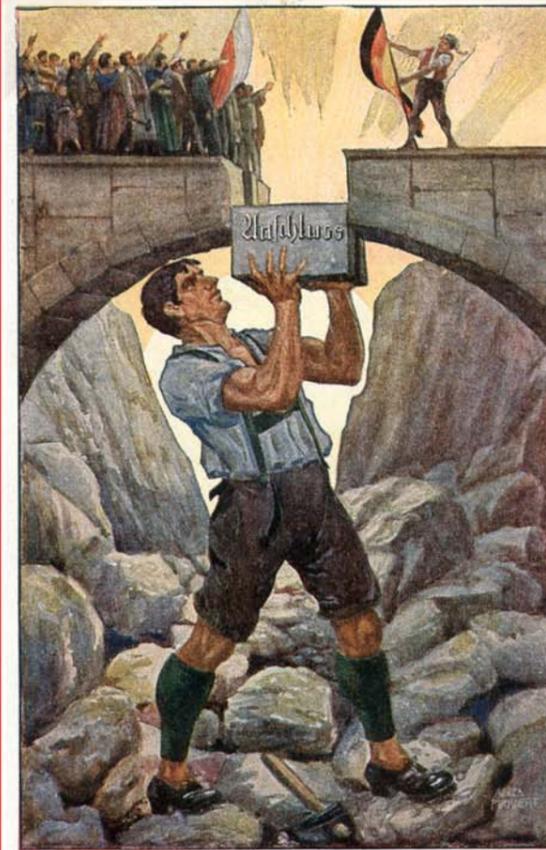


*Frohe Weihnachten und ein glueckliches neues Jahr!*



*Austrian  
Philatelic  
Society*

# AUSTRIA



**TELFER  
Schleicherlaufen**

Post.at



ÖSTERREICH € 0.55



ÖSTERREICH € 0.55

Journal of The Austrian Philatelic Society

Number 201

Winter 2017

# AUSTRIA 201 – Winter 2017 – Contents:

Page	Item
IFC	Contents list etc
1	From the President
1	Editorial
2	A tribute to Nik Harty
3	<i>Advert - H D Rauch</i>
4	The Austro-Hungarian Navy in World War I, part 3
12	2017 Peterborough Fest report
16	Joint Society Meeting, 5 August 2017, Bradford
18	Post-WWI Plebiscites
36	<i>Advert: Wardrop &amp; Company Limited</i>
IBC	Officers & Aide-memoire

## Edited by Andy Taylor

This journal is published by the Austrian Philatelic Society for private circulation; and is not to be quoted without permission. Each article and feature in this magazine is © copyright (whether on paper or otherwise), and must not be reproduced without the consent of the Editor and of the author. ISSN 0307-4331

To join the Austrian Philatelic Society, email or write to the Membership Secretary (details on inside back cover) or visit the society's web site at [www.austrianphilately.com](http://www.austrianphilately.com)

We offer various items (books, CDs, 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 inside back cover) 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*

**The Society's web site on <http://www.austrianphilately.com> is regularly updated and enhanced.**

# AUSTRIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY HONORARY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	Keith Brandon Cartoft Manor, Kirkbymoorside, North Yorkshire, YO62 6NU	Tel 01751 430 248 <a href="mailto:president@austrianphilately.com">president@austrianphilately.com</a>
CHAIRMAN	Colin Tobitt 59 Dumbreck Road, Eltham Park, London, SE9 1XF	Tel 020 82 65 42 51 <a href="mailto:tobittc@ntlworld.com">tobittc@ntlworld.com</a>
SECRETARY	Nick Coverdale 38 Hillcrest Avenue, Whitehaven, Cumbria, CA28 6ST	Tel 01946 693707 <a href="mailto:secretary@austrianphilately.com">secretary@austrianphilately.com</a> <a href="mailto:membership@austrianphilately.com">membership@austrianphilately.com</a>
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY		
EXCHANGE PACKET SECRETARY	Barry Clark 65 Annandale Road, Kirk Ella, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU10 7UR	Tel 01482 653 789 <a href="mailto:clark65@clark65.karoo.co.uk">clark65@clark65.karoo.co.uk</a>
LIBRARIAN	Mrs J Boyer 1 Catherines Way, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Lincolnshire, PE11 3YF	Tel 01775 76 26 61 <a href="mailto:mjoyceb@uwclub.net">mjoyceb@uwclub.net</a>
EDITOR	Andy Taylor 10 Eastfields, Stokesley, North Yorkshire, TS9 5EJ	Tel 01642 71 15 59 <a href="mailto:editor@austrianphilately.com">editor@austrianphilately.com</a> <a href="mailto:treasurer@austrianphilately.com">treasurer@austrianphilately.com</a>
TREASURER		
AUCTIONEER	Keith Brandon Cartoft Manor, Kirkbymoorside, North Yorkshire, YO62 6NU	Tel 01751 430 248 <a href="mailto:auctioneer@austrianphilately.com">auctioneer@austrianphilately.com</a>
PUBLICITY OFFICER	David Bravery Ovingdean, 7 Revell Close, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 9PT	Tel 01372 452537 <a href="mailto:publicity@austrianphilately.com">publicity@austrianphilately.com</a>

## AIDE MEMOIRE

**SUBSCRIPTIONS:** are due on 1<sup>st</sup> April every year. GB and Europe £20. Airmail overseas £23. Please send subscriptions to the Membership Secretary. See below regarding ways to pay. You may pay in advance at the current rate for as many future years as you like.

**EXCHANGE PACKET:** apply to the Secretary thereof. Non-GB members are welcome to sell through the packet, but cannot receive it because of tax and insurance problems.

**AUCTION:** we run a quarterly postal Auction for members worldwide. Prospective sellers should contact the Auctioneer.

**NEW ISSUES:** Write to Österreichische Post AG, Sammler-Service, Steinheilgasse 1, 1210 Wien, Austria. (Or wrestle with [www.post.at](http://www.post.at)). They send "Die Briefmarke" free to their subscribers; if that's all you want contact the Editor.

**LIBRARY:** available to paid-up members; apply to the Librarian. Postage to you is free up to £4.50; any excess and all return postage is payable by the borrower.

**APS INTERNET SITE:** see <http://www.austrianphilately.com> for a wide variety of information, comprehensive indexes of 'Austria' and of the library, expanded & illustrated versions of articles, etc.

**ADVERTISING IN 'AUSTRIA':** we welcome full or half page adverts. Details from the Publicity Officer.

**WAYS OF PAYING:** If paying by cheque, please send sterling cheques payable to 'APS' and drawn on a UK bank. Or send current bank notes; we welcome pounds sterling, also US dollar bills and Euro notes at the tourist exchange rate. Members wishing to use credit cards should contact the Treasurer [there's a surcharge of 5% (min £1); Visa and Mastercard are accepted; amount must be in pounds sterling]. Finally, we have a Paypal account: use [andy@kitzbuhel.co.uk](mailto:andy@kitzbuhel.co.uk) as the account identifier and clearly annotate your payment with "who from and what for". Please make your payment in sterling – **and please add 4.5% to cover Paypal's charges to us.**

## A word from the President



The year 2018 will be a notable one for Austrian collectors. It marks the anniversary of the end of the First World War and the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Out of the old Empire four new nations emerged - Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia - while other parts were absorbed into surrounding nations. This was a fertile period for philatelists, with provisional stamps and overprints filling the gap until the new nations could produce their own stamps and postal stationery.

This year will also be the seventieth anniversary of your Society. It seems like only yesterday that we were celebrating our sixtieth in 2008.

## Editorial 201

Our long-standing member and our second Editor Mr Giles Anthony Nicholas Harty died on 23 September 2017 aged 83. A Tribute by Mrs Joyce Boyer appears on a later page. I represented the Society at his cremation.

MAFITT (the Hungarian Institute for Philatelic Research) has awarded its prestigious Gervay medal for services to Hungarian philately to our member Roger Morrell.

The bulk of this issue comprises a series of short articles on the plebiscites held in Austria after the end of WWI, prefaced by a historical introduction and with an appendix analysing the distribution of the nationalities, based on the 1910 census which is the last before 1919. The third and final part of Lindy Bosworth's "The Austro-Hungarian Navy in World War I" plus reports on the Bradford and Peterborough meetings complete the contents list; hardy perennials such as New Issues and Notes On Publications are taking a rest, and the Bookshop is in the Newsletter.

Lined up for 2018's issues are the remainder of the 2017 New Issues; and "Captain Peterdi and the 'Adria' steamship company" by Alan Becker. I hope to have an article on the post-WWII Posthorn issues, updated from 2006 and of course in colour; and another on Trieste's tram and train stations (it had even more than Whitby!). Several other articles are at the accumulation-of-evidence stage. As always, there is scope for YOUR article, with whose preparation the Editor will gladly assist.

There are several National and International Exhibitions scheduled in the next few years. A UK resident exhibiting in Austria will suffer from the problem of getting ones exhibit to and from the venue. Unless there is an Official UK Representative, you'll have bureaucratic problems with the entry forms and may then have to entrust your valued material to Fedex, or to take a week's holiday and brave the airport baggage handlers and the Customs Officers en route. While membership of the Common Market lasts, transporting a stamp exhibit should in theory be hassle-free. It isn't always so; and I suspect that the free movement of philatelic material is not on the first hundred pages of Whitehall's To-Do list. I may be wrong; we shall see. I do not envy the task of the organisers of London 2020! Remember to tell me of your travails and successes.

I'm writing this at the end of November; winter looks to have started, although outside the snow isn't 'deep and crisp and even' but thin and soggy and lumpy – and likely to vanish overnight. I hope the 'blast from the far north' doesn't impede the diminishing band of Numiphillers – as far as I know four of our members will be there while almost as many had planned to make the trip but now cannot. It'll be interesting to hear if the various organisational quirks have been ironed out; last year's arrangements caused considerable irritation to some. I've been studying the 'how to get there' map in December's Die Briefmarke, and am fairly sure that instead of the conventionally expected 'North at the top', it's drawn with West at the top!

Stop Press! On the right is a black/white picture of a Newspaper Tax Stamp, cancelled with an ornamental shield that has a date at the top (here, 13 V 1892), a small double eagle in the middle, and I believe a city name (eg WIEN) at the bottom. It may be a fiscal cancel applied at a tax office rather than a postal cancel. Does anyone know what it is; who applied it; where; what's at the bottom; and in what books is it illustrated or listed?



*Andy Taylor*

## Tribute to Nik Harty

After the 2017 Fest I began to think about my visit to Vienna for Numiphil and among the notes I made was "Ring Nik to check what he wants for Christkindl". In recent years his health did not allow him to visit Austria so he was pleased if I could arrange for the various covers he wanted. I had done nothing when a week later I received a phone call from his wife Susan to say that Nik had died.

Thinking about Nik I realise that but for him my association with the APS would be like many members: receiving the issues of Austria, buying from the packet and auctions but probably nothing more.

When I read about the proposed meeting Nik was organising at Todmorden in 1991, it seemed a good excuse to visit the area - and husband Tony could visit the Settle-Carlisle railway on the Saturday. At this meeting [now the annual Fest] I met Nik and other active members of the ASCGB (now the APS). After moving to Lincolnshire I attended a few northern group meetings in Manchester, which led to my becoming treasurer of the Society for a period and then librarian. This would not have happened had I not attended the Fests.

At the Fests I was encouraged to contribute to the displays. This was something I had never done before, either showing my material or standing in front of people to talk about it. Looking back I now realise how bad I was in those days! I learned a lot about writing up material to display, and today I am happy to give displays to other Societies as well as at the Fest and to my local club. The Fests also introduced me to a much wider range of material and whilst I have embraced postal history, the faults on the 1948 costume series and other areas there are some types of material (eg parcel cards and military mail) that do not interest me - I do however have some in various collections.



In 1998 the ASCGB celebrated its 50th anniversary and there was a trip to Vienna including my first visit to Numiphil. I do not know how much input Nik had but he seemed to know the right people to arrange a visit to the State Printing Works among others. Through his work with the Sonnezug organisation Nik had met Richard Zimmerl and during this trip other members met Richard, a link that continues today. I asked Richard

if through his position at VOePh he could give me the names and addresses of people in Innsbruck who I could contact with a view to visiting a stamp club there and improving my collection and again the connection continues. We also met stamp designer Hannes Margreiter and his wife Margit, Christine Steyrer of Netto catalogues and the late Christine Kainz.



Nik and Susan took Tony and me, plus Andy Taylor, on our first trip over part of the Semmering railway to visit Küb and its tiny post office. Today Tony and I usually take a longer trip but this is thanks to Nik showing us how the line could be travelled direct from what was then Vienna Südbahnhof.

Nik and Susan also took us for our first trip to Christkindl by train and the 'Old Timer bus'. There have been other visits since and I continue to extend my collection of this material. However it is small compared to that amassed by Nik, a small part of which he showed at the 2015 Peterborough Fest - the last one he was able to attend.

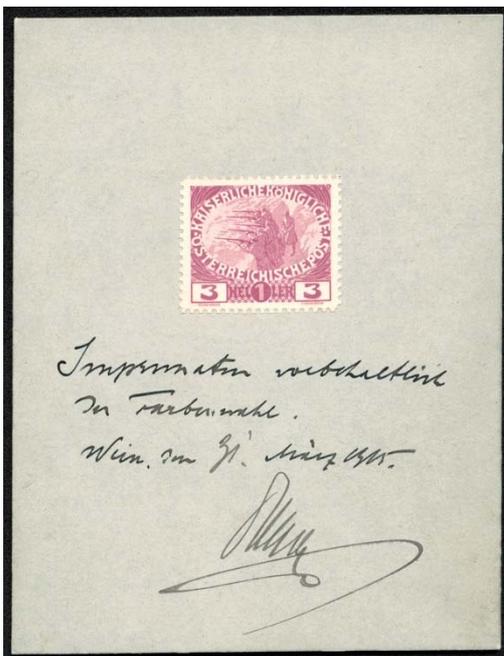




Nik also took me to the Favoriten Club in Vienna as a visitor before I later joined the club and where I always receive a welcome. Over the years I have found a lot of good material here for my various collections at very reasonable prices.

As I write this I am wondering if I should thank Nik for the many changes and improvement I have made as a result of that first fest that mean I enjoy both my Austrian and other philatelic collecting so much more; or blame him for getting me involved in the committee and thus the management of the APS. The answer is a resounding 'Thank You Nik'. Tony would also say 'Thank You very much Nik' as most years he gets a visit to Vienna and a trip on the Semmering railway both of which he enjoys.

**Joyce Boyer**



**AUCTIONS FOR STAMPS  
COINS, MEDALS AND  
DECORATIONS**

Auktionshaus H.D. RAUCH – AUSTROPHIL  
Graben 15, 1010 Wien, Austria  
Tel +43 1 533 33 12, Fax +43 1 535 61 71  
[austro@hdrauch.com](mailto:austro@hdrauch.com)

[www.hdrauch.com](http://www.hdrauch.com)

# The Austro- Hungarian Navy in World War I

This is the last in a series of articles based on the extensive and detailed display given by Lindy Bosworth to the 2016 Fest at Peterborough. The editor is most grateful to her for writing the text and supplying the scans from which the illustrations have been taken.

## Auxiliary vessels

The Navy, with such a number and variety of vessels, required an auxiliary fleet to keep them supplied. Two colliers, **Pola** & **Teodo**, were built during the war to supply the bases at Sebenico and Cattaro. Other vessels included an oil tanker, water tender, repair vessels and tugs.



Typical war-time printed Field Post Card.

From the Commander of the **Pola** to the Commander of SMS **Aspern**.

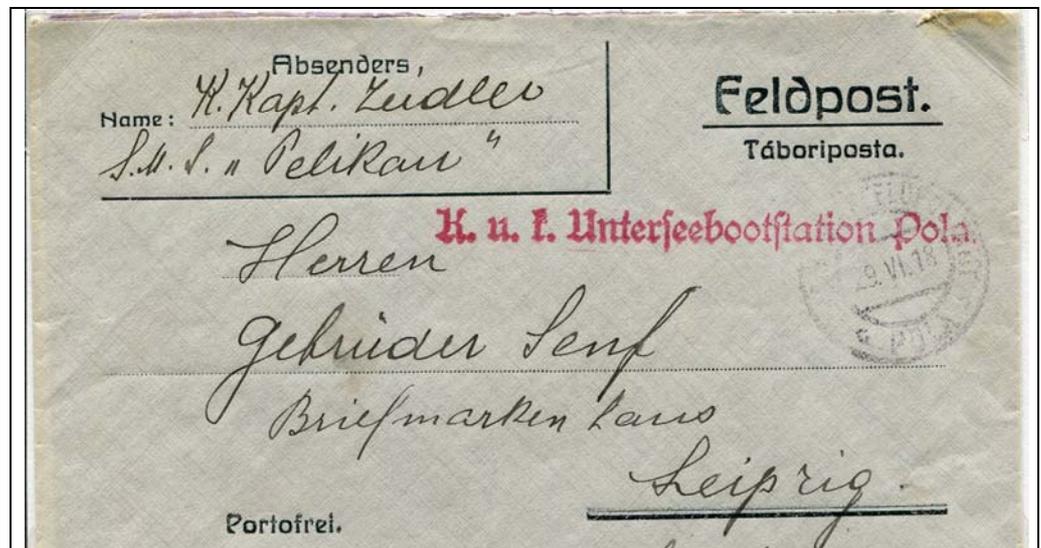
Double-circle ship's handstamp in red with the dual A/H Arms in the centre.

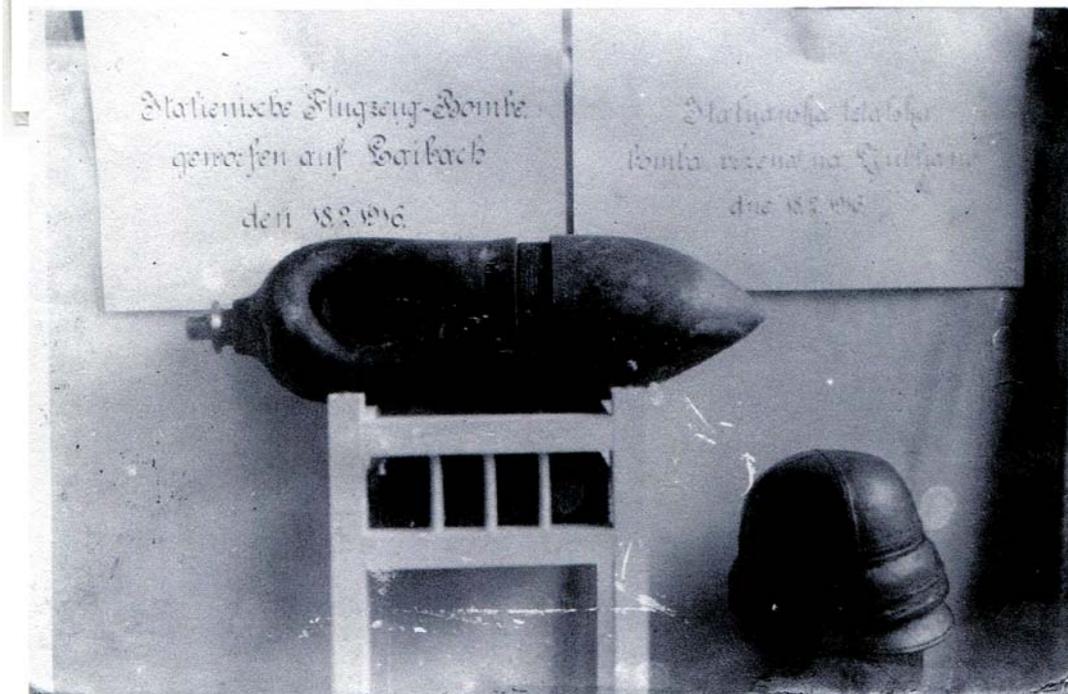
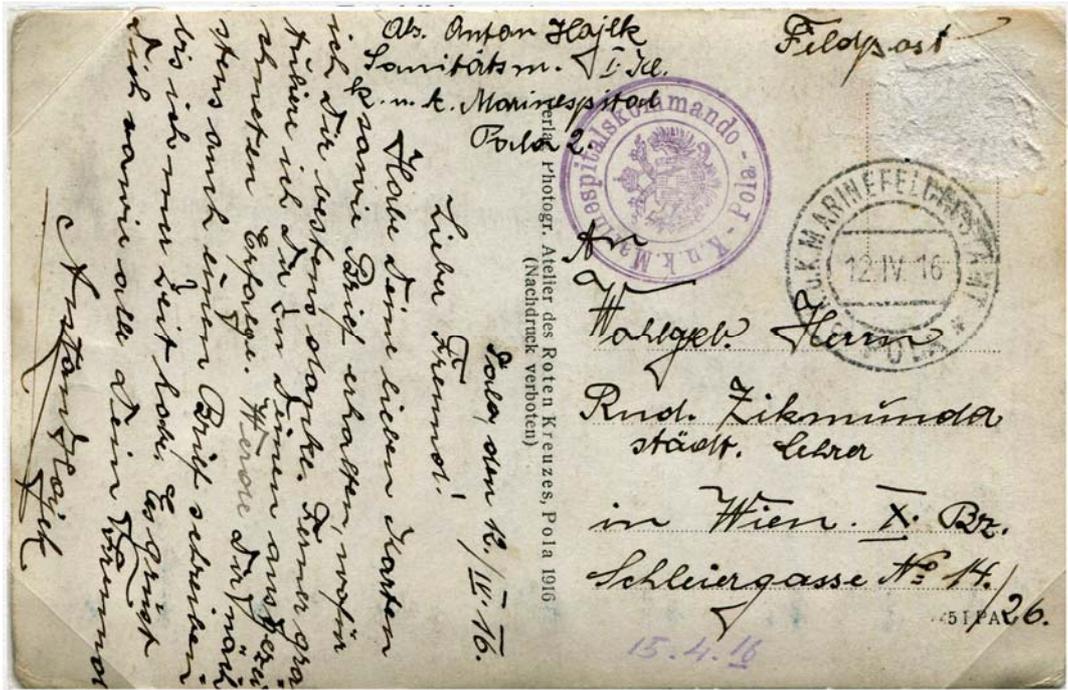
Double-circle MFPA **POLA** (type A, canceller 'c') dated 25 Feb 1917

The War Plan estimated that the full A/H Navy in action would require 800-1000 tons of coal per hour!! **Pola** and **Teodo** each carried 7000 tons and had three double cranes with 3½ ton shovels, but it still needed 19 days and 50 men to unload each vessel.

Various other vessels were needed such as mine layers, mine and torpedo carriers. A number of hulked vessels were used for training purposes and accommodation. In addition there were shore establishments for administration, hospitals, various schools, a marine academy and marine detachment.

No philatelist would allow a war to interfere with his passion! This letter of 29 June 1918 is from Captain Zeidler of the **Pelikan** to a dealer in Leipzig. **SMS Pelikan** was built in 1889-92 as a torpedo depot ship; converted to a yacht in 1894. She became a submarine depot at **Pola**; and in 1916 was Submarine Command HQ.





Photocard produced in the Red Cross studio, Pola captioned “Italian airplane bomb dropped on Laibach on 18.2.1916”. During WWI, airplanes and airships were used by both sides for the first time ever, to bomb both military, naval and civilian targets. Cancelled with double-circle 27mm KuK Marinespitalskommando Pola in violet; and MFPA Pola (type A ‘c’) in black dated 12.IV.16.

Throughout the war the Navy had insufficient vessels for its purposes so many merchant vessels were requisitioned for short or long periods. Some were requisitioned before war was declared and these steamers were given a number from one to twenty and did not use their name: eg SMD IV was formerly the Lloyd Austriaco steamer Gastein requisitioned on 25 August 1914. Others requisitioned during the war kept their name eg SMS Frankopan of the shipping company Società di Navigazione a Vapore Austro-Croata, which was requisitioned in April 1916 and stationed at Sebenico for armed escort and pilot duties. (SMD = Seiner Majestäts Dampfer) Many of these steamers used ship’s cancels during the war preceded by ‘S.M.D’.

**SM Dampfer IV**, formerly Lloyd Austriaco's *Gastein*, requisitioned on 25.VIII.1914.



Two cards from SM Dampfer IV. Both were sent from Jozsef Rácz to a young lady in Kolosvár, then in Hungary. The top card has a single-line cancel 39x6mm ship's handstamp in violet, and a MFPA (type A 'c') dated 14.VI.17. The picture is a scene from Durazzo in Albania. The lower card has a boxed 41x12.5mm ship's handstamp in violet (it is also found in red) and a MFPA (type A 'c') dated 1.V II 17. The picture side shows a desert with three Arabs at prayer and a camel.

*Gastein* was returned to her owners in 1917 but re-requisitioned in 1918, fitted with two 47mm quick-fire cannons and a machine gun, and used as a troop transport. After the war she was again returned, and remained in service until 1939.

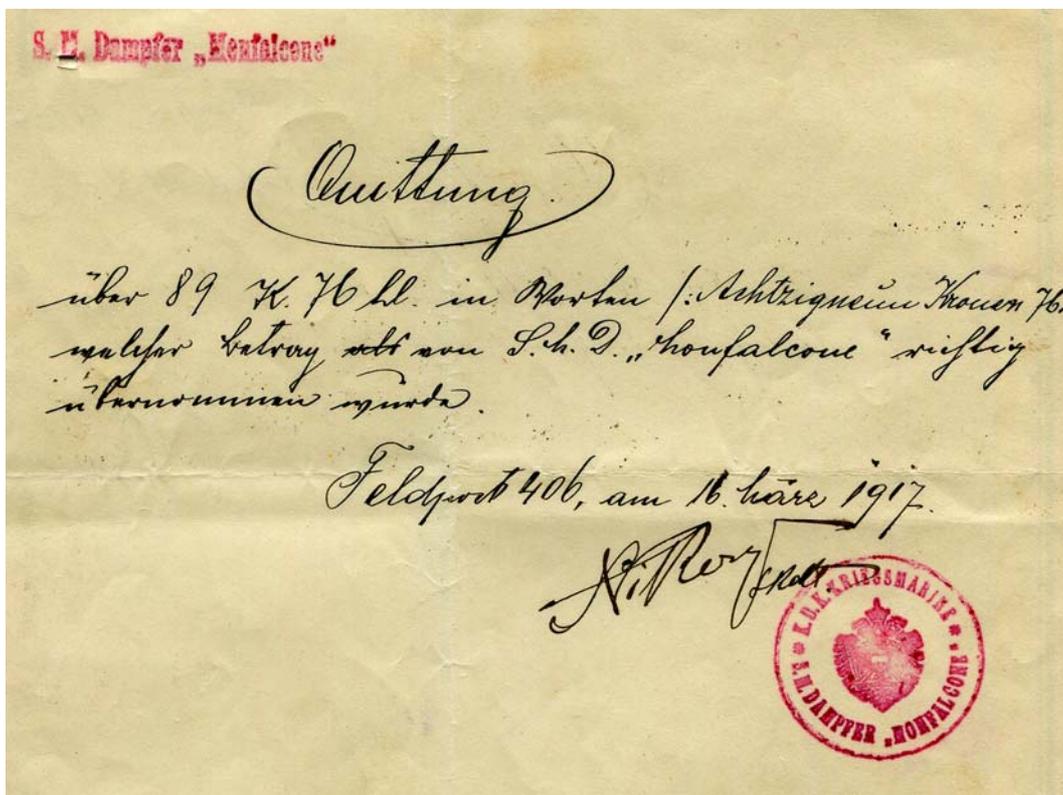


**SM Dampfer XIX** was previously the *Zichy* of the Adria Royal Hungarian Sea Navigation Company

Company's imprinted envelope, sent from SMD XIX. The front (below) is cancelled with a ship's 37mm red circular handstamp and a faint incomplete black transit mark from SMS Monarch. The reverse has a blue imprinted company logo, another strike of the ship's 37mm red circular handstamp, and a Fiume receiving mark dated 26 Feb 1917. The company's HQ was at Adria Palace, Fiume.



Below is a (trimmed) receipt for 89K 76h received from **SMD Monfalcone** and paid in to Feldpost 406 on 16 March 1917. This FPA was in operation from Oct 1916 till Sept 1918 in the Trieste-Fiume area. The Monfalcone was launched in 1914 and owned by Societa di Navigazione Monfalconese. She was requisitioned on 25 Feb 1916, armed, and used to defend Fasana; in early 1917 she was at Fiume.

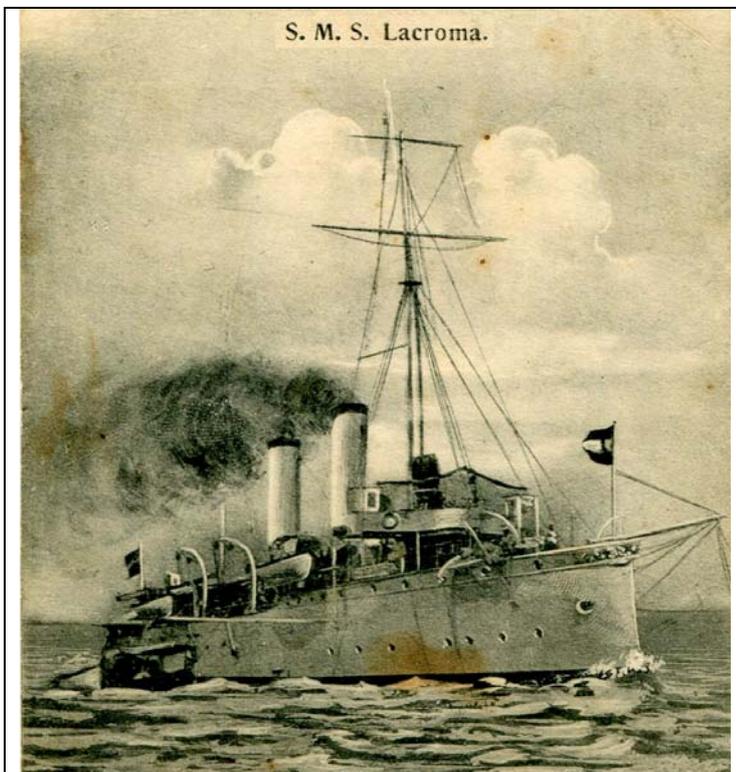


The receipt is cancelled with a 48.5x5mm red single-line ship's handstamp and a 33mm red single-circle ship's handstamp.

Smaller craft such as yachts, sailing and rowing boats were also hired as and when needed together with tugs, pontoons, tenders and cranes. Privately owned vessels were not exempted either.



*SM Yacht Käthi* was a privately-owned steam yacht of 134 tons built in 1901. She – and her owner, a Linienschiffsleutnant in the Reserve – were requisitioned on 28 July 1914, and from 10 Aug attached to *Mars* (a local defence ship at Pola) for duties at Pola Arsenal. From 1916 she was a station vessel at Zaraveccia used for patrol duties; in 1917 she was transferred to Sebenico and in 1918 used as a minesweeper.



*Admiralty Yacht SMS Lacroma* had an unusual history! The vessel was built in 1886 as the cruiser *Tiger*, in Austrian shipyards to the British Armstrong cruiser design, as one of a group of four – Panther, Leopard, Tiger and the never-built Puma.

On 29 Jan 1906 she was redesignated as a special-purpose ship named SMS Lacroma – in effect a yacht based at Pola for the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. From 1916 she was used to accommodate German U-boat personnel at Pola. In November 1918 she was (briefly) the flagship of the newly-formed South Slav States; she then went to Italy and was broken up in 1920.



This card was sent from a Sea Cadet serving on SMS Lacroma to Perast on the Bay of Cattaro.

The 880 ton steamer **Metkovich** was launched in 1893. She was requisitioned from Lloyd Austriaco as Spitalschiff II on 17 August 1914; returned as unneeded on 14 November; and re- requisitioned in 1916 as a hospital ship for 19 Corps Command. She was bombed by Italian aircraft at San Giovanni di Medua in March 1918, and not repaired by the end of the war. She remained in service until 1925.



Field Post Card sent to Vienna. Cancelled single-line censored in red; single-line ship's handstamp in red, and double-circle EPA 267 in black dated 5.X.17. EPA267 was operational at Cattaro from Sept 1917 until the end of the war, servicing both military and civilian mail.

*SMS Miramar* was the former Imperial Yacht, launched in 1872, originally as a paddle steamer (the card is from 1912). With a complement of 159, she displaced 1830 tons and was capable of 17 knots. During the war she was used as a hospital ship; after it she was ceded to Italy and broken up.

The lower card was sent to Kolozsvár in Hungary; it has a two-line ship's censoring cancel in red and a KuK Marinefeldpostamt (type A 'c') in black dated 26.IV.18.



As the war progressed the need for medical and hospital transport for the wounded, particularly soldiers, became acute. Several ships were requisitioned to transport them to shore-based facilities. Again these were given a number if requisitioned prior to the war, or retained their name if hired later. Some were hired by the Red Cross and the Army. Postally used material from these requisitioned vessels is not easy to find.

The **Elektra** (3199 tons, built 1884) was requisitioned from Lloyd Austriaco on 17 Aug 1914 and named Spitalschiff Ib, but returned on 16 Nov as not needed. She was again requisitioned on 8 Jan 1916 and equipped as a hospital ship at Fiume. On 18 March 1916 she was torpedoed off Cape Planka by the French submarine Ampère. One nurse and one seaman were killed. The ship was beached, patched up, and towed to Sebenico then to Pola for repair. Lloyd Austriaco eventually got their ship back in December 1916.



Postally-used card to Náchod, Bohemia with MFPA (type A 'd') cancel dated 29.VIII.16. Written from SMS Erz. Franz Ferdinand, one of the Radetsky class battleships. The card was printed in Leipzig with the caption “Against international laws a French submarine torpedoed the hospital ship ‘Elektra’, which although heavily damaged reached the Bay of Cattaro.”

### ***The end of the war***

The end of the war came for the kuk Kriegsmarine when Emperor Karl issued the order to hand over the entire Adriatic Fleet, including bases and materials, to the new nation of the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs. The ceremony took place in Pola on 31 October 1918 with Rear Admiral Horthy handing over local vessels to representatives of the South Slav National Council (later to become Yugoslavia). A similar ceremony took place in Cattaro on 1 November 1918. The fluttering red and white ensign of the A/H Navy was no more. The Allies did not recognise the handover of the Fleet and eventually vessels were allocated to the various Allies. Capital vessels were disarmed and scrapped in the early 1920s, mainly in Italian yards. Some smaller vessels survived to become part of another navy and even see action in the Second World War.

One of the last known surviving warships was a torpedo boat - SMS Tb 87F. At the end of the war she eventually went to Yugoslavia as T5 but was seized by Italy in April 1941 only to be returned in December. By 1943 she was flying the ensign of Croatia but became the Cer after 1945 when Croatia became part of Yugoslavia. She was still in service in 1963 until scrapped.

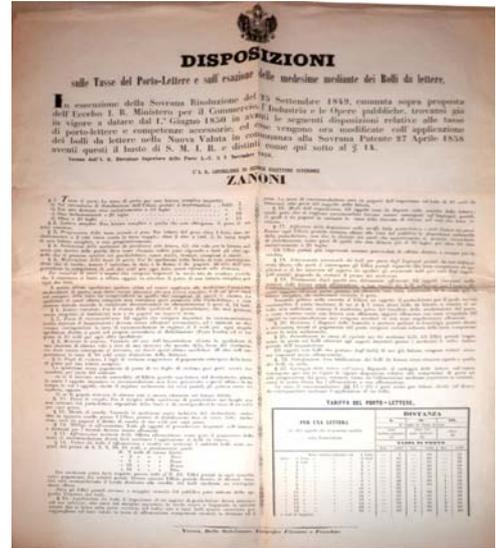
# Austrian Philatelic Society – annual weekend

The annual weekend for 2017 took place in Peterborough in early September; it was our third visit there so only a few members got lost in the one-way street system. Proceedings began with a Grand Auction on the Friday evening, where 94 of 116 lots were sold; perhaps the most unusual was a full-size original poster issued in Verona announcing the new postage stamps and rates for 1858. The rest of Friday was devoted to Attitude Adjustment in the bar.

Saturday began with 21 displays by 14 members, covering a wide range of Austrian philately old and new. After a buffet lunch, Colin Tobitt gave the President’s Invitation Display, “1945-1955: 10 years to freedom”. This covered the philatelic, and inescapably some of the political, events as Austria emerged from the Third Reich and was accepted as a nation. *[It may well appear as an article in a later issue.]*

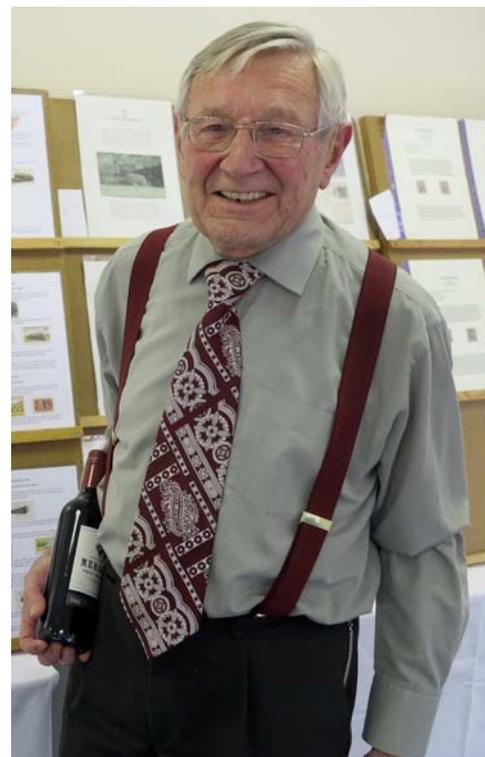
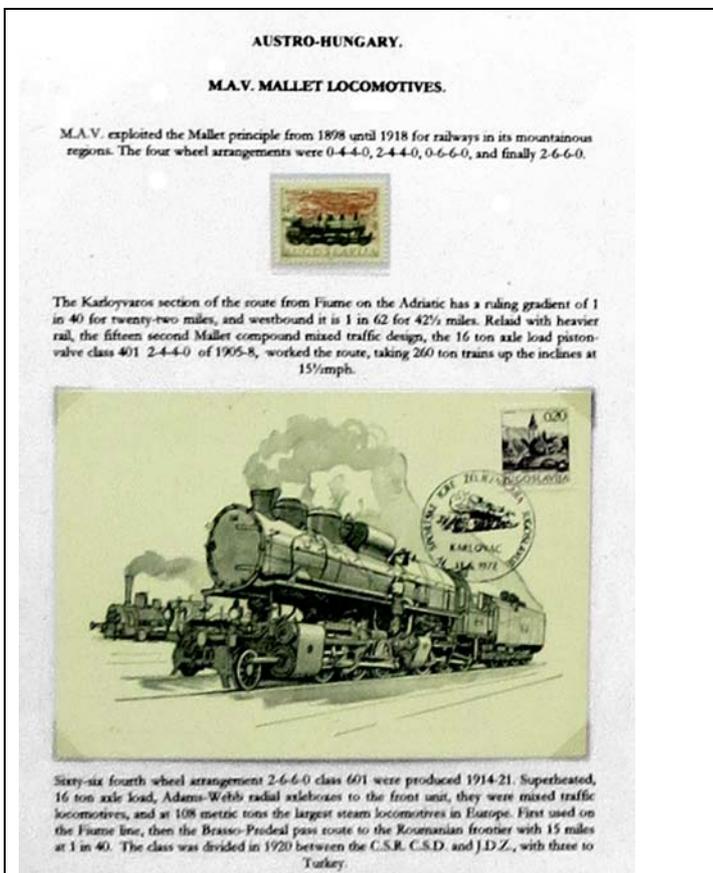
The 9-sheet competition was next; this year’s subject was “M”. A Bourse followed, before we adjourned for dinner.

On Sunday the remaining Members Displays were shown. Luckily two members were commuting from their nearby homes, so had been able to bring supplementary displays: thanks, Joyce & Alan. A brisk AGM and a review-of-the-weekend concluded the proceedings.



## Competition – 9 sheets on a subject beginning with “M”

The entries were Mercury newspaper stamps of 1899; Money-making stamps; Maritime Mail; **Magyar Allamvasutak**; Miramare and Maximilian; and Musicians. The winner, by a decisive majority, was Entry 4. Its owner was revealed as John Bathard and he was duly presented with the customary bottle.



“The Mallet goes like a Bathard out of hell”

**Next year's weekend meeting will be in Derby on 21-23 September.**

**Notes on each display**

(Not all are illustrated - some are or will be in separate articles, and some weren't in focus! The pictures are after their descriptions.)

**Alan Berrisford: Austrian Mixture.** Envious newspaper post stamps; varied covers; items to Lemberg law court; rail crash mail

**Joyce Boyer: Innsbruck.** Further material from Innsbruck: wooden postcard; too-small surcharge in postcard reclassified as letter; parcel cards; Fieldpost 93 POW mail

**Adrian Thomas : Kaiser Karl Picture Cards.** K Karl cards used during and after WWI



**Andy Taylor: This Years Definitives.** (see article in Austria 199)

**Paul Taylor: Inflation.** Uprating and overprints on postcards; multi franking of envelopes; money letters

**John May: Liechtenstein.** Their post was operated by Austria till 1920

**Clive Murray: AH Army Air Force.** AAAF 1912-1918: planes, balloons & those who flew them



**Geoff Richardson: Registered Covers of Third Reich.** Varied covers with varied stamps

**Barry Clark: Austria Telegraph.** The telegraphs used wires run alongside railways. First experiment in 1845, soon extended over all the empire. First public use was 1860. Merged with Post Office in 1884. Early cancels rare as forms were supposed to be recycled. Foreign telegram rates a mystery!

**Martin Brumby : Currency Change 1900.** New coins appeared in Dec 1892.



**Keith Brandon : Currency Change 1900.** The stamps. Hungary changed to 4h postcard rate but Austria slipped in a rate rise to 5k. Mixed frankings, not just the 2k+1h or the bisects. Mixed frankings of dues exist!

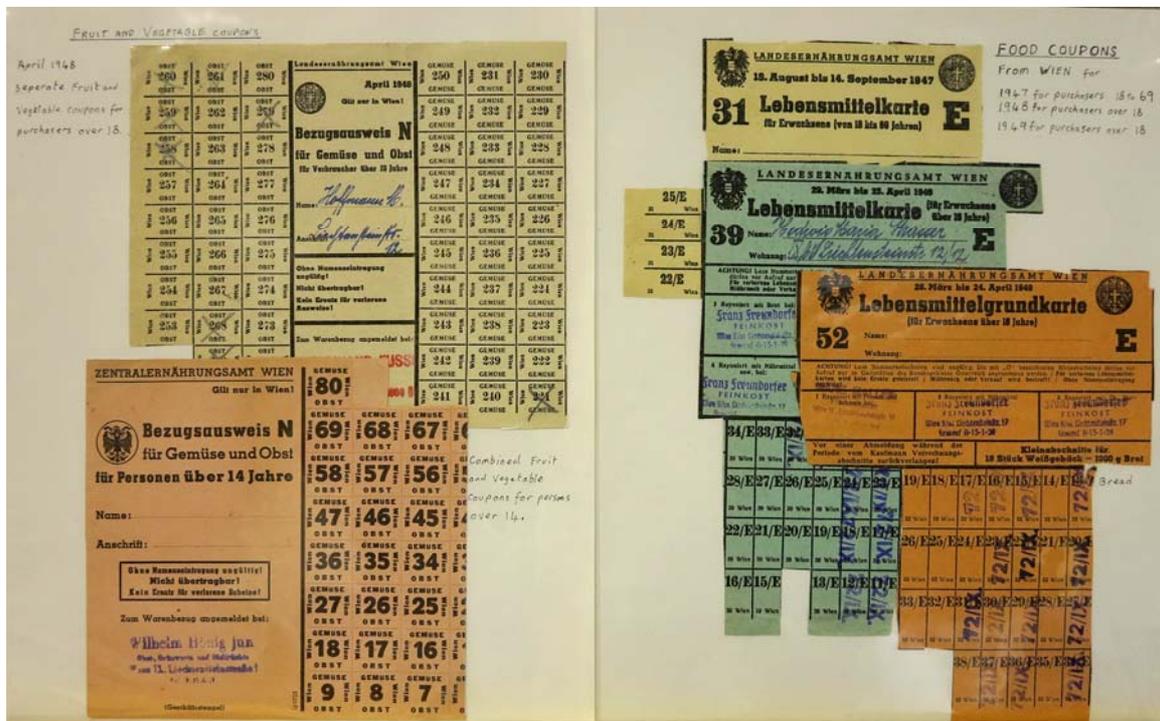
**Nick Coverdale: 1944-45 partisan mail.** 1944-45 Batchka partisan mail.

**John Bathard: Hungarians in Romania** and their failed attempt to capture Transylvania.

**Colin Tobitt : Cross Border sendings.** Supposed to be within 60 crow-miles from sender to destination.



On Saturday afternoon, Colin Tobitt gave the President's Invitation Display, "1945-1955: 10 years to freedom".



Sunday morning began with more members displays...

**Joyce Boyer : Transition from Schilling To Euro.**

**Joyce Boyer : Railway Postcards.** Innsbruck-Igls rail-based transport – the Mittelgebirgsbahn.

**Alan Berrisford : Austrian Mixture.** More of Alan's unusual and top-notch material



**Keith Brandon: Patriotic Frankings**, so-called. See article in last issue.

**Geoff Richardson: Innsbruck Covers Olympics 1976.**

**Joyce Boyer: Steyr – everything but Christkindl.** Items carried on the bus; Xmas market; bus ticket

**Geoff Richardson: First Postal Stationary Card** and its dot-diamond borders



**Clive Murray : Inflation Periods 1 - 4.**

**John May : Vienna-Innsbruck TPOs.**

**Paul Taylor : 19th Century Picture Cards 1893-1900**



**Alan Berrisford: Austrian Mixture.** Telegraph receipt forms; Galizia Postablagen (many not in Kühnel)

**Joyce Boyer: Vienna's garden shows 1964 & 74**

**Joyce Boyer: Telfs Schleicherlaufen**, a 5-yearly event. Parade held on the Sunday before Shrove Tuesday. Commem stamp and special cancels

**Alan Berrisford: Bukovina and Silesia.** Bukovina : remote, sparsely populated, small offices with Czernowitz the only sizeable town. Silesia: money, forms, P cards



## Report on the Joint Societies meeting at the Latvian Club, Bradford, 5 August 2017

By Roger Morrell

This popular annual event with its attendance of about 25 people representing the Austrian Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish and Yugoslav Societies started on a sombre note, remembering former attendees Brian Madeley and Reg Hindley who have passed away recently. After notices and apologies, we were once again allowed to enjoy a huge range of central European topics, including stamps and postal history, with all the associated chit-chat and question-answering. Aply organised by Yvonne Wheatley supported by husband Richard, we went through four rounds of 18 frames of 10 sheets summarised as follows:

Mervyn Benford	Hungary: 1926-33 issues with a focus on their use and the rate changes of this period.
Richard Jagielski (presenting on behalf of father Edmund)	Poland: The <i>General Gouvernement</i> stamp issues under Nazi occupation.
Chris Thornburn	Hungary: the post WW1 'Harvester' issue, a new take on issue dates and usage.
Joyce Boyer	Austria: recently written up material from Innsbruck covering mail 1890-1910, including the change of currency; and a frame of forms including parcel cards with perfins.
Keith Brandon	Austria: The use of non-standard registration labels, including generic types, provisional types, FPO types, in place of the standard black on yellow type with printed placename used from 1885.
Roger Morrell	Hungary: The development of the money order form from 1867 to 1907, including ones with stamp imprints and ones without, and including telegraphic money orders.
John Colton	Yugoslavia: The first Slovenian issues leading up to the Carinthian plebiscite.
Ron Gillard	Czechoslovakia: Alfons Mucha, the Art Deco artist, his stamp designs and postcards.
Peter Cybaniak / Roman Dubniyak	Czechoslovakia: The Czech army in the Ukraine – examples of fieldpost mail and the completion of the presenters' <i>magnum opus</i> on the subject.
Malcolm Stockhill	Poland: 'Fighting Solidarity' labels from the 1980s.
Derek Walker	Czechoslovakia: The 1938 Nicholas Winton inspired evacuation of children from Prague, with letters to Thomas Chadwick who organised the <i>Kindertransport</i> locally.
Derek Walker	Various: Medical fieldpost mail from WW2.
Nick Coverdale	Yugoslavia: Censorship of mail from NDH Croatia during WW2.
Neil Ritchie	Poland: The establishment of the 'Lublin Committee' in 1944 leading to liberation and the development of propagandist stamps under Russian control.
Garth Taylor	Czechoslovakia: Cards produced in France for the exiled Czech army in 1939-1940 before evacuation to the UK.
Wojciech Kierstan	Czechoslovakia: Revolutionary issues from 1918/1919.
Andrew Brooks	Austria: Coloured Austrian artists postcards used as fieldpost cards during WW1.
Peter Chadwick	Poland: Upper Silesian issues 1919-1920 leading to the plebiscite.
Nick Coverdale	Czechoslovakia: Czech Scouting from the 1930s, and its banning by the German and Communist regimes. Commemorative covers of events.
Neil Ritchie	Poland: Postal history, including postage rates and routes during 1946-7.
Andrew Brooks	Austria: Postcards, including those commemorating the meeting point of the three empires (German, Austrian, Russian) at Myslowice.
Joyce Boyer	Austria: The Mittelgebirgsbahn light railway, its development, postcards and postal history. This went from Bergisel station [near Wilton in south Innsbruck] to Igls and is now the number 6 tram; it was a steam train until 1935.
Alan Berrisford	Poland: The airmail services between 1920 and 1928 operated by two private companies before the inauguration of the national airline LOT.

Martin Brumby	Hungary: A selection of the first Hungarian revenue stamps from the Gary Ryan collection.
Derek Walker	Czechoslovakia: Operation Albrecht – the internment of thousands of potentially troublesome Czech citizens by the Nazis to Dachau and then Buchenwald. Postal items to and from inmates.
Nick Coverdale	Yugoslavia: The Srem area of Croatia under NDH control during WW2 – part of a former medal-winning collection.
Alan Berrisford	Poland: A second display of Polish airmails.
Neil Ritchie	First issues of Poland, 1860-1865, until suppressed by the Russians.
Malcolm Stockhill	Poland: Glider mail covers.

This programme, together with the friendly atmosphere, the opportunity to chat with old friends and make new ones, and not least the excellent buffet lunch prepared by Yvonne and Richard (ham-carver-in-chief) and the final tea and cakes, all made for a very interesting and thought provoking philatelic day out that is really worth travelling to. Peter Chadwick gave a vote of thanks. Yvonne offered to host it again next year, on the same Saturday in August (4 August) – so put the date in your diary now to avoid clashes!



*Insert your own choice of captions 😊*

## Post-WWI Austria

*After the war was over / After the break of morn / After the victors left us / After the stars were gone;  
Many a heart was aching / If you could read them all / Many the hopes that vanished / After the war.*

*(With apologies to Charles K. Harris)*

By Andy Taylor, with considerable assistance from Colin Tobitt, Martin Brumby and Roger Morell. Most of the philatelic material is from Colin, and most of the rest from John Pitts and Roger Morell. The historical introductions are intended to give the conventional understanding, not to right (or write) ancient wrongs.

**K**aiser Franz Joseph died on 21 November 1916 and was succeeded by his great-nephew Karl. When the war was lost the Empire disintegrated, and its components became independent countries. Austria was “that which was left”, a quip attributed to several people including Georges Clemenceau in 1918.

On 21 October 1918, a Provisional National Assembly for German Austria met in Vienna. It comprised the members of the old Austrian parliament elected in 1911 who represented the German-speaking regions and enclaves. Some would have by then been citizens of other countries, which doesn't seem to have mattered. The other former members, representing non-German areas, appear not to have been invited. The Assembly proclaimed that “the German people in Austria are resolved to determine their own future political organization to form an independent German-Austrian state, and to regulate their relations with other nations through free agreements with them” and called on all German-inhabited lands to form their own provisional assemblies.

On 30 October 1918 they proclaimed the independent state of **Deutsch-Österreich**; it would seek union with Germany. On paper, but not in reality, Deutsch-Österreich included all the German-speaking areas (ie today's Austria plus Sudtirol and parts of Bohemia, Moravia and Carinthia, plus various German enclaves, but excluding Italian and future-Yugoslavian enclaves). They conveniently defined the area for posterity in a law of 22 November, 1919 SGB 040 (this shorthand means the 40<sup>th</sup> ‘law’ of 1919 as printed in the Staatsgesetzblatt).

*Die Länder Österreich unter der Enns einschließlich des Kreises Deutsch-Südmähren und des deutschen Gebiets um Neubistritz, Österreich ob der Enns einschließlich des Kreises Deutsch-Südböhmen, Salzburg, Steiermark und Kärntnen mit Ausschluß der geschlossenen jugoslawischen Siedlungsgebiete, die Grafschaft Tirol mit Ausschluß des geschlossenen italienischen Siedlungsgebietes, Vorarlberg, Deutsch-böhmen und Sudetenland, sowie die deutschen Siedlungsgebiete von Brünn, Iglau and Olmütz.*



Map from Wikipedia showing the areas ‘where the German speakers lived’ claimed by Deutsch-Österreich.

In extensive but politically pointless detail, their next decree, 1919 SGB 041, discusses areas such as industrial Bielitz-Biala and the German-speech-enclaves in Pressburg. Of course, existing countries such as Russia, Italy and France, and newly-emerging countries such as Czechoslovakia and Romania, - not to mention President Wilson of the USA - had a different approach to carving up the Austro-Hungarian Empire! Many maps can be found in history books and on Wikipedia claiming to show the distribution of ethnic groups in 1911, ie after the census of 31 December 1910. However they are implausible - eg Vienna with no groups other than Germans. See the appendix for an extensive discussion of the diversity within the Empire, based partly on the actual census returns.

It's interesting to note that the old and the new governments were both functioning at this time. The first law of the Provisional National Assembly (1918 SGB 001) was passed on 30 October 1918 (although not printed until 15 November). It created the Deutsch-Österreich Staatsrat - the new government - and listed its duties, responsibilities and departmental arrangement. Meanwhile, the last-dated law of the Empire (1918 RGB 367) was jointly issued by the ministries of The Interior, Justice, Finance and Trade; it concerned printed matter from enemy countries and is dated 2 November!

Negotiations with Italy on an armistice were begun on 29 October, and Italy's conditions reached the Emperor at Schönbrunn late on 1 November. He summoned his Imperial Government (led by Prof Lammasch) along with representatives of the Provisional National Assembly to meet on 2 November. After much discussion, the latter helpfully declared that they hadn't begun the war so wouldn't share any responsibility for ending it.

This left the responsibility solely with the Emperor and his Imperial Government. During that evening the Austro-Hungarian Army's disintegration accelerated, and the Emperor had no choice but to authorise his Hungarian soldiers to stop fighting at 9pm and the Austrians at 1am next day, 3 November 1918. The Italian conditions were accepted. It then emerged that while the Austrians would cease fire and stay put at 3pm on the 3<sup>rd</sup>, the Italians would cease 24 hours later. During the intervening day they sent flying columns into all the now-undefended previously-Austrian territory they had coveted.

Soon after noon on 11<sup>th</sup> November the Emperor "withdrew" (but did not abdicate). His carefully-chosen wording was "I renounce all participation in the affairs of state"<sup>1</sup>. That afternoon, the Imperial Government formally resigned; Lammasch, the outgoing Prime Minister, received the Great Cross of the Order of St Stephen while lesser ministers consoled themselves with lesser awards.

On 12 November 1918 German Austria declared itself to be a democratic republic and part of the new German republic (1918 SGB 005). On 13th November a telegram was sent to the German Government requesting support for German-Austria in its attempt to join Germany. Austria appealed to U.S. President Wilson to allow the union with her sister nation.

Elections were held on 16 February 1919; for the first time women were allowed to vote. So were German citizens living in Austria and Sudeten Germans living in the newly-formed Czechoslovakia, despite Czechoslovak objections. The Social Democratic Workers Party won 72 of the 170 seats with 41% of the votes; the Christian Social Party (supported by farmers and the middle classes) gained 36% of the votes and 69 seats. They formed a coalition government.

The state and its composition were reaffirmed by the newly-elected National Assembly on 12 March 1919; see 1919 SGB 174 and 175. The Assembly re-elected Karl Renner state chancellor and enacted the Habsburg Law (1919 SGB 209) concerning the banishment of the House of Lorraine. Nobility and titles were abolished by 1919 SGB 211.

This had interesting side-effects for Karl's son Otto. While in his heart Otto remained Emperor and King until his death, he pragmatically renounced his claim to the Austrian throne in 1961, and was finally permitted to cross the border in 1966. Since Article 149(1) of the Austrian Constitution had abolished all titles, he set off as "*Franz Joseph Otto Robert Maria Anton Karl Max Heinrich Sixtus Xavier Felix Renatus Ludwig Gaetan Pius Ignatius von Habsburg by the grace of God Emperor of Austria; King of Jerusalem, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia and Lodomeria; Archduke of Austria; Duke of Lorraine, Salzburg, Würzburg, Franconia, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola; Grand Duke of Cracow; Grand Prince of Transylvania; Margrave of Moravia; Duke of Sandomir, Mazovia, Lublin, Upper and Lower Silesia, Auschwitz and Zator, Teschen, and Friule; Prince of Berchtesgaden and Mergentheim; Princely Count of Habsburg, Gorizia, and Gradisca and of the Tirol; and Margrave of Upper and Lower Lusatia and in Istria; Count of Hohenems,*

*Feldkirch, Bregenz, Sonnenburg etc.; Lord of Trieste, Kotor and the Windic March, Grand Voivod of the Voivodeship of Serbia etc etc*” but on crossing the border changed into “*Doktor Otto Habsburg-Lothringen*”, reversing the process on leaving.

France was bitterly opposed to the expansion of Germany, and with the mutiny of the German sailors and civil unrest in Germany it became impossible. Austria was forced to go it alone but with the government facing increased demands for an Anschluss.

The government of Germany was uneasy with the Austrian’s desires for unity whilst remaining an equal partner (becoming a self-governing federal unit). Indeed, the German negotiators felt that Austria wanted to be more than equal, having all the benefits but none of the responsibilities, and the Allied prohibition on Anschluss probably came as a relief! It was mainly the left-wing in Austria who sought Anschluss, as it would unite them with the much larger group of like-minded colleagues in Germany and lead towards Socialism sooner than in a small landlocked country.

The Deutsch-Österreich state lasted until 21 October 1919, when the Austrian national assembly reluctantly accepted that under the Treaty of Saint Germain<sup>2</sup> (signed 10 Sept 1919) the name had to be just Austria. Interestingly, the name of Deutsch-Österreich remained in use on Austrian stamps until 1922. Efforts to unite with Germany were banned under Article 88 of the Treaty:

*The independence of Austria is inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations. Consequently Austria undertakes in the absence of the consent of the said Council to abstain from any act which might directly or indirectly or by any means whatever compromise her independence, particularly, and until her admission to membership of the League of Nations, by participation in the affairs of another Power.*

Other Articles transferred the Sudetenland and German Bohemia to Czechoslovakia, South Tirol to Italy, and southern Carinthia and Styria to what became Yugoslavia. The Treaty of Versailles, dictating the terms of peace for Germany, similarly forbade Germany from uniting with Austria. The aspirations of the newly-created landlocked Republic of Austria received little attention.

The First Republic, which lasted from 1918 until 1938, was a state nobody really expected to last. As a result of the war, Austria had lost much of its heavy industry in Bohemia, its food from Hungary (which was itself in turmoil), its access to the Mediterranean, the southern part of Tirol, and for a while its attraction for tourism. To this was added a disproportionately large capital city, a crippling shortage of food and no money to buy more even if a seller could be found, the deadly flu epidemic of 1918-19, high unemployment, a hopeless political split between the conservative countryside and the socialists in the major towns, black markets, and marauding armed ex-soldiers who started forming paramilitary organisations on the political left and right. There was rampant inflation. And the Treaty of Saint Germain (plus the Hungarian analogue, the Treaty of Trianon) had resulted in over 3 million German-speakers living in a new country such as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Italy, to which they felt little affiliation.

On 1<sup>st</sup> October 1920 the Constituent National Assembly passed a motion calling for the Government to hold a plebiscite on the union of Austria and Germany. Germany was apprehensive as it was due to hold negotiations regarding a loan from the League of Nations and feared the Allies might terminate the aid programme.

Never the less, in April and May the provinces of Tirol and Salzburg each held a referendum on the question ‘Is union with the German Reich required?’. The result was an overwhelming majority in favour of a union. Although it had no political consequences it showed the feelings of the population. As a result of the Allies threats, the un-concluded negotiations regarding the border of Burgenland, and the lack of food, it was decided there would be no more referendums. However the idea of a union with Germany never disappeared from the political debate.

Despite all the international agreeing, many groups of people in Austria continued to demand union with Germany. Many plebiscites were held in various parts of Austria to resolve border disputes, express political aspirations, and so on. The situation of Burgenland is especially complex and worth a detailed study.

## **Burgenland**

By the end of 1918 both German-Austria and Hungary had proclaimed themselves to be Republics, and both laid claim to German West Hungary. While many sections of the ethnic German population of western Hungary preferred the idea of a union with German-Austria, others recommended autonomy of the area within Hungary.

The Austrian delegation in Paris informed the Allies that it was in favour of a plebiscite being held in German West Hungary. However the Treaty of Saint Germain allocated the entire area (ie Sopron, Moson and Vas counties) to Austria without a plebiscite. Also, Austria desperately needed its agricultural produce – it had been called “Vienna’s Garden”. Hungary was a Soviet Republic from 21 March to 1 August 1919. When that was overthrown by Miklós Horthy, Hungary put up unremitting resistance at political and diplomatic levels to the altering of the frontiers according to the Treaties of St. Germain and Trianon. In the following two years Horthy insisted on keeping the area of German West Hungary under Hungarian administration.

The Austrian Army tried to occupy the territory on 28 August 1921 and were forcibly prevented from doing so by Hungarian guerrillas. On 4 October 1921 the Lajtabánság Republic was proclaimed in Oberwart and claimed the whole area for Hungary. It existed until 5 November 1921, supported by a militia recruited from peasants and students devoted to retaining the region rather than surrendering it to Austria.

Hungary would only hand over Burgenland to Austria if it gave up Ödenburg/Sopron. The Czechs and Italians offered to mediate. Chancellor Schober chose the Italians (and much ink has been spilled on why) and the Venice Protocols were signed in December 1921. The irregulars withdrew at the order of Horthy. The Italians had proposed a referendum in Ödenburg/Sopron (the regional capital) and surrounding villages. The city chose Hungary, but most of the villages chose Austria; the total vote was 66% for staying in Hungary. There is still debate over who did what and when and whether they were rewarded for their actions.

German West Hungary, which since 1919 had referred to itself as Burgenland, was officially incorporated into Austria on 5<sup>th</sup> December 1921. The Ödenburg/Sopron plebiscite was held on 14-15<sup>th</sup> December, resulting in the Ödenburg/Sopron territory remaining Hungarian.

## **Stamp issues for Plebiscites post WW I**

- ❑ The (1920s!) Anschluss
- ❑ Land Tirol, December 12, 1918 - January 20, 1919.
- ❑ The Osttirol Plebiscite 10 10 1920
- ❑ Carinthian Plebiscite 10th October 1920
- ❑ The Tirol Plebiscite 24<sup>th</sup> April 1921.
- ❑ Salzburg Plebiscite 29 5 1921
- ❑ Burgenland

## **Appendix: the 1910 census & the 1911 election**

This appendix draws on data from the official reports of the 1910 census in Austria and the election that followed it in 1911; both being the last before the Empire disintegrated. This provides a background against which to consider the various plebiscites held as WWI ended

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.austrianphilately.com/ausintrans/karl.htm>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.austrianphilately.com/saintgermain.htm>

# The Anschluss (that didn't happen)

As the war staggered to its end, many politicians believed that, shorn of its sources of goods and food, the only salvation for “today’s Austria” lay with a union with Germany.

The German-Austrian National Assembly meeting in October 1918 .



Crowds outside the Parliament Building on 12 November 1918 acclaiming the proclamation of the Deutsch-Österreich Republic, as enshrined in Article 2 of the Constitution unanimously decided by the German-Austrian National Assembly on that day.



Card with scenes from Germany and Austria issued by the Austria-German People's Union asserting that “German Austria is a part of the German Republic”.



Not everybody shared this opinion! An Anti-Anschluss march in the snow at the front of the Vienna Town Hall, with the Bürg Theatre in the background. The slogan on the banner reads “Heraus mit dem Anschluss!” (Out with the Anschluss!).



In 1919, the victorious Allies imposed treaties to determine the fate of their former enemies. The Treaty of Saint Germain on 10th September 1919 saw the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and recognised the independence of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The aspirations of the newly-created land-locked Republic of Austria received little attention.

**Propaganda postcards came in profusion...**

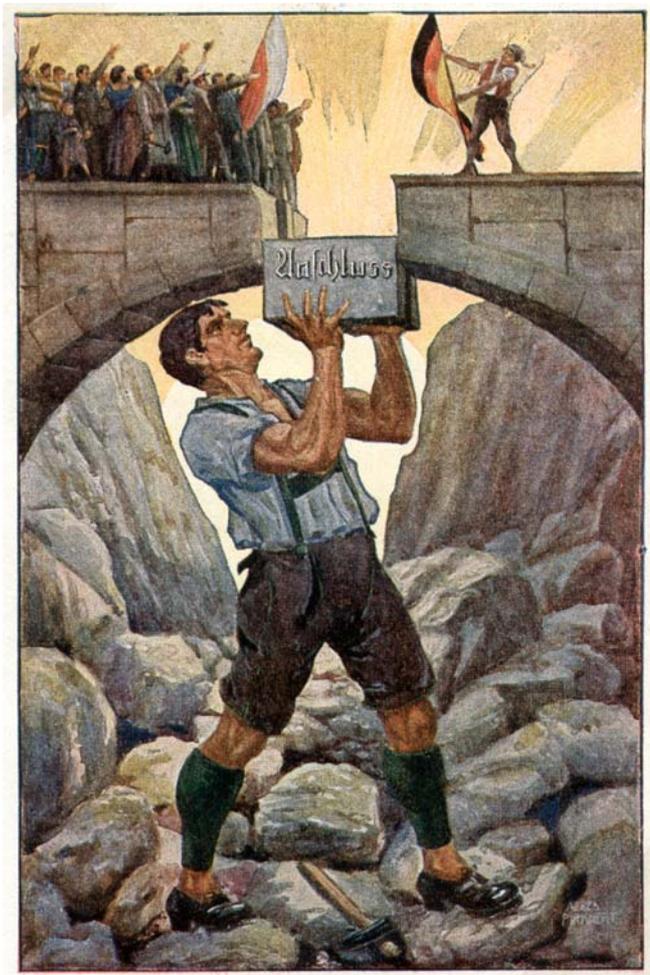


**Republik Deutsch-Osterreich**

Deutsch-Osterreich ist Republik.  
 Wollt Ihr des Vaterlandes Glück,  
 Gebt dem Lande statt Parteienstreit,  
 „Freiheit“, „Gleichheit“, „Brüderlichkeit“.

B. Schöpf.

“German-Austria is a Republic. / Do you want happiness for the fatherland, / Unite the country instead of party dispute, / Freedom, Equality, Fraternity.”



Pro-Anschluss Postcard from the first months of 1920. “They wanted to keep us apart, / we have come to the point, / we want to complete the bridge, / because there is strength in unity.” (But the keystone is unstable...)

## Land Tirol, December 12, 1918 - January 20, 1919.

Efforts of nationalists to secede from Austria and join Germany led to the overprinting of the then current postage stamps with a Tirolean eagle in support of demands for a National Assembly. Stamps were overprinted in violet-black using a rubber hand-stamp. The issue was sold at face value. Postal use was forbidden after January 20, 1919.



Top part of a local-rate postal-stationery card, with the colours tweaked to show the overprint.



Stamps postally-used on a correctly franked registered letter to Vienna in December 1918.



Registered letter from Innsbruck to Vienna, correctly franked.  
Stamps postally-used on a registered letter to Vienna in December 1918.

## The Eastern Tirol “Plebiscite Issue”, 16 Oct 1920



In Lienz the Plebiscite Committee for the Eastern Tirol ordered an overprinting of Renner Republic stamps with the words “Deutschösterreich”, and on 16 October 1920 these stamps were sold or distributed on the occasion of the proclamation in Lienz of the German Gau (district) of Osttirol. These stamps were no more than private propaganda essays or labels. Despite a selling price of 500 Kronen (face value 121.20 Kronen) they were quickly bought up. They were overprinted in gold (and some, according to Netto, in black). So great was the demand for the first issue that a reprint in dull gold or black, consisting of 1000 sets, was supplied. Mail bearing these stamps was treated as unfranked.

# THE CARINTHIAN PLEBISCITE ISSUE OF 1920

## Introduction

The border between Austria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia) was dictated by the Treaty of St Germain under which the major part of the territory of the former Austrian Crownland of Carinthia was allocated to Austria. The border was the Karawanken mountain range, with many Slovenes remaining in Austria. Serbian troops promptly invaded, seeking to force a change in this decision.

Three parts of Carinthia (Kanaltal, Seeland, and Mießtal) were handed over to other countries. So far as the Postal Historian is concerned, this included the post offices at Gutenstein, Köttelbach, Leifling, Mieß in Kärnten, Ober Seeland, Prävali, Schwarzenbach, Unter Drauburg, Pontafel, Tarvis, Malborgeth, Raibl, Uggowitz, Saifnitz, Lussnitz; and their associated Postablagen.



Grey = Kanaltal, transferred to Italy; green = Seeland and yellow = Mießtal, both transferred to the future Yugoslavia; red = plebiscite zone A; dark blue = plebiscite zone B.

As part of the provisions of the Treaty, a plebiscite was held on 10 October 1920 to decide whether Carinthia should remain as a province of Austria or should be joined with the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Legally, during the period of the plebiscite the province was not attached to either state, but both Austria and Yugoslavia overprinted stamps for use (and for propaganda).

For the purpose of the plebiscite, the disputed territory was divided into the south, Zone A (comprising the districts of Bleiburg, Rosegg, Ferlach, and Völkermarkt), and the north, Zone B (Klagenfurt area). The plebiscite was to be held first in Zone A, then Zone B three weeks later but only if Zone A had voted to join Yugoslavia. During the plebiscite itself, British and Italian officers kept order and the Yugoslavian troops were ordered by the Supreme Council to place themselves under the orders of the Plebiscite Commission. Everyone over the age of 20 with residential qualifications was entitled to vote. The plebiscite was overseen by an Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission. The result for zone A was 22,025 votes in favour of Austria which is 59.04% of the votes. “*The people had spoken*”, so in conformity with the Treaty of St. Germain the Austrian victory in this zone rendered a plebiscite in the northern zone unnecessary and the whole region went to Austria. Interestingly, if one presumes that the whole German-speaking minority had voted for Austria, so also did about half the Carinthian Slovenes.



### Official Austrian issues



An organisation called the Kärntner Heimatdienst was founded in 1920 to further the interests of Austria in general and of German-speakers in Carinthia in particular, especially in the imminent plebiscite. It sought the issue of fund-raising propaganda stamps, which was approved on 9 September 1920.

A set of 19 stamps (catalogued as ANK 321-339) overprinted "Kärnten Abstimmung" (Carinthia Plebiscite) for the vote on 10th October 1920 were put on sale on 16th September. These stamps were sold throughout Austria at three times their face value to raise money for the plebiscite and to assist people who held residential qualifications in Kärnten (Heimatrecht) to return and vote in the plebiscite. There was a total of 300,000 complete sets plus various quantities of all values except the 30h & 60h.

The Austrian Post Office produced a special printing of two existing designs: the Parliament Building of 1919/21 and the Republican Arms of 1920/21. There was no time for a new design, so 19 previous stamps were printed in new colours, some on coloured papers (probably all that was available), and with a black typographed overprint "Kärnten Abstimmung". The narrower low-value stamps were printed on coloured papers, and the low values were comb perforated 12½. The values from 2½ Kronen upwards (ie the Parliament Building design) were imperf on granite paper; as before, the two-colour stamps were printed in two operations.

The "Handbuch Kärnten 1980" (p116) adds that as well as sponsoring the issue the Kärntner Heimatdienst bought 252,000 of the sets and 28,000 of various values, either at face value or at cost-of-printing; then sold them to the public in Klagenfurt. The remaining 48,000 sets and assorted values were sold at three times face value through the post offices of the northern zone of the plebiscite region in Carinthia. The excess over the face value was used to support a propaganda fund to organise the voting in favour of staying in Austria. The stamps, however, were valid for the whole of Austria up to 10 October 1920; the day of the plebiscite.



The set ANK 964-966 was issued by Austria Post for the 30th anniversary.

**Austrian propaganda issues**



Privately printed Propaganda stamps, 2 printings in Innsbruck or (and ?) Klagenfurt.  
 Inscribed "Volksabstimmung 1920 Kärnten" and showing views of Carinthia.



Privately printed Propaganda stamps, 2 printings in Innsbruck or Klagenfurt.  
 Inscribed "Volksabstimmung 1920 Kärnten"



Numerous propaganda postcards were produced.

On the left is one from the Kärntner Defence Fighting Fund; the flag says “Kärntnen Fights for Freedom 1918-1919”

**Official Yugoslavian issues**

Similarly, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes produced and sold overprinted stamps in the southern zone; but they didn’t start the process until the day after the Austrian stamps were placed on sale – presumably they were caught out! – so theirs didn’t go on sale till 29 September.

In the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (which became Yugoslavia in 1927) six imperf newspaper stamps overprinted in red-brown with KGCA and a new value were put on sale. These stamps were issued in Ljubljana for the Plebiscite at three times face value to aid the Propaganda Fund.





Because of the disputed border, some deemed Carinthia to be a part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (SHS). The card above carries the “SHS” postmark and censor of “Borovlje” (Yugoslavian name for the Austrian town of Ferlach, just 16 km south of Klagenfurt) with the senders address clearly stating “Ferlach i Kärnten / SHS”. The card was sent 31 .VII.20 in the run up to the plebiscite.



Local registered letter, Maribor 2, 5.X20.

By kind permission of the Editor of Jugoposta, Nick Coverdale, an article by Judith Hurst from Issue No 5 (1985) follows. It describes the Ljubljana issue from the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes point of view.

## THE CARINTHIAN PLEBISCITE ISSUE OF 1920

The aftermath of World War I produced many boundary disputes. One of great interest to Yugoslavia collectors is the dispute between Austria and the newly formed Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes concerning the area of Carinthia (Kärnten to the Austrians, Koruška to the Slovenes). This area had been settled by the Slovenes since about the sixth century but had been part of the Habsburg Empire until 1918.

The new kingdom had been granted a small area of Carinthia by the Treaty of St Germain in 1919, but claimed the whole area in view of the number of Slovene inhabitants. It was decided that a plebiscite or referendum should be held. The area was divided into two zones, A & B: A the rural forest area of Upper Carinthia and B the area around the city of Celovec (Klagenfurt). In order to raise money to promote the plebiscite, both countries issued special stamps which were sold at a premium.



As an economy measure it was decided not to issue a new design, but to overprint an existing issue. The stamps chosen were the Slovenia newspaper stamps of 1919 (SG150-154). The Post Office rejected the overprint design suggested by Vavpotič, the designer of the original stamps, and chose instead the design of the Ljubljana artist Koželj. This consisted of the initials **KGCA** in a decorative border together with the new values. (K. G. C. A. = Koroška Glasovatelna Cona-A ie Carinthian Plebiscite Zone A.) The overprint was done by the Yugoslav Press, Ljubljana. The values and numbers printed are shown in the inset. All stamps were sold at 3 times face value.

5 para / 4 dinar	478,400
15 para / 4 dinar	358,000
25 para / 4 dinar	358,000
45 para / 2 dinar	185,720
50 para / 2 dinar	356,640
2 dinar / 2 dinar	89,040

The original stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10x10). Apparently the three lower-value overprints were applied to the sheets of 100 of the 4 dinar, but the 2 dinar sheets were cut in half before the higher-value overprints were applied. Two printings of the higher values were done, possibly to give more of the 2 dinar value and hence increase the number of complete sets available (to sell to collectors?). It is obvious that many interesting combinations of values arise from this method of printing, and some of these are extremely scarce. The diagram shows how the overprint was applied.

5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
45	45	45	45	45	50	50	50	50	50
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
50	50	50	50	50	2	2	2	2	2

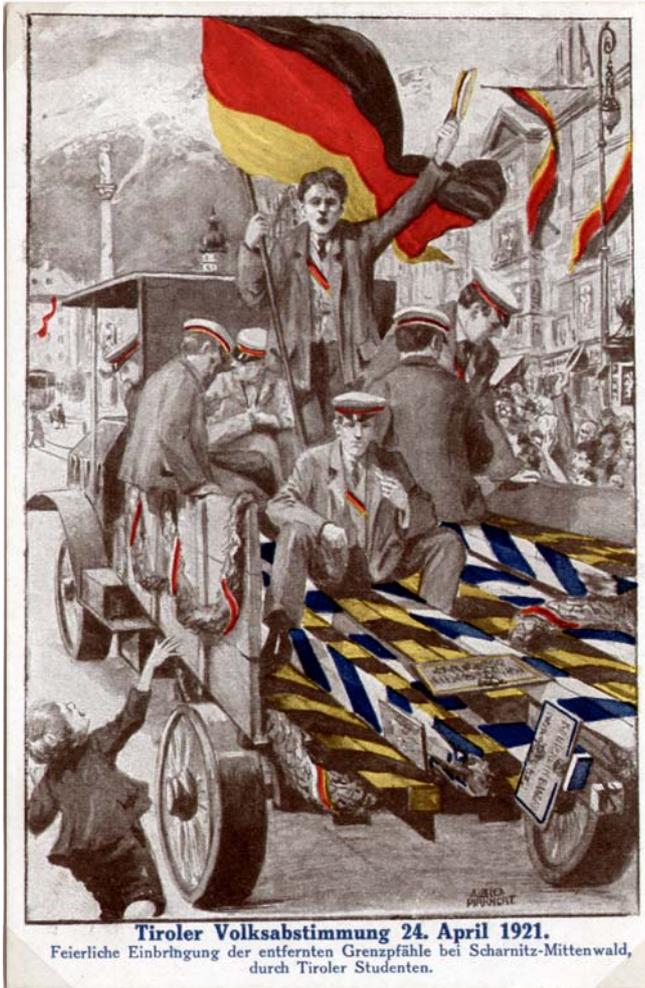
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45

The exact date of issue seems uncertain but was probably at the end of September 1920. The stamps were not valid in Serbia or Montenegro. They were valid for postage until 31 October 1920. Unsold stamps were purchased by dealers. Essays and plate proofs of the overprint are known to exist.

## The Tirol Plebiscite 24th April 1921.

The South Tirol had been transferred to Italy as one of the border changes after WWI. In North Tirol an unofficial Plebiscite was held on 24th April 1921, when 145,302 votes were cast with a majority of 90% in favour of Anschluss with Germany while 1,805 votes were against.

A number of Propaganda cards were issued in favour of this plebiscite.



Tiroler Plebiscite 24 April 1921. Celebration of the removal of the frontier barrier in Scharnitz-Mittenwald (the road from Seefeld to Partenkirchen) by Tirolean students



A Propaganda Postcard produced in Innsbruck for the Plebiscite on 24th April 1921. It represents the final stage for the joining of the Austrian Tirol and German Bavaria.

The plebiscite committee, with the consent of the Tirolean government, instructed the Innsbruck printing works to overprint in red 10 values from the then current postage stamps with a lithographed eagle and date. The number of each overprinted ranged from 500 to 3,800 according to value. There were two issues. In the first, Type I, the eagle's tail is blunt and on the high values there is no hyphen between 'April' and '1921'. In Type II the eagle has a tail feather and the hyphen on the high values is present.



Type 1 - First issue. No point to the tail of the Eagle and no hyphen after April.



Type 2. A point to the tail of the Eagle and a hyphen after April on the Parliament issue.



Examples of short-tailed and long-tailed eagles.

## Salzburg Plebiscite, 29 May 1921

A Plebiscite was held in Salzburg on 29 May 1921, the question of course being should we seek Anschluss with Germany. Of the 126,482 electorate, over 98,000 (77.5%) voted in the Plebiscite, of which 877 were against.



Official postcard with message written in Salzburg on 29/5/21 regarding the events of the day, but posted in Linz on 2.VI.21 to the USA. It says *Dear Clinton, One of the ways of propaganda for the Union with Germany. I happened to strike Salzburg on the Abstimmung weekend, where the town was gay with bands from 5 a.m. on, where banners were flying, orators speaking, torch light processions, singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" etc. etc. The Salzburg Bull the emblem of the province has battered down the boundary posts and is now proclaiming the last frontier for former parts of Bavaria.*



Three stamps overprinted for the Plebiscite on May 29 1921 with a four-line typo overprint hand-set in Innsbruck. Both the white-paper and the grey-paper printings were overprinted. These stamps were sold in Innsbruck and Salzburg at face value plus a donation. Used here on the official postcard picturing a bull, the Salzburg symbol, of which 5,000 were printed.



Propaganda labels abounded!



A set of three genuine stamps on a cover “posthumously decorated” with an express label.



1st overprinting of stamps for the Plebiscite.



A complete set of the overprinted stamps, doubtless CTO.

## WARDROP & COMPANY LIMITED

### *Philatelic Insurance Specialists*

*The insurance for the serious collector providing peace of mind at surprisingly low cost*

What is covered - Stamps, Covers, Envelopes, Postcards, Albums, Philatelic Literature, Stamp Boxes, and other articles of philatelic or postal history interest. Clients must be resident in the UK.

Insurance against - All risks of physical loss or damage to property excluding wear, tear, gradual deterioration, moth, vermin and damage or deterioration of any article directly caused while being worked upon or undergoing any process or directly caused by conditions of storage.

Scope of cover - Anywhere UK (subject to prior advice of locations other than the main dwelling for sums over £15,000) including postal or accompanied sendings. Cover is readily available for overseas exhibitions including all transits and temporary housing.

#### **Basis of valuation - Market value**

Cost - Anywhere UK	£3.75 reducing to £3.00 per £1,000 for higher sums
Normally Bank	£2.50 per £1,000 (30 days withdrawal any one year).
Bank Only	£1.25 per £1,000

For a personal quotation and prospectus write to us at the address below, telephone 01376 563764, or visit our website [www.wardrop.co.uk](http://www.wardrop.co.uk) for more information including 1000s of links and an online proposal form.

***Wardrop & Co Ltd, PO Box 772, Coggeshall, COLCHESTER C06 1UW***

***Authorised and Regulated by the Financial Services Authority***

## Burgenland

The philately of what is now Burgenland is complex, and will be left for a later issue. Its even more complex politics have been touched on in the introduction. In 1921, German West Hungary, which since 1919 had referred to itself as Burgenland, was officially incorporated into Austria on 5<sup>th</sup> December 1921. The Ödenburg/Sopron plebiscite was held on 14-15<sup>th</sup> December, resulting in the Ödenburg/Sopron territory remaining Hungarian.

As a taster, two of the many issues will be mentioned. On 4 October 1921 the **Lajtabánság Republic** was proclaimed in Oberwart and claimed the whole area for Hungary. It existed until 5 November 1921, and produced numerous stamps including definitives and dues; some are known used.



A souvenir edition was produced for “The Liberation of Burgenland” (probably unofficially, and in Vienna). Two sets of the current Austrian definitives were overprinted: the first a set of 18 values on 17<sup>th</sup> October 1921, overprinted with Burgenland Befreiung in two lines vertically; the second set of 5 stamps had the Burgen/land overprinted in two lines horizontally. Those shown here bear a cancellation “ZEMENDORF / 17.X.21” which is a town in the Burgenland district of Mattersburg.



## Appendix: the 1910 census & the 1911 election

This appendix draws on data from the official reports of the 1910 census in Austria and the election that followed it in 1911; both being the last before the Empire disintegrated. There were censuses in 1920 and 1923 but the next believable census was in 1934. It shows that the commonly-accepted ethnic distribution maps are over-simplified – for example, there are 126 permissible language-Land combinations and the only two **not** recorded are Romanian in Krain and Magyar in Kärntnen. This provides a background against which to consider the various plebiscites held as WWI ended. A perennial problem in Austria was the classification of the populace: should this be by declared ethnic origin irrespective of place of domicile; or by place of domicile irrespective of preferred language, or what? A satisfactory answer – ie one that people didn't take up arms over – never really emerged.

### The 1910 census

There was a census in Austria-Hungary in 1910<sup>1</sup> in which people were required to declare which of a stated list of nine language-groups or Nationalities they belonged to.

**Abfatz 17.**  
Umgangssprache.

**Zu Spalte 13.** Die Spalte ist nur für die Angehörigen des im Reichsrate vertretenen Ländergebietes auszufüllen. Für jede solche Person ist die Sprache, deren sich dieselbe im gewöhnlichen Umgange bedient, jedenfalls aber nur eine der nachbenannten Sprachen anzugeben, und zwar: Deutsch, Böhmisches-Mährisches-Slovakisches, Polnisches, Ruthenisches, Slovenisches, Serbisch-Kroatisches, Italienisches-Ladinisches, Rumänisches, Magyarisches.

Für Kinder, die noch nicht sprechen können, dann für Personen, die wegen eines körperlichen Gebrechens oder gänzlichen Mangels an geistiger Entwicklung tatsächlich keiner Sprache sich bedienen, ist von den oben bezeichneten Sprachen jene einzutragen, die mit Rücksicht auf die Familie, eventuell auf die sonstige Umgebung, in der sie leben, voraussichtlich die Umgangssprache bilden wird, beziehungsweise bilden würde.

That is: you had to choose between German, Bohemian-Moravian-Slovakian, Polish, Ruthenian, Slovenian, Serbo-Croat, Italian and Ladinish, Romanian, and Hungarian. “None of the above” doesn't seem to have been an acceptable reply.

The raw census data was in part processed by Hollerith machines, which had been introduced for the 1890 census by Elektrotechniker Theodor Heinrich Otto Schäffler. The actual results of the 1910 census for “Austria” (Cisleithiana) have now appeared on the inestimable ANNOsite<sup>2</sup> (see also Wikipedia<sup>3</sup>, which I haven't checked against the official version on ANNO). This table<sup>4</sup> gives the data for language vs Land.

Land	German	Cz&Slvk	Polish	Ruthenian	Slovenian	Serb-Cr	Ital & Lad	Romanian	Magyar	Row total
NiederÖst	3,130,536	122,329	5,601	2,316	1,380	429	1,084	139	296	3,264,110
OberÖst	840,604	1,953	356	96	81	3	33	4	16	843,146
Salzburg	208,009	189	33	6	176	11	136	1	1	208,562
Steiermark	983,252	971	178	80	409,684	151	361	7	15	1,394,699
Kärntnen	304,287	358	96	7	82,212	28	82	2	0	387,072
Krain	27,915	750	89	19	490,978	205	369	0	2	520,327
Küstenland	29,077	2,689	517	179	266,614	170,773	356,495	901	24	827,269
Tirol&Vor	651,858	4,372	414	267	609	60	391,557	15	17	1,049,169
Bohemia	2,467,724	4,241,918	1,541	1,062	292	190	136	33	48	6,712,944
Mähren	719,435	1,868,971	14,924	563	103	767	43	9	42	2,604,857
Schlesien	325,523	180,348	235,224	255	45	3	41	3	14	741,456
Galizien	90,114	8,718	4,672,500	3,208,092	144	44	21	740	104	7,980,477
Bukowina	168,851	1,005	36,210	305,101	80	1	36	273,254	10,391	794,929
Dalmatia	3,081	1,412	301	811	542	610,669	18,028	7	4	634,855
Col total	9,950,266	6,435,983	4,967,984	3,518,854	1,252,940	783,334	768,422	275,115	10,974	27,963,872

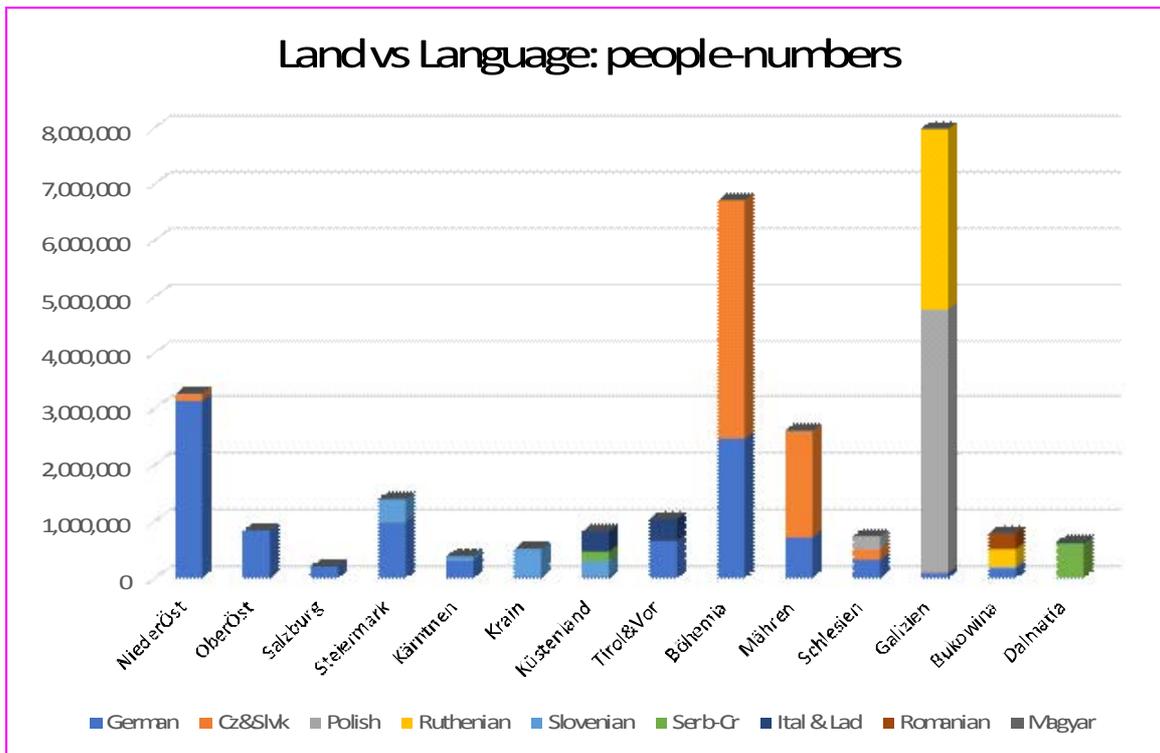
Several informative maps are appended to Volume 1 of the official census report<sup>5</sup>, two of which are shown next. They give a representation of the distribution of the minority languages.



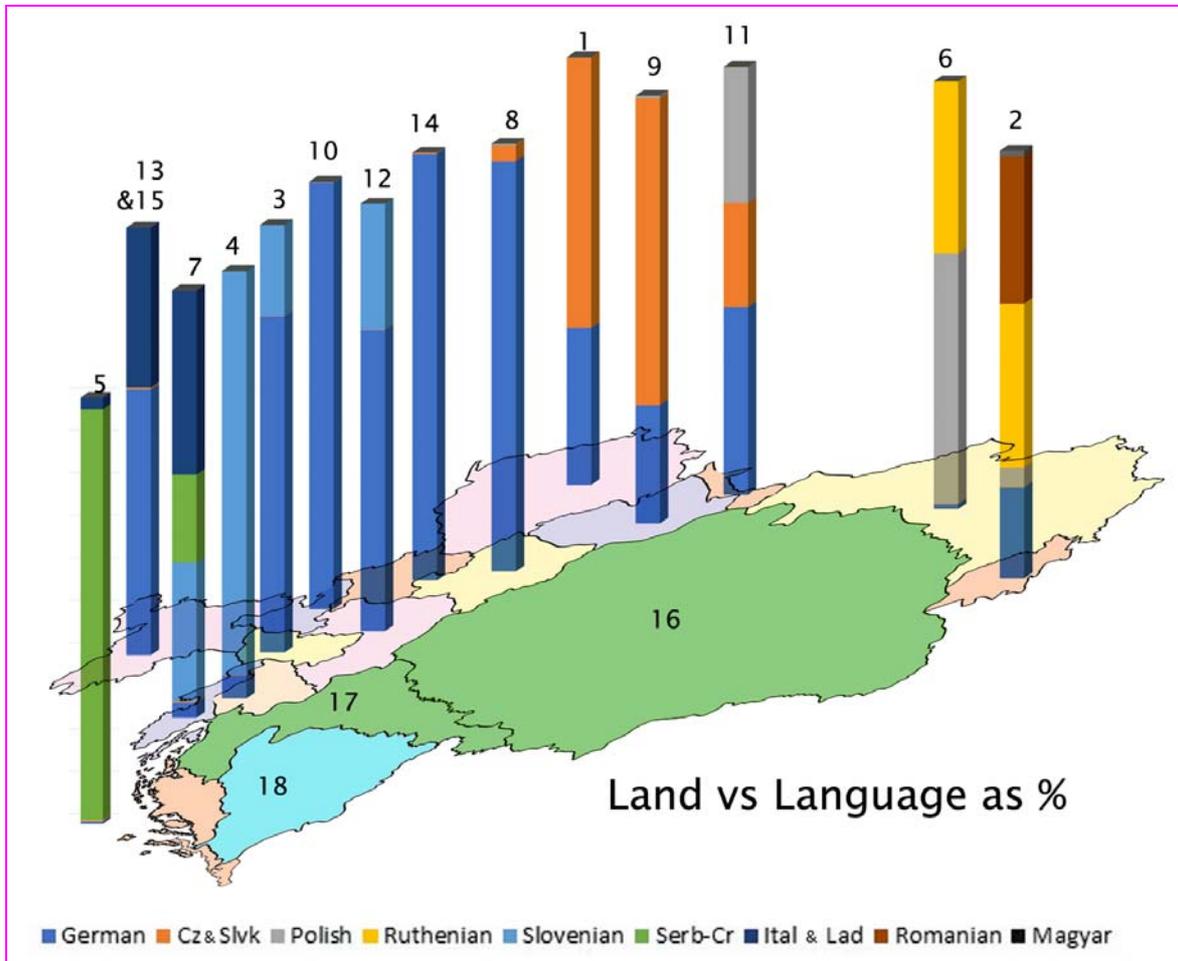
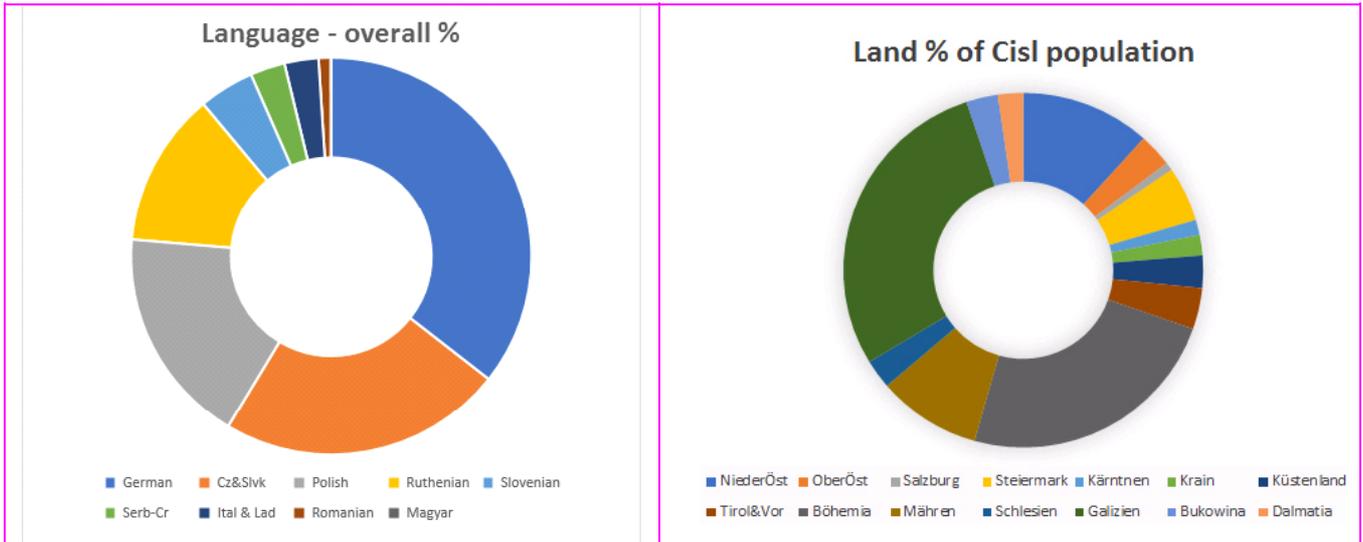
For comparison, here is a “conventional” map:



A problem with all such ethnic-groups-distribution maps is that they suggest hard boundaries. Furthermore, the actual census data records preferred language, and it may be an unjustified assumption to equate that to “ethnic group”. Defining them as identical risks circularity of argument – and how do you classify the solitary Magyar speaker living in Salzburg? Now there's a problem for fractal analysis! Or a few evenings with Austrian National Library On-line partnered with Excel...



(NiederÖst includes Vienna. The hairy edges of the bars are a computer artefact!)



**Cisleithania:** 1: Bohemia, 2: Bukovina, 3: Carinthia, 4: Carniola, 5: Dalmatia, 6: Galicia, 7: Küstenland, 8: Lower Austria, 9: Moravia, 10: Salzburg, 11: Silesia, 12: Styria, 13: Tyrol, 14: Upper Austria, 15: Vorarlberg.  
**Transleithania:** 16: Hungary proper; 17: Croatia-Slavonia. 18 is Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## Elections

In the decades following 1868, increasingly desperate attempts were made to find a system of government that would maintain the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire while placating the numerous nationalities that lived within its borders. Franz Joseph's attempts to keep the lid on the pressure cooker were frustrated by the Czechs, Poles and others busily stoking the fires underneath.

On 3 November 1905, Franz Joseph announced that he had decided to introduce general suffrage, hoping that the new voters would be less intransigent than the existing. The constituencies were carefully crafted in favour of the Germans and the Poles, and an election was held in May 1906. The results were a strong swing to the left, not exactly what the Emperor had hoped for! Nevertheless, a nominally parliamentary government spluttered on.

A new election was called in May 1911, in the forlorn hope of a better result. Increasingly the business of government had to be achieved by administrative decree ("paragraph 14"), and in March 1914 the Reichsrat was adjourned, remaining so when the war began.

## The 1911 election

The election was called by law RGB 062 of 1911, which gave details of when each part of the Austrian Empire should vote but not of who was entitled to vote. The first paragraph carefully calls the election separately for each of the parts of the Empire: The Kingdom of Bohemia; The Archduchy of Lower Austria; The Archduchy of Upper Austria; The Duchy of Salzburg; and so on until The City of Trieste and its surroundings.

Die Wahlen der Mitglieder des Abgeordneten-  
hauses des Reichsrates finden im Königreiche Böhmen,  
im Erzherzogthume Österreich unter der Enns, im Erz-  
herzogthume Österreich ob der Enns, im Herzogthume  
Salzburg, im Herzogthume Steiermark, im Herzogthume  
Kärnten, im Herzogthume Krain, im Herzogthume Buko-  
wina, in der Markgrafschaft Mähren, im Herzogthume  
Ober- und Niederösterreich, in der gefürsteten Graf-  
schaft Tirol, in dem Lande Vorarlberg, in der Mark-  
grafschaft Istrien, in der gefürsteten Grafschaft Görz  
und Gradiska und in der Stadt Triest mit ihrem  
Gebiete  
am 13. Juni 1911,  
die etwa erforderlichen engeren Wahlen  
am 20. Juni 1911  
statt.

The detailed regulations for voting, and the penalties if you didn't, were issued by the local government of each separate Land (and are to be found in their Land Gesetz und Verordnung Blatt <sup>6</sup>, not the Reichsgesetzblatt.)

Citizenship in the Austrian Empire came later than the right-of-residence, and for the lower classes that was preceded by the compulsion-to-reside: until 1781 a peasant could not leave his Lord's domain without permission. "**Heimatrecht**", introduced in 1859, gave the right of residence in a town or district; your name would be entered on a register. This gave you citizenship of the Land where the town/district was; in 1867 this became citizenship of Cisleithania (allgemeines österreichisches Staatsbürgerrecht). The "universal suffrage" of 1906 actually applied only to all males with Heimatrecht – which you couldn't hold in both Cis- and Transleithania (so if you had the right to vote in Austria you could not also vote in Hungary; and conversely).

The table-of-results below uses the layout and party names from the Wikipedia article <sup>8</sup> "Cisleithanian legislative election, 1911", but takes its data from the Official Report <sup>9</sup> which is slightly different as discussed below the table. The electorate was divided into "Nations" named as Croatian; Czech; German; Italian; Polish; Ruthenian (ie Ukrainian); Serb; Slovenian; Romanian; and None. That's nine "Nations" plus None; however they differ from the nine language-groups of the 1910 census in that the "Serbo-Croat Group" has been split into two Nations, and there is no Hungarian "Nation". The 1910 census lists only 10,974 Hungarian speakers in the whole of Cisleithania - perhaps there weren't enough voters to qualify for any candidates, or no candidates stood from a Hungarian party?

Nation	Party	Votes	Actual subtotal	% of votes cast
Croatian	Croatian Party	33,565	82,918	0.75%
	Pure Justice Party	28,254		0.63%
	Croatian nationals	20,770		0.46%
	Social Democratic Party	329		0.01%
Czech	Social Democratic Party Autonomists	357,234	1,094,021	7.99%
	Agrarian	257,717		5.77%
	Catholic nationals	128,056		2.86%
	Czech National Social Party	95,901		2.15%
	Christian Social Party	83,124		1.86%
	Young Czech Party	56,673		1.27%
	Progressive People's Party	34,443		0.77%

Nation	Party	Votes	Actual subtotal	% of votes cast
	Progressive Constitutionalists	20,881		0.47%
	Old Czech Party	9,872		0.22%
	Social Democratic Party Centralists	19,374		0.43%
	Czech nationals	1,893		0.04%
	Czech Realist Party	4,984		0.11%
	Independents	10,832		0.24%
	Traders Party	3,201		0.07%
	Zählkandidaten	9,836		0.22%
German	Christian Social Party	608,346	1,673,189	13.61%
	Social Democrats	542,549		12.14%
	Agrarians	106,548		2.38%
	German Radicals (Free All Germans)	90,523		2.02%
	German People's Party	71,882		1.61%
	German Progress Party	71,114		1.59%
	German-National Party	28,689		0.64%
	German Workers' Party	26,670		0.60%
	Upper Austria Farmers' Club	22,009		0.49%
	All Germans	20,527		0.46%
	German Miner and Farmers' Association	15,301		0.34%
	Independents	14,934		0.33%
	Conservatives	14,597		0.33%
	Independent Christian Socials	10,299		0.23%
	Zählkandidaten	7,569		0.17%
	Central Industrial Committee	6,422		0.14%
	Free Socialists	4,074		0.09%
	German Conservative Farmers' Party	3,623		0.08%
Economic Political Realm Party	2,885	0.06%		
Social Politicians	2,735	0.06%		
German Economy Party	1,893	0.04%		
Italian	National-Liberals	41,928	115,906	0.94%
	Popular Political Union of Trentino	40,543		0.91%
	Social Democratic Party	23,068		0.52%
	Democrats	321		0.01%
	Independents	436		0.01%
	Italian nationals	5,925		0.13%
	Liberal Farmers' Association	3,685		0.08%
Polish	People's Party	185,674	672,884	4.15%
	Conservatives	137,199		3.07%
	National Democrats	98,460		2.20%
	Democrats	84,181		1.88%
	Social Democratic Party	64,569		1.44%
	Independents	38,028		0.85%
	Centre	23,139		0.52%
	Christian Social Party	21,982		0.49%
	Agrarian	0		0.00%
	Independent Socialists	6,515		0.15%
	National Party	0		0.00%
	Non-party Democrats	4,302		0.10%
	Pro-German Poland	5,902		0.13%
	Progressive Democrats	2,933		0.07%
Ruthenian	Ukrainian Party	326,955	531,434	7.31%
	Russian National Party	128,160		2.87%
	Ukrainian Radical Party	54,701		1.22%
	Social Democratic Party	21,618		0.48%
Serb	Serbs	11,460	11,460	0.26%
Slovenian	People's Party	54,089	170,356	1.21%
	Clerical	43,203		0.97%
	Liberals	33,170		0.74%
	Independents	3,408		0.08%

Nation	Party	Votes	Actual subtotal	% of votes cast
	National Progressives	0		0.00%
	Pro-German Slovenians	5,260		0.12%
	Slovenian nationals	16,858		0.38%
	Social Democratic Party	14,368		0.32%
Romanian	Romanian national Party	38,408	55,946	0.86%
	Independents	5,728		0.13%
	Romanian national Democratic Party	11,810		0.26%
None	Zionists	31,781	31,781	0.71%
	Unknown ("Unbekannt oder zersplittert")	30,453	30,453	0.68%
	<b>Total of column</b>	<b>4,470,348</b>	<b>4,470,348</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The parties who had enough votes to obtain one or more seats combined together into Associations or Clubs, with total seats of:

Grouping	Seats	Grouping	Seats
Bohemian Social Democrats	25	Independents	23
Christian Social Union	73	Latin Union	21
Croatian-Slovenian Club	27	Poland Club	70
Dalmatian Club	7	Polish Social Democrats	9
German National Association	100	Ukrainian Association	28
German Social Democrats	49	Uniform Bohemian Club	84
	<b>Total</b>		<b>516</b>

## Errors?

The Wikipedia article has two transcription errors, and more seriously the sum of the tabulated votes does not equal the total stated at the end, nor are the percentages correct. Even worse, the official record also contains errors and inconsistencies. Using the distribution table on its Heft 1 pages 6 & 7, the arithmetically-correct subtotal for the "German" votes is 1,673,189 (as in my table above) while the printed subtotal is 1,739,927 which is 66,738 more. This increases the grand total of votes to the 4,537,086 printed in their table. However, their previous page gives the votes split by Land, and the total of votes cast as 4,625,082 from an electorate of 5,767,065.

## References and web links

1 [alex.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/alex?aid=rgb&datum=1910&page=407&size=45](http://alex.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/alex?aid=rgb&datum=1910&page=407&size=45)

2 [anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno-plus?aid=ost&datum=0001&size=45&page=3](http://anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno-plus?aid=ost&datum=0001&size=45&page=3)

Note that the page numbering restarts for the tables that follow the discussions.

3 [de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volksz%C3%A4hlung\\_in\\_%C3%96sterreich-Ungarn\\_1910](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volksz%C3%A4hlung_in_%C3%96sterreich-Ungarn_1910)

4 [anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno-plus?aid=ost&datum=0001&page=62&size=45](http://anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno-plus?aid=ost&datum=0001&page=62&size=45)

5 maps: [anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno-plus?aid=ost&datum=0001&pos=542&size=31](http://anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno-plus?aid=ost&datum=0001&pos=542&size=31)

Note that they are high resolution, being 7x8½ inches at 1250 pixels-per-inch!

6 See for example the decree of 11 April 1907 for Upper Austria:

[alex.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/alex?aid=lgo&datum=1907&page=25&size=45](http://alex.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/alex?aid=lgo&datum=1907&page=25&size=45)

7 See "My Souvenir from Innsbruck" in Austria 146 – this is a document recording the official court permission to Katherina Graber of Kizbühel to emigrate to the separate country of Salzburg in 1787.

Available at [www.austrianphilately.com/graberin/index.htm](http://www.austrianphilately.com/graberin/index.htm)

8 [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cisleithanian\\_legislative\\_election%2C\\_1911](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cisleithanian_legislative_election%2C_1911)

9 [anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno-plus?aid=ost&datum=0007&page=3&size=45](http://anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/anno-plus?aid=ost&datum=0007&page=3&size=45)