

1989

DIOCESE OF INNSBRUCK, MARCH 17 1989.



The silver jubilee of the foundation of the Diocese of Innsbruck on July 6 1964, by the constitution “Quo aptius” of Paul, was commemorated by issuing a 4S multicoloured stamp on March 17, 1989. This stamp was designed by Prof. Sepp Buchner to reproduce the “Madonna” by Lukas Cranach the elder (1472-1553) in the Innsbruck Cathedral of St. James, engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (yellow, scarlet, Turkish-blue, and gold) in an impression of 3 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

The origins of the present diocese of Innsbruck lie in the partition of Tirol and the original diocese of Brixen by the peace treaty after the First World War. The Holy See first appointed a Vicar General, on December 12 1925, to administer the Austrian remnant, under the Archbishop of Salzburg. The creation of an independent diocese was delayed until 1964 by the German annexation and the events of the Second World War.

The celebration of the new diocese and enthronement of its bishop took place on December 8 1964 in the cathedral of St. Jakob, Innsbruck. The diocese of Innsbruck, in 1985, consisted of 281 parishes in 20 deaneries; over 443,967 catholics administered to by 286 secular priests, 276 male and 1150 female members of orders.

MELK MONASTERY, MARCH 17 1989

The 900th anniversary of the foundation of Melk Monastery was commemorated by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on March 17, 1989. This stamp was designed by Prof. Friedrich Mayr to depict a detail of the fresco of Paul Troger showing Leopold II leading Abbot Sigibold and monks to Melk in 1089, engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (ultramarine, straw-yellow, scarlet and brownish-lilac) in an impression of 3 million; comb perf 13¾



MARIANNE HAINISCH, MARCH 24 1989.



The 150th anniversary of the birth of Marianne Hainisch (1839-1936), a campaigner for women’s rights in Austria, was commemorated by issuing a 6S multicoloured stamp on March 24, 1989. This portrait stamp was designed by Helga Herger, engraved by Kurt Leitgeb, and printed in both recess (black-violet) and photogravure (chamois, Turkish-blue, yellow-ochre, carmine and bluish-green) in an impression of 3 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. Marianne Perger who married Michael Hainisch (1832-1889) was a noted fighter for women’s rights. One of her sons, Michael (1858-1940) was to become the first Federal President of Austria.

Marianne Hainisch supported by the Vienna Girl Guides, of which she was president, introduced the concept of “Mothers’ Day” into Austria in 1924. She was also joint prize winner of the first ever Nobel Peace Prize with Bertha von Suttner << *not according to the Nobel Peace Prize web site, which lists BvS as the sole winner in 1905, the prize’s 5th year, although Bertha was the first-ever female winner. Hainisch isn’t mentioned at all.*

GLIDING CHAMPIONSHIP, MARCH 31 1989.



The World Gliding Championships were held at Wiener Neustadt and the 2nd World Paraskiing Championships were held at Damüls, both during May 1989. To commemorate these two events a single 6S multicoloured stamp was issued on March 15, 1989. This stamp was designed by Valentin Wurnitsch to depict both a glider and a paraskier and printed in photogravure (Turkish-blue, yellow-orange, scarlet and black) in an impression of 2.95 million; comb perforated 14.

The history of glider flying may be traced back to Otto von Lilienthal, who on August 10 1896, managed to fly one from a hill above Berlin. However, it was an Austrian, Robert Kronfeld, who did much to make gliding fashionable with many record-breaking flights. The first World glider championships were held in 1937 with 30 pilots participating. In 1964 a Swiss, Hans Berggmann, combined parachuting and skiing into a sport. The start was in the 1950s when Alpine rescue teams were dropped by parachute before the introduction of helicopters.

BRUCK AN DER LEITHA, APRIL 21 1989.

The 750th anniversary of the foundation of the town of Bruck an der Leitha on September 12 1239 by the Babenberg Duke Friedrich II was commemorated by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on April 21, 1989. This stamp was designed by Auguste Böcskör, based upon an engraving by Georg Vischer (1628-1696) showing the town, and printed in photogravure (Turkish-blue, chrome-yellow, orange-red, dark brown, carmine and black) in an impression of 3 million; comb perforated 14.



This town of Lower Austria still has preserved its features of a well fortified town with a remarkable ring wall reinforced with towers with gates. Because of its border position it was frequently involved in conflicts between Habsburg territories and their eastern neighbours.

R. JETTMAR, APRIL 21 1989.



The 50th anniversary of the death of the artist Rudolf Jettmar (1869-1939) was commemorated by a 5S stamp on April 21, 1989. This stamp was designed by Marianne Siegl, to depict a reproduction of Jettmar's painting imaginatively called "The Painting" (1904), and printed in photogravure (purple, dark violet-blue, orange-brown, grey and black) in an impression of 3 million, comb perforated 14¼:13½. Rudolf Jettmar was born on September 10 1869 at Zawodzie near Tarnów and died in Vienna on April 21 1939 after a long illness. In philatelic circles he is noted for having designed (with E. Retzl) the frames for the 1936 Winter Relief Fund stamps. Prof. H. Hofstätter said of him, "With Jettmar was buried a great, but not a popular, artist". He was also an outstanding chamber musician and was an honorary member of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

J. N. PRUNNER, APRIL 26 1989.

The 250th anniversary of the death of the architect Johann Michael Prunner (1689-1739) was celebrated with a 5S multicoloured stamp depicting the church of the Holy Trinity at Stadl-Paura in Upper Austria which was built in 1714-24 under Abbot Maximilian Pagl. This stamp was designed by Franz Korger, engraved by Gerhart Schmirnl and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (emerald, olive-yellow, cornflower blue and orange) in an impression of 3 million; comb perforated 14¼:13%, and was issued on April 12, 1989.



The architect was born in Linz on September 4 1689 and died on April 26 1739. It is only recently that this almost forgotten Austrian builder and top architect has been remembered for his great contribution to Austrian architecture. He received his training in Italy. His work was influenced by Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt, Matthias Steinl and Jakob Prandtauer. His creative focus was in Upper Austria, where he created or renovated several churches, chapels and castles.

EDUARD SUESS, APRIL 26 1989.

The 75th anniversary of the death of the geologist and politician Eduard Suess (1831-1914) was commemorated by issuing a 6S multicoloured portrait stamp on April 26, 1989. This stamp was based upon a portrait by Josef Kriehuber (1800-1876) with the head against a geological map and was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler; being printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (brown-ochre, light violet and scarlet) in an impression of 2.86 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

Eduard Suess was born in London on August 20 1831 and died in Vienna on April 26 1914. He became Professor of Geology in the University of Vienna in 1862; politically he sat in the Austrian Parliament as a liberal from 1873 to 1896. He was better known for his achievement in regulating the flow of the Danube to prevent the flooding of the low-lying parts of Vienna, and the construction of a 65 mile pipeline to provide Vienna with pure drinking water.

LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN, APRIL 26 1989.

A 5S multicoloured portrait stamp was issued on April 26 1989 to mark the centenary of the birth of the famous philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951). This stamp was designed by Prof. Otto Zeiler, engraved by Prof Alfred Nefe and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (yellow-ochre, chamois and gold) in an impression of 3 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

Ludwig Wittgenstein was born on April 26 1889 in Vienna. He was the son of a wealthy steel magnate, Karl Wittgenstein and of the latter's wife Leopoldine Kahnar. After being educated in both Vienna and Berlin he studied at Cambridge in 1911 under Bertrand Russell. Whilst fighting for Austria in the First World War, he wrote his famous "Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus". In 1929 he returned to Cambridge as a fellow of Trinity College. A decade later, he became Professor of Philosophy there but he resigned in 1947 to live in Ireland. He died of prostate cancer in Cambridge on April 29 1951.

**UPPER STYRIAN EXHIBITION, APRIL 28 1989.**

The Upper Styrian Exhibition, with the theme "People, Coins and Markets", was held in Judenburg from April 29 to October 29 1989. A 4S multicoloured stamp was issued on April 28, 1989. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler to depict a view of Judenburg, after a copper engraving by Georg Matthäus Vischer (1628-1696) and printed in both recess (grey-lilac) and photogravure (dark yellow-green, dark blue-green, Chamois and red) in an impression of 3 million; comb perforated 13¾.

Judenburg, in Upper Styria, is a hill city dating from the 1200s, which early became a commercial centre for trade between Vienna and Venice and intersecting cross routes. Large quantities of salt and iron were exported to Venice. The tower of the 15th century parish church, a well-known landmark, can be recognised in the centre of the picture. Art has also been prominent in Judenburg with the legendary workshop of Hans of Judenburg supplying numerous churches with artistic ecclesiastical objects.

LOWER AUSTRIAN EXHIBITION, APRIL 28 1989.

The Lower Austria "Magic of Industry" Exhibition was held in Pottenstein / Triesting from April 29 to October 29 1989, so a 4S multicoloured stamp was issued on April 28, 1989. This stamp was designed by Prof. Otto Stefferl to depict a vertical steam engine of the "K. K. Landesbefugten Metall-Maschinen-Waren-Fabrik" manufactured by Vinzenz Prick of Vienna in about 1850. The stamp was printed in photogravure (cornflower-blue and gold) in an impression of 2.9 million; comb perforated 13½:13¾. This provincial exhibition was staged in two great halls with an area of 3000 square metres, and showed exhibits of industrial history and culture from the 18th century until the present day. The design of a steam engine was chosen for its contribution to the industrial revolution.



RADSTADT ANNIVERSARY, MAY 3 1989.



The 700th anniversary of the foundation of the town of Radstadt, the chief town of the Ennspongau in Salzburg, was commemorated by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on May 3, 1989. This stamp was designed by Prof. Adalbert Pilch to depict the walled town and parish church and printed in photogravure (blue-green, olive-yellow, red, silver and black) in an impression of 3 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

The exact date of the town's foundation is not documented. It is known that Radstadt's Roman name was Anisus. The name Rastat appears in a deed of donation for the monastery of Admont in 1074. In 1231 work was started on the fortification of the town. On July 27 1289 Radstadt was awarded a city charter by Archbishop Rudolf von Hohenegg.

EUROPA, MAY 5 1989.

The annual Europa issue, with its theme of "Children's Toys", was marked by issuing a 6S multicoloured stamp on May 5, 1989. Designed by Prof. Johannes Kral, it shows a wooden salt barge from the Viechtau, and was printed in photogravure (red, reddish-ochre, violet-ultramarine, dark yellow-green, black and gold) in an impression of 2.97 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.



The design on this stamp shows a wooden toy for children from the Viechtau in the Salzkammergut. It consists of a barge painted red and white, with a load of five packs of salt, which is rowed by two carved wooden men. This particular toy was selected to make the point that the Viechtau is a centre for the production of children's toys. Documentary evidence preserved from the 17th century describes local wood-turners and wood craftsmen and also the traders. In earlier days the guild charter of 1714 was necessary to control both the supply of the raw material, wood from the forests, and the number of craftsmen to prevent exhaustion of the forests and over-production depressing prices below an economic level. The introduction of mechanical production of modern sheet metal toys led to the disappearance of the wooden toy manufacturing industry.

UPPER AUSTRIAN EXHIBITION, MAY 19 1989.



The Upper Austrian Exhibition at Lambach with the theme "The Message of the Art of Graphics" (600 years of printed art), held to coincide with the 900th anniversary of Lambach Monastery Church, was commemorated by issuing a 4S multicoloured stamp on May 19, 1989. This stamp was designed by Auguste Böcskör, to reproduce "St. Adalbero and family before the Madonna and Child" from the Monastery Itinerary Book of Lambach by an unknown artist about 1640. It was engraved by Maria Laurent and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (scarlet, yellow, cobalt, Turkish blue and gold) in an impression of 2.95 million; comb perforated 13¾:14.



TRAUNSEE SHIPPING, MAY 19 1989.

The 150th anniversary of the provision of passenger shipping on the Traunsee in Upper Austria was marked by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on May 19, 1989. This stamp was designed by Georg Pucalka to depict the paddle steamer "Gisela" decorated with flags and afloat on the lake, which is 8 miles long by 2 miles at its widest by 620 feet deep. The stamp was printed by photogravure (chrome-yellow, Turkish-blue, red, gold and black) in an impression of 3 million; comb perforated 13½.

The first paddle steamer, called 'Sophie' after the mother of Franz Josef I, was commissioned on May 15 1839. The 'Gisela', named after the daughter of Franz Josef I had her first voyage on September 2 1871 from Rindbach bei Ebensee to Gmunden, although passengers were not carried until the spring of 1872. Gisela remained in use until she was decommissioned on November 17 1980 due to her run-down condition. Between 1981 and 1986 extensive restoration work was carried out. She was the oldest coal-fired paddle steamer in the world. On July 5 1986 'Gisela' was put back in commission with great ceremony.

36th STAMP DAY, MAY 24 1989.

The annual "Day of the Stamp" issue appeared as a 6S + 3S surcharge multicoloured value on May 24, 1989. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler to depict a postal flight in a Hansa Brandenburg CI-Mail biplane at the Vienna airport, Aspern, in 1918. It was printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (Turkish-blue, straw-yellow, purple-lilac, gold, green and carmine-lilac) in an impression of 1.13 million; comb perforated 13³/₄. Austria is very proud of having inaugurated the first civil airpost of the world on April 2 1918 between Vienna and Lemberg. This is the seventh of Werner Pfeiler's connected designs with the theme of 'Transport of the Mails'.

St. ANDRÄ ANNIVERSARY, MAY 26 1989.

The 650th anniversary of the foundation of St. Andrä im Lavantthal in Carinthia was commemorated by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on May 26 1989. This stamp was designed by Auguste Böcskör, to reproduce a view of the town by Matthäus Merian, engraved by Maria Laurent and printed in both recess (black-violet) and photogravure (carmine, chamois, brown-ochre, ultramarine and red) in an impression of 2.86 million; comb perforated 14³/₄.



The town is named after a church dedicated to St. Andrew, which is mentioned in a document of the Emperor Otto II in 977, but is itself dated to April 18 1339 when Duke Albrecht of Austria gave it to Archbishop Heinrich of Salzburg. From 1228 to 1859 it was the seat of the bishops of Lavant, a subsidiary See. In the engraving may be seen the towers of both the Parish church (977 AD) and the Jesuit Church of Maria Loretto (1687). Originally there were four gates in the town wall; only one remains; the "Tränkto" (watering place gate).

RICHARD STRAUSS, JUNE 1 1989.



The 125th anniversary of the birth of the famous "Austrian" composer Richard Strauss (1864-1949) was commemorated by issuing a 6S portrait multicoloured stamp on June 1, 1989. This stamp was designed by Friedl Weyss-Lampel, to depict the composer conducting his own works, engraved by Kurt Leitgeb and printed in both recess (dark carmine-brown) and photogravure (carmine-rose and gold) in an impression of 2.89 million; comb perforated 14¹/₄:13¹/₂.

Richard Strauss was born on June 1 1864 in Munich and died on September 8 1949 at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Bavaria. In 1919 he was appointed to the Vienna State Opera but in 1924 he resigned to devote himself entirely to composition.

ACHENSEE RAILWAY, JUNE 1 1989.

The centenary of the foundation of the Achensee, in Tirol, steam rack-railway was marked by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on June 1, 1989. This stamp was designed by Elmar Peintner, to depict a typical locomotive running by the edge of the lake, and was printed in photogravure (violet-ultramarine, straw-yellow, purple lilac and black) in an impression of 2.93 million; comb perforated 13¹/₂.



The construction of the original railway was undertaken by Ing. Schröder starting on October 15 1888 and completed on June 4 1889. The locomotives are equipped with three independent brakes: the wear free Riggensbach counter-pressure brake, a grooved band brake which acts on the drive shaft, and a groove block brake which acts on the brake cogwheel. Two of the three original locomotives are still in operation.

The railway starts at Jenbach rail station at 530 metres above sea level. The first section, to Eben, is 3.4 km. with a gradient of 16% and takes 25 minutes. The second section, Eben to Seespitz, is 3.3 km, with a gradient of 25% takes a further 15 minutes to reach the height of 930 metres above sea level.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION, JUNE 30 1989.



The centenary of the foundation of the Inter-parliamentary Union, which took place on June 29-30 1889 in the Hotel Continental in Paris, was marked by issuing a 6S multicoloured stamp on June 30, 1989. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler to depict the well-known frontage to the Parliament building in Vienna dominated by the great statue of Pallas Athene, the goddess of wisdom. This is a design beloved by the designers of Austrian stamps - it has appeared on at least seven previous issues! It was printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (ultramarine, chrome-yellow, matt-purple and madder-red) in an impression of 2.87 million; comb perforated 13¾.

At the first meeting of the Union in June 1889, the main participants were from the United Kingdom and France with delegates invited from Italy, Belgium, Spain, Denmark, Hungary, U.S.A. and Liberia. Subsequent sessions were held in London (1890), Rome (1891) and Berne (1892) by which date it was possible to establish a permanent secretariat. Austria participated in the union from 1890 onwards. Today the Interparliamentary Union is the oldest and most comprehensive assembly of the World with representatives attending from a hundred countries. After an alteration to its statutes in 1988, regional parliaments, such as the European Parliament, may also participate.

Austria has acted as hosts in Vienna in 1903, 1922 and 1954. In addition, there was a Spring meeting in 1969 and an Interparliamentary Conference on European Cooperation and Security was held in 1978 both held in Vienna.

NATIONAL INSURANCE, AUGUST 1 1989.

The centenary of the national insurance system was commemorated by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on August 1, 1989. This stamp was designed by Valentin Wurnitsch, to depict the anniversary emblem behind an outlined silhouette of a family, and printed in photogravure only (dark violet-blue, green, chrome yellow and black) in an impression of 2.91 million; comb perforated 14. On August 1 1889 a law came into force in Austria to insure workers against sickness, followed by another law on November 1 1889 to insure against accidents.



U.N. VIENNA CENTRE, AUGUST 23 1989.



The tenth anniversary of the United Nations Vienna Centre was marked by issuing an 8S multicoloured stamp on August 23, 1989. This stamp was designed by Ferdinand Dorner, to depict the United Nations Building in Vienna, against a background of the city, printed in photogravure only (grey-ultramarine, yellowish-green, Prussian blue, scarlet, gold and black) in an impression of 3 million; comb perforated 14. Amongst others, the ANK catalogue lists all the stamps issued by the Vienna Centre.

NATURAL BEAUTY SPOT, SEPTEMBER 1 1989.

The first value in the series “Natural Beauties in Austria” appeared on September 1, 1989 as a 5S black and buff stamp. This stamp was designed by Prof. Adalbert Pilch to depict the Lusthauswasser (Summer House Lake) in the Vienna Prater, engraved by Prof Rudolf Toth and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (buff) in an impression of 2.93 million; comb perforated 13¾.

This is the start of another of these semi-definitive, semi-commemorative sets now loved in Austria. The Prater is sometimes known as the ‘Green Heart of Vienna’. It supports much woodland and natural oases of calm.



WILDALPEN, SEPTEMBER 15 1989.



The 850th anniversary of the foundation of Wildalpen in Styria was marked by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on September 15, 1989. This stamp was designed by Curt Cuba, to depict a historical view of the then existing hammer works on the Säusenbach as well as the coat of arms of Wildalpen with an excerpt of the document of 1139 (bottom right hand corner). It was engraved by Prof. Alfred Nefe and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (blue, green-blue, lilac-grey, dark blue-grey and yellow) in an impression of 2.9 million; comb perforated 13½:14¼.

In 1074, Archbishop Gebhard of Salzburg founded the Abby of Admont and gave to it the Lordship of Gallenstein on the Enns and Salza rivers above the Wildalpen. The later was later founded as a town in a diploma dated October 10 1139. Karl Lueger, the mayor of Vienna towards the end of the 19th century, selected this area to feed Vienna's second water supply pipeline. It took 10 years to build the 200-kilometre pipeline, which was opened on December 2 1910 by the Emperor Franz Joseph in the Town Hall, Vienna. Since then over 200,000 cubic meters are supplied every day. The hammer works now houses a water pipeline museum which was opened in 1985 by the then Federal President Dr. Rudolf Kirchschläger.

QUALITY CONTROL CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 18 1989.

The 33rd Congress of the European Organization for Quality Control was held in Vienna during September 1989. To mark this congress a 6S multicoloured stamp was issued on September 18, 1989. This stamp was designed by Wolfgang Stocker, to depict a symbolic emblem inserted in the wheels of industry (!!), and printed by photogravure only (ultramarine, violet-ultramarine, straw-yellow, carmine, blue-green and black) in an impression of 2.86 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. The organisation was founded in 1966 and by 1989 had 25 members in Europe plus other countries such as U.S.A. and Japan. The congress theme in 1989 was 'Quality management - the way into the 90s'.



CRIMINAL LAW CONGRESS, OCTOBER 2 1989.



The 14th Congress of the International Association of Criminal Law was held in Vienna on October 1-7 1989. To mark this a 6S multicoloured stamp was issued on October 2, 1989. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler to depict a frontal view of the Vienna Palace of Justice, printed in both recess (black and dark blue) and photogravure (ultramarine, red-brown, chrome-yellow, carmine-red and gold) in an impression of 5.2 million; comb perforated 13½. This association was founded in Paris on March 28 1924, to discuss the rationalisation of criminal law, and the Austrian section joined it at the 1974

Congress in Budapest. The Palace of Justice was constructed in 1875-81 by Wielemans in the German Renaissance style to house the supreme courts of the Austrian Empire. It is situated to the left of Parliament in the Volksgartenstraße. Among the four themes of the 1989 Congress, the one on 'penal law and the modern biomedical techniques (embryo and gene transfer)', was undoubtedly topical and controversial. Vienna was chosen as the location for the Congress because the Austrian local group has been particularly active.

AUSTRIAN WORLD OF WORK, OCTOBER 10 1989.

The fourth stamp in the series 'The Austrian World of Work' appeared as a 5S multicoloured value on October 10, 1989. This stamp was designed by Auguste Böcskör to depict a bricklayer, and printed only in photogravure (copper-red, ultramarine, yellow-orange, black, red and grey) in an impression of 2.88 million; comb perforated 13¾.

Bricklaying is one of the oldest of the trades and the bricklayer is depicted holding a standard brick in his left hand and a brick hammer in his right. To his right hangs a bucket of mortar. However, it can be seen that he is wearing a 'hard hat' and dressed in protective clothing to re-enforce safety at work week. The building trade is one of the most hazardous occupations. During 1987, 35,000 construction workers suffered occupational accidents. Although



only 12% of Austria's work force work in the building industry, they suffered almost 25% of all occupational accidents and of these nearly a third were fatal. Current safety regulations now cover security of the working area, helmet and goggles, gloves, steel reinforced boots, safety belt and scaffolding.

MODERN ART, OCTOBER 10 1989.



The 15th stamp in the series 'Modern Art in Austria' appeared as a 5S multicoloured value on October 10, 1989. This stamp was engraved by Wolfgang Seidel, based upon the work 'Lebensbaum' by Ernst Steiner, printed in both recess dark blue and brown-black) and photogravure (ochre, orange-yellow and black) in an impression of 3.02 million; comb perforated 13³/₄.

Ernst Steiner was born on June 1 1935 in Winterthur in Switzerland and at the age of 15 started to study art at evening classes under Bruno Bishofsberger. From 1953 to 1955 he worked under the sculptor Franz Fischer before completing his studies in Vienna. He married in 1964 and lived in a mill near Amolz in the Waldviertal with his wife, Maria Hofstätter, and four children.

WRITERS, NOVEMBER 6 1989.

The 150th anniversary of the birth of the writer Ludwig Anzengruber (1839-1889) and the 75th anniversary of the death of Georg Trald (1887-1914) were both commemorated by the issue of two 4S multicoloured portrait stamps on November 6, 1989. These stamps were both designed by Wolfgang Schuler and printed in photogravure in the same colours (Turkish blue, chrome-yellow, carmine, scarlet, dark olive-green and black) in an impression of 2.66 million each; comb perforated 14¹/₄:13¹/₂.

Ludwig Anzengruber was born in Vienna on November 29 1839, the son of a minor civil servant. He first became an assistant in a book shop and augmented his income slightly by sporadic journalism. Between 1860 and 1867 he worked as an actor and in 1869 he became a government clerk in the Viennese police office. The following year his first play 'Die Pfarrer von Kirchfeld' was a great success on the Viennese stage, but because of its anti-clericalism he was forced to resign from his post. From then on he concentrated on writing plays, mainly about peasant life in Austria. The first of these 'Der Meineidbauer' (The perjured Farmer) which appeared in 1871 was a gloomy play, but the three which followed in the succeeding years, 'Die Kreuzelschreiber' (The Illiterate)



in 1872, 'Der G'wissenswurm' (Worm of conscience) in 1874, 'Doppelselbstmord' (Double suicide) in 1875 were all amusing. All the plays were outstanding successes and he followed them with a novel 'Der Schandfleck' (The Eyesore) in 1876. His Christmas story, 'Heim-g'funden: Eine Weihnachtskomödie' written in 1885 won the Grillparzer Prize in 1887.

Georg Trakl was born in Salzburg on February 3 1887 and died of drug poisoning in a military hospital at Cracow in Galicia on November 3 1914. By vocation he was a pharmacist during his short life; from 1912 he wrote of impending death, of dreams of putrefaction, decline and decay. When the horrors of the first world war became unbearable to him, he took an overdose of cocaine.



ALFRED FRIED, NOVEMBER 10 1989

The 125th anniversary of the birth of the Nobel Peace Prize Winner Alfred Fried (1864-1921) was commemorated by the issue of a 6S multicoloured portrait stamp on November 10, 1989. This stamp was designed by Prof. Otto Zeiller, engraved by Gerhart Schmir and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (bright-cobalt, brown-orange, ochre-yellow and lilac-red) in an impression of 2.86 million; comb perforated 14¹/₄:13¹/₂.

Alfred Fried was born on November 11 1864 in Vienna and died there on May 5 1921. By profession a book publisher, he became involved in the peace movement that flourished before the First World War; being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911. He spent the war years in Switzerland fighting the policies of all the belligerents.

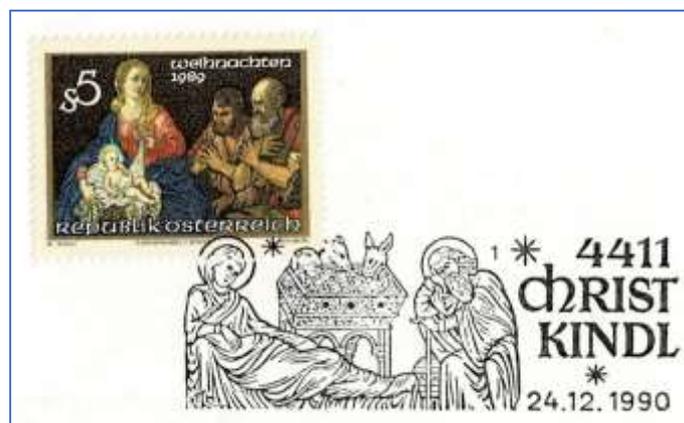


CHRISTMAS, DECEMBER 1 1989.



The annual Christmas stamp appeared as a 5S multicoloured value on December 1, 1989. It was designed by Marianne Siegl, to depict a detail from the pilgrimage painting in the Parish Church of Christkindl by Johann Carl von Reslfeld, engraved by Gerhart Schirl and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (ultramarine, sulphur-yellow, scarlet, sepia and gold) in an impression of 6.5 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

On this occasion, an old wish of the Parish will be fulfilled: for the first time, a motif of the pilgrimage church at Christkindl will be used as the design for the Christmas stamp. The painting itself hangs above the Lady Altar of the Parish Church at Christkindl and depicts the 'Adoration of the Shepherds'.



The 1989 stamp, used as is normal on the 1990 OPost Subscribers' Christmas card.