

THE BUILDINGS DEFINITIVE SET OF 1957-1970.

Face	ANK	Issue date	Subject	Notes
20g	1090	18-12-61	Old courtyard, Mörbisch	
30g	1091	9-11-62	Vienna Town Hall	
40g	1092	25-9-62	Porcia Castle, Spittal a.d. Drau	
50g	1093	23-10-59	Heiligenstadt flats, Vienna	
60g	1095	25-6-62	Lederer tower, Wels	
70g	1095	9-11-62	Archbishop's palace, Salzburg	
80g	1096	29-9-61	Old farmhouse, Pinzgau	
1S	1097	19-1-59	Mariazell	
1S	1354	15-5-70	Millstatt	
1S20	1098	25-9-62	Corn measurer's house, Bruck a.d. Mur	
1S30	1261	3-2-67	Schattenberg castle, Feldkirch	
1S40	1099	1-2-60	Klagenfurt Town Hall	
1S50	1100	30-8-58	Rabenhof flats, Vienna	
1S80	1101	1-2-60	Mint tower, Hall in Tirol	
2S	1102	29-11-58	Christkindl	
2S	1286	22-1-68	Dragon fountain, Klagenfurt	
2S20	1103	25-9-62	Beethoven House, Heiligenstadt, Vienna	
2S50	1104	9-11-62	Danube bridge, Linz	
3S	1105	9-11-62	Schweizertor, Hofburg, Vienna	
3S40	1106	1-2-60	Steinertor, Krems	
3S50	1107	9-11-62	Esterhazy Palace, Eisenstadt	
4S	1108	1-2-60	Wienertor, Hainburg	
4S50	1109	17-6-60	Control tower, Vienna airport	
5S50	1110	1-2-60	Churertor, Feldkirch	
6S	1111	1-2-60	Town Hall, Graz	
6S40	1112	1-2-60	Golden Roof, Innsbruck	
8S	1224	23-9-65	Town Hall, Steyr	
10S	1113	25-10-1957	Heidenreichstein Castle	
20S	1114	7-5-1963	Melk Abbey	

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Old courtyard,
Mörbisch



Vienna Town Hall



Porcia Castle,
Spittal a.d. Drau



Heiligenstadt flats,
Vienna



Lederer tower,
Wels



Archbishop's palace,
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Corn measurer's
house, Bruck a.d.
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Schattenberg castle,
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Hall



Rabenhof flats,
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Dragon fountain,
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Beethoven House,
Heiligenstadt,
Vienna



Danube bridge,
Linz



Schweizertor,
Hofburg, Vienna



Steinertor,
Krems



Esterhazy Palace,
Eisenstadt



Wienertor,
Hainburg



Control tower,
Vienna airport



Churertor,
Feldkirch



Town Hall,
Graz



Golden Roof,
Innsbruck



Town Hall,
Steyr








Heidenreichstein
Castle



Melk Abbey

THE BUILDINGS DEFINITIVE SET OF 1957-1970.

The 1Sch Mariazell stamp was issued in three different printing methods - and along with the 50g and 1S50 in a small-format version (21x18mm) printed by the British firm Harrisons for use in stamp dispensing machines.

	<p>ANK1044 issued 22-6-1957 in red-brown and dark-red-brown. Designed by H Strohofer, engraved by G Wimmer, and recess-printed. Examination of several copies of this stamp exemplifies the process of making a master-cliché; copies made; retouched; assembled into a forme; printed. Stamp-to-stamp differences are discernable, particularly in the clouds just below the top frame. Being recess printed, it feels slightly rough.</p>
	<p>ANK1046 issued 25-10-1957 in chocolate-brown and dark chocolate-brown (or maybe dark-chocolate brown). Designed by H Strohofer, engraved by G Wimmer, and printed by typography. It's smooth to the touch. Some plate faults are listed.</p>
	<p>ANK1097 issued 19-1-1959 in 4 shades of brown and on 4 different papers (although only 13 of the 16 possible combinations are listed). Designed by H Strohofer and printed by offset; Strohofer's name is in the middle as there's no engraver name. Several plate faults are listed</p>
	<p>ANK1115 issued 1-2-1960 in a small format (21x18mm) for use in stamp dispensing machines. These were printed by Harrisons in Britain in rolls of 2000, and also in sheets. The roll-end-strips of card are highly-priced and collected!</p> <div data-bbox="703 1238 1189 1350" style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>The strip-of-3 shown here has indentations at the bottom where the teeth of the stamp dispenser gripped it - they are the V-shaped marks between the design and the perforations, above the red indicating marks in this false-colour image.</p> <p>The other two small-format stamps are ANK1183 (Heiligenstadt flats) and ANK1209 (Rabenhof flats).</p> <div data-bbox="667 1581 1166 1771" style="text-align: center;">  </div>

MARIAZELL in miniature

by Andy Taylor

You'll know the 1Sch buildings series stamp showing the Basilica at Mariazell. I've recently been doing some sorting-out and decided it was a good opportunity to classify my specimens, and to see if I had each catalogued type.

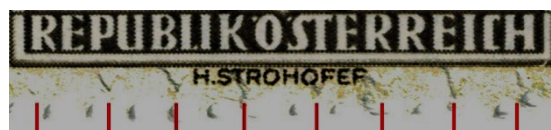
First, consult the catalogue: ANK of course, although not the latest version that I was going to buy in Vienna because as a non-essential tourist I couldn't enter the country! There are more types than I had thought, unsurprisingly. Scanning at 1200DPI and displaying on-screen makes study easier for older eyes than squinting through a magnifying glass.

ANK1044 issued 22-6-1957 in red-brown and dark-red-brown. Designed by H Strohofer, engraved by G Wimmer, and recess-printed. This is illustrated here ►► Examination of several copies of this stamp exemplifies the process of making a master-cliché; copies made; retouched; assembled into a forme; printed. Stamp-to-stamp differences are discernable, particularly in the clouds just below the top frame. Being recess printed, it feels slightly rough.

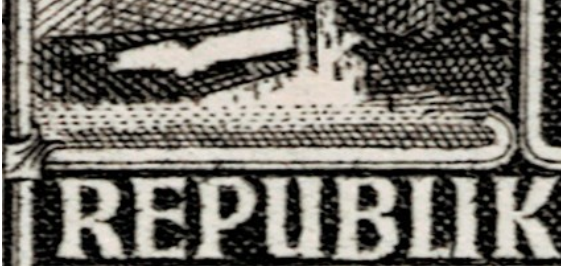
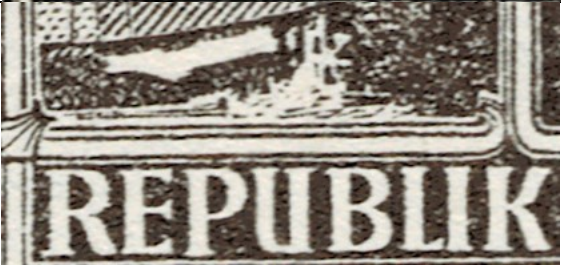



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An interesting difference appeared when studying the blown-up images. Making the wild assumption that my paltry collection is representative, I've found another difference between the engraved & typos. Look to the left of the value tablet, above REPUBLIK.

Recess		<p>The recess printing has what looks like a white walking stick. Above it are 3 rows of cross-hatching; above them 3 rows of short dashes, above them what looks like people standing at a Xmas market stall.</p>
Typo		<p>The typo has an extra piece on the walking stick; no hatchings or dashes; and the area in front of the stall looks like a building site.</p>
Offset		<p>Same as typo, but sharper.</p>
Mini single		<p>The small stamps have a plain walking stick and almost no hatchings, no dashes, no debris; a few people.</p>
Mini strip-of-3		<p>Same as mini-single, but sharper and lighter. Possibly a later printing.</p>

VIENNA-ERDBERG

A modern example of urban rejuvenation and recovery

A. From the growing aging of urban civilization

Cities and communities, towns and individual buildings age just like the individual person and human society as a whole. However, this aging is not just a structural deterioration, because it is typically preceded by a broad-based social structural change, which only later finds its visible expression in growing neglect in terms of living culture, structural engineering and urban planning: originally in their stages of life and in the age structure in one. A healthy, harmoniously balanced population is going through a steadily increasing structural change, which is expressed in an ever faster increasing percentage of older, mostly single people, widowers and widows and older childless married couples, so-called "family stumps". A remarkable consequence of this change is reflected in the fact that the urban attitude towards life, i.e. the cultural, economic and social intensity of the way of life of the individual and the general initiative to carry out suitable renewals and improvements in the environment, progressively dwindles; the "basic urban turnover" slows down and changes, so to speak, the entire inner and outer habitus of the district, which is aging, shifts from the vital-aggressive to the contemplative-defensive, which is generally averse to external and internal changes: the economic performance of the area as well as its tax capacity and land values are falling, the number of pensioners is rising steeply, children are becoming a rarity.

To the same extent that society changes in its inner structure and in its way of life in such a process of decay, the structural body of this urban area also changes - almost as a mystical consequence of natural laws - its state of construction changes, the use of its individual objects changes: the formerly lively squares and streets, pulsating with commercial initiative, are transformed into quiet, dreamy depots, into advertising business premises inviting to buy into dusty stacks, whose plaques have not been refreshed for years and are weather-beaten, and whose entrances are barred most of the day.

The type of business is also changing: where formerly modern businesses, workshops and companies that were carefully adapted to the needs of the time worked creatively, more and more "overburdened businesses" are settling, which eke out a living "on the fringes of the economy": small repair shops, Antique depots and rubbish stores, junk shops and other ancillary needs, which again only have secondary importance for the economy; and land and house values sink even lower.

But the apartments in these run-down areas are also changing their character and atmosphere: not only are they obviously avoided by the younger working generation because of their different standard of living, or they are very reluctant to live in them; they are also changing with regard to their actual purpose: where children once filled their rooms with laughter and the noise of their games, step by step old, lonely people have moved in with the apartment owners who have also grown old, as lodgers in an inevitable, monotonous, tormenting community of old people, whose pace of life has fundamentally slowed down, whose world of thought has turned away more and more from today and tomorrow and is inclined towards yesterday.

The apartments are and can no longer be maintained regularly, the weak economic conditions in the dying quarter no longer allow sufficient building maintenance, the technical decay is increasing rapidly: an old generation of pensioners vegetates in a structurally also more and more aging urban body!

It is only natural that a healthy urban society should strive to avoid such developments. It will try to prevent this from a point in time when the social and structural decay is not yet visible and tangible for the outsider: in principle such an aging process naturally begins - as with the individual human being - at the moment in which where a young generation is settling in a new part of the city; A far-sighted city administration will consider it its top civic task that the spirit of a real, lively, good neighbourhood develops as strongly as possible there and is preserved: because only if the urban lifestyle in a district is constantly at its peak, the urban life process can be described as completely healthy.

Today, at the turning point between the first and second industrial and social revolutions, it is becoming painfully clear that both the big cities and many smaller communities no longer have that necessary, conscious neighbourhood spirit that would certainly guarantee a creative (urban) attitude to life: alarming news from all over the world about the loss of active urban spirit, about the encroachment of ugly signs of mass growth, about a growing disinterest of the population in their own problems and calls for help about the growing loneliness of old people in even older living quarters are increasing at an alarming rate.

Systematic rejuvenation, both in terms of the social structure and in terms of the urban structure of entire districts, has become a burning problem of the day; the idea of "urban renewal" is spreading throughout the civilized world as an important factor in public and private building activity.

Far-reaching and extensive structural developments, such as all types of social housing, the growing obligatory public welfare system, the efforts of the cities and municipalities for a conscious green space policy and for a purposeful urban relaxation and many other phenomena in today's urban life, clearly show that strong forces are at work to pave the way

for the redevelopment of yesterday's city.

Systematic urban planning based on comprehensive fundamental research, which examines step by step, district by district, the urgency of their renewal, is the tool that contemporary society uses to rejuvenate its city, to adapt its structure to the new technologically modified life forms, begins.

This tool has been used to an increasing extent for around three decades; the developments are maturing into concrete measures in dozens of large and small cities, especially in western civilisation: the renovation of living and working places and the adaptation of inner-city traffic become the central urban task that the urban citizenry in the will occupy and burden you throughout the second half of the 20th century!

This applies to Vienna as the old federal capital of the second Republic of Austria as well as to all those cities in the world that have undergone significant social and urban development changes in the last 150 years and which have often become unmanageable and therefore difficult to administer and structurally unhealthy.

B. The redevelopment of Alt-Erdberg

Beginning of a new urban development period in Vienna

1. "Erdpurch" Erdberg - a piece of Viennese history

Ah-Erdberg, a part of Vienna's third district, is a characteristic Austrian example of a purposefully promoted redevelopment process in over-aged parts of the city, reaching far beyond the city limits of Vienna.

The historical prehistory of this municipal area and its redevelopment reflect to a large extent the variety of urban problems that have become effective in the life of a large urban settlement area over the course of many centuries.

In the vicinity of the old city center of Vienna, which in the Middle Ages was one of the largest occidental city fortifications, the many smaller towns that have developed in the shadow of the fortified city center have grown together to form a coherent urban ring, which is surrounded by a second belt of fortifications, the "Line", whose essential expansion was completed around the time of the Baroque.

In the southeast of this outer belt of fortifications was the ancient settlement of Erdberg, in the Middle Ages "Erdpurch", i.e. Erdberg, affiliated with it, whose excellent location on the so-called "Arsenal terrace", a middle ridge running in the Vienna area, offers an excellent overview to the east across the wide, uninhabited Danube floodplains to the Danube breakthrough at the "Brucker Pforte" and to the Small Carpathians; this favourable location had to prompt the colonizers advancing from the west who pushed back the eastern tribes, especially on the remaining Roman settlements, very early on. The area of today's third district of Vienna was ancient historical ground on which pre-Roman settlements had already existed and which, during Roman rule, was an important intermediate settlement area along the military road between the large Roman city of Carnuntum and its western flank Dec kung, who had become Castrum Vindobona, later Wenia, today's Vienna; there, on this important military connecting road, which ran from the Upper Rhine to the Black Sea, across Europe behind the "Limes" of the Roman Maginot Line against the barbarian tribes north of the Danube, was also the Roman civilian town of this small Roman fort: rich finds. All settlement periods and indications of ancient routes show that this area had important foreland tasks up to the arms of the Danube: the course of the terrain that can still be seen in Erdberg today on the steep "Wagram", the bank of the Danube, suggests that the winter port was also there of the Roman Danube fleet, in which Marcus Aurelius, the philosopher-emperor, resided after the reconquest of Vindobona before the destroyed castrum was rebuilt; in accordance with the temporary purpose, this winter camp may only have been surrounded by palisades and earthen walls and was likely after completion of the fort. Opened to the high market of the civilian population of this area; This would also explain the origin of the name "Erd-purch", which has been used in historiography since then, because the remains of the earth walls will undoubtedly have been available and usable until the more recent history of the Vienna area, beyond the migration of peoples.

In the period after the migration of peoples, this "Erdpurch" gained more and more importance in the local history of the Viennese settlement area, even if this remained little visible in terms of urban planning; its attraction had to be to the same extent as the Roman fort Vindobona lost its military meaning, grown, firstly because it was more easily accessible from the east and because from there it was possible to easily cross the Danube to the settlement area of today's Groß-Enzersdorf via Maria Grün from the areas south of the Danube, which naturally local migratory and trading traffic was preferred: it spared the certainly arduous path through the rest of the town in the ruins of the Roman military camp; there is a period of time when the importance of the Vindobona fort on the High Market is so small that its name is even taken from the civilian town, i.e. from the settlement area of today's third district, ergo also from the Erdberg area corners: one no longer speaks of Vindobona, but of Vindomina (Vindobona Minor), a trade and transport area in the Vienna region that, despite wars and repeated changes of ownership, still goes far into the migration of peoples and later into the continuity of the settlement of the Vienna area maintained.

Much later, in the Zwettler Altaicher Annalen of 1045, "Erdpurch" is written as a fortification directed against the eastern

barbarians, which is expressly described as "high and surrounded by vineyards, meadows and fields".

Around 1136 Erdberg passed from royal ownership to Babenberg ownership; around 1150 it was the widow's endowment of the Austrian dynasty of the time, and the first permanent settlement after the migration of peoples can probably be assumed to have been in this period, for example in the course of today's Viennese Barichgasse, Juchgasse and Apostelgasse. The deed of Queen Margarete, who issued a sealed deed on September 6, 1249, speaks for the importance of this area, according to which she donated her Erdberg heritage to the Teutonic Knights, i.e. the fighters against the East.

Then the importance of Erdberg declined, because the better geopolitical and regional location of Vienna on the older Roman camp site began to assert itself in the orderly Vienna region.

Frederick II often stayed in Erdberg, especially in the years 1233, 1234 and 1239, which clearly indicates the importance of the place at the time; obviously, however, this and the following period of time seems to have been filled with fierce regional competition between the descending Erdberg and the ascending Vienna: Vindomina (Vindobona Minor) is supplanted by Vindobona Major; this must have resulted in severe local conflicts of an urban nature. The Babenbergs apparently finally preferred the old Roman fort town, probably because of its larger and stable fortifications, many of which still stand from Roman times, and granted it greater privileges than the simpler Erdberg, which certainly led to political opposition among the population against the Babenberger may have led: the Erdbergers had a right to share in the city of Vienna, but were not allowed to vote for the city council! At that time, a systematic social defamation campaign from Vienna against little Erdberg seems to have been going on for a long time: it is known that the residences of the hangman and the flayer were moved from Vienna to Erdberg and not far from it - on today's Simmeringer Heide - the gallows, which stood well into the 19th century; such locations were not occupied voluntarily but decreed by force; Even the "Niklas-Vorstadt" on the "Lantstrazz", today's Landstrasser Hauptstrasse, the Erdberger extension settlement that was already being developed between Erdberg and Vienna's city center at the time of the first Turkish threat, is being denied by the Vienna city bourgeoisie the erection of stone walls, obviously in order to deal with it to consolidate in their supremacy; In this struggle, which lasted many decades, something like an organized irredenta against the Babenbergs may very well have formed among the Erdbergers: it makes one think why Richard the Lionheart, when he was walking west through the country of his on his way back from the crusade opponent wanted to hide in the Vienna area, he chose Erdberg as his hiding place, where he also really did in an inn, on the foundations of which the still standing, half-ruined inn "Zur schönen Aussicht" in Gestettengasse had been built and that today waiting to be demolished, could be captured by the counter-espionage of the Austrian prince; it is known that the fortifications of Wiener Neustadt were later financed from the ransom.

The Erdberg area was slowly absorbed in its independence by the growing "Reichs-Hauptstadt und Residenzstadt Wien" up to the Baroque period; the Krimsky barracks were built there - a measure that, as is well known, often seemed particularly suitable for suppressing local tensions; but the area was pushed into a suburban milieu that no longer had its own history.

The 19th century brought gradual decline to the Old Erdberg area: economically weak, it could no longer modernize its housing stock and adapt to the new demands of the times. Its population lost its healthy structural foundation, became over-aged, and the sycophantic buildings of the industrial revolution of the Gründerzeit increasingly surrounded the area. It also lost its formerly sensible urban structure and thus became a disconnected agglomeration of insignificant tenement barracks and decaying lower-class houses. Having lost its status as a "place" in the urban consciousness of the Viennese population, it was thus ripe for comprehensive redevelopment at the beginning of the 20th century.

2. The first step in the redevelopment of Vienna-Erdberg

After the First World War, in 1924, the first phase of the recovery of Alt-Erdberg begins with the construction of the "Rabenhof" as part of the social housing program of the City of Vienna on a section of Ah-Erdberg.

A competition among proven Viennese residential architects sees Heinrich Schmid and Hermann Aichinger as successful, who are taking the first step towards the redevelopment of Alt-Erdberg on the grounds of the former Krimskykaserne, which was the first to become municipal property for reasons of land policy: as the new stamp shows, a metropolitan, richly structured urban residential area. house complex, for that time an architecturally remarkable work with a total of 1100 apartments and around 40 shops of all kinds; this complex already contains all those elements that prove to be sociologically, hygienically and economically necessary in a modern neighbourhood: a day-care center, a community home for 400 people, classrooms, play terraces, a kindergarten with five departments, a school dental clinic, a branch of the district health insurance fund, an outpatient clinic and its own public library; in addition, a central laundry, as was common in the 1920s in Viennese municipal social housing, and in the large courtyards there was plenty of play space, paddling pools, and beautiful gardens.

Around 5000 people found their new home in this residential complex; it has just the extent that a healthy, manageable inner-city neighbourhood should have according to modern urban planning and urban sociological knowledge.

This first step towards the recovery of the dilapidated area of Alt-Erdberg was not followed by a second for many years; the complexity of the property situation and inadequate urban planning legislation, which did not have a quickly effective basic redemption procedure, has prevented the community from acquiring the private house ownership, which continues to deteriorate since 1926; and World War II brought bomb damage and further destruction.

3. The second step to a new mountain of earth

It was not until after 1950 that a second phase of the redevelopment of this quarter was considered: if the "Rabenhof", as shown on the new stamp, was still a single residential building in the sense and in the architectural form of the social housing construction of the interwar period, now the further one was to be built. The redevelopment of Alt-Erdberg already reveals the second stage, which, much more extensively than before, not only manifests the social "housing construction", but also encompasses the entire district in the social "city construction".

In the decade between 1950 and 1960, a new Erdberg was created in place of the remaining district "Alt"-Erdberg, the structure of which already takes into account all urban needs in a differentiated form.

The new redevelopment area, which at the same time also represents the beginning of that generous redevelopment campaign that will spread throughout Vienna in the second half of the 20th century, thus represents a new stage in Vienna's social housing program: the urban redevelopment of all old town districts Vienna to rejuvenate and upgrade them.

With the renovation of Erdberg, the old house stock, which consists of countless small and tiny, mostly ground-level dilapidated objects, stables, barns, magazines and storage areas, will be detached from private ownership by the municipality and redesigned according to new urban planning principles, but that will not only be the end of its architectural structure, but also its social structure changed from the ground up.

A total of around 1,200 apartments, from bachelor apartments to apartments for families with several children and with the necessary cultural and social buildings, will be built here at a cost of more than 85 million schillings.

The massive growth in inner-city traffic will find space there with sufficient car parking space, as well as the most diverse forms of housing, from medium-sized residential buildings to multi-storey high-rise buildings; Green spaces will be plentiful and a large number of shops, a workshop yard for small businesses, and all social facilities for a pleasant, socially balanced urban life in the new Erdberg are planned.

It is only natural that a new, younger generation of Viennese will grow up in this new neighbourhood of Vienna, who will find a friendly, healthy and natural home for themselves and their children in the new Erdberg, as their first structural manifestation of the "Rabenhof", as shown on the new Austrian postage stamp, was where the renewal and rejuvenation of this ancient part of Vienna began.

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