cancels are now in use by Germany, Great Britain, British India, New Zealand and the USA. Hungary does not use Freistempelmaschinen for paid-in-cash mail, but a cancel with the words "Affranchissement payé en numéraire (Kászpénzzel bérmentesítve)".

2. [*Lists various consequential changes required to other regulations*].

(B.M.Z.36412/P of 31 December 1922.)

### ***The 1926 Postordnung***

A new Postordnung was promulgated in 1926, replacing all previous ones. It was reprinted in mid-1931 incorporating all the numerous (at least 8 in the five years!) official corrections and emendations. There were 170 pages; Appendix 1 (to sections 17 & 21) pp144-148 covered Postfreistempeln.

It begins: *Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für Handel und Verkehr vom 17. November 1926, womit eine neue Postordnung erlassen wird.* [Decree of the State Ministry for Trade & Transport of 17 Nov 1926, by which a new Postal Ordinance is promulgated] and invokes the Acts of Parliament authorising postal rate changes. Appendix 1 part A deals with Freistempelmaschinen I. Art (the ones at Post Offices) and the restrictions, minimum numbers etc applicable. Part B deals with Freistempelmaschinen II. Art: the ones held by authorised firms.

"B I. Allgemeine Bestimmungen" reviews the approved types of Freistempelmaschinen II. Art franking machines (Francotype Ltd <sup>(2)</sup> models A, B, C, & CM), which may be used for a variety of types of mail provided it will fit into the machine. The franking must comply with the regulations on colour, position, layout etc. Permission to have a franking machine is granted by the Postal Directorate for a town.

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<sup>2</sup> the Austrian subsidiary of a Berlin company

# Dienstvorschrift für die österreichische Post- und Telegraphenanstalt

II. Abteilung, 5. Band

(4. Ausgabe)

## Die Postordnung

Herausgegeben

vom

Bundesministerium für Handel und Verkehr  
(Generaldirektion für die Post- und Tele-  
graphenverwaltung)



Wien 1931

Druck der Österreichischen Staatsdruckerei

"B II. Bedingungen für die Benützung" gives the conditions for use of the machines; including:

3. *[Paraphrasing: The machine may only be used for the correspondence of the firm which holds the licence. Multiple firms and unincorporated associations require special permission.]*

7. *[Falsification and reuse of Freistempeln will result in fines and imprisonment; the licensee is responsible for the consequences of any such misuse.]*

10. *[Items not franked on the day of posting will be rejected.]*

13. The user of a franking machine is to buy from their Supervising Post Office Wertkarten of the value 100 Schilling (Models C & CM), 200 Sch (B) or 500 Sch (A). [...] New Wertkarten will only be issued if the used one is returned to the Supervising Post Office. The user is permitted to buy a larger number of Wertkarten than he returns. The Post Office shall cut off one of the preprinted numbers from the Wertkarte, and hand it to the bearer as an acknowledgement of receipt.

*(Therefore it must be the old, returned Wertkarte off which the corner is cut.)*

***So in 1926 the system for franking machines is:***

- ❖ Get permission, buy or rent a machine.
- ❖ Buy a Wertkarte at your assigned Post Office.
- ❖ Insert it in the machine to reset the credit counter.
- ❖ Use machine - it counts down.
- ❖ When the credit runs out, take the Wertkarte to your assigned Post Office and buy a new one for cash.
- ❖ They give you back a corner off the old one as a receipt.

This system remained basically the same until the late 1990s, although higher values of Wertekarte were progressively introduced. See later.

Section 41§2 of PTVoB 14 of 18 March 1926, quoted in Ref 1 p40, says:

"The supervisory post offices shall obtain the 200S Wertkarten in the same way as postage stamps. The Wertkarten serve for the settlement of fees in the use of franking machines of Type 2 and are inserted in the machines."

This "obtaining" was from the "Postzeugverwaltung" (until 1918 called Post-oekonomieverwaltung), the central service for all mobile postal things: forms, stamps and cancellers as well as scales or safes. The Postzeugverwaltung (P.Z.V., later PZV) had several branches (sections); one of them was the Wertzeichenlager with the stock of all printed material of value with strict accounting (such as stamps, special forms, postal publications/instructions).

The various types of pre-WWII Frankotypes can be distinguished in practice by the separation between the value and the date impressions, and by the font of the numbers. It seems that the "quantum of credit" was constant for any one machine - eg 500 Schillings for a Model A. We haven't found any mechanical means to prevent someone buying a low-value Wertkarte and using it in a machine designed for higher-value ones.

## Wertkarten



No specimens of pre-1940s Wertkarten have been found, but the requirements for them to fit into the Frankotype machines suggest that they must have been the same size as the later ones. These are imperforate; about 170x30mm; and are printed on cardboard, with values from 100 up to at least 50,000: no currency is stated. The design has "Österreichische Post" on the left and "Nicht übertragbar!" (not transferable) on the right. Also there is a serial number in black consisting of a letter plus a 7-digit number, occurring at top left and sometimes also in one or more of the other corners. Sometimes they also have sloped corners or notches. The one illustrated above was used in 1981.

Specimens exist where the "Nicht übertragbar!" is in Fraktur, the serial number is in red, and the Österreichische Post on the left is shifted downwards; where the words usually are there is a black bar underneath which "Deutsche Reichpost" can be made out. These must be wartime leftovers. Many Wertkarten are signed (by machine: the same 'signature' is found from Vienna and Linz) and carry several cancels or markings, one being dated 9 December 1947 which is the day before the 3:1 currency revaluation (<sup>3</sup>). We guess (no formal record has been found) that this is a **revalidation** of the Wertkarten in official, not in private hands, and hence after currency reform they could be sold by the Postwertzeichenlager at the printed-on value but in the new Schillings. Remember the following key fact that nobody makes a big deal out of: the brown and blue postage due stamps, which were issued in August and September 1947, were also valid AFTER the currency reform (they are known used in 1949). How was this possible? Basically because postage due stamps could not be affixed to anything by private persons. Collectors could buy mint ones, but they could not themselves use them on anything; they only acquired a value at the moment of use.

The following examples of Wertkarten are shown with black backgrounds to make the sloped corners or notches clearer. The second picture of each pair is of

<sup>3</sup> The law implementing the 3:1 currency revaluation has a complicated title abbreviated as "Währungsschutzverordnung". The draft is dated 19.11.1947; approval by the occupying powers was on 4.12.1947; it was published/printed in the "Bundesgesetzblatt" Nr. 250/1947 dated 9.12.1947. Contrary to what is sometimes written, it was not a snap decision implemented overnight.

the card flipped about its top edge. The different uses are shown by the markings on the back. The first three shown below have blank backs; two have a presumed issuing cancel and the third a cachet; and they have final cancels 1948-49. The remainder have on the back the name of a firm; a series of large single digits; and a number or group of numbers in smaller print - these have been used to reset franking machines and the numbers on the back are a record of this. These are cancelled between 1956 and 1997.

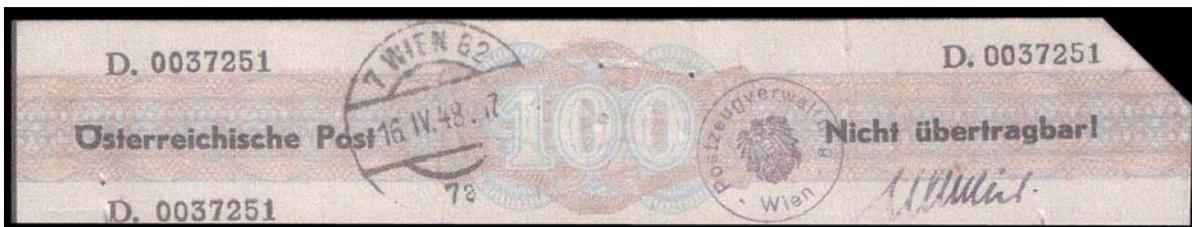
***Wertkarten with no markings on the back.***



First a 500 Schilling Wertkarte, with a pale green design. The third-from-left cancel is P.Z.V. WERTZEICHENLAGER 9/XII/47; the sixth is P.Z.V. WERTZEICHENLAGER 23/XII/47 with the 23 obliterated by blue crayon; both these have a counter letter of 'd'. The rest are Wien 89 16/VI/49. Signed. Back completely blank.



Next, a 200 Schilling Wertkarte, with a red design. Again, the middle cancel is P.Z.V. WERTZEICHENLAGER 9/XII/47; the others Wien 89 10/VII/48. The wording on the right is Nicht übertragbar, in red Fraktur. The black bar above the "Österreichische Post" conceals "Deutsche Reichspost". Signed. Back with pale orange decorative borders but no other markings.



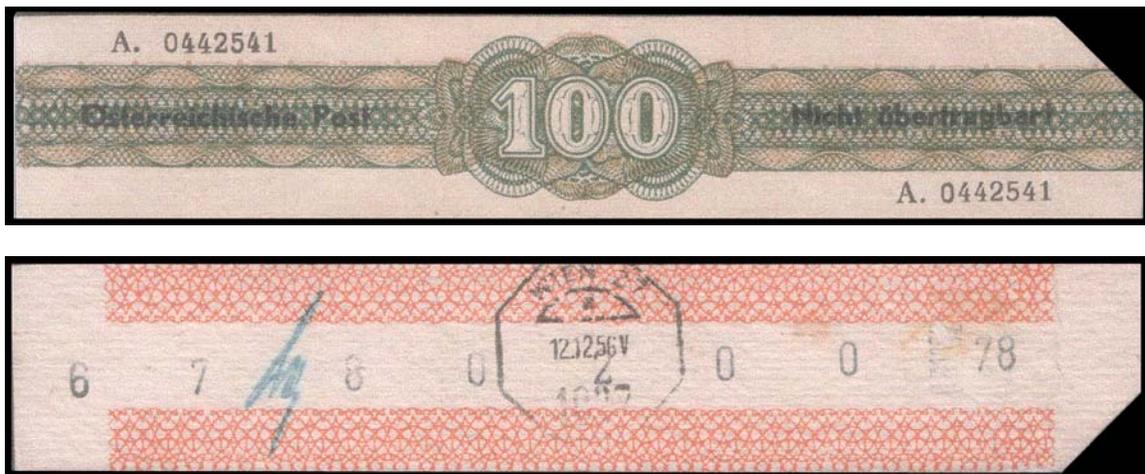
The 100 Schilling Wertkarte shown above is washed-out green on the front. It has two pairs of staple marks, so was once attached to something. Wien 62,

16/IV/48 cancel and a Postzeugverwaltung cachet. Signed. Back with pale orange decorative borders but no other markings.

*Next, Wertkarten with markings on the back.*



This 100 Schilling Wertkarte has a pale green design on the front and orange-red on the back. No cancels; office name and date-stamp for 26 June 1956.



Another 100 Schilling Wertkarte. WIEN 27 / 1027 octagonal Bezirkstempel, dated 12.12.56, and a signature.

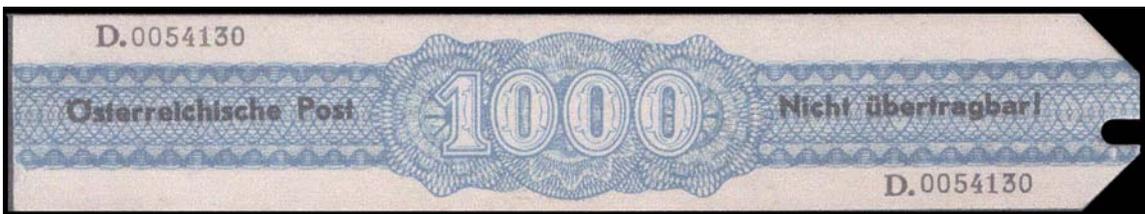




Next a 500 Schilling Wertkarte, with a pale purple design on the front and orange-red on the back. "Theresienthaler Baumwoll-Spinnerei und Weberei Aktiengesellschaft"; signed; WIEN 27 1027 octagonal Bezirkstempel 2.8.56



Another. No cancels; date-stamp 18 June 1956 on both sides. "Die something Verwaltung, Wien 1/9 on the back.

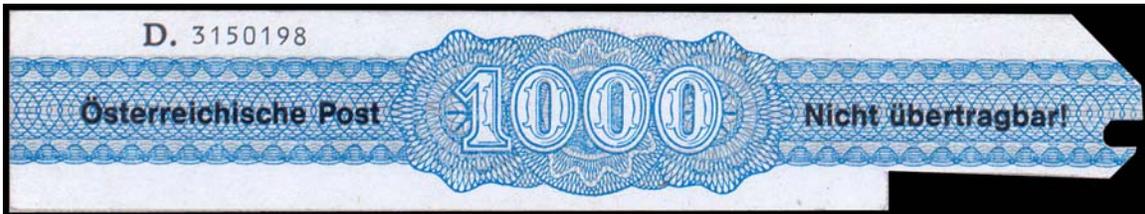


Above, a 1000 Schilling Wertkarte, with a pale blue design. Front unmarked; rear has Wien 27, 6/III/56 cancel with "Bunzl & Bloch Aktiengesellschaft" cachet and someone's initials.





Another 1000 Schilling Wertkarte, with a pale blue design on the front and orange-red on the back. "Salzburg Nachrichten / Salzburg Ser...atz 12" and DEC 1956 cachets on front. Salzburg 2 Rundfunkstelle segment cancel [Stohl M0005a] on back, 2.1.57 and faint initials.



A third at 1000, cancelled 28.7.1997 and used by the Wiener Gebietskrankenkasse's 13<sup>th</sup> District branch.



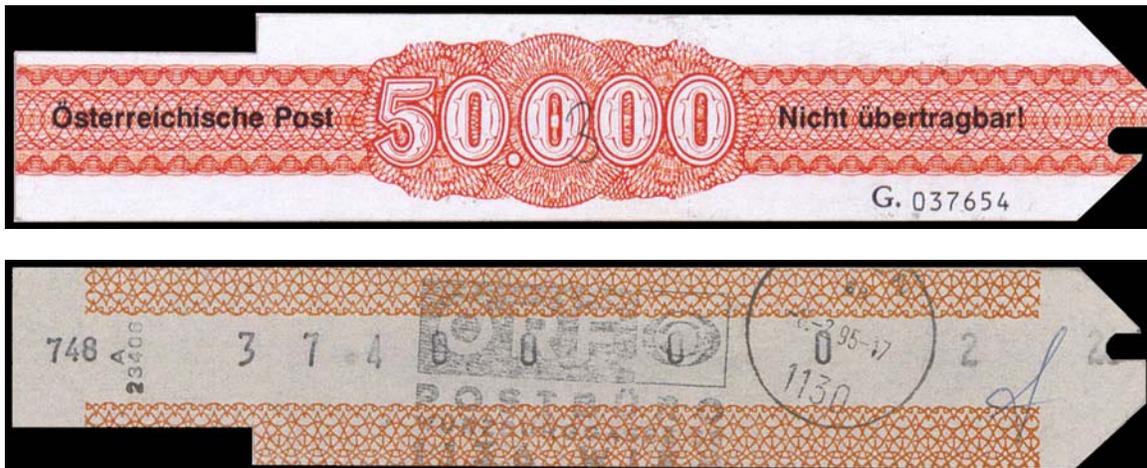
Next a 5000 Schilling, cancelled Wien 1130 on 11.2.1997. Attractive yellow-brown colouration.



Above is a 10,000 Schilling Wertkarte, with an orange design on the front and orange-red on the back. "Internationale Unfall- und Schadenversicherung Aktiengesellschaft 1110...18" (an insurance company) and WIEN 1110 cancel dated 10 April 1981.



Another 10,000 Schilling Wertkarte, cancelled Wien 1130 on 3.7.1996 and used by BASF's Austrian subsidiary. Orange design.



And finally a 50,000 Schilling! Cancelled Wien 1130 on 8.2.1995 and used by Austrian Radio. Bright rose in colour.

## Delivery of cash

### **Some background information**

Meanwhile in another part of the postal jungle, cash was being delivered to Meager recipients. Austrian money-transmission services (Gelddienst) started in 1850 when the "Postanweisungen" service was introduced. Later additional money services were added, for example "Postzahlungsanweisungen". See Ferchenbauer-2000 pp977-1007! There was of course a delivery fee, based on the value.

There were two main systems, the private and the official. In an Austrian legal textbook dated 1926, the private is called "Postanweisung" and the official "Postzahlungsanweisung"; they are defined separately and differently. *"Mit Postanweisung können Beträge bis einschliesslich 1000S zur Auszahlung an einen bestimmten Adressaten eingezahlt werden."* - "With a Postanweisung amounts may be paid in up to and including 1000S, for payment out to a definite addressee." However a "Postzahlungsanweisung" is defined as *"Mittels Postanweisungen werden amtliche Auszahlungen nach den besonderen Vorschriften bewirkt."* which says it is for OFFICIAL payments according to special regulations. That's the key differential definition, it's for payments from officialdom. The payments were made through the Post Office, acting as agents for the Postsparkassenamt, the rough equivalent of the former UK Girobank. A Postsparkassenzahlungsanweisung was the equivalent to a Postzahlungsanweisung when the Postsparkassenamt itself was paying out. A Regulation dated 24/1/1927 says "Mittels Postzahlungsanweisung wurden amtliche Auszahlungen nach den besonderen Vorschriften bewirkt" – "Official payments shall be made by Postzahlungsanweisung against the signature of the recipient".

**As an essential element of the service is that physical cash is delivered, the Austrian terms will be retained: there \*is\* no comparable English service.**

Notice the word "Anweisung", which basically means "instruction". In the case of a Postanweisung, you didn't get a piece of paper like a British Postal Order to send to someone who then took it to the Post Office to get paid. You paid in the money to the Post Office and completed a form instructing them to deliver the same amount of money in cash to so-and-so. The instruction either went by regular mail, or by telegraph. You paid an appropriate fee.

The legal tome has an interesting section 20 entitled "Eigentum an Postganzsachen und Postvordrucken" [Ownership of postal stationery and postal forms]. Paragraph 1 says *"Postbegleitadressen* (package cards), *Post-*

*anweisungen und Postauftragskarten* <sup>(4)</sup> *samt den darauf befindlichen Marken gehen mit der Aufgabe in das Eigentum der Post über.* Translation: The three named forms, together with any adhesive stamps that are on them, become the property of the Post at mailing. Paragraph 2 says in colloquial translation: When you receive a package or the amount of a *Postanweisung* or a *Zahlungsanweisung*, you are only entitled to keep the coupon (*Abschnitt*) of a package card or of a *Postanweisung*. With a *Postzahlungsanweisung* you are entitled to keep the *Buchauszug* (the extract from the book or ledger), and with *Postauftragskarten* the coupon. It goes on: The Post has the right NOT TO DELIVER packages and money, and to treat what has been sent as undeliverable (!) if the recipient removes stamps from the package card or the *Postanweisung*, and refuses to return them or to pay their face value.

**Coupon. — Kupon.**  
(Bann beschreiben und abgetrennt werden.)  
(Může býti popsán a oddělen.)

Post-Angabe-Stempel.  
Kolek pošty podavaci.

Angewiesener Betrag  
Summa poukázaná

fl. / zl. / hr. / kr.

Name und Wohnort des Absenders.  
Jméno a bydliště odesylatelovo.

Postwertzeichen  
Zinsschuld postovská  
Preis pr. Stück 1/2 Kr.

Ausgabe-Journal-Nr.  
Denniku vydavacích č. }

**Post-Anweisung** auf ..... fl. / (kr. ö. W.)  
**Poukázka** postovská na ..... zl. / (kr. r. č.)

in Worten: — slovy:

fl. / hr. ö. W.  
zl. / kr. r. č.

Post-Angabe-Stempel.  
Kolek pošty podavaci

**Adresse:** }  
**Adressa:** }

**Bestimmungsort:** }  
**Misto ustanovené:** }

**Wohnung des Empfängers:** }  
**Obydli adresátovo:** }  
(Straße und Hausnummer)  
(Ulice a číslo domu)

**Post-Vormerk. — Záznam postovský.**

Eingetragen im Annahmefache unter №  
Zapsána do knihy poukázek přijatých pod č. /

**Aufgabeamt:** } {den } ..... 18  
**Úřad podavaci:** } {dne }

**Postdirections-Bezirk:** }  
**Okres postovského ředitelství:** }

**Unterschrift des Postbediensteten:**  
**Podpis zřízence postovského:**

(Böhm.)

Room zum Ankleben der Briefmarken.  
Misto ku přilepení známek listovních.

“German/Czech language” version of the form to instigate a delivery of cash. Above: front. Below: back, showing where the recipient is required to sign for the cash.

<sup>4</sup> A *Postauftragskarte* is a form requesting the recipient to make a payment to the Post Office; when (or if) the payment was received the sender was eventually credited with it.

**Quittung des Adressaten. — Kvitance adresátova.**

Den umflehend angewiesenen Betrag richtig empfangen zu haben, bestätigt:  
Ze summu tuto poukázanou náležitě obdržel, potvrzuje:

(Ort) } ..... (Name)  
(Misto) } ..... (Jméno)

den } ..... 18  
dne) } .....

Ankaufsbuch  
Kniha poukázek došlých  
N  
Č.

Post-Stempel.  
Kolek pošty dodavací.

**Bemerkungen für den Gebrauch der  
Postanweisungen.**

1. Anweisungen dürfen nur auf Beträge bis einschließlich 500 fl. angenommen, beziehungsweise ausgeahlt werden.
2. In Ermangelung genügender Geldmittel findet die Auszahlung der Anweisung erst nach erfolgter Dotierung des betreffenden Postamtes statt.
3. Aufgestellte Anweisungen, die binnen Einem Monate nicht realisiert werden, können nur über besondere Bewilligung der betreffenden Post- und Telegraphen-Direction ausbezahlt werden. Poste restante-Anweisungen, welche binnen zwei Monaten nicht behoben worden sind, werden an das Aufgabepostamt zurückgegeben.

**Připomenutí o přijímání a vyplácení  
poukázek poštovských.**

1. Poukázky mohou se jen do obnosu 500 zlatých včetně podávat, a pokud se týče vyplácení.
2. Nebylo-li by tu dostatečných peněz, vyplácí se poukázka teprv až bude pošta penězi nadána.
3. Doručené poukázky, které by do jednoho měsíce nebyly vyzdviženy, mohou vyplaceny býti toliko po zvláštním povolení příslušného poštovského a telegrafního ředitelstva. Poukázky *poste restante*, které by do dvou měsíců nebyly vyzdviženy, zaslány budou zpět poštovskému úřadu podavacímu.

B.

Zustellgebühren were fees for the delivery of money. In general, the money people got by post (pensions, for example) was brought by postmen to the addresses of the receiver - like letters or newspapers. Big towns had special postmen for the delivery of money, the so-called Geldzusteller. Even when an impatient addressee awaited his postman outdoors he had to pay the prescribed delivery fees. (Postmen liked to deliver money because of the tip they could expect.) The postmen delivering money had to prepare the correct amounts for each customer exactly, both Schillings & Groschen. No customer had to give change. Full details are given in the contemporary "Dienstanweisung für die Zusteller bei den Postämtern", Wien 1947, 118 pages A5, which is "very detailed and complicated to understand".

The system was centralised in Vienna, and used Post Offices as its local agents. It was probably housed in the magnificent Postsparkasse building, designed in Secession style by Otto Wagner, which faces the former Kriegsministerium across Stubenring.

These services became less important in the 1970s, and finally ceased when the majority of money transactions changed from cash to bank accounts. The modern way of paying salaries or pensions was introduced in the Federal Administration (Bundesverwaltung) by law in 1975; the regions followed as well as private industry and commerce. The change plus the fact that cash has its own fascination started with some difficulties and complains, but became routine. No longer was cash delivered by postmen! The special Geldbriefträger delivering many thousands of Schillings monthly became history. (Bad for

them: it is said that they earned each month as much in tips as their salary. On the other hand, one incentive to make the change was the murder of a postman during a robbery.) I understand that cash deliveries are still possible in exceptional cases, eg a disabled ex-serviceman living in a remote farmhouse.

### ***Delivery fees for (inland) Postanweisungen and Postzahlungsanweisungen***

These are listed in Heinzl (Ref 2 pp141-2); Bernadini & Pfalz pp371-2 (Ref 3; hereafter B&P); and various Postal Decrees. According to B&P, the 1916 Postordnung §134Z1c states that the delivery fee was 5h up to 10K; above that 10h per 1000K or part thereof. In 1918 both these fees were doubled, to 10h & 20h. Under the first Postgebührenweiser of the First Republic, the fees from 1 December 1919 were 20h up to 50K, 40h above that [per 1000K?]. During the inflation period, both the value-bands and the fees changed frequently.

Opposite is part of the back of a Bestellkarte from Skole in Galicia, dated 11.12.1916. The front of the form shows the delivery of cash to 19 people; 3 amounts were charged at 5H, the rest at 10H, making a total of 175H. This is accounted for by 11x1H, 11x4H, & 20x6H totalling 175H.

The example below is (part of) a Bestellkarte from Baranow, Galicia, dated 1918. 14 deliveries were successful, and fees of 10H collected; four were unsuccessful. The calculations at the bottom show the reverse accounting for the undelivered cash, and for the 14 X 10H = 1K40 delivery fees collected. Postage Dues of a total face value of 1K40 have been applied to the form.



### Bestellkarte für Post(Zahlungs)anweisungen

Orts- und Tagesstempel. vom 16/8 1918

Bestellbezirk Nr. \_\_\_\_\_, -gang \_\_\_\_\_, Beamter Wied  
 Besteller Herrmann, Tagesrechnung vom 16/8 1918, lauf. Nr. \_\_\_\_\_

Übertrag .

1 Laufende Nummer	2 Aufgabepostamt		3 An-nahme-(Konto-) Nr.	4 Empfänger	5 Betrag		6 Zurück-gebracht Betrag		7 Bestätigung des Beamten, Verfügung	8 Zustell-gebühren	9 Bemer-kungen der Kontrolle
	Name	Nähere Bezeich-nung			K	h	K	h			
1	<u>Jubusova</u>		<u>63</u>	<u>Pistruy</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>-</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
2	<u>Borwader</u>		<u>600</u>	<u>Norwacki</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>-</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
3	<u>Jubusova</u>		<u>367</u>	<u>Versteu</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
4	<u>Wien</u>		<u>836</u>	<u>Wahler</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>68</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
5	<u>Wien</u>		<u>06/498</u>	<u>Reinblatt</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>505</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
6	<u>Javonno</u>		<u>433</u>	<u>Merronin</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
7	<u>Krakot</u>		<u>463</u>	<u>Pistruy</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>-</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
8	<u>Feldpost</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>Kunzick</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
9	<u>Krakot</u>		<u>1057</u>	<u>Kremimbo</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>-</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
10	<u>Dobcayce</u>		<u>180</u>	<u>Zagcova</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>-</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
11	<u>Wien</u>		<u>11</u>	<u>Wien</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>-</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
16	<u>Wien</u>		<u>522</u>	<u>Talkeyan</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>54</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
17	<u>Jarmulofy</u>		<u>563</u>	<u>Krschona</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>52</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	
18	<u>Prerau</u>		<u>335</u>	<u>Zuckerhut</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>55</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>10</u>	

34  
30  
56  
72  
97

Stempel der Kassa	Summe, Fürtrag	<u>272004</u>	<u>94668</u>	Stück x 6h	<u>180</u>
	Zurückgebracht	<u>94668</u>		" " "	<u>40</u>
	Bleibt	<u>277936</u>		" " "	<u>40</u>

Daß der Betrag von neunhundertvierzig K 68 h für zurückgebrachte Post-(Zahlungs)anweisungen und 1 K 40 h für Zustellgebühren vom Besteller richtig abgeführt worden ist, wird hiemit bestätigt.

Unterschrift. Wied

D. S. Nr. 160. (IX/1908.)

B&P states on page 371 that, from 1 March 1925 to 31 August 1938, the fees were as follows: up to 5S 3g (withdrawn 1 December 1926); up to 50S 10g; up to 200S 20g; up to 400S 40g; up to 1000S 60g; over 1000S 1S. [The 1926 law book says there was an upper limit of 1000S on the value of a Postanweisung; special regulations governed Postzahlungsanweisung, the form for official payments.] However the 21<sup>st</sup> Postgebührenweiser <sup>(5)</sup> valid from 1 Jan 1935 gives the following rates for a Postanweisung: up to 50S 30g; up to 200S 40g; up to 400S 60g; up to 1000S 80g; over 1000S 120g.

Up to 31 July 1938 they were paid by means of Postage Dues. Then, as discussed in "Transition of the Austrian Post to the Reichspost in 1938", Austria 139 p26, *"1 August 1938: the withdrawal of Postage Due stamps had been expected earlier: since they bore "ÖSTERREICH" and "GROSCHEN" as well as a large Austrian eagle they were decidedly politically incorrect! The German system had always been to write the amount on the envelope; they did not use Postage Dues. The simplest solution was to abolish them."*

Heinzel p141 says in summary that after the war, everything which the Reich had changed was changed back again. From the summer of 1946 up to the end of that year, delivery charges were levied on Postzahlungsanweisungen and Postsparkassenzahlungsanweisungen; the rates were: up to 50S 10gr; to 200S 20gr; to 400S 40gr; to 1000S 60gr. They were indicated by dues (failing which, with whatever else came to hand!) on the reverse of the delivery form.

B&P on page 371 say that with effect from 1 January 1947, §134 of the reinstated 1926 Postordnung was changed as follows (BGBl 205/1946): delivery charges were to be levied only on Postzahlungsanweisungen and Postsparkassenzahlungsanweisungen. For the latter at least this was already the practice; examples are known from Summer 1946, using First Republic stamps to indicate the fee (example below). The new rates were:

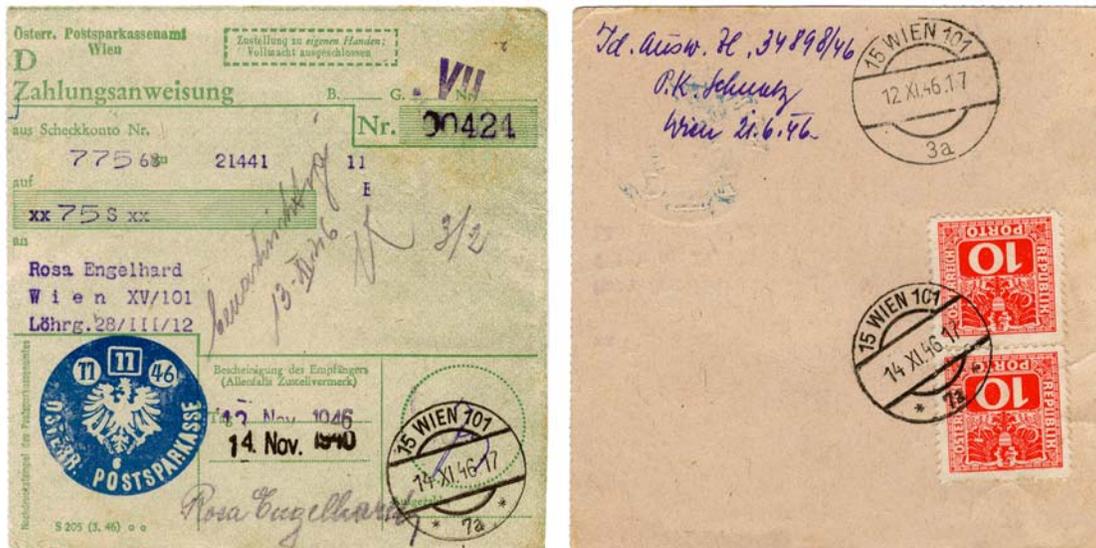
From →	1.1.1947	1.9.1947	1.9.1951
Up to 50 S	10g	50g	50g
Up to 200 S	15g	70g	70g
Up to 400 S	30g	120g	120g
Up to 1000 S	40g	170g	3S
Up to 2000 S	70g	270g	5S
Over 2000 S	100g	370g	7S

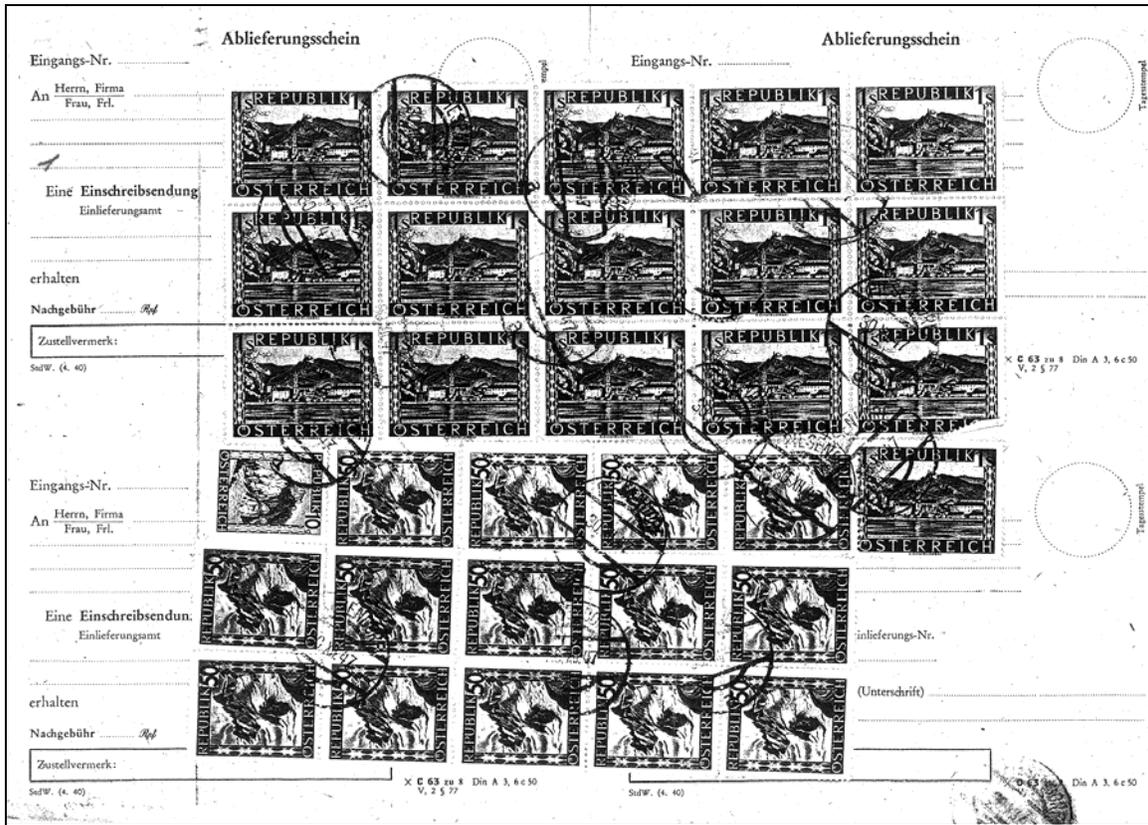
<sup>5</sup> announced in §249 of Post- und Telegraphenverordnungsblatt 88 of 21 Dec 1934 but issued separately

### The "Zahlungsanweisung" delivery form



These are examples of the individual forms signed by the recipient, dating from November 1946; the payments seem to have been initiated by the same source. The delivery fees should have been 20g for both, according to Heinzel; Frau Fassel was undercharged.





This is a 3<sup>rd</sup> Reich form for the delivery of registered mail, reused as scrap paper! On the other side, which was plain, is a handwritten calculation showing that 7S26 had to be accounted for; and here is 726 Groschen in whatever adhesives they could find!

Heinzel on page 142 explains and illustrates that from 1.1.1947, the accounting for each day's Zustellgebühren, Scheckrückzahlungen & Postanweisungen was done on a Verrechnungsblatt. However B&P on page 372 say that the accounting for the delivery charges was done on a Zustellkarte. Postage dues were to be affixed, of total value equal to the net total of the charges; however if these had run out definitive, commemorative, or airmail stamps were used instead. Both sources may be correct, as they refer to different dates; and as will be seen later the system and its forms were quite often changed.

The Bestell-, later Zustellkarte was only an internal form, filled out by the relating post office to inform the postman to whom he had to deliver money and which fees he had to bring back to the office. See the Zustellkarte-example below from "Innsbruck 2": in this office a Mr Lanner was responsible for money orders; he settled accounts with the postman (Zusteller) Raschbichler who evidently worked as Geldzusteller and delivered nothing else but (a lot of) money. He collected the prescribed fees, brought the cash back to the post

office, and duly accounted for it with the competent official Lanner. Rachbichler's job was finished for this day, but Lanner was obliged to do the inevitable paperwork. He took the cash and "bought" (from the keeper of the Wertzeichen-safe at Innsbruck 2) Verrechnungsmarken and Portomarken - as prescribed in these days for accounting. On other forms, different divisions-of-labour between the postman, the office-clerk, and a countersigner are apparent.

Further examples of these forms follow. The first is a large Zustellkarte für Postanweisungen/Zahlungsanweisungen, form ref P.Anw.1-305A; it and the others were printed by the Österreichische Staatsdruckerie. It is dated 29/12/1947; the "Postanweisungen" has been crossed out so it is official payments – the largest is 309 Schillings which was rather a lot at that date! The calculations show that two recipients were not-at-home, so their amounts were returned and the corresponding delivery fees reversed. That left 5S90 in fees to be accounted for, which was done by purchasing and affixing 10 off 30gro and 21 off 10gro "PORTO" dues on the back (shown on the following page) plus a couple of 40g orange definitives, ANK 853!

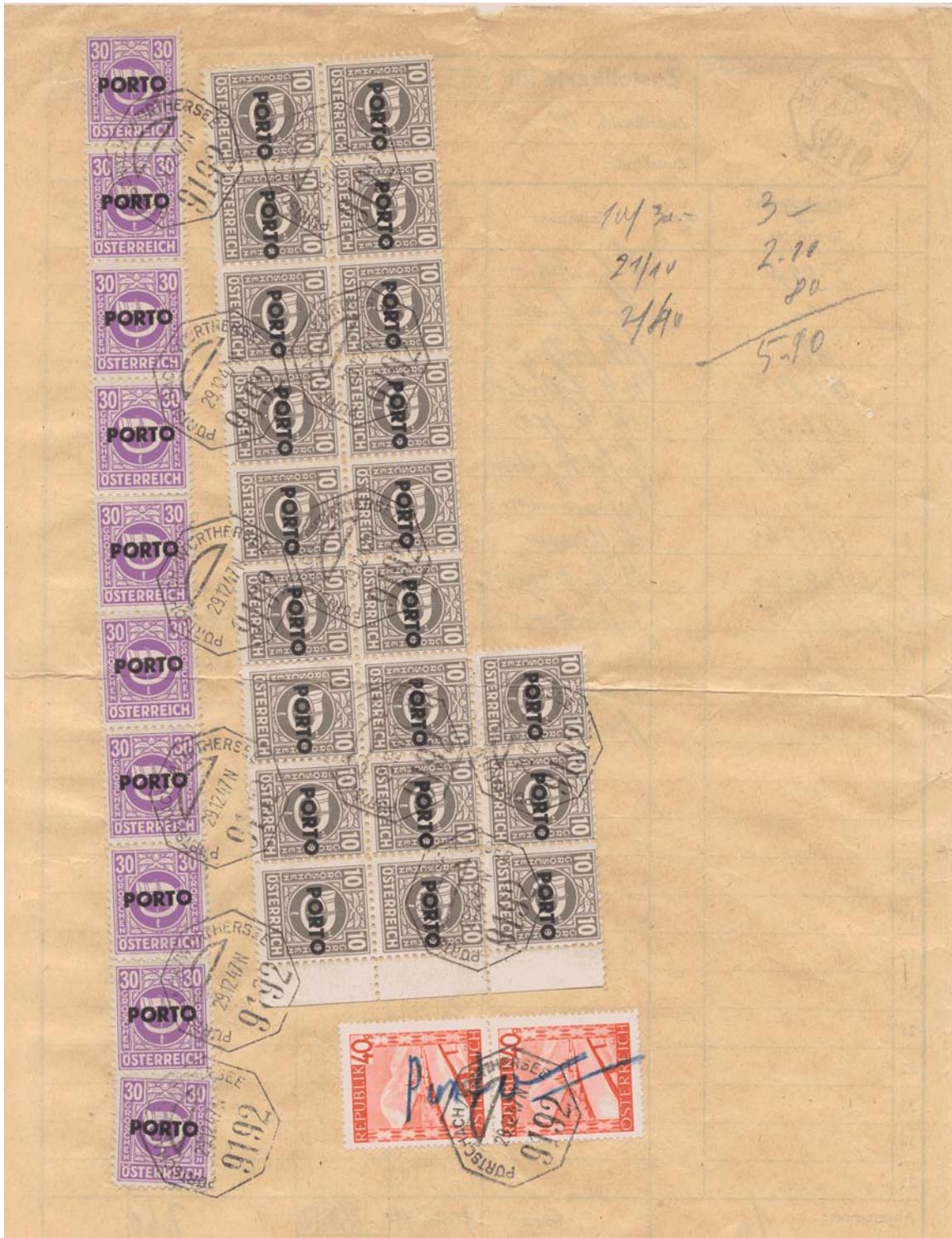
The next two examples are the smaller form, both with ref P.Anw.1-305B even though the title changes. First is a Zustellkarte für Post(Zahlungs)anweisungen from 27/11/1947 with the fees accounted for by a mixture of PORTO and Second-Republic dues; on the reverse as well as the dues is the delivery postman's check that the various amounts of various denominations of cash that he has do add up to the correct total of 516S50.

Interestingly, it is always stated (see above) that "The postmen delivering money had to prepare the correct amounts for each customer exactly, both Schillings & Groschen. No customer had to give change." However Herr Grovogl must have carried a pocketful of his own small change, as most of his deliveries include an odd amount of groschen but he has only drawn one 50-gro piece from the office.

The second small form is a Zustellkarte für Postanweisungen/Zahlungsanweisungen from 19/11/1947. Again, the delivery fees are accounted for by a mixture of PORTO and Second-Republic dues on the reverse.

Bezirksstempel		Zustellkarte für Postanweisungen* Zahlungsanweisungen*				Ausgabe- verrechnung				
		Zustellbezirk: 65-11		Beamter: <i>fm</i>		am: 29.12				
		Zustellgang: 1		Zusteller:		Nr. 4				
Nr.	Aufgabepostamt oder Konto Nr.	An- nahme Nr.	Empfänger	Betrag		Zurückgebracht		Bestätigung des Beamten, Verfügung	Zustell- gebühr	Bemerkungen der Prüfungs- stelle
				S	g	S	g			
1	5.020		<i>J. Friedrich</i>	640					50	
2	1-		<i>W. v. ...</i>	640					50	
3	66		<i>J. H. ...</i>	9540					70	
4	67.825		<i>M. v. ...</i>	9490					70	
5	177.798		<i>W. v. ...</i>	15072					70	
6	176.404		<i>G. v. ...</i>	6470					70	
7	1		<i>J. v. ...</i>	5679					70	
8	101.242		<i>W. v. ...</i>	200-					70	
9	122.334		<i>B. v. ...</i>	100-					70	
10	16.305		<i>J. v. ...</i>	4950	4950			<i>32 PIR. ...</i>	50	
11	1		<i>H. v. ...</i>	30430	30430			<i>4 12</i>	0.20	
12	177.825		<i>M. v. ...</i>	10000						
13			<i>M. v. ...</i>							
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
Abgerechnet: <i>fm</i>				Summe ...	129641	35880			7.60	
				Zurückgebracht ...	35880				7.70	
				Bleibt ...	-93261				5.40	

The net amount of fees to be accounted for is 5.90 .....



The pencilled calculation is:

10/30	3-
21/10	2.10
2/40	80
	5.90

		Bezirksstempel 2710	<b>Zustellkarte für Post(Zahlungs)anweisungen</b>				Ausgabe- verrechnung		
Zustellbezirk: <i>L. III.</i>		Beamter: <i>W. W.</i>		am: <i>27. 11. 17.</i>					
Zustellgang: <i>I.</i>		Zusteller: <i>Gröbner</i>		Nr. <i>2</i>					
Nr.	Aufgabepostamt	An- nahme (Konto) Nr.	Empfänger	Betrag		Zurückgebracht		Bestätigung des Beamten, Verfügung	Bemerkungen der Prüfungs- stelle
				S	g	S	g		
1		43	<i>L. W. W.</i> <i>Fahrerburger</i>	101	10	✓			70
2		43	<i>L. W. W.</i> <i>Thurner</i>	18	—	✓			50
3		43	<i>L. W. W.</i> <i>W. W. W.</i>	85	10	✓			70
4		43	<i>L. W. W.</i> <i>W. W. W.</i>	101	70	✓			70
5		44	<i>L. W. W.</i> <i>W. W. W.</i>	32	90	✓			50
6		43	<i>L. W. W.</i> <i>W. W. W.</i>	25	10	✓			70
7		40	<i>L. W. W.</i> <i>W. W. W.</i>	27	60	✓			70
8									70
Abgerechnet:				Summe ...	516	50	✓		450
				Zurückgebracht ...	—	—			450
				Bleibt ...	516	50	—		

1. P. Anw. 305 B. St. A. Zl. 1695/45. — Osterreichische Staatsdruckerei, 1036 45

Net fees 4.50 = 4 x 1 + 0.10 + 0.40



Checking the amounts of cash being taken out...

Bezirksstempel		Zustellkarte für				Postanweisungen* Zahlungsanweisungen*		Ausgabe- verrechnung	
55 Mitterberg RUC		Zustellbezirk:		Beamter:		am:		Nr.	
		Zustellgang:		Zusteller:					
Aufgabepostamt oder Konto-Nr.	An- nahme- Nr.	Empfänger	Betrag		Zurückgebracht		Bestätigung des Beamten, Verfügung	Zustell- gebühr	Bemerkungen der Prüfungs- stelle
			S	g	S	g			
P.S. 9. Wien	90	Gery Pichler	18380	1	✓				2:70
"	"	Wol. Leitner	12466	0	✓				3:70
3	"	Anton Mühlberg	23434	7	✓				3:70
4	"	Peter Tollenberg	10228	3	✓				2:70
5	"	Wilm Giesler	5452	7	✓				1:70
6	"	Ernst Rainer	11212	0	✓				2:70
7									
8									
Abgerechnet:		Summe ...		855853				16:20	
		Zurückgebracht ...							
		Bleibt ...							

MITTERBERG  
1911/17  
K. K. POST-ANWEISUNGEN

P. Anw. 1—305 B. B. M. Zl. 29.818-46 — Österreichische Staatsdruckerei. (St.) 7614 46

\* Nichtzutreffendes streichen.

Net fees 16.20 = 3 x 5 + 1 + 0.20



## Verrechnungsmarken



The system became increasingly inoperable. There wasn't room on the back of the form for the required amount of Postage Dues (the highest value was only 10 Schillings: indeed when the use of Dues ceased in 1999 that was still the highest!), and frequently these were out of stock anyway. Evidently Vienna had formally complained to Dr Dworschak, the Postmaster General, as he wrote on 28 February 1948 to the local Post- and Telegraph Directorates as follows:

Federal Ministry of Transport, Wien, 28. February 1948:  
 General Direction of the Postal and Telegraph Administration  
 B.M.ZI. 40347/1947  
 Department 5

Account of the delivery fees for Zahlungsanweisungen of the Postsparkassenamt.

Post Offices where delivery fees of more than 100 Schillings a day accrue are to use from now on, for the accounting of these amounts on the Zustellkarte, the Wertkarten für Postfreistempler II of 100, 200 and 500 Schillings, which are printed for this purpose on thin gummed paper. For intermediate values Postage Dues must be used as at present. If on occasion the gummed printings are not available, the forms on card can be used. Invalidation shall be by cancelling in the same way as prescribed for Postage Dues.

To distinguish between the two types, the one on cardboard will be called "Wertkarte" as before, but the new one on thin gummed paper shall be called "Verrechnungsmarke".

It is not permitted to use this kind of Verrechnungsmarken for any purposes other than the totalled amount of delivery fees.

The correction or supplementing of relevant service instructions has still to be completed.

Addendum for (*the Direction in*) Wien: By this your communication ref Z.92.537/47 dated 25. November 1947 is settled.

The General Manager: Dr. Dworschak

The Verrechnungsmarken were issued in 3 denominations: 100 Schillings in green; 200 Sch in carmine; and 500 Sch in purple. They are about 170x30mm, gummed, perforated 10¾ on the top & bottom only (the 200 is also known perf 14½) and issued in sheets of 10 (*see Dorotheum catalogue for 24 April 2004, lot 936*). The issue was not originally announced to the public, as they had no use for them and no way of buying them, but used Verrechnungsmarken began to appear in the Dorotheum auctions of "Skart" [ie Post Office kiloware: see later] and attracted the attentions of collectors. They often have folds, because they are so big that they got folded when the forms got folded. They occur as mixed frankings with postage dues, unless the sum due happened to be an exact number of hundreds. The face values are relatively enormous: for 500 Schillings in February 1948 you could have posted 1250 inland letters, or bought 330 kilograms of best white bread (<sup>1</sup>). Although the official Decree is dated 28 February 1948, both ANK and Michel give 1<sup>st</sup> February as the date of introduction of Verrechnungsmarken; the authenticity of this is at best questionable. It has been suggested that the "official usage dates for Verrechnungsmarken" of 1.2.1948-31.3.1950 (as repeated in all the catalogues) come more from a desire to give a helpful answer than from a detailed archival search.

### ***System enlarged – more forms!***

Page 372 of B&P states that from 1 February 1949 the use of these forms (and of Postage Dues) was extended. In PuTVoB 1/1949 §4 (B.M.Zl. 8685/1948 of 4/1/1949: see appendix) "Verrechnung der Zustellgebühren zu Zahlungsanweisung des Postsparkassenamtes", the accounting system was changed, and a red Tagesrechnung form introduced for fees on "Scheckzahlungsanweisungen". The day's total of the delivery charges was entered on a form, to which Dues (etc) equal to the total were affixed and cancelled with a datestamp. If the amount was higher than 100S Verrechnungsmarken (or exceptionally Wertkarten) were to be used with the balance made up from the highest possible valued Dues. From 1 June 1949 (BGBl 138/1949) this system of accounting for delivery charges was extended to Postanweisungen; Postage Dues were used until 31 March 1950.

From 1 April 1950 (PuTVBl 4/1950, No. 20: see Appendix) the delivery charges for Postanweisungen and Postsparkassenzahlungsanweisungen were paid in cash. Only those for Postzahlungsanweisungen still used Postage Dues. This instruction is contained also in §231 of the PVO 1 of 1955 and must have remained in effect until the implementation of the 1957 Postordnung (BGBl

---

<sup>1</sup> in Autumn 1949, 262kg of bread or 833 letters; in Winter 1952, 143kg of bread or 333 letters.

110/1957) - in the Postgebührenordnung (BGBl 124/1957) valid from 1 July 1957 these delivery charges are absent.

Finally, a new system with renamed and much simplified forms was introduced by PTVoB 4/1950 §20 (B.M.Zl. 24813/1949 of 11 Feb 1950: see appendix) "Barverrechnung der Zustellgebühren im Geldauszahlungsdienste"; the reconciliation was done in cash, and the use of Wertkarten, Verrechnungsmarken, and Postage Dues abolished. This took effect on 1 April 1950. Officially, anyway: the PVoB, Netto, Heinzl, and Michel all give this date. However Verrechnungsmarken are known used on forms in late 1953! Examples seen by or reported to the author and his collaborators are listed in a table below; "ZZZ" means "Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisung" and "TRS" is "Tagesrechnung über Rückzahlungen auf Scheckzahlungenanweisungen"!

Value(s)	on/with	cancel & date
100, 200, 500	form (unspecified) with dues	Wien 107, 23 April 1948
100	(loose)	71 Wien 104, 7 June 1948
100 and 200	form with dues	Villach II, 1 July 1948
500	(loose)	Baden bei Wien, 3 July 1948
100, 200, 500	TRS form with dues	St Veit / Glan, 2 Sep 1948 [Heinzel p175]
200	(loose)	Innsbruck 2, 1 Oct 1948
two 100s	ZZZ form with dues	Korneuburg, 30 Oct 1948
two 100s	ZZZ form with dues	Korneuburg, 9 Nov 1949
500	TRS form with dues	Wien 102, 11 Nov 1948
500	TRS form with dues	Wien 102, 28 Dec 1948
200	"Zustellkarte für Zahlungsanweisungen" form with dues	Innsbruck 2, 1 Dec 1948
500	form (unspecified) with dues	Wien 55, 31 Jan 1949
three 100s	form (unspecified) with dues	cancelled at Wien 64 on 29 June 1953





This system was in operation in the 1970s: the following illustrations are for a Birth Grant (8000 Schillings) and a Family Allowance (2730 Schillings) both delivered in cash to a lady in a small town in Tirol in 1979. She was required to sign for the cash, and handed the receipt portions shown here.

**Zahlungszweck**  
 Nichtzutreffendes streichen!

Lohnsteuerjahresausgleich*	SAL Nr.	
Geburtenbeihilfe	SAG Nr.	79/570/5/79
Familienbeihilfe	SAF Nr.	
Abgeltungsbetrag gem. § 35 EStG	SAA Nr.	***8000 00*
Schulfahrtbeihilfe	SAS Nr.	

**ZB**

FINANZLANDESDIREKTION  
 FUER TIROL

Zahlung nicht vor dem **ZB**

NR 607-81/357100	960781357100	-----2.730,00
FAMILIENBEIHLIFE	04-06 79	2.730,00

09.07.79

# Examples of Verrechnungsmarken on forms.

## Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisung

1 Stück	2 Karte Nr.	3 Betrag		4 Zurückgebracht		5 Bleibt		6 Zustellgebühr		7 Rückverrechnet		8 Stück
		S	g	S	g	S	g	S	g	S	g	
25	I 11	24	42 80	24	5 80	21	9 4	16	60	24	0	4
14	I 12	15	54 56	4	6 2 20	10	9 2 35	10	20	2	60	3
154		18	18 4 38	1	2 3 5 50	16	9 4 8 83	10	60	9	80	14
14								9	80			
140								100	80			

D. S. 21 (9. 47) o o o



100 Schilling Verrechnungsmarke on "Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisung" form. This sheet summarises the information from other forms. The net "Zustellgebühr" of 100.80 is shown at the bottom right, and matches the franking on the back.

The Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisungen is black-on-buff, 209mm wide by 147 high. At the top is a space for the Bezirkstempel [mine is Korneuburg 9.11.48-12; a standard double-ring not an octagon]; and fields for Nummer des Bezirkstempels [2358]; the title "Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisungen"; Zustellbezirk [I-IV, Lst 1]; Zustellgang [1], Beamter [Kleedorfer]; Zusteller [Gemenison? in the same writing]; at top right Ausgabeverrechnung am [9.11.48] and Nr [5].

In the body there are eight columns numbered 1-8: Stück; Karte Nr; Betrag; Zurückgebracht; Bleibt; Zustellgebühr; Zustellgebühr again; Stück; Rückverrechnet straddles columns 7 & 8. Cols 3-7 have subcolumns & S-g. There are 9 lines for data, separated by a thicker line from untitled fields for totals etc at the bottom. Below that is the printing reference D.S.21 (9-47)\*\*\* - forms of no intrinsic value were sometimes printed locally instead of by the ÖSD. All lines follow the same pattern: eg the data for line 1 is 25; I/1; 2442.80; 245.80; 2197; 16.60; 2.40; 4. Where there are no returned items the field contains ----. The final net Zustellgebühr is 100.80 and this is accounted for on the back by a 100 Sch Verrechnungsmarke and one each of 70g & 10g dues.

I have been sent a scan of another such form; weirdly it is also from Korneuburg, dated 30.10.48! The layout, field titles & contents are as for mine.

### Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisung



Nummer des Bezirksstempels: 2352	<b>Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisungen</b>	
Zustellbezirk: IV	Beamter: Kleescher	Ausgabeverrechnung am: 30.10.48
Zustellgang: 1	Zusteller: Müller	Nr.

1 Stück	2 Karte Nr.	3 Betrag		4 Zurückgebracht		5 Bleibt		6 Zustellgebühr		7 Zustellgebühr		8 Stück
		S	g	S	g	S	g	S	g	S	g	
25	1/1	3492	35	11980		3377	55	1990		120		2
25	2	2367	45	5040		2317	05	1610		120		2
25	3	6144	35	21530		5959	05	2680		120		1
25	4	3108	27	190		3008	24	1830		120		1
25	5	948	60	51080		8972	80	3330		120		1
25	6	1217	20	11780		1172	490	38		120		1
25	7	1661	60	43960		7222	20	2910		120		1
25	8	2292	91	40358		2195	33	3250		120		1
25	9	7862	44	31299		7543	75	30		120		1
25	10	6698	12	32510		6372	43	3740		120		1
250		68010	09	30162	86	19938	32	1040		1350		
13								1350				
237								15790				

D. S. 21 (9. 47) o o o



100 + 100 Schilling Verrechnungsmarken on "Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisung" form. The net "Zustellgebühr" of 257.40 is shown at the bottom, and matches the franking.

### Zustellkarte für Postanweisungen/Zahlungsanweisungen

Bezirksstempel 		<b>Zustellkarte für Postanweisungen* Zahlungsanweisungen*</b>					Ausgabe- verrechnung	
Zustellbezirk: 12		Beamter: Lommer		am: 1.12.48		Nr. 16		
Zustellgang: I		Zusteller: Randschle						
Nr.	Aufgabepostamt oder Konto-Nr.	An- nahme- Nr.	Empfänger	Betrag	Zurückgebracht	Bestätigung des Beamten, Verfügung	Zustell- gebühr	Bemerkungen der Prüfungs- stelle
146	15458		G. Federspiel	21904	14926		2230	120
	-		Mr. Pelzel	59030	59430	Wagner		140
	-n-		K. Randschle	52353				140
Abgerechnet:				Summe ...	6885918	208641	25080	
191 RR				Zurückgebracht ...	208641		580	
Bm				Bleibt ...	641222		245	

P. Anw. 1 - 305 A. B. M. Zl. 32.747-47. - Österreichische Staatsdruckerei (St.) #21447  
\* Nichtzutreffendes streichen.



200 Schilling Verrechnungsmarke on "Zustellkarten für Postanweisungen /Zahlungsanweisung" form. The net "Zustellgebühr" of 245.00 is shown at the bottom right [emphasised in the picture], and matches the franking of 245 Schillings. Cancelled Innsbruck 2 on 1 12.1948.

The Zustellkarte für Postanweisungen/Zahlungsanweisungen is black-on-buff, 206mm wide by 294 high. At the top are fields for Bezirkstempel [*mine is an octagonal Innsbruck 2 6002*]; the title "Zustellkarte für Postanweisungen/Zahlungsanweisungen" [*the Postanweisung option is deleted*]; Zustellbezirk [12]; Zustellgang [I], Beamter [Lanner]; Zusteller [Raschbichler, in the same writing]; at top right Ausgabe-verrechnung then am [1.12.48] and Nr [16].

The body of the form has 9 columns headed Nr; Aufgabepostamt oder Konto-Nr; Annahme nr; Empfänger; Betrag; Zurückgebracht; Bestätigung des Beamten, Verfügung; Zustellgebühr; and Bemerkungen der Prüfungsstelle. There are 25 lines for data.

At the bottom, Abgerechnet contains the number 191 and two sets of initials. To the right of Summe are the sums of the Betrag, Zurückgebracht & Zustellgebühr columns (including the brought-forwards). The middle sub-row has Zurückgebracht and contains the Zurückgebracht total from its column (with an arrow guiding the Beamter) and 5.80 in the Zustellgebühr column. Finally Bleibt contains the result of the obvious subtractions.

The source of the 5.80 is unclear; numerically it is two at 120 plus two at 170 but I don't see a brought-forward 4.10. Apart from that, all the arithmetic is self-consistent; I have checked some of it and it is correct. The Bleibt-Zustellgebühr is 245, and sure enough on the back of the form is a 200 Vmarke, 4 off 10S, and 1 off 5S dues.



500 Schilling Verrechnungsmarke on "Tagesrechnung über Rückzahlungen auf Scheckzahlungenanweisungen" form (printed in red) with handwritten "Zusammenstellung" at the top and "Porto" as the heading of the right-hand column, converting it into a "Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisung" form! The net "Zustellgebühr" of 537.30 is the last entry in the right-hand column, and matches the franking of 537.30 Schillings.

The form is a rather pastel red on buff, 175mm wide by 250 high. At the top is Schalter and Blatt, followed by the title Tagesrechnung / über / Rückzahlungen auf Scheckzahlungenanweisungen with faint dotted red circles on both sides. Next a boxed Nummer des Bezirkstempels. The main form has 5 columns and 20 data-lines: from the left List Nummer with preprinted 1 - 20; Nummer des Kontos; Betrag (with S & g subcolumns); Ausstellungstag laut Hochdruckstempel; Name des Empfängers der Zahlungsanweisung. At the bottom left is Anzahl der Rückzahlungen and a Summe for the Betrag & following column. At bottom right is Unterschrift des Postbeamten.

The form has "Zusammenstellung" in pencil at the top, no Schalter nor Blatt, two cancels 17 WIEN 107 11.XI.48.IX 1c, and Nr des Bez. 1107. In addition it has a violet straight-line 12.NOV.1948 and a black boxed 9 12 NOV 48 \* (the 9 is bigger than the rest). The Ausstellungstag... and Name des Empfängers... columns have been given new and unreadable headings in pencil.

Body lines 1-6 contain entries like R45 1461.15 7 tick 5.50. Line 7 is the Summe of 1-6; 8 adds in data from "Bb 1" (Beiblatt?? the numbers are comparatively large); 9 a Summe of 7 & 8; 10 adds "Sch 1"; 11 yet another Summe (*I imagine the form-filler crying Tut, I thought I'd got all the data for today and here you are late, Herr Schalterbeamter Eins.*) Line 12 is in red and subtracts an "NF" (?) of 5 groschen from the Betrag, leaving 108140.43 in red as the final total. (Must have been a busy day!) Underneath that is 1018 in small violet numbers in an oval, upside-down. The final column must be being used for fees collected, as its total of 537.30 matches the 500 Vmarke and assortment of Dues on the back (including a bottom right corner block-of-five of the 1S20)

## ***Another Tagesrechnung über Rückzahlungen auf Scheckzahlungenanweisungen***

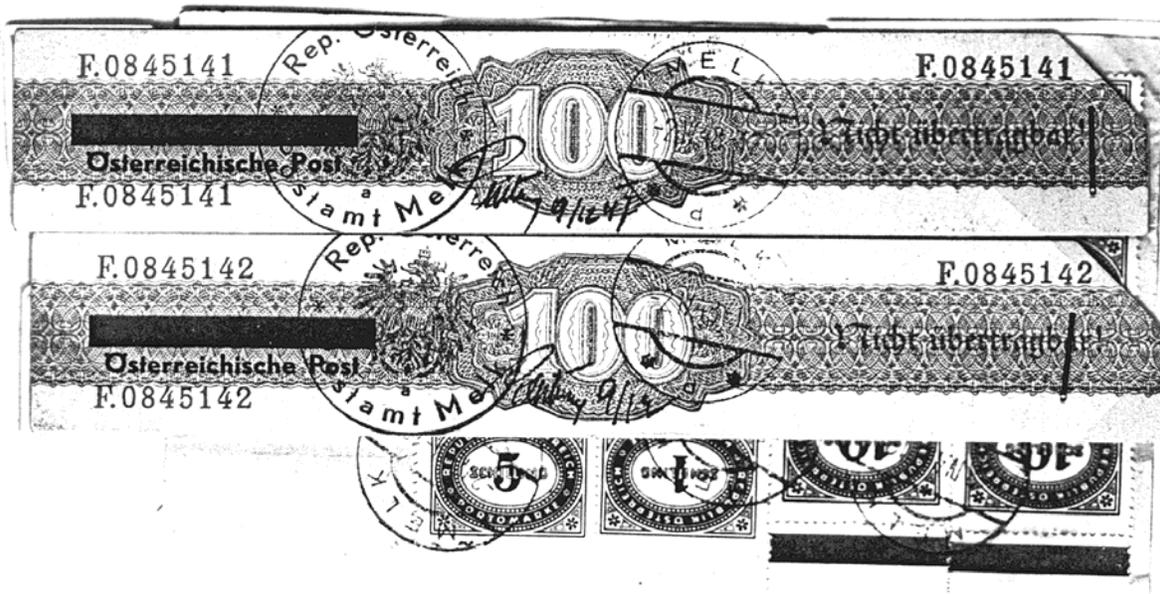


100 & 200 Schilling Verrechnungsmarken on part of a "Tagesrechnung über Rückzahlungen auf Scheckzahlungenanweisungen" form from Wien 107

The part-form has the same headings etc as the entire one above, but has been chopped off by the Skart-clipper (or maybe some idiot philatelist) on top, right & bottom. It has a CDS for WIEN 107 27.XII.43; boxed 10 28 DEZ 48 8 over it; Nr des Bez 1107; lines 1-18 are "Zust. 1" through "18"; Betrag are thousands of Sch; the next two columns have again had their headings altered; Ausstell... contains 2-digit numbers; Name... has an extra pencilled column divider and contains what must be sums of money; I am pretty sure its new title is Zustgb. Line 20, of which only the top remains, has contained the total of these amounts. Adding them myself gives 358.10 which is consistent with what I can see of what was written; on the back is 395.80 in Vmarke & dues which isn't.

## Wertkarten used as Verrechnungsmarken

The cardboard Wertkarten are also found attached to Post Office forms, with postage dues. This usage was specifically mentioned in the 1948 Decree, in case of a temporary shortage of Verrechnungsmarken; however it is known from mid-1947 (eg *Dorotheum Auction April 27 2004, lot 938!*).

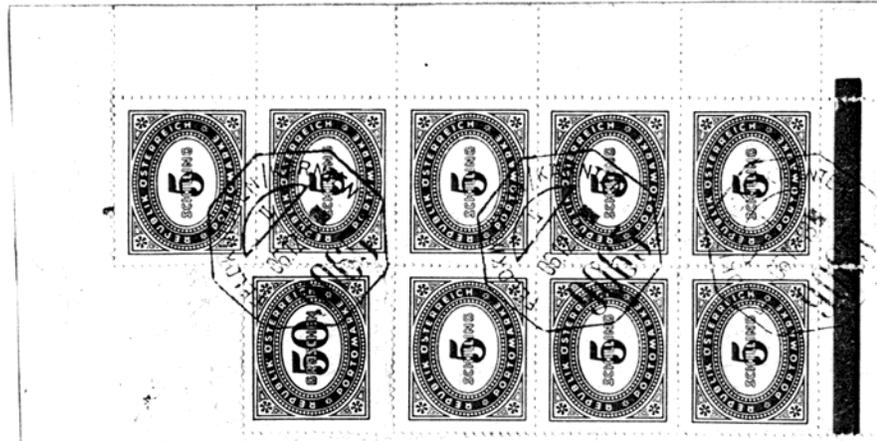


The first example is cancelled 2 April 1948 at Melk, and has two 100-Schilling Wertkarten of the "overprinted Deutsche Reichspost" version already discussed. Each stamp has a machine signature, and a revalidation date of 9.12.47



This is another "overprinted Deutsche Reichspost" version; it is attached to a form which is too fragile to copy. Cancelled 4.12.1948; revalidated 9.12.1947

On the following page is a 100 Wertkarte from Feldkirchen, 6.12.48, glued to the form, tied by its octagonal Bezirkstempel, and there are eight 5 Schilling and a 50 Groschen postage due with it. The form is a Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisungen with a total of collected fees of 140.50. The postage dues are from the 1947 series. There is one clipped corner on the Wertkarte.



Nummer des Bezirksstempels: Zustellbezirk: <i>15-18</i>		Beamter: <i>Jurek</i>		Zusammenstellung der Zustellkarten für Zahlungsanweisungen Ausgabeverrechnung am <i>6.12.48</i>	
Zustellgang:		Zusteller:		Nr. <i>119</i>	

1 Stück	2 Karte Nr.	3 Betrag		4 Zurückgebracht		5 Bleibt		6 Zustellgeb.		7 Rückverrechnet Zustellgeb.		8 Stück
		S	G	S	G	S	G	S	G	S	G	
<i>30</i>	<i>0 I</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>15856</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3945</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>661911</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>60</i>	<i>0 II</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>61584</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6150</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>85434</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>30</i>	<i>1-11</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>11659</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8760</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>82899</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>25</i>	<i>12-13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>99374</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>91374</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>080</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>22</i>	<i>14-16</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>42136</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>15136</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>18</i>	<i>15-17</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>47410</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>47410</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>50</i>			
<i>13</i>	<i>18-19</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>80283</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>61783</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>20</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>758302</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>42355</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>515947</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>090</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>15</i>				<i>2</i>	<i>12355</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>090</i>			
<i>185</i>								<i>140</i>	<i>50</i>			

D. S. 21 (4. 46) o o

*140.50*

Now, two 200S from 4.2.52, from Wien-Klosterneuburg 1. These have the Wertkarten stapled to summary forms for collected delivery fees (for pensions) which do not list the individual items for which the fees were collected. There are parts of Bezirkstempeln tying the Wertkarten to the form or to each other, and the cancels on them and the regular postage dues are the same. The dues are the later purple and red series.



K. 103 a/1  
 Buchhaltung der Post-  
 und Telegraphendirektion  
**Wien**

**Wien**, am 25. Jan. 1952

An das

Postamt Wien-Klosterneuburg 1

Die in den mitfolgenden Pensionszahlungsblättern Nr. 1 bis 121 ausgewiesenen Ruhe- und Versorgungsgenüsse im Betrage von Sechshundertachtundachtzigtausend vierhundert = sechshundertachtundachtzigtausend vierhundert = dreihundert 04/100 netto S 116.831,04

sind am Fälligkeitstage: 1. Feb. 1952 auszuführen und in der Monatsrechnung für Monat Feb. 1952 unter Nettobezüge + Ruhe- und Versorgungsgenüsse — zu verrechnen.

Die Zahlung hat zu eigenen Händen unter Ausschluß jeder Vollmacht zu erfolgen.  
 Bezüge für vorübergehend abwesende (verreiste) Pensionsparteien sind mittels gebührenpflichtiger Postanweisung zu eigenen Händen nachzusenden.  
 Die Pensionszahlungsblätter sind nach erfolgter Auszahlung, nach Nummern geordnet, an die Buchhaltung rückzusenden; dieses Schreiben ist der Monatsrechnung beizuschließen.



*[Signature]*  
 (Unterschrift des Abteilungsleiters)

P. RD. 1—734 P. B. M. Zl. 31.180-47. — Österreichische Staatsdruckerei. 6131 51

Finally, two 200S Wertkarten stapled to a form from 2.11.1951, from Baden bei Wien 1, similar to the Klosterneuburg example. The form was completed in pencil; the amount at the upper left is 435.60, matching the franking.

REPUBLIC 1 Raum zum Aufkleben der Nachmarken (Zustellgebühren).

OSTERREICH Gesamtsumme der eingehobenen Zustellgebühren beträgt: S 435.60 g

OSTERREICH 2

REPUBLIC 10 10 10 2

OSTERREICH 10 10 10 2

Postamt: Baden bei Wien 1

Die umseitig ausgewiesenen Nettobezüge wurden ordnungsgemäß gezahlt, nachgesandt oder rückverrechnet.

Baden bei Wien 1, am 21.10.1951

*[Signature]* *[Signature]*  
(Unterschrift des Kassenbeamten) (Unterschrift des Amtsvorstandes)

E. 0008275 1

Österreichische Post **200** Nicht übertragbar

E. 0008275

E. 0007236

Österreichische Post **200** Nicht übertragbar

E. 0007236

REPUBLIC 30

OSTERREICH 30

REPUBLIC 30

OSTERREICH 30

Buchhaltung der Post- und Telegraphendirektion

SL A104a/24

Wien

19. Okt. 1951

An das

Postamt Baden bei Wien 1

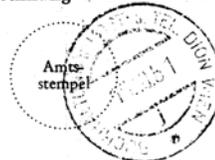
Die in den mitfolgenden Pensionszahlungsblättern Nr. 1 bis 116 ausgewiesenen Ruhe- und Versorgungsgenüsse im Betrage von Eintrittsbeitrag und andere Leistungen im Betrage von 85.000,-

netto S 108.292,05

sind am Fälligkeitstage: 31. Okt. 1951 auszuführen und in der Monatsrechnung für Monat Okt. 1951 unter Nettobezüge — Ruhe- und Versorgungsgenüsse — zu verrechnen.

Die Zahlung hat zu eigenen Händen unter Ausschluß jeder Vollmacht zu erfolgen. Bezüge für vorübergehend abwesende (verreiste) Pensionsparteien sind mittels gebührenpflichtiger Postanweisung zu eigenen Händen nachzusenden.

Die Pensionszahlungsblätter sind nach erfolgter Auszahlung, nach Nummern geordnet, an die Buchhaltung rückzusenden; dieses Schreiben ist der Monatsrechnung beizuschließen.



*[Signature]*  
(Unterschrift des Abteilungsleiters)

## A nice piece of Skart

Seeking more information on Verrechnungsmarken, I tried PKMI's index to Die Briefmarke. All that produces is a whinge in issue 18 of 1956, page 233, about the lack of "Verrechnungsmarken Skart" in 1956. What, I wondered, is a Skart?

Under the Austrian system, lots of postal forms or parts of forms remain in the possession of the post office. Package cards had regular stamps on them, and maybe a postage due on the back; accounting forms for fees had postage dues on them; COD forms... Every few years, the administration had prisoners cut off the names & addresses from any items that had them (sometimes through ignorance or malice they also cut off the perforations...), bundled the adhesive-carrying remnants into bags of so many kilos each, and auctioned these off (usually at the Dorotheum). Those bags of part-forms were called **Skart**. Dr C Kainz's Postlexicon (Wurth vol 18) has "Skartieren" and "Skartpapier"!

Skart allowed philatelists to find out about lots of things - eg, postage due provisionals on Begleitadressen, the Tachau provisional of 1916, and the use of the old purple newspaper stamps as postage dues in 1900 all showed up in the Skart. German stamps used in 1943 and 1944 in the erstwhile southern parts of Carinthia and Styria are also often from Skart. It's also where you get most Bosnian cancels from before 1918; they are from the stubs of forms that were in the Skart. Telegraph stamps typically also come from Skart except for the 5kr on Aufgabarezepisse which the sender could have if he paid for it.

### *References*

1. APS Lib item 320: Festschrift "75 Jahre Freistempel in Österreich" by Schneider & Pelikan.
2. APS Lib item 384: "Österreich nach 1945 Band 1: Postgebühren, Flugpostgebühren, Postgeschichte" by Hellwig Heinzel.
3. APS Lib item 280: "100 Jahre Österreichische Portomarken" by Bernadini & Pfalz.
4. APS Lib item 298 "Österreich 1925-1938" by H Karasek.

## **Appendix: Post und Telegraphen- verordnungsblatt Nr 1 1949 §4**

### *Accounting for the delivery charges for "Zahlungsanweisungen des Postsparkassenamtes".*

From 1. February 1949 the settlement of the delivery charges for Zahlungsanweisungen of the Postsparkassenamt shall be regulated as follows. The principle is that all the collected delivery charges are to be accounted for by Postage Dues or Verrechnungsmarken.

For each Scheckzahlungsanweisung entered on the Zustellkarten the corresponding delivery charges for each separate Zahlungsanweisung shall be entered in the "Zustellgebühr" column. The sum of the collected delivery charges and the sum of the paid-out Zahlungsanweisungen according to §12(1) of the "Dienstunterricht für die Besorgung des Scheckverkehrs durch die Postämter" are to be transferred on to the "Tagesrechnung über Rückzahlungen auf Scheckzahlungsanweisungen" (hereafter called "Red Tagesrechnung" for short), by entering the sum of the paid-out Scheckzahlungsanweisungen in the third column (Betrag) and the sum of the delivery charges in a newly opened column "Zustellgebühren". <sup>(2)</sup> For this, the column "name of the receiver" is to be subdivided and the right (smaller) part overwritten with "delivery charge". Also from now on, in this column the delivery charges for the Scheckzahlungsanweisungen paid out at the counter are to be accounted for; these are to be entered individually in the red Tagesrechnung. In those cases where no delivery charges are to be collected, this fact shall be entered in the column "delivery charge" instead of the amount of the fees (as prescribed in P12 of the appendix of the regulations on the treatment of Postanweisungen, or in §51P.2 of the soon-to-appear Postvollzugsordnung Type II).

The daily sum of the delivery charges is to be transferred to a special quarter-size sheet called the Verrechnungsblatt. It is to contain:

- a) the heading "Zustellgebühren zu Scheckzahlungsanweisungen des Postamtes .....vom" (delivery charges for Scheckzahlungsanweisungen of the ... Post Office from .....
- b) under it the total amount of the day's delivery charge (ie the total of the delivery charges on the red Tagesrechnung)

---

<sup>2</sup> Comment: this must be the wider form, not the narrow one

On this Verrechnungsblatt underneath the day's total are to be affixed Postage Dues of total value equalling the amount of the delivery charges; the highest possible values shall be used, cancelled with the place-date stamp. If the daily total delivery charges exceed 100S, Verrechnungsmarken of 100, 200 and 500S shall be used, and Postage Dues only for the remainder. In the absence of Verrechnungsmarken, "Wertkarten for Postfreistempler" or Postage Dues can be used. The former are to be affixed before they are cancelled with their whole surface on the Verrechnungsblatt. If the front side does not suffice, the reverse of the Verrechnungsblatt can also be used. Finally, the account-tenderer has to sign the Verrechnungsblatt. Obsolete forms printed on one side can if available have the other side used as paper for the Verrechnungsblätter.

The department head or certain delegated officials are required to certify daily by means of their signature the correct transfer of the summed delivery charges from the red Tagesrechnung to the Verrechnungsblatt and ultimately the correct accounting for the totals by cancelled Dues or Verrechnungsmarken.

The Verrechnungsblätter are to be kept separate and sent in at the end of the month to the Prüfstelle I with the Betriebsrechnungen.

The carbon copies of the Zustellkarten and the red Tagesrechnungen remain in case of enquiry at the post offices and may from time to time be called for by the Prüfstelle I for checking.

In the "Instructions for the processing of the Scheckverkehrs by the Post Offices", add on page 15 at the end of §12: "(for settlement of the delivery charges see Post- und Telegraphen-Verordnungsblatt No. 1/1949 §4)".

(B.M.Z1. 8.685/1948 of 4 Jan 1949.)

## Appendix: Post und Telegraphen- verordnungsblatt Nr 4.20 1950

### *Accounting in cash for the delivery charges of the Geldauszahlungsdienst.*

From 1.4.1950 the delivery charges for Postanweisungen and Zahlungsanweisungen of the Postsparkassenamt are to be accounted for in cash. The delivery charges for Postzahlungsanweisungen are to be accounted for as at present by Postage Dues.

Until the form is reissued, the delivery charges are to be entered as follows: in the Postanweisungsausgaberechnung in the column "Anmerkung", in the red Tagesrechnung in the column "Empfänger", in the Beiliste in the column "Bestätigung des Beamten" and in the Ausgaberechnung im Postsparkassenverkehr in the column "Anmerkung".

On the reissued "Zusammenstellung der Zustellgebühren im Geldauszahlungsdienst" stationery, the Tagesergebnisse [=daily results] of the Postanweisungsausgaberechnung "J" and "A" and the red Tagesrechnung are to be transferred into the above-mentioned columns and the daily total shown. [comment: this cannot be the Zusammenstellung form used in 1948, as the columns are quite different] The collected amount is to be shown in a free column of the Appendix II of the Kassenstandsnachweisung [=the cash balance audit] The correct transfer of the Tagesergebnisse of delivery charges to the Zusammenstellung and the accuracy of the daily total is to be certified by the Cashier in the "remarks" column of the form.

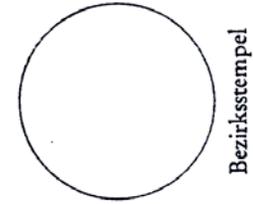
On the 10th, 20th and last of the month the 10-day totals of delivery charges in the Postanweisungsdienst are to be transferred to the relevant balance of the Postanweisungsausgaberechnung. Until the new form is issued, a part of the "Beilisten-Nr." column is to be used. At the end of the month the monthly total is to be calculated, which must agree with the equivalent total in the Zusammenstellung.

The department head is to check that the amounts entered in the Zusammenstellung agree with the final totals of the delivery charges shown at the end of the Postanweisungsausgaberechnung "J" and "A" and that the former agrees with the Ausgaberechnung [=total amount paid out] in the Postsparkassenverkehr. The performance of this checking is to be confirmed by his certification and signature.

Until the new form "Zusammenstellung der Zustellgebühren im Geldauszahlungsdienst" is ready, a substitute form is to be used, laid out according to the following pattern:

Postamt: .....

Monat: ..... 195 .....



**Zusammenstellung der Zustellgebühren  
im Geldauszahlungsdienst.**

Tag	Zustellgebühren						Summe		Anmerkung
	Postanweisungen				Scheck- zahlungs- anweisungen				
	Inland		Ausland						
	S	g	S	g	S	g	S	g	

The total from the "Zusammenstellung" is to be transferred into a free column of the Postgebührenrechnung. The Zusammenstellung is to be attached to the Postgebührenrechnung as evidence.

On the effective date of this Decree the regulations in P.u.TVB1.Nr.1/1949§I.4 become ineffective. In the Instruction Manual for the management of the Scheckverkehr by the Post Offices, on page 15, the note attached at the end of paragraph 12 is to be changed as follows: "(for the accounting of delivery charges see section 20 in the P.u.TVB1.Nr.4/1950)."

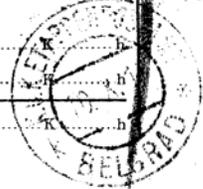
The amendment of PVO.II remains withheld.

(B.M.Z.24.813/1949 of 11 Feb 1950.)

# Two parcel cards from occupied Serbia - 1917.

by John Whiteside

Each card bears a 10 heller overprinted revenue stamp originally for Bosnia to pay the fiscal tax on a parcel card. However, both are postage-free under the prisoner-of-war regulations.

Abschnitt. — Odrezak. (Kann vom Empfänger abgetrennt werden.) (Preuzimatelj može odrezati.) Stempel des Aufgabepostamtes Bijezilo pošte predatne.	<b>K. U. K. FELDPOST</b> <sup>20</sup>		Franko: ..... K <del>20</del> h
	K. u. k. Etappenpostamt Belgrad <b>89</b>		
 Name, Wohnort und Wohnung des Absenders Ime, prebivalište i stan predatelja	Gattung } <i>1. paket</i> Vrst }		Raum zum Aufkleben der Postmarken Mjesto za priljepljivanje frankobiljega
	Inhalt } <i>odlovi reš</i> Sadržaj }		
Wertangabe } Vrijednost }	An } <i>Dimitrije Kostic</i> Naslov } <i>Serb. civil interniert</i>	Gebührenfrei Besetzungsfrei Auslieferung	Zusammen ..... g
	in } <i>bei: Haral Josef</i> u } <i>Bezenye Nr 60 Moson Megye</i>		
Letzte Post } <i>Bezenye</i> Posljednja pošta } <i>(Alugyria)</i>	Land } Zemlja }	Postvormerk - Poštarska zabilježba Gewicht } <i>2-3/4</i>	Zusammen ..... g
Saratu Holandovic Karizgradska ul. Br. 15. Belgrad	Porto ..... Bestell- oder Avisogebühr ..... Zusammen ..... g		

The first card is from Belgrade and is addressed to a Serbian civil internee billeted with a Hungarian resident of BEZENYE (at property no. 60). It is backstamped with two strikes of a Bezenye cds for 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> October 1917 and signed for by the addressee. Bezenye was about 10km NW of the town of Mosonmagyaróvár in north-western Hungary, near the Austrian border.

Abgabe-Nr. ....	Bestellungs-Vormerk .....
 	
Quittung des Empfängers. — Namira primca.	
Umstehend bezeichnete Sendung richtig empfangen zu haben, bestätigt:	
Potvrđujem, da sam po prijeku na drugoj strani naznačenu doista primio:	
<i>Bezenye 19.10.1917</i>	
Unterschrift: — Potpis:	
<i>Dimitrije Kostic</i>	

1917

K. u. k. E. P. Smederevo 89

3<sup>h</sup> f POST-BEGLEITADRESSE.  
POŠTANSKA POPRATNICA.

Gattung) 1. Paket.  
Vrst }  
Inhalt } Zviebien  
Sadržaj }  
Wertangabe }  
Vrijednost }  
An }  
Naslov } Spasoji Ognjanovic  
Serb. prof. N: 29042.  
Bar N: 20.

in }  
u }  
Letzte Post } Boldogasszony  
Posljednja pošta }  
Land }  
Zemlja }

Postvörmerk — Poštarska zabilježba

Gewicht	Porto	..... K	..... h
	Bestell- oder	..... K	..... h
	Avisogebühr	..... K	..... h
..... kg	Zusammen	..... K	..... h
..... g			

10 HELLEN 10 HELLEN  
K. u. k.  
Militärverwaltung  
in Serbien  
10 1912 10

Franko: K

Raum zum Aufkleben der Postmarken  
Mjesto za priljepljivanje frankobiljega

Prof. Ognjanovic  
Serb. prof. N: 29042.  
Bar N: 20.

Abgabe-Nr. .... Bestellungen-Vormerk .....

**BOLDOGASSZONY**  
917 DEC 16 1917  
918 JAN 21 N &  
**B**  
FUGOLYTÁBOR

**BOLDOGASSZONY**  
918 JAN 21 N &  
**B**  
FUGOLYTÁBOR

Quittung des Empfängers. — Namira primca.

Umstehend bezeichnete Sendung richtig empfangen zu haben, bestätigt:

Potvrđujem, da sam pošiljku na drugoj strani naznačenu doista primio:

1918 Jan. 23.  
Boldogasszony

Unterschrift: — Potpis: *[Signature]*

The second card is from Smederevo and is addressed to Serbian prisoner-of-war no.29042 in barrack 20 of a camp at BOLDOGASSZONY. It was sent on 16<sup>th</sup> Dec 1917 and is backstamped with 3 strikes of the cds Boldogasszony Fogolytábor (= Prisoner-of-war camp), one dated 23<sup>rd</sup> Dec 1917 and two dated 21<sup>st</sup> Jan 1918. In addition, in the space for the recipient's signature, there is a 3-line cachet **K.u.k. Kriegsgefangenenlager / 1918 Jan. 23 / Boldogasszony** of the POW camp. It seems that the parcel

was kept for a month before being released to the prisoner; so it is perhaps as well that the contents appear to have been rusks or dry biscuits! Boldogasszony is about 25km. W of Mosonmagyaróvár and was one of the places that passed from Hungarian to Austrian control in October 1921. Its modern name is FRAUENKIRCHEN in the Austrian province of Burgenland.

## NOTES FROM PUBLICATIONS.

by Andy Taylor

### *Die Briefmarke:*

The November 2004 issue (contents listed in Austria 148) was the first trial “under new management”: Die Briefmarke has merged with other publications and is now sent **\*\*free\*\*** to ÖPost subscribers, Austrian philatelic society members etc. It includes information about Post Office ideas, events & changes; philately in Austria; new issues; and the traditional articles.

**Issue 12/2004:** Christmas around Europe; Cribs; forgeries of ANK147, the 24g postage due of 1925; news from and of the Post Office; “sold out” stamps; 2005 tentative issue programme; “presentations” of new issues etc.

**Issue 1/2005:** Balloon-post problems; Overprints on obsolete Euro definitives; watermarks on the 1867 issue; Przemysl; Hunderwasser; new & Personalised stamps etc; VÖPh open day; new catalogues; WIPA anecdotes; etc etc.

### *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Feld- und Zensurpost*

**Issue 79:** AGM; members (from GB) evicted for unpaid subs; Qs & As; Heimkehrer (POW homecomer) mail; Albanian topics; pigeon-post cachets; etc.

### *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreich e.V.*

**Issue 68:** Post in the Mühlviertel; book reviews; questionable rates in Michel; the VÖPh expert list; articles from Die Briefmarke; etc.

### *Czechout*

The notes for Issue 3/2004 included a review of a book on the “AR” system and remarked that a copy would appear in our Library; this will not now happen.

**Issue 4/2004:** meeting notes, auction reports, and book reviews; Sindelfingen 2004; the Royal Mail archive; expulsion of Germans from Czechoslovakia in 1945-48; Swedish & Budapest postal museums; Q&A; new issues; etc.

### *Stamps of Hungary*

**Issue 159 December 2004:** Membership news; DDSG pension-fund adhesive; parcel post (9pp); book reviews; Bánát locals; Qs&As; etc etc.

## ***Südost Philatelie***

**Issue 88/2004:** Partisan-post in Foča; the Alpe-Adriaphila event, September, Zagreb; book reviews; auction list;

## ***Germania***

**November 2004 vol 40 no 4:** Berlin Strassenpost; bicycling clubs; Stuttgart City Post (ii); regional group reports; Q&A; etc. The Editor's Report to the AGM observes that the funding for their lavish and enviable use of colour (32pp!!) runs out soon.

## ***Wiener Ganzsachen F u P S-Verein.***

**Issue 4/2004:** Imprinted registered envelopes from Jerusalem 1908-14; interesting and unusual letters franked with Costumes series.

**Issue 1/2005:** "Ostarbeiter" cards and the Ukraine; air mail surcharges to Belgium & Netherlands, 1946-49.

## ***Cinderella Philatelist***

**October 2004 (Vol 44 Nr 4):** Expansion of "For God, Kaiser & Fatherland"; Franz Josef Land; upon the taxonomy of Cinderella stamps; etc etc

## ***Bollettino Prefilatelico w Storico Postale***

**Issue 128:** Nothing of direct interest to Austrian philately.

## ***Ukranian Philatelist***

**Vol 51 Nr 2:** The journal awarded a gold Medal at Chicago; more gems from the Vienna-Kyiv airmail (many illustrated in Ferchenbauer); Volodymyr Kerrowsky; much data on recent Ukranian issues; Trident issues § 5; historically inaccurate stamp designs changed (just) before printing; a Graf Zeppelin saga; the Treaties of Brest-Litovsk; etc

**Vol 52 Nr 1:** New editor needed; comprehensive list of Trident overprints; SKAŁAT overprints; Stanyslaviv issues; travels & overprints (mostly on Austrian issues) in what had just become Western Ukraine in 1919; etc

***APSUS Journal***

**Vol 5 Nr 1:** Members Forum; The EGER canceller of 1867; a Plebiscite cards series from 1938; Anatomy of a Postcard (Sal Rizza); Bosnia-Herzegovina (Ferchenbauer2000 pp 1293-1300).

***Additions to the Library***

Ref	Title	Comment	Pp	Author	Pub	Tx
232 /27	Von Vorarlberg zum Breggau in die Schweiz und Lombardei	Volume XXVII of his Yearbook	124	Wurth	2004	G
313A	Postalische Abstempelungen im derzeitigen österreichischen Staatsgebiet von 1900 bis heute. Teil A: Allgemeine OT- Stempel	313A1: Introduction, description & illustrations of types	79	Stohl	1998	G
		313A2: Catalogue (text only) including points valuation	1209	Stohl	1998	G
A system of categorising cancellations of present-day Austria from 1900. 313A1 is the introduction, description, (unique) code system, & illustrations of types. 313A2 is the catalogue (text only) including points valuation. Neither is understandable or useable without the other!						
313B	[ditto] Teil B - Z: Bahnpost - Zeitungsstempel	313B1: Illustrations.	550	Stohl	2004	G
		313B2: Catalogue B - W (text only) including points valuation	838	Stohl	2004	G
		313B3: Catalogue W - Z (text only) including points valuation	828	Stohl	2004	G
As for the first part, neither the text nor illustration volumes are understandable or useable without the other! 313B3 includes an extensive supplement to 313A2. The text volumes 313A2, 313B2, 313B3 have consecutive page numbers; similarly the illustration volumes 313A1 and 313B1.						
391	Regno Lombardo Veneto, Carta Bollata e Marche da Bollo 1813-70	Revenue Stamped Paper & Revenue Stamps 183070	257	Fortunato Marchetto	2001	I

313 is the complete set of Stohl's work on 20th century postmarks. It has been renumbered A and B from the previous edition of this list. See review!

391 is "The Kingdom of Lombardy Venetia: Revenue Stamped Paper and Revenue Stamps 1830-1870". Revenue stamped papers are the sheets of paper which were stamped with revenue imprints or "signetten" for documentary use. They were superseded by Revenue Stamps which are (adhesive) stamps used for revenue purposes.

## Book review

**Erwin Rieger: "Die postalischen Abstempelungen und andere Entwertungsarten auf den österreichischen Postwerzeichen-Ausgaben 1867, 1883 und 1890. Nachtrag und Korrekturen", Wien, September 2004 (in German).**

by Keith Brandon

One of the vital reference books for Austrian postmark collectors is Klein's catalogue, covering cancellations on the 1867, 1883 and 1890 issues. This was published in two volumes, the first (published in 1967) dealing with the "regular" postmarks, and the second (in 1971) listing the registration, money-order, T.P.O. and other "special" cancels.

The first volume was revised by Erwin Rieger and re-published in 2001 to include all the new discoveries and corrections that had been reported in the previous thirty years. It is the catalogue-compiler's unhappy lot that, however much pre-publication consultation he does, new discoveries will pour out of the woodwork as soon as the book is released, and a veritable torrent of new information has recently been reported to Rieger. A less-satisfactory reason for this supplement is the high level of printer/proof-readers' errors in the 2001 edition, in many cases upsetting information that had been correct in the 1967 original.

There are some 1700 line entries in this slim volume. Collectors will be encouraged to know that new post-offices are still being discovered, after more than 100 years; PROSSNITZ 2 and WALDSTEIN, previously unknown on kreuzer values, have been added. Some 50 new postmark finds are illustrated. The bulk of the book, however, deals with less dramatic listings of postmarks previously unrecorded on specific stamp issues, postmarks in hitherto unlisted colours, many new finds of "Balken statt" cancels, and correction of all those gremlins.

For the Klein user, this supplement is essential, and good value for 7 euros.

## “Le Stohl nouveau est arrivé”

**“Postalische Abstempelungen im derzeitigen österreichischen Staatsgebiet von 1900 bis heute. Teil A: Allgemeine OT-Stempel; Teil B-Z: Bahnpost-Zeitungsstempel”;** written by Hans Stohl and published by Verlag Pollischansky, Wien.

by A Taylor

Any book entitled “Postal Cancellations within the present boundaries of Austria from 1900 till today” sounds promising! And the arrival of Parts B-Z has prodded me into attempting a review of the whole work. Part A (1998) covers date-town cancels, and consists of volume 1 (the 79 page introduction, index of types, & illustrations) and volume 2 (the 1209-page catalogue). It weighs 2½ kilogram and costs around £60 plus p&p. Part B-Z (2004) covers “everything else” (see contents list below) including an extensive update to Part A, and consists of volume 1 parts 1 and 2 (forming together the 1665-page catalogue) and volume 2 (the 600 page illustrations). Some sections (eg H: Bezirks-Stempel) appear only in the illustrations portion. Part B-Z weighs 4½kg and costs around £130 plus p&p. That’s 7kg for the complete book, £7 to borrow & £10 to return the library copy by insured UK parcel post.

Stohl’s foreword reminds us of the gap in philatelic knowledge arising from Klein’s stopping at 1900, and sets out to fill that gap. Useful details are given of the post-1900 changes in Austria’s boundaries, town names, and the districts of Vienna. In the introduction Stohl observes that it is infeasible to list all the stamps on which a given cancel occurs; I add as an example that all the 1600-plus stamps issued since 1948 remained postally valid until the introduction of the Euro. He decided not to use a Klein-type system, as it would not allow the detailed differences in letter heights etc to be covered: to these he attaches great importance. ‘Counter Letters’ are discussed in detail. As the extended title makes clear, Stohl’s coverage is rigorously restricted to Postal Cancellations within the present boundaries of Austria from 1900 till ‘today’. Those having interests in say Galicia-in-1910 must look elsewhere.

Then Stohl explains his cataloguing system. In Part A vol 1, each of the following types is given a number (from 1 to 9, then 0): single circle; double circle; specials (oval, boxed and round); ‘striped lozenge’; ‘railway station’; bridge; ring; segment; postcode; and provisional. The dates of introduction of the main subtypes are listed. Lists of references, acknowledgements, abbreviations, political districts follow. Then we reach the coding system proper.

Only, in my opinion it is NOT a coding system, but a list. Each main type is subdivided into hordes of subtypes (there are 68 for single circles, plus another 6 in the update), which are each illustrated. I cannot find any consistency in the coding: for example the single circle subtypes 1k1, 1k4 & 1k5 correspond respectively to double circle 2k0, 2k3, & 2k4. The extent to which minute differences receive separate codes is bewildering, and it is unclear how new discoveries would be fitted in. Second Republic provisional cancellations are illustrated in alphabetical order of place-name, then coded 0e00-0e99, 0f00-0f99 etc. The general effect is as if the author had accumulated a specimen of every known cancellation, then instead of looking for patterns and generalisations had numbered them randomly within broad subdivisions.

Sometimes he seems to have adopted an alternative approach: the useful discussion in Part H of the octagonal Bezirkstempel is, in my view, not enhanced by the more than 3000 illustrations thereof. I would have preferred a table which told me “WIEN 1 1001 had 18 of standard type n, lettered I to XVIII” and so on instead of 18 unindexed pictures. As with much of this book, my view of the forest is obscured by the foliage.

I am admittedly biased in favour of the ASCGB system I helped to invent (see Austria 108/17, 110/52, 117/22), but believe that its logicity is much more understandable than the Stohl system, and its depth of subdivision more appropriate. Furthermore, our system has the advantage that it is easily understood by anyone familiar with Klein’s classic work, and the code letters are directly related to the (German) words for the shape of the cancellation. Stohl’s system, conversely, shares with Votoček’s works the feature of total unmemorability - you need to have the books with you to classify a cancellation, which given their weight and number is somewhat impractical; and you cannot use the system to describe a cancel to someone else unless they also have the book.

Stohl uses a separate code when the size of a star or of the counter letter changes, and a separate catalogue entry when the counter letter itself changes. For postcodes, he identifies a new subtype when there is a change in the height, or the breadth, or the inter-letter spacing in the name, or the date, or the postcode. In Stohl’s Part A, 37 different Austrian postcode codings are illustrated, all for cancels in the format **town name / counter letter / date with 2-digit year & time / postcode**.

So for example he gives 17 separate entries for Kitzbühel’s postcoded cancels, all identical except that the counter letter varies from ‘a’ to ‘p’ plus ‘qu’. This puzzled me as I studied Part A, as Austria has used **three** major types of postcoded cancels of which this is the second. The original postcodes were of the form **town name/ counter letter/ day & month / 4-digit year / time /**

**postcode** and the third type is **town name / counter letter / horizontal line / date with 2-digit year & time / horizontal line / postcode** (and usually accompanied by either wavy lines or a slogan).

Stohl Part B-Z provides the answer: all postcoded cancels applied by machine are classified as “Werbe- und Wellenstempel”, that is “cancels with slogans or wavy lines”, and receive W-prefixed codes. For Kitzbühel, the 17 entries of Part A are hand-applied, and coded A0954ah-A0954ax. Kitzbühel’s machine cancels are coded W0954i-W0954p and on loose stamps can be distinguished by the counter letter being ‘r’ or ‘s’. Stohl provides a 19-page coding list for “wavy lines” and 14 for “slogans”. His system uses a dual code: one for the cancel, a second for the accompanying slogan or lines.

Turning to another part, R on Rohrpost, I note the perhaps inevitable misprints; for example in Wien 101 and Wien 110 the subtype letters have duplications. Also some of the illustrations (eg type 7a1) are in Part A vol 1 while the rest are in Part R of Parts B-Z vol 2 – so if you have bought Part B-Z you now have to buy Part A as well!

Tucked into the illustrations portion of Part B-Z is a large map “Post u Eisenbahnkarte der Öst-Ung Monarchie”, which is a reproduction of an original published on 16 sheets at a scale of 1:576000. No date is given, nor can I find one in the text; however my transport consultants have deduced from the railway lines shown that it must be immediately pre-WWI. It looks impressive! Unfortunately, its thickness will damage the book’s binding; and it has been printed with a coarse screen which, to my ageing eyes at least, makes the detail unreadable.

On the positive side, many things can be found in these volumes which would be very difficult, probably impossible, to find elsewhere. For example: The list of railway cancels alone will be indispensable to some. The amounts, types, and manufacturers of recipient-to-pay cancels for "Gerichtsbriefe" such as "Gerichtsbrief 25K einheben" or "Österreich 28 groschen einzuheben" receive impressive treatment. The valuations of German precancel machine examples (where a coil stamp came out of a dispenser and was cancelled in one operation) are intriguing! And the variety of different markings from the postal savings system! Lastly, the paper quality is excellent, and the binding most professionally done.

A final warning: Stohl’s codes are case sensitive (eg 7a1 and 7A1 are both used but code different cancel types) and in his fonts lower-case-ell and number-one are almost identical.

So in summary, the book appears to me as an extensive quarry, from which much useful information can with effort be extracted. But it does not, in my opinion, provide the way forward to that which we need - a universally-useable, universally-understandable system with sufficient but not excessive detail.

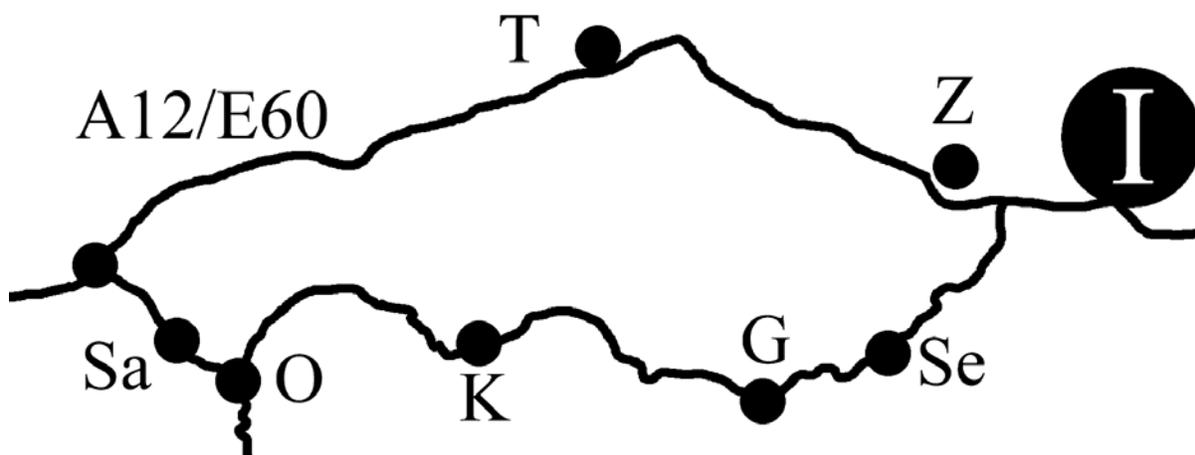
## Contents list of Stohl's catalogue

Part	Coverage	pp: words	pp: pics
A	Allgemeine OT-Stempel	1-1210	1-79A
B	Bahnpost-Stempel (Anhang: Bahnamtliche Stempel)	1215	87A
C	Stampiglien und Amts-Siegel	-	159A
D	Stempel der Beutel- und Paketpost (inkl. postalische Zoll-Stempel)	1439	167A
E	Reko-Stempel der Bierauflage	1445	173A
F	Freistempel der Postämter	1449	177A
G	Geldverkehrs-Stempel	1513	243A
H	Bezirks-Stempel	--	251A
I	PSK-Kastenstempel	--	405A
J	PSK-Stempel und Stempel der PSK-Bank	1529	425A
K	Stempel der Betriebsämter (Interne Dienststellen)	1543	435A
L	Flugpost-Stempel	1549	445A
M	Rundfunk-Stempel	1553	451A
N	Nachentwertungen (Stumme Stempel)	1557	455A
O	Nachporto-Stempel (Gerichtsnachgebühren)	1563	463A
P	Postkraftwagen-Stempel	1571	475A
Q	Landannahme-Stempel	1577	481A
R	Rohrpost-Stempel	1763	491A
S	Schiffspost-Stempel	1781	499A
T	Stempel der Telegraphen- und Fernsprechämter	1787	503A
U	Stempel der Telegraphenbau- und Zeugämter, Schulen	1805	513A
V	Stempel für Vorausentwertungen	1809	517A
W	Werbe- und Wellenstempel	1845	527A
Page 2051 (Matri in Osttirol) onwards is in Volume B-Z(1) part 2			
X	Riposte-Stempel	2317	591A
Y	Tarifliche und andere Nebenstempel	--	605A
Z	Zeitungspost-Stempel	2533	615A
A	Nachträge zur Auflage 1997, Allgemeine OT-Stempel	2537	619A

## KÜHTAI (1)

by Joyce Boyer

The village of Kühtai at 2017 metres is the highest point on a pass between the Oetz and Sellrain Valleys in the Stubai Alps, the range that forms the eastern side of the Oetz Valley. The area of Kühtai was, and still is, used as a summer pasture. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century Kaiser Maximilian had a hunting lodge built here, and in 1931 the Dortmunder Hutte was built by the Deutschen Alpenverein as a base for a number of mountain climbing and skiing tours. Kühtai was not easily accessible since, although the road from the Inn Valley to Oetz was relatively easy, the ascent from Oetz was very steep. The Sellrain valley is very narrow with steep sides and a fast flowing river making access to Gries in Sellrain difficult [*it's a "hanging valley". Ed*], but from here the climb to Kühtai is longer but easier. It was not until 1953 that a normal car could travel from Oetz to Kühtai by road thus opening the village to more tourism both for summer walking and winter skiing. In 1977, road access from both valleys was improved to enable access to the village for a four year project to build two dams, one high in the mountains, to collect melt water in reservoirs which is used to produce hydro-electric power much of which is exported to Germany. Today Kühtai is a mainly skiing village with many large hotels, ski lifts etc.



Key: A12/E60 is the Inn Valley Autobahn; Sa = Sautens; O = Oetz; K = Kühtai; G = Gries im Sellrain; Se = Sellrain; T = Telfs; Z = Zirl; I = Innsbruck.

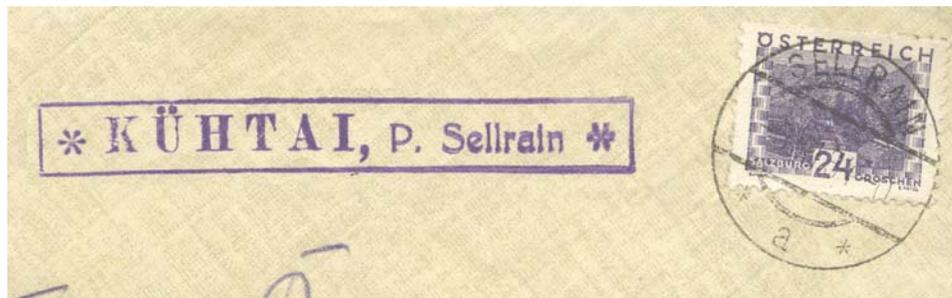
A 'Summer Only' postablage was opened at Kühtai on 15 June 1901 with the cancellation being a boxed \* KÜHTAI \* in violet. Mail should have entered the

<sup>1</sup> As mentioned in Austria 148, the 4-page competition in October 2004 was "K is for..". This entry wasn't the winner, but is printed (with the addition of a sketch-map) as an example of what was shown. Other similar articles welcome!

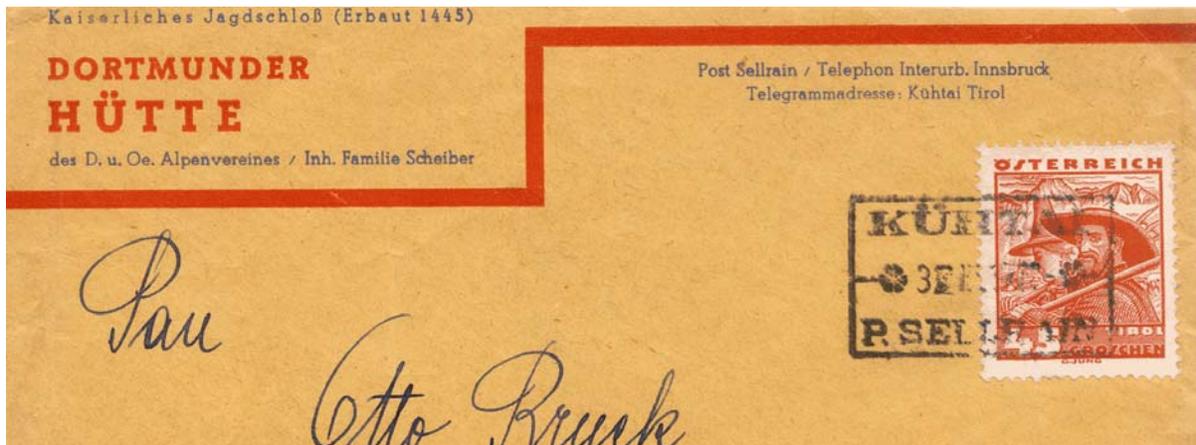
main postal system at Oetz but some items were taken to Oetzthal before being handed over as shown in these [electronically enhanced by Ed] examples.



A second cancellation \* Kühtai, P. Oetz \* in violet was used until 1931 and during this time the office status was changed to both a Summer and Winter or Full Year office. In 1931 the responsibility for the postablage was passed to Sellrain and the cancellation became a boxed \* Kühtai, P. Sellrain \* in violet.



In 1936 the cancellation changed to a three-line boxed Kühtai/ \*date\* / P. Sellrain in black.



In 1939 the receiving office was changed to Innsbruck 2 the boxed cancellation now reading Kühtai / uber Innsbruck 2 in violet. This cancellation is shown as both an outgoing and receiving mark (from another postablage)



From 1949 to 1965 the postablage cancellation became 'Kühtai P. Gries / Sellrain', and following the introduction of Postcodes 'Kühtai Post Gries im Sellrain 6182'. The postablage was closed in 1974.



The postablage at Kühtai was upgraded to a full 'Winter only' (19 December - 19 April) post office in 1953 and continued as such until final closure on 19 April 2002. Following the closure of the postablage, mail for the remaining months was taken, unmarked, to Gries in Sellrain. These examples are cancellations from Winter 1997 and the Last Day.



# BESETZTE GEBIETE

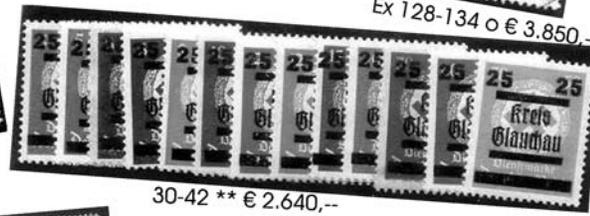
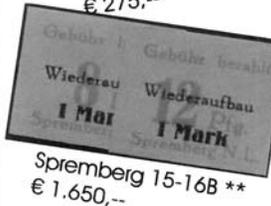
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Aus Liste 6:



Aus Liste 10:



Sammlung von 400 Allongem-Marken \*\* € 400,-

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- Liste 10 - ÖSTERREICH + Gebiete
- Liste 12 - RUSSLAND, SOWJETUNION, BALTIKUM russische Gebiete inkl. Asiat. Gebiete, Albanien, Bulgarien, Ungarn

**Sonderliste - ALTÖSTERREICH**



Schutzgebühr € 10,-

## TYROL-PHILA

Mag. Peter Zoller

Wetterherrenweg 23  
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## Questions, Answers, Letters...

### *Korrections Korner*

**Issue 146 pp 31-32** described a Glider Flight from Vienna via Semmering to Hannover. As written, the glider was flying backwards! A better explanation (thanks, Joyce) is:

The item was posted at Wiener Neustadt with the request that it be sent on a special Glider Post flight, the date of which depended in part on the weather. It was cancelled at Wiener Neustadt at 15:00 on 10 Jan 1933, and sent by train to Südbahnhof (Wien 76).

As air mail, it was handled within Vienna by the pneumatic mail system, receiving the cancel T.A. 10 WIEN 76 R/a at 17:40 on 10 Jan 1933 and being forwarded to Telegraphenamnt for transfer to the airport. It acquired a beautiful Telegraphenamnt cancel on the back at 18:10 on 10 Jan 1933; this is the usual cancellation on airmail items from Wien centre to the airport at Aspern where it would have been kept until the flight. The special flight cachet was probably added at the airport - it does not have an actual date for the flight.

The special flight was made by Robert Kronfeld in his glider on 27.1.1933. An aircraft towing the glider took off from Aspern and flew to Gloggnitz (the start of the Semmering area) where the glider was released and it flew on, eventually landing on a snowfield in the Semmering - probably south of the Semmering rail tunnel where there is a quite extensive ski area. The towing aircraft probably returned to Aspern.

After landing, the mail entered the conventional postal system for onward delivery, receiving a normal Semmering dated cancellation. This is the system now used for the Kinderdorf balloon flights. The postal surcharge for the flight was 50 groschen for cards (and 1 schilling for letters up to 10 gram); that leaves  $1+1+10=12$  groschen which in 1933 was the inland (and thus the German) rate for surface mail.

Not showing well on the b/w picture is an orange 115 under the Semmering cancel. That cannot be a pneumatic station number: it's in the wrong place and Wien 115 never was a pneumatic station. And if it *is* orange (the item was provided to the author as a coloured photocopy) it's the only pneumatic number known in that colour! It could have been a serial number for items for the flight.



The article on "**Allied Military Currency**", published in **Austria 136 pp19-20**, has several errors in the table on page 20. The 2 Sch English printing has Vertical wave watermark only; The 10 Sch English printing has Horizontal

wave watermark only; The 20 Sch English printing has Vertical wave watermark only; The 25 Sch was produced only at the US BEP with Military Authority watermark; The 50 Sch English printing has Horizontal wave watermark only.

Richard Kruger, with whose help the above was discovered, adds that there were Specimen Books produced for the currency as well as for the Posthorn stamps. The US produced Specimen Books, one with 50 gr, 1 and 2 Sch denominations and another with 50 gr, 1, 2 and 25 Sch denominations. The British produced Specimen Books with all of the denominations they produced.

### *Dear Editor,*



Why have Austria introduced a yellow label with an italic *R* and 10 vertical bars, used as well as the barcoded Registration label?

### *M. A. Rillen*

And the answer...

### *News from PhK Merkur Innsbruck*

Hello GB!

I just came from the post-office, bringing the latest news about the yellow-registered-label. It is used for detection by sorting machines, as the other labels, still in use, gave problems. So it was technical reasons which gave rise to another label.

In November we had the Grosstauschtag, combined with the Klubmeisterschaft (1-Frame Exhibition), in which 15 members of Merkur took part. I think the show was a big success: 3 persons were novices, others took part for a second

time in a show, and others are professionals.... It seems a good mixture, and Udo Nagiller won the championship for a second time, this time with "The Imperial & Royal Post Office and the big fire in Zirl". [See APS Lib Nr 338!]

Name	Title <sup>2</sup>
Dautz, Robert	Typically Scandinavian
Fuchs, Klaus	Interesting correctly-franked Austrian items from 1945
Gassler, Andreas	Austrian blocks
Haslauer, Dorothea	Austrian Christmas stamps & Christkindl Post Office
Haslauer, Johannes	Old letters between Salzburg and Tirol
Jungwirth, Hubert	Overview of the Bavarian Occupation era
Krumböck, Fritz	Slogan cancels from the Telfs area
Lorenz, Helmut	First-day variations in the Folklore series
Markt, Christian	100 years of the Stubaitalbahn
Moser, Hans	The U.S. occupation of North Tirol, 1945
Nagiller, Udo	Zirl: its Post office; its Great Fire
Ploner, Karl	Who was Otto Hussl?
Thaler, Martin	Polygons
Weis, Günter	Parts of work-in-progress on documents concerning the Post Office at Wattens
Weixelberger, Gerhard	Reconstruction of the production dates of the First Issue

The Klubmeisterschaft was under the guidance & control of Honorary Member Edwin Gander, who has taken part in several international exhibitions all over the world. Evaluation was as follows: Each of the 15 persons who actively took part in the exhibition received blue voting cards worth 3 points. All other club members got yellow voting cards worth 1.5. The Club Champion was that exhibit which obtained the highest number of points. 40 persons took part in the voting.

To make voting more attractive, we held a lottery, and 2 persons each won a bottle of fine wine. All exhibitors also got a bottle of wine, and some rare Personal Stamps were divided by lottery amongst them. The Club Champion received a unique glass sculpture with an engraving of the club's logo. The result of the voting is secret, except that the name of the winner was announced. So all the other participants came second!

---

<sup>2</sup> in Andy-translation!

We also had an auction, but here I think we have to cut the number of items from about 130 to half. I think this time there were more visitors, some being specially interested in the auction. January will be easier, again with an exhibition in Telfs and the production of a Personal Stamp for Schleicherlaufen.

***Best wishes, Hans Moser (Phil. Klub Merkur  
Innsbruck)***

***Dear Editor,***

I have collected Registration labels since 1977, especially the labels from the Austrian Monarchy. I am preparing a catalogue of those from the post offices that no longer belong to today's Austria, building on a card index obtained 20 years from the late Otto Kause. On the cards he had noted the text on the R-label and the label-type, when known. I started to stick copies of these labels on the cards to document them. There are 35% of post offices for which I have no type or copy of a label; when I started about 70% were missing. I will be publishing the R-labels in the near future as a paperback. I'm also a member of the Ersten Österreichischen Rekozettelsammlerverein Wien and of other stamp clubs. If you have material to increase the number of labels in the catalogue I would be pleased to hear from you.

I have seen the R-label from Königsaal in your documentation. This label has a printing error: it has Königssaal with 'ss' instead of one 's'.

*[This is Austria 131 page 50 in an article on Reg Labels, which is also on the APS web site; I should have noticed it ☹ KB suggests that a Czech-speaking postal clerk, who had also learnt enough German to do his job, spelt it with a double 's' in the order to the printer: this is the 'correct' way to form the genitive of Kings Hall = Königs Saal but not the way the town is written. Ed.]*

Thank you and best regards,

***Hermann Sanbach***

[A-9900 Lienz, Osttirol, email [Hermann\\_S@gmx.at](mailto:Hermann_S@gmx.at) – make contact via me if it's easier. Ed]

### ***The 1867 newspaper stamp: more observations***

JLW has commented on “Austria” 148: **the item at the foot of page 9** was addressed to “Dittersbach” and sent from Vienna to Dittersbach bei Friedland, being cancelled there on arrival. The address is Schemel with a line over the ‘m’, which was the usual way of writing ‘Schemmel’ at that time, and this is a village some 5km S.E. of Dittersbach bei Kamnitz. So it was sent on to there, and received a cancel on the back “Dittersbach bei Kamnitz”. There are actually **two** more Dittersbachs in Bohemia: Dittersbach bei Halbstadt, and Dittersbach bei Polička!

**The dual franking at the bottom of page 10** of “Austria” 148: both stamps have the same cancel, Reichenberg, which is the delivery town. There is no known newspaper postage rate of 1½Kr payable with these stamps, and the ½Kr was introduced for local-delivery-only service BUT for use only by registered newspaper publishers on their own newspapers. It’s improbable that whatever the band covered was sent from elsewhere to an office of the same firm at Reichenberg, and redirected by them.

**But this franking of 1½Kr is allegedly common. So what’s it for?**

### ***Calling all airmail collectors!***

If anybody has an airmail cover from Austria to the Netherlands posted between 1946 and January 14, 1947, please would they send the Editor a picture (the back too, if there’s stamps or cancels on it), or at least a detailed note of the franking. Thanks.

### ***Coincidence or what?***

Member (and Festmeister) Brian Presland has sent me details and photographs of what could be an eerie prediction – or a complete coincidence: you must decide. The car in which Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1914 in Sarajevo is preserved in the Military Museum in Vienna. Its number plate is A111 118 – which read as A 11 11 18 is the date of the Armistice that ended the war begun by the fatal shot. This had been unnoticed by the Museum staff, and Brian’s discovery was extensively covered in his local newspaper during last year’s Congress in Winchester.

## ***Revenue stamps: uses or misuses?***

Via the APS website, your editor was asked to identify and explain “*a stamp, possibly from Moravia. It had been found in Granny’s attic and soaked off an envelope or maybe the letter inside it. Several stamp collectors could not identify it but said it must be worth a lot of money because it was rare.*”

Identification was easy – it was a 50kr 1881 Revenue adhesive, issued to pay the duty on a document (or for the service recorded in a document). Standard Austrian type; could certainly have been used in Moravia. No trace of a cancel. Signed at the bottom. But could it have been used to frank a letter? Time to email an expert! Martin replied:

There are a large number of possible legitimate uses for a 50kr fiscal, on its own or in combination with others. For example mortgages; contracts; bills of exchange; certificates for births, marriages & deaths; school certificates; hunting & shooting permits; etc etc. There are four reasons why a revenue stamp might be genuinely used on an envelope:

- 1) For postage (at normal postage rates), especially from 1854 to 1858; normally in Lombardy-Venetia. Postal cancellations were used.
- 2) Paying tax on a parcel card (or forerunner thereof) at the rate of 5kr (10h after 1898). Postal cancellations were used.
- 3) Paying Newspaper tax (but not on an envelope) at a rate of 1kr or 2 kr. Postal or newspaper cancellers or exceptionally a newspaper signette.
- 4) Where item has been presented as evidence in court; the rate is 15kr / 30h, and it would have a fiscal (court) canceller.

Regrettably, this specimen doesn't fall into any of these categories.

### **From the Membership Secretary**

**We would like to welcome the following new members: Martin Schwarzacher, Kent; Stuart Dodds, Surrey; Dr Ken Kitchen, Lancs; Dr Henry Stein, California**

# BESETZTE GEBIETE

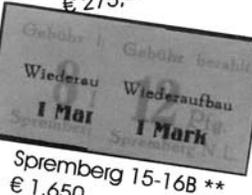
Aus Liste 1:



Aus Liste 6:



Aus Liste 10:



Aus Liste 10:



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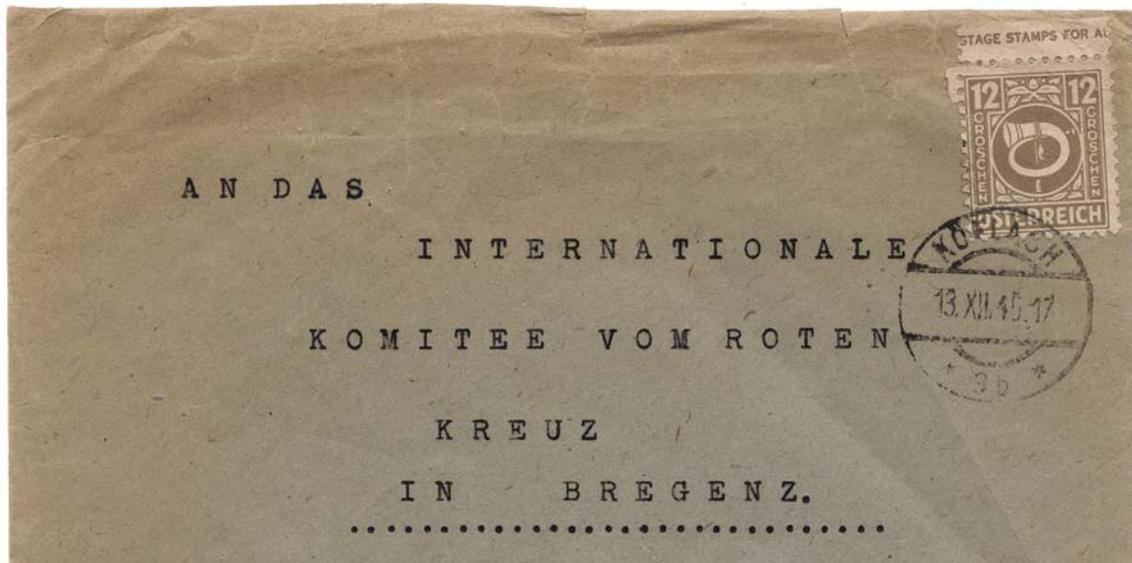
## TYROL-PHILA

Mag. Peter Zoller

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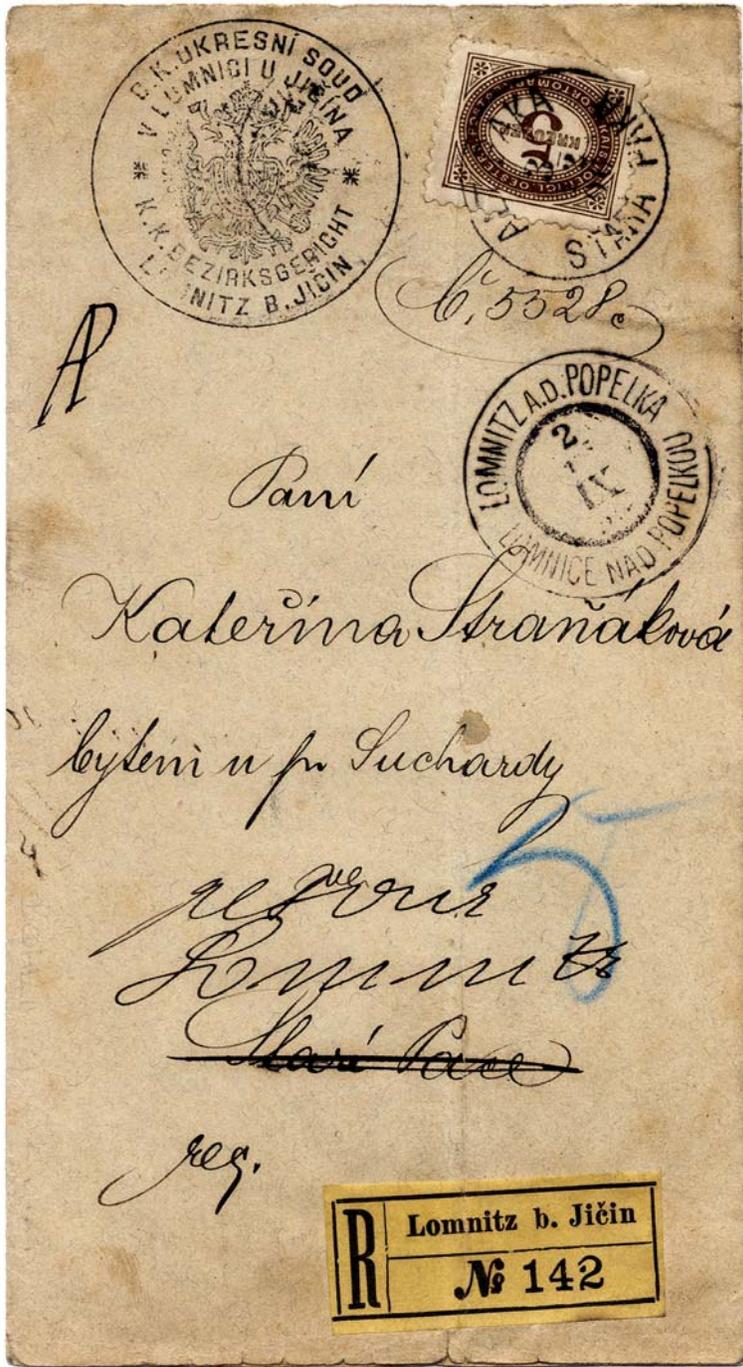
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Preis auf Anfrage

# Souvenirs of Numiphil, 2004



Letter cancelled in Köflach on 13 12 1945 to the Red Cross in Bregenz; 12 groschen Posthorn stamp. But look carefully at the stamp – or get Photoshop to blow it up – and you can see the wording in the selvedge!





**Where has this been?**

Lomnitz Court sent it registered to Alt Paka on 2.9.1896. Crayon '5' to pay (registration?)

It arrived in Alt Paka next day, 3.9.1896, where a 5kr Due was applied. Attempt made to serve the document – unsuccessfully. 'Not known in Alt Paka' in MS on the reverse (shown below).

It was returned to Lomnitz on 7.9.1896, arriving the same day.

The 'AP' is a mystery unless it means 'a payer' (=to pay).

**Hans**

