

AUSTRIA

Edited by Andy Taylor

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Editorial 150

By Andy Taylor

The Gürtel is alive / with the Sound of Music – the first performance of this work in Vienna took place at the Volksoper on Feb 27, directed by the Montreal-based Renaud Doucet. Unsurprisingly, it received a mixed reception, not for the sucrose level but because it resurrected the question of what Austrians did during 1938-45, and what proportion resisted Nazi rule. The review in the Toronto Star so incensed our member Herb Kucera (who lived in Vienna in the 1930s) that he wrote them a letter putting the historical record straight – which he copied to me and which (with his consent) you can read in the Questions/Answers/Letters section below.

Also below you will find Dr. Hadmar Fresacher's invitation to the philatelic event **KLAGENFURT 2005**, to be held from 6th to 9th October 2005. This is a special exhibition and expert symposium on Traditional Philately ("it's stamps actually"). The intent is to identify the reasons for the topic's decline, and to recommend to the FIP changes that will reinstate the historic importance traditionally enjoyed by this part of philately. Those wishing to contribute but unable to do so in person can write direct or via me.

It is hoped that Advent in Vienna will again be disrupted by an APS presence...

Readers will notice that a considerable number of the articles in this issue are not written by me, but by others resident in Austria or America: this trend will continue. Each year requires over 200 pages of articles (as well as the news of publications, stamp issues etc) and I do not have sufficient material - or knowledge – to keep this up indefinitely. To those who have already produced articles my thanks; to those who haven't, my assurance that it's not as awful as you imagine and every assistance will be given.



Some have asked about the Rohrpost Stamp. The design is the 1880 pneumatic envelope, surrounded by a border in an unintentionally paler version of the Rohrpost colour adopted in 1908. The dates are the beginning and ending of pneumatic service; I found it surprisingly difficult to devise a legend both grammatically correct and short enough to fit! The yellow frame and the bottom wording are the standard Austrian Post ones, which they add during the printing process. I realised the design in Adobe Photoshop, then sent the result as a large JPG file via Briefmarken Gilg to ÖSD in Vienna who returned it as a folder of adhesive stamps in sheets of 20.

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THE 60TH JUBILEE POSTAL CARDS OF 1908

by Salvatore J. Rizza

The year 1908 was filled with many ceremonies and events in honour of Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria-Hungary. He would attain his 78th birthday that year, but, more importantly, it would mark his 60th year on the throne of his multi-ethnic empire! The young Franz Josef had taken over the reigns of governance in the chaotic year of 1848 at age 18 and had held on firmly to the throne through many years of early marital happiness and later unhappiness, deaths in the family, as well as an assassination attempt in February 1853.

The first commemorative event of the year took place on 7 May when Kaiser William II of Germany, leading an assembly of rulers of German states, rendered his high regard and respect for Franz Josef at Schoenbrunn Palace. The date was not quite eight months before the actual day of the Emperor's diamond jubilee on the throne, but the aged leader of Austria-Hungary was pleased by the thoughtfulness of the German Kaiser and the other German rulers.



Thereafter, on 21 May 1908, a mass gathering of 82,000 Austrian school children assembled on the lawns of Schoenbrunn and hailed Franz Josef. "The older I become, the more I love children," said the 78 year old Emperor, as he acknowledged the loud salutation of the youngsters. The historical Jubilee Pageant was held three weeks later on the Vienna Ringstrasse, in June. [*See editorial appendix!*]

Franz Josef annexed the Provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary on 6 October 1908. This was the only land gain to his empire accomplished by Kaiser Franz Josef during his long tenure on the throne. What had led up to this annexation of territory went back to the Congress of Berlin which occurred from 13 June through 13 July 1878. The seven-nation conference had been called to resolve the Russian-Turkish War, fought over Bosnia-Herzegovina. Among other resolved matters, Austria was given the authority to provisionally administer, and to occupy, Bosnia-Herzegovina and a strip of territory between Serbia and Montenegro. This territory abutted Austrian Croatia and Slavonia, and was thus readily accessible to Austria-Hungary. The task for the Austrians was to end the chronic civil war between the Muslim and Christian inhabitants of the two provinces. When the rather small K.u.K. Army of 85,000 men crossed the frontiers, the Austrians met strong opposition from local insurgents and Serbs. It took three months of further military engagements before the resistance was overcome. The Austrian Army by then numbered more than 200,000 men. The campaign had cost the Austrian treasury a large amount of money and 10,000 or more casualties had been suffered by the invading army of occupation. Thereafter, the occupied area was developed as a Austrian protectorate, although still belonging to Turkey. It was a situation that would last for the next 30 years.

The Dual Monarchy's occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina was a primary subject of consideration by the Foreign Office & the Military General Staff, as well as by Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne, in 1908. There had been political changes in Turkey, and the Austrians feared that the "Young Turks," who were agitating for changes in the Ottoman Empire, might call for elections in Bosnia-Herzegovina, that could result in a Turkish assembly, able to challenge the legality of the occupying force. Faced with this uncertainty, the Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Alois Aehrenthal, proposed that the two provinces be annexed. Franz Josef agreed, and he formally signed the necessary order, adding Bosnia-Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary on 6 October 1908.

At the time of the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in October 1908, there were cries of anguish in Turkey (whose lands were taken), public outrage in Serbia and Montenegro, as well as street demonstrations in Italy, Greece and other parts of Europe. Compensation for the lost territories was eventually offered by Austria-Hungary to Turkey and paid, per the agreement signed on 26 February 1909.

The younger family members of the ruling Habsburg dynasty met with the Emperor in the private theatre at Schoenbrunn Palace on 1 December 1908. There they proffered flowers and sang for the Emperor. The next day, Wednesday, 2 December 1908, the heir to the throne, Franz Ferdinand, led a gathering of the Habsburg Archdukes with their family members, assembled at

the Hofburg Palace in Vienna, offering their felicitations on the 60th year of his accession to the throne. A few hours later, Franz Josef attended a festive musical gala at the opera house. The Viennese audience enthusiastically applauded his appearance. After 60 years, the old gentleman on the throne had become a father figure to his people. By contrast, there were violent demonstrations in Prague against the dynasty. The Bohemian capital remained under strict martial law for 12 days. The Hungarians, meanwhile, asserted that Franz Josef had been crowned King of Hungary in 1867, so 1908 merely marked his 41st anniversary and the celebrations in Vienna were irrelevant to them.



Schoenbrunn



The Emperor

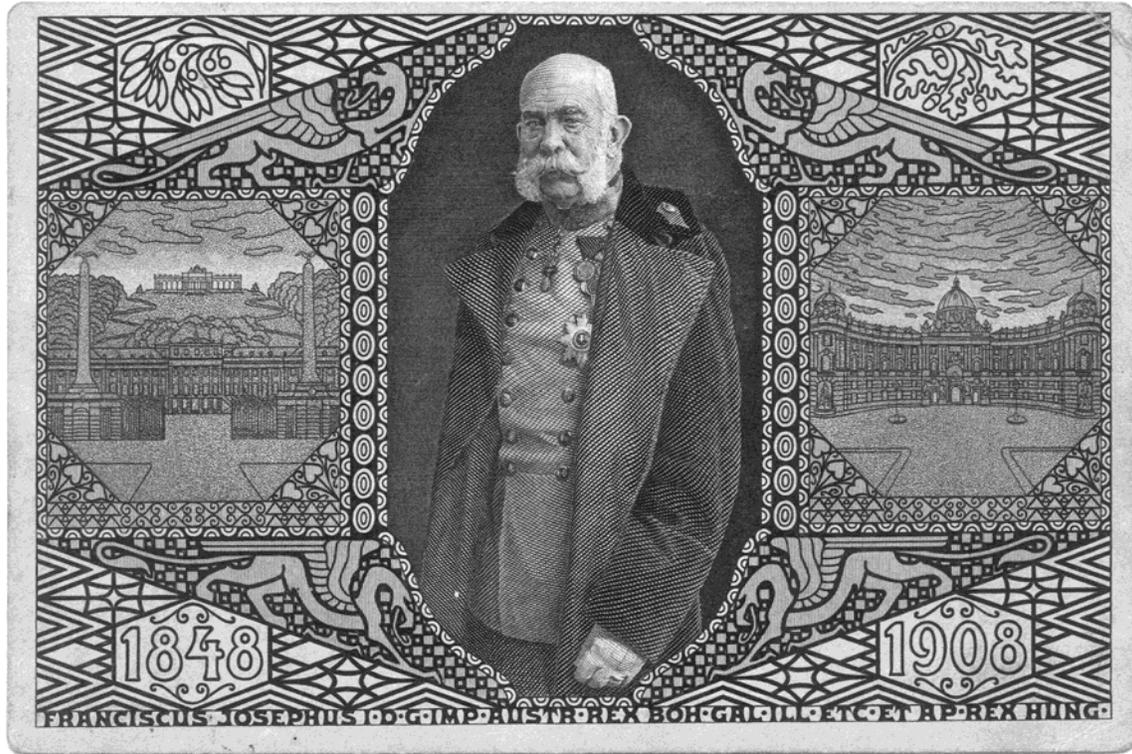


Hofburg

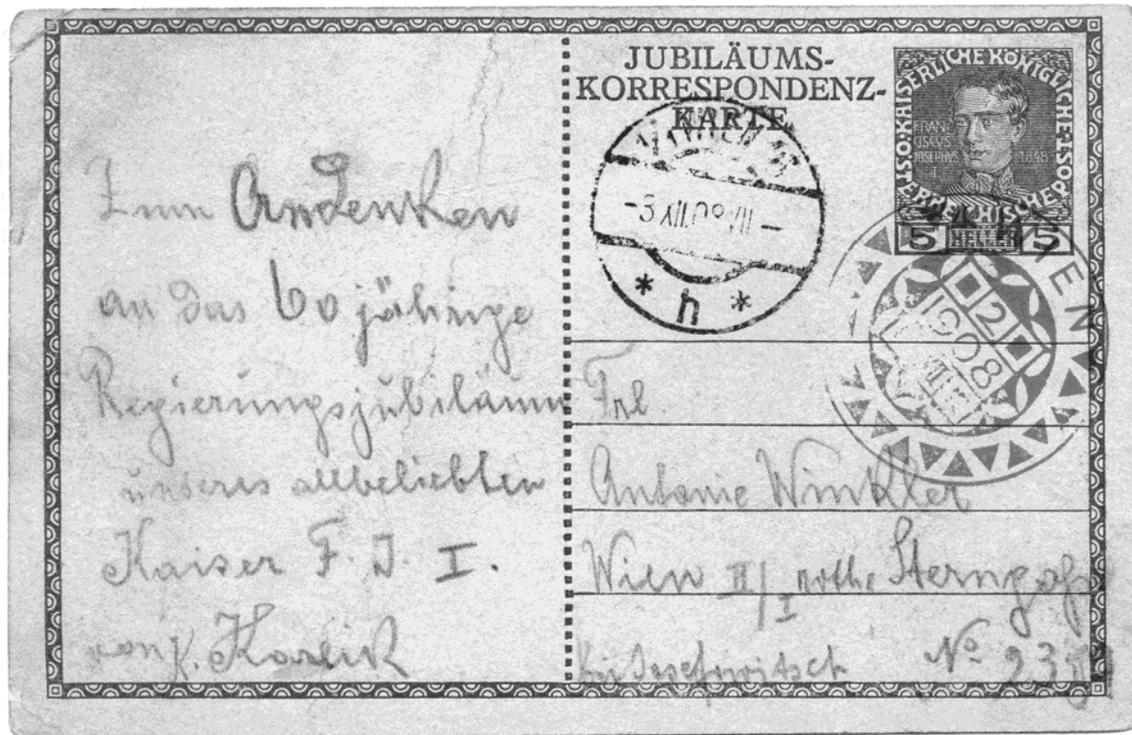


The Austrian Postal Service, in order to commemorate this 60th Jubilee year, had much earlier had the forethought to commission the gifted Koloman Moser, artist, designer, and stamp engraver, to design and engrave a set of commemorative postage stamps [Scott 110-127; ANK 139-166; Michel 139v-149v and 150w-156w], as well as two pictorial postal cards in honour of the aged Franz Josef [H&G Nos. 207-215; Michel Nos. 207-215; and Schneiderbauer Nos. 207-215]. This article will relate only to the postal cards.

The green 5 Heller imprinted stamp on the first postal card portrays the 18 year old Franz Josef at the time he ascended the throne in 1848. The reverse depicts a black and sepia coloured drawing of the 78 year old King and Emperor of Austria-Hungary in 1908, along with two views, Schoenbrunn Palace on the outskirts of Vienna and the Kaiser's Vienna Hofburg Palace. The postal cards had a 5 Heller face value, but they were on sale for 15 Heller at the post office counter. Considering that the price for the local Vienna daily newspapers was 10 Heller, this was a rather expensive postal card at the time.



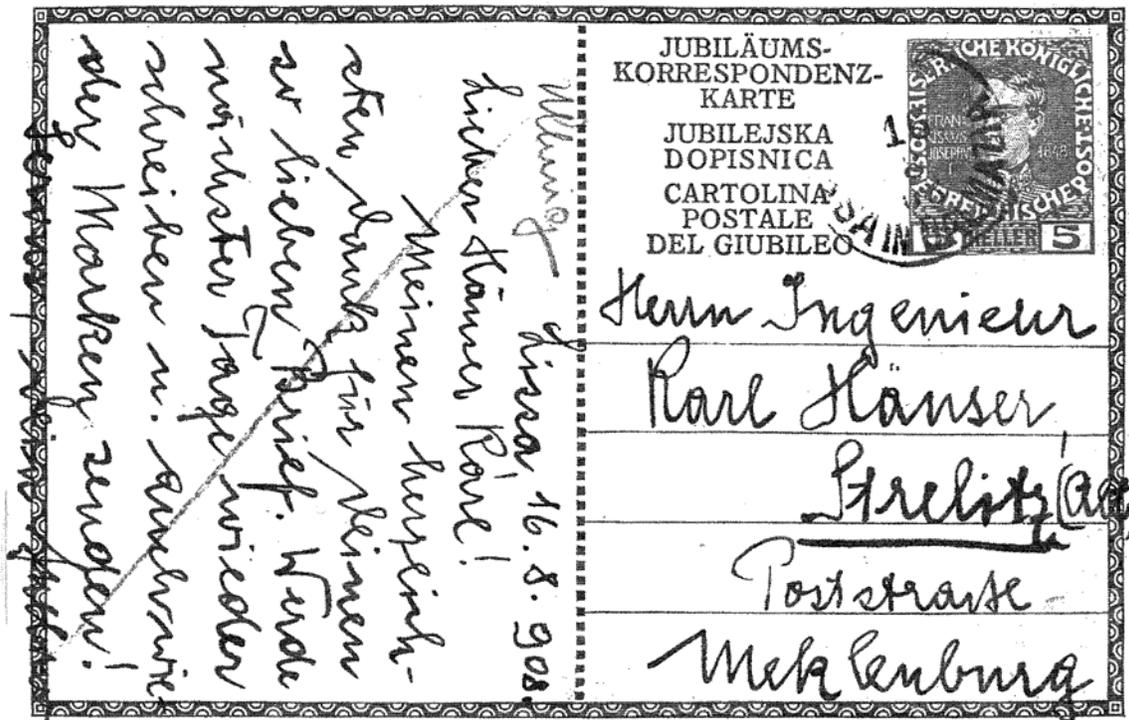
Eight face-different cards make up this set of postal cards. The reverse pictorial sides remained the same, but the front of the postal cards was printed with the different ethnic languages of the inhabitants of the Empire below the printed German language.



The basic German version



The language-variation cards (top right quarters shown)	
German-Bohemian (Sch 208)	German-Polish (Sch 209)
German-Slovenian (Sch 211)	German-Italian (Sch 213)
German-Polish-Ruthenian (Sch 210)	German-Romanian-Ruthenian (Sch 214): note that the non-German text is printed over the first-day cancel
German-Illyrian-Italian (Sch 212): see next page	



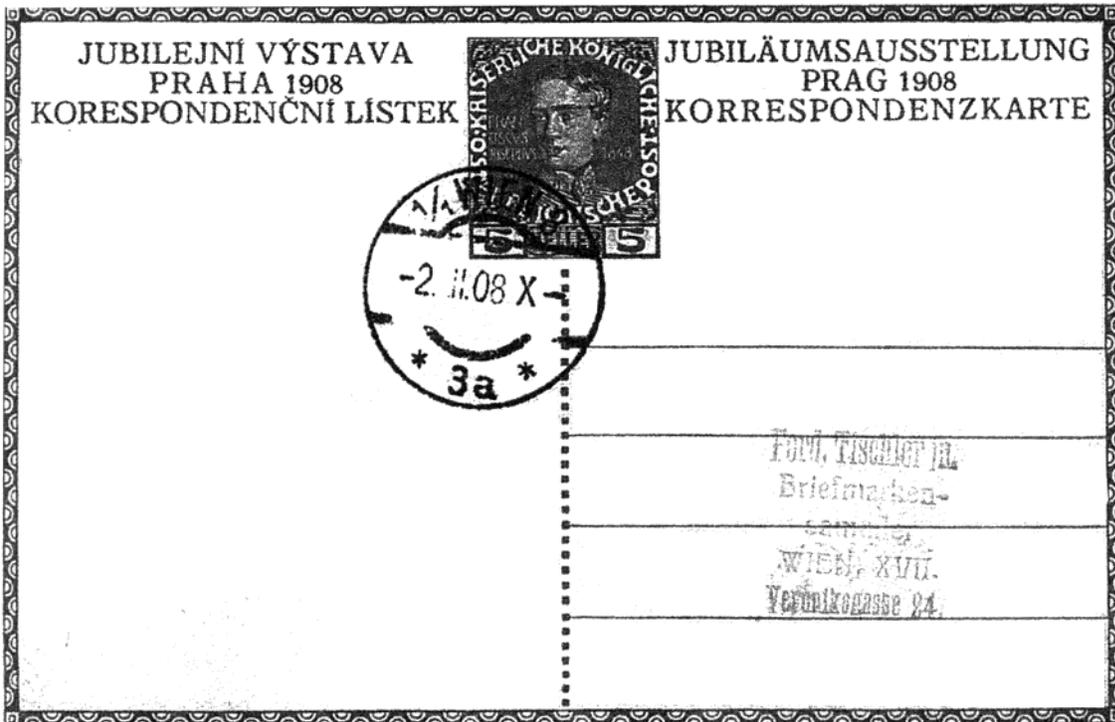
German-Illyrian-Italian (Sch 212): shown complete because it was postmarked on 16 August 1908 in Lissa, Dalmatia – two days before the official issue date of 18 August 1908,

The Prague Jubilee Exhibition

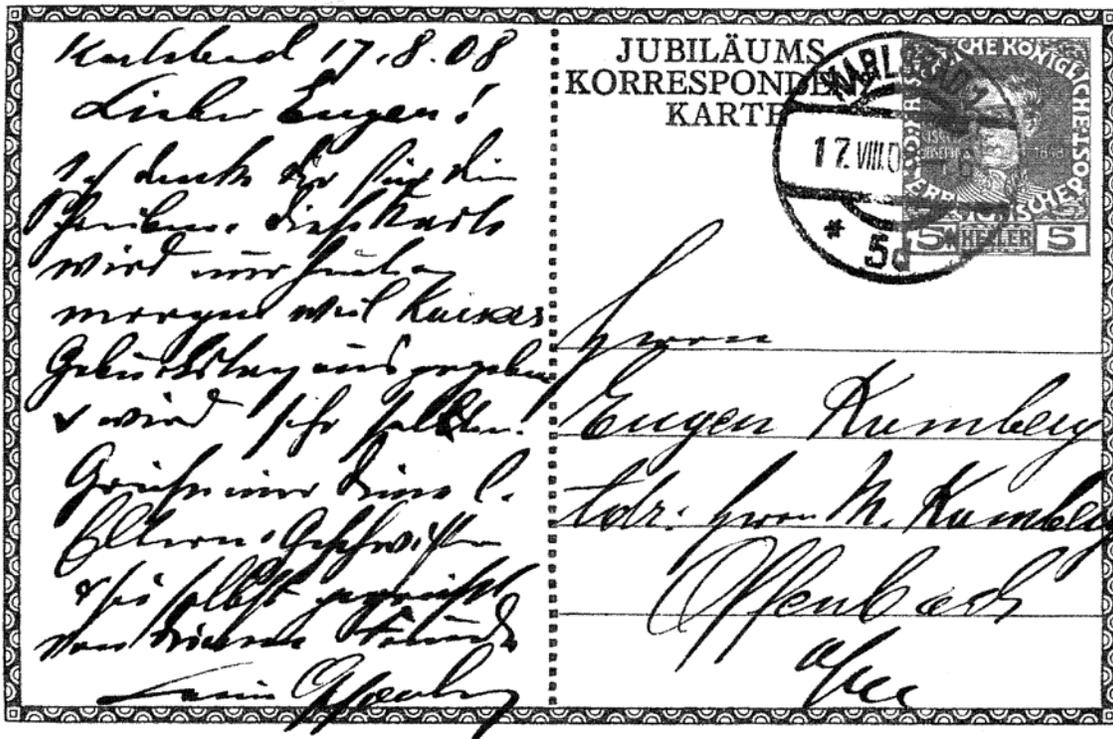
The postal card issued for the Prague Jubilee Exhibition was issued jointly with the Vienna card. It had the same imprinted stamp, but it was centred on the address side. The Czech and German languages flank the portrait of the young Emperor. The picture side of this card shows the Kaiser with views of Karlstein Castle and the traditional view of the Hradcany Castle with the Charles Bridge in Prague.



Above is the Prague postal card with an exhibition postmark dated 27 August 1908. It is also noted that the Prague Exhibition postal cards were available in Vienna, as is shown by the 2 November 1908 cancelled item below.



The issue date of these postal cards was 18 August 1908, the Kaiser's 78th birthday, with an official first day of 2 December 1908. This latter date was the 60th anniversary of the Kaiser's accession to the Austrian throne on 2 December 1848. As with all good intentions, the issue date instructions were not heeded at the post office in Karlsbad, Bohemia [now Karlovy Vary in the Czech Republic]. The card below has a postmark of 17 August 1908, which makes it an Early Known Use for this card. The sender's message reads: "Karlsbad, 17 August 1908. Dear Eugene, I thank you for your letter. This card will be sold only today and tomorrow morning to honour the Kaiser's birthday, and it will be very rare. Greetings to your parents, brothers and sisters, and also to you, from your friend." The card was addressed to Offenbach, Germany. This postal card never made it to the "rare" category.



This early sale and use of this card is not unique. The German-Illyrian-Italian card shown previously was postmarked on 16 August 1908 in Lissa, Dalmatia; the card below was postmarked on 15 August 1908 in Vienna, having been written on the 14th, addressed to Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Germany



Above is the official first-day red postmarked card of 2 December 1908 from Vienna. It is interesting to note that, although cancelled on the 2nd, it has a Rome, Italy, receipt stamp of 10 January 1909 some 6 weeks later. There is also a small round Rome postman's number identification stamp at the bottom of the middle dotted line: an indication that it travelled through regular postal channels. The addressee's last name is written over the first day cancel, connoting that the card had been previously sold with the postmark affixed and then accepted back for postal delivery at a later date, without further cancellation. Other used jubilee postal cards in the author's collection also have the addressee's name written over the first day postmark.

Red first-day postmarks of 2 December 1908 were used in the province capitals of Wien, Bruenn, Czernowitz, Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Laibach, Lemberg, Linz, Prague, Salzburg, Triest, Troppau, and Zara. It had been announced that there would also be a first day cancel from Bregenz, but this notice was made in error. Interestingly, the writer of this article has never found a jubilee postal card with an Hungarian postmark.

Franz Josef's anniversary postal cards were valid postally until 1918; however, the aged Emperor had passed away two years earlier in 1916, at age 86.



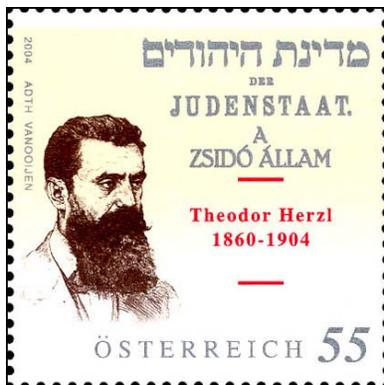
Finally, the Czech Jubilee card illustrated above was used postally in a non-philatelic usage from Vienna on 19 December 1934, addressed to Stockholm, Sweden. Franz Josef's portrait was covered over by a 35 Groschen Austrian folk costume postage stamp. Note the plea for a donation to the Dollfuss Memorial Fund of the Fatherland Front on the postmark (which is now catalogued in Stohl

New Issues - 2004 part 2

By Andy Taylor

All stamps are printed by the Oesterreichische Staatsdruckerei on “white postage stamp paper with cold glue gum” unless otherwise specified. The descriptions are taken from the Post.at website, press releases, and blackprints.

Theodor Herzl

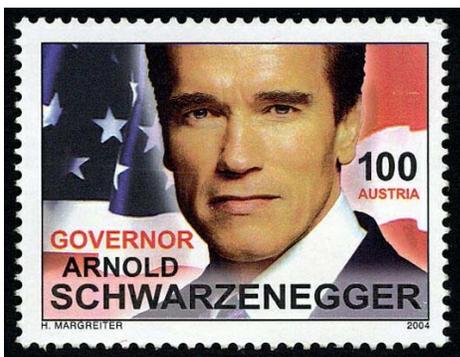


Minisheets of nine with inscribed margins; Issue date: 6.7.2004; €0.55; Perf 13¾x13¾; Issue 1,440,000; Design Adth Vanooijen; Photogravure: ochre, brown, silver, red.

Theodor Herzl was born in Budapest (Hungary) on May 2, 1860, and was a writer, journalist and essayist. He studied law in Vienna, acquiring his doctorate in 1884, although his actual ambition was to be a writer. When the Viennese “Neue Freie Presse” offered him the post of Paris correspondent, he seized the opportunity and moved to France in 1891 to work as a journalist. In Paris, his activity involved observing the Dreyfuss affair and the resulting antisemitic riots. It was under the influence of these events that he began to write his 86-page book “The Jewish State - An Attempt at a Modern Solution to the Jewish Question”. In 1896, he was appointed editor of the famous Neue Freie Presse Review in Vienna, and in the same year published his book in an edition of 3000 copies.

This book made the journalist Herzl the most famous Zionist, and the book itself became the prelude to the state of Israel. In 1897, together with O. Marmorek and N. Nordau, he initiated the first Zionist World Congress in Basle with participants from 16 countries, at which he was elected the first President of the World Zionist Organisation. The Viennese monthly journal “Die Welt” was the central publication of the new movement. Herzl negotiated with the German Kaiser Wilhelm II, the Turkish Sultan, England and Russia, but without success. Theodor Herzl himself never saw the realisation of his dream, dying of exhaustion on July 3, 1904 in Edlach (Lower Austria). His corpse was transferred to Israel in 1949, and is now buried west of Jerusalem on a mountain named after him. The stamp is issued jointly with the Hungarian and Israeli post offices.

Austrians Living Abroad: Arnold Schwarzenegger



Issue date: 30.7.2004; €1.00; Perf 14¼x13½; Issue 600,000; Design Hannes Margreiter; Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, black.

Arnold Schwarzenegger was born on July 30, 1947 in Graz-Thal, the son of a gendarme. He discovered bodybuilding while he was still at school and began to train regularly at the age of 15. In 1966, he was elected “Mr. Europe” and in 1967 he was elected the youngest “Mr. Universe” in London. By 1980, he had won the title “Mr. Universe” five times and “Mr. Olympia” seven times. These successes made him one of the most important individuals in the history of bodybuilding. Schwarzenegger emigrated to the USA in 1968. In 1973, he began to study business management and economics, graduating in 1980. He acquired American citizenship in 1983, and in 1986 he married the journalist Maria Shriver, a niece of John F. Kennedy. The couple have four children. His well-trained body led him to the film industry. In his first role in 1970, in “Hercules in New York”, his voice had to be synchronised because of his very strong accent. Schwarzenegger achieved an international reputation 12 years later with the film “Conan the Barbarian” (1982). Films such as “Terminator”, “Total Recall”, “Kindergarten Cop” and “True Lies” made him one of the highest-earning Hollywood actors. In his honour, the newly renovated Graz “Liebenau” stadium in his home country was renamed the “Arnold-Schwarzenegger Stadium”. Politically, this moderate Republican was for a long time relatively inactive (apart from his function as consultant for American sport). On October 7, 2003, Arnold Schwarzenegger (nicknamed by many the “Governator”) was elected governor, and on November 17, 2003 before 7,500 invited guests he was inaugurated as the 38th Governor of the US state of California

Ernst Happel - an Austrian footballing legend



Issue date: 17.8.2004; €1.00; Perf 13¾x13¾; Issue 500,000; Design Renate Gruber; Photogravure scarlet-red, black.

Ernst Happel was born on November 29, 1925, and began his footballing career in 1938 with Rapid Vienna, his regular team until 1958 with the exception of a two-year stay with Racing Paris (1954-56). Six times national champion,

one Cup victory and 51 caps with the national team were proof of his unequalled skills. He was one of very few footballers to take part in two World Cups (1954 in Switzerland and 1958 in Sweden). One of the highlights of his playing career was his inclusion in the FIFA selection for a game against England. After ending his career as a player, the “World Champion” began that part of his life that was to make him a legend: he took up the profession of football coach. To begin with, he was responsible for Rapid's team for two years, but having won the Championship and the Cup in 1959 he took the ambitious step of moving abroad. Ado Den Haag (1962-68), Feyenoord Rotterdam (1968-73) FC Sevilla (1973), FC Bruges (1975-81) and Hamburg SV (1981-87) were the stages of his unique career that was crowned by training the Dutch national team in the 1978 World Cup final round. In 1987, he returned to his home country to continue his footballing philosophy with FC Swarovski Tirol, finally taking charge of the Austrian national team in 1991. His list of successes is long and impressive - eight championship titles, six Cup victories, two European Cup successes, a European/South American Cup title, three other participations in the final round in the European Cup and second place for Holland in the World Cup meant that the grand old man was sure of a place amongst the best in the world. “A day without football is a lost day” - none of his many quotations better expresses his love of football than this. When Ernst Happel died on November 14, 1992, the whole of European football lost a great personality.

Tom Turbo® children's drawing

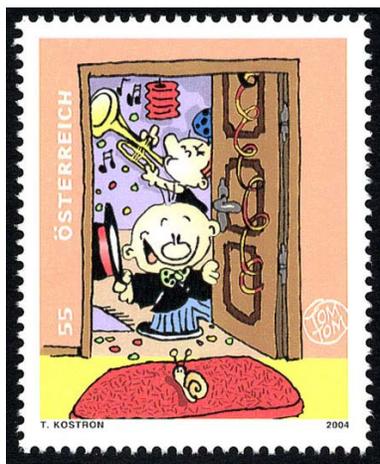


Issue date: 3.9.2004; €0.55; Perf 13¾x13¾; Issue 600,000; Design Andreas Wolkerstorfer; Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, black.

Tom Turbo is one of the favourite children's series on Austrian television. Popular turbo-powered bicycle Tom Turbo has appeared in many series with the author Thomas Brezina, and together they have solved the most difficult cases and brought offenders to justice. The detectives are assisted by six children, Florentine, Johanna, Yvonne, Daniel, Jeriko and Simon. Of course, children at home in front of their TV sets can also join in the search for the crooks by working out the top secret code word and, with a little luck, they can win the title of Master Detective. In 2003, a drawing competition was held by the Austrian Post together with the ORF Confetti TiVi programme. The children were invited to draw and paint on the topic of “The most exciting adventure with Tom Turbo®”. The number of entries and above all the

creativity of the pictures was amazing. The jury, together with Thomas Brezina, had a difficult job selecting the picture that would have the greatest effect on a commemorative stamp from amongst the lovingly drawn adventures of the clever bicycle with the large eyes. However, after a long discussion, the winner was chosen: one of the drawings by Andreas Wolkerstorfer (7 years old) from Garsten was selected and printed as a commemorative stamp. The corresponding special postmark was designed on the basis of a drawing by Fabian Riegler (6 years old).

Invitation



Issue date: 10.9.2004; €0.55; Perf 14x14; Issue 800,000; Design Thomas Kostron; Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, black.

What can be more welcome in life than an invitation? Who could not be delighted to find, amongst all the humdrum post in the letter-box, amongst the invoices and the advertisements, a very personal invitation to a friendly get-together of whatever kind. An invitation is always a positive and pleasant surprise, and its value could never be replaced by an e-mail or a text-message. In order to allow invitations to a very special occasion or event to be sent in the appropriate manner to friends, acquaintances and family members, as well as to customers, business partners and companies, the Austrian Post is again issuing a special message stamp in 2004 for all kinds of invitations. The invitation is brought by the two cheerful and popular figures TomTom and Schneckodemus, creations by the famous Austrian cartoonist Thomas Kostron. These characters are famous around the world and they will spread even more on the letters and cards bearing their image, while the author's amusing books continue to populate the bookshelves of the world.

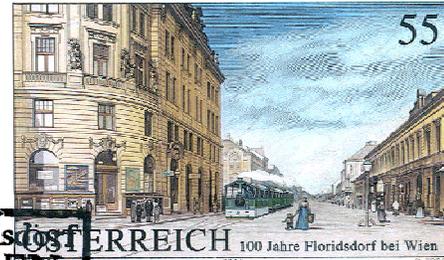
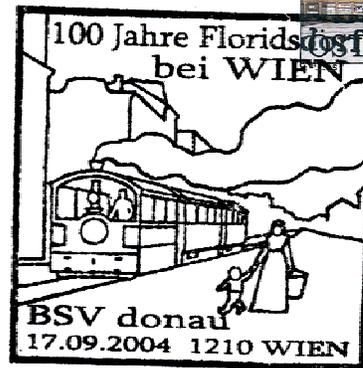
100 years of the incorporation of Floridsdorf into Vienna

Issue date: 17.9.2004; €0.55; Perf 13¾x14; Issue 600,000; Design Mag. Michael Fuchs; Engraving Robert Trsek; Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, black; Intaglio black.

Today's Floridsdorf, Vienna's 21st District, with an area of 44.46 sq.km, stands on land cultivated and developed by early man. The discovery there of stone axes suggests that it was inhabited as early as the Neolithic Age (ca. 4000 to 2000 BC). Celts settled here around 500 BC and the whole settlement area to the north of the Danube, known to the Romans as "Transdanubia", was fought

over first by Germanic tribes and later by other invading peoples such as the Lombards, Avars and the Slavs. The settlement was initially called “Am Spitz” (On the Peak) and belonged to the seminary of Stift Klosterneuburg. In 1786, Floridus Leeb, the prelate at that time, gave 30 plots along the Schlosshofer road to settlers; and it is from him that the area takes its present name “Floridsdorf”. What began as a predominantly agricultural area rapidly grew and developed as a result of the Nordwestbahn railway, flourishing industries and the steam tramway, which opened in 1885. In 1894 its status was elevated to that of a town.

In 1904 Floridsdorf, Jedlesee, Großjedlersdorf, Donaufeld, Leopoldau, Kagran, Hirschstetten, were all incorporated into followed in 1910 by Kagran, Stadlau, and Lobau were newly created 22nd district the redrawn boundaries of Stammersdorf was added to Floridsdorf.



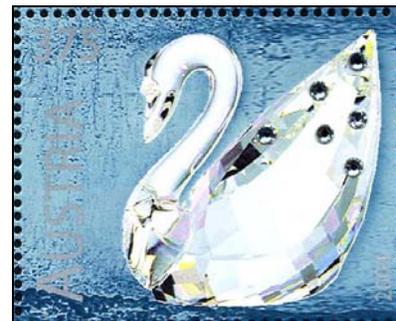
Stadlau and Aspern the City of Vienna, Strebersdorf. In 1938 Hirschstetten, Aspern incorporated into the of Donaustadt. Under 1954, however,

Throughout the ages Floridsdorf's survival depended on the Danube as an important trading route. At the same time the raging torrent with its countless tributaries and branches wreaked havoc each year with severe flooding. It was not until 1870-75 that measures were taken to regulate the Danube. Between 1972 and 1988 the high water defences were again reinforced so that Floridsdorf, like the other districts which border on the Danube, has since been protected from flooding.

Swarovski - Postage Stamps with Crystals



Block of two stamps;
Issue date: 20.9.2004;
two x €3.75; Perf 14x14;
Issue 800,000; Design
Renate Gruber;
Photogravure pale-purple
red, ultramarine, yellow,
glimmer blue, blue,
black, silver.



This commemorative block is an absolute novelty world-wide, the first time that crystals have been applied to a commemorative stamp. The Austrian company Swarovski enjoys a world-wide reputation, not only for its famous crystals and crystal products, but also for its small sparkling works of art for collectors. Such a work of art is also shown on this valuable stamp block, the product of a collaboration between the Austrian Post and Swarovski. In 1892, Daniel Swarovski applied for a patent for a machine that for the first time allowed crystal stones to be ground more quickly and more perfectly than by hand, an invention that revolutionised the processing of crystals. Together with his brother in law Franz Weis and Armand Kosmann, Daniel Swarovski founded today's Swarovski company in 1895, moving from his home in Bohemia to Tyrol. From 1908 on, Daniel Swarovski and his two sons sought for the ideal recipe for the production of crystals, and built special smelting furnaces. In 1932, Swarovski was finally able to start production of his own crystals.

These jewels were so brilliant and perfect that they immediately caused a stir around the world. Over the next few years, Swarovski extended his range of products by adding a number of high-quality items such as reflecting rear lights and optical precision appliances and crystal chandeliers (Strass®). In 1995, Swarovski celebrated the 100th anniversary of the company's foundation, a highlight of the celebrations being the opening of the Swarovski Crystal Worlds at Wattens in Tyrol: a 2000 m² underground labyrinth of rooms bathed in the light and colours of millions of sparkling and glittering crystals that entice the visitor into a fantasy world designed by the artist André Heller. It was also under his direction that the Crystal Worlds were rebuilt in 2003, and inspirational wonder chambers are now an addition to the Crystal Worlds.

Hermann Maier



Issue date: 25.9.2004; €0.55; Perf 13¾x14; Issue 600,000; Design Renate Gruber; Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, black.

Hermann Maier was born in Altenmarkt on December 7, 1972, and was introduced to racing at an early age by his father, the head of a ski school in Flachau. Until 1996, he failed to make much of a mark on the world, but on February 3rd of that year, he finally made his debut in the giant slalom at Hinterstoder. Hermann Maier's world-wide triumphal march began in the 1997/1998 World Cup season. At the 1998 Olympic Games in Nagano (Japan), he fell so spectacularly that the photos appeared in all the media and the whole world nicknamed him the "Herminator" (by analogy with "Terminator"). Only three days after this incredible accident,

he won Gold in the Super G, followed by Gold in the Giant Slalom. His victory in the overall World Cup (28 years after Karl Schranz won it for the first time for Austria), crowned his success that year. Maier also dominated the following seasons, but in a road accident on August 24, 2001, he suffered extremely serious injuries that threatened to cost him a leg and his career. Nevertheless, on January 14, 2003, he returned to the start at the classic Giant Slalom at Adelboden. To quote Maier: “Merely skiing here is a victory for me”. Almost 31 months after his serious accident, the amazing comeback in 2004 was complete when he again won the overall World Cup. The sports legend Hermann Maier was reborn. His greatest successes to date, following his double victory at the Olympics have been double World Champion, 4 times overall World Cup winner and 47 times the winner of individual World Cups.

Modern Art in Austria: 30th value



Issue date: 8.10.2004; €0.55; Perf 13¾x13¾; Issue 500,000; Design: Josef Bramer; Engraving: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel. Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, russian green; Intaglio black

The artist Josef Bramer was born in 1948 in Vienna and attended school in Scheibbs in Niederösterreich. From there he went on to attend the Graphic Teaching and Research Institute. He graduated from the master classes of Rudolf Hausner at Vienna's Academy of Fine Arts and in 1971 was awarded the master school prize. Since then Josef Bramer's works have been exhibited at a vast number of venues both in Austria and abroad. In 1996 he received the Cultural Prize of the town of Scheibbs in recognition of his work. His works are to be found both in public and private collections. His work has a poetic quality, characterised by an unmistakable style that never slavishly follows fashionable trends and by a deep love of the nature and beauty of his native country. His most important creation is “Kaspar”, a modern version of the classic court jester of days gone by. Just as the court jester of old would hold up a mirror before the prince's eyes, this Kaspar likewise tells us the truth, however unpalatable it might be. Through these affectionately painted delicate pictures, Josef Bramer's Kaspar makes us look at the world through new eyes in the firm belief that a better world is possible. The painting “Kaspar Winterbild” (Kaspar's winter scene) is a particularly endearing example of how Bramer imbues Kaspar with an expressiveness that goes straight to the heart. Kaspar's delicately painted trees, bereft of leaves, seem to draw the viewer into the depths of the winter landscape.

Definitive stamp overprinted with new design “Basilisk”



Issue date: 13.10.2004; €0.55; Perf 13¾x14; Issue 20,677,000; Design: Adolf Tuma; Intaglio black, green (*these are the overprint colours*).

The €0.51 definitive depicting Vienna's “Schönlaterngasse” is to become the first definitive with the new standard value of 55 cents to be artistically overprinted. For the new stamp the artist Adolf Tuma has designed a small portrayal of the alleyway's emblem, the basilisk, and placed it the centre of the house to cover up the old price. The overprint was made in a special fluorescent colour. Although the alley takes its name from the “Beautiful Lantern” which is depicted hanging on the house opposite the “Basilisk House”, it is the basilisk house itself which is the best-known sight in the charming little old-Viennese alleyway. The house originates from the 13th century and is reputed to have had this name since 1212. The legend of the basilisk probably came about as follows: while excavating wells, the top stratum of the ground on which Vienna stands was breached. From the sand layer immediately below acrid gasses may have escaped, which would explain the myth of the basilisk's poisonous breath. The emergence at the same time of a grotesquely shaped block of sandstone, typical of the kind found in the Viennese Basin, would have sufficed in those days of superstition and fears to give rise to the tales of the terrible monster with the poisonous breath lurking at the bottom of the well. A large depiction of the basilisk appeared on the 10 Schilling definitive in 2000; today a smaller version adorns the “Schönlaterngasse” Euro-stamp.

Stamp depicting a nude: 1st value: Silvia Gredenberg's “Woman waiting”



Issue date: 15.10.2004; €0.55; Perf 13¾x13¾; Issue 600,000; Design: Mag. Dr. Silvia Gredenberg; Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, black.

Silvia Gredenberg was born in Vienna and after graduating from high school she initially studied at the University of Applied Art, Graphics and Painting. Three years later however, she turned to more pragmatic realms and began studies in business administration at the Vienna University of Economics where she

completed her doctorate in 1975. She worked professionally in several sectors such as journalism, advertising, banking and insurance before becoming established as a tax consultant, a profession she has since practised with great drive and ambition. However, as often happens when creative potential is stifled by ever so sober criteria such as conformity to law and economic necessity, Gredenberg was soon searching for ways to free her imagination from what at times felt to her like a prison and she began to devote herself more and more to her artistic work. Neither animal, nor flower nor landscape would ever escape her pencil, but it is the human being that has always been her favourite subject. To her creative drive it appears as a subject wrapped in mystery, offering endless possibilities to explore, and presenting new challenges time and again. Her particular passion is watercolours, but oils too, and mixing techniques, fascinate this artist. The picture “Die Wartende” (Woman waiting) was actually a spontaneous creation. Silvia Gredenberg is a very punctual person and spends a lot of time waiting for people who are less punctual. One day, forced once again into a long wait, she expressed her feelings simply in this watercolour, the red hair symbolising her displeasure.

*[We are assured that the woman is **not** waiting for the Post to arrive! Ed.]*

Famous paintings of Austrian Collections: 2nd value: Weiler



Issue date: 18.10.2004; €2.10; Perf 13¾x13¾; Issue 500,000 blocks; Design and Engraving: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel. Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, iriodin-yellow, blue-grey; Intaglio black. The block is 80x100mm.

The second issue in the series on Austrian art collections depicts Max Weiler's painting “Junge Sonnenblume” (young sunflower) which is owned by the Tyrolean Provincial Museum in Innsbruck. The painter and graphic artist Max Weiler was born on August 27, 1910 in Absam in Tyrol. He graduated from high school at the Teacher Training Institute in Innsbruck and from

1930 studied at Vienna's Academy of Fine Arts under Professor Karl Sterrer. As early as 1936 the young artist was commissioned by Rector Clemens Holzmeister to work on the Austrian chapel project for the World Exhibition in Paris for which he created the glass window “Bond in the Blood of the Son”. His work increasingly began to enjoy international acclaim: he represented Austria at the 1960 Venice Biennale Festival and was represented at the 1967

World Exhibition in Montreal with his pictures entitled “Like a landscape”. His extensive range of creative work not only includes panel and canvass paintings, watercolours, drawings and print graphics, but also mosaics, glass work, frescos and ceramic wall decoration. Max Weiler was regarded as “the Doyen of Austrian contemporary art”. In 1961 he was awarded the Grand Austrian State Prize and in 1979 he received the Honorary Award for Science and Art. Our dialogue with nature and intensive observation of its diverse manifestations became the central theme of his creative work. By reducing his subjects to the abstract and by using stark, bright colours he was able, particularly in the later years of his creativity, to engender a sense of intense emotion. Max Weiler died on January 29, 2001 in Vienna.

The Donau-Auen (Danube Meadows) National Park



Issue date: 22.10.2004; €0.55; Perf 13³/₄x13³/₄; Issue 700,000; Design: Friedensreich Hundertwasser; Engraving: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel. Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, cornflower-blue, lilac, chamois, gold, silver; Intaglio black

The National Park is 38 kilometres long and no more than 4 kilometres wide. It stretches from Vienna right up to the point where the Danube leaves Austria at the border at Hainburg and flows into Slovakia. 65% of the area is pasture land covered with forests, 20% of it comprises lakes and streams, and only 15% contains cultivated fields and meadows. The forests are home to more than 700 species of taller vegetation, 30 types of mammal and 100 varieties of breeding bird, 8 species of reptile and 13 amphibians, as well as around 60 types of fish. At the end of the 19th century man began to alter the ecological balance of the countryside along the shores of the Danube by constructing river controls and, in the 1950s, with the construction of hydro-electric power stations. Finally, in 1984, plans to construct a power station at Hainburg threatened to put an end to the last remaining free-flowing stretch of the Danube and conservationists created a furore with their now legendary call to the public to take possession of the meadows in a squat. When the authorities concluded legal proceedings on 5 December 1984 construction work began at Stopfenreuth.

On 8 December 1984 an initiative organised by the Austrian Students' Union saw protesters march from every part of the country to the meadows. Thousands of people of all ages and walks of life then took over the meadows in a squat and resisted every effort to remove them, with the result that the felling and clearing operations had to be abandoned. In December the government decreed

that the clearing operations be officially halted and ordered new scientific investigations to be carried out. The findings concluded that the area was of such great conservation value that it ought to be made a national park and that a power station should not be built there. On 27 October 1996 the Austrian national government and the governments of the states of Vienna and Lower Austria signed an agreement establishing the national park. The Hainburg meadow protestors had won a famous victory! The stamp depicts the poster by the master painter Friedensreich Hundertwasser who was himself one of the Hainburg squatters and a campaigner for the preservation of unspoilt nature.

50 years of the Austrian Federal Army



Issue date: 26.10.2004; €0.55; Perf 13³/₄x13³/₄; Issue 2,000,000; Design: Maria Siegl; Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, black, scarlet, russian green.

On the 15th of May 1955 the State Treaty was signed in Belvedere Palace in Vienna, thereby restoring sovereignty to Austria after 10 years of occupation by the Allied Powers and entitling it to once again have its own armed forces. In September 1955 the Military Law was enacted, providing the basis for the army of the Second Republic, followed in October by the declaration of permanent neutrality. On July 5th 1956 Ferdinand Graf was appointed First Minister for National Defence, and on February 3rd 1956 the first Sergeants and Lieutenants were sworn in at Vienna's Fasanenkaserne barracks. The new army passed its first test when it was deployed on the Hungarian border in October 1956. In 1957 the first Military Attachés were dispatched abroad, in 1958 the first large-scale unit manoeuvres were held, and in 1960 a medical corps was sent to the Congo on the first deployment abroad under the auspices of the UN.

The general public will be able to learn more about this and the varied history of the Federal Army in a project combining word, visuals and sound, entitled “50 Years of the Austrian Federal Army”, to be launched in 2005. A large-scale competition to design a special stamp to commemorate “50 Years of the Austrian Federal Army” drew hundreds of entrants. A jury awarded first prize to the Tyrolean Markus Kapferer, whose design uses graphic media to create a collage comprising a photograph of Sub-lieutenant Horst Konrad (Military Command, Tyrol), the national coat of arms and the national flag. His intention is to portray tradition and the patriotism of young, motivated soldiers. The stamp artist deliberately gave the soldier an androgynous face to document the fact that since 1998 there has been full equal recognition for men and women in the discharge of duties in the Austrian Army.

Nikolaus Harnoncourt “75th Anniversary”

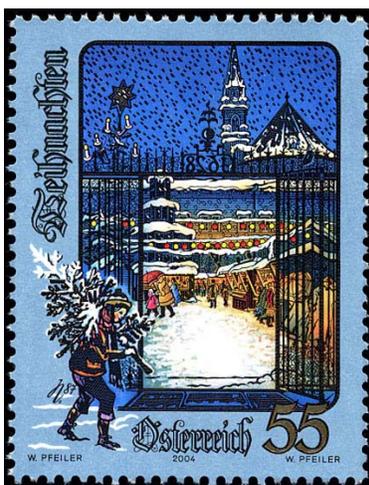


Issue date: 29.10.2004; €1.00; Perf 13¾x13¾; Issue 500,000; Design: Renate Gruber; Photogravure ultramarine, pale-purple red, yellow, dark brown, black, gold. [*The value and his name are in faint gold at the left*]

Count de la Fontaine-d'Harcourt-Unverzagt of Luxembourg-Lorraine married a granddaughter of Archduke Johann, and their son Nikolaus

Harnoncourt was born on 6 December 1929 in Berlin but grew up in Graz. Following his training as a cellist he joined the Wiener Symphoniker with whom he played from 1952 to 1969. In 1953 he and his wife, the violinist Alice Harnoncourt, founded the ensemble “Concentus Musicus Wien”. The purpose of this specialist ensemble was, and remains, to revive and promote early music, from Medieval compositions to Renaissance and Baroque works, played wherever possible on period instruments and in the authentic style of the time. Harnoncourt collects historical instruments and alongside his work as a musician he has written papers on the philosophy of music which are regarded today as definitive works on the art of performing historical works. In 1972 he began teaching as a professor at the Salzburg Mozarteum, whilst at the same time his reputation as a respected conductor both of the symphony repertoire and the musical theatre continued to grow. In 1985 the “styriarte” was founded in Graz. Nikolaus Harnoncourt was installed as its key figure in order to re-establish closer ties between him and Graz, his childhood home, to honour him and at the same time to set his musical insight as the benchmark for the city's music festival. Nikolaus Harnoncourt, cellist, director, specialist in early music, is without doubt one of the “greats” in the contemporary world of music.

Christmas 2004



Issue date: 26.11.2004; €0.55; Perf 13¾x13¾; Issue 11,000,000; Design & Engraving: Prof. Werner Pfeiler; Photogravure cornflower-blue, grey, yellow, scarlet-red, gold; Intaglio black.

The 2004 Christmas stamp depicts the Salzburg Christmas market in the old part of the city after a pen-and-ink drawing by Karl Neuhofer of 1987. The market is seen through the central railings of the cathedral, with the Franciscan church in the background. The Salzburg Christmas market goes back a very long way in history; a “flea market” is

chronicled as early as 1491. The 17th century saw the first real pre-Christmas markets, or “Nicholas Markets”, where dolls, nibbles and sweetmeats, and all sorts of trinkets were sold. The market started two weeks before St. Nicholas' day and ended two weeks after it. Over the years the duration of the market became a contentious issue; in 1849 for example it was shortened to 2 weeks in total. It was not until 1903 that the city itself first determined the duration of the market: from the 11th of November to the 24th of December each year, with only citizens of Salzburg permitted to conduct business. The Salzburg Christmas market was the first which expressly granted women the right to have stalls, and it was women who kept the market alive till its closure in 1932.

In 1972 private initiative at last made it possible to relaunch the historic market and so it now takes place each year from the 20th of November to the 24th of December, situated outside the cathedral on the Residenzplatz (Residency Square) framed by one of the world's most scenic backdrops, Mozart's Salzburg. The market's unique atmosphere now attracts over 850,000 winter visitors to Salzburg each year. They are enchanted, year in year out, not only by all the craft products, gingerbread and spices, but also by the Salzburg choirs and the pastoral and nativity plays. Not least, of course, the music of the Turmblaser wind ensembles puts visitors into the Advent mood and carries them off into a Christmas world that both glistens and yet bids us take time for thought.

Surcharged German Stamps, 1938-1945.

by Herr A Graf (1)

Only 25 of 210 Commemorative stamps issued during this period came without a surcharge! They are:

- ❖ April 8, 1938: Two stamps commemorating Austria's Anschluss, one printed in Berlin, the other in Vienna.
- ❖ June 21, 1938: Breslau Sports Festival, four values.
- ❖ July 5, 1938: Zeppelin Airmails, two values.
- ❖ April 4, 1939: Young Workers' Professional Competitions, two values.
- ❖ Sept. 18, 1939: Occupation of Danzig, two values.
- ❖ March 3, 1940: Leipzig Trade Fair, four values.
- ❖ March 1, 1941: Leipzig Trade Fair, four values.
- ❖ March 8, 1941: Vienna Trade Fair, four values.

¹ From the BMSV Favoriten journal Vol 35 Nr 3 July-Aug 2004, translated & adapted by H Kucera.

❖ Aug. 8, 1942: Storm Troopers' Competitions, one value

Studying the various types of issue during this period, we find 25 commemorative stamps without surcharge, 185 with surcharge, 25 definitive Stamps with Hitler head, 14 definitive stamps of Danzig overprinted "Deutsches Reich", and 2 newspaper Stamps – a total of 251.

The amount of surtax for individual stamps was obviously chosen at random and it rounded the selling prices upwards by considerable amounts. The intended recipients were initially the German Nothilfe, an emergency relief organisation. It later became the Winterhilfe or Winterhelp. Then there was the Culture Funds of Adolf Hitler, Sports (eg Brown Ribbon and Blue Ribbon for horse racing) and many others. The largest surtax applied is on the Heligoland stamp, with a postal value of 6 Pfennig and a surcharge of 94 Pfennig.

Despite the huge surtax which, with few exceptions, exceeded the postal value by more than 100%, there was no problem with sales. On the one hand, the population at large was used to the begging and cajoling system to generate contributions. It began with the "Eintopfsonntag" (a simple one-pot meal for Sundays) and street collections, and ended with the collection of reusable materials like textiles, paper and aluminium foil. In addition there were gifts for the war effort with which the common comrades had to prove their loyalty and allegiance to the Reich under the watchful eyes of the Nazi Party Honchos.

On the other hand, cash was not in short supply, because most consumer goods were rationed and available only with special dispensation, such as clothing or shoes for victims of Allied bombing raids. In this case the ordinary citizen used postage stamps as a way to escape from the dormant Reichsmark. It did not matter, and few people troubled themselves trying to consider for which nefarious purposes these stamp surtaxes were being used. Not only did the war effort consume vast sums of cash, but many Nazi Party members enriched themselves in a criminal way at the expense of the rest of the population. It did not help that the German Court of Accounts criticised Reichspost Minister Ohnesorge on January 22, 1940 as follows:

1.) Opening of a summer post office in Graz

For the first time, the Reichspost Minister transferred management functions from Berlin to Graz in 1939. In this connection, two parcels of land were purchased for 177,000 Reichsmark, intended for the benefit of 14 employees, consisting mainly of the Minister's personnel. "In oral representations the Minister found it necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Führer also has a Summer Post Office at Obersalzberg and similar action by a minister of the Reich should hardly be subject to Objections".

2.) Purchase of a motor yacht

In 1939 the Reichspost Minister purchased a motor yacht for 42,000 Reichsmark. The Post Ministry justified the purchase with the visit of the Italian Postal Minister Benni, in order to ply the waters of Berlin with Signor Benni. At the same time, the Ministry of Transport had the use of several excellent motor yachts, which could have been used for this purpose.

3.) Purchase of oil paintings sold by Heinrich Hoffmann

“The Court of Accounts does not ignore the principle of ‘Beauty at the Work Place’ and its application to adorn offices of the German Reichspost. It does not always seem necessary to provide oil paintings attributed to the Führer at prices between 1,500 and 2,000 Reichsmark, or the adornment of other offices with such oil paintings priced at 7,000 Reichsmark”. A postman would have had to spend more than four times his annual wages to make a purchase of 7,000 Reichsmark, and a high ranking postmaster would need to shell out almost two years salary!

4.) Production of illustrations for commemorative stamps of the German Reichspost by the firm of Heinrich Hoffmann, Munich:

“The German Reichspost has arranged for the production of illustrations of newly designed stamps for press releases. These were prepared by the Reich Printing Office at a cost of 115 Reichsmark each. The German Reichspost paid for artists’ designs, including printing privileges, 800 Reichsmark for each accepted design. Since 1936 the Reichspost Minister has arranged for illustrations to be prepared by the firm of Heinrich Hoffmann, with some individual payments for illustrations reaching up to 18,000 Reichsmark. Any examination of these increased individual payments was not possible, because the firm of Heinrich Hoffmann only gave oral and insufficient evidence.”

Interestingly, the firm of Heinrich Hoffmann was the favourite photographic enterprise of the Führer. In its studio Hitler first met the young Eva Braun, who later became his companion. Being a photographer, Heinrich Hoffman (1885-1957) was quite aware of the rights of individuals, especially the rights pertaining to anybody’s likeness. He correctly interpreted this with respect to likenesses being portrayed on postage stamps, particularly when the original image was the result of his own work. Hitler and Hoffmann benefited immensely from this, first from various commemorative stamps, and later from definitive stamps issued for Germany, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as the General Government for Poland, all bearing the likeness of Hitler. The amount attributed to this right of an individual in this case can only be expressed in fractions of a percentage, but the mass production made an enormous difference. Once, Albert Speer witnessed the presentation of a cheque to Hitler by Reichspost Minister Ohnesorge for an amount in excess of 50

Million Reichsmark, as partial discharge for Hitler's rights and his consent for using his portrait on the stamps. This cheque was for the personal use of the Führer and there must have been many others.

The former Reichspresident Hindenburg never accepted payment for using his likeness on German stamps, probably because nobody thought of the idea that it should require payment. Hindenburg is remembered for his quote regarding Hitler, supposedly made in 1932, in connection with stamps: "*I will make Hitler my postal minister, then he can lick my backside*".

The German Court of Accounts displayed a certain amount of bravery when it publicised the following case of corruption: "*The Reichspost Minister has awarded the firm of Heinrich Hoffmann exclusive rights for the production of souvenir sheets [Schmuckblätter], without requiring tenders from other sources. These were not printed on their own premises, and other artists in various printing businesses were employed as well. The Reichspost Minister surely knows artists and printers capable of producing these in sufficient numbers. The insertion of the Hoffmann firm could only result in unnecessary increases in costs. The Court of Accounts cannot approve this*".

The property of Heinrich Hoffmann, derived largely from the former Reichspost Ministry, was for the most part confiscated in 1947. Despite this setback, Hoffmann lived comfortably right up to his death in 1957, with income from his archive of photographs, consisting of about 2½ million photographs, representing unique documents of the times.

The Investigative Institute (Forschungsanstalt) of the German Reichspost, Sections II and III of the Reichspost Ministry, was responsible for Telephone, Telegraph and Long Distance Communications, including the entire telegraph and wireless communications system. At the outset of the war, this made it a priority target of the enemy, but it also became a weapon. This institute was one of the four main espionage centres in Germany, next to the airforce (Luftwaffe), the High Command of the Army, and the SS secret police. The financing for all this was made possible primarily by the surtax on the "Kameradschaftsblocks" series of stamps, supposedly in aid of postal employees and their families, but for obvious reasons there are no specific explanations how and where these funds were used.

You are still wondering what happened to the many millions of Reichsmark generated by surcharges on commemorative stamps? Who used this money without shame? You still don't know? Three guesses, the first two don't count. But the stamps remain...

NOTES FROM PUBLICATIONS.

by Andy Taylor

Die Briefmarke:

Issue 2/2005: it's Richard Zimmerl's 150th issue!!; Overprints on obsolete Euro definitives (ii); fragranced Personalised stamps?? also the latest ones, and a catalogue; Przemysl; new inland parcel rates, which include a surcharge to pay the lorry toll; 1946 currency control; 1870s mixed-country frankings; "Austrian Post Trendy Philatelic treasures" [*I don't need to make them up, I just report them. Ed*]; Christmas stamps sold out; new catalogues; index for 2004; etc etc.

Issue 3/2005: shows & meetings; variations on the overprints of obsolete Euro definitives**; 125 years of "Vindobona" club; letter bombs; Steyrbahn; StubaitalBahn; Thematic: Bratislava; Axel Zwingenberger; new imprinted envelopes; Austria in 1945; European new issues; Railway Philately; P.Stamps; Gloggnitz; "**Graz Mercury**" awarded to Prof Zimmerl; book reviews etc.

** the overprint's position can vary relative to the stamp by several mm: the cause is that the sheets recalled for overprinting vary in size, and the overprint is aligned with the edge of the paper, not with the stamp design. Other variations are also described.

Issue 4/2005: 125 years of "Vindobona" (2); the k.k. Postamt in Jerusalem; Turkish Post in 1873; colour differences in the Herbert von Karajan stamp; "**Zodiac**" self-adhesives (sets of 4 pairs: the others to follow later in the year) by Hannes Margreiter; Switzerland update; P.Stamps; Bratislava (2); Austria in 1945 (2); 2004 "stamp of the year": 150th anniversary of Franz Josef – Elizabeth wedding; etc etc

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Feld- und Zensurpost

Issue 80: News and age distribution of members; Gervay medal for Dip Ing H Rainer; exhibition for 90th anniversary of Przemysl; "we have a library please use it"; Qs & As; various forgeries esp. WWI Airmails; Die Ueberreuter-Korrespondenz; Albanian Postanweisung telegramme; a way to organise a Fieldpost collection; reviews; etc.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreich e.V.

Issue 69: Post in the Mühlviertel (ii); book reviews; Austria's currency changes 1858 to 2002; Swiss Border rates; etc.

Czechout

Issue 1/2005: meeting notes, auction reports, and book reviews; Petr Ginz; exhibition of forgeries in the Prague Postal Museum; ex-kuk battleships; the varied names of Deutsch Gabel; 1930s foreign airmail (some routes also carried Austrian airmail); Q&A; new issues; etc.

Stamps of Hungary

Issue 160: March 2005: Arad 1919 Overprints; early folded telegram letter cards; Qs&As; Fiume forgeries; etc.

Südost Philatelie

Issue 89/2005: many WWII-era items; NATO operations; various forgeries and swindles; St Veit im Jaenthale post WWI; etc.

Germania

February 2005 vol 4 no 1: Labels on stampless or empty mail to Dresden; Stuttgart City Post (iii); 1935 Costume series; regional group reports; Q&A; etc.

APSUS Journal

Vol 5 Nr 2: Bosnia's 1913 Newspaper stamps; the 2 engravings of the first set of Austrian stamps (long article, many colour enlargements); a new watermark on the 1867 issue; review of Berislav Skelj's "Bosnia-Herzegovina postal history"; etc. [No Ferchenbauer2000 translation this time].

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Militaria Austriaca Philatelia

Issue 213: this consists of the cover and title pages, a list of activities connected with "50 Years of the Austrian Army", and an Editorial explaining why there is nothing else.

Additions to the Library

Ref	Title	Comment	Pp	Author	Pub	Tx
384A	Österreich nach 1945 Band 1	Postgebühren, Flugpostgebühren, Postgeschichte	192	Hellwig Heinzel (Verlag Pollischan sky)	2004	G

Ref	Title	Comment	Pp	Author	Pub	Tx
384B	Österreich nach 1945 Band 2	Katalog der Bedarfsbelege	184		2005	G
393	Bahnpost in Nord-u. Östtirol sowie Vorarlberg		120	Gerhard Bock	2005	G
394	Post- & Telegraphen Almanach 1902	Compiled by the Trade Ministry	500	Wilhelm Krauss	1902	G

[384A was previously 384]

Review: Heinzl's Österreich nach 1945 vol 2

by A Taylor

Volume 1 (see 'Austria' 146 p52) dealt with Austrian postal rates in the immediate post-WWII period, with details up to the 1970s and a summary to today. Volume 2 is a catalogue-with-valuations of "Bedarfsbelege", that is, specimens of Bedarf, which is defined as high-quality postal items, with the correct franking, cancelled appropriately for the date and location.

The question: "What are the correct rates?" appears to be simple; the answer is often difficult but volume 1 provides assistance! Not every overfranking is a collector's artefact; it can sometimes be postally legitimate. For example, in 1945 the postage for an inland letter of the 2nd weight step was 24Gr. The Posthorn issue has no 24Gr value. Such items were thus often franked with a 25Gr stamp: a correctly-franked item!

The basic price for a common (but of high quality) example is 1P [*ie*, "one Heinzl-point"] which in 2004 Heinzl equated to 1 Euro. Rarer cancellations, sought-after places, or superlative condition can increase the price. Manipulations of the envelope make a specimen worthless (eg biro cancellations in 1945). First- and last-day cancellations are in general not given values in this catalogue; Bedarfsbelege are rare, and often difficult to distinguish from philatelic items.

Valuation of an item starts with the stamp: check under the relevant issue, where the sale dates of the stamps from 1945 up to the second currency reform (9.12.1947) are given. The overprinted issues of Vienna, Graz and Scheibbs remained on sale at smaller post offices days and even weeks after the official Last Day. Next the cancel: it must be readable, and correct for its locality (consider the zones of occupation). Ancillary cancels are also important. Then

the franking: consider the postal rates, including local and inland tariffs, registration fee, express- and air-surcharges. The data is in volume 1.

Beside the price "PR" is occasionally found, meaning that expertising of the specimen is advised. Postcards, lettercards and private stationery are not considered in this catalogue. To illustrate the nature of the coverage, here is the beginning of the listings, with my interpretation in the boxes.

1. *Wiener Aushilfsausgabe (660-663)*

Gültigkeitsbereich: Wien, Teile von N.Ö.

ET	2.5.1945	5, 8 Rpf
	18.5.1945 ⁽¹⁾	6, 12 Rpf
LT	27.6.1945 ⁽²⁾	

1) Nach anderen Angaben: 14.5., 16.5., 18.5.1945 (vermutlich Erstausslieferung).

2) bei kleineren Postämtern, vor allem außerhalb von Wien, nach längere Zeit unbeanstandet verwendet.

Vienna emergency issue (ANK 660-663). Valid in Vienna and parts of Lower Austria. First day: 2.5.1945 for the 5 & 8 Rpf; 18.5.1945 for the 6 & 12 Rpf. (Other sources give 14.5 or 16.5 for the 6 & 12, which are probably the first delivery to the post offices.) Last day 27.6.1945, although smaller offices especially those outside Vienna sold them for much longer without objection.

5 Rpf. (660)

EF	OPK, ohne Klecksstempel:	Wien: ab 6 P
	OPK, mit Klecksstempel (siehe auch Abschnitt "Besondere Stempel"):	ab 14 P
MiF1	5 Rpf. + 8 Rpf., auf FB, 1 Rpf. überfrankiert: 100 P	
MiF2	mit Marken der 2. und/oder 3. Wiener Aushilfsausgabe, PR: ab 280 P	

5Rpf, ANK660. Single franking: local post card without Klecksstempel, in Vienna: from 6 points. Ditto but with Kleck (see also the section on Special Cancels) from 14 points. Mixed franking with the 8 Rpf, on an inland letter, 1 Rpf overfranked: 100 points. Mixed franking with stamps of the 2nd & 3rd Vienna emergency issue [expertising recommended] from 280 points

All sorts of useful facts emerge as one reads the text: for example, there was no legitimate postal use for the 2, 3 or 5 Rm issues of Graz overprints nor of the Russian zone Arms issue. The book will be invaluable for anyone seeking a rational basis for valuing non-philatelically-used items. My full translation of the introductory text accompanies the APS library copy.

Review: “Post- & Telegraphen Almanach 1902”

By A Taylor

“Post- & Telegraphen Almanach 1902” compiled 'from official sources' by Wilhelm Krauss of the Trade Ministry. About 500 pages, prayer-book size. Nearly all of this little book comprises lists of the names, length of service, place of birth, date of appointment to current grade, and civil & military decorations of every Beamte (= salaried employee) in the Austrian Postal Service. However there are other fascinating snippets lurking inside!

A table of the Scales 1 - 3 Revenue Rates is followed by a calendar with the 365 red- and black-letter Saints Days for 1902. There's a list of the crowned heads of Europe, in accession order (so Edward VII is last!) and some of the Habsburgs. Then the departments of the Trade Ministry, followed by the civil service classification of all the positions from Minister-Präsident in Class I to Assistant Cashiers in Class XI. For all of them their salary, income tax, pension entitlements etc are listed.

Then we come to the staff lists. I suspect their main use today will be to check the status of a Post Office - for example the list of the 10 Postal Directorates can be derived from the list of K K Hofräte, although it is helpfully given in a footnote. At the other end of the scale, Quido Azzolini's position as a Praktikanten at Ala 2 confirms that the office existed. An Index of Persons shows the operational sections of each Directorate - so for example there was a separate Newspaper section at Innsbruck, and the summer office at Brennerbad had opened in 1878.

The section on Nichttätischer Postämter - those not employed by the State - gives their Classes and corresponding remunerations; these depended in part on hours normally worked per week, the table going up to 65 hours. I note that Joh. Federer, in charge of the Kitzbuhel office, was in a Class 1.3 position and held the personal title of Oberpostmeister; while Sölden was only rated at 3.3 and Oetztal at 3.5.

One topic that receives no mention is what all these people did! That is because the book is basically useful only to Post Office staff, who needed to know who

was doing each job (and their Class, so that letters could be correctly addressed). I do not think it would have been intended for, far less of use to, the general public.

Review: Bahnpost in Nord- u. Osttirol sowie Vorarlberg, by Gerhard Bock

By Joyce Boyer

This book is a companion to “Bahnpost in Südtirol” (library number 379) by the same author which was reviewed in Austria 144, page 34. Both books are available from the author, Gerhard Bock, Buchzigstr.44, 76275 Ettlingen, Germany, email gerd.bock@tesionmail.de and cost 25 Euro each plus postage (which to the UK is 3.5 Euro for one or 5 Euro for two).

The title of this new book says it all, in that it deals with the Travelling Post Offices in North and East Tirol and Vorarlberg not only on the main lines but also the branch lines. After a short history of the lines covered in the book, Herr Bock goes into more detail of the cancellations and periods they were in use including mention of Austrian cancels on Bavarian or German stamps, or the reverse, where lines pass through both countries. After a list of the statutes and books referred to, he lists and illustrate the cancels for each line indicating on which stamps individual cancellations can be found. Material included in Herr Bock's book on Südtirol is not repeated, so that details in respect of the Brennerbahn and PustertalBahn mainly relates to the post 1919 period. The book ends with an excellent index of TPO cancellations of the area and referencing them to the two books.

I understand that Gerhard Bock does not intend to write any further books on TPOs in Austria because he does not have sufficient material and know-how, his interest being North and South Tirol. I have certainly found both books interesting and helpful in writing up my own collection but as always happens I have found that I have many more examples to find.

If anyone buying or borrowing the books finds new postmarks or additional dates for usage they are asked to let Herr Bock know - or send details to our librarian, Joyce Boyer, and she will pass the details on.

A SALZKAMMERGUT BUMMEL

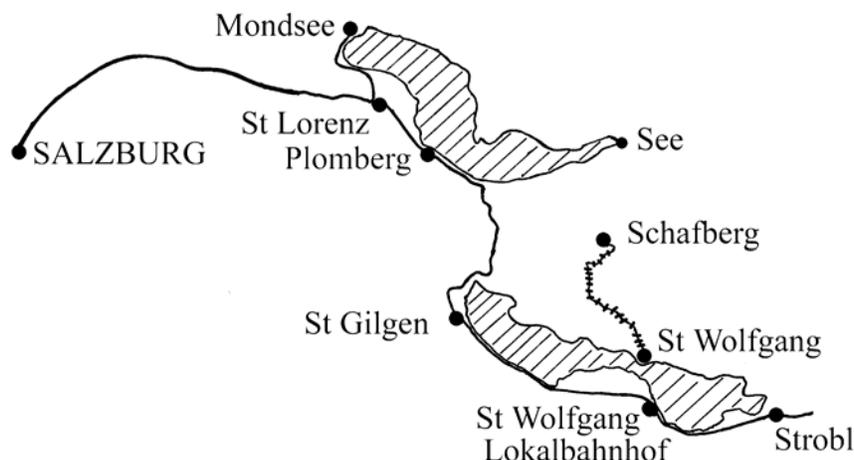
By M A Rillen ⁽¹⁾

Bummel: a wander, a stroll – travel where the pleasure lies in the journey, not in the arriving. A leisure activity much practised in former times; the more complicated the schedule the better! We will travel through the Salzkammergut, making a 1-day excursion from Salzburg to the top of the Schafberg utilising the 760mm Salzkammergut Lokalbahn. The Salzburg-Mondsee stretch opened in July 1891, soon followed by the Bad Ischl-Strobl part. Both replaced tedious horse-wagon journeys, and were connected by steamboat and coach until the central part was ready. This railway was heavily used by tourists, and its links with the lake steamers and the Schafberg rack railway made complex journeys easy. Indeed, it was such an integral part of the region, and so highly liked by the inhabitants, that it had its own song!



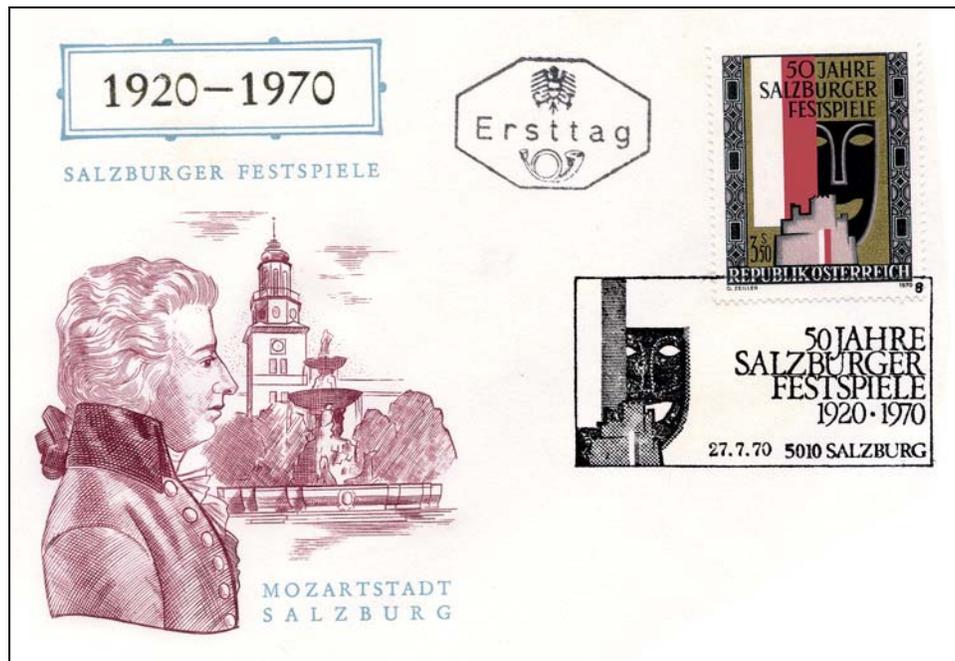
The chorus is “Zwischen Salzburg und Bad Ischl / pfeift a liebe kleine Eisenbahn / raucht ein bißl, pfaucht ein bißl / und dann taucht sie wieder an...” which roughly is: “Between Salzburg & Bad Ischl / runs a dear little train / a bit of smoke, a hiss of steam / then it disappears again...”

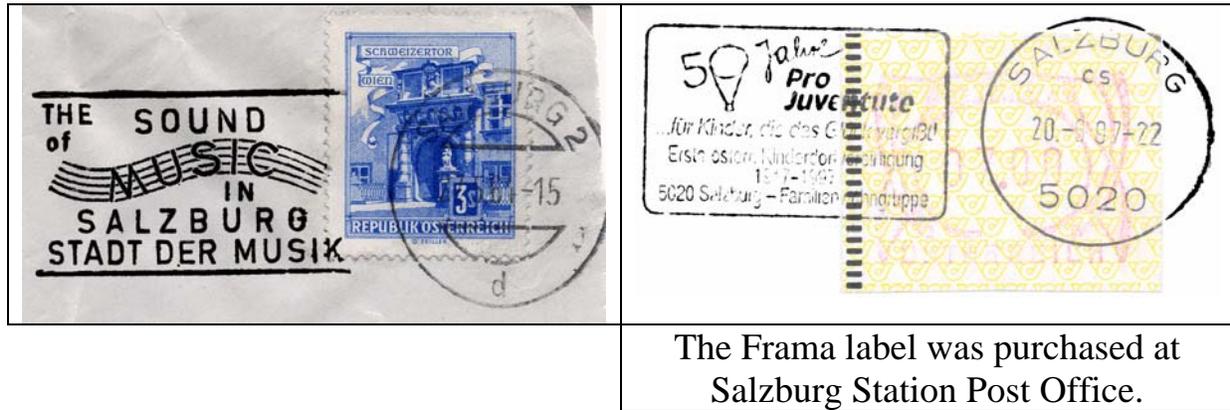
All the best journeys start with a map – even Bummels; it’s the timing that usually goes wonky:



¹ With inspiration from Messrs Batts, Boyer, Haslauer, & Tabacaru

We are staying in Salzburg on a tour organised by Babenberg Bygones, enjoying the city's various musical and other delights:



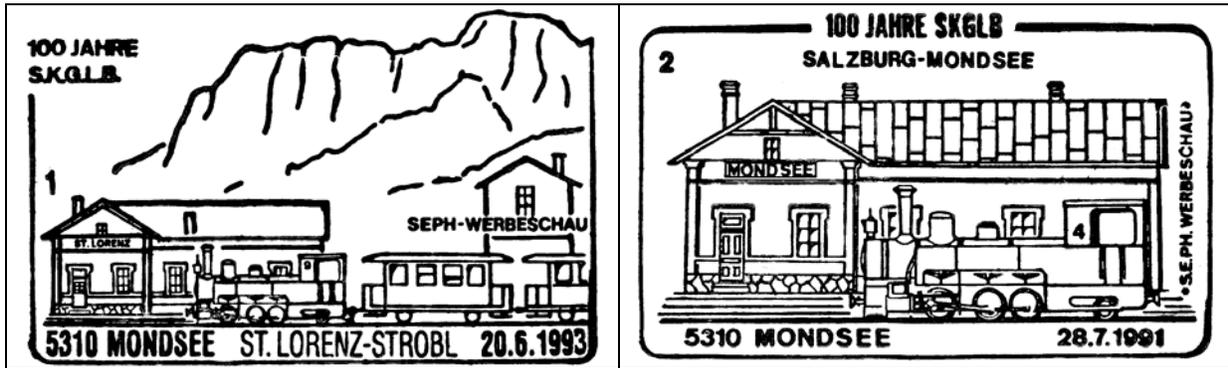


The Frama label was purchased at Salzburg Station Post Office.

Meanwhile, our train awaits! Using the 1910 timetables and Baedeker's Eastern Alps, I have devised the following easy excursion; naturally I purchased tickets for the complete journey yesterday. All aboard!

06:25	Dep	Salzburg Lokalbahn	Steam train
08:23	Arr	St Wolfgang Lokalbahn	
08:30	Dep	do	Steam boat
08:45	Arr	St Wolfgang Zahnradbahn	
08:55	Dep	do	Rack railway
09:55	Arr	Schafbergspitz	
12:05	Dep	do	
13:05	Arr	St Wolfgang Zahnradbahn	Steam boat
13:45	Dep	St Wolfgang Markt	
14:27	Arr	St Gilgen Strand	
15:32	Dep	St Gilgen Bahnhof	Steam train
16:01	Arr	St Lorenz	
16:05	Dep	do	
16:16	Arr	Mondsee	Steam boat
17:03	Dep	do	
17:53	Arr	Plomberg	
18:16	Dep	do	Steam train
19:35	Arr	Salzburg Lokalbahn	

We shall take every opportunity to obtain philatelic mementoes (variously dated!) of our Bummel: and luckily attached to our train is T.P.O. wagon F952, one of the original three built in 1891 and providing full TPO service from 1 Feb 1898 until the line closed in 1957 – as commemorated by special cancels:



Before we depart we'll send a holiday letter to a friend in Innsbruck, send a parcel, and deal with assorted mail.



Post-Aufgabe-Signette. Expeditions-Formul.

Post-Begleitadresse.

An *Herrn Josef Ellinger*

Vom Abnehmer auszufüllen.



Gattung und Zeichen } *1 Briefstück* in *Salzburg*

Inhalt *Milchzucker* Letzte Post *24. 11. 05*

Werth fl. kr. Land

Salzburg Stadt **349**

Porto fl. *2* fr. *0*

Bestell- oder Ansto-Gebühr fl. fr.

Gewicht: *1 1/2* kg. *0* G.

24

Landes- Bezirks- Gericht in Salzburg.

G.-Z. *4/144/05*

An *Brauerhilfsfonds*



in *Fiera I*

Jahresgebühr. *Subscribing*

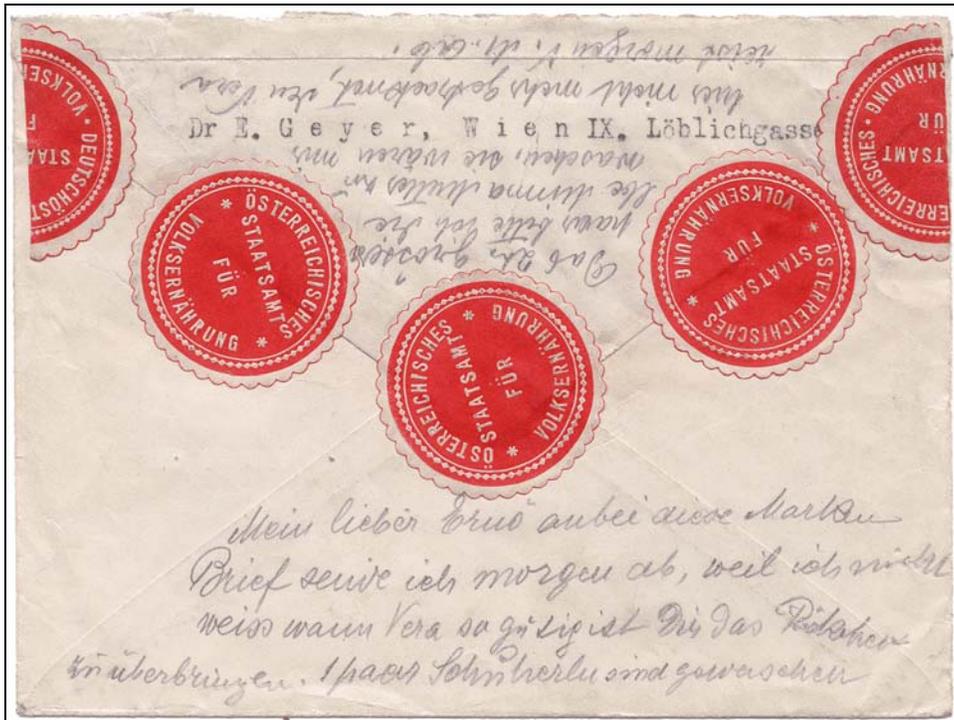
Right, off we go: past the church of Maria-Plain and steadily up the wooded hill past Thalgau where we first see the mountains we hope to ascend. Onwards through forests and tunnels we steam, eventually reaching St Gilgen which lies between the Zwolferhorn and the lake of Abersee, or Wolfgangsee as it is now called. We shall return here later, but for now we remain on the train as it runs through meadows and alongside the lake – obeying the admonition not to pick flowers while the train is in motion.



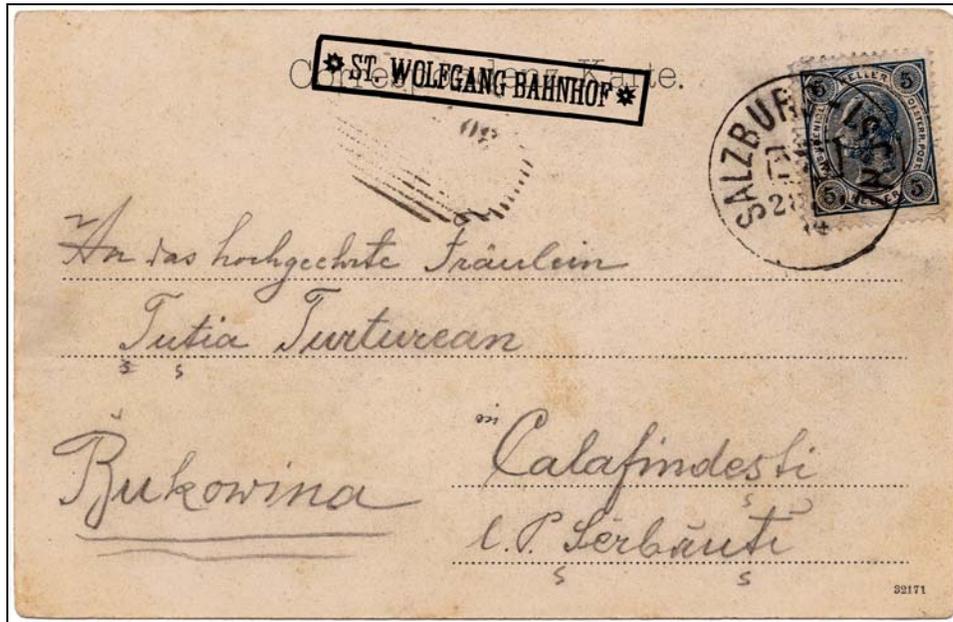
We trundle past Gasthof Lueg and eventually arrive at St Wolfgang Station which we see in its modern reincarnation



We post a card to a costumed lady we met in Salzburg, handing it to the staff in the refreshment room as we drink a coffee before the boat leaves to cross the lake. We watch them cancel it before they put it in a bag to hand to the TPO-official on the next train. They also have an intriguing letter awaiting delivery to a nearby house, which they tell us is from an important civil servant who has sent his family here while he works all day and every weekend in Vienna.

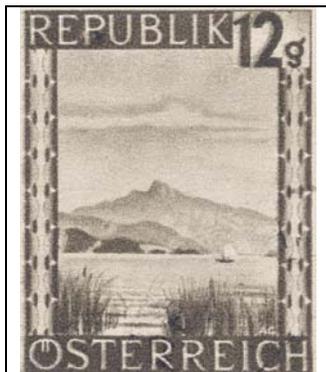


(Herr Dr Geyer worked in the Ministry of Nutrition.)



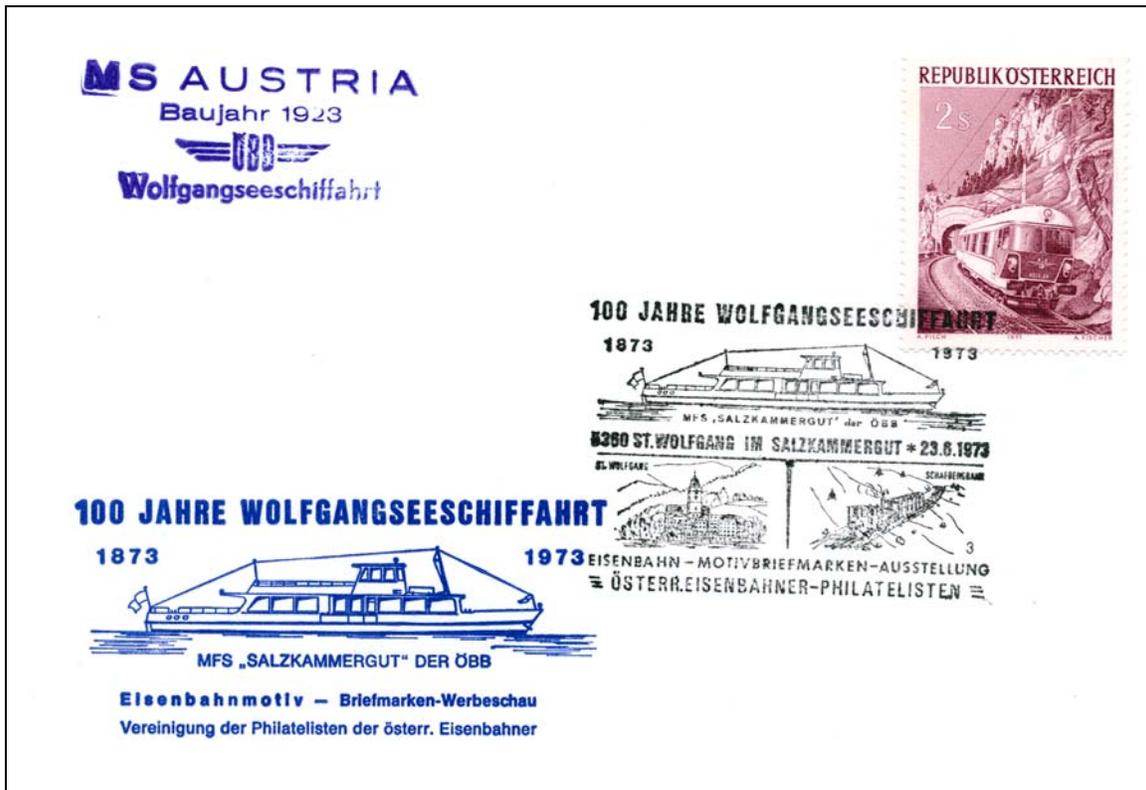
And here is how our letter arrived.

Across the lake, we can clearly see our destination:

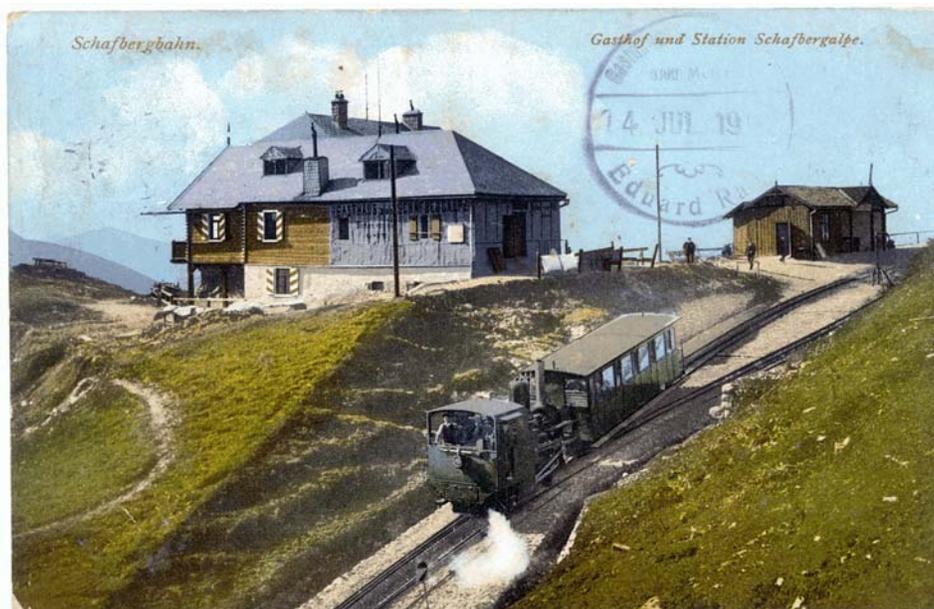


- although others saw it less clearly!

Our steamer casts off and crosses the greenish-blue waters of the lake, calling at the St Wolfgang town pier before arriving at the grandly-named St Wolfgang Zahnradbahnhof. It's actually a wooden pier and a shed!



Disembarking rapidly, we claim our reserved seats on the awaiting carriage. The engine is hissing gently, and soon with a hoot it sets off. We wonder why its boiler slopes downwards, but soon realise that for most of the journey the line climbs steeply and the boiler becomes horizontal. The views are superb, and as the train leaves the woods and climbs the higher slopes of the mountain we can see further and further. The constant vibration as the pinion engages the rack is reassuring!



After an hour we arrive at the Schafbergspitze terminus, 1780m above sea level, where we have ample time to admire the view (luckily there is no cloud) as well as have a late breakfast and read the leaflets we were given on the train. Perhaps some other time we'll "stay overnight, and marvel at the distant sunrise". Meanwhile we post a card at the summit hotel...



"One can reach the summit of the Schafberg on foot or with the rack railway, which is in service from 1 May to 26 October. In the peak season trains run hourly from 8 25.

"The rack railway, built by Stern & Hafferl, began service in 1893 with steam engines; today there are also diesels. Parts of the route have gradients over 25% (1 in 4) and even sitting in the carriages feels quite adventurous. However if you are comfortable with the rack railway but would like something different, you can alight at the intermediate station and continue on foot. The direct line to the summit is not particularly beautiful, but given some Alpine experience and paying due attention to your safety, you can take the very beautiful Purtschellerweg past three small, beautiful lakes before arriving

at the summit. The Schafbergalpe is also good for walking; the view from here is very impressive and the alpine pastures along with their huts are very beautiful. The summit of the Schafberg offers a really impressive prospect, although the other side falls steeply and children must be safeguarded. One should not miss going up to the cross on the summit at the Himmelspforte, for from there one has a first-class view over Mondsee.”

While on the summit, we were amazed to meet another philatelist, a Mr Eightroads. He happened to have with him the complete works of Stohl, so was able to explain to us the details of the cancellations used on the Schafbergspitze. There are a total of three cancels, two appearing twice with different reference numbers. Our postcard above acquired an A1954a. The collated entry is:

A1954 ST WOLFGANG SCHAFBERGSPITZE

Opened 13 June 1895 as a seasonal Postablage; also a Telegraph station. (*Never a Post Office.*) Closed 1921.

A1954a ST WOLFGANG + SCHAFBERGSPITZE

Double circle, sanserif text, 3-row date dd / mm / yy, known 1900-1911. Found later, with no date, in violet, as sender's cachet.

A1954b SCHAFBERGSPITZE + a

Ring cancel with straight-line date dd mm yy; month in roman numbers. Found 1912-1914.

T0029 ST WOLFGANG SCHAFBERGSPITZE

T0029a k.k. Telegrafestation u Briefablage + SCHAFBERGSPITZE

2 rows of sanserif text in a 52x14mm box. No date. Found 1894-1896

T0029b Same as A1954a

T0029c Same as A1954b



We also have time for a stroll around the summit, looking with predictably total lack of success for the gentians and edelweiss which, the brochures assure us, “grow freely all over the beautiful countryside”.





Noon comes – and our train is ready to start the descent: time to say “Auf Wiedersehen” to Mr Eightroads. The construction of the train, we read, brought to an end the 19th century profession of “armchair carrier”, a lowly but highly remunerative occupation for over 30 of the working class in St Wolfgang. The Viennese aristocracy, and also the

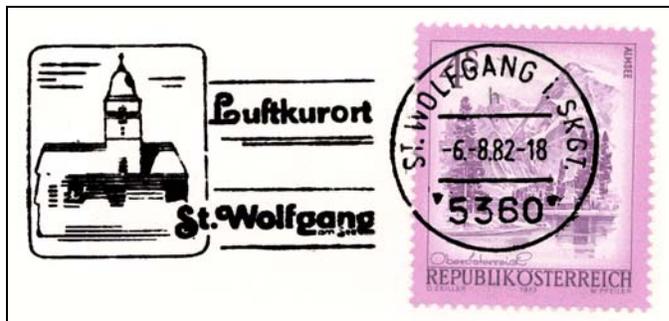
middle classes, “discovered the open air”; this was encouraged by the Emperor as it kept their minds off politics! There was a professional association for the carriers, with fixed tariffs (14 Gulden in 1888 for a chair with 4 carriers), and rules for the security of the persons they carried. At a “Standquartier”, orders were received and notes kept of who was with whom and where on the way; to assist with this a telephone line was built to the Schafberg summit.

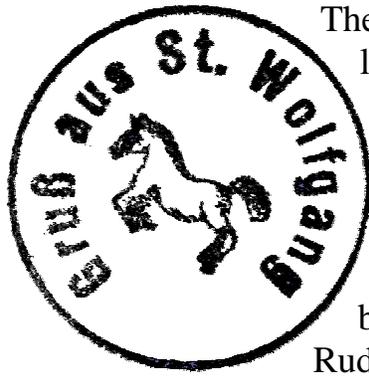


Arriving back at the lakeside, we walk to the town of St Wolfgang, and first visit the church to see the famous altar polyptych, carved in wood by the Sudtiroler Michael Pacher and completed in 1481 after 10 years work. The first church was founded by Wolfgang, Bishop of Regensburg, in 790 AD. The present building was



erected by the Benedictine monastery at Mondsee in 1477, and contains many other famous works of religious art.





The Hotel Weisses Rössl is famous for its lakeside location, for its cakes – and nowadays for its prices! It is also famous for the Singspiel “Im Weißen Rößl” first performed at Großes Schauspielhaus in Berlin on November 8, 1930, composed by Ralph Benatzky. The songs "Im Weißen Rößl am Wolfgangsee" and "Im Salzkammergut, da kann ma gut lustig sein" have become world-famous. The composer was born as Rudolf Josef Franz Benatzky at Mährisch-Budwitz on June 5, 1884, and died in Zurich on October 16, 1957. St Wolfgang made him an honorary citizen.



Other people's outgoing mail seems to have been more urgent than ours...

Next to the hotel is the steamer pier, where we catch the boat for St Gilgen on the next stage of our Bummel.



We could of course cheat, by using a balloon or an aeroplane...

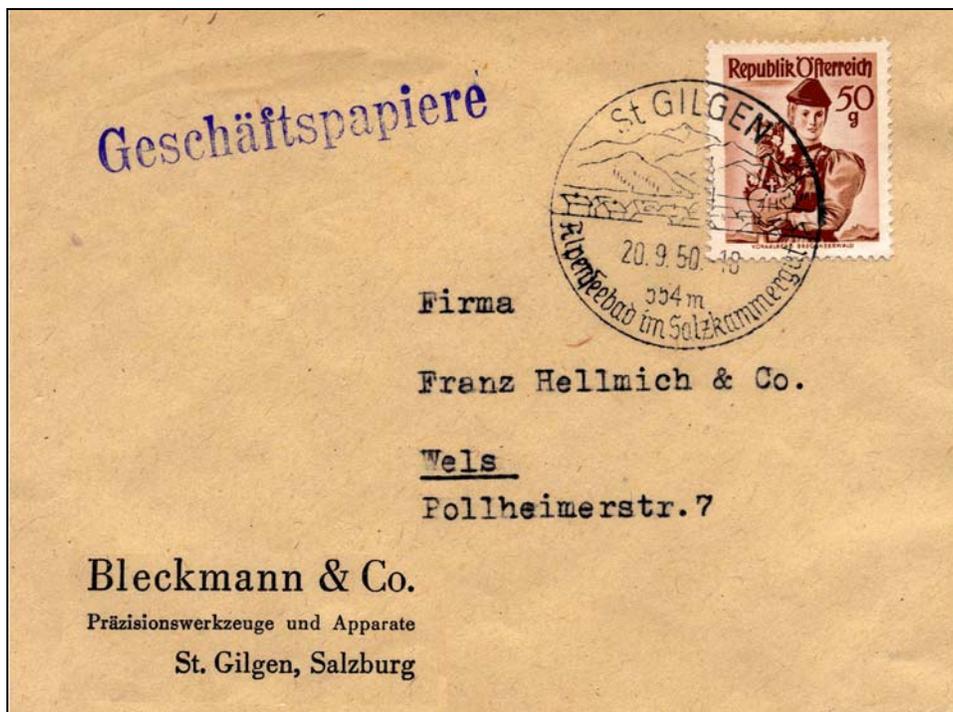


We pass the inscription honouring the poet von Scheffel carved in red letters a yard high on the sheer face of the Falkenstein, and two memorial crosses, before pausing at the Gasthof Fürberg. Nobly resisting the fame of its baked trout, we stay on board and reach St Gilgen, where we have more items to post and lunch to find. Time permitting we'll visit the museum, which has a large display of post-WWI "emergency money".



St Gilgen was the birthplace of Mozart's mother, born Anna Maria Pertl in 1720. Her father, Wolfgang Nikolaus Pertl, was a successful lawyer, and whilst a student was also a singer both in the Benedictine choir and as a soloist. The church has a distinctive tower (complete with noisy bells) and excellent ceiling frescos.

More mail to attend to...



We're not the only philatelic traveller in this area: this 1937 letter from Erlangen in Germany visited Bad Aussee and St Gilgen before collection at the Poste Restante counter at St Wolfgang.



[St Gilgen's Postbus station occupies the site of the railway station...]

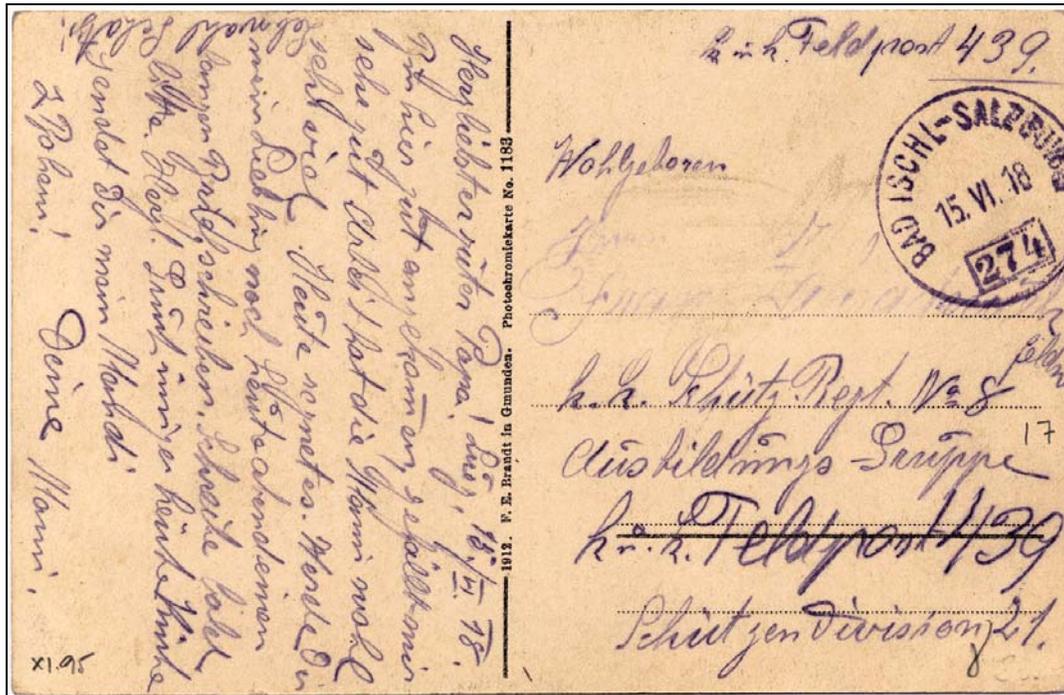




On the lowest slopes of the 1522m high Zwolferhorn above the town we await the mid-afternoon train from Bad Ischl towards Salzburg, on which there is again a TPO.



[Stohl lists the SALZBURG-ISCHL cancels as B0478a-j and the ISCHL-SALZBURG ones as B0038a-j. The first is a Postconducteur im Zuge, and as well as routes 273 & 274 there is a later 282.]



The train takes us back through the woods and tunnels to the side of Mondsee, and we leave it at St Lorenz where we join the single carriage railcar – known locally as the Mondsee cow – which takes us to the town in 10 minutes. The lakeside paths with their view of the Schafberg are well known, as is the twin-towered church, part of the former (748-1791) Benedictine Monastery (fans of Julie Andrews will recognise the steps to the high altar).



A rock rising out of the waters of the lake bears two crucifixes, for which no clear reason has yet been found. In 1864, the remainders of a lake dwelling village were found by the outlet from the lake, along with dug-out canoes and incrustated ceramics from the Neolithic Age (the Mondsee Culture). Until 1950 fishermen on Lake Mondsee continued to use canoes cut out of long tree trunks. Milestones and the foundations of villas from the Roman age are a further testimony to the past of this ancient settlement region.



Time for a coffee, then we catch the Mondsee steamer to Plomberg where we disembark, leaving it to sail down the lake to the village of See at the other end. During the summer, the water temperature is between 20 and 24° C, making it by far the warmest lake in the Salzkammergut – however we aren't tempted!



We have time to walk leisurely from the pier to the nearby station, before we catch the last train of the day back to Salzburg. We arrive at 7:30pm, in good time for a Stiegl and a Salzburger Nockerel as our evening meal.

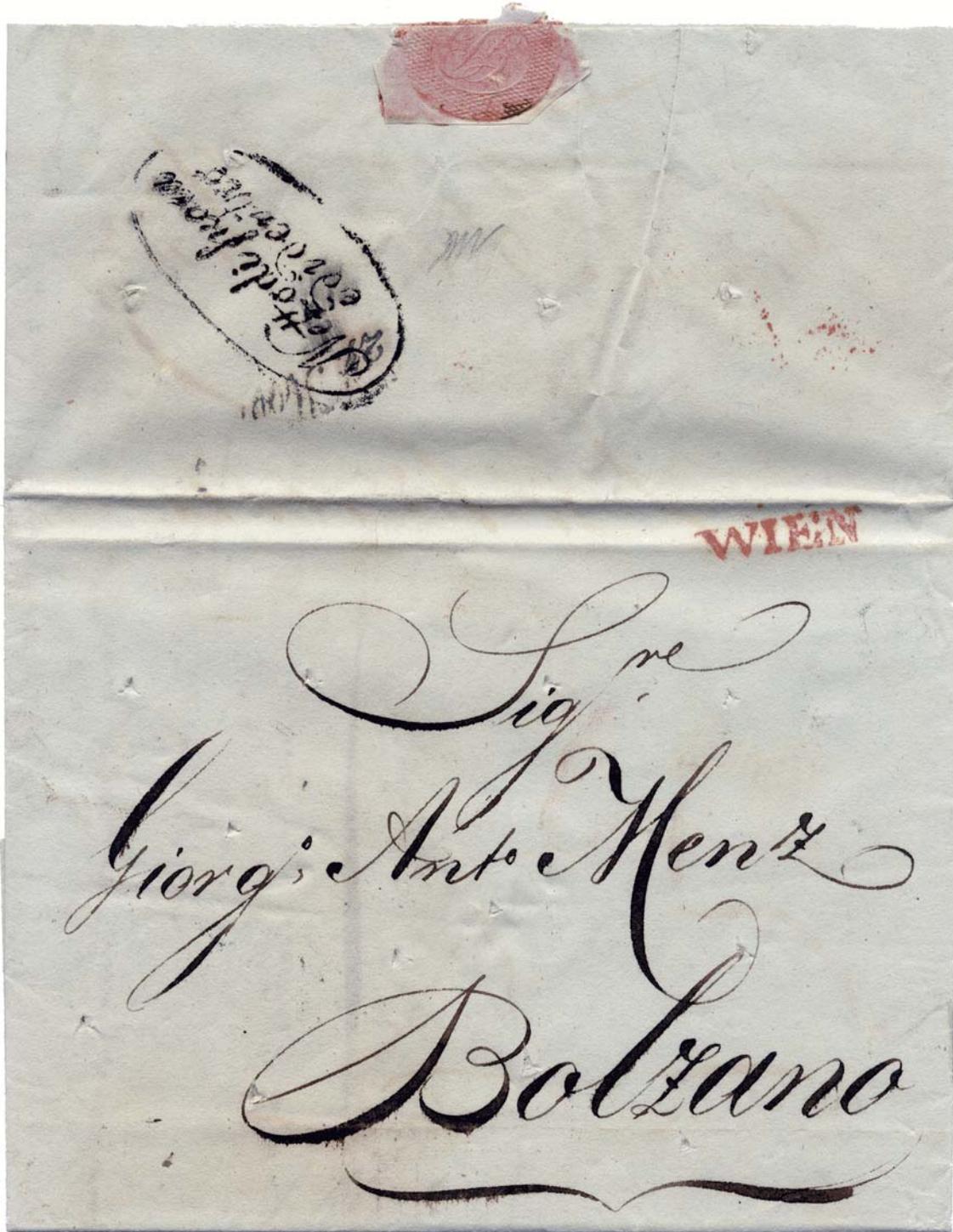


Above, the stamps commemorating the 200th anniversary of Mozart’s death (and a view of his birthplace); below, a 1000 Schilling Wertkarte, used by the “Salzburg Nachrichten” in 1956 and cancelled with the rare “Salzburg 2 Rundfunkstelle” segment cancel [Stohl M0005a]



And finally the city of Salzburg, and its second most famous resident.



Disinfected - but where?

This is an entire letter, sent from Vienna to Bolzano on 22 November 1831. It is written in a florid hand (in Italian?), and addressed to Signor Giorgio Antonio Henz (?), Bolzano. It is dated Vienna 22 November 1831. Above the address is WIEN in red; there's a filing reference; and on the back of the letter as folded is "Netto di Fuora / e di dentro" in an oval cachet. (As shown in 'pre-stamp Muller' page 73 item 658). Under the cachet is a faint black date-stamp for 27 Nov.

The item has been attacked with a V-shaped tool, making cuts that go all the way through. It is alleged to have been disinfected at a station at or near to Kitzbühel, on the grounds that it would have been treated as it crossed the Alps; the route from Vienna to Bolzano at that time was via Tirol; and there only were two stations in Tirol then, the other being on the Vorarlberg frontier.

It is evidently a "standard disinfected letter", and in 1831 this would be against cholera. Meyer "Disinfected Mail" (APS Lib 65, page 82) says "*During the cholera epidemic of 1830-1860 the Austrian health authorities established cordon stations at the frontiers of the eastern provinces. ... In the 1830s two such cordons of health offices were arranged concentrically with Vienna as the centre. The innermost contained Lower Austria; the middle cordon contained Moravia, Silesia and Upper Austria. As a part of the third or outer cordon, stations were in use at the western frontier, in the Tirol and Istria with Trieste, the Adige and the area of Venetia ceded to Austria in 1814.*"

JLW's Route Book gives the normal route from Vienna to Bolzano at that date as via Innsbruck, albeit it would go St Johann - Ellmau - Inn valley and not St Johann - Kitzbühel - Inn valley. Kitzbühel was a by-post from St Johann at that time, although establishing a disinfection station at an out-of-the-way place was reasonably common.

Meyer continues (pp 84-5) by admitting that "*Uncertainties continue to prevail concerning which disinfection station or stations applied this cachet*". He notes that "*Kumpf-Mikuli (1933 p. 217) illustrates this cachet and expresses the view that it originated at Kitzbühel where there was probably a Tirolean border quarantine station*" and after discussing various authors who agree (eg Patton) and others who disagree (eg Bernadelli) concludes "*Tentatively the oval cachet ... is for the present accepted by the authors of this chapter as a disinfection mark in use at Kitzbühel.*"

However, Dennis Vandervelde writes "**We now believe that there was no disinfection at Kitzbühel : this was a mistake by K.F. Meyer.**"

So, where was it disinfected?

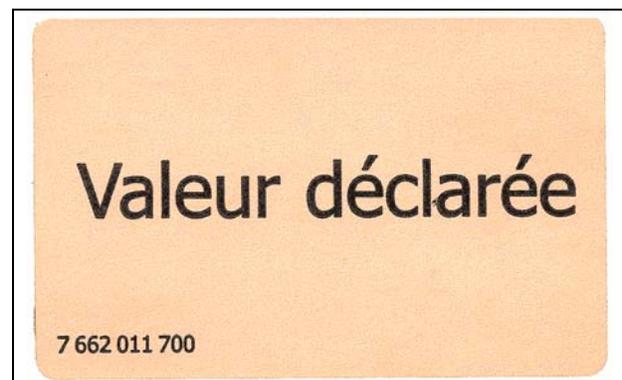
More about Registration Labels



Question: what does the **Schb** on the registration label signify?

Answer from Hermann Sanbach: **Scheckbuchabteilung** – the “cheque book sending out department”

And what’s the RO after the big R on the rather impressive label below? It is on a Wertbrief (from 2005: no, they haven’t died out) of declared value €500, as also denoted by this small label which has a strange flesh-coloured background.



Answer (again from H.S.): the registration label system of the Austrian Post has used in recent years various different letters on self-adhesive labels after the ‘R-for-registration’. So far RA, RB, RO & RR have been found.

RA is A for Aushilfe (= assistance), printed by the Austrian Post.



RB is B for Selbstbezettler, for offices or companies that use special conformant labels, printed by the companies themselves.

RR is R for registration, printed firstly by the Austrian Post (1. Rekozettelverein Type A7) and later on in the Post Offices (Type A8).

RO is O for the so-called OPAL postal organizing system used since April 6th 2004, printed in the Austrian Post Offices.

To the Editor, Toronto Star

Re: The Sound of Music by Martin Knelman.

Having lived in Vienna before during and after the Anschluss, I strongly disagree with the statements implying wide spread support among Austrians for union with Germany. From the 1920s right up to the annexation of Austria there was evidence of systematic exclusion from the decision making process of the people who wished to live in a democratic country. Eventually Chancellor Dollfuss suspended parliament and created an authoritarian state like (at the time) Italy, Hungary and of course Germany.

Behind the scenes there were numerous recorded cases of interference in Austrian affairs by German officials and political organizations. This culminated in the Putsch of July 25 1934, which cost Dollfuss his life, to be succeeded by Kurt Schussnig. Most of the leading supporters of democracy in Austria were in time either killed, executed, incarcerated or forced to leave the country.

Quoting from the book "The Austrians, a thousand year Odyssey" by Gordon Brooks-Shepherd, Germany had deliberately caused a provocation when a

Bavarian Justice (Dr. Hans Frank) visited Austria and held public speeches, calling on the people of Austria to disavow Dollfuss and all his works. Following the expulsion of Dr. Frank, the Fuehrer slapped a levy of 1000 Reichsmark on any German visa for private travel to Austria. This was intended as a severe blow to the tourist trade, but it did not, as Hitler expected, trigger economic collapse, nor did Austria come to beg for inclusion in the German Reich (from page 273 of the book mentioned above).

In his speech of November 15 1933 given at Retz, Chancellor Dollfuss declared "...it is unthinkable that Austria, once governed for centuries by the imperial crown of the Holy Roman Empire, should become a province of Berlin, and that our native people should be denationalized and placed under foreign rule" (from page 274 of the above book).

If Austrians in general can be accused of anything it is their attitude of laissez-faire, and doing nothing to oppose what most knew would have an undesirable outcome. The threat (and I have heard it often from 1933 to 1938) of being sent to the concentration camp at Wöllersdorf, for opposing fascist regimes, including the chancellorship of Herr Dollfuss, had worked very well.

Canadians and others from democratic countries all over the world should heed the warning that failing to control government actions often leads to dire consequences. To now lay blame on all citizens of Austria of the time makes a mockery out of history and does nothing to expose the real truth of the situation. I suggest that the editor of a respected newspaper like The Star require more unbiased reporting in its stories.

We all have seen parades and demonstrations by large crowds for various causes, but to assume that the majority of the population agreed with the theme of the event sounds just as improbable as the assumption that Hitler was welcomed to Austria with open arms.

H Kucera

BESETZTE GEBIETE

Aus Liste 1:



Hilfspostmarken ukrain. Zivilpost, kpl. Serie (*) € 3.000,-



Aus Liste 6:



Aus Liste 10:



Gratis-Speziallisten (einfach anfordern):

- Liste 1 - DEUTSCHES REICH inkl. BESETZTE GEBIETE 2. WELTKRIEG
- Liste 3 - SBZ + DDR + BUND + BERLIN
- Liste 5 - ALLIIERTE BESETZUNG + BIZONE
- Liste 6 - DEUTSCHE GEBIETE - Altdeutschland, Kolonien, Lokalausgaben, Danzig, Memel, Saar, 1. Weltkrieg
- 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

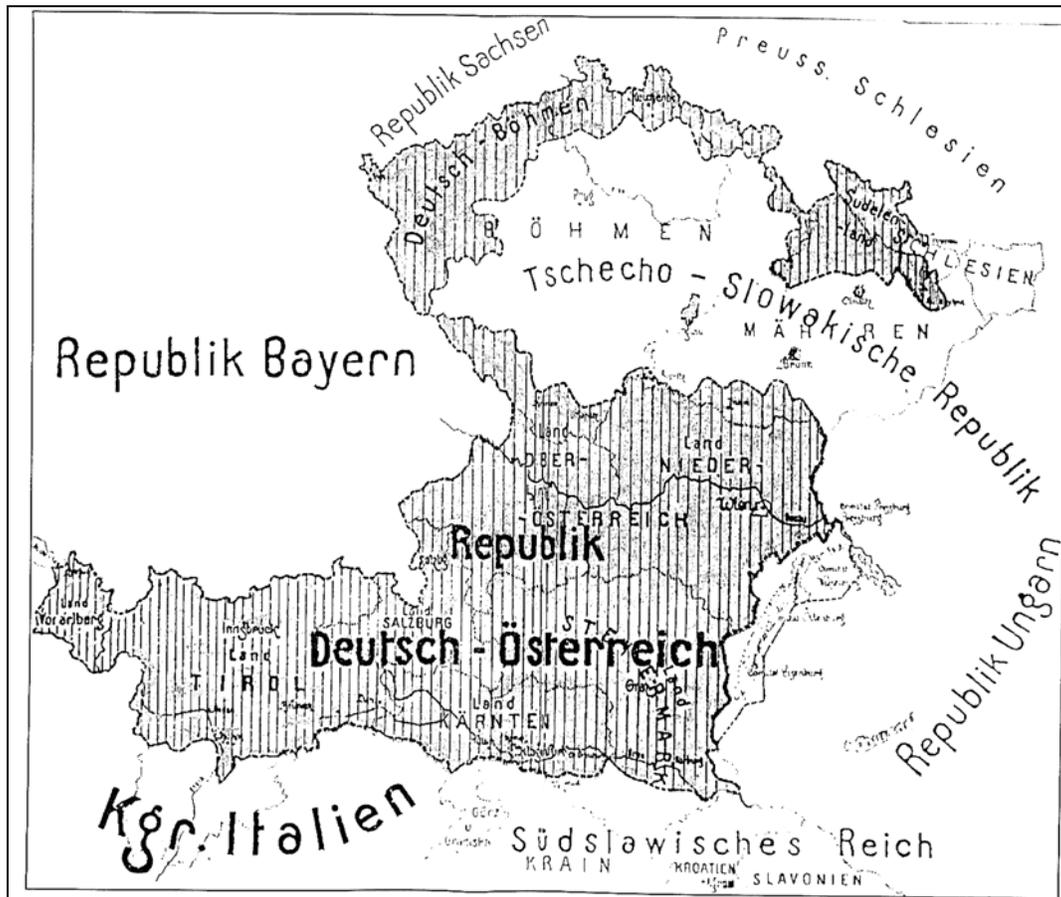
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THE GERMAN ENCLAVE OF SOUTHERN MORAVIA

By Salvatore J. Rizza

Amid the turmoil and chaos that prevailed in Austria-Hungary as the First World War neared its conclusion, Emperor Karl, in an effort to stave off his regime's downfall, signed his "People's Manifesto" on 16 October 1918. It was published on the 18th and made known to all of the country's varied provinces. This Manifesto granted the different ethnic populations of the Austrian Empire the right to determine their own future through "National Councils" which would represent their constituents in conjunction with the Imperial Government in Vienna. Thus, there would have been created the United States of German Austria. Hungary had been quasi-independent since 28 July 1867; so it was not included. Actually, Hungary declared its independence on 1 November 1918: Austria-Hungary no longer existed! The intended area of this new "country" is shown striped on this map; the "Deutsch-Böhmen" and "Sudetenland" parts are not connected to each other or to the main territories. The politicians of the far-flung provinces of the monarchy accepted this offer of autonomy; then went their separate ways, solving the German-speaking problem by other means.



All the German parliamentary deputies, representing their respective areas in Northern Bohemia, the Sudetenland ⁽¹⁾ in Northern Moravia, German Southern Moravia, and the Bohemian Waldgau [Forest District] in Southern Bohemia, met in the new Provisional National Assembly of independent German-Austria in Vienna on 21 October 1918. There they introduced and enacted resolutions stating that the Bohemian and Moravian areas which they represented were to be considered as regions belonging to the German-Austrian State; thereby ignoring the fact that this state was on the verge of losing the war and, as a defeated nation, would no longer have any authority to make such laws.

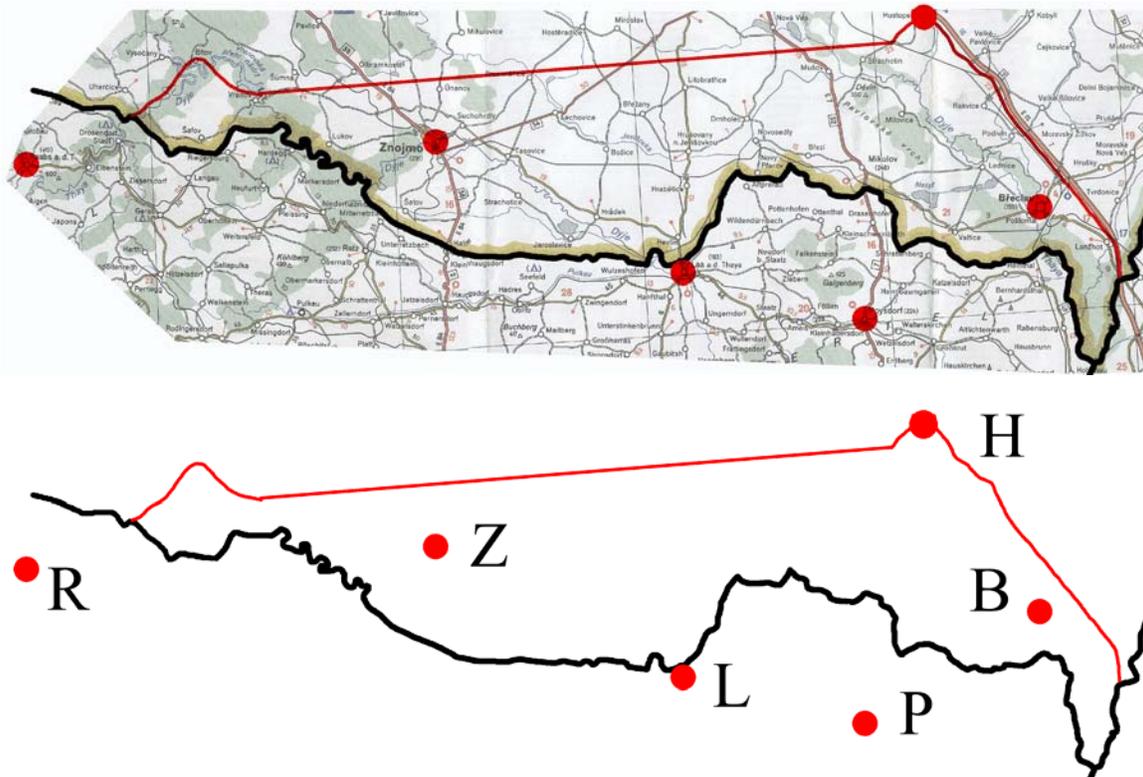
Znaim town authorities, on 27 October 1918, issued a Proclamation of Nationality, affirming that Southern Moravia was now in fact united to the Province of Lower Austria. This resolution was accepted and approved by the Parliament of Lower Austria on 5 November 1918.

The Czech National Committee in Prague enacted and ratified, on 28 October 1918, a resolution calling for an independent state. That evening Bohemia was virtually free of Austrian rule (except for some contested areas). Two days later other Czechoslovak provinces followed suit.

Personnel of the Austrian Navy were sent to protect the area of German Southern Moravia on 27 October 1918. This was a rather large region, nearly 710 square miles, with a population of 173,000, living in some 195 towns and villages, with 68 post offices. The Czech National Committee in Brno/Brunn sent members of the Czech military legion to enforce their new national borders. Armed militia, made up of local nationals, joined the forces on both sides. The united Czech military brought pressure to bear on the Austrian defenders and won their first victory on 9 November, when Hustopeče/Auspitz was occupied.

Confrontations continued for the next approximately seven weeks until all Austrian resistance ended on 17 December 1918. Znaim itself had been occupied on the previous day. German Southern Moravia no longer existed. Thirty years later this German enclave would revert back to the then Lower Donau Province, as it was known in Hitler's Germany of 1938.

¹ In 1918, the "Sudetenland" was located only in Northern Moravia. This term came into general use at a later time to indicate the land area populated with a majority of German language speaking Czech citizens



This modern map shows the area; it is roughly 70km north of Vienna. Below the heavy line is Austria: R = Raabs an der Thaya; L = Laa an der Thaya; P = Poysdorf. Above the line is the Czech Republic: Z = Znajm/Znojmo; H = Auspitz/Hustopeče; B = Lundenburg/Břeclav.

Mail cancelled and dispatched during the 51 day siege is considered relatively rare, as it could only be delivered to what was left of defeated German-speaking Austria. The two parcel post receipt cards illustrated are examples of postal usage during the short existence of German Southern Moravia.

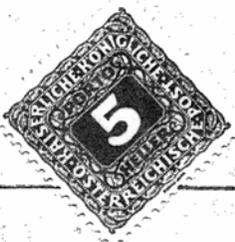
Both illustrations show Austrian parcel post cards, Schneiderbauer No. 251, German language only, dated 21 November 1918, sent from Znajm 1 to Schloss Rosenau, in Lower Austria. Note that “Znojmo 1” has been deleted from the cancelling device. The reverse side shows a receipt date at Schloss Rosenau of 23 November 1918. The card has a 5 Heller postage due stamp that was a fee paid by the addressee for notification of the arrival of the parcel, which then had to be picked up at the local post office.

FIGURE 1: This parcel post card was for a parcel weighing 7 kilograms (postage 2.20 Kronen), insured for 80 Kronen with an insurance fee of 10 Heller.

FIGURE 2: This parcel post card was for a parcel of clothing which weighed 5½ kilograms (postage 2.20 Kronen), insured for 400 Kronen with an insurance fee of 20 Heller.

		309 Znaim 1	ITADRESSE	
Gattung	Inhalt	Wert		
<i>Post</i>	<i>aus Znaim</i>	<i>80</i> K. h		
An <i>Juan Vornalder</i>				
in <i>J. Sandner</i>				
Straße, Hausnummer <i>Schloss Rosenau</i>				
letzte Post (Land) <i>br. Znaim</i>				
N.Ö.				Gebühren ... K. h
Die stark umrahmten Teile sind vom Absender auszufüllen.				
Gewicht kg g		Postleitvermerk		
<i>[Crossed out]</i>				Summe ... K. h

Figure 1 front and back

Abgabenummer	Abgabestempel	Bestellvermerk
<i>27</i>		
Vorne bezeichnete Sendung erhalten		
Ort	den <i>27/11</i>	
Name	<i>Sandner</i>	

312 Znaim 1		BEGLEITADRESSE		Raum zum Aufkleben der Briefmarken
Paket	Inhalt Kleider Wäsche	Wert 400 K ... h		
An Fräulein				
Anna Einfalt				
Unter Rosenauerwald				
Straße, Hausnummer				
letzte Post (Land) Schloss Rosenau N.Oe.			Die stark umrahmten Teile sind vom Absender auszufüllen.	
Gewicht	kg	g	Postle	ermerk
"	5	"	500	vt
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
Summe			K	h

Figure 2 front and back

Abgabenummer 40	Abgabestempel 	Bestellvermerk
Vorne bezeichnete Sendung erhalten		
Ort	den	19
Name	Anna Einfalt	

REFERENCES

“Postmarks of German Southern Moravia” by Lubor Kunc, appearing in “The Czechoslovak Specialist”, Nov/Dec 1995; U.S. Czechoslovak Philatelic Society.

“The Austrians - A Thousand Year Odyssey”, by Gordon Brook-Shepherd, 1996.

“The Greatest Treason - The Untold Story of Munich”, by Laurence Thompson, 1968.

“Nemesis at Potsdam - The Anglo-Americans and the Expulsion of the Germans” (Revised Edition), by Alfred M. De Zayas, 1979.

“The Coasts of Bohemia, A Czech History”, by Derek Sayer, 1998.

“Deutschoesterreich 1918” by W. Brauner, 2000.



The minisheet “50 years of the Austrian Army”



A brief survey of the Postal History of the Tirol from 1500 to 1850.

by Hubert Jungwirth ⁽¹⁾

The first 350 years of the post in Tirol would occupy a seminar several days long, and even with top-notch participation many questions would still remain unsolved. Thus this preliminary survey can offer only a few simple basic data and facts, without getting into details of the Fahrpost's mysteries, of the complicated period of 1806 to 1817 with its four postal administrations and a total of 10 rates periods in 4 currencies, or into the postal treaties beginning in 1842 and the rates laid down in them.

Postal administration in North Tirol:

1489	Janetto Taxis ⁽²⁾ became the first postmaster of the Tirolean routes, which had the postal privilege in Tirol, Vorarlberg and the Vorlanden of Ober- and Vorder-österreich.
1770	The Austrian k.u.k. Post withdrew the postal privilege from the Tirol Taxis.
1806	Bavaria took over the postal administration in Tirol.
1810	Tirol was partitioned: Osttirol became Illyrian, and the part from Kollmann southwards became Italian.
1814	Roschmann provisionally took over the post in Tirol for Austria.
1817	Tirol reverted to being part of the Austrian inland post.

The principal North Tirol post routes:

1490	The Taxis (later Thurn & Taxis ⁽³⁾ or Reichspost) began to set up a European postal network
from 1505	from the Netherlands over Füssen - Innsbruck - Waidring - Vienna
from 1507	Flemish Felleisen over Füssen - Innsbruck - Brenner - Rome or Venice
from 1664	from Munich - Seefeld - Innsbruck

¹ Originally written to accompany a symposium given to PhK Merkur (Innsbruck), translated & adapted by A Taylor; 'currencies' after J L Whiteside.

² Janetto Taxis was the first of the Tirol Taxis, the dynasty of Count Thurn-Valsessina und Taxis – not to be confused with...

³ the Princes of Thurn and Taxis, who operated postal systems over much of Europe (see 'Austria 145 pp83-88).

from 1751	first Fahrpost through Tirol, but not for letter post
from 1776	Munich - Bad Aibling - Kufstein - Söll - Wörgl - Innsbruck
from 1817	Vienna - Waidring - Innsbruck - Nassereith - Landeck - Arlberg - Bregenz
from 1823	Bozen - Reschenpass - Landeck - Arlberg - Bregenz
from 1835	Mallepost for people, also carried parcel and letter post
from 1842	Innsbruck - Telfs - Silz - Imst - Landeck

Routing marks and transit cancels are very valuable for the determination of postal routes. For example, 'via' such as "per Inspruk", "über Trento", "pr Mantova" and 'paid to' such as "fro Fusen", "franco Innsbruk", "fro Trento".

Free post:

In the beginning was the Hofpost (=Court Post), which was validated by the sender's seal. Many later official letters are marked "Ex-offo" in red crayon. The Austrian ex-offo letters should from 1722 be marked with "ex-officio", Bavarian with K.D.S. (= königliche Dienstsache - royal official matter).

It is almost impossible to state which authorities and institutions enjoyed entire or partial exemption from fees and charges at which periods, because every year there were changes.

Ex-offo-Letters could be (1) free of charge for sender and receiver; (2) free of charge for sender but the receiver paid half; (3) free of charge for sender but full postage paid by the receiver or by the affected party; or (4) exemption from fees and charges denied and full postage paid by the receiver.

Rates and Charges:

"**Franko**" is the portion paid by the sender; "**Porto**" by the recipient.

Under the Tirol Taxis, the fees were only rarely written on the item. Regular rate-marking with red crayon began from 1770 under the Austrian administration. The postmasters had to supply the crayon, and also town-name-cancellers, themselves.

Up to 1817 the Halbfranko system was the norm, Frankobriefe with Frankokreuz (ie fully paid by sender, with a cross and the word frey/franco/franco tutto) were rare. (With the exception of the 1810-1814 period: the Bavarian fee schedule knew only Franko- or Porto- letters.) From 1817, letter-boxes were installed in front of all post offices, and up till 1850 the Portobriefe was most common.

Some specimen rates follow; for a full table see Reference 1. [NB: in it, and below, kreuzer is abbreviated as 'x'] The rates are for a one-way half-sheet

letter (from 1718 a letter weighing up to 8.75 grams, ie half a (Vienna) Loth of 17.5g). Entries such as “3x + 3x” mean that the letter required a Halbfranko (ie the sender paid half the total) of 3 kreuzer; the recipient paid the other 3.

From 1718: within Tirol 2x+2x; outside Tirol 3x+3x

From 1751: within Tirol 3x+3x; outside Tirol 4x+4x; foreign 6x

From 1.1.1789: inland 4x+4x; outgoing foreign 6x, incoming foreign 8x

From 1.11.1789: inland 4x+4x; foreign 8x

From 1.8.1798: inland 6x+6x; foreign 12x

From 15.11.1803: inland 8x+8x; foreign 16x

[Many complexities in the Bavarian period!]

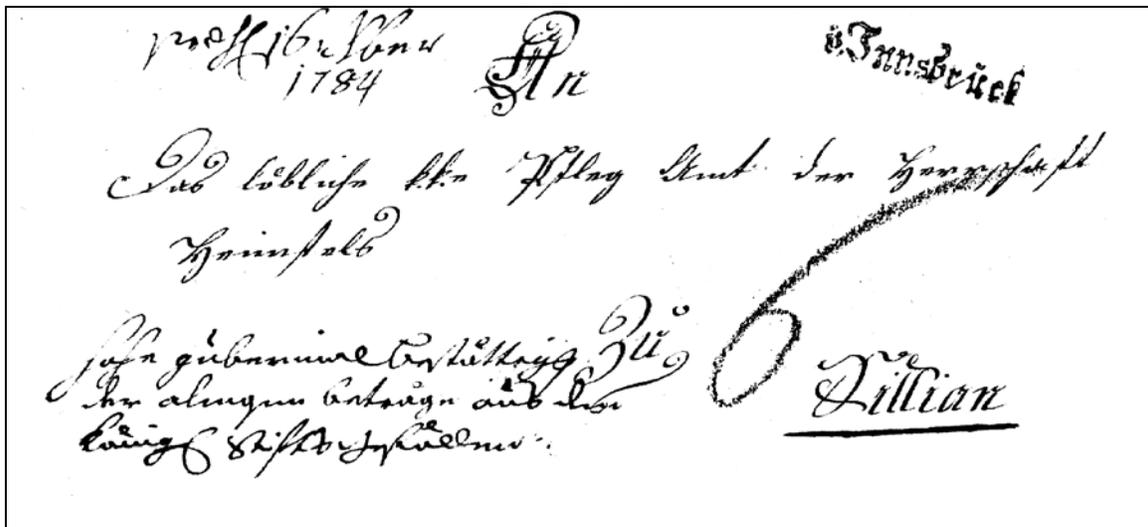
From 16.5.1815: distance up to 4 Posts (1 Post is 2 Meilen or about 15km) 6x+6x; further 12x+12x; foreign 16x

From 1.6.1817: up to 3 Posts: inland 2x+2x; foreign the same

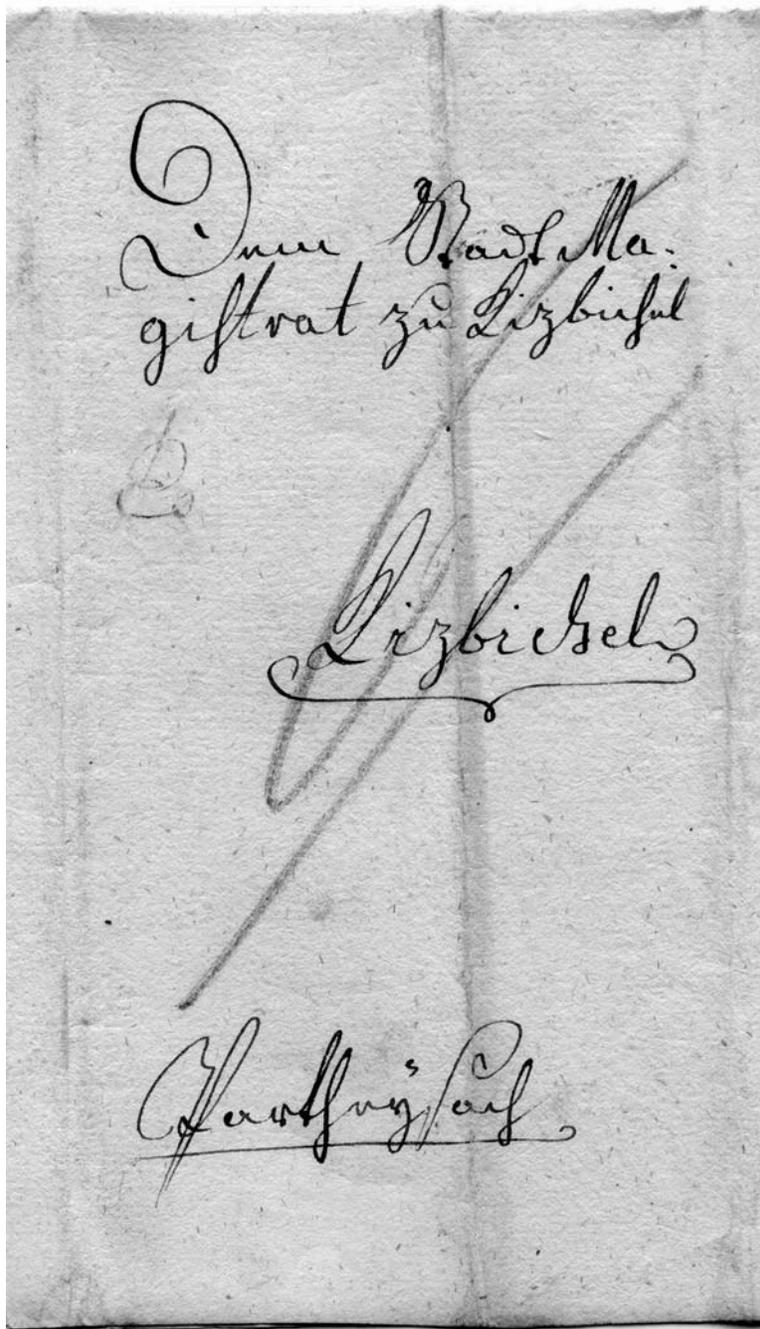
From 1.8.1842: distances now measured in Meilen and in a direct line. Up to 10 Meilen: 6x

From 1.3.1843: up to 20 Meilen: 6x

Example 1



Dated 1784; Innsbruck to Sillian ie within Tirol; Halbfranko of 6 paid (marked in orange) so it must have weighed 1 Loth. [Today, it weighs 10-15 grams which would count as 1 Loth.] The rate for this date for 1 Loth letters within Tirol was "6Kr + 6Kr". The “v. Innsbruck” is in red.

Example 2:

This was sent in 1787 from the Kreisamt in Schwaz to the Stadt Magistrat [ie the local government office] of Kitzbühel. It weighs 12 grams = 0.7 Loth which fell into the "1 Loth band" with a rate of "6Kr + 6Kr". The document has a diagonal line and the figure 6, both in red, which implies that the sender has paid half the rate, leaving the recipient to pay the other half. [The vertical line is dirt on a paper fold!]

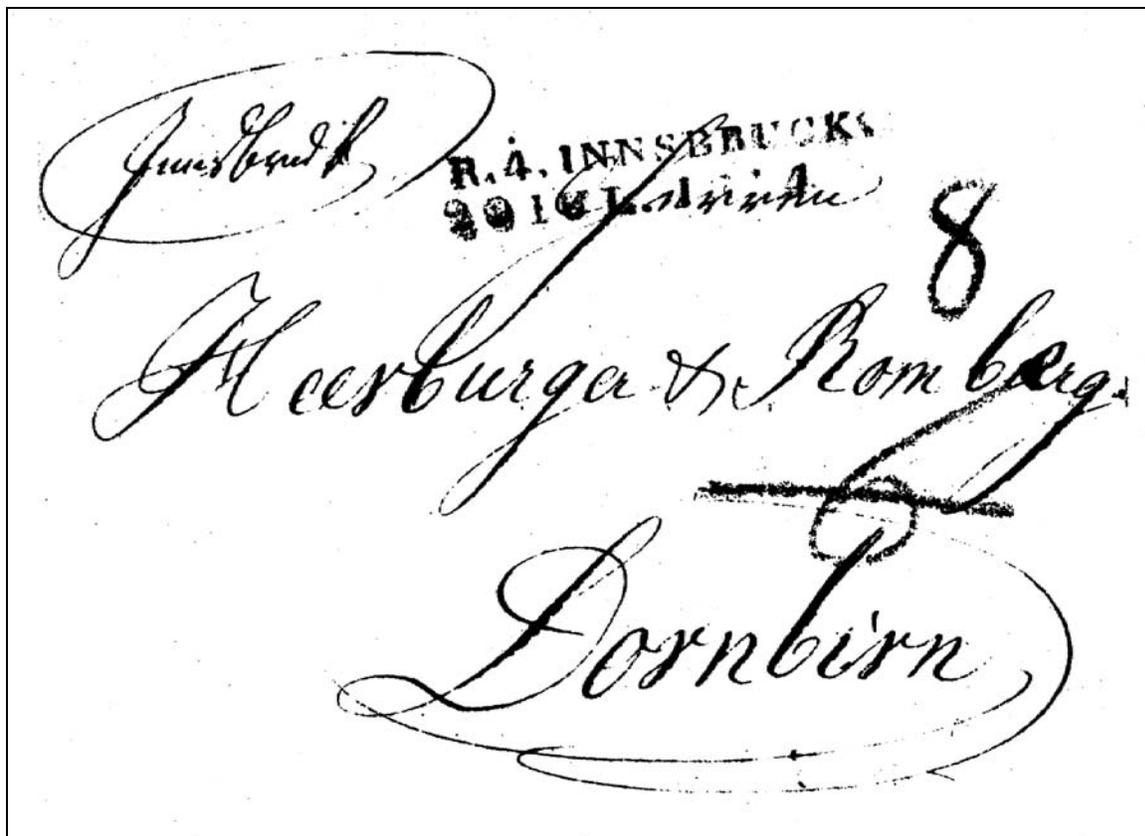
Rate marks:

Until 1833 the Tirolean postmasters predominantly marked the rates with red crayon, thereafter with black ink - some messengers used pencil or ink for Portobriefe.

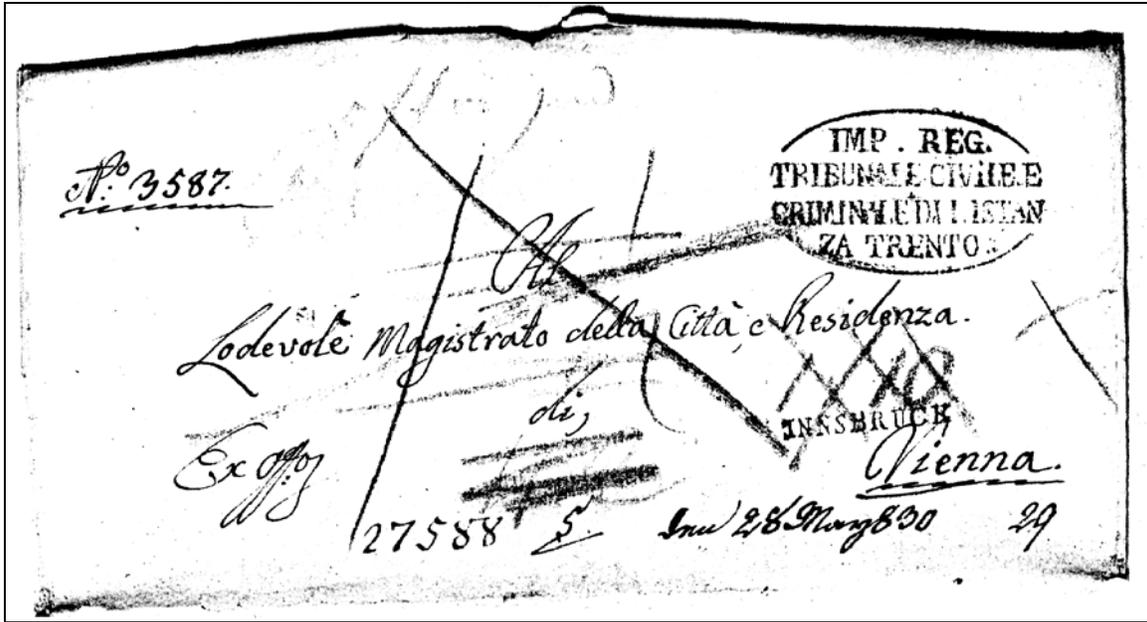
Rate marks on the reverse side invariably refer to the sender's portion (Franko); however the Franko was not always noted on the reverse! Halbfranko was usually written on the front, where the Halbporto payable by the receiver was also written. The amount payable by the receiver was invariably on the front.

Distance measurement:

Up to 1842, distance was measured in Posts (the distance between stations was around 15km). By 1810 Bavaria was already measuring in Miles (German, of 7.41km) and in a direct line; Austria began using this system in 1842 with a Mile of 7.59km.

Example 3:

Bavarian period letter dated 20 July 1814. Rate of 6x for 18 Meilen crossed out and 8x (for up to 24) inserted. [The distance is 128Km = 17.2 Meilen on my map!] Weight today under 5 grams so ½ Loth. The “R4 INNSBRUCK is in black; the 8 and the 6 are venetian red.

Example 4:

Dated 8 May 1830; from Trento to the Praiseworthy Magistrate for the City, at his Residence in Vienna. The letter would have travelled over the Brenner Pass from Trento to Innsbruck, where it received the cancellation, and then on to Vienna. Although marked "Exoffoy", postage was originally charged at **42**, crossed out and replaced by **1/10**, but this was also cross-hatched through. The oval ringed cancel is black, the others a reddish-orange.

Transit letters:

The old Tirolean postmasters made their living originally from the Hofpost (ie governmental mail) and then also by the Transitpost (eg mail from Munich via the Tirol to Rome). Private inland mail was rare up to the 18th century.

The transit charges through Tirol payable by the T&T Reichspost were satisfied up to 1805 by an annual all-inclusive payment of 10,000 fl, with the result that on the letters no Tirolean transit rates nor cancellations are found, and neither senders nor receivers paid individual transit charges.

Until 1842 all foreign letters except Ex-offo had to be either fully- or nil-paid to the border (including any transit charges applicable).

From 1842 Postal Treaties were completed with other states from time to time, in which common rates were laid down; the first was with Bavaria.

Currencies in Tirol ⁽⁴⁾:

The Austrian currency was the Gulden (abbreviation fl) of 60 Kreuzer (x, Xer, Xr or kr) which by the Convention of 1753 was defined thus: 20 Gulden were made from one Vienna Mark (of 280.644 gram) of 833/1000 pure silver; it is called Conventionsmünze, abbreviated C.M. This standard is also referred to as the “20-Gulden-Fuß” and the currency as Kaiserwährung (Kw).

In 1806 the Bavarian Reichswährung (or RW; abbreviation rh for reinische) currency was introduced. This used a South German Gulden; originally the Cologne Mark of 233.77 gram was made into 20 South German Gulden, but later into 24 and by 1841 into 24½.

A paper currency called “Wiener Währung” (W.W.) was introduced in 1777 (as Bankozettel); starting as equivalent to coin, it collapsed in 1816 and from 1818 was not accepted in payment for postage.

In 1818 the Conventionsmünze was officially reintroduced to the Tirol, remaining until the currency reform of 1858. The exchange rate was 5 Kreuzer CM = 6 Kreuzer Reichswährung.

Alongside that however the Bavarian Reichswährung remained in use for decades in rural areas of North Tirol, as can be seen in messenger fees and letter rates.

The Messenger system:

So that the valleys which were not on the Post routes could be provided with law gazettes and court records, official messengers were employed, who were paid an annual salary. They also transported private post, charging a Botenlohn. Only a few documents and evidence exist concerning the messengers.

Example: from 1783 a messenger went once weekly between Nassereit and Finstermünz and one between Finstermünz and Meran. For carrying the official post they received 70 fl per year in 1805.

Example: for a private, simple Halbfrankobrief in June 1805 from Innsbruck to Mals, the sender paid in Innsbruck 8kr Halbfranko to Nassereit. There, the Oberinntal messenger “bought” the letter for 8kr (= Halbporto, ie he is paying the receiver’s amount). He then “sold” the letter in Finstermünz to the Vinschgau messenger for 9kr (thus making 1kr for himself); who in turn “sold”

⁴ The section on Currencies follows a paper given to the RPSL by J L Whiteside.

it for 10kr to the Letter Collector at Mals, who finally “sold” the letter to the receiver for 11kr.

Conversely, the Letter Collector at Mals demanded 11kr for a simple letter to Innsbruck, gave it along with 10kr to the Vinschgau messenger, and so on.

Warning and advice:

The pre-philatelic postal history of the Tirol is not for perfectionists: because there is no possibility of completely covering an aspect through evidence and because little prospect exists of clarifying an aspect completely.

It is however the most fascinating collecting area, because its diversity is next to endless; because much is still unexplored and unclear; because many discoveries still await the collector; because there are strong links to general history; because there are many items which will engage a collector for long time; and because in most areas exciting evidence may be obtained for little money. The pre-philatelic postal history of the Tirol is something for collectors who enjoy dealing with mysterious evidence, take delight in exploring and discovering, and are content to approach a distant goal gradually without ever fully reaching it.

The Tirol offers innumerable themes suited to any need from single-frame exhibits up to a large collection, for example a post route; a town; a post office; a region; rates and fees; a period of time (⁵); the duration of a rate; Ex-offo Letters; town cancels; supplementary cancels; disinfection; censorship; returned mail; forwarded mail; handwritten notes on old letters; post to from and through Tirol; money letters; Mallepost forms; acknowledgement-of-receipt forms; Bavarian, Italian, Illyrian post in Tirol - and very many more!

Further Reading

“**Über alte Tiroler Briefe**” by H Jungwirth: APS Library no 353.

“**Nordtiroler und Voralberger Poststempel 1770-1850**” by Dr. A Zoppelli: APS Library no 214.

⁵ Warning: on older letters September is sometimes written 7bris, 7bre or 7br; October 8bre; November 9bre; and December 10bre!

Appendix: some postal routes

The distance between each place is 1 POST which is 2 Meilen or about 15km, except for a few such as “1¼ Hurlach” which is 1¼ Posten from the previous place. At the Posten, the horses were changed. Note how the spelling of the places changes, as well as minor changes made to the route.

1698	1751	1808
Augsburg	Augsburg	Augsburg
1¼ Hurlach	Hurlach	1½ Lechfeld
Schwabdiesen	Schwabdissen	1¼ Hohenwart
Schwabbruck	Schwabbruck	Schwabbruk
Someister	Someister	Saumeister
Füsen	Füssen	Füssen
Heiterwang	Heiterwang	Reutte
Lermes	Lermes	1½ Lermos
Nassareit	Nassereit	Nassereuth
Parwies	Barwis	Obermiemingen
Dirschenbach	Dirschenbach	Platten Zirl
Insbruck	Insbruck	Insbruck
Schenberg	Schenberg	Schönberg
Steinach	Steinach	Steinach
Brenner	Brenner	Brenner
Sterzing	Störzing	Sterzing
Mittewald	Mittewald	Mittenwald
Brixen	Brixen	Brixen
Colman	Colman	Colman
Deutschen	Deutschen	Deutschen
Bozen	Bozen	Bozen
Branzol	Brandzohl	Brandsoll
Neimarck	Neimarck	Neumarkt
St. Michel	Welschmichl	Salurn 1¼ Lavis
Triendt	Trento	Triendt

TRADITIONAL PHILATELY IN KLAGENFURT

By Dr. Hadmar Fresacher

The philatelic event KLAGENFURT 2005, to be held from 6th to 9th October 2005, is a special exhibition for Traditional Philately at Level III which intends to reinstate the historic importance traditionally enjoyed by this part of philately. In a symposium with 12 internationally-known experts, the reason for the present situation - i.e. lack of interest, the younger generation missing, aversion to stamps, etc. - should be illustrated, and new ways found to make Traditional Philately again more attractive. We will try, above all, to gain more attention and appreciation for Traditional Philately by means of possible new features. For the first time we will also try to speak in public about the respective exhibits within a discussion between exhibitors, jurors and experts.

This event will be enriched through the special exhibition “75 years city-partnership Wiesbaden-Klagenfurt” which was founded in the year 1930 and became the oldest city-partnership in Europe. This partnership is still active in many ways, especially in the field of philately. Therefore we expect a number of philatelists to attend and bring unique exhibits. A reception by the Mayor and a festive session celebrating the partnership will conclude the social programme.

The Austrian Post will mark the occasion by the issue of a special stamp “Landhaus Klagenfurt” with a motive of the Fromiller frescoes in the heraldic hall (Wappensaal) of the Provincial Parliament (Landtag). This stamp will be printed by the intaglio printing process in an edition of 600,000 by the Austrian Staatsdruckerei. Two special Post Offices issuing special cancellations will add a lasting value to the exhibition. Also the German Post will be present and will offer their products. The joint catalogue of the partnership exhibitions in Wiesbaden (15th-17th April 2005) and Klagenfurt is already available and contains on 240 pages an abundance of information about both cities and on Traditional Philately well worth knowing.

Further information especially about the exact programme of KLAGENFURT 2005, as well as on the reservation of accommodation, can be obtained from Dr. Hadmar Fresacher, Richard Wagnerstraße 9/3, A-9020 Klagenfurt, Austria; Tel & Fax ++43/463/592049

What is the purpose of the “Days of Traditional Philately in Klagenfurt” ?

KLAGENFURT 2005 has been planned for a long time, and contains not only the exhibition “75 years of Partnership Wiesbaden-Klagenfurt” but also intends to place Traditional Philately - which lately has lagged behind - back into the foreground and make it more attractive. The symposium for Traditional Philately in Klagenfurt from October 6th to 9th 2005 seeks by means of discussions between speakers, jurors and exhibitors to work out new forms and possible substances of Traditional Philately, especially of modern philately. New ideas, impulses and contents should be found which will interpret the value of Traditional Philately to collectors.

Today we have the situation that Postal History collections outnumber others, as they offer a far larger field for investigation and treatment because of the topic's diversity. Thereby the original element of philately, ie the stamp as such, is gradually losing importance.

The aim and purpose of this symposium in Klagenfurt is to counteract this tendency and to draw out possibilities for making Traditional Philately again more desirable, livelier, more attractive and substantial. Thereby a fertile ground is offered, especially in modern philately: interesting issues, designs and printing material during the processing, and special forms of issues open a so-far unused field for the formation of exhibits in the traditional sense. Also marginal fields of other classes of philately which so far have not been considered, and the contents of which show traditional elements, should again be associated with Traditional Philately.

However, this will only become effective if the jurors follow this tendency and give more consideration to the true values of (modern) Traditional Philately.

When comparing the permitted contents (= suitable philatelic material) of Postal History's 16 various aspects and Traditional Philately with only 5, it is clearly shown how Traditional Philately is presently emaciated. It consists ultimately only of the stamp itself; varieties of all kinds; essays and proofs; a maximum of 15% postal items without stamps; and a few other pieces (eg falsifications intended to defraud postal or fiscal use).

Although the fundamental regulations read that Traditional Philately is based on “the collecting of all postal items, as specialised or general as wished by the collector”, it seems that Traditional Philately has lost the values and substance which should actually be due to it.

The International Symposium for Traditional Philately in Klagenfurt 2005 will deliberately devote itself to that problem and wants to work out a resolution concerning the above ideas by means of practical discussions and lectures. The result of this symposium will finally be passed on to the FIP-Commission for Traditional Philately for the purpose of further discussion and an eventual conclusive resolution.

In advancing the symposium the following postulates come up:

- ❖ Additional substances for Traditional Philately;
- ❖ Stressing the intentions and interests of collectors;
- ❖ Successful experience for exhibitors of modern exhibits;
- ❖ Carrying-out of special exhibitions with discussions;
- ❖ A benevolent modern jury;
- ❖ Better reports in the philatelic media about traditional events;
- ❖ Supply of resolutions concerning the updating of regulations;
- ❖ Measures for gaining the interest of the youth for (modern) Traditional Philately.

Therefore all exhibitors, collectors, young people and interested parties as well as jurors are cordially invited to actively take part in this German-language symposium and to participate in the discussions without restraint.

Note: if any reader wishes to contribute to this discussion but is unable to be present at Klagenfurt in October, your Editor will cheerfully forward your contributions to Dr Fresacher - or you can send it to him at the address above.

A Court Delivery Form from Galicia

5 20/4

Dowód doręczenia.

Potwierdzam moim własnoręcznym podpisem należyty odbiór doręczone mi przez urząd gminny
(zastępcę obszaru dworskiego) _____

stugę sądowego c. k. sądu urzędu gminy w Pannawie
dla p. Vincentego Łopuszyńskiego
w Pannawie przeznaczoną do z dnia 17
c. k. sądu 1907 z dnia 12
liczba czynności 690/7 6129/7
dnia 10/4 1907

Doręczył urząd gminny sługa sądowy _____
sługa gminny, posłaniec _____

Ponieważ przyjęcia odmówiono — ponieważ adresata nie zastano,
a doręczenia zastępczego nie można było uskuteczyć,

złożono akt dnia _____ 190____
w urzędzie gminnym (u zastępcy obszaru dworskiego) _____

Urząd gminny _____
dnia _____ 190____

Pieczeń gminna

34 h
PŁD OBWIATOWY
h 34 h
KARNIE

Do wiadomości.

Adresat ma zamieścić datę, tudzież odbiór aktu potwierdzić własnoręcznym podpisem z wymienieniem imienia i nazwiska (znakiem ręcznym). Jeżeli adresat nie umie pisać, datę zamieścić uskuteczniający doręczenie; tenże zarazem umieści obok znaku ręcznego odbiorcy jego imię i nazwisko.

Przy doręczeniach przez woźnych sądowych należy w klauzuli stwierdzającej doręczenie, wykreslić słowa „sługa gminy, posłaniec”, przy doręczeniach zaś przez organa gminne (organa obszarów dworskich) słowa „sługa sądowy”. Klauzule stwierdzające doręczenie podpisuje sługa sądowy, wymieniając swój charakter służbowy. Jeżeli doręczenia nie uskutecznia sługa sądowy, natenczas ma naczelnik gminy (zastępca obszaru dworskiego) wymienić w klauzuli stwierdzającej osobę, która doręczenie uskuteczniła, tudzież klauzulę tę przy wycięciu pieczęci urzędowej podpisać. Gdy on sam uskutecznia doręczenie, ma on to po przekreśleniu klauzuli stwierdzającej potwierdzić, zamieszczając przez siebie podpisaną i w pieczęć urzędową zaopatrzoną uwagę „Doręczył podpisany”.

Doręczenia w budynkach wojskowych (obrony krajowej) lub w budynkach, przez wojsko lub obronę krajową zajętych, można uskuteczyć tylko po poprzednim zawiadomieniu komendanta, ludzież za przybraniem przez tegoż przydanej osoby wojskowej (obrony krajowej). Zawiadomienie następuje przez okazanie komendantowi doręczyć się mającego pisma.

Jeżeli adresata w jego mieszkaniu, pracowni zawodowej, lokalu przedsiębiorstwa (kancelaryi) na placu jego robót nie zastano, wolno doręczyć pismo każdemu, organowi doręczającemu znanemu, dorosłemu w mieszkaniu adresata znajdującemu się domownikowi (członkowi rodziny, osobie pozostającej w służbie w rodzinie) lub też znanemu organowi doręczającemu w lokalu przedsiębiorstwa, pracowni zawodowej (kancelaryi) adresata obecnemu dorosłemu członkowi rodziny lub funkcjonariuszowi przedsiębiorstwa, pracowni zawodowej (kancelaryi) adresata. Gdyby także żadnej takiej osoby nie zastano, wolno doręczyć się mający akt pisemny wręczyć albo temu, który adresatowi mieszkanie wynajął, albo teniu, któremu wynajmujący mieszkanie w dozor oddał, atoli zawsze pod warunkiem, że te osoby w tym samym domu mieszkają i akt pisemny przyjęły są gotowe.

Jeżeli akt pisemny inna osoba, jak adresat, odebrała (doręczenie zastępcze), ma ona podpisać dowód doręczenia swym imieniem i nazwiskiem. Organ doręczający uwiidoczní stosunek tej osoby do adresata przez zamieszczenie dodatku do podpisu odbiorcy (ojciec, matka, brat, siostra, syn, córka, pomocnik handlowy, commis, sługa, parobek, dziewczka itp.).

Jeżeli akt pisemny w żaden z powyższych sposobów doręczonym być nie może, należy go złożyć u naczelnika gminy (zastępcy obszaru dworskiego). Zarazem ma być pisemne zawiadomienie o tem złożeniu na drzwiach mieszkania lub drzwiach wchodowych do lokalu przedsiębiorstwa lub do pracowni zawodowej przytwierdzone (formularz Nr. 78.) a w razie możności także sędziemu ustnie oznajmione. Na drzwiach wchodowych do lokalu przedsiębiorstwa, gdy tenże jest zamknięty, wolno przytwierdzić owo pisemne zawiadomienie tylko w dzień powszedni.

Jeżeli złożenie u naczelnika gminy uskutecznił doręczający sługa sądowy, ma on uskutecznione złożenie na akcie pisemnym potwierdzić.

Instr. Nr. 74. (Dowód doręczenia dla doręczonych przez służbę sądową i organa gminne, §§. 88—105 proc. cyw. §. 363 Instr.) III.