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The AUSTRIAN STAMP CLUB



of Great Britain

<p>CONTENTS</p> <p>APRIL 1963</p>
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ASC Officials and General Information	2
<u>EDITORIAL</u>	
The Revd. Harold Bacon	3
Obituary: Robert Hogen	
Keith Tranmer	4
<u>DESIGN and ORIGIN</u>	
The Nibelungenlied Charity Issue 1926	
J.F. Giblin	5
Do you know?	8
<u>RESEARCH</u>	
The Classification of the 1850 Issue	
according to Hans Kolbe	
J.F. Giblin	9
<u>AUTOBIOGRAPHY</u>	
Reminiscences of a roving stamp collector	
P. Schoenmann	11
<u>DETECTION</u>	
Bosnia-Herzegovina 1906 Issue	
E.C.Coleman	13
Austrian Issues 1963	15
<u>COMMENTARY</u>	
The Austrian Post Abroad: No. 2	
S.D. Tchilinghirian	16
Bound Articles	22
Reprinted Articles	23
Who - and What - are you?	23
<u>NORTHERN GROUP REPORT</u>	24
Appendices A and B	25 and 26



The AUSTRIAN STAMP CLUB  
of GREAT BRITAIN

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EDITORIAL

Dear Members,

We were reading in a small publication the other day these words: A good club magazine should be like a telephone, a two-way link between the organisation and its members, both being able to express their view-points within its pages. It seems to us that this is a very good statement of policy, and, as such, a good introduction to our own page this month. There were also some important and subsidiary questions that went with it, though: such as: what is the purpose of the magazine? What is its policy? What are its aims? What will interest the potential readers? It seems to us, too, that these are vital questions: but ones that can only be answered by the membership at large. May we therefore again take the opportunity to say that we are always more than ready to receive suggestions for the pages of the Bulletin: and that contributions, of almost any kind, will be more than welcome?

There are many interesting pages in this issue of the Bulletin, which comes to you in its new, and more economical form. Even so, it should be said that this issue is being underwritten by members of the Northern Group: and you will, of course, see for yourselves that they are very much responsible for the material printed. Next month we are to have the translation, from the pen of J.F.Giblin - a very erudite pen! - of the Postal Regulations of 26th. March 1850 - which may serve to encourage others to take pen in hand!

And that, I think (if I may drop the Editorial 'we' for a moment!) ideally finishes my stint for the issue! We look forward in keen anticipation to a flood of letters: and hope that there will be room in the next bulletin to publish a small selection. There will be much of vital interest in that issue: and it will - we promise you - be one that you will not wish to miss! Very sincerely,

*David Bacon*



ROBERT HOGEN

We regret to announce the death of Robert Hogen on 30th December 1962.

Robert Hogen was one of the founder members of the Austrian Stamp Club. He came to this country from Vienna: and was a life-long friend of the late Ing. Edwin Mueller whose death we announced in the last issue of the Bulletin with a personal tribute from Mr. Hogen.

Robert Hogen was a professional philatelist and specialist dealer in the stamps of Austria: of which he himself had a large collection. Some of the classics from this collection were displayed at early meetings of the Austrian Stamp Club. He was a well-known figure on the ski slopes and ice rink at Davos almost every year until he reached the age of 63, teaching for most of the season.

The funeral was attended by Mr. Allerhand and Mr. Tranmer: on behalf of the A.S.C.

The Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain therefore takes this opportunity of extending to all relatives and friends of Robert Hogen our very deep and sincere sympathy and condolences at this time.

Requiescat in pace ... May he rest in peace.

+

## DESIGN and ORIGIN

The NIBELUNGENLIED Charity Issue of 1926 (S.G. C 49-54)  
by  
J.F. Giblin.

"Ez wuchs in Burgonden ein vil edel magedin"

"There grew up in Burgundy a noble maiden  
Such that in all the world none might be  
more fair

Kriemhild was she called; she became a  
beautiful woman

For that, many warriors had to die."

Thus begins the great "Lay of the Nibelungs" written by an Austrian poet about the year 1200 A.D. under the patronage of Wolfger, Bishop of Passau and Leopold VI, Duke of Austria. It has been variously attributed to Conrad von Kurenberg, to Reinmar the Ancient and to Meinloh but, in reality, it is impossible to state with any certainty its exact authorship.

Seven centuries later, episodes from this epic were used by Wilhelm Dachauer (1881-1951) as designs for a charity set that was issued on 8th March 1926 and remained valid until 30th September 1938. This was the third issue that Dachauer was commissioned to design and the 8gr value was for him the means of winning the Robert Thomson Gold Medal in Philadelphia in 1926. There were in all six values to this set:-

3gr + 2gr	Siegfried and the Dragon	1,000,000 printed
8gr + 2gr	Gunther's voyage	1,500,000
15gr + 5gr	Kriemhild and Brunhild	1,000,000
20gr + 5gr	Hagen and the Rhine maidens	1,000,000
24gr + 6gr	Rüdiger and the Nibelungs	1,000,000
40gr + 10gr	Dietrich's fight with Hagen	800,000

The 3gr, 15gr and 24gr stamps were engraved by Rupert Franke and the others by Rudolf Zenziger. The issue was recess-printed and line perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

The stamps are unique among the issues of Austria in that they occur in two sizes; either 31 mm wide X 33 mm long or 33 mm wide X 31 mm long (called 'long')



and 'wide' stamps respectively). This situation arose because the paper was wetted before printing and shrank. The long stamps were printed on six successive plates with the exception of the top value which was only printed on five successive plates. With the wide stamps, the 8gr, 15gr and 24gr were also printed on six successive plates and the 40gr on five successive, but for some obscure reason the 20gr was only printed on Plate 1 and the 3gr does not appear at all as a wide stamp. The plate numbers are placed on the stamp edging above the 4th and 5th stamps of each sheet with the exception of the 8gr:plate 5 and the 15gr:plates 4 and 6 where they are below the 36th and 37th stamps. It is thus possible to collect the plate numbers in pairs. Another interesting feature of this issue is the occurrence of 'straight edges' i.e. unperforated edges. These are found on the left hand side of the 8gr, 15gr and 40gr but on the right hand side of the 20gr and 24gr. In addition the 24gr also has top and bottom straight edges.

The main point of interest about these stamps, however, is the story depicted in the designs. This story has been considered in some small detail in "The People on Austrian Stamps" (to which the following pagination refers) under the headings of the main participants but it may prove of interest to give a connected narrative in addition. Although the Nibelungenlied starts with Princess Kriemhild it is possible to start the saga properly, with the birth of Siegfried, by reference to the earlier "Thidreksaga" and "Hürnen Seigfrid". Siegfried, Prince of the Netherlands (page 81) is educated by Mimir, the famous smith, in the deep forest. He slays the dragon Regin (S.G. C49) with his club and bathes in its blood to acquire invulnerability save for a single spot between his shoulders where a leaf had stuck. Next he visits Brunhild (page 10) in her castle called the Isenstein. He refuses to win her by combat since he wants a gentle and womanly wife, not a battle-maiden, even though he was originally betrothed to her in his youth. Then Siegfried goes to the land of the Niblungs and finds that the king has just

died. The two sons of King Niblung give him the sword Balmung for dividing the Niblung treasure between them but they are treacherous and Siegfried kills them with the sword and takes the Niblung treasure after defeating the dwarf Alberich and winning from him the cloak of invisibility. Alberich is left as guardian of the treasure and Siegfried goes to Worms to the court of Gunther, High King of the Burgundians (page 29) to woo Gunther's sister, the Princess Kriemhild (page 48). As a condition for his consent to this marriage Gunther asks that Siegfried should help him to win the hand of Brunhild and they sail to the castle of Isenstein (S.G. C50). Siegfried, with the aid of his cloak of invisibility, helps Gunther to win Brunhild with feats of prowess and they all return to Worms where a double marriage takes place: Gunther with Brunhild and Siegfried with Kriemhild. Siegfried then takes his bride back to the Netherlands.

Ten years pass away and Siegfried and Kriemhild pay a state visit to Worms. The two queens argue about precedence (S.G. C51) as they enter church and Kriemhild reveals to Brunhild how Siegfried had tricked her into marrying Gunther. Brunhild's fury is intense and she persuades her husband's uncle, Hagen von Tronege (page 29) to uphold her honour by killing Siegfried. Hagen thrusts a spear through the vulnerable spot between Siegfried's shoulders whilst Siegfried is drinking at a stream after a hunt. Siegfried dies and Kriemhild resolves to avenge him. She obtains the Niblung treasure from Alberich the dwarf and starts to arm knights. However Hagen seizes the treasure and sinks it in the Rhine at Lochheim. Henceforth the Burgundians are known as the Nibelungs. Kriemhild then returns to her mother at Lorsch.

About this time Queen Helke, the wife of Etzel King of the Huns, dies: and Etzel sends Rüdiger von Bechlarn (page 72) to seek Kriemhild as his second wife. She accepts this proposal and becomes Queen of the Huns, since she sees this as a means of obtaining revenge. At her suggestion, Etzel invites Gunther and Hagen to visit his court at Vienna. On the way from Burgundy



to Vienna, Hagen is warned by the Danube maidens (S.G. C52) that treachery lies ahead. They stay en route with Rüdiger (S.G. C53) and Dietrich von Bern (page 14) rides out to greet the Nibelungs. At Etzel's court, Kriemhild persuades the Huns to attack the Burgundians and all the latter are killed except Gunther and Hagen. Dietrich fights Hagen (S.G. C54) and takes both Hagen and Gunther alive. In order to find out where the treasure has been hidden Kriemhild has Gunther killed and his head brought to Hagen at the latter's request; but even then Hagen refuses to tell her where the hoard is hidden. Hagen is then beheaded by Kriemhild using Siegfried's sword. This so revolts Etzel that, at his command, Hildebrand - Dietrich's tutor - kills Kriemhild: "with a grim sword's swing".

"I can not tell you what happened thereafter  
 Except that knights, ladies and soldiers  
 were seen weeping for the death of their  
 friends.  
 Here ends the story. That is the Nibelungen  
 tragedy".

"hie hat daz maere ein ende, daz ist der  
 Nibelunge not".

oOo

A new translation into English of the Nibelungenlied by D.G. Mowatt has been published in London in 1963 (in Dent's Everyman's Library: price 12s6d).

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DID YOU KNOW; that volumes of bound articles on all aspects of Austrian Philately have been prepared and are continuing to be prepared: and that some are already in circulation ???

that postage both ways and special care in wrapping are all that is necessary to borrow them?

that you can find full details about this service on another page???

## RESEARCH

The Classification of the 1850 issue according to Hans Kolbe  
by  
J.F. Giblin

(Illustrations to accompany this article will be found at  
Appendix A)

The first issue of Austria has been subjected to a considerable amount of philatelic research and it is now possible to plate these stamps quite readily. One of the earliest works in this field is that by E. Mueller ("Die Postmarken von Oesterreich" Vienna 1927) who considered the types into which the stamps could be divided. This research was followed by a somewhat similar system of identification evolved by P.F. de Frank ("The First Issue of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia" London 1933) which concentrated upon plating the stamps. More recently H. Kolbe ("Oesterreich 1850 Specialkatalog" Vienna 1952 and "Typen und Platten 1850" Vienna 1952) has attempted to reconcile both systems and has proposed a uniform classification.

Since Kolbe's classification does not appear to be well known outside Austria it was thought that it would be of interest to outline it here. The system, as given in his "Specialkatalog" depends upon the division of the design of the stamps into three distinct areas:-

- A: the shield containing the double headed eagle
- B: the numeral of the value and sometimes the initial K of Kreuzer
- C: the remainder: i.e. the frame and the word 'Kreuzer'

As may be seen from figure No. 1:-

Under A the two main types are divided into Type I which has a solid border and a diverging row of points under the right wing of the eagle, and Type III which has an open border and a parallel row of points under the right wing.

Under B the numerals of Types I and II (and those of the re-touched 'Gravur' types G) are lettered 'a' to 'j' whilst those of Type III are lettered 'k' to 'o' depending in all cases on the shape of the numeral and the shape of the line above.

As may be seen from figure No. 2:-

Under C the remainder of the design of the stamps has sixteen



subtypes which have been numbered to define the various subdivisions of the varieties. In this way each variety may be used to type and plate each stamp by means of a list which follows:-

		A	B	C
1 Kreuzer	Type Ia	A-I	B-a(b)	---
	Type Ib	A-I	B-a(b)	C-1
	Type III	A-III	B-k	C-1, C-2
2 Kreuzer	Type Ia	A-I	B-c	---
	Type Ib	A-I	B-c	C-3, C-4
	Type III	A-III	B-1	C-3, C-4
3 Kreuzer	Type Ia	A-I	B-d	---
	Type Ib	A-I-5	B-d	---
	Type IIIa	A-III	B-m	---
	Type IIIb	A-III	B-m	C-6, C-7
	Type IIIc	A-III-8	B-m	---
(The G Types are also given)				
6 Kreuzer	Type Ia	A-I	B-g	C-9
	Type Ib	A-I	B-h	---
	Type Ic	A-I	B-h	C-10
	Type III	A-III	B-n	C-10, C-2
9 Kreuzer	Type I	A-I	B-i	C-11
	Type IIa	A-I	B-j	C-12
	Type IIb	A-I	B-j	---
	Type IIc	A-I	B-j	C-13
	Type IIIa	A-III	B-o	C-14
	Type IIIb	A-III	B-o	C-14, C-15, C-16

The rest of Kolbe's 24 page monograph: "Oesterreich 1850 Apezialkatalog" (which may be obtained from him at Seiler-gasse 14, wien I for the equivalent of a U.S.A. dollar) consists of a detailed listing of the kinds of paper and the colours of the stamps, correlating the types with the plates and pricing them.

Kolbe's other work: "Typen und Platten 1850" (price 90 A.sch. when issued and obtainable from the same address) consists of 30 sheets (7"x10" approx) divided as follows:-

1. The basic information (4 sheets showing die, plates,

stereo and electrotypes, and the types and plates as illustrated in figures Nos. 1 and 2.

2. The general characteristics of the main types. (5 sheets showing photographs of actual stamps to illustrate the types, including the 'Gravur' types).

3. A detailed discussion of each sub-type. (21 sheets again depicting each sub-type by an actual photograph of a stamp with detailed notes).

It will be observed therefore that Kolbe has made a very useful contribution to the study of the 1850 issue and it is hoped that these notes will make his work more widely appreciated.

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#### AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL

Reminiscences of a roving stamp collector  
by  
P. Schoenmann

I AM one of those many people who have started collecting stamps twice in their life time: first, as school boys, giving up the hobby after reaching a certain age, when a number of other interests come along: and starting again, on a more serious basis, in the later years of life. This second start really happened more by accident, at a time when my boy had started collecting, as nearly all boys do, and after I had handed over to him my own schoolboy collection. I became so interested that a second, far better collection was the result - and now, following my own example, my boy has lost interest!

MY COLLECTION is based on the fact that I collect only those countries where I understand the language, so that I have access to the literature as published in the countries themselves. A further advantage of this principle is, that when travelling abroad, buying stamps from foreign dealers is much easier; and I must admit that I have made good use of this system, which has resulted in a collection which I have put together from places as far apart as Krumpendorf am Woerthersee and Sao Paulo: and a few places between these two!



WHEN I TRAVELLED abroad, I knew hardly any stamp shops or dealers and it is not always easy to find them, as the set-up as in London hardly exists in foreign countries. Stamp shops or dealers can rarely be found in the main shopping streets, as they could not afford the high rents: but looking through a telephone directory or other reference book will produce at least a few names. I even found that most of the dealers are so friendly that they will even quote names and addresses of competitors just to help a customer. AS MY MAIN interests are the classic stamps or postal history items of various countries, I am a rather difficult customer, compared with somebody who asks for new issues. On many occasions I found that dealers are rather reluctant to part with these items I am looking for. Seeing a face they do not know, they answer: "Sorry, we have nothing in stock". I then mostly asked for some modern material and I have paid in many instances some sort of 'entrance fee' by buying material which I did not really want - just buying something to become a customer. I remember a dealer in Bruxelles, half deaf, where it started in that way: and after I had spent some £2 for nonsense, he opened his safe and produced a few letters of the Republic of Venice. After having reached some £20 of purchases, I told him that was enough, and that I had no more money to spend. I was rather surprised that he even offered that I could pay him later - the same man who had told me before that he had no stock of anything that could interest me!

I HAVE mentioned Krumpendorf: a very small place in Austria (Carinthia). By coincidence I heard that one of the Viennese dealers spent his holiday there, got his address, and rang him one day: just asking whether he had any stamps to sell. I wonder how many collectors have ever bought stamps the dealer and the customer sitting on either side of the bed, the stamps spread out between them.... In this instance, I obviously did not buy Austrian stamps: but he had some interesting Italian material: and my knowledge was slightly superior to his.

THIS IS a problem that has concerned me for many years: is it fair to buy something at the price the seller is asking, knowing at the same time that the seller has not sufficient knowledge to price the material correctly? It is obvious





under powerful magnification the alignment of the lithographed segment is clearly discernible. The coloration of the filled circles is duller in hue: and the smudgy lines are in sharp contrast with the lines of the original. The counterfeit applied to the back of the stamp and which covers the punchings that demonetised it covers the lower half of the stamp and covers the lower perforations: giving it the appearance of an imperforated edge. There is also a reconstructed gap in the lower right corner. Such painstaking work to convert a useless adhesive to a state of value indicates that it is the labor of an individual dedicated to detail. Such fakes deserve recognition in any specialised Bosnian collection.

WHEN BROUGHT to my attention, this stamp was mounted on a leaflet of ribbed paper. The discoverer of the stamp had made a notation in German to the effect that the stamp was fraudulent. A pencilled notation: "Reference Items of Military Gov't" was included on the leaflet. On the reverse side of the sheet the following pencilled notation was recorded: "Reference Material War Ministry - Vienna". However, no date was indicated as to when this comment was applied to the specimen. Because of the old appearance of this sheet it would suggest that this fraudulent issue was called to the attention of the Austrian Government many years ago.

A MINT 2K and 5K similarly restored were also included on the same sheet. Although fakes are not to be condoned, these three high value stamps offer a unique bit of evidence that would most certainly result in action being taken against the culprit if caught in this act of trying to revitalise a stamp that had been rendered worthless through the punching process. It might be barely possible that a search of the records in Vienna might reveal some authentic information as to why, and by whom, these high value stamps were made to appear genuine.

TO DATE the total number of these fakes brought to my attention amounts to one 1K used: two 2K mint: and two 5K, one used and one mint. Until the report of the one just described was presented to me, I had never come across any others although I had carefully inspected the stockbooks of many dealers throughout the United States. It is to be





The Austrian Post Abroad : No. 2

by

S.D. Tchilinghirian

IT WAS to be expected that the publication of Parts I and II of "Austrian Offices Abroad" would revive the interest of many readers for this field, and result in a considerable intensification of the hunt for desirable material. The extent of this revival of interest can be gauged from the surprising quantity of fresh discoveries notified to the authors in the few months that have elapsed since publication of these books. This second instalment of the 'Commentary' will deal exclusively with ship markings of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD, and record the more important of these fresh finds, which readers should add to the check-lists on their copies of Part II.

WITHOUT DOUBT, the most sensational development is the discovery that some units of the Company were cancelling ship mail long before the Austrian Government supplied the ships with date-stamps in Standard Type 'LA' in 1888: using their own markings. Figure C.5 (Appendix B) illustrates an oval marking of the s/s SULTAN, found on 10 soldi stamps of the 1867 issue of Austrian Levant (coarse whiskers), indicating use between 1867 and 1876. At that time, SULTAN was a brand-new vessel (built 1864) and is believed to have been operating on the Triests-Constantinople fast line. It is therefore probable that other Lloyd steamers engaged on this important line were using similar markings on ship mail at that period. What looks extraordinary is that this early type should have remained unknown for almost 100 years, even to an authority of the standing of Ing. Edwin Mueller, who did not list it in his works. An example on piece was recently secured by Mr. J.V. Woollam of Liverpool: and another, also on piece, is in the collection Dr. J. Wurst of Baden-bei-Wien. Both are applied in blue. This early version of the Company-issued ovals will be referred to as Standard Type 'LCo' in future sections of the work. OTHER major finds, illustrated in figures C6 to C9, are described and listed hereafter.

AN UNIDENTIFIED item submitted by our member Mr. H.A. Ayling, is reproduced in figure C10. It consists of a 10 soldi Levant 1883 issue, cancelled with a small oval containing the initials 'B.M.' These initials evidently mean 'Boite Mobile' but it remains to be ascertained whether this marking is Austrian or foreign: and if the latter to establish its origin.

EVIDENCE supplied by our member Mr. H.O. Pollak of New York, and by Mr. A. Mazloun of Alexandria, now confirms the opinion tentatively expressed on page 160 of Part II, that Type LB-4 was used by the s/s CLEOPATRA in the years 1898-1901.

58  
POSTAL material submitted by Messrs. Mazloun and Woollam establishes that the ovals illustrated as figs. 101 to 103 in Part I (page 76), were issued to Alexandria (in addition to Constantinople) and remained current at this port until the late 1880s.

AN ITEMISED LIST of fresh finds follows:-

(1) s/s AFRICA (II), serial 195. An outstanding item just secured by Dr. A. Kohane is a cover franked with 1h. and 5h. Austria 1908, cancelled with the hitherto unknown oval of this ship in Type LCa-2, in carmine (see fig. C6). Mr. Ayling notified a 20 para Levant 1903, with Type LD-2 in black. Apart from being the first example from this ship to be recorded on stamps of Levant, this item is of particular interest in showing that ships of the South African line were also carrying, at least occasionally, supplies of these special stamps.

(2) s/s ARCIDUCA FERDINANDO MASSIMILIANO, serial 71. Our member Mr. F. Pirotte notified a 5kr. stationery postcard of Hungary with Type LB-7, dated 28.12.97. This is the first Hungarian material recorded for this ship.

(3) s/s ARGO, serial 139. The first examples to be recorded of the very rare markings of this ship have now been secured by Dr. A. Kohane and Mr. M. Sacher. Both consist of loose copies of the 1 pi. Levant 1890, with Type LB-8 dated 1895.

(4) s/s BERENICE, serial 153. Our member Mr. H.H. Rubin notified a cover franked with a strip of three of the 10h. Austria 1899 issue, with Type LD-69 (hitherto unrecorded on this issue).

(5) s/s CARNIOLIA, serial 188. The markings of this ship



were not yet known on stamps of Greece. This gap has now been filled by Mr. Woollam, with a 10 lepta 1901 stationery postcard, bearing Type LD-15.

(6) s/s CASTORE, serial 130. Mr. Rubin again scores here with the first Montenegro material for this ship, in the form of a 7n. postcard with Type LB-13 in blue-black.

(7) s/s CLEOPATRA, serial 175. Mr. Pollak notified a postcard franked with 20 pa. Levant 1890 cancelled with Type LB-4 dated 1899. The text establishes that the sender was travelling on a Lloyd steamer of the Trieste-Alexandria Express line: which can be no other than the CLEOPATRA as the HABSBURG was then using Type LB-42, and the SEMIRAMIS Type LB-74. Further evidence to the same effect was submitted by Mr. Mazloum, consisting of a 25c. stamp of the French P.O. of Alexandria, 1899 issue, cancelled with Type LB-4. As this stamp was not available elsewhere than at Alexandria, the letter it franked must have been dropped in that port in the letter box of a liner of the Trieste-Alexandria Express, which, by the same process of elimination, cannot have been other than CLEOPATRA.

(8) s/s DANAE, serial 144. Mr. Rubin notified the first Greek material to be recorded for this unit, bearing Type LB-16 dated 25.6.93.

(9) s/s DELFINO, serial 134. A postcard of Austria 1890 issue, with 2kr. vignette cancelled by Type LB-19 is in the collection F. Pirotte.

(10) s/s ELEKTRA, serial 162. A 20pa. Turkey 1892 has been shown by Dr. Kohane: with Type LB-21. A stationery postcard of Egypt with the same postmark is in the collection M. Sacher. In both cases, first examples recorded from the two countries concerned.

(11) s/s ESPERO, serial 112. The first Russian stamps with postmarks of this unit have been notified by Mr. L.G. Uridge, in the form of a pair of the 3k. 1902 with Type LD-22.

(12) s/s ETTORE, serial 133. Mr. Uridge also communicated the first Russian stamps to be recorded for ETTORE, these consisting of two copies of the 10kop. 1902, with Type LB-23, colour blue on one copy, black on the other.

(13) s/s FIUME(I), serial 54. The check list of this elusive ship was limited so far to postal stationery. Mr.



Sacher now supplies the first adhesive to be recorded, a 1pi. Levant 1888 bearing the rare Type LA-25 dated 12.1.91. Who will oblige with the first example of the still rarer Type LB-25?

(14) s/s FLORA, serial 123. Mr. Fitz-Henry communicated a 20pa. Levant 1890 with Type LB-26, a fresh addition to the checklist. A 1pi. same issue is in the Ayling collection.

(15) s/s GALATEA, serial 124. Mr. Fitz-Henry has also shown a remarkable and most unusual item from this ship: a large piece with a strip of 3 of the 3h. Austria 1905 issue (no bars), cancelled with a faint impression of Type LD-29 in an unrecorded magenta colour, which was presumably found unsatisfactory, as the stamps received a second impression from the same date-stamp, this time in a very legible black. A real gem. Mr. Ayling owns a 1pi. Levant 1888 with the very rare Type LA-27 in blue, while Mr. Sacher has a 1pi. 1890 with Type LB-27 in hitherto unrecorded black.

(16) s/s GASTEIN, serial 212. A 1pi. Levant 1913 issue (ordinary paper) with Type LF-9, should be added to the checklist of this ship. (collection Kohane).

(17) s/s GORITIA, serial 199. The checklist of this unit can now be enlarged by adding the 1 heller Austria 1899 with Type LD-32 in blue: also in unrecorded black: both cancelled to order. (collection Kohane).

(18) s/s IMPERATRIX(III), serial 168. A 5h. Austria 1901 with Type LD-38 in blue (hitherto unrecorded) is notified by Mr. Fitz-Henry.

(19) s/s JUNO(I), serial 89. Dr. Kohane managed to secure a copy of the 10 piastres on 1 Guldeb lilac, 1896 issue of Levant, with Type LB-32. This most unusual item should rank among the great rarities of the Austrian Lloyd.

(20) s/s KOERBER, serial 201. The only examples known so far of Type LD-43 were of the 1910s and displayed a very deteriorated state of the date-stamp, as illustrated in fig.178, page 98. Mr. Woollam has now secured a copy on piece of the 25h. Austria 1904, with an impression in violet of Type LD-43 in its early state, dated 11.3.05, as reproduced in Fig.C8 (Appendix).

(21) s/s LEDA, serial 148. A 10 lepta Greece 1889, with Type LB-35 in blue, now has to be added to the checklist of this ship. (collection Sacher).

(22) s/s LEOPOLIS, serial 213. Mr. Fitz-Henry reports a pair of the 5h. and a single of the 10h. Austria 1908 with Type LF-13 in



an unrecorded brown, which may be a mixture of the listed carmine and black colours. Mr. R.S. Blomfield acquired at a Mercury Stamp Co. sale held in May 1962, a most extraordinary cover, obviously philatelic, but displaying a combination of frankings which is seldom seen. This cover bears two stamps of Greece, plus one each of the 1 L. and 5 L. of the special issue for Samos (SG 9/10) all cancelled with the large Greek postmark of Vathy dated 28.12.1913 old style. It also bears one each of the 1c. and 2c. stamps of French Levant, cancelled with the datestamp of the French P.O. of Vathy dated 10.1.1914 new style (therefore on the same day), these two items being evidently redundant. A 25 centimes of the 1908 issue for Austrian Levant (the so-called Austrian Crete issue) was then added to the cover, and this alone acted as valid franking, being cancelled on 11.1.14 with Type LF-13 of LEOPOLIS, therefore on board ship, establishing that this cover did indeed travel to its destination at Smyrna, as further shown by the arrival marking of the Austrian P.O. in this town on the back. The use of stamps of Austrian Crete was normal at Vathy in 1914, as this port was then held by Greece, but this 25c. is the first example to be recorded with the postmark of LEOPOLIS.

(23) s/s LINZ, serial 215. Mr. Woollam reports a 10 lepta stationery postcard of Crete with Type LF-14 of this unit. This is the first postal material of this island to be recorded with a postmark of a Lloyd ship. Mr. Sacher owns a cover with 25h. Austria 1908 cancelled with Type LF-14 in violet, which fills another gap in the checklist of this unit.

(24) s/s ORION, serial 154. A 1h. Austria 1899 with Type LD-53 in an unrecorded violet should be added to the checklist of this ship (collection Kohane).

(25) s/s MARQUIS BACQUEHEM, serial 171. A most attractive and very rare item secured by Mr. Woollam is a copy of the 5 sen Japan 1894 Silver wedding commemorative (SG. C4), with Type LB-33 in blue.

(26) s/s SALZBURG, serial 197. The hitherto unrecorded oval marking of this ship in Type LCa-57 is illustrated in fig. C 7. Colour carmine (collection R. Bernardelli).

(27) s/s SEMIRAMIS, serial 176. Mr. Mazloun submitted a 15c. of the French P.O. of Alexandria 1899 issue, with a fine strike of Type LB-74 in blue. The existence of these stamps was a foregone conclusion, as SEMIRAMIS served on the Trieste-Alexandria line: but this is the first example to be recorded.



(28) s/s STYRIA, serial 190. A 10 lepta 1901 stationery postcard of Greece, with Type LD-62, notified by Mr. Woollam, is the first Greek item recorded for this ship.

(29) s/s SULTAN, serial 86. The discovery of an early oval (double-oval) of this ship in Type 'LCo' has already been reported at the beginning of this Commentary. This new type is illustrated in fig. C5: and the two copies of the 10 soldi Levant 1867 in the collections Woollam and Wurst should be added to the checklist of this unit. Other additions to the same checklist are a 1h.

Austria 1904 with Type LD-63 in unrecorded blue (collection Kohane) and the first item from Bulgaria, consisting of a 10st. stationery postcard with Type LB-58 in unrecorded black (collection Woollam).

(30) s/s THALIA, serial 166. A fresh addition is a 1k. Russia 1902 with Type LD-65 in a distinctive deep blue colour (collection Uridge). Mr. Rubin also reports a cover franked with 1pi. Levant 1900, with the same colour of datestamp.

(31) s/s VESTA, serial 115. The checklist must now be enlarged to comprise stamps of Turkey and Egypt. A 20pa. Turkey 1892 with Type LB-69 in black is in the collection Sacher: and a pair of the 5m. Egypt 1902 with Type LD-71 in blue is in the collection Blomfield.

(32) s/s VORWAERTS(II), serial 140. The short-lived Type LD-73 of this ship could not be illustrated in Part II, as no examples were then known to the authors. Mr. Woollam has now filled this important gap in a magnificent way, by securing an illustrated postcard depicting the ship, franked with a 10 h. Austria 1901 issue (with bars), cancelled with Type LD-73 in blue, dated 27.1.02 - a very early date indeed for Type 'LD': perhaps the first trip when this datestamp was in use (see fig. C9). No need to stress the very high value of this extraordinary accumulation of attractive features on a single postcard.

Mr. Stephens (co-author) also writes: with regard to Constantinople, information on the following scarcer types would be appreciated:-

- (1) the early double circle with ornament at bottom used in RED on Registered Letters.
- (2) the rectangular boxed markings used by the Office of Stamboul in the 1880s, and perhaps also by Galata or Pera.
- (3) the large oval markings of the Orient Express Railway, which are sometimes found on stamps of the Austrian Levant.



(4) any other type of marking unrecorded by Mueller or elsewhere.

and adds:

Many of these shore markings seem to be just as elusive as the ship ones".

Co-operation in this respect will be of considerable assistance to the co-authors of this work which is proceeding.

READERS may also assist the Editor: but in another way.

It may be appreciated by some that the typing of such a manuscript as that supplied to me by Mr. Tchilinghirian is really quite a tremendous and laborious task: and one not lightly to be undertaken. It also runs to six - or eight, counting this and the appendix - pages of the A.S.C. Bulletin. I wonder, sometimes as I am preparing all this, just how big an appeal this has to the general membership: or whether it is the happy hunting ground of the fortunate few? The opinion of the membership is therefore sought and the Editor would be pleased to receive any comments that members may like to make!

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THE FIRST VOLUME of bound articles on all aspects of Austrian philately is to hand, and we are indebted to Mr. BRADBROOK for binding and indexing work. Borrowing terms are: postage both ways: two weeks' loan: special care in wrapping. Failure in these respects will prohibit any further loans to the offending member. Volumes 2 and 3 are in course of preparation. Applications to:-

Mr. Arthur Godden, 25 Carrs Crescent West, FORMBY, Lancs.

Mr. Godden will insert a postal list inside the book to facilitate prompt posting by recorded delivery from applicants, and thus avoid the necessity of the book being returned to him each time.

This should be a source of much interest to all members and all, therefore, are urged to make full use of this facility.

## REPRINTED ARTICLES

It is time, I think, that a note appeared in the Bulletin to the effect that each issue contains only the number of bulletins required to meet our existing membership. A little thought will probably indicate the reasons behind this policy. We really cannot afford to tie up paper and ink in the preparation of additional issues that may never be required!... One has, however, a certain sympathy with those who join the ASC in the middle of a fascinating series of articles - and indeed, one is also well aware that some may have joined solely for that particular series! A specific example is the Commentary by Mr. S.D. Tchilinghirian, the second part of which appears in this issue. Under certain circumstances it may be possible to make a reprint of the first portion of this series. The numbers required must warrant it: and I fear that there will have to be a charge! If there are any new members who would like to take advantage of this: or any old ones wanting another copy - will you please let me know? I can then go into details as to possibilities and cost.

The Editor

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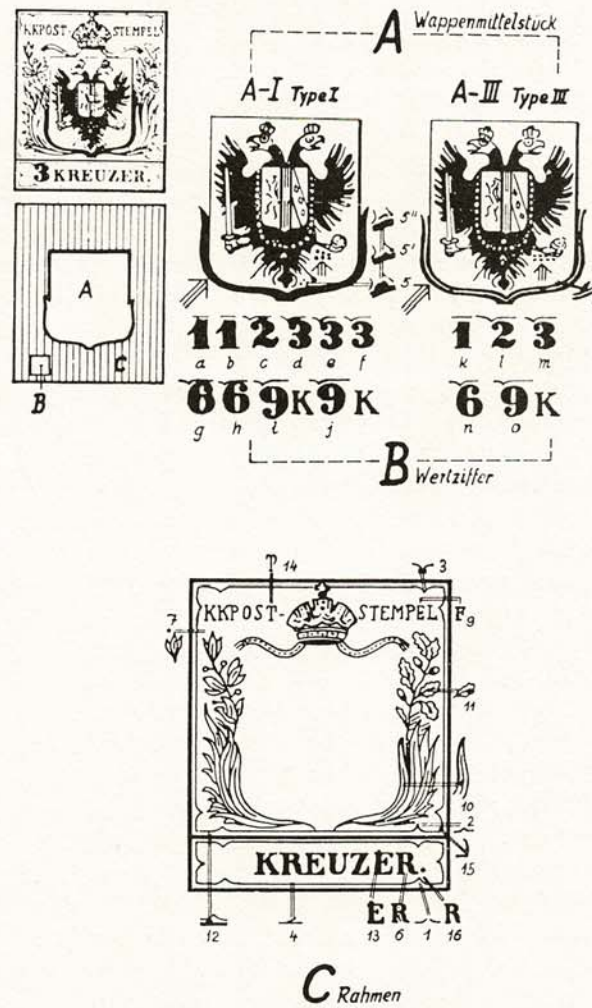
WHO - and WHAT - are YOU?

This is not, as some may fear, the beginning of a new Catechism! It is an invitation to write in and let us know your name and address and your particular interests. For example: Mr. Coleman of California writes an article in this issue on the stamps of Bosnia-Herzegovina; and yet we have no knowledge as to how many people will be passionately interested in it. It would obviously be of tremendous value particularly for the future issues of the Bulletin, if we were able to spotlight some facet of Austrian philately which would have the widest possible appeal: and of course, we could also put specialists in touch with each other. It really would not take a moment. Would you therefore be kind enough to let the Secretary - who is also the Editor - have this information? Selected lists will be published in future Bulletins - which may also add to the fun and games for many!!



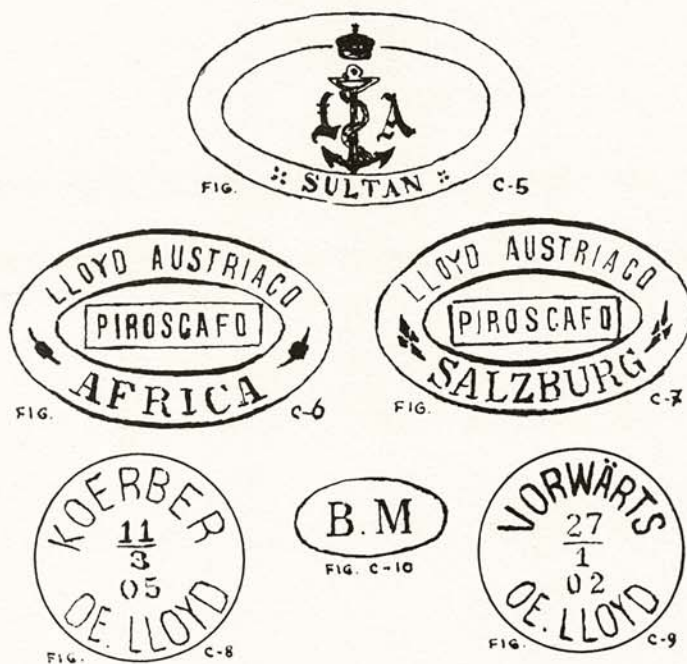
This admirably active section of the A.S.C. has quietly been continuing its meetings during the first portion of the year. Under the pleasant Chairmanship of James Syddall - and his insistence that ALL should give displays in turn! - some most attractive 'shows' have been presented. In February John Giblin held all present quite spellbound with sixty sheets of the Classical Issues: the display itself being prefaced by a dissertation on the postal history of Austria from the period of the House of Thurn u. Taxis to the commencement of the modern postal system. Part of his so-able dissertation is reproduced in this issue of the Bulletin. In March we had the pleasure of a double-display: by Messrs. H.G. White and H. Jordan. The former, in a most novel and fascinating manner identified the locations depicted on the various pictorial issues: 156 stamps from 1908 to 1962. The Editor took the opportunity of making a copy of the material; and with Mr. White's permission, it is hoped that this may, ere long, be passed on to all members through the pages of the Bulletin. Mr. Jordan in his turn showed what was in the main a cover collection, although some very fine stamps were also displayed, as well as a small section of Vienna postmarks, varieties on the Costume issue: and three pages of the German occupation of Austria. The whole was beautifully presented. And then this month we were treated to Mr. E. Hulme's display of the compound perforations of Bosnia (Mr. Coleman, please note!) He succeeded in firing the determination of several members present to return home and take another look at the 'junk' they had stored away! - and what more could any speaker ask? In addition, there was a very full display of cancellations on these issues: again, a sideline which has its own very real fascination. It has been decided to extend our season to August: and members are looking forward to some very rare and erudite displays - particularly from Mr. J.T. L. Showell-Anderson and Mr. T. Wilcox!! Meetings already arranged are: MAY 11 (Committee Room I): and in Room II:- June 15, July 13, and August 10: at the Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. All members (and friends) welcome!

APPENDIX A



ILLUSTRATIONS for the Article: "The Classification of the 1850 issue according to Hans Kolbe" by J.F. Giblin: appearing in this issue.





ILLUSTRATIONS of the ship markings of the Austrian Lloyd. See "The Austrian Post Abroad: Commentary No. 2" by S.D. Tchilinghirian in this issue of the Bulletin. (Illustrations 1 to 4 were given in the December 1962 issue, which also contained the first of these Commentaries by the co-author of the monumental work: "Austrian Post Offices Abroad", the first two parts of which have already been published) Part III is in preparation: and will include Constantinople and Austrian P.O.'s in Albania. There is a request for information at the end of the article in this issue: to which the attention of interested readers is particularly directed.