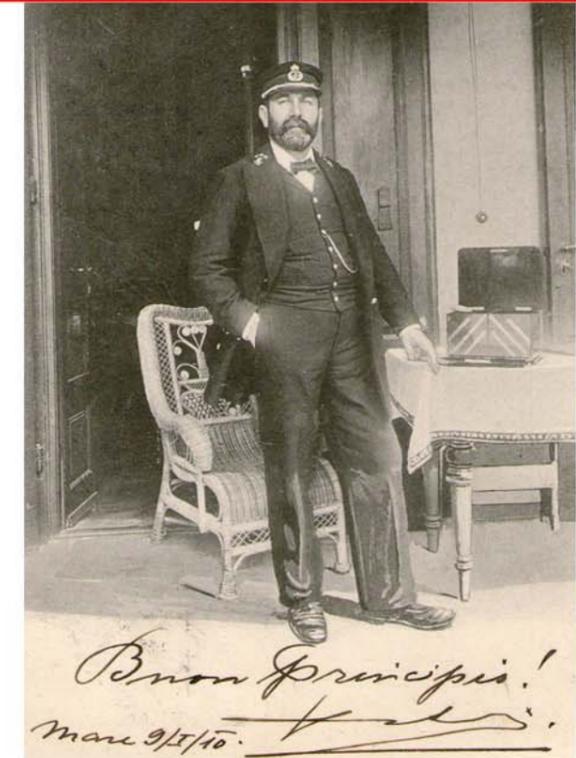
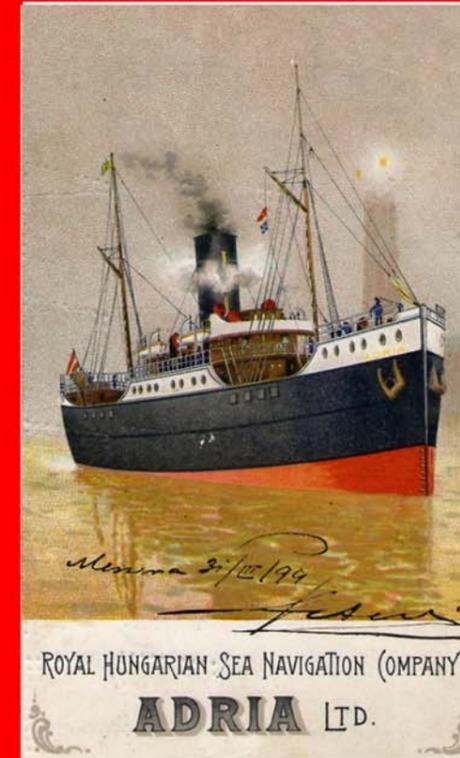
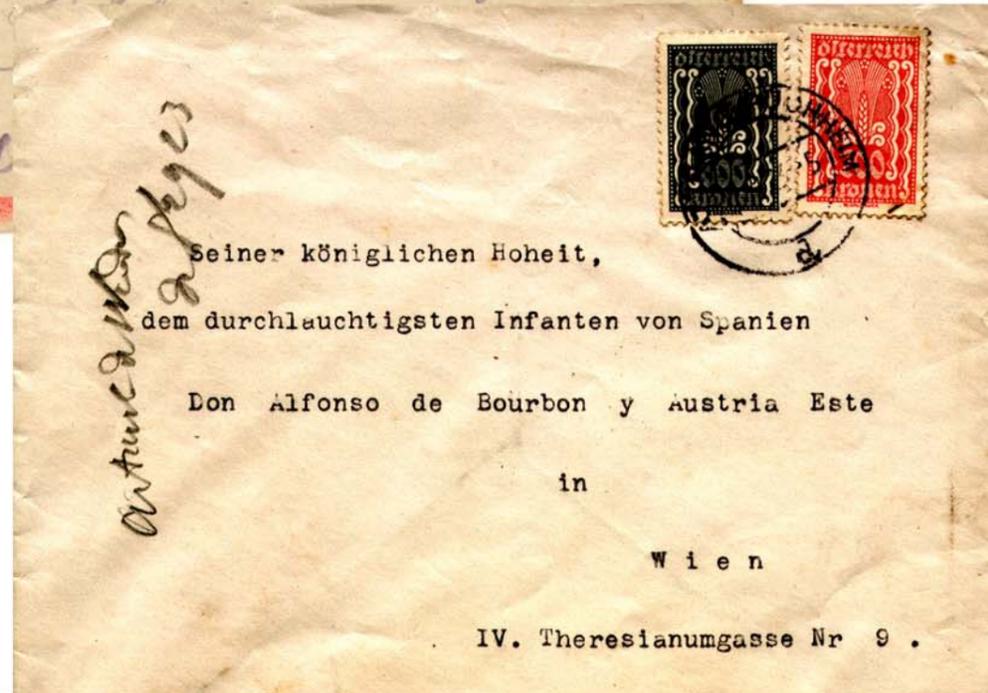


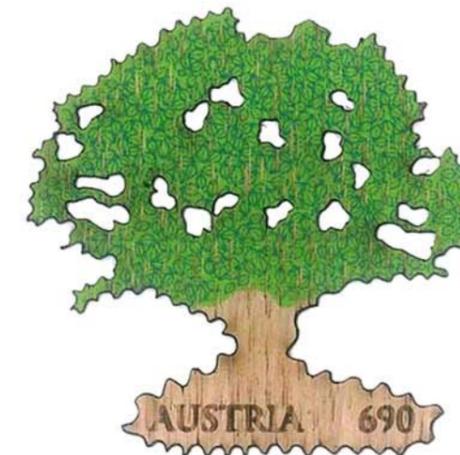


Herrn
Josef Schmiedleitner

L i n z /Donau
Hauptpostlagernd



A selection of the items discussed in this issue.



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Edited by Andy Taylor

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A word from the President



I am not planning to stand again as President at the A.G.M. this September. The only reason is to encourage other people to put themselves forward. I firmly believe that this role should be passed on every few years to bring in fresh ideas.

The role mainly involves:

- representing the APS to the outside world,
- chairing the Annual General Meeting (and any Extraordinary General Meetings).

The job is not burdensome in terms of time, but the President does need to be able to attend the A.G.M. on the Sunday morning of the Fest weekend, usually in September.

If you think you might be interested, or want to know more, please contact myself or another member of the committee.

Editorial 202

No names, no pack drill... a member reports that his UK-based New Issues dealer sold or transferred his business to another dealer. The next batch of new issues he received were for Australia instead of Austria!

Congratulations to Peter Chadwick who won Large Vermeils for “*Handstruck Chargemarks of British Mails before 1840*” and “*Handstruck Town Marks of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century*” at the World Stamp Exhibition in Bandung, Indonesia, in August last year; and to **Garth Taylor**, awarded a Large Silver at Autumn Stampex for “*A Study of the Routes and Rates of the Third Issue of Czechoslovakian Airmail Stamps 1932 to 1939*”.

We all know that Austria has a long and distinguished history; however contrary to what appears at the top of page 22 of the last issue, the German-Austrian National Assembly met in October 1918 not in 1018.

2018 sees several anniversaries of philatelic interest (it’s also the 150th anniversary of the traffic light!). Among these are the death centenaries of Klimt (covered in Austria 180); Schiele (inspiration awaited); Otto Wagner (see Austria 196); and Kolo Moser (article in hand, stamp expected in October).

This issue contains many short articles on varied topics, some of which have been deferred more than once (editorial apologies to the original sources). By way of contrast, the next issue will be devoted entirely to the Austrian Telegraph system and the telegrams that used it.

Paying the APS: The rules under which we operate have changed.

(a) CREDIT CARDS. Henceforth we the APS have to absorb the fees for using a credit card - so for example your £20 sub used to cost you £21; now you send us £20 and we pay the fee of £1. Also, our credit card system only works if you authorise the amount in pounds sterling.

(b) for PAYPAL, make the payment to the correct address, which we will have sent you; pay so that we receive the requested amount in pounds sterling; and state who it’s from and what it’s for. We are no longer allowed to ask you to add a fee.

Andy Taylor

CAPTAIN PETERDI AND THE “ADRIA” STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Based on an article by Alan Becker

Istvan Peterdi was born in May 1864 in Budapest. In 1879 he was a student at Nautica, the Fiume Commercial Shipping School (Collegio Nautico Commerciale). He was a cadet on the barque ‘Fiume E’, then from 1884 he served for two years on a Dalmatian vessel and finally he passed the exams and became a captain in 1887. So says the book titled “Nautica” written by Captain Jozsef Horvath. However, the Mafitt article referenced below notes that Dr Gabor Zsigmond had found the school report cards of Istvan Peterdi. These always spell the name as Peterdy, with a y at the end, and the place of birth is unequivocally Vienna. Dr Gabor thinks that Peterdi was born in Vienna and after the early death of his father moved to Pest with his mother, attending schools there.



A postcard of 1910 signed by Capt Peterdi is his photograph.



Peterdi was also a keen philatelist; some examples of his correspondence are to dealers and collectors. On the Adria Lines he was a second officer in 1890 and first officer in 1892. In past reports his Christian name has been stated as Alexander, but it appears as Stefano on a letter of c.1899 and also later with the initial S; this is the Italian equivalent of Istvan. Letters from his correspondence are addressed to his wife, Emma, and his family members Istranne, Janosne and Karoly.

During Captain Peterdi’s involvement with mail carried on the Adria Shipping Line, he produced a range of private cachets. John Gilbert, who had been studying the postal history of Fiume for many years and had produced three volumes on Fiume for the Italy & Colonies Study Circle (ICSC), kindly made available all the information he has gathered over a number of years on Captain Peterdi.

Gilbert wrote a piece on the Francis J Field Adria Line Covers in the ICSC journal *Fil-italia* vol.XX, no. 3 which covered the use of private cachets struck on the stamps of letters posted on board the vessels of the Adria line in 1929 and 1930. In his volume on *The Postmarks of Fiume*, volume 4 of the ICSC publications, he records on page 129 some of the similar cachets used at the turn of the century produced by Captain Peterdi. A total of 16 different cachets have now been found.

The comprehensive volumes of Francesco Ogliari and Lamberto Radogna on the maritime history of Italian steamships list the following: *The Adria - Magyar Kiraly Tengerhajozasi Reszvenytarsasag (Royal Hungarian Society for Maritime Navigation) was founded on 21st December 1881 from the Adria S.S. Nav. Co. with seven vessels: Adria, Baro Kemeny, Jokai, Stefanie, Szapary, Tibor and Tisza. These were then joined in 1886 by the Matlekovitz, Szecheny and Zichy.* Ogliari’s 2nd volume on Italian Maritime Transport gives the names of the captains of each vessel; unfortunately none of them is Peterdi!

Ogliari's listing for the 'Adria' fleet on the 31st December 1913 prior to the First World War consists of the following vessels: *Adria, Andrassy, Arad, Arpad, Balaton, Baro Fejervary, Baro Kemeny, Baross, Bathory, Buda, Deak, Duna, Ferencz Ferdinand, Ferencz Kiraly, Jokai, Kalman Kiraly, Kassa, Koloszar, Lederer Sandor, Matlecovitz, Matvas Liraly, Nagy Lajos, Rakoczy, Stefanie, Szapary, Szecheny, Szeged, Szell Kalman, Szent Istvan, Szent Laszlo, Tibor, Tisza, Vega, Zichy, and Zrinyl*. He also gives the origin, the tonnage, and the launch date; but sadly not who their captains were probably due to the fact that the captains frequently changed vessels.

The routes of the line prior to the First World War were:

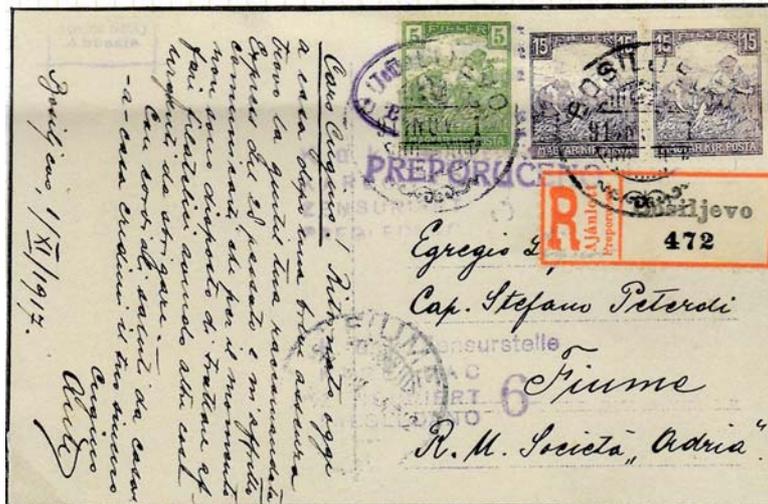
- ❑ Fiume-periphery of Italy-Marseille-Barcelona-Valencia (weekly)
- ❑ Fiume-periphery of Italy-Marseille (weekly)
- ❑ Fiume-Tunis-Algeria-Oran-Casablanca-Mogador (fortnightly)
- ❑ Fiume-Bengasi-Tripoli-Tunis (fortnightly)
- ❑ Fiume-Bordeaux-Anversa-Rotterdam-Hamburg-London-Liverpool-Hull-Glasgow-Newcastle (monthly)
[And probably not in that order! Ed.]
- ❑ Fiume-Victoria-Recife-Rio de Janeiro, Santos (monthly)

Gilbert's material included articles by Dr P J Szilagyi and Fred Pirotte and also a correspondence with examples of Peterdi covers. There were still many unanswered questions until the internet revealed a booklet published for Philatelica 2015/2 which included a 28 page article on Captain Peterdi's productions and with details of the captain (the website is <http://www.mafitt.hu/kepek/philatelica/15-2en.pdf>). The authors are Dr Ferenc Nagy, Dr Geza Homonnay and Dr Denes Czirik.

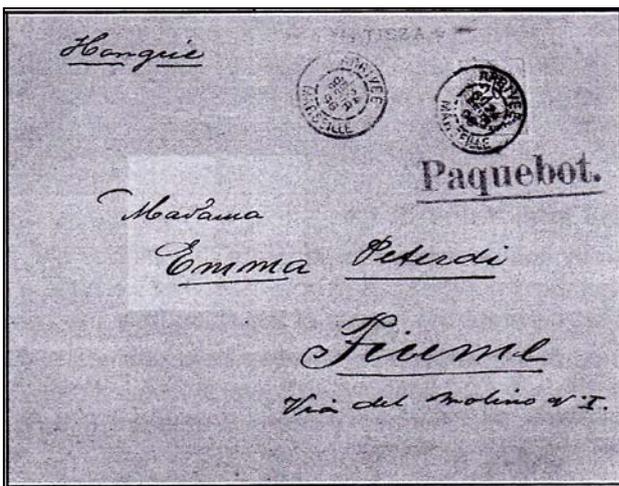
The article states that Peterdi served on the following Adria Line vessels: *Zichy, Carola, Arpad, Adria, Tisza, Szapary, Buda, Szechenyi, Andrassy, Matyas Kiraly, Petofi, Zrinyl, Szent Lazlo, Rakoczi and Szeged*. In 1898 whilst serving as captain on the steamer *Arpad* he saved the passengers and crew of the Italian steamer *Umberto* for which King Umberto awarded him a golden chronometer. It has been alleged that he was reprimanded in the early 1900s for his use of the cachets, but this has never been substantiated and is an invention particularly as Emperor Franz Joseph bestowed honours upon him.



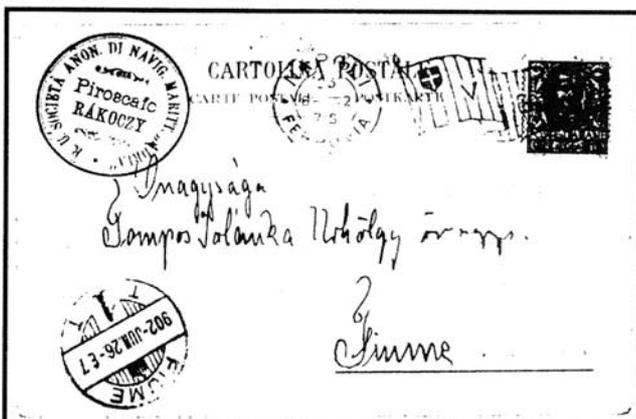
According to the Philatelica article the last record of him in connection with the Adria Company is in 1916, when at the age of 52 he became ill and left the company. However, Gilbert sent photocopies of two post cards sent to 'Peterdi'. The first is dated 29th March 1915 and addressed to Sig. S. Peterdi, Kommandant of the Military Transport Steamer Szeged, Risano, Cattaro; it was censored at Castelnovo.



The second is from Bosiljevo on 1st November 1917 to Cap. Stefano Peterdi, Fiume, R.M.Societa, Adria. The message on the card reads ‘Dear Cousin, I just got home Tuesday after a short absence and found your express letter of the 28th last month and I tell you for the moment I am not in a position [to enjoy?] the fruits of philatelic affairs, having other urgent matters to sort out. Cordial salutations - home - to home. Cousin Auti’ So it seems that not only was he still connected to the Adria Society and took part in WWI, he was still pursuing his stamp interests.



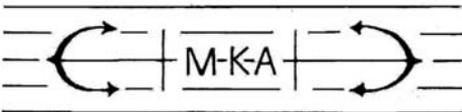
The earliest letter bearing a ‘Peterdi’ cachet is of February 1896 addressed to his wife Emma, carried on the S S Tizsa and struck with the underlined Paquebot (P1). The majority of the correspondence is found carried on the routes around the Mediterranean and the most prolific period was during the years 1898 and 1899; most of the cachets appeared in this period. However there are covers in 1899 sent from Greenock, Scotland, amongst them one to his wife Emma and another to another family member, Karolyi Peterdi (his son?), both to Fiume. [He seems to have gone there to collect a new vessel; and at another date went to the Tyne on a similar mission.] He did travel further afield during the month of August 1900, going to Brazil as captain of the steamer ‘Petofi’ carrying shipments to various ports there.

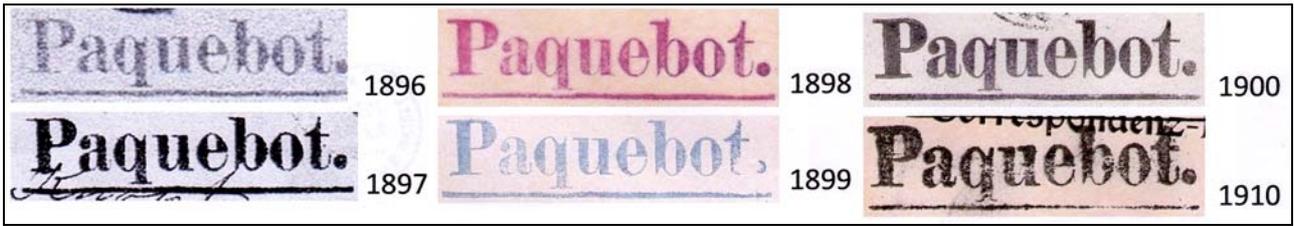


There are some 500 pieces in the period from 1896 to 1914 bearing ‘Peterdi cachets’; but from 1902 far fewer are recorded (the article in Philatelica questions whether all of the examples on correspondence were produced by him). The Adria Company had standard circular cachets issued to the pursers of each steamer which included the name of their vessel as shown on the postcard posted on board the Rakosky sent from Naples arriving the 26th June 1902. They also had a straight line canceller ‘S.S.’ followed by the name of the vessel (see description of cachet P13, below).

The 16 types of cachet shown in this table are all found on 'Peterdi' covers. Whoever produced the cancellers was skilled - consider P2, P3, P4, P5, P12 and P13.

NON POSTAL MARKINGS FOUND ON MAIL CARRIED ON THE "ADRIA" STEAMERS

<p>P1</p> <p>Paquebot.</p> <p>52 x 12 mm, Recorded 1896 – 1913 struck in black, violet, green and red.</p>	<p>P2</p>  <p>25.5 x 20.5 mm Recorded 1897 – 1900 struck in black, blue, violet and red.</p>
<p>P3</p>  <p>30 mm diameter Recorded 1898 & 1905 struck in black, blue, lilac and brown-red.</p>	<p>P4</p>  <p>22 mm diameter Recorded 1908 – 1910 struck in black and green.</p>
<p>P5</p>  <p>20 x 15 mm Recorded 1898 – 1900 struck in black and red. 'HANZANAK HASZNALI' – 'Be useful to your homeland'.</p>	<p>P6</p>  <p>80 x 21.5 mm Recorded 1898 struck in violet and red. M-K-A = Magyar Kiralyi Adria (Royal Hungarian Adria).</p>
<p>P7</p> <p>Magyar Királyi „Adria” Gözös.</p> <p>"Gozos" – steamer.</p> <p>42 x 12.5 mm Recorded 1897 - 1898 struck in red, green and orange.</p>	<p>P8</p> <p>★ M.K. ADRIA ★</p> <p>54 x 3 mm Recorded 1898 struck in red, green, violet and light blue. 'Magyar. Kiralyi. ADRIA'</p>
<p>P9</p> <p>Tengeren</p> <p>24 x 3.5 mm Recorded 1898-1901 struck in black, red, violet and green. 'Tengeren' – at sea.</p> <p>P10</p> <p>Kikötöben</p> <p>26 x 4 mm Recorded 1899 – 1908 struck in black, red, and blue. 'Kikotoben' – in port.</p> <p>P11</p> <p>PAQUEBOT</p> <p>18 x 3 mm Recorded 1898 struck in black.</p>	<p>P12</p>  <p>c. 58 x 52 mm Recorded 1898, struck in black, violet and green.</p>
<p>P13</p>  <p>c.30 x 23 mm Recorded 1900 struck in black and violet 'TENGERENTUL' – Overseas.</p>	<p>P14</p>  <p>c.27 x 24 mm Recorded 1904, 1913 struck in black and green with mss 'at sea date'. Also known with nos 1,2,3 & 4 at base.</p>
<p>P15</p>  <p>c.28 x 19 mm 'Adria/Ungherese' 4 ex. recorded 1901 struck in red.</p>	<p>P16</p>  <p>c.55 x 17 mm 'MALTA' (?) in between 5 lines. Recorded 1898 struck in black.</p>



P1 is found struck throughout the whole period with apparently only one canceller being used; the range of coloured inks used seems to cover those of the rainbow. The remainder of the cachets have been recorded for shorter periods - some for a few weeks only.



The postcard above dated 2nd April 1899 is addressed to Karoly Peterdi, Fiume from Catania with a block of ten 1c Italian cancelled by P2 in light blue, it also bears P1 in black and P10 in red. The reverse (on the cover) shows a vessel of the Royal Hungarian Sea Navigation Company ADRIA Ltd signed by Captain Peterdi at Messina on 31st March 1899.



This is an example of P3 struck in black, unfortunately without a date, but illustrating Peterdi's penchant for placing single stamps in the centre of a block of 4. It is also struck with P1 and P9 in black.



This 10c postal stationery card was sent from Syracuse on 15th November 1905 to Malta and struck with P3 in violet. The cachet is 35 mm in diameter, it was possibly a rubber cachet and has become enlarged in time



P4 struck in green on a post card to Palermo which also bears P1 in black and P9 in green. The other side is the photograph of Captain Peterdi shown above.



Another elaborate design incorporating an anchor is P5, struck on Italian stamps in greenish-black on an envelope addressed to the Adria Society branch in Genoa arriving on 27th February 1898.

It is also struck with P1 in black-purple and the only example noted of the small 'PAQUEBOT', P11, in black. The anchor type is inverted on the pair of 1c and a 2c.



The next cachet, P6, has the initials M.K.A. (*Magyar Kiralyi Adria*) and is shown above struck in red and P1 struck in black (source - Philatelica 2015).



The full wording is on cachet no.7 including *Gozos* (steamer) struck in red on an envelope of the 12th February, from Bari to Catania, also with P1 struck in red on the stamps.

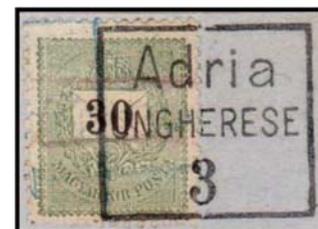


The most attractive cachet is P12 which is also the largest and appears to have been in use for only a few weeks from April to May 1898. This is an auction lot sent on the 4th May 1898 from Bari to Naples, the stamp cancelled by cachet P12 in violet, also struck with P8, the abbreviated *M.K.A.DRIA*, struck in red.

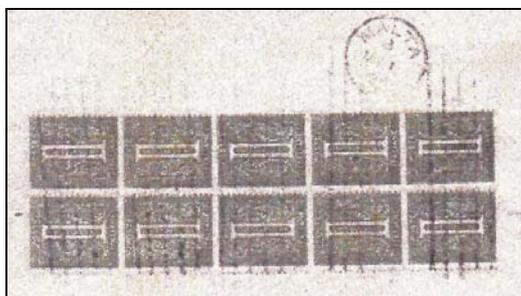
P13 is another elaborate anchor design incorporating the Hungarian for overseas – Tengerentúl. This envelope is dated 8th August 1900 and was carried on the S.S.Petofi from Pernambuco to Santos, the stamps being cancelled with P13 in black and also struck with P1 in violet.



The cover on the left shows an example of P14 on an official envelope to the Adria office in Fiume struck in green with a handwritten date of 14th December 1904; P1 and P9 are also struck in green. Two other examples include the word 'mare' (at sea) before the date. The Philatelica article shows an example with a printed '3' in the base and states that nos 1, 2 and 4 could exist.



P15 is most certainly a Peterdi mark since it is addressed to Emma Peterdi in the captain's hand and also includes P1 and P9 both struck in violet. The cover is illustrated in the Philatelica article and sent on the 3rd September 1901 from Bari to Fiume.



Finally P16 struck on a block of 10 1c in black on the reverse of a cover of the 1st May 1898 posted on board the S.S.Andrassy to Malta. The obverse of the cover has the Italian stamps cancelled by a faint strike of P12 and also P1, both in violet. The Philatelica article states that P16 consists of 5 bars c. 55 x 17 mm containing 'MALTA' but this is not discernable from their illustration.

There is obviously more to be learnt about Captain Peterdi but hopefully the above has contributed positively to his story and may produce more information from readers.

The 'Adria' company continued operating until the end of 1936, branching out into "Weekly Tourist Voyages" to capture the inter-war boom in foreign travel. This leaflet advertising their holiday cruises in the Mediterranean probably dates from the early 1930s and provides an interesting glimpse of an era now vanished.

„ADRIA” - FIUME
REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE
NEW FIRST CLASS MOTOR VESSELS



Covered Dining Saloon



Single Berth Cabin

WEEKLY CRUISES AROUND ITALY
from GENOA to VENICE
(14 DAYS)
Apply for separate folders.

EVERY COMFORT
EXCELLENT CUISINE

SINGLE AND DOUBLE OUTSIDE CABINS ONLY, ALL FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER

YOUR HOTEL BY DAY
YOUR YACHT BY NIGHT



FURTHER PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE COMPANY'S OFFICE OR FROM

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SHEFFIELD-NALTA.

(Printed in Italy)
TIPGRAFIA ROMANENSIS-FOURTE (PALAZZO ARMI)

By the
ADRIA LINE



BARCELONA - Poblet

to
ITALY
SPAIN
FRANCE



NERVI (Genoa)

GENOA

The largest port in Italy, is built in an amphitheatre on the seaward slope of a range of hills. The City teems with history dating back to the 7th century B.C., and, of course, is very rich in antiquities dating right through the ages.

Genoa is particularly fortunate in possessing many wonderful Churches and Palaces, one of the principal of which is the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, dating back to the 12th century.

In the realm of the painting, the Genoese school was founded in 1527 by Perin del Vaga, and numbered among its pupils many illustrious painters. Christopher Columbus was born here and the name of Garibaldi is also associated with the port.

Genoa forms a good centre for visiting the charming seaside resorts at east and west like Nervi, Rapallo, S. Margherita, Portofino etc.



MARSEILLES - Chateau d'If

MARSEILLES

Being the most important port of France, Marseilles offers to the visitor a very characteristic variety of lively traffic in the central quarters and particularly in the chief thoroughfare, called „La Canebiere”.

WEEKLY HOLIDAY CRUISES
GENOA-SPAIN
AND BACK
10 DAYS **£ 10**

ITINERARY:

PORT	arrival	stay	departure
GENOA	—	—	Mon. noon
MARSEILLES...	Tue. 8 a.m.	26 hrs.	Wed. noon
BARCELONA ...	Thu. 6 a.m.	14 hrs.	Thu. 8 p.m.
VALENCIA ...	Fri. 10 a.m.	32 hrs.	Sat. 6 p.m.
BARCELONA*)	Sun. 8 a.m.	11 hrs.	Sun. 7 p.m.
MARSEILLES...	Mon. 1 p.m.	27 hrs.	Tue. 4 p.m.
IMPERIA	Wed. 6 a.m.	6 hrs.	Wed. noon
GENOA	Wed. 5 p.m.	—	—

*) optional. (Subject to alteration)

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS

The itinerary followed by these vessels has proved so popular in the past that the Company has placed in service fine new motor vessels which have been specially constructed for this particular run. They have accommodation for 28 passengers, all amidships, and there is hot and cold running water in each cabin.

There are 10 two-berth state rooms and 8 single-berth rooms, whilst the saloon and smoking room are of the most comfortable description.

The fittings and furniture are such as to give the utmost satisfaction to passengers, whilst the greatest possible care is bestowed on the cuisine—an all important matter.

The cost of food is not included in the Port to Port fares as it has been found in practice that passengers prefer to take their meals at a restaurant rather than break up their day by having to return to the ship for luncheon. Meals can, however, be obtained on board, at very moderate tariff rates, if passengers so desire (Breakfast 5, Lunch 14 and Dinner 17 Lire).

Its ancient and modern buildings are interesting, including the 15th and 16th century Cathedral Major, the old Abbey of St. Victor and the Town Hall.

The Sanctuary of Notre Dame de la Garde, the famous Corniche Road, and the Calanques Nord and Sud, all warrant a visit.

The Chateau d'If will always be of interest to admirers of Alexander Dumas' "Count of Monte Cristo".

Passenger may also undertake from Marseilles a great deal of very interesting excursions in Provence, to Aix (baths and antiquities), Avignon (Pope's Palace), Arles and Nimes (medieval towns), Orange (Roman and mediæval monuments) etc.



VALENCIA - Torres de Charte

BARCELONA

Few cities can offer greater inducements to the Tourist than Barcelona, with its natural beauties, added to many monuments of the greatest artistic and archeological value, the old Parish Church of Santa Maria del Mar (1328) and the Ayuntamiento with its ancient Consejo de Ciento (City Hall) being of particular interest.

It is strongly recommended to make an excursion to the "Tibidabo Mountains" (by funicular), 500 metres high. From the summit there is a very extensive view over the town, the surroundings and the Mediterranean.

VALENCIA

One of the most attractive places on the Mediterranean, pervaded with the atmosphere of the Matador, the beautiful Senorita, and the romance of the Bull-fight, and possessing many interesting monuments of its glorious past, amongst which the Cathedral, with its handsome Campanile the „Miguelete”, and the Palacio del Marques de las Dos-Aguas, with its marble facade, are worthy of note.

Valencia is famous the world over for its oranges, the orange groves with trees bearing the flower, green fruit, and golden fruit, at the same time, combining to make a scene of surpassing beauty.

□□□

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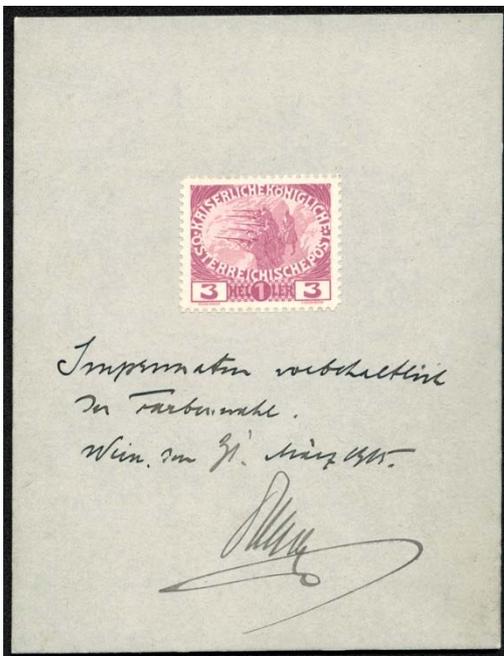
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2017 NEW ISSUES (final instalment)

by Andy Taylor

The information given here is face value ('c' is Euro-cents); issue date; quantity printed; printing method; designer; engraver if any; printer; and sometimes details on the design. Many issues are also available in minisheets, blackprints, 'Buntdrucke' (ie printed in different colours from those issued) and so on.



Walter Vopava. 1€25; 1.7.2017; 150,000; Offset; Walter Vopava; Enschedé. One of the most important proponents of New Abstraction in Austria is the Viennese artist Walter Vopava (1948-). Austrian Post is dedicating a commemorative stamp to him showing one of his characteristic works.

Christoph Waltz. 80c; 12.07.2017; 405,000 in minisheets of 10; Offset; Kirsten Lubach; Enschedé. "We've got an Oscar!" was the enthusiastic reaction in Austria in 2010 when Christoph Waltz, undoubtedly one of the best known and most successful "Austrians in Hollywood", received the much-coveted golden statue for the first time.



Parish church of St Andrä - Christ and doubting Thomas. 1€70; 14.7.2017; 160,000; Peter Sinawehl; Kombi-print by Österreichische Staatsdruckerei. The Roman Catholic parish church near Thörl-Maglern in Carinthia is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is famous for its 15th century frescoes, painted by the Carinthian artist Thomas von Villach.

150 Years of the Brenner Railway. 1€75; 15.07.2017; 160,000; Peter Sinawehl; Kombi by Enschedé. One of the most important links from Germany to Italy via Austria is the railway line over the

Brenner Pass. On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of its opening in August 1867, Austrian Post is dedicating a commemorative stamp from the "Railways" series to it. The stamp design shows a typical passenger train from the 1980s with an Austrian Railways 1020 series electric engine in a snowy Gries station.



Oak Tree. 6€90; 28 June 2017; 130,000; Laserbrand/Siebdruck; David Gruber; Block issue; laser-cut & branded by the firm of rausgebrannt. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Austrian Federal Forestry Office, which was privatised as a joint stock company in 1997, Austrian Post has come up with something very unusual: a stamp in the shape of an oak tree made from real oak wood.

Einspänniger Landpostwagen. 2€10; 24.8.2017; 130,000; Offset; Regina Simon; Enschedé. As part of the "Historical Postal Vehicles" series, a rural postal vehicle is

presented of the type drawn by a single horse and used to deliver post in the countryside. The stamp design is based on a lithograph by A. Fachini, and depicts a small, very simply constructed, 2-axle vehicle with four wheels and no roof, drawn by a single horse. The postillion sits on his bench, with in front of him the "Felleisen" (from the French word "valise"), a leather travelling bag used by the postal service as a container to collect postal items.



Postage Stamps from 1867. 2€20+68c; 25.8.2017; 126,000; Offset; Anita Kern; Enschedé.



Post am Rochus. 80c; 21.9.2017; 21.9.2017; 175,000; Offset; Karin Klier; Enschedé. In 2011 Austrian Post decided to abandon the company's headquarters in the Postgasse in Vienna's 1st district, and to set up a new head office. [They moved to an interim office; this required the archives to be completely rearranged twice!] In autumn 2017, the building work was complete and the "Post am Rochus" opened. The stamp shows the new company headquarters as seen from the Rochusmarkt.

Day of the Stamp 2017 (minisheet of 6) 2€88+1€44; 06.10.2017; 216,000; Offset; Anita Kern; Enschedé. This year's design for the commemorative stamp for the Day of the Stamp is dedicated to the "last knight", Emperor Maximilian I. His epic poem *Theuerdank*, dating from the year 1517, is an important exemplar of the art of early printing.



Peter Paul Rubens – Girl with fan. 2€10; 07.10.2017; 170,000; Kombi; Peter Paul Rubens; D Kraus; Enschedé. The great Flemish Baroque painter Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640) studied and copied the "Old Masters" throughout his life. They were his role models and his inspiration. One of his paintings is the "Girl with the Fan", which Rubens created based on a portrait by Titian, and which Austrian Post is now featuring on a stamp from the "Old Masters" series.

[Your Editor comments that the stamp has slight differences from the original. The girl looks more worried, and the rouge on her cheeks and shoulders has been rendered as "5-o'clock shadow" – the original head is on the right. Her dress has gone from bridal white to bridesmaid ivory! Also, while the painting has always been called "girl with fan", he thinks it's a hand-held fire screen used to prevent ones make-up melting in the heat of the log fires.]



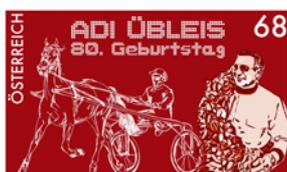
The traditional costume of Grinzing (Minisheet of 10). 80c; 11.10.2017; 405,000; Offset; Anita Kern; Enschedé. The word Grinzing immediately conjures up thoughts of Heurige, wine and Wienerlieder ("Mei Muatterl war a Weanerin"). Fittingly, there is also a unique Grinzing traditional costume, which is now being presented on a commemorative stamp. Grinzing, located at the foot of the Kahlenberg, was once a suburb of Vienna. Since 1892 it has been part of Döbling, Vienna's 19th district. The picturesque vineyards and the traditional culture of the Heurige make Grinzing a popular destination for visitors from around the world.

Weltmuseum Wien. 1€75; 11.10.2017; 170,000; Kombi; Regina Simon; Enschedé. On 25th October 2017 the Weltmuseum Wien was scheduled to reopen following an extensive redesign. The design on the commemorative stamp shows a feather bust of a Hawaiian deity which was acquired around 1779 during the third circumnavigation of the globe by the British sailor James Cook. It probably represents the god of war Ku (Kuka'ilimoku: "He who attacks the land") from the Kamehameha dynasty of Hawaii in the 18th century.



Red deer. 2€50; 14.10.2017; 180,000; Kombi; Kirsten Lubach; Enschedé. During the rut in autumn, the male seeks out a herd of females, which he protects against rivals, often in aggressive duels. [Austrian red deer are seemingly of heavier build than Scottish.]

For many of the remaining stamps, Opost have not provided an English description, only an empty grey box ☹



80th Birthday of Adi Übleis. 68c; 10.11.2017; 185,000; Offset; David Gruber; Enschedé. Übleis was a famed driver in Austria's long tradition of Trotting.

150 years of the University of Applied Arts Vienna. 1€70; 10.11.2017; 160,000; Offset; Anita Kern; Enschedé. Founded on 21 Sept 1867 as the school of the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry.





Christmas 2017 – ornament bedecked with Swarovski crystals. 2€50; 13.11.2017; 180,000; Offset; Anita Kern / Swarovski; Entschede / Swarovski.

Christmas 2017 – Advent calendar. 80c; 17.11.2017; 750,000 in sets of 5; Kerndesign; Cartor Security Printing Offsetdruck. The stamp shows a “secular Advent calendar“ with 24 windows counting the days from 1st to 24th December. The liturgical calendar has more windows, as they start to count down from the first Sunday in Advent and usually go on until the 6th January, the feast of Epiphany.



80 Madonna and Child. 80c; 01.12.2017; 500,000 in rolls of 50; Offset; Dieter Kraus; Enschedé. The painting by the Italian Baroque artist Carlo Maratta shows Mary, the Mother of God, with the little baby Jesus.

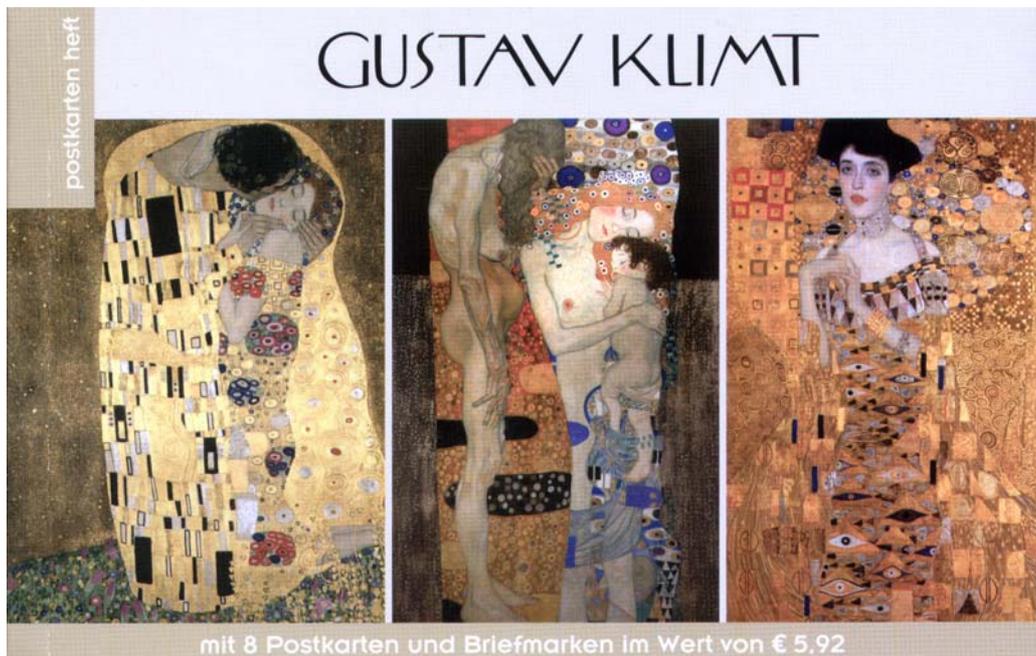
Adoration of the Magi, Altschwendt Parish Church. 68c; 1.12.2017; 2,050,000 in sets of 5; Dieter Kraus; Cartor Security Printing Offsetdruck. In the Upper Austrian district of Schärding lies the little municipality of Altschwendt with around 700 inhabitants. The almost three-and-a-half-metre-tall glass pictures date from 1914 and were made in the Oberösterreichische Glasmalerei Penner & Schürer glass studio. Their designer was Josef Raukamp, and they use the methods of the Middle Ages: not painting the glass, but constructing the pictures like a mosaic out of coloured glass.



“Vintage Christmas”. 68c; 1.12.2017; 1,750,000 in rolls of 50; Kerndesign; Offset; Enschedé. At Christmas many people think back wistfully to their own childhood and bygone eras. The commemorative Christmas stamp with its nostalgic design reminds us a little of how things used to be. In the German language, one typically describes as ‘vintage’ things which look as if they date from a long bygone era e.g. furnishings, accessories, cars or clothing. This can genuinely refer to old, used items or to new items which have merely been designed in the style of a particular period or have been artificially aged. Pictures which depict life in former times - albeit in a romanticised way - are also ‘vintage’, like the nostalgic design on this stamp.



Amongst the many books and booklets produced for the delight of philatelists is a booklet of eight Klimt paintings, reproduced on postcards and also as Meine Marke adhesives – you could make your own Maxicards.



A rare and special item

Based on an article by Helmut Kobelbauer

As collectors of Austria know, a letter with a 'Botenlohn' (messenger fee) is a choice piece rarely encountered. The Botenlohn paid for the delivery of an item outside the local delivery district of the Post Office concerned. This is an express letter from Kitzbühel, sent on 9 July 1917 to Fräulein Anna Sulzenbacher who worked at the Gasthaus zur Brennöhütte in Aschau, a small village at the south end of Spertental.



As far as can be found from the usual reference books, there wasn't – and still isn't – a Post Office or even a Postablage at Aschau; service must have been provided by a postperson based at the nearest office, Kirchberg in Tirol.

There isn't a Gasthaus zur Brennöhütte in Aschau today; it could be the Oberlandhütte, or one of the establishments in Aschau. There are 2 Brennöhüttes in the Kitzbühel area today but neither is near Kirchberg or Aschau.

The by-road distance from Kirchberg to Aschau is 7km, which is just under 1 Meile. If the destination was the Oberlandhütte, it might be just over 1 Meile.



The letter is franked with 3Kr15 – 45h on the front and 2Kr70 on the back. That equates to 15 heller for a standard up-to-20-gram letter plus 3Kr for express delivery and the messenger fee. Note the **Botenlohn bezahlt** underlined in thick red crayon.



The back of the letter shows the arrival mark “KIRCHBERG in TIROL” of 10 July 1917 and another red-underlined handwritten “**Botenlohn bezahlt**”. The envelope was opened on the right (a little roughly) and otherwise shows the usual signs of an item that has passed through the mail.

The sender guessed or knew that a messenger fee would be charged for the urgent delivery, on top of the express delivery fee of 30 Heller. Possibly due to the remoteness of Spertental, or maybe wartime shortage of postmen, Aschau might only have had a postal service once or twice a week. “Express” means “delivery by the fastest available normal means” and doesn’t include sending a special messenger up a remote valley even in July. So, if the sender wanted speedy delivery, he had to pay the Botenlohn.

According to the 1916 postal code, which came into effect on 22 September that year, the messenger fee was 1.50Kr irrespective of the distance of the delivery point from the delivery post office (see scan below). Why in July 1917 a fee of 3Kr was charged can probably only be explained as a mistake. Perhaps the old tradition was followed of charging twice the amount of the per-meile messenger fee “*if the route to the delivery was deemed difficult*”, instead of faithfully applying the (new) provision of the 1916 postal code. [*The same ‘if in doubt, double it’ is seen in deliveries of telegrammes from Old Vienna to the other side of the Danube. Ed.*]

Noteworthy is the use of the postage stamps of 15 and 30 Heller with the portrait of Emperor Franz Joseph I, who had died on 21 November 1916. On May 10, 1917, new postage stamps with the portrait of his successor Charles I had been put into circulation and, as far as we know, the earlier stamps with denominations of 15, 20, 25 and 30 Heller were withdrawn by the Postal Administration. Officially, however, they remained valid until 31 October 1920. Whether these new postage stamps were available at the Kitzbühel post office eludes our knowledge - it may be that the regular restocking of postage stamps occurred after this letter was franked with the “old” stamps.

Botenlohn – the regulations

The 1899 and 1906 Postordnungs state (at sections 22 & 25 respectively) that the Botenlohn is 1K per 7.5km (ie 1 postal Meile) or part thereof. The 1916 Postordnung, as well as expanding from 8 to 82 pages, redefines the Botenlohn (at §140, Z.2).as 1K50 irrespective of the distance of the delivery point from the delivery post office

§. 22.

Bestellgeld bei Bestellung (Avifirung) durch Eilboten (Expreßsendungen).

Expreßsendungen müssen frankirt sein.

Die gleichfalls im voraus zu entrichtende Gebühr für die Bestellung (Avifirung) einer Sendung durch Eilboten beträgt:

- bei Paketen 50 h,
- bei anderen Sendungen 30 „

Durch diese Gebühren werden jedoch nur die Kosten der expresse Bestellung (Avifirung) im Postorte gedeckt.

Ist der Gegenstand außerhalb des Postortes zu bestellen, so wird vom Empfänger für die expresse Bestellung (Avifirung) der Botenlohn für den Eilboten, abzüglich der vom Absender bereits entrichteten Expreßbestellgebühr eingehoben. Der Botenlohn richtet sich nach der Entfernung des Bestimmungsortes vom Standorte der Abgabe-Postanstalt und beträgt 1 K für je 7.5 Kilometer oder für eine Entfernung unter 7.5 Kilometer.

In Fällen der gleichzeitigen Abtragung mehrerer Sendungen durch denselben Boten an denselben Empfänger wird der Botenlohn nur zum einfachen Betrage erhoben. Verweigert der Empfänger die Zahlung des Botenlohnes, so ist die Sendung als unbestellbar zu behandeln.

1K
per
7.5km

→
←

§ 25.

Zustellung oder Avifirung durch Expreßboten.

Expreßsendungen müssen frankirt sein.

Der Absender, der die Zustellung oder Avifirung durch einen expresse Boten verlangt, muß bei der Aufgabe nebst dem Franko und den sonstigen Gebühren eine Expreßgebühr entrichten, welche

- für ein Paket 50 h,
- für eine andere Sendung 30 h

beträgt.

Durch die Expreßgebühr werden die Kosten der expresse Zustellung oder Avifirung im Postorte, und zwar bei der Zustellung nur insofern gedeckt, als es sich um Sendungen mit einer Wertangabe unter 1000 K handelt.

Ist die expresse Zustellung oder Avifirung außerhalb des Postortes vorzunehmen, so beträgt die Gebühr hiefür je nach der Entfernung des Bestimmungsortes vom Standorte der Abgabepostanstalt 1 K für je 7.5 Kilometer oder für eine Entfernung unter 7.5 Kilometer. Der Betrag, welcher durch die vom Absender entrichtete Expreßgebühr nicht gedeckt ist, wird vom Empfänger eingehoben. Wenn ein Bote an denselben Empfänger gleichzeitig mehrere Sendungen oder Avifi abzutragen hat, so wird vom Empfänger nur jener Betrag eingehoben, der zur Ergänzung auf die volle Gebühr für eine Sendung erforderlich und durch die bei der Aufgabe entrichteten Expreßgebühren für alle gleichzeitig abzutragenden Gegenstände nicht gedeckt ist.

1899

Dritter Teil.

Besondere Befugnisse des Absenders bei der Aufgabe und während der Beförderung.

Erster Abschnitt.

Bei der Aufgabe.

§ 97. Verlangen der Eilzustellung.

1. Der Absender einer gewöhnlichen oder eingeschriebenen Brieffendung, eines Wertbriefes, eines Paketes oder einer Postanweisung kann verlangen, daß die Sendung nicht mit den übrigen zur Abgabe vorliegenden Sendungen, sondern durch einen besondern Boten zugestellt werde (Eilsendungen); das Verlangen muß durch den Vermerk: „Durch Eilboten“ oder durch einen gleichbedeutenden unzweideutigen Vermerk ausgedrückt werden. Soll auch nachts durch Eilboten zugestellt werden, so hat der Vermerk: „Durch Eilboten, auch nachts“, und, wenn nicht vor einer bestimmten Stunde morgens zugestellt werden soll, „Durch Eilboten, nicht vor . . . Uhr früh“ zu lauten. Der Vermerk ist auf fallend anzubringen. Außerdem muß der Absender auf der Sendung seine Adresse angeben. Das Verlangen der Eilzustellung auch nachts ist bei Postanweisungen und bei Sendungen, die mit Nachnahme belastet sind, nicht zugelassen.

1906

2. Gewöhnliche Eilbrieffendungen sollen am Posthalter oder durch Übergabe an den Landbriefträger oder Geschäftsführer der Postablage aufgegeben werden, doch ist auch die Aufgabe durch Einlegung in die Briefkasten zugelassen.

3. Gewöhnliche Brieffendungen, für die die Eilzustellung verlangt wird, dürfen nicht teilweise frankirt oder unfrankirt, und Pakete nicht unfrankirt aufgegeben werden.

4. a) Der Absender hat für die Eilzustellung die Eilzustellgebühr bei der Aufgabe zu entrichten; diese beträgt

- 50 h für jedes Paket und
- 30 h für jede andere Sendung.

b) Bei den im § 42 bezeichneten Brieffendungen, die den Eilvermerk tragen, muß wenigstens die Eilzustellgebühr durch die vorhandenen Briefmarken gedeckt sein, widrigens der Vermerk unberücksichtigt bleibt. Das gleiche gilt für gewöhnliche, durch Einlegen in Briefkasten aufzugebene Eilbrieffendungen.

c) Der Absender einer Eilsendung, die an einen Empfänger im Außenbezirke des Abgabepostamtes lautet, oder bei der zweifelhaft ist, ob sie im Ortszustellbezirke des Abgabepostamtes oder außerhalb zuzustellen ist, kann die Zahlung des Botenlohnes (§ 140, Z. 2) auf sich nehmen. Er hat in solchen Fällen statt der Eilzustellgebühr den Botenlohn von 1 K 50 h für jede Sendung bei der Aufgabe zu entrichten. War die Sendung im Postorte zuzustellen, so wird ihm der Unterschied zwischen dem Botenlohne und der Eilzustellgebühr erstattet.

**The 1916
Postordnung:
section 97
concerning
express
delivery...**

§ 140. Vom Empfänger zu entrichtende Gebühren.

2. Ist außerhalb des Postortes zuzustellen, so wird die Sendung mit dem Botenlohn belastet, wenn ihn nicht schon der Absender bei der Aufgabe gezahlt hat. Der Botenlohn beträgt ohne Unterschied der Entfernung der Ablieferungsstelle vom Abgabepostamt 1 K 50 h.

Dabei wird auf folgende Weise vorgegangen:

a) Hat der Absender die Eilzustellung verlangt, sowie bei telegraphischen Postanweisungen und bei dringenden Paketen wird die vorausbezahlte Eilzustellgebühr auf den Botenlohn gutgerechnet und die Sendung nur mit dem Unterschiede auf den Botenlohn belastet. Sind gleichzeitig durch denselben Eilboten für den gleichen Empfänger mehrere Gegenstände zuzustellen, so werden die vorausbezahlten Eilzustellgebühren von allen Sendungen in den Botenlohn eingerechnet; übersteigen diese Gebühren zusammen den Botenlohn, so wird vom Empfänger nichts eingehoben, jedoch sind alle Eilzustellgebühren verfallen.

b) Verlangt der Empfänger die Eilzustellung, so wird der ganze Botenlohn für jede solche Sendung berechnet und vom Empfänger bei Anmeldung seines Verlangens eingehoben. Sind mehrere Gegenstände gleichzeitig durch denselben Eilboten an den Empfänger abzutragen, so wird der Botenlohn nur für eine Sendung berechnet und der etwaige Überschuss dem Empfänger erstattet.

c) Bei Paketen mit lebenden Tieren oder bei Bahnhofsbriefen, die nicht rechtzeitig abgeholt werden, wird die Sendung mit dem ganzen Botenlohn belastet; sind mehrere Gegenstände gleichzeitig durch denselben Eilboten an den Empfänger abzutragen, so wird der Botenlohn nur für eine Sendung berechnet.

... and para 2 of section 140: the cost of a Botenlohn.

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The Posthorn series of 1945

The end of the war in Austria was not a uniform process. While in Vienna the war ended in the middle of April 1945, fighting continued in the west and Republic was being created. And while on issued in Vienna (Hitler-heads with Styria were still part of the German Reich.

While the Soviets were interested in a quick the postal operations were never fully postal service was discontinued for several called back to duty, but for the time being Particular value was put on restoring the good order in the cash-box.



While in Vienna the Second 2 May 1945 the first stamps were being overprinted “Österreich”), Carinthia and

re-establishment of the postal service and interrupted, in the western zones the months. The postal employees were were occupied mainly in repair work. bureaucracy, and maximum value on

In the American zone, postal operations restarted on 28th June 1945 in Salzburg and on 4th July in Upper Austria; in the French zone on 9th July in Tirol and on 30th July in Vorarlberg; in the British zone on 16th July in Carinthia and on 26th July in Styria after the changeover of occupiers. [*Dates from Krueger, “The Allied Military Government Stamp Issue for Austria 1945” (Ref 1).*]

On 20th February 1945 the American Bureau of Printing & Engraving were instructed to prepare stamps for use in occupied Austria. A design by William K Schrage was selected on 3 March, and engraver Edward H Helmuth completed the die by the 26th. Printing was by offset litho on white to yellowish paper sourced from several mills; the finished stamps had arrived at Allied HQ by 23 May.

In the Post- and Telegraphenverordnungsblatt No. 7 chapter 18 of 21st May 1946, these stamps were meticulously if belatedly described: “All the values from 1g to 5S have the same design in colour on a white background, which is trimmed with simple leaf-shaped ornaments: a white Posthorn, which is entwined with a rope having tassels at its ends; in the upper left and right corners the figure of value on a dark background in white; descending from that in both margins is the denomination (GROSCHEN or SHILLING) and in the lower border the word ÖSTERREICH, all in white block capitals”.

With the official reopening of the postal service in Salzburg on 28th June 1945 [*Heinzel (Ref 5) vol 2 p118 says 4 July*], the 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 60 groschen values were issued. On 15th July the 4 and 15 groschen followed, on 13th August the 1, 2 & 5 shilling values, and on 20th November, a supplementary value of 1 groschen. These stamps were valid only in the western zones of occupation; however they were also sold in Vienna to collectors, but only to those who also bought the RMark values of the Arms series. Backdated FDCs are known, especially of “complete sets”.

Occupation of the middle and western Mühlviertel was handed over from the Americans to the Russians in the period 24 July to 8 August, and usage there is very rare. At first there were insufficient of the Russian zone Arms-series stamps available, and the Posthorn stamps continued in use for some time. Mixed frankings are avidly sought; they were later also possible with the Landscapes series stamps. [See ArGe Öst, ref. 4]

The highest printings were for the most commonly used values of 6 groschen for inland postcard (about 49 million) and 12 groschen for inland letter (about 69 million). The local rates of 5 groschen for local postcard and 8 groschen for local letter were not much used other than in Vienna - partly because the whole of Vienna counted as “local”. The late-issued 1 groschen had the lowest printing, 3.2 million, and the shilling values also had printings barely over 3½ million each. For a full table see Krueger.



Each counter-sheet had 100 stamps. The printed sheets consisted of 4 counter-sheets, separated by narrow gutters which had horizontal and vertical lines as well as short strokes in the corners as cutting guides. The

cutting was evidently very inaccurate, so that the lines sometimes appear above, underneath, on the right or on the left of the stamps. The sheets display one long single-line marginal inscription: “(value) GROSCHEN ALLIED MILITARY POSTAGE STAMPS FOR AUSTRIA SERIES 1945”. The late-issued 1 groschen value has a different inscription: “1 GROSCHEN SUPPLEMENTAL AUSTRIAN SCHILLING POSTAGE STAMP SERIES 1945”. The upper pair of counter sheets have this in the upper margin; the lower pair in the lower margin. For a full listing of the expansion of the postal service from 1945 to 1948 and the increases in the rates, see Krueger.

The stamps and the errors



The printing was evidently done with great urgency and not very carefully! There are numerous plate faults (see Ref 3 , colour shades, and printing errors. Double, offset, and both-sides prints exist. See Krueger for an extensive discussion of the design and printing processes. On the right above (or underneath, if badly cut) between the 9th and 10th stamps is a 5-digit plate number. The sequence of the plate numbers does not agree with the steps in value (see Krueger p6 for a list). The 10 groschen value has the lowest plate number, 46494, and the highest is 46916 on the late-printed 1 groschen value.



Left: one of the most popular plate faults is the “Posthorn without cord” (compare with the 1g that follows) found so far on the 4, 10, 12 and 30 groschen values.

The perforation is as sloppy as the printing! The crude line perf 11 is not very precise, and is in many cases incomplete so that the “confetti” remains, as can be seen on several of the illustrations.



On this block of ten 1-groschen, many errors are immediately recognizable including the left-hand sheet cut through the first column of perfs of the adjacent pane; badly-centered perfs; blind perfs; white splodges (=colour missing) on three stamps; etc! (However the posthorn's cord is perfect!)



Misalignments are quite common, where the perforation extends over the design, in rare cases even going through the middle of the stamp. Since with line perforation the horizontal and the vertical perforation are done separately, either or both can be misaligned.

Validity of the Posthorn Series

After the issue of the Landscapes series began, the posthorn stamps were withdrawn from sales counters on 20 Nov 1945 (U. S. zone) and 21 Dec (British & French zones). All intact sheets were returned to Vienna, and later overprinted PORTO - see below. The stamps were however still valid for franking until 21st May 1946. An article by the late Dr Christine Kainz in Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreich e.V.'s Rundbrief Nr. 52 cleared up the uncertainties over the withdrawal date of the Posthorn Series and the subsequent levying of postage dues on items franked with them in the period 21 May to early June 1946. "Post- und Telegraphen Verordnungsblatt Nr. 8/1946" dated 4 July 1946 explains all! The "Valid to 31.05.1946" given in the catalogues is too simplified, and marks only the extreme expiration date of the validity. The PuTVB says at Para 21:

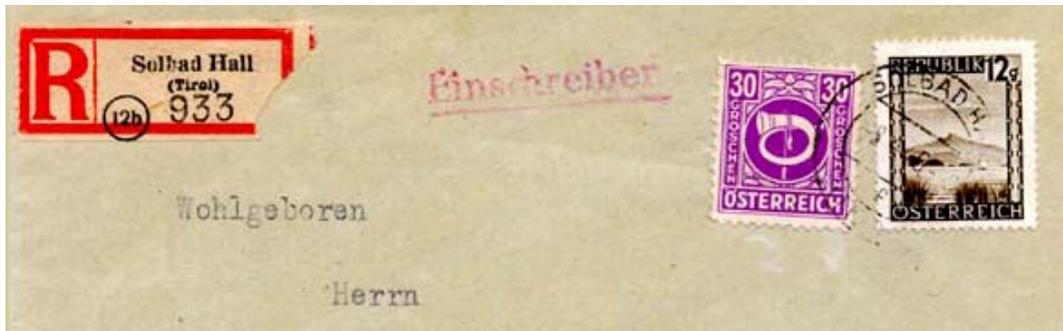
Suspension of validity of the stamps of the post horn series. In the areas of the Post and Telegraph Directions of Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt and Linz as well as in the area of the Post and Telegraph Inspectorate of Urfahr the regulation of 21 May 1946 [B.M.Zl.10.149/1946] withdrew with immediate effect the validity of the stamps of the post horn series. Items posted from 1 June 1946 with stamps of the Posthorn series are to be surcharged.

The regulation was actually printed on 16 June, to formalise an action already taken on 21 May. The PuTVB is to be interpreted thus: The relevant regulation dated 21 May 1946 as adopted states that "with immediate effect the post horn series stamps are no longer valid for postage". As soon as a post office knew the content of this regulation and/or had a copy of it, it was required to immediately levy a surcharge on a letter bearing a post horn stamp. This is why some offices charge postage due earlier than 31 May 1946 (the commonly-quoted end date).

Examples: posthorns used for postage



From Innsbruck to the Red Cross in Bregenz, 13 Dec 1945



Solbad Hall in Tirol to Vienna. Mixed franking with landscape issue. 8 April 1946; letter rate 12g + registration fee 30g. German-style registration label.



Registered, Innsbruck to Berndorf, 20/10/1945. Inland letter, 12g plus registration 30g = 42g.



(nothing on the back)

Envelope, roughly opened then reused (or maybe reused then roughly opened). I think that under the label there's a Klagenfurt-cancelled Hindenburg and an address. From Feistritz a. d. Drau to Klagenfurt.

Feistritz cancel is 08.4.4#. The day & month are clear; the year isn't. Posthorns were issued June/July 1945 and could be used up to May 1946; Landscapes were issued from 24 Nov 1945. So, the 12g posthorn must have been applied in April 1946, and was valid. The inland letter rate was 12g for 20 grams, 24g for 21-250 grams.

Most likely is that the letter was heavier than the sender thought; so it was 12 groschen underfranked. This has been changed under the standard German system, using the German calculation method of "1½ times the deficiency": $12 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 18$. Perhaps lacking postage dues, they used a couple of definitives cacheted with a boxed Nachgebühr with a number alongside - the standard German method of showing amounts due.



6/2/1946. Inland letter, 12g from Löfer to Vienna

Examples: posthorns used for postage dues

Until postage due stamps became available, 'normal' posthorns were used to indicate postage due. At Linz, they were sometimes cancelled with a special boxed Nachgebühr cancel. This item would have been over the 20g rate for 12gr, 2nd weight up to 249g @ 24gr -12gr =12gr x 1.5 = 18gr (using the German system).

Overprinting for use as Postage Dues

All values (except the 1 and 4 groschen) were issued in 1946 with the horizontal imprint "PORTO" for use as postage dues. The work was done in the State Printing Works in Vienna; these stamps are an Eldorado for plate-fault collectors. Naturally, all the plate faults of the original stamps also occur on the postage dues; in addition very many errors occur in the overprint. Especially expensive are genuine inverted, double, and displaced overprints. Very frequent errors, which occur in all values, are the "thin first O" and the "flat-bottomed second O". The overprinted groschen values were issued on 23.4.1946, the schillings following on 20.5.1946.



Among the errors are: 5g: left-hand 'O' has flat at 10 o'clock; 6g, 12g & 2S: overprint displaced to right; 20g, 60g & 1S: especially raggy perforating and/or 'hanging chad'; 40g: overprint raised.



Inverted overprint



Pair with sideways-shifted overprint



Diagonally-shifted overprint



Both "O"s flat-bottomed

Damaged letters often occur. One finds extra bars caused by overinking around the typeface; part- or wholly-filled-in letters caused by dirt; and missing parts of letters caused by damaged type. The postage dues remained valid in the whole of Austria until 7 January 1948. When the currency was revalued on 10 December 1947, the dues (which were not sold for use by the public) were simply treated as having the face value in 'new' currency.

Examples: cash delivery fee



A collage of the backs of Zahlungsanweisung cards – the receipt you signed when receiving a delivery of cash from the Postsparkassenamt (see ref. 6). The recipients lived in Vienna; in Dornbirn; and in Wolfurt. There was a fee for the delivery of cash: 20g for sums between 50 & 200 Sch until 16.3.46 (then it went up).

Examples: "Mixed Frankings" on Post Office forms

The unoverprinted stamps can be found used on internal Post Office forms as late as 1948. (See Ref. 6).

The octagonal cancels are from the cash-handling department; the 4-digit number is that of the office in the list of cash offices, not a post-code.



Zustellkarte piece: mixed dues paying 17.30 Sch Zustellkarte piece: mixed dues paying 7.70 Sch



Zustellkarte, an internal Post Office form used in the cash-delivery service; cancelled 14 Jan 1948. The delivery fees on the other side came to 7.80 Schillings; $20 \times 30g + 4 \times 20g + 1S = 7.80$ Schillings.



10/30
21/10
2/10

Large Zustellkarte dated 29 Dec 1947. Note landscape stamps with handwritten Porto used as dues.

Examples: postage due

This can arise when (a) invalid or insufficient stamps have been applied: charged at 1½ times or more usually (and more correctly) double the deficiency (b) an official body “with privilege” sends mail to an unprivileged person or organisation – in this case only the standard postage is payable, not double-the-deficiency.



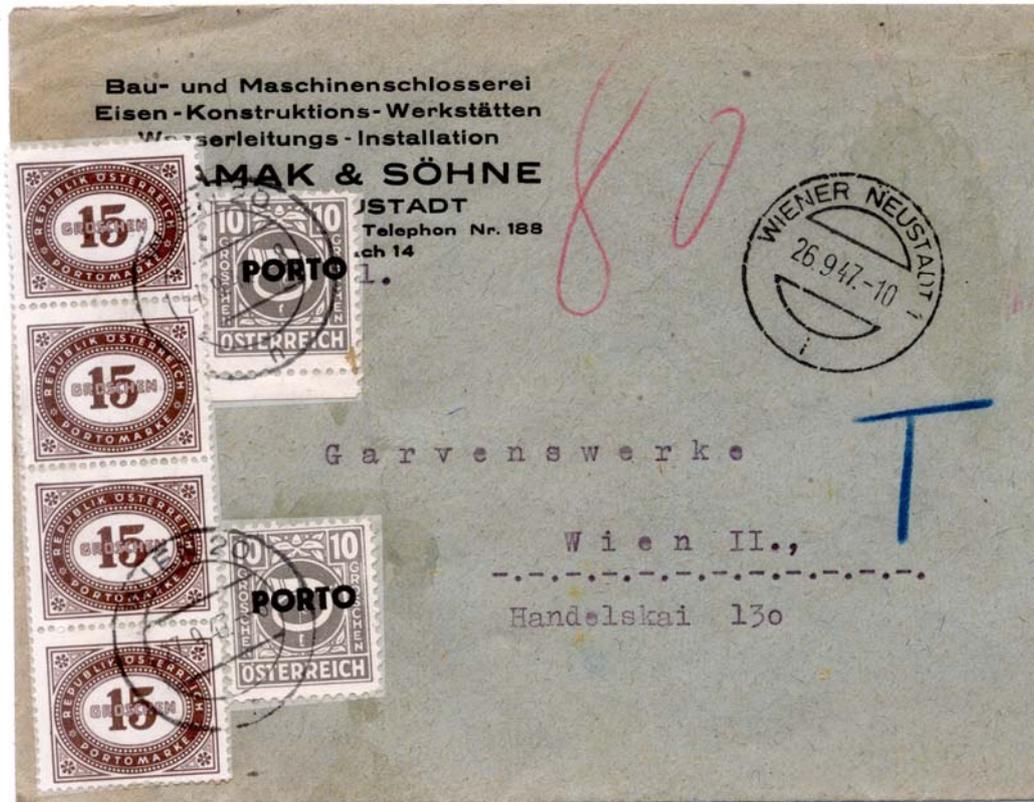
Treated as underpaid local letter for which the rate was 12g; franked 8g; charged double-deficiency ie 2x4 = 8g.



“Official letter: recipient to pay”. Inland letter rate 18g, which the addressee had to pay despite being a department of the Land government.



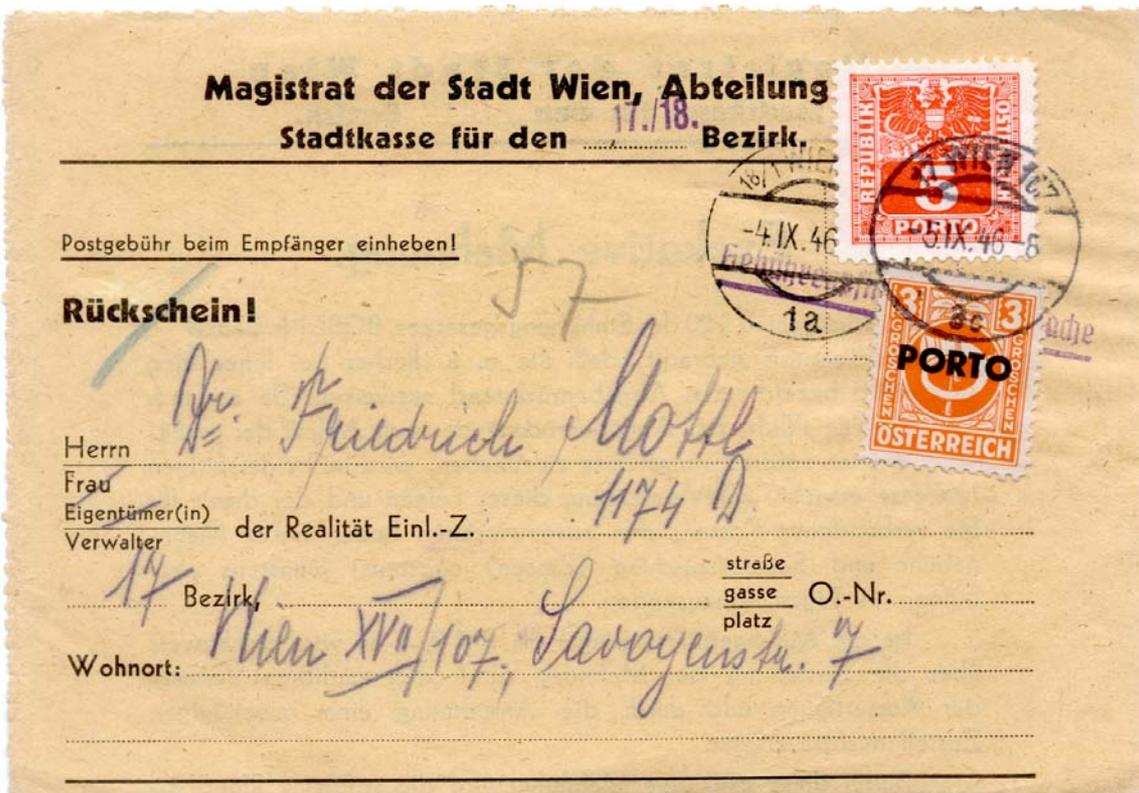
Official cover of 17.11.46 used locally in Graz (British zone) with cachet 'Duty chargeable', paid at the local letter rate of 8gr. (The dues are on a label applied to cover the Third Reich printing on the envelope!)



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



Local letter from the City Council: rate 8g, which the recipient had to pay.



Mixed Porto and Russian-zone franking. Local letter rate 8g, which the recipient had to pay.



Ominous-sounding official letter; recipient to pay single postage. 7 Jan 1948. Printed on flimsy paper so as to count as postcard (!) Rate was 20g, duly charged.

Stadtamt Fürstentum Ffld.,

- Kartenstelle -

In Sachen Bezugscheine und *1 Fahrradmantel*

bitte ich Sie, am *8.1.48*

während der Dienststunden von 8.00 - 12.00 Uhr
in der Kartenstelle zu erscheinen.

Diese Karte ist mitzubringen.

Der Bürgermeister:
i.A. *[Signature]*



(nothing on the back)

Legal letter from Vienna to Baden at end of Aug 1946. Recipient to pay single rate, which was 12g.



Late use of the Nachgebühr cachet in 1947. The cancel date is Sept 1947, at the beginning of which the 20-gram rate rose from 18 to 40gr. So this is 22gr underfranked, charged at double-deficiency ie 44gr – except that there wasn't a 1gr due, so 45gr has been affixed for Father Mayer to pay. (They could have used 3x12 + 1x8!)



The rate was 40gr but the landscape issue was invalidated on 9 December 1947 ☹
 Charged double deficiency ie 80gr. The offending stamp has been blue-lined and a blue **T** added.

Sources and thanks

The original article appeared in “Austria” issue 156, with B/W illustrations. It had been translated & adapted by A Taylor from an article by Richard Zimmerl; with enhancements from H Pollak. This revision incorporates some material from later work by Krueger, Heinzel, ArGe Öst, and Sax. I thank Colin Tobitt and Joyce Boyer for their help.

References and further reading

1. Richard A Krueger, “*The Allied Military Government Stamp Issue for Austria 1945*”. 42pp in-depth discussion of the design, printing and use of the posthorn stamps. Published ? but after 2003.
2. The “*Die Posthornserie 1945*” catalogue of the “Interessengemeinschaft der Spezielsammler Österreichs”; originally authored by Heinz Gindl in 1965; updated edition by Drs I & G Gorgas in 2000. A detailed description of Lithography and how faults arise, and pictures of each value keyed to an exhaustive listing of its plate faults. Useful list of colours.
3. “*Die Posthornserien Österreichs 1945-1947*” written & published by Dr Herbert Sax in 2017. Illustrates the “cordless 4g”, not even mentioned elsewhere! The stamps: introduction, perms, printing, sheets. The overprints: introduction, usage. Postal history 1945-48. Extensive coverage of rates and usages. Kleinwalsertal. Long calender of postally-significant events. Currency and censoring.
4. ArGe Öst 82 2/2008 pp20-30. Numerous examples of mixed frankings, some conforming to the postal regulations, many not.
5. Hellwig Heinzel “*Österreich nach 1945 Band 2: Katalog der Bedarfsbelege*” pub. 2004. Pp 19-21 is a list with valuations for assorted usages, p118 gives first-day-cancel possibilities by zone (but beware of backdated FDCs!), pp127-134 show numerous examples in colour.
6. “*A gallimaufry of Franking Machines...*” in Austria 149 (Spring 2005) discusses amongst other matters the use of PORTO stamps for internal Post Office accounting.
7. The stamps are catalogued: ANK 697-713; Mi 721-737; SG 906-922. The PORTO-overprinted ones are ANK 189-203; Mi 189-203; SG D956-D970.

Don Alfonso Carlos Fernando José Juan Pío

By Andy Taylor



An “investment” of 3 Euro made me the present owner of this interestingly-addressed envelope. What’s a Spanish Royal Highness doing, living in Vienna in 1925? As is now customary, we rummage in Wikipedia, and find much detail.

Infante Alfonso Carlos Fernando José Juan Pío, Duke of San Jaime, was born 12 September 1849 in London. He was the second son of Juan, Count of Montizón and Maria Beatrix of Austria-Este. He was hit by a military truck and died on 29 September 1936 in Vienna, receiving a fulsome obituary in *The Times*. He was buried in the chapel of his castle at Puchheim.

The Austria-Este name will be familiar to readers. Following the normal Habsburg procedure of shuffling countries and marrying off children to retain land and power, Archduke Franz Ferdinand took the name Austria-Este. In 1896 he became the heir presumptive of the Austrian Empire, and had he not been assassinated in Sarajevo would have had to choose between the Austria-Este inheritance and becoming Austrian Emperor.

European royalty chooses to govern itself by many complex laws, rules and customs. Restrictions are applied depending on what one believes, who one’s parents are, whether descent through females qualifies one to rule, and so on. So, Alfonso Carlos was the Carlist claimant to the throne of Spain and the Legitimist claimant to the throne of France. The Estes, according to the Jacobites, are also the real sovereigns of Great Britain, but do not pursue the claim!

On 26 April 1871, at Kleinheubach in Bavaria, Alfonso Carlos married Infanta Maria das Neves of Portugal, a daughter of King Miguel of Portugal and his queen, Princess Adelaide of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. Alfonso Carlos had a distinguished military career, fighting in Italy and Spain and becoming commanding general of the Royal Army of Catalonia during the Third Carlist War in Spain. Unfortunately, he was always on the losing side!

Alfonso Carlos spent most of the rest of his life in Austria where he owned castles at Puchheim and at Ebenzweier near Altmünster, and a house in the Theresianumgasse in Vienna. He devoted himself to the abolition of duelling. When the Spanish Civil War broke out, Alfonso Carlos instructed his Carlist followers to co-operate with the Nationalists under the command of General Francisco Franco.

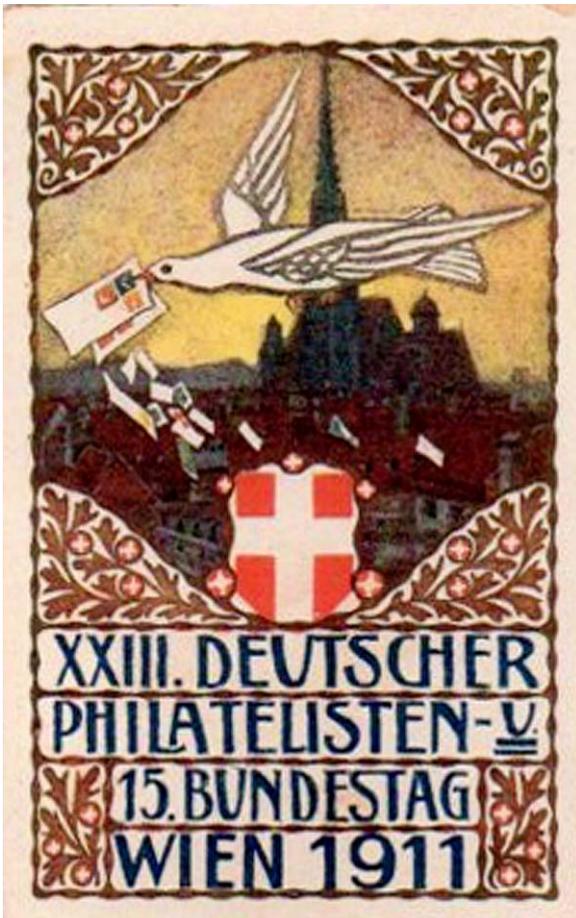
A 3-headed eagle??

Another “what is this” query from the Internet... which Prof Richard Zimmerl HLM has kindly explained.



This is a “donation-vignette” from a German Philatelic Day, presumably between 1889 and 1897. The first Philatelic Day was in Mainz in 1889, and Austrian societies were present – including Prof Zimmerl’s own “Stamp Exchange Society”, founded in 1893. Following the 9th Philatelic Day, from 1897 to 1941 the Day was entitled “German and Austrian Philatelic Day”. The meetings were held in Austria in 1902, 1909, 1911, 1928 and 1941; 1941 was the last Philatelic Day. The tradition was restarted in Germany in 1947; and in 2006 a German and Austrian Philatelic Day was held in Bad Reichenhall.

For the Philatelic Days held in Vienna, a wide range of stationery and donation-vignettes were produced; the text on the above example shows it to be an 1897 item. Prof Zimmerl has a display on Philatelic Days and the later Stamp Days; he has sent me scans of some pages.



(Hesshaimer design)

“Kuschan to Inzo Fortress”



A member obtained this; it was described by the sellers as “Fragment of cover flown by Fliegerkompagnie Nr14 from Kuschan to Inzo Fortress, 17 March 1915; pilots were U.O. Junker and Oblt. Reischer, Kaptain Josef Blauer (or Blauer)”. The ‘cancel’ is KuK FLIEGERPOST / PRZEMYSL. Would we like to comment on this?

The stamp was valid in 1915. However there was no postal service costing only 1 heller; and mail to/from Przemysl was post-free Fieldpost.

It appears to be a charity cachet. Keith Tranmer’s book on the siege of Przemysl identifies it as the “Sobetszky type”. These he attributes to Feuerwerker Kinsler at the KuK Luftschifferabteilung, who produced items with this cachet claimed to be by-favour to raise funds for flyer’s widows and orphans. Note Tranmer’s para “The 1938 Sobetsky catalogue...” implying that your cover could have been intended to fly, but can’t be proven to have landed! Later work suggests that the cachet was held and used at FPO 101 at Brzesko.

There was a KK Fliegerkompagnie 14. See <http://www.austro-hungarian-army.co.uk/lft.htm> for what these did, and to an extent where they were. Their organisation typically had an Oblt and several Underofficers, so your “The pilots were...” may be correct (although they flew 1- or 2-seat planes so there can’t have been 3 on board!). Whilst Fliegerkompagnie Nr 14 may have been in Przemysl in 1914 it is not clear when it left, or where it was in March 1915.

The list of pilots flying into or from Przemysl according to Gerhard Schenk does not include Blauer. According to his list of incoming flights, Junker and Reischer flew from Brzesko to Przemysl on 17.3.15 and may have carried post. Berecz however records no flights on that date. Reischer is listed as being on one of the balloons that left Przemysl on 18/19 March 1915 and landed at Brest-Litovsk. Junker was on a possible plane flight on 22.3.1915 - if it happened the plane was shot down.

The only Kuschan known to Google is an ancient empire in North India - no mention of a habitation of 1915. No Inzo either; nearest is Pinzolo in N Italy, up a side valley near Trento. The map in Tranmer’s book is too small to see fort names; I have found one on Wiki-DE – I see no Inzo there.

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Przemys%C5%9Bl#/media/File:Twierdza_Przemysl.svg

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belagerung_von_Przemys%C5%9Bl



A well-travelled conundrum!



The item above was bought by one of our members in an auction. It's a piece of the masthead of The Times, published in London on 7 July 1894, and apparently sent to a "Mr Henry Hiline, Theresienweg 35, Budapest, Hungary" then redirected to Vienna. Why, he asks, did the Austrians charge 4 kreuzer postage due?

There's a British one penny adhesive in the middle. It's been to Hungary and Austria, acquiring many blue crayon marks and both Hungarian and Austrian newspaper tax adhesives. The address has been altered; and there's odd markings at top right and bottom left. Let's look in more detail.

At top right is the number '284' in a circle, struck in black. We do not know the postal significance of this.

At bottom left are a handwritten & crossed out "Wien", and traces of a box underneath it. There's a faint blue "2" in the top left corner. It looks as if many more numbers were once there as well as the big blue 2+4/6, but have been erased. The vertical marks, and the appearance of the bottom edge at its left, suggest that there was once a label glued or stapled to the piece.

At bottom left is a capital T in a hexagon, indicating we believe that some postage is due. Generalising enormously, it seems that the plain-T-in-hexagon was a British mark, and other countries used different marks; this may have been in response to the requirements of the UPU Treaty of 1891. See Bernadini & Pfalz p.156; in B&Pf are three examples of plain-T-in-hexagon:

- page 179 South Africa (then part of British Empire) to Vienna in 1894. Letter, 1d underfranked. Separate 40 centimes T charge marking, which was actually the franking (converted at 1d = 10c) but the Austrians charged double the deficiency (so 20c) converted to kreuzer at 2.5c=1kr and levied 8kr.
- page 183 British inland letter-card sent from London to Vienna in 1899. Underfranked 1½d; marked '15' which is centimes; taxed double-deficiency ie 30c = 12kr then overcharged at 15kr.
- page 207 London to Vienna in 1905; B&Pf state "*Wegen des englischen T-Stempels...*". Divided-back postcard, not then permitted for UK-to-abroad mail so taxed as underpaid letter. Blue crayon numbers, unreadable because overlaid by two Austrian dues.

The British postage rate in 1894 was ½d for newspapers of any weight to an inland address. According to Michael Furfie's *British Civilian Postal Rates of the 20th Century*, the foreign surface printed-paper rate (which we think included newspapers) from 1 July 1892 till 1 March 1949 was ½d per 2 ounces or part thereof. So a 1d stamp (cancelled 7.7.94 A X) was correct for a 4 oz newspaper – but The Times was a large heavy broadsheet.

This issue must indeed have been too heavy, so a plain-T-in-hexagon was applied in London. The amount due must be that shown by the faint blue "5" to the left above the T-in-hex - if the paper had been in the next weight band, ie between 4 and 6 oz, it would be ½d underfranked; and that converts to 5 centimes.

According to Article 5.3 of the UPU Treaty of 1891 - available as page-images in parallel German and French as 1892 Reichsgesetzblatt 97 [[‡]]; or in plain text and in English from the USA [[§]] - items posted with some but not enough franking would be transported and delivered. The addressee would be charged double the deficiency (so here 10 centimes), except that the charge was capped at the amount levied on an identical item posted unfranked in the destination country. However that doesn't assist us here, as it was not permitted within Austria or Hungary to post printed matter unfranked!

It arrived in Hungary. As an incoming foreign paper not ordered from the Post Office, it was liable to 2kr tax, so a pair of Hungarian 1kr newspaper tax stamps (which were imperf and gummed) was applied. There was also the postage due charge of 5c, which would be doubled to 10c and converted to 4kr. This may be the reason for the big blue 2+4/6. The cost would be charged to the recipient; but since Hungary didn't introduce Postage Due stamps until 1903 the amount would have been shown by crayon marks.

Unfortunately, there seems not to have been a Theresienweg in Budapest; nor was there one in Vienna, although there was (and still is) a Theresiengasse in Vienna (Bez. 17 & 18), and it has a building nr 35. For whatever reason, the Hungarian tax adhesives were invalidated with a red marking and the newspaper forwarded to Vienna.

There it was charged 4kr postage due, shown by the 3kr + 1kr adhesives cancelled with a single-circle delivery cancel "WIEN 1/1 1 BESTELLT 12 7 94 8-9 ½ V". Also applied was an Austrian 2kr newspaper tax adhesive, cancelled with the same delivery cancel. On the following day this newspaper tax adhesive received a "coat of arms" cancel (Wappenstempel) "1894 13 VII K.K. CENTRALSTEMPELAMT WIEN". This is a **fiscal** cancel, not a postal one, more usually found on documents on revenue adhesives paying one of the multitudinous taxes levied by the Habsburgs. Below are specimens of this cancel, contributed by several members (to whom thanks!).

Koczynski's tome on Revenues has 71 mentions of "stempelamt"; some are Wiener Zentralstempelamt, some just Zentralstempelamt, and a few Stempelamts (eg in Lemberg). It's unclear if there was only one Zentralstempelamt; or one in Vienna and another in Budapest; or one per Land (this last is unlikely). It appears to be the place from which revenue-embossed paper was sent out to local offices for people to purchase, as well as a 'counter service' whereby you could bring in stuff and pay for a revenue impression to be added.

What might the 4kr Austrian dues be for?

- a) Austrian plus Hungarian newspaper taxes = 2+2 = 4.
- b) Austrian tax plus British postage-due charged at single deficiency = 2+2 = 4.
- c) Austrian tax plus postage from Hungary as inland printed matter? Rate from HPSGB web site is 2kr for 50g and 5kr for 250g; but 4oz = 113g; no way would an underfranked Times be under 50g!
- d) It could of course be a mistake; however a good working assumption is that if so, I'm making the mistake not them!

So have we solved the conundrum? Well, not really. Maybe a reader can spot the missing link between the facts and observations above – we'd love to hear from you!

[‡] <http://alex.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/alex?aid=rgb&datum=1892&page=571&size=45>

[§] <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/us-treaties/bevans/m-ust000001-0188.pdf>

Examples of the Wappenstempel



Above: 4 examples of K.K. Stempelamt Prag / C.K. Kolkovni Urad Praha. Below them: K.K. Centr. Taxamts-Exp WIEN; Hxxxlamt Brunn / "Hl Celnice" (?) Brno; a bad strike from Gorz.



Examples from Vienna, on pieces of documents.

NOTES FROM OTHER JOURNALS

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

Die Briefmarke

2017/7-8: Gmunden 2017; Maria Theresia's postal reforms: rates reform and cancellations; Kleinwalsertal; telephone cards (4); Field hospital in Congo, 1960s; New Issues; Society news; etc.

2017/9: The new Post Office Headquarters; Maria Theresia's postal reforms: the Levant; green cancellations on the 1867 issue; New Issues; Society news; etc.

2017/10: Ovebria 2017; postal history of Neum; thematic:railways; telephone cards (5); New Issues, including the pictorial OPAL labels now on trial (*one can subscribe for these, at a cost*); Philipp von Ferrari; Society news; etc.

2017/11: Two date = postcode in 2018; perforation and UV peculiarities on the in-rolls 2013 definitives; Philipp von Ferrari (2); the 2017 Christmas stamps (five, one with a Swarovski crystal!) and the Christkindl specials; Numiphil: bigger and more interesting; an extended section of Society news; etc.

2017/12: The 1842 postal rates; some mail from the Congress of Vienna; PD F5 ¾ and similar markings on early postcards; Giovanni Biagio Luppis; UNPA at Vienna; the subject-to-changes 2018 New Issues programme; Society news; etc etc.

Editor's Note: I realise that much of the above is Old News, but at least it's not Fake News ☺

Germania

Vol 53 Nr 3: Postage Due on under- and un-paid letters (4); special surcharge stamp for mail sent in tubes from 2002; the fourth war year (1917); the end in 1868 of the German-Austrian Postal Union; meeting reports; etc.

Vol 53 Nr 4: AGM & Group reports; Postage Due on under- and un-paid letters (5); Supply-demand analysis of Bavarian wrappers; questions and illustrated answers; etc etc.

Vol 54 Nr 1: Postage Due on under- and un-paid letters (6); questions and illustrated answers; etc etc.

ArGe Österreich

2017/3: The Paranzaner Railway; U.S. occupation of North Tirol in 1945 (2); early First Republic airmail items.

2017/4: "Die aktuelle Situation ist nicht hoffnungslos aber doch kritisch..."; From Austro-Hungarian Empire to independent Czechoslovakia; Levant forgeries on Ebay; etc.

Stamps of Hungary

No 209 June 2017: Collecting Hungary's WWI post; on the trail of the 1919 overprints: part 16 – overprinted Hungarian fieldpost cards for the SHS; cranes of the plains (3)

Jugopošta

Nr 123 September 2017: Treasurer & Membership Secretary urgently wanted; long articles on WWII-era topics; Serbia's first postage dues (1895); etc.

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Czechout

See www.czechout.org where you can read every issue including the latest.

Vol 35/3 (Sept 2017) includes Slovak State Foreign Postal Rates (2); Cheating the Post Office; Parcel Card Labels; Slovak State Foreign Mail Exemplars (2).

Vol 35/4 (Dec 2017) Czechoslovak Airmail Rates Part I: Europe; Heydrichiada 1942-2017; The Hradčany Tête-Bêche Enigma – Solved?; A Recent Hradčany Tête-Bêche Parcel Card Fabrication

ArGe Feldpost Öst-Ung

Nr 128 (Mar 2017): Bilingual G-E editorial; Qs & As; Happy Birthday Alex Meikle; lengthy fully-illustrated articles on civilian specialists in Turkey during WWI; on Red Cross cards; and on the Hughes Apparatus (used by the Austrian High Command); etc etc.

Nr 129 (June 2017): Happy Birthday Martin Brumby; the China Batteries; Cesare Battisti; G.de Bellis: introduction on 1/10/1916 of new tariffs for packets over 5kg; cards from Siberian POW camps 1915-20; POW mail from Africa; medical services in Turkey; etc etc.

Book Received

The Postal History of Ukraine: The Czechoslovak Army in Ukraine 1914-1920, Book 3. After 10 years of effort, the 3-volume treatise on this neglected area of WWI history is complete. From the Cybaniak-Dubniak team, it is lavishly illustrated with photographs and postcards. It will become Library Book 193H. If you want your own copy tell the Editor.

APS-CPSGB meeting, York, 20 January

The now traditional joint meeting of the APS and the CPSGB was held in an upper room during York Fair. Fifteen members of one or both societies enjoyed a varied selection of displays.

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|-----------------|--|
| Andy Taylor | Commemorative Tram Cancels, mostly from the philatelic section of the sports'n'social club for employees of the Vienna Transport undertaking! Andy's favourite item was an enlarged copy of the design for the carried-by-tram cover of March 2002, signed and presented to him by Prof Hannes Margreiter. |
| Joyce Boyer | Flowers! The 1948 Alpine flowers issue with maxicards, event cancels etc and a proof of an unused design. |
| Alan Berrisford | Numiphil Goodies – including one he'd spent 25 years looking for – and newspaper wrappers and taxed mastheads. |
| Barry Clark | Czech Republic postal agencies, each with details of the location and surrounding amenities. |
| Keith Brandon | Parliamentary Mail 1848-1918. The parliament had a postal agency, later elevated to a post office, which followed it around from Vienna to Kremsier and back to the new building on the Ring. Many of its markings are rare because the sessions were brief. |
| Alan Berrisford | More Goodies: Postconducteur cancels; Polish overprints on 1918-19 Austrian adhesives. |
| Andy Taylor | (a) Some Automatenmarken (b) A few of the books and booklets (eg Mozart, Klimt) produced by the Austrian Post for those who like that sort of thing (c) Maps, forms and pictures showing the 1875 pneumatic post system in Vienna, plus a lifesize cardboard replica of the containers used in the pipes. |
| Joyce Boyer | Numerous Automatenmarken! (She and Andy are preparing an article on them.) |



“Are you sure?”

The Jetflyer has been developed by the Technical University of Graz as an autonomous electrically powered delivery vehicle. Requiring no driver, it takes parcels to their destination; a text message alerts the recipient to its arrival. It is innovative, environmentally friendly, and economical.

BUT, can it climb stairs?

The long way round?

(Discovered among some postcards from Henry White)

Post & Telekom Austria Administration des postes d'Autriche		
DE	Nom et adresse de l'expéditeur KUNZ KG Aue Hermarkt 17 A-1020 Wien	Référence de l'expéditeur (si elle existe)
A	Nom et adresse du destinataire, y compris le pays de destination H. E. WHITE 2 Cecilwfield Evesham WR11 4NQ	
Zollstempel - Timbre de la douane MAL DIRIGE SUR LA FINLANDE		Auswechslungsamt - Bureau d'échange
Zollgebühren - Droit de douane		
Catégorie de colis		
Instructions de l'expéditeur en cas de non-livraison		
<input type="checkbox"/> Avis de non-livraison à l'expéditeur <input type="checkbox"/> Renvoyer immédiatement à l'expéditeur		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renvoyer à l'expéditeur après ... jours <input type="checkbox"/> Traiter comme abandonné		
<input type="checkbox"/> Réexpédier au destinataire à l'adresse ci-dessous <input type="checkbox"/> Renvoyer/Réexpédier par voie de surface/S.A.L. <input type="checkbox"/> par avion		
Adresse		

THE APS BOOKSHOP

To purchase any of these items, contact the Librarian. NOTES: (1) If you pay by credit card, it will appear as “German Railway Society” on your card statement. (2) Some emails to “library@austrianphilately.com” are ending up in the spam bucket: instead, please use “mjoyceb@uwclub.net”.

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-Herzegowina sowie der österreichischen Postanstalten im Fürstentum Liechtenstein und in der Levante*”, published in Vienna in 1910. It lists all the Austrian post offices open anywhere at that date; with symbols indicating the facilities available at each. The CD contains cleaned-up pictures of the original pages, not searchable text. It is ISBN 978-0-900118-08-1.
- ❖ “**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 **Only 14 13 copies left!**
- ❖ “**A Celebration of Austrian Philately**”: the APS 60th anniversary ‘Festschrift’. viii+162pp. A4 in full colour. ISBN 978-0-900118-05-0. Price **£15**.
- ❖ *To these add P&P. For GB: Levant £5, Festschrift £3. 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. Bulk orders by negotiation.
- ❖ “**The Postal History of the Anschluss, The German Annexation of Austria**” by Tony Hickey, Ian Nutley, David Taylor and Colin Tobitt. Contact the Librarian.

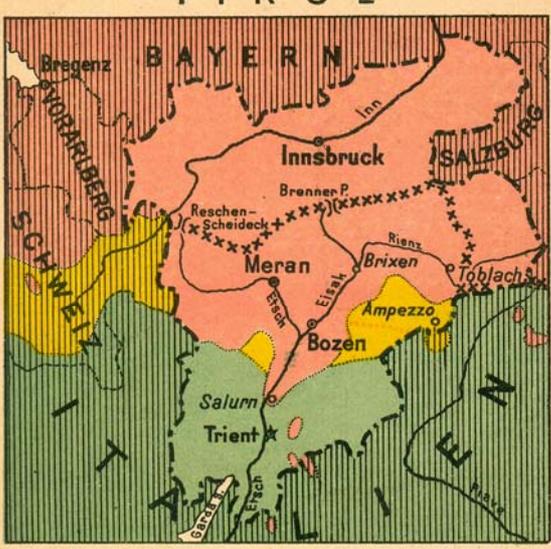
Paying the APS: The rules under which we operate have changed.

(a) **CREDIT CARDS**. Henceforth we the APS have to absorb the fees for using a credit card - so for example your posted copy of Levant used to cost you **£57.75**; now you send us **£55** and we pay the fee of **£2.25**. Also, our credit card system only works if you authorise the amount in pounds sterling.

(b) for **PAYPAL**, make the payment to the correct address, which we will have sent you; pay so that we receive the requested amount in pounds sterling; and state who it's from and what it's for. We may no longer require you to add a fee.

“The war has ended, but the malady lingers on...”

A member has sent me this rather nice double postcard, suggesting it as a one-page postscript to the series of articles on aspects of WWI affecting Austria as it was then – and in some respects is now.



TIROL

Zu Ende des Jahres 1910 wohnten in:

- a) ■ Deutsch-Tirol geschlossen 511.222 Deutsche, verstreut 9.863 Italiener;
- b) ■ Ladinisch-Tirol rund 25.000 Ladinier;
- c) ■ Italienisch-Tirol geschlossen 360.847 Italiener, verstreut 13.450 Deutsche.

Was verlangt Italien?

Das Gebiet bis zum Reschen-Scheideck, Brenner-Paß und zum Toblacher feld!
(Grenzlinie xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)

Damit greift Italien tief hinein in rein deutsches Land.

Wenn Italien diese Forderung durchsetzt, verliert Deutsch-Tirol 215.353 Volksangehörige vom „geschlossenen“ deutschen Stamm.

Fast $\frac{1}{4}$ Million Deutsche auf alter deutscher Erde unter italienische Herrschaft gebracht, schafft eine unbezwingbare Irredenta und damit eine ständige Gefahr für den Frieden!

Was will Italien?

Den Gewaltfrieden!

d. h. außer der Einverleibung von Italienisch-Tirol noch Ladinisch-Tirol u. einen großen Teil von Deutsch-Tirol.

Was will Deutschösterreich?

Den Verständigungsfrieden!

d. h. das Selbstbestimmungsrecht der Völker.
Eine unter neutraler Kontrolle stehende

Volksabstimmung

möge über die staatliche Zugehörigkeit entscheiden!

(The top half of this is a divided-back postcard; the whole item could be folded like a letter-card)

THE AUSTRIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Issue 203 of AUSTRIA will be devoted to the Austrian Telegraph Service, including updates of previously-published information, new or improved illustrations, and a comparison of the unhelpfully different numbering systems used by the major catalogues and handbooks for the various forms a service-user might encounter. Here are a couple of the illustrations, to whet your appetite!



An early example of the receipt form. Initially free but soon charged-for, these served as a receipt for ones payment and also as proof-of-postage.

If anyone has examples of these receipt forms in the 1890s versions (the imprint is the so-called ‘Turbogenmuster’ ie Franz Josef looking left in a frame), the Editor wants to hear from you urgently!



Unusually-good specimens of the adhesive Telegraph stamps, sold from 1st August 1873 until 31st March 1879 for customers to stick on forms in payment of the charges.

