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The AUSTRIAN STAMP CLUB



of Great Britain



DECEMBER 1962

ASC Officials and General Information	
Christmas Greetings	1
Editorial	
The Revd. Harold Bacon	2
Commentary	
The AUSTRIAN POST ABROAD	
S.D. Tchilingirian	3
Study Groups	9
Special Catalogues	10
An important Rule	10
ING. EDWIN MUELLER	
An Appreciation by	
J.F. Giblin	11
and Robert Hogan	13
WHAT IS POSTAL HISTORY?	
Keith Tranmer	14
Historical Survey	
THE HOUSE of HABSBURG-LOTHRINGEN	
J.F. Giblin	17
NORTHERN LETTER	
James Syddall	24
Austrian Quadrille	
A seasonal crossword	
Chabon	26

<p>The AUSTRIAN STAMP CLUB of GREAT BRITAIN</p>

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The President, the Treasurer,
the Chairmen
and the Secretary

send

Sincere Christmas Greetings
to all members

**

With best wishes for 1963: and
may all your perfs. be rare !!

**

EDITORIAL

Dear Members,

The response to the first issue of the new bulletin has been almost overwhelming: and my first duty this issue must be to offer my very sincere thanks to many who have taken the time and the trouble to write in with comments and suggestions. There has been, as far as I know, only one major criticism so far - which had to do with the new cover (from a member who likes the 'heads'). Sorry about that, you know: but to please all the people all the time is not an easy task!

I should inform members, I think - and will do so at the risk of incurring displeasure! - that Mr. J.F. Giblin, in addition to supplying some splendid material for this issue, has also gone a good way towards paying for the issue itself! We are most grateful: dare I add, 'others, please copy'? Seriously, we do hope to have as fine a production as possible: and both money and energy will have to be spent. If you are unable to help with the one, what about the other?

I am hoping very much to have this in your hands for Christmas: and hope you will enjoy the little 'break-away' in the form of the Philatelic Crossword - a small thing, but mine own!

Material is already to hand for the next bulletin: I can accept more! - but, just to make mouths water: next time there will be a fascinating article on fraudulent issues of Bosnia Herzegovina, by E.C. Coleman, of California (who also wrote in about the new bulletin - many thanks!): and also one by our President on the subject of packets, which may possibly cause some hair to curl!!

That's all from me: space is too precious to be spent in chit-chat! Sincerely -

David Jacob

THE AUSTRIAN POST ABROAD

57
The many members of the Austrian Stamp Club who have now read Parts I and II of "Austrian Post Offices Abroad" will no doubt have realised that the preparation of this work was only made possible thanks to the active help and co-operation of a large number of collectors. Some of these are members of the ASC, others belong to various philatelic associations specialising in other fields, while a few may be concentrating on 'Used Abroads' for their own pleasure, without participating in any organised study group. It is most gratifying to find that this massive combined help, which was so generously given to the authors in the preparation of another, similar, work, is now coming in even greater measure for this present series on Austrian Post Offices Abroad, despite the fact that this is still only in its initial stages.

In the October issue of this Bulletin, our Editor rightly stressed the capital importance of this teamwork when he kindly gave to members of the ASC a summary of the planned contents of Part III.

It occurred to this writer that ASC members who have read Parts I and II, and particularly those who are so kindly extending their help, will be interested in hearing about the progress of the work, about the problems that have to be overcome, and how the help they are giving allows such problems to be solved, or alternatively raises fresh puzzles leading to more discoveries. It is with the aim of giving them this information that these notes are being written.

As stated by our Editor in the October issue, Part III was to deal with Austrian Navigation Companies other than the Lloyd, and with the shore Offices of Constantinople. The Navigation Companies comprised the D.D.S.G. (ship markings only), where considerable information is available, and a number of smaller Companies on which very little was known: in most cases

there was no literature dealing with them, and little or no philatelic material has been recorded. There was one exception, and this concerned the Austrian steamers on the Lake of Constance (BODENSEE). Material from these small ships was fairly abundant, owing to some speculative excesses in the past, and this philatelic speculation, high-lighted by a lecture given at a German Philatelic Congress some sixty years ago, had also resulted in considerable controversial discussion of the subject in German-language periodicals. Much of this literature (now unobtainable) was communicated to us by various readers: while our President, Mr. K. Tranmer, supplied at one go sufficient documentary evidence to fill five important gaps. Many readers also helped by sending particulars of material in their possession and other information, with the result that these ships will now require a chapter to themselves, with illustrations of almost twenty different types of cancellations, and a very long priced check-list.

Another line now requiring a separate chapter is the 'DALMATIA'. Readers need not be surprised if this name is missing from the list supplied by our Editor: the reason is very simply that we had not then heard of it. The name turned up for the first time when a reader of Part I enquired whether we needed a list of the ships of this Company, which he promptly supplied: all units were so small that the existence of postal facilities on board looked very unlikely. Then came a major surprise: and ASC member from New York, Mr. H.O. Pollak, sent particulars of a cancellation in his collection, similar to the 1906/14 Government types (figs. 66/69 in Part I), but with the inscription METCOVIC-TRIESTE. More research established that this marking was used on one of the ships of the 'DALMATIA', and that three more units of this Company had Government-operated Post Offices on board in 1911/14.

Another ASC member, Mr. H. Ayling, submitted a very intriguing partial impression of a cancellation which

is reproduced hereunder as fig.1.

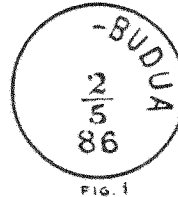


FIG. 1

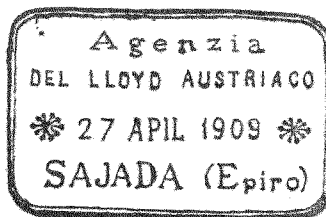
As will be seen, it consists of a single-circle with two names separated by a hyphen. The right half alone is showing on Mr. Ayling's example, and this contains in full the name BUDUA, southern terminal of some Austrian domestic lines in the Adriatic. This may or may not be a marking used on board a ship, all will depend on the missing name at the left. As, however, Mr. Ayling's stamp is a 10 soldi Levant 1883 issue, which was on sale outside Austria, it is entirely possible that the name at the left is of a foreign port, either Corfu or some other place in Albania or Greece. If so, this marking should prove of exceptional interest, and may perhaps permit the identification of still another Austrian international service with postal facilities on board ship. Readers having cancellations, even in incomplete form, which might be linked with this date-stamp, are earnestly requested to communicate with the writer. A further subject where very swift progress has been recorded is the 'RAGUSEA' Company. Readers of Part I who may have been intrigued by the oval cancellations of the s/s BOJANA and s/s ALBANIA illustrated in figs. 59 and 60, will of course be well aware that we did not even know then the name of the Company owning these ships, although part of it appeared on one of the illustrations. The first mention of the 'RAGUSEA' reached us while Part I was being printed: and it came from a sportsman of Trieste who linked this Company with a ship called DUBROVNIK, whose cancellation, submitted by another major helper, had remained for a considerable time an insoluble puzzle. Less than a week after publication of Part I, Mr. J.V. Woollam, M.P., of the B.S.R.P., advised us that he owned a cover of the s/s ALBANIA with a full impression of the cancellation

giving the name 'RAGUSEA' in full. The cancellation on this cover was of a later type than fig. 60, therefore another important addition to our documentation. More information has come in since, establishing the existence of two Government-operated Post Offices on ships of this Company.

The addition in Part III of three fresh chapters dealing at length with Companies which, earlier, had been considered unlikely to need more than a page or so each, will naturally mean that the section dealing with Constantinople will have to be relegated to Part IV, where it will be followed by chapters dealing with Austrian P.O.s in Albania and Epirus. As work on Part IV is to begin shortly, this writer would like to acquaint readers with some of the problems still awaiting solution. Should any members have material or documentation which may prove of help, it will be very much appreciated if they would very kindly communicate it to him, or to Mr. Stephen.

(1) SAYADA and PARGA. Readers of Part I will have seen on the map facing page 80 that these two tiny localities are situated on the coast of Epirus, opposite Corfu. We now have information that both were served by shuttle services linking them with the main lines of the Lloyd calling at Corfu. (The ship operating the shuttle service Corfu-Parga in the early 1900s was the small s/s (186) BOSNIA of the Lloyd).

The cancellations of Sayada are well-known, and the earlier oval was illustrated in fig. 'R' on page 8 of Part I. This was followed during the 1900s by the large rectangular marking reproduced here as fig.2, which could not be illustrated in Part I because it was not a standard type:



A score of examples have been recorded, but, although they include even a 5 piastres of the 1900 issue, our check-list is still very far from complete, and we should like to hear from members owning more examples of these cancellations, with particulars of the stamps on which they have them.

Parga must have used cancellations in the same style as those of Sayada, but we have yet to see a single example, so should any member own a marking in any type from this very elusive Office, we should be very much obliged if he would submit it to us for illustration in Part IV.

At the moment, we are inclined to consider Parga as the rarest office of the later period, with Sayada coming next: but the picture may have changed by the time Part IV goes to print. As an indication to members, one of our readers was recently offered a loose pair of the 2 piastres 1900 issue of Levant with the Sayada marking as fig.2, at 80/-. This figure shows that looking for markings of these two places among rubbish stamps of Levant may prove quite rewarding.

Before closing with Albania and Epirus, a short mention may also be made of the small rectangular type used at Scutari in 1901, and containing the name SCUTARI at top with the date on a second line. Should any members own even incomplete impressions, would they please communicate with the writer?

(2) CONSTANTINOPLE. The circular date-stamps of the Austrian P.O.s in the Ottoman capital are of course common, but there are a number of special markings on which additional information is required. One of these is the rectangular type of STAMBOUL illustrated in fig.3.

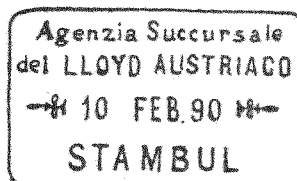


Fig. 3

Although several examples are known, the check-list is far from complete: and readers owning copies are requested to notify on what stamps they have them. Then there is the possibility that similar markings may have been used at GALATA or PERA. Should any member come across them, would he please communicate with us? Figure 4 illustrates an incomplete example of another marking in this rectangular style, submitted by Mr. A. Mazloum, one of the leading authorities on 'Used Abroads' in Egypt:

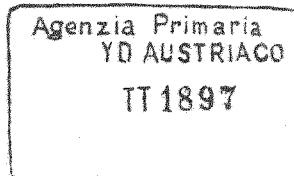


FIG. 4

The wording AGENZIA PRIMARIA is unusual, and seems to indicate some very important Lloyd Agency. This might be the Head Office of the Lloyd at Constantinople-Galata, but the fact that the cancellation appears on a 25 lepta stamp of Greece, 1896 Olympic issue, rather points to some important Agency in Greece: perhaps Piraeus, Syra or Corfu. Unfortunately, the name of the port of use is missing on the stamp, and there is nothing left to do but wait until a reader can submit another example, even incomplete, which contains one or more letters of the bottom line: allowing the identification of the port of use.

To conclude this list of unusual types linked with Constantinople, mention must be made of the large Roumanian oval cancellation of the ORIENT EXPRESS RAILWAY. This is found at times on stamps of Austrian Levant (mostly the 1 piastre 1890) franking letters sent from Constantinople. Such use will have to be listed in Part IV, and readers owning stamps other than the 1 piastre with this marking should send particulars to us.

Shortage of space prevents inclusion in these notes of

recent important finds of Lloyd markings notified by members of the ASC or other helpers after publication of Parts I and II. However, should members like to see in future issues of this Bulletin further notes of this kind, it is suggested that they write to this effect to the Editor. It may then prove possible to arrange to run them as a regular feature at intervals: as is being done for Russian Abroads in the British Journal of Russian Philately.

S.D. Tchilinghirian.

Editorial note: For those who have need to write to Mr. Tchilinghirian, his address is:

Claire-Ville
10, rue du College
CLARENS,
Switzerland.

STUDY GROUPS

We propose to start study groups for beginners and the not-so-advanced collectors in the Club. It will take a little time to organise on the scale required, but before we start any elaborate scheme, some idea of the number of members interested would be a valuable guide. Groups envisaged are: a) 1850 issue: b) 1858 issue: c) 1858 - 1867: d) 1867. All groups to be concerned only with stamps. Postmarks are excluded because of the number of books already available in English - Mueller, Landmanns, etc.). Each group will receive a Handbook/Catalogue (in bulletin format) illustrated, at a reasonable cost. These will be compiled from all available literature, in condensed form. Literature connected with the subject is already in preparation.

(Mr. Bradbrook and Mr. Ward are in process of binding together a large accumulation of articles). These can be circulated among the members of each group. Will ALL those interested write, please, to the President? (Do it N O W !)

SPECIAL CATALOGUES

Members who received their orders of GINDL and NETTO catalogues are reminded that a good deal of trouble was taken to ensure that they purchased them at a cheaper rate: especially in the case of the first, which should have cost you 10s6d. In view of this we would appreciate settlement of accounts per invoice supplied.

AN IMPORTANT RULE

On numerous occasions we have drawn the attention of all members to the packet rule: that 'FROM' and the name and address of the sender must be written on the back of all posted packets. This is to facilitate the return to the member, by the GPO, of packets that go astray, without examination of contents. The extra postage will be paid by the Club. Members who change their address must inform the Secretary AND the Packet Secretary: and if they fail to do so will be responsible to the Insurer. There is always a packet in circulation: so both of these points are of the utmost importance to every member. A re-direction form can be obtained at every GPO: but we can do nothing at all about a new address unless we are promptly informed. So - please - when you change your address, remember to inform the officials concerned. It will save them and perhaps you, such a lot of trouble!

ING. EDWIN MUELLER

An appreciation
by
J.F. Giblin

Edwin Mueller was born on 2nd December 1898 in Vienna. He was the son of Friedrich Mueller, a merchant, and of the latter's wife, Helen Bettelheim. After his elementary schooling he attended the grammar school in Budweis (Bohemia) and then, in 1915, went to the Technische Hochschule in Vienna. He graduated as a 'Chemical Engineer' in 1919, and was thus able to put the abbreviation 'Ing' before his name. However, his interests soon changed from that of chemical engineering to those of philatelic journalism and he edited 'Die Postmarke' from 1922 to 1938 in Vienna. His main philatelic field soon became the study of the classical stamps of Austria, the cancellations used thereon, and the pre-stamp postmarks of the Empire. Ing. Edwin Mueller contributed many articles to 'Die Postmarke' on these topics and his first main work: 'Verzeichnis der Abstempelungen, Oesterreich und Lombardie-Venetien 1850' (Vienna, 1922) was the first serious attempt to classify the stamps of the 1850 issue by the 'types' involved. (de Frank later, in 1933, classified these stamps by the 'plates' involved: and Kolbe, in 1952, attempted to reconcile both systems and proposed a uniform classification). In collaboration with Dr. Stephen Mayer, Mueller produced his great compilation of the cancellations on the classical issues: 'Grosses Handbuch der Abstempelungen von Altoesterreich und Lombardie-Venetien' which was published in Vienna in 1925 (supplement 1934) and in that year also, he married Carolyn Spengler. There were no children by this marriage but Mueller thus acquired a stepdaughter. In 1927 he published his comprehensive work 'Die Postmarken von Oesterreich' (Vienna) which dealt in considerable detail with all the issues of Austria (and of Liechtenstein) up to 1918. Next he extended his study of

cancellations to cover the 1867 issue and produced his standard work, 'Die Poststempel auf der Freimarken-Ausgabe 1867 von Oesterreich und Ungarn' (Vienna 1930). Edwin Mueller's reputation as the leading student of Austrian philately was now firmly established and he began to serve upon the juries of the international exhibitions, such as those of Danzig (1929), Berlin (Ipostea, 1930), Vienna (Wipa, 1933) and Paris (Pexip, 1937). After the 1933 Wipa exhibition he founded, together with A. Kumpf-Mikuli, the 'Internationalen Verein der Sammler Vorphilatelistischer Briefe und Postdokumente - S.A.V.O.' to promote research into prephilatelic material. Edwin Mueller decided to emigrate to the U.S.A. in 1938, in view of the impending Anschluss; and he settled in New York under the auspices of Alfred F. Lichtenstein. In New York he became a partner in the Mercury Stamp Company and edited its learned periodical the 'Mercury Stamp Journal'. He also became a member of the Friedl Expert Committee since he had been associated with Rudolf Friedl in Vienna. He belonged to the Collectors Club of New York and published in its journal, 'The Collectors Club Philatelist' (Vols. 28 and 29), his work 'The Pre-stamp postmarks of Austria' which was later published separately in New York in 1950 and was finally expanded considerably as his work 'Handbook of the Pre-stamp Postmarks of Austria' (New York, 1960). In 1952, Mueller produced his bilingual book 'Specialised Catalog of Austria 1850 to 1918' (Vienna and New York) whilst in 1957 he published 'Edwin Mueller's Catalog of the imperforate classic postal stamps of Europe'. His most important later work was, however, his bilingual 'Handbook of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia Cancellations' which he published in collaboration with Marc Fitch in 1961 (Vienna). He also wrote many other important articles, such as 'The 1851 Newspaper Stamps of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia' which appeared in the Collectors Club Philatelist (1951, Vol.30) and 'Zur Geschichte der altoesterreichischen Poststempel' (Die Briefmarke 1961 (48) and (49)).

In July 1954 and June 1959 he revisited Vienna and the 'Vindobona' Club, of which he became a member in 1919, whilst in June 1961 he was presented with the 'S.A.V.O.' award for his handbooks on the prestamp postmarks. Edwin Mueller died in New York on 4th October 1962, and with his parting Austrian philately mourns the loss of her most distinguished scholar.

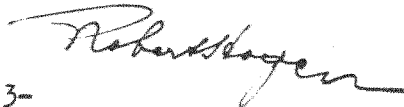
Writing to the President of the ASC, Mr. Robert Hogan sends the following appreciation:

"I was one of the persons privileged to know Mr. Müller very closely, right from the beginning of his connection with the Austrian Philatelie when we both were residing in Vienna. And only recently I have met him in August when he was in London before starting on his yearly trip to the cities of the Continent. Of course I did not realise that this was to be the last time I would meet him.

What he has done for the Philatelie of Austria brought him to the top of the greatest world Philatelists. First as an Editor of the "Postmarke": initiating the "WIPA" in Vienna 1933: and crowning his research with his famous books "Die Briefmarken von Österreich" and those on postmarks of that country. It is well recognised that in his line he had no competitor. After his emigration on Germany's invasion of Austria, he went to the States and there he founded the Mercury Stamp Company and edited the well known Mercury Stamp Magazine.

His charming personality made him many friends all over the world and he never hesitated to give the friendliest advice whenever approached.

The International Philatelie has lost one of its greatest exponents and those like myself who knew him well are deeply mourning their great loss."



WHAT IS POSTAL HISTORY?

by

Keith Tranmer

From time to time a number of members write to ask my advice about, or suggestions for, a subject for specialisation in Austria. (I often wonder what the outcome is; for although a few lines requesting a suggestion receives a lengthy reply, no one thinks of telling me what, if any, suggestion is taken). It is, in any case, a shot in the dark; for how can I suggest a field when I do not know the limits of a member's pocket? It is for this reason that I suggest both the expensive and the cheap approaches; but there is then always the more important factor to consider, namely whether the member has the imagination required to take full advantage of the subject.

The new series of books on Austria Used Abroad opens up a whole new field for collectors wanting a subject that is fresh and absorbing: and there are a good number of other specialised works available for those looking for a new subject. We are also binding a long series of articles on all subjects for postal circulation: but really there is little new in Austria that I can suggest, assuming that our members are already acquainted with Austrian literature. In my humble opinion EVERY member should have a copy of EVERY book written about Austrian stamps. He should seek out the rarer editions as he seeks out the rarer stamps: and his library should be as important as his albums. It is no use saying that you 'do not collect the subject'; you may be collecting it a few years hence; and then it may be too late to get a copy. Not many members purchased the last Müller postmark handbook. Back in the thirties it was the same story; and look what the old book cost just a few years ago! How many, I wonder, bought the Landmanns edition of Postmarks of Austrian Italy - now out of print for all time: yet it

was reprinted a number of times since the last war at 20/-.

We have a number of members in the USA who are of Austrian origin: and when they write to me, they go to great trouble to mention events and dates. For example, "Franz Josef; Emperor 1848-1916, who died at Schoenbrunn on the 21st November" or "Franz Ferdinand, - the one who was assassinated at Sarajevo in June 1914 by Gavrillo Princip". This is often a source of some amusement; for I feel sure that although it may be necessary to mention such facts to the modern American citizen (judging by the standard of Postal History articles appearing in such journals as Linns), for the majority of the inhabitants of this island - at least, among Austrian philatelists, there is no such need. Our connections with Europe go back much farther than the Common Market! However, it does raise a point for those seeking new fields: namely, POSTAL HISTORY.

To the question at the head of this article, I suppose there are two answers: a) the study of postal routes and rates: and b) the application of history to philately. For my part, I prefer the second. Which would you prefer in your collection?- a cover showing the postal rate in 1888 from Schoenbrunn to the Inner City (Vienna 1): or a letter from F.J. at the Hofburg to Frau Schratt at Schoenbrunn?: the letter written by Franz Ferdinand from Sarajevo to Vienna the day before his death: or one showing the postal rate from Sarajevo to Vienna? Perhaps you think such examples do not exist? They do: even though I do not own them. What is more important is that the almost virgin field Of Austrian Postal History abounds with examples like them. In a number of cases a patient search will uncover them, for a very small cost: provided, of course, that when they turn up you can read the sender's address and to whom it is addressed. I once bought a thousand old Feldpost covers in auction: and found, in duplicate, letters addressed to "His Royal

& Imperial Majesty"-Hofburg-Vienna¹, from the C.O.'s of regiments in the field (probably in reply to printed Christmas greetings sent out each year). In a book dealer's shop in Vienna a few years ago I found among some old manuscripts letters going back to the late 1500's from long-dead Habsburgs, including three from Franz Josef in more recent times. As you will see, 'people' are easy: it is 'events' that prove difficult, and far more interesting.

Fortunately I have read enough European history to recognise most material that comes along. Those who do not collect ~~covers~~ miss a great deal: and those who collect them solely for the stamps miss much. When Great Britain went to the Crimea, Austria put her army into Moldau: so when you look at the 9kr of 1850-58, look for the K.K.Feldpost postmark. (On cover, you will have missed the boat; they are far too well known). Or when you look at the 1866 period for Austrian Italy: much the same applies: look for stamps used in these provinces after they were ceded to Italy. The personal aspects of history, people and events, require a more intimate knowledge, and a wider scope in reading.

General Kusmanek wrote letters that were flown out of Przemyśl (shown at Manchester): and a lesser mortal who flew the first of these first airmail flights, Feld-pilot Wanneck described them in a letter to a friend. A young submarine ace of the 1914-18 era, von Trapp (U5) posted a number of cards handstamped K.K.Unterseeboot U.5 at the Pola Marinefeldpost Office. These people are passing characters on the stage of history: but specialised reading will uncover their names.

Dealers who handle this type of material are few: and their wares are expensive - they add to the value, their own specialised knowledge. The subject is not to the liking of all - it is as well that it is not! - but one may collect this as a sideline; and, in fact, one must; for the intervals between discovering something new can be quite considerable. But the reading is absorbing and revealing: and the knowledge gained adds interest to straight stamp-collecting.

The Genealogical Descent of the House of
HABSBURG-LOTHRINGEN.

by
J.F. Giblyn.

The set of stamps issued on 1st January 1908, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Franz Josef I to the throne, depicts all the previous members of the House of Austria, from the time of Karl VI, who ruled the Imperial Dominions. It is thought that it would be of interest to trace their genealogical descent and to indicate their relationship to other members of the family who have appeared on stamps. Most of these rulers have been considered in some detail in "The People on Austrian Stamps" and the page references given below refer to that monograph.

KARL VI (b. 1.10.1685; d. 20.10.1740) was the second son of the Emperor Leopold I and the Empress Eleonora von Pfalz-Neuburg. He succeeded his brother Josef I on 17.4.1711 as Holy Roman Emperor and King of Hungary (p. 42). He married on 1.8.1708 Elizabeth Christina (b. 7.9.1691; d. 21.12.1750), daughter of Rudolf, Herzog von Braunschweig-Lüneburg-Wolfenbüttel, and they had four children:-

1. Leopold Johann Josef b. 13.4.1716; d. 4.11.1716
2. Maria Theresia b. 13.5.1717; d. 29.11.1780 (see below)
3. Maria Amalia b. 5.5.1724; d. 19.4.1730
4. Maria Anna b. 14.9.1718; d. 16.12.1744

MARIA THERESIA (b. 13.5.1717; d. 29.11.1780) the eldest daughter of Karl VI was appointed his heir in 1724 by the document known as the Pragmatic Sanction (page 57), and ascended the throne on his death. On 12th February 1736 she married her second cousin, Franz Stephan Herzog von Lothringen und Bar (b. 8.12.1708; d. 18.8.1765), who became Holy Roman Emperor on 4.10.1745. He was the son

of Leopold Josef von Lothringen und Bar (b. 11.9.1679; d. 27.3.1729) and of Elisabeth Charlotte Princesse de Bourbon-Orleans (b. 13.9.1676; d. 23.12.1744) and thus the grandson of Karl V, Herzog von Lothringen: the saviour of Vienna (page 41). This marriage, between Maria Theresia and Franz Stephan, founded the House of Habsburg-Lothringen and was blessed with the following sixteen children:

1. Maria Elisabeth b. 5.12.1737; d. 7.6.1740
2. Maria Anna b. 6.10.1738; d. 19.10.1789: Abbess
3. Maria Karolina b. 12.1.1740; d. 25.1.1741
4. Josef II b. 13.3.1741; d. 20.2.1790 (see below)
5. Maria Christina b. 13.5.1742; d. 24.6.1798
m. Albrecht Casimir von Sachsen
6. Maria Elisabeth b. 13.8.1743; d. 22.9.1808: Abbess
7. Karl Josef b. 1.2.1745; d. 18.1.1760
8. Maria Amelia b. 27.2.1746; d. 18.6.1804
m. Ferdinand de Bourbon
9. Leopold II b. 5.5.1747; d. 1.3.1792 (see below)
10. Maria Karolina Christina b. and d. 17.9.1748
11. Johanna Gabriella b. 5.2.1750; d. 23.12.1762
12. Maria Josepha b. 19.3.1751; d. 15.10.1767
13. Maria Karolina b. 14.8.1752; d. 8.9.1814
m. Ferdinand I of Naples
14. Ferdinand Karl Anton b. 1.6.1754; d. 24.12.1806
15. Maria Antonia b. 2.11.1755; d. 16.10.1792
m. Louis XVI of France
16. Maximilian b. 8.12.1756; d. 27.7.1801
Archbishop of Cologne, patron of Beethoven
(page 7)

JOSEF II (b. 13.3.1741; d. 20.2.1790), the eldest son of Maria Theresia, became co-regent and Holy Roman Emperor on the death of his father and succeeded his mother as King of Hungary on 29.11.1780 (page 39). He married, on 6th October 1760, Isabelle de Bourbon, princesse de Parma (b. 31.12.1741; d. 27.11.1763) and by her had two children:

1. Maria Theresia b. 20.3.1762; d. 23.1.1770

2. Maria Christina b. and d. 22.11.1763

After the death of Isabelle he married, on 21st January 1765, Maria Josepha von Bayern (b. 30.30.1739; d. 28.5.1767) but had no children by her.

LEOPOLD II (b. 5.5.1747; d. 1.3.1792), the third son of Maria Theresia, became Grand Duke of Tuscany on 18.8.1765 and succeeded his brother Josef II as King of Hungary and Holy Roman Emperor on 20.2.1790 (page 52). On 5th August 1764 he married Maria Louisa de Bourbon, Infanta of Spain (b. 24.11.1745; d. 18.5.1792) and their marriage was also blessed with sixteen children:-

1. Maria Theresia b. 14.1.1767; d. 7.11.1827
m. Anton, König von Sachsen
2. Franz I (II) b. 12.2.1768; d. 2.3.1835 (see below)
3. Ferdinand III Grand Duke of Tuscany
b. 6.5.1769; d. 18.6.1824
4. Maria Anna b. 21.4.1770; d. 1.10.1809: Abbess
5. Karl Ludwig von Saxe-Teschen b. 5.9.1771;
d. 30.4.1847 (page 43)
6. Alexander-Leopold, Palatinus von Ungarn
b. 14.8.1772; d. 12.7.1795
7. Albrecht b. 23.12.1773; d. 23.7.1774
8. Maximilian b. 23.12.1774; d. 9.3.1778
9. Josef, Palatinus von Ungarn b. 9.3.1776;
d. 13.1.1847
10. Maria Clementina b. 24.4.1777; d. 15.11.1801
m. Francois I de Bourbon-Sicile
11. Anton b. 31.8.1779; d. 2.4.1835
Archbishop of Cologne
12. Amelia b. 15.10.1780; d. 25.12.1798
13. Johann Baptist b. 20.1.1782; d. 11.5.1859 (page 37)
14. Renier b. 30.9.1783; d. 16.1.1853
m. Marie Elisabeth de Savoie-Carignan
15. Ludwig b. 13.12.1784; d. 21.12.1864
16. Rudolf b. 8.1.1788; d. 24.7.1831. Cardinal Arch-
bishop of Olmutz; patron of Beethoven (page 7)

FRANZ I (II) (b. 12.2.1768; d. 2.3.1835), the eldest son of Leopold II, succeeded his father on 1.3.1792 as Holy Roman Emperor; took the title of Emperor of Austria

on 11.8.1804 and relinquished that of Holy Roman Emperor on 6.8.1806 (page 22). On 6th January 1788 he married Elisabeth-Wilhelmina Ludwiga von Wurtemberg (b. 11.4.1767; d. 18.2.1790) and by her had one child:
1. Ludwiga b. 17.2.1790; d. 16.6.1791
He then married, on 19th September 1790, Marie-Therese-Caroline de Bourbon princesse de Naples et de Sicile (b. 6.6.1772; d. 13.4.1807) and by her had the following twelve children:

2. Maria Ludwiga b. 17.12.1791; d. 17.12.1847
m. Napoleon I of France
3. Ferdinand I b. 19.4.1793; d. 29.6.1875 (see below)
4. Maria Karolina b. 21.6.1794; d. 16.3.1795
5. Karolina b. 5.12.1795; d. 30.6.1799
6. Maria Leopoldina b. 22.1.1797; d. 11.12.1826
m. Pedro I Emperor of Brazil
7. Maria Clementina b. 1.3.1798; d. 3.9.1881
m. Leopold-Joseph de Bourbon
8. Josef b. 9.4.1799; d. 29.7.1807
9. Karolina Ferdinanda Theresia b. 8.4.1801;
d. 22.5.1832: m. Friedrich August II von Sachsen
10. Franz-Karl-Josef b. 7.12.1802; d. 8.3.1878
(see below)
11. Maria Anna b. 8.6.1804; d. 2.12.1858
12. Johann Nepomuk b. 29.8.1805; d. 19.2.1809
13. Amelia b. and d. 9.4.1807

On the death of his second wife Franz I married, on 6th January 1808, Maria Ludwiga Erzherzogin von Oesterreich-Este (b. 14.12.1788; d. 7.4.1816) and when she died he finally married Karolina-Augusta Prinzessin von Bayern (b. 8.2.1792; d. 9.2.1873). He had no children by his last two wives.

FERDINAND I (b. 19.4.1793; d. 29.6.1875), the eldest son of Franz I, succeeded his father on 2.3.1835 as King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria (page 19). He married, on 22nd February 1831, Marie Anne de Savoie, princesse de Piedmont-Sardaigne (b. 19.9.1803; d. 4.5.1884) but there were no children by this marriage. He abdicated on 2.12.1848 in favour of his nephew, Franz Josef, the son of his brother:-

ARCHDUKE FRANZ KARL JOSEPH (b. 7.12.1802; d. 8.3.1878), the third son of Franz I, married on 4th November 1824 Sophia Prinzessin von Bayern (b. 27.1.1805; d. 28.5.1872) by whom he had five children:

1. Franz Josef I b. 18.8.1830; d. 21.11.1916 (below)
2. Ferdinand Maximilian Emperor of Mexico (b. 6.7.1832; d. 19.6.1867)
3. Karl Ludwig b. 30.7.1833; d. 19.5.1896 (see below)
4. Maria b. 27.10.1835; d. 5.2.1840
5. Ludwig Viktor b. 15.5.1842; d. 1919

The archduke renounced his right of succession to the throne on 2.12.1848 in favour of his eldest son.

FRANZ JOSEF I (b. 18.8.1830; d. 21.11.1916), the eldest son of the Archduke Franz Karl Josef, succeeded his uncle Ferdinand I on 2nd December 1848 as King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria (page 24). On 24th April 1854 he married Elisabeth Amalia Eugenia Prinzessin in Bayern (b. 24.12.1837; d. 10.9.1898) and by her had four children:

1. Sophia b. 5.3.1855; d. 29.5.1857
2. Gisela Ludwiga Maria b. 12.7.1856; d. 27.7.1932
m. Leopold von Bayern
3. Rudolf Franz Karl Josef b. 21.8.1858; d. 30.1.1889
4. Maria Valeria b. 22.4.1868; d. 6.9.1924
m. Franz Salvator Erzherzog von Osterreich.

His only son Rudolf married, on 10th May 1881, Stephanie duchesse de Saxe, princesse de Belgie (b. 21.5.1864; d. 23.8.1945) and by her had one daughter Elisabeth Maria (b. 2.9.1883) who married Prince Otto Windischgraetz. Since the law of Salic succession applied to the House of Habsburg-Lothringen the succession then devolved upon the younger brother of Franz Josef I:-

ARCHDUKE KARL LUDWIG (b. 30.7.1833; d. 19.5.1896) who had first married, on 4th November 1856, Marguerita Prinzessin von Sachsen (b. 24.5.1840; d. 15.9.1858). He had no children by her and, upon her death, married Maria Annunciata de Bourbon-Sicile (b. 24.3.1843; d. 4.5.1871) by whom he had four children:

1. Franz Ferdinand b. 18.12.1863; d. 28.6.1914 (page

23) who married morganatically Sophia Grafín Chotek
(page 11)*

2. Otto Franz b. 21.4.1865; d. 1.11.1906 (see below)
3. Ferdinand Karl b. 27.12.1868; d. 10.3.1915 who
married morganatically Bertha Czuber
4. Marguerita Sophia b. 13.5.1870; d. 24.8.1902
m. Albrecht Herzog von Württemberg

Upon the death of his second wife Karl Ludwig married,
on 23rd July 1873, Maria Theresia Infanta of Portugal
(b. 24.8.1855; d. 12.2.1944) by whom he had two children:

5. Maria Antonia b. 31.7.1876; d. 19.10.1895: Abbess
6. Elisabeth b. 7.7.1878; m. Aloys Prinz von
Liechtenstein

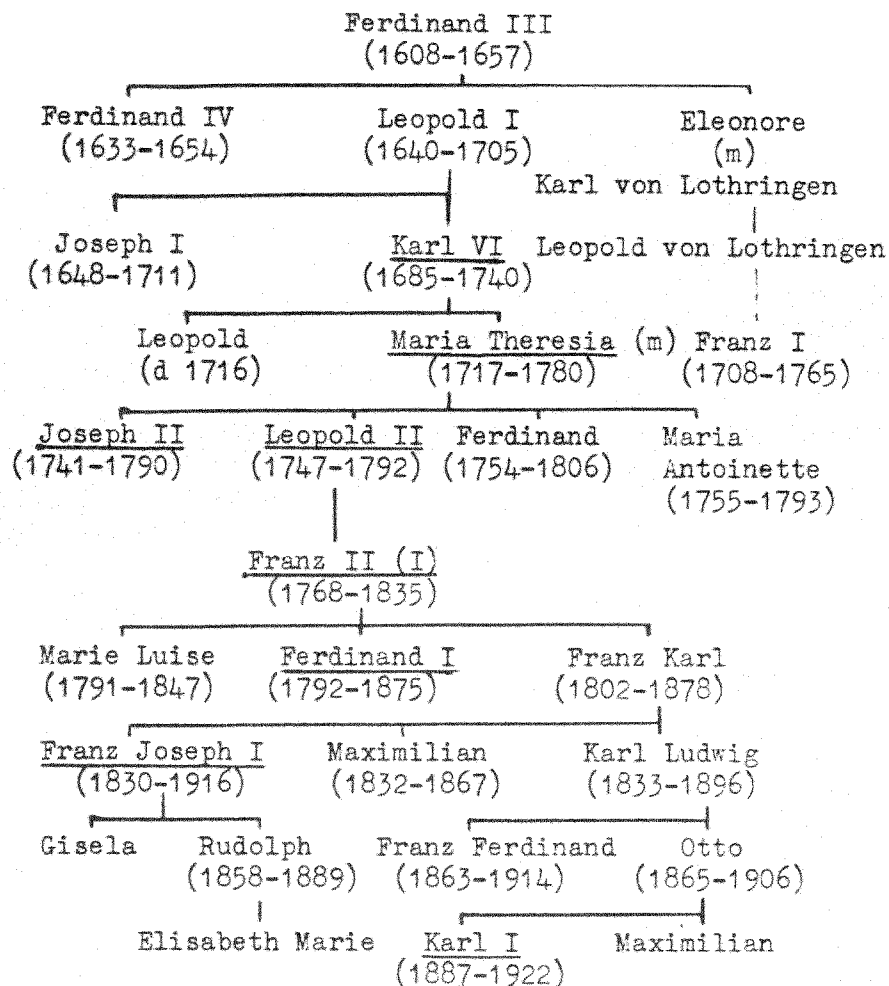
* Because of this morganatic marriage the succession
devolved upon:

ARCHDUKE OTTO FRANZ (b. 21.4.1865; d. 1.11.1906), the
second son of Karl Ludwig, who married, on 2nd October
1886, Maria Josepha Prinzessin von Sachsen (b. 31.5.1867;
d. 28.5.1944) and by her had two children:

1. KARL I b. 17.8.1887; d. 1.4.1922 (page 42) who
married Zita Princesse de Bourbon-Parme b. 9.5.1892
(page 95)
2. Maximilian b. 13.4.1895; d. 17.1.1952 who married
Francoise Princesse de Hohenlohe b. 21.6.1897

Karl I was the last of the House of Habsburg-Lothringen
to ascend the thrones of Austria and Hungary and to
appear on the stamps.

Only those who have attempted this kind of historical
survey will fully appreciate the tremendous amount of
work that must have gone into the preceding article;
for which we are admirably thankful. A table to
accompany it, illustrative of the Genealogical Descent
of the House of Habsburg-Lothringen, is reproduced on
another page. The Editor.



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The Genealogical Descent of the House of Habsburg-
Lothringen.

to accompany the historical survey by J.F. Giblin

This is the second of our 'new look' bulletins - no, not just a bulletin - it is now a full-blooded quarterly Magazine (with a capital 'M'). Now that you've all had time to digest the first issue, and had a look at this, the second issue, let us have your comments, adverse or otherwise. I'm very sure that our new 'Magazine Editor' will be only too pleased to hear from you; and do not forget that one man on his own cannot, and I will repeat that - CANNOT, produce a quarterly magazine of this standard, indefinitely, without the help and collaboration of the members of the Club with articles, letters, etc.

In our Northern Group we have seen the second of our monthly meetings, which was attended by twelve members in spite of somewhat adverse weather conditions. Yours truly provided the 'entertainment' (?) with a display of the 1945 Wien Provisional Overprints, and by the time this goes to press, Dr. Dash will have shown us something of his collection at our third monthly meeting - to which we are all looking forward.

I cannot let this issue pass without summing up the recent A.S.C. Exhibition held at Bolton, Lancs. This exhibition, held up here in the north for the second consecutive year was an achievement of which we can be quite justifiably proud. There was some exceedingly fine material on display and the ASC more than held its own in this combined exhibition - jointly organised by the Bolton P.S. as the 'home' Society, the North Western Federation of Philatelic Societies as the sponsoring body, and the Austrian Stamp Club, by invitation (? - we twist their arm till they invite us!). The space and expenses are equally divided: but even here the ASC had the lion's share: because the Federation Senior Open Competition (the 'Saxton Trophy') was won by an ASC member: and this occupied two extra frames with ASC material; and had the runner-up been also in the exhibition, this would have been yet another two frames! In all, we consider the exhibition quite a success from our point of view. It ran for three full

weeks, and the attendance figures were really fantastic, averaging over a thousand a day! in fact, one day attracted some 2,400 visitors. The actual figures of attendance (as recorded by the 'magic eye' electronic counting equipment at the entrance to the exhibition hall) are not yet available: but the estimate is in the region of 16-18,000 visitors.

There was just one little disappointment. Only one ASC member outside of the Northern Group sent any material for the exhibition - and none outside the Northern Group submitted an entry for the 'Donau Theme' competition. Please try just a little harder next year, you chaps down south!

Editorial Note. Mr. Syddall, with his usual modesty, forgets to mention that the ASC member who took first place in the Senior Competition of the North Western Federation was - himself. I am also forced to add, now - such is the lot of a 'retiring' Editor! - that I was the runner-up!

At the Northern Group meeting held on 10th November our Chairman presented a paper and exhibition of the 1945 Vienna overprints. A wealth of material, with concise historical detail: and the precise and masterly method of mounting and presentation excited a tremendous amount of interest and admiration: and not a little envy! Members felt that they had had the opportunity of viewing some extremely rare and interesting philatelic property: and Mr. Syddall was urged to give some consideration to the possibility of the publication of his findings. Dr. Dash's paper and exhibit on the 8th December was equally well received. A most interesting cross-section of almost all periods of Austrian philately held the members (and particularly, perhaps, the 'new boys') spellbound; and Dr. Dash succeeded in his aim to help and assist many. He presented his display as that of an 'ordinary medium collector: the first from the ranks': and must have encouraged many of those present with the possibilities that he so excitingly held out to us. The next meeting of the Group is on January 12, 1963. See you there?