

# 1986

## JOHANN BÖHM, JANUARY 24 1986.



A 4S50 black and rosine portrait stamp was issued on January 24, 1986 to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Johann Böhm (1886-1959), the founder of the federation of Austrian Trade Unions. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch and printed in photogravure in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

Johann Böhm was born on January 26 1886 at Stögerbath in Lower Austria. He came to prominence in the Trade Union of Masons and, after the First World War, he became an M.P. and Chairman of the Construction Workers Union. However, it was after the Second World War that he played a significant part in the formation of an Austrian T.U.C. He died in Vienna on May 13 1959.

## INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR, JANUARY 24 1986.

On January 24, 1986, a 6S multicoloured stamp was issued to mark the International Year of Peace (1986). This stamp was designed by Valentin Wurnitsch, to depict a symbolic dove standing on a globe, and was printed in photogravure (blue, Turkish blue, lemon yellow, purple lilac and black) in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>:13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.



The General Assembly of the United Nations in 1982 had declared that the year 1986 was to be the “International Year of Peace”; apparently because on October 24 1985, U.N.O. would celebrate the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its formation. Nevertheless, in 1986 U.S. planes bombed Bengazi and Tripoli in retaliation for Libyan terrorists.

## DIGITAL PRESELECTION TELEPHONE, JANUARY 29 1986.



A 5S multicoloured stamp was issued on January 29, 1986 to mark the introduction of the Austrian Digital Preselection Telephone system. The original decision to transfer to this system was taken by the General Post Directorate in January 1980. The stamp was designed by Professor Johannes Kral to depict “a stylised digital impulse series of the keyboard of the standard telephone apparatus for the Austrian digital telephone system OES”. It was printed in photogravure (ultramarine, silver, dark orange, and black) in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>:13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

## J. G. ALBRECHTSBERGER, JANUARY 31 1986.

A 3S50 portrait stamp was issued on January 31, 1986 to commemorate the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of the Austrian composer Johann Georg Albrechtsberger (1736-1809). This stamp was designed by Hermann Härtel to depict the head of the composer organist against an organ background, engraved by Alfred Nefe and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (Turkish blue, yellow, violet-grey, orange-brown and dark brown) in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>:13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Albrechtsberger was born on February 3 1736 at Klosterneuburg and died on March 7 1809 in Vienna. He became a renowned organist and wrote 184 works for performance in church.



**KORNEUBURG, FEBRUARY 7 1986.**

The 850<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the town of Korneuburg in Lower Austria, north west of Vienna, was commemorated by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on February 7, 1986. This stamp was designed by Otto Zeiller to depict the main square and the town's coat of arms, and printed in photogravure (black, grey-brown, ultramarine, matt purple, sulphur-yellow, dark violet-blue, lilac brown, and gold) in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

The town is originally mentioned as 'Forum Niwenburch' in a document of the Emperor Henry III, dated November 8 1042, and was first called 'Neunburg' in a grant of Charles IV, dated July 27 1357. In 1298 it had become independent of Klosterneuburg. The late Gothic Parish Church dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and features a fine Baroque Chancel.

**OSKAR KOKOSCHKA, FEBRUARY 28 1986.**

A 4S self portrait stamp was issued on February 28, 1986 to mark the centenary of the birth of the artist, Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980). This stamp was designed by Professor Adalbert Pilch, based on a self portrait at Kokoschka's 80<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1966 and printed in photogravure (lilac-red and black) in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ :13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The artist was born on March 1 1886 in Pöchlarn and died on February 22 1980 in Montreux. After studying at the Vienna School of Arts and Crafts he became a professor at the Dresden Academy. He was considered 'degenerate' by the Nazi so he came to the U.K. in 1938 and became a British citizen in 1947. After 1953 he lived in Villeneuve.

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE, FEBRUARY 28 1986.**

A 6S stamp was issued on February 18, 1986 to celebrate the fact that Austria had been a member of the Council of Europe for thirty years. This stamp was designed by Valentin Wurnitsch to depict the flag of the Council of Europe, and printed in photogravure (violet, ultramarine, scarlet and black) in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ :13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Council of Europe was founded in London on May 5 1949 and then consisted only of Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It was a reaction to the Second World War and a symbol of the desire for European Unity. Austria was then, of course, an occupied and divided country. It was not until April 16 1956 that a re-unified Austria was admitted as a full member to the Council of Europe.

**CLEMENS HOLZMEISTER, MARCH 27 1986.**

A 4S stamp was issued on March 27, 1986 to commemorate the centenary of the birth of the architect Professor Clemens Holzmeister (1886-1983). This stamp, which also depicts the Salzburg Festival Hall in the background, was designed by Adalbert Pilch, engraved by Kurt Leitgeb, and printed in both recess (brownish black) and photogravure grey and orange-brown) in an impression of 3.4 million, comb perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Holzmeister was born on March 27 1886 at Fulpmes in Tirol, and died on June 12 1983 in Salzburg. He studied at the Technical High School in Vienna, and in 1926 designed the Salzburg Festival Hall. He taught also at Innsbruck, Dusseldorf and Istanbul before returning to Vienna in 1950.



### GEOTEXTILE CONGRESS, APRIL 7 1986.



The third International Geotextile Congress was held in Vienna from 7 to 11 April 1986. In its honour a 5S multicoloured stamp was issued on April 7, 1986. This stamp was designed by Helmut Blanka, to depict a geotextile roll being laid in the construction of a road, together with the Congress Emblem, and was printed in photogravure (blue-green, Turkish blue, sienna, red-ochre and black) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. The term 'geotextile' is used to specify those textiles which can be employed in construction (roads, railways, water works, tunnel construction and general works below ground). The first Congress had been held in Paris in 1977 and the second in Las Vegas in 1982.

### PRINCE EUGENE AND THE BAROQUE ERA, APRIL 21 1986.

An exhibition entitled 'Prince Eugene and the Baroque Era' was staged at the Schlosshof and Niederweiden during 1986. Prince Eugene died on April 21 1736 in his city palace in the Himmelfortgasse in Vienna. To mark this exhibition, a 4S multicoloured stamp was issued on April 21, 1986. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler to depict Prince Eugene and the Schlosshof Palace (after Bernardo Bellotto), printed in both recess (lilac black) and photogravure (cornflower blue, greenish-yellow, carmine and gold) and issued in an impression of 3.35 million; comb perforated 13¾:14. The 'Baroque' is considered, outside Italy, Germany and Austria, as using a heavy and violent style of ornament by the architect but is highly prized within its heartlands.



### UPPER AUSTRIAN BAROQUE EXHIBITION, APRIL 24 1986.



The Upper Austrian 'World of Baroque' exhibition was held at the Monastery of St. Florian which itself is thought of as a premier example of Baroque architecture. To mark this other exhibition, a 4S multicoloured stamp was issued on April 24 1986. This stamp was designed by Professor Friedrich Mayer to depict the front of the Monastery, engraved by Alfred Nefe and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (yellow-orange, red, brownish-red and bright cobalt) and printed in an impression of 3.35 million; comb perforated 14. Although originally constructed in 1071 in the Gothic style, St Florian was completely rebuilt in the Baroque style between 1686 and 1751, by Carlone, Prandtauer and Steinhuber.

### EUROPA, MAY 2 1986.

The 18<sup>th</sup> Europa stamp was issued on May 2, 1986 as a 6S multicoloured value. This annual issue was designed by Auguste Böcskör, to depict the Large Pasque Flower (Grosse Küchenschelle aka Kuhschelle), and engraved by Maria Laurent. The stamp was printed in both recess (brownish black) and photogravure (fawn, violet, yellow-orange and May green) in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 13¾.

This plant (Latin: *Pulsatilla Grandis* Wenderoth) is an endangered species. However, the blackprint not only gives diagrams to illustrate how to distinguish it from 'Pulsatilla vulgaris' but also provides two convenient maps to indicate where it may be found in both the Wachau and the Wiener Raum! The blackprint commands a good price and is not easy to obtain!



### STYRIA EXHIBITION, MAY 2 1986.



A 4S multicoloured stamp was issued on May 2, 1986 to publicise the 1986 Provincial Exhibition “Styria: Bridge and Bulwark” which was held in Herberstein Castle. This stamp was designed by Ferdinand Dorner, to depict the façade of this castle together with the Styrian Coat of Arms, engraved by Alfred Nefe and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (bluish-green, chrome yellow and dark grey) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

Herberstein Castle, in Upper Styria, stands on a 422m high plateau above the central Feistritzal. It was constructed about 1230 and rebuilt in the 15<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. It lies about 40 kilometres to the north-east of Graz; to the north of Herberstein Castle is Stubenberg (449m). In addition there was a continuous fortified line between Ober-Kuhn and Sebersdorf (the Steirische Schloss Straße). It has been employed here as a symbolic bulwark against the Turks.

### RICHARD WAGNER CONGRESS, MAY 23 1986

The International Richard Wagner Congress was held in Vienna in 1986 and a 4S multicoloured stamp was issued on May 21 1986 in its honour. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch, to depict a portrait of the composer against a background of Lohengrin being towed in a boat by a swan. It was engraved by Walter Seidel and printed in both recess (violet black) and photogravure (carmine, greenish-yellow, Turkish blue, violet-purple, blue-green and gold) in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 13¾.



### BURGENLAND EXHIBITION, MAY 23 1986



The Burgenland Provincial Exhibition, entitled “Minerals and Fossils”, was held at Oberpullendorf, a market town in the Stooberbachtal of central Burgenland. A 4S multicoloured stamp was issued on May 23, 1986 to publicise this event. This stamp was designed by Herbert Wiedemann to show a crystal of “Antimonite”, engraved by Prof. Alfred Nefe and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (fawn, orange-yellow and blue) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

Strictly defined, ‘Antimonite’ is a salt of antimonious acid but the word is used here as equivalent to ‘Stibnite’ ( $Sb_2S_3$ ), the native antimony trisulphide. This occurs as lead-grey crystals, in the orthorhombic forms, within granite veins and is the chief ore from which metallic antimony is derived.

### NATURAL BEAUTY SPOT, JUNE 13 1986.

A 5S stamp in the series ‘Natural Beauty Spots in Austria’ was issued on June 13, 1986. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch, to depict the “Martinswand bei Zirl” in the Tirol, engraved by Rudolf Toth and printed in both recess (blue-black) and photogravure (cinnamon) in an impression of 3.35 million; comb perforated 13¾.

The Martinswand is a 1113 metre high wall of rock situated on the south-western height of the Hückenberg (1931 metres high) on the left bank of the river Inn near Zirl. It is renowned historically for the fact that the Emperor Maximilian I in 1493 became cragfast and overnighed in the grotto until rescued.



### Waidhofen Anniversary, June 20 1986.



The 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of Waidhofen an der Ybbs in Lower Austria was commemorated by issuing a 4S multicoloured stamp on June 20, 1986. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch to depict both a view and the coat of arms of the town and was printed in photogravure (lilac-red, cornflower blue, sulphur-yellow, scarlet and lilac-black) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 13½. The first documentary evidence of the existence of this town is given in a charter of Pope Urban III dated August 30 1186, although its history can be traced as “Bavarian Waidhoven” back to the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Until 1803, it belonged to the bishopric of Freising. It stands on a tributary of the Ybbs at the mouth of the Rettenbach.

### Natural Beauty Spot, July 4 1986.

Another 5S special postage stamp in the series “Natural Beauty Spots in Austria” was issued on July 4, 1986. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch, to show the view of the Tschauko Falls near Ferlach in Carinthia - called the Tscheppaschlucht (Tschappa Ravine); engraved by Rudolf Toth; and printed in both recess (lilac black) and photogravure (yellowish green) in an impression of 3.35 million; comb perforated 13¾.



Ferlach, the chief town of Rosental, is situated in the middle of the Föhrenwäldern at the outlet of the Karawanken. The name “Tscheppaschlucht” is derived from a small sugar-loaf mountain at the upper end of the ravine, and in the local tongue is given the highly poetical name of “die Spinnstube” (spinning room).

The famous “Tschauko Waterfall” is located in a beautiful landscape near to the “Teufelsbrücke” (devil’s bridge) on the Loibl Pass - Federal highway B91 or Europa highway E652. These falls deliver about 570 litres per minute from a height of around 26 metres. The name is derived from its discoverer, Dr. Peter Tschauko (1852-1904) a medical man who was also a correspondent of the Historical Society, a researcher into natural history and a meteorologist.

### Salzburg Lokalbahn, August 8 1986.



The centenary of the construction of the Salzburg local transport system (Lokalbahn) was commemorated by issuing a 4S multicoloured stamp on August 8, 1986. This stamp was designed by J. Kral, to depict both a 19<sup>th</sup> century steam tram of the Salzburg railway and tramway company and a modern articulated tram of the Salzburg transport company. It was printed in photogravure (grey, brown, red, bluish black, yellow-orange and black) in an impression of 3.4 million and comb perforated 14.

### Georgenberg Treaty, August 14 1986.

The 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Treaty of Georgenburg, between Duke Leopold V of Austria and Duke Ottokar IV of Styria, was commemorated by issuing a 5S multi-coloured stamp on August 14, 1986. This stamp was designed by F. Mayer to show a view of Enns from the east and the seals of the two dukes; engraved by Kurt Leitgeb and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (ultramarine, yellow-orange, scarlet and silver) in an impression of 3.3 million, comb perforated 13¾.



On August 11, 1186 the two dukes signed this treaty in the presence of their subjects in front of the small church of Georgenburg, a village below the entrance of the Enns into the Danube. This treaty agreed that the Dukedom of Styria should remain an independent country not subject to the Duchy of Austria. However, since Ottokar had no issue, the Georgenberg Pact provided that on his death both duchies should in perpetuity be ruled in personal union - and on his death in 1192, Styria as stipulated fell to the Babenberg duke Leopold V of Austria.

**JULIUS TANDLER, AUGUST 22 1986.**

The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of the Austrian social reformer Julius Tandler (1869-1936) was commemorated by issuing a 4S multi-coloured portrait stamp on August 22 1986. This stamp was designed by Otto Zeiller, engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (bluish-violet, gold and yellow brown) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 14.

Julius Tandler was born on February 16 1869 at Iglan in Moravia and died on August 25 1936 in Moscow. He qualified in medicine and wrote a systematic anatomy. He entered politics during the First Republic and introduced a social welfare system in Vienna.

**SONNBLICK OBSERVATORY, SEPTEMBER 5 1986.**

The centenary of the foundation of the Sonnblick observatory, at a height of 3105 metres on a mountain range between Carinthia and Salzburg, was commemorated by issuing a 4S multi-coloured stamp on September 5 1986. This stamp was designed by Otto Zeiller to depict the original observatory of 1866 according to an engraving by A. Hamann (1850-1912), engraved by G. Schmirll (black) and photogravure (violet, ultramarine and gold) in an impression of 3.4 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. The original 1886 wooden structure by Ignaz Rojacher no longer stands on the mountain. It was replaced in 1951 by a more modern and spacious steel structure and it is now connected to the electrical network. An important part of the ongoing research programme is the monitoring of the environment and air pollution.

**ANAESTHESIA CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 8 1986.**

The seventh European Anaesthesia Congress was held in Vienna from 7 to 13 September 1986. A 5S multi-coloured stamp was issued on September 8, 1986 in its honour. This stamp was designed by Prof. Sepp Buchner to depict a man collecting the healing plant "Mandragora officinarum", engraved by Kurt Leitgeb and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (pale brown, scarlet, yellow and ultramarine) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

It is generally considered that the first medical operation conducted under anaesthesia took place in Boston on October 16 1846. The technique was first used in Austria on January 27 1847 in the surgical Clinic in Vienna. The model for the stamp design is a late medieval illustration from the Austrian National Library's manuscript collection.

**VIENNA FIRE BRIGADE, SEPTEMBER 19 1986.**

The 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the Vienna Fire Brigade was celebrated in 1986 as the original formation of 1686 was the result of the Turkish siege. A 4S multi-coloured stamp to mark this anniversary was issued on September 19, 1986. This stamp was designed by J. Kiral to depict a "Feuerknecht" (fire assistant) from the Fire Brigade Museum am Hof in Vienna, and printed in photogravure (blue-green, red, ochre-yellow, ultramarine, silver and bluish black) in an impression of 3.35 million; comb perf 14.

Originally, as elsewhere, the only method of extinguishing fires was to call upon the inhabitants to act together as the occasion arose. However, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century the advent of the Turkish Wars demanded a more organised approach so a paid uniformed fire fighting force was recruited.



## ORIENTAL CARPETS CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER 19 1986.



The fifth International Oriental Carpets and Tapestry Conference was held in both Vienna and Budapest during September 1986. To mark this conference, a 5S50 multi-coloured stamp was issued on September 19, 1986. This stamp was designed by Valentin Wurnitsch to depict a detail of the “Seidenen Wiener Jagdteppisch” (Silk Viennese Hunting Tapestry) which is preserved in the Austrian Museum of Applied Art, Stubenring, in Vienna. It was engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (brown, violet ultramarine, chrome yellow, carmine and silver) in an impression of 3.35 million; comb perforated 13¾.

The first of these conferences was held in London at the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1976 and subsequent ones have been at Munich (1978), Washington, (1980) and again in London (1983). They were attended by students, collectors and art historians.

## OTTO STOESSL, SEPTEMBER 19 1986.

The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of the Austrian writer Otto Stoessl (1875-1936) was commemorated by issuing a 4S multi-coloured portrait stamp on September 19, 1986. This stamp was designed by Prof. Otto Zeiller, engraved by Maria Laurent and printed in both recess (greyish lilac) and photogravure (dark carmine-brown, yellow ochre, ultramarine and gold) in an impression of 3.25 million; comb perforated 14.

Otto Stoessl was born on May 2, 1875 in Vienna and died there on September 15, 1936. Having qualified as a lawyer, he started to write novels of his childhood, articles for the Wiener Zeitung and later novels that traced the decline of the Austrian Empire.



## PROTESTANTS' LEGISLATION, OCTOBER 10 1986.



The 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Protestant Patent of Franz Josef I in 1861, and the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Protestant Law of 1961, were celebrated by issuing a 5S multi-coloured stamp on October 10, 1986. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler to depict a protestant pastor in a pulpit preaching a sermon. It was printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (violet) in an impression of 3.35 million; comb perforated 14.

Josef II in a ‘patent of toleration’ of October 13, 1781 first gave legal rights to selected denominations within the Austrian Empire. This granted freedom of worship to both Lutheran and Calvinistic Christians as well as to those Greek Christians not united with Rome. The two subsequent acts expanded and consolidated these freedoms.

## MODERN ART, OCTOBER 17 1986.

The twelfth value in the series devoted to “Modern Austrian Art” appeared as a 4S multicoloured stamp on October 17, 1986. On this stamp is depicted the work called “Auflösung” (decomposition) by the artist Walter Schmögner. It was engraved by Walter Seidel and printed in both recess (sea-green and violet-brown) and in photogravure (Turkish blue, cream, orange-brown, May-green and scarlet) in an impression of 3.35 million; comb perforated 13¾.

The accompanying Blackprint provides no biographical information about this artist, stating only that he is fascinated with biological processes (growth and death) and comparing his work with that of Jean Henri Fabres (1823-1915), the French entomologist. It draws a parallel with the art of Luis Buñuel (1900-1983) the famous Spanish film director. He is for ever experimenting with new ideas and techniques. Dreams have often been an obsession as has exploration with the subconscious. (Wikipedia is of course less reticent!)



## FRANZ LISZT, OCTOBER 17 1986.



The 175<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Franz Liszt at Raiding near Pest in Hungary was commemorated by issuing a 5S multi-coloured portrait stamp (with his birthplace and a score also depicted) on October 17, 1986. The stamp was designed by Friedl Weyss-Lampel and engraved by Prof. Rudolf Toth. It was printed in both recess (violet brown) and photogravure (emerald) and issued in an impression of 3.35 million, comb perforated 13½.

Liszt was born on October 22 1811 at Raiding, and died on July 31 1886 at Bayreuth in Bavaria. He studied music in Vienna before eloping with the Countess Marie d'Agoult who bore him three children. After this liaison broke down, his career as a brilliant pianoforte virtuoso and composer really began and he became world famous.

## EUROPEAN SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION CONFERENCE, NOVEMBER 4 1986.

The third European Security and Co-operation Conference opened in Vienna on November 4, 1986 as decided at the previous one in Madrid on September 6 1983. To mark this event a 6S multi-coloured miniature sheet was issued on November 4, 1986. This sheet was designed by Ferdinand Dorner, to depict an aerial view of Vienna which extended beyond the actual boundaries of the central stamp. It was engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (lilac-black) and photogravure (violet-grey, Turkish-blue, red, Samian-fawn and gold) in an impression of 3.5 million sheets perforated 13½:13¾.



These conferences are specifically designed to allow the participating states, both small and large, to be associated with the decisions taken to further their aims. Nearly all the European countries together with the USA and Canada are participants in these conferences which in German are termed "Konferenz für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa" (KSZE). They were begun to reduce tension in Europe after the Berlin Wall had been constructed.

## JOANNEUM MUSEUM, SEPTEMBER 26 1986.



The 175<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the Styrian Joanneum Museum in 1811, for the preservation and display of objects of provincial history, was commemorated by issuing a 4S multicoloured stamp on November 26, 1986. Designed by Friedrich Mayr to depict a 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C. 'cult' carriage, it was engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (violet-black) and photogravure (ochre-yellow, red, bluish-green, brownish-orange and silver) in an impression of 3.35 million; comb perforated 13¾:14.

The bronze object on the stamp, called the "Kultwagen von Strettweg", comes from the Hallstatt period and was found in 1859 in the grave of an evidently-important man. The museum itself in Graz was based upon the original collections of the Archduke Johann (1782-1859). Founded originally in 1811, it was completely re-organised between 1874 and 1887.

33<sup>rd</sup> STAMP DAY, NOVEMBER 29 1986.

The annual 'Day of the stamp' issue was a 6S stamp with a surcharge of 3S, a multi-coloured value, released on November 29, 1986. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler to depict a "Nuremberg Letter Messenger", and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (corn flower blue, chrome-yellow, red and gold) in an impression of 1.4 million; comb perforated 13¾. The blackprint reference number 4039 6 with the title, "Concerning Letter Post and Postal Messengers: on the history of postal affairs in Central Europe during the Middle Ages", was written by the learned Dr. Christine Kainz who was always very supportive of the research work in AUSTRIA. For those interested in this sphere of postal history, reference should be made to her splendid book, "*Österreichs Post vom Botenposten zum Postboten*".

The design for the stamp is illustrated in the book "*Österreichs Post Einst und Jetzt*"

p21, from an original 16<sup>th</sup> century wood carving in the German Museum in Nürnberg.

## CHRISTMAS, NOVEMBER 28 1986.

The annual "Christmas Stamp" issue was a 5S multi-coloured stamp that appeared on November 28, 1986. This stamp was designed by Auguste Böckör to depict the "Adoration of the Shepherds", engraved by Maria Laurent and printed in both recess (purple) and photogravure (gold) in an impression of 6.3 million; comb perforated 13¾. The design is the "Kleine Schwanthaler-Krippe", a Christmas crib scene in limewood cut by Johann Georg Schwanthaler (1683-1762) of Ried, which is in the possession of the Schlierbach Monastery. This 22x31cm relief is in an engraved frame under glass and depicts the Holy Family, with the ox and ass, surrounded by the shepherds.



## CHAMBER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY, DECEMBER 2 1986.



The 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the Austrian "Bundeswirtschaftskammer" (BWK), the Federal Chamber of Trade and Industry, was commemorated by issuing a 5S multi-coloured stamp on December 2, 1986. This stamp was designed by Valentin Wurnitsch, to depict a partial view of the BWK building in Vienna and was printed in photogravure (sea-green, Turkish blue, chrome yellow and black) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 14. Although the first BWK was founded on October 3 1848 and re-founded by a law of February 25 1920, the present one is traced back to a law of May 25 1945 which came into effect in 1946. Its function parallels that of the C.B.I. in the United Kingdom.

## WORLD AT WORK, DECEMBER 4 1986.

The final stamp to be issued in 1986 was actually the first of a new series to be entitled "the Austrian World of Work". This 4S multi-coloured stamp appeared on December 4, 1986 and depicted a worker at a steel foundry furnace. It was designed by Adalbert Pilch and printed in photogravure (greenish-yellow, red, violet-blue, black and grey) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 13¾. The series is designed to illustrate the social contrasts that are imposed by the Austrian State to ensure harmony and justice within the field of work.

