



A selection of the items discussed in this issue.



		Gewicht	Tarif
Tarife Inland		bis 150 g	ATS 12,-
			€ 0,87

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Edited by Andy Taylor

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We offer various items (books, CDs, ties, etc) to buy. The actual stock is spread around the country in the houses of various committee members, and moves around from time to time. Mrs Joyce Boyer has kindly agreed to be the single point of contact for anyone who wants to buy anything we offer. Order from her (address on IBC) and pay her, and she will arrange for whoever holds the stock to send it to you. Full details can be found on the "Bookshop" and "Officers" pages.

If this journal is undeliverable, please return it to the Chairman

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A word from the President



The Society has just held a very successful “Fest” weekend in Peterborough (reported elsewhere in this issue). It was our second year there; the hotel was used to our idiosyncrasies and provided excellent facilities. The quality of displays was particularly high this year. The highpoint was the President’s Invitation Display, given by Lindy Bosworth on the subject of the Austrian Navy in World War One. A unique event on the Sunday morning was a tribute to our late Chairman, Henry White, featuring a number of short displays inspired by his collecting interests. And of course we all enjoyed a good chat over the meals and in the bar.

I do realise that many of you are not able to attend the weekend, for reasons of health or geography. However, you will see a number of the displays turned into articles in AUSTRIA during the next few issues. For those of you who are able, please consider coming along next year. We will be somewhere in the north of England, sometime in September. More exact details will be in the next issue of AUSTRIA.

Keith

Editorial 196

Please note the disclaimer at the bottom of this page!

Advance notice – the next issue will probably announce a change to our paying-by-Paypal arrangements.

Our member Bruce Henderson has produced for us a “miniature sheet” for publicity purposes. If there’s a sheet or a stamp in your envelope, use it to entice a friend into membership! The sheet appeared in a Swedish magazine, Nordisk Filateli, who said

“Fest för Österrikesamlarna! Österrikesamlarna (Austrian Philatelic Society) har genomfört en festveekend i Peterborough norr om London. Weekenden gick i filatelistisk och social anda. Man har ätit gott och haft roligt tillsammans. Bruce Henderson har designat fyra olika brevmärken som tryckts i ett miniark, för att göra reklam för evenemanget. Den som vill veta mer om föreningen kan hämta information på hemsidan www.austrianphilately.com.”

That is, “*Feast for Austria Collectors! Austria collectors (Austrian Philatelic Society) held a festival weekend in Peterborough north of London. Weekend went in philatelic and social spirit. We ate well and had fun together. Bruce Henderson has designed four different stamps printed in a minisheet, to advertise the event. Further information about the association is on the website www.austrianphilately.com.”* Of course, these “stamps” are not valid for postage; however as with the German-language labels in Bohemia they are often found cancelled!

Results from Yorkpex (July 2016): Prof Peter Chadwick (1) Handstruck chargemarks of the official London Posts: 85 = Gold; (2) Temporary Handstamps of the Soviet Zone of Germany, 1948: 78=Vermeil. Andy Taylor: Newspaper postage stamps of Austria: 84=Large Vermeil.

At the AGM in Peterborough, the existing Officers were re-elected: see inside back cover. However, there will be changes during the year – always use the latest list!

And finally... you will have seen that this issue of Austria is printed in full colour, and it is hoped to continue so doing. We felt that we were falling behind other Societies in presentational standards, even if our articles rise to greater heights of philatelic erudition and multilingual complexity. We can now print an article with all the illustrations in shades of red, or grey, should the need arise! Readers comments welcome, as always.

Andy Taylor



Joint Societies Meeting, Latvian Club, Bradford, Saturday 13 August 2016

Roger Morrell

Once again, 24 members of the Austrian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Polish and Yugoslav Societies came together for a day of cross-fertilisation and enlightenment, very successfully organised by Yvonne Wheatley, ably assisted by husband Richard. This now regular event with short displays of one, two or three frames of 10, introduced by short (and Yvonne insisted on really short) presentations from their owners is truly successful, and we all learn something with the excellent opportunities for networking. Two rounds were held in the morning, and two in the afternoon, with an excellent buffet lunch in between, followed by a surprise teatime offering from the last mentioned contributors listed below. In order of display we saw:

Joyce Boyer	Austrian airmails, including the Siege of Przemyśl
John Pitts	Airmails, particularly the Budapest feeder to the 1918 Vienna-Krakow-Lwow-Odessa route, plus early Czech airmails
Neil Richie	Nazi propaganda in the formation of the <i>General Gouvernement</i> in Poland.
Garth Taylor	The Czech Grand Prix motor race, 1934-6.
Keith Brandon	Royal and parliamentary mail of the Austrian Empire until 1918.
Nick Coverdale	The Bačka region of Yugoslavia during the Hungarian 1939 <i>Visszatért</i> period.
Mervyn Benford	A WWI Hungarian miscellany: postcards, FP cards, censors, etc.
Richard Jagielski	Polish field post office labels issued for Polish forces in Scotland in WWII. (Presented on behalf of his father Edmund, who was unwell – we wish him a speedy recovery!)
Malcolm Stockfield	Labels from the Polish Solidarity period.
Alan Berisford	Provisional postage dues of Poland 1919-1926, genuine uses on parcels cards.
John Colton	Retourmarken of Bavaria – labels for returned mail from various towns.
Roger Morrell	Mail from the <i>K.u.k.</i> Danube Flotilla in WWI.
John Pitts	Captain Peterdi: a selection of the <i>paquebot</i> cachets used by this philatelic sea captain.
James Hooper	Austria's first postcard: a study of the dots and dashes in the frame on different language versions.
Nick Coverdale	Early Serbian stamps, including the first issues for incoming foreign newspapers
Alan Beresford	Czechoslovak TPOs from between the wars
Peter Chadwick	Eastern Silesia, SO overprints on cover from both Czech and Polish sides.
John Pitts	1918 SHS overprints on Hungarian stamps for the Croatian region, originals and forgeries.
Wojciech Kierstan	TPOs in Czechoslovakia – postmarks and routes.
Roger Morrell	Austrian postal stationery commemorating the 1908 jubilee of Franz Josef.
Andy Taylor	Austrian mixed frankings arising from currency changes over the years.
Roman Dubyniak, Peter Cybaniak	'God Save the Queen': British inland 1953 mail to Ukrainian organisations from expatriates with the commemorative coronation postmark from different towns.

Peter Chadwick gave the vote of thanks to Yvonne, loudly seconded by the audience. Yvonne said that that she hoped to organise another such gathering next year on 12 August, subject to hall availability.



Mervyn Benford



John Pitts



Viewing, Yvonne Wheatley at the right



Nick Coverdale presents



Joyce Boyer, James Hooper, Andrew Brooks, Peter Chadwick, Keith Brandon



Joyce Boyer and Alan Berrisford in discussion

Austrian Postage Dues

by Colin Tobitt

“An insight into a collecting area much overlooked”.

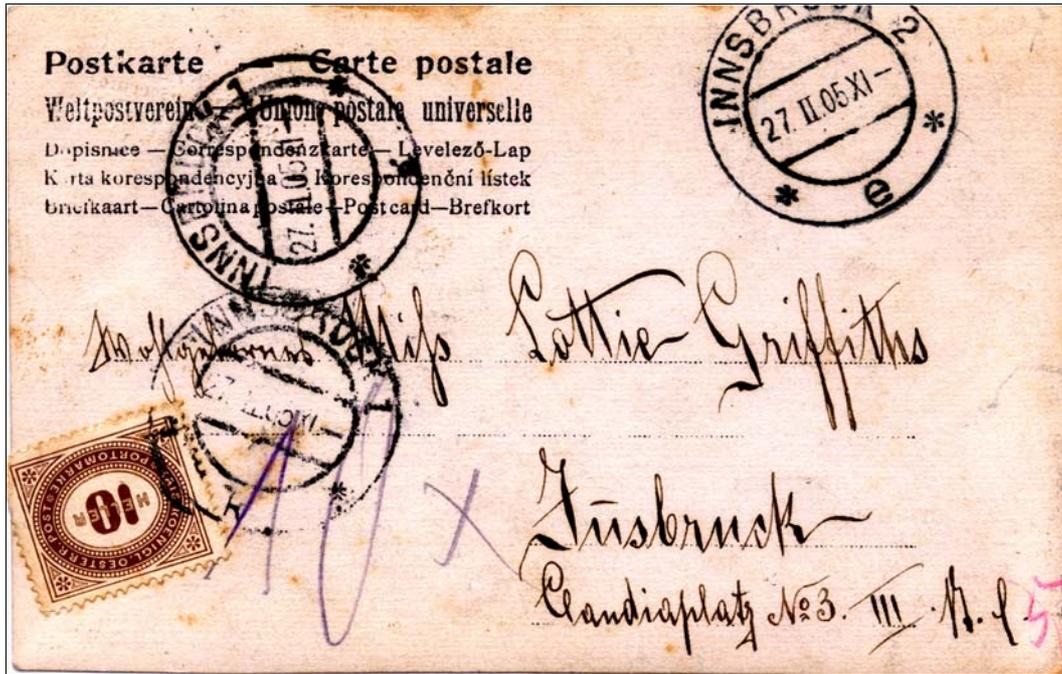
Postage dues are a system used by the Postal Authorities to obtain income from items used in the Postal System, and to claim monies for errors of insufficient postage due to stamps being invalid or mail being underfranked. They are also used to collect the fee for Post Lagernd (Poste Restante). There are other areas where Postage Dues are used, eg to collect fees for sundry services; some are described in the appendix.

Austria first produced adhesive postage due stamps in 1894 in a variety of perforations similar to those of their definitives. They are an area of philately greatly overlooked by collectors, probably caused by dealers overpricing items, and by the difficulties faced in trying to understand the system of their usage. (Sometimes, the Postal Clerks had the same trouble!) Thus, the topic still languishes in undeserved obscurity. Simplistically speaking, inland Postage Due was charged at “deficiency plus fee” up till 15 Jan 1907, then at “double deficiency with a minimum charge” until 30 June 1957; then “deficiency plus a standard fee”. The fees and charges increased from time to time.



This envelope was sent from Modlin on 22.10.1898 to Ried in Innkreis franked with a 5 kreuzer adhesive. It was assessed as being over 20gram in weight so incurred a 5kr deficit; it was taxed at 10kr, twice the deficit.

With the currency change in 1899/1900 from Kreuzer to Heller new stamps in 4 varieties of perforation plus imperforate were produced.



This is a postcard posted unfranked on 27.2.1905 and used locally from Innsbruck 1 to Innsbruck 2. The postcard rate was 5h and the lucky recipient paid 10 h, double the deficit.

These Heller values were valid until 31.10.1920 while the stocks were available, as were the next 4 issues produced in 1908, 1916, 1917 & 1919. The 1908 design was printed on enamelled paper whereas the 1909 & 1910/13 reprints were on thin for 1909 and later on thick paper. The Kronen values of the 1916 set were produced in two perforations: the 12½x12½ is listed in the catalogues but the 12½x13 type is not. In late 1916 and early 1917 six definitives, two from the 1913 issue and four unissued values from the 1916 issue, were overprinted to make up for shortages of the regular stamps.



This postcard was used in Prague on 13.7.1908 and franked at the printed matter rate of 3h. However it was assessed as a postcard (since both the message and the address are handwritten!) for which the rate was 5h. The amount of postage due was shown by the blue manuscript 4 as twice the deficit.



Letter sent express from Graz to Wien on 14 Feb 1916; as such 10h underfranked. The item has been treated in Vienna as an underfranked pneumatic item, so it was entitled to be pneumatically forwarded and taxed at twice the deficiency [10H letter + 30H pneu = 40H, franked 30H, deficiency 10H, due 20H].



This cover was posted in late 1918 and sent locally in St. Johann in Pongau franked with 3h + 5h definitives and six 2-heller unfranked newspaper express stamps. Other than for their use with newspapers, the only permitted use of these was singly, to uprate the 8h postal stationery card to the new rate of 10h. The newspaper express stamps on this cover were not cancelled, and it was taxed at 25 heller rounded up from 24. The tax was shown with 5h from the 1916 issue and the 20h overprint from the 1916/17 issues which were valid until 31.10.1920.



After WWI the 1916 issues were overprinted diagonally in 1919 with the wording Deutschösterreich. This was due to the proposed union of Germany and Austria, which never transpired although propaganda stamps were produced for the plebiscites. The 1920/21 issue incorporated the word Deutschösterreich into the design. The Heller values were produced on white paper both perforate and imperforate whereas the Kronen values were on white and also on grey paper, both perforated.



Business cover sent unfranked locally during August 1920 in Gmunden. The 80h postage was charged at twice the deficiency ie 1K60, shown by 4x15h from the 1916 issue plus 1K from 1921.



In December 1921 a single 7½k overprinted stamp was produced to fill a gap for the local letter rate when the recipient was required to pay the postage of 7½k on official mail.

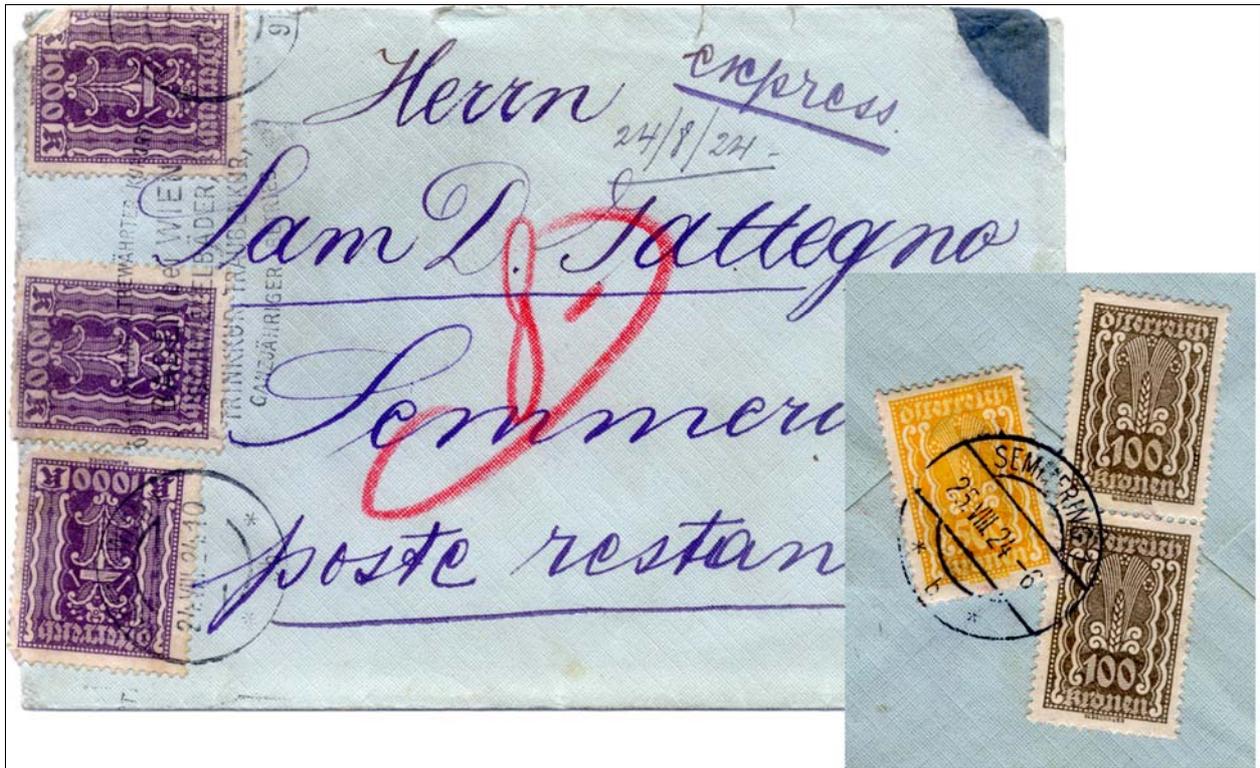
From January 1922 to 1924, 1k to 6000k values were produced for the period of Austrian inflation where there was the greatest fluctuation in postal rates. During this period and up to 1938 there was a minimum collectable amount of double the deficiency.



This postcard was sent as a New Year's Greeting in late 1922 from Greece to Wien. It was marked with a large black 'T' and taxed at 360 kronen, the foreign mail postcard rate from Austria to Greece.



Registered cover of 16.11.1922 from the Ministry of Finance. The rather faint boxed cachet states that “960 k postage is to be shown by affixing postage dues and to be collected from the recipient”. This is the local letter rate of 360k + the registration rate of 640k.



On 23rd July 1923 a postal decree informed Postmasters that from August there would be an additional surcharge on mail sent to Post Offices for collection. This cover was sent from Wien to Semmering “Poste Restante”. The 3x1000k on the front paid the postage; the 200+500 = 700k on the back (note paid with current definitives) was the Postlagernd fee, collected at Semmering on 25.8.1924.



Postcard from Bad Ischl to Mondsee sent Postlagernd (Poste Restante), for which there was a charge of 20k, collected on 21.8.1923.



This postcard from St. Wolfgang is a 200k + 100k imprinted card; however the postcard rate on 7.12.1923 was 500k. It was taxed at 1000k (blue crayon) this being the smallest collectable amount.

With the influx of 650 million gold crowns from the League of Nations to stabilize the currency, and with a revaluation of 1000k to 1, a new currency namely the Schilling and Groschen was introduced on 1 Jan 1925. The new postage dues were mostly issued on 1.6.1925 with additional odd values up to 1934. Due to the late printing of these stamps there was a period of 92 days when the old stamps were used at the revaluation rate.



Underfranked inland long distance cover from SCHLEINBACH to WIEN on 21 .IV.38 with 6 pf for the 12 pf rate. $12 \text{ pf} - 6 \text{ pf} = 6 \times \text{double deficiency} = 12 \text{ pf} \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 18 \text{ groschen}$. This was collected on 22.IV.38.

When the war ended, Austria reverted to what they could recall of the previous arrangements. Two sets of Postage Dues were issued: one was for use in the Soviet Sectors and the other in the American, British & French sectors as agreed at the Yalta Conference. The Soviet design depicted the double headed eagle with a numeral but no currency - they were in fact Pfennig and Reichsmark, the German currency, which was retained in the Soviet Zone for political reasons. The other set was an overprint 'Porto' by the Vienna State Printing Works on the post horn definitives that had been printed in the USA. These were for use in the American, French & British zones of occupation. The Russian values became invalid on 30.4.1947 when the overprinted ones became valid in the whole of Austria.



Unfranked local cover used in Wien 12.1.1946 taxed at 16, twice the 8rpf rate.



Official cover of 17.11.46 used locally in Graz (British zone) with cachet 'Duty chargeable', paid at the local rate of 8gr. (The dues are on a label applied to cover the Third Reich printing on the envelope!)

The overprinted stamps remained in use alongside the 1947 issue while stocks lasted until they were withdrawn on 7.1.1948; the 1947 issue with the oval design enclosing a numeral were withdrawn on 16.11.1949.



Unfranked cover from Wiener Neustadt to Wien 20 on 26.9.1947 taxed at 80gr for 40gr rate and levied with a mixed franking.

On 17.11.1949 the penultimate set of dues were issued. These came with a variety of five papers and gums, some being fluorescent.



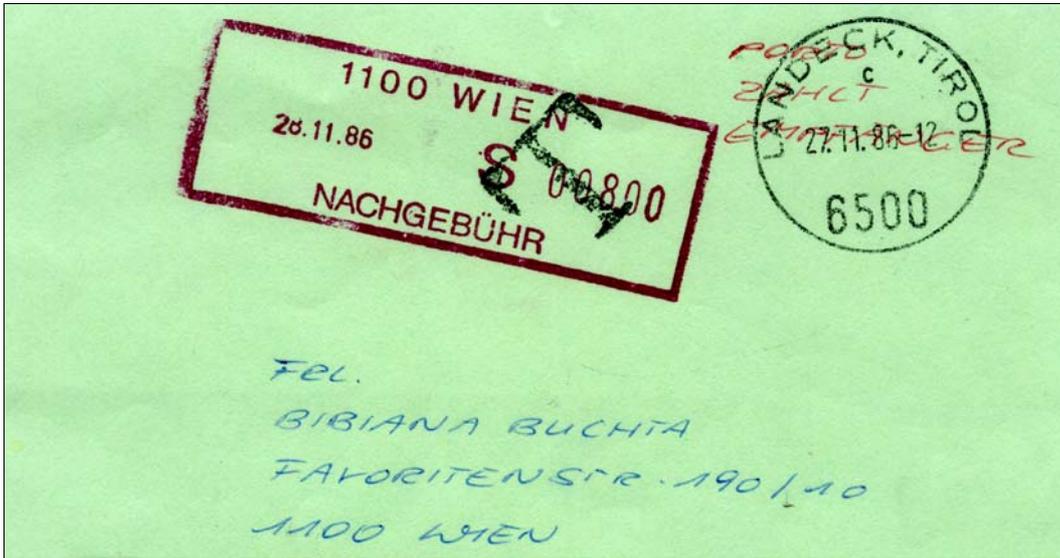
This cover was posted on 26.9.1980 from Wien to Hollabrunn franked with 2S50. The standard letter rate was 4S, and it has been charged at deficiency plus fee = 1S50 + 1S = 2S50. Strictly speaking, it is too small to be a “standard letter” and ought to have been franked at 6S and thus charged 4S50!

The final set of eight stamps came into use between 1985/9 and were used in conjunction with the previous issue.



“First Day Cover” of 1986 dues. Underfranked cover sent to a postbox at Wels, where the dues were tastefully applied and cancelled.

Adhesive dues remained in use until 31.12.2001, when they were replaced by the rectangular cachet (which official bodies had been using for many years).



Cover dated 26 Nov 1986 from Landeck in Tirol to Vienna. In red biro is written “addressee will pay postage” – it is unclear why this was claimed as it seems to be between two private ladies. Charged 8 Schillings: 5S postage + 3S fee.



Business cover of 9.11.1989 from Klagenfurt with a 500g meter mark and underpaid by 250g due to being overweight. Deficit of 2S50 + 3S fee = 5S50 which was paid on 10.11.89 at Grafenstein.



Official letter from the Vienna Police to a lawyer in central Vienna (the street name is misspelled!) with cachets on front “Addressee to pay” and special green Postage Due meter mark on back.

Further reading:

- ❑ “1850-1894: Das Taxwesen der österreichischen Inlandsbriefpost” by Georg Ramharter. Pub. Schneider, 2006.
- ❑ “100 Jahre Österreichische Portomarken: Katalog und Handbuch” by Ernst Bernadini and Helmut Pfalz. Self-published, Vienna 1994.
- ❑ Details of the postage-due issues of the First Republic are in Austria issues 179 & 180.
- ❑ “Austrian 1935 Postage Dues during the German Occupation, 4th April - 31st July 1938”, Austria 186, Summer 2014
- ❑ “A gallimaufry of Franking Machines, P. O. Forms, Wertkarten, Skart, Verrechnungsmarken, and cash” in Austria 149, Spring 2005, discusses the use of postage dues in the administration of the postal cash-transmission system.
- ❑ “Transition of the Austrian Post to the Reichspost in 1938”, Austria 139, Autumn 2002

Appendix: other uses of Postage Dues



Above is a stamp with a Graz provisional overprint 'P'; these were produced after WWI when they ran out of postage due adhesives. It is on a piece of a "Rückscheinbrief" from a law court, and was the method used to make the addressee pay the postage instead of the court. This was at standard rate, plus a fee for the return of the "I have received this document" slip.



Posted from St Gallen, Switzerland to Bregenz, arriving on 13.7.1950. 20g Postlagernd fee levied by 20g due on front. On 19.7 it was redirected to Vienna, and the Bregenz due crossed out in red crayon. It arrived on the 20th and Vienna applied a 20g due on the back. On the 31st it was re-directed to Payerbach station and the Vienna due stamped UNGULTIG. Payerbach applied two 10g dues, and the addressee seems to have collected it from there.

Abholschein für Pakete

Abgabenummer: _____

Herrn/Frau/Fräulein/Firma *)
*Joh. Leisinger
 Wien 41*

Die zu entrichtenden Gebühren sind untenstehend angeführt. Für die Zustellung dieses Abholscheines selbst ist außerdem eine Gebühr von 60 Groschen zu entrichten.

Aufgabennummer	Gewicht	Gebühr		Aufgabennummer	Gewicht	Gebühr	
		S	g			S	g
<i>Neu 14-1342</i>	<i>8-</i>						

Für Sie erliegen beim unterfertigten Postamt die nebenstehend angeführten Pakete. Sie werden gebeten, diese Pakete beim Postamt während der Schaltdienststunden zu beheben.

Postamt:


(Unterschrift des Postbediensteten)

*) Nichtzutreffendes streichen!

P. Abf. 1—251 A. B. M. Zl. 63.471-58. — Österreichische Staatsdruckerei. (St.) 9995 59

Bemerkungen siehe Rückseite!

Charged-for notice that a packet requires collection

Österr. Postsparkassenamt
D Wien

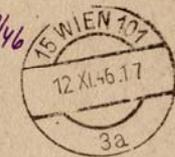
Zustellung zu eigenen Händen; Vollmacht ausgeschlossen

Zahlungsanweisung B. G. S. Nr. _____
 aus Scheckkonto Nr. **775 68 14233** Nr. **30213**
 auf **xx 1.41 S 60 g xx**
 an **Michaela Fassel
 Wien XV/101
 Postlagernd**

Benachrichtigung des Empfängers (Alleinst. Zustellungsverbot)
 Tag **13. Nov. 1940**
Michaela Fassel



*Ed. Ausw. R. 34898/46
 P.K. Schuster
 Wien 21.6.46.*







Money delivery form with the charge for delivery of physical cash. Note the dashed-box instruction “Zustellung zu eigenem Händen; Vollmacht ausgeschlossen” – ie, to be delivered ONLY to the named recipient; no deputy.

MEK: II/P 15.2.85 182

Beistellung eines Brieffaches

Familienname und Vorname oder Firma
 wohnhaft (bei Firmen: Sitz)
 Anschrift (Postfach, Postleitzahl, Postamt)
 ersucht
 das Postamt
 für die unter der oben angegebenen Anschrift einlangenden (Bitte Zutreffendes ankreuzen!)

1. nichtbescheinigten Briefsendungen
 2. eingeschriebenen Briefsendungen
 3. Zeitungen

ein Brieffach zur Verfügung zu stellen.
 Dies gilt auch für eilige eigenhändige Sendungen.

Amtl. aufgel. Sdg. retour
 14. 02. 1985

Es wird bestätigt, daß auf die Dauer der Benützung des Schließfaches Nr. 182 vom Postamt Schlüssel zur Verfügung gestellt wurde(n).
 Es wird zur Kenntnis genommen,
 - daß der Verlust eines Schlüssels oder die Beschädigung eines Schlüssels oder des Schlosses dem Postamt sofort bekanntzugeben und die Kosten für die Neubeschaffung oder Instandsetzung unverzüglich zu bezahlen sind;
 - daß weder neue Schlüssel beschafft noch an den Schlüsseln oder Fächern Änderungen oder Ausbesserungen vorgenommen werden dürfen;
 - daß der Post für jeden Schaden zu haften ist, der auf Mißbrauch der Schlüssel zurückzuführen ist;
 - daß jeder Schaden selbst zu vertreten ist, der auf Mißbrauch oder den Verlust der Schlüssel zurückzuführen ist;
 - daß bei Auflassung des Schließfaches die Schlüssel dem Postamt zurückzugeben sind oder
 - daß die Kosten der Änderung des Schlosses sowie der neuen Schlüssel zu bezahlen sind soweit sie nicht durch den Sicherstellungsbetrag gedeckt sind.

Ort: Wien Datum: 28.7.85 Unterschrift des Antragstellers: [Signature]

P. Abg. 1—277. GZ 15 985/III-41/82.

Rent of a Post Office Box

NOTES FROM OTHER JOURNALS

Note that the items below the asterisks are not retained long-term by the Society, although copies may be available for a short period.

Die Briefmarke

2016/04: an unopened 1730s letter from Charles VI; Landannahme post-paid cancels and registered labels; thematic:flowers; Mercuries and Sigmund Friedl; Czernowitz; new issue info; Refurbished Fleischmarkt post office opened; Philatelie-Tage and accompanying MeineMarke; Special Cancels for April; Sisi-stuff exhibition at Eisenertz; society news; etc etc.

2016/05: “Help, I’ve inherited a collection”; different Bozen-Dornbirn 1820s rates explained; Rückscheins; thematic:scouting; zierbriefe (decorated envelopes etc); leap year problems; thematic:Shakespeare and acting (“All the world’s a stage”); new issues etc; single-circle postcoded cancels from POSTAMT; VÖPh’s homepage; Vindobona-at-Gmunden marking many notable round-number anniversaries; etc.

2016/06: thematic:stained glass; thematic:football; a sensational find; letters from the Danube Provinces; stone postal milestones around Loiblpass; single-circle postcoded cancels from POSTSTELLE; 2015’s prettiest and disliked issues; new issues & cancels; WWII propaganda forgeries; the Vienna 1946 stamp exhibition; example content of a modern 10-frame philately-overview display; society news; etc etc

2016/07-08: thematic:Queen Elizabeth II; ‘Postamtschronik’ & ‘revisionsbook’ (records of postal happenings kept by each office); new issues & cancels; and an unusually long and interesting section of society news’

Germania

Vol 52 Nr 2: organisation and committee changes; Cyrillic alphabets (Russian, Belorussian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Croatian) with tables of printed and handwritten forms; late-returning WWII POWs; today’s booklets and flat-sheets extensively described and explained; fake handstamps on sale; group reports; new issues; etc etc.

Vol 52 Nr 3: membership news; auctioneer urgently wanted; 1916 – the third war year; concession foreign rates Dec 1923 to May 1945; postal stationery cards with large holes; Thurn & Taxis Post; update on Cyrillic alphabets; group reports; new issues; etc etc.

Jugopošta

Nr 118 June 2016: correction: there were TWO Novi Pazars in Europe; aspects of Split; etc.

Stamps of Hungary

No 205 June 2016: On the 1919 overprint trail, Part 13: Fiume postal stationery; Cranes of the plains; A postcard sent airmail express to London in 1937; Yet more on the József Sanatórium; Questions and Answers:

No 206 Sept 2016: HPSGB members survey; New currency issues of Hungary 1926-33; The now not-so-mysterious ‘R.’-in-a-circle cachet; Old Hungarian mills; Q&A; and much else of interest.

ArGe Österreich

2016/1 Nr 114: the square Arms issue imprints on postal stationery; forged cancels on Bosnia-Herzegovina first issue; messenger-fee on express mail in 1970s; courier and ‘smuggled’ mail at the end of WWII; business postcards; etc.

2016/2 Nr 115: Steyrtalbahn Bahnpoststempels (and the problems of double-barrelled placenames); the square Arms issue imprints (ii); thimble cancels (by Brandon K); Austrian Heimatscheine; etc.



Czechout

See www.czechout.org where you can read (but not print unless you are a CPSGB member) every issue including the latest.

London Philatelist

Sometimes, stamps are issued for which there is no conceivable postal use; this applies for example to the 5RM Arms stamp issued in the Russian Zone of Austria in 1945. In countries where postal and revenue stamps are identical, high-value revenue stamps with postal cancellations are sometimes offered for sale (at high prices). The May 2016 issue of the London Philatelist discusses the use of RPSL Ltd's VSC6000 and illustrates how its colour-filtered illumination can often reveal where fiscal cancels have been removed and a postal cancel added.

Changes to the Library

Nr 172: "*Censorship of the Civilian Mails in Occupied Austria 1945-1953*" by Richard A Krueger. Now the expanded and up-dated version of his 1989 book. 310 pages in English published 2015/16 (no date given).

Nr 452: First supplement to "*Poststempel von Südtirol (1850-2012) und dem Trentino (1850-1918)*" now added. 116 pages in German published 2016. Can be borrowed separately: consult the Librarian.

Nr 462: "*Rekozettel und Einschreibebelege*" Three more in the series:

462i "*von Krain (als österreichisches Kronland 1886-1918)*" 88pp;

462j "*der Untersteiermark (Teil des österreichisches Kronlandes Steiermark der an das Königreich SHS abgetreten wurde 1886-1918)*" 76pp; and

462k "*von Mähren (als österreichisches Kronland 1886-1918)*" 235pp. All are written by Hermann Sanbach in German and were published in 2015.

Nr 465: "*Wöllersdorf*" – a printed copy of the display shown by Nik Harty in 2008. 72pp in English.

Nr 466: "*Taxierte Briefpost in, aus und nach Österreich 1894-1914*" An Introduction to UPU rates then examples of correctly- and wrongly postage-dued mail in Austria and between it and the rest of the world. Many examples of the numerous ways of infringing the regulations! More a coffee-table than a reference book but a fascinating read. v+293pp by Ernst Bernadini. Published in 2015; in German.

Nr 467: "*Die französische Zensur in Tirol und Vorarlberg 1945-1953 mit Schwerpunkt Stempel und Verschlussstreifen*" by Franz Egger. 400 pages in German published 2015. This is much more detailed than Richard Krueger's chapter on the French area and also has many illustrations.

Nr 468: "*Censorship of Civil Telegrams in Occupied Austria 1945-1953*" by Richard Krueger 88pages, pub. 2016. Copy donated to the APS Library by the author, who we thank.

Book Reviews by the APS Librarian, Joyce Boyer.

Library book 172 *Censorship of the Civil Mails in Occupied Austria 1945 - 1953* by Richard Krueger.

This book was first published in 1989 and over the years has been reprinted and up-dated as new information has been found or received from collectors. Richard has produced a new expanded and up-dated edition that we have added to the library. The book is still published in black and white.

In his introduction Richard points out that many new items have been found and added to the last version published in 1997. The last page of this book contains details of two more discoveries since the book was printed. He then provides a background to the Military Occupation, postal administration and the work in general. The book covers the whole of Austria with chapters for each of the four occupying powers and also Vienna. Whilst all of the censor marks are listed and illustrated, very few covers are shown. For anyone

interested in post WWII censor mail from all or most areas of Austria this is still the best book on the topic in our library.

Library book 468 - Censorship of Civil Telegrams in Occupied Austria 1945 - 1953 by Richard Krueger.

This new work covers a relatively small and under-studied area of Occupation material. I have to admit that I was not aware of this form of censorship.

The introduction gives some general background details before moving onto the telegraph system. Separate sections follow for each of the four occupation zones and Vienna with details of the restoration of the service, the facilities and procedures before explaining the various censor marks and including some illustrations.

Richard donated a copy of this book to the library saying that he would appreciate any comments, corrections or new information. If you have any of this material I recommend that you borrow the book, find out more and help Richard - do not say 'I have something that is not in the catalogue', tell Richard so that it can be in the next one. Richard's address is available from the librarian or membership secretary.

Both of these books are available from Richard or Hans Moser, his agent in Europe. The Civil Mails book costs €46.00 and Telegraph book €20.00 plus postage – contact the librarian for more information..

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Dear Editor,

You published an article on thimble cancels in issue 195, based upon a display I gave in 2010. There are a couple of points that need clarification.

1. My original text stated that: "on 1 May 1867, the Hungarian postal administration became independent (with the exception of Croatia-Slavonia and the Military Border District)". At the foot of page 27, you have reproduced this but omitted the words "with the exception of". As printed, it is the opposite of the intended meaning.

2. My original text stated that: "There is a common misconception that thimble postmarks were not used in the Hungarian-administered territories. They are much rarer than from Austrian territory, but they do exist". I went on to illustrate two examples, one from Burgenland and one from Slovakian Hungary. You chose to delete this section, but to leave the assertion in your introduction that: ".....(thimble stamps) weren't issued in Hungary". Perhaps you can find a corner to show these two stamps; hopefully readers will be prompted to report other examples of thimble-postmarks issued in Hungary.

3. My original display had a beginning, a middle and an end. You have omitted the ending, which illustrated the reasons for and timing of the demise of thimble cancels. As printed, the story peters out into a couple of pages of unnecessary, random and duplicated further examples.

I recognise that you have final editorial control, but I wish you had shown me a draft of the article for comment as it was derived from my display.

Yours etc,

Keith Brandon

[See the APS web site <http://www.austrianphilately.com/thimbles/index.htm> for a revised edition of that part of the article based on Mr Brandon's display. Ed.]

APS Meeting at York Fair

A meeting of the Austrian Philatelic Society on 17 July at the York Coin and Stamp Fair attracted twelve members and two guests. Four displays explored the nooks and crannies of the Austrian Empire.

Ernst Oberthaler showed us material from Kufstein and the Kaiser Valley where he grew up. A recent tunnel has opened up the valley, previously only accessible on foot. Alan Berrisford displayed a section of his extensive collection of pre-stamp covers from the Austrian province of Galicia. As usual for Alan's material, the quality of the postmark-strikes was much admired.

Keith Brandon then entertained us with an all-periods display of registered mail, none of which used a conventional registration-label. Instead the labels were improvised, provisional and generic types. Finally, Andy Taylor, fleet of foot, entered breathlessly to show us his medal-winning display of Austrian newspaper post stamps, just taken down from the national competition at the York Fair that day.

Collectors of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or the Austrian Republic are most welcome in the Austrian Philatelic Society. For details, e-mail membership@austrianphilately.com .

RPSL Meeting at York Fair

Three of our members kept the Society's name in the public eye with these displays:

Keith Brandon	Austrian Empire - Mixed Frankings
Prof. Peter Chadwick	Elections at Fowey; German City (Private) Posts
Andy Taylor	Austrian Inter-War Charity Stamp Issues

Currency Changes, Mixed Frankings and the €

by Andy Taylor

Austria has changed its currency many times, which is confusing to follow but does allow for interesting mixed frankings during overlap periods!

- When adhesive stamps were introduced on 1 June 1850 the currency was the silver-based C.M. (Conventions-Münze) of 60 Kreuzer = 1 Gulden (for which the symbol fl is used, just like £ for Pound).
- On 1 Nov 1858 it changed to 100 Kreuzer = 1 Gulden Ö.W. (Österreichisches Warung).

According to Ferchenbauer, mixed frankings are possible between first and second issue during November and December 1858; examples on cover tend to be unaffordable. However, a colleague has a piece!



1850-issue 3kr (machine-made paper, type IIIb) plus 1858-issue 10 (new)kr as mixed franking on small piece cancelled ESSEGG / 7.11 The 3kr stamp was equivalent to 5 new kreuzer, which with the 10kr makes the correct 15kr for a long-distance inland letter.

- In 1892 the currency changed to 100 Heller = 1 Kronen; this was gold-based instead of silver. The postal system issued adhesives in the new currency during December 1899 and stated the rates in it from 1 Jan 1900. (Other systems, eg revenue adhesives, had changed earlier.)
- On 1 Jan 1925 it changed to 100 Groschen = 1 Schilling.
- From March 1938 it progressively changed to 100 Pfennig = 1 Reichsmark.
- On 24 Nov 1945 it reverted to 100 Groschen = 1 Schilling.
- On 10 Nov 1947 the Schilling was devalued, old stamps becoming invalid.
- On 1 Jan 2002 it changed to 100 cents = 1 Euro.
- On 1 July 2002 all Schilling stamps were invalidated.



Heller-Kreuzer mixed franking: Kitzbühel to Vienna; schraffen-stempel dated 22.3.1900. Inland postcard rate: 5h. Franked 1h issued Dec 1899 plus 2kr (valid until 30.9.1900). Conversion 2:1 so 2kr == 4h + 1h = 5h.



Heller-Kreuzer mixed franking: This 2-&-1 mixed franking is fairly common. Innsbruck to Vienna; double ring cancels dated 30.5.1900. Blue-green Vienna arrival cancel. Rate: 5h inland postcard. Franked 1h issued Dec 1899 plus 2kr remaining valid until 30.9.1900. Conversion 2:1 so 2kr = 4h + 1h = 5h.



Kreuzer-Groschen mixed franking: Salzburg to Venezia Giulia, Italy, dated 15.7.1925. Reduced rate of 18gr. 700kr imprint = 7 gr + 1gr + 10gr makes 18gr. [The 500kr and 700kr imprinted cards were valid until 30.6.1926]



Kreuzer-Groschen mixed franking: Birkfeld to Vienna cancelled 22.12.1925.
 700kr imprint = 7 gr + 1gr makes 8gr, the inland postcard rate.
 Exceptionally late use of Kronen-imprinted card.



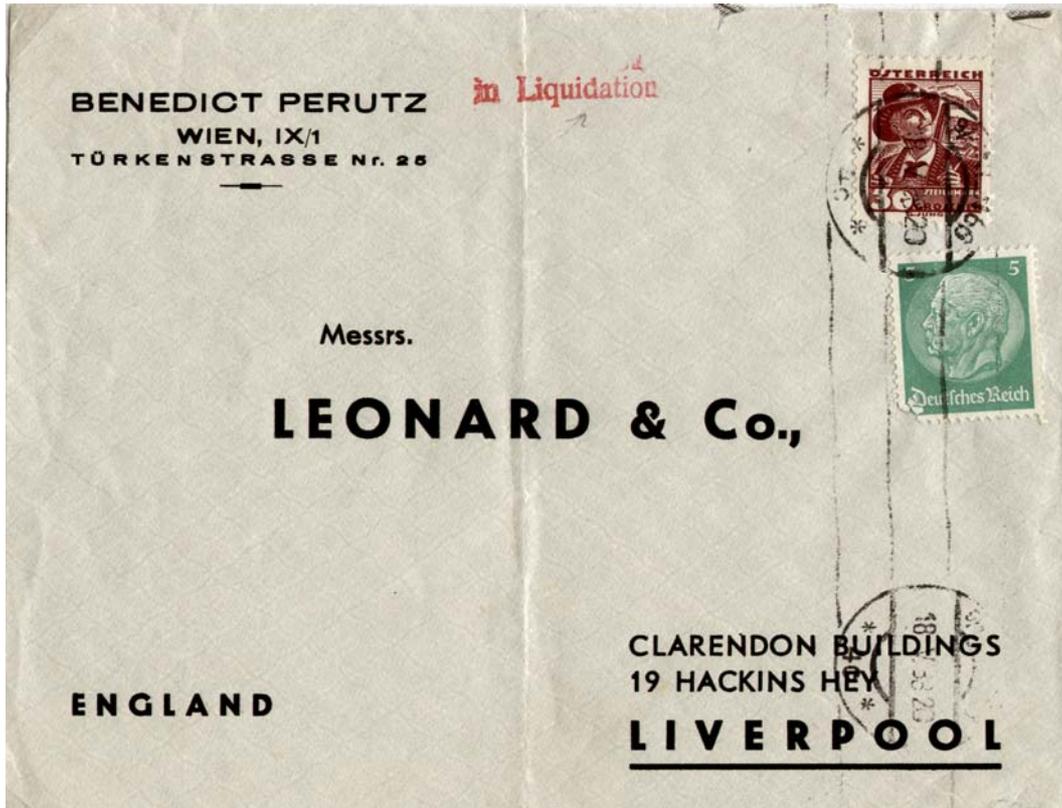
First day of mixed German-Austrian franking; 4 April 1938. Groschen stamps converted to Reichspfennig at $\frac{2}{3}$. 5rpf + 5rpf + 3gr x $\frac{2}{3}$ makes 12rpf, the inland letter rate from that day.
 [The "+3" on the German stamps is a charity surcharge of no postal value]



Mixed German-Austrian franking: 25gr x 2/3 + 6 makes 22rpf; the inland postcard rate was only 6rpf so the Austrian stamp was superfluous... Special cancel for 10 April 1938.



Mixed German-Austrian franking. (1+3+4+3+12) x 2/3 + 6+6 makes 27rpf. Cancelled 9 May 1938 when foreign letter rate was 25rpf.



Mixed German-Austrian franking. 30gr x 2/3 + 5rpf makes 27rpf, the foreign letter rate on 18 May 1938 when it was cancelled.



Mixed German-Austrian franking. The 1 Groschen stamp was counted as 1rpf. Cancelled 21 May 1938. 1gr + 6rpf + 3gr x 2/3 + 6rpf makes 15rpf, the foreign postcard rate.



Mixed German-Austrian franking. 3rpf + 3rpf + (12+5)gr x 2/3 makes 17rpf. Cancelled 24.6.1938. The destination, Oberbayern, was in Germany so the inland letter rate of 12rpf applied.



Mixed German-Austrian franking. 1gr = 1rpf + 3rpf + 8rpf pays the inland letter rate of 12rpf. Cancelled 6 July 1938.



Groschen-Reichspfennig mixed franking. 5rpf imprint (the local postcard rate!) on envelope. Franked with 50gr and 60gr cancelled on 24.11.1945, their First Day as claimed. 10rpf Russian-zone due added as Postlagernd fee and marked ungültig (invalid) when, unsurprisingly, it was unclaimed and sent back. At that date there was neither registered nor express service from Vienna to Burgenland - and if there had been, the rates were 30gr for reg, 40gr for express plus 24gr letter post. A complex way of getting a FDI cover.



Mixed Allied-Austrian franking. Cancelled 11.1.1946 at Kitzbühel. Reg rate 30gr; inland letter 12gr. Mixed stamps probably reflects what was available: both values existed in the other series. Third Reich registration label with post-zone number. WIEN 15 arrival on rear.



Allied-Austrian mixed franking. Total franking 60gr; cancelled 13.3.1946. Postage to London was 50gr. Censor markings of this type and wording and with a number 05** are very rare; they may have travelled to the UK via the Diplomatic Bag.



Mixed Allied-Austrian franking. Cancelled 15.3.1946 at Lofer. Reg rate 30gr; inland letter 12gr. Mixed stamps probably reflects what was available: both values existed in the other series. Third Reich 'use anywhere' registration label, 'named' with the Bezirksstempel so lacking the post-zone number. Vienna arrival on rear.



Mixed Allied-Austrian-Russian franking. The 5rpf postcard was brought back into use when it was realised there was nothing to use instead! Cancelled on 22.3.1946. Inland PC 6gr, Reg 30gr, franking 20+10+1+5=36. Austrian post-war provisional registration label.



Mixed Austrian-Russian franking. Resurrected 5rpf postcard. Cancelled on 8.5.1947. Reduced Foreign rate of 25gr to Czechoslovakia.

Introduction of the Euro

The introduction of the Euro on 1 Jan 2002 and the demise of Schilling stamps six months later brought various unforeseen problems.

The Sch-to-€ conversion, I was told, was legally defined in a table, not by a numeric multiplier. This can cause confusion when checking for the correct franking of an item; so can overfranking caused by “using what you have”. Various Austrians do or don’t recall this table, and the postal archives are silent on the matter. We have however been sent The Wheel, which gives the old and new rates for many common items & weights:

Gewicht

Tarif

Tarife Inland

0

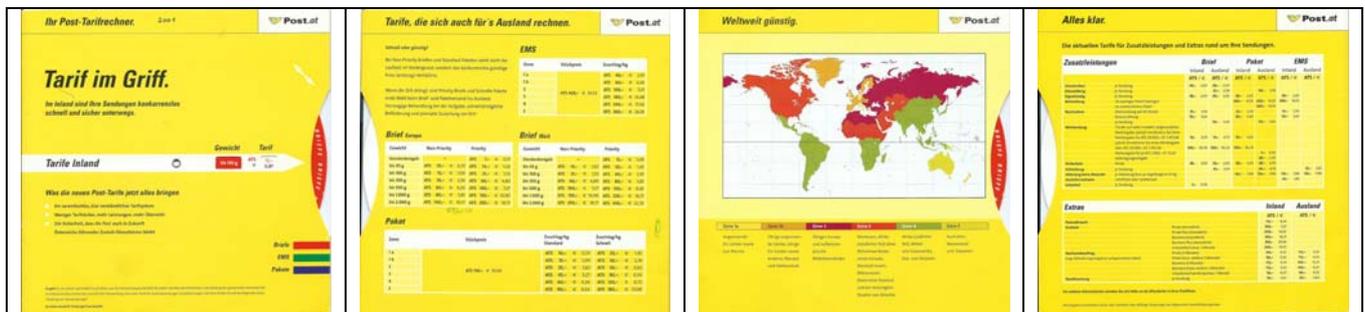
bis 150 g

ATS

€

12,-

0,87

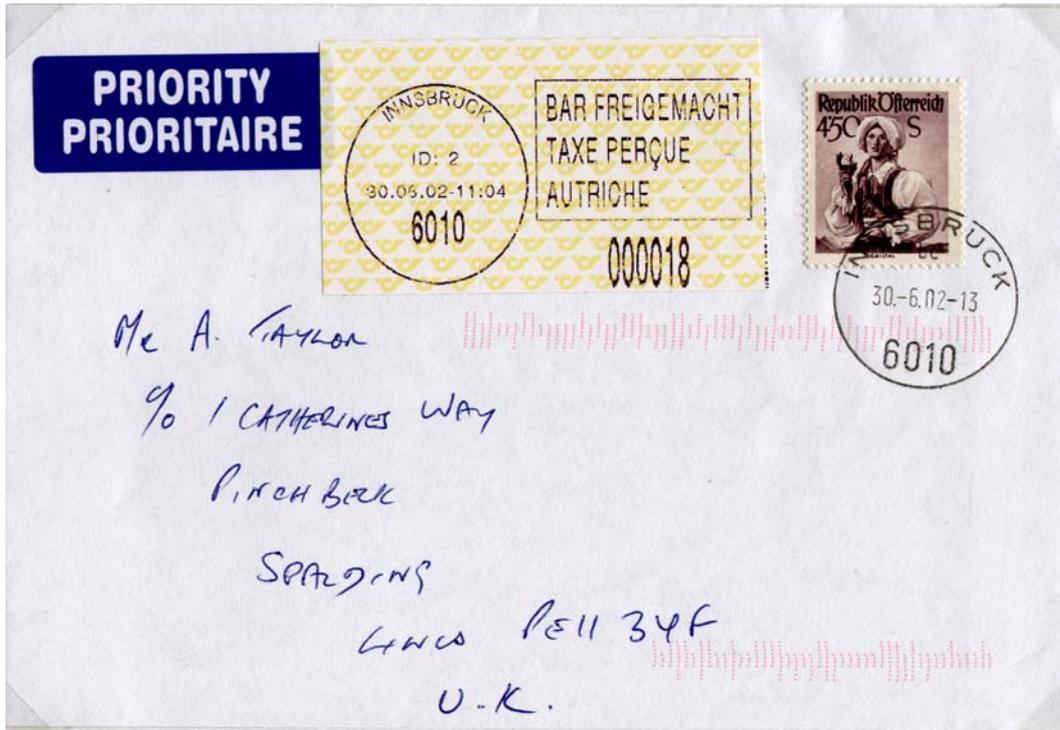


Many of the less common postage rates (eg heavy letters to obscure destinations) could not be met with any combination of the new Euro stamps – and customers didn’t want to overpay. In addition, for the first six months of 2002 it was permitted to bring a letter to the Post Office counter already part-franked with Schilling stamps. So a means of paying-in-cash was needed. The larger offices had OPAL machines which produced adhesive labels of any required face value; however smaller offices didn’t.

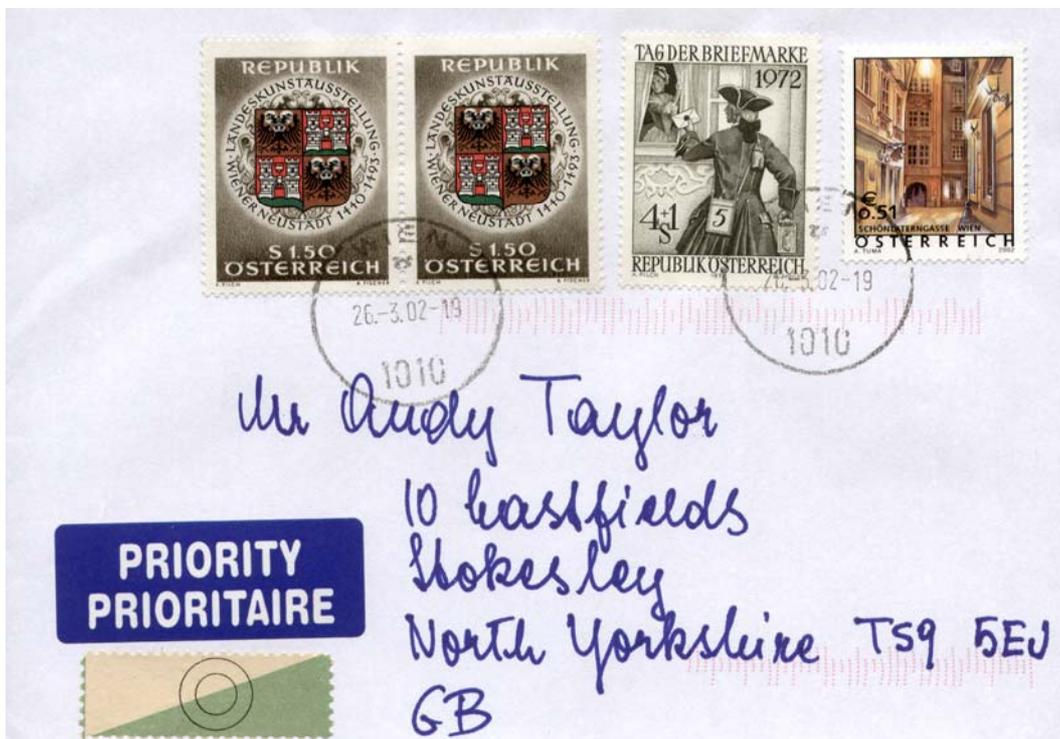
To get round this problem, the **Ergänzungsmarke** was introduced on 1.1.2002 so that payment could be made and recorded for postage rates which could not be made up from any combination of the Euro issues. It was also extensively used (largely at the instigation of philatelists) for supplementary franking of items bearing Schilling stamps, certain of which could be used up to the end of June 2002. Is it a stamp? The counter clerk wrote on it the amount of cash tendered; they were not officially available 'mint' although some escaped. Although listed in ANK it is not given a number! The 1.1.2002 issue was gummed & perforated; in May a self-adhesive version appeared when it was realised that the Ergänzungsmarke would still be required even after the Schilling-franking period ended. Both versions were later given to new-issue subscribers as a Loyalty Bonus. In 2003, an Ergänzungsmarke with the preprinted value 0.45€ was introduced, for use in Kleinwalsertal.



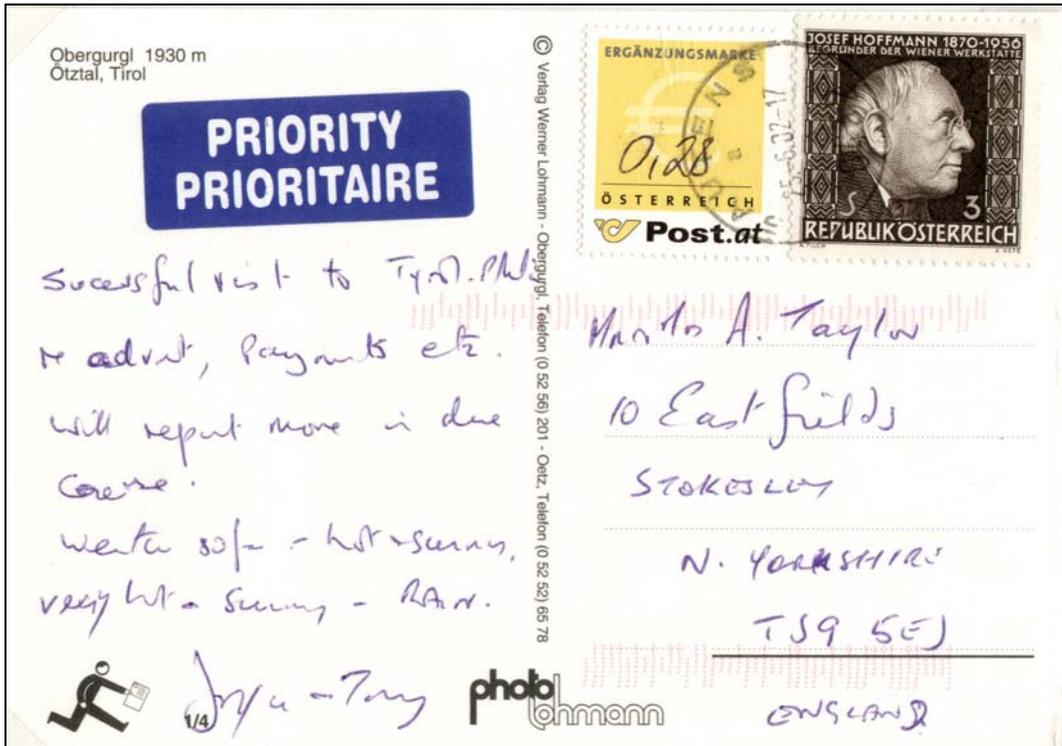
Mixed Schilling-Euro franking. Large and heavy letter, Vienna to UK. Weight 285 grams so postage on 20.3.2002 was 4€80. Franked 20+20=40 Schillings which is defined as 2€91; balance of 1€89 paid in cash as shown in cents on the OPAL label issued by a larger post office.



Mixed Schilling-Euro franking: priority standard letter, Vienna to UK. Postage 51 cents; franked 4Sch50 defined as 33 cents; balance of 18 cents paid in cash as shown on the OPAL label. The postal clerk cut off the OPAL barcode to fit the envelope! Cancelled 30 June 2002, the official last day of validity of Schilling stamps. The "CDS" *is* oval – it's not your eyes or my computer!



Mixed Schilling-Euro franking: priority heavy letter, Vienna to UK. Franked 7Sch defined as 51 cents plus 51 cents = 102 cents, the correct rate.



Mixed Schilling-Euro franking. Priority postcard from Sautens (Tirol) to UK. Postage 51 cents on 25.6.2002. Franked 3Sch = 23 cents; balance of 28 cents paid in cash. Small Post Office without an OPAL machine, so an Ergänzungsmarke was used on which the clerk wrote the cash amount by hand.

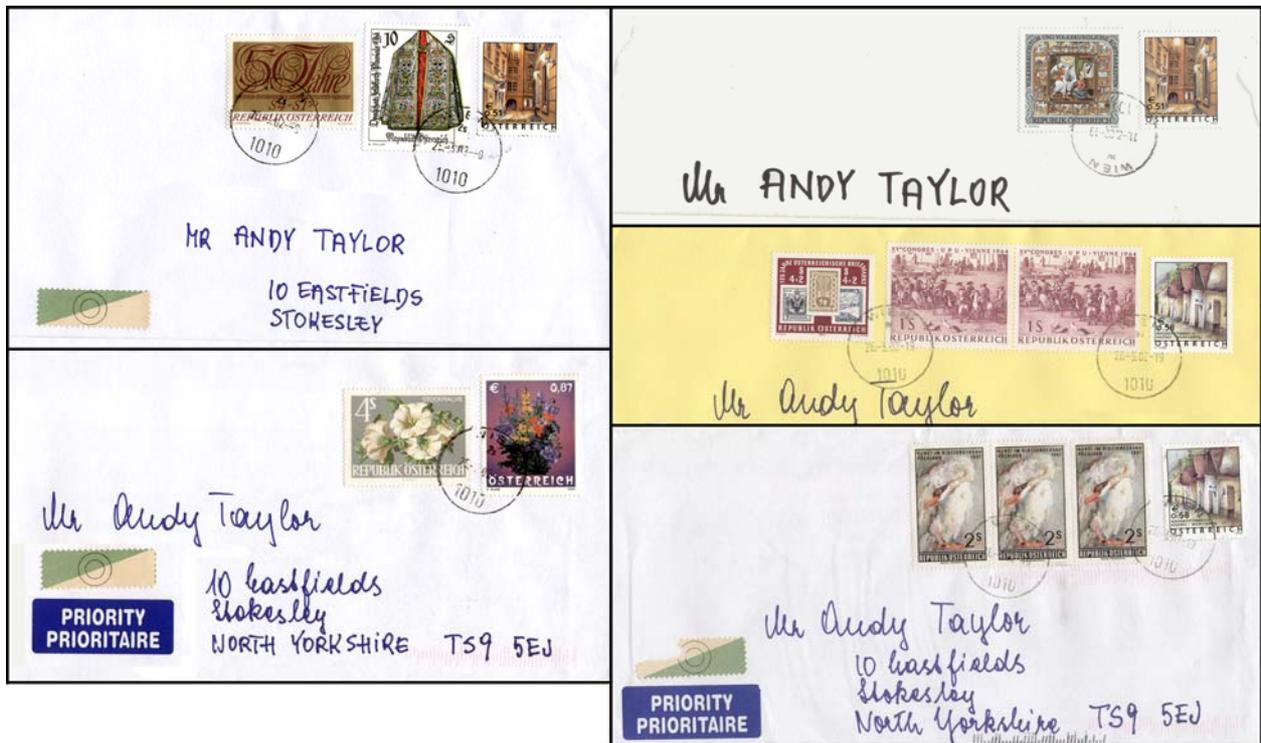


Mixed Schilling-Euro franking: printed matter cancelled 8.2.2002. Franked 7Sch10 = 52 cents + 51 cents + 7 cent Ergänzungsmarke totalling 110 cents.



Mixed Schilling-Euro franking. Ordinary postcard from Grossmugl to Korneuburg. Postage 51 cents on 20.2.2002 postal stationery card with 3Sch50 imprint which = 26 cents; balance of 25 cents paid in cash. Small Post Office without an OPAL machine, so an Ergänzungsmarke was used on which the clerk writes the cash amount by hand. Grossmugl is a small village only 21 km from Korneuburg; the card was first issued in early 1984; there is no message. One concludes that the sender drove out to Grossmugl and posted himself the card. The cancellation of 20.-2.02-0 / 2002 forms a numerical sequence of a type that some people love to collect!

Finally, examples of what a determined philatelist could do with the leftovers in her cupboard!



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CDs:

- ❖ *All CDs cost £10 or €15 including postage to anywhere in the world.*
- ❖ “**The History of Austrian Revenue Stamps**” by Dr. Stephan Koczynski. Enhanced and published on CD in fully-text-searchable form. It is ISBN 978-0-900118-07-4.
- ❖ **1910 Post Office Index.** This is the “*Verzeichnis der Post- und Telegraphen-Ämter in Österreich, Ungarn und in Bosnien-Herzegovina sowie der österreichischen Postanstalten im Fürstentum Liechtenstein und in der Levante*”, published in Vienna in 19.10. It lists all the Austrian post offices open anywhere at that date; with symbols indicating the facilities available at each. The CD contains pictures of the original pages, not text. It is ISBN 978-0-900118-08-1.
- ❖ **The Early Austrian Post Offices in the Ottoman Empire** – Hans Smith’s Presidential Display to the Society of Postal Historians on 10 April 2010.
- ❖ “**Rohrpost**” – **the pneumatic post in Vienna.** Second completely revised edition, now in web-site format in full colour with numerous added appendices. ISBN 978-0-900118-10-4.

Books:

- ❖ “**The Austrian Post Offices in the Levant: Tchilinghirian and Stephen Revisited**”. by Hans Smith. Written in English and in full colour throughout, with over 200 A4 pages of text and illustrations and a comprehensive listing of all known postmarks of the consular offices. Price £50. ISBN 978-0-900118-09-8
- ❖ “**A Celebration of Austrian Philately**”: the APS 60th anniversary ‘Festschrift’. viii+162pp. A4 in full colour. ISBN 978-0-900118-05-0. Price **£15**.
- ❖ **German/English Philatelic Dictionary**, published by the Germany Philatelic Society in the USA. This is the 2005 edition, still current. 298 sides of A5, spiral bound, with appendix of abbreviations. Copies cost **£19.95**.
- ❖ *To all these add P&P: Levant £5, all other books £3 to GB; everything at cost to other destinations.*

Other items:

- ❖ **Back numbers** of “Austria” are £1 each to members (£5 to non-members), subject to us having stock. Some may be facsimiles or second-hand originals. Postage extra at cost.
- ❖ **APS Ties** are available in blue from the Librarian: £2 within the UK, £5 elsewhere, including post & packing. Sales will be discontinued at the end of 2016, so if you want one (or more) order now!

Advert:

“**The Postal History of the Anschluss, The German Annexation of Austria**” by Tony Hickey, Ian Nutley, David Taylor and Colin Tobitt. Copies are still available; contact the Librarian.

Peterborough Fest, Friday 9 – Sunday 11 Sept 2016

The Fest weekend proceedings began with the now-traditional Grand Auction on the Friday evening, where a combination of postal and room bidders secured 85% of the lots offered. Members and partners then enjoyed a convivial evening. On the Saturday morning, two rounds of varied displays were punctuated by a coffee break and much discussion on many themes. After lunch, Lindy Bosworth presented her acclaimed Austrian Navy display, giving us two rounds of 25 frames. Lindy has kindly supplied your editor with scans of many of her sheets, which will appear in later issues of 'Austria'. The Competition was "9 sheets on a subject beginning with H". Entries were Heshaimer; Hungary; Hungerburgbahn; Hitler's entry in 1938; and Handwritten registration labels. A Bourse preceded a semi-formal dinner.

On Sunday Andrew White, son of the late Henry White, joined us for a Philatelic Tribute featuring displays inspired by Henry's interests. The Society's AGM followed by a 'review of 2016 and preview of 2017' brought the weekend to a close.

Saturday Displays Round One



Alan Berrisford kicked off with "Old and New Acquisitions", including Galician prestamp cancels from Krakau, Brody, Lemberg and elsewhere; and documents with mixed-franking of revenue adhesives from 1898.

Andy Taylor followed with "Mercury themes and variations" such as official reprints and various forgeries of Mercury newspaper stamps, and the WIPA 1933 Mercury blocks. By way of contrast, his next frame featured a printing sheet of the 1969 Vienna Opera House sheet-of-8 and some of the FDCs of its stamps.

Joyce Boyer showed Innsbruck Advertising and Special cancels.



Nick Coverdale displayed Vienna-to-Bombay covers from 1946; and mail produced as the Serbian military were evacuated from Albania to Crete and Tunisia in 1916.

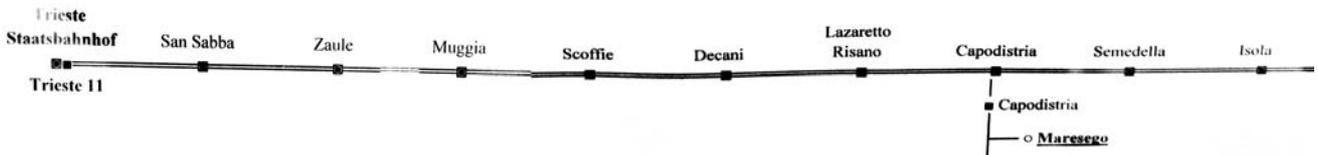
Andy Taylor produced his much-travelled Mixed Frankings & Currency Changes display; and the commemorative postcards for Sisi's Death Centenary.

David Bravery showed us unusual items illustrating the scope and extent of the Empire, including satirical cards ("the more vicious they are, the more I like them"), Hungarian loss-of-territory cards, and end-of-WWI plebiscites and the overprinted stamps produced for them.



George Janossy displayed Austria-Hungary Revenue Stamps, concentrating on the art and design "which was initially superb but deteriorated after 1900". He emphasised that revenue-stamped documents showed real life, not just stamps!

Keith Brandon’s display “What I did on Holiday” was the Parenzana Railway from Triest to Parenzo (now a hiking trail). It is the first portion of a major project he’s undertaking, and will appear as an article in a later issue. Here’s a hint:



Paul Taylor showed postage dues used to collect underfrankings etc in the inflation period.



Len Barnes displayed Austrian Aviation, specifically airships and zeppelins including the LZ127.



John May displayed covers from Concord charter flights to and from Austria



James Hooper showed post-WWII items: the Tarp labels, the Landscape issue and flaws thereon, postage dues, and the Renner sheets both mint and as single used stamps.

Viewing time!



Austrian Navy



Lindy Bosworth putting up her Navy display, and explaining it to an attentive audience without needing notes.

The Competition

One sheet from each entry.

<p>Hesshaimer</p>	<p>Hungary</p>	<p>Hungerburgbahn</p>	<p>Hitler's entry in 1938</p>	<p>Handwritten registration labels</p>

The entry on Handwritten Registration Labels was voted Best In Show, and Keith Brandon was duly presented with a fluid memento.

Saturday round two and the Henry White Tribute will appear in the next issue.

After the war was over

Alex Meikle contributes an interesting card to our ongoing "1919" series.

Updated card from Saaz (Zatec) to Hannover dated 10 Nov 1918. The Czechoslovak Republic was proclaimed on 28 October 1918; Austria-Hungary declared armistice, 3 November; Emperor stood down 11 November; Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague, 14 November.



Saaz, den 10. Nov. 1918
Meine Lieben, heute kamen zwei Karten vom 20.10 + 4.11.
vielen Dank. Hoffentlich seid Ihr von der Grippe ver-
schont geblieben & geht es bloß auch wieder ganz
ganz gut. Jetzt habt Ihr die Revolution, aber hoff-
entlich merkt Ihr das ebenso wenig, wie wir
hier in Saaz. Die Ereignisse überstiegen sich
jetzt ist Tatsache geworden, was von den meisten
Deutschen seit langem erstrebt. Hoffentlich
entwickelt sich alles in Ruhe & ohne Blut-
vergüssen. Ich lese den ganzen Tag Zeitung.
Ich, man lebt wie auf einem Vulkan. Hoff-
entlich kommt nach dem Waffenstillstand
ein Friede, der uns nicht ganz zerbrechen.
Wie haben wir den Krieg verlor. So hätte es
sich wohl der größte Feind nicht vorgestellt.
Der "Hannover. Courier" schreibt wohl jetzt immer noch
hier ist alles ruhig geblieben, aber hoffentlich wendet
sich der Volkswille uns nicht gegen die Juden.

"I hope you have escaped the influenza... Now you have the Revolution [workers' soviets had been set up in many German cities, and there was widespread expectation that Germany would go the way of Russia] but I hope you see as little evidence of it as we do here in Saatz. Events rush on. I hope everything will sort itself out peacefully and without bloodshed. I read the newspapers all day long, it is like living over a volcano. I hope that after the Armistice there will be a peace that does not smash us completely to pieces. HOW did we lose the war. The deepest pessimist could not have foreseen it would come to this... Everything has remained quiet here, but I hope the popular discontent will not work itself out against the Jews. There is a VERY anti-semitic wind blowing here. In (?)Falkinen there has already been a pogrom" ... (goes on to describe a visit to the vet with a sick dog.)

2016 NEW ISSUES (third instalment)

by Andy Taylor

The information given here is face value ('c' is Euro-cents); issue date (first-valid, not the earlier on-sale); quantity printed; printing method; designer; printer; and sometimes details on the design. Many issues are also available in mini-sheets, blackprints, 'Buntdrucke' (ie printed in different colours from those issued) and so on.



FERDINAND GEORG WALDMÜLLER - WIEBERMAITENEN ZU NEUEM LEBEN
ÖSTERREICH 160

Old masters - Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller. 1€60; 13.07.2016; 180,000; Kombinationsdruck, Offset-Stich (Etch-Art by OeSD); Dieter Kraus; ÖSD. The Austrian painter Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller is considered the very epitome of an artist from the Biedermeier era. In his "Revival to New Life", peasants welcome the tree's new leaves as a sign of spring. Rural scenes filled with realism and attention to detail constitute the main body of his work, although social issues such as poverty or homelessness often lurk behind the apparently idyllic scenes.

Otto Wagner's 175th birthday. 1€70; 13.07.2016; 170,000; Offset; Anita Kern; Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V. Otto Wagner's presence can still be discerned in the Viennese urban landscape – see essay below! He is considered one of the most important exponents of the Jugendstil in Austria and as the forefather of New Objectivity (Neue Sachlichkeit). 2016 is the 175th anniversary of his birth.



Austrian wine regions - Central Burgenland. 80c; 16.07.2016; 470,000 also as minisheets-of-10; Offset; David Gruber; Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V. In the "Austrian wine regions" series, Austrian Post is celebrating Central Burgenland

the region at the heart of Burgenland known as "Blaufränkisch land". This grape variety accounts for around 7% of total wine production in Austria, and is thus the second most prolific red wine variety after Zweigelt. This late-ripening variety is grown not only in Burgenland, but also in the Lower Austrian wine producing region of Carnuntum. Blaufränkisch is a strong, earthy red wine with a typical bouquet. The wine is dark with a high tannin content, and is highly recommended by the Editor. The stamp design shows the restored Kobersdorf Castle, depicted in the centre of a red wine glass.



Historical postal vehicles: Postal worker with cycle. 100c; 25.08.2016; 140,000 single-stamp blocks; Offset; Regina Simon; Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V

As part of the "Historical postal vehicles" series, the stamp design shows a postal worker from around 1900 on a tricycle.



Cars - Denzel WD Super 1300. 100c; 26.08.2016; 170,000; Offset; David Gruber / Foto Wolfgang M. Buchta; Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V. Wolfgang Denzel was an Austrian racing driver, car manufacturer and entrepreneur. One of the sports cars that he built himself is being presented by Austrian Post on a commemorative stamp from the "Cars" series.



100th anniversary of the death of Emperor Franz Joseph. 80c; 27.08.2016; 250.000; Offset; David Gruber after a design by Koloman Moser; Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V. The subject for the commemorative stamp to celebrate the 100th anniversary of his death is taken from one of the jubilee stamps designed by Koloman Moser in 1908 to celebrate 60 years of the Emperor's reign.

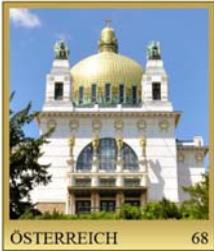
“**Eisenbahnen**” is the name of an envelope imprinted with 68 cents, the inland rate, issued on 20 July. C6 size; 20,000 printed; offset by AV+ASTORIA Druckzentrum GmbH. The design is by Hannes Margreiter, showing Lok 93 1422 in front of a Blauer Blitz; in the background is an old view of Pinkafeld station. It was commissioned by Hermann Wolfahrt of BSV-Pinkafeld; he is the organiser of PINKABRIA 2016 in October 2016.



Otto Wagner

Whether it be the Postal Savings Bank building, the Kirche am Steinhof church, the pavilion on the Karlsplatz or the buildings he designed for the Viennese light urban railway, Otto Wagner's presence can still be discerned in the Viennese urban landscape. He is considered one of the most important exponents of the Jugendstil in Austria and as the forefather of New Objectivity (Neue Sachlichkeit). 2016 sees the 175th anniversary of his birth, and Austrian Post is celebrating this jubilee by issuing a commemorative stamp. The design for the stamp shows one of Otto Wagner's most famous works: the Austro-Hungarian Post Office Savings Bank building, which was built between 1904 and 1912 and is one of the most important Jugendstil buildings in the city. Otto Wagner, who became one of the most outstanding pioneers of the early modernist movement and one of the most influential architects of his time, came from a wealthy family. Born on 13th July 1841, it was always intended that he should pursue a career in law, but at the age of 16 he began studying architecture at the Polytechnikum in Vienna, the modern day Technical University, and in Berlin, later also studying at the Academy of Fine Arts. He also learned his craft working as a foreman for prominent Ring architects, such as Theophil Hansen and Ludwig Förster, at the same time being able to execute some of his own projects. During the 1870s and 1880s Wagner built a number of villas and apartment buildings, and competed in the tender process for major projects. His conclusive breakthrough came thanks to his plan for the general regulation of Vienna, an example of comprehensive urban planning. From this point on he played a key role in developing the city's infrastructure. He was appointed to the Commission for the Development of the Vienna Urban Light Railway and for Regulating the Danube, and many of the archways in the city's urban railway and some underground and tram stations remind us of his work. The lock in the Vienna district of Nussdorf is also by him. In 1898/99 he built three houses on the Linke Wienzeile which are richly ornamented in the Jugendstil style.





With its gold-coloured dome, which can be seen from far and wide, the Kirche zum Heligen Leopold, better known as the Kirche am Steinhof, is another of his famous works. Wagner's premise was to combine functionality and aesthetics. His aim was to extend the professional profile of the architect. So, for example, he also designed the interior of the Post Office Savings Bank building: whether it be the carpets, the lights, the door handles or the desks, they all came from the same source. Even though Wagner had achieved a certain distinction through his prominent buildings, his theoretical writings, his teaching and his urban planning, conservative circles continued to make his life difficult and put paid to many of his large-scale projects. Wagner was able to provide designs for the new Academy of Fine Arts, for the War Office, the Technical Museum, an Emperor Franz Joseph City Museum and much more, but these plans were thwarted. Otto Wagner died in 1918, the same year as Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele and Koloman Moser.



The P O Savings Bank building on an 1983 stamp



This 1991 stamp shows the Karlsplatz station designed by Otto Wagner



Karlsplatz (2012's Tag der Briefmarke stamp) with the Wagner station in the background

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