

AUSTRIA

Edited by Andy Taylor

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EDITORIAL 153

By Andy Taylor

Congratulations to Mr John Darnell, who has just been elected F.R.P.S.L. John is a fairly recent convert to the Austrian area - previously he was active in the Pacific Islands Study Circle but now he concentrates on Levant material, particularly of the Austrian Levant, of which he has built up an impressive collection. John is a member, and past Chairman, of the Dawlish Stamp Club. *[And thanks to Gerry Roberts for telling me!]* Congratulations also to Geoff Barling, whose "Postal Rates of the Yugoslav Territories" won a Gold at the APS STAMPSHOW last year.

As usual, I spent some time in Vienna last December researching philatelic oddities in dark corners – I'm sure you'll consider "the plans for the Post Office in the new (1913) War Ministry" to be adequately odd. Having found them, I ordered a copy: it arrived rolled in a cardboard tube decorated with both Austrian and GB postal labels. Now, how do I display a 2 inch diameter tube at Torquay in a flat frame with a 5mm thickness limit?

The AGM report promised in Austria 152 was deferred; instead you should have received a Supplementary Library List in November, and the AGM minutes along with the invitation to 2006's Fest at Leeds and the Auction List with the Jan newsletter. Moan if not.

The January issue of Die Briefmarke announced that at the VÖPh Board meeting in December 2005, our Hon member Prof Richard Zimmerl retired from his involvement with that journal. He was formally thanked for his decades of work with VÖPh and the editing team. In the future, Dr Helmut Pfalz will render the necessary philatelic support.

You responded in droves (and mostly by email) to my musings on the size, layout and content of this Journal! And perhaps inevitably, on most topics the views were strongly held – and mutually exclusive! A4 vs A5? Information on New Issues? Quality vs quantity? I'll try and summarise; there's too much to simply reprint it all!

A5 (the present size):	A4 (the only sensible alternative):
❖ fits the binders and matches the existing volumes	❖ allows better layout of text & illustrations
❖ would be cheaper (for the same content) than A4 if the British Post Office moves to charging by size instead of weight	❖ would be thinner (for the same content), hence the stapled side would not bulge out and make storage difficult
❖ easier to read when travelling	❖ looks more prestigious

I do not detect a strong case for change at present, although in future (eg if we could afford many or even all pages in colour) this may alter! Nobody has asked for “a better-produced Austria at a higher cost which I will cheerfully pay”.

What about **new issue details**? The many and lengthy suggestions ranged from “invaluable and essential” to “provide nothing except the web address for Austria Post” with a bias for “the less Austrian the subject, the less said about it”. I know that the majority of readers do not use the Internet, and I have no reason to expect Austria-Post to continue indefinite provision of and free access to this information – especially for pre-Euro issues. After all, if I sell you an FDC of the first issue, or even my mint Rolling Stones block, they derive no financial benefit. So, I think the best choice here is “as in the past, but judiciously (sometimes, savagely) pruned”.

Print size? 1 or 2 columns? Quantity or Quality? Majority view here is “print size no smaller than now”, and “restrict double-column layout to where it is essential”. Many people remarked on the deterioration of eyesight as one matures. Everybody, not just the Treasurer, preferred “less pages, maintain the quality” to “fixed size, fill it as best you can” although it was not surprising that everybody’s definition of “quality” is “that which they themselves collect”.

On the wider theme of “**2008**”, the Subcommittee will soon reconvene after an extended hibernation. Unless contrary opinions reach it, it is likely to proceed with the AGM-approved implementation of a “Village Green” exhibition at Stampex 2008, publishing a Festschrift, encouraging an on-line discussion group, and enhancing the APS web site; but to be AGAINST republishing Tchilingirian & Stephen (either the existing or a second edition). However nothing is as yet cast in concrete ☺

And wider still, it seems that the discussion between “international commercial reality” and “traditional Austrian philately”, and between “crabbed age” and “callow youth” may degenerate into an acrimonious catfight. For my part, I do not see who will benefit from such rows. Let us hope that the proposed WIPA2008 will sweep all these problems away in a wave of success; and that Philately will become as widespread as Phootball.

Finally, it is time to repeat the Editorial Health Warning: the Editorial reflects the interests, opinions, and prejudices of the Editor and not the formal decisions of the Committee. Glückliches Neues Jahr!

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POSTAL HISTORY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE IN THE FAR EAST, 1898 – 1920. Third instalment.

By Fred Pirotte

4: HAND-STAMPS AND POSTMARKS USED ON BOARD THE WARSHIPS OF THE SQUADRON

In this Chapter are detailed all the service hand-stamps, provisional hand-stamps and postmarks which have been used on private mail sent by officers and men of the crew of the four Austro-Hungarian warships and by the detachments from 26 December 1900 to 7 September 1902. The case of SMS Shun Yuen is also covered.

4 - 1 SMS ZENTA.

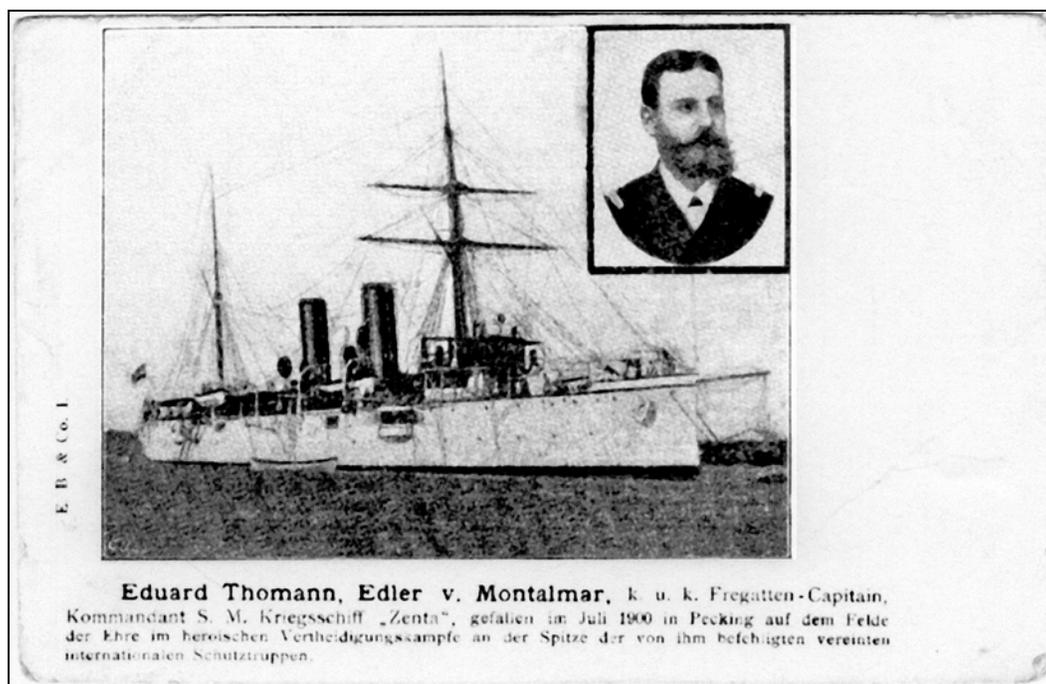


Fig. 21 SMS ZENTA - Patriotic postcard

The Cruiser SMS Zenta was launched in 1897. Length 92 m. Width 12 m. Draught 4.3 m. Displacement 2,300 tons Complement 289 officers and men. SMS Zenta left Pola on 10 November 1899 to be a station-ship in the Far East and reached Hongkong on 22 January 1900.

Type ZE-1

32 x 21mm double circle hand-stamp. Between the circles: (top) K.u.K. KRIEGS - MARINE (bottom) between small rosettes S.M.SCHIFF ZENTA. Double eagle in the middle.

**Type ZE-2**

34mm double outer circle. Around the circle: (top) S.M.SCHIFF (bottom) „ZENTA” Double eagle in the middle.

**Type ZE-3**

Combined two-line hand-stamp with: (first line) S.M. SCHIFF ZENTA (length 45mm, height 4mm) (second line) FELDPOST (length 21mm, height 4mm).

S. M. SCHIFF „ZENTA“
FELDPOST

Type ZE-4

One line hand-stamp S.M. SCHIFF „ZENTA“
Length 43mm, height 3mm.

S. M. SCHIFF „ZENTA“

Type ZE-5

One line hand-stamp S.M.
SCHIFF „ZENTA“ Length
73mm, height 4mm.

S. M. SCHIFF „ZENTA“

Type ZE-6

29mm single circle, dated postmark. Around the circle: (top) K.U.K. KRIEGSMARINE (bottom) two line S.M.S. / ZENTA Three line date in the middle





Fig.22 Envelope from SMS Zenta with Types ZE - 1 and ZE - 3



Fig.23. Envelope from SMS Zenta with Type ZE - 2



Fig.24. Chinese illustrated postcard from SMS Zenta with Type ZE - 5.



Fig.25. Free- post card from SMS Zenta with Types ZE - 3, 4 and 6

4 - 2 S.M.S Kaiserin und Königin Maria Theresia

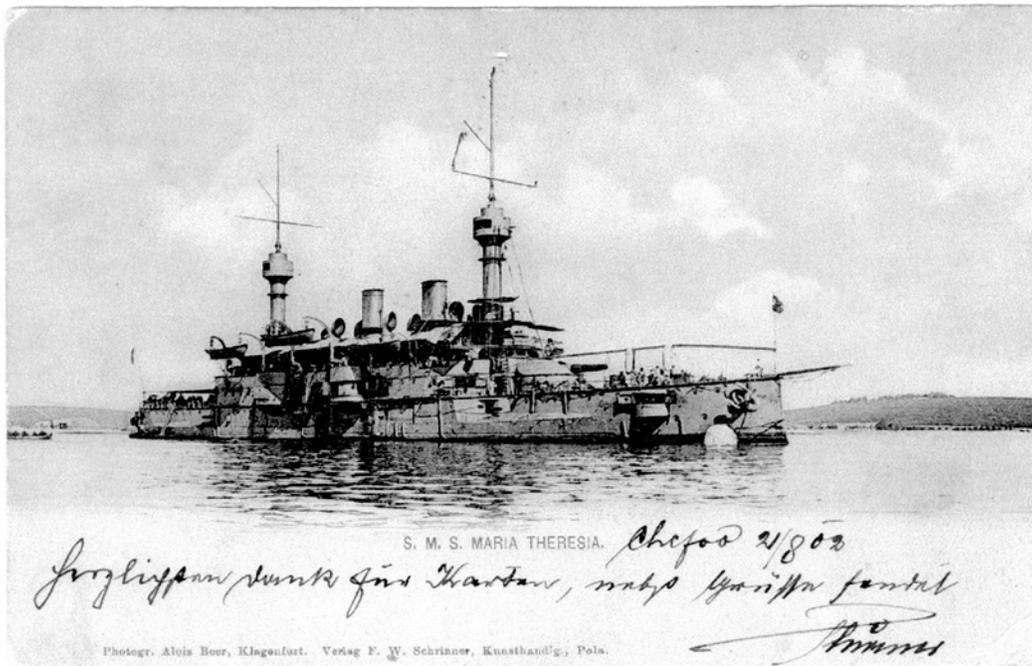


Fig. 26 SMS Maria Theresia [Handwritten date on card “Chefoo 21/8/1902”]

Cruiser, launched in 1893. Length 107 m Width 16 m Draught 6.5 m. Displacement 5,200 tons. Complement 502 officers and men. S.M.S. Maria Theresia left Pola on 23 June 1900 and reached Taku on 7 July.

Type MT - 1



32 x 21mm double circle hand-stamp. Between the circles: (top) K.UND K. KRIEGS - MARINE (bottom) S.M. SCHIFF KAISERIN UND KÖNIGIN MARIA THERESIA between small rosettes. Double eagle in the middle.

Type MT - 2



34mm double outer circle hand-stamp. Around the circle S.M.S. „K.U.K. MARIA THERESIA” followed by a small rosette. Double eagle in the middle.

Type MT - 3

S. M. SCHIFF „KAISERIN & KÖNIGIN MARIA THERESIA”

One line hand-stamp S.M.SCHIFF „ KAISERIN & KÖNIGIN MARIA THERESIA ”, length 65mm, height 4mm.

Type MT - 4

S. M. SCHIFF „ KAISERIN & KÖNIGIN MARIA THERESIA”

One line hand-stamp S.M. SCHIFF „ KAISERIN & KÖNIGIN MARIA THERESIA ”. Length 68mm, height 2.5mm .

Type MT - 5

FELDPOST

One line hand-stamp FELDPOST, length 37mm, height 7.5mm .

Type MT - 6

FELDPOST.

One line hand-stamp FELDPOST, length 20mm, height 4 mm .

Type MT - 7



34mm one circle dated postmark. (top) two line K.U.K KRIEGSMARINE / S.M.S. (bottom) two line KAISERIN U. KÖNIGIN / MARIA THERESIA . three line date in the middle.



Fig.27. Postcard from SMS Maria Theresia with Types MT - 1, 3 and 5



Fig.28. Postcard from SMS Maria Theresia with Types MT - 2, 4 and 5

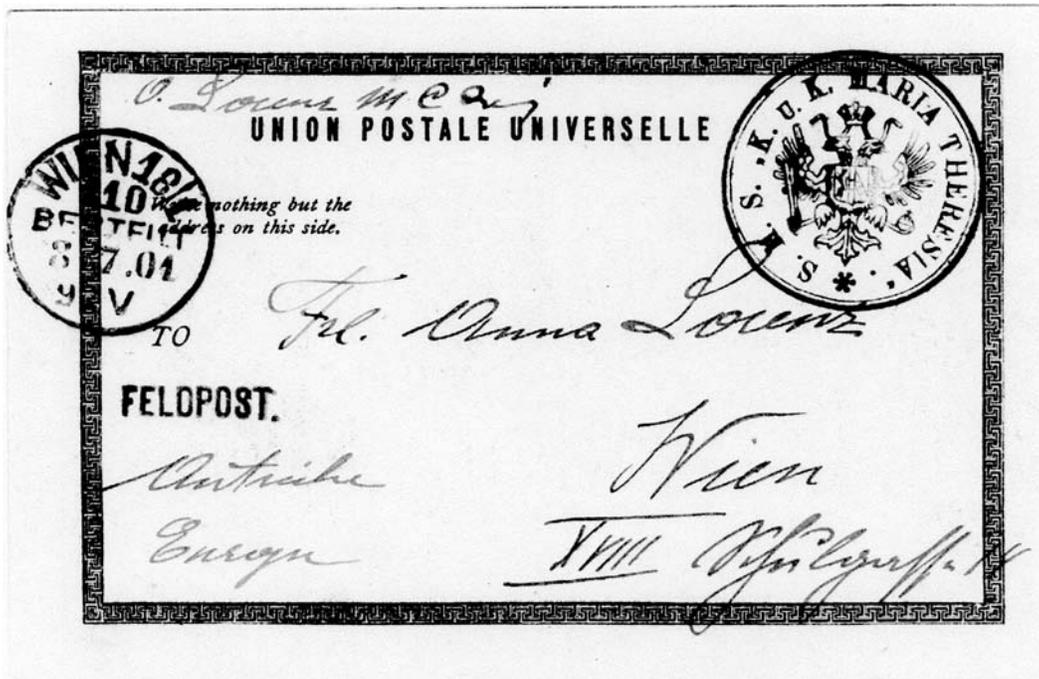


Fig.29 Postcard from SMS Maria Theresia with Types MT - 2 and 6

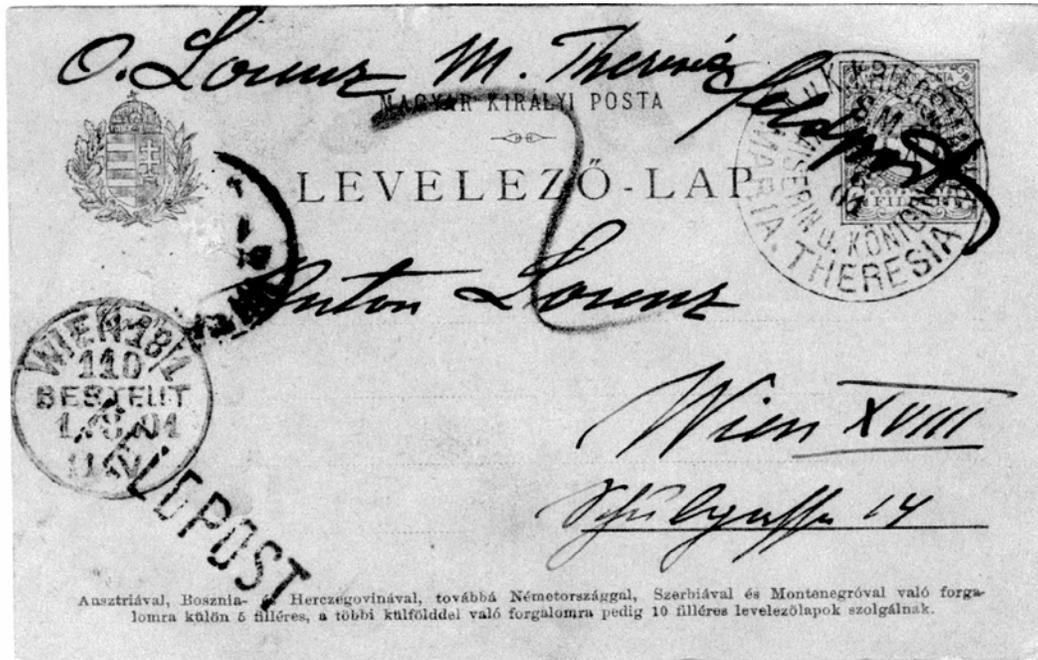


Fig.30. Free-post card from SMS Maria Theresia with Type MT - 7

4 - 3 S.M.S Kaiserin Elisabeth

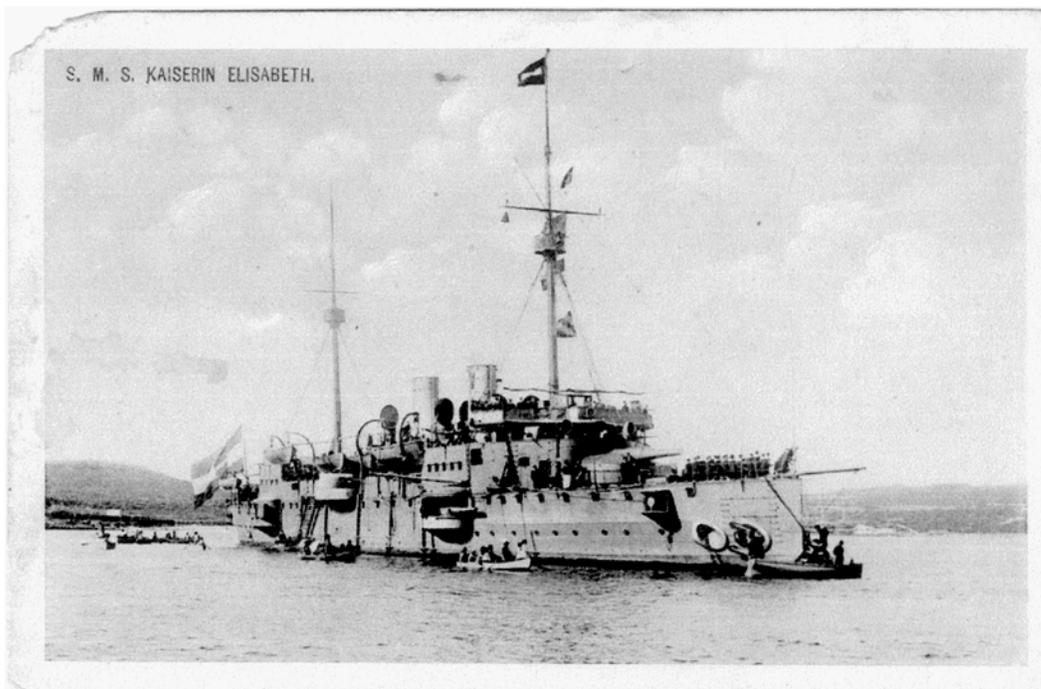


Fig. 31 SMS Kaiserin Elisabeth

Cruiser launched in 1890. Length 98 m Width 15 m Draught 5.7 m
Displacement 4000 tons Complement 436 officers and men

Type KE-1

32 x 21mm double circle hand-stamp. Between the circles: (top) K.UND K. KRIEGS - MARINE (bottom) S.M. SCHIFF KAISERIN ELISABETH between rosettes. Double eagle in the middle.

Type KE-2

FELDPOST

One line handstamp FELDPOST Length 37mm, height 8mm..

Type KE-3

S. M. SCHIFF „KAISERIN ELISABETH“

One line hand-stamp S. M. SCHIFF „KAISERIN ELISABETH“, length 71mm, height 4mm.

Type KE-4

29mm one circle dated postmark. Around the circle: (top) K.U.K. KRIEGSMARINE (bottom) two line S.M.S / KAISERIN ELISABETH. Three line date in the middle.

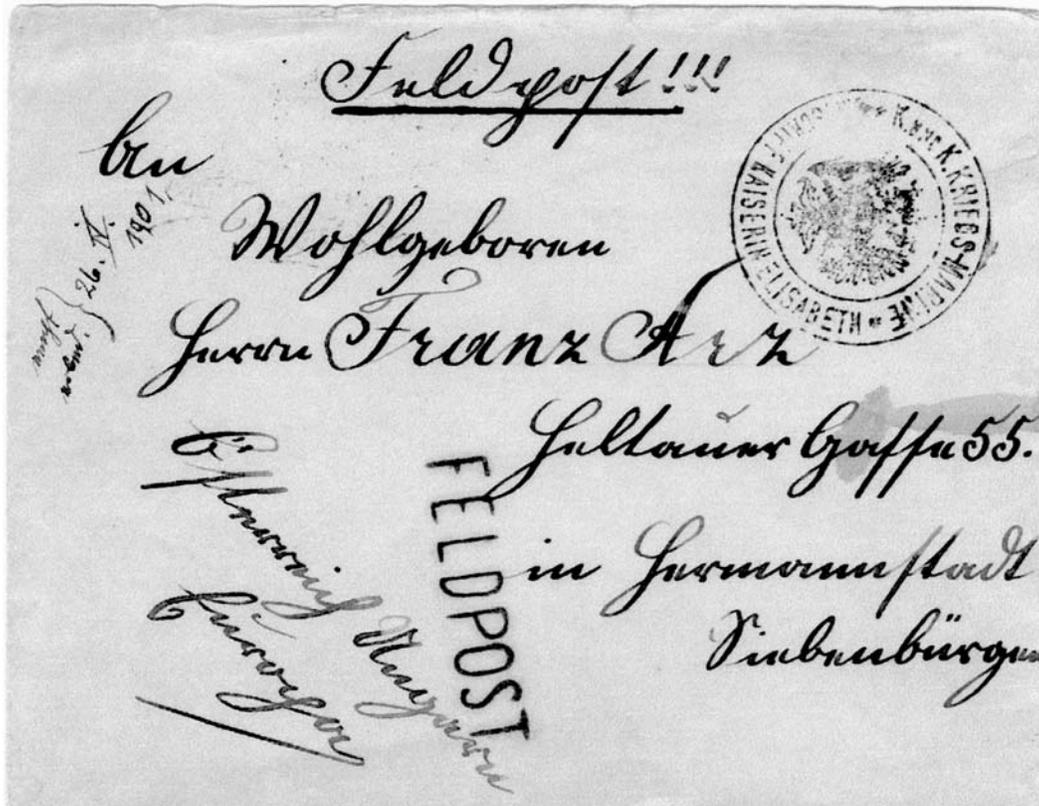


Fig.32. Envelope from SMS Kaiserin Elisabeth with Types KE - 1 and 2

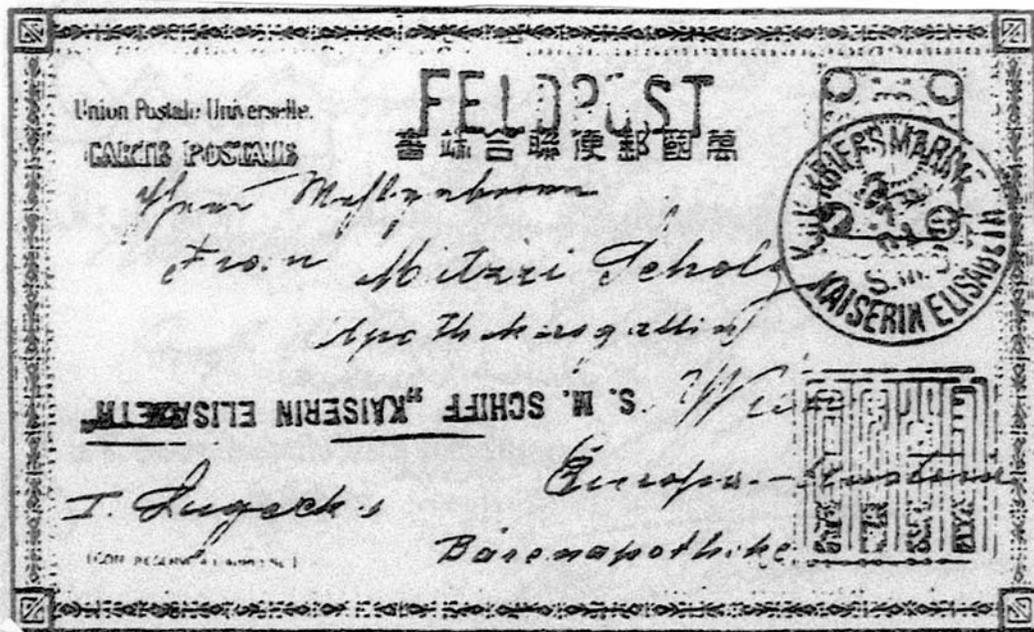


Fig.33. Postcard from SMS Kaiserin Elisabeth with Types KE - 2, 3 and 4



Fig.34. Envelope from Kaiserin Elisabeth with Types KE - 2 and 4

4 - 4 S.M.S. ASPERN

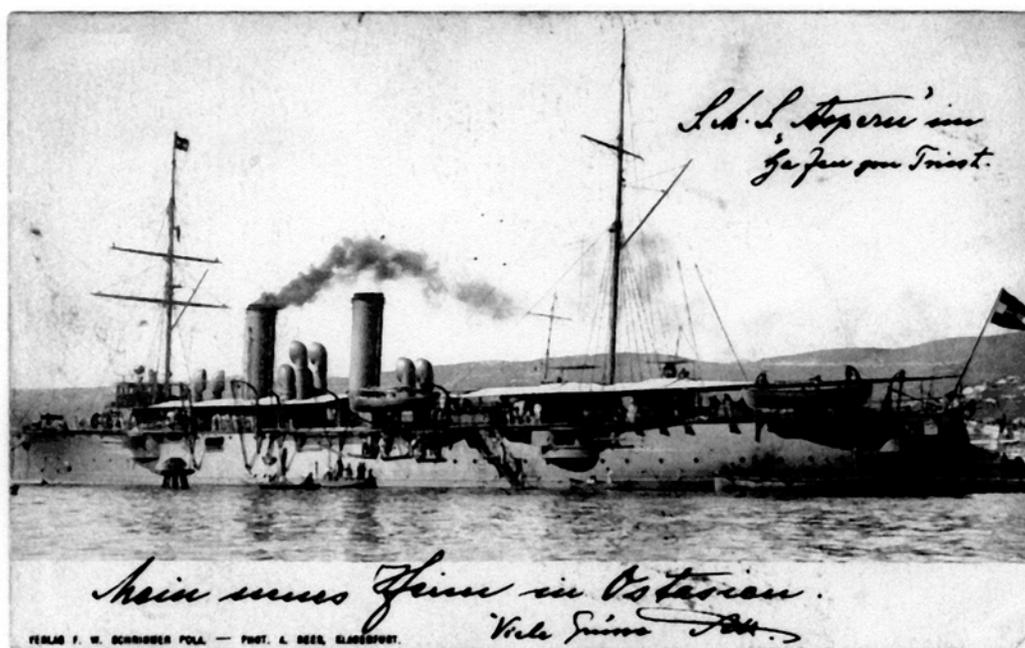


Fig. 35 SMS Aspern

Cruiser Launched in 1899. Length 92 m Width 12 m Draught 4.3 m
Displacement 2400 tons Complement 289 officers and men

As soon as the free-post concession was granted, provisional hand-stamps were issued on board SMS Aspern. This was not so for the three other warships of the Squadron. Furthermore, the single line 'Feldpost' was never used on board SMS Aspern. 'Feldpost' was handwritten or inserted in the provisional hand-stamps.

Type AS - 1



35 x 23mm double circle dated hand-stamp. Between the circles, (top) K.U.K. KRIEGS - MARINE and (bottom) S.M.S. SCHIFF ASPERN between dots. One line date between horizontal bars in the centre. The bars are so thin they appear like long dashes. In the date, the day and month are separated by a forward slash while month and year are separated by a blank. Probably used during January and February 1901. First date seen: 5 January 1901.

Type AS - 2



25mm hand-stamp of circular form without line, in blue ink. (top) FELDPOST (bottom) S.M.S. „ ASPERN “. No date. Probably used during March and April 1901.

Type AS - 3

27mm single circle dated hand-stamp. (top) FELDPPOST (bottom) S.M.S. „ ASPERN ” . Two line date in middle. On the first line, the day and month are separated by a slash. Probably used in May and June 1901. In blue except when used in conjunction with Type 6, then printed in black.

Type AS - 4

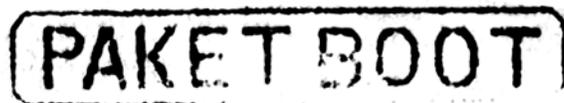
S. M. SCHIFF „ASPERN“

One line hand-stamp S.M. SCHIFF „ ASPERN ”. Length 45mm, height 3 mm.

Type AS - 5

S. M. S. „Aspern“

One line hand-stamp S.M. SCHIFF „ ASPERN ”. Length 55mm, height 4 mm

Type AS - 6

46mm framed hand-stamp with PAKET BOOT. This black hand-stamp is only seen in conjunction with Type 3 on cards and envelopes sent during May and June 1900.

Patka in his book (page 405, ill. 316), made the assumption that this handstamp could have been applied on mail delivered to the Chinese P.O. of a port of call; to be forwarded freely to Europe. It is not realistic. In fact, all items seen during May and June and having Type 3 also show the PAKET BOOT hand-stamp. It

is probable that this was a fancy hand-stamp made on board S.M.S. Aspern and applied on board. The same PAKET BOOT hand-stamp can be seen during June in conjunction with the new dated postmark on mail forwarded in dépêches.

Type AS - 7



29mm single circle dated postmark. Around the circle, (top) K.U.K. KRIEGSMARINE (bottom) two line S.M.S. / ASPERN. Vertical three line date in the centre.



Fig.36. Envelope from SMS Aspern with Type AS - 1

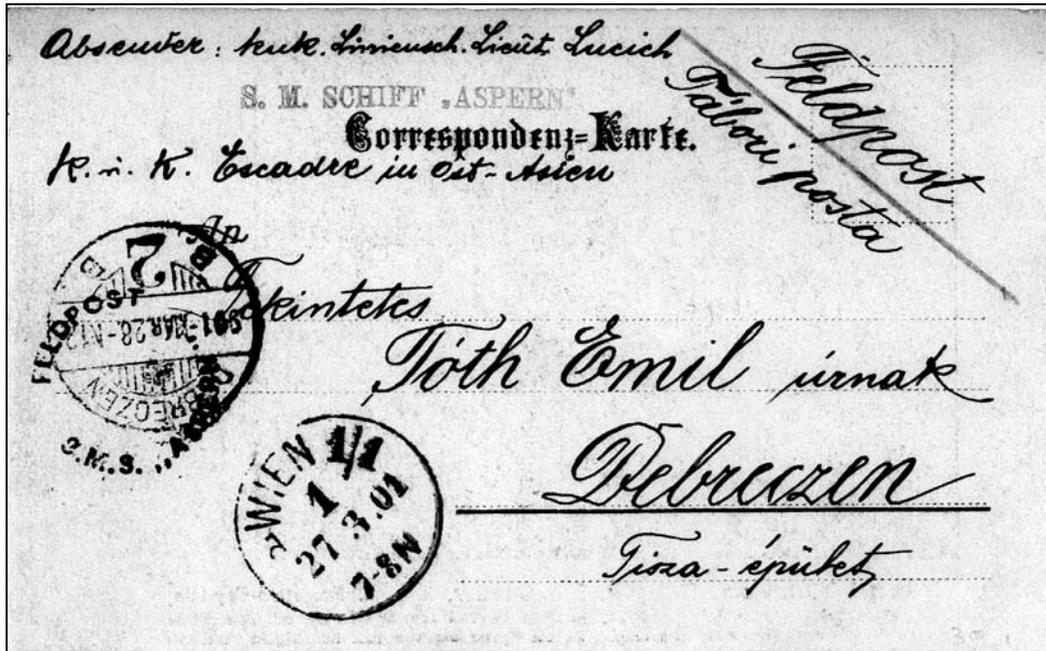


Fig.37. Postcard in memory of the commandant of SMS Zenta, killed during the siege of Peking. From SMS Aspern with Type AS-2.

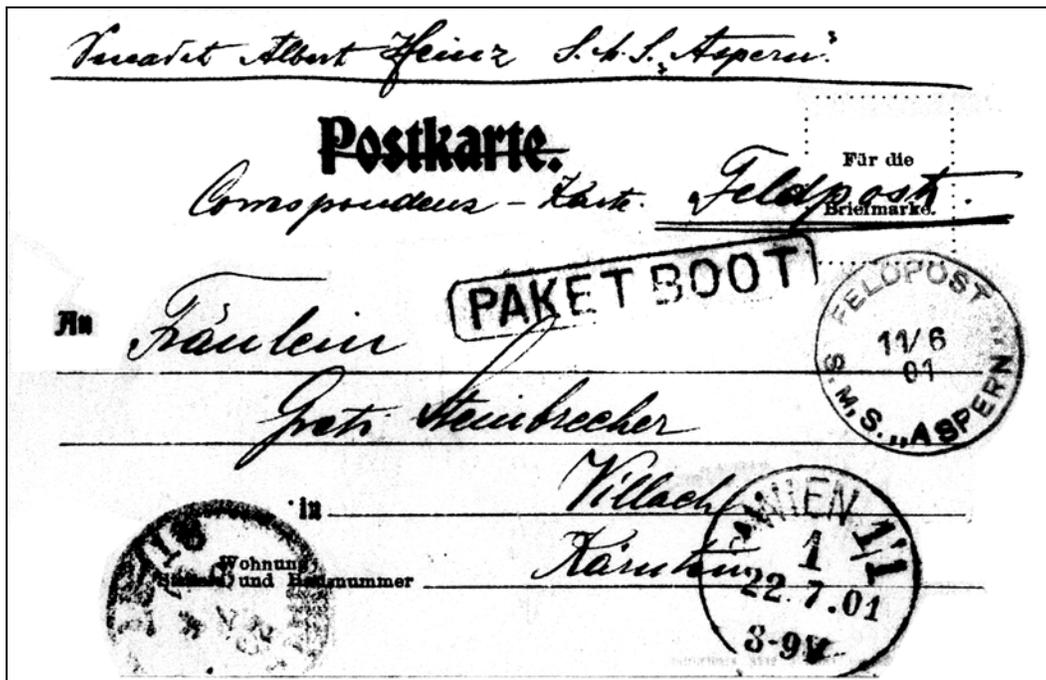


Fig.38 Photo card of SMS Aspern with Types AS-3 and 5.

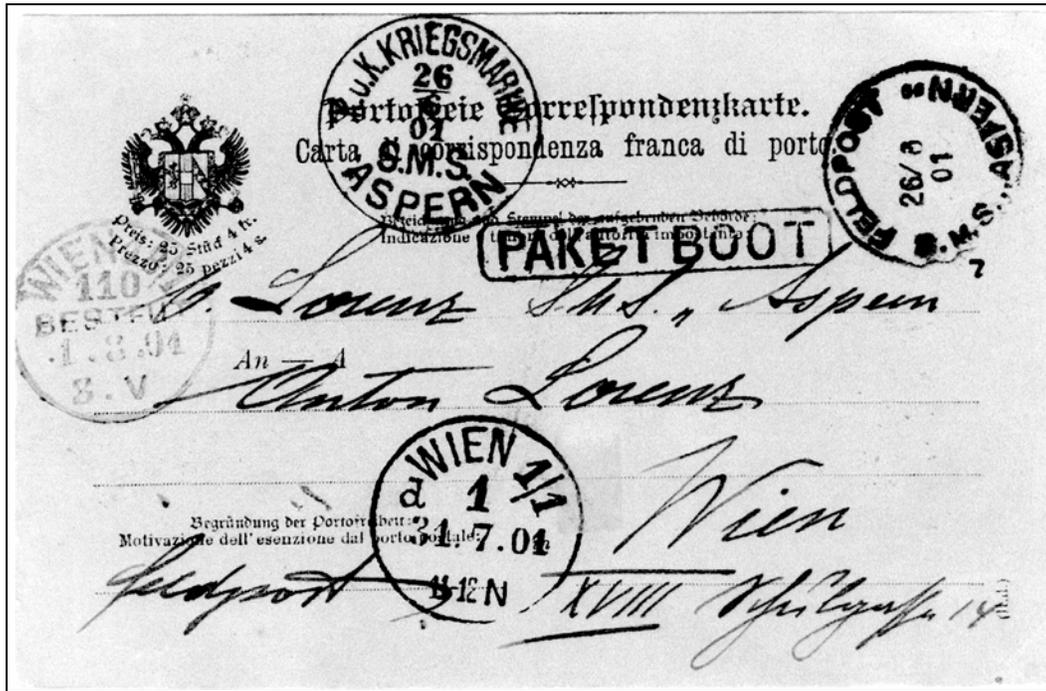


Fig. 39 Rare free-post card from SMS Aspern with Type AS-3 together with Types AS-6 and 7.

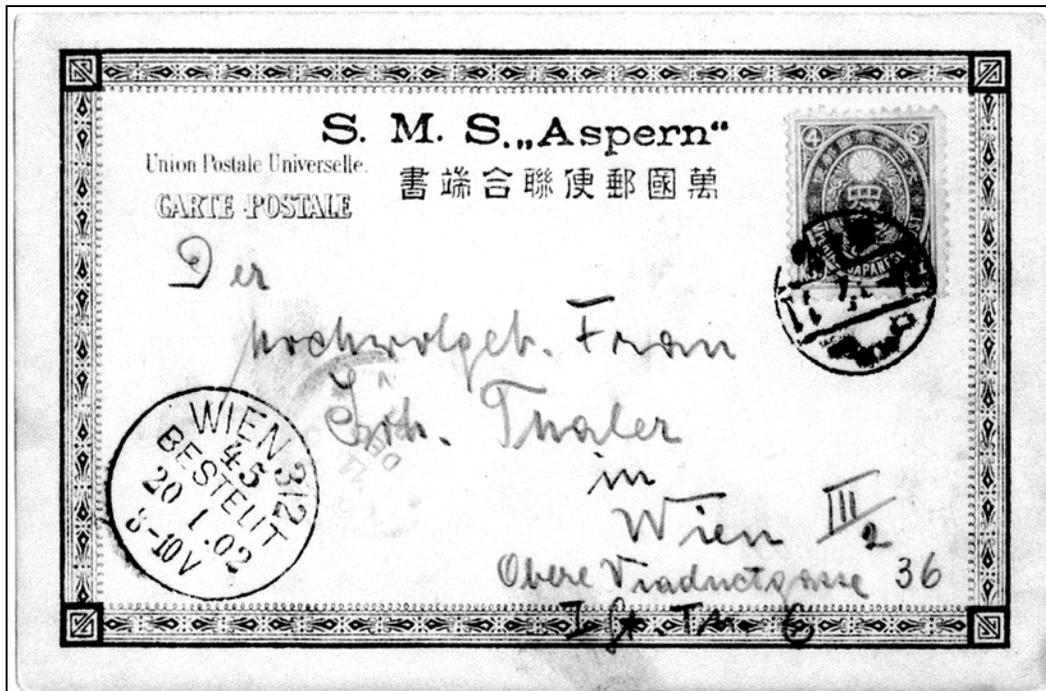


Fig. 40 Japanese fancy postcard with type AS-5 on both sides.

4 - 5 S.M.S. SHUN YUEN

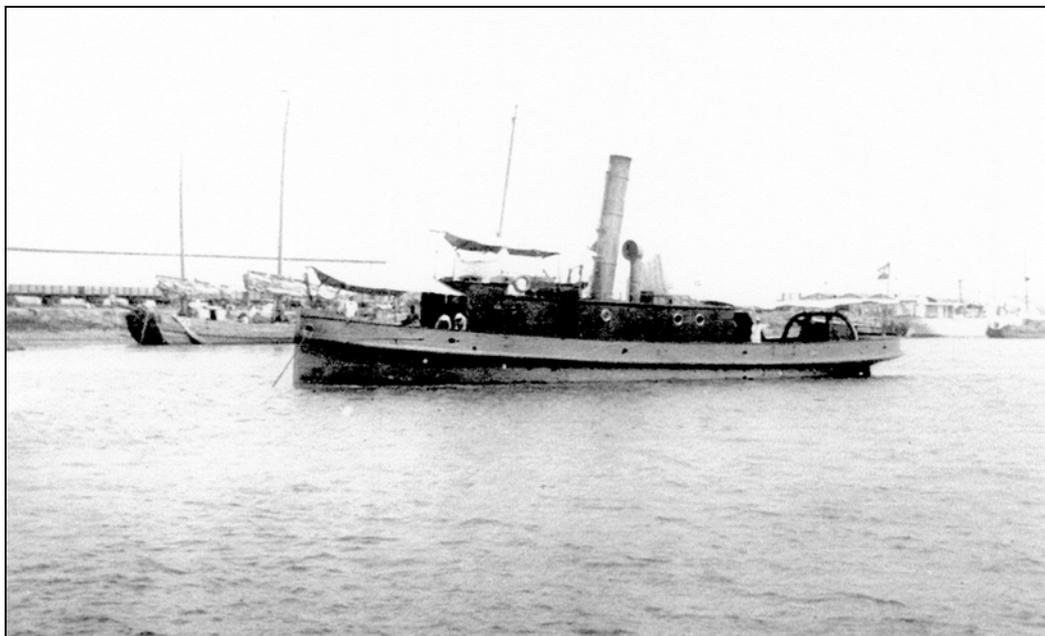


Fig. 41 SM Tender Shun Yuen

Tender; length 31 m width 9 m draught 2.2 m

With Taku not having a deep sea harbour, it was necessary to have available a small steamer able to carry supplies etc between Taku harbour and the warships and high sea steamers, for instance those of the Lloyd Austriaco, and even to sail upstream the river Peiho to Tientsin.

In September 1900, Kontreadmiral Rudolf Graf Montecuccoli ordered the purchase from Shanghai of a small Chinese steamer named SHUN YUEN for 241,000 kronen.

SMS Shun Yuen received an Austro-Hungarian crew made up of one officer (Seekadett Passerar) and 11 men and reached Taku on 29 September 1900. (She was sold-on in 1905).

SMS Shun Yuen received neither a service handstamp nor printed sheets of headed notepaper. Official mail can be identified either from the heading written by the sender and the name of his commandant or by the service handstamp applied on arrival.

Private mail can only be identified from its contents.

r. M. Yuen, Shun Yuen.
L. u. k. Linienschiffkapitän Wilhelm Lutsch.
N^o 3.

An

das k. u. k. Landungs- Detachment - Com.
mando

Peking.

Tientsin, am 10. Jänner 1902.

Ich bitte das k. u. k. Landungs- Deta.
chement - Commando um die Beförderung
meiner persönlichen Angelegenheiten für Peking.

Lutsch

Fig. 42 Service letter sent by the Commandant of SMS Shun Yuen to the Commandant of the detachment in Peking. On the reverse is the Tientsin forwarding hand-stamp with the arrival hand-stamp at Peking.

Fig. 43.(next page) Private postcard sent from the Shun Yuen

5: MAIL FROM THE LANDED DETACHMENTS

Mail from the landed detachments at Peking and Tientsin was collected by the detachment commanders and wrapped in parcels to be delivered to the postal officer of any warship of the squadron in the area. Before insertion in the next depeche for Europe, detachment mail received the "Feldpost" and service hand-stamp, the latter with the name of the ship. Thus mail from the members of the detachments received the same hand-stamps as that from crew members.

Mail from members of the detachments can only be identified as such if it carries the detachment name, usually found on the envelope flap or in the text of the postcard.



Fig. 43.(above) Private postcard sent from the Shun Yuen. Fig. 44 (below) Illustrated postcard sent by a member of the detachment in Peking. Dated on the view side Peking 02.01.01. At that time SMS Maria Theresia and SMS Kaiserin Elisabeth were in Japan up to the end of February and SMS Zenta was at Bangkok. A parcel with the mail of the Detachment was sent to Chefoo, where was the only available warship SMS Aspern. The postcard received a print of the provisional hand-stamp type AS-1 dated 17.01.01 and was inserted in the next depeche to be forwarded to Europe. Arrival postmarks of the sorting office Wien I/1 07.03.01 and of Budapest 08.03.01.



6: THE END OF THE K.U.K. COMMANDO IN OSTASIEN

In the summer of 1901, the signing of the peace treaty with China was imminent. On 22 June 1901, the Marineobercommando in Wien sent a telegram ordering Kontreadmiral Montecucoli to prepare for the disbanding of the “K.u.K. Escadre in Ostasien”.

The four ships of the Squadron were gathered in the roadsteads of Chefoo on 14 July 1901 for last ceremonies of farewell. S.M.S. Zenta left Chefoo on 25 July and S.M.S. Kaiserin Elisabeth on 27 July 1901, having on board the staff of Kontreadmiral Montecucoli.

After the signing of the peace treaty with China, it was decided to reactivate the station-ships in the Far East (see I-3-2). [thus SMS Aspern and Maria Theresia remained in the Far East]; and to maintain permanent protective detachments at Peking and Tientsin.

As a consequence of disbanding the “K.u.K. Escadre in Ostasien”, the free-post privilege was withdrawn on 31 July 1901. From 1 August officers and sailors either on board of both warships or ashore in landing detachments had to frank their mail at the inland rate. Rules detailed in Chapter 2 were again applicable, the difference being the use of dated postmarks incorporating warship names. But mail from members of both detachments after having been collected by their respective leaders had to be delivered to the postal officer of any accessible Austro-Hungarian warship to be included in the *dépêches* which were periodically forwarded to Europe. The station-ships frequent visits to Japan meant that it was sometimes necessary to wait some weeks before parcels of mail from the detachments could be delivered to SMS Aspern or Maria Theresia. To overcome this problem members of the detachments often dropped their mail franked at the international rate in Chinese or foreign mailboxes in China.

NOTES FROM PUBLICATIONS.

by Andy Taylor

Die Briefmarke:

Issue 11/2005 (Nov): hold a WIPA-2008??; the Deutscher Orden; exhibitions, events and society news; Christmas-related items; resurrection of balloon post?; forgery of the “Third Man” overprint [on the 0.04€ Schönlaterngasse]; a 1945 rarity from Kitzbühel; the UPU web site (which lists all stamps from 2001); numismatic & foreign news; reader’s letters & editorial ripostes; reviews including “Die Wiener Rohrpost”; etc

Also details of sets of Personalised Stamps (called Sammelmarken) seemingly issued by Opost itself, with “albums” to collect them in, for “Madagascar”, “Narnia”, & Football. The aim is to interest children in philately. [Older readers will recall Panini football stickers ☺]

The 12-side *Post.Philatelie* insert covers the Sammelmarken; gives background detail on the designs of the 3rd issue of Astro-stamps; interviews Bishop Dr Stecher who designed the Advent stamp; explains the 2005 Christkindl arrangements; notes that in order to allow competition in letter-delivery every lockable mailbox in Austria will have to be altered; advertises special promotions eg covers-with-coins; etc etc. There’s a 2-page illustrated list of Special Cancels, half a page of office changes, and a note that 5 more issues (including the Panda-block) are sold out.

Issue 12/2005: WIPA-2008 would mark the centenary of the 1908 issue; exhibitions, events and society news; more Christmas-related items; a local registered rate postcard from 1859; printing differences on the Astro-stamps [these come on cards of 4 rows of 2 (see Austria 152 p60) and the left-hand and right-hand columns differ, mostly in the stamp margins]; the 1945 issues; letter-bombs (3); currencies in Vorarlberg, 1806-58 (by APS member H Jungwirth!); numismatic & foreign news; Symposium for Traditional Philately; letters and replies; reviews of catalogues; etc.

The 16pp *Post.Philatelie* insert covers the two 1st Jan 2006 (!) issues for the New Year Concert & the EU-Presidency; assorted books, teddy-bears & coins; other January issues; special cancels; openings & closings; etc.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Feld- und Zensurpost

Issue 83: useful-books list; Romania-trip report (one face looks strangely familiar...); members’ wants; Answers (!) and more Questions; “ZENSURIERT / K.u.k. Militärzens” forgery; list of Field hospitals etc in Romania in 1916-18;

private registered letters in the occupied bits of Italy in 1918; “P.W.” cachet on fieldpost (= Polnischer Wehrmacht); FPA 451 in Constantinopel; FPA 205; Kriegsbrückenequipagen; book reviews; etc.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreich e.V.

Issue 72: AGM saga; Ebay experiences; Krakau-Wien TPO in 1926? (2); Ostmark packet cards; modern postal history of the Mühlviertel (includes a Zustellbasis explanation and list); postal history of Klagenfurt (ex Die Briefmarke); Christkindl-news; Pro Juventute balloon posts resurrected; the Austrian Post in Hungary; etc.

Czechout

Issue 4/2005: meeting notes etc; the Austrian 1916/19 issue (in colour!), with its forgeries and overprints; “interesting documents”; posting of valuable items: JLW’s illustrated comments; questions and answers; and as always much else of interest.

Stamps of Hungary

Issue 163: November 2005: News & views; Official Stamps; Disinfected mail;

Südost-Philatelie

91/2005: Inland tariff to Czechoslovakia to 1.6.1920??; Montenegro picture postcards 1898-1905; much post 1930.

92/2005: Much post 1930. Supplement: Volume 1 of the “New handbook of Slovenian issues, 1919-20” dealing with Zähnungs-Kontrollstempel of Zagreb.

Militär und Philatelie

Issue 214: how they moved office; special issue etc as below.

Issue 215: special issue for Austrian Forces on 2005’s National Day; commemorative covers for it; current FPOs (eg Cyprus) & their postmasters; etc.

Germania

Nov 2005 vol 41 no 4: Stamp Days (“Tag der Briefmarke”) in Germany 1936-45; Forged datestamps of the Polish Post in Danzig 1925-39; Soldatenbrief “stamps”; regional group reports; Q&A; etc.

APSUS Journal

Vol 6 Nr 1: Mercury variations; a Trieste-Athens cover; Salzburg Festival (Sal Rizza); Wien-Krakow-etc air mails (Ferchenbauer pp611-19 translated).

Wiener Ganzsachen- Frei- und Post-stempelsammlerverein

Issue 4/2005: “Leit(ungs)stempel” on telegrams; rural letter carriers in today’s Greece; pre-cancelling of commercially-used imprinted inflation-period postcards; the Schneekoppe seasonal post office.

Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale

Issue 133: Contents (a) News from the Association for the Study of Postal History (b) Update to the Carra and Fabrizio Carra Fabrizio catalogues (post-1866 Venetian cancellations) by Paolo Fabrizio (c) Handstamp cancellations for the despatch of newspapers and printed matter in the Kingdom of Sardinia and Italy of the Risorgimento and comparisons with the French and Austrian systems by Carlo Ciullo. (d) The "Little Melon" handstamp used in Bologna, by Nello Bagni; (e) The despatch of letter post in the Papal States, by Thomas Matha (f) Reviews of books and periodicals (including "Austria"), and advertisements.

HS adds: Item (c) is an interesting glance at a neglected subject. The references to Austrian practice are few but the following indication of Austrian postal charges is of interest: 1.3.1853 - 2 Kreuzer for printed matter from abroad; 1.11.1853 - 4 Kreuzer for printed matter from abroad, 2 Kreuzer for printed matter from within the Empire; 1.1.1859 - 2 Kreuzer for domestic printed matter. These charges remained unchanged up to the loss of Lombardy (1859) and Venice (1866).

Issue 134: Contents: (a) From the Cisalpine Republic to the Kingdom of Italy – the birth of the modern postal service – registered post, by Federico Borromeo d'Adda [A detailed account of charges in the Italian area in the pre-philatelic period. Includes Lombardy-Venetia and a few other towns within the Austrian area]; (b) Postal relations between the Papal States and the Kingdom of Sardinia 1815-1852, by Thomas Matha (c) The posts between Constantinople and the

Kingdom of Naples in 1789, by Nello Bagni. (d) An incident in the competition between Spain, Venice and Naples to take over the Austrian post from Turkey, while Austria was at war with Turkey in 1789. (e) Postal relations in the Aosta Zone after 1945, by Carlo Ciullo (f) Reviews of books and periodicals, and advertisements.

Additions to the Library

Ref	Title	Comment	Pp	Author	Pub	Tx
60	Die Ballonpost der Österreichischen Pro Juventute	Updated to end 2005.		Gruber	2005	G
131-1	Postablagen in Österreich	Second updated reorganised edition	892	Kühnel	2005	G
174	3 rd Supplement to APS Lib item 174 "Zivilpost-Zensur in Österreich-Ungarn 1914-1918, 2 nd edition".		28	O Schilling	2005	G
232-28	Briefe aus sieben Jahrhunderten	Reproductions & transliterations		Wurth	2005	G
401	125 Jahre Österreichischer Philatelistenclub Vindobona	Lavishly-illustrated beautifully-produced Festschrift	225	Various	2005	G
Contents: Society History; Pre-1850 Rezepisse; 1850 issue unrecorded cancels & plate faults; deceitful franking; DDSG & Militargrenze postal relationship; Mount Athos post in 1877-8 Russia-Turkey war; early Hungarian money-order forms; additional postcard frankings; dumb, W1 etc cancels from Vienna's head post office; WWI newspaper & printed matter fieldpost; postal forms franked with the 1945/48 landscape series; correctly-franked 1945-50 Air Mail.						
402	Dienstanweisung für Postablagen	The first issue of the regulations for Postablagen. A5.	44	k.k. Post	1900	G
403	Beitraege zur Postgeschichte: von oesterreichen Botenbriefen und Waehrungen	Messenger services and currencies in Lechtal, Dornbirn & Micheldorf areas.	15	Hubert Jungwirth	2005	G
404	Beitraege zur Postgeschichte: Erste gemeinschaftliche Brieftarife zwischen Oestereich und Bayern, Baden, Sachsen und Thurn & Taxis	First collective letter tariffs between Austria and the stated countries; with routes & charging details	15	Hubert Jungwirth	2005	G

Book 131-1 “Postablagen in Österreich” by Gerhard Kühnel, 892 pages published in German in 2005. Part 1 covers postablagen in the Austrian Republic and Part 2 the other regions including South Steiermark and South Tirol. These are now together in alphabetical order, rather than in individual provinces in the previous edition. The book weighs almost 1.5 kilo so UK postage (as at 5 Feb 2006) would be standard parcel £4.97, or first class will be £6.28. New, higher rates will apply from April. Overseas postage at airmail rates are such that you would probably find it cheaper to buy the book! (Details from Martin Brumby.) Admonition: The book is paperbound and because of the size it will be difficult to photocopy the pages without damaging the spine so that anyone borrowing the book is asked not to copy or scan the pages. Anyone doing serious damage to the book will be asked to pay for a replacement copy.

Book 232 vol 28 Wurth “Briefe aus sieben Jahrhunderten - Zeugen ihrer Zeit.” Reproduces the items as sent, letter, postcard etc, and then prints them out so that they can be read today. This is followed by comments. Why do books open at a specific page when you glance at them? This one opened at pages 74/75 where a letter is reproduced but it was the comment that jumped out - the letter was sent in January 1856 from Reutte to Elbigenalp (in Lechtal) where I have a philatelic contact but I was reminded of a letter from a well known Austrian collector who offered me an item sent from Innsbruck via Reutte to this small village he could not find on his map. The item must therefore be rare and this was reflected in the asking price!

Joyce adds: I have received two very slim volumes from Hans Moser (PKMInnsbruck) for addition to the APS library. Details are:

Book 403: Beitrage zur Postgeschichte: von oesterreichen Botenbriefen und Waehrungen by Hubert Jungwirth. 15 pages, published Autumn 2005. A well illustrated book giving details of the messenger services in the Lechtal, Dornbirn and Micheldorf areas and the currencies used for postage. To those who have heard John Whiteside talk of the different currencies, the details are all here. This book will certainly help me with writing up a number of my Innsbruck pre-stamp items that went to Dornbirn.

Book 404: Beitrage zur Postgeschichte: Erste gemeinschaftliche Brieftarife zwischen Oestereich und Bayern, Baden, Sachsen and Thurn & Taxis By Hubert Jungwirth. 15 pages, published Winter 2005. Another well-illustrated book giving details of the first collective letter tariffs between Austria and the stated countries. For each item illustrated there are details of the route and how the postage charge was calculated. Another book I shall find interesting.

TYROL PHILA

Mag. Peter Zoller

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QUESTIONS, ANSWERS, LETTERS and SNIPPETS...

AN UNRECORDED CANCEL FROM DOMANOVIĆ

Henry White has discovered a previously unrecorded cancellation from Domanović (in Bosnia) on a money order card clipping. Dr A Kraut wrote:



Dr A Kraut wrote: *My congratulations on your discovery of this postmark, which was reported in the last issue of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mitteilungen. It is a remarkable discovery, and I should like to add some background information.*

There are some towns and villages in Bosnia and Herzegovina whose names were officially modified during the Austro-Hungarian period, e. g., Brčka → Brčko, Dervent → Derventa, Zavidović → Zavidovići. In the case of Domanović → Domanovići, the modification seems to have been decreed in the year 1916 or early in 1917 at the latest, since the 1917 Postlexikon von Bosnien und der Hercegovina (a comprehensive register of all, even the tiniest, places) lists the place as Domanovići. The name of the post office, however, seems to have been officially modified at a later date: the postal administration announced the modification, using the past tense without giving a precise date, only in the August 1918 issue of its official gazette (Zirkular-Verordnungen der PuTD Sarajevo). So I believe that the DOMANOVIĆI postmark was hardly used before 1918.

As regards the origin of this postmark, there are three possibilities:

- 1. A new canceller with the inscription DOMANOVIĆI was ordered and delivered.*
- 2. The letter I was inserted after the Ć in the existing canceller.*
- 3. A manuscript letter I was added to each cancellation.*

I consider possibility 3 as extremely improbable. In addition, you would have noticed the manuscript I by comparison of the three postmark strikes.

Possibility 1 is also improbable. As far as I can see in the poor photocopy in the Mitteilung, the imprints are identical with the well known DOMANOVIĆ cancellation, apart from the second I. Moreover, it seems to me that the position of the word DOMANOVIĆI is not quite symmetrical with respect to the bars above and below the date. All this supports possibility 2.

HGW has commented that he fully supports possibility 2. In the only example he has of the original postmark (which is dated 28.VI.17), the DOMANOVIĆ is clearly sited symmetrically i.e. the space D to K is exactly the same as the C to T. In the new canceller, the two spaces are equal EXCEPT that the letter "I" has been inserted AFTER the Ć; both strikes have the lower bar of the date bridge broken; and finally, the new "I" is very slightly higher than the original OVIĆ. Note, however that all letters have been struck equally, i.e. they lie at a uniform level across the face of the tool.

Your Editor adds, wearing his now-shabby engineering hat, that the most likely way of adding a letter to a circular canceller is by drilling out a hole, then inserting a tight-fitting slug with the letter at its end. But anyone with better fact-based knowledge is urged to reply!

Dr Kraut also asked: what is the cancellation date on the item? The inking is poor and the answer is complex! The left-hand cancellation is either 3.XI.28 or 1.XI.28 (yes, it's definitely 1928!). The middle cancel is x.XI.1y where x is 1 or 4 and y is 8 or 9. And the right-hand cancel is 1.XI.18 or possibly 3.XI.18. Since the back is clearly cancelled 26.XI.18, our conclusion is that the date was 1.XI.18, and that the clerk advanced the wrong wheel on the first day of the new month; then recognised his error but corrected it with another!

INFORMATION WANTED

Member Richard A. Krueger of Maryland is beginning to research the DP and POW camps in post WW II Austria with the objective of writing another in his series of Austrian postal history books covering that time period. In addition to seeking general knowledge of the camps such as names, locations, periods of operation, administrative control, types of inmates [Hungarians, Yugoslavs, etc.], he is also building a study data base derived from photo copies (front and rear) of covers to or from such camps. He offers to reimburse copying and postage costs if requested. He can be contacted at: Richard A. Krueger, PO Box 441004, Fort Washington, MD 20744, USA or on email at richardkrueger@aol.com.

VALIDITY OF KRONEN-IMPRINTED STATIONERY IN 1925.

It is well known™ that the definitive adhesive stamps denominated in Kronen became invalid (at the latest) on 30 September 1925 following the introduction of the Schilling currency on 1 Jan 1925 and groschen/schilling stamps on 1 June 1925. (Other issues such as Composers and Länder capitals became invalid earlier.) Between the introduction of the new currency and its corresponding adhesive stamps, Kronen stamps were used but treated as the groschen equivalent – eg, the 700Kr stamp was treated as a 7 groschen stamp, which would pay the inland postcard rate. Mixed groschen-Kronen franking was permitted between 1 June and 30 September.

The question arises, what about postal stationery denominated in Kronen, used with supplementary franking of Kronen or groschen adhesives to make up the increased rates? It is often assumed that all these postal stationery items also became invalid on 30 September. It turns out that this is not so; and indeed all the available references are unanimous on this point. **The following items remained valid until 30 June 1926**, provided they were used with groschen-denominated supplementary franking: “Schn” is the Schneiderbauer reference

Schn	Item
264	Postcard, with imprinted 500Kr
265	Reply-paid postcard, with imprinted 500Kr+500Kr
266	Postcard, with imprinted 700Kr
267	Reply-paid postcard, with imprinted 700Kr+700Kr
60	Letter-card, with 400Kr imprint
61	Letter-card, with 600Kr imprint
62	Letter-card, with 1000Kr imprint

For the avoidance of doubt: there are no equivalent pneumatic postal stationery items.

Thanks to Boyer J, Pollak H, Sinnmayer E & G.

Further reading:

- 1 Post- und Telegraphenverordnungsblatt 62/1925 I.185 §3: “Die gegenwärtig im Verkehre stehenden Postkarten der Kronenwährung behalten noch bis 30.Juni 1926 ihre Geltung; sie sind aufzubrauchen. Nach ablauf dieser Frist werden sie weder zurückgenommen noch umgetaucht.”; ie “The Kronen-denominated postcards currently in use retain their validity until 30th June 1926; they can be used up until

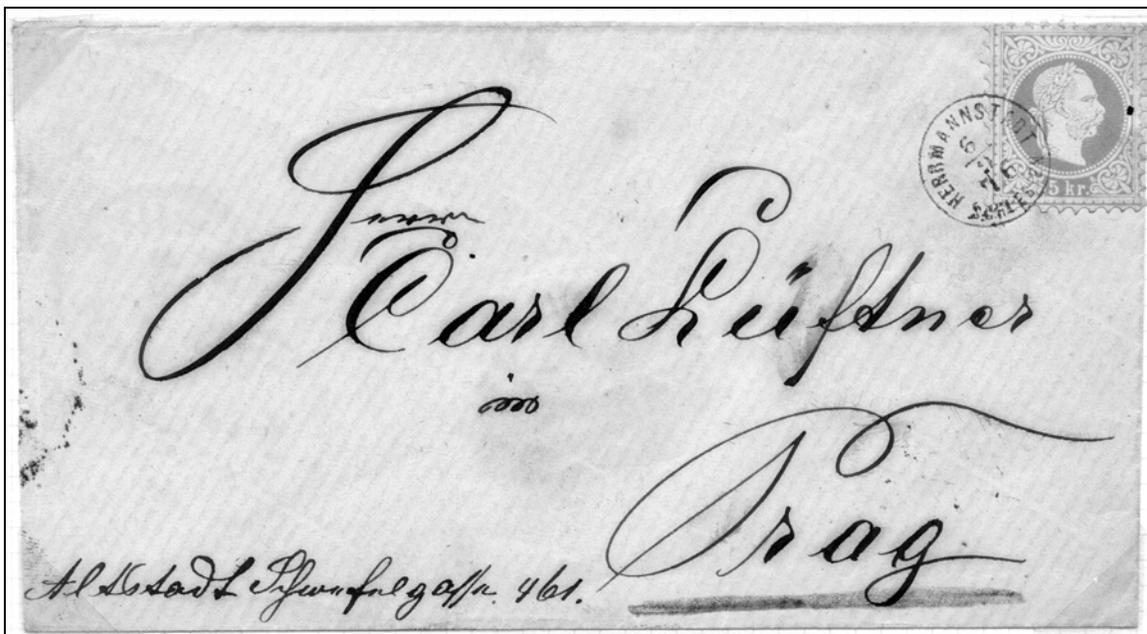
exhausted. After that date they will neither be taken back [= *redeemed for cash*] nor exchanged [*for groschen ones*].”.

- 2 “Österreichische Inflation” by P Kroiß, in “120 Jahre Österr. Phil. Club Vindobona” pp 243-252; APS Lib item 335
- 3 Schneiderbauer “Ganzsachen Österreich” 2nd edition, pp 91-92; APS Lib item 56
- 4 Michel “Ganzsachen-Katalog Europa West 1990” pp 566-567; APS Lib item 190
- 5 Karasek “Österreich 1925-1938” (his “green book”) pp 175-7; APS Lib item 298

THIMBLE CANCELLATIONS

I was asked: “What is the reason that the small, round, “thimble” cancels were introduced? Did they have any specific use or application or were they used like any other cancelling device?”

Summary: introduced because of new requirement to show year; opportunity taken to apply aesthetics; used for all normal cancellation purposes; supplanted when dual-language cancels were permitted.



The longest discussion on Thimble cancels I have found is in Muller's book on the 1867 issue, mainly pp XX-XXII. From that I have prepared the following summary. I have omitted Muller's lengthy analysis of sans vs serif type, and his

separation of 20-23mm cancels from 23+mm, adding to the familiar **ff** and **f** the further designations **m** & **n**!

Thimble cancels ("Fingerhutstempel") are single circles with an outer diameter up to 20mm. A new rule was made in 1867 that cancels had to have a year date; this provided the occasion for a new design of canceller, and thimbles were introduced in early 1868 into Austria and those areas (i.e. the Military Border District) that were at the time under de facto Austrian control: they weren't issued in Hungary. Although no formal ordinance has been found, it seems likely that the thimble design was intended to permit - perhaps even to force - an aesthetically pleasing cancellation to be applied to the 1867 issue. Multiple frankings would require multiple cancellations, as the small circle would not cover more than one stamp effectively. The first thimbles were 19-20mm; by the end of 1868 18mm was commonest; in 1869 17mm and even 16mm cancels appeared. Changes in the Language Laws led to the widespread introduction of dual-language cancellations in 1871, which for all but the shortest place-names would not fit inside a small circle. By 1874 thimbles were no longer made.

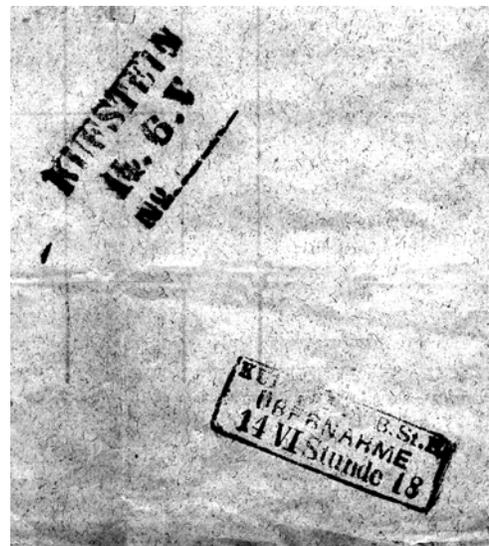
[Thanks to HP & MB]

A FRACHTBRIEF...

This is shown on the following two pages, and is a Frachtbrief accompanying 50 empty sacks sent as rail freight from Brixen (South Tirol) to Dornbirn (Vorarlberg) dated June 1882. Why was it sent via Kufstein, asked its owner?

The item has several Kufstein markings (some on the back, shown here) and a square K&K Hauptzollamt Kufstein cancel over a fiscal 5kr stamp. It also has a faint Lindau customs mark, and part of the tariff is in marks. So it went via what was then the Kingdom of Bavaria.

The railway line from Kufstein to Ala via Brixen opened 1867 and carried mail from 10 August 1868. However the final section of the Innsbruck to Lindau line via Dornbirn (the Landeck to Bludenz stretch of the Arlberg/Voralberg line) was only completed on 21 September 1884. Until then, the only railway route was via Kufstein and the Bavarian Railways through Munich. [Thanks to JLW & JB]



1992 138

Frachtbrief.

Samstag 22/17

Der Wagen *1992* An *von* *Johannes Schwanh*
 № in
 Eigenth. Station *Dornbirn*
 №
 Eigenth.
 der
 Der Fracht- karte No. *2* Etwaige Angabe des Transportweges.
 Pos. *138*

Sie empfangen die nachstehend verzeichneten Güter auf Grund der in den Betriebs-Reglements und Tarif bzw. Verkehre enthaltenen Bestimmungen, welche für diese Sendung in Anwendung kommen.

Zeichen und Nummer	Anzahl	Art der Verpackung	Inhalt	Wirkliches Brutto-Gewicht: Kilogramm	Abgerundetes zur Berechnung zu ziehendes Gewicht: Kilogramm	Declarirter Werth der einzelnen Positionen
M.FH <i>640</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Pack</i>	<i>50 Stück leere Säcke gebraucht</i>	<i>36</i>		

1404

Die declarirte Gesamt-Werthsumme beträgt
 Die declarirte Summe des Interesses an der rechtzeitigen Lieferung beträgt

Stempel der Abfuhr-Station *Brixen* Wiege-Stempel *den 7*

Unterschrift des Absender *C. DOMANIG, BRI*

13.16.A *Genügen* *besundsp. 36* *Coll:* *Kilo.*

Capitel 209

Stempel der Empfangs-Station. **18. 6.**

Dornbirn
Wattberg
Eisenbahn.

Frankatur-Vermerk des Absenders.

Nachnahme Baar-Vorschuss: *Sünderhorn Kiewer*
nach Eingang in Buchstaben

Specification obiger Nachnahme *Sünderhorn x Stampf*

Betrag	
fl.	kr.
- 25	90

Frankirt	NOTE	Frachtsatz für 100 Kilogr.	Zu erheben	
			fl.	kr.
	Nachnahme Baar-Vorschuss nach Eingang		- 25	25
	Provision <i>Dornbirn</i>	3'02		2
	Fracht bis <i>Stampf</i>			1'20
	Zuschlag für Werthdeclaration Interessedeclaration			1'02
	<i>12'08</i>			
	Fracht bis <i>Stampf</i>		93	1'60
	Zuschlag für Werthdeclaration Interessedeclaration			95 x 1'00
				19. 6. V
	Fracht bis			
	Zuschlag für Werthdeclaration Interessedeclaration			

Erklärung wegen der etwaigen zoll- und steuerrechtlichen Behandlung, Mittelsperson, Bezeichnung der betr. Documente und sonstiger Beilagen incl. Beiveerschüsse. — Sonstige gesetzlich oder reglementarisch zulässige Erklärungen.

Luni 18 *Jh*

nders:

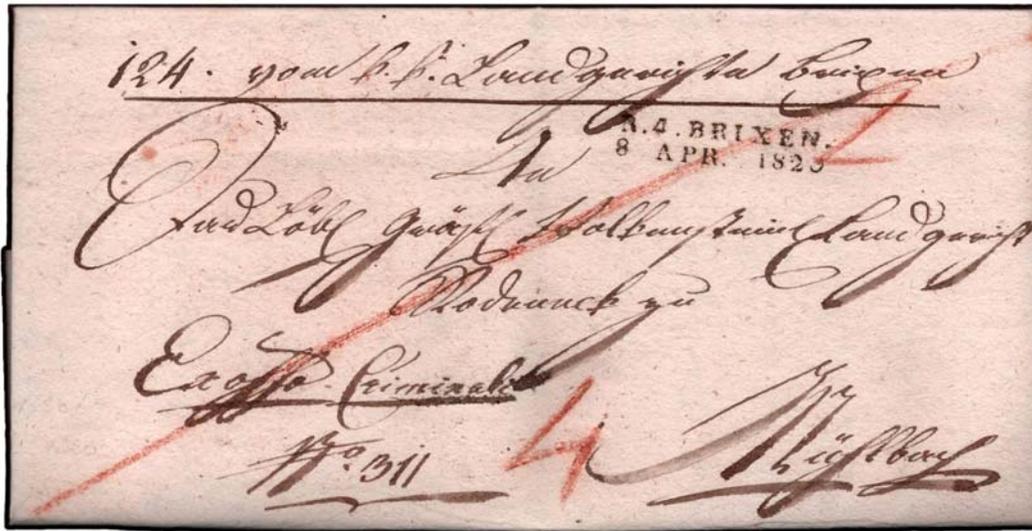
KEN.

NB. Die Uebergangs-Stempel sind der Reihenfolge nach auf die Rückseite der Note aufzudrücken.

Druck und Verlag von J. Wohlgemuth in Bozen.

Dear Editor,

I'm writing with regard to the article "A letter from Brixen to Kufstein in 1816" in the Autumn issue of "Austria". I found this very interesting, particularly as I have recently acquired a similar cover, also from Brixen.



Based on my own cover, I would like to comment on a couple of points in the article. Firstly, my cover has also been struck with the town date-stamp Müller number 172c, although in this case in black. However, the article states (page 18) that the letter was written in 1816 and the date-stamp was "R.4 BRIXEN / 4 OCT 16". My own cover shows the date-stamp with a full century date. I think therefore that the 16 may be an unclear 18 with the year part of the date missing. The article states that the contents of the letter confirm the date as 1816 so perhaps the date-stamp has just been mis-read?

Secondly, on page 21 it is stated that half-paying was abolished on 1/5/1817. Unless, I have completely misinterpreted the markings on my cover (not outwith the bounds of possibility) this seems to be an example of the "Halbfranko" system in use after 1817. The following are some notes from the write-up of my own cover which may be helpful.

Single folded letter sheet sent from Brixen in the South Tyrol to Mühlbach about 10 km north of Brixen. It has been struck with a black, two line R.4. BRIXEN. / 8 APR. 1820 town datestamp, both lines in upright Roman lettering. This is Mueller number 172c, first recorded used in 1813 in red and from 1816 in black. It is an example of a Bavarian style "zone postmark". The South Tyrol had been under Bavarian occupation from 1805 to 1815. In 1810 this type of mark, with "R.4." in the town name line, was introduced to all former Austrian provinces under Bavarian control apart from Vorarlberg which had earlier been supplied with marks containing "R.3".

This is an example of the “Halbfranko” system, still apparently used after 1817. “Ex offo” has been written and underlined on the front indicating that this is an official letter. As such the sender was exempt from postal charges and this has been indicated at Brixen by a red diagonal line across the front and the absence of a charge mark on the reverse. However, the recipient was still liable for half the postal charges. This has been indicated by a red “4” charge mark and a red “L” weight mark (top right under the diagonal line) on the front of the letter. Four kreuzer, therefore, was the amount calculated to be paid by the recipient based on weight (1 loth) and distance. The distance from Brixen to Mühlbach is approximately 10 km and from 1817 the rate for the second weight step ($\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 loth) for inland letters up to 3 post stations was 8 kreuzer.

Finally, I am no expert in this field so my comments are given tentatively and solely in the hope that the information may be relevant to other collectors. I would also like to take this opportunity to say that I enjoy “Austria” immensely and appreciate the hard work which must go into its production.

Best Wishes and Happy New Year. Jim Morrow

WHAT'S A RÜCKPORTO?



This envelope was cancelled at Wels 2 on 14 Jan 1947 and sent to Prinz Sulknoski v. Bielitz in room 2 of the hospital at Hallein near Salzburg. It's franked with 38 groschen, and has “Rückporto” written at top left. Why?



On the back are two dark orange seals. These look like the ones used to reseal letters when their commercial contents had been read by the Soviet authorities - after inland censorship had supposedly ended! This murky tale is explained in Karl Majörg's new book on censorship, pp 478-9. And in Salzburg in 1946, censored covers sometimes received a second cancel. Did the same practice operate in the American zone?

But, the envelope has clearly had something stapled to it. Was this a form to indicate that the item had been delivered, equivalent to the old UK "Advice of receipt", and the "Rückporto" was the fee for sending it back? Such a service existed in 1947 for packets: the Benachrichtigungsgebühr (Heinzel V.1 p18). Could this be a hitherto-unrecorded equivalent for letters?

A much simpler explanation comes via Innsbruck from Dr. Seebald. The inland letter rate was then 18 gro, the express fee a further 20 gro. The letter was sent TO Wels stapled to another letter and inside its envelope; Prinz Sulknoski asked the addressee to send it back by express and wrote on the envelope that he had affixed sufficient stamps to pay for this; but for whatever reason the Wels person sent it by ordinary post. [There is no trace of a fallen-off Eilbrief label.]

"BIERAUFLAGE" REGISTRATION CANCEL

The "Landesinspektorate for the Bierauflage" was the Authority which collected the Beer Tax. It sent out assessments and tax demands as "post-paid official matter", posted as registered mail. Between 1905 and 1921, a large rectangular Registered Cancel was used by some offices instead of adhesive registration labels. The example shows a post-paid registered letter from the Vienna Inspectorate, dated 1913. On the left is a large letter "R", at the top is the Post Office identification (here post office 40 in the 3rd District of Vienna), in the middle the date and a number, below a decorative twiddle before and after "Filiale". This letter was entitled to free postage (Portofreie Dienstsache at bottom left), hence normally there is no adhesive stamp. The canceller appears to have used a Numerator device, since the number imprinted at the end of the second line, which gave the registration number, evidently automatically incremented by 1 each time the canceller was used, therefore simultaneously recording the number of letters posted. It was used exclusively on inland duty, because its use on foreign letters was not permissible under the UPU regulations (anyway, Austrian Beer Tax could not be levied abroad!)



Simultaneously the authority prepared a numeric list of the registered items and delivered the cancelled ready-to-despatch letters with a copy of the corresponding index sheet to the appropriate post office. Although the Authority was entitled to free postage, the R-cancellations occur very rarely also on adhesive stamps when express delivery was wanted and an additional fee had therefore to be paid.

Although these official items must have been very common, they are very little known today. The collecting of covers without adhesive stamps isn't popular! Examples are known from WIEN 9, WIEN 40 and LINZ 1 within the present Austria, and also from Prague and Troppau with a slightly different design. It is not known whether other tax offices such as Graz and Klagenfurt did or didn't use them

Further reading:

- ❖ Die Postmarke Nr 111, 4 Jan 1926 pp 12-13
- ❖ Stohl pp 175A and 1447.

Dear Editor,

I have had a query from a friend in Prague and wonder if somebody could help, please. He is studying the A/H Army and also Czechoslovak Legions and other independent groups. One of these was the 223rd Battalion of Canadian Overseas Expedition Forces incorporated into 2nd Brigade of Canadian Expeditionary Forces which fought in France in 1917-1918. The Brigade was formed in Winnipeg, Manitoba and the battalion was called "Canadian Scandinavians" of which about 70 soldiers were of Czech origin with the unit commanded by L. Serg. Frank Klepal. Any information about this unit - how formed, where it fought, names of soldiers etc would be of interest.

Lindy Bosworth

Preliminary Warning about 2008

As hinted at in the Editorial, your Committee is considering how to celebrate and commemorate the 60th anniversary of Organised Austrian Philately in the UK, which falls in 2008. All members will be called upon to help in one way or another! Your task this quarter is to think about the following two aspects.

- ❖ We hope to exhibit at the "Village Green" at Autumn Stampex. This is likely to be aimed at an audience of "philatelists who might be persuaded to take up Austria", and will not be serried ranks of gold-medal-winning obscurities (although we might have a few!). The scope will be wide, and your collection is bound to have a section that would fit nicely.
- ❖ We hope to produce and publish a Festschrift – a book containing several (5 – 10) scholarly articles, with illustrations, preferably giving information that is not already widely known. It will be in English, perhaps with German summaries. What do you suggest for contents?

HANNES MARGREITER

By M A Rillen

In issue 135 of Autumn 2001, this Journal featured the internationally-known artist Hannes Margreiter's designs for Austrian stamps, with details of how these are made into the finished article. We also touched on his philosophy of Art: "Art is as important to life as daily bread". Much has happened since then – new currency, new Post Office management, new commercial pressures – and it seemed opportune to seek a second meeting. Your Special Occasions reporter Mauritius Adalbert Rillen was granted an early morning interview: indeed so early that the lift wasn't working. Armed with a list of questions, he clambered up the many stairs.



MAR: *If you had a pot of gold to spend on Art, what would you do?*

HM: The Art Market is in effect a monopoly, whereby a relatively small number of dealers, affluent customers, and institutes decide what is "good; so in" and "not good; so out". One could imagine a castle, with the Establishment inside its high walls. Outside, artists struggle to gain admission across the well-guarded drawbridge. Scattered across the surrounding countryside are the Wild Innovators: but even they must maintain contact with the rest of the world even as they "do their own thing" – if they don't they'll starve!

I'd use my Pot of Gold to create alternative markets, and to educate the public on the importance of Art and on how to evaluate it. The Internet would play a role, but other media would also be used.

MAR: What's changed in the last 3 years?

HM: After WIPA2000 (and the Euro) philately almost died out, but now there is hope and enthusiasm for the future. More volunteers are needed to "make the future happen"! It is relatively easy to make contacts, to hold discussions, and to produce ideas. The difficult step is translating these ideas into actions, so that concrete achievements result. "Sow first; harvest second". The market needs "stars" – why shouldn't an artist be one?

MAR: You work with young people – tell me more. Are you optimistic?

HM: Yes! I work with the "Gelbe Karte" (yellow card) scheme which arose from a conversation during the launch of the "100 years Salzach-bridge" stamp. Young philatelists from Gmunden, Graz etc come to my studio, and I help them turn their ideas into a picture, which is printed on a yellow-bordered card (sponsored by eg Auktionshaus Schlosser, Sandeiten Apotheke, Verlag Pollischansky). The cards are sold (blank, signed, or franked) to raise money for the scheme.



The above is Card 7 “Die Tiere meiner Heimat” (Animals of my Homeland) by Stefanie Egger, who was aged 12 at the time. You’ll recall that she won a prize in the 2003 Salon at Innsbruck for a 16-sheet frame on that subject, as reported in AUSTRIA 144 (Winter 2003).



MAR: What will happen with postage stamps in the future?

HM: The artists aren’t clear! 2006 is settled; 2007 is not. The Post Office has to balance economics, philately, and much else. It is “learning by doing”, and judging by reactions (and presumably by sales) what people think of its many innovations.

Interest is rising in older material, eg paintings done between 1918 and 1950 (see many galleries for examples!). In philately, pre-1900 material and properly-franked genuinely-used items from 1945 to 1955 are becoming popular. The difficulty is in converting hoarders and subscription-recipients into philatelists.

MAR: Thank you!



THE SALZBURG FESTIVAL

by Salvatore J. Rizza

The internationally acclaimed Salzburg Festival celebrated its 85th anniversary in 2005. The Austrian Postal Service last commemorated the “Salzburger Festspiele” with a postage stamp issued on 18 August 1995 during that year’s Festival, depicting a scene from the play “Jedermann” [Everyman] by Hugo von Hofmannsthal. The Salzburg Festival’s founders were Max Reinhardt, Richard Strauss, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, and Franz Schalk (at that time the conductor in charge of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra).



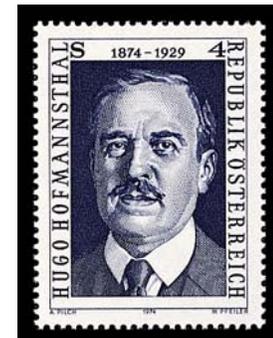
Scene, Jedermann



Max Reinhardt



Richard Strauss



Hugo von
Hofmannsthal

The premiere of this Jedermann play took place on 22 August 1920; it was directed by Max Reinhardt and staged outdoors in front of Salzburg cathedral.



Jedermann is the tale of a vain wealthy man at the height of his power when Death pays a visit to tell him that his demise is near. The rich man tries to turn his fate around by praying to false gods, but he does not succeed. Jedermann is touched in the end by the true faith. He falls to his knees, and, as he recites the Lord's Prayer, is taken off to his heavenly reward. Hugo von Hofmannsthal had changed the text of this old English play for Max Reinhardt's Berlin production of 1911. The author had updated the tale, but the drama's popularity and impact on its Salzburg audiences was due to Reinhardt's masterful direction. This play has been produced during every festival year, except during the period of the German annexation of Austria in 1938. The Ministry of Propaganda in Berlin, administered by Josef Goebbels, wanted to make this a purely German celebration of music and immediately purged the ranks of all the artists appearing in the summer festival in Salzburg. Many foreign visitors cancelled their reservations and were replaced by thousands of German "Strength Through Joy" members on their summer holiday. They were the recipients of inexpensive tickets distributed by the Propaganda Ministry. Italian visitors were present in large numbers. Hitler did not attend. The 1938 Festival cost 900,000 Reich Marks to produce, but it ran a deficit of 500,000 Reich Marks. Most of the deficit was made up through funds from the Ministry of Propaganda and other donors.



Growing international tensions over Poland cast a shadow over the 1939 festival. German and Italian artists were the main participants in the performances. Adolf Hitler was in the audience on 9 August to hear "Don Giovanni" by Mozart. He returned on 14 August for "Die Entführung aus dem Serail," also by Mozart. Upon the conclusion of the opera, the Führer returned to his nearby alpine home just outside of Berchtesgaden. As the end of August neared, the visitors to Salzburg started to leave, worried by the increased rumours of war. World War II began on 1 September 1939.

There was no festival in 1940, but the Vienna Philharmonic put on a series of concerts in Salzburg that summer, with every performance being completely sold out. Goebbels put on a limited festival in 1941, lasting three and one-half weeks. Four operas were performed. Goebbels did this to lift the morale of the civilian population. The audience at the performances consisted of soldiers on leave and munitions workers. The 1942 festival was a low-key affair. Again,

soldiers and workers were in attendance. The Ministry of Propaganda replaced the word “Festival” with the “Salzburg Summer of Music and Theater” in 1943.

The near assassination of Hitler on 20 July 1944 happened at a time when Goebbels had decided to put an end to all festivals. An appeal by the Salzburg Gauleiter Gustav Scheel to the Ministry of Propaganda enabled Wilhelm Furtwängler to conduct a performance of Anton Bruckner’s Eighth Symphony on 14th August. The premiere performance of Richard Strauss’ opera “Danae” took place on 16th August; the composer was warmly applauded.

The United States Army Second Corps entered the undefended City of Salzburg on 4th May 1945. The American military administration quickly got to work on a plan to produce a Salzburg Festival. It put on a three-week festival beginning on 12th August, with Mozart’s opera, “Die Entführung aus dem Serail”. The audience was mostly composed of US Army soldiers, with a few British, French and Russian officers. The rest of the 1945 festival consisted of Hofmansthal’s “Der Tor und der Tod,” Lieder recitals, orchestral concerts, the first appearance in Salzburg of the Vienna Boys’ Choir, and church concerts.

“Jedermann” was revived at the 1946 Festival in the original Reinhardt production. The Chancellor of Occupied Austria, Leopold Figl, and the Commanding General of the United States Army in Austria, Mark Clark, were in attendance for the opera performance of “Der Rosenkavalier” by Richard Strauss. That summer 46 performances were given, with 85,000 tickets sold. The Salzburg Festival was once again a functioning reality.

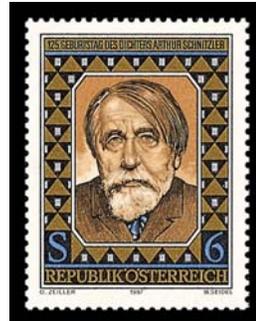


The Salzburg Festival’s progress, from its very beginning, was never a smooth sailing. The money needed to get the festival started was not easily forthcoming,

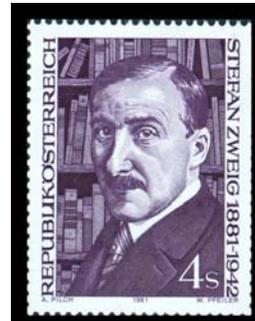
and the local population complained about the high ticket prices and the summer onslaught of festival attendees. *[They still do! Ed]* Nevertheless, through the years the Salzburg Festival has attracted the world's leading designers, musicians, singers, writers, and orchestra conductors. The stamps displayed below depict a few of these famous personalities.



**HERMANN
BAHR:** Writer,
Playwright,
Essayist & Critic



**ARTHUR
SCHNITZLER:**
Writer



**STEFAN
ZWEIG:** Writer



**OSKAR
KOKOSCHA:**
Artist, Poet, and
Graphic Designer



**MAX MELL,
Poet**



**FRANZ
WERFEL:** Writer



FRANZ LEHAR:
Composer



KARL BOEHM:
Conductor

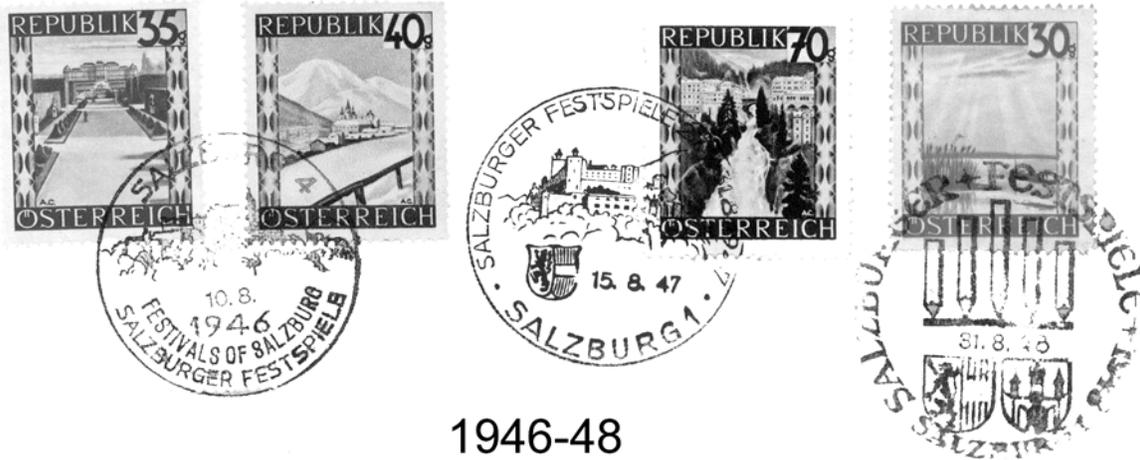


The architect Clemens Holzmeister built the “Large Festival Performance House” in 1960, where most of the opera performances are staged. A commemorative stamp was also issued to celebrate the Festival’s Golden Jubilee in 1970



The local Salzburg Post Office has done its part each year with the use of special Festival postmarks, a selection of which is displayed next. There was no “Salzburger Festspiele” postmark in 1945, but two different commemorative cancels were used in 1946 and 1947. Nearly 250,000 paid spectators attended

the 1994 plays and musical offerings. Millions more world-wide have also experienced the yearly musical and theatrical renditions of the Salzburg Festival through radio and television.



1946-48



Hugo von Hofmannsthal's original intent for the Festival in 1920 was to demonstrate Austria's spiritual and moral traditions through its art, as well as to celebrate the music of Salzburg's most famous native son, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the 250th anniversary of whose birth is to be celebrated in 2006.



The Salzburg Festival will produce all 22 of the local composer's works for the stage. Hugo von Hofmannsthal's original intent for the Festival has come to fruition in the 85 years that have run their course since the festival's inception in 1920, with thousands of opera performances, orchestral concerts, cathedral concerts, theatrical productions, serenades, and chamber music programs, in that beautiful city situated on the banks of the Salzach River, filled to overflowing every summer with music lovers of all ages.

REFERENCES:

A History of the Salzburg Festival, by Stephen Gallup, 1987

Austrian Studies Newsletter, Spring 2005, University of Minnesota

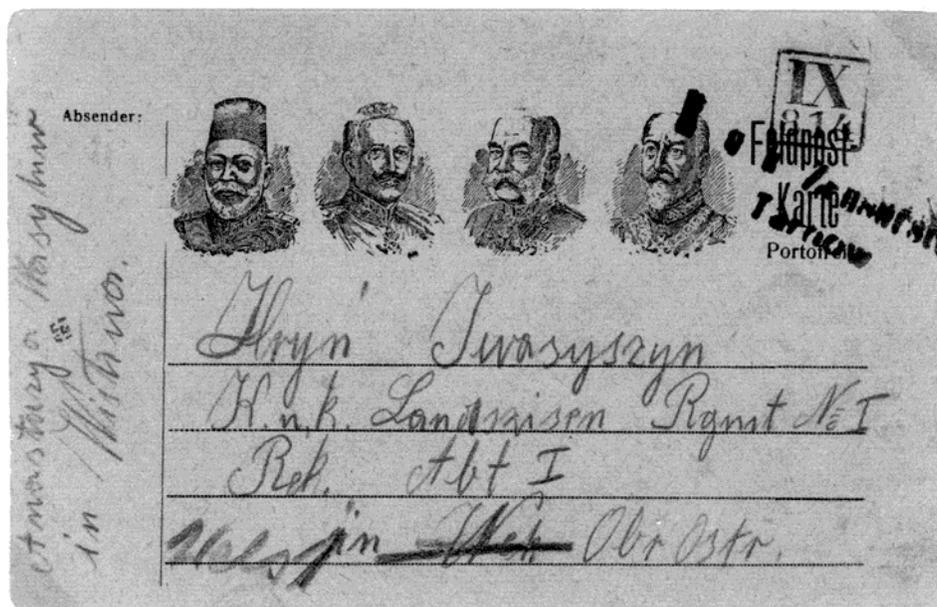
An article by Sylvester Peat in *Austria* 65 p39 outlines the origins of the city of Salzburg and its musical traditions. It repeats the hoary chestnut regarding Mozart's "pauper's burial", but adds that the "Dommusikverein and Mozarteum" was founded in 1841 to encourage church music, with particular reference to Mozart. In 1877 the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra first performed in Salzburg at a Mozart Festival and their conductor, Hans Richter, was later responsible for forming a committee promoting a new festival building, and for organising Mozart Festivals. In 1917 the "Salzburg Festspielhaus-Gemeinde" was formed; and on 22nd August 1920 the Salzburg Festival was inaugurated.

The TARNSTEMPEL CONTROL HANDSTAMPS used in the Crown Land of GALIZIEN

By Alan Berrisford

This article is based on information in the following two articles published in Poland: (1) Jerzy Bartke and Jerzy Tokar: published in the *FILATELISTYKA* 1999 pp.329-332 (2) Jerzy Bartke and Alan Berrisford: *FILATELISTKA* 2000 pp.207-208.

[A TARNSTEMPEL is a "hidden" postal marking (cf the Tarnhelm in Wagner's Ring cycle). It is a box with Roman numerals at top (denoting the province) and Arabic numbers at the bottom (usually the number in more or less the alphabetical order of the open offices in the province). Used occasionally to disguise origin of mail posted in WWI although often rendered pointless by manuscript annotations from the sender saying where posted. As far as I am aware, the list for Galizien has never been published in German nor English, nor is it known to Austrian specialists. Ed.]



IX/814 Wistowa near Kalusz used on a Fieldpost card to Wels in Upper Austria.

The square boxed type hand stamp 13 to 14 mm in size was introduced in the Austrian controlled areas of southern Poland in mid 1902, remaining in use through the "Austrian Period" to late 1918 and continuing to be used by the Polish Postal Authorities until 1920. The Roman numeral IX was allocated to the Galician Directorate and a different Arabic number to each Post Office (the same procedure as in other parts of the empire). At the time of introduction

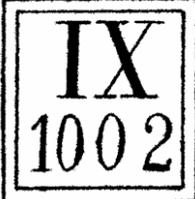
some 889 post offices were in operational use or in the process of opening. The allocation of numbers was as follows: Nos 1 - 15 to the offices of the major city of LEMBERG-LWÓW; 16 - 81 to a mixture of the main district and larger town offices; 82 - 889 in alphabetical order of the remaining offices; and 890 - 1076 to new offices in the order of the date of approval to open (not the date on which they were opened, as some offices took a longer period of time to open than others). The number 890, the first to be issued after the initial list was produced, was allocated to the office OLEŚNO which was opened on the 1st March 1903.

The following list contains the number, the Post Office it is allocated to, and the design of hand stamp where known as indicated on the classification of the different designs illustrated.

The collecting of these markings can be divided into three main groups

- ❖ The use for which they were intended ie applied on Money Transfer Forms of Austria from 1902 to 1918.
- ❖ Use on military and civilian mail posted at some of the offices during the 1914-18 War, in place of the normal name and dated post office canceller.
- ❖ Used on Polish and provisionally-used pre-existing Austrian Money Transfer Forms from late 1918 to 1920.

Designs of hand stamps found in use (traced from specimens)

				
1	1A	2	2A	3

The letter P after some numbers in the table indicate that a provisional one of that type was in use.

At times some Post Offices were closed and relocated usually nearby, taking the name of their new location; the existing control number was transferred to the new office. The main list contains relocations of identified number-place pairs between the years 1902-1918; in addition KOROLÓWKA b. Kolomea was relocated to KORNICZ in 1912.

As can be seen the main listing suffers from some gaps in the information! The listing was compiled from official post office publications or had been recorded by collectors; whereas the following shorter lists are an attempt to fill in the missing information - but entries cannot be confirmed until found used with the office name.

From 1904 to the end of 1913 the “Verordnungs-Blatt der k.k. Post- u Telegraphen-Direktion für Galizien” (the official publication of the Post and Telegraph Directorate) was issued every two weeks or so and circulated to all offices in the Directorate together with details of new post offices and their control number. These have been studied by the author in the library of the Vienna Technical Museum. This results in the identification of a batch of new offices in 1903 and 1914-17, which leaves us with a list of available numbers and also offices which until they are found used cannot be identified.

321	KAMIONKA LIPNIK renamed KAMIONKA WOŁOSKA in 1910	778	UHNÓW
343	KONIECZNA	779	UHRYNÓW
359	KOSZYŁOWCE	781	UJANOWICE
360	KOWALÓWKA b. Monasterzyska	782	UŁASZKOWCE
361	KOZACZÓWKA	783	ULUCZ
432	?	784	UŚCIE BISKUPIE
777	UHERSKO GAL.	785	UŚCIECZKO

In 1903-4 there are 17 vacant numbers to be filled; plus between May 1903 and January 1904 the following offices were closed: 514 NIKLOWICE, 610 STAWCZANY, 699 RACIBORSKO. The numbers were probably reissued (STAWCZANY was re-opened in 1910 with the new number 1012). Total 20.

There were 20 offices opened between August 1902 and January 1904 with unknown numbers:

BRŻEZINY	MOSZCZENICE	SCHUMLAU-OZOMLA
CHEŁM	MYCÓW	SOKOŁÓWKA b. Bobrka
DEBNO	NART NOWY	SZCZYRZYCE
JAROSLAU 2	PARCHARZ	SZMAŃKOWCZYKI BHF.
KLASNO	PARYSZCZE	TŁUSTENKIE
KLIMKÓWKA	PODSZUMLAŃCE	WOJCIECHOWICE
KRZYWE	POLANKA KAROL	

IX-	Office	Type
Main & larger Offices		
1	LEMBERG 1 / LWÓW 1	1
2	LEMBERG 2 / LWÓW 2	1
3	LEMBERG 3 / LWÓW 3	
4	LEMBERG 4 / LWÓW 4	1,2
S	LEMBERG 5 / LWÓW 5	1
6	LEMBERG 6 / LWÓW 6	1,2
7	LEMBERG 7 / LWÓW 7	1
8	LEMBERG 8 / LWÓW 8	1,1A
9	LEMBERG 9 / LWÓW 9	
10	LEMBERG 10 / LWÓW 10	
11	LEMBERG 11 / LWÓW 11	
12	LEMBERG 12 / LWÓW 12	
13	LEMBERG 13 / LWÓW 13	1
14	LEMBERG 14 / LWÓW 14	1
15	LEMBERG 15 / LWÓW 15	1
16	BEŁŻEC	
17	BIAŁA	1
18	BOCHNIA	1
19	BRODY 1	1,2,3
20	BRODY 2	
21	BRZEŻANY	1
22	BUCZACZ	
23	CHRZANÓW	1
24	CZORTKÓW	1,P
25	DĄBROWA	1
26	DEMBICA / DĘBICA	1
27	DROHOBYCZ 1	1,1A
28	DUKLA	1
29	GORLICE	1
30	GRÓDEK JAGIELLOŃSKI	1

IX-	Office	Type
31	HALICZ	
32	HUSIATYN	1,P
33	JAROSLAU 1 / JAROSŁAW 1	1
34	JASŁO	1
35	KAŁUSZ	1,P
36	KOŁOMEA 1 / KOŁOMYJI 1	1A
37	KOŁOMEA 2 / KOŁOMYJI 2	
38	KRAKAU 1 / KRAKÓW 1	1,1A
39	KRAKAU 2 / KRAKÓW 2	1
40	KRAKAU 3 / KRAKÓW 3	
41	KRAKAU 4 / KRAKÓW 4	1
42	KROSNO	1
43	ŁAŃCUT	1
44	LEŻAJSK	1
45	MIKOŁAJÓW AM DNISTR / N DNIESTREM	1
46	NEU SANDEC 1 / NOWY SĄCZ 1	1
47	NISKO	1
48	NIŻNIÓW	
49	OŚWIĘCIM 1	1
50	OŚWIĘCIM 2	1
51	PODGORZE; became KRAKAU 14	1
52	PODHAJCE (?)	
53	PODWOŁOCZYSKA (?)	
54	PRZEMYŚL 1	1,2,2A
55	RADIECHÓW	1
56	RAWA RUSKA	
57	ROZWADÓW	
58	RUDNIK AM SAN / NAD SANEM	1,2

IX-	Office	Type
59	RZESZÓW 1	1
60	SAMBOR	1
61	SANOK	1
62	SAYBUSCH / ŻYWIEC	1
63	SIENIAWA	1
64	SKAŁA	
65	SNIATYN	1
66	STANISLAU 1 / STANISŁAWÓW 1	1
67	STANISLAU 2 / STANISŁAWÓW 2	1
68	STRYJ 1	1
70	STRYJ 2	
71	SZCZAKOWA	1
72	TARNOBRZEG	1
73	TARNOPOL 1	1
74	TARNÓW 1	1
75	TARNÓW 2	1
76	WADOWICE	1
77	ZAKOPANE 1	1
78	ZALESZCZYKI	
79	ZBARAŻ	
80	ZŁOCZÓW	1
81	ŻÓŁKIEW	1
Remaining offices (initially issued)		
82	ADAMOWKA	
83	ALT SANDEC / STARY SĄCZ	1
84	ALWERNIA	1
85	ANDRICHAU / ANDRYCHÓW	1
86	BABICE AN SAN / NAD SANEM	

IX-	Office	Type
87	BABICE B. ALWERNIA / K. ALWERNII	
88	BACHÓRZEC	
89	BAGINSBERG	
90	BALICE	
91	BALIGRÓD	1,2
92	BARANÓW	1
93	BARSZCZOWICE	
94	BARTATÓW; in 1918 relocated to OBROSZYN	
95	BARWINEK	1
96	BARYCZ	
97	BARYSZ	
98	BAWORÓW	
99	BEDNARÓW	
100	BELZ	1
101	BEREŻNICA KRÓLEWSKA	
102	BESKO	1
103	BESTWINA GAL.	
104	BIADOLINY SZLACHECKIE	1
105	BIALOBOŻNICA	
106	BIAŁY KAMIEŃ	1
107	BIECZ	1
108	BIERZANÓW	1
109	BILCZE WOLICA	
110	BICZE ZŁOTE	
111	BIRCZA	
112	BŁAŻOWA	1
113	BŁUDNIKI	
114	BOBOWA	1
115	BOBREK B. OŚWIĘCIM / K. OŚWIĘCIMIA	
116	BÓBRKA	1

IX-	Office	Type
117	BOBRÓWKA	
118	BOGDANÓWKA	
119	BOGUCHWAŁA	
120	BOGUMIŁOWICE	
121	BOHORODZANY	
122	BOJANÓW GAL.	
123	BOLECHÓW	1
124	BOLESŁAW	
125	BOLSZOWCE	
126	BORATYN	
127	BORKI WIELKIE	
128	BOROWA B.MIELEC / K.MIELCA	
129	BORSZCZÓW	
130	BORTNIKI NAD DNIESTRZAŃSKIE	
131	BORYNIA	
132	BORYNICZE	
133	BORYSŁAW	IA
134	BORZĘCIN	1
135	BRODKI	1,P
136	BRUŚNIK	1
137	BRZESKO	1
138	BRZEZIE	1
139	BRZEŹNICA	1
140	BRZOSTEK	1
141	BRZOZDOWCE	
142	BRZOZÓW	1
143	BRZUCHOWICE	
144	BUCZKOWICE	
145	BUDZANÓW	
146	BUKACZOWCE	
147	BUKOWSKO	

IX-	Office	Type
148	BURSZTYN	1
149	BUSK GAL.	
150	BUSZCZE	
151	BYBŁO	
152	BYSZÓW	
153	CHABÓWKA	1
154	CHLEBOWICE	
155	CHMIELÓW	
156	CHMIELÓWKA	
157	CHOCIMIERZ	
158	CHODACZKÓW WIELKI	
159	CHODORÓW 1	
160	CHODORÓW 2	1,P
161	CHOŁOJÓW	
162	CHORKÓWKA	1
163	CHOROŚNICA	
164	CHOROSTKÓW	
165	CHORZELÓW	
166	CHOTLUB; in 1904 relocated to BUSNO NOWE	
167	CHREWT	
168	CHROSTOWA	
169	CHWAŁOWICE	
170	CHYRÓW	1
171	CIEKLIN	
172	CIENIAWA	
173	CIESZANÓW	1
174	CIEŻKOWICE	1
175	CISNA	
176	CŁO; in 1909 relocated to WYCIACZE	
177	CMOLAS	

IX-	Office	Type
178	CUCYŁÓW	
179	CZARNA b.Pilzno / k.Pilzna	
180	CZARNA B.USTRZYKI DOLNE / K. USTRZYK DOLNYCH	
181	CZARNOKOŃCE WIELKIE	
182	CZARNY DUNAJEC	
183	CZCHÓW	
184	CZERCHAWA	
185	CZERLANY	
186	CZERMIN GAL.	1
187	CZERNELICA	
188	CZERNICHÓW	
189	CZORSZTYN	
190	CZUDEC	
191	DĄBIE B. DĘBICA / K. DĘBICY	1
192	DĄBIE B. DOBCZYCE / K. DOBCZYC	
193	DAWIDÓW	
194	DĘBNIKI, became KRAKÓW 11	1
195	DEMBOWIEC / DĘBOWIEC	1
196	DELATYN	1
197	DEMNIĄ WYŻNĄ	1,2,3
198	DENYSÓW	
199	DOBCZYCE	
200	DOBRA B. LIMANOWA / K. LIMANOWEJ	
201	DOBROMIL	1
202	DOBROSIN	
203	DOBROTWOR	
204	DOBROWLANY	

IX-	Office	Type
205	DOBRZECHÓW	
206	DOLINA GAL.	1
207	DOLINY B. CIESZANÓW / K. CIESZANOWA	
208	DOMARADZ	1
209	DOMAŻYR	
210	DORA	
211	DROGINIA	1
212	DROHOWYŻE	
213	DUBIECKO	1
214	DUBLANY	
215	DUNAJÓW	
216	DUPLISKA	
217	DWERNIK	
218	DWORY	1
219	DYDNIA	
220	DYNÓW	1
221	DZIBUŁKI	
222	DZIEWIN; in 1904 relocated to GAWŁÓWEK; in 1913 relocated again to MIKUSZOWICE	
223	DZIKOWIEC	
224	DZIKÓW STARY	
225	DŻURYN	
226	DZWINIACZKA	
227	FELSZTYN GAL.	
228	FIRLEJÓW	
229	FRYSZTAK	1
230	GAJE B. LEMBERG / K. LWOWA	
231	GAJE WYŻNE	
232	GAWŁÓW NOWY	
233	GAWŁUSZOWICE	1

IX-	Office	Type
234	GDÓW	1
235	GELSENDORF-KOMARÓW	
236	GERMAKÓWKA	
237	GŁADYSZÓW	
238	GLINIANY	1,2
239	GLINIK MARYAMPOLSKI	1,2
240	GLIŃSKO	
241	GŁOGÓW	1
242	GOGOŁÓW	
243	GOŁOGÓRY	
244	GRABINY	
245	GRABOWA	
246	GRABOWNICA STARZEŃSKA	1
247	GRĘBOSZÓW	1
248	GRĘBÓW	
249	GRODEK B. DUNAJEC / K. DUNAJCEM	
250	GRODZISKO	
251	GROMNIK	
252	GRYBÓW	1
253	GRZEGÓRZKI, became KRAKÓW 12	1
254	GRYZMAŁÓW	
255	GWOZDZIEC	1
256	HACZÓW	
257	HADYŃKOWCE	1
258	HARKŁOWA	
259	HLUBOCZEK WIELKI	
260	HNIZDYCZÓW KOCHAWINA	1
261	HOCZEW	1
262	HOŁHOCZE	

IX-	Office	Type
263	HOŁYŃ	
264	HORODENKA	
265	HORODNICA	
266	HOROŻANKA	1
267	HOROŻANNA WIELKA	
268	HORYNIEC	
269	HREBENÓW	
270	HRUSZÓW	
271	HUJCZE	
272	HULCZE	
273	HUSSAKÓW	1
274	HYŻNE	1
275	IHROWICA	
276	IWANCZANY	
277	IWONICZ	1
278	IZDEBKI	
279	IZDEBNIK B. KALWARYA / K. KALWAYI	1
280	JABLONICA B. TARTARÓW AM PRUT / K. TARTARÓW NAD PRUTEM	
281	JABŁONÓW	
282	JAĆMIERZ	
283	JAGIELNICA	
284	JANCZYN	
285	JANÓW B. LEMBERG / K. LWOWA	
286	JANÓW B. TREMBOWLA / K. TREMBOWLI	
287	JANOWICE B. ZAKLICZYN / K. ZAKLICZYNA	
288	JAREMCZE	
289	JARYCZÓW	

IX-	Office	Type
290	JASENICA B. BRZOZÓW / K. BRZOZOWA	1
291	JASIENÓW GÓRNY	
292	JASIONKA	
293	JASIONKA MASIOWA	
294	JASIONÓW B. BRZOZÓW / K. BRZOZOWA	
295	JASIONÓW B. ZABŁOTCE / K. ZABŁBCIEC	
296	JAŚLISKA	1
297	JASTRZĘBICA	
298	JAWISZOWICE	1
299	JAWORNIK POLSKI	1
300	JAWORÓW	1
301	JAWORZNO	1
302	JAZŁOWIEC	
303	JAZOWSKO	
304	JEDLICZE	1
305	JELEŚNIA	
306	JEZIERNIA	1,2
307	JEZIERZANY B. BUCZACZ / K. BUCZACZA	
308	JEZLERZANY B. CZORTKÓW / K...	
309	JEZUPOL	
310	JODŁOWA	
311	JODŁOWNIK	
312	JORDANÓW	1
313	JUROWCE	
314	KAŁAHARÓWKA	
315	KALNICA	
316	KALWARYA PACŁAWSKA	

IX-	Office	Type
317	KALWARYA ZEBRZYDOWSKA 1	1
318	KAMIEŃ	
319	KAMIENICA b.Łącko / k.Łącka	
320	KAMIENNA	
321	KAMIONKA LIPNIK	
322	KAMIONKA STRUMIŁOWA	1,P
323	KAMIONKA WIELKA	1
324	KAŃCZUGA	1
325	KASPEROWCE	
326	KENTY GAL. / KĘTY GAL.	1
327	KŁAJ	
328	KLECZA GÓRNA	1
329	KŁĘCZANY	1
330	KLIMIEC	
331	KNIAŻE	
332	KNIHYNICZE	
333	KOBIERZYN	
334	KOBYLANKA	1
335	KOCIUBIŃCZYKI	
336	KOCMYRZÓW	1
337	KOŁACZYCE	1
338	KOLBUSZOWA	1
339	KOLEDZIANY	
340	KOMAŃCZA	
341	KOMARNO	1,2,P
342	KOMARÓWKA	
343	KONIECZNA; in 1908 relocated to ZDYNIA B. GLADYSZÓW	
344	KONIUCHÓW	
345	KONIUCHY	

IX-	Office	Type
346	KONIUSZKI SIEMIANOWSKIE	1
347	KONIUSZKÓW	
348	KOŃSKA ULICA	
349	KOPYCZYŃCE	
350	KORCZÓW B. UHNÓW / K. U..	
351	KORCZYNA	1
352	KOROLÓWKA B. BORSZCZÓW / K...	
353	KOROPIEC	
354	KORSZÓW	
355	KORZENNA	
356	KOSIENICE	
357	KOSMACZ	
358	KOSSÓW	1
359	[see introduction]	
360	[see introduction]	
361	[see introduction]	
362	KOZOWA	1
363	KOZY	1
364	KRAKÓW 5 (KLEPARZ)	1
365	KRAKÓW 6 (KAZIMIERZ)	1
366	KRAKOWIEC	1
367	KRANZBERG	1,2
368	KRASICZYN	1
369	KRASNA B.PETRANKA / K.PETRANKI	
370	KRASNE	
371	KRECHÓW	
372	KRECHOWICE	
373	KREMPNO	

IX-	Office	Type
374	KROŚCIENKO AM.DUNAJEC / N....	1
375	KROŚCIENKO B. CHYRÓW / K. CHYROWA	1
376	KROWICA	
377	KROWODRZA, became KRAKÓW 8	1
378	KRUKIENICE	1
379	KRUSZELNICA; in 1903 relocated to PODHORODCE	
380	KRYNICA	1
381	KRYSTYNOPOL	
382	KRZESZOWICE	1
383	KRZYWCZA AM SAN / NAD SANEM	1,2
384	KRZYWCZE AM DNIESTR / NAD DNIESTREM	
385	KUDRYŃCE	
386	KULIKÓW	
387	KULPARKÓW	
388	KUROWICE	
389	KURYŁÓWKA	
390	KURZANY	
391	KUTKORZ	1
392	KUTY	
393	ŁABOWA	1
394	LACHOWICE	1
395	LACKIE WIELKIE	
396	ŁĄCKO	
397	ŁĄCZKI JAGIELLOŃSKIE	1
398	ŁĄCZKI KUCHARSKIE	1,2
399	ŁĄKA	1
400	LANDSKRON GAL. / LANCKORONA	1

IX-	Office	Type
401	ŁANCZYN	
402	ŁAPANÓW	1
403	LASZKI B. BOBRÓWKA / K..	1
404	LASZKI ZAWIĄZANE	
405	LATACZ	
406	ŁAWOCZNE	1
407	ŁĘKI GÓRNE	
408	LENCZE	1
409	LESZNIÓW	
410	ŁĘTOWINA B. JORDANÓW / K. J...	
411	LIBIĄŻ MAŁY	1
412	LIMANOWA	1
413	LIPA	
414	LIPICA DOLNA	
415	LIPINKI	1
416	LIPNICA MUROWANA	1
417	LIPNICA WIELKA	1
418	LIPNIK B. BIAŁA / K. BIAŁEJ	1
419	LISIA GÓRA	
420	LISKO (LESKO)	1
421	LISZKI	1
422	LITIATYN	
423	LITWINÓW	
424	ŁOBZÓW, became KRAKÓW 9	1
425	ŁODYGOWICE	
426	ŁOMNA	
427	ŁOPATYN	1
428	ŁOPUSZANKA CHOMINA; in 1912 relocated to STRZYŁKI	1
429	ŁOSIACZ	
430	ŁOWCZÓWEK-PLESNA	

IX-	Office	Type
431	LUBACZÓW	1
432	LUBELLA	
433	LUBIEŃ K.MYŚLENIC	1
434	LUBIEŃ WIELKI	
435	LUBIEŃCE	1,2
436	LUBYCZA KRÓLEWSKA	1,2
437	ŁUCZYCE	
438	ŁUKA MAŁA	
439	ŁUKOWICA	
440	ŁUPKÓW	1
441	LUTCZA	
442	LUTOWISKA	
443	ŁYSIEC	
444	MACOSZYN	
445	MAGIERÓW	
446	MAJDAN B. KOLBUSZOWA / K. K....	1
447	MAJDAN SIENIAWSKI	
448	MAJDAN ŚREDNI	
449	MAKÓW 1	1
450	MANASTERZ	
451	MARYAMPOL B. Halicz / MARIAMPOL K. H..	
452	MARKOPOL	
453	MARKOWA	
454	MARKOWCE	
455	MARTYNÓW NOWY	
456	MATYJOWCE	
457	MAXYMÓWKA	
458	MĘCINA WIELKA	1
459	MEDENICE	
460	MEDYKA	1
461	MEDYNLA GŁOGOWSKA	

IX-	Office	Type
462	MIEJSCE PIASTOWE	
463	MIĘKISZ NOWY	
464	MIELEC	1
465	MIELNICA	1
466	MIKOŁAJÓW B. BRODY / K. BRODÓW	
467	MIKOŁAJÓW B. GAJE / K. GAJOW	
468	MIKULICZYN	
469	MIKULIŃCE	
470	MILATYN NOWY	
471	MILNO	
472	MILÓWKA	1
473	MIŻYNIEC	
474	MŁAKI; in 1904 relocated to SIANKI	
475	MODERÓWKA	
476	MOGIELNICA	
477	MOGIŁA	
478	MOGILANY	1
479	MOKRE	
480	MONASTERZYKA	1
481	MORSZYN	
482	MOŚCISKA	1
483	MOSTY WIELKIE	1,2
484	MOSZKÓW	
485	MROWLA	
486	MRZYGLÓD	
487	MSZANA B. BARTATÓW / K. BARTATOWA	
488	MSZANA DOLNA	1
489	MUCHARZ	
490	MUSZYNA	
491	MUŻYKOWICE	

IX-	Office	Type
492	MYŚLENICE	1
493	MYSZOWICE	
494	NADBRZEZIE	1
495	NADWÓRNA	
496	NADYBY WOJUTYCZE	
497	NAHACZÓW	
498	NARAJÓW	
499	NAROL	
500	NASTASÓW	
501	NAWARYA	
502	NAWOJOWA	
503	NEUMARKT GAL / NOWY TARG	1
504	NEU SANDEC 2/ NOWY SĄCZ 2	1
505	NIEBYLEC	1
506	NIEDŹWLEDŹ	
507	NIEGOWCE B. KAŁUSZ / K. KAŁUSZA	
508	NIEGOWIĆ B. BOCHNIA / K. BOCHNI	1
509	NIEMIRÓW	
510	NIEPOŁOMICE	1
511	NIEWISTKA	
512	NIEZNAJOWA	
513	NIEZWISKA	
514	NIKŁOWICE	
515	NIWISKA	
516	NIŻANKOWICE	1
517	NIZBORG NOWY	
518	NOWA GROBLA	
519	NOWE MIASTO GAL.	1
520	NOWE SIOŁO B.STRYJ / K.STRYJA	

IX-	Office	Type
521	NOWE SŁOŁO B. PODWOLOCZYSKA / K. P	
522	NOWICA	
523	NOWOSIELCE GNIEWOSZ	
524	NOWOSIÓLKA	
525	NOWOTANIEC	
526	NUSZCZE	
527	OBERTYN	
528	OCHOTNICA	
529	ODRZYKÓN	1
530	OHLADOW	
531	OKNO B. GRZYMALÓW / K. GRZYMALOWA	
532	OKOCIM	1
533	OLEJÓW	1,P
534	OLESKO	
535	OLESZÓW	
536	OLESZYCE	1
537	OŁPINY	1
538	OLSZANICA B. USTRZYKI DOLNE / K.	1
539	OLSZANICA B. ŻŁOCZÓW / K. ŻŁOCZOWA	
540	OLSZANY	
541	OSIEK B. OŚWIĘCIM / K. OŚWIĘCIMIA	
542	OSIEK B. ŻMIGRÓD / K. ŻMIGRODU	1
543	OSIELEC	1
544	OSSOWCE	
545	OSTAPIE	
546	OSTRÓW B. SOKAL / K. SOKALA	1
547	OSTRÓW B. TARNOPOL / K. TARNOPOLA	1

IX-	Office	Type
548	OTTYNIA	1
549	OZYDÓW	
550	PADEW	
551	PALEŚNICA	
552	PASIECZNA	
553	PECZENIŻYN	
554	PEREHIŃSKO	1
555	PETRANKA	
556	PIASECZNA	
557	PIENIAKI	
558	PIKULICE	1,2
559	PILZNO	1
560	PISTYŃ	
561	PIWNICZNA	1
562	PŁAZÓW	
563	PLESZÓW	
564	PŁOTYCZ	
565	PŁUHÓW	
566	PODBUZ	1,2
567	PODEGRODZIE	1
568	PODHAJCZYKI B. LEMBERG / POD L.	
569	PODHORCE B. STRYJI / K. STRYJA	
570	PODHORCE B. ŻŁOCZÓW / K. Z..	
571	PODKAMIEŃ B. BRODY / K. B..	
572	PODKAMIEŃ B. ROHATYN / K. R..	
573	PODLISKI MALE	
574	POHORCE B. KOMARNO / K. K..	
575	POLANKA WIELKA	

IX-	Office	Type
576	POMORZANY	
577	PONIKWA	
578	POPIELIKI	
579	PORĄBKA	
580	PORĄBKA USZEWSKA	
581	POROHY	
582	PORONIN	1
583	POSADA OLCHOWSKA	
584	POTOK ŻŁOTY	
585	POTUTORY	
586	POTYLICZ	
587	PRĄDNIK CZERWONY	1
588	PROBUŻNA	
589	PROSZOWA	
590	PRUCHNIK	1
591	PRUSY	
592	PRZECISZÓW	
593	PRZECŁAW	
594	PRZEGINIA DUCHOWNA	
595	PRZEMYŚL 2	
596	PRZEMYŚL 3	1
597	PRZEMYŚLANY	
598	PRZEWORSK	1
599	PRZYŁBICE	
600	PSARY	
601	PTASZKOWA	
602	PUSTOMYTY	
603	PUTIATYŃCE	
604	PYSZKOWCE	
605	PYSZNICA	1
606	RABA WYŻNA	1
607	RABKA 1	1

IX-	Office	Type
608	RABKA 2	
609	RACIBOROWICE	
610	RACIBORSKO	
611	RADAWA	
612	RADGOSZCZ	1
613	RADŁÓW	1
614	RADOMYŚL AM. SAN / NAD. SANEM	
615	RADOMYŚL WIELKI	
616	RADYMNO	1
617	RAJCZA	1
618	RAJTAROWICE	
619	RAKSZAWA	
620	RANIŻÓW	1
621	RODATYCZE	
622	ROGOŻNO	1
623	ROHATYN	
624	ROMANÓW	
625	ROMANÓWKA	
626	ROPA	
627	ROPCZYCE	1
628	ROPICA RUSKA	
629	ROPIENKA	1
630	ROSULNA	
631	RÓWNE GAL.	1,2
632	ROZDÓŁ	
633	ROŻNIATÓW	
634	ROŻNÓW	
635	RUDA ROŻANIECKA	1,2
636	RUDAWA B. KRAKAU / K. KRAKOWA	1
637	RUDNIK	

IX-	Office	Type
638	RUDNIKI B. ŚNIATYN / K. ŚNIATYNIA	
639	RUSKA WIEŚ, became RZESZÓW	2
640	RYBOTYCZE	
641	RYCHWAŁD B. ŻYWIEC / K. ŻYWCA	
642	RYCZÓW	
643	RYGLICE	
644	RYMANÓW 1	1
645	RYMANÓW 2	
646	RYTRO	
647	RZEGOCINA	1
648	RZEPIENNIK STRZYŻEWSKI	
649	RZĘSNA POLSKA	
650	RZUCHÓW	
651	RZUCHOWA	
652	SĄDOWA WISZNIA	
653	SARZYNA	
654	SASSÓW	
655	SCHODNICA	
656	SĘDZISZÓW	1
657	SICHOW	
658	SLEDLCE	
659	SIEDLIKA B. PRZEMYŚL / K. PREMYŚLA	
660	SIEDLISZOWICE; in 1916 relocated to OTFINÓW	
661	SIENKÓW B. RADZIECHÓW / K. R..	
662	SIEROSŁAWICE	
663	SIŃKÓW B. KOROLÓWKA / K. KOROLÓWKI	
664	SKAŁAT	

IX-	Office	Type
665	SKAWINA	1
666	SKOLE	1,P
667	SKOŁOSZYN	
668	SKOMIELNA BIAŁA	
669	SKORYKI	
670	SKOWIATYN	
671	SKRZYDLNA	1
672	SKWARZAWA	
673	SŁAWSKO	
674	ŚLEMIENI	1
675	SŁOBODA RUNGORSKA	
676	SŁOBODA ŻŁOTA	
677	SŁOBÓTKA LEŚNA	
678	SŁOTWINA B. BRZESKO / K. BRZESKA	
679	SŁOWITA	
680	SŁUPIEC	
681	SMORZE	
682	ŚNIETNICA	
683	SOKOŁÓW B. RZESZÓW / K. RZESZOWA	1,2
684	SOKOŁÓW B. STRYJ / K. STRYJA	
685	SOKOŁÓWKA B. KOSSÓW / K. KOSSOWA	
686	SOKOŁÓWKA B. OZYDÓW / K. OZYDOWA	
687	SÓL	1
688	SOLINA	1
689	SOŁOTWINA	1
690	SOROKO	
691	SOSNÓW; in 1903 relocated to SIEMIKOWCE	
692	SPAS	1,2

IX-	Office	Type
693	STANIĄTKI	
694	STANISLAU 3 / STANISŁAWÓW 3	
695	STANISŁAWZYK	
696	STARA SÓL	
697	STARE SIOŁO	
698	STARY SAMBOR	1,2,3
699	STARZAWA B. CHYRÓW / K. CHYROWA	1
700	STAWZANY	
701	STEBNIK	
702	STECOWA	
703	STOJANÓW	
704	STRATYŃ	
705	STRAZÓW	1
706	STRÓŻE	1
707	STRUSÓW	
708	STRYHAŃCE	
709	STRYSZÓW	1
710	STRZELISKA NOWE	
711	STRZYŻÓW	1
712	STUBNO	1
713	SUCHA	1
714	SUCHDÓŁ	
715	SUCHOSTAW	
716	SUŁKOWICE	1
717	SUROCHÓW	
718	SUSZCZYN	
719	ŚWIĄTNIKI GÓRNE	
720	ŚWIRZ	
721	SWOSZOWICE	1
722	SYNOWÓDZKO WYŻNE	
723	SZCZAWNE	

IX-	Office	Type
724	SZCZAWNICA	
725	SZCZEPANÓW	
726	SZCZERZEC B. LEMBERG / K. LWOWA	
727	SZCZUCIN	
728	SZCZUROWA	1
729	SZCZUROWICE	
730	SZKŁO	
731	SZYNWAŁD	1,2
732	TAMANOWICE	
733	TARGOWICA POLNA	
734	TARGOWISKA	
735	TARNAWA NIŻNA	
736	TARNOPOL 2	
737	TARNORUDA	
738	TARNÓW 3	
739	TARNOWICA LEŚNA	
740	TARNOWIEC	
741	TARTAKÓW	
742	TARTARÓW	
743	TĘGOBORZE	
744	TERKA	
745	TŁUMACZ	
746	TŁUSTE	1,P
747	TOKI	
748	TOLSZCZÓW	
749	TOPORÓW	
750	TORSKI	
751	TOUSTE	
752	TOUSTABABY	1,2,3
753	TREMBOWLA	1
754	TRUSKAWIEC	1,P
755	TRYŃCZA	

IX-	Office	Type
756	TRZCIANA B. BOCHNIA / K. B..	1
757	TRZCIANA B. RZESZÓW / K. R...	
758	TRZCINICA	
759	TRZEBINIA 1	1
760	TRZEBINIA 2 BHF	1
761	TRZĘSÓWKA	1
762	TUCHLA	1,2,3
763	TUCHOLKA	
764	TUCHÓW	
765	TURKA AM STRYJ / N STRYJEM	
766	TURKA B. KOLOMEA / K. KOŁBMYI	
767	TURYLICZE	
768	TURYNKA	
769	TURZE	
770	TYCZYN	1
771	TYLICZ	1
772	TYMBARK	1
773	TYMOWA	
774	TYRAWA WOŁOSKA	
775	TYŚMIENICA	
776	TYŚMIENICZANY	
777	[see introduction]	
778	[see introduction]	1
779	[see introduction]	
780	ULANÓW	1,2
781	[see introduction]	
782	[see introduction]	
783	[see introduction]	
784	[see introduction]	
785	[see introduction]	

IX-	Office	Type
786	UŚCIE RUSKIE	1
787	UŚCIERYKI	
788	UŚCIE SOLNE	1
789	UŚCIE ZIELONE	
790	USTRZYKI DOLNE	1
791	USZEW	
792	UWIN	
793	WADOWICE GÓRNE	
794	WAREŻ	1
795	WASYLKOWCE	
796	WĘGIERSKA GÓRKA	1
797	WEISSENBERG / BIAŁOGÓRA	
798	WEŁDZIRZ	
799	WERCHRATA	
800	WIĄZOWNICA	
801	WIELICZKA 1	1
802	WIELKIE DROGI	1
803	WIELKIE OCZY	1
804	WIELOPOLE SKRZYŃSKIE	1
805	WIERZCHNIA	1
806	WIETRZYHOWICE	1
807	WILAMOWICE	1
808	WINNIKI	
809	WISNICZ B. BOCHNIA / K. BOCHNI	1
810	WIŚNIOWA AM WISŁOK / NAD W...	
811	WIŚNIOWA B.DOBCZYCE / K.DOBCZYC	
812	WIŚNIOWA B. SĘDZISZÓW / K. S...; in 1908 relocated to WIERCANY B. SEDISZÓW	
813	WIŚNIOWCZYK	

IX-	Office	Type
814	WISTOWA B. KAŁUSZ / K. KAŁUSZA	
815	WISZENKA	
816	WISZNIÓW B. ŻURAWNO / K. ŻURAWNA	
817	WITKÓW NOWY	
818	WITWICA	
819	WODNIKI	
820	WOJNICZ	1
821	WOJNILÓW	
822	WOJTKOWA	1
823	WOLA JUSTOWSKA	
824	WOLA LUZAŃSKA	
825	WOLA MICHOWA	
826	WOLA RAFAŁOWSKA; in 1903 relocated to ALBIGOWA	
827	WOLA ZARCZYCKA	
828	WOŁCZKOWCE	1
829	WOROCHTA	
830	WRÓBLIK SZLACHECKI	1
831	WRZAWY	1
832	WYBRANOWKA	1
833	WYGNANKA	
834	WYGODA	
835	WYSOCKO WYŻNE	
836	WYSOWA	
837	WZDÓW	
838	ZABIE	1,2
839	ZABIERZÓW B. KRAKÓW / K. KRAKOWA	
840	ZABIERZÓW B. NIEOPOLOMICE / K. N	
841	ZABŁOTCE B. BRODY / K. BRODÓW	

IX-	Office	Type
842	ZABŁOTÓW	
843	ŻABNO AM DUNAJEC / NAD DUNAJCEM	1
844	ZABORÓW	
845	ZADWÓRZE	
846	ZAGÓRZ 1	
847	ZAGÓRZ 2	1
848	ZAGÓRZANY	1
849	ZAKLICZYN	1
850	ZAKOPANE 2	
851	ZAKOPANE 3	
852	ZAŁOŻCE	
853	ZAŁUCZE	
854	ZAŁUŻ	1
855	ZAMARSTYNÓW	1
856	ZAPAŁÓW	
857	ZARSZYN	1
858	ZARUDZIE	
859	ZARYTE	
860	ZARZECZE B. JAROSLAW / K. JAROSŁANIA	
861	ZARZECZE B. NISKO / K. NISKA	1,2
862	ZASSÓW	1
863	ZASZKÓW	
864	ZATOR	1
865	ZAWADKA B. KAŁUSZ / K. KAŁUSZA	
866	ZAWADKA B. KOZIOWA / K. KOZIOWEJ	
867	ZAWALÓW	
868	ZAWOJA	1
869	ZBORÓW	
870	ZBYDNIÓW	

IX-	Office	Type
871	ZBYSZYCE	
872	ŻEGIESTÓW BAD / ZDRÓJ	
873	ŻELECHÓW WIELKI	
874	ZEMBRZYCE	
875	ZGŁOBIEŃ	1
876	ZIELONA B. RAWA RUSKA / K. R..	
877	ZIELONKI	
878	ZIMNAWODA RUDNO	1
879	ZŁOTNIKI	
880	ŻMIGRÓD	1
881	ŻÓŁTAŃCE	
882	ŻOŁYNIA	
883	ŻURAWICA	
884	ŻURAWNO	1
885	ZURÓW	
886	ZWARDOŃ	
887	ZWIERZYNIEC, became KRAKÓW 10	1
888	ZWINIACZ GAL.	
889	ŻYDACZÓW	
Subsequent numbers were issued after the system began.		
890	OLEŚNO	1
891	WOLANKA	1
892		
893	JAROCIN GAL.	1
894	TARNOW 4	1
895	NEU SANDEC 3 / NOWY SĄCZ 3	
896	TENCZYNEK	1
897		1
898		

IX-	Office	Type
899		
900		
901		
902		
903		
904		
905	LUSZOWICE	1
906	LEMBERG 16/LWÓW 16	1
907	LEMBERG 17/LWÓW 17	1
908		
909		
910		
911		
912		
913	KNIHININ	
914	SIERSZA WODNA	1
915	FLORYNKA	1
916	BABIN B. KAŁUSZ / K. KAŁUSZA	
917		
918		
919	CZERKASY	
920	OSŁAWY BIAŁE	1,P
921	LUBELLA	
922	MĘCINA WIELKA	1
923	WEGLOWKA	
924	DYDIATYCZE	
925	STARZAWA B. STUBNO / K. STUBNA	
926	BEREZÓW WYŻNY	
927	JEŻOWE	1
928	BACHORZ	
929	RZEZAWA	1

IX-	Office	Type
930	LEMBERG 18/LWÓW 18	
931	ZNIESIENIE B. LEMBERG / K. LOWA	
932	LIPOWCE	
933	RADENICE	
934		
935	CHOZNIA	
936	BASZNIA DOLNA	
937	OKNO B. HORODENKA / K. H...	
938		
939	ANTONIÓW	1,P
940	DĄBROWICA; in 1909 relocated to LOZINA	
941	ZIELONA B. NADWORNA / K. NADWÓRNEJ	
942	DOROZÓW	
943	MOKRZYSZÓW	
944	KRZECZOWICE B. PRZEWORSK / K. PRZEWORSKA	
945	ZWOR	
946	SZMBARK	1
947	KASLNA WIELKA	
948	ZABŁOCIE B. ŻYWIEC / K. ŻYWCA	1
949	WINOGRAD	
950	KALWARYA PAŁAWSKA	
951	LUDWIKÓWKA	
952	SZCZERZEC B. NIEMIROW / K. N...	
953	NOWOSIÓŁKA KOSTIUKOWA	
954	WYSUCZKA	
955	NOWOSIELCE B. ŻURAWNO / K. Z...	

IX-	Office	Type
956	BRUCKENTAL GAL.	
957	JABŁONKA NIŻNE	
958	JAWORA AM STRYJ / NAD STRYJA	
959	KAMESZNICA	
960	JANKOWCE B. TREMBOWLA / K. T..	
961	RZEPINCE	
962	JASIEN	
963	WIERBIAZ NIZNY	
964	DRUŻKÓW PUSTY	
965	BOLEŃ	
966	KACZANOWKA	
967	JASIENICA ZAMKOWA (BHF.)	
968	DARACHÓW	
969	SIEDLISKA B. RAWA RUSKA / K. R.	
970	MODLNICA	
971	ZADARÓW	
972	BANDRÓW NARODOWY	
973	HRUSIATYCZE	
974	SOKOLIKI	
975	JODŁOWKA	
976	IWANOWKA B. TREMBOWLA / K.T..	
977	OLEJOWA KORÓLOWKA	
978	CHOCHOŁÓW	1
979	SPYTKOWICE B. CHABÓWKA / K.C..	
980	MIZUN STARY	1,2
981	PUSTOMYTY	
982	RAUCHERSDORF GAL.	1
983	ZYRAWA B.STRYJ / K.STRYJA	

IX-	Office	Type
984	GORKA AN DER WEICHEL / N. WISLA	
985	SWIECIANY	
986	STRYJ 3	
987	DROHOBYCZ 2	
988	IZYDORÓWKA	
989	JAROSLAU 3 / JAROSŁAW 3	
990	CZANIEC	1,2
991	KRASNE B. GRZYMAŁÓW / K. G..	
992	DELEJÓW	
993	KLEPARÓW B. LEMBERG / K. LWOWA	
994	KRAKÓW 7 (STRADOM)	1
995		
996	LASKOWCE	
997	BATIATYCZE	
998	KOBAKI	
999	CZERNIELÓW MAZOWIECKI	
1000	CIEPLICE	
1001	MAJDAN GRANIZNY; in 1912 relocated to SWIETY JÓSEF	
1002	LEMBERG 19/LWÓW 19	2
1003	GLINNA B. LEMBERG / K. LWOWA	
1004	SZUPARKA	
1005	OKULICE	
1006	RAJBROT	
1007	GLINA B. ZBORÓW / K. ZBAROWA	
1008	BIAŁKA B. NEUMARKT / K. NOWEGO TARGU	
1009	BEREMIANY	

IX-	Office	Type
1010	OLCHOWCE	
1011	SIEDLISKA B. DYNOW / K. DYNOWA	
1012	STAWCZANY GALIC.	1,2
1013	CZERWONOGRÓD	
1014	PRYZYSTAN	
1015	UJSOŁY	1
1016	PODWYSOKIE	
1017	BRZESZCZE	1
1018	BAZAR	
1019	STARUNA	
1020	HNILCZE	
1021	KOSZLAKI	
1022	CZORTOWIEC	
1023	PODGORZE-PŁASZOW, became KRAKÓW 15	1
1024	LELECHOWKA	
1025	SPYTKOWICE B. ZATOR / K. ZATORA	1
1026	ŁOSZNIÓW	
1027	BIŁKA SZLACHECKA	
1028	BRZYSKA	
1029	WIKTORÓW	
1030	DEREWLANY	
1031	JAŚLANY	
1032	NAGORZANKA B. BUCZACZ / K. BUCZACZA	
1033	KOWALÓWKA B. MONASTERZYSKA / K. M..	
1034	WOLA RZĘDZIŃSKA	
1035	GROCHOWCE	
1036	BIAŁA B. CZORTKÓW / K. CZORTKOWA	
1037	KRAKÓW 13 DĄBIE	1

IX-	Office	Type
1038	KOŁTÓW	
1039	SIDZINA B. JORDANÓW / K. JORDANOWA	1
1040	LADZKIE SZLACHECKIE	
1041	RADZIECHOWY B. ŻYWIEC / K. ŻYWCA	
1042	SZAFLARY	1
1043	RZECZYCA DŁUGA	
1044	BYSTRA B. BIAŁA / K. BIAŁEJ	
1045	KUROPATNIKI B. BRZEZAN / K. BRZEZANA	
1046	BUDZÓW	
1047	KONKOLNIKI	
1048	BITKÓW	1
1049	SIELEC BIENKÓW	
1050	CEBRÓW	
1051	MAJDAN B. SCHODNICA / K. S...	
1052	PRZYBYŁÓW B. TŁUMACZ / K. T...	
1053	ŁAWRÓW	
1054	KOMBORNIA	
1055	BIENCZYCE	
1056	WRZAWY	

IX-	Office	Type
1057	<i>[see introduction]</i>	
1058	SIEDLISKA BOGUSZ	
1059	TYSZKOWCE B. HORODENKA / K. H..	
1060	IWKOWA	
1061		
1062		
1063		
1064		
1065		
1066		
1067		
1068		
1069		
1070		
1071		
1072		
1073		
1074		
1075		
1076	OŚWIĘCIM 3	

Appendix – examples

1: The use for which they were intended: applied on Money Transfer Forms of Austria from 1902 to 1918.



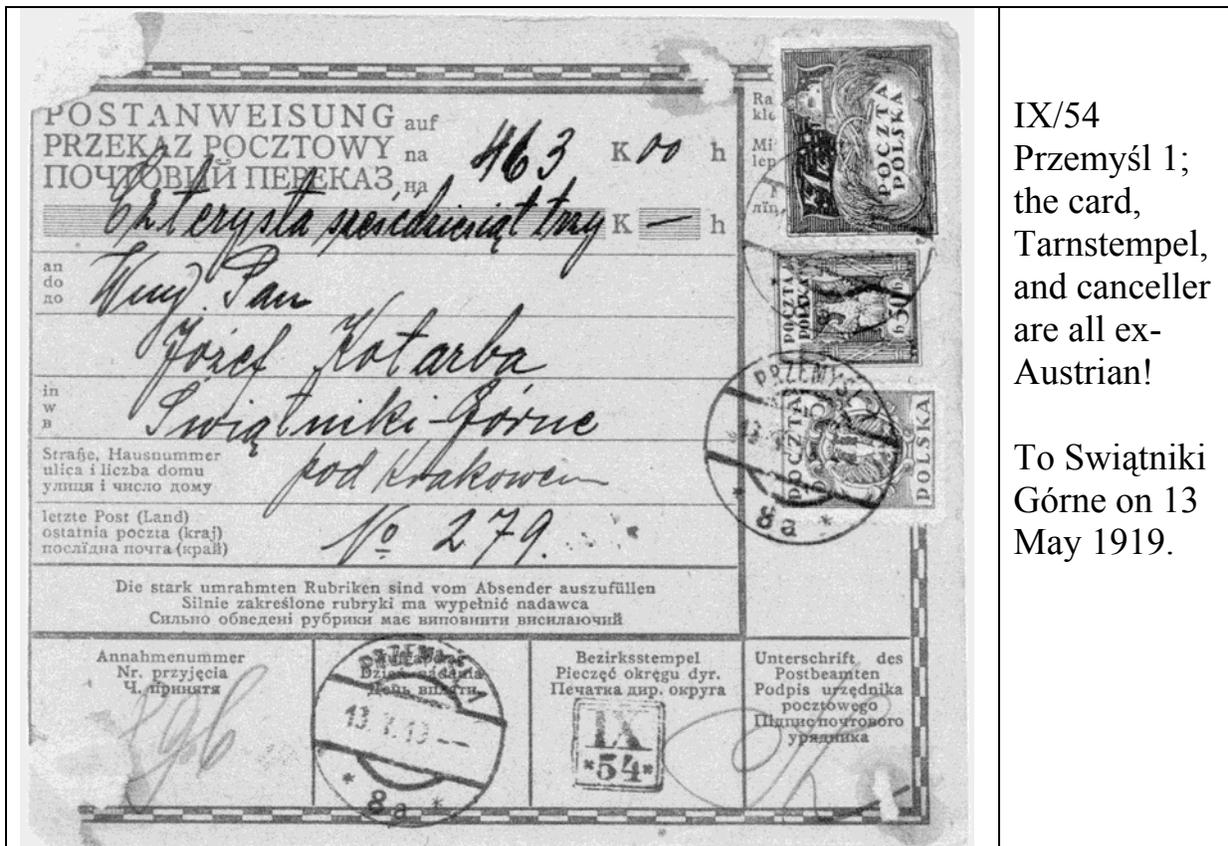
IX/38 KRAKAU 1 applied to an International Money Transfer form on 8 February 1917

2: Use on military and civilian mail posted at some of the offices during the 1914-18 War, in place of the normal name and dated post office canceller.



IX/556
Piaseczna
near Stryj on
a Feldpost
card to
Przemyśl, 29
June 1917

3: Used on Polish and provisionally-used pre-existing Austrian Money Transfer Forms from late 1918 - 1920.



IX/54
Przemyśl 1;
the card,
Tarnstempel,
and canceller
are all ex-
Austrian!

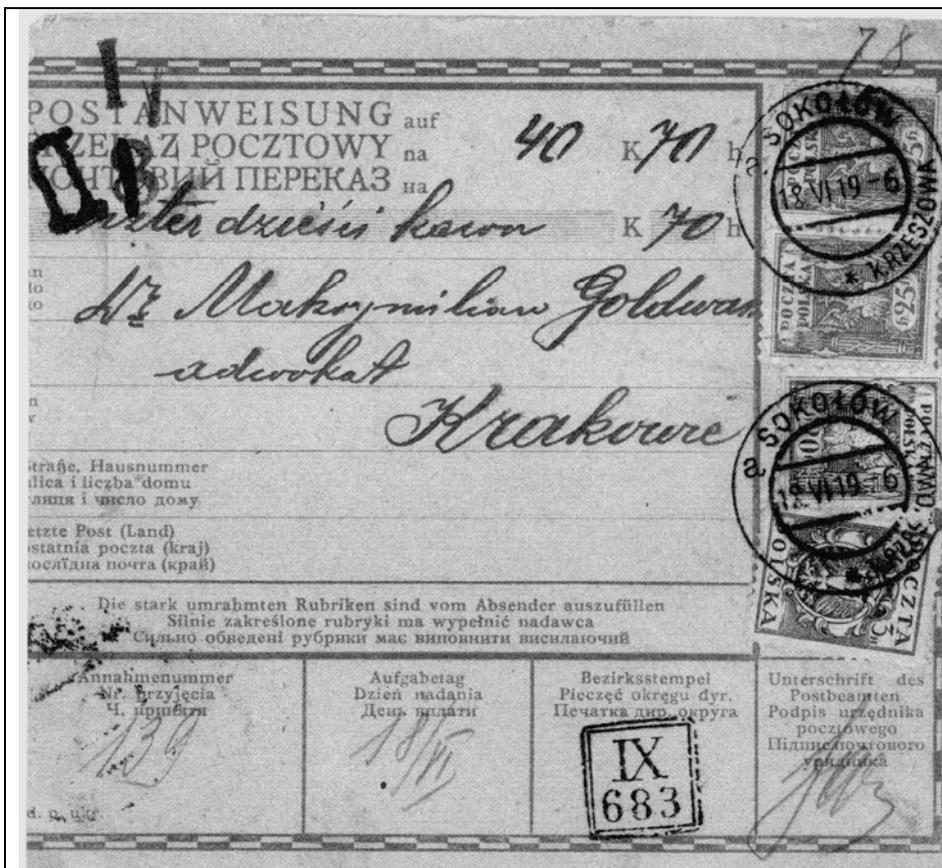
To Świątniki
Górne on 13
May 1919.



IX/1076
 Óswięcim 3, the last new office to open (on 1 Jan 1917 at the Military Barracks).

Ex-Austrian card and cancels.

To Głogów on 23 May 1919.



IX/683 Sokołów near Krzeszów.

Ex-Austrian card & cancels.

40H 70k, sent to Kraków on 18 June 1919.

Appendix – other works on Tarnstempel

“**Stempel-Handbuch der k.u.k. Feldpost in Österreich-Ungarn 1914-1918**”, second edition, by Dipl. Ing. Herwig Rainer [APS Library item 301A]. On pages 92-98; he notes that the Tarnstempel system was introduced in 1902 for use in money transfers, and lists the numbers of those Tarnstempel seen on specimens, but does not give the places they represent. He lists the various Postal Directorate roman numbers as:

- I Wien (Niederösterreich)
- II Linz (Oberösterreich und Salzburg)
- III Innsbruck (Tirol und Vorarlberg)
- IV Graz (Steiermark & Krain, & Karnten till 1914)
- V Triest (Küstenland) till 1918
- VI Zara (Dalmatien) till 1918; Wien (Burgenland) from 1921
- VII Prag (Böhmen) till 1918
- VIII Brünn (Mahren, & Schlesien till 1911) till 1918
- IX Lemberg (Galizien) till 1918
- X Cernowitz (Bukowina) till 1918
- XI Troppau (Schlesien) from 1 Oct 1911 till 1918
- XII Klagenfurt (Kärnten) from 1 Jan 1914

“**75 Jahre Dienstvorschrift E-47**” is a collection of articles produced for the 5th Members’ Meeting of an unspecified organisation (probably ArGe Feldpost) in 1989. One is an earlier version of Rainer’s article, with a few more details and many almost-legible illustrations.

“**Postalische Abstempelungen im derzeitigen österreichischen Staatsgebiet von 1900-heute**” by H Stohl. In “Teil B-Z: Bahnpost-Zeitungsstempel” [APS Lib item 313B1] pp 253A-273A, Stohl gives a brief explanation and a list of Tarnstempel numbers with the corresponding places, but as he confines himself to “present-day Austria” he does not list anything in Galicia.

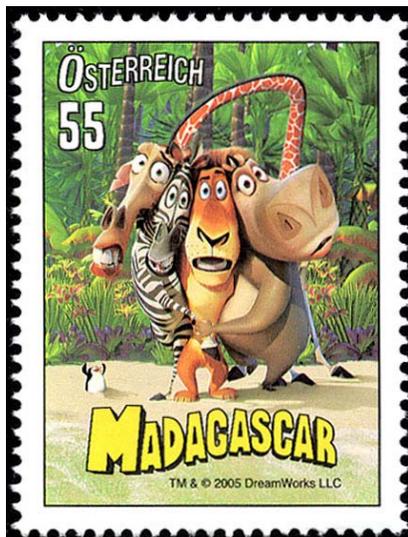
In “**Österreichische Postgeschichte vol 9**” by Wurth, C. Kainz’ article “der österreichische Bezirksstempel und seine Geschichte” on pp 91-108 briefly explains what Tarnstempels are; lists the Direktions I-X; included a facsimile of the Lower Austria list [in its original 8-point Fraktur]; remarks that the other lists cannot be found; and touches on the WWI Fieldpost usage.

New Issues - 2005 part 2

By Andy Taylor

All stamps are printed by the Österreichische Staatsdruckerei. The descriptions are taken from the English version of the Post.at website; the FDC dates from Die Briefmarke. [The press releases which provided details of paper, colours and perfs have been discontinued.] What follows has in many instances been dramatically condensed; anyone wanting fuller background information on non-philatelic aspects of any stamp should visit the Post.at website, read Die Briefmarke, or contact the Editor.

Madagascar



€0.55; FDC Date: 7 July 2005; Issue: 800,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Michael Rosenfeld.

The stamp features four computer-generated cartoon animals, the “stars” of USA-based Dreamwork Pictures animation studios new film, “Madagascar”. The subject of the film is “the longing for freedom, for life in the wild, for unspoilt nature”. Stories about animals have always been immensely popular with young and old. In particular there is an ancient tradition in which animals take over the roles of human beings.

Austria's fauna: Peacock Butterfly

€0.55; FDC Date: 15 July 2005; Issue: 1,000,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; **Design: Hannes Margreiter**; Engraver: Martin Mörck.

This new series is devoted to the animals native to Austria. The first stamp in the series shows the well-loved Peacock Butterfly, found both in the wild and in gardens. Its red to reddish brown wings have a span of up to 5-6 cm, and bear the typical large, usually black and blue imitation eye intended to frighten off enemies. The butterfly's underside is dark, making it almost invisible as it rests on a dark background. Like all butterflies, it is also unfortunately endangered, by its natural enemies, the huge fluctuations in climate during its hibernation, toxic spray, intensive agriculture and unfavourable weather.



Edelweiss



€3.75; FDC Date: 19 July 2005; Issue: 400,000; Design: Hämmerle & Vogel Gesellschaft mbH & Co KG.

The techniques of embroidery came from China along the Silk Road. Empress Maria Theresia granted the rights to create embroidery to the peasants of the Bregenz Woods, whose hand-made work began the Vorarlberg embroidery export trade. For decades, it has been a key element of the Austrian export trade. This self-adhesive stamp depicts the Edelweiss, with the petals and pollen in relief against the thick base of threads, and was machine-embroidered in acetate thread by the firm of Haemmerle & Vogel in Lustenau. [JB comments that 100 years of Vorarlberg Lace making at Lustenau was marked by a stamp ANK 1291 in 1968, whilst 1100 years of Lustenau was celebrated on ANK1916 in 1987.]

Astroset 2

8 at €0.55; FDC Date: 22 July 2005; Number of Copies: 150,000; **Design: Hannes Margreiter.** The set consists of the stamps Leo, Virgo and Libra. The cock in this set is yellow. The format is 2 columns of 4 self-adhesive stamps, as for the previous set; see illustration in Austria 152 page 60. The backgrounds are “purely artistic”, said Hannes Margreiter: there was no time for research.

National Customs & Folklore Treasures: The Frankenburg Game of Dice



€0.55; FDC Date: 29 July 2005; Issue: 700,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Maria Schulz; Engraver: Kurt Leitgeb.

The “Dice Game” dates back to the Thirty Years' War (1618 to 1648) and the strict application in Upper Austria of the doctrine that the inhabitants of an area were obliged to follow the religion of its ruler. In 1625, the burghers and the peasants of Frankenburg drove out the new Catholic priest and laid siege to the castle. They abandoned this when promised mercy; which turned out to be that the 36 leaders were sentenced to death and half then pardoned. The 36 men were forced to dice for their lives in

pairs, the loser in each case being hanged immediately. A play “The Frankenburg Game of Dice” has been performed every two years since 1925, and is shown on the stamp. For an extensive article on Frankenburg am Hausruck, see Die Briefmarke issue 7/2001.

Formula 1 - Niki Lauda



€0.55; FDC Date: 13 Sep 2005; Issue: 700,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Charly Frei.

Andreas Nikolaus (Niki) Lauda was born in Vienna on February 22, 1949. He began Formula 1 racing in 1971, but in 1979 he left Formula 1 and, with two aircraft, founded his own airline, Lauda Air. He was back in Formula 1 in 1982, and won his third World Championship title in 1984; retiring again thereafter.

Autumn - Halloween

€0.55; FDC Date: 16 Sep 2005; Issue: 1,000,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Manfred Satke.

The tradition of Halloween originated in the Celtic age to mark “Samhain”, the last night of the Celtic year, when the living required protection from the ghosts of the dead. Christianity turned this tradition into a religious holiday, making November 1st the feast day of “All Saints”; “Halloween” simply means the day before All Saints: All Hallows Eve. Halloween probably crossed to America with the Irish migrants around 1840, where it was transformed into its present form before returning to Europe around 1900.



Famous Paintings of Austrian Collections 3rd value: Egon Schiele - Row of Houses (Block)

€2.10; FDC Date: 21 September 2005; Issue: 500,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design and engraving: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel. This single-stamp block shows Egon Schiele’s painting “Häuserbogen”: “Row of Houses”. [The legend is in pale blue, converted here to black.]

Egon Schiele was born in Tulln, Lower Austria on June 12, 1890. He first studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, but left after two years and with friends founded the “New Art Group”. Patrons provided him with the means for financial survival. His work excited controversy, and depictions of nude children resulted in his being found guilty of “obscene publication - the child-models might have seen his other works” and sent to prison for three days. Like his friend Gustav Klimt, Schiele and his wife died from the post-WWI “Spanish flu” in late 1918.



Schiele’s expressionist portraits and nudes speak of suffering, loneliness, youth, old-age, eroticism and death. His landscapes and cityscapes never achieved the same degree of fame, although they represent roughly half of his creative output. This painting is owned by the Vienna Leopold Museum, which is situated in the Vienna Museumsquartier and has the world’s largest collection of Schiele's works.

Series ‘Locomotives’ - Montafon Railway

€0.55; FDC Date: 30 September 2005;
Issue: 700,000; Printing: Photogravure and
Intaglio; Design: Peter Sinawehl;
Engraver: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel

The Montafon Railway runs from Bludenz in Vorarlberg to Schruns, the main town in the Ill valley. The construction of this railway line allowed tourism to enter the valley, and industry and trade visibly boomed. It was built to use 600V DC and first opened in December 1905. When in 1924 the Arlberg main line was electrified at 15 KV 16²/₃Hz AC, inconvenient and expensive subterfuges were required so that Montafon trains could reach Bludenz. The stamp shows the diesel-electric railcar build by the company Engineer in 1965 to solve the problem. Since 1972 the line has used main-line power. [Rail fanatics can borrow considerably more information, in English and German, from the Editor.]



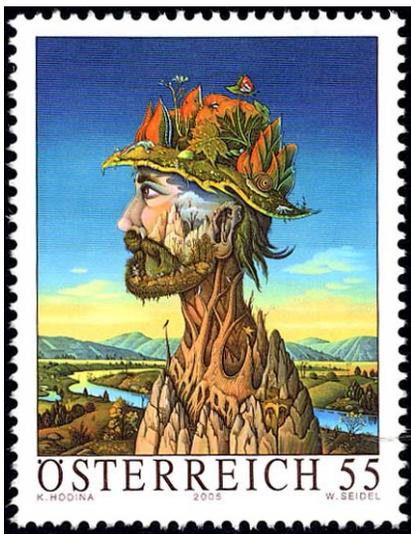
Klagenfurt Landhaus



€0.75; FDC Date: 7 October 2005; Issue: 600,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design and engraving: Robert Trsek.

The Landhaus is one of the most important historic buildings in Klagenfurt, and is the seat of the Carinthian Provincial Government. It was rebuilt between 1574 and 1594 to replace the old castle, and is a two-wing Renaissance building with two towers, open-air staircases and arcades. The main attraction of the Landhaus is the large coat-of-arms hall with its 665 coats of arms. The stamp depicts the ceiling painting, completed by Fromiller in 1740, which shows the tribute paid by the Corporations on August 22, 1729 to Emperor Karl VI on the occasion of his visit to Carinthia.

Modern Art in Austria - Karl Hodina



€0.55; FDC Date: 14 October 2005; Issue: 700,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Prof. Karl Hodina; Engraver: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel. Painting: "Master of the Woods" Also issued as a Maxicard (19,000 only).

Born in 1935 in Vienna, Karl Hodina began his career as a lithographer after the war, at the same time studying music privately and acquiring an enthusiasm for jazz. He began his training at the Vienna Graphic Apprenticeship and Experimental Institute in 1955. He was awarded the title of Professor in 1984 for his wealth of creative works and his cultural commitment. In 2003, he was awarded the Austrian Cross of Honour for Arts and Science, First Class.

During his childhood, Hodina discovered untainted nature by the Mühlwasser in the Lobau, where the family spent the summers at their allotment. The flora and fauna of this archaic landscape left a deep impression on the child. Hodina's models were taken from the old masters, such as the van Eyck brothers, and also their painting techniques, which allow water-soluble paint (tempera) to be applied to oils using a bonding agent (egg).

200th Anniversary of the Birth of Adalbert Stifter



€0.55; FDC Date: 21 October 2005; Issue: 600,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Mag. Helga Herger.

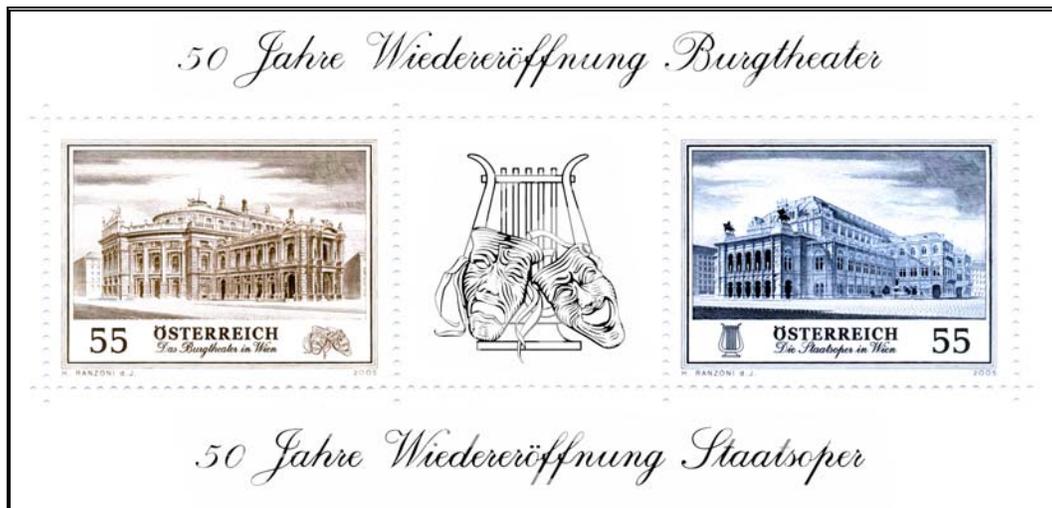
Albert (later Adalbert) Stifter, the great story-teller and poet of the Biedermeier age, was born in Oberplan on October 23, 1805. He studied law at Vienna, but was also interested in art history, natural science and mathematics; and dabbled with painting, journalism, and writing poems. He

struggled to achieve a secure living, but it was only after publications in magazines and almanacs that he partially achieved this. Disappointed by the realities of politics after the 1848 revolution, he moved from Vienna to Upper Austria. Stifter died on 28 January 1868

Astroset 3

8 at €0.55; FDC Date: 24 October 2005; Issue: 150,000; **Design: Hannes Margreiter.** The set consists of stamps for Scorpio, Sagittarius and Capricorn. The cock in this set is orange. The format is as for the previous sets.

50 years since the reopening of the National Theatre and State Opera House



2 at €0.55; FDC Date: 25 October 2005; Issue: 500,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Prof. Hans Ranzoni/Adolf Tuma; Engraving: Prof. Hans Ranzoni. On the stamp, the "50 Jahre.." wording and the masks are in brownish-

red. The designs are in fact those of Prof. Ranzoni, issued on 25 July 1955 as ANK1029-30, reworked to remove the values, and with the wording below altered. If in doubt, check with a high-powered magnifying glass! The printing is slightly sharper – perhaps due to improvements in ink technology.

Sattler's Cyclorama

2 at €1.25; FDC Date: 26 October 2005; Issue: 350,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Peter Sinawehl; Engraver: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel.



Johann Michael Sattler was born on 28 September 1786 in Herzogenburg in Lower Austria and died on 28 September 1847 in Mattsee near Salzburg. His cyclorama encompasses the entire city of Salzburg and the surrounding countryside, depicted with great topographical precision. In 2003 work began on the construction of a new home for the panorama on the site of the old 5010-district post office whilst a comprehensive renovation restored it to its original condition. On the stamp the wording above and below are in gold.

Nude on Stamp, 2nd value: “Expectation”



€0.55; FDC Date: 28 October 2005; Issue: 600,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Veronika Zillner.

Veronika Zillner was born in Wil, Switzerland, and attended the Academy of Applied Art in Vienna. In 2001 she became a self-employed graphic designer and painter. The artist first exhibited her works in April 1996 at the “Vienna Art Connection” Gallery. The artist writes: “In this nude, I attempt to record in painting the tipping point between dark and light, between before and after, between present and past...”