



*Austrian Philatelic Society*

**AUSTRIA**



*A selection of the items discussed in this issue*

*Journal of The Austrian Philatelic Society*

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# AUSTRIA 223 – Summer 2023 – Contents:

Page	Contents
1	Officer's opinions
2	Welcome to the 2023 APS Fest Weekend
2	Meeting notes
3	Helvetia Philatelic Society - APS joint meeting
4	<b>Auctioneer Wanted, Now!</b>
5	Notes from other journals
5	Advert: Stamp Insurance Service
6	Essen (IBRA2023) Visit Report
10	The military post in the Kingdom of Poland, 1916 - 1918
19	Never count your chickens...
20	2023 new issues (2 <sup>nd</sup> instalment)
23	Mail from Edwin Müller - postscript
23	Agenda for the APS's Zoom-AGM on 11 October 2023
24	A P.O.W. card
26	Question - and answer (!)
28	Galizien Tarnstempel list
42	Far too good to be true
44	Austrian Post's changed product range and prices
46	The Stamps of the First Republic
47	A selection of items offered in this year's Fest Auction
48	

## Edited by Andy Taylor

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AUCTIONEER	<b>VACANCY</b>	

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## Officer's opinions

A report on the International Exhibition held in Essen in May begins on page 6. Note that there will no longer be exhibitions at Stampex in London. Instead, British National Exhibitions (the route to exhibiting internationally) will be held at the RPSL's premises in Abchurch Lane, London; and also at York Fair.

The death has been announced of the printed edition of the Wiener Zeitung, at the end of June. First appearing on 9 September 1789, the oldest daily newspaper in the world was printed for the last time at the end of June. The cause of death was given as acute financial austerity.

No apology is made for repeating the Auctioneer Wanted page. The postal auction is one of the few services we can offer to our members, and enables us to implement our promise that if asked by the heirs we will dispose of the collections of deceased members.

Andy Taylor, Editor

*I am pleased to inform you that the APS accounts for the financial year ending 31 March 2022 have now been Examined, and after one correction Approved and signed. Andy Taylor, Treasurer*

“The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones.”

(Shakespeare, Julius Caesar) While I was in Essen (see page 6), I had several conversations with members of other societies in various countries including GB about how they were faring. Replies were universally depressing:

⊗ It's getting more and more difficult to persuade members to play a part in the running of their societies. Most people who come to their meetings hurtle out of the door as soon as the formal proceedings are over. At the Hungarian society's recent AGM, it was remarked that “*there was a danger that the Society became reliant on a reducing number of Committee members who took on more than one job*”. Hmm! The APS Rules prescribe 9 Officer positions, of which 3 are vacant, and of the remaining 6 I'm currently holding 3 and covering about three other roles. Part of the problem is that philatelic societies do not attract middle-aged members. Younger-youth groups flourish, as do retired adults seeking something to occupy their minds - it's those in between that are missing. I think we all know the problem, but what's the answer? Amalgamation into a Mitteleuropa Society, needing in total less Officers than when separate? Give up and stay at home?

⊗ The second topic under discussion was that as societies disappear, so does the information and knowledge that their members possess. In our own case, a printed copy of each issue of 'Austria' is by law deposited with the British Library, and another with the Scottish National Library. I have never heard of anyone consulting them, and I suspect the procedure for doing so will be complex, and certainly include going to the Library to read a copy - inter-library loans via your local public library are on cost grounds not usually offered these days even if you still have a local library to ask. The American Philatelic Research Library are anxious to digitise and make public the back numbers of society publications: is that a good or bad idea? The APS has published 12 books, according to our ISBN log - why don't you (**yes, YOU**) put your specialised knowledge on paper so that when you are gone it remains. Or put it on our web site ... but that also needs someone to run it...

Please think about these problems. Discuss them. Consider how you could help. **Do it.**

Andy Taylor, President

The Virtual Auctioneer (whose earthly representatives are currently Andy Taylor, Keith Brandon, and Barry Clark) invites you to scrutinise the **Fest Auction List**. On or about 1 August, the list and the illustrations will appear on-line at <https://www.austrianphilately.com/auction/index.htm>; if you don't use email or websites write to Andy and he'll post you a copy of the list (but not the pictures - if you have a public library they should be able to show the site to you; or ask a teenager).

# WELCOME TO THE 2023 APS FEST WEEKEND!

**At the Bull Hotel, Westgate, Peterborough. September 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>**

After an enjoyable get-together in Peterborough in September 2022, it's time to look forward to another weekend of conviviality and Austrian philately in 2023. We will be returning to the Bull Hotel in Peterborough, where we were well-looked after last year. However, I have made one important change. Several attendees commented on the slow, heavy traffic on the Friday, while the rail-travellers complained of the scarcity of trains on the Sunday. **We have therefore rolled the event back twenty-four hours, starting Saturday late-afternoon and finishing at midday on Monday.**

For those who have not been to one of our Fests before, the plan is that we arrive during the Saturday afternoon in time to view the Auction lots at 4:30pm; then the Auction itself starting at 5:30pm; followed by dinner. On the Sunday we enjoy each other's displays, and there will also be a bourse where we can sell our duplicates and unwanted items. Dinner will follow in our own dedicated section of the hotel restaurant. Monday morning will feature further displays, and we will be finished by midday. The President's Invitation Display will be given by Roger Morrell who can always be relied upon to bring some unusual and interesting material. The whole weekend is very informal.

The Bull Hotel is a four-star hotel right in the centre of the city. Dating back to the seventeenth century and grade 2 listed, it has been tastefully refurbished to retain its olde-worlde character. Importantly, it has a large car-park, free to residents. The conference facilities are 50 yards down the road in a purpose-built modern building. You can find out more at <https://www.peelhotels.co.uk/bull-hotel/>

Peterborough is easy to get to from London and from the north of England and Edinburgh by road or rail. From the Midlands, there are good road and rail links from Birmingham. Peterborough station is ten minutes' walk from the hotel.

The hotel is right opposite the large Queensgate Shopping Centre. Apart from its attractions for shopaholics, the centre provides a direct, weather-proof 200 metre route from the station to the Bull. Peterborough cathedral is a short stroll from the hotel, as is the main restaurant quarter. Within easy range of Peterborough are Cambridge, Burghley House, Nene Valley railway and other attractions.

A booking-form will be found with this journal. If you'd like to know more, please contact me. I look forward to seeing many of you in Peterborough.

Keith Brandon, 2023 Festmeister. 01751 430 248 or email [duntrading@aol.com](mailto:duntrading@aol.com)

**Now is the time to book your hotel room. I am holding some rooms but will have to release them if they are not taken up.**

**And talking of meetings, Geoff Frost reports:**

The Helvetia Philatelic Society suggested a joint meeting with the APS at Salisbury on the 3<sup>rd</sup> June. We were represented by James Hooper and Geoff Frost and a worthwhile meeting was held. Afterwards the HPS suggested that we would be welcome to attend their next meeting in Salisbury on Sunday, October 29<sup>th</sup>.

Some photos from Werner Gattiker are on the next page.

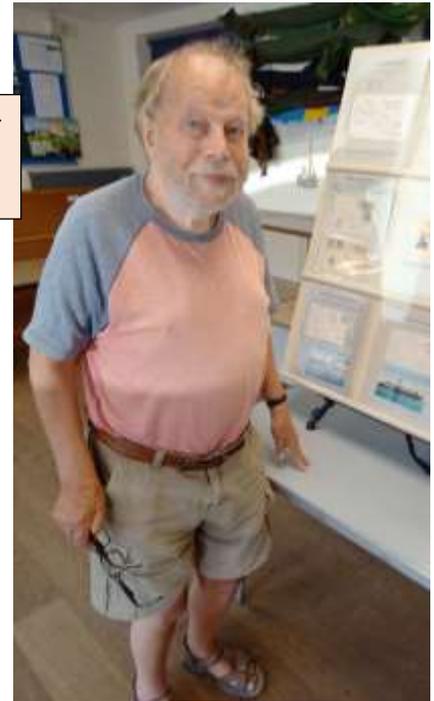
**And Keith Brandon announces:**

**Joint CPSGB-APS meeting at York Fair at 1:30pm on Saturday 22 July.** "Somewhere on the very top floor", but the exact location will be posted by the ground-floor lift. Displays welcome.

# Helvetia Philatelic Society - APS joint meeting



<< James Hooper  
Geoff Frost >>



Rosalind Ragg centre-stage, flanked by Geoff Frost and James Hooper, with Anthony Atkinson on the right. The back row is Richard Donithorn, Werner Gattiker, Bob Medland and Mike Sharp.


 A banner with a light blue background on the left and a dark brown background on the right. The text 'AUCTIONEER WANTED' is written in red and blue capital letters on the light blue background. The word 'NOW' is written in large, white, serif capital letters on the dark brown background.
 

**AUCTIONEER WANTED**

**NOW**

The auction is one of the most popular services we offer our members. Normally there are four auctions each year; one takes place as a combined postal/room auction at the Society's Fest weekend; the others are postal only. It's desirable that at least three auctions are held annually, and one year there were five.

The Auctioneer has considerable autonomy in how the auction is operated, and is free to run it in their own style and format. It is not tied to the publication schedule of 'Austria', and apart from the Fest auction the only constraints are not to have two auctions open at once, and not to despatch buyers' winnings during the Xmas postal rush! It is one of the most important and interesting roles in the Society, and the incumbent will join the APS Committee.

The post involves:

- accepting members' consignments, lotting and describing them where necessary, and keeping each member's material safe and identifiable;
- compiling a catalogue for each auction in Excel or similar spreadsheet;
- sending the catalogue as a PDF file to the Webmeister along with JPG scans of the lots;
- recording bids, closing the auction at the announced time and deciding who has won what, preparing invoices and dispatching winning lots;
- sending purchasers an invoice for their winnings, and liaising with the Treasurer to check they pay for them;
- sending vendors an account of their sales and agreeing what to do with their unsold items; and
- sending the Treasurer a note of who needs to be paid what for their sales.

**Payments from bidders and payments to vendors are handled by the Treasurer, and the Auctioneer neither has to handle money nor prepare accounts.** The Auctioneer is, however, expected to write a report for the AGM each year, and to set out a simple spreadsheet summarising winning bids, % sales, postage, and any incidental expenses, together with an account of payment due to vendors.

The Auctioneer needs to have a good all-round knowledge of Austrian philately, and the ability to work accurately and methodically. They need to be e-mail users and familiar with using computer spread-sheets. For bureaucratic reasons rather than philatelic, the Auctioneer needs to be resident in mainland Great Britain.

Interested candidates are welcome to discuss the role with Andy Taylor or Martin Brumby, both of whom have recent experience in the role. If you wish to put yourself forward for the vacancy, please contact Andy.

Have you completed and returned your Fest-attending form - and reserved your room with the hotel?

# NOTES FROM OTHER JOURNALS

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

## Die Briefmarke

4/2023: Kleinwalsertal and Jungholz - a forgotten area?; Perchau; the use and misuse of blue cancellations; Burgenland (ii); Christkindl Handbook 5<sup>th</sup> supplement; Theo Körner's 150<sup>th</sup> birthday; Döbling (ii; the 'iii' in the last Austria was my typo); Austria's first picture postcards (the postal stationery ones); society activities; etc.

## Germania

Vol 59 Nr 2: the de-nazification Persil Card; German hyperinflation part 1; Restrictions on mail services during the French recovery of Alsace-Lorraine and occupation of the Rhineland 1918 to 1925; Germania overprints (in)valid; German machine meter marks, Part 2; etc

## Stamps of Hungary

Nr 233: June 2023: The humble receipt, part II – Central coordination; Presenting a revenue stamp collection; Q&A; and much society business - including their AGM minutes at which it was observed that there was a danger that the Society became reliant on a reducing number of Committee members who took on more than one job. *No comment! Ed.*

## Czechout

Vol 41/2: June 2023: A Mystery Finally Solved; The Muses of Max Švabinský: Part one: Allegories of the Republic; An analysis of the bilingual postal cancellations in the German-Czech provinces of Austria-Hungary during the period 1867–1919, part two; Petr Bezruč – a Postal Document; Continued use of Slovak postage due stamps and postal stationery after WWII; etc etc. *An especially interesting issue! - Ed.*



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## Essen (IBRA2023) Visit Report

Andy Taylor

The first International Exhibition I've managed to visit for some years took place in Essen on May 25-28. A party of well-matured philatelists assembled at Heathrow Terminal 2 for the 12:10 to Dusseldorf, the Sky-Train to Dusseldorf railway station, and the local stopping-at-every-lamp-post train to Essen station; our hotel was directly across the street. Previous experience led us to have our evening meals in the Peppercorn restaurant, and we thank Frau Nicole Konopka for reminding us it was the Asparagus Season. The exhibition was best reached by taking the U11 (and getting off at the right stop); the cheapest ticket was a single adult all-day rather than two single-trip tickets, and the ticket machine accepted most credit cards most of the time.

The exhibition was held in Halls 7 (dealers) and 8 (exhibits and societies). Hall 8 is vast, light, and airy. 3400 frames had been provided, brought in from all over Europe. The French ones were designed for flat exhibits and at least one Essen exhibit (tax stamps on almanacs) had to have its sheets shuffled to get the thicker items in the middle so that the door would shut; nevertheless, it won a gold medal. The layout of the exhibits was unintelligible to most visitors, especially single-frame entries which seemed to have been stuck in any handy corner. There was an excellent Reading Room, where you could read (but not buy) all the literature entries. The list of all entries was available on line in advance, but apparently the printed copies were not. On line, you could select what you wanted to view and create your personal To-See list - but in exhibit number order not physical layout, and I couldn't find how to print it. Other than the stairs to the restaurant, there was nowhere to sit and read the catalogue, and the dealers' table setup meant standing for hours while burrowing in boxes. The spacious foyer of Hall 7 was used for lecture-type presentations.

The Austrian Post Office produced a 3-up-sheet for the event.



I couldn't get high enough to take a good pic of the hall; but the layout was basically the standard, with the frames (as seen from above) in Greek Key layout. Some dealers were besieged, with 2- or 3-deep lines of customers fighting for adjacent boxes. One has to remember that Austria is Österreich so items are in the middle, not at the end. I couldn't find the few things I wanted - one dealer remarked, correctly, that they were difficult to find.

So was it worth going? Definitely yes, although more for renewing friendships than locating an elusive item. Even my To-See list was a lot to take in and remember (and a few I never did find!). I really should make a note for each picture I take which exhibit it is; but I again failed to, hence a fairly random selection will follow. My own entries didn't make it to the frames; there was a World-Class Administrative Misunderstanding.

The return journey was eventful. The train was jam-packed, although it appears to be the local custom to get up and offer your seat to an older passenger - we benefitted. The Air Baltic flight was delayed an hour, then a further 15 minutes. We were moved from the assigned gate to another one. A squad of large German police appeared, and soon afterwards reappeared escorting a gang of young men who were shouting abuse in English. And when we did get on board the plane, after much aisle-pounding by the stewardesses the captain announced that a problem needed solving before departure; there were 125 passengers on the list but 126 on the plane!

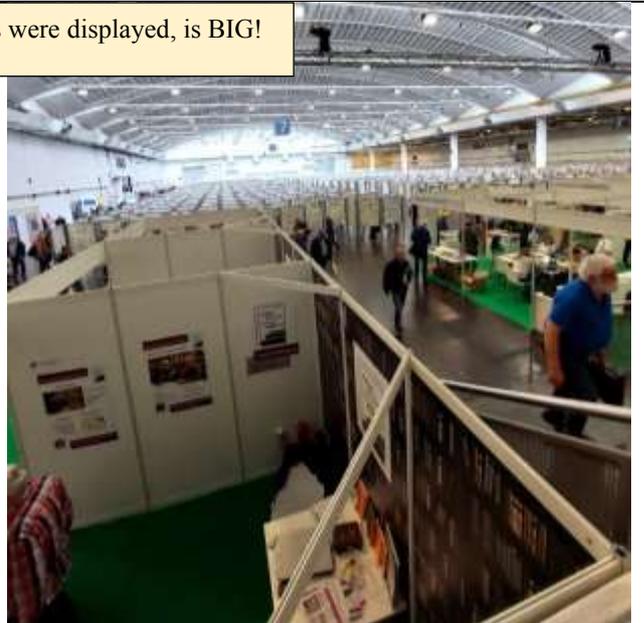
Oh well, there's always the big Copenhagen show in October next year.

## Selected Results

Who	Whence	What	Points	Mdl
Arnold, Bernd	Germany	Bosnien-Herzegowina 1813-1913	83	V
Csicsay, Péter	Slovakia	The Postal History of Kingdom of Hungary 1900 – 1918	87	LV
Fischer, Julian Alexander	Germany	Thurn und Taxis - Die Poststufen im Postbezirk und Postverein	92	LV+
Fresacher, Hadmar	Austria	Postal History of the Austrian Crownland Carinthia until 1883	90	G
Homonnay, Géza	Hungary	The 1867 issue of Hungary	93	G
Hüthmair, Peter	Austria	Die Verwendung der Nachportomarken in der 1. Republik 1918/38	80	V
Jakab, András	Hungary	Hungarian Postal History 1867-1876	95	LG
Klamut, Andrzej	Poland	Austrian base post offices in Polish territories 1914-1918	85	LV
Kobelbauer, Helmut	Austria	Nach dem großen Krieg /After the Great War / Nachfolgestaaten der Habsburgermonarchie 1918-1923	83	V
Kogler, Helmut	Austria	Sportmarke Österreich Handball 1959	75	*
Kubczyk, Jacek	Poland	In handcuffs along postal routes of the Kingdom of Poland	73	*
Kupiec-Weglinski, Jerzy	United States	Airmail in the Polish Territories (1914-1939)	**	**
Lazar, Pavol	Slovakia	Austrian and Hungarian Postal Administration in Slovakia 1.6.1850 - 15.6.1867	94	G
Lind, Armin	Austria	Wertbriefe in Österreich / Money- and Value-Letters in Austria	90	G
Mathà, Thomas	Italy	The postal relations between Papal State and Lombardy Venetia 1814-1852	91	G
Mintert, Carsten	Germany	Lunar eclipse, bloodletting and fun fairs - The calendar of the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century and its taxation in Austria	92	G
Mintert, Carsten	Germany	Tarot, Piquet and Trappola - the parlour games of the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century and their taxation in Austria	93	G+
Mintert, Carsten	Germany	The Austrian Newspaper Tax 1789-1899	96	LG+
Nanjee, Adnan Hussain	Pakistan	Inception of the Great War: Austria – Hungary and the Serbian Campaign (1914-19)	75	LS
Nikola, Marakovic	Austria	Postal History of Bosnia and Herzegovina / Ottoman and Austrian-Hungarian Occupation of B&H 1812-1905	96	LG
Page, Juan E.	Spain	Carpatho Ukraine 1944-46	80	V
Paolasso, Pablo Cristian	Argentina	Postal History of Cisleithania (1900 -1918)	74	S
Piani, Alessandro	Italy	Austrian Littoral (Küstenland): October 1866 - 1884	85	LV
Saito, Tamaki	Japan	Austria and Lombardy-Venetia the 1850 Issues	90	G
Schindler, Werner	Austria	Die Österreichische Post im Osmanischen Reich	87	LV
Szűcs, Károly	Hungary	Spreading the Stamping Documents in the Habsburg Empire by Hungarian Eyes	85	LV
The Global Philatelic Network	Germany	Handbook of document stampings from the territory of the Slovak Republic, which was used on stamps of the Austrian Post from 1850 to 1867	93	G
The Global Philatelic Network	Germany	The Austrian Post in the Levant - 200 Years of Habsburg Interests in the Orient	90	G
Vaniček, Vít	Czech Republic	Postal History of Czech Lands (from the beginning until 1867)	**	**
Wiatrowski, Zdzislaw	Poland	Local post offices in the area occupied by the German 10th Army in 1918	76	*
Zulueta, Alfonso	United States	Bosnia-Herzegovina: Double Eagle Definitive Issues, 1879-1905	87	LV

\* Single-frame entries get marks but no medal. \*\* Championship entries either win or don't but get neither marks nor medals. + Some exhibits also got special prizes or felicitations.

Hall 8, where the exhibits were displayed, is BIG!



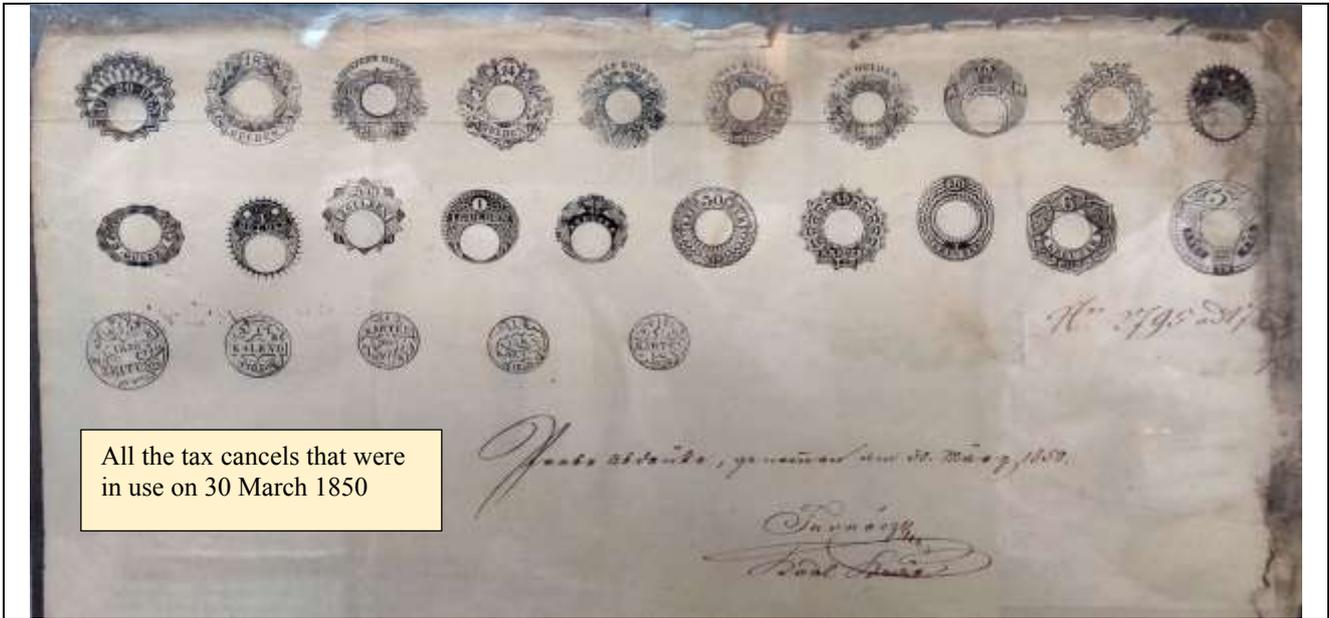
Reading Room



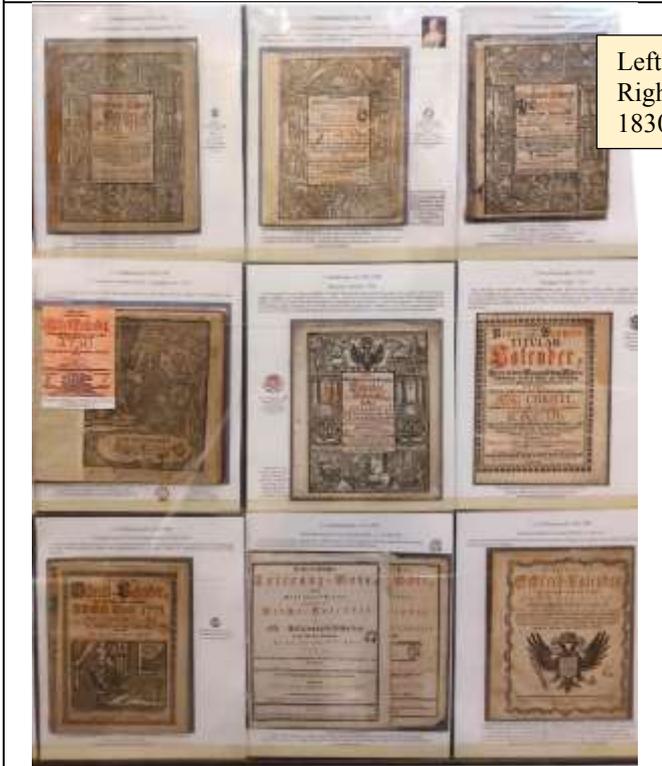
Luckily there is a way out!



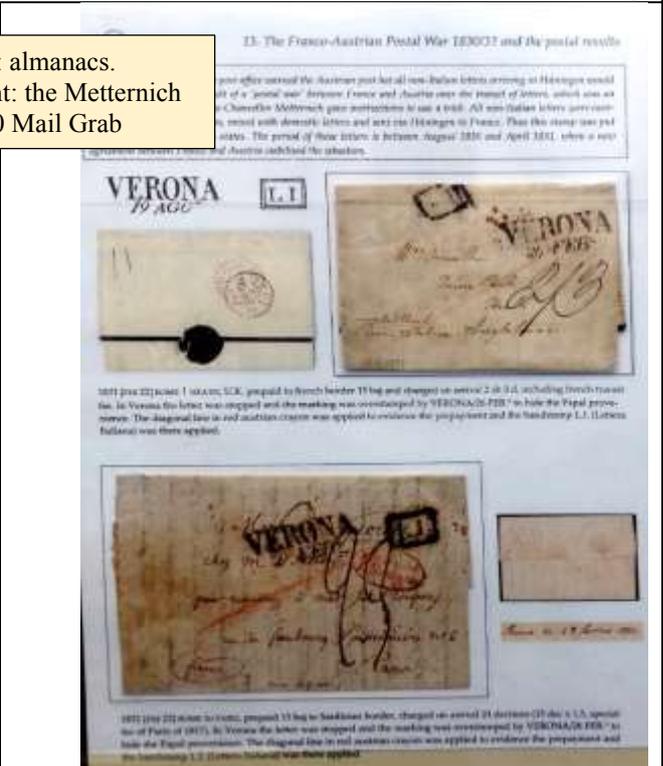
Relics of Napoleon: Above: Tirol 1818 newspaper taxed 2pf instead of 1kr. Right: disinfected letter from the short-lived Republic of Venice in 1848.



All the tax cancels that were in use on 30 March 1850



Left: almanacs.  
Right: the Metternich 1830 Mail Grab



Right: the asparagus soup arrives!  
  
Left: the assembled party (wide-angle photography distorts width ☺ )

## Preludes to “The military post in the Kingdom of Poland, 1916 - 1918”

### Prelude 1

*Roberto Bandinelli, a native of Florence, became a citizen of Kraków in 1618 - allegedly he relocated there to escape lawsuits which threatened him with imprisonment in Florence! On March 12, 1629 he obtained from King Sigismund III Vasa, the King of Poland (and several other countries), the so-called service, that is, he was included in the list of people who served at the court. From this position derived the prestige that placed him as the main competitor of the Montelupi family, who were managing the post in Kraków. At the same time the king, taking advantage of Bandinelli's relations with his native country, entrusted him with the task of regularly administering the post between Poland and foreign countries, especially with Italy. He also received the exclusive right to administer internal mail between Lviv, Kraków, Warsaw, Danzig and Lublin. This privilege was confirmed in 1633 by King Ladislaus IV. Stanislaw Lubomirski, the Russian voivode, and Stanislaw Koniecpolski, hetman of the crown, also issued similar provisions ordering the civil and military authorities to help Bandinelli in his position as superintendent of the royal post. His younger brother Angelo Maria Bandinelli followed him to Poland and became postmaster general in 1662 when Carlo Montelupi died. For more detail, see “Lemberg: Cosmopolitan Crownland Capital of the Austrian Empire”, by Ingerit Kuzych; ISBN 1-889581-19-4.*

### Prelude 2



*Map by Claude Zygiel. The Kingdom of Poland's boundaries were not defined when it was proclaimed, with much cheering and flagwaving. In reality, it was the area shown in green in this map; the fuzzy part in the east is where battles continued with the Russians. An “anatomically correct” map is opposite (thanks, M), and can be downloaded via the link below it. It's a 200Mb PNG file, so not for the diffident!*



(the central part of) [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/33/17-Karte\\_der\\_neuen\\_Staatenbildungen\\_im\\_Osten\\_und\\_des\\_russischen\\_Kriegsgebiets\\_zwischen\\_Ostsee\\_und\\_Schwarzem\\_Meer\\_%281923%29.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/33/17-Karte_der_neuen_Staatenbildungen_im_Osten_und_des_russischen_Kriegsgebiets_zwischen_Ostsee_und_Schwarzem_Meer_%281923%29.png)

# The military post in the Kingdom of Poland, 1916 - 1918

By Enrico Corrias

**The Kingdom of Poland** (Królestwo Polskie or Regencyjne), openly wanted by Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria and Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, was sometimes referred to as the Regency Kingdom of Poland. It was proclaimed on 5 November 1916, by the German General von Beseler in Warsaw and by the Austrian Feldzeugmeister Karl Kuk in Lublin and officially launched on 14 January 1917, after the Austro-German victories on the eastern front, the conquest of Riga, the reconquest of all the territories of Galicia and Bukovina and the consequent occupation of the Polish territories. Furthermore, following the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk of 3 March 1918 (the scene of the first meeting between Ukraine and Russia in 2022), Russia officially left the theatre of war, thus giving up to the Central Empires enormous territories rich in resources and potential worker labour force.

The revolution in Russia saw the Red Bolsheviks still fighting against the White Bolsheviks and the power of the new government led by Lenin was not consolidated and widespread throughout the Country. The so-called Polish Question was still stuck in 1795, with the agreements of the third partition of Poland. Begun in 1772 by Frederick II of Prussia, Maria Theresia of Austria and Catherine of Russia and continued even after the Vienna Congress of 1815, it saw over 80% of the Polish territory under the oppressive domination of the Russian Empire. The king of the new Kingdom of Poland was to be Admiral Erzherzog Karl Stephan von Austria-Teschen (1860-1933), (aka Archduke Charles Stephen of Habsburg), a fluent speaker of Polish, related to the families of the Polish princes Czartoryski and Radziwiłł (and hence, distantly, to USA President J F Kennedy) and welcomed by the Polish aristocracy.



Initially, the government was entrusted to a Council of Regency, because of the uncertainties and hesitation of Emperor Karl I (the successor of Franz Joseph who had died on 21 November 1916 after sixty-eight years of reign), and above all because of the different intentions that the Germans and Austrians had about the future of Poland. The Regency Council was composed of Aleksander Kakowski the Cardinal Archbishop of Warsaw, Prince Zdislaw Lubomirski, and the former deputy of the Russian Duma Jozef Ostrowski. They proclaimed the Kingdom of Poland and gave birth to the Polish Administrative Government.

The first Prime Minister was Jan Kucharzewski, and some government departments and structures were activated: Temporary Civil Council, Temporary Commission, Crown Council, and a Ministry Council. Their function and activity was quite modest; however it represented the beginning of the new life of the Polish State, finally independent from Russian domination. The functioning of the Council of State and the Council of Regency stimulated an active and shared participation in the new organisms. Represented were the politicians of the main Polish parties, the national groups and associations, two representatives of the Catholic / Orthodox Church and also one of the Jews.

Józef Piłsudski the Komendant (shown on this stamp), who was already fighting with his legions against Russia (battle of Kostiuchnowka July 1916) alongside the Austro-Hungarians, had the task as Minister of War to consolidate the Polish legion, with the promise to progressively transform it into a Polish Army, allied to support the Central Empires. However, when Germany began a forced enlistment of Polish citizens, Piłsudski promoted the “crisis of the oath” of July 1917 and Polish soldiers refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Central Powers. He was arrested and imprisoned in Magdeburg.



Everyone at home and many abroad welcomed the creation of this new free Polish state. The local population, from the rich landowners of aristocracy who saw very favourably the rebirth of a new monarchical government with the unification of a large part of the territory and the opportunity for new trades and economic development, to the poor disinherited and exploited peasants who saw the end of the harsh, humiliating and oppressive regime of Soviet exploitation of labour and resources. Germany too, saw the opportunity for new energy and human resources immediately available and the concrete possibility of a favourable outcome of the war, with the armies now engaged only on the western front. American President Wilson also welcomed the reunification of the Polish territories.

The real head of the government, who exercised real, albeit discrete, control over the various departments, was Hugo Graf von und zu Lerchenfeld auf Köfering und Schönberg, a Bavarian nobleman and the commissioner of the German government in Warsaw. Immediate measures included the reintroduction of Polish as an official



language alongside German, and the reinstatement of all political and educational institutions banned from Russia. The Kingdom obtained its own currency (10 Polish Mark note shown, left) with a value equivalent to the German mark, to gradually replace the other coins then circulating in the territory: the Russian rouble, the German Occupation Mark and the Austro-Hungarian krone. A new bank was also established, called the Polish Exchange Bank (Polska Krajowa Kasa Pożyczkowa) The stability of the new currency was guaranteed by the German National Bank.

A new national coat of arms was created and on 12 September 1917 a constitution was also drafted that officially introduced the monarchy, a bicameral parliament and the widest freedom of worship, as a tradition in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. With the occupation of the Polish territories, the Germans concretely began the exploitation of resources and the local agricultural and industrial labour force to meet the pressing food and supply needs of the German army and also activated the forced immigration of new German population. The Austro-Hungarian Empire had different intentions; they had been assigned the southern territories bordering Galicia - Lodomeria, Volinia and Bukovina, already belonging to the Empire from 1772. The Austrians envisaged a period of protectorate, followed by the establishment of a new Polish Empire allied to Austria and governed by Polish princes and nobles, related to the Austrian aristocracy.

In addition to the organization of the military and bureaucratic apparatus with the usual Austrian meticulousness, the postal service and post offices were immediately reorganized and of course military occupation cancellations were prepared. It is worth remembering, however, that in Galicia and Lodomeria and in a large part of the Polish territory the Austrians inherited the efficient and extensive postal network created in the mid-seventeenth century by the Bandinelli brothers.

In the reconstituted Kingdom of Poland, we therefore have two separate postal organizations, one in the part occupied by the Germans and one in the Austro-Hungarian part. As for the latter, the subject of my interest, I believe that one of the most interesting philatelic periods for correspondence during the First World War was born. In fact, during the short life of the Kingdom of Poland, we can see private correspondence, military occupation correspondence, and that servicing the various operational military departments already present in Poland, all active and functioning simultaneously. On the subject, I consulted the texts in my possession, by Keith Tranmer, Fritz Billig and Octavian Tabacaru. The excellent work on our APS web site by John Dixon-Nuttall [ <https://www.austrianphilately.com/dixnut/index.htm> ] was also of great help. The start date of the use of military occupation cancellations is obviously not uniform. In fact, the dates of adoption are different, generally the first is April 1915, the later ones are 16 October 1916; all naturally ceased to be valid in October 1918.

The new military cancellations carried the now classic term of occupation similar to that used for some time in Bosnia-Herzegovina: K.u.K ETAPPENPOSTAMT with the date day, month and year and the name of the place written at the bottom with countless varieties. The name of the place could be written in capital letters, in Polish, in German and for some it was also necessary to specify the name of the place with the additional words “in Polen” to avoid possible confusion with nearby places. Some were also applied in blue or red as well as with the traditional black ink. Many have the addition of lowercase letters on the left: from a to f, in very few towns up to g; and in the capital city Lublin up to h. [Often called *Schalterbuchstaben*. Ed.] I did not know about cancellations with two capital letters, at the left of and at the right of the name of the town as instead in other areas of occupation and supplied to many military cancellations. In some cases there are two names too. The most numerous cancellations are obviously those of the capital city LUBLIN written with different characters, sizes and even wordings. There are some very rare cancellations dedicated to the parcel and telegraph office. After LUBLIN are very numerous CHELM or CHOLM. Many cancellations were also prepared for the correspondence of the various departments of the Polish legions. The series of Feldpost stamps already issued and used in other occupied territories were also used. So within a relatively small area, an incredible mass of correspondence was written and delivered over the span of about two years. All this came to an end on 11 November 1918 at the end of the First World War, after the defeat and surrender of the central empires and their Turkish allies. Immediately afterwards another very stimulating philatelic period begins with the overprints on Austrian stamps and the coexistence with the first new Polish issues and mixed postage. But that is another story.

In summary, during the short life of the Kingdom of Poland, we have:

- around 100 Military Postmarks Offices in Polish Territory
- around 50 Feldpost Postmarks of the military departments present in the Polish territory
- 20 cancellations of Censor Offices
- 12 Military Railroad cancellations and more, Military Railroad collecting agencies with circle and oblong cancellations.

Leaving aside the numerous military corps and departments FPOs located in Galicia, there follows some of the military departments stationed in Poland, as classified by Tranmer then defined more precisely by Tabacaru.

K.u.K. FELDPOSTAMT 12 from Galicia to Poland and then replaced, based in **JEDRZEJOW**

TABORI POSTAHIVATAL 28 Galicia and then Poland (control cancellation **IX/494**)

K.u.K. FELDPOSTAMT 52 Galicia, Volhynia and Poland, a few days before its transfer to Przemyśl

K.u.K. FELDPOSTAMT 57 Russian front, Poland and Volhynia, based in **JAROSLAU**

K.u.K. FELDPOSTAMT 66 Russian front, Poland, Volhynia and then Bosnia

K.u.K. FELDPOSTAMT 90 Serbia, Galicia, Poland, Volhynia and then Transylvania

TABORI POSTAHIVATAL 97 Galicia, Poland and Volhynia

TABORI POSTAHIVATAL 104 Galicia (Przemyśl) Poland and Volhynia

K.u.K. FELDPOSTAMT 204 Galicia, Poland based in **JANOW** and Volhynia

TABORI POSTAHIVATAL 111 from the Serbian front in Galicia, then Poland and the Russian front.

K.u.K. FELDPOSTAMT 340B from the Russian front, transferred to Galicia after the Treaty of Brest-Litowsk.

TABORI POSTAHIVATAL 644A and 644B transferred from the Russian front and Volhynia to Italy after the Treaty of Brest-Litowsk

*[The 4 pages of Fieldpost items that follow are shown 2-up because that permits 8 per page instead of 3. Ed.]*

Hoping to see you at

**THE 2023 APS FEST WEEKEND!**

**Bull Hotel, Westgate, Peterborough.**

**Saturday September 16th to Monday 18<sup>th</sup>.**

**Auction. Bourse. Many displays. Friendship. Food.**



K.u.K. Feldpostamt 101 - Feldradiostation Nr 17



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt c Chelm



Registered post from K.u.K. Etappenpostamt Cholm



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt c Cholm



'Tarnstempel' IX494, which is Nadbrzezie according to the Galicia Tarnstempels list.



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt b Dabrova in Polen



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt 181 and telegraph unit cachet, Lublin



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt Grubieszow



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt Janow in Polen



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt b Jedrzejow



K.u.K. Feldpostamt 12: Officer's Mess.  
Drink has been taken ©



K.u.K. Hauptfeldpostamt a 444W



K.u.K. Feldpostamt a 52



K.u.K. Feldpostamt 57



K.u.K. Feldpostamt 186



K.u.K. Feldpostamt 204



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt Hrubieszow



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt d Kielce



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt Krasnovstov



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt d Lublin sent to Switzerland



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt Lublin; red censor cachet



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt Opatow in Polen



Parcel card from K.u.K. Feldpostamt 6



K.u.K. Etappenpostamt Radom



# Never count your chickens.....

Roger Morrell

A chance uncontested find on Delcampe was an Italian postcard from 1920 sent as a greetings card from Rome to Turin. On the picture side are three lines of text in Italian claiming that the two naval cachets stamped below in blue originate from Pola, and were prepared by the Austrian Government in the autumn of 1917 “for the inevitable occupation of Venice”. The cachet on the left is for the Sea Defence Command of Venice, and the one on the right is for the Harbour Admiralty.

Well, of course, that never happened, did it? The Adriatic-confined Austro-Hungarian Navy never did get as far as occupying Venice, but just disappeared into ignominy under Italian acquisition a year later. But typical of the Austrians – make sure everyone has a nice cachet ready for their documents and fieldpost mail!



## 2023 NEW ISSUES (2<sup>nd</sup> instalment)

by Zöld Veltelini, our New Issues Correspondent

The information given here is face value ('c' is Euro-cents); issue date; quantity printed; designer; engraver if any; printing method; printer; and details on the design. Many issues are also available in minisheets, blackprints, 'Buntdrucke' (ie printed in different colours from those issued) etc. The language-choice selection on the Opost web site is now in the black border at the bottom of each page instead of at the top right corner. Much of the detail is from Diebriefmarke, since the OPost web site is in one of its minimalistic-data phases.

**Moth – Eriogaster catax.** 1Eu20; 25.3.2023; Theresa Radlingmaier; swarms-of-10; Cartor Security Printing. My apologies to this elegant insect for describing it as a butterfly in the last issue; in my defence, so do Opost whose German-language pages say it's a Schmetterling. Unhelpfully, this translates both as Butterfly and as Moth! English Wikipedia, searched for the Latin name, is absolutely certain it's a moth. It's the first in a new series: "Endangered insects in Austria" (Perikularium) which uses beautiful illustrations to draw attention to the topical issue of insects dying out. The first stamp in the series shows the moth Eriogaster catax.



**Carinthian sheep-with-glasses,** in the Rare Domestic Animals series. 1Eu; 15.04.2023; Kirsten Lubach; 360,000 in flocks of 10; Offset; Enschedé. The dark eye-patches give this sheep its name of Brillenschaf. In addition to the "glasses", the ears, which are usually more than half black, are also characteristic. Otherwise their fleece is white, the wool is long and silky-shiny - this sheep can produce up to five kilograms of wool per year. The Carinthian Spectacled Sheep is the result of crossing the old country sheep with the Paduan Silk Sheep and the Italian Bergamask Sheep. The animals are robust and undemanding and thus well adapted to the harsh Alpine climate. The breed used to be widespread in large parts of Austria, but after WWII the importance of sheep breeding declined and spectacled sheep almost became extinct. Today there are more than 250 breeding farms nationwide for the distinctive Carinthian spectacled sheep.

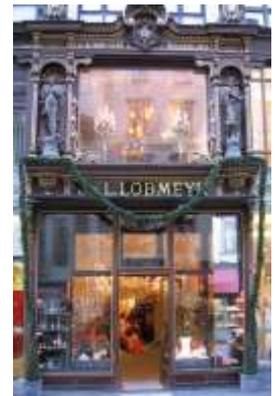


**200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Lobmeyr, The glassmakers.** 3Eu; 20.4.2023; Marion Füllerer; 180,000; Offset; Enschedé.



The company was founded in 1823 by Josef Lobmeyr Sr., and today it is run by the sixth generation of the family. Josef's son Ludwig Lobmeyr was a co-founder of the Museum of Applied Arts in 1864 and also created numerous classic designs himself. At the turn of the century, artists from the Wiener Werkstätte designed numerous pieces for Lobmeyr, for example the brand motif shows a muslin glass service\*\* by Josef Hoffmann from 1917. Today, Lobmeyr designs exclusive lighting concepts in

different styles as well as high-quality mirrors and hand-blown, hand-cut glass, drinking glasses, vases and accessories. Tradition and craftsmanship are combined with technical innovation and internationally renowned design. The photo on the right is their rather impressive shop at the posh end of Vienna's Kärntnerstrasse.



\*\*The term "muslin glass" (Musselnglas) is applied to flat panes of glass rendered opaque by a cumbersome process and used to give privacy but admit light especially for apartment entrance doors. It's also used for drinking-glasses made of very thin material, blown to thicknesses of just 0.7 to 1.1 millimeters. Muslin glass appears fragile, but has inherent elasticity and great resilience.

**'Futura' sunglasses by Silhouette.** 2Eu50; 26.4.2023; Martin Föbleitner; 200,000; Offset; Enschedé. The Silhouette company based in Linz was founded in 1964 by Anneliese and Arnold Schmied. The Group is now family-owned by the third generation. Rimless glasses, full-rim glasses and sunglasses as well as special sports glasses are produced. Dora Demmel designed the iconic Futura sunglasses model in 1973 in the futuristic style that was current at the time. The designer had been with the company from the start, and her unique designs were instrumental in Silhouette's success. The Futura model with the large lenses and the "dot" caused a sensation with its colour, shape and material and soon developed into a cult object and coveted collector's item that still stands for creativity and fashionable daring.



**Lentos Art Museum, Linz** (in the ‘Modern Architecture’ series). 1Eu90; 27.4.2023; Karin Klier; 140,000; Offset; Enschedé. The museum shows works from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present day and is one of the most important museums of modern and contemporary art in Austria. The building was erected in 2003 according to plans by Zurich architects Weber & Hofer. A large section in the cuboid building, the so-called Danube window, frames the view of the city of Linz. However, the history of the museum began as early as 1946, when the Neue Galerie was founded as a lending museum for Wolfgang Gurlitt's collection. The City of Linz acquired the Gurlitt Collection in 1953, and it eventually became the Lentos Art Museum. Since 2015, the Lentos has also been running the **VALIE EXPORT** Center as a research centre for media and performance art together with the University of Art and Design Linz. The name of the city of Linz is derived from the Celtic word “Lentos” which means “lying at the bend in the river”.



**Sports in motion** - hurdling, pole vault, javelin throw. Face value 1Eu / 1Eu20 / 1Eu90; 5.5.2023; Anita Kern; 200,000 / 190,000 / 130,000; Offset; Enschedé. “Sport in Motion” is the name of the new series of special stamps on the subject of sports. The first three values in the series are dedicated to athletics.



[An interesting stamp-design comparison is this 1970 stamp showing a hurdler!]

Athletics is divided into three groups: run, jump and throw. From each of them, one sport is presented on a stamp that clearly illustrates the spectacular sequence of movements. In the hurdle race, ten hurdles set up at fixed intervals have to be mastered over a distance of 100 (for men 110) meters or 400 meters; indoors there are five hurdles over a distance of 60 meter. The hurdles are not jumped over (so the stamp is wrong!), but run over, so the right step-rhythm and step technique are essential. An odd sequence of steps between the hurdles ensures that the same swinging leg is always used. Hurdling is also part of the men's decathlon and the women's heptathlon.

Pole vault is considered one of the most difficult disciplines in athletics. A bar placed at the selected height must be jumped over with the help of a flexible pole. A complex sequence of movements is necessary for this: After a quick run-up, the pole is inserted into a box and the athlete catapults her/himself up using the energy of the bending pole, feet first. When crossing the bar - legs first and stomach down - it must not fall down.

The javelin throw was chosen as the throwing discipline. Spears have always been used as weapons of war and hunting: the javelin throw was already a discipline in the pentathlon of the ancient Olympic Games and today also belongs to the decathlon and heptathlon. When throwing the javelin, the javelin, which today is made of wood, metal, carbon or an alloy, is thrown as far as possible after a run-up; the throwing line must not be crossed.

**Stamp Day 2023.** 3Eu50 + 1Eu75; 5.5.2023; Anita Kern; 165,000 stamps in sheets of 6; Offset; Enschedé



This year, the topic of the special stamp for Stamp Day is the electromobility of Austrian Post. This time the focus is on the use of e-mail vehicles in the interwar period. The stamp shows an electric van being tested for parcel delivery. The Gräf & Stift van from around 1935 probably came from the Wiener E-Werke, and could be charged using cheap off-peak electricity. The postage stamp incorporated in the design is from the series “Austrian Folk Costumes” designed by Georg Jung from 1934/36. The 1 Schilling motif shows a Viennese family in front of St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna; the other Schilling motifs represent the army, agriculture and crafts.

**EUROPA 2023 - Peace.** 1Eu20; 5.5.2023; Marion Fuller; 190,000; Offset; Enschedé.



“Peace - the greatest good of mankind” is the motto of this year's EUROPA stamp, a topic that is more topical than ever this year. EUROPA stamps have been issued with a common motif or on a topic related to Europe since 1956, and PostEurop have been responsible for the last 30 years. The Luxembourg design was selected as the winner of a competition in which ideas from many countries were submitted. Designed by Linda Bos and Runa Egilsdottir (A Designers' Collective), they see it as a new sign of peace that unites all nations, a metaphor for a collaborative society where people appreciate each other's cultures. It is inspired by the “Celtic love knot” of two intertwined hearts, the intertwined fingers symbolize mutual respect, the colours the different nations. The European postal companies were each able to design their own stamps based on this motif. There is of course no longer a British Europa stamp.

**300 years Upper Belvedere.** 3Eu; 13.5.2023; Theresa Radlingmaier; 180,000; offset; Cartor Security Printing.



The Belvedere with the two palaces and the magnificent garden is one of the most beautiful baroque ensembles in the world. This year it celebrates its 300th anniversary. It was designed by Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt as a summer residence for Prince Eugene of Savoy, the successful general and art lover. In 1723 the Upper Belvedere was completed, which the prince used for his art collections and for formal receptions. After the death of Prince Eugene, Maria Theresia acquired the entire complex and made the Upper Belvedere the exhibition venue for the imperial collections and one of the first public museums in the world. Today, not only can important Austrian and international works of art such as Gustav Klimt's “The Kiss” be seen in the Belvedere, but it also has historical significance. In 1955 the Austrian State Treaty was signed in the Marble Hall of the Upper Belvedere, and Foreign Minister Leopold Figl presented the Treaty to the people from the balcony overlooking the gardens.



**Host Pyx, in the series Sacred Art in Austria.** 1Eu50; 19.5.2023; Kirsten Lubach; 170,000; Offset; Enschedé.

The stamp motif shows a valuable liturgical vessel from the Leogang Mining and Gothic Museum in Salzburg's Pinzgau region. In a host pyx, the priest keeps hosts from the tabernacle for the distribution of communion when traveling or for communion with the sick. The host pyx shown was once carried by the archbishops of Salzburg on their travels. The fire-gilt copper vessel with a lid and a cross from around 1200 is provided with the finest enamel, with depressions in the surface being filled with vitreous enamel using the so-called Champlevé technique. This earliest form of enamel work in Europe comes from Limoges in southern France, which is still today known for enamel art and porcelain. Art treasures from Limoges are of particular importance in the Leogang Mining and Gothic Museum, where, among other things, a valuable Limoges cross from Bartholomäberg in the Montafon is on loan. The special stamp has a matching maximum-card.



*“The story of the Austrian Post up to 1850” - Gold medal at London 2022 - as reviewed in the London Philatelist - still some copies remaining. £39 plus P&P, but only £32 to members. Orders to Andy Taylor please.*

# MAIL FROM EDWIN MÜLLER - POSTSCRIPT

by Keith Brandon

My thanks to readers who wrote to confirm that the mail featured in my article in AUSTRIA 222 was indeed from Edwin Müller. Martin Eichele advises that he is very familiar with Müller's signature, and it is the same, while. Stephen Schweighofer has another item of mail from the same Müller. We have also seen, in a recent Vienna auction, a number of certificates signed by the Müller.

Finally, Henry Pollak has unearthed another little gem. Early in 1934, there was a number of Kronfeld flights carrying philatelic mail. Henry has a card for the first section of the four-country flight for the section Wien-Salzburg. The card had ten signatures for the Flugposatsammlerein Verein of which he recognized three without trouble: Hesshaimer, Sobetzky, and Müller - the glitterati of Austrian philately at the time! The Müller signature looks like the one on the certificates.

## Austrian Philatelic Society

**Agenda for the Annual General Meeting to be held online at 12 noon on Wednesday 11 October 2023**

1. Opening by the President
2. Apologies for absence
3. Minutes of the AGM held on 12 October 2022
4. Matters arising from the Minutes
5. President's report
6. Secretary and Membership Secretary's report
7. Treasurer's report and statement of accounts for 2022-23 including auctions and sales
8. Packet Secretary's report and financial statement
9. Editor/Webmaster's report
10. Reports from Northern and London Groups
11. Resolutions
- 12. Election of officers**
13. Appointment of Examiner
14. Matters raised by the Committee
15. Any other business

**N G M Coverdale, Hon. Secretary**

**Nominations for the following Committee roles are invited** (election of Officers at the AGM) – President, Chairman, Secretary, Membership Secretary, Treasurer, Auctioneer, Packet Secretary, Publicity Officer, Editor. Nominations with a proposer and seconder must be in writing (email is adequate) with the Secretary by the end of Wednesday 6 September 2023.

Resolutions for presentation to the AGM which, if passed, would make substantive changes to the APS may also be submitted in writing to the Secretary with a proposer and seconder by the above date. No such resolutions shall be tabled at the AGM itself.

# A P.O.W. CARD

Andy Taylor

A colleague writes: I have a postcard sent from Plzen to a Russian POW camp in 1917 that intrigues me - and I wondered if you could shed any more light on it? I've attached illustrations of each side, plus my attempt using Google translate to translate the message into English (please don't laugh - the handwriting isn't easy!). It looks to me as if it was "post free" courtesy of the Austrian Red Cross and hence has no stamp or cancel from Plzen. The triangular handstamp is presumably from the Vienna censor department and the circular stamp is presumably a Russian receiving mark. I wonder, though, what the green and purple coloured handwritten marks signify?

What fascinates me is that this was sent to Nizhny Novgorod on 27 September 1917 at about the same time (I think) that the Socialist Revolutionary Party won elections for the City Duma (see [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Nizhny\\_Novgorod](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Nizhny_Novgorod)). And then in October the revolution across Russia meant the end to their participation in the war. I wonder what became of all the German and Austro-Hungarian POWs? [The records for those captured at Przemysl show that less than 50% of prisoners survived the ordeal, and those who did returned from captivity as late as 1924. Ed.] I tried Googling "Karel Kalista"; but it seems to be quite a common name. I'm sorry if this is a wild goose chase - if so please ignore it!



The Moscow marking, colour-tweaked and rotated.

Mily Karle

Srdecny pozdrav vol mas listky jsme obdrzeli ktery mas potesil zvlaste mati jest nyini pokojnejsi. Ohledine lech penez byli zaslany do Voronis as 14/12 1916 poston 100k dopis tam aneb jinym repusoben se ne hlasit. Jsone vsichni zdravi, Eli je od 1/8 za Teplici ukrze nemcinn. Tarda u tety v kak jcove ktera domol zdras neni. Cipra byl na devolene. Kovarik jest nezvestny. Zdravi u liba Te Tvuj otec Kalista.

Dear Karl

We have received a hearty greeting from you, and your mother is now calmer. Regarding the money that was sent to Voronis and on 14/12 1916, a letter of 100k was sent there or otherwise, it is not reported. Hello everyone, Eli has been sick since 1/8 in Teplice. It's late at my aunt's house, where she always says hello. Cipra was on leave. Kovarik is missing. Greetings, Your father Kalista.

Nicht zwischen die Zeilen schreiben!

1 Milý Karle! 27/9 1917

2 Srdceňý pozdrov od nás

3 listky jsme obdrželi který

4 nás potěšil koloště máti

5 jest výni potrojnější. Ohledně

6 těch peněz byli rozloženy do

7 Voroně as 14/12 1916 poštou 100K

8 slopis tím aneb jiným způsobem

9 se oně hlásit. Dáme všechni

10 koprivi, šli je od 1/8 na Teplici

11 které němčinu. Spráda u tetu

12 v Kalkajcově která dosud koprava

13 není. Cipra byl na dovolené.

14 Koprivi jest nevěšný. —

15 Koprivi a libá Te Tvý otec  
Kollista

Comments, corrections, amplifications etc will be welcomed by the Editor!

## Question - and answer

I don't collect Austria, but I have a collection of Fiume (1918-24) and have recently begun to "work backwards" by delving into the postmarks etc. applied to mail carrying Fiume postmarks in the nineteenth century. I have come across a stampless entire sent from Fiume to Genoa on 15.09.1857. There is a faint Genoa arrival cancel dated 19.9.1857 on the reverse.

I had a couple of questions about it and wondered whether there is anyone who could answer them, or whether you could point me in the direction of finding the answers. Clearly letters could still be sent without affixing stamps at this time. When did that option terminate? **A.3.** is I think a reference to the mail route. Am I right, and is there any information about what route was taken? 6½ (Kr) is the charge - is that what would be expected, or is it higher because it is not pre-paid?

Anyway, apologies if I have not directed this enquiry to the right person, but many thanks in advance for any help that you may be able to provide.

Regards, C.G.



Dear C.G.,

Sorry about the delay in replying, but I think I can answer your questions. Your letter was sent under the Austro-Sardinian Treaty of 1854. Brief details of this are attached. Mail could be sent pre-paid or unpaid (with no penalty). Pre-paid mail was marked P.D.; unpaid mail was marked with the rayon code, so that the receiving postal-authority could calculate the charge to the addressee. Your letter was sent unpaid and went from the Austrian A3 rayon to the Sardinian S2 rayon. You'll see from the attached that the rate for this journey was 65 centesimi. However, the Italians always marked on the cover the postage due in dicesimi, in this case the 6½ stamped on your cover.

The 1854 Treaty was suspended on 30 April 1859 due to the Second War of Italian Independence, and there was a reversion to paid-to-border mail. The Treaty resumed again on 15 May 1862, but was now the Austro-Italian Treaty, Italy having unified in the interim. It was still permitted to send mail paid or unpaid.

I hope that answers your questions. I have a fair collection of Austrian-period Fiume, so feel free to come back with any further queries. I'll try not to take so long next time.

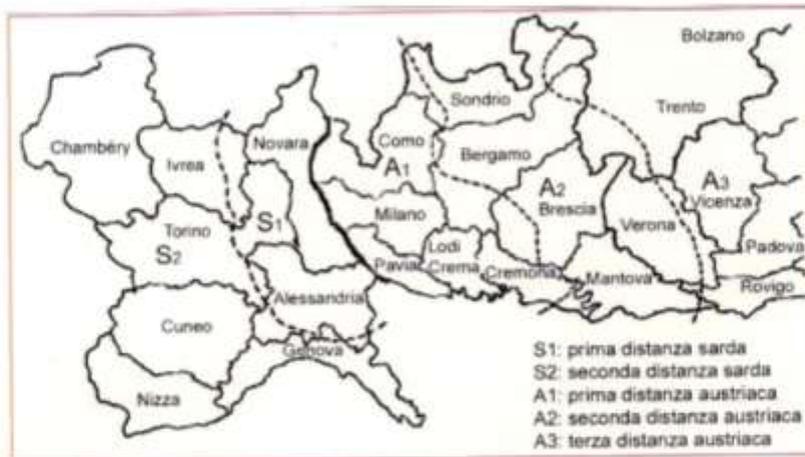
Keith Brandon

## 1854 AUSTRO-SARDINIAN POSTAL CONVENTION

The 1844 Austro-Sardinian Convention was re-structured with effect from 1 January 1854. It enabled mail between the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Sardinia to be sent for a combined single rate.

The new Treaty was based upon three Austrian rayons (reflecting the inland structure) and two Sardinian.

- A1** up to 10 meilen                      **S1** up to 75 km
- A2** up to 20 meilen                    **S2** more than 75 km
- A3** more than twenty meilen



The new rate-structure is shown in the table. Austria reformed its currency and issued new stamps in November 1858. The last column shows the Treaty rates from Austria in the new currencies - new kreuzers and soldi.

	<b>Austrian kreuzer</b>	<b>Austrian centesimi</b>	<b>Italian centesimi</b>	<b>Austrian new kr / soldi</b>
<b>A1 - S1</b>	6	30	25	10
<b>A1 - S2</b>	9	45	40	16
<b>A2 - S1</b>	9	45	40	16
<b>A3 - S1</b>	12	60	50	21
<b>A2 - S2</b>	12	60	55	21
<b>A3 - S2</b>	15	75	65	26
<b>less than 30km</b>	3	15	10	5

There was also a reduced rate for posting within 15 km of the nearest border-exchange office.

The rate for the whole journey could be paid by the sender or (without penalty) the sender. Partial-franking, however, was entirely disregarded, and the recipient had to pay the full Treaty-rate.

Unfranked mail, fully pre-paid in cash, was marked P.D. Unpaid mail was marked with the rayon-stamp so that the correct charge to the addressee could be calculated.

# The 'TARNSTEMPEL' CONTROL HANDSTAMPS used in the Crown Land of GALIZIEN

By Alan Berrisford

This article, first published in 'Austria' 153, Spring 2006, is based on information in the following two articles published in Poland: (1) Jerzy Bartke and Jerzy Tokar: published in the FILATELISTYKA 1999 pp.329-332 (2) Jerzy Bartke and Alan Berrisford: FILATELISTYKA 2000 pp.207-208.

*[A TARNSTEMPEL is a "hidden" postal marking (cf the Tarnhelm in Wagner's Ring cycle). It is a box with Roman numerals at top (denoting the province) and Arabic numbers at the bottom (usually the number in more or less the alphabetical order of the open offices in the province). Used occasionally to disguise origin of mail posted in WWI although often rendered pointless by manuscript annotations from the sender saying where posted.]*

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

The existence of this list is very little known! In the 17 years since it was first published in 'Austria', a steady trickle of questions has arrived, and the list has the answers. It seems a good time to republish it, lest it be lost to posterity. The background to the research, and details of the 31-plus offices with unknown numbers, can be read in 'Austria' 153.

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

				
1	1A	2	2A	3

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

In September/October 1916 a small number of cancellers were produced for offices which were not opened; most were for towns in Russian Poland overrun by the Austrian Army in the late summer offensive in 1914 but retaken by the Russians before the Tarnstempel could be put into use. In some cases it is difficult to decide which are Russian Poland and which are Galizien.

General Notes to the main table:

Some town names appear followed by GALIZIEN often abbreviated as GAL or GALIC. An example is UHERSKO, known thus locally but the Post Office was officially named UHERSKO GALIZIEN. This is done to avoid confusion with a place elsewhere of the same or similar name and appears as such in official post office publications. It is often abbreviated to GAL, to fit into a canceller or a list. The same thing occurs at some offices in Bukowina.

IX-	Office	Type
Main & larger Offices		
1	LEMBERG 1 / LWÓW 1	1
2	LEMBERG 2 / LWÓW 2	1
3	LEMBERG 3 / LWÓW 3	
4	LEMBERG 4 / LWÓW 4	1, 2
S	LEMBERG 5 / LWÓW 5	1
6	LEMBERG 6 / LWÓW 6	1, 2
7	LEMBERG 7 / LWÓW 7	1
8	LEMBERG 8 / LWÓW 8	1, 1A
9	LEMBERG 9 / LWÓW 9	
10	LEMBERG 10 / LWÓW 10	
11	LEMBERG 11 / LWÓW 11	
12	LEMBERG 12 / LWÓW 12	
13	LEMBERG 13 / LWÓW 13	1
14	LEMBERG 14 / LWÓW 14	1
15	LEMBERG 15 / LWÓW 15	1
16	BEŁŻEC	
17	BIAŁA	1
18	BOCHNIA	1
19	BRODY 1	1, 2, 3
20	BRODY 2	
21	BRZEŻANY	1
22	BUCZACZ	
23	CHRZANÓW	1
24	CZORTKÓW	1P
25	DĄBROWA	1
26	DEMBICA / DĘBICA	1
27	DROHOBYCZ 1	1, 1A
28	DUKLA	1
29	GORLICE	1
30	GRÓDEK JAGIELLOŃSKI	1
31	HALICZ	
32	HUSIATYN	1P
33	JAROSLAU 1 / JAROSŁAW 1	1
34	JASŁO	1
35	KĄLUSZ	1P
36	KOŁOMEA 1 / KOŁOMYJI 1	1A
37	KOŁOMEA 2 / KOŁOMYJI 2	
38	KRAKAU 1 / KRAKÓW 1	1, 1A
39	KRAKAU 2 / KRAKÓW 2	1
40	KRAKAU 3 / KRAKÓW 3	
41	KRAKAU 4 / KRAKÓW 4	1
42	KROSNO	1
43	ŁAŃCUT	1
44	LEŻAJSK	1

IX-	Office	Type
45	MIKOŁAJÓW AM DNISTR / N DNIESTREM	1
46	NEU SANDEC 1 / NOWY SĄCZ 1	1
47	NISKO	1
48	NIŻNIÓW	
49	OŚWIĘCIM 1	1
50	OŚWIĘCIM 2	1
51	PODGORZE; became KRAKAU 14	1
52	PODHAJCE (?)	
53	PODWOŁOCZYSKA (?)	
54	PRZEMYŚL 1	1, 2, 2A
55	RADIECHÓW	1
56	RAWA RUSKA	
57	ROZWADÓW	
58	RUDNIK AM SAN / NAD SANEM	1, 2
59	RZESZÓW 1	1
60	SAMBOR	1
61	SANOK	1
62	SAYBUSCH / ŻYWIEC	1
63	SIENIAWA	1
64	SKAŁA	
65	SNIATYN	1
66	STANISLAU 1 / STANISŁAWÓW 1	1
67	STANISLAU 2 / STANISŁAWÓW 2	1
68	STRYJ 1	1
70	STRYJ 2	
71	SZCZAKOWA	1
72	TARNOBRZEG	1
73	TARNOPOL 1	1
74	TARNÓW 1	1
75	TARNÓW 2	1
76	WADOWICE	1
77	ZAKOPANE 1	1
78	ZALESZCZYKI	
79	ZBARAŻ	
80	ZŁOCZÓW	1
81	ŻÓŁKIEW	1
Remaining offices (initially issued)		
82	ADAMOWKA	
83	ALT SANDEC / STARY SĄCZ	1
84	ALWERNIA	1
85	ANDRICHAU / ANDRYCHÓW	1
86	BABICE AN SAN / NAD SANEM	

IX-	Office	Type
87	BABICE B. ALWERNIA / K. ALWERNII	
88	BACHÓRZEC	
89	BAGINSBERG	
90	BALICE	
91	BALIGRÓD	1,2
92	BARANÓW	1
93	BARSZCZOWICE	
94	BARTATÓW; in 1918 relocated to OBROSZYN	
95	BARWINEK	1
96	BARYCZ	
97	BARYSZ	
98	BAWORÓW	
99	BEDNARÓW	
100	BELZ	1
101	BEREŻNICA KRÓLEWSKA	
102	BESKO	1
103	BESTWINA GAL.	
104	BIADOLINY SZLACHECKIE	1
105	BIALOBOŻNICA	
106	BIAŁY KAMIEŃ	1
107	BIECZ	1
108	BIERZANÓW	1
109	BILCZE WOLICA	
110	BICZE ŻŁOTE	
111	BIRCZA	
112	BŁAŻOWA	1
113	BŁUDNIKI	
114	BOBOWA	1
115	BOBREK B. OŚWIĘCIM / K. OŚWIĘCIMIA	
116	BÓBRKA	1
117	BOBRÓWKA	
118	BOGDANÓWKA	
119	BOGUCHWAŁA	
120	BOGUMIŁOWICE	
121	BOHORODZANY	
122	BOJANÓW GAL.	
123	BOLECHÓW	1
124	BOLESŁAW	
125	BOLSZOWCE	
126	BORATYN	
127	BORKI WIELKIE	
128	BOROWA B. MIELEC / K. MIELCA	
129	BORSZCZÓW	
130	BORTNIKI NAD DNIESTRZAŃSKIE	

IX-	Office	Type
131	BORYNIA	
132	BORYNICZE	
133	BORYSŁAW	1A
134	BORZĘCIN	1
135	BRODKI	1P
136	BRUŚNIK	1
137	BRZESKO	1
138	BRZEZIE	1
139	BRZEŻNICA	1
140	BRZOSTEK	1
141	BRZOZDOWCE	
142	BRZOZÓW	1
143	BRZUCHOWICE	
144	BUCZKOWICE	
145	BUDZANÓW	
146	BUKACZOWCE	
147	BUKOWSKO	
148	BURSZTYN	1
149	BUSK GAL.	
150	BUSZCZE	
151	BYBŁO	
152	BYSZÓW	
153	CHABÓWKA	1
154	CHLEBOWICE	
155	CHMIELÓW	
156	CHMIELÓWKA	
157	CHOCIMIERZ	
158	CHODACZKÓW WIELKI	
159	CHODORÓW 1	
160	CHODORÓW 2	1P
161	CHOŁOJÓW	
162	CHORKÓWKA	1
163	CHOROŚNICA	
164	CHOROSTKÓW	
165	CHORZELÓW	
166	CHOTLUB; in 1904 relocated to BUSNO NOWE	
167	CHREWT	
168	CHROSTOWA	
169	CHWAŁOWICE	
170	CHYRÓW	1
171	CIEKLIN	
172	CIENIAWA	
173	CIESZANÓW	1
174	CIEŻKOWICE	1
175	CISNA	
176	CŁO; in 1909 relocated to WYCIACZE	

IX-	Office	Type
177	CMOLAS	
178	CUCYŁÓW	
179	CZARNA b.Pilzno / k.Pilzna	
180	CZARNA B.USTRZYKI DOLNE / K. USTRZYK DOLNYCH	
181	CZARNOKOŃCE WIELKIE	
182	CZARNY DUNAJEC	
183	CZCHÓW	
184	CZERCHAWA	
185	CZERLANY	
186	CZERMIN GAL.	1
187	CZERNELICA	
188	CZERNICHÓW	
189	CZORSZTYN	
190	CZUDEC	
191	DĄBIE B. DĘBICA / K. DĘBICY	1
192	DĄBIE B. DOBCZYCE / K. DOBCZYC	
193	DAWIDÓW	
194	DĘBNIKI, became KRAKÓW 11	1
195	DEMBOWIEC / DĘBOWIEC	1
196	DELATYN	1
197	DEMNIĄ WYŻNĄ	1, 2, 3
198	DENYSÓW	
199	DOBCZYCE	
200	DOBRA B. LIMANOWA / K. LIMANOWEJ	
201	DOBROMIL	1
202	DOBROSIN	
203	DOBROTWOR	
204	DOBROWLANY	
205	DOBRZECHÓW	
206	DOLINA GAL.	1
207	DOLINY B. CIESZANÓW / K. CIESZANOWA	
208	DOMARADZ	1
209	DOMAŻYR	
210	DORA	
211	DROGINIA	1
212	DROHOWYŻE	
213	DUBIECKO	1
214	DUBLANY	
215	DUNAJÓW	
216	DUPLISKA	
217	DWERNIK	
218	DWORY	1
219	DYDNIA	

IX-	Office	Type
220	DYNÓW	1
221	DZIBUŁKI	
222	DZIEWIN; in 1904 relocated to GAWŁÓWEK; in 1913 relocated again to MIKUSZOWICE	
223	DZIKOWIEC	
224	DZIKÓW STARY	
225	DŻURYN	
226	DZWINIACZKA	
227	FELSZTYN GAL.	
228	FIRLEJÓW	
229	FRYSZTAK	1
230	GAJE B. LEMBERG / K. LWOWA	
231	GAJE WYŻNE	
232	GAWŁÓW NOWY	
233	GAWŁUSZOWICE	1
234	GDÓW	1
235	GELSENDORF-KOMARÓW	
236	GERMAKÓWKA	
237	GŁADYSZÓW	
238	GLINIANY	1, 2
239	GLINIK MARYAMPOLSKI	1, 2
240	GLIŃSKO	
241	GŁOGÓW	1
242	GOGOŁÓW	
243	GOŁOGÓRY	
244	GRABINY	
245	GRABOWA	
246	GRABOWNICA STARZEŃSKA	1
247	GRĘBOSZÓW	1
248	GRĘBÓW	
249	GRODEK B. DUNAJEC / K. DUNAJCEM	
250	GRODZISKO	
251	GROMNIK	
252	GRYBÓW	1
253	GRZEGÓRZKI, became KRAKÓW 12	1
254	GRYZMAŁÓW	
255	GWOZDZIEC	1
256	HACZÓW	
257	HADYŃKOWCE	1
258	HARKŁOWA	
259	HLUBOCZEK WIELKI	
260	HNIZDYCZÓW KOCHAWINA	1
261	HOCZEW	1
262	HOŁHOCZE	
263	HOŁYŃ	

IX-	Office	Type
264	HORODENKA	
265	HORODNICA	
266	HOROŻANKA	1
267	HOROŻANNA WIELKA	
268	HORYNIEC	
269	HREBENÓW	
270	HRUSZÓW	
271	HUJCZE	
272	HULCZE	
273	HUSSAKÓW	1
274	HYŻNE	1
275	IHROWICA	
276	IWANCZANY	
277	IWONICZ	1
278	IZDEBKI	
279	IZDEBNIK B. KALWARYA / K. KALWAIYI	1
280	JABLONICA B. TARTARÓW AM PRUT / K. TARTARÓW NAD PRUTEM	
281	JABŁONÓW	
282	JAĆMIERZ	
283	JAGIELNICA	
284	JANCZYN	
285	JANÓW B. LEMBERG / K. LWOWA	
286	JANÓW B. TREMBOWLA / K. TREMBOWLI	
287	JANOWICE B. ZAKLICZYN / K. ZAKLICZYNA	
288	JAREMCZE	
289	JARYCZÓW	
290	JASENICA B. BRZOZÓW / K. BRZozowa	1
291	JASIENÓW GÓRNY	
292	JASIONKA	
293	JASIONKA MASIOWA	
294	JASIONÓW B. BRZOZÓW / K. BRZozowa	
295	JASIONÓW B. ZABŁOTCE / K. ZABŁBCIEC	
296	JAŚLISKA	1
297	JASTRZĘBICA	
298	JAWISZOWICE	1
299	JAWORNIK POLSKI	1
300	JAWORÓW	1
301	JAWORZNO	1
302	JAZŁOWIEC	
303	JAZOWSKO	
304	JEDLICZE	1

IX-	Office	Type
305	JELEŚNIA	
306	JEZIERNIA	1, 2
307	JEZIERZANY B. BUCZACZ / K. BUCZACZA	
308	JEZLERZANY B. CZORTKÓW / K...	
309	JEZUPOL	
310	JODŁOWA	
311	JODŁOWNIK	
312	JORDANÓW	1
313	JUROWCE	
314	KAŁAHARÓWKA	
315	KALNICA	
316	KALWARYA PACŁAWSKA	
317	KALWARYA ZEBRZYDOWSKA 1	1
318	KAMIEŃ	
319	KAMIENICA b.Łącko / k.Łącka	
320	KAMIENNA	
321	KAMIONKA LIPNIK renamed KAMIONKA WOŁOSKA in 1910	
322	KAMIONKA STRUMIŁOWA	1P
323	KAMIONKA WIELKA	1
324	KAŃCZUGA	1
325	KASPEROWCE	
326	KENTY GAL. / KĘTY GAL.	1
327	KŁAJ	
328	KLECZA GÓRNA	1
329	KŁĘCZANY	1
330	KLIMIEC	
331	KNIAŻE	
332	KNIHYNICZE	
333	KOBIERZYN	
334	KOBYLANKA	1
335	KOCIUBIŃCZYKI	
336	KOCMYRZÓW	1
337	KOŁACZYCE	1
338	KOLBUSZOWA	1
339	KOLEŹDZIANY	
340	KOMAŃCZA	
341	KOMARNO	1, 2P
342	KOMARÓWKA	
343	KONIECZNA; in 1908 relocated to ZDYNIA B. GLADYSZÓW	
344	KONIUCHÓW	
345	KONIUCHY	
346	KONIUSZKI SIEMIANOWSKIE	1
347	KONIUSZKÓW	
348	KOŃSKA ULICA	

IX-	Office	Type
349	KOPYCZYŃCE	
350	KORCZÓW B. UHNÓW / K. U..	
351	KORCZYNA	1
352	KOROLÓWKA B. BORSZCZÓW / K...	
353	KOROPIEC	
354	KORSZÓW	
355	KORZENNA	
356	KOSIENICE	
357	KOSMACZ	
358	KOSSÓW	1
359	KOSZYŁOWCE	
360	KOWALÓWKA b. Monasterzyska	
361	KOZACZÓWKA	
362	KOZOWA	1
363	KOZY	1
364	KRAKÓW 5 (KLEPARZ)	1
365	KRAKÓW 6 (KAZIMIERZ)	1
366	KRAKOWIEC	1
367	KRANZBERG	1, 2
368	KRASICZYN	1
369	KRASNA B. PETRANKA / K. PETRANKI	
370	KRASNE	
371	KRECHÓW	
372	KRECHOWICE	
373	KREMPNO	
374	KROŚCIENKO AM. DUNAJEC / N....	1
375	KROŚCIENKO B. CHYRÓW / K. CHYROWA	1
376	KROWICA	
377	KROWODRZA, became KRAKÓW 8	1
378	KRUKIENICE	1
379	KRUSZELNICA; in 1903 relocated to PODHORODCE	
380	KRYNICA	1
381	KRYSTYNOPOL	
382	KRZESZOWICE	1
383	KRZYWCZA AM SAN / NAD SANEM	1, 2
384	KRZYWCZE AM DNIESTR / NAD DNIESTREM	
385	KUDRYŃCE	
386	KULIKÓW	
387	KULPARKÓW	
388	KUROWICE	
389	KURYŁÓWKA	

IX-	Office	Type
390	KURZANY	
391	KUTKORZ	1
392	KUTY	
393	ŁABOWA	1
394	LACHOWICE	1
395	LACKIE WIELKIE	
396	ŁACKO	
397	ŁĄCZKI JAGIELLOŃSKIE	1
398	ŁĄCZKI KUCHARSKIE	1, 2
399	ŁĄKA	1
400	LANDSKRON GAL. / LANCKORONA	1
401	ŁANCZYN	
402	ŁAPANÓW	1
403	LASZKI B. BOBRÓWKA / K..	1
404	LASZKI ZAWIĄZANE	
405	LATACZ	
406	ŁAWOCZNE	1
407	ŁĘKI GÓRNE	
408	LENCZE	1
409	LESZNIÓW	
410	ŁĘTOWINA B. JORDANÓW / K. J...	
411	LIBIĄŻ MAŁY	1
412	LIMANOWA	1
413	LIPA	
414	LIPICA DOLNA	
415	LIPINKI	1
416	LIPNICA MUROWANA	1
417	LIPNICA WIELKA	1
418	LIPNIK B. BIAŁA / K. BIAŁEJ	1
419	LISIA GÓRA	
420	LISKO (LESKO)	1
421	LISZKI	1
422	LITIATYN	
423	LITWINÓW	
424	ŁOBZÓW, became KRAKÓW 9	1
425	ŁODYGOWICE	
426	ŁOMNA	
427	ŁOPATYN	1
428	ŁOPUSZANKA CHOMINA; in 1912 relocated to STRZYŁKI	1
429	ŁOSIACZ	
430	ŁOWCZÓWEK-PLESNA	
431	LUBACZÓW	1
432	LUBELLA	
433	LUBIEŃ K. MYŚLENIC	1
434	LUBIEŃ WIELKI	

IX-	Office	Type
435	LUBIEŃCE	1, 2
436	LUBYCZA KRÓLEWSKA	1, 2
437	ŁUCZYCE	
438	ŁUKA MAŁA	
439	ŁUKOWICA	
440	ŁUPKÓW	1
441	LUTCZA	
442	LUTOWISKA	
443	ŁYSIEC	
444	MACOSZYN	
445	MAGIERÓW	
446	MAJDAN B. KOLBUSZOWA / K. K....	1
447	MAJDAN SIENIAWSKI	
448	MAJDAN ŚREDNI	
449	MAKÓW 1	1
450	MANASTERZ	
451	MARYAMPOL B. Halicz / MARIAMPOL K. H..	
452	MARKOPOL	
453	MARKOWA	
454	MARKOWCE	
455	MARTYNÓW NOWY	
456	MATYJOWCE	
457	MAXYMÓWKA	
458	MĘCINA WIELKA	1
459	MEDENICE	
460	MEDYKA	1
461	MEDYNLA GŁOGOWSKA	
462	MIEJSCE PIASTOWE	
463	MIĘKISZ NOWY	
464	MIELEC	1
465	MIELNICA	1
466	MIKOŁAJÓW B. BRODY / K. BRODÓW	
467	MIKOŁAJÓW B. GAJE / K. GAJOW	
468	MIKULICZYN	
469	MIKULIŃCE	
470	MILATYN NOWY	
471	MILNO	
472	MILÓWKA	1
473	MIŻYNIEC	
474	MŁAKI; in 1904 relocated to SIANKI	
475	MODERÓWKA	
476	MOGIELNICA	
477	MOGIŁA	
478	MOGILANY	1

IX-	Office	Type
479	MOKRE	
480	MONASTERZYKA	1
481	MORSZYN	
482	MOŚCISKA	1
483	MOSTY WIELKIE	1, 2
484	MOSZKÓW	
485	MROWLA	
486	MRZYGLÓD	
487	MSZANA B. BARTATÓW / K. BARTATOWA	
488	MSZANA DOLNA	1
489	MUCHARZ	
490	MUSZYNA	
491	MUŻYKOWICE	
492	MYŚLENICE	1
493	MYSZOWICE	
494	NADBRZEZIE	1
495	NADWÓRNA	
496	NADYBY WOJUTYCZE	
497	NAHACZÓW	
498	NARAJÓW	
499	NAROL	
500	NASTASÓW	
501	NAWARYA	
502	NAWOJOWA	
503	NEUMARKT GAL / NOWY TARG	1
504	NEU SANDEC 2/ NOWY SĄCZ 2	1
505	NIEBYLEC	1
506	NIEDŹWLEDŹ	
507	NIEGOWCE B. KAŁUSZ / K. KAŁUSZA	
508	NIEGOWIĆ B. BOCHNIA / K. BOCHNI	1
509	NIEMIRÓW	
510	NIEPOŁOMICE	1
511	NIEWISTKA	
512	NIEZNAJOWA	
513	NIEZWISKA	
514	NIKŁOWICE [C]	
515	NIWISKA	
516	NIŻANKOWICE	1
517	NIZBORG NOWY	
518	NOWA GROBLA	
519	NOWE MIASTO GAL.	1
520	NOWE SIOŁO B.STRYJ / K.STRYJA	
521	NOWE SŁOŁO BPODWOLOCZYSKA / KP	

IX-	Office	Type
522	NOWICA	
523	NOWOSIELCE GNIEWOSZ	
524	NOWOSIÓLKA	
525	NOWOTANIEC	
526	NUSZCZE	
527	OBERTYN	
528	OCHOTNICA	
529	ODRZYKÓN	1
530	OHLADOW	
531	OKNO B. GRZYMAŁÓW / K. GRZYMAŁOWA	
532	OKOCIM	1
533	OLEJÓW	1P
534	OLESKO	
535	OLESZÓW	
536	OLESZYCE	1
537	OŁPINY	1
538	OLSZANICA B. USTRZYKI DOLNE / K.	1
539	OLSZANICA B. ZŁOCZÓW / K. ZŁOCZOWA	
540	OLSZANY	
541	OSIEK B. OŚWIĘCIM / K. OŚWIĘCIMIA	
542	OSIEK B. ŻMIGRÓD / K. ŻMIGRODU	1
543	OSIELEC	1
544	OSSOWCE	
545	OSTAPIE	
546	OSTRÓW B. SOKAL / K. SOKALA	1
547	OSTRÓW B. TARNOPOL / K. TARNOPOLA	1
548	OTTYNIA	1
549	OZYDÓW	
550	PADEW	
551	PALEŚNICA	
552	PASIECZNA	
553	PECZENIŻYN	
554	PEREHIŃSKO	1
555	PETRANKA	
556	PIASECZNA	
557	PIENIAKI	
558	PIKULICE	1, 2
559	PILZNO	1
560	PISTYŃ	
561	PIWNICZNA	1
562	PŁAZÓW	
563	PLESZÓW	
564	PŁOTYCZ	

IX-	Office	Type
565	PŁUHÓW	
566	PODBUZ	1, 2
567	PODEGRODZIE	1
568	PODHAJCZYKI B. LEMBERG / POD L.	
569	PODHORCE B. STRYJI / K. STRYJA	
570	PODHORCE B. ZŁOCZÓW / K. Z..	
571	PODKAMIEŃ B. BRODY / K. B..	
572	PODKAMIEŃ B. ROHATYN / K. R..	
573	PODLISKI MALE	
574	POHORCE B. KOMARNO / K. K..	
575	POLANKA WIELKA	
576	POMORZANY	
577	PONIKWA	
578	POPIELIKI	
579	PORĄBKA	
580	PORĄBKA USZEWSKA	
581	POROHY	
582	PORONIN	1
583	POSADA OLCHOWSKA	
584	POTOK ZŁOTY	
585	POTUTORY	
586	POTYLICZ	
587	PRĄDNIK CZERWONY	1
588	PROBUŻNA	
589	PROSZOWA	
590	PRUCHNIK	1
591	PRUSY	
592	PRZECISZÓW	
593	PRZECŁAW	
594	PRZEGINIA DUCHOWNA	
595	PRZEMYŚL 2	
596	PRZEMYŚL 3	1
597	PRZEMYŚLANY	
598	PRZEWORSK	1
599	PRZYŁBICE	
600	PSARY	
601	PTASZKOWA	
602	PUSTOMYTY	
603	PUTIATYŃCE	
604	PYSZKOWCE	
605	PYSZNICA	1
606	RABA WYŻNA	1
607	RABKA 1	1
608	RABKA 2	

IX-	Office	Type
609	RACIBOROWICE	
610	RACIBORSKO [C]	
611	RADAWA	
612	RADGOSZCZ	1
613	RADŁÓW	1
614	RADOMYŚL AM. SAN / NAD. SANEM	
615	RADOMYŚL WIELKI	
616	RADYMNO	1
617	RAJCZA	1
618	RAJTAROWICE	
619	RAKSZAWA	
620	RANIŻÓW	1
621	RODATYCZE	
622	ROGOŻNO	1
623	ROHATYN	
624	ROMANÓW	
625	ROMANÓWKA	
626	ROPA	
627	ROPCZYCE	1
628	ROPICA RUSKA	
629	ROPIENKA	1
630	ROSULNA	
631	RÓWNE GAL.	1, 2
632	ROZDÓŁ	
633	ROŹNIATÓW	
634	ROŹNÓW	
635	RUDA ROŻANIECKA	1, 2
636	RUDAWA B. KRAKAU / K. KRAKOWA	1
637	RUDNIK	
638	RUDNIKI B. ŚNIATYN / K. ŚNIATYNIA	
639	RUSKA WIEŚ, became RZESZÓW	2
640	RYBOTYCZE	
641	RYCHWAŁD B. ŻYWIEC / K. ŻYWCA	
642	RYCZÓW	
643	RYGLICE	
644	RYMANÓW 1	1
645	RYMANÓW 2	
646	RYTRO	
647	RZEGOCINA	1
648	RZEPIENNIK STRZYŻEWSKI	
649	RZĘSNA POLSKA	
650	RZUCHÓW	
651	RZUCHOWA	
652	SĄDOWA WISZNIA	

IX-	Office	Type
653	SARZYNA	
654	SASSÓW	
655	SCHODNICA	
656	SĘDZISZÓW	1
657	SICHOW	
658	SLEDLCE	
659	SIEDLIKA BPRZEMYŚL / KPROMYŚLA	
660	SIEDLISZOWICE; in 1916 relocated to OTFINÓW	
661	SIENKÓW B. RADZIECHÓW / K. R..	
662	SIEROSŁAWICE	
663	SIŃKÓW B. KOROLÓWKA / K. KOROLÓWKI	
664	SKAŁAT	
665	SKAWINA	1
666	SKOLE	1P
667	SKOŁOSZYN	
668	SKOMIELNA BIAŁA	
669	SKORYKI	
670	SKOWIATYN	
671	SKRZYDLNA	1
672	SKWARZAWA	
673	SŁAWSKO	
674	ŚLEMIEN	1
675	SŁOBODA RUNGORSKA	
676	SŁOBODA ŻŁOTA	
677	SŁOBÓTKA LEŚNA	
678	SŁOTWINA B. BRZESKO / K. BRZESKA	
679	SŁOWITA	
680	SŁUPIEC	
681	SMORZE	
682	ŚNIETNICA	
683	SOKOŁÓW B. RZESZÓW / K. RZESZOWA	1, 2
684	SOKOŁÓW B. STRYJ / K. STRYJA	
685	SOKOŁÓWKA B. KOSSÓW / K. KOSSOWA	
686	SOKOŁÓWKA B.OZYDÓW / K.OZYDOWA	
687	SÓL	1
688	SOLINA	1
689	SOŁOTWINA	1
690	SOROKO	
691	SOSNÓW; in 1903 relocated to SIEMIKOWCE	
692	SPAS	1, 2

IX-	Office	Type
693	STANIĄTKI	
694	STANISLAU 3 / STANISŁAWÓW 3	
695	STANISŁAWZYK	
696	STARA SÓL	
697	STARE SIOŁO	
698	STARY SAMBOR	1, 2, 3
699	STARZAWA B. CHYRÓW / K. CHYROWA [C]	1
700	STAWZANY	
701	STEBNIK	
702	STECOWA	
703	STOJANÓW	
704	STRATYŃ	
705	STRAZÓW	1
706	STRÓŻE	1
707	STRUSÓW	
708	STRYHAŃCE	
709	STRYSZÓW	1
710	STRZELISKA NOWE	
711	STRZYŻÓW	1
712	STUBNO	1
713	SUCHA	1
714	SUCHDÓŁ	
715	SUCHOSTAW	
716	SUŁKOWICE	1
717	SUROCHÓW	
718	SUSZCZYN	
719	ŚWIĄTNIKI GÓRNE	
720	ŚWIRZ	
721	SWOSZOWICE	1
722	SYNOWÓDZKO WYŻNE	
723	SZCZAWNE	
724	SZCZAWNICA	
725	SZCZEPANÓW	
726	SZCZERZEC B. LEMBERG / K. LWOWA	
727	SZCZUCIN	
728	SZCZUROWA	1
729	SZCZUROWICE	
730	SZKŁO	
731	SZYNWAŁD	1, 2
732	TAMANOWICE	
733	TARGOWICA POLNA	
734	TARGOWISKA	
735	TARNAWA NIŻNA	
736	TARNOPOL 2	
737	TARNORUDA	

IX-	Office	Type
738	TARNÓW 3	
739	TARNOWICA LEŚNA	
740	TARNOWIEC	
741	TARTAKÓW	
742	TARTARÓW	
743	TĘGOBORZE	
744	TERKA	
745	TŁUMACZ	
746	TŁUSTE	1P
747	TOKI	
748	TOLSZCZÓW	
749	TOPORÓW	
750	TORSKI	
751	TOUSTE	
752	TOUSTABABY	1, 2, 3
753	TREMBOWLA	1
754	TRUSKAWIEC	1P
755	TRYŃCZA	
756	TRZCIANA B. BOCHNIA / K. B..	1
757	TRZCIANA B. RZESZÓW / K. R...	
758	TRZCINICA	
759	TRZEBINIA 1	1
760	TRZEBINIA 2 BHF	1
761	TRZĘSÓWKA	1
762	TUCHLA	1, 2, 3
763	TUCHOLKA	
764	TUCHÓW	
765	TURKA AM STRYJ / N STRYJEM	
766	TURKA B. KOLOMEA / K. KOŁBMYI	
767	TURYLCZE	
768	TURYNKA	
769	TURZE	
770	TYCZYN	1
771	TYLICZ	1
772	TYMBARK	1
773	TYMOWA	
774	TYRAWA WOŁOSKA	
775	TYŚMIENICA	
776	TYŚMIENICZANY	
777	UHERSKO GAL.	
778	UHNÓW	1
779	UHRYNÓW	
780	ULANÓW	1, 2
781	UJANOWICE	

IX-	Office	Type
782	UŁASZKOWCE	
783	ULUCZ	
784	UŚCIE BISKUPIE	
785	UŚCIECZKO	
786	UŚCIE RUSKIE	1
787	UŚCIERYKI	
788	UŚCIE SOLNE	1
789	UŚCIE ZIELONE	
790	USTRZYKI DOLNE	1
791	USZEW	
792	UWIN	
793	WADOWICE GÓRNE	
794	WAREŻ	1
795	WASYLKOWCE	
796	WĘGIERSKA GÓRKA	1
797	WEISSENBERG / BIAŁOGÓRA	
798	WEŁDZIRZ	
799	WERCHRATA	
800	WIĄZOWNICA	
801	WIELICZKA 1	1
802	WIELKIE DROGI	1
803	WIELKIE OCZY	1
804	WIELOPOLE SKRZYŃSKIE	1
805	WIERZCHNIA	1
806	WIETRZYHOWICE	1
807	WILAMOWICE	1
808	WINNIKI	
809	WISNICZ B. BOCHNIA / K. BOCHNI	1
810	WIŚNIOWA AM WISŁOK / NAD W...	
811	WIŚNIOWA B.DOBCZYCE / K.DOBCZYC	
812	WIŚNIOWA B. SĘDZISZÓW / K. S...; in 1908 relocated to WIERCANY B. SEDISZÓW	
813	WIŚNIOWCZYK	
814	WISTOWA B. KAŁUSZ / K. KAŁUSZA	
815	WISZENKA	
816	WISZNIÓW B. ŻURAWNO / K. ŻURAWNA	
817	WITKÓW NOWY	
818	WITWICA	
819	WODNIKI	
820	WOJNICZ	1
821	WOJNILÓW	
822	WOJTKOWA	1
823	WOLA JUSTOWSKA	
824	WOLA LUZAŃSKA	

IX-	Office	Type
825	WOLA MICHOWA	
826	WOLA RAFAŁOWSKA; in 1903 relocated to ALBIGOWA	
827	WOLA ZARCZYCKA	
828	WOŁCZKOWCE	1
829	WOROCHTA	
830	WRÓBLIK SZLACHECKI	1
831	WRZAWY	1
832	WYBRANOWKA	1
833	WYGNANKA	
834	WYGODA	
835	WYSOCKO WYŻNE	
836	WYSOWA	
837	WZDÓW	
838	ZABIE	1, 2
839	ZABIERZÓW B. KRAKÓW / K. KRAKOWA	
840	ZABIERZÓW B. NIEOPOLOMICE / K. N	
841	ZABŁOTCE B. BRODY / K. BRODÓW	
842	ZABŁOTÓW	
843	ŻABNO AM DUNAJEC / NAD DUNAJCEM	1
844	ZABORÓW	
845	ZADWÓRZE	
846	ZAGÓRZ 1	
847	ZAGÓRZ 2	1
848	ZAGÓRZANY	1
849	ZAKLICZYN	1
850	ZAKOPANE 2	
851	ZAKOPANE 3	
852	ZAŁOŻCE	
853	ZAŁUCZE	
854	ZAŁUŻ	1
855	ZAMARSTYNÓW	1
856	ZAPAŁÓW	
857	ZARSZYN	1
858	ZARUDZIE	
859	ZARYTE	
860	ZARZECZE B. JAROSLAU / K. JAROSŁANIA	
861	ZARZECZE B. NISKO / K. NISKA	1, 2
862	ZASSÓW	1
863	ZASZKÓW	
864	ZATOR	1
865	ZAWADKA B. KAŁUSZ / K. KAŁUSZA	

IX-	Office	Type
866	ZAWADKA B. KOZIOWA / K. KOZIOWEJ	
867	ZAWALÓW	
868	ZAWOJA	1
869	ZBORÓW	
870	ZBYDNIÓW	
871	ZBYSZYCE	
872	ŻEGIESTÓW BAD / ZDRÓJ	
873	ŻELECHÓW WIELKI	
874	ZEMBRZYCE	
875	ZGŁOBIEŃ	1
876	ZIELONA B. RAWA RUSKA / K. R..	
877	ZIELONKI	
878	ZIMNAWODA RUDNO	1
879	ZŁOTNIKI	
880	ŻMIGRÓD	1
881	ŻÓŁTAŃCE	
882	ŻOŁYNIA	
883	ŻURAWICA	
884	ŻURAWNO	1
885	ZURÓW	
886	ZWARDOŃ	
887	ZWIERZYNIEC, became KRAKÓW 10	1
888	ZWINIACZ GAL.	
889	ŻYDACZÓW	
Subsequent numbers were issued after the system began.		
890	OLEŚNO	1
891	WOLANKA	1
892		
893	JAROCIN GAL.	1
894	TARNOW 4	1
895	NEU SANDEC 3 / NOWY SĄCZ 3	
896	TENCZYNEK	1
897		1
898		
899		
900		
901		
902		
903		
904		
905	LUSZOWICE	1
906	LEMBERG 16 / LWÓW 16	1
907	LEMBERG 17 / LWÓW 17	1
908		

IX-	Office	Type
909		
910		
911		
912		
913	KNIHININ	
914	SIERSZA WODNA	1
915	FLORYNKA	1
916	BABIN B. KAŁUSZ / K. KAŁUSZA	
917		
918		
919	CZERKASY	
920	OSŁAWY BIAŁE	1P
921	LUBELLA	
922	MĘCINA WIELKA	1
923	WEGŁOWKA	
924	DYDIATYCZE	
925	STARZAWA B. STUBNO / K. STUBNA	
926	BEREZÓW WYŻNY	
927	JEŻOWE	1
928	BACHORZ	
929	RZEZAWA	1
930	LEMBERG 18 / LWÓW 18	
931	ZNIESIENIE B. LEMBERG / K. LOWA	
932	LIPOWCE	
933	RADENICE	
934		
935	CHOZNIA	
936	BASZNIA DOLNA	
937	OKNO B. HORODENKA / K. H...	
938		
939	ANTONIÓW	1P
940	DĄBROWICA; in 1909 relocated to LOZINA	
941	ZIELONA B. NADWORNA / K. NADWÓRNEJ	
942	DOROZÓW	
943	MOKRZYSZÓW	
944	KRZECZOWICE BPRZEWORSK / KPRZEWORSKA	
945	ZWOR	
946	SZMBARK	1
947	KASLNA WIELKA	
948	ZABŁOCIE B.ŻYWIEC / K.ŻYWCA	1
949	WINOGRAD	

IX-	Office	Type
950	KALWARYA PACŁAWSKA	
951	LUDWIKÓWKA	
952	SZCZERZEC B. NIEMIROW / K. N...	
953	NOWOSIÓŁKA KOSTIUKOWA	
954	WYSUCZKA	
955	NOWOSIELCE B. ŻURAWNO / K. Z...	
956	BRUCKENTAL GAL.	
957	JABŁONKA NIŻNE	
958	JAWORA AM STRYJ / NAD STRYJA	
959	KAMESZNICA	
960	JANKOWCE B. TREMBOWLA / K. T..	
961	RZEPINCE	
962	JASIEN	
963	WIERBIAZ NIZNY	
964	DRUŻKÓW PUSTY	
965	BOLEŃ	
966	KACZANOWKA	
967	JASIENICA ZAMKOWA (BHF.)	
968	DARACHÓW	
969	SIEDLISKA B. RAWA RUSKA / K. R.	
970	MODLNICA	
971	ZADARÓW	
972	BANDRÓW NARODOWY	
973	HRUSIATYCZE	
974	SOKOLIKI	
975	JODŁOWKA	
976	IWANOWKA B. TREMBOWLA / K.T..	
977	OLEJOWA KORÓLOWKA	
978	CHOCHOŁÓW	1
979	SPYTKOWICE B. CHABÓWKA / K.C..	
980	MIZUN STARY	1, 2
981	PUSTOMYTY	
982	RAUCHERSDORF GAL.	1
983	ZYRAWA B.STRYJ / K.STRYJA	
984	GORKA AN DER WEICHEL / N. WISLA	
985	SWIECIANY	
986	STRYJ 3	
987	DROHOBYCZ 2	
988	IZYDORÓWKA	
989	JAROSLAU 3 / JAROSŁAW 3	
990	CZANIEC	1, 2

IX-	Office	Type
991	KRASNE B. GRZYMAŁÓW / K. G..	
992	DELEJÓW	
993	KLEPARÓW B. LEMBERG / K. LWOWA	
994	KRAKÓW 7 (STRADOM)	1
995		
996	LASKOWCE	
997	BATIATYCZE	
998	KOBAKI	
999	CZERNIELÓW MAZOWIECKI	
1000	CIEPLICE	
1001	MAJDAN GRANIZNY; in 1912 relocated to SWIETY JÓSEF	
1002	LEMBERG 19 / LWÓW 19	2
1003	GLINNA B. LEMBERG / K. LWOWA	
1004	SZUPARKA	
1005	OKULICE	
1006	RAJBROT	
1007	GLINA B. ZBORÓW / K. ZBAROWA	
1008	BIĄŁKA B. NEUMARKT / K. NOWEGO TARGU	
1009	BEREMIANY	
1010	OLCHOWCE	
1011	SIEDLISKA B. DYNOW / K. DYNOWA	
1012	STAWCZANY GALIC.	1, 2
1013	CZERWONOGRÓD	
1014	PRYZYCHAN	
1015	UJSOŁY	1
1016	PODWYSOKIE	
1017	BRZESZCZE	1
1018	BAZAR	
1019	STARUNA	
1020	HNILCZE	
1021	KOSZLAKI	
1022	CZORTOWIEC	
1023	PODGORZE-PŁASZOW, became KRAKÓW 15	1
1024	LELECHOWKA	
1025	SPYTKOWICE B. ZATOR / K. ZATORA	1
1026	ŁOSZNIÓW	
1027	BIŁKA SZLACHECKA	
1028	BRZYSKA	
1029	WIKTORÓW	
1030	DEREWLANY	
1031	JAŚLANY	

IX-	Office	Type
1032	NAGORZANKA B. BUCZACZ / K. BUCZACZA	
1033	KOWALÓWKA B. MONASTERZYSKA / K. M..	
1034	WOLA RZĘDZIŃSKA	
1035	GROCHOWCE	
1036	BIAŁA B. CZORTKÓW / K. CZORTKOWA	
1037	KRAKÓW 13 DĄBIE	1
1038	KOŁTÓW	
1039	SIDZINA B. JORDANÓW / K. JORDANOWA	1
1040	LADZKIE SZLACHECKIE	
1041	RADZIECHOWY B. ŻYWIEC / K. ŻYWCA	
1042	SZAFLARY	1
1043	RZECZYCA DŁUGA	
1044	BYSTRA B. BIAŁA / K. BIAŁEJ	
1045	KUROPATNIKI B. BRZEZAN / K. BRZEZANA	
1046	BUDZÓW	
1047	KONKOLNIKI	
1048	BITKÓW	1
1049	SIELEC BIENKÓW	
1050	CEBRÓW	
1051	MAJDAN B. SCHODNICA / K. S...	
1052	PRZYBYŁÓW B. TŁUMACZ / K. T...	

IX-	Office	Type
1053	ŁAWRÓW	
1054	KOMBORNIA	
1055	BIENCYCE	
1056	WRZAWY	
1057	LEMBERG 5 FRUCHBÖRSE / LWÓW 5 GIELDA ZBOZWA	
1058	SIEDLISKA BOGUSZ	
1059	TYSZKOWCE B. HORODENKA / K. H..	
1060	IWKOWA	
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1076	OŚWIĘCIM 3	

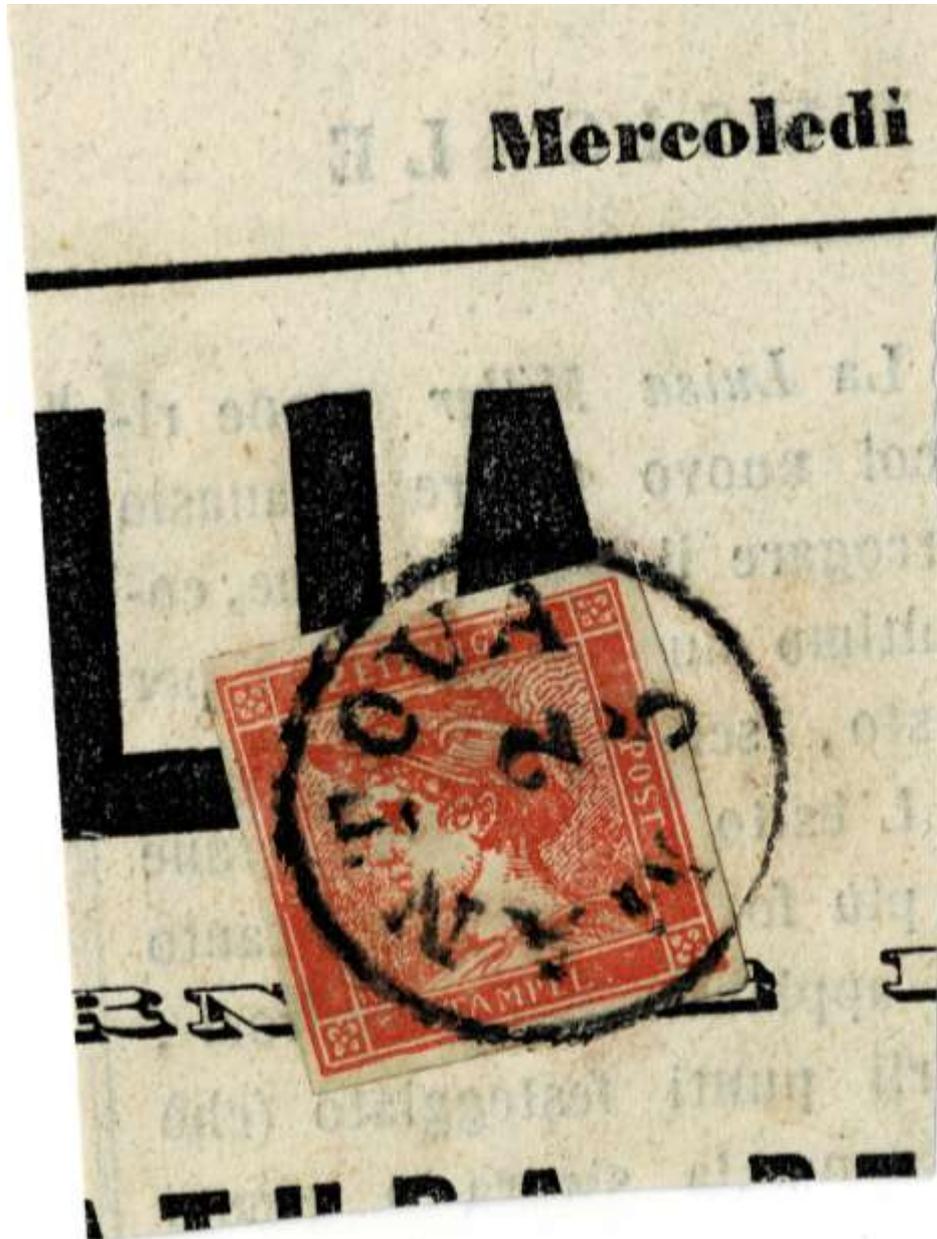


Feldpostcard with Tarnstempel IX494, which the above table reveals as NADBRZEZIE.

## Far too good to be true...

Andy Taylor

My guest was totally flabbered when I discovered this item in one of David Bravery's stockbooks. Surely it can't be a genuine Red Mercury, correctly used on an old newspaper used as the wrapper of a bundle of 10 just-printed newspapers? There's only about 25 known, and the catalogue value is more than I could sell my house for. Time for serious research!



The item presents as a red mercury (ANK 9) used to post a bundle of 10 newspapers to Mantova (Mantua).

## SO WHY THE SUSPICIONS?

### The dates

- The red mercury was issued in March 1856; was valid till 31 December 1858; and was used only on wrappers.
- The MANTOVA cancel is Müller type 141, RS-f, and was in use for all the lifespan of the red mercury.
- Ferchenbauer's-type-III mercuries were introduced at the end of 1854, so reds should be type III; Ferchenbauer vol I p.456 says they are all type IIIb.
- The first reprints (of both postage and newspaper stamps) were issued in 1866.
- The piece of newspaper can be dated by its text to 1849-1852.

### The stamp

According to Ferchenbauer, all red mercuries are his type IIIb. So, in ZEITUNGS the Z should have a fat middle; the G should have two coloured dots and a distinct serif; and the S should have serifs. In STÄMPEL, the shape of the S is a differentiator, but here it's covered by the cancel.

According to Frank Kohn's article\*\*, the reprints of red mercuries are type II (rarely type I). In the ZEITUNGS of this specimen, the Z does have a fat middle, however the G and S don't have dots or serifs but just dribble away. In STÄMPEL, the dots in Ä are shifted to the left. Conclusion - **the stamp is a Type II and thus is a reprint**. Its colour is closest to the 1886 reprint (see Ferchenbauer II p.647). As a reprint it has no franking value.

(\*\* see <https://www.austrianphilately.com/reprints/index.htm> which is based on the Bulletin of the APS of NY, vol XIII No 1-2 (1961), "The Official Reprints Of The 19<sup>th</sup> Century Stamps Of Austria".)

### The cancellation

The stamp is cancelled MANTOVA 2 5. I've compared it with examples from the Brandon Collection; the cancel's almost the same. Same diameter, same thickening at the top, except that my numbers are fatter and the line between them is missing; the letters match well.

### The newspaper

It's a piece of an Italian newspaper that talks on the other side about "*Luisa Miller*", a Verdi opera performed in Italy from 1849 to 1852, and mentions a tenor called Atanasio Pozzolini who was active around that time. As the real Red Mercury was first issued in 1856, it is \*possible\* that a bundle of newspapers was wrapped in a 4-year-old newspaper (I have several examples of newspapers reused as wrappers) and a red applied.

### The analysis

We have a reprinted stamp issued no earlier than 1866, applied to a newspaper printed no later than the early 1850s, to pay for postage in 1856-58.

### The conclusion

The item is a deliberate fake, intended to defraud the unwary purchaser (which David was NOT!)

### Thanks

Thanks to Keith Brandon and Gerhard Holzinger.

Congratulations to APS members Dorothea Haslauer, Michael Fukarek, and Hans Moser, all of whom won Gold Medals at OVEBRIA 2023 at Seiersberg in May!

## INNOVATIONS IN MAIL DELIVERY: POST MAKES ECO-BRIEF MORE ACCESSIBLE

(Machine-translated)

Changed customer requirements mean that Austrian Post is revising its product range. While around 75 percent of all parcels are sent with a transit time of just one working day, the opposite trend can be seen in letter mail: only just under 35 percent of the items have to be delivered on the next working day. As of **September 1, 2023**, the cheaper ECO letter with a delivery time of two to three working days will be even more attractive and easily accessible. In the future, it can be franked with stamps and dropped directly into one of the more than 14,000 yellow mailboxes. The faster PRIO letter with delivery on the next working day can still be posted in all post offices and at post partners. Letter customers thus have even greater freedom of choice.

*"In 2023, Austrians will no longer wait for the letter, but for their online order. While we are optimizing our processes in the mail area, we are further expanding our capacities in the parcel area. We are thus creating a win-win situation in which our private customers have better access to the cheaper product and Swiss Post can make its processes even more efficient,"* explained Georg Pölzl, Director General of Österreichische Post AG.

**From 1 September, postage stamps will only be used for ECO letters.** All mailboxes will continue to be emptied at least once a day from Monday to Friday, and the ECO letters that are posted will take two to three working days. There is a special regulation for absentee ballots, so that fast delivery is still guaranteed. PRIO letters can be posted in all post offices, at post partners and in self-service zones (SB). The inexpensive ECO letter S will in future cost 95 cents, the fast PRIO letter S 1.20 euros. The costs for additional services remain unchanged.

### AFFORDABLE ECO-BRIEF REFLECTS CUSTOMERS' REQUIREMENTS

The ECO tariff is already by far the most popular type of mail, almost two thirds of all letters in Austria are sent with it. Market research commissioned by Swiss Post shows that both private and business customers value good accessibility of post offices and post partners, friendly employees and high delivery quality. In many cases, it is no longer necessary for letters to be delivered the next day, but reliable delivery is decisive.

*"With the update of our product range, from September 1, our customers will be able to choose even more specifically whether they want cheaper or faster mail delivery. In addition, we open the ECO tariff and then also offer additional services such as registered mail, shipment tracking or letters from the authorities. In times of massive inflation, we ensure that the universal service remains affordable,"* said Pölzl.

The adapted product and price structure in the mail area also serves to meet the current economic challenges, such as the continuous increases in energy and external transport costs as well as the increases in personnel costs under collective agreements. The aim of the Post remains to maintain or increase sales in all divisions in order to achieve a result for 2023 around the level of the previous year.

### CHANGES FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 2023: OVERVIEW OF ECO AND PRIO-BRIEF

Whether cheap or fast, the two letter products can cover all the needs of the sender:

**ECO-Brief:** the cheapest way of sending letters; can be franked with conventional stamps and dropped into the mailbox. You can also hand them in at post offices, at post partners, rural delivery companies and in self-service zones. The term is two to three working days. The ECO letter S currently costs 81 cents and will cost 95 cents in the future.

**PRIO-Brief:** the fast way of sending letters; can be handed in at post offices, at post partners, country deliverers and self-service zones. The term is one working day. The PRIO letter S currently costs 1 euro and will cost 1.20 euros in the future.

### ADJUSTMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL MAIL DELIVERY

There have also been adjustments to International Letters: Priority Letter S will be updated by 20 cents (EUR 1.40 EU/Europe, EUR 2.10 worldwide), and the inexpensive Economy Letter S will also be introduced as a new tariff (1st .20 euros EU/Europe, 1.90 euros world). The fares for M, L and XL remain unchanged for both Priority and Economy.

An overview of all national and international letter rates valid from 1 September follows.

## INLAND

Produkt	Tarif in EUR netto		
	bis 31.8.2023		ab 1.9.2023
PRIO-Brief	Kurz S	1,00	1,20
	Kurz M	1,50	1,65
	Päckchen S	3,00	3,30
	Päckchen M	4,50	4,75
ECO-Brief	Kurz S	0,81	0,95
	Kurz M	1,30	1,50
	Päckchen S	2,70	3,00
	Päckchen M	4,25	4,50
ECO BUSINESS-Brief	Kurz S	0,78	0,92
	Kurz M	1,28	1,48
	Päckchen S	2,68	2,98

## FOREIGN ("Europa" includes GB)

Produkt	Format	EU/Europa bis 31.8.23	EU/Europa ab 1.9.23	Welt bis 31.8.23	Welt ab 1.9.23
Priorität	Kurz S	1,20	1,40	1,90	2,10
	Kurz M	2,30	2,30	2,90	2,90
	Kurz L	8,20	8,20	15,00	15,00
	Slip XL	12,90	12,90	24,20	24,20
Wirtschaft	Kurz S	-	1,20	-	1,90
	Kurz M	1,90	1,90	2,70	2,70
	Kurz L	6,50	6,50	11,00	11,00
	Slip XL	9,90	9,90	21,80	21,80

## AUSTRIA

- ❖ Austrian issues, 1918 to 2001
- ❖ Used Euro-stamps
- ❖ Local issues in 1918 and in 1945
- ❖ Imperf. Varieties
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Send your wants lists to:

Manfred K. Hoffelner  
Friedrich Schiller-Str.8  
AT-2345 Brunn am Gebirge  
AUSTRIA

Or by email to Manfred Hoffelner [mhoffelner@aon.at](mailto:mhoffelner@aon.at)

# The Stamps of the First Republic

By Andy Taylor <sup>1</sup>

About 15 years ago, a Bright Idea™ occurred to me, namely to collect together and publish all the information the APS had about the stamp issues of the First Republic, ie 1918 to 1938. This didn't as far as I could discover exist in the English language other than in the old issues of "AUSTRIA", where it was curiously arranged and difficult to use. It's non-trivial to find it in German! The illustrations, in shades of grey, varied in quality from barely adequate to almost unreadable. A Project was born: to collect the information using modern technology, to locate coloured illustrations, and to make this available to whoever wanted to know. For no good reason, the project was parked in about 2013.

Last year, I decided to resurrect the project. I soon came to believe that to fully understand all the data about stamp X being issued in 1925, I needed to add the political and historical background. I also decided that I would produce it as a web site, not a printed book (although somebody could turn it into one in the future). This has the obvious disadvantages of non-portability - it will definitely not work on a mobile phone! - and so on. On the other hand, it can be updated any time more information is discovered, or an error found. Also, it is simple to have "*The declaration of the Republic of Austria can be found [here](#)*" and with one click the reader can read it on the Laws-of-Austria website while not losing their place in the main text. And, it all costs nothing!

The structure is a (comparatively) brief historical introduction with a link to a much longer one for those (like me) who revel in such detail, followed by a list of chapter headings. Issues are presented according to the order used in the Austria Netto "Österreich Spezialkatalog", which is "the cast in order of appearance" except that the postage dues have been moved from the end of Netto to their chronological position. The sections comprising each chapter are then listed, and with a click each can be read.

- The heller-kronen stamp issues of the Republic of German Austria.
- The heller-kronen stamp issues of the Republic of Austria.
- The groschen-schilling stamp issues of the Republic of Austria up to March 1934.
- The groschen-schilling stamp issues of the Republic of Austria from March 1934.
- The Anschluss - transition of the Austrian post into the German.
- Before and after?
- Appendices.
  - ❖ Appendix I is a much more detailed account of First Republic history;
  - ❖ Appendix II discusses German Austria as at 1919;
  - ❖ Appendix III shows Karl's renunciation letter of 11 November 1918;
  - ❖ Appendix IV discusses postwar plebiscites; and
  - ❖ Appendix V analyses the 1910 census data.
- Acknowledgements and References.

The site is set up as part of the main APS web site, and you can explore it here. All intimations of errors, omissions, etc will be welcomed!

<https://www.austrianphilately.com/rep-one/index.htm>

<sup>1</sup> who gives thanks to Roger Morrell, Keith Brandon, and Eva Sinnmayer for their help; and to several members for providing illustrations.

A selection of items offered in this year's Fest auction.  
The full catalogue will be on the APS website around 1 August.



