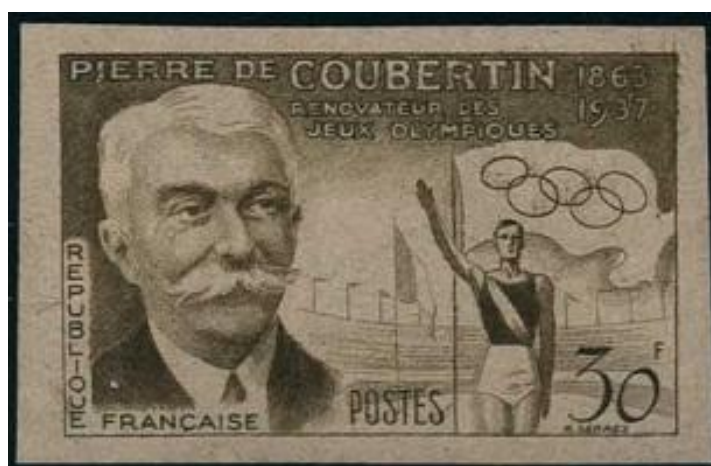




Philatelic Review Bulletin

Wyong & Districts Philatelic Society

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Produced in Australia by

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Dear members,

The content of this bulletin aims at informing about items and topics relevant to our hobby and club.

It is hoped that errors and omissions are kept to a minimum.

All members are invited to submit articles that they like to share with others. Articles can be short or long and the editor will decide to publish those in one or more than one bulletin.

The editor

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Philas Connection

[Philatelic Association of NSW \(philas.org.au\)](http://philas.org.au)

Evening Meeting:

The **third Wednesday** of the month at 7.00 pm
(at Canton Beach Sports Club).

Daytime Meeting:

The **first Wednesday** of the month at 1.00 pm
(at Masonic Village Centre, Lakehaven).

George V Study Group

The **first Wednesday** of the month following the daytime meeting.

2025 Meeting Dates

Evening meetings at Toukley 7.00 pm

21 May

Peter Van de Ven: Dutch Indies

18 June

AGM

Daytime meetings 2025 at Lakehaven 1.00 pm

7 May

Exchange & KGV study group

4 June

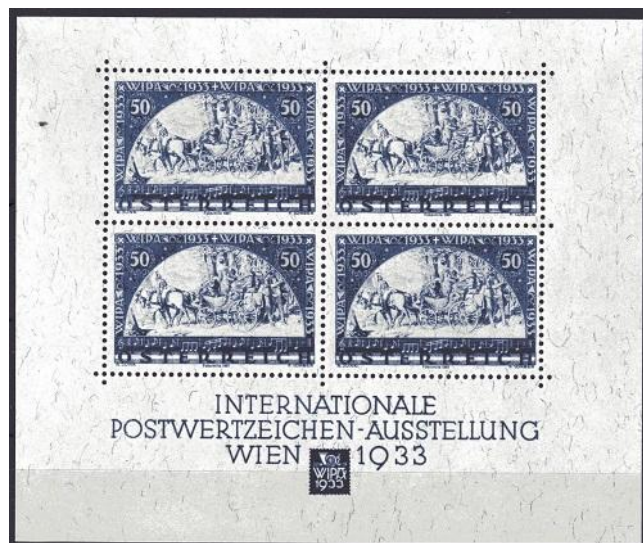
Exchange & KGV study group

Monthly Display

Workshop night

Austria – Part 2

Many **unofficial "Cinderella" stamps** were sold at the International Postage Stamp Exhibition, as well, including color reproductions of the prohibitively rare newspaper stamp designs of 1851-1856. Here is a link to a superb write-up on these issues ... [WIPA 1933 - Cinderellas, Post Cards, and Postal Stationery](#).



The **souvenir sheet** shown above (*Mi. #556C (Block 1), Sc. #B111*) was sold at the **International Postage Stamp Exhibition (WIPA)**. The souvenir sheet was printed on **granite paper** and it features **four exhibition stamps** that are **perforated 12**. Only 10,000 of these souvenir sheets were printed, and today, they have become one of the great rarities of modern Austrian philately.

Low cost reprints of this souvenir sheet are available in the philatelic marketplace, however, mint original souvenir sheets can cost between € 2,000 and € 4,000 today.



The six pictorial charity stamps shown above (*Mi. #557-62, Sc. #B112-17*) were issued on September 6, 1933 to commemorate the 250th Anniversary of the Deliverance of Vienna from the Turks and to publicize the meeting of the Pan-German Catholic Congress.

These Austria stamps were sold at double face value, with the proceeds benefiting Catholic charities.

Their designs are as follows:

- 12 G. - View of St. Stephen's Cathedral in 1683.
- 24 G. - Marco d'Aviano (1631-1669), Papal legate.
- 30 G. - Count Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg (1638-1701), military governor of Vienna and General during the Great Turkish War.
- 40 G. - John III Sobieski (1629-1696), King of Poland, noted for his victories against the Ottoman Empire.
- 50 G. - Charles V, Duke of Lorraine (1643-1690), Austrian military commander during the wars against the Turks.
- 64 G. - Johann Andreas von Liebenberg (1627-1683), Mayor of Vienna (1680-1683).



The four surtaxed and overprinted Austria stamps shown above (*Mi. #563-66, Sc. #B118-21*) were issued

on December 15, 1933 to raise money for Winter Relief.



The twenty-two regional costumes and industries definitive stamps shown above (*Mi. #567-87, Sc. #354-73, #378-79*) began appearing in August 1934, continuing through June 1936. These new Austria stamps are all **Typographed** and either **perforated 12** or **perforated 12 1/2**.

The designs of some of these small stamps are actually quite intricate, as noted in the following descriptions.

- 01 G. - Horse herder and windmill, Burgenland.
- 03 G. - Peasant woman going to the weekly market. Burgenland.
- 04 G. - Wedding attire of Lesachtal. Carinthia.
- 05 G. - Country girl on the way to Easter service in Wörthersee. Carinthia.
- 06 G. - Vintner from the Wauchau Valley with Aggstein Castle in the background. Lower Austria.
- 08 G. - Girl of Rosenburg wearing a hood, Lower Austria.
- 12 G. - Farmer from Traunsee with Ort Castle in the background. Upper Austria.
- 20 G. - Girl with a golden hood on the way to the Palm Sunday ceremony at Mondsee. Upper Austria.
- 24 G. - Woodsman with Zell am See and the Kitzsteinhorn Glacier in the background. Salzburg.
- 25 G. - Girl from Pinzgau on the way to the fair with Untersberg in the background. Upper Salzburg.
- 30 G. - Hunter with Pürgg and Grimming mountain in the background. Styria.
- 35 G. - Girl from Alt-Aussee. View of Graz with Mur Bridge, Schlossberg, and the Clock Tower. Styria.
- 40 G. - Girls from the Lower Inn Valley. Kufstein Fortress. Tyrol.
- 45 G. - Farm couple from Kaisertaler. Lermoos and Wettersteingebirge (*Mountain Range*). Tyrol.
- 60 G. - Newlyweds from Körbersee in wedding attire. Vorarlberg.
- 64 G. - Mother and daughter from the Montafon Valley. Vorarlberg.
- 01 S. - Vienna family. St. Stephan's Cathedral.
- 02 S. - Tyrolean mountain infantry.
- 03 S. - Rural industry: Farm workers.
- 05 S. - Urban industry: Factory workers.



The 6 G. and 2 S. denomination definitive Austria stamps were re-engraved during 1935. Large detail images of them are shown above.

- 6 G. - Original Printing - The man's ears look backwards (*Mi. #571I, Sc. #358*).
- 6 G. - Re-engraved Printing - The man's ears look normal (*Mi. #571III, Sc. #372*).
- 2 S. - Original Printing - The eagle is larger and the wings each have five feathers with white lines in them (*Mi. #584, Sc. #371*).
- 2 S. - Re-engraved Printing - The eagle is smaller and the wings each have seven solid colored feathers in them (*Mi. #585, Sc. #373*).



The six pictorial charity stamps shown above (*Mi. #591-96, Sc. #B122-27*) were issued on December 2, 1934, and they feature noteworthy Austrian architects.

These Austria stamps were sold at *double face value*, with the proceeds benefiting various public charities.

Their designs are as follows:

- 12 G. - Anton Pilgram (1450-1515), sculptor of the pulpit of St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna.
- 24 G. - Johann B. Fischer von Erlach (1656-1723), designer of the St. Charles Church in Vienna.
- 30 G. - Jakob Prandtauer (1660-1726), designed and built Melk Abbey.
- 40 G. - August von Siccardsburg (1813-1868) and Eduard van der Nüll (1812-1868), builders of the State Opera House in Vienna.
- 60 G. - Heinrich von Ferstel (1828-1883), builder of the Votive Church in Vienna.
- 64 G. - Otto Wagner (1841-1918), designed and built many buildings in Vienna.



The 24 G. denomination stamp, printed in *greenish black*, shown above (*Mi. #589, Sc. #374*), was issued on October 1, 1934.

The 24 G. denomination stamp, printed in *indigo*, shown above (*Mi. #590, Sc. #375*), was issued on July 25, 1935.

These two engraved stamps are mourning issues for Engelbert Dollfuss (1892-1934), the Chancellor of the Republic of Austria from 1932 to 1934. Dollfuss was assassinated during a failed coup attempt by NAZI agents

on July 25, 1934.

These two stamps were printed in two different design sizes, with the first being 24 x 30 mm and the second being 25 x 29 mm. The latter one is the more expensive of the two design sizes.

Issues of 1935-1937

For Austria stamps, the period from 1935 to 1937 began with the release of a brand new series of definitive air mail postage stamps. Beyond that the rest of this period was devoted entirely to commemorative and special event issues. The most important of these issues is an anniversary commemorative honoring the memory of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, which has now become another of the cherished rarities of modern Austrian philately.



The **fifteen landscape** definitive air mail **stamps** shown above (*Mi. #598-12, Sc. #C32-46*) were all issued on **August 16, 1935**. These new air mail Austria stamps are all **engraved** and **perforated 12 1/2**.

The designs of these air mail stamps feature *aircraft flying above various landscapes, per the following descriptions.*

- 05 G. - Güssing, Burgenland.
- 10 G. - Maria-Wörth, Carinthia.
- 15 G. - Dürnstein, Lower Austria.
- 25 G. - Salzburg.
- 30 G. - Upper Dachstein and Schladminger Glacier, Upper Austria.
- 40 G. - Lake Wetter in Otztal, Tyrol.
- 50 G. - Stuben on Arlberg Ski Resort, Vorarlberg.
- 60 G. - St. Stephan's Cathedral, Vienna.
- 80 G. - Mennonite Church, Vienna.
- 01 S. - Cruise Ship on the Danube River.
- 02 S. - Tauern Railway Viaduct.
- 03 S. - Automobile on Gross Glockner (12,370 ft.).
- 05 S. - Aerial Tram on Zugspitze (9,718 ft.).
- 10 S. - Yachts on the Altersee, Upper Austria.



The **four surtaxed and overprinted** Austria **stamps** shown above (*Mi. #613-16, Sc. #B118-21*) were issued on **November 11, 1935** to raise money for **Winter Relief**.



The six pictorial **charity stamps** shown above (*Mi. #617-22, Sc. #B132-37*) were issued on **December 1, 1935**, and they feature noteworthy **Austrian military leaders**. These Austria stamps were sold at *double face value*, with the proceeds benefiting **various public charities**.

Their designs are as follows:

- 12 G. - Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663-1736).
- 24 G. - Field Marshal Laudon (1717-1790).
- 30 G. - Archduke Charles of Austria (1771-1847).
- 40 G. - Field Marshal Radetzky (1766-1858).
- 60 G. - Vice Admiral Tegetthoff (1827-1871).
- 64 G. - Field Marshal Conrad von Hötzendorf (1852-1925).



The four **surtaxed pictorial Austria stamps** shown above (*Mi. #628-31, Sc. #B142-45*) were issued on **November 2, 1936** to raise money for **Winter Relief**.

Their designs are as follows:

- 05 G. + 02 G. - St. Martin of Tours (0316-0397).
- 12 G. + 03 G. - Medical Clinic.
- 24 G. + 06 G. - St. Elisabeth of Hungary (1207-1231).
- 01 S. + 01 S. - Alms for the Poor.



The **surtaxed pictorial Austria stamps** shown above (*Mi. #623-26, Sc. #B138-41*) were issued on **January 20, 1936** to publicize the **Meeting of the International Ski Federation** in Innsbruck.

The stamps were sold for *double face value*, with the surtax benefiting **various charities**.

The four designs feature a **slalom turn**, a **ski jumper taking off**, another **slalom turn**, and a **view of Innsbruck**.



The six **pictorial charity stamps** shown above (*Mi. #632-37, Sc. #B146-51*) were issued on **December 6, 1936**, and they feature noteworthy **Austrian inventors**. These Austria stamps were sold at *double face value*, with the proceeds benefiting **various public charities**.

Their designs are as follows:

- 12 G. - Joseph Ressel (1793-1857), inventor of the ship propeller.
- 24 G. - Karl Ritter von Ghenga (1802-1860), designer of the Semmering Railway.
- 30 G. - Joseph Werndl (1831-1889), armaments designer.
- 40 G. - Baron Carl Auser von Welsbach (1858-1929), scientist and commercial entrepreneur.
- 60 G. - Robert von Lieben (1873-1917), inventor of the electron intensifier tube, used in X-ray technology.

- **64 G. - Viktor Kaplan (1876-1934), inventor of the Kaplan turbine.**



The **three pictorial stamps** shown above (*Mi. #639-41, Sc. #382-84*) were issued on **June 9, 1937** to commemorate the **100th Anniversary of Danube River Steamship navigation** and of the **maiden voyage of the S.S. Maria-Anna**.

The three stamp designs feature the **S.S. Maria-Anna (1837)**, the **S.S. Jupiter (1857)**, and the **S.S. Austria (1857)**.



The **four surtaxed pictorial stamps** shown above (*Mi. #642-45, Sc. #B152-55*) were issued on **October 18, 1937** to raise money for **Winter Relief**.

Their designs are as follows:

- **05 G. + 02 G. - Nurse and infant.**
- **12 G. + 03 G. - Mother and child.**
- **24 G. + 06 G. - Nursing the aged.**
- **01 S. + 01 S. - Sister of Mercy with patient.**



The **three pictorial stamps** shown above (*Mi. #646-48, Sc. #385-87*) were issued on **November 22, 1937** to commemorate the **100th Anniversary of Austrian**

railroads.

The three stamp designs feature a **locomotive of 1837**, a **modern steam locomotive**, and a **modern electric train**.



The **nine pictorial charity stamps** shown above (*Mi. #649-57, Sc. #B156-64*) were issued on **December 5, 1937**, and they feature noteworthy **Austrian physicians**. These Austria stamps were sold at *double face value*, with the proceeds benefiting **various public charities**.

Their designs are as follows:

- **05 G. - Baron Gerhard van Swieten (1700-1772), the personal physician of Empress Maria Theresa.**
- **08 G. - Leopold Auenbrugger (1722-1809), the inventor of percussion as a diagnostic technique.**
- **12 G. - Baron Carl von Rokitansky (1804-1878), specialist in pathological anatomy.**
- **20 G. - Joseph Skoda (1805-1881), founder of the Modern Medical School of Vienna.**
- **24 G. - Ferdinand Ritter von Hebra (1816-1880), founder of the New Vienna School of Dermatology.**
- **30 G. - Carl Ferdinand von Arlt (1812-1887), ophthalmologist.**
- **40 G. - Joseph Hyrtl (1810-1894), anatomist.**
- **60 G. - Theodor Billroth (1829-1894), founding father of modern abdominal surgery.**
- **64 G. - Theodor Meynert (1833-1892), pioneer in neuropathology.**



The final **two** postage **stamps** of the First Republic of Austria, shown above (*Mi. #658-59, Sc. #388-89*), were issued on **December 12, 1937** for use on **greeting cards**.

The designs feature a **vase of roses** and the **signs of the zodiac**.

In April 1938, the Republic of Austria was annexed by Germany, and it then became the state of [Ostmark](#) within Greater Germany. From that time, until the collapse of the Third Reich in early 1945, German postage stamps were used in the former Austria.



The **24 G.** denomination **stamp** shown above (*Mi. #597, Sc. #376*) was issued on **May 1, 1935** to celebrate **Mother's Day**.

The design features a **mother and child**, from a painting by Josef Danhauser (1805-1845).



The large-sized **10 Schilling** denomination **stamp** shown above (*Mi. #588, Sc. #380*) was issued on **July 25, 1936** to commemorate the **2nd Anniversary** of the **Death of Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss** (1892-1934).



The **24 G.** denomination **stamp** shown above (*Mi. #627, Sc. #377*) was issued on **May 5, 1936** to celebrate **Mother's Day**.

The design features the **Madonna and Child**, from the 1512 painting by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528).



The **24 G.** denomination **stamp** shown above (*Mi. #638, Sc. #381*) was issued on **May 5, 1937** to celebrate **Mother's Day**.

The design features a **child embracing his mother**.

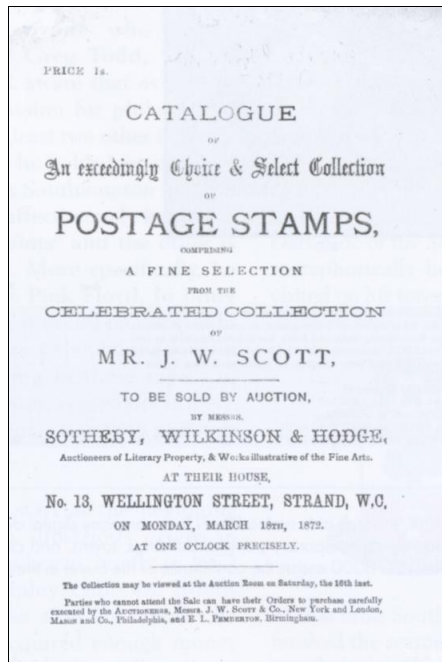
Reference

[Austria Stamps - First Republic 1918-1938 \(stamp-collecting-world.com\)](#)

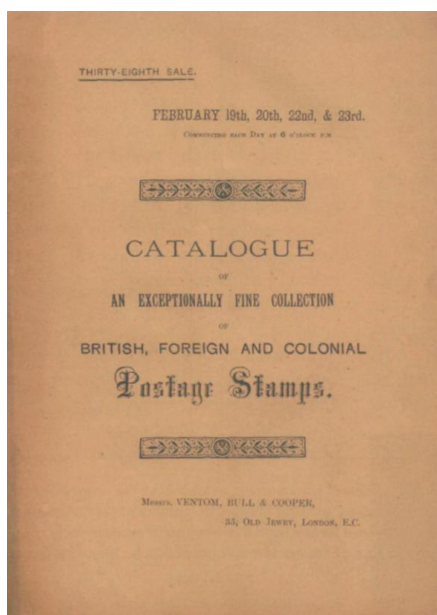
Stamp Catalogues – Addendum¹

The first philatelic auction in the world was organised by John Walter Scott (1845 – 1919) in New York City (28 May 1870), and London (18 March 1872). Thanks to the Earl of Crawford, There is a complete collection of early auction catalogues in the British Library. The first illustrated catalogues were produced by Scott Stamp & Coin Company in the United States for its sale of 12 – 13 April 1886, which contained a single plate of illustrations.

¹ The Corinphila Gazette, Volume 2024, August, #6

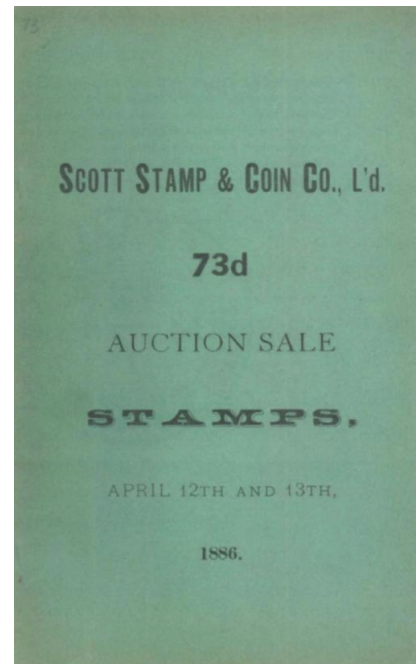


Like all catalogues from 1860 – 1910, stamps in these catalogues were described with only face value, colour, postmark, and a general statement with the number of stamps contained in the lot, which reflected the general approach to collecting, and the design of printed stamp albums.



To have illustrations in an auction catalogue had an unwanted side effect. Today, of inserting an illustration into written text is as easy as having word processing software and a scanner. Inserting an image of a stamp in those early catalogues requires finding an engraver, providing him with an original and against a small amount of money, a printing plate was

produced. That is where the problem with forgeries started.



If the engraver was fast enough he could make two printing plates and with similar paper to the stamp he could produce stamps and sell those with a handsome profit to unsuspecting collectors.

So, the question arises: who is to blame for the creation of forgeries? The auctioneer, the collector or the engraver becoming forger? Somewhere, it is mentioned that Scott himself sold forgeries to collectors as album fillers.

Olympic Games 1924

The Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin re-activated – revived the Olympic Games

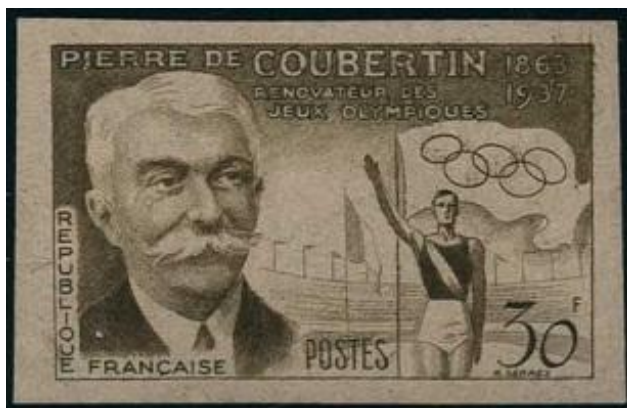


Cigarette picture of the founding of the IOC.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin



24 November 1956 Proof



24 November 1956 Proof

The first games of modern times were held 1896 in Athens, Greece.

The second games were held in the French capital in 1900.

No Olympic related stamps were issued but collectors can collect labels commemorating the Exposition Universelle, Paris 1900.

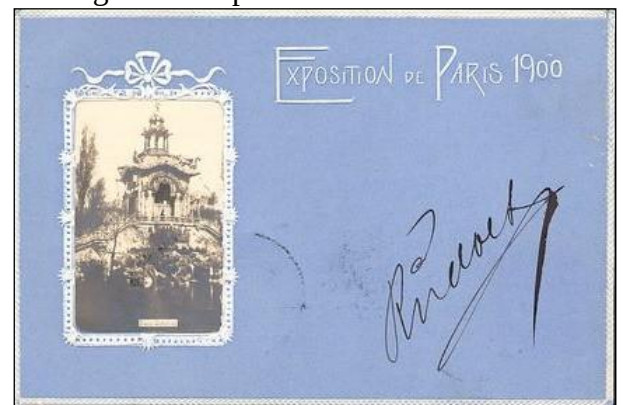


Participants were supplied with a medal (here Jury):

Entry tickets to the Exhibition are still available:



Postcard collectors are still rewarded with cards relating to the Exposition but not the Games:

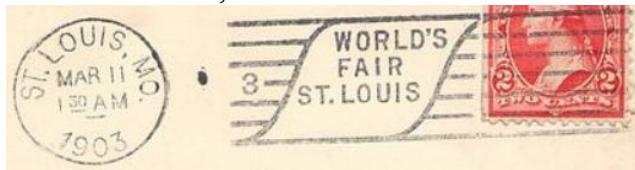


The same applies for postmark collectors:



France

The next Olympic Games went to St Louis in 1904,



London in 1908,



Cunard line

Coloured drawing of "Lusitania or Mauritania " on top of Stadium to show size of Liners

Stockholm in 1912.



Opening Ceremony: Canadian team entering the Stadion

During World War II the Olympic Games were cancelled but Antwerpen hosted the next Games in 1920.

Foreshadowing his retirement requesting that Paris should host the 1924 Olympic Games.

Little did the French people know that it would take 100 years until the Games returned triumphantly 2024.

Money was always in short supply with ideas how to stage the games were always big. Greece had issued a set of stamps and monies supplied by stamp collectors assisted in staging the games.

The St Lous and London Games were an adjunct to World Fairs but the Olympic Games in Antwerp and Stockholm had made the Games more popular and attracted a fair number of spectators.

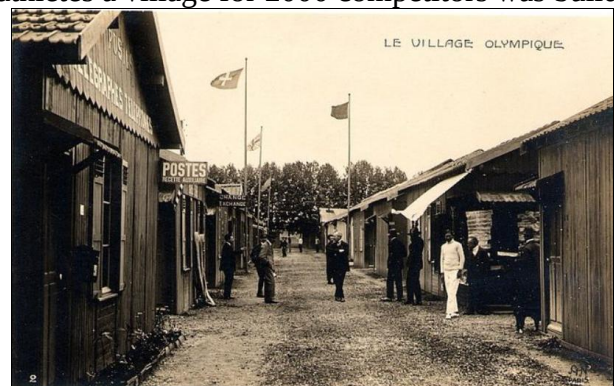
The idea of Olympic Games attracted ideas and the first Winter Olympic Games were staged at Chamonix, France that year.

To stage the 1924 a statement had to be made. It was decided to construct a new stadium in Colombes, a Paris suburb, providing for 45 000 seats.



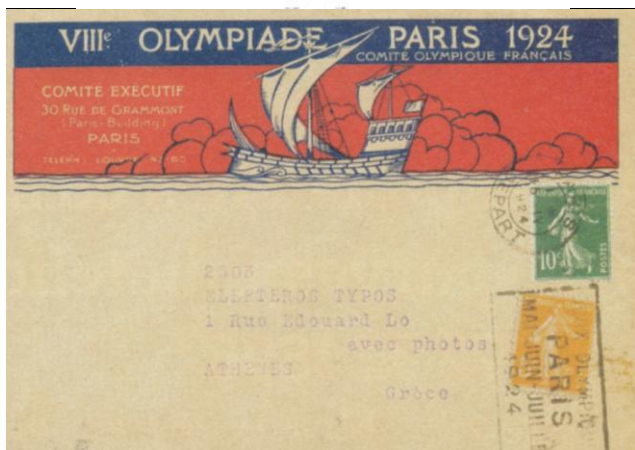
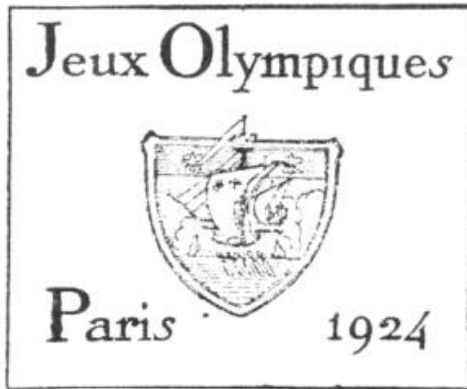
Edit. Lagache - VIIIe. OLYMPIADE -PARIS 1924/Le Stade de Colombes/Les Jeux Oly./Un match de Football

To overcome another problem for participating athletes a village for 2000 competitors was build.



A-N PARIS - #2 - LE VILLAGE OLYMPIQUE

The 1924 Games were the first to display a Logo:



Stationery of the French Olympic Committee. Mailed from Paris to Athens in April 1924 using the 'JEUX OLYMPIQUES' slogan cancellation.

The Olympic Games agenda included Posters, Postcards, an Opening ceremony, Olympic salute and a motto Citius, Altius, Fortius (Faster, Higher, Stronger).



1972 Umm Al Qiwain – Olympic Poster



A. Papeghin - VIIIe. OLYMPIADE-PARIS 1924 – Vue Generale du Stade de Colombes pendant la ceremonie de la prestation du Serment Olympique par l'athlete Francais Geo Andre A.P.
General View of the Stadium of Colombes



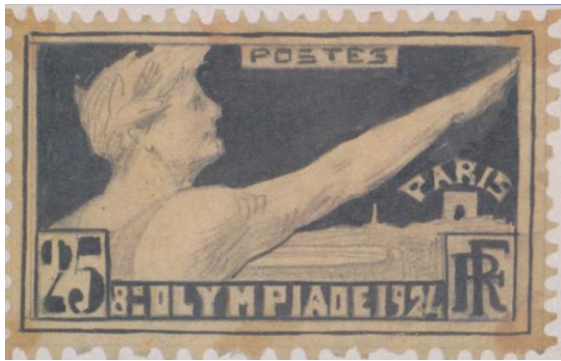
24 November 1956 – honouring Pierre de Coubertin – showing the Olympic salute

The Olympic Organising Committee requested the postal Administration (Postes Télégraphes & Téléphones) to issue a commemorative postage stamp.

Essays have been noted.



Essays submitted



Early essay – value: 25c



Later essay – value 10c (sketched using green crayon)



Late essay – value 10c – engravers name

The 10c to be used as local postcard rate, 25c for local letter rate, 30 c for overseas postcard rate and 50c for overseas letters weighing up to 20g).



Photograph of Edmont-Henri Becker, the designer of the 1924 Olympic Stamps.



Issued stamp in yellow green – athlete giving the Olympic Salute



Proof 10 c



Die proof of the 25c frame



Die proof of the vignette for the 25c stamp – both are from same die proof in black



Proof 25c

The 25 c depicts Marianne, the personification of the French Republic, holding a statue of Nike, the Greek goddess of victory, against the backdrop of Nôtre Dame Cathedral and the Pont Neuf bridge over the river Seine.



Issued 25c stamp in rose-red and deep carmine.



Proof of the vignette



Proof of complete stamp



Vignette proof in unadopted colour (proofs in unadopted colours such as dark blue, brown, and pink are listed in Kruger collection)



Issued 30c using red and black, illustrating Milo of Croton, the legendary Olympic wrestler of the 6th century BC.

A variety to the upper left arm has been noted.



Issued 50c in ultramarine and blue, illustrating a laureated athlete giving the Olympic salute.

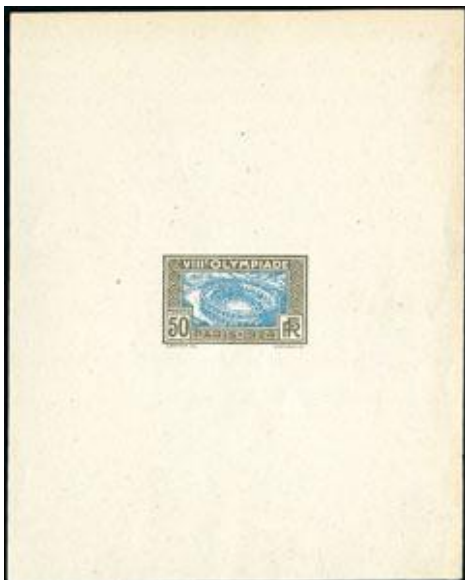


Presentation proof sheet presented to officials and dignitaries.

Many years a non-issued 50c stamp was documented.



Proof of 50 c Roman Arena of Nîmes



Colour proof of not issued 50c

Postmark: 'Jeux Olympiques'

The Summer Olympic Games were held in Paris from 4th May to 27th July. 44 countries participated. 3092 athletes (2956 males and 136 females) participated in 126 events.

Bordeaux



Le Havre



Lyon



Marseilles

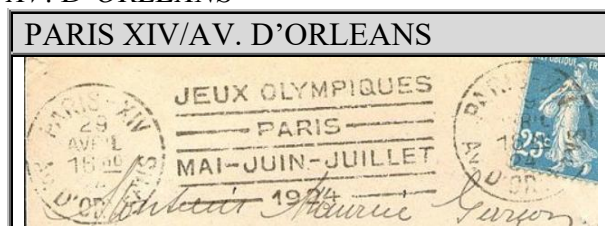


Paris

AV. DE LA REP.



AV. D'ORLEANS



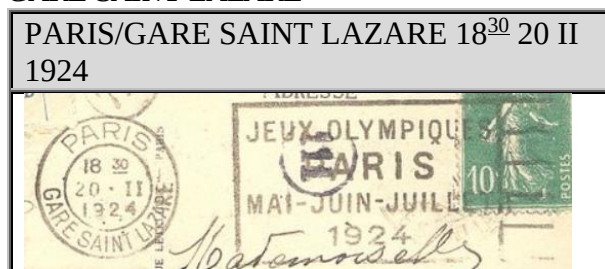
DEPART



GARE DE L'EST



GARE SAINT LAZARE



PLACE CHOPIN





QUAI VALMY

PARIS X/ QUAI VALMY 1330 2 IV 1924



R.DE CLIGNANCOURT

PARIS XVIII/R.DE CLIGNANCOURT
20* 31 III 1924



RUE DES HALLES

PARIS-117/RUE DES HALLES 18* 29 V
1924



R.LA BOETIE

Paris 47/R.LA BOETIE 9³⁰ 12 XII 1923



R. JOUFFROY

PARIS XVII/R. JOUFFROY 13³⁰ 18 II
1924



Exposition Internationale



Roll Cancel



Stade Olympique

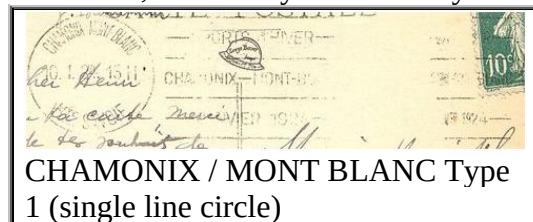


Village Olympique



Chamonix

The 1st Winter Olympic Games were held in Chamonix, 25 January – 5 February 1924



Cinderella stamps

The two images selected using the designs of official Games posters.

Printer: Stribick Fallie Cie.

Size: 29 mm x 43 mm

Perforation: 14

Issued as se-tenant pairs (of one colour combination only)

Colours:

- Vignette black
- Frames:
 - Green
 - Orange
 - Brown
 - Violet

Inscription: VIIIe OLYMPIADE



Only the 30c stamp was used to produce in two different types as a postal stationary postcard.



Type 1

Open star



Type 2

Closed star



Estonia:

5M / VIII OLYMPIAAD PARIISIS 1924

Old sailing ship; 32 mm x 24.5 mm; perforation: 11 ½

Red:

Blue:



Brown:

Violet



Not perforated



Britain:

The British Swimmers Olympics Fund sold fund-raising labels at 1d each, or individually numbered.

25 mm x 25 mm, perforation 11; black and red on orange paper. Issued in panes of 6 as booklet (10 panes). Centre perforated forming a cross producing one or two sides straight edge.



Switzerland:

F.S.S.A. – S.R.V / LES RAMEURS SUISSES A LA / DIE SCHWEIZERISCHEN RUDERER AN DER / VIII. OLYMPIADE / PARIS 13-17 JUILLET 1924; 36 mm x 55 mm; Perforation: 11;



Also labels with cyclists were produced.

Diving:

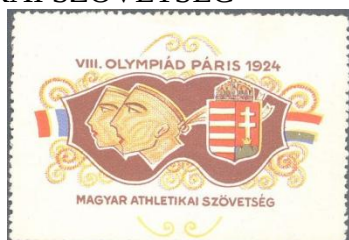


Boxing:



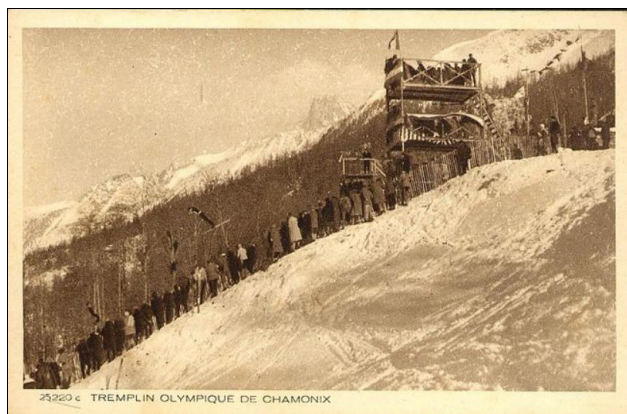
Hungary:

VIII. OLYMPIAD PARIS 1924 / MAGYAR ATHLETIKAI SZÖVETSEG

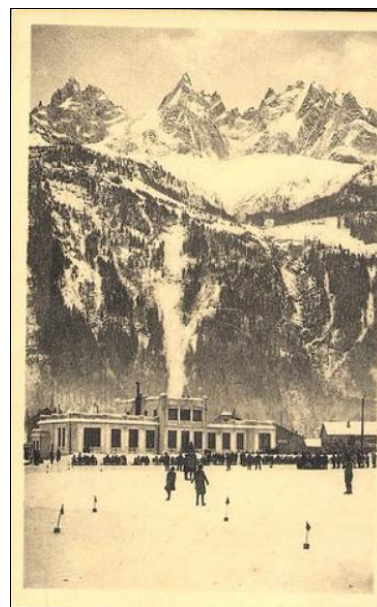


Winter Games

The idea of Olympic Games attracted ideas and the first Winter Olympic Games were staged at Chamonix, France that year.



Braun & Cie Tremplin Olympique de Chamonix



Levy Et Neurdein Reunis - CHAMONIX – MONT-BLANC/ PALAIS DES SPORTS

Lebanon

Under the League of Nations mandate Lebanon was governed by France.

The commemorative French Olympic Games stamps were overprinted and surcharged.