MONOGRAPH OF HUNGARIAN STAMPS

VOLUME II

AUSTRIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION IN HUNGARY

Written by: ÁKOS KOSTYÁN GYÖRGY KUN DR. LÁSZLÓ MAKKAI DR. FERENC REND

KÖZLEKEDÉSI DOKUMENTÁCIÓS VÁLLALAT 1966 Edited by:

PÁL NÉVI DR. LÁSZLÓ STEINER LÁSZLÓ SURÁNYI

IMRE VÁRADI

Co-editor: DR. GYULA KADOCSA

Cover designed by:

LAJOS LENGYEL, graphic designer and artist, Kossuth Prize winner

English edition: 2018/21, © Mafitt (Hungarian Society for Philatelic Research) <u>www.mafitt.hu</u> Translated by Marina Shafit Funded and proofread by Géza Homonnay, President of Mafitt Edited by Károly Szücs, Secretary of Mafitt

AUSTRIAN POST IN HUNGARY

However widely used, these four words do not mean the same for Hungarian philatelists. For those who collect postage stamps, this period means Austrian postage stamps released in the period 1850-1864, before the independent Hungarian Post was set up, and which were postmarked by Hungarian forerunner handstamps. In postage stamps collections, these postage stamps take place always at the beginning, as predecessors of the strictly speaking Hungarian postage stamps. Collectors who collect mail envelopes with pre-printed stamps (printed matters) also consider envelopes released between 1860 and 1863 used in Hungary as forerunners of the strictly speaking Hungarian issues. For postmark collectors, the term Austrian Post in Hungary is an even more complete term. For them, it includes also Hungarian postmarks of the pre-postage stamp period (the widespread German name for them was Vorläufer), as well as postmarks produced by Hungarian postal points between 1 June 1850 and 1 May 1867 (in Croatia and Slavonia – until 1 April 1868; in the Military Border Districts – until 1 January 1871, but this is a little bit murky), both if they had Austrian postage stamps on them or were paid in cash.

This second volume of this Monograph deals with the term *Austrian Post in Hungary* in its broadest interpretation. It embraces the mail items for which postage fee was collected at post offices, as well as location, date, and processing postmarks produced by Hungarian postal institutions from the very beginning until 1 May 1867. On the other hand, Austrian postmarks produced in Croatia and the Military Border Districts between 1 May 1867 and 1 May 1868, respectively 1 May 1871, as well as the postage stamps and envelopes with similar impressions produced in 1867 and used by both Austrian and Hungarian postal administrations are not discussed in this monograph. Neither do we discuss the handstamps ordered by the Hungarian postal administration at the Klassohn company on 1 May 1867, even though postmarks produced by these handstamps occasionally appeared on the Austrian postage stamps released in 1864. Therefore, our milestone was the independent Hungarian postal administration.

As the first volume of this Monograph already stated, the concept *Austrian Post in Hungary* covered different concepts from time to time. Until 1849, the year when the civil revolution and the national fight for the freedom in Hungary was suppressed, Hungarian authorities had been able to influence postal administration to greater extent than they were between 1849 and 1867, the year when the Compromise was finally reached. On the other hand, the cen-

tralisation of the postal administration had not been so uniform as it was after 1849. It means that local characteristics could show much better – there were no central provisions as regards the shape, text, or even, in the initial period, the obligatory use of postal handstamps. Consequently, there was great variety in all these aspects. However, the basic feature remained the same: until 1 May 1867, Hungarian mail service stayed controlled by the Austrian postal administration.

The principles on which the second volume of the Monograph is based are the following. We have identified three groups of philatelic collections: 1/ postal history; 2/ location- and date postmarks; 3/ mail processing indications.

Therefore, we are first going to deal with the different forms of the postage fee collection: cash payment and corresponding postmarks in the period before 1850, postage stamps and pre-printed postage stamps, as well as occasional payment in cash in the period after 1850. In this section of our study, we are going provide deep insight into the history of the postage stamp and the envelope with pre-printed postage stamps, printing techniques, printing errors, paper, watermarks, perforation, sizing, re-prints, forgeries, and fakes.

In the second part of our study, we will list the type groups of location- and date handstamps used in Hungary by the Austrian mail service. Type groups are viewed as if they were postage stamp releases; hence we list them according to the production periods. We will lay down the principles of setting separate types within these type groups and indicate them by letter combinations.

In the third part of the study, we will look into mail processing handstamps, following the same principles as for the date and location handstamps.

In the fourth part, we will provide the official list of towns and villages of the year 1914, and the handstamps used there. This way, it will be possible to find handstamps on the basis of the location name it features, or to learn what handstamps were used at a particular location. For those interested in any particular type group (for example, handstamps with the text arranged in one line), parts *II* and *III* will be helpful.

Let us finally say some words about what features of our Monograph are pioneer. First, neither in Hungary, nor abroad has a concise monograph been published, to embrace postage stamps, envelopes with pre-printed postage stamps, handstamps, and mail processing postmarks – in other words, everything that is of interest to philatelists. Secondly, we have made valuable contribution to some specific aspects of Hungarian philately: we have presented for the first time some unknown types of the postage stamp issue of 1850, as well as set up a new typology for the issue of 1858. As regards postmarks produced by handstamps, we have included several hundreds of the so far unknown ones into the typology.

In this preface, we cannot spare paying tribute to those researchers who laid the foundation for our work – Edwin Müller and Béla Térfi in the first place. We carry on their research, dedicating our study to them.

PART I

COVERING POSTAGE IN HUNGARY BEFORE 1867

Written by:

DR. LÁSZLÓ MAKKAI DR. FERENC REND

Chapter I COVERING POSTAGE BEFORE THE INTRODUCTION OF THE POST-AGE STAMP

Before postage stamps were introduced in Hungary, mail items had been paid for in cash, which was recorded partly in hand writing, partly by hand-stamps. The tariffs which were in place until 1850 were already fully discussed in the volume *I* (franco, porto, half-porto). Here we have to only list the hand-stamps featuring words FRANCO or PORTO.

Before 1817, the majority of mail items was either totally, or partially covered by the recipient (consequently, it was either porto or half-porto). For this reason, postmasters only had to indicate the amount payable by the recipient. After 1817, senders started to occasionally pay for the mail too. Later, after the postage stamp was introduced, this procedure became general (the sender almost always paid for the registered mail, though there were exceptions to this principle). This information had to be communicated to the postmaster of the destination, which was done by crossing the front of the mail item by ink or red pencil and indicating the amount paid by the sender on the rear side. Usually, senders wished to indicate themselves that they had paid for the mail – they wrote the international word Franco or, later, its Hungarian translation Bérmentve, or, very rarely, Szabadon. To avoid errors and abuse, some post offices (mainly the busiest ones) started to apply handstamps, their postmarks noticeable and difficult to forge. These handstamps, and especially those featuring also the location, the date, or both, and accompanied by a handwritten note, were predecessors of the postage fee handstamps of today. Since for porto and half-porto mail items the amount was indicated on the front side, there was no need to feature the word PORTO. We do not know of any such mail items from Hungary from the period before 1850, with a single exception from 1837 – an oval handstamp featuring LIPPA/PORTO, always of black colour. The image of its postmark was presented in the volume I.





From the period before 1850, we know 24 handstamps indicating both the name of the location and the fact that the postage was covered in cash (Hungarian abbreviation for *cash payment*: *Kpb* /készpénz-bérmentesítés/); one of these featured also the date.

From 1809 until 1814, Illyria was occupied by France. The French rule brought along some changes into the text of handstamps used for *Franco*. An abbreviation was used of the French words *port payé* (synonym of *Franco*) – *P.P.* This abbreviation was incorporated also in one of the handstamps used at Karlovac. Also mail handling handstamps featuring the word *Chargé* shall be mentioned. Postmarks produced by these handstamps usually appeared on insured letters, and more rarely on registered mail. We will discuss handstamps worded in the French language in the part discussing mail processing handstamps of letter mail (Hungarian abbreviation for *letter mail: Lep /levél posta/*).

Apart from the location name, we will indicate the type number of the handstamp, the fonts, the size of the handstamps featuring identical texts which have different dimensions, as well as their colour. Finally, we will provide the period over which the given handstamps were used. Chapter *I* of part *II* of this volume contains information on how to interpret signs and indications used in our typology. Applying the principles discussed there, we have also set the handstamp type number. *Kpb.* postmarks were grouped into type families 1 and 3, and type bundles 11, 14 and 16.

Types, in alphabetical order of families:

1/ LOCATION NAME/FRANCO	142/ LOCATION NAME/Franco
110/ LOCATION NAME/FRANCO	143/ LOCATION NAME/Franco
111/ LOCATION NAME/FRANCO	144/ LOCATION NAME/Franco
the first line curved.	16/ VON/LOCATION NAME/FRANCO
14/ Location Name/Franco	the third line curved.
141/ H. Location Name/Franco	3/ P.P./LOCATION NAME/THE NAME
	OF THE PROVINCE

For the elements of extraordinary type groups (hw and WCE), we number the types continuously. Postmarks of different type groups of Franco handstamps are included into the table 'Kpb. Types table'. a/ Type Group Kpb-hA. Handstamps with the text arranged in a line

BERESZ la fv 1839-1845 KÁRLSTADT/ILLIRYE 3af 1813 CASCHAU lav 1833-1842 ESZEK lav 1838-1842 KÁRLSTADT lavf 1837

b/ Type Group Kpb-hB. Angular location handstamps

GRAN lgv 1834-1848 ZENGG laZ2 1837-1845

c/ Type Group Kpb-hC. Oval location handstamps

AGRAM la Z20 38x13 f 1837 AGRAM la 30x13 fv 1839-1844 APATHIN 143g f 1843 BERKESZ 110a f 1847 BOROSJENŐ la f 1845 CLAUSENBURG 111 Z1 Z2 fv 1836-1850 M G. Canisa 141e fv 1820-1848

LIPPA la f 1836-1841 OFEN lg Z2 v 1836-1845 PRESBURG 14e v 1833-1857 E TYRNAU 142e v 1830-1838 VON/HERMANSTADT 16a fv 1835-1846 and (ye) fv 1846 WARASDIN 144h v 1835-1839

d/ Type Group hW. Location handstamps of special shape

BELLOVAR/FRANCIRT la f 1834-1850 U DEBRECZIN/FRANCO 2a f 1838-1848 FRANCO/Körmend 3h f 1839

e/ Type Group Kpb-WCE. Location and date handstamps of special shape ALBAREGIA Ih (x1) fv 1847-1848

As we could see, the first location handstamp to indicate the completed payment in cash was used in Karlovác (Carlstadt) in 1813. The majority of such handstamps was used in the 1830s, though some of them can be found on postage stamps too. Red ink, sometimes in combination with the black one, was used more frequently for the handstamps fulfilling this function than for other handstamps.

Apart from the handstamps combining the date and the indication of completed cash payment, *indication handstamps* with the word FRANCO (or a synonym) were used by many post offices. The list of these stands below (the numbers at the beginning of each item referred to the length and the size of letters):

Handstamps with text arranged in a line/lines, with the word FRANCO, Antqiua fonts.

19/3 Nagyhalmágy 1846, Pozsony 1848 f
18/3,5 Marosvásárhely, Nagybecskerek,
Pozsony 1846 f
18/3,75 Kolozsvár, Székesfehérvár 1842-46 v
19/3,5 Lucsivna, Karcag 1847 f
22/3,75 Buda, Eger, Kápolna, Malacka,
Nagydorog, Paks, Pest, Szentes,
Szolnok, Vác, Vágujhely 1846 fv
- • •

23/4 Kaposvár 1848v
20/4 Dunaföldvár, Esztergom, Jászárokszállás, Köpcsény, Nagyszombat 1848 fv
23/4,5 Putnok 1849 f
26/4,75 Vimpác 1844 f
31/4,5 Holics 1843 v
28/6 Szombathely 1846 f
28/6,5 Halmi 1847 f

Handstamps with text arranged i line/lines with the word FRANCO in italics

20/3: Bajmok, Buda, Csantavér, Csere-
vics, Késmárk, Ópécska, Rákfalu,
Tolna, Újlak, Vágújhely 1846– fv

22/3: Kassa, Mitrovica, Temesvár 1842–46 v 20/3,5: Baja, Törökkanizsa 1844 v 24/5: Velejte 1843 v

Handstamps with the text arranged in line/lines with the word Franco

18 mm: Fiume, Nagyszombat 1841 v	26 mm: Debrecen, Nagybánya, Perbete,
24 mm: Pozsony 1825 v	Pest, Szenic 1846–47 v
25 mm: Vécse 1841 v	33 mm: Kőszeg 1836–43 v

Oval handstamps with the word FRANCO and Antiqua fonts

21x8: Trencsén 1846 f	24x10: Pápa 1836-42 f
22x6,5: Celldömölk, Sasvár 1841– f	27x11: Sopron 1847- f
23x7,5: Pozsony 1846 f	31x11: Eperjes 1845– f
24x8: Nyitra 1843 v	

Handstamps with the text arranged in line/lines of oval shape with the word FRANKO and Antiqua fonts

Hatvan 1846 f

Rectangular handstamps with the word FRANCO

Antiqua fonts: Túrócz Rudnó 1844 f Italics: Letenye 1849-f Cut corners: Holics 1847k Cut corners, double frame: Pozsony 1846 v

Handstamps with text arranged in a line/lines with the text BÉRM: and Antiqua fonts

Kassa, Nyitra 1849-v

Handstamps with text arranged in a line/lines with the text BÉRMENTES and Antiqua fonts

Esztergom 1849-v

Handstamps with text arranged in a line/lines with the text 'Chargé'

Károlyváros 1828 f

Chapter II

THE FIRST HUNGARIAN POSTAGE STAMP DESIGN

For long, it was only the word of mouth which let us know that the first Hungarian postage stamp design came before the Austrian one by two years. Today, we also have evidence to this – the draft design of the 'postal mark'¹.

The artist who created this design in 1848 was Mór *Than*. We can learn this from the gothic inscription in italics at their rear side of the draft design: Lieber Herr Urschits! Das hab' auch ich gethan M. Than. The analysis by art historians and other studies also confirm this.

In 1848, when historic events took place, Mór *Than* was a lawyer, though he worked as a painter too. His master was the famous Hungarian painter Miklós *Barabás*. When the events of March started, he was staying in Ó-Bécs at his parents' house. Influenced by what was happening, he returned to Pest², joining the team working at the bank note printing house managed by Lajos *Landerer*. At this time, when new bank notes were being produced, 200 people worked at this printing house.

The printing house operated on the location where today the printing house of Municipality of Budapest stands. Managing director was Jakab *Urschitz*³, who came from Laibach to Vazul *Kozma*'s printing house in about 1846. It was *Landerer* who appointed him as managing director, to manage more than 20 operators printing banknotes.

The machinery of the printing house came from England. Most probably, Than was responsible directly to Urschitz. His task was producing designs and drawings, for which he also received instructions from the managing director.

We do not know if Than⁴ participated in producing the so-called 'Kossuth bankók' (Kossuth's bank notes) or not. However, the striking similarity of the 2-forint bank note and the postage stamp design (similarity of defects too) shows that the two works must have been products of a single artist⁵.

The draft design was produced on drawing paper. It was of rectangular shape; folded twice, it was divided into three fields. The field in the middle was the postage stamp design itself, drawn by black ink and featuring the word 'POSTAJEGY' (postal mark).

The left-side field contained some drawings to clear the pen, as well as two dates: 1848.III.15. (together with the word 'SZABADSÁG' (liberty), it was embedded in a wreath of rays) and 1848.VII.3. JULI.

In the field on the right, there were letter samples, written with the same purpose (see figure 34 of the volume *I*).

¹ Elemér CZAKÓ, '*Adalékok a Kossuth féle bélyegtervezethez. Kézirat*', The Stamp Museum.

² Mór Than, 'Életemből' in Mihály IGMÁNDI, 'Magyar szellemi élet (1892)'

³ Jakab URSCHITZ was born in Laibach on 18 July 1819; he died in Budapest in 1884. His granddaughter Janka KOVÁCS was the wife of János Emánuel JÁSZAY, a respected philatelist and author. While CZAKÓ was doing his research, the design was in their possession.

⁴ According to the data of FORSBACH encyclopedia, the older versions of the name *THAN* were TAHANN, alias THAN APÁTHI, MÓR APÁTHY, MÓR APÁTI, APÁTHY.

⁵ In both coats of arms, the little coat of arms in the middle included a sword with eight cuts, while the Hungarian coat of arms had seven cuts. Only two leopard heads are seen, while on the Hungarian coat of arms, it was officially provided that the third leopard head also had to be seen.

The design features the Hungarian coat of arms and the coat of arms of Transylvania. Below, the inscription 'EGY KRAJCZÁR' (one kreutzer) took place. The Hungarian coat of arms included the Crown in the wreath of rays. Around the Crown and the coats of arms, a band with the inscription 'MAG-YAR ÁLLADALMI POSTA' (Hungarian State Post) took place. At the begin-



Figure 1 First Hungarian postage stamp design

ring and the end of the inscription, there was a five-petal rose⁶. The same flower could be found after the second letter L and the third L of the word 'ÁLLADALMI'. In the top corners, there were two more flowers.

Between the inscription and the edges of the postage stamp, in the rectangular shape, there was an ear of wheat. On top of the coat of arms, the Hungarian Crown⁷ surrounded by rays took place (Figure 1).

Above the postage stamp design, the words 'Rahmen roth' written in pencil can be seen. From these words, an arrow ran to the right-side flower in the top left corner. To the right of the postage stamp design, the inscription 'Mitte grün' took place. From this inscription, the arrow ran to

the coat of arms in the middle of the postage stamp image. Art historians have undoubtedly proven that this design was produced by Mór *Than*⁸. Physical and chemical analyses provided sufficient evidence to the period of time this design was produced⁹.

When searching for the answer to the question why postage stamps were not produced from the printing plates which most probably had been produced, we have to take into consideration the following. On the piece of paper of the design, we can see two dates. The first, placed in a wreath of rays, was 1848.III.15 – this date speaks for itself (the day the Hungarian revoulution started). The other one was 1848.VII.03.JULI, which must have been the projection of artist's thoughts, and must have referred to the date the design was produced. This date was very close to the September of 1848, when the fight

⁶ This decorative element was still the heritage of the Louis XVI style.

⁷ Its shape roots back to the pectoral images of the XVIII century, when it was not exactly known. It is especially well seen on the enamel cross band of the crown, which closes a sharp angle according to the drawing. The image of the beadwork on this cross band was also erroneous.

⁸ Dr. Edit HOFFMANN's and other persons' statement on the genuineness. To be found in the CZAKÓ material in The Stamp Museum.

⁹ Conclusions of the physical and chemical research done by Béla MARSCHALKÓ (general director) and Béla TIMKERTH (postmaster) at the experimental station of the Hungarian Royal Post were the following:

[']Drawing sheets reveal that they were meant for intaglio types. According to the instructions, the frames had to be red, the coat of arms – green, while the middle part had to stay white, in order to have the Hungarian tricolour.

The procedure to produce such grades was the following: copper or steel plates were merged into a container with soft tar, which later hardened and prevented the sheets from shifting. The plates were smoked with mastics, after which the mirror version of the image was drawn with a needle. Béla MARSCHALKÓ proved that the yellow shade on the face of the drawing sheets derived from the tar smoke, its particles embedded into the fibres of the paper. The stain in the bottom part of the rear side was the trace of the tar touching the paper; it was probably a dactiloscopy of the contaminated hands of the printer or carver.

Another typical feature of the time was that the yellow shade of the paper was the result of the reaction with the tar, instead of the oxidation of lignite. Paper containing wooden fibre was invented in 1846 in Germany, arriving to Hungary only at the end of the 1850s. Consequently, the paper produced in 1848 could not contain lignite. Sulphur acid analysis proved that the paper of the design produced by THAN was cloth paper.' CZAKÓ material, Stamp Museum.

for independence broke out. Naturally enough, different priorities were set at that time, while the release of 'postal marks' was pushed to the background.

The same question could be asked regarding the bank note printing house in Debrecen; it saw some quiet periods too. The answer could be found in the letter¹⁰ General *Bem* wrote to General *Klapka*:

> ...upon having received the news of concurring Buda, Kossuth immediately disassembled the printing press, because he wished to move the headquarters of the government to Buda-Pest in any case; this is why printing bank notes got stuck!'

Therefore we see the real reason: when the printing house could have started to work undisturbed, the printing press was disassembled to be taken to Buda. Consequently, the postage stamps were cancelled, while the bank notes were in delay.

When Buda was taken back, *Than* went into the army. He entered the 26th division formed in Eger, where he later became sergeant¹¹. He contracted a disease there, after which he was taken to Pest. In this condition, he joined the army again, employed by *Görgey's* headquarters, where he watched the events and painted paintings.

As military situation turned worse, the 'flying printing house' moved to Debrecen, together with the government, and later to Szeged, and finally to Arad. Károly *Firtinger* wrote in his memoirs¹²: 'The rich collection of printing plates of the bank note printing house was robbed by Austrians'.

János Kerschek, the Mayor of Újarad, purchased printing plates from Austrian solders¹³.

The printing plate of the first Hungarian postage stamp design by Than must have disappeared.

No written records remained related to the postage stamp project. This situation was very much like that of bank notes: the plan was to first produce new bank notes, and only after this – to compile documents referring to that act. However, the circumstance that the postage stamp design entered printing stage is a proof that the production of the postage stamp was based on the intention coming from the top level¹⁴.

Using the *Than* design, private imprints were produced: one by book printing technique and with perforation, and another of high quality printing without perforation¹⁵.

¹⁰ Elder István GÖRGEI, '1848 és 1849' (1848 and 1849), page 383

¹¹ VASÁRNAPI ÚJSÁG (Sunday News), 1893, page 434.

¹² VASÁRNAPI ÚJSÁG (Sunday News), 1891, no. 41.

¹³Pál GULYÁS, '50 esztendő a magyarországi könyvnyomtatás közelmúltjából' (Recent 50 years of the Hungarian book printing)¹⁴ 33 pieces out of these to the Parliament Museum

¹⁵ Today these, especially the latter, are hardly available.

Chapter III

THE AUSTRIAN POSTAGE STAMP ISSUE OF THE YEAR 1850

INTRODUCTION OF THE POSTAGE STAMP IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE AND CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO IT

Nine years after the postage stamp was introduced in England, it was decided to introduce it also in the Austrian Empire. In England, it happened in 1840 – ROWLAND HILL's invention entered the British mail service, and the system called *Penny-porto* was introduced¹⁶.

After England, cantons of Switzerland followed from 1843. Later Belgium, Bavaria, and France joined them, all of them introducing the postage stamp before 1849.

The Austrian Minister for Trade, Industry, and Public Construction Baron Carl Ludwig von BRUCK recognised the advantages of the British initiative. He assigned Dr. Johannes Jakob Herz, the Emperor's advisor¹⁷, to conduct research into the mail service of Belgium, France, and England.

On the basis of his experience, Dr. *Herz* compiled a proposal for a tariff reform, new mail routes, and the introduction of the postage stamp, etc.¹⁸ (as it sounded then: '*die Frankierung mittels Poststempel*').

Herz's contribution to the postage stamp introduction in Austria was not solely the proposal but also the original design for the postage stamps released in 1850. However, his design was reviewed and adapted for the printing operations, reaching its final form after quite a few modifications.

When first Austrian postage stamps were released, Hungary was suffering from heavy oppression. After the fight for independence of 1848-49 had failed, Hungary was deprived even from the minute freedom it had had before. It became a province within the Austrian administration.

Therefore, the Hungarian mail service fell within the responsibility of the Austrian Imperial-Royal Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Public Construction. German became the official language of the mail service again. It was a very painful step behind, because the Hungarian language had become the official language of postal forms as early as 7 November 1840¹⁹. On the Parliamentary session of 1843-44, the Hungarian language became the official language of the public administration and legislation. Naturally, this regulation referred to the mail service too, expelling the German language from it²⁰.

On 24 May 1848, Gábor KLAUZÁL, the Hungarian Minister for Agriculture, Industry and Trade provided for the use of the Hungarian coat of arms, the

 ¹⁶ The penny postage system means that the mail item remaining within a certain weight limit costs 1 penny, regardless the distance.
 ¹⁷ Complete title: Johannes Jakob HERZ von Rodenau, der sämtlichen Rechte und Staatwissenschaften Doctor,

¹⁷ Complete title: Johannes Jakob HERZ von Rodenau, der sämtlichen Rechte und Staatwissenschaften Doctor, kaiserl. Rath etc. etc., mehrerer Gelehrter Gesellschaften Mitglied, Inhaber der. kais. russischen, königl. sächsischen, grossherzoglich Parma'schen goldenen Verdienst-Medaillen für Kunst und Wissenschaft etc. etc.'

¹⁸ He later included all this into a book, which he published in September 1850 under the title Die Post-Reform im deutsch-österreichischen Post-Verein. The 234-page study was published in Vienna by Carl GEROLD. It contains six chapters, the second dealing with postage stamps. It deals with detail with such aspects as the costs of postage stamp production, organising of new postal routes, and many other areas relevant for the history of the postal service. It is a great research.

¹⁹ For foreign countries, the mail receipts were to be phrased in Latin.

²⁰ When communicating among themselves, Croatian post offices used Latin, while for the communication with Hungarian post offices, they used Hungarian.

Hungarian language location names, as well as the Hungarian language circular inscription on the handstamps of Hungarian post offices.

In 1849, Baron *Bruck*, who became responsible for the Hungarian postal issues, re-introduced German language forms and handstamps featuring eagles and the German language location names on handstamps. At the end of that same year, he dismissed the organisational units of Hungarian mail service, setting up the so-called 'Postdirektions'. Five of these were set up in Hungary proper, while one each in the Temesi Bánság, Transylvania and Croatia-Slavonia²¹. He also ordered the post to do daily service on the main postal routes.

Then he introduced letter *postage stamps* (1850), *newspaper postage stamps* (1851), *postage due letters* (postage fee not covered by the sender), as well as *money transfers*. The latter was set up only between post offices operating on locations of Postal Directorates.

From 1850, in the shipping season, mail was partially shipped by steam ships of the DDSG for the mail stream between PEST-ORSOVA-SULINA, and for the post offices set up in the Danube Principalities²².

This was the year when the first mobile mail service between VIENNA and ODERBERG was set up.

It was also *Bruck* who suggested that an Imperial Patent was issued on 26 December 1850, to protect exclusive entitlements pertaining to the mail service. By this act, the Austrian mail act became a guiding regulation in Hungary²³.

TRIAL PRINTS

Printing devices, imprints, as well as documents of the printing house and the Ministry provide sufficient evidence to the fact that there were even proofs produced from the Herz's drawing²⁴.



Figure 2 Proof of Sub-type A₂b of Austrian postage stamps of the 1850s

On the basis of the original drawing, an unknown artist carved a printing type²⁵. By using this, the proof *I* was produced for 6 *KREUZER* and *I GULDEN* denominations, in pink, light blue, and black colours²⁶. On these imprints, the word '*STEMPEL*' still included letter \ddot{A} . The paper used for this imprint was very thin, transparent, smooth, without sizing.

In all likelihood, the image was not considered appropriate for the printing procedure, because it was modified several times.

After the final version was reached²⁷,

²¹ With the centres in Pest, Kassa, Nagyvárad, Sopron, Pozsony, Temesvár, Nagyszeben, and Zágráb.
²²In Wallachia and Moldova.

²³ Until this time, letters, parcels, and money mail were transported by carriers and carrier companies, which created undesired competition to the Austrian postal service managed by the elder members of the Austrian princely family Paar. Such carriers were for example the 'quick cottagers' from Nyergesújfalu or *Quick travel Institute between Pest and Eperjes*. Apart from transporting persons, they transported documents, money, parcels, etc. They were strong competition to the public postal service.

²⁴ Under the concept *original drawing*, we mean the design of dr. HERZ, before it had been modified. In the evolution tables of specific denominations, this drawing means the point of departure.

²⁵ Rosewood

²⁶ According to MÜLLER, pairs also occur.

²⁷ Under the *final drawing*, we mean the modified version of the original drawing which was the base for producing printing means. It was the modified version of the original one produced by dr. HERZ.

proof *II* was produced for the denomination 3 *KREUZER*, in blue and black colours, in sub-types Aa and Ab^{28} (Figure 2).

We know further designs too, their purpose directed to prevent forgeries. These designs were the following:

Mercury head with the beard (III) and without the beard (IV), for 1-, 2-, 3-, 6-, and 9-kreuzer denominations. All denominations were printed on a single bluish-greyish thick paper, in blackish-brown colour, with narrow spaces between postage stamp images. The imprints were sized.

Two different images in Biedermeier Neo-baroque style (V), as well as the same image in a circular frame (VI), for 2-, 3-, 6-, and 9-kreuzer denominations;

Biedermeier Neo-baroque image in an angular frame for 1-, 2-, 3-, 6-, and 9-kreuzer denominations (VII) and for use without denomination (VIII);

Proofs of Zsigmund Pohann, with the image similar to revenue signets; they were used for revenue stamp production (IX).

An intaglio proof (X) was attached to the document handed in by Baron von Schwaben.

a/ Inscriptions '1' and 'FRANCO STAMPEL' against decorative background, on greenish paper, in a horizontal rectangular shape;

b/ Decoration, number '2' and inscription on greenish paper in a horizontal rectangular shape;

c/ Decoration, number '3' and inscription on pink paper in a vertical rectangular shape.

Eduard KURTH suggested using letter paper with denomination, which after proper folding could form an envelope. According to a document issued on 3 June 1850, the suggestion was rejected as impractical²⁹.

Today these proofs are rare and valuable relics of the past³⁰.

STAMP IMAGE

After *Herz* had returned from his study tour, during which he had done research into postal reforms of western countries, and after he had reported on this research to the minister, Bruck submitted a proposal to the Emperor³¹ in 1849. FRANZ JOSEPH consented to the conclusions of this report³².

Today we may safely say that the original image of the postage stamps to be released was produced by *Herz*, even though it had to be modified later.

The modifications included changing of the oak and laurel branch position and decreasing the size of the inscription 'KKPOST-STEMPEL'. We do not know who carried out these modifications; most probably it was an employee of the state printing house in Vienna.

The images of postage stamps of different value were planned to stay the same; the numbers indicating face value were planned to be produced in different colours.

The components of the first postage stamps of the Austrian Empire were the coat of arms, an inscription, a number indicating face value, and the name of the currency (Figure 2). These postage stamps, as well as those to appear

²⁸ It was approved as final on 5 January 1850.

²⁹ This was the first implemented idea as regards the Austrian *Ganz Sache*.

³⁰ Their price on international auctions is not proportional to their rarity.

³¹ The number of the referring regulation is 1429 H.M. date: 14 September 1849.

³² 'Diese Anträge zur Reform des Brief und Fahrpost Tariffes erhalten Meine Genehmigung. Schönbrunn den 25. September 849. Franz Joseph m.p. '

later, until 1867, were in circulation in Hungary too, due to the legal situation of Hungary at that time.

The postage stamp drawing contained two parts: the upper one with the image and the bottom one with the space for the face value and denomination.

The image included the so-called 'small coat of arms of Austria', which holds on it's top the imperial crown supported by ribbons. On both sides, palm leaves embraced the coat of arms; on the left side, a laurel branch stood out of these leaves, while on the right side – an oak branch. Under the upper frame line, separately from the crown, the inscription 'KKPOST-' took place on the left, while 'STEMPEL' on the right.

The frames of both spaces contained a thicker and a thinner line; the two spaces were separated by an additional line. The thinner lines of the frames have special nooks in them – eight ones in the line surrounding the image, and six ones in the line around the space containing the number.

The area including the number contains the word KREUZER³³, as the name of the currency and a full stop.

DENOMINATIONS

For the first release, five denominations were planned. The Ministry of Commerce³⁴ ordered following quantities of these³⁵:

500,000 pieces	1 Kreuzer	in yellow	Ι
1,000,000 pieces	2 Kreuzers	in black	II
5,000,000 pieces	3 Kreuzers	in light red	III
8,000,000 pieces	6 Kreuzers	in reddish brown	IV
1,000,000 pieces	12 Kreuzers	in blue ³⁶	V

I were for forms, II for local letters, III for long-distance letters, zone 1, IV for long-distance letters, zone 2, V for long-distance letters, zone 3³⁷.

On 16 May 1850, fourteen days before the planned release, a decision to modify the tariffs was made, rendering 4,166 sheets of 12-kreuzer postage stamps superfluous. Instead, 9-kreuzers denomination had to be printed.

To this end, the Ministry of Commerce ordered³⁸ that 999,840 pieces of 12kreuzers postage stamps had to be destroyed³⁹. Thus, only a few pieces had survived until today, mostly as documents attachment with the note 'FRANCO', or crossed by ink⁴⁰.

NUMBER OF COPIES, CIRCULATION TIME, AND REMITTENDA

The total number of copies of first Austrian postage stamps, which were in circulation also in Hungary, due to its legal status.⁴¹

³³ In exceptional cases, denominations in cents produced for Lombardy-Venice were used in Hungary. In most cases they were used as response postage stamps. ³⁴ Newer usage.

³⁵ According to the Dekret Z. 61 H.M. Nr. 195 of 5 February 1850.

³⁶ The colours of specific denominations were prescribed in the Article 14 of Z. 968. 1132 H.M. 37

Zone 1: less than 10 miles (as the crow flies);

Zone 2: from 10 to 20 miles;

Zone 3: more than 20 miles.

³⁸ Dekret: Z. 851, 3 June 1850.

³⁹ Since 1,000,000 pieces were ordered (if there were 240 pieces in sheet, it means 4,166.6 sheets), most probably 4,167 printing sheets were produced. In case 1,000,000 pieces were really burnt, it was 80 pieces that could have avoided the destruction.

⁴⁰ It was produced for Lombardy-Venice. However, for the same reasons, we have never come across the copies of 60-cent denomination.

⁴¹ Data of MÜLLER, on the basis of the records produced in the Austrian state printing house.

Denominations	Pieces	Number of	Number of St.	
		sheets	Andrews crosses	
1 kr	14 760 000	61 500.0	984 000	
2 kr	13 425 000	55 937.5	895 000	
3 kr	107 250 000	446 875.0	7 150 000	
6 kr	70 950 000	295 625.0	4 730 000	
9 kr	70 725 000	294 687.5	4 715 000	

We do not know how many of these were used in Hungary⁴². The fact that our knowledge about the unused quantities is very limited (those which were left over after 31 December 1858), makes it even more difficult. We only know that the remainder fitted into 39 boxes, and then was officially burnt over the year 1859. However, our assumption is that about one-third of the total quantity of the issue was used in Hungary⁴³.

Officially these stamps were acceptable for covering the postage from 1 June 1850 to 31 December 1858⁴⁴, though they stopped to sell on 31 October 1858. Between 1 November 1858 and 31 December 1858, this issue occurred together with the next one – over these two months both issues were accepted by the mail service.

The postage stamps which originally had been meant temporary were in use for a strikingly long period. The reason must have been the intention of the Austrian Treasury to save expenses, after heavy financial losses in the course of long wars.

PRINTING EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCING POSTAGE STAMPS

The assignment to produce the first postage stamps of Austria was delegated to the Imperial-Royal and State Printing House.⁴⁵

Since the original plan implied a relief image of the Emperor's head on the final version of postage stamps, this issue was considered temporary. For this reason, the technique of book printing was used, completed with the so-called 'quick presses'. The drawing produced by Herz, which was simple and easily implementable, was perfect for this. His original design, as we have mentioned already, was modified several times before the final version was reached.

PRODUCTION OF THE PRINTING EQUIPMENT AND GENERAL TABLE OF ORIGIN

On the basis of this final version, cutter Hermann TAUTENHAYN prepared a *patrix*⁴⁶ from steel. It was relief, and did not include the denomination or the type of the currency.

By pressing this steel form into red copper plates, the *intaglio*⁴⁶ matrix 1 was created⁴⁷. Ten pieces were produced, five with the currency KREUZER, and five with CENTES. The latter were meant for Lombardy-Venice.

⁴² Thus these were three times as valuable as those traded in other areas of Austria.

⁴³ We know of used postage stamps from May 1850 and from the year 1859 (three quarters of the latter were cent denominations). ⁴⁴ We have to note that postmarks produced by the post offices in Croatia-Slavonia and border regions also

count as Hungarian ones.

⁴⁵ In 1850, the director of the Imperial Royal State Printing House was Ritter von Welsbach Alois AUER. This printing house produced all postage stamps of Austria from 1850 until 13 March 1938, when Anschluss took place. ⁴⁶ Patrix is the type where the contours are protruding. Matrix is the type where contours are indented.

⁴⁷ Only one piece would have been sufficient from the matrix 1, since it did not contain either denomination or the value. However, 10 pieces were produced; the evidence to this fact is the printing house record no. 6199. According to this, the carver received 1 forint for each matrix, amounting to 10 forints altogether.

From the matrix *I*, a relief type was cast ⁴⁸; it already included the denomination and currency.⁴⁹

This form, which already included the denomination and currency, is called working type. Small letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *etc*. indicate those versions which occurred due to occasional or deliberate modifications of the drawing, and which make it possible to identify types and sub-types.

The galvanised intaglio type prepared from this working type is called matrix 2^{50} . To indicate different versions resulting from different types and sub-types are again indicated by the small letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *etc*.

Matrix 2 was the piece used to produce intaglio printing types. To produce these, four methods were used:

1/ The matrix was placed on the movable platen of the *press*, while on its table – a paper-board tray, its cavity filled with regular type metal. After cooling, the equipment was started – the matrix pressed into the relatively soft metal. The thus produced stereotype⁵¹ was mounted on a lead base, since it was not thick enough. Printing plates composed of such stereotypes produced very nice imprints; however, they wore very quickly¹¹².

Period of their use: 1 June 1850 – beginning of 1852.

2/ The way to produce printing types described in this point resulted in printing plates of much longer life cycle. Stereotypes were produced in the same way as above, but then were galvanised. The thus produced *stereogalvanised types*⁵² were much more durable, though the quality of imprints was poorer. This technology was abandoned because of the poor quality.

Period of use: beginning of 1852 – end of 1853⁵²

3/ The procedure was the same as the one described in the first point. The only difference was the increased hardness of the metal, which was probably due to adding bismuth to the alloy. As a consequence, the life cycle of the printing plates was longer. These plates re-appeared at the beginning of 1853, and remained until the end of 1854⁵².

The imprints produced by these plates were of proper quality, though their life cycle was still not long enough. The durability of stereo-galvanised printing plates, on the other hand, was sufficient, but the quality of imprints was not. To find a better solution, the procedure below was invented.

4/ A relief image was made from matrix by galvanisation. To make it suitable for printing, its rear hollow part was filled with type metal. Then it was mounted on a base. Thus prepared electrotypes had relatively long life cycle, and produced imprints of acceptable quality¹¹³. As production technology developed, the quality and elaboration of imprints produced by electrotypes and printing plates grew more and more sophisticated. This was the reason why finally electrotypes remained the only technology. Their use became general by the end of 1854⁵².

⁴⁸ The alloy contained 80% tin and 20% antimony.

⁴⁹ See AUER's (the director of the State Printing House) answer to the letter from the Postal Directorate of Hamburg in 1858 (Z. 1022)

⁵⁰ Matrix 2 was cast with zinc on the rear side, to stiffen it.

⁵¹ The type cast from type metal is called stereotype.

¹¹² The dots of the coat of arms are more circular; the five vertical lines in the small coat of arms do not merge; the letters are thinner and more separate. These are the typical feature of stereotypy.

⁵² According to FRANK.

⁵³ Printing types produced by galvanising are called electrotypes.

¹¹³ The typical features of electrotypes are the discontinuity of thin lines, uneven inking of thicker lines or larger surfaces, uneven thickness of the inner frame lines.

⁵³ Printing types produced by galvanising are called electrotypes.

COMPOSITION OF PRINTING PLATES

The printing types produced as described above were mounted into *tight-ening frames*. Spaces between images were made more or less uniform by metal slats fit in between, after which the tightening frame was screwed. Types within a single tightening frame operated as if they were a printing plate. A printing plate containing identical four quarters was composed of 240 printing types. In practice, printing types were often soldered⁵⁴, though probably not all of them. However, *St. Andrews crosses*⁵⁵ types always were⁵⁶.

When printing types were not soldered, little metal plates ensured that types were arranged in a proper order. These plates were also applied between printing types and the tightening frame, or when a type was exchanged for repair, and was not soldered. If the tightening frame was not tight enough, the *metal slat slid* to the level of the plate. This way, it touched the roller covered in paint prior to printing. It resulted in *metal slat imprints* between two postage stamp images or between the postage stamp image and the edge of the postage stamp. These imprints were of the same colour as the postage stamp. Horizontal imprints were more frequent than vertical.

When used, printing plates wore, broke, got deformed, etc., for which they needed to be cleaned, fixed, and finally replaced. Cleaning was done by a wire brush and water.

Most often repair involved replacement of types. The tightening frame was loosened, and unfit types taken out. To replace these, new ones were mounted.

When such replacement took place, the only important factor was denomination. Otherwise, replacement types could be of different type or sub-type, which explains the origin of so-called *mixed printing plates*⁵⁷. Thus produced mixed pairs, lines, or booklets are the most interesting and valuable rarities. They are irreplaceable for research work, because they provide hints at what was the evolution and chronology of printing plates, as well as draw light at other details.

PRODUCTION OF THE PRINTING EQUIPMENT FOR 9-KREUZER POST-AGE STAMPS

The information above refers to the postage stamps of 1-, 2-, 3-, 6-, and 12-kreuzer denominations (the latter finally not released). As regards 9-kreuzer postage stamps, their printing plates and the way of production were so special that we have to deal with them separately.

The decision to introduce this new denomination and the deadline set provided very short period⁵⁸ for setting up production.

At the first glance, the most reasonable solution could be replacing number 12 with number 9 (12-kreuzer denomination was never released). However,

 ⁵⁴ According to MÜLLER, electrotypes were soldered in horizontal lines. According to FRANK, they were soldered in vertical lines.
 ⁵⁵ 'Andreaskreuze, zum Ausfüllen österr. Markenbogen, welche einen runden Guldenzahl entsprechen sollen,

⁵⁵ 'Andreaskreuze, zum Ausfüllen österr. Markenbogen, welche einen runden Guldenzahl entsprechen sollen, mit dem A., einem Schrägen Kreuze, bedruckteFelden'

⁵⁶ According to FRANK, Saint Andrews crosses were definitely soldered.

⁵⁷ The components may be of different types or sub-types.

⁵⁸ 16 May 1850–1 June 1850; 15 days.

since the new number contained only one digit, the space between it and the indication of the currency (kr) would have been too big. Two solutions were applied, which we will describe below.

I/ For this procedure, working types of 6-kreuzer denomination were used. A matrix was made from them, which was then used to produce the necessary number of stereotypes. Number 6 was removed from them, while number 9 carved⁵⁹. As we see it, the first printing plate of the 9-kreuzer denomination contained 240 base types (240 working types, after the number was exchanged). When creating the first printing plate of the 9-kreuzer denomination, these types were applied before any multiplication operation had taken place.

The change of denomination number on the 240 types resulted in the fact that the space between the number 9 and the first letter of the world KREUZER, as well as between the number 9 and the bottom or top frame line⁶⁰ became different. As regards the upper curved part of number 6, which originally had merged with the upper inner frame. It remained on the re-carved types, or, in some cases, turned very thin or disappeared.

We would like to draw attention to the arguable character of the so-called "*Wandering-type theory*"⁶⁰. According to this theory, the different distances between the number 9 and the first letter of the word KREUZER on the A_2 -type of 9-kreuzer table resulted from the fact that the number 9, which was mounted in a little bit slanting way and not too firmly, moved aside after being pressed several times.

The fact that virtually all distances (between 0.4 and 1.2 mm) turned up, seemingly support this theory.

Arguments provided below, however, contradict this theory, providing also a reasonable explanation.

If a cliché with a large surface (that of number 9 should be considered as such⁶¹) was mounted askew, a part of this cliché will touch paper prior to the rest of it when exposed to pressure.

In such situation, two outcomes were possible, depending on how heavy the pressure and how even the surface was:

1/A part of the cliché would not touch the paper at all. In our case, only the right side of number 9 would produce impression;

2/ The protruding part of the cliché would produce a darker impression than the rest of it, provided the whole surface touched the paper.

⁵⁹ The number 9 was inserted by casting (Einlöten); information from FRANK.

⁶⁰ The erroneous conclusion drawn from this inspired the philatelist Ing. Sigmund KATSCHER to create his theory *Wandertype*. See from the same author: *Osterreich 1850, 9 Kreuzer, Type I. Veröffentlichungen der 'Postmarker'* 1932 Vien Nr. 7.

⁶¹ As opposed to the narrow letter *i* or *l* etc.

None of the above showed on the imprints, not even on the samples where the distance was the largest (1.2 mm). It is natural though, because the production technology of the working types contradicts this theory. In fact, the new number was not mounted but cast, which excludes the possibility of shifting.

Reconstructed sheets also conflict with KATSCHER's theory. Sheet reconstruction clearly shows that the position within sheets of postage stamps where number 9 was positioned too close, too far, too low, or too high always appeared in constant positions on their sheets.



Figure 3 Identical features of the denominations of 6 and 9 kreuzers

As we can see from the information above, the different size of the spaces between number 9 and the first letter of the word KREUZER did not result not from the shift of number 9 but because 240 types were modified manually, allowing for tremendous number of versions. As regards the production method *I*, we have already mentioned that the departure point for the first printing plates of the 9-kreuzer denomination were the working types of the 6-kreuzer denomination. Eventually, on the copies produced by these printing plates, there were five pieces of evidence to this:

1/ On all denominations, under the right hand acorn of the oak branch, there was always an ink stain of a constant shape.

2/ The bottom ends of the letter *K* of the word *KREUZER* never touched each other (the letter seems to stand on two feet), which was a profound difference as compared to the printing types of the 3-kreuzer denomination and printing plates for the 9-kreuzer denomination produced from these 3-kreuzer plates. On the latter, the bottom ends of the letter *K* always converged, the letter seems to stand on a single base.

3/ The word *STEMPEL* was printed correctly (A_1). Only very rarely, did this word appear as *STEMPFL* (A_2)⁶², which was the result of broken letters on the 6-kreuzer working types.

4/ Coloured line under the second letter *R* of the word *KREUZER* on both denominations⁶³.

5/ Sometimes the upper curved part of number 6 was not removed completely, and was recognisable above number 9^{63} (Figure 3).

The situation changed when the printing plate I wore, and was fixed by type replacement. During this operation, 6-kreuzer types were all used without any selection (different types or sub-types were unknown at that time). This was how the A_a printing type, which was based on the first 6-kreuzer working type and contained 5-6 pieces, was used. This was the way how the first printing plate was composed. It was a mixed printing plate, because it contained a few A_i types and many A_2 types. Combinations of these types are also known. Such mixed printing plates occurred for all denominations (except the 6kreuzer printing plate).

The situation changed further when the first printing plates deteriorated completely. It would have been logical to produce new printing equipment for 9-kreuzer postage stamps at that point. However, it did not happen; once again, the already existing means were used.

II/ This time the departure point was the printing types of 3-kreuzer denomination⁶⁴. The face value number was removed; number 9 was produced on them. Thus prepared working type was used to create a galvanised copy. This copy served as a matrix to create printing types for new printing plates.

There exists evidence to the fact that the second printing plate of 9-kreuzer denomination (and all later/successive ones) was prepared from the A_a printing type of 3-kreuzer denomination.

1/ MÜLLER described a tiny ink stain (thickening of the upper inner frame line of the image), to the right of the cross of the Crown, at 1.5 mm distance.

 $^{^{62}}$ The error STEMPFL most probably appeared only in the second composition of the first printing plate (printing plate *1b*), when the repair of the printing plate became necessary.0

⁶³ This common feature was frequently missing.

⁶⁴ The type used was of the sub-type Aa.

Unfortunately, this feature does not always appear clearly; moreover, quite often, it is not seen at all. For this reason we cannot take it always for granted.

2/ FRANK mentioned a protrusion at the upper inner right-hand frame line of the number space. On both denominations, it shifted to the right. However, this trait is not too characteristic to convince everybody.



Figure 4 Identical features of the denominations of 3 and 9 kreuzers

3/ Apart from the two features mentioned above, there are two features which always can be detected, except when postmarks cover them.

a/ The position of the word KREUZER in the number spaces of both denominations was identical. If we look at how this word relates to the inner frame, we see that it ascends a little bit from the left to the right. We can also see that it is the letters KREU that ascend a little bit. This rise comes to a halt at the letter U, after which letters ZER stay horizontal⁶⁵.

 $^{^{65}}$ The distance between the inner frame and the upper line of the letter *K* was 0.75 mm. Between the letter *U* and the last letter *R*, this distance was 0.65 mm.

b/ As regards the features of the letter K of the word KREUZER, they are also identical on the two denominations. The letter seems to stand on a single base, since the bottom feet of it converge on almost all imprints. The tiny gap between the two feet is so rare that it can practically be neglected (Figure 4).

We can conclude then that on the 9-kreuzer denominations produced by the means of the 6-kreuzer denomination, the feet of the letter K are always separate, while they always converge on the imprints produced by the means for the 3-kreuzer denomination.

TYPES OF POSTAGE STAMPS RELEASED IN THE YEAR 1850

When looking at postage stamps of this release, we can see that the majority of deviations re-occur. This may serve as a basis for categorisation.

Several researches had already set up a system for the first postage stamp release of the Austrian Empire. MÜLLER⁶⁶ considered types and sub-types as the basis of his system, while for FRANK⁶⁷ and LADURNER⁶⁸, the basis was the printing plates⁶⁹.

When types and sub-types were considered as the basis, researchers focused on the deviations/variations of images. When printing plates were considered, the sequence of printing plates was looked at as well.

I/ Categorisation Based on Types and Sub-Types



Figure 5 General features of Type A

In this case, pictorial differences of images were considered. Pictorial differences of the first group included the following:

1/ The dots of the field where the shield with the coat of arms took place were uneven – they were either triangle or rounded, while sometimes converged into a line (for example, at the left-hand curve of the frame of the shield or under the right foot of the eagle);

2/ The frame line of the shield with the coat of arms was solid with the white line in the middle seen only on very fine impressions;

3/ The face value number (with only very few exceptions) touched the upper inner frame line. On the 9-kreuzer denomination, number 9 'floated' relatively to the word *KREUZER*. There was no constant position for the number 9: it could stand below or above the base line of the word *KREUZER*, sometimes even on the same line.

In our system, we call the postage stamps described above type A (Figure 5).

⁶⁶ Ing. Edvin MÜLLER, 'Die Postmarke von Oesterreich, Wien', 1927.

 ⁶⁷ P.F. de FRANK, 'Die erste Ausgabe von Oesterreich und Lombardei–Venetien 1850 bis 1858', Wien, 1936.
 ⁶⁸ Arthur LADURNER, 'Altösterreich'.

⁶⁹ When discussing the stamps of Lombardy–Venice, DIENA follows the same route. See: Dr. Emilio DIENA, 'Lombardo–Veneto, note sulla prima emissione', Milano, 1925.

The characteristic features of the second type were the following:

1/ The dots of the shield with the coat of arms did not overlap. Instead, their arrangement was very regular, while their shape – rhomb or rhomb-like;

2/ A white strip running in the middle almost divided the frame of the shield; it was most apparent at the bottom and at the curves of the shield frame;

3/ The top part of the number was clearly separated from the frame; it occurred only very rarely that they overlapped because of ink surplus;

We call this second type **type** *B* (Figure 6).

The life cycle of printing plates was limited. They wore, broke, were deformed, etc. Logically enough, after certain periods, new



Figure 6 General features of Type B

printing plates were to be produced (these postage stamps were in circulation for more than 8 years). To produce printing plates, printing types were to be used. To produce these printing types, the second matrix was used⁷⁰, which was a galvanised copy of the working type. If many printing types were needed, more pieces of matrixes 2 were to be created, because they also wore, due to their excessive use. When several galvanised copies were produced from a single working type, the latter wore as well – its sharpness deteriorated; if working types were not sharp enough, the impressions were of poor quality. Consequently, *working types had to be modified by recarving*⁷¹.

This procedure resulted in the separation of dots and their rhomb or rhomb-like shape. It also resulted in the white line in the frame of the shield, as well as the separation of the numbers and the inner top frame. It also brought about some unfavourable modifications of the number and the inner frame.

With respect to the abovementioned, we consider

type A original images, while type B – images produced by re-carving.

Below, we are going to take account of the reasons of this kind of categorisation.

It does not seem logical to talk about the types I and III where there was no type II; this was exactly the case for denominations of 1-, 2-, 3-, as well as 6-kreuzer.

Neither can we speak about type II in case of 9-kreuzer denomination, though for different reason. In this case, the principle of categorisation was wrong. Images which were erroneously categorised as type II were not produced by re-carving but by using base types which featured the original image.

⁷⁰ See the evolution table *Evolution of Printing Devices*.

⁷¹ There was always only one working type (9-kreuzer denomination was an exception).

To produce the so-called type I of the 9-kreuzer denomination, printing types of 6-kreuzer denomination were used, while for the so-called types II and III – printing types of 3-kreuzer denomination. In both cases, the original images were printed.

The moments when image deviations appeared on the printing devices necessary for the postage stamp production are also essential.

Chronologically, the working type was the first. Pictorial deviations depended on whether it was used in the original form or re-carved. Next, the printing type followed. On it, solely the position of the number 9 relatively to the word *KREUZER* is to be taken into account. It seemed logical that it was only the pictorial deviations on the working types to provide basis for correct categorisation; differences of the position of number 9 served only to identify sub-types.

Considering what was said above, the former types I and II will be considered type A, while the former type III – type B. We will also take into consideration that there were two different departure points for the 9-kreuzer denomination; consequently, we will identify two sub-types of the type A.

Pictorial variations deriving from the use of the printing devices originally designed for the 6-kreuzer denomination will be categorised as A_1 and A_2 ; those deriving from the use of the 3-kreuzer printing devices, will be included into the type A. Deviations associated with the word *STEMPFL* belong to the type A_2 ⁷².

Within types, we can identify sub-types too, based on pictorial differences. The reason for variations is also found in modifications of the working type, with the small number of exceptions when they resulted from the modification of the matrix 2. (See the comparison chart).

II/ Categorisation Based on Printing Plates

Categorisation based on printing plates seems more modern, though it comprises more sources for errors. The major source for errors is the definition of what should be considered as a new printing plate, and what the extent of the re-composition of an old plate is. To overcome these errors, we should have a clear definition of what should be considered a new plate.

We should talk about a new plate, when any of the following criteria are met:

1/ When in the course of the type production for a printing plate, working types or matrixes 2 were modified so profoundly that they might be considered as new types or at least sub-types;

2/ When the types of a printing plate were produced by a different method from that applied for the previous printing plate, even if the images stay the same;

 $^{^{72}}$ In this, we deviate from the system created by Gyula MADARÁSZ. MADARÁSZ, in his book *Magyar bélyegkülönlegességek kézikönyve* (Manual of Hungarian Stamp Rarities), divided the type *A* into two sub-types: stamps produced by the printing devices of the 6-kreuzer stamps belonged to the type A₁, while those produced by the printing devices of the 3-kreuzer stamps belonged to the type A₂.



3/ When there was any change in the spaces between postage stamps or quarters of the sheet when a new printing plate was being composed: e.g. narrow gaps between postage stamps widened, which resulted in more narrow gaps between sheet quarters.

III/ Categorisation Based on Types and Printing Devices

The present categorisation aims at excluding errors of the former two systems. It digs down to a deeper layer than the type and the printing plate, not neglecting these either.



Figure 7 Plate defect, Sub-type Aa

Figure 8 Plate defect

The essential feature of this new system is the emphasis on where the most characteristic feature comes from and which printing instrument was the first on which it appeared. If this characteristic feature occurred already on the



Figure 9 Plate defect

working type, the result would be a type or at least a sub-type; typically, this feature would occur on the printing equipment used later, since for each denomination there was only one working type used.

Sub-types appeared when modification was made on matrix 2; of such modification it was typical that it only showed on the imprints produced by the printing plates composed of the types for which this matrix was used. When matrix 2 wore, a new one was produced from the working type. The working type, however, did not bear the feature which had produced the sub-type on the matrix. Deficiencies of the plate were even more typical. They were always associated with particular printing types. If a new plate was composed, the deficiency disappeared for good (Figures 7, 8, 9).

Signs of Types and Sub-types								Notes (on		
In accordance with the categoriza- In accordance with the						the	the 9-kreuzer			
	tion ir	the t	ype I-II	-III	categorization in the type A-B				be A-B	denomina-
		-	-		5 71				-	tion)
1 kr	2 kr	3	6kr	9kr	1 kr	2 kr	3	6kr	9kr	
		kr					kr			
Ia	Ia	Ia	Ia	-	Aa	Aa	Aa	Aa	-	
Ib	Ib	Ib	Ib	-	Ab	Ab	Ab	Ab	-	
-	-	-	Ic	-	-	-	-	Ac	-	
-	-	-	-	IAa	-	-	-	-	A ₁ a	6kr Aa
-	-	-	-	IAb	-	-	-	-	A _{1b}	6kr Aa
-	-	-	-	IAg	-	-	-	-	A _{1g}	6kr Aa
-	-	-	-	IBa	-	-	-	-	A_{2a}	6kr Ab
-	-	-	-	IBb	-	-	-	-	A _{2b}	6kr Ab
-	-	-	-	IBc	-	-	-	-	A_{2c}	6kr Ab
-	-	-	-	IBd	-	-	-	-	A _{2d}	6kr Ab
-	-	-	-	IBf	-	-	-	-	A_{2f}	6kr Aa
-	-	-	-	IBg	-	-	-	-	A_{2g}	6kr Ab
-	-	-	-	IBh	-	-	-	-	A _{2h}	6kr Ab
-	-	-	-	IIa	-	-	-	-	Aa	3kr Aa
-	-	-	-	IIb	-	-	-	-	Ab	3kr Aa
-	-	-	-	IIc	-	-	-	-	Ac	3kr Aa
III	III	III	III	III	В	В	В	В	В	3kr Aa
-	-	-	IIIa	IIIa	-	-	Ba	-	Ba	3kr Aa
-	-	-	IIIb	IIIb	-	-	Bb	-	Bb	3kr Aa
-	-	-	IIIc	IIIc	-	-	Bc	-	Bc	3kr Aa
-	-	-	-	IIId	-	-	-	-	Bd	3kr Aa

Comparison Chart

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINTING PLATES

For 1-kreuzer denomination, five printing plates were used. Three of these (1, 2, and 3) were used only for handmade paper, while two (4 and 5) – only for machine paper.

For 2-kreuzer denomination, four printing plates were used. Three of these (1, 2, and 3) were used only for handmade paper, while one (4) – only for machine paper.

For 3-kreuzer denomination, seven printing plates were used. Three of these (1, 2, and 3) were used only for handmade paper, while one (4) – for both handmade and machine paper, while the last three (5, 6, 7) – only for machine paper.

For 6-kreuzer denomination, seven printing plates were used. Five of these (1-5) were used only for handmade paper, while two (6, 7) – only for machine paper.

As far as our knowledge goes, for 9-kreuzer denomination at least twelve printing plates were used. Seven out of these (1-7) were used only for hand-made paper, one (8) – for both handmade and machine paper, while four (9-12) – for machine paper.

One printing plate could be composed in several ways. We talk about different compositions there were several versions of the printing plate over its life cycle; these versions did not differ as regards type, sub-type, production or composition. In other words, the newly composed printing plate should have contained printing types identical to the types of the original printing plate. These types were produced using the same working type and matrix 2, in the course of the same production procedure.

We draw conclusions solely on the basis of periodical changes in printing and colour. Damages of printing plates or disappearance of these damages, as well as metal slat impressions appearing after the disappearance of these damages reveal newer plate compositions.

Printing plates were numbered by Arabic numerals beginning with 1. Due to the fact that the same printing plates were used for both handmade and machine paper, later numerals became Roman⁷³.

In the sign of printing plates, the first number was the serial one, the following small letter (a, b, c, etc.) referred to the newer plate composition. Compositions of the hyphen and letters (-S, -Sb, -E) referred to the material of the printing types: stereotype of original alloy, stereotype of new kinds of alloy of longer life cycle, or electrotypes produced by galvanising.

The number signs and serial numbers of printing plates do not completely correspond to the old numbering, since they reflect the results of newer research.

PRINTIG PLATES OF AUSTRIAN POSTAGE STAMPS RELEASED IN 1850 1-KREUZER DENOMINATION

PRINTING PLATE 1 (1 JUNE 1850)

The printing plate 8 of 1-kreuzer denomination was composed of working types of the sub-type Aa; they were produced by stereotype method⁷⁴.

Characteristics of sub-type Aa:

1/ General characteristics of type A;

2/ The protrusion of the bottom inner frame line of the space including the face value was incomplete under the full stop (Figure 10).

 $^{^{73}}$ By this, we wish to avoid the mistake of other systems – applying the same printing plate number and letter in several instances, causing confusion.

⁷⁴ According to FRANK, several combinations were applied during the lifecycle of the printing plate 1.

The quality of *printing* was relatively poor. However, if we take into account the durability of this printing plate⁷⁵, namely how many impressions were produced by it⁷⁶, the results were remarkable. The absence of the full stop⁷⁷ after the word *KREUZER* was a generally known *defect of the printing plate*. Discolouration by the equipment or sheets are also known.

Colours: brownish yellow, brownish orange, orange⁷⁸, ochre, yellow, golden⁷⁹.

Paper: thin, handmade. Checked paper was also frequent.

Spaces between postage stamps: thin. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: I.



Figure 10 Printing plate I of 1-kreuzer denomination, Sub-type Aa

PRINTING PLATE 2 (FROM NOVEMBER 1851 UNTIL 1853)

According to FRANK, the printing plate 2 consisted solely of stereotypes of sub-type Ab. After discovering such mixed pairs where sub-type Ab occurred along with sub-type Aa, it seems reasonable to identify two periods of the use of this printing plate – in the first, the printing plate 2a, while in the second, the printing plate 2b was used.

PRINTING PLATE 2a (NOVEMBER 1851)

This was the printing plate of the first period, which most probably consisted solely of stereotypes of sub-type *Ab*.

Characteristics of sub-type Ab at 1-kreuzer denomination:

1/ General characteristics of type A;

2/ The protrusion of the bottom inner frame of the space including number, under the dot, was incomplete (figures 11 and 13).

The quality of printing was strikingly poor. The colour (ochre) further deteriorated it. Almost two-thirds of sheets had to be printed repeatedly; it happened on the rear side of badly printed sheets, for the reasons of economy. To rule out the possibility of the repeated use of postage stamps, the position of the impressions on the rear side was shifted as compared to that on the front side. Moreover, the orientation of images was quite often reverse. This explains why we can frequently find details of four postage stamp images on the rear side of these postage stamps. On the other hand, we may also come across postage stamps where the orientation of the front and rear side corresponded to each other. Though the earlier impression was always paler, it still occurred that sizing took place on the side printed later.

⁷⁵ Or about all possible plate combinations.

⁷⁶ According to FRANK, there were 500,000 pieces.

⁷⁷ It came together with the golden yellow colour.

⁷⁸ It was the colour of early impressions.

⁷⁹ It was the colour of late impressions.

Colours: ochre (early impressions), orange.

Paper: thinner than usual, handmade paper: tissue paper also occurred quite frequently.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: I.

PRINTING PLATE 2b (NOVEMBER 1851)

This composition might have become necessary because working stereotypes deteriorated quite quickly; in this printing plate, sub-type Aa appeared along with the sub-type Ab, the latter constituting majority⁸⁰ (Figure 11).



Figure 11 Printing plate 2 of 1 Kr: combination of two sub-types (Aa-Ab)

The quality of printing was somehow better, and printing on both sides of the sheet disappeared.

Colours: orange, cadmium yellow (imprints of later period).

Paper: thin, handmade paper.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow.

St. Andrew's Crosses: I.

PRINTING PLATE 3 (1853)

The 3^{rd} printing plate was the last one which was applied to handmade paper. This printing plate consisted of *B*-type stereotypes. It is easy to identify this printing plate, since homemade paper and *B*-type always appeared together.

Characteristics of *B*-type on 1-kreuzer denomination:

1/ General characteristics of type *B*;

2/ Typical damage of the working type⁸¹;

⁸⁰ We should mention that neither FRANK, nor MÜLLER paid attention to this printing plate and the combinations containing different sub-types. This explains why even the last special catalogue issued by MÜLLER in 1952 (Combined Printing Plates) did not contain prices for these.

⁸¹ The point 2 of the description of the printing plate 2a contains the details.
3/ A little feaf drawn by one line inclines over the right-hand protrusion of the inner bottom frame of the space including image;

4/ Number *1* is a little bit shorter; it is straight at it's top, because it was separated from the upper inner frame by carving (Figure 12).

At the beginning, printing was very fine, though it later deteriorated. The impressions of the last periods hardly reach average quality; finally, the quality became rather bad. There were instances of discolouration by the equipment.

Colours: pale orange (rather good, fine printing) light orange (medium quality), golden (poor quality); 1854.

Paper: handmade, rough, relatively thick.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III.



Figure 12 1 Kr, Printing Plate 3: Type B



Figure 13 1 Kr, Printing Plate IV: Sub-type Ab

PRINTING PLATE IV (2 July 1855)

This printing plate belongs to those few ones, which were used on machine paper as well. Most probably it consisted solely of sub-types Ab. Consequently, the only difference between this printing plate and 2a was the wider spaces between postage stamps (Figure 13).

Printing was strikingly fine. This feature reveals the fact that the types were stereotypes. The even quality of fine printing and few colour versions are evidence to the fact that this printing plate was not in use for long. There was an instance of discolouration by the equipment.

Colours: pale ochre, golden. *Paper*: fine quality and medium thickness. *Spaces* between postage stamps: wide. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: ?.



At this crowded origination table we use abbreviations: md = working type, 2. am = 2. matrix, nyd = (printing) type,nyl = printing plate.

PRINTING PLATE V (1856)

The 5th printing plate was in use for five years, which means there were many postage stamps printed by it. Postage stamps printed by this printing plate are the most frequent out of all 1-kreuzer denomination postage stamps. It seems logical that there might have been several compositions of this printing plate. This assumption seems even more probable because of several colour groups of these postage stamps and combinations of different sub-types, which resulted from replacement of types.

On the basis of what was stated above, we can identify two periods. In the first period, the printing plate V consisted exclusively of B-type printing types; in the second period, sub-type Ab also appeared, probably due to the repair works which involved replacement of types. Consequently, we can identify Va and Vb printing plates.

To recognise postage stamps printed by the printing plate V is not difficult at all, because this was the only occasion, when type B was printed on machine paper. The image of the postage stamps was identical to that produced by the printing plate *III*; the reason was the use of matrix 2 in both cases.

The quality of printing was poor medium, from the very beginning. Pictorial details were not clear; moreover, they were quite often ugly. (This is evidence to the fact that the types were electrotypes.) Both horizontal and vertical metal slats left impressions, and there were instances of discolouration by the equipment.

On some of these postage stamps (ochre, diligent printing), probably prepared for this reason, the experimental perforation of 18 exists. These postage stamps, however, can only occur unused, because perforation had not been introduced for postage stamps⁸³ by that time.

Colours: chrome yellow, lemon yellow, sulphur yellow, mustard yellow.

Paper: usually medium quality and thickness; in the last period, occasionally cardboard was used.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III.

2-KREUZER DENOMINATION

PRINTING PLATE 1 (1 JUNE 1850)

The first printing plate for 2-kreuzer denomination was composed of subtype *Aa*. Identification of the sub-type gives clear evidence of whether a postage stamp was printed by this printing plate or not.

Characteristic features of sub-type Aa of the 2-kreuzer denomination:

1/ General characteristics features of type A;

2/ The protrusion of the inner frame of the space embracing the image

above the second letter *E* of the word *STEMPEL* had a sharp tip (Figure 14).

The fact that this plate was used for printing almost 1.000.000 postage stamps⁵² is enough to assume that several compositions occurred. There is another proof for this: the ending flag of the lower part of the digit 2 there is a drawing shaped like a spur, which comes out markedly at the later prints. At the earlier prints this *plate flaw* looks like a dot only.

⁸³ As opposed to postage stamps, revenue stamps issued on 1 November 1854 had perforation of various sizes.
⁵² According to FRANK.

At the beginning, *printing* was so fine that number 2 was standing absolutely separate⁸⁴. Later, impressions turned less and less sharp, though even last ones cannot be called bad. On some postage stamps, the middle part *stands out*; *impressions of metal rod and discolouration by the equipment* also occurred.

Colours: silver grey (early impressions), greyish black, black (late impressions).

Paper: thin at the beginning, medium strong handmade paper later. *Spaces* between postage stamps: narrow. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: I.



Figure 14 2 kr, Printing Plates 2 and 1: Sub-types Ab and Aa

PRINTING PLATE 2 (JANUARY 1851)

Based on the analysis of printing types, we can identify two periods of the life cycle of this printing plate, which lasted for two years.

In the first period, bad and ugly printing was typical. The printing plate consisted solely of sub-type Ab. (printing plate 2a)

In the second period, the quality of printing improved, and combinations appeared among impressions. The reason was the intention to improve the printing plate by inserting newer types in it (printing plate 2b).

Characteristic features of sub-type Ab of the 2-kreuzer denomination:

1/ General characteristic features of type *A*;

2/ Above the second letter *E* of the word *STEMPEL*, the protrusion of the inner upper frame line ends in a shape of a mallet;

⁸⁴ The very thin gap between the numeral 2 and the inner frame got clogged very soon.

3/ There was a tiny ink stain oriented inwards under the second letter *R* of the word *KREUZER* in the inside bottom frame line of the space including denomination (Figure 14).

To identify postage stamps produced by this plate is relatively difficult, because the damages were produced on the working type, meaning that they appear on all successive printing plates of the 2-kreuzer denomination. However, if we look strictly at the features quoted above, not considering any other traits typical of postage stamps printed by the third printing plate and all successive ones, we will be able to identify the postage stamps produced by this printing plate. It is so even in those cases where it is impossible to decide whether the shield of the coat of arms was re-carved or not.



Figure 15 2 Kr, Printing Plate 2: row of three pieces of different sub-types (II. period, Aa—Ab—Aa)

The *printing* was not only bad, but ugly. This was the reason why postage stamp collectors has not focused on this interesting postage stamp. These postage stamps reflect considerable number of *printing plate flaws* and *metal slat impressions*.

In the second period (printing plate 2b) combinations appeared, which were the result of the intention to improve the printing plate by replacing specific types. In this period, sub-types Ab appeared along with the sub-type Aa (Figure 15).

Colours: light mouse grey (early impressions), dark mouse grey, black, deep black (late impressions).

Paper: thickness range from tissue paper to medium thick handmade paper; occasionally, fluted paper occurred too.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: I.

PRINTING PLATE 3 (APRIL 1853)

This printing plate contains stereotypes of type *B*. Identification of its impressions is rather easy by looking at the homemade paper used and re-carving.

Characteristic features of type *B* of 2-kreuzer denomination:

1/ Typical features of type *B*;

2/ Tiny ink stain outside the letter U of the word KREUZER, at about one-third of its height;

3/ Similar stain is found at the left-side inner frame line, opposite the end of the third lead of the palm decoration⁸⁵ (Figure 17);

4/ On some of the postage stamps, a tiny spot in the middle of the white space in the middle of the coat of arm⁸⁶ (Figure 16).

Printing was fine, though its sharpness deteriorated profoundly towards the end of the period. *Flaws of the plate*⁸⁷, horizontal and vertical *metal slat impressions*, as well as *discolorations by the equipment and sheets* occurred.

Colours: black, deep black, greyish black (late impressions).

Paper: thickness range from middle thickness to *cardboard*-like thickness; occasionally fluted paper also occurred.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide.

St. Andrew's Crosses: III.



Figure 16 2 Kr, Printing Plate 3: Sub-type B (stereotype)



Figure 17 2 Kr, Printing Plate IV: Type B (electrotype)

PRINTING PLATE IV (AUGUST 1855)

The 4th printing plate was produced from the same matrix as the previous one, which means that there were no pictorial differences between the impressions produced by these two printing plates. However, after having examined the impressions thoroughly, we can see that those produced by the 3rd printing plate were stereotypes, while those produced by the 4th printing plates– electrotypes.

To identify postage stamps printed by this plate is very easy, since they were the only ones printed on machine paper.

Typical features of the printing plate IV of the 2-kreuzer denomination:

1/ General features of type *B*;

⁸⁵ Palm decoration, not laurel.

⁸⁶ MÜLLER classified the copies with the discernable dot into the sub-type *3b*; according to FRANK and SAILER, setting up these sub-types was unjustified.

⁸⁷ Typical plate defect: the first letter *R* in the word KREUZER was damaged.

2/ All features listed in the points 2-4 of the description of the printing plate *III*, with the only remark that the absence of the little spot in the middle of the white part of the coat of arms was exceptional for this printing plate;



3/ There was a short tiny line above number 2, which is hardly seen at all on may impressions (Figure 17).

Printing was not fine, though its quality can be considered medium. There were only few instances of *plate flaws*. Horizontal and vertical *impressions of the metal rod* occurred occasionally, just as did the *discolorations by the equipment or sheets*.

Colours: greyish black, black, deep black (dark black). *Paper*: medium thick machine paper; rarely, *cardboard*⁸⁸. *Spaces* between postage stamps: wide. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III.

⁸⁸ According to SAILER, the cardboard paper occurred in 1857-1858.

3-KREUZER DENOMINATION

PRINTING PLATE 1 (1 JUNE 1850)

The first printing plate of the 3-kreuzer denomination belongs to the most interesting ones. It consisted of only *Aa* sub-types. The printing types used for this plate were also used for the plate of the 9-kreuzer denomination. Printing types were stereotypes.

The characteristic traits of the sub-type *Aa* of this denomination were identical to the general characteristic features of the type *A*. Recognizing the postage stamps produced by this printing plate is very easy, since this was the only instance of applying sub-type *Aa* to handmade paper (Figure 18).



Figure 18 3 Kr, Printing Plate 1

The large number of postage stamps produced by this plate, the long life cycle of the plate, changing quality, as well as changes in colours and paper quality are all evidence to the fact that this plate was recomposed several times⁸⁹.

Printing quality was fine and nice at the beginning; as the time passed, stereotype plates deteriorated. Attempts were made to counterbalance this process⁹⁰. In the mean-time, the quality of printing improved a little bit. It was due to a newer composition, which later deteriorated as well, due to the reasons mentioned above. Then the process of improvement started again. On early impressions, we can find many *plate flaws* and impressions of *metal slats*, which reveal the at-

tempts to fix those plate flaws. Postage stamps, on which the middle part stood out occurred relatively frequently, just as did the discolorations by the equipment or sheets.

Colours: carmine, cinnabar red (fine, good quality impressions), tomato red, brick red, meat red (postage stamps on silk-paper).

Paper: thin at the beginning, later, medium thickness handmade paper. In December 1850, fluted paper appeared, which was then followed by tissue paper; creases/folds can be found most frequently on postage stamps printed on tissue paper.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow. St. Andrew's Crosses: I.

PRINTING PLATE 2 (11 JULY 1851)

For the second printing plate of 3-kreuzer denomination, we can identify two periods. In the first period, the printing plate was composed exclusively of the sub-type *Ab*, while in the second period, the sub-type *Aa* also appeared. This resulted in so-called *mixed combinations*. The technology was stereotype; type combinations resulted from type replacements aimed at quality improve-

⁸⁹ According to SAILER, 5,000,000 pieces were produced by this printing plate (on the basis of Decret Z.61H.M.Nr.195 published on 5 February 1850).

⁹⁰ By exchanging types, modifying shades or emphasising the middle part (by inserting felt lining).

ment. The amount of sub-types *Aa* could not have been too large, since LA-DURNER was the only one to mention such mixed combinations. FRANK did not know these, while SAILER only referred to them, without ever having seen them (Figure 19).



Figure 19 3 Kr Printing Plate 2: Strip of three pieces of different sub-types (Ab—Aa—Ab)

Characteristic features of sub-type Ab of the 3-kreuzer denomination:

1/ Characteristic features of type *A*;

2/A tiny ink stain (plate flaw) above the letter U of the word KREUZER, on the inner side of the bottom frame line of the coat of arms shield (Figure 20)

Printing was of medium quality; due to the stereotype technology, deterioration was rather fast. Due to the attempts to improve quality, samples with *the middle part standing out* occurred too, just as discolorations or metal slat im-

pressions. We know some postage stamps produced by this plate, where impressions were found on both sides of the paper⁹¹.

Colours: carmine (early impressions), rose carmine, meat red (late impressions; this was the colour of the postage stamps printed on silk-paper).

Paper: medium thin handmade paper. Occasionally, fluted paper occurred too. Tissue paper was also in use. Occasional yellowing of paper was the result of sizing.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow.

St. Andrew's Crosses: according to FRANK, the arrangements cannot be discovered; according to SAILER, the arrangement was *III*, with the reference to his own material.



Figure 20 3 Kr, Printing plate 2: Sub-type Ab

⁹¹ With postmark *LEUTOMISCHL*, three damaged pieces.

PRINTING PLATE 3 (7 JUNE 1852)⁹²

The use of this printing plate embraced two periods. Its printing types, just as those of the successive printing plate (the fourth one⁹³), were produced from the same matrix. Since there were no pictorial differences (consequently, we cannot talk of a different sub-type), or a new production method applied, it would not be justified to talk about a new, fourth printing plate.

Considering these printing plates as separate ones would not have been reasonable also because the colours and the paper used were of identical quality.



Figure 21 3 Kr, Printing plate 3: Sub-type Ba (Period I, electrotype)



Figure 22 3 Kr, Printing plate 4: Sub-type Ba (stereotype)

Differences of printing quality and colours justify identifying separate production periods and different combinations of printing types of the same printing plate (printing plate 3a and 3b).

The impressions and postage stamps which survived until today testify to the fact that there were several combinations of the printing plate 3; we can identify two periods. However, nothing supports viewing the printing type combinations of the second period as a separate printing plate.

The first period of use lasted from the June of 1852 until the first month of 1853 (Figure 21); the second period lasted from the first month of 1853 until July-August of 1854 (Figure 48).

Printing plate 3 included exclusively types B (more precisely, electrotypes of Ba sub-type). The quality of printing was poor medium; since the colour shades were not chosen well, they added to the unfavourable effect. In the second period, impressions were rather granular, while the frame line of the shield was solid.

Colours: carmine pink, salmon red

Paper: medium thick coated paper in both periods; *fluted* paper was not rare; *card board paper* also occurred. The really rare *striped paper*⁹⁴ occurred in the first period.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide *St. Andrew's Crosses:* III.

⁹² Otto DIRNER's data.

⁹³ According to FRANK's plate composition.

⁹⁴ 3-kreuzer stamps on paper with stripes were all used in the Austrian area BRUCK a.d. MUR (with a single exception which was posted in Hungary).

PRINTING PLATE 4 (AUGUST 1854)

The poor quality produced by the previous printing plate prompted returning to the stereotype technology. Thus the fourth printing plate was composed of stereotypes; when applied to machine paper, it was marked printing plate *IV*. It contained sub-types *Ba* (Figure 22).

Printing was fine, nice, and remained such until the end, due to the short period of production.

Colours: carmine, ink carmine. Paper: good quality, medium thick coated paper. Spaces between postage stamps: wide. St. Andrew's Crosses: III

PRINTING PLATE IV (6 DECEMBER 1854)

This printing plate was identical to the previous one, though it was applied to machine paper. This was the reason why a Roman numeral was used instead of the Arabic one for marking. Naturally, this printing plate also consisted of the stereotypes of the sub-type *Ba*.

Accordingly, printing was fine and nice. No damaged working type or plate have been known. The relatively rare occurrence of these postage stamps was the result of the short period of use.

Colour: carmine and light carmine; they were typical of the postage stamps produced by this printing plate.

Paper: good quality medium thick paper *Spaces* between postage stamps: wide *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III

PRINTING PLATE V (APRIL 1855)

Numerous and not very successful military operations of Austria⁹⁵ lead to the need to manage assets economically. In the field of printing, it showed in applying existing printing plates instead of producing new ones for new denominations, as well as replacing printing types within plates instead of producing new ones.

A close look into the printing plate V provides evidence of this new approach; moreover, it provides opportunity to draw further conclusions.

For this printing plate, stereotype working types originally produced for printing plate 2 were used; the latter were supplemented by few Ba stereotypes produced for the printing plate 4 (these were produced using the already modified procedure), as well as by few electrotypes of the sub-type Bb, for the latest printing plate composition. All this explains the mixed combinations and their rare occurrence.

⁹⁵ 1848-49 Hungarian Fight for Independence; 1849-1853 the war against minor Italian states; 1850-1852 the war against Denmark, because of Schleswig-Holstein; 1854-1857 Austrian occupation of the Danube Principalities, as part of Crimean War.

When the printing plate was being produced, almost all Ab sub-types were re-carved, with only very few exceptions. As a result, the little ink stain at the inner edge of the right-hand side of the frame line of the coat of arms shield partly or totally disappeared from the sub-type Ab. Moreover, in most cases the curved upper part of the number 3 was separated from the frame line above it. There were numerous versions as regards the quality of re-carving⁹⁶. However, it was typical of the A^{97} types that their type did not change, since the major field of the coat of arms shield had remained as it originally was (Figure 23).

We should note that one or two types stayed unchanged, and the clear Ab sub-type remained, as regards pictorial image. There were several types where



Figure 23 3 Kr, Printing plate V: Sub-type Ax

the ink stain above the letter U disappeared absolutely⁹⁸, though the curved upper part of the number 3 was still touching the upper frame. This is why the postage stamps produced by these types imitated the sub-type Aa^{97}

This printing plate was in use for about ten months; during this period, at least three combinations were used. The quality of printing, due to what was said above, was quite various. Postage stamps produced by the originally composed printing plate (printing plate Va, which consisted solely of stereotypes) were of remarkably fine quality. However, this fine quality disappeared quickly, due to the

poor endurance of the material. Paler colours were used to counterbalance this deficiency, though with little success.

This deterioration of quality necessitated the production of the next composition of this printing plate—this time the printing plate containing many *Ba* sub-types and few *Ab* sub-types. The quality of the printing plate composed this way deteriorated in the same way as it had done in case of the original composition. When we come across postage stamps combinations where some postage stamps were printed by the original types, while others—by replacement ones, we can see the differences in printing quality (Figure 24).

Later this printing plate also produced bad quality. This time, bad types were replaced by *Bb* electrotypes, which were originally produced for the next printing plate. This was how the new composition was born, the *Ve*. Analysing impressions produced by this printing plate, especially when we have rows or larger combinations, throws light on further interesting aspects. There are such postage stamps combinations where we can see impressions of three sub-types

⁹⁶ See Ing. H. KOLBE, '*Typen und Platten*' 1850, page C/6'. See also Ing. H. KOLBE, '*Die Mischplatte 'B' der 3-kreuzer, I. Ausgabe* (Festschrift des Verbandes Österreicheicher Philattelisten-Vereine, Wien, 1950)
⁹⁷ We call these modified types of the sub-type Ab, which look like sub-type Aa, sub-type Ax, because they do

⁹⁷ We call these modified types of the sub-type Ab, which look like sub-type Aa, sub-type Ax, because they do not correspond to any other sub-type.

⁹⁸ Although not without a trace, because there remained an empty space around.

(Ab, Ba and Bb)⁹⁹; furthermore, sometimes impressions produced by stereotypes and electrotypes occurred together (Ax-Bb, Bb-Bb). Combinations which include impressions of three sub-types were always produced by printing types of mixed origin¹⁰⁰.



Figure 24 3 Kr, Printing plate V: combination of two sub-types (Ax — Ba)

The production periods of printing plate combinations started as follows: printing plate Va started to be used in April 1855;

Printing plate Vb-from June 1855;

Printing plate Vc-from August 1855⁵².

There is no information of major printing plate flaw, though discoloration by equipment occurred.

Colours: carmine (printing plate *Va*), rose carmine, pale carmine pink (printing plate Vb), pale tomato red (Ve)

Paper: ordinary, medium thick, though sometimes rather thin machine paper

Spaces between postage stamps: wide St. Andrew's Crosses: III (?)

PRINTING PLATE VI (AUGUST 1855)

Printing plate VI appeared while the previous one was still being recomposed. It contained electrotypes of sub-type Bb. Interestingly enough, before being used as components of this new printing plate, the types had already been used as replacement ones for the printing plate Vc. The sixth printing plate was used for long, definitely in many combinations. Almost half of 3-kreuzer denomination postage stamps were produced by this printing plate.

Characteristic features of sub-type *Bb* of the 3-kreuzer denomination:

1/ General characteristics of type B;

⁹⁹ A strip of four pieces is known, postmarked Szolnok 13/11.
¹⁰⁰ 3-kreuzer denomination of the type *Bb* may have only been produced by electrotypes.



At this crowded origination table we use abbreviations: md = working type, 2. am = 2. matrix, nyd = (printing) type, nyl = printing plate.

¹⁰¹ The cleaning of the matrix 2c was carried out by a chisel; this was how the matrix 2d was produced, which was then the base for the types of the printing plate *VI*. Metal shavings clogged into some parts of the matrix, showing spiral-like traces in the bottom and top parts of the second letter *R* of the word KREUZER. It was especially well seen on early impressions; on late impressions, it appeared as clogging.

3/ Coloured stain at the height of the laurel branch top, to the left of it,

under the first letter *K* in the word *KKPOST* (Figure 25).

The quality of printing was most often poor. The so-called clear printing occurred rather frequently; so did the impressions of metal rods. Larger plate flaws were rare; smaller flaws were also exceptional.

Colours: carmine pink, pale pink. *Paper:* ordinary, medium thick machine paper *Spaces* between postage stamps: wide *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III



Printing plate VI: Sub-type Bb



Figure 26 3 Kr Printing plate VII: Sub-type Bc

PRINTING PLATE VII (AUGUST 1858)¹⁰²

This was the last printing plate of the 3-kreuzer denomination. It was composed of Bc electrotypes.

Characteristic features of its pictorial image:

1/ Typical features of type *B*;

2/A tiny line-shape contamination at the inner side of the right-hand bottom frame line of the coat of arms shield, above the letter Z of the word *KREUZER* (Figure 26).

Printing quality was rather poor even at the beginning of the life cycle; light and pale colours added to the unfavourable effect. Flaws of printing types were exceptional (only one instance is known) (see the bottom left corner of image 26).

Colours: light pink, light tomato red. *Paper*: medium thick machine paper *Spaces* between postage stamps: wide *St. Andrew's Crosses*: ?

¹⁰² FRANK did not know this printing plate or sub-type. Neither did MÜLLER notice it in spite of the fact that in his book (*Die Postmarken von Oesterreich*) he presented the ink stain typical of the subtype Bc, as the typical feature of 3-kreuzer reprints. Moreover, the cover page of the part *I* of his rarity catalogue published in 1937 displays a 3-kreuzer stamp of the sub-type Bc. LADURNER was the first to pay attention and publish these stamps of very short life cycle (which was the reason of the rare occurrence).

6-KREUZER DENOMINATION

PRINTING PLATE 1 (1 June 1850)

Printing types with sub-types *Aa*, which were components of the first printing plate, played a double role: they were also used as components for the first printing plate of the 9-kreuzer denomination.



Figure 27 6 Kr printing plate 1: Sub-type Aa

Typical features of sub-type *Aa* of 6-kreuzer denomination:

1/ Typical features of type *A*;

2/ Instead of the word *STEMPEL*, the spelling was *STEMPFL*;

3/ The curved upper part of the number 6 touched the frame line above; the upper declining line of number 6 reaches the bottom part¹⁰³;

4/ On many impressions, under the second letter *R* of the word *KREUZER* a tiny coloured line was seen. Since this damage occurred already on the working type, it could be seen on all successive printing plates, regardless of the quality of printing (Figure 27).

This printing plate was used for 6-7 months; even during this relatively short period, it was re-composed for several times.

This must have been the case also because approximately 8 million postage stamps were produced by this printing plate.

Printing quality was very fine at the beginning; even at the end, there were very few impressions of explicitly bad quality. This is again evidence to the fact that there must have been several plate compositions, because otherwise the soft material of these stereotypes would have worn much more quickly.

Relatively numerous instances of *plate flaw* occurred. A special instance was the so-called 'sack of flour' on the left-side head of the eagle, as well as the breakage of the upper part of the letter *E* of the word *KREUZER*. Machine discolouration occurred quite frequently; very rarely, *reverse colouration by sheet* also occurred. Occasionally *double printing* turned up too, one of them clear printing.

Colours: chestnut brown¹⁰⁴, light brown, reddish brown, greyish brown, yellowish brown (rare, occurred from October to December).

We should note that nice impressions were produced not only in the early period of chestnut brown but later too. The explanation lies in the different compositions of this printing plate.

Yellow sizing used for some of these postage stamps also influenced the colour: it rendered reddish brown shade to the paper.

Paper: thin or medium thick coated paper¹⁰⁵. The paper of some postage stamps turned yellow due to the sizing applied.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow.

St. Andrew's Crosses: I.

¹⁰³ Regardless of especially delicate first impressions, which can be expressed in tenths of thousandths.

¹⁰⁴ According to SAILER, this was the colour of the first plate composition.

¹⁰⁵ According to SAILER, ribbed paper occurred for the stamps produced by the first printing plate (sub-type Aa). FRANK and MÜLLER did not agree with this statement. MÜLLER did not provide prices for them in his specialty catalogue; he provided prices only for the sub-type Ab produced by the printing plate 2.

PRINTING PLATE 2 (beginning of 1851)

Ab sub-types of the second printing plate working types were also included into the first printing plate for the 9-kreuzer denomination.

Characteristic features of the sub-type *Ab* of the 6-kreuzer denomination:

1/ Typical features of type *A*;

2/ Correct spelling of the word *STEMPEL*; 3/ The upper part of number 6 still touched the upper frame; however, the declining upper part did not touch the bottom half of the number (Figure 28).

Postage stamps produced by this printing plate and postmarked by handstamps featuring Hungarian location names are relatively rare among the 6-kreuzer denomination. Since the production period was rather long, we can conclude that there should have been several compositions of the printing plate.

Printing quality was good only exceptionally; it was fine even less frequently. The quality was usually poor medium; moreover, explicitly poor quality also turned up quite frequently. *Plate flaws* were not too frequent, though oc-



Figure 28 6 Kr printing plate 2: Sub-type Ab

curred from time to time. The most typical instance of flaw was *KREUZEB*. Occasionally, horizontal *metal slat impressions* occurred.

Colours: reddish brown (early impressions), reddish chocolate brown, blackish brown (rare), rust brown (late impressions).

Paper: thicker paper was more general, though *tissue paper* also occurred; *fluted* paper was a rarity. *Creases* can be found mainly on postage stamps printed on tissue paper.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: I.

PRINTING PLATE 3 (24 March 1852)

The third plate of the 6-kreuzer denomination was composed of sub-types Ac. Since deviations typical of this sub-type appeared on the working type for the first time, they occurred on all successive printing plates. However, to identify postage stamps produced by this printing plate is not difficult if we keep in mind the fact that the central space of the coat of arms shield was not re-carved for the sub-type Ac.

Characteristic features of 6-kreuzer denomination of the sub-type Ac:

1/ General features of the type *A*;

2./ A tiny ink stain to the left of the palm leaf embracing the shield of the coat of arms from the right, at the height of the foot of the right-hand eagle;

3/ The frame line at the left side turns into two ones embracing a space,

at the height of the top palm leaf, about 1.5 mm long (Figure 29).

Most probably, there were no more composition versions of this printing plate. We draw this conclusion because the period of use was rather short. Few impressions were produced by this printing plate, which explains that 6-kreuzer



Figure 29 6 Kr printing plate: Type Ac

denomination postage stamps produced by subtypes Ac are rare and most valuable out of all.

Printing quality was bad; the reason was the electrotypes, which were used for the first time here. Big instances of plate flaw did not occur; discoloration occurred. Also *double printing* (one of them clear printing) occurred, though exceptionally rarely.

Colour: dirty rust brown.

Paper: medium thick coated paper, exceptionally also *tissue paper*.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: I.

PRINTING PLATE 4 (8 October 1852)

The fourth printing plate of the 6-kreuzer denomination consisted of electrotypes B. Typical printing plate deficiencies appeared on the majority of 6-kreuzer denomination postage stamps. This fact supports our assumption that the same printing types were used for both printing plate 4 and VII of the 6-kreuzer denomination.

Characteristic features of the 6-kreuzer denomination of type *B*:

1/ Typical features of type *B*;

2/ coloured dots in both letters *R* and letter *E* of the word *KREUZER* as well as in the frame line above letter *R*; in extreme cases these dots turn into tiny lines which reach the stem of the bottom palm leaf at the left side¹⁰⁶.

3/ The protrusion of the inner bottom frame line of the image space became shorter due to re-carving, and the leaf to the left of it became only a line, which means that it also became shorter;

4/ Due to re-carving, the upper part of number 6 and the frame above it do not touch each other anymore in most cases (see figure 31, the postage stamp on the right).

During its long life cycle, this printing plate was re-composed several times. The evidence to this fact is the appearance and disappearance of typical

¹⁰⁶ Following versions are known:

a/ a tiny stain between the two lines of the frame, at the bottom;

b/ a tiny line exceeding the bottom inner frame, without reaching the palm leaf stem ;

c/ a tiny line which exceeds the bottom inner frame, and reaches the stem of the palm leaf;

d/ a tiny stain between the two frame lines of the frame around the numeral,

e/ a tiny stain between the upper part of the frame around the numeral and the bottom part of the frame around the image;

deficiencies (the breakage of the frame in the right bottom corner, the lack of the dots, as well as the spelling *KREUZEB*. Numerous colour shades also testify to several printing plate compositions).

Printing quality was medium. *Printing plate deficiencies* did not occur very frequently; *vertical metal slat impressions* are a real rarity.¹⁰⁷

Colours: dark brown (early impressions), reddish brown, chocolate brown, rust brown, greyish brown.

Paper: thicker than average coated paper of uneven quality; sometimes the paper was even *cardboard-like*¹⁰⁸; *fluted paper also occurred*.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide.

St. Andrew's Crosses: III.?¹⁰⁹

PRINTING PLATE 5 (September 1854)

The questionable quality of the previous printing plate might have prompted the return to stereotypes. Consequently, the fifth printing plate of the 6-kreuzer denomination consisted of stereotypes B; on the working types, the gap between the number 6 and the frame above was enlarged even more. The coloured dots in letters R and E also disappeared (Figure 30).

Though the type was identical to the previous printing plate, identification of postage stamps produced by this printing plate is not difficult at all, taking into account the quality of printing, the typical colour of impressions, and the paper used.

The life cycle of this printing plate was rather short, which explains the relatively rare occurrence of these postage stamps.¹¹⁰ Consequently, there were no further compositions of this plate. The absence of colour versions or damaged printing types also testifies to this fact.

The printing was fine and nice; the colour was favourable. We do not know of any later deficiencies, metal rod impressions, or discolorations.

Colour: purple brown.

Paper: medium thick or (rarely) thick coated paper.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide.

St. Andrew's Crosses: III¹¹¹



Figure 30 6 Kr, printing plate 5: Type B (stereotype)

PRINTING PLATE VI (April 1855)

The sixth printing plate of the 6-kreuzer denomination, which was applied only to machine paper, was produced from the repaired working types of the type B by electrotyping (Figure 31).

¹⁰⁷ Most probably in connection with the printing type with the deficiency KREUZEB

¹⁰⁸ From 0.12 mm

¹⁰⁹ According to FRANK, II. and III; according to SAILER, III. The latter is more probable.

¹¹⁰ According to FRANK, the stamps printed by the printing plate 5 constituted 5% out of the type B on handmade paper.

¹¹¹ According to FRANK, it was *II*, because he knew only the stamps from the left side. SAILER, who knew also the stamps from the right side, thought they were *III*. SAILER had doubts regarding the existence of *II*.



In this table of derivation, abbreviations are used: ad. = base type, md = work-ing type, 2. am = 2. matrix design, nyd = printing type, nyl = printing plate.

This derivation table shows the way the wooden and the *Ib* printing plate of the 9 kr denomination were created as well.

The printing plate composed of these working types was only used for a short period, which explains why postage stamps produced by it are relatively rare.

Printing quality was good. We do not know of any plate deficiencies, metal rod impressions, or discolorations.

Colours: light purple brown, brown. *Paper*: medium thick machine paper. *Spaces* between postage stamps: wide. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III.



Figure 31 6 Kr printing plates VI and VII: Type B (electrotype)

PRINTING PLATE VII (October 1855)

The seventh printing plate of 6-kreuzer denomination contained electrotypes B. They derived from a single working type, which was the origin of all types of the fourth printing plate. This fact explains why on all impressions on both printing plates coloured dots can be found in both letters R and the first Eof the word *Kreuzer*, as well as between the first letter R and the frame line. These dots occurred quite frequently on the impressions of the fourth printing plates, and almost always on those produced by the printing plate *VII*. The dots of the space containing the coat of arms were rhombus-like rather than circular.

The life cycle of this printing plate was rather long, which must have been the reason for several combinations.

Printing quality was medium poor or bad. Printing plate deficiencies occurred, though not often.

Occasionally horizontal or vertical metal rod impressions or discolorations occurred.

Colours: light brown, dark brown, greyish brown, reddish brown, pale brown (yellow shade).

Paper: usually medium thick, though exceptionally thin or cardboard also occurred.

Space between postage stamps: wide.

St. Andrew's Crosses: III.

9-KREUZER DENOMINATION

PRINTING PLATE 1 (1 June 1850)

The first printing plate of the 9-kreuzer denomination contained modified printing types of the 6-kreuzer denomination of the same issue (Figure 3).

Printing types reveal the fact that the life cycle of the plate embraced two periods. In the first period, exclusively types A_2 constituted the plate, while in the second A_1 types also appeared (sub-types A_{1a} , A_{1b} , A_{1g}). This is the reason

why the first printing plate of the 9kreuzer printing plate was a mixed one.

The following data provide evidence to the fact, that the first printing plate for 9-kreuzer denomination comprised printing types of 6kreuzer denomination; in other words, printing types of both denominations derived from one and the same working type:

1/ In both cases, a tiny ink stain can be found in the oak leaf under the



Figure 32 Mixed pair of 9 Kr, with sub-types A_2 - A_1

right-side acorn of the right-side oak branch on both denominations;

2/ On both denominations, the letter K of the word *Kreuzer* stands on two feet, which never converge;

3/ On both denominations, the wrong spelling STEMPFL occurred;

4/ On both denominations, there was a tiny coloured line under the second letter *R* of the word Kreuzer;

5/ Postage stamps where the upper part of number 6 converged with the frame above occurred only on this denomination, similar to what has been stated in points 3 and 4 (Figure 3).

The first printing plate of the 9-kreuzer denomination contained mostly stereotypes A_2 , while only a small quantity (4-6 pieces?) were stereotypes A_1 (Figure 32). Characteristic features of type A_1 :

a/ General features of type A;

b/ spelling error *STEMPFL*;

c/ the two feet of the letter K of the word Kreuzer never converged;

d/ ink stain in the leaf under the right-side acorn;

e/ number 9 'floats' relatively to the word KREUZER, without a fixed position¹¹⁴

¹¹⁴ It can be above or below the base of the word KREUZER. It may be close to or far from the letter K. These differences result from the fact that the numerals were pressed into the 240 types manually, one by one. The sub-types of the types A_{1-2} of the 9-kreuzer denomination are included into the table below aligned with sub-types set up by MÜLLER. (See table continued in footnotes bottom in the next page.)

Monograph	Muller	STEMPEL		9			DISTANCE B-N 9 AND K				
Marking		F	Е	medium	high	deep	3-4	5-7	8-9	12	
		by letter		position			tenth millimeter				
$A_1a)$	IAa	!	-	!	-	-		!	-	-	
A ₁ g	IAb	!	-	!	-	-	!		-	-	
A ₁ a	IAg	!	-	-	-	!		!	-	-	
$A_2 a$	IBa	-	!	!	-	-		!	-	-	
$A_2 b$	IBb	-	!	!	-	-		-	-	-	
$A_2 c$	IBc	-	!	!	-	-		-	!	-	
$A_2 d$	IBd	-	!	!	-	-		-	-	!	

 A_2 type was similar to the one described above, with the only difference that the word *STEMPEL* was spelled correctly.

Printing quality was medium good. Double printing occurred (from the picture side, one is a clear printing shifted to the left – postmark GYULA 30/3).

Discolorations and metal rod impressions also occurred. Printing plate flaws were rather frequent.

Colours: sky blue (early impressions), dark blue (rare!), greyish sky blue, blunt blue (late impressions).

Paper: the range included anything from *tissue paper* to medium thickness, though most frequently it was thin; the paper was always coated. As a rarity, *fluted paper* occurred as well.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: I.

PRINTING PLATE 2 (31 December 1850)

Beginning from the second printing plate for the 9-kreuzer denomination, all further printing plates for this denomination and for 3-kreuzer denomination derived from a single printing type of sub-type *Aa*. For this reason, their features were also identical.

These were the following:

1/ A tiny ink stain oriented inwards on the upper inside frame line, at about 0.5 mm

to the right of the crown cross;

2/ The position of the number 9 became permanent;

3/ With few exceptions,¹¹⁵ the two bottom points of the letter K of the word *Kreuzer* stood on a single foot¹¹⁶.

The second printing plate included exclusively *Aa* stereotypes (Figure 4).

On the 9-kreuzer denomination, in the bottom left corner of the image space, above the number 9, there was a tiny ink stain on sub-type Aa (Figure 33).



Figure 33 9 Kr, printing plate 2: sub-type Aa

Printing quality was rather poor, lines often converged. It hardly reached medium level. Occasionally, the dot after the word *KREUZER* was missing; rarely, discolorations also occurred. Rare printing plate deficiency: distortion of the outer frame of the right top corner.

Colours: dark blue, blue, light blue, greyish blue. *Paper*: coated, usually thin, occasionally tissue paper. *Spaces* between postage stamps: narrow. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: I.

F										
	$A_2 e$	IBe	-	!	-	!	-	!	-	-
	$A_2 f$	IBf	-	!	-	!	-	-	-	-
	$A_2 g$	IBg	-	!	-	-	!	!	-	-
	$A_2 h$	IBh	-	!	-	-	!	-	-	-

¹¹⁵ When the printing was very fine.

¹¹⁶ The first printing plate produced the letter K with the two bottom parts separated, while the second (and all further ones) – with these parts converging.

The third printing plate of the 9-kreuzer denomination was a mixed one. In the first combination, there were numerous *Ab* and few *Ac* sub-types of stereo-types (printing plate 3a).

While on the sub-type Ab an ink stain described at Aa was missing, the characteristic trait of the sub-type Ac was a tiny ink stain on the top of the sec-



Figure 34 9 kr, printing plate 3: Sub-type Ac

ond letter *E* of the word *Kreuzer* (Figure 34).

The relatively long life cycle of the printing plate and the great amount of colour shades mean that there were several compositions of this printing plate.

On the second composition, the colour changed, the printing quality improved, and the ratio changed: this time there were much more Ac sub-types (printing plate 3b).

Later, the colour changed again, the quality deteriorated, and Ab sub-types disappeared – this was the third composition (printing plate 3c).

Printing quality was medium for the plate 3a; later it deteriorated profoundly. The quality im-

proved a little bit in case of imprints produced by the plate 3b. When 3c was composed, it deteriorated again, which resulted in really ugly impressions.

Many types were damaged, especially in the printing plate 3b. There were instances of printing on both sides of the paper.

Colours: dark blue, dark ultramarine, deep blue (printing plate 3a); bright blue, dark blue, subdued blue (printing plate 3b), greyish blue (printing plate 3c).

Paper: coated, usually thin.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: I.

PRINTING PLATE 4 (February 1852)

This was such a printing plate of the 9-kreuzer denomination which included sub-types *Ba*; it was also the only printing plate where the spaces between postage stamps were narrow. For producing printing types, stereotypy was used.

Characteristic features of sub-type Ba:

1/ Typical features of the type *B*;

2/ In most cases, the letter *T* in *KKPOST* looked as

if it were letter *P*, due to distortion (Figure 35).

Though the successive printing plates (the 5th and 6th) were composed of sub-types *Ba* as well, to identify postage stamps printed by the printing plate 4 is not difficult, if we take into consideration the characteristic colour, the stereotypy technology, and the narrow gap between postage stamps on postage stamp compositions (they are rare!).

The technology of the fifth plate was electrotype, which makes distinction between these postage stamps easy. The technology of the sixth printing plate was stereotyping again, but the colours were very special.



Figure 35 9 kr, printing plate 4: Sub-type Ba (stereotype)

Printing quality was good. There were many deficiencies on numerous printing plates, which appeared while these plates were being used. As a consequence, postage stamps printed by this plate quite often contain plate flaws.

Colours: greyish-greenish blue, greenish blue, dark greenish blue.

Paper: closer to thin than to medium thick, coated manually, occasionally thick paper also occurred.

Spaces between postage stamps: narrow. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: I.

PRINTING PLATE 5 (8 JULY 1852)

This printing plate was composed of types *Ba*, which was true also for the former and for the next printing plate. However, identification of the imprints produced by this printing plate is easy because the technology used was electro-typing (the other two were produced by stereotyping) (Figure 36).

Printing was usually bad: the eagle sometimes did not stand out of the

background, and the surface of the coat of arms shield was blurred. It was typical though that the tongue of the right-side eagle seemed stretched out. Though it was typical of all electrotypes of the 9-kreuzer denomination, for the first time this feature appeared on the impressions of this printing plate. Plate flaws were rather frequent. Discolorations occurred.

Colours: light blue, cobalt blue, dark blue, greyish blue.

Paper: usually, medium thick coated paper, though tissue and cardboard paper occurred, as well. Fluted paper occurred extremely rarely (Arad 4/1).

Spaces between postage stamps: wide. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III. (?)

PRINTING PLATE 6 (March 1853)

This was the third printing plate to include sub-types *Ba*. To identify the impressions produced by this printing plate is not difficult: the technology was stereotyping and the colours were characteristic (the sixth plate contained stereotypes, while the fifth–electrotypes; the colours of the fourth plate were very different from the colours of this plate).

Printing quality was good. Though the great majority of coated paper impressions of 9-kreuzer denomination printed by sub-types *Ba* were produced by this printing plate, even last pieces represented reliable quality. Sometimes printing was applied to both sides of the paper: such examples were postmarked by *TRIEST* and *KLAGENFURT*

Colours: bright dark blue, Prussian blue, light blue.

Paper: an extremely white type of paper was used for this printing plate for the first time; the range of thickness stretched from thin to very thick; paper was often strikingly rough.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III. (?)



Figure 36 9 kr, printing plate 5: Sub-type Ba (electrotype)

PRINTING PLATE 7 (March 1854)

The seventh printing plate of the 9-kreuzer denomination contained stereotypes of sub-type *Bb*.

Characteristic features of sub-type *Bb* of 9-kreuzer denomination:

1/ Characteristic features of Type B;

2/ The right stem of the letter R of the word KREUZER shortened; the shortened part seems to be directed under the dots;

3/ A tiny dot in the right-side bottom corner of the image space; it sometimes stuck to the right side of the inner frame (at 0.3 mm from the corner, depending on the printing quality) (Figure 37).



Figure 37 9 kr printing plate 7: Sub-type Bb (stereotype)

Identification of the imprints produced by this printing plate is easy, if we keep in mind that the sub-type *Bb* was applied to coated paper only for these impressions.

Numerous impressions were produced using this printing plate. Both the long life cycle of the printing plate and numerous colour shades mean that there must have been many combinations.

Characteristic features of the first plate combination (plate 7a):

a/ Similarity to the colour shade of the previous printing plate;

b/ Sharp printing quality at the beginning, gradual deterioration, medium and bad quality at the end.

Characteristic features of the second composition (printing plate 7b):

a/ Traces of printing plate repair, especially in the form of borderline breaks;

b/ Poor, blurred printing in subdued blue colour;

c/ Occasionally, the dot typical of sub-type *Bb* was missing.

Characteristic features of the third composition (printing plate 7c):

a/ Light blue shade;

b/ In postage stamp combinations (pairs, rows, types), fine and blurred printing were next to each other. It proves that relatively many printing types were replaced.

Printing quality was good at the beginning; however, due to stereotyping, the material was not durable, and the quality of printing deteriorated. At the end, quality turned poor (printing plate 7a).

The second composition was determined by an attempt to renovate the plate (scrubbing with a wire brush); however, it improved the quality of printing only temporarily (printing plate 7b).

In the third plate composition, we would be able to find delicate and blurred impressions one next to the other, if we scrutinised postage stamp combinations (printing plate 7c).

Plate flaws occurred. Such was the omission of the full stop after the word *KREUZER* in the left-side pieces, as well as the omission of the right top corner or the middle part of the left-side outer borderline. Discolorations and metal slat impressions occurred, though the latter were really rare.

Colours: bright dark blue, Prussian blue (printing plate 7a), subdued deep blue (printing plate 7b), light blue shades (printing plate 7c).

Paper: mostly thicker coated paper; fluted paper was also usual, creases were strikingly frequent in case of impressions produced by this printing plate.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide.

St. Andrew's Crosses: III. (?)

PRINTING PLATE 8 (May 1854)117

This was the last printing plate to be applied to coated paper and the first – to machine paper. The plate was composed of electrotypes Bb. The distinctive feature of these impressions was the fact that they were produced by electrotypes Bb on coated paper (Figure 38).

The quality of printing was very uneven. The impressions cannot be characterised as very good or very bad; generally,

they were of medium good quality. It can be stated that the life cycle and the quality of electrotypes was improved on these types, as was the quality of printing. The number of impressions produced by this printing plate was not very big. This explains the relative rarity of the postage stamps produced by this printing plate. Plate deficiencies occurred rarely.

Colours: light blue, bright blue, cobalt blue. *Paper*: thicker than medium thickness, coated.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III. (?)

PRINTING PLATE VIII (April 1855)



Figure 38 9 Kr, printing plate 8: Sub-type Bb (electrotype)

As we have already mentioned at the previous printing plate, this plate is identical to the 8th plate that was the last to be applied to coated paper.

Printing quality was usually good, though the wear of the bottom part of the Crown and ribbons showed on the majority of these postage stamps. Signs revealing the wear of the plate mean that it was used in the period prior to applying it to machine paper (it had been applied to coated paper).

Colours: dark greyish blue, which slowly turned into light greyish blue. *Paper*: medium thick.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III.

¹¹⁷ This printing plate was not included in the works of FRANK or SAILER, though the former wrote the following: '...die letzten hellblauen Marken auf Handpapier nicht von einer zweiten Zusammenstellung der Platte 7, sondern von einer aus Elektrotypen zusammengesetzten Platte 8 stammen.' in his work entitled *Die erste Ausgabe von Oesterreich und Lombardei-Venetien 1850 bis 1858* (page 71, footnote 71)

PRINTING PLATE IX (9 July 1855)

This printing plate was used for almost a year. Solely this fact suggests that there must have been several combinations of this plate. The colour shades, signs (typical of sub-types), plate deficiencies, and other circumstances render it possible to identify three combinations of this plate.

First combination (printing plate IXa), from July 1855:

Composed solely of electrotypes *Bb*. All impressions featured colours used for the printing plate *VIII*. The printing quality did not reach the printing quality of the previous plate, though the deterioration of the Crown and Ribbons disappeared.

Second plate combination (printing plate IXb), from November 1855:

Along with the sub-type *Bb*, sub-type *Bc* appeared as well; plate deficiencies appeared, as a result of repair works.

Characteristic features of the sub-type Bc, of the 9-kreuzer denomination:

1/ Characteristic features of type *B*;

2/ The distortion of the letter T in the word POST disappeared, but the dot in the right bottom corner still remained; the end of the right stem of the letter R disappeared;

3/ The distortion of the letter *T* disappeared, as did the dot, but the stem of the letter *R* still broken;

4/ The distortion of the letter *T* disappeared, as did the dot; the right stem of the letter *R* complete (therefore, it was identical to the sub-type *Ba* except the shape of the letter T)¹¹⁸ (Figure 39)

Third plate composition (printing plate IXc), from March 1856:

Bc sub-type printing types disappeared from the third composition of the printing plate IX, as did the deficiencies which had appeared due to repair works; on the other hand, the tongue of the right-side eagle head appeared again. It suggests that a type replacement took place again. The metal slat impressions provide further proof of this. On certain impressions, the letter U underwent such changes which must have been the beginning of the creation of the sub-type Bd.

Printing quality was not good already at the beginning. Later, attempts were made to improve it by various repair works¹⁹⁹ and type replacements, but the results were not sufficient anyway. The quality continued to deteriorate, finally producing a totally blurred image. Notably discolorations appeared rather frequently, which was otherwise very rare on machine paper for all other denominations.

¹¹⁸ What FRANK called sub-type *IIIc*, MÜLLER called *IIIa*. The philatelist of Hungarian origin Ottó DIRNER noticed this rare sub-type of the 9-kreuzer denomination while staying in Bulgaria. He mentioned it in his correspondence with Edwin MÜLLER. Julius TATÁR (Žisilina) wrote an article on this subject with the title '*Ein Beitrag zum Studium der Type III der 9 Kr.-Marke auf Maschinen-papier der Österreich-Ausgabe 1850*'. (Published in *Sammler-Woche*, 22 June 1938, no. 22.11/12).

Philatelic researcher Dr. László MAKAI has already presented it as stamp produced by the printing plate *IX* on world exhibitions in Prague and Constantinople.

¹¹⁹ According to FRANK, with exfoliation; according to SAILER, with 'excessive scrubbing'.

Colours: light greyish blue (printing plate *IXa*), milk blue, light greenish blue (printing plate *IXb*), greenish blue (printing plate *IXc*).

Paper: medium thick machine paper, occasionally yellow shade from sizing. *Spaces* between postage stamps: wide.

St. Andrew's Crosses: III.



Figure 39 9 kr, printing plate IX: sub-type Bc



Figure 40 9 kr, printing plate X: sub-type Bd

PRINTING PLATE X (May 1856)

Printing plates *X-XII* may be identified solely on the basis of printing and colour. But even the most profound analysis sometimes does not reveal whether certain postage stamps were printed by a new printing plate (which should be marked by a new number), a new printing plate composition (to be marked only by a new small letter after the plate number), or they were produced in a new printing period.

Appearance of the sub-type Bd suggests appearance of a new printing plate X^{120} .

Characteristic features of this printing plate were the following:

1/ Characteristic features of type *B*;

2/ Inside the letter U of the word Kreuzer, two tiny ink stains can be seen on the both stems (Figure 40).

Already on the previous printing plate, a tiny ink stain similar to the one in sub-type *Bd* appeared on some impressions; for the impressions of this printing plate, this ink stain became a typical feature.

The colour and the quality of printing also suggest printing plate X (a new one). Moreover, two periods can be identified on the basis of the latter.

Characteristic features of the first period:

1/ Good printing quality;

2/ Dark blue *colour* of impressions.

The second period is characterised by:

1/ Printing quality never reached the level of the previous period's;

moreover, explicitly bad quality also appeared;

2/ Colour: bright blue, Prussian blue.

 $^{^{120}}$ In the letter *O*, a dot-like stain at the height of 0.5 mm causes the thickening of its right side; on its left side, at the height of 0.6 mm, a line-shaped ink stain causes the thickening.

Paper: medium thick machine paper. *Spaces between postage stamps*: wide. *St. Andrew's Crosses*: III.

g KREUZER eredeti rajz vegleges rajz osduc 1. anyaminta am-a ma-a 3kr 3 KI ad. 3. md-b 3. md-a 3. mn md-d 3-9 2.am-c 2.am-d 2.am-e 2.am-f 2.am-g-2.am-h 2.am-i <u>nyá-s nyá-s nyá-E nyá-Sb</u> Ac Baj Ba_l Ba_l nyd-E nyd-E nyd-Bb Bc Bd nyd-S nyd-S <u>nyd-E</u> Bb Aa AD 2.nyl Janyl 6.nyl 8.nyl IXa.nyl X.nyl Ta.nyl 4.nyl 5. nyl VIII.nyl 7b.nyl IX b. nul Tc.'ny 3b.nyl XI.nyl 3c.nyl XII.nyl

In this table of derivation, abbreviations are used: ad. = base type, md = work-ing type, 2. am = 2. matrix design, nyd = printing type, nyl = printing plate. Printing plates 1a and 1b can be seen on the derivation table of the 6 kr denomination. (see also the derivation table of the 3 Kr denomination.)

PRINTING PLATE XI (end of 1856)

This printing plate was also composed of electrotype sub-types *Bd*, as in case of the previous one; however, impressions should be distinguished from those produced by the previous printing plate because of their printing quality.

Printing quality was very delicate, as opposed to the second period of the previous printing plate.

Colours: greyish dark blue (first periods until the end of 1856), dark ultramarine¹²¹ (second period until September of 1857?).

Paper: medium thick machine paper.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide.

St. Andrew's Crosses: III.

PRINTING PLATE XII (December 1857)¹²²

A new printing plate is probable, due to the printing quality, colour shades, and paper quality. (However, we cannot exclude that the last printing plate was X, and printing plates XI and XII were only newer compositions of the printing plate X.)

Colour shades suggest that there were two periods of the life cycle of this printing plate.

Printing was accurate, though not very sharp or delicate.

Colours: bright blue close to ultramarine (first period), dark slate blue (second period).

Paper: a little bit thicker than medium thick.

Spaces between postage stamps: wide.

St. Andrew's Crosses: III.

PAPER AND COLOUR

The paper of the first postage stamp release of 1850 was manually produced at the beginning, with a watermark KKHM, which appeared once on each sheet. These letters stood for 'Kaiserlich-Königliches-Handels-Ministerium'.

The dimensions of the sheets used for postage stamps were 34x43 cm, the quality being very various. It was so because until 1856 the state printing house in Vienna did not have a constant paper supplier; instead, experimenting with several paper types was going on.

¹²¹ However, it is usually not identical to the blue of the purple shade, which is usually called ultramarine.

¹²² According to FRANK, this printing plate was D (though he was not certain regarding this); by this, he indicated this was the last printing plate of the 9-kreuzer denomination.

There were two types of paper quality used for the postage stamp first release: from 1850 until December of 1854, manually produced paper was used; on 20 July 1854, a provision to use machine paper was made. For the reasons of economy, it was implemented only from December of 1854.

Manually Produced Paper

The raw material for this paper was rags. Macerated in large pits, these rags turned to pulp. The pulp was taken out with a wire mesh, through which the surplus of water drained off. The wire numbers or letters in the wire mesh left watermarks in the paper.

Then pulp was spread on the wire mesh, which was done by craftsmen by appropriate movements. Because of this manual procedure, thickness of the paper varied profoundly. This statement was not true for tissue paper, which was produced very consciously and as an experiment. Regarding thickness, we may state the following:

1/ If thickness fell between 0.08 and 0.10 mm, it was medium thick;

2/ If paper was thinner than the range above, it is qualified as thin;

3/ If it was thicker than the range above, it should be qualified as thick.

Tissue paper was such manual paper where thickness was 0.07 mm or less; if it was 0.12 mm or thicker, we talk about cardboard.



As regards paper quality, we distinguish the following kinds of paper:

Ribbed Paper

In such paper, uneven protrusions run along at 1 mm distance; they were made unintentionally. Usually their direction was vertical (Figure 41).

Figure 41 Paper with protrusions

Laid paper

This kind of paper was interesting and valuable. If scrutinised in diagonally arriving light, sharp vertical protrusions can be seen at 0.3 mm distance. There are still debates as regards the origin of this texture. Some think that the reason was to make postage stamp removal more difficult; later several other theories were born¹²³ (Figure 42).

¹²³ For MÜLLER, this was connected to the sizing of stamp sheets. In his opinion, the ribs were produced in the paper when the freshly-sized paper was guided between heated iron rolls, their surface notched to prevent sticking of the paper.

According to FRANK, only one roller was notched. He drew this conclusion from the fact that the ribs appeared always on only one side of the paper.

BUNGERZ's lexicon reads: '...geripptes Papier entstecht durch die stärkeren oder schwarzeren, parallel gelegten Einzeldrächte der Schöpfformsiebe; ...'

According to SAILER, the partial notching contradicts the theory of MÜLLER; notches are quite frequently so strong that they are easily seen without any specific analysis; for certain denominations, they occurred very rarely. For 1-kreuzer denomination, they were unknown.



Figure 42 Laid paper

Most often it occurred on the subtype Aa of the 3-kreuzer denomination; on the sub-type Ab of the same denomination it was less frequent; even less frequent was it on the sub-type Ab of the 6-kreuzer denomination. The frequency of occurrence decreased further on the sub-type Ab of the 2-kreuzer denomination, and finally, on the type A_2 of the 9kreuzer denomination.

It first appeared in December of 1850, and lived on for 1/2-1 year.

Chequered Paper

One of the most frequently is occurring paper specialties, which belonged to thin paper types. When watched against light, it displays regular chequered pattern. Sometimes it is confused

with ribbed paper. However, the protrusions of the ribbed paper are always vertical, while on chequered paper they form a net.

Paper with Stripped Texture

This paper was the least frequent specialty. It was absolutely identical to the writing paper of the time, for which it even missed the watermark *KKHM* prescribed for postage stamps.

The typical feature of this paper was that when observed against light it displayed vertically arranged watermark-like stripes. There were 14-16 stripes at each 2 cm; they were crossed by a little bit thicker horizontal line every at every 26-28 mm (Figure 43).

This paper occurred for the 3- and 9-kreuzer denominations. Less frequently, it was used for the 3kreuzer denomination of the sub-type *Ba*. Once, such post stamp occurred at the post of BRUCK an der MUR; one postage stamp turned up in Hungary. The 9-kreuzer denomination (also sub-type *Ba*) was used in Prague and its neighbouring regions, though one postage stamp postmarked *ARAD* is also known. These postage stamps were in circulation around the end of 1852 and the beginning of 1853.



Figure 43 Paper with stripped texture

Allegedly, these postage stamps were produced for fraud; their rare occurrence suggests that only few sheets were produced.

MACHINE PAPER

For this paper, the pulp was not taken out manually from the pits but was produced by a paper machine. It did not have watermarks; however, the most interesting watermark occurred in case of this paper.

While operating, the wires of the infinite mesh of the machine were leaving their imprint in the paper material. As a result, the material became thinner there. A pattern of dense 3.5 mm parallel lines appeared; since the middle part



Figure 44 Wild stitch watermark

of these lines was missing, the pattern looks as if there were two columns of lines next to each other. This watermark specialty is called *stitch watermark* or *ladurner lines*, after the philatelist who recognised it¹²⁴.

If mesh broke during operation, it was repaired by stitches. The trace of such stitches also can be found on paper. They are called *wild stitch water-marks* (Figure 44).

Stitch watermark generally appeared vertically, though horizontal arrangement also occurred. Such watermarks turned up on all denomina-

tions.

As regards thickness, we may establish following groups:

1/ If paper thickness fell between 0.08 and 0.10 mm, we talk about *me-dium-thick machine paper*;

2/ If the thickness was below this range, the paper was *thin*;

3/ If paper thickness exceeded 0.10 mm, we talk about *thick paper*;

4/ If it exceeded 0.12 mm, the paper was *cardboard*.

As regards quality, we may talk about following types of machine paper:

Stripped Paper

This paper had similar properties as the handmade stripped paper. It was a rare and valuable type, which turned up for all denominations.

Paper with Watermark Grains or Mesh Pattern

On this paper, regular rows of watermark grains appeared. They were formed when the pressure on the pulp passing between the mesh and press was too big.

As a result, the texture of the mesh left imprints in the still flexible paper pulp. When scrutinised in petrol, this feature is less visible than when it is examined against light.

 124 Arthur LADURNER was a pharmacist from Meran, as well as a respected philatelist and researcher. 70

This type appeared at all denominations, and was quite frequent.

Ribbed (notched) Paper

On the surface of this paper, delicate horizontal (exceptionally vertical) ribs appeared. These ribs were very close to each other; usually they were shorter than the postage stamp, though they filled the area of the whole postage stamp¹²⁵.

This paper type was frequent, and turned up o9n all denominations.

Cardboard

If thickness reached 0.12 mm or exceeded it, we talk about cardboard (for manually produced paper, the term is *cardboard-like manual paper*). This paper type occurred both for manual and machine paper. One of the reasons why such paper was produced was the equipment. If proper feeding equipment was missing, paper sheets turned out thicker than it was intended. Another reason was fraud: wrapping paper for unused paper sheets was also used for producing postage stamps, its thickness reaching even 0.16 mm.

This paper type turned up rather rarely; it was especially rare when it reached 0.14 mm or more. This paper can be found for all denominations, though in case of 1- and 2-kreuzer denominations it was very rare.

We should also mention *glued paper*, though we do not consider it a separate paper type. This kind of paper appeared for economy reasons. When there was at least a half of a sheet of manual paper, it was glued to another similar piece, and used for postage stamp production.

The cases when postage stamps were printed exactly on the place where the two parts were glued together were especially rare.

This phenomenon can be traced at the rear side of postage stamps, where thickened paper, due to the overlap of two sheets, is better seen.

Such postage stamps are especially rare, and we do not know, for what denominations this phenomenon occurred. We should especially mention parchment-like manual paper. It was translucent and yellowish, and occurred when the sizing of the paper was bad, and the paper absorbed the gluing substance to the extent larger than required. We should not consider this paper a separate type. It turned up for the 3- and 9-kreuzer denominations.

SEPARATION OF MANUAL AND MACHINE PAPER

We should underline the importance of identifying handmade and machine paper. Seeing what kind of paper was used needs careful and profound analysis.

This analysis involves touching, scrutinising through magnifying glass, scrutinising against the light after detaching the postage stamp, as well as establishing the

¹²⁵ According to MÜLLER, they were the result of delicate notches on the metal rolls of the paper machine. He drew this conclusion form the fact that when the surface of the rollers wore and became smooth, the notches disappeared from the paper; these notches re-appeared, when new rollers were installed in the machine.

date of sending of the mail item¹²⁶. All these steps contribute to identifying the type and sub-type of the postage stamp.

Analysis by Touching

When we examine detached postage stamps by touching (except those printed on cardboard), handmade paper is usually rougher on both sides, thinner, and less smooth than machine paper. Postage stamps printed on machine paper seem much smoother and are thicker.

Scrutinising though Magnifying Glass

Magnifying glass helps to see the unevenness of the handmade paper, as well as the smoothness of machine paper.

When we scrutinise postage stamps against light, we see the pores of the paper, which let the light through. In case of machine paper, we may only see lighter dots as pores; while in case of hand-made paper, pores never penetrate the whole thickness of the paper. The structure of handmade paper is looser than that of machine paper.

Looking at the rear sides of postage stamps, we see that in case of handmade paper the image lines protrude¹²⁷ (Figure 45), while on machine paper, the back of postage stamps is smooth and most often whiter.



Figure 45 Over embossing – foulage

The date of sending the mail item might also provide help for deciding which kind of paper was used. The earliest machine paper postage stamps appeared in December of 1854. Consequently, all postage stamps from the previous period were printed on handmade paper. From 1855, handmade paper was used only exceptionally, especially if mail items were accepted posted at busy post offices.

Identification of Postage Stamp Types

It is very useful to take into account that the following types and sub-types were printed exclusively on handmade paper:

1-kreuzer denomination, sub-type Aa,

2-kreuzer denomination, sub-types Aa and Ab,

3-kreuzer denomination, sub-type Aa,

6-kreuzer denomination, sub-types Aa, Ab, Ac

9-kreuzer denomination, types A_1 and A_2 .

The following two denominations were printed exclusively on machine paper:

3-kreuzer denomination, sub-types *Bb* and *Bc*,

9-kreuzer denomination, sub-types Bc and Bd,

Other methods of identification should be used in case of following postage stamps (in their case, both handmade and machine paper was possible):

1-kreuzer denomination, sub-types Ab or type B,

2-kreuzer denomination, type B,

3-kreuzer denomination, sub-types Ab and Ba,

6-kreuzer denomination, type *B* and

9-kreuzer denomination, sub-types Aa, Ab, Ba and Bb

72

¹²⁶ The sender usually indicated this above or below the text of the letter. The recipient indicated as the arrival time on the outer side of the packaging. Authorities and offices usually put the registration date on the upper front side of the folded letter. However, it always has to be compared to the data of postmark. ¹²⁷ Foulage
Paper Deficiencies

We should also mention paper deficiencies. There were two major types of these. The first kind of deficiency was caused by *sand granules*. When they somehow got into the pulp, which was the raw material for paper, when pressed, they produced a colourless area around themselves, sometimes causing damage in the printing plate too. When postage stamps were soaked in water to detach them from paper, these sand grains imbedded in postage stamp paper sometimes left their place. They usually left behind a tiny area of discontinuity, of a needle head size.

Another kind of deficiency was when rags had not disjoined perfectly, producing thicker stains in the paper–their shape could be round (the size of a lentil grain), egg (the size of rise grain), or longish. When these thicker stains were pressed, they resisted pressure, and colourless areas were formed around them.

Watermarks

The watermark of the printing sheets of the postage stamp release in 1850 was four letters (*KKHM*). The height of these letters was 35 mm; the length – approximately 235 mm; the four letters took place in the middle of the sheet, between the two left and the two right sheet quarters. However, due to the fact that there were many suppliers during the production period, there were many variations in size and decoration of these watermark letters¹²⁸ (see image A on page 337 of the volume I).

Watermark letters appeared on five postage stamps of each sheet quarter. Watermark distribution also depended on the position of the sheet and the width of the spaces between postage stamps. Accordingly, postage stamps with watermarks are much less frequent than their counterparts without watermarks; naturally, the demand for the former is much higher.

Postage stamps produced from December 1854 were printed on machine paper, and did not contain watermarks. However, the very rare stitch watermarks can be found exactly on these postage stamps.

INKS AND COLOURS

For this release of postage stamps, exclusively mineral and floral inks were used. This explains why the original colours preserved their shade even after one hundred years.

The majority of colours was mixed colours¹²⁹. The shades of postage stamps very often provide help for printing plate identification. For example, the brownish yellow ink for the 1-kreuzer denomination was used only for the sub-type Aa; deep black was typical of the 2-kreuzer denomination of sub-type Ab; cinnabar was typical of the 3-kreuzer denomination of the sub-type Aa; purple brown was typical for the 6-kreuzer denomination printed by the printing plate 5; pale yellowish brown was typical of the last composition of the printing plate VII; greenish greyish blue was typical of the 9-kreuzer denomination printed by the printion printed by the printing plate 7a.

The fact that the paper of postage stamps grew yellow also might produce the feeling of colour shape change. The reason for this might have been the chemical effect of the sizing applied to the postage stamps. The 3-kreuzer denomination postage stamps of the sub-type *Aa* and *Ab* were considered defective re-coloured impressions for long; today we know that they were experimental impressions.

¹²⁸ MÜLLER also mentions the damage of the letters of the watermark.

¹²⁹ According to MÜLLER, following inks were used for this release: 1-kreuzer – chrome yellow; 2-kreuzer denomination – lamp soot;

³⁻kreuzer denomination – cinnaber and cinnaber mixed with carmine; 6-kreuzer denomination – sepia mixed with siena; 9-kreuzer denomination – Berlin blue

PRODUCING POSTAGE STAMPS

Printing

The first Austrian postage stamps were produced by book printing; the equipment was operated by steam. The printing plate was fixed into the press. After the equipment was started, the printing plate took the ink from the ink roller, and then left impression on the paper sheet fixed to the pressing roller. At first, trial impressions were produced.

Pressing roller was covered by several layers of paper glued to it, to ensure the evenness of the surface. If some parts of postage stamps were still produced pale, additional paper layers were added to that place on the roller; if, on the other hand, the impression on the paper turned out too deep, some paper layers were removed from the pressing roller in that area.

Needle Dots

The so-called printing sheet was fixed to the pressing roller; to ensure that the sheets did not move, there were also special needles to pin the paper to the



Figure 46 Needle dots on a lower corner piece

roller. These needles left traces on all four sides of the printing sheets; the holes also absorbed ink, which then left impressions on the paper. The impressions of these dots are usually of the same colour as the postage stamp, and are seen on the white surface. Most frequently, they occurred on vertical sides. The name of these impressions is *needle dots* (Figure 46)

Printing Sheets, Postage Stamp Sheets

Printing was applied to printing sheets. One printing sheet contained four postage stamp or working sheets. Postage stamp sheets contained 8 horizontal and 8 vertical lines. Thus, there were 64 stamp positions.

On 60 of these, there were postage stamps, while on the remaining four St. Andrew's Crosses.

This arrangement resulted from the Austrian currency of the time-the Forint¹³⁰ (1 Forint was equal to 60 Kreuzer).

Due to this, all postage stamp sheets represented rounded forint value; it was equal to as many forints as many Kreuzers appeared on the face value of these stamps.

¹³⁰ C.M.=Conventions-Münze

Impressions

At the beginning, the quality of impressions was very good. It was also the case when new printing plate compositions started to be used. Impressions produced at the beginning of a printing plate life cycle are called *first impressions*. It was typical of these impressions that the frame line of the coat of arms shield had a thin white line in the middle (because the ink of the coat of arms shield and the palm leaves around had not yet blurred). The little dots on the coat of arms shield stood separately, and the five vertical lines of Habsburg coat of arms were clearly distinct. These features were especially obvious on printing plates composed of stereotypes¹³¹ (see notes 112 and 113).



Figure 48 Dry printing



Figure 47 Empty impression (Printing Plate 3, Period II)

As time went on, impressions got worse and worse. They lost their sharpness, or blurred, sometimes becoming of really bad quality.

Out of the impressions produced in 1857-58, there were quite a few such ones where only contours of the image and letters were seen, whereas the spaces between lines were only very slightly coloured, seeming empty. This was the reason why they were called *empty impressions* (Figure 47). The reason why they were produced this way was the same as the one which lead to *dry printing*. Both phenomena occurred at the beginning of the work shift, when the ink had not yet been warmed up, for which it did not adhere properly. Also the proportion between the ink and the solvent might have caused quality problems (Figure 48).

When the ink was dissolved with too much solvent or was heated too excessively, *imprints with the ink surplus* were produced.

If there was too much oil in the ink, the so-called *oily printing* occurred. On postage stamps, it resulted in greyish area around the lines of the image, while at the rear side of stamps oily stains appeared. Occasionally, the so-called *clear imprints* were produced, when occasionally two sheets were fed in the press; in such cases, the second sheet received pressure without ink.

¹³¹ However good were the electrotype impressions, the 5 vertical lines in the small coat of arms never appeared as sharply and separate as in stereotype impressions.

Discolouration

Printed sheets were placed on a table or on the floor, on wrapping paper. On top of each pile, weights were put, to prevent the sheets from being carried away by the wind.

Practically, this was the reason why ink was transferred from one sheet to the rear side of the other. It happened in those cases when ink was not completely dry by the time sheets were piled. The level of humidity could also affect this process. We call this type of discolouration *sheet discolouration*.

Characteristic features of sheet discolourations are the following:

a/ the image transferred to the back side of the sheet did not correspond to the stamp images;

b/ the images were not clearly seen, because there was not enough ink for clear images;

c/ the images transferred to sheets this way were always mirror images of the postage stamp impressions.



Figure 49 Ink transfer by equipment (Printing Plate 1)

We also have notion of upside down sheet discolouration: a postage stamp with 3-kreuzer face value used at the post in *ARAD*.

There was also another possible reason for such sheet discolouration – the equipment was started without paper sheets fed in, due to which the ink was absorbed by the levelling layer of the pressing roller. When later paper was fed into the equipment, it was not only the roller but the printing plate too to leave impression on the paper. The same happened with successive sheets until the ink on the printing plate was not absorbed completely. Naturally enough, the *discolouration* was the clearest on the first paper sheet to be fed in into the equipment (Figure 49). Sometimes also *partial* machine discolouration occurred.

Characteristic features of machine discolouration are the following:

a/ the images of this discolouration corresponded to the images of the postage stamps;

b/ first imprints were of relatively good quality;

c/ machine discolouration always resulted in mirror images.

The third reason for discolouration was the fact that sometimes a sheet which had already been printed on remained in the press. Then a new sheet was fed in, and pressure was applied. The wet ink of the first sheet coloured the rear side of the subsequent one, especially in the areas where the pressure was applied.

Characteristic features of these *sheet machine colour transfers* are:

a/ the image transferred and the printed one did not correspond;

b/ it was visible only in such areas, where pressure was applied to the image side;

c/ the image transferred this way was the mirror image of the one on the front side.

The types of discolouration discussed above were all *primary transfers*. There were also *secondary* discolouration, its rare example being *repeated machine colour transfer*.

It happened when a sheet to which printing had already been applied was fed into the equipment repeatedly. Due to the pressure applied to its rear side, some ink got transferred to the pressing roller, and from there—to the rear side of the subsequent printing sheet (though only in the areas where the fronts and the rear images overlapped).

Characteristic features of this phenomenon were the following:

a/ the transfer image and the postage stamp image did not correspond;

b/ the transfer appeared only where the front and the rear images overlapped;

c/ this kind of discolouration was not the mirror image of the postage stamp image.

Transparent and Translucent Imprints

Transparent and translucent images were quite similar to colour transfers. The former two occurred only on handmade paper, while colour transfers occurred, though very rarely, on machine paper too.

In case of translucent imprints, we do not see any ink on the rear side. When scrutinised against light, the blurry contours of the mirror image can be seen on the thin or parchment-like paper. These imprints can be easily taken for machine discolourations. Transparent imprints were caused by badly sized paper, namely its excessive absorbing quality. It is easy to see with a magnifying glass how ink penetrates the pores of the handmade paper. Confusing this phenomenon for machine discolouration is rather easy¹³².

Protruding Middle Part

We have already talked about levelling; sometimes this process also resulted in curiosities, which we call *protruding middle part*. It happens when attempts were made to improve printing quality by levelling. When it was successful, the middle part of the postage stamp (the shield with the coat of arms) came out emphasised and darker, while other areas remained strikingly pale. If levelling was inaccurate, then other areas of the postage stamp became darker and more emphasised, while the middle part remained pale. This procedure almost never resulted in good quality. After this had been recognised, levelling was abandoned.

Double Imprints

If by mistake two sheets were fed into the machine, the sheet at the bottom was pressed without ink. When fed into the equipment repeatedly, pressure was applied to it again, this time with ink. Consequently, double printing occurred. This phenomenon occurred with the 6-kreuzer denomination sub-type *Aa* (*MÜRZHOFEN 31.DEZ*), sub-type *Ac* (*Chotieborz März*?), 9-kreuzer denomination type *A2* (*GYULA 30/3*). These are great rarities.

¹³² In special cases, evidence may be produced to decide what kind of colour transfer took place. Simple discolouration may be removed mechanically (by scrubbing or any other kinds of cleaning of the paper surface); in case of translucent impressions, the same procedure facilitates better appearance of the image, since this way the paper layer covering the impression gets removed, revealing more and more ink.

Two-side Impressions

In case of the 1-, 3-, and 9-kreuzer denominations, there were two-side imprints produced. It was quite frequent for the 1-kreuzer denomination; one-third out of all imprints produced by the printing plate 2 were double imprints. It happened when a printed sheet turned out to be pale, but for economy reasons, new printing took place on the rear side of the same sheet. To prevent double use of such stamps, the images on the rear side were shifted as compared to those on the front side. This was why we sometimes come across such postage stamps where details of four images can be found on the rear side ¹³³. Also a 1-kreuzer postage stamp of the sub-type Ab is known where there is blind impression on the rear side (RAAB); partially blind impressions also occurred¹³⁴.

A 3-kreuzer postage stamp with a blind impression on the rear side is also known. Its paper was handmade, and it belonged to the sub-type *Ab* (*LEU-TOMISCHL*).

9-kreuzer postage stamps were also released printed on both sides; the paper was handmade, and they belonged to sub-types *Ab* and *Ba*. Their postmark was *KLAGENFURT 29/7*. There were also postage stamps postmarked *TRIEST* and *WIEN*.



Figure 50 St Andrew's Cross at the rear side (impressions on both sides)



Figure 51 Impression of the metal edge

Metal Slat Impressions

As we have already mentioned, when printing types were soldered together, metal slats were inserted between them. For stereotypes, these slats were inserted horizontally; for electrotypes, they were vertical. The function of these slats was to separate the types from each other and from the tightening frame. If these slats went loose, they touched the ink roller, later leaving imprints on printing sheets. These imprints were of the same colour as the postage stamps and 1.5 mm wide; their length varied (Figure 50).

Borderline Impressions

On a printing sheet, borderline imprints occurred (Figure 51); they were parts of the outer rows of the printing sheets. Their characteristic feature was that one outer frame line (on corner pieces, two neighbouring lines) was thicker and less sharp. Upper borderline imprints were two times as rare as the side borderline imprints; bottom borderline imprints were four times as rare as side borderline imprints.

¹³³ Originally, it was decided for the images to be arranged in upside down positions (rotated at 180°. However, we find exceptions very often (when the orientation of the images is the same). Less frequently, on the other side of the image, St. Andrew's crosses appear (image 50).

¹³⁴ According to MÜLLER

Creases

When such paper sheets entered printing process which had not dried yet they became wavy or 'heaped'¹³⁵.



Figure 52. Creases

When pressure was applied to such paper, creases were formed. Creases were most frequent on handmade paper¹³⁶.

However, creases can form even before pressure. There is even a crease that is associated with and co-occurs with the formation of the ribbed paper.¹³⁴

Whatever the origin of these creases, after soaking and stretching of these postage stamps, an ink-free area appears. Most often it is a horizontal or slanting line; vertical lines are less frequent (Figure 52).

Perforation and Sizing

The first postage stamps were released without perforation; they were separated by scissors, knife, tearing, etc.

The function of the space between postage stamps (which was narrow at the beginning (2.5 mm horizontally and 3.25 mm vertically), and later became wide (3.25 mm horizontally and 3.0 mm vertically), was to provide space for separation of postage stamps. Postage stamps had to be separated in the middle of this white space; ideally, postage stamps would have had 1.25-1.50 mm white frame around them. However, it rarely happened this way; at some post offices¹³⁷, the white edges were totally removed.

In 1853, Löwenthal, the head of a postal department, submitted a proposal to the Minister of Commerce under registration number Zl.15904, in which he suggested introducing perforation, referring to the British example.

For postage stamps, the first perforation machine was produced by the end of 1855. It produced frame perforation, and was used experimentally.

Probably special postage stamps, which were very carefully produced, were issued to this end. Their perforation contained 18 teeth. They never entered mail stream, and were used only for document attachments. Yellow sheets with perforation and postage stamp torn out also remained¹³⁸.

¹³⁵ Before printing, paper has to adapt to the ambiance. See the explanation in the volume I.

¹³⁶ Crumples produce the so-called *fake double impressions*, which may be also partial.

¹³⁷ For example Ruma, Wien, Triest, etc.

¹³⁸ According to MÜLLER, trial perforation was produced for 3-kreuzer denomination as well; so far such copies have not turned up.

However, on certain pieces of this series, we can see attempts aimed at perforation. These were different ways to make postage stamp separation easier.

Such attempts can be traced on postage stamps sold at the following post offices: TOKAJ, HOMONNA, VARANNO, DEBRECZIN, and Brünn. Such postage stamps entered mail stream also in neighbouring townships¹³⁹ (Figure 53).

These attempts included *punching*.



Figure 53 Punching produced in Tokaj — roulette

With this method, straight or snake-shaped, straight or curved, densely successive incisions were made to make the stamp spaces easily torn. But there is also a known form of experimental dentition in which tooth replacement tongues similar to Finnish stamps are formed by perforation.

The first Austrian issue of revenue stamps (1 November 1854) used perforation. There were several kinds of line perforation.

Over the first couple of months (six?), floral material was used for sizing. Later, it was mixed with material from animals; later, the latter became general.

In many cases, sizing turned the paper yellow; in exceptional cases, it turned the paper pink.

In some cases, the chemical composition of sizing and that of the ink reacted with each other producing special colour shades.

¹³⁹ For example, Nagy-Kálló

If a printing sheet was not sized properly, it absorbed sizing in such a way that its quality became parchment-like.

The sizing layer or unused postage stamps turned thick and yellow, prone to breaking and cracking. Since all glues get absorbed by the paper to some extent, these cracks affected paper as well. We call this phenomenon *rubber breakage*. If we want to protect such a postage stamp from further damage, there is no other way than removing the glue.

UNITS

Units are pairs, strips or blocks of postage stamps. Philatelists love collecting them. They are important because they help to reconstruct sheets, mixed printing plates or newer compositions of printing plates.

Strips

It was rather general that postage stamp sheets were separated into individual pieces in the post offices by cutting. As a result, even if there was need for several pieces of the same face value, individual pieces instead of pairs or strips were used.

Due to this, some real specialities were produced: the same denomination on different paper quality, the same denomination but different types of subtypes, the same face value but different releases on a single mail item. If postage stamp sheets were cut into strips, it was most frequently done horizontally. We have drawn this conclusion because horizontal pairs or strips occur much more frequently than vertical ones (images 15 and 24).

The biggest number of postage stamps in a single composition (both vertical and horizontal) can be eight, as the sheet size was 8*8.

Sheet Middle Part

It is not the eight-piece strips which are the least frequent but those which include the middle part of sheets. These middle parts separated the four postage stamp sheets. Their size in case of narrow space between postage stamps was 24 mm horizontally and 22 mm vertically. When the wide space between postage stamps appeared, these dimensions changed: between 12 to 15 mm horizontally and approximately 22-25 mm vertically (identification of this dimension has not yet taken place).

According to provisions, Mail Treasury sent printing sheets to the Postal Directorate cut into two halves horizontally. The Postal Directorate had these sheets cut vertically into postage stamp sheets, which were also called administrative sheets. However, this procedure was not always followed. As a result, pieces where the middle part of the sheets remained were also produced, mainly on machine paper. We know only of such combinations which included the horizontal part of this sheet middle part.



Figure 54 Fantasy impression

Blocks

Blocks turn up even more rarely than rows. They might include four, five, or six rows containing 3-16 postage stamps (Figure 54).

Most frequently, units of 9-kreuzer denomination turn up, they are followed by the 3-kreuzer denomination, then the 6-kreuzer denomination. Units of 1-kreuzer denominations are rather rare, while the rarest combinations occur for 2-kreuzer denomination.

Pieces from margin of sheets

On a sheet, 24 pieces are located at the margins. Therefore, these stamps should be two and a half times as rare as the rest. In reality, they are much rarer. The explanation might be that the margins were often removed when the sheets were separated into individual stamps (Figure 55).

Most frequently, the side margins occur. The top ones are less frequent, while those from the bottom are the most valuable. The minimal required size in case of the margin pieces is 4 mm. A part of the needle points occurs on the margin pieces, while another part – on the corner pieces.



Figure 55 Margin piece



Figure 56 Corner piece (with a needle point)

Corner Pieces

Among these, we distinguish bottom and top, as well as right and left corner pieces. The two top kinds are most frequent; bottom left is rather rear, while bottom right is the rarest. Naturally, the width of the postage stamp margins which form the corner are very important –they should be at least 4-4 mm. The demand for those corner pieces is higher, which preserve the traces of needles (pins) (Figure 56).

St. Andrew's Crosses

As we have already mentioned, each printing sheet contained 16 pieces of St. Andrew's Crosses, while each postage stamp sheet contained four of them (Figure 57).

Their position on certain printing sheets could be different. At the beginning, most probably until the August of 1851, they were always in the bottom right corner of the postage stamp sheet, meaning that they occupied positions 61-64. We call this lay-out *arrangement I*. In this arrangement, theoretically, Saint Andrew's Crosses could be attached to the bottom of 16 postage stamps, and to the right side of 4 postage stamp on each printing sheet. In this arrangement, bottom right corner piece was not possible.



Figure 57 St Andrew's Crosses

The *arrangement II* must have been the mirror of the *arrangement I*. However, there is no evidence to the existence of such arrangement. Theoretically, Saint Andrew's Crosses would have appeared in the bottom left corner, on the positions 57-60. As a result, Saint Andrew's Crosses would have been attached to the bottom of 16 postage stamps, and to the left side of 4 postage stamps. In this arrangement, bottom left corner was not possible.

In the *arrangement III*, Saint Andrew's Crosses would have occupied the bottom right corner of the two left postage stamp sheets of the printing sheet, as well as bottom left corner of the two right postage stamp sheets of the printing sheet, which means that they would have occupied positions 61-64 and 57-60. Consequently, in this arrangement, 16 Saint Andrew's Crosses would be attached to the bottom of postage stamps, 2 - to the right of the postage stamps, and 2 - to the left of them. For this, all top and bottom corners were possible.

Most probably, this arrangement was the first produced by the second printing plate of the 3-kreuzer denomination, in the August of 1851.

The *arrangement IV* was also improbable. Theoretically, the Crosses must have been in the bottom left corner of the two bottom postage stamp sheets, and in the bottom right corner of the two right postage stamp sheets (which were quarters of a printing sheet). For this reason, top and bottom, as well as right and left corner pieces would have been possible. However, Saint Andrew's Cross with watermark would not have been possible.

Most frequent were the red Saint Andrew's Crosses; blue, and then brown followed them. Yellow Saint Andrew's Crosses were rare, while black – the rarest.

Saint Andrew's Crosses were usually used for closing letters, which means that most of them were torn later when letter were opened. We know of some Saint Andrew's Crosses used as letter postage stamp. These are very rare, just as Saint Andrew's Crosses which were attached to postage stamps. Saint Andrew's Cross endings are also in high demand among philatelists. They might be attached to any side of the postage stamp or to its bottom.

POSTAGE FEE

The VERORDNUNGSBLATT für POSTEN, EISENBAHNBETRIEB und TELEGRAPHEN, which was released in Vienna, communicated the introduction of postage stamps (volumes 25-28, 27 April 1850). The date of introduction was 1 June 1850¹⁴⁰.



Figure 58 Bisect

The provision¹⁴¹, which came out in the Hungarian language but dated from Vienna in the "*Buda University Printing House*" as well, devoted 23 paragraphs to regulate this issue. Among other things, it provided for the amounts of the postage fee for certain mail items, identified certain types of mail items; moreover, in some cases, it provided description of the colour shades for certain denominations.

The concept of the provision was to have as few denominations as possible to cover all possible postage fee amounts. This intention was understandable and brought about good results. The procedures became rather smooth, due also to the contribution of creative postmasters, their flexibility (for example, the so called SÁRVÁR-provisional), creative ideas in case of shortages (for example, bisects of postage stamps), as well as the freedom ensured by legal provisions (for example, using revenue stamps for postage fee). All this also led to such specialities and rarities which bring pleasure for philatelists and researchers.

¹⁴⁰ 'Zahl 968. 1132 H.M. Bestimmungen über die Briefporto-Taxen und die Einhebung derselben durch Briefmarken.'

¹⁴¹ H. KROPF, 'Die Postwertzeichen der Oesterr-ungar. Monarchie', Prag 1902.

The majority of mail items were letters or mail items identical to letters, mail items in address ribbons (*Kreuzbandsendungen*), as well as product samples. Postage fee was paid in one or, if needed, in several denominations.

Sometimes several pieces of the same denomination were needed; these were the cases when pairs, strips or types might have occurred.

Occasional postage stamp shortages occurred even 115 years ago. However, procedures went on smoothly in most cases, because postmasters were rather creative. Quite often they solved the situation by the bisect of another denomination¹⁴².

Most often, postage stamps were bisected diagonally, though sometimes also horizontally or vertically (Figure 58).

Quite often, *virtual bisects* occurred. It happened when the registered mail receipt was attached to the mail item by a postage stamp (most often 6-kreuzer postage stamp)¹⁴³. When this receipt was torn off, the postage stamp was torn into two parts. One of them remained on the mail item, while the other was sent back to the sender. Since mail items had to be postmarked upon arrival, this postmark was often applied to the half of the postage stamp remaining on it, therefore the stamp looks like a true bisect.

We know about 50 places in Hungary, where this bisecting was the solution to overcome postage stamp supply shortages¹⁴⁴.

Very rarely, postage stamps were trisected (cut into three parts), to make up for the shortage on 1- and 3-kreuzer denomination. To our knowledge, there were 3 post offices in Hungary where this procedure was applied¹⁴⁵.

The postmaster of Sárvár applied an interesting procedure. Since the registered mail fee was 6 Kreuzers, while the regular postage -3 Kreuzers, he had 9-kreuzer postage stamps attached to letters in a way that two-thirds of it were on the rear side of the mail item (these two-thirds represented 6 Kreuzers; registered mail fee had to be attached to the rear side), while the one-third was attached to the front side for the postage. The postage stamp was not cut into parts but went over the edge of the letter.

 ¹⁴² Bisecting was most frequent in case of 6- and 2-kreuzer denominations; we have come across trisecting (dividing into three parts) in case of 3-and 9-kreuzer denominations.
¹⁴³ It is recognisable from the fact that it is not cut diagonally. It bears the date postmark or the traces of date-

¹⁴³ It is recognisable from the fact that it is not cut diagonally. It bears the date postmark or the traces of datelocation postmark; in some cases it also bears the location-date postmark upon arrival. To prove genuineness, we need to know the distance between the location of sending and arriving, as well as the rates effective at the time.

¹⁴⁴ Ada, Appathin, Babocsa, Bacsincze, Bezdán, Bobotta, Cservenka, Diakovár, Érsemlyén, Fünfkirchen, Göllnitz, Herzeg-Szőlős, Hidasnémeti, Ipolyság, Kenderes, Késmárk, Lengyeltóti, Lőcse, Mitrowicz, Mohács, Nádudvar, Nagydorogh, Nagykikinda, Neutra, N.Talpocsány, Nyergesújfalu, Nyír-báthor, Pécsvár, Poprád, Putnok, Ruma, Sáros N:patak, Szederkény, Szekszárd, Szektső, Szentlőrincz, Tálya, Temesvár, Thuron, Tolna, Topolya, Torna, Tornallya, Újpalánka, Uj Illok, Verebély, Winkovcze, Zsolna - these were the post offices (of which we know) where the missing denominations were created by halving of the postage stamp of the first issue. In other parts of the Austrian Empire bisecting occurred much less frequently.

¹⁴⁵ N. Taplocsány, Torna, Zsolna

If we would like to examine the frequency of franking sums, most frequently covers franked with a 9-kreuzer postage stamps turn up; 3-kreuzer ones are less frequent, while 6-kreuzer ones even less frequent. Rather rare is the 1kreuzer denomination (price notifications, obituaries). The rarest are the 2kreuzer denominations on local letters.

In some cases, we may come across such amounts on letters which could not be divided by three; these were the cases, when excess fee was paid. Most probably, it happened because there was no proper denomination available.

The amount exceeding 9 Kreuzers was rather rare; the amount reaching or exceeding 30 Kreuzers is called *high postage fee*.



Figure 59 Postage free (Ex offo)

We have already mentioned that postage stamp sheets were cut into pieces in most post offices, in most cases to single pieces. This resulted in many specialities and rarities, if regarded from the philatelic point of view. On one and the same mail item, different types of the same denomination might have occurred; in very rare cases, they might have been produced by a mixed printing plate. Sometimes handmade paper and machine paper versions of the same denomination were used together. Another speciality was when stamps with the currencies *KREUZER* and *CENTES* appeared together. (Presumably, one of these postage stamps was attached to a letter to cover the response fee.)

Occasionally, postage stamps of the first and second issue were used on a single mail item, because between 1 November 1858 and 31 December 1858, both postage stamp issues could be used.

Foreign postage stamps were applied in such cases when the recipient, who otherwise lived abroad, moved to another location, and the mail item was forwarded to him/her.

Covering Postage in Cash

After 1 July 1850, this way of covering postage fee became very rare. However, paying registered mail fee in cash occasionally remained (3 or 6 Kreuzers); the amount was then written by thhe post on the rear, sealed side of the mail item.

Postage Free Mail Items

This group should not be confused with the previous one. There were such legal or private persons, who could send mail items free of charge. To indicate this, such notes were written in the bottom left corner as '*hivatalból*' (officially), '*Ex offo*', etc. The postmark on either side of the mail item could also indicate that the mail item was to be sent free of charge. If only one of the parties (sender or recipient) was entitled to free postage service, then only half of the fee was payable (Figure 59).

Postage Covered with Postage Stamps

According to the provision, postage fee was payable in postage stamps. They had to be adhered to the front side of the mail item, under its upper edge, in the middle. Registered mail fee, which was also collected in postage stamps, had to be adhered to the rear side of the item.

When several postage stamps were used, they were arranged in a line; sometimes their arrangement was 'stairs-like' or "fan-like", when the letters were small or several small denominations had to be used.

When envelops were small (decorative envelops), the white edge of the postage stamps was cut off, so that they occupy less space.

Postage Fee Covered with Revenue Stamps



Figure 60 Revenue stamp used for postage

On 1 November 1854, revenue stamps were introduced in Austria. From this time on, we sometimes come across letters where revenue stamps were used for postage (Figure 60).

Until 9 July 1857, this way was acceptable. It did not become too popular in Hungary, spreading, on the other hand, in Lombardy and Venice. In Hungary, the 3- and 6-kreuzer denominations were used on letters; other denominations are rarities. Another kind of rarity was when postage stamps and revenue stamps were used on a single mail item.



Figure 61 Postage stamp used as revenue stamp

Revenue stamps had to be used on document accompanying parcels from 1863. However, in this case, it was not the postage fee but the revenue which was paid. Consequently, this usage absolutely corresponded to the mission of the stamps; they should be discussed in the section devoted to carriage mail.

Using Postage Stamps as Revenue Stamps

Sometimes when there were shortages of revenue stamps, postage stamps were used (Figure 61).

Except for the 9-kreuzer denomination, all denominations were used as revenue stamps; moreover, the 1-kreuzer denomination occurred bisected, to represent $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer.

POSTMARKS APPLIED TO THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP ISSUE AND INKS FOR HANDSTAMPS

On the postage stamps of the first issue we usually find regular double- or one-circle postmarks. Much less frequently can we find postmarks arranged in a line and containing the date (Figure 62); even less frequent were *postmasters' postmarks*¹⁴⁷ (Figure 63), which come from the time of forerunners¹⁴⁶. The rarest were the so-called *dumb postmarks* (Figure 64).



Figure 62 Semi-negative cancellation



Figure 63 Postmaster's postmark

The colour of these postmarks was most frequently black; in the order of frequency it was followed by rust brown, blue, green, red, purple.

Relatively frequently, crossing by ink was used. Less frequently, location name written by hand¹⁴⁸ was used to cancel a postage stamp; accompanying this name of location with a handwritten date was especially rare.

¹⁴⁶ Pre-stamp material.

¹⁴⁷ We use the term *postmasters' handstamps* for such handstamps which postmasters had prepared or ordered to be prepared for themselves; they were decorative, different from the usual round handstamps, and in most cases did not display the date.

¹⁴⁸ Postmasters which did not have handstamps quite often created shapes simulating postmarks.

Exceptionally, other handstamps were used to kill postage stamps¹⁴⁹, or the recipient cancelled the postage stamps himself by the company's handstamp¹⁵⁰.

For postmark ink, soot, while later printing ink dissolved in linseed oil was used. According to the provision of 2 July 1850 of the Postal Directorate, salt free pork fat had to be used instead of linseed oil.

Figure 64 Dumb postmark (Pest)

After the Ministry of Commerce was informed about the fact that it was possible to detach postage stamps already used, and use them repeatedly after removing the cancellation from it¹⁵¹ (from the report of the governor of Milano of 18 August 1850), the Polytechnical Institute was advised to develop such procedures which would prevent the repeated use of postage stamps¹⁵².

On 8 January 1851, the Minister of Commerce requested producing such handstamps which would produce postmarks covering the whole surface of postage stamps with a net-like image. We know of such experimental postmark applied together with the rectangular postmark *BRÜNN*; however, combinations of a dumb and date-location handstamp were not produced.

In 1854, the so-called *DINKLER* black was ordered for handstamp ink. This substance met the standards, because it was impossible to wash it away.

Fraudulent attempts to remove postmarks were disappearing; the fight against them became almost unnecessary.

¹⁴⁹ 'Nach Abgang der Post', 'RECOM', 'CONTRO, 'T.A.', 'T.R.', 'C', 'P.P.', etc.

¹⁵⁰ By this, an attempt was made to prevent steeling of the postage stamps already stuck to the mail item.

¹⁵¹ Removing of postal marking was demonstrated by a person from Brescia, CAUSINI PIETRO.

¹⁵² Such ideas came up to prevent forgeries as punching postage stamps, cutting them with blades, using handstamps with protruding nails to destroy postage stamps when cancelling them, etc. However, all of them were rejected because they would have slowed down the work process without producing the desired results.

REPRINTS

Since the first reprints were produced in 1866, they were not sold by the Post to cover postage. However, as we will see in the chapter *Forgeries*, reprints were fraudulently sold as originals. For this reason, we need to be able to recognise them.

The first Austrian postage stamp issue was reprinted six times. However, not all denominations were reprinted on each occasion¹⁵³.



Figure 64/a Reprint of a block of four

RELEASE I, 1866¹⁵⁴

All denominations were reprinted. 1 Kr was sulphur yellow; 2 Kr – black; 3 Kr – bright carmine; 6 Kr – reddish brown; 9 Kr – dark blue.

Paper: clean white and thick Sizing: thin and white Printing: delicate, clean, similar to first printing Watermarks: missing Number of copies: 480

¹⁵³ In Vienna, Wertzeichen-Haupt-Depot der K.K. Post-Ökonomie-Verwalltung distributed the reprints, which had been ordered by the Austrian Commercial Ministry from the State Publishing House. There were requests from other postal directorates for the postage stamps of the release *I*; there were exchange orders too. In case of other releases, speculative reasons also played a role.

¹⁵⁴ According to the Regulation Z.14.737 – 2928H.M. issued on 10 January 1866, eight sheets of each denomination were produced (60 pieces in each sheet) on 26 March 1866.

All denominations were reprinted. 1 Kr was sulphur yellow; 2 Kr – black; 3 Kr – cinnabar red; 6 Kr – reddish brown; 9 Kr – blue.

Paper: white and thick Sizing: thick, yellowish; broke easily Printing: bad, blurry Watermarks: BRIEF-MARKEN Number of copies: 5,000

RELEASE III, 1884¹⁵⁶

All denominations were reprinted. 1 Kr was orange; 2 Kr – deep black; 3 Kr – pale red; 6 Kr – pale greyish brown; 9 Kr – pale blue.

Paper: thin and coloured brownish yellow

Sizing: white and smooth

Printing: clear, sometimes the word *SPECIMEN* appeared on the top edge *Watermarks*: ZEITUNGS-MARKEN

Number of copies: 2,500

RELEASE IV, 1885157

This was the so-called *FELLNER* reprint. Only 1 Kr denomination; its colour was yellow.

Paper: thin, bad, soft, with fibres Sizing: yellowish Printing: medium Watermarks: missing Number of copies: 600?

RELEASE V, 1887158

Only 1 Kr denomination; its colour was yellow or pale orange.

Paper: yellowish white and thin; when viewed against light, dots can be seen clearly

Sizing: yellowish white and smooth Printing: medium good Watermarks: BRIEF-MARKEN Number of copies: 10,000

RELEASE VI, 1894¹⁵⁹

Only 2 Kr denomination; its colour was deep black. *Paper*: yellowish grey, thin, translucent as glass *Sizing*: yellowish white *Printing*: rather diligent (the inside frame was not broken above number 2) *Watermarks*: BRIEF-MARKEN *Number of copies*: 10,000

 ¹⁵⁵ According to the Regulation Z.22.052H.M. issued on 8 December 1869, 50 sheets of each denomination were produced (100 pieces in each sheet) between 27 January and 25 August 1870.
¹⁵⁶ According to the Regulation Z.21.511/P.Oe.Z.7063/H.M. issued on 14 June 1884, 25 sheets were produced

¹⁵⁶ According to the Regulation Z.21.511/P.Oe.Z.7063/H.M. issued on 14 June 1884, 25 sheets were produced of each denomination (100 pieces in each sheet) on 18 October 1884. On a part of these sheets the word *SPECIMEN* was printed on the upper edge.

¹⁵⁷ For persons of high social standing, further reprints were produced. Such were the heir RUDOLF, baron ROTSCHILD, Ernst FELLNER, etc. Paul OHRT did not mention the latter, while MÜLLER did.

¹⁵⁸ They were ordered on 21 February 1887 by the Regulation Z.7438.87/P.Ö.Z.2370/H.M. They were supplied on 3 May 1887; there were 100 pieces in a sheet.

¹⁵⁹ On 11 September 1892, the Ministry for Commerce provided for the production of further 100 sheets (100 pieces in a sheet) of reprints of the 2-kreuzer denomination originally released in 1850. They were supplied on 11 May 1894 (P.Ö.Z.16993).

We have to note also that there were other reprints produced for some important personalities. They were made in the state printing house in Vienna, often taking into account some special requests (for example, for the heir RU-DOLF, etc.). However, these did not enter commercial circulation.

In 1908, so-called *black imprints* were produced from all printing types stored at the state publishing house in Vienna for Hans KROPF, the Emperor's advisor. He was a reputable philatelist and researcher. On top of these, from the 12 kreuzer and 60 CENTES denominations of 1850, imprints were produced in blue colours.

Reprints were usually produced by the last printing plates, which means that the reprints of the first postage stamp issue occurred only in type *B*.

FORGERIES¹⁶⁰

There were two main kinds of forgeries: those to spare the postage fee and those to mislead philatelists. The latter were more frequent.

Forgeries to Mislead Post Offices

In this group, the most frequent way was to use repeatedly the once used postage stamps. One way was to remove the original postmark, which was possible in case of some inks. Nonetheless, postmasters themselves could commit fraud: they might have used excessively inked handstamps for the postage stamps which had been formerly postmarked. In such cases, the second postmark covered the original pale one. We know of complete forgeries which were produced from a wooden type in Milan, and by intaglio printing in Verona. There were also cases, when *KREUZER* was replaced by *CENTES* (witness a letter from Lombardy-Venice).

Forgeries to Mislead Philatelists

There were two kinds of such forgeries. The first group includes such postage stamps, which were in some way modified to increase their philatelic value. These modifications might have been produced by printing means: fake printing on the rear side, fake double printing, dumb printing, imprints of metal slat or mesh, etc. Sometimes these forgeries were applied to ordinary paper, producing fake stripes, ribs, etc. on it.

Sometimes different denominations were combined, producing continuous sequences of 2- and 3-kreuzer sequences. Most frequently, St. Andrew's crosses attached to postage stamps were produced. For forgers, painting St. Andrew's crosses on relatively wide edges was usually sufficient.

¹⁶⁰ FOURNIER, who lived in Geneva, was producing especially good forged postage stamps. He had taken over the facsimile workshop of NERCIER, and had developed it incredibly, with the aim of producing forged postage stamps. after his death 80 kg of postage stamps were destroyed in his workshop, which illustrates the dimensions of his enterprise.

Another famous forger was SPERATI.

Albums were compiled to analyse the forgeries produced by both of them.

HESSE, the director the State Publishing House of Vienna, put his own name on the list of forgers by forging Austrian-Hungarian military camp postage stamps during the World War I (modified colours, denominations; reverse, double, or different colour overprints, etc.).

The most famous Hungarian faker was JÄNISCH, who produced fake letters and perforation.

Forgeries produced by these forgers spread all over the world; they have been endangering philatelist's interest until today.

We may frequently come across the forged roulette of *Tokaj*, both on letters and letter parts. Moreover, we may also come across *TOKAY*, *HOMONNA*, or *VARANNO* cancellations on pieces detached by soaking, to increase credibility (Figure 65).



Figure 65 Forged roulette of Tokaj

The second group includes forgeries produced from scratch: they were not based on any existing postage stamp (sometimes reprints served as their base). Fake letters, letter pieces were produced, most often with 1- plus 2-kreuzer postage, forged bisects, or fake combined postage, etc.

Sometimes real handstamps were used for postmarking these forgeries (handstamps, which had been somehow acquired by private persons); however, most often they were postmarked by forged handstamps. We call for increased attention as regards certain postmarks, such as *KENDERES*, *PUTNOK*, *OFEN WASSERSTADT*, etc.

Chapter IV

NEWSPAPER STAMPS OF THE YEAR 1851

In Austria, newspaper postage was cheaper than that of any other mail. To this end, special postage stamps were issued for newspapers. To legally provide for this, Regulation Z. 1590 H. M.¹⁶¹ was released on 12 September 1850; the regulation became effective on 1 January 1851.

On 3 December 1850, Regulation Z. 6093 was issued. It provided for further two denominations for newspaper stamps: the yellow was meant to cover the postage of ten (6 kr), while the pink – of fifty (30 kr) newspaper copies.¹⁶²

The postage stamp image

Newspaper stamps featuring Mercury head were designed by Josef AXMANN, a copper engraving designer. He was the one to produce the first intaglio printed postage stamp.

The image featured a Mercury head looking to the left, and placed in the middle part of the rectangular shape of the postage stamp. The background was constituted of lines resembling the web of growth-rings. The frame of the rectangle is a band, its sides being two parallel lines. At the meeting points of these lines (at the corners) four small squares, while along the lines–four narrow rectangles were formed. In the squares, white rosettes took place against red background. In the spaces on the sides, the following inscription took place, if read clockwise from the left: K.K. ZEITUNG – POST – STÄMPEL. The value of the stamps was not indicated, since it was the colour to communicate it.

Face Values of Newspaper Stamps

The 1851 newspaper stamp issue consisted of four stamps (the date in brackets refers to the period when these stamps started to be used):

Blue (0,6 kr) (1 January 1851) Yellow (6 kr) (1 January 1851) Cinnabar red (6 kr) (March 1856) Pink¹⁶³ (30 kr) (1 January 1851)

¹⁶¹ 'Bestimmungen über die Besorgung des Zeitungsdienstes durch die k.k. Postanstalt' Z. 1590 H.M. September 12, 1850

¹⁶² 'Einführung gelber und rother Zeitungsmarken für Versendung mehrerer Zeitungsexemplare unter einer Schleife'.

¹⁶³ According to the relevant Z. 6093 – C. regulation red

On the number of copies of first newspaper stamps, only little information is known. According to the official records, the number of first issue blue



Figure 66 Partially laid paper (semigeripptes Papier)

newspaper stamps (0,6 kr) was 12 000 000;¹⁶⁴ it was also revealed that there was only one release of the cinnabar red newspaper stamps (6 kr), in 1856,¹⁶⁵ its volume being 300 sheets.

In accordance with the Regulation $Z.18701^{166}$ issued on 9 October 1852, pink newspaper stamps (30 kr) had to be withdrawn, since they were not in demand. Later, they were put into use again but with a different function – they were used for the franking of single newspapers, like the blue stamp.

Similar thing happened to the yellow newspaper stamps – Regulation Z 5027-883¹⁶⁷ issued on 21 March 1856 provided that these newspaper stamps were also to be used for

the franking of single newspaper copies;¹⁶⁸ to fulfil their original function, the cinnabar red newspaper stamps were issued (6 kr); these were used to cover the fee of the postage of ten pieces of newspapers.

Production of Printing Means and Postage Stamps

The very first type was produced from wood by Axmann – this was used to produce all printing types for the newspaper stamp featuring the head of Mercury. At first, an intaglio plate was produced from it by galvanisation; then a printing plate was made first by stereotypy, and later by electrotyping.

In 1853, a new procedure was introduced when producing printing plates. A working version was created from the patrix, where the carving was modified; this working version was then used to create a matrix. The matrix was then used to produce the printing plates of the type *IIIa*.

At the end of 1854, yet another working version was produced, its image further modified. This was how the type *IIIb* originated.

Printing plates contained 400 types, which were grouped into four groups of a hundred pieces. These groups consisted of ten rows and ten columns.

The space between the stamps was similar to that of letter postage stamps: either narrow (0.75-1.0 mm horizontally, 3.5 mm vertically), or wide (1,25 mm horizontally, 3 mm vertically).

The horizontal distance between the groups of a hundred pieces is known only for the plates with the wide gaps between stamps - it was 5,5 mm. The vertical distance is unknown for this type too.

¹⁶⁴ MÜLLER submits that the entire quantity must be regarded as made on laid paper.

¹⁶⁵ Here, by analogy, it must be assumed that the printing sheets also consisted of 4x100 stamp sheets and that 120 000 pieces could therefore be regarded as having been made.

¹⁶⁶ 'Abstellung der Zeitungsmarken von rother Farbe'

¹⁶⁷ 'Abstellung der Zeitungsmarken von gelber Farbe'

¹⁶⁸ Yellow counterfeits could easily be produced from blue stamps.

Paper and Colour

Newspaper stamps were printed on paper without watermarks. The size of the paper was 43x47 cm. As regards its thickness, most usually the paper was medium thick, though both thin paper and even cardboard also occurred. Blue newspaper stamps were sometimes printed on ribbed paper (Figure 66); sometimes the paper of these newpaper stamps was watermarked: granular or stripped. These types of paper never occurred for other newspaper stamps.

Very rarely, stitch watermarks, both regular and irregular, occurred.

The colour used for blue and yellow newspaper stamps was the same as that used for letter postage stamps. The pink coloured newspaper stamps faded very quickly. Except for the cinnabar red colour, all colours had different shades.

Production

The technique of printing was book printing. Printing sheets consisted of 400 stamps. These sheets were horizontally cut and delivered to the postal treasury. Imprints were perfect only at the beginning; soon their sharpness disappeared, the boundaries became fuzzy. Such deficiencies occurred as creases, imprints of the metal frame, discoloration by machine parts or other newspaper sheets not yet dried.

Types of the newspaper stamps of year 1851

We identify three types of Mercury-head newspaper stamps, each of them containing further three sub-groups.

Type I

1/ The stem of the letter Z in the word ZEI-TUNG was thin;

2/ Antiqua fonts appear very Grotesquelike, due to the thickening of their closing lines;

3/ Since in the word *STAMPEL* two dots were missing from the letter A, they were later additionally carved on each single printing plate.

Туре ІІ

1/ The stem of the letter Z in the word ZEI-TUNG was thick;

2/ Antiqua fonts appear very Grotesquelike, due to the thickening of their closing lines;

3/ Dots above the letter A in the word *STAMPEL* are set very close to each other.

Type III

1/ Due to additional carving, closing lines disappeared; consequently, Antiqua fonts show clearly;



Figure 67 Newspaper stamp (0,6 kr) subtype IIIa

2/ The rosette in the top left corner is complete (type IIIa), (Figure 67);

3/ Stain-like accumulation of ink in the rosette in the top left corner; two coloured dots in the letter *G* in the word *ZEITUNG* (*IIIb*), (Figure 68).

(The horizontal line of the letter \ddot{A} is present – type Ia; the horizontal line of the letter \ddot{A} is missing – Ib (Figure 69); out of the two dots of the letter \ddot{A} , the one on the right is larger – IIa; the dots shifted to the left, and the letter \ddot{A} has a horizontal line – type IIb; the horizontal line in the letter \ddot{A} is missing, and there was an ink stain on the chin – type IIc, according to the typology by Müller. The significance of this distinction appears when identifying new printing plates.)

Occurrence of the types of the Mercury head newspaper stamps on the different denominations:



Figure 68 Newspaper postage stamp (0,6 kr.): sub-type IIIb



Figure 69 Newspaper postage stamp (0,6 kr.): sub-type Ib

The blue newspaper stamp occurred in types *I*, *I.ret*, *IIIa*, and *IIIb*; the first type was printed on thin, though very rarely – on thick paper.

Yellow newspaper stamps occurred only in type *I*, on thin paper too.

Cinnabar red newspaper stamps occurred only in type *IIIb*, solely on medium thick paper.

Pink newspaper stamps occurred only in type I, on thin paper too.

Units

Licensed parties could acquire at least 100 pieces at one occasion at the post offices. This was the reason why today we may come across quite a few large units of blue newspaper stamps, both used and not used. Both strips of ten and blocks of twenty newspaper stamps are known, used and unused. Out of yellow and pink newspaper stamps, even a single unused piece has not survived until today, at least to our knowledge. Out of the used yellow stamps we know pairs, strips of three, and block of two, three, four, six, eight, and twelve. About 40 pieces of unused cinnabar red newspaper stamps are known.

Middle Part of Sheet

Middle parts of sheets are known for the sheets of blue stamps, both used and unused, in the type *I*, *II*, and *III*.

Margin Pieces

Theoretically, 76 edge outer margin pieces may have existed, of the newspaper postage stamps issued in 1851. (If we rely on the calculations carried out by Müller, and take into account the margin for middle pages too, the number of possible pieces would increase to 144.) In reality, the quantity is much smaller, since margins were almost always cut off the postage stamps before putting them to use. The occurrence of such margins is therefore less frequent than at the letter postage stamps, and they are sought for. The required smallest width of the margin is 4 mm. Sometimes they occur with needle holes too.

Corner Pieces

For blue and yellow stamps, corner pieces are also known. Corners of any type are very rare – no rarity scale is set up for them. The required smallest width of the margin is 4 mm. Sometimes they occur with needle holes too.

Frankings

For blue newspaper stamps, we know frankings with multiple stamps and even high frankings – above 6 kreuzers (10 copies).

With blue and yellow newspaper stamps, there exist two-colour frankings.

In this period, there were no occurrences of using letter postage stamps for newspapers, therefore no mixed franking is known between postage stamps and newspaper stamps either. Before newspaper stamps were introduced, newspaper postage was paid in cash; when private persons sent newspapers, they sent them as printed matters -1 kreuzer per loth.

On the other hand, newspaper stamps were sometimes used as postage stamps. The blue newspaper stamps (0,6 kr) were used on letters, instead of the blue 9 kreuzer postage stamps, while yellow ones (originally, 6 Kreuzers, later discounted to 0,6 Kreuzer) – instead of the yellow 1 kreuzer postage stamp when sending printed matters.

Reprints

Newspaper stamps of 1851 were reprinted for further seven occasions (for all denominations and in all colours).

As opposed to the practices applied for letter postage stamps, first printing types were used, instead of the last ones.

As a consequence, following differences can be found between old and new imprints:

Original		New	
imprintst			
Туре	Colour and Denomination	on Type	
Туре І	Blue (0,6 kr)	Type II	
Type I. ret.	Blue (0,6 kr)	Type II	
Type II	Blue (0,6 kr)	Type II	
Type IIIa	Blue (0,6 kr)	Type II	
Type IIIb	Blue (0,6 kr)	Type II	
Туре І	Yellow (6 kr)	Type II	
Type IIIb	Red (6 kr)	Type II	
Туре І	Pink (30 kr)	Type II	

On the new printing sheets, the gap between stamps was horizontally 1,75-3,5 mm, while vertically 5,5-5,75 mm, which was wider than on the original sheets.

Also fancy imprints of Mercury head stamps are known. These had following inscriptions on them: "*Wipa 1933*" and "*100 Jahre, 1850-1950 Ein Jahrhundert österreichische Briefmarke*". These are not considered postage stamps – their mission was disseminating information on Stamp Exhibitions.

Forgeries

For the stamps where four denominations had the same value, three out of four being rarities, forgeries were in demand from the very beginning.

A part of forgeries was complete forgeries, while others were postmarked new imprints. For postmarking, most often forged handstamps were used, though sometimes the so called fancy handstamps also occurred.

For red postage stamps, there were also reverse pairs and two-side imprints, as well as forged proofs.

For yellow postage stamps, we know also 'chemical forgery': they were produced from the blue newspaper postage stamps.

Chapter V AUSTRIAN LETTER POSTAGE STAMP ISSUE OF 1858

Letter postage stamps featuring coat of arms were meant temporary. Both pictorial images of these stamps and their implementation were far from perfect. It happened at the time when other European states, sometimes smaller than Austria, were capable of producing much more attractive postage stamps. Austrian public administration was bound to apply very severe austerity measures, since its bureaucratic machine devoured enormous amounts of money. In 1854, the forgery of Verona was revealed. It turned out that it took a complete year before the clever forgery had been discovered – during all that year the fake postage stamps were in circulation. This fact itself could have been sufficient to urge the authorities to move to the direction of a safer, though consequently more expensive solution. In 1853 and 1854, the national Italian unification movement released letter postage stamps featuring the relief portrait of King Viktor Emmanuel. In Lombardy and Venice, these stamps had strong nationalist effects. On the other hand, the beheaded eagle of the Austrian stamps evoked hatred. By refusing to help Russians in the War of Crimea, Austria lost the support of Russia – at the time when Cavour started to approach Napoleon III, with the objective to create an alliance against Austria. Amidst unfavourable international circumstances and domestic tensions, Austrians started to promote the image of the young Franz Joseph. This was the background of the decision born in 1855 to produce a new letter postage stamp series featuring relief image of Franz Joseph, which would both be difficult to fake and well serve promotional purposes.

The task to produce the designs for the new series was assigned to Professor Meissner. He created a uniform series, which preserved the colours and values of the former series. Altogether, he submitted ten designs, which differed from each other regarding minor details. Five represented denominations in kreutzers and five in centesimi. Images featured the portrait of the Emperor oriented to the left, with a wreath on his head. The decorative frame bore different details in each single case. On the first proofs in 1856, Emperor's head protruded from the white background, just as the portrait of the King of Sardinia did in the stamps of Sardinia in 1854.

Later, due to the influence of the British relief postage stamps in 1847, white head stood out of the coloured background. For this version, proofs were produced too. After some modifications required by authorities were completed, steel section types were produced. Five were produced for denominations in kreutzers, and five – for denominations in centesimi. The release of these postage stamps coincided with the amnesty of 1856 in Lombardy and Venice, and the subsequent visit of Franz Joseph there. The work moved forward relatively slowly, and by the time they were finally completed in 1857, monetary system had changed in Austria, and as a consequence, postal fees and the name of the subunit of the currency in Lombardy and Venice had changed too. For this reason, the already completed types had to be re-carved, and postage stamp release had to be postponed until the new monetary system became effective on 1 November 1858.

In the new system, one Austrian Gulden (or Forint) equalled to a hundred kreuzers, instead of the former Conventions-Münze Gulden, which was divided into 60 kreuzers. In Lombardy and Venice, the place of the former lira, which was worth one-fifth of the former Gulden, its subunits being centesimi, was taken by soldi, its value identical to that of the new kreutzer. The only significant difference was the fact that to the North of Alps, only paper banknotes were used, while to the South of them, coins were used too. For this reason, the need for different postage stamps in Lombardy and Venice remained. Since rounding was necessary anyway, Post Service used this circumstance for overall price increase. While the system of zones remained, the postage fee of forms increased from 1 kreuzer to 2; letter postage fee rose much less dramatically, to encourage local correspondence: from 2 old kreuzers to 3 new ones. The prices for long-distance correspondence (3, 6, 9 kreuzers) changed to 5, 10, and 15 kreuzers respectively, which meant an insignificant decrease.

For reasons of economy, the 10 portrait versions were reduced to 5, when the already completed types had to be re-carved. While the value of soldi and kreuzers became identical, so did the image on the postage stamp. Re-carving took place in the following way: from the original types of 2 and 3 kreuzers and 5, 30, 45 centesimi, copper matrixes were produced, which were then used for producing a pair of working types, by galvanisation. One half of the pair was produced for kreuzer, the other - for the soldi denominations. From these, the parts with the old denomination were removed, and instead new metal was cast. In it, the new denomination was carved. The word 'kreutzer' was replaced by the abbreviation 'KR', probably to give opportunity to pronounce it in a variety of ways, as the nations in the Monarchy wished. Naturally, the word 'centesimi' was replaced by the word 'soldi'. When re-carving destroyed the background stripes, they were more or less successfully restored. On the postage stamps with the face value 3 and 5 KR., the number and the abbreviation could not fill the space – consequently, further decoration was added on both sides. On the postage stamps with the face value in soldi, there was no need for this. On the type with the types of 45 cents, the number 45 was modified to 15 in the two upper corners. On the other hand, on the type with the types of 3 kreuzers, the number 3 remained in all four corners, regardless the fact that the inscription 3 KR. was carved in the top and bottom parts and in the left and right part of the types, to replace the word 'KREUZER'. On soldi-stamps, this took place only in the very long vertical spaces on the sides. Apart from these deliberate changes, some accidental changes also occurred when producing the new matrix and type. We are going to look at these individually, when looking at individual postage stamps.

For relief types, counter-types were produced. Since the Emperor's head was identical on all versions, only one such counter-type was required. From this, infinite number of copies could be produced, by galvanising. We should note that the ribbon tied at the nape was not on the counter-type, but on the printing type, and was printed when the colour printing took place.

Matrixes produced in the way described above were used to cast printing types. These printing and counter types were used to produce the second Austrian postage stamp series, which was released on 1 November 1858. It included 10 denominations: 2 (yellow, later orange), 3 (black, later green), 5 (red), 10 (brown), and 15 (blue) kr, as well as postage stamps with denominations in soldi. These stamps were in use until 31 May 1864 (from 1860, together with the postage stamps of the next issue, and practically very rarely from 1861). Although written records regarding the number of copies have survived until today, the quantities include both soldi and kreutzer denominations and the remainder destroyed in 1864. Consequently, the numbers below do not provide absolute reference for understanding the relative rarity of certain denominations. We should interpret these numbers very cautiously.

Produced	
2 Kr. (and soldi)	22 080 000 pieces
3 Kr. (and soldi) black	14 400 000 pieces
3 Kr. (and soldi) green	40 800 000 pieces
5 Kr. (and soldi)	108 000 000 pieces
10 Kr. (and soldi)	98 400 000 pieces
15 Kr. (and soldi)	86 400 000 pieces

On the other hand, on the basis of the philatelists' experience and data of catalogues, the range of rarity today is the following: 2 Kr. D II b, B I, A I, C II a, 3 Kr. Ia, b, c, IIa, b, c, 2 Kr. D II a, 10 Kr. A I, B I, 5 Kr. II a, A I, B I, 15 Kr. A I, B I, 10 Kr. II a, 15 Kr. C II, 10 Kr. II b, c, d, 5 Kr. II b, c, 15 Kr. D II. (we are not discussing postage stamps with denominations in soldi here; for type names, see individual categories).

PRINTING PLATES, TYPES, SUB-TYPES, COLOURS

Printing plates of this postage stamp issue were similar to that of the year 1850: each plate contained 8x8 printing types. Further similarity to the previous procedure was the fact that in the bottom line of the four plates four types were

replaced by crosses of diagonal lines. We do not know the distance between the types of 8x8 types, because for perforation, printing sheets were cut into four postage stamp sheets, and after perforation even edges were torn away. This is the reason why we do not know if there were any printing signs, frame imprints, needle punches etc. on the edges. However, all signs indicate that this stamp issue followed the one of the year 1850 also dimensions-wise. Composing of printing types into types of 8x8 types (containing four St. Andew's crosses) perfectly corresponded to the monetary system of 1 Forint corresponding to 60 Kreuzers; for the new system, the types of 100 pieces would have cor-



Figure 70 Difference of dimensions of the stamps of the same denomination

responded much better, which was actually the case for newspaper stamps. This change was not implemented for letter postage stamps though, since there was no proper printing equipment yet. Moreover, there was still very much paper of the old size still unused.

On the 8x8 types, individual types were placed at approximately 3 mm from each other, both horizontally and vertically. Since different denominations were not of the same size, the printed surface of individual postage stamp sheets was either smaller or bigger than required. The average dimensions were 17,75x21,25 mm, though only the

denomination of 15 Kr. complied with this accurately. We will see later, that these deviations will result in perforation deficiencies.



Figure 71 Strip of big St Andrew's Crosses of the early 1858 edition

The size of 2 Kr. postage stamps was 17,25x21,75; of 3 Kr. -17,75x20; of 5 Kr. -17,75x20,75; while of 10 Kr. -18,75x21,25. In printing process, these differences increased further (Figure 70). At the beginning, St. Andrew's Crosses were so big that they reached perforation, and often coloured some parts of postage stamp perforation. They followed each other continuously, with no space in between (Figure 71).

For this, St. Andrew's crosses of smaller size, though thicker, were introduced (Figure 72). St. Andrew's crosses usually took place in the bottom line on the left, occasionally on the right. To identify the four postage stamp sheets, one, two, three, or four dots were printed in one of the triangles of a St. Andrew's cross at the very end of the row.

The postage stamps of the second issue were being printed for about two years. The first imprints were produced in the summer-autumn of 1858, while the last ones not later than the summer of 1860, since the third issue was ordered as early as the May of 1860.



Figure 72 Strip of small St Andrew's crosses of the late 1858 edition

Since fine lines of the drawings were wearing on the printing types, several printing plates must have been produced during these two years. To reproduce how single printing plates were composed, we may investigate the differences between individual postage stamp images.

When studying the plates and types of this issue, we should apply a different approach than for the issue of the year 1850, because by this time new relief elements had appeared on postage stamps. As we have seen, a counter-type was produced for the Emperor's head – when printing, the protruding shapes and those below the surface of the type and the counter-type had to match precisely, in order to create relief image on the paper and to transfer colour from the printing plate to the paper. Although the procedure took place as one continuous step, it contained two phases, which imposed difficult tasks for the printing house. Relief printing was not new for the Austrian state publishing house because documents with stamps had been previously produced there. The new challenge was the sharp separation of the white relief imprint and the coloured background, which could be completed solely by very precise dimensions of the printing type and counter-type, as well as their fine adjustment. The solution which was chosen in Sardinia (white relief portrait against white background) would have been much easier. However, coloured background was not an absolutely pioneer solution – it had been applied in Basel (1845), Britain (1847), Switzerland (1854), Württemberg, and Russia (1857). We will see though that the most precise adjustment of the type and the counter-type would not eliminate deficiencies. These technical deficiencies, as well as the attempts to fix them provide opportunity to retrace the plate combinations, as well as their sequence.

Because of the printing procedure applied, we have to separately look at the coloured and relief imprints, in other words, on the types and counter-types, as changes were often applied to only one of them. So far philatelists have noticed only that there was one occasion when both colour and relief types of all denominations were modified, thus setting types I and II. Apart from this, the only further step was made by E. Müller, who set up sub-categories Ia and Ib for the denomination 3 Kr. (Die Postmarken von Österreich, Wien, 1927). This detail was further examined in the Donaupost of the year 1928 by Rudolf Dietrich and Theodor Frankl-Prag; later, Kliment Ptačovský threw light at certain aspects of the type II of the 3 Kr. denomination, in his study 'Známky Rakouska 1850-1918' (Filatelista, Bratislava, years 1949-1951). Finally, Netto Marktpreis Katalog described the sub-types C IIa and D IIb of the denomination 5 Kr., erroneously designating them as type II; since Müller had not known them at all, he had not mentioned them in his special catalogue. The above mentioned sub-types were discovered accidentally, without applying the Diena-Frankl plate examination method to the postage stamp issue of the year 1858, which otherwise brought very good results when applied to the plates of the issue of the year 1850. It was the author of this study to apply this method to the release of the year 1858, publishing the results in the *Filatéliai Szemle* (year 1961), and then, in a more detailed way, in his publication 'Die Typen der österreichischen Briefmarken von 1858'(Schriftenreihe des Austria-Philatelist 1, Wien, 1963; see also the year 1962 of the *Austria-Philatelist*). The typology below contains not only type descriptions corrected at many points but also printing plate combinations.

We have seen that for kreutzer denominations for each design a working type and a counter-type were produced. Though created from a single original type, counter-types were not absolutely identical. Differences were produced at the casting stage. Typically, on the first counter-types finer details were somehow distorted: the nose and the leaves of the laurel wreath towards the forehead. Even the same serial numbers were different: practically, each postage stamp featured a different profile, some of them really hideous. Naturally, this became obvious also for the contemporaries, who then tried to save the situation. Using an attentive procedure, new counter-types were produced. These were of better quality, at least regarding the nose; laurel leaf ends remained blunt. Following the chronological sequence of use, we will call the first head type A, while the second (the one resembling the original type better) -B. We will keep applying capital letters for identifying variations of the counter-type. As regards the types for the colour print, deliberate modifications of these will be indicated by Roman numbers, while accidental changes or damages - by small letters. Since when the first exchange of counter-types took place (before the postage stamps entered circulation), the types for colour printing
were not fixed – only new matrixes were cast from them for new printing plates, we are talking about types AI and BI of postage stamps, as well as of the printing plates 1 and 2 (see sub-groups when discussing individual denominations).



Figure 73 Strip of five of Type B Ib 3 Kr

Replacing counter-types brought about only partial success. It is enough to only cast a glance at a strip of *B lb* type of 3 Kr. (Figure 73) to see the whole lot of problems the officials were facing at the end of 1858. The material of both the types and counter-types was so soft that it wore off very quickly. This was the reason why such unsightly deficiencies as bulldog head occurred. Counter-types, which were used more frequently than printing types, wore more quickly; as a result, the portrait became an inarticulate silhouette. Neither the matrixes produced from working types nor those produced from the original ones were perfect: on the matrix for casting the printing type, the upper horizontal inscription *KR*. merged with the frame; the letter *R* in the vertical part on the right got a stain; the matrix of the counter-type still did not produce identical reliefs. (It is possible, however, that for the plate 2 some counter-types *A* were used. These might have left the most distorted images on the postage stamps.)

To achieve better postage stamp images, both working and original types had to be re-carved profoundly. This step took place at the end of 1858. The five counter-types were re-carved following the same concept. The locks of hair and the leaves at the forehead were elongated, due to which they now stood out sharply above the head. The nose, which had caused so many problems previously, became uniform. Its shape, however, became simplified and inarticulate. The advantage of this solution was its stability – the portraits looked much more similar to each other on all postage stamps than it was in case of types A and B. For this new type, which we are going to call C, the types for colour printing were re-carved too. In the first place, all discrepancies as compared to the original type, were fixed on these. Primarily, it was the bunch of ribbons on the nape (there used to be a gap between the nape and the bunch, the latter somehow floating against the background). The lines were thickened for the gap to disappear. This correction is a common feature which all postage stamps of the type II share. Apart from this, smaller corrections took place on all types, which we will look at later, when talking about individual denominations.

On the type C II (so far called type II in the professional publications), no more changes were carried out intentionally. On the other hand, contaminations and damages occurred both on them and on matrixes produced using them. Original counter-types were, however, re-carved again in the middle of 1859. This time the modification of the nose was successful: its shape became sharper but much better-looking. From this time on, it was only contaminations or flaws which could deteriorate the portrait. The combination of the printing types II and counter-types D resulted in the type D II.

The sub-types of the four types were different for all denominations, and depended on the plate combinations, which we are going to discuss in the growing order of denominations.

2 KR.

The *original postage stamp* image comes from the original type with the inscription 2 *KREUZER*, which had been produced in the previous monetary system, and which was embraced by a thin outer frame. Inside, two parts were separated by a white line: a square with a head encircled by a laurel wreath above, and a rectangular with the denomination below. The corners of the square above were shaped as leaves, just as were those of the bottom rectangle; the shorter sides of the latter were curved.

The bottom right recess of the upper square became distorted due to drawing deficiency: the white line does not follow the recess but continues straight on. This feature occurred on the 2-soldi postage stamps too, which means it turned up already on the patrix. Since this deficiency was never fixed, while other, much less obvious ones were, we may rightfully conclude that this feature was left to prevent forgeries. The laurel branches, with berries among them, completely enclose the head, converging on the top. At the bottom, where the wreath is bound, the ribbons seem a loose bunch. A white line runs all along the inside contour of the wreath. In the middle of the circle there was space for the counter-postmark. The ribbon bunch was the single element which had to be the same on the working types of all denominations, since they all had to fit the same relief. The ribbon bunches, however, were carved one by one on each of the ten working types, which explains why they were different, especially in the way they adjusted to the nape, namely a little roundup on it, which was created especially to this end. In this respect, the two-kreuzer denomination working type, shaped from patrix, was the most afflicted. On the working type of the 2-soldi denomination, which was otherwise shaped from the same matrix, the bunch does not touch the head anywhere; moreover, the left end of the ribbon floats on its own. In the upper square, in the space above the head and outside the wreath, there were horizontal stripes. The white stripes appeared in pairs. The top and the bottom stripes were exceptional: recesses broke their continuity. The top stripe was single, and as thin as the one which followed on the working type of the two-kreuzer denomination. On the 2-soldi denomination it was wide, similarly to the contour line of the inside frame. At the bottom, there was line only between two recesses.

The space where the denomination took place was the part of the patrix that had been re-carved on the working type of the 2 kr. denomination: the inscription 2 *KREUZER* had to be replaced by 2 *KR*. On the matrix, the background was striped – there were 11 equally wide stripes (appearing coloured). Naturally, when modifications took place, these stripes deteriorated, and were to be carved again. This work was done inaccurately: to the right and left of numerals 11 stripes were carved, while between them only 10. This deficiency was never fixed. Moreover, stripes were missing under the bottom of number 2. This defect was later fixed though.

Since a single counter-type was applicable for all working types, we do not know which of the original ten pieces were first used for the 2 kr. denomination. The relief head on the proof of the 2-kreuzer denomination matrix is not identical to the first imprints of the 2-kreuzer or 2-soldi denominations. On the counter-type used for the proof, the nose is curved, while on the postage stamps in question it is straight or broken, which means that it belonged to the type A described above. In the wreath, the leaf ends stand out rather explicitly on this counter-type, as compared to other A and B counter-types, though not as explicitly as in the types C and D. The lock of hair above the forehead is short also on the counter-types on the type A of 2-kreuzer denomination.

The first plate, its postage stamps produced before 1 November 1858, which was the date of their entering commercial circulation, was composed of printing types I and counter-types A (type A I).

Features of 2-kreuzer denomination counter-type, type *A*:

1/ The line of the nose was almost straight or broken (see the image); when the matrix was applied inaccurately, quite different profiles were produced;

2/ The leaves of the wreath above the forehead had moderately sharp ends, the lock of the hair above the forehead was short, its end at the height of the sixth pair of opposite stripes, if counted from the top);

Features of 2-kreuzer denomination working type, type *I* (see image 1):

3/ The ribbon bunch everywhere touched and followed the line of the nape; its middle line was thin, moreover, sometimes invisible (this is the main feature). The ribbon ends reached the bunch continuously, converging only in the meeting point. (The only deficiency, therefore, was the narrowing down of the middle line, which was not the case for any other denomination of the type *I*).

4/ The (white) line without a pair (on the top), which was interrupted by two recesses, was narrower than the (white) outside contour line of the frame, the extent of it is sometimes invisible on the right side. (This feature was first described, though using different wording, by Ferenc Rend in his article *Typical features of the 2-kreuzer denomination of the Austrian postage stamp issue of the year 1858* [Filatéliai Szemle 1961, volume 12, page 5])

 $5\!/$ The inside white contour of the big wreath was discontinuous, sometimes invisible.



6/ The stripes of the face value field (which are deficient on pale imprints anyway) were always missing under the number 2. The bottom part of this number always converged with the line below. Earlier descriptions always emphasised that the bottom of the number 2 was always flatter at type I than at type II. However, this difference is so minute and delicate, that given the light yellow colour of the postage stamp, it can be seen only using blue filter or magnifying technology. Consequently, catalogues quoting the lack of stripes under and above number 2 as a typical feature for type I in their type descriptions do so correctly (Catalogue of Hungarian Stamps, Netto Marktpreis Katalog). When type II is viewed superficially, the (fixed) line above the bottom part of the number 2 converges with the numeral, producing the impression that as compared to the type II, the bottom of the number is thicker (E. Müller). This statement is too general though, since it refers both to the bottom of the number 2 and the line above it; the bottom of the number 2 is not at all thicker than in case of the type I.

Postage stamps printed by the plate AI were dark yellow.

The *second plate* was composed of the printing types of the type I; the counter-type B was used for it. This second plate was composed soon after the first one, but in any case before 1 November 1858, as postage stamps produced by it entered circulation together with the type A I. Since the counter-type remained the same, we need to describe only the printing plate.

The counter-type of the type B used for the 2-kreuzer denomination was very similar to the one used for the patrix of the 2-kreuzer denomination, because:

1/ The nose was evenly curved, and the line of the nose left the forehead smoothly, instead of forming a sharp angle.

2/ The leaf ends of the small wreath, as well as the lock of hair above the forehead did not differ from the type A (Figure 1).

The colour of the postage stamps printed using this plate B I was a different, lighter shade of yellow.

The *third plate* was composed of the excessively re-carved printing types of the type II; counter-type C was used for it. It was created some time in the autumn of 1858, since the first postage stamps produced by it appeared in December of 1858.

We have seen that re-carving involved both the working types of the printing types, and the original counter-type. On the working type, as for all de-

nominations, the ribbon bunch of the small wreath was repaired. By thickening the lines, all discontinuities disappeared, as did the gap between the bunch and the head. On top of this, the thin (white) line in the right corner was fixed; the contour (white) line inside the big wreath was emphasized more strongly, and the stripes above and below the bottom of the number 2, as well as the stripe converging with it were fixed. On the countertype, the head was slightly enlarged (the extent of this enlargement cannot be defined even in tenths of millimetres, due to inaccuracies of printing); the nose was slightly elongated, its curve a little smoothened as compared to type B; the shape of the nose was confined below by a very delicate marking line. Leaf tips above the forehead were also elongated, as was the lock of the hair above the forehead.



C IIa

Features of the counter-type of the type C of the 2-kreuzer denomination:

1/ The line of the nose slightly curved; it leaves the forehead smoothly. The nose tip stands out, while the nostrils are marked very slightly or not at all. As a result, the nose produces 'turned up' impression, which is different from the types *A*, *B*, and the *C* described below.

2/ The leaf tips above the forehead are well distinguished and sharp; the lock above the forehead is long, its end being in line with the seventh line pair (counted from the top).

Features of the working type of the type *II* for 2-kreuzer denomination:

3/ Continuous lines of the ribbon bunch, which reaches the head without leaving any gap (main feature!). Since the lines of the ribbons were empha-

sised, they converge before they reach the bunch, running together for a while before reaching the bottom circle of the bunch. (Ferenc Rend also mentioned this feature in his article.)

4/ The first (if counted from the top) stripe of the upper field, which is interrupted by recesses, was made wider at the right side, to achieve the same thickness as that of the outside (white) contour line of the recess (noted again by Ferenc Rend). Ptačovský, in his article mentioned above, highlights the fact that the abovementioned stripe (he did not mention its repair though) is not confined by a (coloured) line on the right, but flows directly into the white contour line. In his opinion, this is one of the most typical features of the type II. He admitted though that when there was excessive ink when printing, this feature disappeared. After having looked into this issue in detail, we have come to the conclusion that even though this 'openness' of the stripe (as seen on images C II and D II) occurred on the postage stamps of this type, especially on the late, orange imprints, we cannot consider it a typical feature, because there were numerous postage stamps of the type II too where the stripe was 'confined', while 'open' stripe exceptionally occurred also on postage stamps of the type I (Figure 74). The frame must have been very weak there, breaking already on the copies of the type I produced by the matrix; when the stripe was being fixed on the working type, it suffered further damage. This was why on later imprints the stripe seems 'open'. However, the frame was completely



Figure 74 Type B Ib of 2 Kr with 'open' stripes

missing only on few imprints; on others, there were still traces of it, meaning that it could not have disappeared from the matrix completely. All in all, the 'openness' of the upper stripe cannot be viewed as a typical feature for the type I; neither should 'closeness' be considered typical for the type II.

5/ The contour line (white) of the inner curve of the big wreath is well distinguished.

6/ In the face value space, the bottom of the number 2 was separated from the line below. The line above was complemented. E.Müller (Die

Postmarken...page 104), followed by Ptačovský, stated that the stripes around the numeral were eliminated when re-carving took place, to make it more visible. Thus, white space around it was created, instead of the former stripes. Indeed, on the majority of the postage stamps printed by the type II, the numerals and letters do not touch the stripes. However, this phenomenon occurs also on the postage stamps printed by the type I (see image B I); on the other hand, when postage stamps of the type II were produced with the counter-type C, the stripes reached the numerals and the letters everywhere, with greater precision than on any postage stamp of the type I. Therefore, these were unintentional versions. When the working type was taken off the patrix and then fixed, the latter happened quickly and in a rush, which resulted in mistaken number of lines (11 at the sides and 10 in the middle). Neither was evenness ensured: on late imprints of both type I and II (D II), less lines are visible. These differences are clearly seen on stamp pairs of the type A I, especially around the letter R (Figure 75). Wear resulted in further deficiencies in lines. All these printing defects should be considered typical features only for the type C IIa.

7/ A small discontinuity of the bottom frame line of the numeral field close to the end of the number 2, as well as a tiny stain close to it to the right, between the base and the frame line, should be viewed as a typical feature for the sub-type, which originated from the damage of the working type. This damage and clogging definitely happened when stripes around the numeral were being fixed; this feature is typical of this plate and the following one.



Figure 75 Type Ala of 2 kr with worn stripes in the

Taking into account the feature 7 (since it disappeared on the plate 5), we include the postage stamps produced by the plate 3 into the type C IIa.

The colour of the postage stamps produced by the third plate of the type *C IIa* was pale yellow.

To compose the *fourth plate*, working types *IIa* were continued to be used; however, counter-types of the type *D*, which was created by re-carving of the original counter-types, were used. We do not know the exact date when the



D IIa

postage stamps produced by this plate entered commercial circulation. In any case, it must have happened before the June of 1859, since a great number of these postage stamps were punched, and we know that punching occurred only in the first half of 1859.

Counter-type D was characterised by profoundly enlarged nose and its getting more and more pointed (very pronounced on late imprints). On medium and good quality imprints, the nostrils were finely shaped (see the image). Otherwise, the drawing of the counter-type remained unchanged. On the printing type, on the other hand, the stripes were always worn. The *colours* of the postage stamps produced by this plate D IIa were rather various.



At the beginning, the colour was pale yellow, later turning denser and deeper; after bright yellow it turned to dark yellow, similar to the imprints produced by the first plate, and finally grew canary yellow (rare colour).

The *fifth plate* was connected to a colour change. Sometime in the summer or early autumn of the year 1860, before the printing of the release of the year 1860 had started, cinnabar (otherwise used for 5-kreuzer denomination) was added to the chrome ink of the 2-kreuzer denomination, to improve the visibility of the yellow colour. This explains the orange colour of the latest imprints of 2-kreuzer postage stamps.

The counter-type was type *D*, its late version with tipped nose. Since the nose was similar on all orange imprints, assumingly new copies were created from the original counter-type for this plate. It seems certain though, that a new matrix was



D IIb

produced from the working type, since the characteristic feature 7 of the type *IIa* (line discontinuity near the bottom of the numeral 2, as well as the little stain) had disappeared. The damage was either fixed, or was so small that it disappeared by itself when the new matrix was produced (see the image).

The colour of the postage stamps printed by the fifth plate type *D IIb* was pale orange at the beginning, later turning darker. The rarest colour is dark orange; copies used in Hungary turn up only exceptionally.

3KR

The original image derives from the patrix 3 KREUZER, the one from which the working types for 3 kr and 3 soldi were produced. As seen on the proof, the patrix showed an Emperor's head oriented to the left against coloured oval background (black) encircled by two white lines (thinner one inside, wider one outside). This oval shape was placed in a rectangle, its area falling outside the oval striped. On all four sides of this rectangle smaller rectangles containing face value indication took place. Originally, the word KREUZER took place in them. Later, denomination indication 3 KR. replaced it. Since the new denomination indication was shorter, the shorter sides of the top and bottom rectangles were shaped as semi-ovals; their area was white and striped horizontally.

On the left and on the right side, baroque-style decoration (tower with a circle on top) took place, its area horizontally striped. In all four corners, there were white squares confined by white frame, which contained number 3. On the original postage stamps these numbers belonged to the word KREUZER; the new denomination indication, however, included the number, rendering these numbers 3 in the corners unnecessary. The fact that these numbers were left where they had been instead of replacing them by decoration is another piece of evidence to the rush. Another proof of inaccuracy is the discontinuity of the bottom part of number 3 in the bottom denomination field – it must have been the result of clogging. The ribbon bunch on the working type was of bad quality, as compared to the patrix. While on the 3-soldi denomination (produced from the same type) at least the middle part of the bunch was connected to the nape, on the 3-kreuzer denomination, it was not connected to the head at all; the left ribbon end was disconnected from the rest of the ribbon, floating independently. This feature was typical of the type *I* for all denominations.

On the counter-types which were first used for the 3 Kr, similarly to the type A of 2 Kr, the nose line left the forehead in sharp angle, and was straight



A Ia

or broken. Profiles were rather various. The leaf tips were low, while the lock of hair above the forehead was short.

The *first plate*, which was used before 1 November 1858, when postage stamps entered the commercial circulation, consisted of printing types of the type *I*, created from a matrix produced from the abovementioned patrix and the counter types of the type *A* (type *A Ia*).

Features of the counter type of the type A for 3-kreuzer denomination:

1/ The nose left the forehead in a sharp angle; the line of the nose was either straight or broken.

2/ The leaf tips were low, while the lock of hair above the

forehead was short.

Features of the working type of the type *Ia* for 3-kreuzer denomination (see the chart):

3/ The ribbon bunch was not connected to the head at all; the left ribbon end was disconnected from the rest of the ribbon, floating independently.

4/ There was discontinuity in the bottom part of number 3 in the bottom denomination field.

The colour of the postage stamps produced by the first plate of the type *A Ia* was black or greyish black.

The *second plate* was composed when counter types had to be replaced, just as in case of other denominations of the series.

For the 3-kreuzer denomination the working type was not modified; however, it was damaged in such ways that the postage stamps produced by the second plate are easily recognizable. In the upper field, under the straight part of the letter R, as well as in the vertical part on the right side in the upper part of the letter R, small damages occurred. These damages occurred already on the working type, since later conditions of the plate reflected traces of repair works (will be discussed at the type II). In this respect, the second plate of 3 Kr. denomination was unique: the working type of the second plate of other denominations was completely identical to the first plate, and the small deviations of the second plate of 5-, 10-, and 15-kreuzer denominations, which can be discovered on coloured imprints, presumably appeared on the matrix created for the second plate, and not on the printing type. The abovementioned deficiency was seen on all imprints of the 3 Kr. denomination produced by the second plate; however, the degree of this deficiency varied. As the time passed, both deficiencies grew worse, and the white stain caused by them increased; on the other hand, in the lower field the clogging in the lower part of the number 3dissolved, and gradually disappeared. Simultaneously, the lines of the ribbon bunch were growing thicker, so on certain imprints the top and the bottom curves of the bunch reach the nape, and the left ribbon was connected to the rest of the bunch. Though there were numerous degrees of these features, which resulted from the increasing wear off of the printing types, we cannot exclude that the striking differences between the early and late imprints appeared because a newer matrix was produced, and the thicker lines and missing contamination of the number 3 were the features this newer matrix. Those who looked into this phenomenon in detail (Grankl-Prag, Ptačovský) considered the imprints with greater damages of the upper and right-side letters R as a new subtype (*Ic*). Neither do we ignore these differences, even less so because they came together with the abovementioned modifications of the ribbons and the number 3, which had been neglected in research previously. Leaving open the question whether these differences occurred first on the matrix or the working type, we agree with setting two separate sub-types: *Ib* and *Ic*. However, since the time sequence remains a question, we suggest that we talk about the two versions of the second plate, instead of the second and the third plate.

As for all denominations, counter types more accurately produced from the original counter type were used. On these, the recess between the lower lip and the chin seemed smaller due to the more even curve of the nose. On certain counter types of the type B of the 3 Kr. denomination, this feature modified the pressing process in such a way that the curve between the mouth and the chin integrated into a single curve running from the nostrils to the tip of the chin. It resulted in the plate defect called 'bulldog head', which occurred also on blue newspaper postage stamps and rarely on other denominations.

Following features were typical of the counter-type of the type *B* of the first version of the *second plate* (see the chart):

1/ The nose leaves the forehead in an even curve, instead of a sharp angle.

2/ The chin and the lower lip are in line; the recess between them almost disappeared. In some cases, it was reduced to a cut in (see Müller: Die Post-marken...page 106).

Typical features of the type Ib of the abovementioned plate version:

3/ The ribbons and the nape do not converge; the left ribbon end is not connected to the rest of the ribbon (just as in case of the working type Ia).



B Ib

B Ia

4/ In the bottom face value space, there was a discontinuity in the lower part of the number 3

(just as in case of the working type Ia).

5/ In the upper space, the right bottom part of the letter R was elongated, and reached the white frame.

6/ There was a clogging in the letter R in the right-side space.

Based on the features mentioned above, the imprints produced by the first version of the second plate belong to the category called B Ib. The colour of the postage stamps was again black and greyish black.

Following features were typical of the counter-type of the type B of the second version of the second plate (see the chart):

1. The nose, as usual at type B.

2. The line of the lower lip and the chin partly similarly to the first version of the plate, but partly melts completely together ("bulldog head").

Typical features of the type Ic of the abovementioned plate version:

3. The lower and often the upper bow of the ribbon bunch touches the head (but not in the middle!), the left ribbon ending barely noticeably connects in the wreath and sometimes touches the right ribbon end with small stains.

4. In the bottom face value space, the discontinuity of the number 3 is barely noticeable or vanished completely.

5. In the upper face value space the left part (and sometimes the whole) sole of the letter R touches the (white) frame stripe below it. On certain imprints the right sole of the letter K also shows a similar defect.

6. In the right face value space the head of the letter R is clogged (flows together in white).

Based on the features mentioned above, the imprints produced by the second version of the second plate belong to the category called *B Ib*. The *colour* of the postage stamps was again black and greyish black.

The *third plate* was composed of the working types of the type II and the counter-type of the type C (both the working types and the original counter-type of all denominations were re-carved) at the end of 1858. Postage stamps produced by this plate entered circulation at the beginning of 1859.

On the working type of the coloured imprints (just as for all other denominations), the ribbons were re-carved in the first place – their lines were thickened. As a result, the two ribbons merge on a stretch before the nod; the bottom curve of the ribbon bunch and its middle line shape a circle, which touches the protrusion of the nape; the ribbon, however, does not touch it. Furthermore, defects of the letter R were fixed in the top and right-side spaces. However, these repairs were not too accurate – both on the working type and on the matrix, further distortions appeared in those places. On the other hand, the deficiency of the number 3 in the bottom space, which was disappearing anyway, was eliminated for good. In the meantime, a new deficiency was produced: a contamination was left in the white oval line encircling the head, which left a tiny stain on the imprints. When the counter type was being re-carved, the criteria applied for other denominations were considered: the leaf tips over the forehead were elongated and sharpened, and the lock of hair over the forehead and the chin tip (the latter only for this denomination) were moved behind the line of the bottom lip, to avoid the deficiency described as 'bulldog head'. The line of the nose was shaped straight; the nose was confined by a very fine, almost invisible line from the nose tip to the upper lip, without marking the nostrils. Thus the nose was not so stout on the counter type of the type C of the 3 kr. denomination as on other denominations; however, it was more pointed and 'turned up', resembling the type C of the 2 kr. denomination.

Features of the counter-type of the type C of the 3 kr. denomination:

1/ The nose was pointed, its line straight; the nostrils did not stand out.

2/ The leaf tips over the forehead were well separated and pointed; the lock of hair was elongated.

3/ The chin tip was behind the line of the lower lip.

While for all other denominations the counter type of the type C was used for a single plate (the third one), in case of the 3 kr. denomination, it was used also for the fourth plate (due to the colour change discussed below). For the latter, the working type for colour imprints was also repaired. Thus types C IIa and C IIb existed only for the 3 kr. denomination.



C IIa

Following features were typical of the printing types produced from the working type of the type *IIa* used for the third plate of the *3* kr. denomination (see the chart):

3/ (major feature determining the type) The lines of the ribbon bunch were continuous; only the lower curve and the middle line of the bunch reached the nape of the head, while the upper curve did not. Because the lines were thickened, the two ribbons merged before the nod, running merged on a certain stretch.

4/ In the bottom space, the number 3 was perfect.

5/ In the upper space, the defect under the letter *R* was fixed, though the right foot of the letter became thin and pointed as a result.

6/ In the space on the right, the clogging of the upper part of the letter *R* was fixed; as a result, the upper (white) line became very thin.

7/ In the outside oval frame, to the left of the leaf tips over the

forehead, there was a small (black) stain, which most often did not touch the (black) frame lines.

The *colour* of the postage stamps produced by the third plate of the type *C IIa* of the 3 kr. denomination was black or greyish black.

When the third plate was being used, the inaccurate repair of the defects of the letter R of the and right-side upper spaces turned into even more deficient spots. In the upper space, the thin and pointed foot of the letter Rgrew invisible on most imprints due to clogging; clogging was also the reason of a defect in the space: right-side the upper (white) line of the letter R was clogged.



C IIaa

As a result, the letter was 'open' at the top. Since these two defects grew constant features of the fourth plate, we consider it important to set an individual sub-type for these characteristics: *C II aa* (see the image).

Composing of the *fourth plate* coincided with the provision to change colour for the 3 kr. denomination on 16 March 1859. Since the re-carving of the original counter types (for the type D) had just started, the new plate for the light green postage stamps of the 3 kr. denomination was composed of the old counter types of the type C and the printing types produced using the repaired working type.

The contamination resulting in a little stain in the white oval frame was removed. However, the inaccurate repairs of the letter R did not result in real improvement when the matrix was produced: the imprints produced by the fourth plate continued to include the defects of the previous plate (*C IIaa*), the missing part in the letter R and its 'openness'. In my abovementioned studies, I

considered the missing part of the letter R as the sole typical feature of these green postage stamps, because at that time I had not known the data published by Ptačovský on the removal of the contamination in the oval. Since the deficiencies of the letter R reoccurred on later imprints of the 3 kr. denomination (D type), it is more reasonable to consider the feature published by Ptačovský as a typical one (the missing stain in the oval frame).

Since the counter type was the same as the one used for the previous plate, only the typical features of the printing type *IIb* for coloured imprints which were different from those of the *IIa* are relevant:



C IIb

5/ In the upper space, the right foot of the letter *R* was missing.

6/ In the right-side space, the letter *R* is open on the top.

7/The contamination stain was removed from the white oval frame.

The colour of these postage stamps was light green. The ink was produced by mixing the inks used for yellow and blue postage stamps.

The *fifth plate* was composed from the counter-types of the type D (created when counter types were re-carved in the spring of 1859) and the printing types created from the working type fixed to this end, by creating a new matrix. Since the green 3 Kr. denomination produced by the fourth plate entered the commercial circulation only in the summer of 1859, there was no need for the hurry to produce the fifth plate. The postage stamps produced by the fourth plate were eventually first seen in the autumn of that year.

The original counter type was repaired in line with how other denomina-

tions were fixed. Solely the nose was modified: it was a little bit elongated, and the nostrils were marked more soundly.



The working type for the coloured printing was not fixed; however, when the matrix was created, some differences as compared to the previous plate emerged. The two abovementioned modifications of the letter R were transferred in a more perfect way on the matrix. Nevertheless, letters R with missing parts or 'open' ones also occurred on the printing types, along with complete ones (just as in case of the third plate). On the other hand, the constant feature of the printing types of the fifth plate was the reappearance of the stain on the white oval frame, this time manifesting itself as a tiny line sticking to the inside

edge of the line. It could be possible only because while the contamination was being removed, its little particle stuck to the inside edge. When the new matrix was being produced, it loosened and protruded. Thus a newer version of the working type emerged, the *IIc*. The imprints produced by it where the letter *R* was complete belong to the type *IIc*, while where it was incomplete or 'open', to the type *IIcc*.

Following features were typical of the imprints of the type *D IIc* produced by the fifth plate (see the chart):

1/ The nose was elongated, while the nostrils well visible.

The features of the coloured printing plate of the type IIc and



D IIcc

IIcc which were different from the IIb were the following (see the inage):

5/ On the upper space, the right foot of the letter R was complete (incomplete at the type IIcc).

6/ In the right-side space, the upper part of the letter R was complete (at the type IIcc 'open').

7/ In the outside (white) frame, a tiny line stuck to the inside edge was seen, to the left of the leaf tips.

The colours of the postage stamps of the types *D IIc* and *D IIcc* printed by the fifth plate were pale green, dark green, and finally (and mostly) bluish green.

5 KR.

The original image, which is seen on the patrix of 5 CENT denomination, is better preserved on the working type of 5 soldi postage stamps that on 5 kr. ones, since on the latter, apart from new decorative elements, there were defects that emerged while copying and re-carving. The image on 5 kr. postage stamps was surrounded by a thick red frame, which embraced another, thin one.

The latter included a rectangular space with a portrait inside; at the bottom, in the space without a frame, the face value and decorative elements took place. In the middle of the upper space, a thick and a narrow circle embraced a coloured space with a relief head; below it there was a laurel wreath, its leaf tips reaching the height of the forehead. The wreath was tied by a narrow ribbon at the bottom. White contours ran along the inside curve of the laurel wreath and its top leaves. The empty spaces between the rectangular frame and the circle were decorated by tulips. The face value 5 KR took place between two coloured lines, their ends bending inwards. To the left and to the right of the face value, stylized decorative elements took place. These elements took up the space which had remained empty after removing the former indication of currency. The decoration resembled closed scissors. Apart from these features, further typical characteristics of these working types, which were different from the patrix, constituted the deficiencies. Among them, there was the contamination between the two circles, opposite the left corner of the square, a deficiency on the left ribbon of the ribbon bunch, due to which the two ribbons almost merge around half-way, as well as the merger between the left piston and the frame in the top left corner. (These deficiencies did not occur on the working type of the 5 soldi denomination created from the same patrix.)

The first counter-types of the 5 kr. denomination featured straight nose with an emphasised recess where it started from the forehead; in other cases, the line of the nose was broken. Profiles were rather various. The leaf tips over the head were low and blunt, while the lock of hair was short.

The *first plate*, its imprints produced even before the series entered commercial circulation, was composed from the printing type of the type I (produced by the abovementioned working type) and the counter types of the type A (type A I).

Following features were typical of the counter type of the type A (see the chart):

1/ The nose started from the forehead in a sharp angle, its line straight or with a sharp angle.

2/ The leaf tips over the head were low and blunt, while the lock of hair was short.

Following features were typical of the printing type of the type *Ia* (see the chart):

3/ The ribbon bunch did not touch the head, its middle line and the lower curve missing; the left ribbon end was disconnected from the rest of the ribbon, floating independently. Around the middle, it protruded, and merged with the right-side ribbon.

4/ In the top left corner, the left piston and the frame merged.

5/ There was a coloured stain between the two circles opposite the top left corner.

6/ The white contour line inside the laurel wreath was invisible.

The colour of these postage stamps was red or pale red.

The *second plate* was composed of a new counter type and printing types produced from a newer matrix. The postage stamps produced by the first and the second printing plates started to be used simultaneously.

The working type was not modified, but when the matrix was being produced, the contamination on the left piston of the tulip in the top left corner grew more emphasized. On the counter type, only the nose changed: the even and deep curve creates the impression of a longer nose than on the type A. Following features were typical of the counter type of the type B (see the chart):

1/ The line of the nose was strongly curved; its tip was stout.

Following features were typical of the printing type of the type Ib (see the chart):

4/ In the top left corner, the left piston of the tulip did not touch the frame.

The colour of the postage stamps produced by the second plate of the type *B Ib* was red or pale red.



A la

B Ib

In order to compose the *third plate*, both the working type of the colour printing and the counter-type were modified, just as in case of other denominations. The works started as early as the autumn of 1858, but the first postage stamps were available only at the beginning of 1859.

In this case, major attention was again paid to the re-carving of the ribbon bunch. The lines were thickened to ensure the continuity and the connection to the head. The two ribbons merged on a shorter stretch than on other denominations. However, the protrusion was eliminated only partially; to some extent, it always remained on the working type, producing a various range of deficiencies. The stain between the two circular lines was eliminated; however, the merger between the tulip piston and the frame in the top left corner evaded the attention, probably because this deficiency did not show on the second plate due to the very favourable matrix. The little contamination which was the reason of this defect stayed there, resulting in the re-appearance of the deficiency on the imprints produced by the third plate. On the original counter-type, the nose was profoundly modified: it became the most upturned on this denomination, its line straight and short, the lower



end very carved, the nostrils hardly marked at all. The leaf tips above the forehead were elongated; the one in the middle protruded more than others. The lock of hair also became longer.

Following features were typical of the counter-type of the type C (see the chart):

1/ The nose was short and very upturned.

2/ The leaf tips stood out, especially the middle one. The lock of hair was elongated.

Following features were typical of the printing type:

3/ The ribbon bunch lines were continuous, and reach the head without gaps. On the left ribbon there were traces of deficiency.

4/ In the top left corner, the tulip

piston and the frame merged.

5/ The coloured stain between the two circles was eliminated.

6/ The white contour line inside the wreath was restored.

7/ The crease on the ribbon tying the wreath is well discernable.

The colour of the postage stamps produced by the third printing plate of the type *C IIa* was bright red.

The *fourth plate* was composed in the spring of 1859 when the original

type was fixed for the second time; the postage stamps were traded first in the summer of that year.

Deliberate modification was carried out only on original counter type: the nose was elongated and the nostrils marked more strongly (the same happened for all other denominations). The working type was left as it was, and a matrix was created to produce new printing types. On this working type, the tulip piston did not stick to the frame. It usually came with the fold of the ribbon invisible.

Following features were typical of the counter type of the type D (see the chart):



D IIb

1/ The nostrils well marked on the elongated nose (on the majority of imprints).

Following features were typical of the printing type IIc (see the chart):

4/ In the top left corner, the tulip piston did not stick to the frame.

7/ On the ribbon tying the wreath, the fold was short.

The colour of the postage stamps printed by the fourth plate of the type IIb was bright red.

The *fifth plate* was first used in the summer of 1859. The counter-type was re-carved. For printing types, such types were used on which the features of the type *IIa* are well distinguishable, with the single difference that the upper inner coloured frame above the last leaf of the corner decoration was damaged on the working type. This damage, which was seen on all 5-kreuzer postage stamps from now on, was mentioned only in Netto Marktpreis Katalog, out of all professional literature. In it, the types *IIa* and *IIb* were separated. The latter, called '*Rahmen wie Type I*', was undoubtedly the version which we call *IIa*; the name

'Rahmen normal' was given to the type IIa (IIc in our categorization). In other words, it considers the damaged frame This misleading normal. wording allows to conclude that the unknown discoverer of the damaged frame did not try to fit the phenomenon into the development process of the working type – otherwise he would not call its late condition *IIa*, while the earlier one *IIb*.

The counter type was type *D*.

Following were the characteristic features of the working type *IIc* (see the chart):

4/ In the upper left corner, the piston of the tulip stuck to the frame.



D IIc

8/ The upper inside coloured frame line was discontinuous at a short stretch to the right of the middle.

The colour of the postage stamps printed by the plate D IIc was deep red, bright red, and later pale red.

The *sixth plate* was composed because the fifth one turned worn. The discolouration of the head on late, paler imprints of the fourth plate serves evidence to this. We will come back to this phenomenon when discussing printing deficiencies. The plate must have been composed at the end of 1859, as the postage stamps were first sold at the beginning of 1860.

For the plate, copies were prepared from the original, unchanged counter type (patrix).

Az 5 KR-es bélyeg nyomólemezei

Szines nyomás ősdúca+1 anyaminta 1 anyaminta - Dombornyomás ösdúca 5 CENT, értékjelzéssel 2 anyaminta (a) - Munkadúc 1 5 KR, értékjetzésset Eredeti ellendúc 🛥 2 anyominta (a) "A" tipusú ellendúcok I.a. tipusú nyomódúcok 1. lemez 2 anyaminta (b) 2 anyaminta (b) I.b.tipusú nyomódúcok "B" tipusú ellendúcok 2.lemez - Átvésett Átvésett eredeti 🛥 3. anyaminta 3 anyaminta 🛥 munkadúc ellendúc "C" tipusú ellendúcok Ila tipusú nyornódúcok 3. lernez 4. anyaminta (a) 3 anyaminta (b) "D"tipusú ellenducok II b. tipusú nyomodúcok 4. lemez 4 anyominta (b) 4 anyaminta (a) --- Sérült munkadúc "D"tipusú ellendúcok I.c. tjpusú nyornódúcok 5. lemez 4 anyaminta (c) 4 anyaminta (b) "D"tipusú ellendúcok II d tipusú nyomodúcok 6. lemez

On the printing plate, however, we see two such modifications which suggest that it was not only a better matrix, but that there must have been deliberate changes carried out. The first was the fact that the piston of the tulip

did not stick to the frame anymore (as on types *Ib* and *D IIb*); the second change was the fact that the protrusion of the left ribbon of the ribbon bunch, which came from the original working type, almost completely disappeared. These changes could have appeared only because the matrix was more accurate, but could have resulted from deliberate repair work.

Since the counter type of the sixth plate remained unchanged, we are listing the characteristic features only of the working type of the type *IId* (see the chart):

3/ In the middle of the left end of the ribbon, the protrusion was hardly seen at all at

the beginning; later it appeared again.

4/ In the left top corner, the left piston of the tulip did not stick to the frame.

8/ The upper inner colour frame was discontinuous at a stretch to the right of the middle.

The colour of the postage stamps produced by the plate D *IId* was red or meat red.

10 KR.

The original image, which had been produced for the 30 CENT denomination, was modified solely as regards the face value (10 kr. and 10 soldi). However, while working types were being produced, further differences appeared between the images on kreutzer and soldi postage stamps.

On the working type of the coloured imprints, the background was brown; the carved parts were white. There was a white frame around the whole postage stamp image. The relief portrait was encircled by a laurel wreath, decorated by seven coats of arms: Lombardy-Venice, Hungary, Habsburg dynasty, Habsburg Empire, Lower Austria, Bohemia, and Galicia. (It was difficult not to see the ranking of the two countries to be placated at the top.) A white line ran all way around inside the wreath. Over the wreath, there was a partial frame composed of two white lines with recesses; it did not continue after reaching the second coat of arms, both on the right and on the left side.



D lId

Under the head, there was a stylized leaf decoration, which embraced also the striped space including the face value. The differences on the 10 kr. denomination, as compared to the soldi postage stamps, were the following: there were four carved white lines between the twisted decoration element and the stripes of the denomination space, above the numeral *1* (there were only three of them on soldi postage stamps). There was a little contamination in the inside double frame, to the right of the recess. Similar contamination was seen under the numeral *10*. On top of these features, on the first version of the working type, the ribbon of the wreath was not continuous: both of the two circles and ribbon ends 'floated' independently. Neither were they connected to the head. Even though there was no damage, as on 5-kreuzer denomination, this bunch was of lowest quality produced by the working type I.

The first counter-type was also typically *A*, with its broken nose line, hardly protruding leaf tips, and the short lock of hair.

The *first plate* was composed before 1 November 1858, when these postage stamps started to sell. They were composed of the counter-types of the type *A* and working types *Ia*. (type *A Ia*).

The typical features of the counter type A of the 10 kr. denomination were the following (see the chart):

1/ The nose left the forehead in a sharp angle, its line was straight, and broke at the tip of the nose.

2/ The leaf tips in the wreath were low and blunt, the lock of the hair was short.

The typical features of the counter type *Ia* were the following (see the chart):

3/ The ribbon of the wreath was not continuous: both of the two circles and ribbon ends 'floated' independently.

4/ There was a little stain in the inside double frame, to the right of the recess.

5/ The colour lines in the white line under the numeral 10.

6/ At the bottom, the part of the decoration directed downwards converges with the frame.

The colour of these postage stamps was chocolate brown or brown.

For the *second printing plate*, the intention was to exchange the countertype, just as in case of other denominations. The replacement took place as early, as 1 November 1858 for the 10 kr. denomination: the counter type of the type *B* had a prominent nose of a round shape. The matrix produced for the new printing types showed the deficiencies of the type *Ia* a little modified: the contamination of the upper frame decreased; the line below the numeral *10* turned shorter, not reaching the white line or appearing slanting. In these cases it seems sensible to assume that the metal of the matrix contributed to the complete or partial elimination of the contamination. However, this cannot explain the soundest change–the modified shape of the ribbon bunch. Namely, the so far disconnected elements of the ribbon (bunch, ends) became connected both to each other and the nape of the head. Solely the left end of the ribbon remained 'independent'. The change was so striking that we cannot exclude the possibility of re-carving. Even more so because the same difference can be seen between the *Ia* and *Ib* types of the 3 and 15 kr. denominations. The only piece of evidence which would exclude re-carving would be the ribbon bunches of the *Ia* and *Ib* plates of the 5-kr. denomination, which were both of equally poor quality. (In case of the 2-kreuzer denomination, the quality of the type *Ia* was already rather good; re-carving was not required.) Whatever the case, even if the improvements were not deliberate, the ribbon bunch of the printing plate *Ib* of the 10-kreuzer denomination is sufficient to set up a sub-type.

The typical features of the counter type B of the10-kreuzer denomination were the following (see the chart):



A la

B Ib

1/ Short, round nose, prominently but smoothly carved line.

The typical features of the printing type of the type *Ib* were the following (see the chart):

3/ The ribbon bunch and the ribbon ends were connected, and touched the nape of the head.

4/ The stain in the white frame was smaller, restoring the continuity of the line, which was there thinner anyway.

5/ The little coloured line under the number 10 did not reach the frame; in other cases, the line seems slanted.

The colour of the postage stamps printed by the plate *B Ib* was brown or light brown.

The *third plate* was composed at the end of 1859; it comprised the modified original counter type, as well as the new counter types and printing types of the working type. The new postage stamps started to sell at the beginning of 1859.

On the working type of the coloured imprint, the ribbon bunch was fixed, similarly to how it happened in case of other denominations: the lines were thickened, and all gaps were eliminated. In spite of the thicker lines, there were no blurs or deficient merges—ribbons converged only when reaching the bunch.



Furthermore, the stain in the upper frame was removed too. The coloured line under the number 10 was removed too; however, the second horizontal line above was damaged, becoming askew. Finally, the part of the decoration at the bottom (in the middle) directed downwards became separated from the frame, when the new matrix was created (just as in case of the type II of 10soldi denomination).

On the original counter-type, along with the modifications which were carried out on other denominations too (elongation of leaf tips and the lock of hair), the nose was shaped more 'upturned' and confined by a special line above the upper lip, creating stout impression.

Typical features of the counter he chart):

type C of the 10-kreuzer denomination (see the chart): 1/ The nose was stout and upturned, while the nostrils are not soundly marked.

2/ The leaf tips were tall and pointed, while the lock of hair elongated.

Typical features of the printing type *IIa* were the following (see the chart):

Typical features of the printing type IIa were the following (see the chart) 2/The lines of the rith on human symplete, and reach the head

3/ The lines of the ribbon bunch were complete, and reach the head.

4/ The stain, which had taken place in white double-line frame to the left of the recess, disappeared.

5/ The coloured line under the number 10 was missing, though the second line above it damaged.

6/ At the bottom, the decoration element pointed downwards was separate from the frame.

The colour of these postage stamps was reddish brown or brown.

To compose the *fourth plate*, new counter-types were produced in the spring of 1859; new postage stamps started to sell in the summer.

On the original counter-type, the nose was elongated, while the nostrils were emphasized. The tip of the nose was rounded.



C IIa

The working type of the coloured imprints was not modified, but the little contamination in the top left corner was transferred to the matrix. It either stuck in the corner of the coloured outside frame, or showed as a little line which connected the outside and the inside frame lines.

Typical features of the counter type D of the 10-kreuzer denomination (see the chart):

1/ The nostrils of the elongated, rounded nose were well discernable.Typical features of the printing type *IIb* (see the chart):

7/ A tiny coloured stain or line in the lift top corner.

The colour of these postage stamps was reddish brown or purple.

The *fifth plate* was composed at the end of 1859; the first postage stamps appeared at the end of that year.

In the top left corner of the printing types, the contamination mentioned above spread further; it appeared as two little stains. Since the counter-type remained D, the only typical feature of the plate was the following (see the chart):

7/ There were two coloured stains, one above the other, on the top left corner.

The colour of the postage stamps printed by the plate *D IIc* was the purple shade of brown.

The *sixth plate* was composed at the beginning of 1860; countertypes remained unchanged, while the printing type was produced using the improved working type.

Unambiguous signs prove that there were attempts to remove the contamination in the top left corner. However, these attempts failed, because the two stains transformed into either continuous or discontinuous tiny horizontal line, which became the only typical feature of the printing types IId (see the image):



D IIc



7/ There was a tiny horizontal line, which was sometimes discontinuous in the middle, in the top left corner.

The colour of the postage stamps printed by plate D IId was a range of

shades from reddish brown, across purplish to pale greyish-purplish brown. The latter occurred on late imprints.

15 KR.

The original image was the one of the patrix of the 45 CENT; it was transferred to the 15-soldi and 15-kreuzer denominations. Apart from the two different face values, the two images changed in the same way: numbers 45 we recarved to 15. We will see that on the kreutzer version the filling of recess (to transform 1 into 4) did not work out too well – the added metal became loose, triggering a number of further deficiencies.





The image of the coloured imprints was closed in a white frame; the background was coloured. In the middle, the Emperor's portrait took place, in a white circle. The contours of the circle did not meet at the bottom: instead, they bent back, producing a snail-like shape. Between these two endings, a sixpointed decoration element took place. Around this circle, stylized letter and line decoration took place; over the circle, there was the Emperor's crown embraced by leaves, while to the right and to the left of the circle numbers 15 took place. Over and next to the numbers, white lines form leaf-like shapes in the corners. In these leaf-like corners, as well as inside the circle embracing the portrait, there is a white contour line. Stylized leaf decoration, which was connected to the abovementioned decorative elements, embraced also the space which included the face value. At the bottom, this space was confined by a straight line with ends turning back. This image remained unchanged on all postage stamps of the 15-kreuzer denomination, with the exception of the number and the ribbon bunch. This makes it very difficult to reconstruct the plate compositions of this denomination. The earliest version of the working type produced postage stamps of the worst quality - it matched the quality of the type I of the 10-kreuzer denomination. The ribbon bunch, the ribbon ends, and the nape of the head were all separate.

The first counter type derived from a very bad copy: the line of the nose had a sharp angle in the worst way; the leaf tips over the forehead are low, while the middle one is invisible at all; the hair lock is short. The *first plate* was composed before 1 November, 1858. The elements were the counter types A and working types *Ia* (type *A Ia*).

The typical features of the counter-type A of the 15-kreuzer denomination were:

1/ The line of the nose had a 'jump' in it, while the nose tip was elongated.



ΑI

2/ The leaf tips of the wreath were shot, blunt, their middle part not seen. The hair lock is short.

The typical features of the working type *Ia* were the following (see the image):

3/ The ribbon bunch, its ends, and the nape of the head did not connect.

4/ There was a full stop after *KR*.

The colour of these handstamps was dark blue or blue.

For the second plate, new copies were produced both from the matrix of the counter type, and the working type. These new type postage stamps started to sell at the same time as the type *Ia*.

On the counter-type, the nose line was smooth, while on the working type, the ribbon bunch was connected to the nape, and the right ribbon end (sometimes also the left one) - to the bunch. These changes might have been the result of repair or producing a good matrix. However, the printing quality of quite a few postage stamps did not match at all the nice ribbon bunch. On the one hand, the fine lines of the printing types wore almost invisible. On the other hand, the filling metal used to transform number 4 into 1 loosened. At first, it created a semi-circle, and later a circle shape to the left of the numeral. Later, it created a plate deficiency of a leaf shape, which completely covered the numeral (see at the discussion of plate deficiencies). It seems insensible to blame the metal of this plate: why would it be the single exception, as compared to all other plates. Rather, the protruded parts of the working type for the 15-kreuzer denomination were not deep enough, which resulted in their quick wear. The fact that the wear, which appeared so frequently on the plate *B Ib*, turned up a little bit less frequently on the late imprints of the 15-kreuzer denomination, also supports this hypothesis.

The typical features of the counter-type B of the 15-kreuzer denomination were the following (see the image):

1/ The line of the nose was evenly, heavily carved.

The typical features of the working type of the type *B* were the following (see the image):

3/ The ribbon bunch was connected to the nape, while the ribbon ends – to the rest of the ribbon.

The colour of the postage stamps printed by this plate was medium or pale blue.

The *third plate*, just as in case of other denominations, was composed of modified counter-types and printing types



ΒI

at the end of 1858. The postage stamps started to sell at the beginning of 1859. The major modification on the colour printing types was the thickening of

the lines of the ribbon bunch, which we have already come across when look-

ing at other denominations. The two ribbon ends meet before merging into the bunch; there was a short stretch on which they formed a single line. The full stop after the number 15 was removed.

On the original counter type, the nose was shaped very similarly to the type C of 10kreuzer denomination. The nose, its line heavily carved, was confined by a straight line over the upper lip, without marking the nostrils. The leaf tips over the forehead were high, standing out soundly in the middle, while the hair lock was elongated and pointed.



C II

The typical features of the counter-type of the type *C* were the following (see the image):

1/ The nose, its line heavily carved, was confined by a straight line over the upper lip, without marking the nostrils.

 $2^{/}$ The leaf tips over the forehead were high, standing out soundly in the middle, while the hair lock was elongated and pointed.

The typical features of the working type were the following (see the image):

3/ The thickened lines of the ribbon bunch were continuous, and reached the head.

4/ The full stop after the abbreviation KR was removed.

The colour of the postage stamps printed by this plate was dark blue.

The *fourth plate* was composed in the spring of 1859. It comprised the copies of the re-carved original counter type and printing types produced using



D II

unchanged working types. Postage stamps printed by this plate started to sell in the summer of 1859.

On the counter type, features typical of the type D of all other denominations appeared – the elongated pointed nose, emphasised nostrils. Since the printing type did not show any change, it is sufficient to list the features of the counter-type (see the image):

1/ The nose was pointed; the nostrils well marked.

The colour of the postage stamps printed by this plate was blue with a touch of green shade.

The *fifth and the sixth plate* so far can be identified only on the basis of the colour, since sound changes, which would have been sufficient to establish sub-types, have not yet been discovered. At

the beginning of 1860, light blue postage stamps appeared on letters. We consider them imprints produced by the fifth plate. In the middle of 1860s, the colour of the postage stamps turned dark blue. Allegedly, these were produced by the sixth plate. As we have already mentioned, late imprints reflect considerable wear of the plate.

As we have seen, there are four major types of the postage stamp release of the year 1858. The original condition of the relief (A) and an accurate copy (B) came with the type I of the colour print; while the first (C) and second (D) recarving of the relief came together with the type I.

The sub-types of the types *A I, B I, C II*, and *D II* emerged due to the different types of damage and different quality of the matrix. To better see the whole picture, we have presented the connections between the working types, matrices produced by them, the counter types and the printing types, as well as the system of the types and sub-types in the chart.

e ti			·	amint
l anyamin	ta – Dombornyomás ősdúca	Szines ny 45 CENT	nomás ősdúca – * ertékjelzéssel	
Eredeti elle	endúc - 2. anyaminta (a)	2.anyam	inta(a) - Mu	nkad
	.		15 KR erter	kjelzes / I
	"A"tipusú ellendúcok	la tipusú i	nyomódúcok /	
	\backslash	/	- /	
÷.,	1. lem	ez	. /	
-22	\sim		1	-
1	2. anyaminta (b)	2. anyan	ninta (b)	
. 1	- P		L	
	"B"tipusú ellendúcok	I.b. tipusú	nyomódúcok	
· [.'		/	1 a	1.3
	2.1en	nez ·	9 - <u>8</u>	8
· .	19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 -	¥8	.tt. ¹¹⁵	1
Átvésett el ellendúc	redeti - 3 . anyominta	3 anyan	ninta (a) — Átva mun	ésett kadúc
	"C"tinusú ellendúcok	II. tiousú r	unmoducak /	·
	***	/		
			. /.	
" a 1	J. Teri	nez	. / .	
÷ •	8 		1	
Másodsza eredeti el	or átvésett+4.anyaminta llendúc	3 anyan	ninta (b)	
а Ц а	"D' tipusú ellendúcok	II. tipusú	nyomódúcok	
30				

п	Salues nyomás	a) mint C IIa b) 2-es alatt foit eltávolítva	c) ovális keret- csíkban folt a keret belső széléhez tapad	 b) tulipán szabad c) keretvonal meg szakítva, tulipán szirma tapad d) keretvonal meg szakítva, tulipán szakítva, szabad 	 b) mint a) és bal felső sarokban folt c) mint a) és bal felső sarokban két folt d) mint a) és vonalka a sarokban 	Mint C II		
A .	nyomás Dombor-	Orr meghosszaböttva, töbönyire hegyese, orrlynk és orreimpa erősen hangsúlyozva. Levélcsúcsok hegyesek, hajtincs hosszú Szalagesokor mint a C II típuanál						
	Szlacs oyomás	 a) felső alapcsík megvastagítva, 2-es talpa felett vonal, alatta jobbra folt 	a) ovális keret- csíkban folt b) ovális keret- csíkból folt eltávolítva	a) a tulipén szirma a kerethez tapad	a) vonalka à 10-es számjegy alól eltávolitva	KR után pont eltávolítva		
, and the second		Szalagcsokor megvastagított vonalai egymással és a fejjel mindenütt összefüggenek						
0	nyomás Dombor-	rövid, többnyirə vaskos és pisze, nyerge alig tvolt vegy egyenes; vuk és orreimpa nem látható. Levélcsúcsok hegyesek						
I	Szlnes nyomás	Mint A I	b) felső és jobb oldali R sérült c) felső R sérülése kiterjedt	b) a tulipén szirma a kerettel nem érintkezik	b) vonalka a 10.es alatt rövidebb vagy ferde	Mint A I		
		ob ,lejjet a	is érintkezik szakadva	ja alól, nóba felül szalagvégződés les	csokor kettős karé ilablo laB. mem.	galazð gázözi		
m	nyomás Dombor-	A frim keven for the transformer and the former and the promotion and the promotion of the						
I	Színes nyomás	Felaő alapcsík vé- kony, 2-es talpa felett vonalazás nincs	a) felső és jobb oldali R normális	a) a bal felső tu- lipén bal szirma,a kerethez tapad	a) vonalka a 10-es számjegy alatt	KR. után pont		
		alagesokor vonalvezetőse szakadozott, sehol som őrintkezik a fejjel. vétel a 2 KR., melyen a szalagesokor mint B I-nél				Kivéta Balazð		
4	Dombor-	Homlokból éles szögben kiinduló, egyenes vagy törött nyergű orr. Homlok felett levélcsúcsok ós hajtincs rövidek, tompák						
	2012J	2 KR.	3 KR.	5 KR.	10 KR.	15 KR.		

Az 1958. évi kiadás típusainak és altípusainak összefoglaló táblázata

142

So far, the research did not highlight this postage stamp release, paying all attention to the previous one. However, regarding the richness of the types and sub-types, the release of the year 1858 was not any worse than that of the year 1850. And just as the research of the first release is still going on, so is the research of the second one – there are still many interesting revelations to come, since many questions still need to be answered (for example, the plates of the type *II* of the 15-kreuzer denomination).

Further research shall focus on plate compositions. We may conclude that there were new plates only when we discover changes in the image. Colour changes are much less convincing evidence to newer plate compositions. As we have seen, in case of the orange version of the 2-kreuzer denomination and the green version of the 3-kreuzer denomination, the modification of the printing plate reveals the plate change. In other cases, when colour difference remains within different shades, we may suppose that it originated because the ink was about to come to an end, or the new ink was of a different shade.

We should also keep in mind that on the printing presses of the time, printing plates were not coloured automatically but when needed. For this reason, the imprints turned paler as time passed, gaining stronger colours again when ink was added.

Nonetheless, if further differences will not be discernible on postage stamp images, further plate compositions will have to be reconstructed on the basis of colours and shades. This would involve scrutinizing many postage stamps with accurate date (such postage stamps which are still attached to the mail item) on the one hand, and applying complex analyzing procedures to the ink of the stamps on the other. No doubt, this research will be successful, since there were definitely more printing plates than those we have listed. Taking into account the abovementioned number of the postage stamps (we roughly assume that soldi denominations comprised one third of the total amount), and the fact that galvanized plates produced 15-20 000 presses before significant wear, we may conclude that about 5 million postage stamps were produced by a single plate.

It means that there were about 3 plates for the 2-kreuzer denomination (as we have seen, there were actually 5, due to the new colour), 13 ones for 5-kreuzer denomination, 12 ones for 10-kreuzer denomination, and 11 ones for 15-kreuzer denomination. Even though these are alleged figures, it seems safe to say that there must have been more plates for bigger denominations. Especially, new plates are to be reconstructed for the release of the year 1860, since then deliberate modifications of the original counter-type or the working type were not executed – only accidental damages provide clues for identification of individual plates. If these are missing, special plate flaws may help.

When we talk about *plate flaw*, we mean a kind of damage or contamination which affects only individual printing types of a plate, instead of the whole plate. This word is a literal translation of the German word 'Plattenfehler'. It means that the deficiency occurs on the already composed plate, one of its types, instead of the working type or the matrix produced by it. The word is interpreted correctly if the whole procedure is clearly understood; otherwise the term may easily mislead the person, implying that the deficiency affects the whole plate. However, it does not seem sensible to introduce a new term either, to avoid confusion.

The printing types of the postage stamp issue of the year 1858 were made of galvanized plates filled with type metal, as were the last plates of the issue of the year 1850.



Figure 76 Plate flaw: concave upper left corner of the frame (B Ib)



Figure 77 Plate flaw: broken upper left corner of the frame (A la)

These were relatively more resistant than the former stereotypes, for which they were damaged much less frequently. Therefore we hardly ever come across larger flaws in the issue of 1858. Out of those still existing, some are general, and occur in all denominations, while others are typical only for specific denominations.

The most trivial though not very frequent general flaw was when the outside colour frame became concave or sometimes discontinuous as a result of hitting. Corners were exposed to this kind of damage the most (images 76-77), though the printing types at the edge of the plate were also at risk (Figure 78). The areas around the protruding parts of the relief were also at risk – the counter-type, pressed in and then lifted up, may have loosened the galvanized layer, which then tore (exfoliation). In such cases, we see white areas directly next to the head (figures 79, 80, 81).

Out of specific plate flaws, two were especially striking. One of them was the damage of the counter-type, which occurred most frequently on the postage stamps of the type *B Ic*, produced by the second plate of the 3-kreuzer denomination, as well as on the blue newspaper stamps of 1858 (see the image of *B Ic* of the 3-kreuzer denomination). Exceptionally, it also occurred on the versions *A* and *B* of the 10-kreuzer denomination, and very seldom – on the 15-kreuzer denomination (figures 82, 83, 84). As we have already mentioned when discussing the 3-kreuzer denomination, the lips and the chin tip merged into a single curved line.


Figure 78 Plate flaw: frame damaged on the top



Figure 79 Plate flaw: exfoliation



Figure 80 Plate flaw: exfoliation



Figure 81 Plate flaw: exfoliation



Figure 82 'Head of bulldog' on Type A Ia of 10 Kr



Figure 83 'Head of bulldog' on Type B Ib of 10 Kr

This deficiency is called 'bulldog head'. Figures 82 to 84 show the evolution of this deficiency, from its early stage to the late one. The distortion of the number 15 on the printing plate of the 15-kreuzer denomination also went through several stages. We have already pointed out the reason – the loosening of the filling metal used to transform number 4 into number 1. The first phase of the defect was when a tiny white stain appeared in the top left corner (Figure 85).



Figure 84 'Head of bulldog' on Type C II of 15 Kr



Figure 85 Plate flaw in the upper left corner (D II)

This little deficiency first appeared on the printing types *B Ib*, sporadically turning up on later printing types too (as the figure 85 shows). In the type *B Ib*, the stain and its leaf-shaped contour sometimes took up the whole corner, expelling the frame and the number 1 from there (Figure 86). This was the biggest deficiency of the postage stamp release of the year 1858 known so far. On other imprints, another white area appeared under the abovementioned one (Figure 87), or a thin white ring attached to the number 1 turned up (Figure 88). Page 97. of the quoted book of Muller (Die Postmarken...) shows a further developed version of this on a stamp of type II. The filling material protruded around the semi-circle and produced a coloured hoop, thus the number 15 looks like 015 in the upper left corner (figure 89.)

The wear of the plates is also considered plate flaws. As a result, lines meant to be coloured are invisible on the imprints. Especially significant wear may be noticed on the postage stamps printed by the printing type B *Ib* of the 15-kreuzer denomination (Figure 90).

PRINTING DEFICIENCIES, ERRONEOUS IMPRINTS, COLOUR TRANSFERS

The technique of the coloured printing of the 1858 issue was relief printing. Repair of individual types occurred very rarely, since we hardly ever come across traces of slats used for soldering. On the printing plates, the protruding parts of the printing types produced coloured areas. As opposed to the previous release, the paper was pressed against the printing plate not by the platen directly. Because of the relief printing technique, a counter plate to which counter types were fixed was applied. It featured the Emperor's portrait, where the ribbon bunch did not match the nape of the head, as we have already seen.

The counter-types were fixed into the counter plate by nails, which sometimes went loose, broke the metal of the counter type, and pressed into the paper. The *impression of these nail heads* was of a round shape.



pression of their heads was rarely a complete circle; instead, it was usually a quarter- or a semi-circle. According to E. Müller, the diameter of these impressions was 5,5-6 mm (Figure 91). In fact, it is true that this size occurs in most cases. On the other hand, on the counter-types of the type A, B, and C smaller size -3.5 mm - turns up too.

It was Ptačovský who first published such example in his abovementioned study. The author of these lines knows of two further examples; one of them is seen on figure 92. The difference between the two nail head impressions was that the larger one was a circle (the head of the nail may have been concave), while the smaller one was a round shape (the head of the nail may have been a flat surface). However, since nail head impressions turn up very rarely, we do not know any closer details on this deviation. It may have occurred that at the beginning nails with smaller flat head were used, which later were exchanged for larger ones. This phenomenon has to be looked into, also because of the rare occurrence of such postage stamps.

To increase the pressing force, the counter-plate started to be covered in felt (not the counter-types, of course). By this, the coloured printing was pressed strongly into the paper, while the white parts were let to protrude. Not only the Emperor's head but the white parts of the image protruded too (the latter to smaller extent). (As we have already described it in the volume I, we call this *soft printing* and *rough impressions*.)



Figure 92 Impression of a small nail head (A la)



Figure 93 Overcoloured impression

The disadvantage of this technique was the thick colour lines of the printing type on the one hand, and the fact that the felt pressed the ink to the sides of lines or coloured areas, sometimes forcing it into white areas on the other hand. Moreover, if the ink quantity was excessive, the image turned blurred (Figure 93); if ink distribution was uneven, there was discolouration of certain parts (Figure 94). The two abovementioned deficiencies were rather rare; the so called 'dry' impressions were more frequent. On these, there were either grained or empty areas (which otherwise were supposed to be coloured), which resulted from running out or insufficient amount of ink (Figure 95). The opposite of this was the so called *margin impression*, where the felt pressed the ink outwards, thickening the outside frame of the stamp image at the side of the sheet (Figure 96). Inaccurate match of the counter plate and the printing plate resulted in two kinds of defects. The immediate reason for the first was the wear of the edges of the grooves. The ink, pressed by the felt, leaked into the negative grooves of the counter plate where the edges were worn, into their deepest parts. This was the reason for *discolouration* to appear on eyes, nostrils, mouth, ears, or, if the wear was more significant, on the nape and the neck, sometimes even the face (Figure 97). The other reason was the occasional shift of the counter plate, which resulted in the shift of the paper, and finally in the *shifted impression* (the German term: Schmitzdruck).



Figure 94 Partially overcoloured impression

Figure 95 Dry impression

Figure 96 Impression from the left margin

It looks like a double printing, though in fact it was not: double printing always resulted from double pressing, while this discolouration resulted from the shift during a single pressing. Typical features of this phenomenon are the double lines of the postage stamp image, while the coloured lines had white contours. As a result of the shift of the counter plate, the edge of the relief portrait turned discoloured and got delicate discoloured line on the other side (Figure 98). If inaccuracy was of a smaller scale, the shift manifested itself only near the bigger white stains of the image, especially near the numerals and letters. On the release of 1858, shifted printing appeared only on the 3- and 5-kreuzer denominations, very rarely.

Finally we have to mention a very special printing deficiency, its reason being paper rather than printing. On the postage stamps rissued in 1850, such *paper crease* occurred very frequently which when stretched resulted in a white stripe (Figure 99). On the postage stamps issued in 1858, this deficiency was rather rare.

Erroneous impressions should be distinguished from printing deficiencies. In principle, impressions with only relief or only coloured printing are possible; impressions where coloured printing was applied to one side, while the relief printing – to the other also may have been produced. Apart from these, we know of cases when two sheets stuck to each other, and were fed into the printing press this way – the upper sheet was pressed upon without ink. Then the latter was fed into the printing press again. However, the second printing did not match the previous one absolutely. As a result, the impression of the double printing was created (one of them colourless). In other cases, these sheets were fed in upside down for the second time, and *two-side impressions* were produced.



Figure 97 Discoloured relief printing

Figure 98 Shifted impression

Figure 99 Smoothed paper crease

Somehow more frequently we come across partially dumb impressions: they were caused by folding of paper when printed. In these cases, the missing part was printed on the rear side of the postage stamp, while on the front side, there was a *dumb impression*.

Discolorations may be found in this release as well. As the result of putting freshly printed sheets one on top of the other, the ink coloured the rear side of the sheet above. The extent to which this deficiency was produced may have been really various: form very insignificant discolouration (Figure 100) to very serious defects (Figure 101). Though theoretically this deficiency may have occurred on all denominations, we have not come across it on the following types: 2-kr *I D*, *IIb* and 3-kr *Ia*, *IIbc*. *Discolorations by the printing press*, when discoloration was caused by having the press run without paper, due to which the counter platen received ink, which then coloured the paper sheet fed next, were rather usual and typical for all denominations (except orange 2-kr postage stamps) (Figure 102).

Even if we ignore the printing deficiencies, we may say that the overall quality of the release of 1858 was poor. Partly the difficulties of the relief printing, and partly the disadvantages of printing with felt impeded the fine and uniform printing quality. Just as in case of the issue of 1850, it is difficult to find absolutely identical postage stamps released in 1858 (in the view of philatelists, it only increases the challenge).

It is difficult to come across fine colour impressions; fine relief impressions are even more exceptional, since while soaking and pressing (to separate the postage stamp from the mail item), the protrusions disappeared (Figure 103).

Neither do we find sound relief printing on the postage stamps which are still attached to envelopes.



Figure 100 Discoloration caused by sheet



Figure 102 Discoloration caused by equipment



Figure 101 Discoloration caused by sheet



Figure 103 Sharp relief printing

PAPER, PERFORATION, SIZING

The *paper* of the postage stamps released in 1858 was ordinary and without watermarks, just as it was in the release of 1850. As regards quality, there were no considerable improvements. The so called *grid paper* was rather frequent: if viewed diagonally against light, there were light dots in it.

Less frequently, strips were visible when the paper was viewed this way. Both phenomena were results of the unevenness of the printing mesh. They were never as sound as the deliberate ribs of the 1850 release. Soaking and pressing postage stamps to separate them from mail items usually resulted in disappearing of the relief. Sporadically, we come across *stitch impressions* too. They appear either as regularly re-occurring series of horizontal or vertical lines (impressions of the seams to stitch together parts of the mesh), or as impressions of random shapes (stitches to repair breakages of the mesh) (detailed discussion of stitches see in volume I).



Figure 104 Paper with strips (horizontal)



Figure 105 Paper with strips (vertical)

The *thickness* of the paper ranged between 0.09 and 0.11 mm; thinner (0.7-0.8) or thicker (0.12-0.14) paper is considered rarity.

Perforation was first applied for this postage stamp issue. As we have already seen, intention to use perforation appeared as early as 1852; first attempts were made in 1856 with a frame perforation equipment producing 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ teeth. However, we do not know of any further use of this equipment. Perforation was first generally introduced for revenue stamps; it was carried out by line perforation equipment (this equipment was also used for some soldi postage stamps of the type *I* in 1858; however, it was not used for kreuzer postage stamps). Postage stamps of the 1858 issue were all perforated by newly acquired equipment, which was a frame perforation machine capable to perforate sheets of 64 postage stamps. Thus, printing sheets were cut into four smaller ones for perforation. The machine consisted of 9 horizontal and 9 vertical perforating slats; to each 18th needle of the vertical slat 14 horizontally arranged needles were connected both in the right and left direction. Thus, each postage stamp had 15 and 18 teeth; there were 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ frame perforation.

On some of the well preserved postage stamp sheets (one of these presented in E. Müller, Die Postmarken...page 96) it is clearly discernable that the distance between perforating needles was not always identical. At the meeting point of the horizontal and vertical lines, the distance between the teeth of the horizontal slat was longer than anywhere else; consequently, the teeth of postage stamps on the horizontal sides of the corners were larger; their width moved within the range 20-21 mm. This was the reason of erroneous perforation: the gaps between the frames of postage stamp images and the perforation were never equal.



Figure 106 10 Kr with deficient perforation

Perforation frames were adjusted to the average size of postage stamps. We can see nevertheless that postage stamp dimensions in some cases deviated from the average. The image of the 3-kreuzer denomination was lower, the image of the 2-kreuzer–narrower, while that of the 10-kreuzer–wider than the average. Whatever the attempt to eliminate these differences by adjusting gaps between postage stamps when composing printing plates, it could not work out perfectly. This was why the 3-kreuzer postage stamps were almost always de-centred vertically, while 2- and 10-kreuzer ones–horizontally (Figure 106). 10-kreuzer postage stamps often had perforation within the image. Great degree of shift from the centre or perforating within the image resulted also from inaccurate feeding into the perforation machine. Sometimes a tiny part of a neighbouring postage stamp was also connected to the postage stamp (Figure 107).

A perforation deficiency was also the reason why tiny parts of St. Andrew's crosses were seen below or on the sides (Figure 108). On the type I and the early stamps of the type II, this phenomenon was practically inevitable, since, as we have seen, at the beginning St. Andrew's crosses were larger. After smaller size for St. Andrew's crosses was introduced in the middle of 1859, only larger deficiencies resulted in the phenomenon described above. Since we already know the sub-types of the type II, we may make the distinction so far missing in the professional studies: St. Andrew's crosses on the postage stamps printed by the counter type D (after the middle of 1859) shall be esteemed much higher (more valuable) than the types A, B, or C. Naturally, St. Andrew's crosses are rarer on the sides – they may have occurred there only once on a postage stamp sheet (due to the arrangement of St. Andrew's Crosses, they might have occurred exceptionally rarely on the right side), while at the bottom end, they might have appeared four times. With the type B, we shall feel satisfied even if there is a tiny piece of a St. Andrew's Cross – since they were of a smaller size, there were fewer chances of such perforation which connected them to a postage stamp.

As we have already mentioned, the edges of the sheets were thrown away after perforation (but not St. Andrew's Crosses). Therefore, postage stamp sheets were sold without edges. Consequently, complete sides or corners could not survive. Nonetheless, if a perforation defect was grave, it is possible to see if a piece comes from the *edge* or a *corner*.



Figure 107 Deficient perforation at the left side



Figure 108 St Andrew's Cross ending (at the bottom)

. Knowing the distance between postage stamps, we may safely say that pieces wider than 3.5 mm were at the top and the bottom, while those 3 mm or wider were edges (Figure 109) or corners (Figure 110).



Figure 109 Perforation of bottom edge of the sheet to the stamp

Figure 110 Perforation of the sheet corner to the stamp

Figure 111 Stuck perforation (at the top)

So far, the *irregularities of the perforation* of this release were not in the focus of the research. The only exception was the '*stuck tooth*', which E. Müller not only presented but also analyzed and evaluated.

This defect occurred when one or more needles broke or deformed so profoundly that they could not punch the paper–consequently, holes were not produced (Figure 111). In some cases, such damaged needles were next to each other. When stretches of perforating slats were out of operation, inseparable postage stamp pairs were produced. *Double perforation* was unusual; it occurred only exceptionally if perforation deficiencies were so grave that a sheet was fed into the equipment repeatedly. At least once it occurred with the type *II* of 10- and 15-kreuzer postage stamps. In the first run, perforation was not performed acceptably.



Figure 112 Deficient perforation due to the crease of the sheet



Figure 113 Blunt perforation

When the sheet was fed in repeatedly, it was shifted a little bit downwards. As a result, only vertical slats matched the previous perforation, while the horizontal ones punched a little bit below. One such double perforation sheet of the 15-kreuzer denomination was sold in Nagyvárad (Oradea).

A special perforation deficiency occurred on a sheet on the type B Ic of the 3-kreuzer denomination (Müller does not mention it). An ordinary sheet was fed in folded – as a result, on one side the perforation is soundly disproportional, while in the middle, where the fold was unfolded, postage stamps wider that ordinary ones were produced. Image 112 presents an example of such postage stamp; when soaked, it cracked along the fold. If this defect occurred only on a single sheet, we shall consider 8 such postage stamps. As regards other denomination, we have not yet come across this phenomenon.

I have already published a study on yet another type of deficiency – *needle teeth*. It occurred when original needles were replaced by thicker ones. Since these were arranged at the same distance as narrower needles, and the holes produced by them were larger, the teeth grew pointed (Figure 114), instead of former blunt ones (Figure 113).

It seems that the needles of perforation machines were not replaced simultaneously but at different times, by slats.

Consequently, there are postage stamps which have this deficiency only on some of their sides. When a slat was not replaced for long, it produced irregular perforation.

This irregular perforation always appeared when needle teeth started to appear, always on the postage stamps produced by the counter type C (Figure 115).

Later the thicker needles continued to wear the holes, which grew larger, and even merged. Thus the curves between the teeth ceased to be complete semi-circles.



Figure 114 Needle perforation

Figure 115 Irregular perforation (at the top)

Figure 116 Interfering perforation lines (at the top)

Such merge of the holes appeared at the beginning of the use of the counter type D (Figure 116). This explains why needle teeth were to be eliminated soon. Sheets with large holes easily tore apart, while perforation produced by merged holes resulted in the fact that sheets fell apart already in the equipment, making storage and transportation extremely complicated.

This period of needle teeth was therefore very short; later this economical but not sensible procedure to use thicker needles was abandoned.

Based on the analysis of date-location handstamps, the needle teeth occurred from the beginning of 1859 until the April of that year the latest: in May blunt teeth re-appeared, remaining the only kind from then on.

Needle teeth accidentally coincided with the release of the type C II. Due to this, the majority of the postage stamps belonging to this type have needle teeth (with very few early and late exceptions).

We have not yet come across needle teeth on the postage stamp of the type *I*; they occurred on some early examples of the type *D II*.

Though perforation was modern and advanced procedure of the time (punching was applied in Homonna and Tokaj as early as 1852; prior to Austria, perforation was introduced only in England /1854/, Sweden/1855/, Norway /1856/, and Russia /1856/), some detested it from esthetical point of view.

Consequently, they cut it off before attaching a postage stamp to a mail item (Figure 117). In Hungary, the postmaster of Ruma did this most ada-

mantly, though others cut off perforation too. More frequently, postage stamps were separated along perforation but with scissors, instead of tearing. If there were perforation defects, scissors were used to secure the integrity of the postage stamp image (Figure 109). There were no regulations or provisions whatsoever to provide for the integrity of the perforation–postage stamps with the cut off perforation remained valid.

Since perforation facilitated the separation of postage stamps, we can easily understand why much fewer pieces combining several postage stamps survived. These are mostly two stamps or rows; booklets are very rare. As regards postage stamps with St. Andrew's crosses attached to them, unused pieces turn up more frequently than used ones.



Figure 117 Stamp used with cut-off perforation

Sizing was applied after printing but before perforation, with the same yellow, easily breakable substance.

POSTAL UTILISATION OF THE STAMPS

The colour of postage stamps not solely indicated the amount of the fee, but reflected the zone system, which was the base of the fee calculation. The yellow 2-kreuzer denomination was applied to forms and product samples; the black (later green) 3-kreuzer denomination was applicable to local addresses; the red 5-kreuzer one – to the recipients within 10 miles; brown 10-kreuzer one - to the recipients at the distance between 10 and 20 miles; 15-kreuzer blue postage stamps were to be applied to mail items lighter than 2 loths sent at distance longer than 20 miles. For each further two loths, the postage doubled: the same postage stamp had to be adhered again and again. The registered mail fee (5 Kreuzers for local mail, otherwise 10 Kreuzers) was to be stuck to the rear side of the mail items. On the acknowledgement of receipt for registered mail, the postage stamp of the value of the registered fee, while on the receipt, the postage stamp covering simple postage corresponding to the zone had to be adhered. Apart from the mail kinds listed above and newspapers, postage stamps were not used – insufficient postage was covered in cash, just as the fine for it (5 kr.), similarly to the mail items delivered by carriage mail.

It all means that as regards rarity or frequency of occurrence, the kinds of postage stamp combinations and the kinds of mail items play important role. Since forms were preserved to a much lesser extent than letters, they (covered

by one 2-kreuzer postage stamp if they stayed within the prescribed weight or by more such stamps, if they exceeded this weight) turn up much less frequently. 3-kreuzer postage stamps were also rare on local mail; even rarer were the 5-kreuzer postage stamps on the rear of these letters to cover registration. The explanation must be the scarce population of the towns and the relatively expensive costs of mailing. The postage stamps of the 2- or 3-kreuzer face value rather occur in larger combinations – in the value of 5-10-15 kreuzers. On the other hand, combinations of smaller denominations (smaller than 10 kreuzers) for registration fee also turn up very rarely. Overweight was usually covered by the same colour postage stamp (though not always). Three different colours on a single mail items is rather a curiosity, four colours – an exception, while five colours – a real rarity.

Postage of 4 kreuzers or more (when the amount was *not divisible by 5*) should be considered normal only for certain foreign countries. Otherwise, this phenomenon occurred only when the fee was covered excessively, in cases there was shortage of postage stamps. A franking of more than 50 kreuzers is also rare, *and one for more than 100 kreuzers* is a big rarity.

Since postage stamps of 1850 were in circulation until the end of 1858, in November and December sometimes both issues were used for single mail



Figure 118 Mixed franking: stamps of Type A Ia and D llc

items. They may have been the same denomination of different types (this occurred less frequently) different or types of different denominations. The image 118 demonstrates two postage stamps, which were printed with about one year difference: one the 10-kreuzer deis nomination of the printing plate *1*, while the other - the 5-kreuzer de-

nomination of the printing plate 5. Though no one has already seen it, in theory it is possible to come across a mail item where soldi and kreutzer postage stamps were used together.

Extraordinary fee collection did occur with this postage stamp issue too. Though postal regulations allowed for *collection of the fee in cash* (the double crossing applied to the carriage mail items or the mail items of the pre-postage stamp period, the word *FRANCO*, and the handwritten indication of the amount of postage). However, such way occurred generally only until the middle of 1850s the latest; after this date, it occurred sporadically. Images 119, 120, and 121 show a letter paid bar from 1861, a money letter sent by carriage mail from the same year, and a document accompanying a mail item sent by carriage mail respectively. All three of them followed the same mail processing procedure.

At letter post offices, only postage fee was then regularly collected in cash; the amount was written by hand (Figure 122). Naturally, official mail was sent without postage stamps ('ex-offo' = 'ex officio').

NCO es Ri

Figure 119 Letter paid for by cash in 1861

Figure 120 Money letter of carriage mail from 1860

Another form of the extraordinary postage covering was the so called 'bisecting'. Following combinations are known: 2 kr.+1/2 of 2 kr. for 3 kr.; 2x2 kr.+ 1/2 of 2 kr. or $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 kr. (relatively frequent form) for 5 kr.; $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15 kr. + 3 kr. for 10 kr. (unique, with the handstamp of Öreglak; see the image in E. Müller:

00XTVS Innari

Figure 121 Letter accompanying parcel, carriage mail from 1860

Hinnes

Figure 122 Postage due letter from 1862

Die Postmarken....p. 121); $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 kr. + 10 kr. for 15 kr. In principle, other versions are also possible: cutting 15-kr. postage stamps into three parts to get the value of 5 Kreuzers. So far, however, these have not appeared in the literature. 20 post offices were applying this solution, 18 of them Hungarian, and only 2 – Austrian.

We have not received information confirming that this solution ever occurred with soldi denomination. We may therefore safely say that this was a typically Hungarian solution.

Quite often postage *stamps torn* on acknowledgement receipts have been confused for those deliberately bisected. We have already shown an image of such postage stamp in the volume *I*. The mail item and the receipt of acknowl-edgement were to be kept together. It could happen in two ways: the two items were either kept together by St.Andrew's crosses or by postage stamps themselves. (Figure 123.)



Figure 123 Acknowledgement receipt attached by a St Andrew's Cross

Whether the letter was stuck to the receipt (the image in the volume I), or the receipt to the letter (Figure 124), when these two were separated, a complete 10-kreuzer postage stamp and a part of another stayed on the receipt, while only a part of a postage stamp remained on the letter. Since the postage stamps on the receipt were postmarked both upon sending and sending back, the latter was done already on a segment of the postage stamp, producing the impression of halving. The two postmarks reveal however, that it was not the halving but just tearing of the already used postage stamp.

Covering postage by revenue stamps was another kind of extraordinary postage covering, which was banned on 9 August 1857. This ban was in force between 1858 and 1864; however, very exceptionally 1-, 2-, and 5-kreuzer denominations of revenue stamps are found on mail items. Postal service usually did not accept such items, though exceptions to this practice also occurred (the sender, in fact, did not cheat on the state, but only caused confusion between different departments).

The reverse breach was much more frequent: postage stamps were now and then used as revenue stamps. All denominations may be found in this function; moreover, sometimes they were stuck to invoices (Figure 125).



Figure 124 Acknowledgement receipt attached by a stamp

The repeated use of a postage stamp, after having removed the fade postmark, was a real *fraud* though. Another type of fraud was when postage stamps were composed of pieces of already used postage stamps which were not covered by the postmark. Yet another way was when a postage stamp was adhered in such way as to cover the postmarked part of another postage stamp. In such cases, postage stamps were stuck in a steps-like or fan-like fashion, which did not happen with the intention of fraud in most cases but in order to fit into the space. Generally, the postal service did not object to such arrangement. E. Müller, in his catalogue, exaggerated the malicious intentions associated with this arrangement, which had not at all been always fraudulent. On the other hand, using St. Andrew's crosses instead of postage stamps was illegal – especially the yellow St. Andrew's crosses were easily confusable for pale colour postage stamps. Such example was published in the catalogue of the postage stamp auction of 22-23 September 1964 by Robson Lowe, on page 4. Its postmark was produced in Debrecen. However, frauds were committed with St. Andrew's crosses of other colours as well. Moreover, newspaper stamps were also misused (instead of 15-kreuzer denomination).



Figure 125 Letter postage stamp instead revenue stamp on invoice

Usually, the postage stamps of the 1858 release were *postmarked* by location-date handstamps, since dumb handstamps had been withdrawn long before. In some cases, these location-date handstamps included also mail processing instructions. By mistake, sometimes indication handstamps were applied to postage stamps. These phenomena, as well as the colour of the postmarks will be discussed in the parts *II* and *III* of this volume. The index advises on which postmarks were applied to this postage stamp issue. Special attention should be paid to the precious first-day postmarks (1 November 1858), as well as the rare red and blue Hungarian postmarks.

We should also mention the *handwritten cancelling* and *pre-cancelling*. Most important aspects on these have already been mentioned in the volume *I*, publishing also images. When occasionally (not very often) there were handstamp shortages, cancelling was done by hand. It implied the name of the location with the date or without it, only date, and simple crossing out. When the sender pre-cancelled mail items, he/she applied the company handstamp, the FRANCO handstamp (which was then legally permitted), and handwritten marks for example, *franco*).

RE-PRINTS, FORGING, FORGERIES

As in case of the first release, the Austrian Post officially reprinted the postage stamp of the 1858 release (1866, 1870, 1884, 1887, 1890, and 1892). These reprints were produced using the printing plates composed from the new types created by matrixes taken from the printing types of the last plates. Their philatelic value lies in the fact that they have preserved for us the features of the type and sub-type typical for the last printing plate. In this respect, only the 10-kreuzer denomination was an exception: a small contamination in the top left corner was eliminated.

The re-prints cannot be confused for the original, because their paper is smoother, and the number of perforation teeth ranges between 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 13. In 1885, at the initiative of a private person, some denominations were re-printed without perforation (the so-called Fellner-reprints). For the reprints of 1870, trial prints also survived. However, since the shape of reprints was larger, as the printing types were set aside wider from each other in the printing plate, these reprints served good base for forgeries: fake 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ perforation and postmarks were added to them.

Among 3-kreuzer denomination and St. Andrew's crosses, we know some very poor fakes, which are very easily recognizable. More dangerous fakes were those where St. Andrew's crosses were later glued to the postage stamps and postmarks drawn. These are recognizable only by experts. Further hardly recognizable fake details are postmarked bisected postage stamps, St. Andrew's cross endings marked by ink, as well as 'transforming' postage stamps into type I by 'improving' by ink the ribbon bunch, leaf tips, and the nose.

Chapter VI

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP ISSUE OF 1858

All reasons which lead to the postage stamp issue of 1858 were also those provoking the release of newspaper postage stamps in that same year. Designs were created by Meissner, as in case of postage stamps. Proofs have survived until today. Finally, a design similar to the 3-kreuzer letter stamp was approved; since newspaper stamps still were not displaying the value, the working type could be produced in the already described way. The relief head was produced using the countertype, similar to the way it happened in case of letter stamps.

New newspaper postage stamps were used from 1 November 1858. Unlike letter stamps, for newspaper stamps postage was not stipulated in the new currency system. Instead, sheets of a hundred pieces were sold at the same price as before, the amount being translated into the new currency: 60 old kreuzers turned into 1 forint and 5 kreuzers. Thus, the real value of a newspaper stamp became 1.05 kreuzers.

We do not know what number of newspaper postage stamps was issued in 1858. They were acceptable to cover newspaper postage until 31 May 1864; it seems that they had run out until that time (except the sheets of blue stamps of the type *I*, which were shipped to Lombardy to be used there), because whole sheets of purple newspaper stamps have not survived, while we do not have information on destroying the remaining stock. We cannot draw conclusions on the number of copies produced based on the amount of the stamps survived, because they have been collected to much lesser extent.

PLATES, TYPES, SUB-TYPES, PLATE DEFECTS

These newspaper postage stamps, just as their predecessors, were released in printing sheets of 4x100 pieces. On the printing plate, the types were distributed in four groups of a hundred pieces (10x10 pieces). Horizontally, there were 4 mm between images, while vertically, 3.5 mm for the type *I*, and 4 mm for the type *II*. At first, the groups of hundred pieces were at 23 mm, while later at 8.75 mm from each other. Since only horizontally cut sheets have survived until today, we do not know the vertical distance between the blocks of hundred pieces. The sheets were not perforated, due to which the sheet edges have survived. In case of the type *I*, there was no indication on them whatsoever; on the type *II*, the edge slat left coloured impressions both above and below the blocks on hundred pieces. The relief portrait of the Emperor takes place in the middle of the rectangle framed by a thin white line; the rectangle is embedded into the *original stamp image*. In the four corners of the rectangle, stylised tulip and leaf ornaments take place. Outside the rectangle, in the corners, four postal horns are seen. There are two fringes hanging from the upper left horn, while one – from the upper right horn.



Since the horns in the bottom corners are upside down, fringes, though still seen, are not hanging from them. In the four rectangular spaces between these horns, following words appear: K:K:, ZEITUNG, POST, STEMPEL. On the original working type, the bunch of ribbons is incomplete: it does not touch the head or ribbon ends. Both countertypes A and B existed; on the former, the line of the nose included an angle, while on the later – it was deep and evenly curved.

Already for the early imprints, two matrixes were produced; this is why we talk about *plates A I and B I*, just like at the postage stamps (see the image). The original colour was blue.

Before the *third plate* was composed, colour change had been provided for. Since the blue colour of these newspaper stamps was easily confusable with the 15-kreuzer and 3-kreuzer letter postage stamps, on 16 March 1859 their colour became purple.

They were printed by a new plate; the working type was modified to produce the types of this new plate. The contours of the ribbon bunch were thickened, as in case of the letter postage stamps of the type *II*, turning them continuous and having them reach the nape. There was also an unintended change: the fringe of the upper right horn became detached, appearing as an independent dot. On the original counter type, the nose was re-carved to make it 'upturned', just as in case of the type C of letter postage stamps; leaf tips and the hair lock were elongated and turned more pointed (see the image).

Originally, the *colour* of the postage stamps printed by the third plate of the type C was dark purple. However, this ink was very sensitive to light, due to which a wide range of shades developed.

The *fourth plate*, which was composed in 1860, contained the same types but was applied with different countertypes. The nose became more elongated and pointed, corresponding to the type *K* of letter postage stamps.

The colour of the postage stamps printed by the fourth plate of the type D II was also dark purple; its ink was also very sensitive to light.

Plate defects showed also on the newspaper postage stamps; they primarily originated from individual damages of types or countertypes. A general defect was the 'bulldog head', which we have already come across when talking about letter postage stamps. It showed especially strongly on certain blue newspaper postage stamps of the type B I. There were five such stamps on the half of a sheet of 200 pieces which has survived until today. However, since the defect originated on individual countertypes instead of the matrix, it may have appeared on several countertypes over the life cycle of a single printing plate. In such cases, it was improbable for it to appear on more than 5% of the B I postage stamps.

PRINTING DEFICIENCIES, ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS, COLOUR TRANSFERS

Since the technical background for these stamps was the same as that used for the letter postage stamps of the year 1858, so were the printing characteristics of the two series. There were such defects *as discoloration, dry imprints, coloured edges, discoloured heads, imprints of nail heads, slipped imprints, or paper crumples. Oily printing* occurred only on blue newspaper postage stamps.

Erroneous imprints have not as yet turned up; *colour transfers by sheets or equipment* occurred (transfers by sheets were more frequent).

PAPER, SIZING, CUTTING

The paper quality was absolutely identical to that of the letter postage stamps of the year 1858, though the sheets were of larger size. The paper was greyish white machine paper, 0.09-0.11 mm thick, without watermarks. Paper kinds within the ranges 0.07-0.08 and 0.12-0.14 mm were rare, just as in case of letter postage stamps. Paper kinds with the grid or strips seen when viewed against the light or paper kinds with watermarks produced by mesh stitches were general.

Sizing was also absolutely identical to that of letter postage stamps.

The most characteristic feature of these postage stamps was the *lack of perforation*, as we have seen in sheets of 200. Consequently, they were cut, which led to defects from time to time. Sometimes images were cut, while in other instances, there was intention to leave as large edges as possible. Such pieces where the edges are *minimum* 3.5 mm are of course very rare. Pieces to which sheet edges of 4-6 or 6-8 mm are attached are more frequent; corner pieces, to which edges are attached on two sides, are much less frequent. Exceptionally, *pairs from the middle* of sheets have survived: they are as precious objects for collectors as rows (from 3 to 10 pieces) or blocks (from 4 to 20 pieces) of newspaper postage stamps.

On the pieces to which edges are attached or on the corner pieces, the discoloration around the needle by which the sheet was fixed into the equipment is sometimes seen (*needle dot*); on purple postage stamps the *impression of the slat* is sometimes seen.

POSTAL USE OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE STAMPS

One newspaper postage stamp was sufficient for preferential postage of a single newspaper copy. We already saw that formerly postage stamps of larger value had been used for newspaper packets. In case of this release, several newspaper postage stamps were used. This is the reason why longer rows or larger blocks occur.

Using blue and purple stamps *together* was rare, just as using the stamps released in 1851 and 1858. Such pieces are philatelic rarities today. Even more exceptional were newspaper postage stamps used as *letter postage* stamps. Used along with letter postage stamps, they were used to supplement postage; when used instead of the 15-kreuzer (-soldi) letter postage stamps, they were used fraudulently.

Newspaper postage stamps were postmarked *upon arrival*. It happened so because newspapers were sent in bundles; postmarking was the duty of the post where the bundles were untied. Postmarks were applied upon accepting items for mailing only if they had postage stamps stuck to them, or if there was only a single newspaper sent. Postmarking was usually done by the location-date stamp of the post office; if there was a newspaper department at the office, postmarking was done by the handstamp of that department (see processing handstamps in the volume *III* of this Monograph).

REPRINTS AND FORGERIES

Just as in case of the postage stamp release of the year 1858, newspaper postage stamps were reprinted several times: in 1866, 1884,1886, 1887, 1894; semi-officially, they were reprinted in 1885 (Fellner reprint). They were produced from a single type of the last plate, meaning it was the image D II for both colours. In 1870, reprints were produced from the patrix A I, also in both colours. The paper of the reprints of the years 1866 and 1870 was thick and white, while in other years it was thin and yellowish; the paper of the last reprint was translucent. In spite of these features, it is not easy to distinguish the purple reprints of the type II from the blue ones of the type I of the year 1870.

It triggered numerous fraudulent uses: reprints were used as if they were original postage stamps. Revealing these frauds is easy if the postmarks on them were not produced by contemporaneous handstamps. However, there were rare cases when forgers obtained also handstamps; in these cases, the fraud may be detected only by very experienced experts. There are copies of the reprints of the type *II* which were manually 'upgraded' to become type *I*, as well as absolute forgeries of both types, which are not sophisticated and thus easily recognizable.

Chapter VII STAMP AND ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE YEAR 1860

Shortly after letter postage stamps of the year 1858 were issued, Austrian postal administration decided to issue envelopes with postage stamps preprinted on them, the so-called entires (following the example of other countries: England introduced them as early as 1841). The original plan was to print the designs of the existing postage stamps on the envelopes worth 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 kreuzers (or soldi). For higher face value, new designs were planned to be created: an oval design for the envelopes worth 20 and 30 kreuzers, and an octagonal design for the values of 25 and 35 kreuzers. They were to embed the relief portrait of the Emperor produced using the existing countertypes. All these were produced on proofs in 1859; however, the officials did not like these designs. Instead, they ordered two kinds of drawings: one for all kreuzer values, and another for all soldi values. The image had to show the Emperor's head oriented to the right. In the May of 1860, the designer (whose name we do not know) presented the new design: on the kreuzer envelopes, ellipses intersected each other, while on soldi ones complex lines did so. In the middle, the relief portrait of the Emperor took place; it was oriented to the right. Above it, there were the words KREUZER or SOLDI, in an oval frame. The two steel patrices were supplied by Tautenhayn, a craftsman from Vienna. There were no value indications on them. From these, proofs were produced in all colours. For the numeral of the face value, oval swards were left; into these, numerals were to be printed by working types (nine working types were produced using each patrix). One working type using each patrix (2 altogether) was produced for the face value of 2 kreuzers (and solids), 4 working types (2x4) using each patrix for the values 3, 5, 10, and 15 (kreuzers and solids), while further 4 (2x4) for the values 20, 25, 30, and 35.

By the time working types were ready, the postal administration had decided to abandon the issue of the year 1858; decision was taken to print new letter postage stamps using the types produced using the working types for entire printing. The new entires and letter postage stamps were introduced by the regulation issued on 21 December 1860. This regulation allowed using the remaining amount of the former series of letter stamps. Some experts erroneously call it an issue of the year 1861, even though some postage stamps entered mail stream as early as the end of 1860. The last day of usage for this issue was 31 May 1864. Unfortunately, we do not know how many of these stamps were printed. Unlike before, the remaining stock was traded to the increasing number of collectors with an order dated 19 October 1864.

PRINTING PLATES, PRINTING VERSIONS, COLOURS, PLATE FLAWS

The stamps were printed using printing plates containing 4*100 printing types; pre-printing the entires was produced using separate printing types. First, we are going to look at the printing of the stamps.



Figure 126 Impression of a margin slat



Figure 127 Impression of a margin slat

The division of the printing sheet into four blocks of hundred stamps had already been introduced earlier for newspaper postage stamps; for letter postage stamps, this solution was first applied for these stamps. We do not know the distance between the four blocks which each contained 10x10 types, because the printing sheets were cut into four parts for perforation, and the sheet margins were thrown away. Conclusion on the layout of these postage stamps may be drawn on the basis of the newspaper stamps though, which were otherwise issued without perforation (we are going to look into this issue later). To ensure more even printing, there were margin slats at the top and at the bottom of the blocks of hundred pieces (as we have already mentioned, this solution was first applied for the newspaper stamps in 1858). It seems slats were not produced specifically to this end; the width of the imprints of these slats varies (figures 126 and 127). When types went loose, and later were soldered, some protruding parts might have emerged. When printing, they produced discoloration similar to slat impressions, which sometimes stayed with postage stamps due to perforation. They are easily distinguishable from the margin slat impressions (the latter being much more frequent, as they contain a band of horizontally arranged little spots, instead of regular lines (figure 128).

It is obvious that the postage stamps of this issue (these stamps were being printed for about two years) were produced by several printing plates.

Both the original patrix and the countertype were of so fine quality that there was no need to repair them over the whole period. Consequently, we cannot find differences of drawing while trying to reconstruct individual printing plates. In spite of this, there still are significant differences between the stamps,

for which they form three groups. In the first group, the thickness of the lines of the oval frame is even. Furthermore, these lines are clearly distinguished at intersections. The ribbon bunch does not match very accurately the nape or the two ribbon ends (the latter does not match each other either) (Figure 129). In the second group, the main lines of the frame merge at intersections; the ribbon bunch does not touch the nape; however, the two ribbon ends converge in the upper stretch (Figure 130). In the third group, the main lines of the frame merge so strongly that the decoration seems to be a pattern of white rhombi instead of complex lines.



Figure 128 Impression of soldering slat

The ribbon bunch touches the nape, while the stretch where the two ribbon ends



Figure 129 Printing version I of the edition of 1860

converge is longer (Figure 131). Though some pieces appear as transitions between these groups, these features generally show very explicitly, making it rather easy to see which one of these three groups a postage stamp belongs to. For each face value, all three groups can be found.

It is clear that these differences did not originate on the working types or matrices but due to the wear of the printing plates. A piece of evidence to this is the fact that these versions did not follow each other chronologically but re-occurred cyclically. For example, the letters of the version *I* reappeared every several months. It means that printing plates were used until they went worn; then a new plate was composed. It is possible that certain plates were

placed out of use already when the wear reached the stage *II*; i.e. version *III* is rarer than the other two.

The *colours* of this release were rather various. This statement was less true for the 2-kreuzer value, because the canary yellow and the orange of the

release of the year 1858 did not re-occur; the shades were the following: yellow, light yellow, sulphur yellow, pale orange, and pale lemon. For the 3kreuzer value, the most frequent colours were pale green and sea green (probably this was the colour which Kropf called greyish green). Bluish green was rare. For the 5-kreuzer value, there were three easily discernable colour families: cinnabar red, going into brick-red through various shades of meat red (Kropf and Müller called it, a little lamely, brick red).



Figure 130 Printing version II of the edition of 1860



Figure 131 Printing version III of the edition of 1860

The second was carmine-like cinnabar; the third – brownish red, which was very rare. For the latter, only pale shades have been known, which are almost identical to the shades of the 10-kreuzer value. This colour most probably resulted from deficient ink mixing. The three colour groups for the 10-kreuzer value were: reddish brown, bright at the beginning and pale at the end; brownish red, also within the range from bright to pale; blunt yellowish brown, which was rather rare. For the 15-kreuzer value, there were also three families: Prussian blue with a bit of green shade (very pale shades of this colour are also known); dark blue (there very several shades, which never turned pale though); and bright sky blue, which was a rare phenomenon.

All colours and shades appear in all versions (few exceptions), though in different proportion. It is striking, for example, that in the version *III* dark colours are more frequent than pale ones. The reason must have been that the heavier wear was counter-balanced by stronger coloration. The few colours which were typical of certain versions (to our knowledge) were the following: lemon yellow *III* for the 2-kreuzer value; pale brownish red *I* for the 5-kreuzer value; pale yellowish brown *I-II* for the 10-kreuzer value; sky blue *I-II* for the 15-kreuzer value. Notably, colours typical of only one version appear only in the version *III*. As we have already mentioned, it resulted from the wear of the types. On the postage stamps of the version *I*, we find the most various ranges of shades, while the postage stamps of the same colours.

This also supports our assumption that the plates were used until they were worn to the stage *II*. If we were in the position to check this phenomenon on a larger quantity of stamps, we would be able to establish at least several plate compositions on the basis of colour groups and shades, as well as combinations of wear types.

We anyway may, however, conclude that the version II was rarer than the version I, while the version III was even rarer than the former. On the other hand, the richness of the colour shades of the version III counterbalances this.

Apart from the deficiencies deriving from the wear, other types of defects were very rare on these postage stamps. Among these, the most general are the deficiencies resulting from the wear even stronger that the stage *III*: discontinuities of the lines of the oval frame.

PRINTING DEFECTS, ERRONEOUS PRINTING, COLOUR TRANSFERS

Due to the same technology, the defects of this release were identical to those of the former one; due to the better materials and procedures, they occurred much less frequently and to a lesser extent.



Figure 132 Overcoloured impression



Figure 133 Dry printing

Thus, the *over-coloration* resulting from excessive inking (Figure 132), as well as 'dry' printing (Figure 133) resulted in less serious deficiencies than those in the series of the year 1858. Slat impressions (Figure 134) were much less visible than those typical of the former release.

Discoloration of the certain parts of the relief image (Figure 135), which occurred because ink penetrated through the edges of the countertype image, appeared almost exclusively on the postage stamps of the type *I*. Most probably it happened because the worn countertype was exchanged before the printing type reached the wear of the stage *II*.



Figure 134 Margin impression



Figure 135 Discoloration of relief impression



Figure 136 Shifted impression

It seems logical to assume that the countertypes, which were more excessively used, went worn more quickly than the printing types. This was the reason why sharp printing was so rare on the postage stamps of this release.

Out of other types of deficiencies, we find *shifted printing* (Figure 136), as well as *impressions of nail heads*. The size of the latter usually corresponded to the larger nail head impressions of the previous postage stamp release (5.5-6 mm); as in that release, it was very rare for the whole circle to be visible; usually, only a stretch of the perimeter left an impression (Figure 137).

This defect occurred more rarely in this issue than on the previous one. Occasionally, an indentation is seen on the portrait, its size not larger than a tooth of perforation (Figure 138). Most probably, the small nail fixing the printing type was pressed against the paper, because the protrusion is always on the rear side of the postage stamp.



Figure 137 Impression of a nail fixing counter-type



Figure 138 Impression of a small nail fixing printing type



Figure 139 Smoothed crease of paper

Finally, occasionally defects resulting from paper crumpling occur (Figure 139).

In the field of printing defects, double printing occurred due to the same reasons as in case of the precious release: at first, two sheets stuck to each other were fed into the printing press; later, the sheet which had not received ink was fed into the press again. The second feed was shifted compared to the first one, due to which these postage stamps frequently had two or even more relief portraits on them. Such double imprints were found in all denominations; for 2, 10, and 15 denominations, imprints where the relief was on the rear side were also found – on the second occasion these sheets were fed in upside down. A colour postage stamp with printing on its both sides turned up only once: it was a postmarked postage stamp from Vienna. However, the printing on its rear side is very discontinuous and incomplete, showing that after being pressed upon once, the sheet was turned to the other side and fed in repeatedly.



Figure 140 Discolouration caused by equipment



Figure 141 Discolouration caused by a sheet

For the same reason, *partial dumb imprints* were also produced in all denominations.

Machine (Figure 140) and *sheet colour* (Figure 141) *transfers*, both complete and partial, were relatively frequent; for the 15-kreuzer denomination, we also know of *secondary colour transfers* (see the description in the first volume).

PAPER, PERFOFRATION, AND SIZING

Though the dimensions of the sheets changed, the paper quality of the release of the year 1860 stayed the same as that of the year 1858. The range for the thin paper was 0.07-0.08 mm, while for the thick–0.12-0.13 mm. There were also kinds with grid or fake stripes, as well as those with stitch watermarks.

Since both the dimensions (postage stamps became larger, 18.5x22) and the distribution changed (10x10 pieces instead of 8x8), the existing perforation equipment was not appropriate. The number of perforation teeth remained the same (15:18), but they were set at larger distance (1.5 mm). Therefore, the density change: the 1860 issue has a frame perforation of 14.

In this issue, perforation deficiencies occurred too: *missing or stuck perforation holes* (Figure 142), just as irregular perforation holes produced by *bent needles* (Figure 143). *Perforation within the image* was not too rare, even the instances when perforation very explicitly ran across the image. When such erroneous perforation ran vertically, the impressions on the sheet edge got attached to the postage stamps on the side of the sheet.



Figure 142 Stuck paper in perforation at the top and left side



Figure 144 Perforation line running into the image at the side



Figure 143 Irregular perforation at the right side



Figure 145 Perforation line running into the image at the top

There was also a perforation defect typical of this postage stamp issue, which resulted in creation of short and long postage stamps. We can find postage stamps with vertically 17-17 or 19-19 teeth (instead of 18-18) in all denominations (Figure 146). (This was already stated in the monograph by E. Müller.) Later, variations where there were 17 teeth on the left side and 18 on the right, or 19 ones on the left and 18 on the right side were discovered. E. Müller thought that when fixing the perforation equipment, a horizontal slat was fixed in a wrong position, rendering a row above shorter, while the row below – longer.

However, this explanation is insufficient.

This phenomenon was also analyzed by Felix Brunner in Die Postmark, in its issue of 20 December 1932, in the article entitled *Neues über die "langen" und "kurzen" Marken der Oesterreich-Ausgaben 1861 und 1863*. Though he did not deal with the reconstruction of the perforation equipment, it is clear that in each horizontal gap additional slats were inserted. 2 or 3 pieces were inserted



Figure 146 'Long' stamp with 19 teeth on both sides

in the top part, at the distance of 24 mm (thus the space below became 26.5 mm, while one slat was inserted a bit slanting way: at 24 mm on the left and at 24.5 on the right side; this distance repeated in the further six or seven gaps. He assumed that at the end of the row there was a postage stamp of 26 mm, with 18 perforation teeth on both sides. The reason why there were only 18 teeth was the fact there were two larger perforation holes on both sides, which occupied the stretch normally enough for three holes. Obviously, it belonged to the group of 'high' postage stamps. Even if the case was this, a question why we have never come across a row of 10 pieces of neither 'short' or 'high' postage stamps still remains.

Brunner otherwise only knew of 'high' postage stamps which had 19-18 perforation teeth; when talking about 'short' postage stamps, he always meant those where there were 17 teeth on all

sides, whereas 17-18 versions definitely existed (Figure 147). The existence of at least one such 'short' postage stamp is obvious on the basis of Brunner's theory, too – as a consequence of inserting a slanting slat.



Figure 147 Bottom perforation revealing that the perforation tool was inserted in oblique way. These are 'short' stamps with 17 teeth on both sides or 17 and 18 teeth on the sides.

However, we also know of the postage stamps slanting at the bottom which had not only 17-18 perforation teeth but 17 teeth on both sides. Brunner even published an image of a postage stamp pair, *both* of them slanting at the bottom. Con-
sequently, the slanting slat had to be at least as long as the length of two postage stamps. Moreover, it is possible that it was not only a stretch of a slat that was slanting but there was a slat with a somehow slanting middle part. For this reason, it might have reached the vertical slat on the left side one perforation tooth higher than on the right. Figure 148 presents this possibility with the dots.



Figure 148 Perforation metal tool inserted in oblique way

The continuous line on the same image presents Brunner's theory. Our supposition is that the slat in question ceased to be straight when it arrived at the sixth vertical slat. All postage stamps to the right may be considered as being of regular dimensions and perforation. This pattern has positions for all postage stamps mentioned by Brunner, along with the postage stamp of 17-18

perforation teeth which he did not mention. It also explains the pointed corner teeth on the postage stamps under b and c (see arrows pointing at them), which Bruner mentioned, and of which he also published images. On top of this, it explains why we find continuous slanting perforation on pairs of postage stamps: based on what was said above (longer rows to turn up in the future may either support or reject this supposition), each sheet contained two 'short', two 'long' postage stamps, one with 17-18 perforation teeth, one with 19-18 perforation teeth, as well as two somehow shorter postage stamps with 18 perforation teeth on all sides, and two somehow 'taller' postage stamps also with 18 perforation teeth on all sides (Figure 149). The rarity ratio of these postage stamps corresponds to this alleged distribution of the postage stamps on the sheets.



Figure 149 Stamps with 18 teeth on both sides, shorter or longer than the regular ones (on the left; on the right, for comparison, stamps with 18 teeth of regular height are seen)

Cutting perforation off was even more general in case of this postage stamp release than in case of the previous one. And it was not always cut off in a way to get a rectangular shape–quite often cutting was done along the oval shape of the image, which was then adhered to the envelope. The regulation banning cutting off any parts of postage stamps or cutting out pre-printed parts of envelopes came out on 2 September 1861. There were still some instances

when this regulation was not observed by post offices: such instances obviously occurred when employees overlooked what kind of postage stamps they were accepting.

Occurrence of *not separated* postage stamps is very rare for this release, which is a pity for philatelists and for those who look into printing plates in the first place. Even though the remaining stock was finally sold, larger groups of postage stamps have not survived until today. Pairs, groups of three postage stamps are quite rare; blocks of four pieces are viewed as real curiosities. Post-marked rows of more than five pieces, or, in case of 2- and 3-kreuzer value, blocks of four or more pieces are considered real rarities, just as the blocks of ten or more pieces for all other denominations. Blocks of 20 pieces or more for 2-or 3-kreuzer denominations have not turned up yet. Precious combinations of this release are those where there are 'short' postage stamps above and 'long' below, 'long' ones above and those with regular perforation below, as well as those with regular perforation above and 'short' below. Largest combinations of this kind contain four pieces. However, even such pairs or combinations of three pieces are very rare. Rows of three pieces are precious not only from the point of view of philately but to understand the reasons for the perforation defect.

Sizing of these postage stamps took place in the same way and using the same substances as in case of the previous release.

POSTAL USE OF THE STAMPS

The provisions regarding the use of postage stamps and applying them to different kinds of mail items were absolutely identical to the provision applying to the previous release. Even more so because the postage stamps of the two releases were used and valid for postage over the same period of time. This was also the reason why combinations of the postage stamps of both releases were attached to many mail items.

Paying for postage *in cash* exceptionally occurred in this period too. Carriage mail continued to collect postage in cash. From 1 January 1863, 5-kreuzer revenue stamps were to be attached to the documents accompanying parcels. As we have already mentioned, these revenue stamps should be viewed as newspaper revenue stamps, and when postmarked, they truly deserve a place at least in postmark collections.

In cases of necessity, *revenue stamps were used as post*age ones, just as the *opposite* solution: using postage stamps on documents for revenue stamp purposes (Figure 150). (Both solutions were otherwise banned by regulations.) As regards tearing postage stamps into two parts (to halve its value), we know of following solutions: 2-kr postage stamp $+ \frac{1}{2}$ of 2-kr to cover 3 kr of postage; 2-kr + 2-kr + $\frac{1}{2}$ 2-kr to cover 5 kr of postage; $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 kr for the same amount; $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 kr + 10 kr to cover 15 kr of postage. We know of 7 post offices (6 Hungarian ones) to apply this method. To utilize pre-printed envelopes, not only the already mentioned solution was applied, when the pre-printed part was cut out. Envelopes of smaller shape, with the face value of 3, 5, 10 and 15 kreuzers, as well as envelopes of larger shape with the face value of 15 kreuzers were stuck to the mail items, often with some instructions written on them. The first volume of this Monograph contains an image of such rarity.

Fraudulent postmarks already discussed when talking about the previous

release occurred for these postage stamps as well. There were also coloured postmarks (the rather rare red, the rare blue, brown, violet, green ones), cancelling by handwriting (location name, date, crossing out), as well as cancelling by company handstamps or the handstamp FRANCO. All these were banned on 1 March 1863 by a regulation. From that time on, only the address could be rewritten on the postage stamps, to pre-cancel them.

(mmin).

Figure 150 Letter postage stamp used as revenue stamp

REPRINTS, FORGERIES

There were several instances when the release of 1860 was *reprinted*: 1866, 1870, 1884, 1894 with perforation, as well as the perforation-free denominations of Fellner. Since all these had either line perforation or no perforation at all, it is easy to tell the difference between them and the original ones.

Forgeries were made for the 2- and 3-kreuzer denominations, in rather bad quality. Reprints which were perforated later and received fake postmarks are more difficult to recognize. Even less easily recognizable are the postmarked pieces of pre-printed envelopes, which were cut out of these envelopes later, by perforation. Naturally, their postmarks are not forged. Imprints on sheet edges have also been forged, by ink.

PRE-PRINTED ENVELOPES (ENTIRES)

These envelopes were introduced by the regulation issued on 21 December 1860, in which the original name of these envelopes was "gestempelte Couverts". However, the regulation became effective on 15 January 1861. In the top left corner of these envelopes, there were stamps with the value of 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 or 35 kreuzers. The images were the same as those of the postage stamps; each denomination was of a different colour. They were produced by the same countertype but separate printing types produced using the same working type.

In the course of the *printing process*, basically all features typical of the postage stamp printing which had occurred previously appeared here as well:

printing plate deficiencies, discoloration, 'dry' printing, impressions on edges, discoloration of the relief part, nail head impressions, shifted printing, paper crumples, moreover, colour transfers or erroneous imprints. However, since scientific research of pre-printed envelopes has not yet been completed, and the number of such envelopes in Hungary is insufficient, we cannot draw final conclusions on this issue. We may only state that 'dry' impressions where in the coloured field around the head there were white stains (as if they were results of wear) were rather frequent. We may as well state that the three stages of wear, which were discussed when looking into printing types, showed on the pre-printed envelopes as well.

The *shades of the colours* of the postage stamp images on the envelopes (when these colours coincided with those of real postage stamps) were the same as those of the postage stamps. 3-krezuer worth images were green (light, dark,



Figure 151 Entire, Type I

and vellowish), 5-krezuer cinnabar worth ones were (dark, pale, or of carmine shade), 10-kreuzer worth ones were reddish brown, brownish red, and yellowish brown (dark and pale), while 15-kreuzer ones were blue or Prussian blue (dark and pale). The image of the 20-kreuzer worth image was orange and light yellow, the 25-kreuzer worth one was violet of different shades, asbestos grey (on the envelopes on larger shape) and greyish violet, while those worth 35 kreuzers were pale brown.

The *paper of envelopes* was without watermarks and of many kinds: rough, smooth, thick, or thin. Originally, the colour was white or greyish white; turning yellow was the result of later influences.

In the issue of 1860, envelopes were of *two shapes*: a small one (shape *I*: 147*84 mm; there were some exceptions, especially regarding the height) and a larger one (shape *Ia*: 148*116 mm). Since the latter was used only for this issue, knowing the dimensions of these envelopes is sufficient; as regards the small envelopes, their dimensions occurred in other issues as well; so we have to take into account the *tailoring* as well. The tips of the side wings of the type *I* of the smaller envelopes were cut straight, while the tip of the bottom part was shaped strongly curved (figures 151, 152).

The upper part ends in a little bit prolonged part. The upper wing was sized only at this prolongation.

On the prolongation, a relief seal was pressed (its contemporary name being 'Klappenstampel'). In the 1860 issue, there were four types of such seal



Figure 152 Entire, type la

(Figure 153):

I/ A *relief* 16-pointed star, its tips connected by semiarches. In the middle, there was a circle of the diameter of 1 mm; outside, there was a double circular shape (its inner part had a diameter of 0.25 mm, while the outer–1 mm). The diameter of the whole image was 15.5 mm.

II/ This type was similar to the former one, though the printing was deeper. In the middle, there was an indented point. The whole image was framed by a circle, its diameter

14 mm. At the first glance it seems as if it was the negative imprint of the type II; later, details reveal that it was a separate engraving.

III/ Three 20-pointed stars of different dimensions embedded in each other; the tips of the outer one connected by semi-arches. The diameter of the inner *relief star* was 3mm, while that of the outer double circle was 16 mm.

IV/ It consists of a similar star, but only with two embossed stars. The in-

ner convex circle is 2 mm and the outer double circle is 16 mm in diameter.

Out of the envelopes of the smaller shape, the 3-, 5-, 10-, and 15-kreuzer denominations were produced in all four types, the 10-, 30-, and 35-kreuzer denominations—in types *I-II*, while the 25-kreuzer denomination was produced only with the seal *I* and *III*. The seal on the large envelopes always belonged to the type *IV*.

Legal provisions explicitly provided for adhering further *postage stamps* on the preprinted envelopes in case their



Figure 153 Sealing handstamps (Types I-IV)

face value did not cover the postage. In spite of this, such combined postage on pre-printed envelopes of this issue turns up only rarely. Collectors developed

interest in pre-printed envelopes much later than in postage stamps; moreover, this attention is smaller even today. Philatelists (as well as fakers) have been cutting out postage stamp images out of envelopes. Even this single fact alone may have been responsible for the smaller number of envelopes as compared to that of postage stamps. It also seems that fewer envelopes were released too, since they were less popular than postage stamps. Especially small was the amount of larger denominations. For example, we have never come across envelopes of 20-kreuzer value or more which were postmarked in Hungary. We have already mentioned that in certain Transylvanian cities pre-printed envelopes were stuck to other mail items, without anything written on them, to be used as postage stamps. We have also talked about cutting out postage stamp images from pre-printed envelopes in order to use them as regular postage stamps. This was banned on 2 September 1861. These signs show that generally the public was not in favour of the entires, maybe also due to the extra fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer, which was later (1 December 1862) cancelled.

Reprints of pre-printed envelopes were later produced; however, the combination of their shape and seal, as well as the paper quality was always different from the original envelopes, for which it is always easy to recognize them.

Chapter VIII THE NEWSPAPER STAMP ISSUE OF THE YEAR 1860

Simultaneously with the issue of new letter postage stamps, new newspaper stamps were released too. The relief portrait of the Emperor was the same on both kinds of postage stamps, while the rest of the postage stamp image was different. Similar to the previous series of newspaper stamps, there was no denomination on the ones issued in 1860.

The regulation providing for the introduction of the new series of newspaper postage stamps came out on 21 December 1860. However, old ones remained in use too. The price of the commercial sheet of 100 newspaper stamps remained 1 forint 5 kreuzers. We neither know the number of issued copies, nor do we know the number of unused stamps sold after their use for postage had been finished on 31 May 1864. The latter may not have been too high, since commercial sheets have not been reported at all, while larger blocks have not frequently turned up.

As in case of letter postage stamps, printing plates contained four groups of 100 printing types. Between single postage stamp images, the distance was 4.5 mm vertically and 3.75 horizontally. The distance between two opposite groups of 100 pieces was 22.25 mm. Since we have not seen a complete printing sheet, we do not know the vertical distance.

Below and above the groups of 100 types, *sheet margin slats* were used. Since sheet margins have survived until today (sheets were not perforated), we may get profound insight into the slat types. There were two types of slats: one was a single piece (it was a little bit thicker, as compared to the next type), while the other was composed of several pieces. Out of these, the one on the side was a little bit thicker than the rest (4 or 6 pieces). Since the thicker line appeared either at the top or at the bottom, we may distinguish five types of sheet edge impressions. Apart from these, we may sometimes see the impressions of the spots which bore the traces of soldering; such impressions took place between the postage stamp images and sheet edge slat impressions. More rarely, they appear as coloured bands between postage stamp images.

The *original image* remained unchanged over the whole period, since it was the patrix itself that was always used for matrices (since there was no denomination on these stamps). In the middle of the image, there was the Emperor's head against coloured background. The countertype was produced using the same piece as the one for the letter postage stamps. The oval middle part was embedded in a vertical rectangle; there are vertical stripes in the corners formed between the oval and the rectangle.

The corners of the rectangular frame are rounded both inside and outside; the lines of its sides are interrupted by indentations; between the latter, both the inner and the outer lines are a little bit curved inwards. The band around the image contains the pattern of tiny hexagons. On this frame, there are shapes reminding Byzantine dome shapes, which contain the inscriptions: *K.K, ZEI-TUNGS-, POST-, STÄMPEL* (Figure 154).

Just as in case of letter postage stamps, there were obviously several printing plates. However, since the image was identical, we cannot distinguish them.



Figure 154 Newspaper stamp from 1860

The stages of the wear, which we have already talked about when looking into letter postage stamps, appear in case of these stamps as well. Three versions are very easily discernible. The analysis of the printing versions and colours and their shades may not prove successful even theoretically: the dark violet, which was identical to the colour of the previous release, turned into infinite number of shades, as the time passed. The original shades are practically impossible to identify.

Plate flaws were as rare in this release as in case of letter postage stamps: they mostly derived from the wear of the types exceeding the wear stages *II* and *III*.

Printing deficiencies were the same as those of the letter postage stamps. They included ink excess, 'dry' printing, edge imprints, discolouration of the relief part, nail head impressions, shifted printing, and paper crumpling. Out of erroneous printing, there was *double printing*, resulting in dumb imprints. Finally, ink was transferred both by the equipment, and by sheets.

The quality of *paper* was always identical to that of letter postage stamps. The range 0.07-0.08 mm was typical of the thin paper, while the range of 0.12-0.13 mm–of the thick one. Grids and fake bands could also be found. Other types of watermarks (for example, those produced by mesh stitches) were not found on this paper.

Sizing was identical to that of letter postage stamps.

These postage stamps were issued *without perforation*, just as the previous series. When they were cut apart, sometimes no edge at all was left, while in other cases excessive edge was left (at least 3 mm). On the pieces which come from the *margins or corners of the sheets*, the edges are 4-6, 6-8, or, moreover, sometimes more than 8 mm. On these, there are often *slat impressions* or *nee-dle holes*. Rows are rare, both used or unused; even rarer are the combinations including the middle parts of the two neighbouring type groups. Largest known *combinations* are those of 20 pieces.

Postal use of these stamps was identical to the previous series. It was allowed to use postage stamps of both releases simultaneously. However, it happened very rarely. We do not have notion of any instances where these postage stamps were used for letter postage.

Reprints were produced in the same years as the letter postage stamp reprints; reprints of these postage stamps naturally did not have perforation. Since the same inks were used, the shades of reprints changed in the same way as the shades of the original postage stamps. It makes them difficult to identify. We may safely tell the difference only in case of larger combinations or when edges remained attached to the postage stamps—the distance between stamp images was smaller in case of reprints (either vertically or horizontally; in some cases both vertically and horizontally); for reprints, sheet edge slats were not used. When there was a fake postmark on reprints, it is usually the postmark that reveals the forgery. There are also complete forgeries of very poor quality.

Chapter IX

POSTAGE STAMP AND PRE-PRINTED ENVELOPE ISSUE OF THE YEAR 1863

The issue of the year 1860 was not traded for any longer than its predecessor. As soon as a year after it had been issued, the plans to withdraw these stamps were born. It happened so because the German-Austrian postal union decided that postage stamps representing identical value should be of the same colour in all member states, to facilitate the work of the Post. For Austria, it practically meant that the colours of the 10- and 15-kreuzer postage stamps were to be changed (blue turned brown, and vice versa). The colour change was ordered in the April of 1862. However, since there were fears that the colour change may provide opportunity to use the old brown stamps with the new value, decision was taken to change also the image. Political circumstances forced the return of the coat of arms image: Lombardy was lost; Hungary was overwhelmed with protest sentiment. In the autumn of 1860, the coat of arms with beheaded eagle was torn off the public buildings in Hungary, after the treaty on limited local government in Hungary was accepted. For some time, Austria tried to push federal policy for Hungarians. After convening, the Parliament had proven to be a disaster in 1861 (the Hungarian Parliament was willing to convene only on the terms of the year 1848). Then Austria turned to centralization. The double-headed eagle was the symbol of the latter. The design of an unknown designer featuring this coat of arms re-appeared in 1862. Engravings were supplied by Tautenhayn; proofs were produced as soon as the November of 1862. They were already produced in the colours which were later accepted for the following denominations: 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 25 kreuzers. However, numerals themselves were not yet seen on the postage stamps. Proofs were also produced for 50-kreuzer and 1-gulden denominations; later, issuing them was abandoned.

On 15 May 1863, the regulation providing the following was issued: as soon as post offices ran out of their existing stock or after 31 May 1864 the latest, they had to use postage stamps and entires issued in 1863. By the middle of 1863, new stamps and envelopes were in use in the whole country. Postage stamps worth 2, 3, and 5 kreuzers remained green, yellow, and red respectively. 10-kreuzer ones were blue, while 15-kreuzer ones – brown. On the entires, there were images of the postage stamps of the following denominations: 3, 5, 10, and 15 kreuzer. The colours corresponded to those of the postage stamps. The only higher denomination to appear on a pre-printed envelope was 25 kreuzers, which was violet. For all these, there were soldi versions as well; the drawing was a little bit modified, but the colours were the same. The amounts issued are not known for this issue either. After these stamps and envelopes had been withdrawn from trade, quite a big amount of unused copies was sold to traders and collectors. In Hungary, this issue was withdrawn on 15 June 1867; in Croatia and Slavonia it remained until 15 April 1868; in the Military Border Districts – until 31 August 1869.

PRINTING PLATES, TYPES, COLOURS, PLATE DEFECTS

Postage stamps of the issue of 1863 had a single patrix; denominations were carved into six copies of this patrix (the image appearing on the 25-kreuzer entire included). The images of working types did not differ significantly (naturally, apart from the face value). The counter-types featuring the double-headed eagle were produced using the same type. According to E. Müller, this time it was not metal but cardboard.

In the middle of the *image*, there is an oval shape coloured inside. In this shape we can see the double-headed eagle, with a sword in its right and a mound in his left claw. On its both heads, crowns are seen. Above this image, there is the crown of the Austrian Empire, with the ribbons fluttering over the eagle. The oval shape is framed by a thicker line and two thin lines inside. The space between them is decorated with a pattern of rhombuses. In the bottom part of this oval band, there is a little space displaying the numerals of denomination. In the upper part of this band, the word *KREUZER* can be seen.

These postage stamps were printed using four blocks of 100 pieces of types, which constituted printing plates. The postage stamps were a little bit larger than those of the previous release, for which the distance between individual types decreased by $\frac{1}{2}$ mm, thus becoming 2.5 mm vertically and 2.00 mm horizontally. The distance between the blocks of 100 types is unknown, since printing sheets were cut into four sheets for perforation, and the edges were thrown away. The blocks of 100 types were fixed by slats both at the top and the bottom; these slats consisted of one thicker or several thinner pieces.

These postage stamps, which were being produced for four years, were definitely made by several printing plates. However, since the drawing remained unchanged, we are not able to distinguish impressions pressed by these plates. Later, due to the perforation changes and the use of watermarked paper (which we are going to discuss later), distinction between early and late imprints became possible. Usually two versions of coat of arms image are mentioned: coloured and white. The countertype of the coat of arms image was much more precise than that of the Emperor's head, allowing for many details come out coloured. As it was growing worn, this quality deteriorated, and the image turned white (Figure 155). On discoloured imprints, on the other hand, even more details came out coloured than it was originally intended (Figure 156). Even though coloured and white versions followed each other, they still do not make the printing plate identification possible: just as in case of the versions of the release of the year 1860, they re-occurred cyclically.

On the basis of the above mentioned, we cannot identify the *serial num*bers and the sequence of the printing plates based on the postage stamps. However, certain printing plates still can be identified on the basis of some deviations on the working plates or matrices. For example, the two rhombuses under the second letter R on the late imprints of the 3-kreuzer denomination merged, as a result of damage.



Figure 155 Coloured and white relief impression of the coat of arms

This feature did not occur on the postage stamps with dense perforation; moreover, it did not occur on the postage stamps where perforation was loose. Consequently, it is the feature of the plate composed after 1864 (Figure 157). In the late printing plate of the 5-kreuzer denomination, the outer edge of the oval

frame under the letter K was damaged (Figure 158). Another feature of this plate was that a tiny line sticking to the frame line over the letter Z, which is there on all denominations (Figure 160), was missing on this plate. There is another feature that seems typical of another printing plate of 5-kreuzer denomination: merging of the letter R and a rhombus under it (Figure 159). As soon as we have more material to look into, we will be able to identify more features of printing plates.

Neither does the fact that the *range of colours* of this issue is very limited help the research. Due to the improvement of the



Figure 156 Discoloured relief impression

painting technology, the colours had only pale and dark shades. In the 2-kreuzer denomination, there was only a sulphur yellow version (dark and light shades); among the dark and light shades of the green of the 3-kreuzer denomination, bluish green also appears; the 5-kreuzer shows only variations of carmine; while the 10-kreuzer – only dark and light shades of the blue colour. Reddish shade sometimes mingled into the brown shades of the 15-kreuzer denomination. Consequently, it is not possible to identify newly mixed colours with only very few exceptions.



Figure 157 Specific defect of working type of 3 Kr plate



Figure 158 Specific defect of working type of 5 Kr plate



Figure 159 Specific defect of working type of 5 Kr plate



Figure 160 Specific defect of working type of 5 Kr plate

The most we can do is to assume – very carefully – what the new plate compositions might have been like, based on the somehow regularly reoccurring dark colours. But we also have to consider that during the life cycle of a given printing plate, the need of repeated inking may have occurred too.

Plate flaws were rare and minute, even if compared to the previous issue. Some were produced on matrices or working types, not on printing types. Therefore, they were literally plate flaws, typical of the whole plate. Further scrutiny shall contribute to identifying the defects of plates and those of single types.

PRINTING DEFICIENCIES, ERRONEOUS PRINTING, COLOUR TRANS-FERS

Generally speaking, printing was of better quality than in case of the previous issue. Therefore, such deficiencies as excessive ink, 'dry' printing, edge imprints, and partial discoloration of the relief (see figure 84), shifted printing, nail head impressions, as well as paper crumples turn up less frequently than in case of the previous issue. The impression of the pressing cloth in the oval space around the image was a new phenomenon. A special curiosity was the *upside down position* of the 2-kreuzer denomination in the sheet (copies used in Trieste are known); it was the result of fixing a type upside down. On the other hand, erroneous imprints are still frequent. Such were the already mentioned double imprints (one of them 'clear'); these imprints occurred in the 2-kreuzer denomination with dense perforation and 3-and 10-kreuzer denomination with loose perforation. Printing on both sides of the paper occurred on the postage stamps of 15-kreuzer denomination with loose perforation. Partly clear impressions and colour transfers by the equipment or sheets occurred on all denominations, though rarely.

PAPER, PERFORATION, SIZING

At first, the same quality of paper was used for these postage stamps as that of the release of the year 1863. On 1 June 1864, however, *paper sheet watermark* was introduced for all public denominations. On the sheets for postage stamps, the inscription *BRIEF-MARKEN* appeared two times: in the two middle rows of the horizontally neighbouring blocks of a hundred pieces. The letters were Antiqua, 25 mm tall; the text was 428 mm long (see the image in the volume I). If the sheet was properly fed into the printing press, watermark parts appeared on 20 postage stamps out of 100 pieces.

To facilitate easy cutting of the sheets, a *horizontal slat* was fixed to the paint removing knife. It left a kind of a watermark, along which the sheets were later cut. However, the cut did not always coincide with this line, which in such cases became part of postage stamps, after perforation. When machine cutting was introduced, there was no more need for watermark line. Machine cutting was quicker, though less accurate – as a result, the position of the watermark always changed on the sheets. Sometimes almost entire letters appeared on single postage stamps.

All four positions occurred for watermarks. The quality of the watermarked paper was reliable, though sometimes there was a light grid, which was unintentional, unlike that of the first release. Usually there were 22 lines on a single postage stamp, either vertically or horizontally, depending on the way the paper was cut. However, this grid was almost invisible – usually only few lines were discernible (Figure 161).

At first, the sheets were perforated by the frame perforation machine, with



Figure 161 Laid paper

14 teeth. Therefore, the 'short' and 'long' postage stamps (produced when the perforation slat was bent) occurred in this release as well. 'Short' and 'long' postage stamps which were produced because of bent needles were typical for this release as well. However, the wear of the perforation equipment was responsible for many inconveniences-sheets may have fallen into several pieces; in other cases, incomplete perforation did not allow the separation of the postage stamps. This was the reason why the decision to use looser perforation was taken in the October of 1863. The new equipment $(9 \frac{1}{2})$ cut 10:12 teeth per stamp; it was a frame perforation machine. Until the spring of 1864, the old machine remained in use. Consequently, 14 teeth may be found only on the paper without watermark; on the other

hand, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ teeth may also be found on this paper. The latter was usually of good quality, though incomplete perforation also occurred.

Since the postage stamp images became a little bit larger as compared to the previous release, deficient perforation was frequent in case of both perforation types. Properly centred postage stamps were relatively rare. The *impressions of edge slats* (a thick line or several thinner lines, as well as combinations of these) or *soldering on the printing types* were occasionally seen on the postage stamps; sometimes they appeared together. Deficiency of perforation was

sometimes so grave that even the position of the postage stamp at the side of the sheet became apparent.

In case of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ perforation, double perforation occurred quite often – it was the result of repeated perforation, when the first attempt had not been successive. These first attempts sometimes were so poor that there might be only one hole seen at some distance of the final perforation (see image 162). This kind of holes has not to be confused with the holes produced by nail heads. The latter grows deeper from the bottom of paper, while the former-from its top surface.

Cutting off perforation to get either oval or rectangular shape was frequent for this release too. These stamps differ from the postage stamp images cut out of envelopes in paper quality.



Figure 162 Double perforation (only the location of a single tooth is visible of the first instance of perforation, at the top left)

Continuous pieces (rows or blocks of postage stamps) have survived until today, because unused soldi postage stamps (after Venice was lost) and the remaining quantity in Vienna were finally traded. The quantity of the unused stamps was rather large. Generally speaking, kreuzer denominations were rarer than soldi ones, especially those with dense perforation. Unused pairs or combinations of three or four stamps are the largest combinations known of densely perforated pieces; they are very rare. Combinations of loosely perforated pieces of unused stamps are more frequent; however, combinations of four pieces of 2- and 3-kreuzer denominations are rather rare. The biggest combinations of used postage stamps are the rows of 10 and the combinations of 20 pieces. For the 2- and 3-kreuzer denominations with dense perforation, blocks are the rarest; we do not know of any combinations larger than those containing more than four pieces. Among 5-, 10-, and 15-kreuzer denominations, the rarest pieces are the rows of 10 pieces, as well as the blocks of 10 and 20 postage stamps. The blocks of 10 and 20 used pieces with loose perforation are also rarities. We do not know of any such pieces among 2- and 3-kreuzer denominations.

For sizing, the already known yellowish substance was used.

POSTAL USE

Postage stamps released in 1863 were used in more various ways than those of the previous issue. One of the reasons was the fact that the rates were profoundly changed when on 1 January 1866 the British porto postage (the penny-porto) system was introduced. Most importantly, zone system was eliminated within the country. Notwithstanding the distance, domestic mail was always posted for 5 kreuzers per loth. Since the amount of 10- and 15-kreuzers postage stamps decreased because of this, it was allowed to attach the fee for registered mail to the front side of the mail item, instead of its rear side. The old habit, however, lived on for long – we may find postage stamps covering the fee for registered mail on the rear side of the letters for long even after this time. All this also stands for the registered urgent mail, which was introduced in 1859. The express delivery fee was collected in cash; postage stamps were used to cover the fee for registered mail. The rates for forms, product samples, simple and registered local mail did not change. The use of the 2- and 3-kreuzer stamps once, twice, as well as the combination of these two is considered rarities. So is the combination of the three different face values on a single mail item.

From the middle of 1863 until the 31 May 1864, it was possible to use the postage stamps of the second and the third issues along with those of the fourth issue, which resulted in great variety of *mixed frankings*. Following combinations occurred to equal extent: 1858+1860; 1858+1863: 14 or 9 1/2 perforation; 1858+1860+1863: 14 or 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ perforation; finally, 1863: 14+9 $\frac{1}{2}$ perforation. Naturally, the combination of three different elements was rarer. Especially those combinations are precious and rare which included the postage stamps of the same denomination but of different releases; the combined use of the 2- and 3-kreuzer postage stamps is also rare. Although not regularly, the combined use of revenue and postage stamps also occurred, most probably as the result of mistakes. Occasionally, postage stamps were used along with the pieces cut out of envelopes (postage stamp impressions). *First-day* issues could not have taken place in case of this issue (just as for the previous one), since issuing was continuous. However, letters sent on the *last day* (15 June 1867) exist; they are very rare.

Bisecting, as emergency solution, was still living on. + kreuzer value as bisected 2 kreuzer + 2 kreuzer, 5 kreuzer value as bisected 2 kr + 2*2 kreuzer, and bisected 10 kreuzer (11 known, all from Hungarian post offcies). Out of all revenue stamps only 5-kreuzer revenue stamps were used and accepted as postage stamps. Quite often revenue stamps were used on letters but not accepted by the postal service, which then made the recipient pay for the postage. If the part of the envelopes where *printed postage stamp image was cut out* and adhered to a mail item, it was generally accepted by the mail service. The affixing of a *postage stamp as revenue* is also known in all values

Frauds occurred in connection with this release too.

Covering *postage by cash* remained general for the mail carriage service and in the cases when the recipient covered the postage. As regards the revenue stamps adhered to the parcel documents, all described above remained in effect for this release too.

Coloured postmarks were almost as rare as in case of previous releases, though at some post offices, following the example of Vienna, processing postmarks for registered mail became red. Over this period, postmarks for registered mail increased in numbers, thus red postmarks are not considered exceptionally rare, though they are not very common either. On other types of mail, red postmarks are very rare, especially on the 2-kreuzer postage stamps. The number of blue postmarks was also somehow bigger than in the previous releases.

Handwritten cancelling went on as in case of the previous release, while pre-cancellation was done only by handwriting, due to the ban of postmarking.

REPRINTS AND FORGERIES

Postage stamps of the year 1863 were re-printed only three times (1884, 1887, and 1894). Reprints were perforated by lines, which makes it very easy to tell them from the originals. *Fellner* reprints of 2- and 3-kreuzer denomination without perforation were also produced. These were sometimes perforated later, and fake postmark remains were added to them, for fraudulent purposes. In other cases, printed parts of envelopes were cut out and perforated; such forgeries may be revealed by scrutinizing the quality of the paper (perforation may be of excellent quality, which is misleading). Colour modifications induced by chemical processes are known: for the oil yellow colour of 2-kreuzer denomination or the violet colour of the 5-kreuzer denomination, for example.

POSTAL STATIONARIES

Envelopes with postage stamp images printed on them and featuring the coat of arms (3-, 5-, 10-, 15-, and 25-kreuzer denominations) were traded from 1 July 1863; they became invalid from 31 August 1869.

Working- and counter-types were produced from the same patrices as those for the postage stamps. The postage stamp image was printed in the upper right corner, unlike at the previous issue. Printing was carried out by individual

types; otherwise the method and the colours were the same. The 25-kreuzer denomination was printed in the violet colour. Thus we should consider the same features of the printing; however, since envelopes are rather rare, we are not familiar with all versions.

For short time, the shape *I* was produced; soon shape *II* replaced it. The difference between the two was the following: the ends of the side wings of the shape *I* were cut straight, while in case of the shape *II*, they were cut along a curved line, though there still remained an angle (Figure



Figure 163 Letter cover with stamp, Type II

163). Its size was 147-148x85 mm; its paper was of different quality, both smooth and rough. There were seven versions of the type *II*, differing mainly in the length of the upper wing ending, its kind (sharp or obtuse angle), and the dimensions of the bottom wing. (These features were first quoted in the research of L. Kropf; he listed the closing seals and denominations.) The edge of the upper wing of the envelopes of the shape *II* was glued all along.



Figure 164 Letter seal handstamp, Type V

From 1 June 1864, envelopes were produced on watermarked paper. The word *BRIEFCOU-VERTS* ran across all envelopes; on the envelopes with pre-printed postage stamps featuring the coat of arms, the first two versions described in the volume *I* appeared.

Out of the closing seals, versions *I*, *III*, and *IV* were used on the envelopes with the coat of arms (version *V* was used too; the only difference of this version from the version *III* was its two thick frames, for which its diameter was 16.5 mm /image 164/).

There were double impressions of the versions *III* and *V*. The table below presents the envelope shapes, paper quality, and closing seals of specific denominations.

Seals	Ι	III	III	V
Shape I, w/t watermark	all denominations	all denominations	5, 10 Kr	-
Shape II, w/t watermark	3, 5, 10, 15 Kr	all denominations	all denominations	3 Kr
Shape II, watermark I	3, 5, 10, 15 Kr	3, 5, 10, 15 Kr	all denominations	3, 5, 10, 15 Kr
Shape II, watermark II	5 Kr.	3, 5 Kr	3, 5 Kr	3, 5 Kr.

Out of the envelopes *used in Hungary*, 5-, 10-, and 15-kreuzer denominations are relatively more frequent; 3-kreuzer envelopes are less frequent; the rarest is the 25-kreuzer denomination. Envelopes where the postage was supplemented by additionally adhered postage stamps do not turn up very often either. On *reprinted envelopes*, the shape of the envelopes, the quality of the paper, and the seal were combined in ways other than on the original envelopes, which renders their recognition easy.

Chapter X

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP ISSUE OF 1863

Simultaneously with the fourth stamp issue, newspaper stamps were issued too; they featured the coat of arms, and were produced with the same counter stamp. Their validity period was the same as that for the regular stamps. The price of a sheet of a hundred pieces remained 1 Forint 5 kreuzers. We do not know the number of copies issued. Quite a large amount of unused postage stamps was later sold. Thus, unused pieces or combinations (even sheets of 100 pieces, moreover, full horizontal sheets of 200 pieces) are not rear.

In the middle of these postage stamps, there was an oval frame embracing a relief image of a be-headed eagle. The corners of the outer frame were diago-

nally cut; in the triangles thus formed, there was decoration. In the frame, following words read: *K.K., ZEITUNGS-, POST-,* and *STAEM-PEL* (Figure 165).

For *printing*, printing type groups of 4x100 pieces were used (as in previous cases), with the same counter-type as the one used for letter postage stamps. Between the stamps, the distance was 4.25 mm in all directions; the horizontal distance between the two groups of printing types was 24 mm. Sheet edge slats were fixed above and under the groups of printing types. We know of 4 variations of these slats: a simple thick line; one thick and four thin lines; one thick and three thin lines; a wide and a nar-



Figure 165 Newspaper stamp from 1863

row thick line. For all of them, two positions can be identified, depending on which sides were turned towards the postage stamps.

The *colour* of the postage stamps was originally dark purple. As time passed, it changed so profoundly that today we may see only grey, greyish purple, or brownish purple (the latter is very rear) colours. The dark purple has survived only in the instances when discoloration by adhered postage stamps took place.

Printing deficiencies were the same as in case of letter postage stamps (with a single exception: we do not know of any erroneous impressions). Imprints produced by inversely fixed printing type have turned up only on unused postage stamps so far.

At the beginning, 0.07-0.13 mm thick *paper* was used, without watermarks. It was machine paper; sometimes it had a grid pattern, fake stripes, or stitch watermarks. After 1 June 1864, intentionally watermarked paper was introduced for newspaper postage stamps, just as it was for letter postage stamps. The watermark inscription *ZEITUNGS-MARKEN* appeared on every two groups of newspaper postage stamps (each group contained a hundred pieces). There was also a watermark line to separate sheets. Both the inscription and the line occurred in numerous versions. The strips mentioned for letter postage stamps occurred on these ones too.

Out of the stamps released without *perforation*, plenty of those have survived until today which bore following features: excessive edge, sheet edge, sheet corner, sheet edge slat impressions, soldering impressions, or needle hole. Pairs from the middle of sheets are very rare from this release too.

Sizing was identical to that used for former releases.

These stamps were used in the same way as those of the previous release. Using newspaper postage stamps from two releases on a single item was exceptional. Mail items were these stamps would have been used as letter postage stamps have not been found at all so far.

Official reprints were issued four times so far, together with those of letter postage stamps. Since they were produced in the same colour as the original stamps, and did not have perforation, it is not easy to distinguish them from the original stamps. Fake postmarks have occurred on these postage stamps.

Chapter XI

NEWSPAPER REVENUE STAMPS

Newspaper revenue stamps were always related to the state budget (taxes, revenues). Still, they were managed by the postal service. Three-quarters of these revenue stamps have postal postmarks on them, and were attached to any kind of mail item (newspapers, magazines, etc.). This explains why these revenue stamps have been included into postage stamp catalogue and philatelists' collections.

The tax payable for newspapers imported from foreign countries was introduced in Austria as early as 1789. In 1792, it temporarily ceased to exist.

At the beginning (1789-1853), the payment of this tax or revenue was attested by a postmark called *signet*. The face value of these *signets* was 1, 2, and 3 kreuzers. These postmarks were produced by a special machine, which included also a counter to count how many of the postmarks of each value were produced. In 1853, the first Austrian newspaper revenue stamp was produced. Its face value was 2 kreuzers; its colour was green.

Until 1868, Austrian *signets* and newspaper revenue stamps were used in Hungary too. From 1868 Hungary had own newspaper revenue stamps, the first issue still being printed in Vienna.

Signets

Signets were predecessors of newspaper revenue stamps. They were actually postmarks produced by a special machine, representing face values of 1, 2, or 3 kreuzers. Their function was to collect taxes imposed on newspapers and magazines. *Signets* were first used in 1789 (Figure 166). These early *signets* were in use until 1792, when the taxation of foreign printed matter was temporarily ceased.

However, the Regulation on revenues of 5 October 1802 and the royal Decision 2290/2859 of 15 October 1802 re-introduced revenues on newspapers and magazines. These legal provisions became effective as of 1 March 1803. To collect these revenues, *signets* were re-introduced again.



Figure 166 Newspaper revenue signet from 1789

From 1803 until 1840, the shape of *signets* changed each year. From 1840, they were always circular. There was always a numeral indicating the face value, some decoration, the year, and the name of the post with a one- or two-letter abbreviation, as well as the word *ZEITUNG*.

In 1850, *signets* became similar to the circular handstamps of 22 mm diameter. Their image became constant, due to which they could be used for several years. These *signets* were used until 1 November 1854 (there was a period when they were used parallel to newspaper revenue stamps). In Hungary, the same *signets* were used to collect taxes imposed on newspapers. On the newspapers arriving in Hungary, we can usually find a *signet* with the letter W (Wien).



Figure 167 Newspaper revenue signets from XIX century

From 1854 to 1858, revenue *signets* were not used. They were introduced again in 1858, by the imperial regulation issued on 23 October 1857. It stipulated that as of 1 January 1858, a tax on newspapers of 1 kreuzer had to be collected and attested by *signets*.



Figure 168 Newspaper revenue signets from 19th century

This *signet* did not display the year, for which it was possible to use it for years. Neither did it display the face value. The circular frame¹⁶⁹ of 19.5 mm embraced the double-headed eagle; under the frame, there was the serial number of the stamp. There was some decoration on the inner side of the frame too (figures 167, 168).

For the daily periodicals released during the day, *black signet* was provided; for those issued in the evening, *red signet* was provided; for special releases of periodicals, the colour of the *signet* was *blue*. However, these rules were rarely observed: the colour was most often black.

Occasionally, we may come across newspaper postage stamps released in 1859 and 1877 which were postmarked by *signets*. This was a very rare type of cancellation.

Changes in Newspaper Revenue

Newspaper revenue was payable in the Austrian Empire from 1789. It was attested by *signets*: domestic publishing houses had to have their paper sheets transported to the tax authorities prior to printing, in order to pay taxes and have the completed payment indicated.

On 6 September 1850, a legal provision established the exclusive entitlement of the emperor to the newspaper revenues. It also established the amount of the revenue: it was 2 kreuzers for one copy of a newspaper. Domestic periodicals were exempt from this provision. Until 1853, the revenue was collected using *signets*.

In 1852, the Ministry of Finance advised the state publishing house to produce proofs for newspaper revenue stamps. The first such stamps were introduced on 1 March 1853; they were worth 2 kreuzers $(C.M.)^{170}$. These revenue stamps were valid in all member states of the empire. Until 1 November 1854, they were used parallel to *signets*; from that time, they became exclusively used.

A regulation issued on 23 October 1857 provided for the use of *signets* again, this time for domestic periodicals. A tax of 1 kreuzer was imposed on them on 1 January 1858. These *signets* featured the eagle.

Periodicals coming from territory of the German-Austrian postal union were to be treated as domestic ones. Consequently, they were subject to 1kreuzer tax. However, this tax was included into the subscription fee. Thus, there were neither *signets*, nor revenue stamps on these periodicals; consequently, only handstamp postmarks were applied to them.

On 14 November 1857, the Ministry of Finance issued a regulation imposing taxes on the periodicals from the German-Austrian postal union which entered the country in the way other than subscription. On 27 April 1858, the value of the money was modified. Instead of C.M. Forint, the so-called Austrian forint was introduced. The latter was worth 100 kreuzers, while the former had been worth 60 kreuzers. 60 old kreuzers equalled to 105 new kreuzers. Thus, new denominations of newspaper revenue stamps were needed. Two new kreuzers were worth an old *signet* (they were worth 1 old kreuzer (C.M.)). For the 4-kreuzer revenue, new newspaper revenue stamps were to be issued. These circumstances finally lead to the release II, its only denomination being 4 kreuzers. These stamps were brown for Austria and red for Lombardy-Venice. Different colours were needed because there was value difference between the two stamps: Austria used paper money, while Lombardy-Venice – silver coins. 4-kreuzer newspaper revenue stamps were introduced on 1 November 1858; exactly on that day, 2-kreuzer green stamps were withdrawn.

On 1 December 1858, the Ministry of Finance provided for issuing 2kreuzer (Austrian value) newspaper revenue stamps. Regulation 24857-3683 of 8 December 1858 provided for moderate revenue for the periodicals issued in the states falling under the scope of German-Austrian and Austrian-Italian postal union. This moderate revenue was 1 kreuzer for a copy. This was the reason why the release of 1-kreuzer newspaper revenue stamps was provided for; these stamps entered use on 1 January 1859.

¹⁷⁰ Regulation of the Financial Ministry no. 562 released on 21 February 1853 provided for the placing these stamps on the market.

ISSUE I – 1853

The first Austrian newspaper revenue stamp was issued on 1 March 1853; it was a 2-kreuzer green stamp. Its function was to collect taxes imposed on foreign periodicals; the amount of the tax was 2 kreuzers (C.M.). Periodicals coming from the states of the German-Austrian postal union were exempt from this rule. The revenue of these periodicals was included in the subscription fee. These revenue stamps were cancelled by location-date postmarks. These revenue stamps were not traded to the public.

Proofs

Few proofs were produced prior to releasing these revenue stamps. Though we know about this fact from contemporary records, these impressions did not become part of any philatelists' collection. Public collections do include such proofs.

Image of Revenue Postage Stamps

The image displayed the Austrian double-headed eagle; the Austrian Crown took place between the heads of the eagle; there was a Habsburg coatof-arms near it. The image was framed by a rectangle composed of straight lines. In the frame, there were following words: *Kais. Kön., Zeitungs-, Stämpel,* and 2 kreuzer. In the corners, there were rosettes and a stylised vine.

Revenue stamps differed from each other as regards dimensions. The maximum difference was 0.5 mm.

Number of Copies and Remaining Stock

In Austria and Lombardy-Venice, 1,416,000 pieces were used¹⁷¹. 651,000 were taken to Hungary. 150,000 pieces were destroyed after they had been withdrawn from use (31 October 1858).

Printing Plate

The technology of printing was book printing. Although several printing plates were used, none of them have survived until today. Parts of sheets and combinations allow concluding that the printing plates consisted of 400 printing types. Printing types were arranged in four groups of 100 pieces: in ten lines and in ten columns. In the middle of the four groups, there was the *middle part of the sheet*¹⁷². Two upper groups were rotated by 180° from the two bottom groups; in other words, they were upside down as compared to the lower groups.

The gap between postage stamps was either *narrow*: 1.4-1.7 mm vertically and 1.25-1.30 mm horizontally, or *wide*: 2.2-2.5 mm vertically and 1.25-1.30 mm horizontally.

Paper and Colour

Usually medium thick white machine paper was used for these stamps. However, exceptionally, we may come across thin or cardboard paper. There were no watermarks on this paper, except for stitch watermarks. For the 2-

¹⁷² Its size was most probably 3.25-6.0 mm horizontally; the vertical dimension is not known.

¹⁷¹ According to the data of János Emánuel JÁSZAY published in *Postmarke-Sammlerwoche* on 8 December 1926.

kreuzer green newspaper revenue stamp, we know of *stripped* paper, paper with *watermark granules*, as well as *ribbed* paper. Occasionally, also paper crumples turn up. The colours were the following (in chronological order): bluish green (early impressions), light green (1854-55), yellowish green (1855-57), and deep green (late impressions)

Printing

The quality of printing was usually medium good; occasionally, bad quality impressions turn up. Such deficiencies as *sheet edges, empty, dry, or excessive ink* occur. *Metal slat* impressions and *colour transfers* were rather rare. There were printing plate defects too, for example, in the word *Zeitungs*- the letter *s* sometimes looked as if it were number 3 or a dot.

Types

2-kreuzer green newspaper revenue stamps released in 1853 always belonged to the *type I*. It means that the ribbon of the crown of the left eagle reaches the beak of the eagle, and the narrow gap between them turns filled. However, we may identify two sub-types: *Ia* and *Ib*.



Figure 169 2 Kr newspaper revenue stamp, 1853, Sub-type la



Figure 170 2 Kr newspaper revenue stamp, 1853, Sub-type Ib

The features of *Ia* are the following.

1/ In the word Zeitungs, the letter Z stands detached;

2/ The cross of the mould touches the wing of the right eagle;

3/ In the inscription, *Kön*, the letter *ö* is detached (Figure 169).

Features of *Ib* are the following.

1/ In the word Zeitungs, the letter Z is connected with the upper frame with a tiny slanting line;

2/ The cross of the mould does not touch the wing of the eagle;

3/ In the word *Kön*, there a tiny ink stain on the right of the letter \ddot{o} , which in some cases, reaches the neighbouring letter *n* (Figure 170).

The ratio of occurrence of the sub-types *Ia* and *Ib* is $40/60^{173}$.

¹⁷³ According to the data of A.Th.GAUBE.

Units

Such combinations are known as pairs, strips of three, five, or ten pieces; blocks of four, ten, or twenty pieces also occur (Müller, 1952).

A. Th. GAUBE mentions (1958) only a block of six pieces (without sizing), a block of nine pieces, and a block of thirty (5x6) pieces from the Rothschild collection (in turned up on an auction in the USA). All of them were unused.

Unused pairs, dtrips, or blocks have not turned up so far.

Edges and Corners

The smallest required dimension of the edge was 4 mm. Side edges turn up relatively frequently, while corners are extremely rare. According to Gaube, needle holes did not occur, neither on side edges, nor on corner pieces.

According to Müller, such pieces did occur. Moreover, he provided their prices in his specialised catalogue.

Postmarks

Postmarks on these stamps were always postal ones. One copy with a Treasury postmark is known (*Fiskalischer Stempel*). Postmarks were produced by location-date handstamps (without the year), mobile post handstamps, processing handstamps, and dumb handstamps.

The colour was usually black or, occasionally, red or blue. Copies on which newspaper text was printed are unknown. Neither do we know of any stamps of this release cancelled by *signets*.

Out of the Hungarian postmarks, ZEITUNGSEXPEDITION PESTH was the most frequent.

Sizing

The substance used for sizing was yellowish and rather fragile. According to Müller, it was of animal origin. Later, it may have been mixed with substance of floral origin.

Reprints, 1873

The basis for reprint was a printing type that had been preserved. With the help of this type, a printing plate containing fifty pieces was composed. In every of its ten horizontal rows, there were five printing types.

1400 reprints were produced with this printing plate; the image on them belonged to the sub-type *Ib*.

We have come across side edges and corner pieces of reprints.

The largest composition is a block of fifteen pieces (from the collection of rear admiral von RAIMANN).

The paper of reprints was pale brownish yellow, while that of original stamps was white. On the other hand, the sizing of original ones was yellowish, while that of reprints was white.

Forgeries

We do not know of any forgeries of these stamps. However, a copy of a reprint postmarked *GABLONS a/b*. *NEISSE* has turned up.

SECOND ISSUE, 1858

After the currency was changed on 27 April 1858, new newspaper revenue stamps had to be issued.

Since the *signets* in use did not contain the year, they could remain in use; their new function was to certify the payment of the 2-kreuzer revenue.

However, new revenue stamps were needed for the 4-kreuzers revenue,

which was imposed on foreign periodicals. These new stamps were brown for Austria, and red for Lombardy-Venice, since the value of currency was different in the two member states. This was the reason why the second release of newspaper revenue stamps was issued.

Proof

One kind of proof is known for this release; its ink was black, while its paper–white¹⁷⁴.

Image

Just as the former newspaper revenue stamps, these ones also featured a be-headed eagle. Both the inner and the outer frame were composed of straight

lines; the outer frame contained two lines, their length 21 mm. The inscriptions in the band between the frame lines read: *Kais. Kön. Zeitungs-Stämpel, 4 Kreuzer*, as well as the denomination numeral. In all four corners, there were balls for decoration, from which further decorative elements sprang. Above the letter *K* in the word *Kön*. there was a little ink stain between the two lines constituting the outer frame.

Туре

The image of these stamps also belonged to the type I. The two versions of the mould (types Ia and Ib) reoccur in this release too (whether or not the cross of the mould reaches the right wing of the eagle). On the other hand, the letter Z in the word *Zeitungs* was fixed, as well as the ink spot near the side of the letter \ddot{o} in the word $K\ddot{o}n$., which used to be the feature of the sub-type Ib (Figure 171).



Figure 171 4 Kr newspaper revenue stamp, 1858, postmark: PESTH

Paper and Ink

The paper of this release was *white* and somehow *thinner* than that of the release *I*. Otherwise, it was identical to the paper of the contemporary postage stamps. We do not know of any versions of the paper. Although it did not contain watermarks, stitch watermarks occurred. As regards the ink of these stamps, there were not even different shades. According to Gaube, the colour was always medium brown. From this fact, we may conclude that the whole release was produced at once.

Printing Plate

The printing plate contained 400 printing types, which were arranged in four groups of 100 pieces. There were 10 lines, rows and 10 columns. We do not know how far the blocks of 100 pieces from each other were.

The horizontal gaps between stamps were 1.0-1.25 mm, while the vertical ones were 2.6-30 mm.

Printing

The printing technique was book printing. Its quality was medium good. Since the whole release was produced at once, we cannot expect any variations of quality. These stamps were released without perforation. Printing sheets were most probably cut into two parts before they were taken to post offices.

Sizing was white (just as in case of newspaper postage stamps), occasionally of a yellowish shade.

Period of Validity, Number of Copies and Remaining Stock

The lifecycle of 4-kreuzer newspaper revenue stamp was divided into two periods:

I/ these stamps started to be used on 1 November 1858, and were used until 31 December 1858 as revenue stamp to confirm tax collection of 4 kreuzers;

II/ regulation 25851-6195 of 1 January 1859 decreased taxes on periodicals: domestic periodicals were taxed by 1 kreuzer, while foreign – by 2 kreuzers. From this time on, the revenue stamps with the numeral 4 were worth 2 kreuzers¹⁷⁵.

These revenue stamps were valid until 30 September 1868 in Hungary, while in Austria – until 31 December 1899. However, they were used up before the expiry date. We do not know the number of copies issued¹⁷⁶; neither do we know of any remaining stock.

Units

As regards used revenue stamps, we do not know of any kind of combination. As regards unused ones, there have occurred pairs, combinations of three, five, or ten stamps (strips), as well as blocks of four, ten, and twenty pieces, according to the data of Müller. In his book, Gaube mentions a block of a hun-

 $^{^{175}}$ On the majority of 4-kreuzer newspaper revenue stamps, the numeral was modified to 2 (stamps processed by the post office and customs office of Bodenbach).

¹⁷⁶ According to Dr. KRUEG, there were 16,810 pieces. According to STURANY, this number includes the amount used between 1 November 1858 and 31 December 1858, but did not include the amount of the 2-kreuzer stamps used after 1 January 1859. This assumption seems correct.

dred pieces, which was in possession of imperial advisor Hans KROPF¹⁷⁶. However, this sheet was cut into smaller pieces in America. Thus we can allege that the biggest combination of these revenue stamps is one of 25 pieces (left bottom corner), which was auctioned in Italy in the autumn of 1958.

Sheet Margins and Corners

Sheet margins are very rare and in high demand. No corner pieces have turned up at all so far.

Postmarks

On the revenue stamps coming from the first period of use (1 November – 31 December 1858), we can find only postal location-date postmarks. They come from the following locations:

1/ AGRAM F.B.H. 2/ BREITENSHEE 3/ GRATZ 4/ PESTH 5/ SALZBURG 6/ TRIEST 7/ WIEN

The postmarks are black. We do not know of any instances of colour printing or overprinting of the revenue stamp with the text of the periodical.

In the second period of use, it became allowed to cancel these stamps with the handstamps of financial authorities (the regulation providing for it was issued on 4 January 1859). Such postmarks are the following (in the chronological order):

1/ BODENBACH 2/ PRAG 3/ TRIEST (Tax Office) 4/ WIEN

Reprints, 1873

The original printing plate could not be used, because it was re-carved for the following revenue stamp (1 kreuzer). For this, a new printing plate was to be produced, using an existing printing type of the second type of the 2-kreuzer stamp. Since the printing plate was also of the type *II*, the two can be easily distinguished. Printing sheets contained 100 images; the printing plate contained 50 types.

1400 pieces were produced (brown); 1000 pieces were sold. The paper was yellowish a smooth, while the sizing – white. Sheet edges and corner pieces have survived until today.

Forgeries

Several kinds of forgeries are known. There are the so-called complete forgeries. Out of these, those produced by photo mechanical method were quite successful; those which followed the image are easily recognisable.

Quite frequently, we may come across partially forged copies. Their majority was produced from the 2-kreuzer stamps of the second type. Quite frequently, reprints were postmarked by fake handstamps; occasionally, a part of drawing was repeatedly printed. However, the differences of the type and paper easily reveal whether a stamp is an original one or a fake.

¹⁷⁷ This sheet later became part of baron ROTSCHILD's collection.

ISSUE III, 1859 - TYPE I

Periodicals from the countries other than those of the postal union entered the empire by the way of subscription or some other way. If the revenue imposed on these periodicals was collected using signets, it could be done only in financial institutions at larger cities, which consumed a lot of time. To overcome this problem, 1-kreuzer blue revenue stamps were introduced (in Lombardy-Venice they were black). By these, both post offices and financial insti-



Figure 172 1 Kr newspaper revenue stamp, 1859, Type I

tutions could quickly manage the collection of the revenue. However, signets remained in use along with the revenue stamps. This explains why the 1-kreuzer periodicals revenue stamp is so rear.

Proofs

Proofs were not produced for these stamps. It was logical, if we take into account the production mode of the printing plate of these stamps.

Stamp Image

The image was absolutely identical to that of the 4-kreuzer stamps of the former

(II) release. The unproportionality of the numeral 1 was the result of the recarving of the numeral 4^{179} .

Types

These stamps were produced using the printing plate of the former release (4-kreuzer stamps). They always belonged to the type *I* (Figure 172).

Paper and Colour

The paper was without watermarks; it was white machine paper¹⁷⁸.

The colour was light blue to medium blue; the differences were those of shade. From this we may conclude that all stamps were produced on one occasion.

Printing Plate

The printing plate of the 4-kreuzer stamps of the former release (*II*) was recarved for these stamps. The horizontal line of the numeral 4 was eliminated¹⁸⁰. Thus the upper part of the numeral 1 became disproportionate.

The features of the printing plate were otherwise identical to those of the printing plate for the 4-kreuzer stamps of the former release. Such was for example the ink stain above the letter K in the word $K \ddot{o} n$., between the two lines of the outer frame.

¹⁷⁸ We have not come across seam watermarks so far.

¹⁷⁹ The fact that above the letter K in the world Kön. on the left side there was a tiny ink stain between the two lines of the frame also provides evidence to the fact that the plate was the same.

¹⁸⁰ According to GAUBE's data.

Printing

The printing plate was rather worn. The quality of printing was poor. There were such deficiencies as a *protruding middle part, colour transfers,* or *middle holes.* These stamps were produced without perforation.

Number of Copies, Lifecycle, Remaining Stock

We do not know how many stamps were produced. According to Müller, the whole release was produced at once. The number of copies was large though.

In Hungary, these stamps were officially used from 1 January 1859 until 30 September 1868, while in Austria – until 31 December 1899. The whole amount was used up.

Combinations

According to MÜLLER, unused pairs and strips of three, five, and ten pieces, as well as the blocks of four and ten pieces have survived.

Gaube only mentioned pairs and three blocks of six pieces. He also mentioned a block of twenty-five pieces, which used to be in possession of Dr. FRANKL; we do not know what has happened with it by today.

We know of a few unused pairs. Sheet margin pieces with the width of up to 8 mm turn up relatively frequently. On the other hand, corner pieces have never turned up.

Cancellations

On the stamps of this issue, we can find postal postmarks, marks produced by financial authorities, and overprinting by newspaper text.

Out of postal marks, the most frequent was *LEMBERG*; *ZEITUNGSEX-PEDITION* were also frequent.

Marks produced by financial institutions (customs authorities, tax authorities, etc.) are the most frequent.

Pre-cancelling (*Vorausentwvertungen*), which was the text of the periodical printed over the stamp, occurred very rarely. The rarest cancellation was that produced by *signets* on 1-kreuzer newspaper revenue stamps of the type *I*. Such pieces were most probably used for the 2-kreuzer value (a stamp for 1 kreuzer, and a *signet* for 1 kreuzer). Occasionally, solutions still puzzling us were applied. Such was the postmark where the letters *F.B.* took place in an oval frame.

The colour was almost always black; financial institutions occasionally used blue ink too.

Reprints

Reprints were not produced.

Forgeries

1-kreuzer blue newspaper revenue stamps of the type II were re-painted, to produce forgeries imitating type I. By luminescence test, the fakes are easily discernable.

ISSUE III, 1859 - TYPE II

From 1 January 1859, all periodicals became subject to taxation, with the only exception of such periodicals, which did not have any advertisements or entertainment pages.

This was the reason why new 1- and 2-kreuzer newspaper revenue stamps were released, while the formerly used 1-kreuzer stamps of the type *I* and those which were depreciated from 4 kreuzers to 2 kreuzers were withdrawn. On the other hand, *signets* remained in use, their value being 1 kreuzer.

Proofs

Dr. VEINERT presented an impression which he associated with this release. It featured be-headed eagle in a rectangular frame. On the breast of the eagle, there was a shield with the coat-of-arms. Inside, there were numerals I or 5; otherwise it was empty¹⁸¹. After finding out, on the basis of the paper, that this impression had been produced in the 1870s, Müller suggested that it had been a proof of some later revenue stamp¹⁸².

Following proofs of the 1-kreuzer newspaper revenue stamps of the type *II* are known:

blue printing, pink paper; blue printing, yellow paper; blue printing, lemon paper; blue printing, orange paper.

Following proofs of the 2-kreuzer newspaper revenue stamps of the type *II* are known:

black printing, orange paper; black printing, dark yellow paper (printed on both sides); blue printing, pink paper; blue printing, green paper; brown printing, white paper; brown printing, pink paper; brown printing, orange paper; brown printing, bone-colour paper.

Image

As in the previous release, the image of this release is a be-headed eagle, though different from that of the previous release. The ribbon of the crown on the left floats as freely as the one of the right. This is a characteristic feature of the Type *II*. The frame is absolutely identical to that of the 1-kreuzer stamps of the type *I*.

¹⁸¹ The block of nine pieces, with the numeral l in the coat of arms, which was analysed Dr. WEINERT comes from the JARABEK's collection.

¹⁸² MÜLLER analysed a block of six pieces. According to our knowledge, the block of four pieces and some single pieces which we know come from the issue of the year 1877.
Types

The differences of the blue 1-kreuzer revenue stamps allow for creating sub-types *IIa* and *IIb*.

The features of *IIa* are identical to the general features of the type *II*; the ribbon of the crown of the left floats freely without touching the beak of the eagle (Figure 173).



Figure 173 1 Kr newspaper revenue stamp, 1859, Sub-type la



Figure 174 1 Kr newspaper revenue stamp, 1859, Sub-type Ib



Figure 175 2 Kr newspaper revenue stamp, 1859 (Type II)

Features typical of the sub-type *IIb*:

1/ Typical features of the type *II*;

2/ Two ink stains between the two lines of the double outer frame: one on the right, somehow above the beginning of the word *Stämpel*, while the other – under the letter *r* in the word *Kreuzer*¹⁸³;

3/ Thickening of the inner line of the two-line outer frame, above the letter *K* of the word *Kön*. (Figure 174).

IIa occurs much more rarely¹⁸⁴ than the sub-type IIb^{185} .

Distinctions may be made for the 2-kreuzer brown revenue stamps. However, in this case, it is the colour and the printing that differs, instead of the image. For this reason, we have identified printing plate instead of sub-types (Fig-

¹⁸³ These are called Sturany dots, after the person who described them.

¹⁸⁴ According to LADURNER, they first occurred on 4 March 1863.

¹⁸⁵ 3:317 pieces according to GAUBE, who examined the newspapers of the years 1865-75, 320 pieces (three pieces of *IIa* and 317 pieces of *IIb*). 24:76 pieces (*IIa:IIb*), on the basis of a complete block of 100 pieces (the data of Prága Félix BRUNNER) 9:31 pieces (IIa:IIb), on the basis of a block of 40 pieces.

ure 175).

Printing plate 1 (1859-71): brown or dark brown colour, wide gaps between stamps;

Printing plate 2 (1872-78): reddish brown colour, narrow gaps between stamps;

Printing plate 3 (1876-78): medium brown colour, delicate printing, thin paper.

Paper and Watermarks

At the beginning, paper without watermarks was used; it was usually the same as the paper used for newspaper stamps. There were many varieties of paper, which was usually machine paper, and had rough surface (exceptionally, smooth surface occurred as well). The colour of the paper was white or yellowish white; 1-kreuzer stamps were occasionally printed on greyish paper too.

For the type *II* of the release *III* following paper types were used: *stripped* paper, usually used for 1-kreuzer stamps (postmark: ROVERETO); exceptionally, it occurred for 2-kreuzer stamps too;

Notched paper, for both 1- and 2-kreuzer stamps; notches were always horizontal;

Ribbed paper, for 1-kreuzer stamps; *Cloudy paper,* for 1-kreuzer stamps¹⁸⁷

From the June of 1864, the stamps of this release were issued on watermarked paper. Watermark ZEITUNGS-MARKEN appeared on the sheets-twice on a printing sheet. It was 22-24 mm high; the letters were Antiqua. After the hyphen and the last letter N, there were rectangular full stops. The length of the lines shaping the letters was excessive-due to this, the inner parts of the letters were divided into segments. Some sheets had *division* and *closing lines*. It was about 2.5 mm wide; its function was to facilitate the dividing of printing sheets into revenue stamp sheets.

Exceptionally, stitch watermarks also occurred.

Colour, Perforation, Sizing

Colours of 1-kreuzer stamps:

Very light blue – light blue – sky blue – medium blue – greenish blue – dark blue (IIa); Very light blue – light blue – sky blue – medium blue – milk blue – dark blue $(IIb)^{188}$.

Colours of 2-kreuzer stamps:

Rose brown - reddish brown - rust brown - yellowish brown - medium brown - oil brown (printing plate 1); reddish brown (printing plate 2); pale brown (printing plate $3)^{188}$.

¹⁸⁷ We call *cloudy paper* that kind of machine paper which has uneven thickness, for which it displays lighter and darker parts when immerged in patrol.

¹⁸⁸ See GAUBE, 'Die Zeitungsstempelmarken Österreiches und Lombardei-Venetiens'

These stamps were released without perforation. For the 2-kreuzer stamps, we have come across some copies which had punching¹⁸⁹ to facilitate their separating.

Printing Plate¹⁸⁶

The printing plates were composed of 4x100 printing types. The upper two blocks of 100 pieces were rotated at 180 degrees relatively to the two bottom blocks. The distance of the blocks of 100 pieces of 1-kreuzer denomination was 6 mm horizontally (sub-type *IIb*); of 2-kreuzer denomination (printing plate 1)–33 mm vertically and 6 mm horizontally.

Distance between printing types and images:

1-kreuzer denomination:

1.0-1.7 mm horizontally and 1.1-3.2 mm vertically;

2-kreuzer denomination, printing plate 1:

0.9-1.2 mm horizontally and 2.6-3.0 mm vertically;

2-kreuzer denomination, printing plate 2:

1.0-1.3 mm horizontally and 1.1-1.6 mm vertically;

2-kreuzer denomination, printing plate 3:

1.2 mm horizontally and 3.0 mm vertically. ¹⁸⁸

We know of the printing plates where sub-types *IIa* and *IIb* were combined (1-kreuzer denomination).

Printing

The technology was book printing, just as in case of previous releases. At the beginning, very nice clear impressions were produced. Later printing deficiencies became more general. For example, there were areas where printing was missing or blurred. Sometimes *faults* resulted in the so-called *fake double printing*. We have come across printing on side edges (not on upper or bottom edges)¹⁸⁰. Exceptionally, *dumb printing* occurred on 2-kreuzer stamps. *Impressions of metal slats* were 3.6 or 1.4 mm wide. Occasionally, discolourations produced by equipment occurred on 1-kreuzer stamps. This phenomenon was rear on 2-kreuzer stamps. *Printing plate deficiencies* occurred more frequently. *Needle holes* also occurred.

Number of Copies, Lifecycle, and Remaining Stock

On the basis of some old statistics, Gaube estimated the number of 1-kreuzer stamps at 256 000 000 pieces, while the number of 2-kreuzer stamps, at 74 679 000 pieces.

1-kreuzer stamps of the type *II* were first sold on 1 January 1859; they were soon followed by 2-kreuzer stamps. Officially, they were valid until 31 December 1899. However, they were not found after 1879. Consequently, there was no remaining stock.

Units

The largest combination of used stamps was pairs, for both denominations.

¹⁸⁹ Private initiative.

¹⁹⁰ This statement of MÜLLER is not justified by either the complete Brunner's sheet, or the block of 40 pieces, in which the longest row of the sub-type *IIa* contained eight pieces, while the largest block contained 3 pieces. These two have been the largest combinations known so far.

A sheet of 100 pieces of unused 1-kreuzer stamps is known; the next largest combination is a block of 40 pieces.

For the 2-kreuzer denomination produced by the printing plate 1, we know of blocks of 30, 50, 60, and 100 pieces (margin number 1)¹⁸⁰.

Blocks of 4 and 12 pieces produced by the printing plate 2 are known, as well as a strip of 4 pieces produced by the printing plate 3^{180} .

In his specialised catalogue, Müller included strips of 3, 5, 10 pieces, as well as blocks of 4, 10, and 20 pieces (sub-types *IIa* and *IIb*, 1-kreuzer)¹⁹⁰.

There were no printing plates combining the two sub-types for the 2-kreuzer denomination.

Tariffs

We know of using several 1-kreuzer blue newspaper revenue stamps of the type *II* on a single item (*Mehrfachfreimachung*).

Occasionally, seemingly mixed frankings occurred (*Pseudo-Mischfrankaturen*). On these, the postage and the revenue stamps were either postmarked identically, or the postage stamps were postmarked by the sending post office, while the revenue stamps were postmarked by the receiving post (date-location handstamps). For the latter, handstamps of financial authorities dealing with the item may also have been used.

7 pieces of halved 2-kreuzer newspaper revenue stamps covering 1 kreuzer fee are known; all of them were postmarked *KLAUSENBURG*.

Cancels

Postmarks on these stamps can be divided into three groups:

- I/ postal marks;
- II/ financial marks and signets;
- III/ private marks.

I/ Postal Marks

Such marks occurred on 25% of 1-kreuzer denomination and 75% of 2-kreuzer denomination.

Following postmarks belong here: *ZEITUNGSEXPEDITION* (mobile post office); *Censor*, *CONTROL* (checking function); additional payment (2); commemorative; dumb; *P.D.* (Port à Destination); special (ship, etc.); postmarks with unknown function (*CONTRO, Zeitungs-Stem. St.*, etc.).

The colour of the ink was most often black, though red and blue ink occurred as well.

Hungarian postmarks of which we know are the following:

1/ IRREGH

2/ NAGY-SZEBEN (HERMANNSTADT)

3/ PESTH (Zeitungsexpedition)

4/ SEMLIN

The ink of the Hungarian postmarks was always black.

II/ Financial Marks and Signets;

They occur on 75% of 1-kreuzer denomination and 25% of 2-kreuzer denomination. The institutions producing these marks were tax authorities, central cash desks, customs offices, and tobacco warehouses.

The colour of these marks was most often black; however, the blue colour was more frequent than in case of postmarks. We do not know of red postmarks.

The colour of *signets* with be-headed eagles was always black. Overprinting the text of the newspaper occurred relatively frequently; it may have occurred along with financial postmarks or without them.

III/ Private Cancellation

These were known only for newspaper publishing offices.

Reprints

No reprints were produced.

Forgeries

1-kreuzer blue newspaper revenue stamps was forged. It was used on the newspaper *Il raccoglitore*. This newspaper was issued in *ROVERETO*. Versions:

Rough printing, deep blue;

Medium delicate printing, greenish blue;

Delicate printing, greyish blue; book printing.

The postmark ROVERETO could have been both original or fake.

Pages from 222 to 230 contain a list of notes in the original Hungarian source.

The notes can be found in this translation with the same original numbering in the corresponding pages as footnotes. (The Editor)

REFERENCE LIST

— BUNGERZ, Alexander: Grosses Lexikon der Philatelie München 1923

— CZAKÓ Elemér: Adalékok a KOSSUTH-féle bélyegtervezethez Kézirat, Bélyegmúzeum

— DIENA, Dr. Emilio: Lombardo-Veneto. Note sulla prima emissione Milano 1925

- FRANK, P. F. de: Die erste Ausgabe von Oesterreich und Lombardei-Venetien 1850 bis 1858 Wien 1927

- GAUBE, Anion. Th.: Die Zeitungsstempelmarken Österreichs und Lombardei-Venetiens Wien 1958

- HERZ, Dr. Johannes: Die Post-Reform im deutsch-österreichischen Post-Verein Wien 1850

— IGMÁNDI Mihály: Magyar szellemi élet Budapest 1892

— *KATSCHER, Ing. Sigmund*: Oesterreich 1850, 9 Kreuzer, Type I. Wien 1932 - *KOLBE, Ing. H*.: Die Mischplatte "B" der 3-Kreuzer, I. Ausgabe (Festschrift des Verbandes österreichischer Philatelisten-Vereine) Wien 1950 — Typen und Platten 1850 Wien

— *KROPF, Hans*: Die Abstempelungen der Marken von Oesterreich-Ungarn und Lombardei-Venetien Prag 1899 — Die Postwertzeichen der Oesterr.-ungar. Monarchie Prag 1902 — Die Postwertzeichen des Kaisertums Österreich und der Österreichisch-Ungarischen-Monarchie Prag 1908. — *LADURNER, Arthur*: Altösterreich Meran 1920

— MÜLLER, Ing. Edwin: Oesterreich und Lombard—Venetien. Ausgabe 1850 — Verzeichnis der Abstempelungen Wien — Grosses Handbuch der Abstempelungen von Altösterreich und Lombardei-Venetien Wien 1925 — Zur Geschichte der ersten Österreichischen Briefmarken (WIPA-Festschrift) Wien 1933

MÜLLER, Ing: Edwin: Sprachenstreit und Poststempel im alten Oesterreich-Ungarn Wien 1925
 Die Postmarke von Oesterreich Wien 1927 – Die Poststempel auf der Freimarken Ausgabe 1867
 von Oesterreich und Ungarn Wien 1930 – Grundbegriffe der Postwertzeichenkunde Wien 1938

- *MÜLLER, Edwin*: Österreich Spezialkatalog 1850–1918 Wien–New York 1952 — Catalog of the Imperforate Classic Postal Stamps of Europe and Contemporary Postal Envelopes, Letter, Sheets and Wrappers Wien 1958 — Katalog der Entwertungen von Österreich und Lombard-Venetien auf Freimarken Ausgabe 1850, 1858–59, 1860–61 und 1863–64 Wien 1961

— *OHRT, Paul*: Handbuch aller bekannten Neudrucke staatlicher Postfreimarken und Ganzsachen, nebst Angabe ihrer Kennzeichen Leipzig 1906

— SAILER Károly dr.: Az 1850–67 kiadású osztrák bélyegek monográfiája, I. rész Budapest 1941
 — WURZBACH Lexikon — 100 Jahre österreichische Briefmarke (Festschrift) Wien 1950

PART II

LOCATION- AND DATE HANDSTAMPS OF THE AUSTRIAN POSTAL SERVICE USED IN HUNGARY 1752-1837

WRITTEN BY:

ÁKOS KOSTÁN, DR. LÁSZLÓ MAKKAI

CHAPTER I SETTING UP OF TYPES AND TYPE DEFINITIONS

1/ METHOD OF SETTING UP TYPES AND TYPE NUMBERS

In the part of this monograph devoted to categorisation (Part *I*, Volume *I*), we have already discussed the type groups of handstamps (postmarks). Distinctive feature of these type groups is their production time. We may perceive these type groups in the same way as we perceive series in case of postage stamps. Just as in case of postage stamps where different denominations have different colours within the same series, handstamps belonging to the same type group also differ from each other. It is so even if we do not take into account different location names. To arrive to the principle of Edwin Müller, we need to disregard the differences of location names. Though he never stated this explicitly, his categorisation method clearly reflects the principle according to which the handstamps displaying the same kind of fonts for location names and otherwise sharing the same details belong to the same type group.

When setting up types, we follow the same principle as the one we have followed when setting up type groups: we disregard whether certain handstamps were produced in the period of Austrian postal administration or while the Hungarian postal administration was in charge. We also disregard the shape and the system of the handstamps, since these features were crucial for setting up type groups. Within the type groups, when we set up individual types, they do not play any role. For setting up types, we therefore take into account only those features which we dealt with in detail while categorising, and which we called typical of individual types. We will mark these types with different Arabic numbers or combinations of numbers. While we mark type groups with letters, the alphabetical sequence of these letters referring to the chronological order, for types we use Arabic numbers, which will not refer to the chronology but to the number of copies from 1752 until today. The smallest number will refer to the most frequent type. We are going to use decimal numbers, the groups of bigger numbers marking the least frequent handstamps. Let us see a specific example. In the period in question, we know about 200-250 thousand handstamps. The majority of these displayed only the location name, without any other text. Such handstamps constitute about 45% of the total known amount, which is about 90-112 thousand pieces. Thus, their type number will be *1*. The spelling of the location name was not the same on all of them though. There was time when compound location names were written separately, with a hyphen: KIS-PEST. We know about 7,000-8,000 such handstamps. Their type number will be *11*. In case there was no division mark in such compound word at all (for example, *ALSÓ VERECZKE*), we use the type number *10*. If there were other division marks used (full stop, colon, equal mark, etc.), the numbering will be 111, 112, 113, etc. respectively.

We will clearly see the advantages of this system after looking at the benefits of looking at the distinctive elements of types. It would have meant that if all typical elements had been present, the type number would have been 999. However, type numbers do not constitute a continuous range 1 to 999; many of the numerals are missing. The advantage of this system is that if new types turn up (which is a real possibility in case of handstamps), we do not have to change the whole system.

2/ MARKING DIFFERENT VERSIONS

a/ Marking fonts

In order to decrease the overall number of types and avoid setting up subtypes for smaller differences, we need to use further marks along with the Arabic numerals. It is out of question that a handstamp with Antiqua font and another one with Cursive font belong to different types. The use of 'big numbers principle' seems sensible here as well. We know that on the handstamps six font types were used. Sometimes, different fonts were combined on a single handstamp. Had we included the versions deriving from fonts into the previous categorisation, the number of types would have increased to exceed the upper possible limit. This is why we used the number system described above (one-, two-, and three-digit numbers) only for the types displaying Grotesque fonts, since their amount is the largest. Almost 80% out of all handstamps (170-210 thousand pieces) were produced this way. For other fonts, we add a small letter after the type number. The sequence of the letters corresponds to the frequency of these fonts:

a = Antiqua b = Text divided into chunks: Antiqua /Grotesque c = Text divided into chunks: Grotesque/ Antiqua d = Cursive e = Written letters f = Gothic g = Antiqua/Cursive h = Antiqua/Written i = Antiqua/Written i = Antiqua/Gothic j = Grotesque/Written n = Negative w = Double-line hollow letters

However, we should treat as exceptions the so called negative fonts, as well as the B1 system line- (type group AJ), rectangular- (type group BJ), and elliptical (type group CJ) handstamps, due to the different fonts of the date.

In other type groups, the fonts within the date do not differ within the group, thus not producing different types. However, the number of such handstamps is very small, which means that two-letter indication is very rare. The kinds of exceptions are of different nature; thus the marking should be different.

Negative letters (they appear white against the black background) occur for all letter types. Consequently, we mark them in the following way:

n = Negative Grotesque na = Negative Antiqua nd = Negative Cursive ne = Negative Written nf = Negative Gothic

For the type groups listed, if the fonts of the date differ from the fonts of the rest of the text, we use the mark "/" between the two letter marks.

It would have been senseless to list all possible type marks here. Some examples will be sufficient:

Battonya hA-1d Babocsa Aj-le/d Obertömös D-11a The example from Battonya is a line handstamp without date (hA); the office name contains only one word (1); its letters were Cursive (d). The handstamp from Babocsa is a line handstamp of the system B1 (AJ); the office name is one word (1); its fonts are Written (e); the fonts of the date are Cursive (d). The handstamp from Felsőtömös is a double-circle round one of the system B2 (or a single-circle circular handstamp) (D). The office name is compound, with a hyphen, (11); the fonts are Antiqua (a).

To mark the unusual arrangement or positioning of the location name, we use the letter q. When a line to divide text lines was used, or a separation line was used on handstamps with a complete frame, we use the letter Q.

- q = one-line or rectangular handstamps, the text curved, not horizontal;
- q_1 = vertically arranged location name on the handstamps arranged as a line;
- Q = two-line handstamps; the two text lines separated by a line running along the whole length of the inscription;
- Q_1 = horizontal separation line on round handstamps;
- Q_2 = two-separation lines on elliptical handstamps (similar to the strips of round handstamps, though the function was different).

b/ Marking Different Versions of the Date

Regardless the system, the date of all type groups (A, B, C, D, F, and J) of the handstamps with inserts was different. To mark the versions (not the versions of the date of course), we use the system used for the type group F (see volume I). We use x for the date composed of numerals, y for that where the month was indicated by letters, x_0 and y_0 for the date without the year, x_2 and y_2 for the date where the year was indicated by exchangeable two numerals; x_3 and y_3 for the date where the year was indicated by three numerals, and x_4 and y_4 for the date where the year was indicated by four numerals. Finally, x_1 and y_1 mark the date where the year was carved. The date versions will follow the type number in brackets. Let us see an example for this:

Abrudbánya F – 1 (x_2 and y_2 , y_3)

This handstamp is a one-circle handstamp of the system B3 (*F*); the fonts are Grotesque; the location name is one-word; postmarks were produced with three date types:

$$\frac{72}{5} \qquad \frac{86}{\text{okt}} \qquad \frac{903}{\text{dec}}$$

We do not consider whether the date was arranged in the Hungarian way (year, month, day) or in Austrian way (day, month, year). This arrangement was not distinctive as regards the type the handstamps. In case of handstamps with inserts, this arrangement did not depend on the system of the handstamp but on the different provisions of different historic periods: there were periods, when German way was obligatory, and there were other periods (especially the 238 1840s and the period after 1867), when the arrangement reflected the political views of the postmasters.

When the date was (x) and Roman numerals were used instead of Arabic ones for the month, our abbreviation gets modified to (rx). Deviating and rare dates will always be discussed at the corresponding type group. Both these and those discussed above are included into the table *x* and *y* date table^{*}.



^{*}Table of date versions

Handstamp with the system B1; Date y; Month Arabic numeral

The month by letters; the day by Arabic numerals; r=the day by the roman number

Handstamps with the system B2; Date x, the month by Arabic numerals;

j=the year after the location name; r=the month by roman numerals; u=the year after the day and the month

Date y, the month by letters r=the day and the year by roman numerals; Date y; Month; Arabic numeral

The month by letters; the day by Arabic numerals; r=the day by the roman number

Numerals: 0=without the year; 1=carved year; 2=two-digit changeable year indication; 3=three-digit changeable year indication; 4=four-digit changeable year indication.

c/Marking of Decoration Versions

When setting up types, we need to take into account the decoration of the handstamp as well, since their major part was decorated. While taking decoration into account, the objective is to decrease the growth of type numbers to the possible degree. Major decorative elements do not play a role, because they were taken into account when setting up type groups. Decorative elements which are dominant within certain type groups are considered as implied into the type number; however, we will emphasise this circumstance at each specific type group, when describing types. For example, a dominant element of the type group D is a stylised palm leaf. It means that within that group, handstamps belonging to any type number display this palm leaf. The decorative elements not falling into the group of dominant decorative elements are divided into two groups: frame decoration (Z) and the decoration of the inner space (z). On top of this, we number the decorative elements of all type groups with Arabic serial numbers. Undecorated handstamps, which otherwise belong to a group of which decoration is typical are marked by o. The marks referring to the decorative elements $(z_1, z_3, \text{ etc.}; \text{ or } z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3, \text{ etc.})$ follows the mark of the date modification in brackets, or, if there is no such, the number of the type. Although the double line of the frame of handstamps is not a decorative element, we allocate them here. To mark them, we use Z_2 . Number 2 refers to the fact that there are two lines constituting the frame. To see how all this works in practice, let us look at some examples from the type group D:

> 1/ Mezőeörs 10a 2/ Agram 1a (y1), z8 3/ Nasič 1a, z1 4/ Poprád 1, z0

The font of the first three were Antiqua, while that of *Poprád* handstamp was Grotesque. The dominant decorative element of the type group is a palm leaf; consequently, we find it on the handstamp of Mezőörs, because there is no decoration mark after the type number. The dominant system of the date is *B2*, with Arabic numerals (also dominant); consequently, the dates on the handstamp of Mezőörs, Nasič and Poprád were such (for example 5/10). The handstamp of Agram, on the other hand, has the day in Arabic numerals, the months in letters (y), while the year was carved (y₁). The handstamp of Poprád did not have decoration (z_0); the decoration of the handstamp of Nasič was a six-pointed star (z_1); while the handstamp of Agram had *s*-shaped ivy decorative elements, always pairs of these (z_8).

d/ Marking Postmark Colour

The dominant colour was black, which we do not indicate. In case postmarks were coloured but included black colour as well, we indicate the black colour. To mark colours, we usually use the first letter of their name (their Hungarian name). Consequently, colours are marked in the following way: f=fekete (black), i=ibolya (violet), k=kék (blue), v=vörös (red), s=sárga (yellow), and z=zöld (green). The colour mark usually follows the type number or, if there is a mark referring to the decoration, then it usually follows this mark. We list the colours in the sequence of their frequency (the first colour is the most frequent).

3/ SETTING UP TYPES AND TYPES OF HANDSTAMPS

When setting up type numbers, we follow the same logic as for setting up type groups of location and location-date handstamps. When dealing with handstamps of other postal authorities or processing branches, we follow the principles applied for the handstamps of post offices. The general principle is that certain numerals within groups of numbers should always express the same concept. Let us emphasise at this place that θ (zero) always indicates a missing dominant element.

To define the types and their numbers, we have divided handstamps (postmarks) into eight type families. The typical feature of these type families is the text of the handstamp.

Type family 1

The name of the office is only one word. Usually, no further text is carved. We allocated also those handstamps here – not many of them exist – which contain such short words as *von*, *aus*, *de*, or their abbreviations, apart from the one-word name of the office. On top of these, handstamps with any words or abbreviations referring to the *office* or *authority* of the post office. This is the most popular type family. Its type numbers are 1, 10-19, and 100-199.

Type family 2

Apart from the location name, the text refers to the whereabouts of the post office (except when it operates on a railway station). This reference may be a name or a number of a district, road, street, square, quarter, factory, spa, castle, court, city, etc. Indications of these handstamps are 2, 20-29, and 200-299.

Type family 3

These handstamps include the name of the office and a geographical reference, except when it is a castle province. Such geographical reference may be the name of the country, province, region; it may also be the closest city, river, or a lake. The numbers are 3, 30-39, and 300-399.

Type family 4

This family includes offices which operated on railway stations. The handstamps belonging here display the location name and give indication referring to the railway station. Their numbers are 4, 40-49, and 400-499.

Type family 5

Handstamps belonging into this family display the name of the office and the castle county. Their numbers are 5, 50-59, and 500-599.

Type family 6

Handstamps used at the post offices marked with serial numbers. The office names of these post offices comprised the location name, and the serial number of their office. Their numbers were 6, 60-69, and 600-699.

Type family 7

Handstamps with carved check letters belong here. Their numbers are 7, 70-79, and 700-799.

Type family 8

Handstamps displaying inscriptions in several languages. Their numbers are 8, 80-89, and 800-899.

Numbers beginning with 9 are still there if we need to set up a new type family in case the Post implements any changes.

The most numerous and identical members of a type family constitute a *dominant type*. To mark this type, we always use a single digit, the one that we have used when listing families (1-8). Other handstamps are divided into *type cores*. The most numerous part of each core is called a core type; these are marked with two-digit numbers. The first digit is always identical to the number of the type family, while the second is the serial number within the family. Number 43, for example, marks a handstamp belonging to the fourth family and its third core. If after the selection of the core type, there still remain handstamps within a core; they are divided into types, on the basis of their typical elements. The number marking the types always contains three digits. The first two are the same as those marking the core type, while the third refers to the position of the sub-types within the core.

The handstamps which display dominant elements of several type families are always allocated into the type family with a bigger number. For example, if a handstamp displays not only the name of the office and the sign of the location (family 2), but also a carved check letter, it will be allocated into the family 7. Within that family it will be included into the type core 72, since it displays the sign referring to the location of the post office. If there are more than two dominant elements present on a handstamp, the family is chosen in the same way, while for the core we chose the smallest family number. For example, a handstamp with railway indication, county name, and a carved check letter will belong to the type family 7; within that family it will belong to the core 74. Since it also displays the name of the county (family 5), the last digit of the type number will be 5. Thus the complete number will be 745.

Handstamp types known so far are presented grouped in type families; within these, they will be listed using serial numbers (without indicating core types and type cores). As a consequence of what was stated above, we do not provide their detailed description, its short version provided when listing type cores.

Typically, capital letters were carved on our handstamps. We refer to the letter types only when they deviate from this (capital initial and/or small letters).

4/ TYPE NUMBERS

When describing the text in the middle part of handstamps, we never mention the details already listed: only newly appearing features are included in the description.

a/ Type Family 1

Instead of the post name we are going to use the word *locality name;* its spelling will follow the way the names were spelled on the handstamps. The other word that we are going to use will be *location name*; this term will refer to the names compound of three parts, for example, *Kis-Kun-Félegyháza*.

The core comprises the handstamps on which the location name is written in one line or, in case of round handstamps, continuously. Shape type I was used for the round handstamps with a strip of the type groups H, K, L, M, N, O, P, and R; the shape type II was used for the type groups G and J. We have identified ten cores within the family.

Core 10. On these, the compound location name was written continuously, each word separately. The signs to separate the two parts of the compound name were either totally or partially missing. Location names where any kind of punctuation mark was used at the end, independently of their spelling, also belong here. Types:

1/ LOCALITYNAME	105/ LOCA TION.NAME and LOCA TION. NAME.
10/ LOCALITY NAME	106/ LOCALITYNAME.
100/ LOCA TION NAME	107/ LOCALITY.NAME.
101/ LOCA TION NAME.	108/ LOCA TION: NAME and LOCA: TION: NAME
103/ LOCA-TION: NAME	109/ LOCALITY NAME:
104/ LOCA-TION NAME	110/ LOCALITYNAME:

Core 11. Separate words are connected with some kind of marks: full stops, commas, dashes, colons, equal marks. Types:

11/ LOCALITY-NAME	115/ LOCA.TION-NAME
111/ LOCA-TION-NAME	116/ LOCALITY. NAME and LOCALITY NAME.
112/ LOCA-TIONNAME	117/LOCA.TION.NAME
113/ LOCA-TION.NAME	118/ LOCALITY:NAME and LOCALITY:NAME
114/ LOCATIONNAME	119/ LOCALITY = NAME and LOCALITY = NAME

Core 12. The name of the location was divided into chunks oN these handstamps; it was arranged either in two lines, or in a ring on round handstamps. Exceptionally, text division marks may be missing. Types:

1 5 /	2	0 21
12/ LOCALITY-/NAME	125/ LOCA:7	TION:/NAME
120/ LOCALITY/NAME	126/ LOCAL	ITY./NAME
121/ LOCALITY-/NAME.	127/ LOCAL	ITY=/NAME.
122/ Locality-/NAME.	128/ LOCAL	ITY:/NAME.
123/ LOCALITY/NAME.	129/ LOCAL	ITY=/NAME
124/ LOCALITY:/Name		

Core 13. On these handstamps, the name of the location was divided into chunks; it was either arranged in three lines, or written in the ring (on round handstamps). We know only of a single type:

130/ LOCA/TION/NAME

Core 14. The names of the location were written continuously on these handstamps. They were written in small letters with a capital initial letter. Each part of the compound names of locations was written with a capital initial letter. Types:

14/ Localityname 140/ Locality Name 141/ Locality-Name 142/ Locality=Name. 143/ Locality name 145/ Locality Name.
146/ Locality.name and Locality.Name.
147/ Loca Tion. Name.
148/ Localityname.
149/ Localityname:

Core 15. The text is divided into chunks; it is arranged in two lines; the initial letters are capital, while the rest is small. Three types belong here:

150/ Locality-/Name.

157/ Locality=/Name

158/ Locality=/name

Core 16. There was the word *von* or its abbreviation *v* before the name of the location (exceptionally: after it). Types:

16/ V LOCALITYNAME	165/ V.Localityname and
160/ LOCALITYNAME/V	V:Localityname
161/ V.LOCALITYNAME	166/ Von Localityname
162/ V:LOCALITYNAME and	167/ Von.Localityname
V:LOCALITYNAME:	168/ V.locality/name
163/ V:LOCALITY NAME	169/ V.LOCALITY=/NAME
164/ V Localityname	

Core 17. The names of the locations are preceded by the words *aus* and *de* (or their abbreviations a, d); in other cases they are followed by the Hungarian suffixes -on, -en (R). All these occupy the first four positions of the core. The rest of the positions are given to the types which did not fit into the core 16. Types:

17/ A LOCALITYNAME	174/ V. LOCALITY=Name.
171/ LOCALITYNAME R	176/ VON LOCALITYNAME and VON LOCALI-
172/ A: LOCALITYNAME	TYNAME.
175/ d'Localityname	177/ V. LOCALITY:/NAME
170/ V LOCALITYNAME	178/ V Localityname: and V Localityname
173/ V. Localityname	179/ V. LOCALITYNAME

Core 18. The text is in the Hungarian language (also the parts which are not the name of the location); these handstamps include reference to the type of the office. Types:

18/ LOCALITYNAME FŐPOSTA 180/ LOCALITYNAME/FŐ POSTA 181/ LOCALITYNAME/FŐPOSTA 182/ LOCALITYNAME/főposta 183/ M.KIR.POSTA/ LOCALITYNAME 184/ M. K.POSTAHIVATAL/LOCALITYNAME 185/ LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYMARK POSTA 186/ LOCALITYMARK/POSTA LOCALITYNAME 187/ LOCALITYNAME-FŐPOSTA 188/ LOCALITYNAME/...P.HIV.

Core 19. These handstamps were identical to the previous group; their text is in the German language. Types:

19/ P.LOCALITYNAME
190/ P:Localityname
191/ P:LOCALITYNAME
192/ POST.LOCALITYNAME
193/ POST Localityname
194/ K=K=Postamt/Locality-Name

195/ K.K.T.P.A/LOCALITYNAME 196/ O=P=A=/LOCALITY:/:NAME. 197/ POST/LOCALITYNAME 198/ Post Localityname 199/ POST localityname.

b/ Type Family 2

We would like to treat separately the handstamps including the Hungarian word VAROS (city, town). When describing types, we mark all the rest with the letters *HJ*. In case the name contains several parts, which are written either separately or with a mark between them, we will write the abbreviation *HJ* (helyjel = location mark) as many times as many parts there are in the compound name.

Out of nine cores of the family, the first two display the word VÁROS, the following six – the Hungarian language location mark, while the last two: the German language location mark. In the cores 23-28, the mark HJ replaces the part of the city district (either its number or name), street, square, castle, court, outer district, factory, plant, spa, etc. In the core 29, HJ substitutes such words as *Festung, Wasserstadt, Oberstadt, Vorstadt,* or *Leopoldstadt*. The dominant type is the type where the text is divided into chunks in the following way: Localityname/Város. Type cores:

Core 21. The name of the locality and the indication of the type of the locality (város=town or city) are carved continuously.

Core 22. The name of the locality and the word *város* (town, city) do not follow each other continuously, but are arranged in two different text chunks.

The types of the two cores: 2/ LOCALITYNAME/VÁROS 21/ LOCALITYNAME VÁROS 22/ LOCALITY-NAME/VÁROS

220/ LOCALITY NAME/VÁROS 226/ LOCALITY.NAME/VÁROS 228/ LOCALITYNAME/város

Core 23. The name of the locality and the one-part mark of the type of the locality are carved continuously. Types:

23/ LOCALITYNAME-HJ 230/ LOCALITYNAME HJ 236/ LOCALITYNAME, HJ 238/ LOCALITYNAME HJ.

Core 24. The name of the locality and the one-part mark of the type of the locality are arranged as different text chunks. Types:

24/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ	241/ LOCALITY-NAME/HJ
240/ LOCA TION NAME/HJ	248/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ.

Core 25. The name of the locality and the reference to its type are written continuously, the indication of the type of the locality contains two (or, exceptionally, three) parts. Types:

25/ LOCALITYNAME-HJ-HJ	252/ LOCALITYNAME HJ.HJ
250/ LOCALITYNAME HJ HJ	256/ LOCALITYNAME.HJ.HJ
251/ LOCALITYNAME HJ.HJ HJ	258/ LOCALITYNAME-HJ HJ

Core 26. The name of the locality and the two-part indication of the type of the locality are arranged as different text chunks. Types:

26/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ-HJ	267/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ. HJ
260/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ HJ	268/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ HJ.
263/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ. date of issue HJ.	

Core 27. The name of the locality and the three-part (sometimes more than three) indication of the type of the locality are arranged as separate text chunks. Types:

27/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ. HJ HJ	277/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ. HJ HJ.
270/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ HJ HJ	278/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ HJ. HJ.

Core 28. The name of the locality is compound; its parts are divided by punctuation marks; it is arranged in separate text chunks. So far, we have found only one type of this core.

28/ LOCALITY-NAME/HJ

Core 29. The name of the locality is followed by the indication of the type of the locality in the German language; the arrangement is most often continuous, though rarely the text is divided into chunks. Types:

29/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ (German)
290/ HJ (German) LOCALITYNAME
291/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ.HJ.(German)
293/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ. date of issue HJ.
294/ V HJ (German) LOCALITYNAME
294/ V HJ (German) LOCALITYNAME
295/ LOCALITYNAME HJ (German)
296/ HJ. (German) LOCALITYNAME
298/ V.HJ. (German) LOCALITYNAME
299/ V.HJ. (German) LOCALITYNAME.

c/ Type Family 3

To define type cores, we have set up four types of the geographical location identification. The province, the part of the country, or the region belongs to the first group; its mark is TOR^* . The geographical locations in the proximity of which the given location is found belong to the second group (the mark of this group is VFT^{**} . The next group contains the reference to the Military Border, while the last includes handstamps indicating the name of the country. At first, Hungarian geographical names included suffixes; later suffixes disappeared; at the end of the period they were followed by postpositions. When the geographical names were indicated in the German language, they were usually preceded by prepositions, though the latter were sometimes omitted. To mark suffixes, we use the letter *R*; for prepositions we use *Pr*. On the dominant type, the name of the locality and *TOR* are arranged as separate text chunks. Type cores:

Core 31. The name of the locality and *TOR* follow each other continuously; there is a suffix or a preposition. Types:

31/ LOCALITYNAME Pr TOR and LOCALITYNAME TOR R

310/ LOCALITYNAME TOR

Cores 30 and 32. The name of the location and *TOR* are arranged in separate text chunks, either with a suffix or a preposition. Occasionally, there are marks to separate words. Acronym *TOR* substitutes such geographical names as Bánát, Erdély, Fogarasvidék, Nagykunság, etc. (Hungarian names). It may also substitute such German names as Banat, Illirye, Siebenbürgen, Slovenien, etc. The mark *R* stands for the suffixes *-ban* and *-ben*, while *Br* stands for the German prepositions *in* or *im*. The types of the two cores are:

3/ LOCALITYNAME/TOR320/ LOCALITY NAME/Pr TOR301/ LOCALITY-NAME/TOR321/ LOCALITYNAME/Pr TOR.305/ LOCALITYNAME/TOR. VIDÉK.322/ LOCALITYNAME/Pr TOR and32/ LOCALITYNAME/Pr TOR and324/ LOCALITY NAME/Pr:TorLOCALITYNAME/TOR R327/ LOCALITY:NAME/Pr TOR

Core 33. The name of the location is followed by *VFT* and the postposition *mellett* (near); the arrangement is separate text chunks. Types:

33/ LOCALITYNAME/VFT MELLETT331/ LOCALITYNAME/VFT-MELLETT330/ LOCALITYNAME/VFT

Core 34, The name of the locality, *VFT*, preposition; the arrangement of the text is continuous. *R* substitutes the following particles (either written completely or as abbreviation): *a*, *a.d.*, *am*, *an der*, *b*, *bei*, *nad*, *and kod*. Types: 34/ LOCALITYNAME Pr VFT 347/ LOCALITYNAME Pr. VFT or Pr. VFT. 340/ LOCALITYNAME-VFT

^{*} acronym of the Hungarian words *tartomány, országrész, tájegység* = province, part of the country, region ** acronym of the Hungarian words *város, folyó, tó* = town, river, lake

Core 35. The name of the locality, *VFT*, preposition, text is arranged in chunks. Prepositions as listed at core *34.* Types:

35/ LOCALITYNAME/Pr VFT	356/ LOCALITY.NAME./Pr VFT
354/ LOCALITYNAME/Pr=VFT	357/ LOCALITYNAME/Pr. VFT
355/ LOCALITY. NAME/Pr VFT	358/ LOCALITYNAME/P/r/ VFT

Core 36. The name of the locality is followed by the name of the current region. The arrangement is always discontinuous. Types:

36/ LOCALITYNAME/HATÁRŐRVIDÉK
365/ LOCALITYNAME/ NÉMETBÁNSÁG
364/ LOCALITYNAME/ HATÁR ŐRVIDÉK
366/ LOCALITYNAME/ NÉMET BÁNSÁG
362/ LOCALITYNAME/ HAT.-ŐRVIDÉK

Core 37. The name of the locality is followed by the German name of the Military Border; the arrangement is usually discontinuous, though sometimes continuous. Types:

37/ LOCALITYNAME/MILIT.GRENZE	376/ MIL. LOCALITY. NAME
371/ LOCALITY-NAME/MILITGRENZE	377/ MILIT.LOCALITY-NAME
373/ MILIT.LOCALITY.NAME.	378/ LOCALITY.NAME.MIL.GR.
374/ MILITÄR-LOCALITYNAME	379/ LOCALITYNAME/IN MILLIT
375/ MILITÄR LOCALITYNAME	

Core 38. The name of the locality and the Hungarian-language name of the country are divided into separate text chunks. Types:

38/ LOCALITYNAME/ORSZÁG 380/ LOCALITYNAME/OR SZÁG

Core 39. The name of the locality is followed by the German-language name of the country and a preposition; the text is most frequently arranged in two text chunks (exceptionally it may be continuous). The word ORSZAG (country) stands for such words or abbreviations as *Croatien*, *U*, *UNG*, or *Ungarn*. *Pr* is always *in*. Types:

39/ LOCALITYNAME/Pr ORSZÁG	396/ LOCALITY.NAME/Pr ORSZÁG
390/ LOCALITYNAME/ORSZÁG	397/ P: LOCALITY:Name pr ORSZÁG
394/ Localityname pr Ország	398/ LOCALITY. NAME Pr ORSZÁG
395/ LOCALITY:NAME/Pr ORSZÁG	399/ LOCALITYNAME Pr ORSZÁG

d/ Type family 4

The cores were defined on the basis of the marks referring to railway stations. In case the text contains indication to the geographical location other than the locality name, we follow the same procedures as in the type family 2. The abbreviation referring to the railway station (PU = pályaudvar = railway station) will be written in our typology in the same way as on the handstamps. On the dominant type, the name of the office and the abbreviation *P.U.* are arranged as separate text chunks. Type cores:

Core 40. The name of the office includes the name of the locality and the abbreviation *P.U.*; the arrangement may be continuous or discontinuous. Types: 4/ LOCALITYNAME/P.U. 401/ LOCALITY-NAME PU. 401/ LOCALITY-NAME PU. *Core 41.* The name of the office is followed by the abbreviation P.U. Types:

41/ LOCALITYNAME/P.U. 410/ LOCALITY NAME P.U. 411/ LOCALITY-NAME P.U.

412/ LOCALITYNAME HJ P.U.

Core 42. The locality name and the abbreviation *P.U.* are arranged as separate text chunks. Marking 'P.---U.' means that the abbreviation was carved horizontally on the two sides of the date. Types:

51
423/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ HJ P.U.
424/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ. HJ. HJ P.U.
425/ LOCALITYNAME/PU.

Core 43. The name of the locality is followed by the abbreviation *P.UDV*. Types:

43/ LOCALITYNAME/P. UDV. 431/ LOCALITY-NAME P. UDV. 436/ LOCALITYNAME, HJ-P.UDV. 437/ LOCALITYNAME, HJ HJ-P.UDV.

Core 44. The name of the office contains the name of the locality (separated into chunks), the mark of the location (possibly), as well as the abbreviation *P.UDV*. or the word *PÁLYAUDVAR*. Types:

44/ LOCALITYNAME/P.UDV. 441/ LOCALITY-NAME/P.UDV. 442/ LOCALITY-NAME/PÁLYA-UDVAR 443/ LOCALITYNAME/PÁLYAUDVAR 445/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ HJ-P.UDV. 446/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ-P.UDV. 447/ LOCALITYNAME HJ/P.UDV. 448/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ P.UDVAR

Core 45. The name of the office contains the name of the locality with the abbreviation of the word *vaspálya* (railway). Only one type belongs here:

45/ LOCALITYNAME V. P.

Core 46. The text of this core is identical to the previous one; the arrangement is discontinuous. The mark (F!) expresses that the reference to the railway station was carved on the two sides of the date in two vertical lines (F = függő-leges = vertical). Types:

46/ LOCALITYNAME/VASP.	
461/ LOCALITY.NAME/VASP.	
462/ LOCALITYNAME/VASPÁLYA	
463/ LOCALITY-NAME/VASPÁLYA	
464/ LOCALITY-NAME/VAS-PÁLYA (F)!	

465/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ.HJ.V.P. 466/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ.V.P. 467/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ.VASP. 468/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ VASP.

Core 47. The name of the office contains the name of the locality and the reference to the railway station in the German language. The arrangement is most often discontinuous, though sometimes continuous. Types:

475/ LOCALITYNAME/BAHNHOF
476/ LOCALITYNAME/Bahnhof
477/ LOCALITY NAME/BAHNHOF.
478/ BAHNHOF/LOCALITYNAME
479/ BANHHOF LOCALITYNAME

Core 48. The name of the office contains the name of the locality, as well as the reference to the railway station in the Hungarian and in the Croatian language. The arrangement is always continuous.

When a single handstamp contains the locality name both in the Hungarian and in the Croatian language, we mark the Hungarian version (m), while the Croatian one (h). Types:

48/ LOCALITYNAME/P.U.KOLODVOR 480/ LOCALITYNAME/P.U.KLDV 481/ LOCALITY-NAME/P.U.-KLDV. 482/ LOCALITYNAME (m)-LOCALITY-NAME (h)/P.U.-KLDV. 483/ LOCALITYNAME/P.UDV.KOLODVOR 485/ LOCALITY-NAME (m) P.U./ LOCALITY-NAME (h) K.D. 486/ LOCALITYNAME K.D./P.U. 486/ LOCALITYNAME (m) P.U. / LOCALITYNAME/(h) KOLODVOR 488/ LOCALITYNAME P.U.KLDV

e/ Type Family 5

When handstamps contained the name of the castle county, the geographical location identification usually contained two parts: the name of the county and the reference to the type of the county. The latter could be *megye* (county) or *várme-gye* (castle county); these words may have been substituted by abbreviations.

When setting up types, we do not consider the spelling of the name of the county, because hyphens were not needed there (therefore, new types did not emerge). The reference to the type of the county will be marked with the same letters as on the handstamps. Exceptionally, the reference to the type of the county may have been omitted; in such cases, the name of the county exceptionally may have contained suffixes. The dominant type displayed the name of the locality and the abbreviation VM.; this text was arranged in separate chunks. In our typology, the rare cases when the text divided into chunks was positioned above the date is marked by //0. Type cores:

Core 50. The name of the office contains several parts, all written separately, without any punctuation marks between them. The reference to the county is VM. Those rare handstamps which did not include the reference to the county also belong here. In the list below, R substitutes Hungarian suffixes – *ban, -ben.* Types:

5/ LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY VM.
50/ LOCALITY NAME/COUNTY VM.
500/ LOCA TION NAME/COUNTY VM.
502/ LOCALITYNAMEVÁROS/COUNTY VM

508/ LOCALITYNAME COUNTY VM. 509/ LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY/ R 510/ LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY//0

Core 51. On these handstamps, there are word separation marks between the parts of the compounds name of the locality. Types:

51/ LOCALITY-NAME/COUNTY VM.	518/ LOCALITYNAME-COUNTY/VM.
501/ LOCA-TION-NAME/COUNTY VM.	519/ LOCALITYNAME-COUNTYSZÉK
514/ LOCALITYNAME-COUNTY/VM.	

Core 52. The text, which is separated into chunks, contains the name of the office, the mark of the location, the name of the county, and the mark M (megye = county). We know of only one type of this core: 52/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ COUNTY M.

Core 53. The name of the locality and the name of the county are always arranged as separate text chunks; the mark of the county is always M. When parts of the name of the location are written separately, separation marks might occur. Types:

53/ LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY M. 530/ LOCALITY NAME/COUNTY M. 531/ LOCALITY-NAME/COUNTY M. 533/ LOCALITY-NAME/COUNTY. M. 535/ LOCA TION. NAME/COUNTY. M. 536/ LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY. M. *Core 54.* The name of the address contains the name of the locality and the reference to the railway station. The mark of the county is *V.M.* or *M.* Types: 54/ LOCALITYNAME P.U./COUNTY VM. 540/ LOCALITYNAME P.U./COUNTY M.

Core 55. The arrangement of the text is discontinuous. The mark of the county is *MEGYE* or its abbreviation *MEGY.* Exceptionally, the name of the county and the reference to the county may be arranged horizontally, on the two sides of the date. Types:

55/ LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY MEGYE 550/ LOCALITY NAME/COUNTY MEGYE 551/ LOCALITY-NAME/COUNTY MEGYE 554/ LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY-MEGYE

555/ LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY. MEGY. 556/ LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY.---MEGY. 559/ COUNTY/COUNTYMEGYE

Core 58. Handstamps where Hungarian and Croatian text were combined; the reference to the county was German. On such combined handstamps, in the Hungarian part of the text the reference to a county was always VM, while in the Croatian part it was \check{Z} . When both the name of the locality and the county was written in two languages, we use marks (*m*) and (*h*). When the text was in German, the reference to the county was *Comitat*; the name of the county was always preceded by a preposition. When we use Pr in our typology, it corresponds with the preposition *im*. Types:

58/ LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY VM. ŽUP.

581/ LOCALITYNAME/ŽUP. COUNTY VM.

582/LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY (m) VM. ŽUP. COUNTY (h)

583/ LOCALITYNAME (m) COUNTY VM./LOCALITYNAME (h) ŽUP.

584/ LOCALITYNAME/Ž. COUNTY VM.

587/ LOCALITYNAME (m) – LOCALITYNAME (n)/COUNTY M

588/ LOCALITYNAME (m)/LOCALITYNAME (n)/COUNTY---MEGY

589/ LOCALITYNAME/pr. COUNTY COMITAT

f/ Type family 6

After postnames were integrated into a single system, round handstamps with strips were transformed into round handstamps with two strips. All handstamps with numbers which had been used before this uniform system was introduced belong to a single core in our typology. When describing these types, post offices will always get number 1; this numeral substitutes the postnumber for these handstamps. The dominant type includes the name of the locality and the number of the post office; the latter always takes place in a vertical strip. Type cores:

Type core 61. In the shape types *I* and *II*, the postnumber takes place in the bottom semi-ring if the text is carved continuously, and in the bottom semi-circle, if the text is arranged in chunks. Types:

6/ LOCALITYNAME/1	611/ LOCALITY-NAME/1
61/ LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYNAME/1	615/ LOCALITYNAME 1/HJ
610/ LOCALITY NAME/1	616/ HJ/LOCALITYNAME 1

Core 65. Those rare handstamps belong here which display the name of the castle county.

65/ LOCALITYNAME COUNTY VM/1

Core 69. The office name includes the name of the locality and the geographical mark; very rarely, it includes only the name of the locality. The number of the postwas either Arabic or Roman (their ratio was equal). The number of the office is usually followed by the abbreviation sz (sz = szám = number).

The text is usually separated into text chunks, though continuous arrangement also occurs. Types:

69/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ 1. SZ	694/ LOCALITY-NAME/1.sz
690/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ I	696/ LOCALITY-NAME I.SZ.
691/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ I sz.	697/ LOCALITYNAME HJ I.SZ.
692/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ I SZ.	698/ LOCALITYNAME-HJ-HJ 1
693/ LOCALITYNAME/HJ/I. SZ	699/ LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYMARK/I/Sz

This type, its text divided into four chunks, occurred only on round handstamps with a strip. The postnumber took place in the upper semi-circle, while the abbreviation Sz - in the bottom one.

g/ Type Family 7

Handstamps with check letters constitute the most diverse type family. It is so because after 1893, when check letters were introduced for each type family, almost all handstamps displayed check letters. Thus the cores usually follow the type families, as regards their sequence. The second digit of the core always corresponds to the respective family. For example, the handstamps with the reference to the railway station (family 4), if they display a check letter, belong to the core 74. In our typology, X substitutes the check letter; if check letters were carved in pairs, our mark will be XX. These indications will substitute five kinds of check letter combinations: A, b, BF, Nm, and bc. Along with the handstamps with check letters, the rare handstamps with check numbers also belong to this type family. In our typology, we use the letter N; it substitutes Arabic numbers beginning from 1. This family also includes handstamps with special identifying marks (there were three kinds of such marks; they could take place in four positions on handstamps). Their description and marks will be given at their specific types. The type number (for the dominant type, the core types, and specific types alike) the type number incorporates the standard position of the check letter. For round handstamps, it is the bottom middle part. In the round handstamps with bands and a strip, this number took place in the bottom semi-circle, while in the circular handstamps with inserts and a strip – in the bottom semi-ring. Handstamps where the type number was displayed in a different position constitute a separate type. The dominant type displays the simple version of the office name (only locality name) and a check letter carved in the standard position. Type cores:

Core 70. The name of the post comprises several words, without any separation mark between them. Handstamps with the post number carved out and therefore the vertical strip empty also belong here.

In our typology, this phenomenon is marked by 0.

Types: 7/LOCALITYNAME/X 70/ LOCALITYNAME/X

701/LOCATION NAME/X 704/ LOCALITYNAME /'X 0 X'

Core 71. Between the parts of the compound names of these post offices there are separation marks. In exceptional shape types, the postname is simple. In our typology, duplicating of the word *LOCALITYNAME* expresses that the name of the locality contains two parts (for example, *Budapest Csepel*). If the check letter appeared in an unusual place, we indicate it in bracket (*Eb*). In case check letters appeared on the two sides of the date, we mark it *X*3-*X*. Types:

71/LOCALITY-NAME/X

711/LOCA-TION-NAME/X

714/LOCALITYNAME/X (shape type *IV*, *Eb*. in the vertical strip)

716/LOCALITYNAME/ LOCALITYNAME/X (Eb in the upper semi-circle)

717/LOCALITYNAME/X---X (exclusively in the type group F)

719/LOCALITYNAME/X

Core 72. The name of the office contains the name of the locality and the mark of the locality. In a single type, an exceptional shape type appears. In case of this shape type, as well as in case of the core 79 (its individual types), we come across a very interesting phenomenon. It appears on the handstamps where the text is discontinuous and there are combinations of several fonts. For example, on the handstamp *Budapest-Terézváros.A.* The name of the locality is carved in Antiqua fonts, while the definition of the office is Grotesque; therefore, the type number would have been 725b. However, the fonts of the check letter following the identification of the location is Antiqua, which is not reflected in the mark b. Since this exceptional case involves only individual members of the two cores, we decided to add the mark of the check letter fonts with a (+). In our example, the mark would be 725b+a, where a refers to the font type of the check letter. Types:

72/LOCALITYNAME/HJ/X 720/LOCALITYNAME HJ/X 721/LOCALITYNAME/HJ X 722/LOCALITYNAME-HJ/X 724/LOCALITYNAME/VÁROS X 725/LOCALITYNAME/HJ.X. 726/LOCALITYNAME/HJ X. 727/LOCALITYNAME HJ. HJ/X 728/LOCALITYNAME HJ HJ/X 729/LOCALITYNAME HJ. HJ HJ/X

Core 72. The text of the handstamp includes the geographical identification of the location on top of the locality name. A single type belongs to this core:

73/LOCALITYNAME/VFT MELLETT/X.

Core 74. The name of the office comprises the name of the locality and the mark of the railway station. When letters are small, we indicate it by the small letters of the abbreviation *hj*. Types:

74/LOCALITYNAME P.U./X 740/LOCALITYNAME PU./X 741/LOCALITY-NAME/P.U./X 742/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITYNAME PU./X 744/LOCALITYNAME/P.U./X 745/LOCALITYNAME/P.U.X 746/LOCALITY-NAME/P.U./X 747/LOCALITYNAME P. U. KLDV./X 748/LOCALITYNAME/hj.vasp.X. 749/LOCALITYNAME/HJ.VASP.X *Core* 75. Apart from the name of the office, these handstamps include the name of the county and the mark of the county. Types:

75/LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY VM./X 750/LOCALITY NAME/COUNTY VM.X 751/LOCALITY-NAME/COUNTY VM.X 752/LOCALITYNAME COUNTY VM./X 754/LOCALITYNAME HJ/COUNTY VM.X 755/LOCALITY-NAME/COUNTY VM.X. 758/LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY VM. ŽUP. COUNTY (h) X

Core 76. The name of the office included the name of the locality and the number of the office. On the two-strip handstamps, there were five versions of check letters; they were always carved in pairs. Types:

76/LOCALITYNAME/X 1 X
760/LOCALITY NAME/1/X
761/LOCALITY-NAME/1/X
762/LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYNAME/1(in the bottom semi-circle)/X upper semi circle)
763/LOCALITY-NAME/X 1 X
764/LOCALITY NAME/X 1 X.
766/LOCALITYNAME/HJ 1 sz. X.
767/LOCALITYNAME/X. 1 X.
768/LOCALITYNAME/X. 1 X.
768/LOCALITYNAME/I. 1 Sz. X.

Core 77. This core comprises handstamps with distinguishing mark which substituted lost handstamps. Marks used: II, A3-A (to mark two letters carved on the two sides of the date), and finally an 8-pointed star. Usually, it took place in the bottom semi-circle (ak); in case there was a check letter (or even sometimes without it), it took place in the upper semi-circle (fk). Types:

77/LOCALITYNAME/II773/LOCALITYNAME/A star in the *ak*771/LOCALITYNAME/A---A774/LOCALITYNAME/A star in the *fk*772/LOCALITYNAME HJ/X - X II775/LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY VM./A---A.

Core 78. The name of the locality was carved in two languages, with a check letter. To indicate languages, we use h for the Hungarian and r for the Ruthenian language (Ruthenian language in Cyrillic letters). Types:

78/LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYNAME/X (m/h) 778/LOCALITYNAME- LOCALITYNAME/X (m-h) 782/LOCALITYNAME – LOCALITYNAME/X 1 X (m-h) 783/LOCALITYNAME – LOCALITYNAME/X 1 X (h-m) 781/LOCALITYNAME/(LOCALITYNAME) /X (m)/(r).

Core 79. The last core includes the handstamps which include an expression of the type of the office and sometimes the mark referring to the part of the day, apart from the check letter. Also handstamps were check numbers replace check letters (*N*) belong here. Types:

79/LOCALITYNAME/FŐPOSTA/X

790/LOCALITYNAME FŐPOSTA X

791/...POSTAHIVATAL/LOCALITYNAME 1./X

792/M.KIR.POSTAHIVATAL LOCALITYNAME-HJ/X

793/HJ/POSTA LOCALITYNAME/X

794/LOCALITYNAME/FŐPOSTA X.
795/LOCALITYNAME/főposta X
796/LOCALITYNAME FŐPOSTA/X
797/M.KIR.....POSTAHIVATAL/LOCALITYNAME'N'
798/LOCALITYNAME FŐPOSTA/CARVED INDICATION OF THE PERIOD OF THE DAY X or X
799/ LOCALITYNAME/carved indication of the period of the day X.

h/ Type Family 8

The eighth (and also the last) type family comprises the handstamps where inscriptions were carved in two, or exceptionally even in three languages. To indicate languages, on top of the abbreviations given in the core 78, we are using n for the German and o for the Italian languages. We set up type cores on the basis of the pairs of languages and the arrangement of the text (continuous or discontinuous). The dominant type is the Hungarian/German arrangement. Type cores:

Core 80. Discontinuous arrangement; the text is in the Hungarian and in the Latin (1) language.

80/LOCALITY NAME:/LOCALITYNAME (m/l) 801/LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYNAME (m/l) 802/LOCALITYNAME/(LOCALITYNAME) (m/l) *Core 81.* Continuous arrangement: the Hungarian and German languages. 81/LOCALITYNAME – LOCALITYNAME (m-n) 810/LOCALITY NAME LOCALITY NAME (m n) 816/LOCALITY NAME * LOCALITY NAME (m n) 817/ LOCALITY.NAME.LOCALITYNAME (m.n.m),

Core 82. Discontinuous arrangement: the Hungarian and German languages. Types:

8/LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYNAME (m/n) 82/LOCALITY-NAME/LOCALITYNAME (m-m/n) 820/LOCALITY NAME/LOCALITYNAME (m m/n) 821/LOCALITYNAME/Locality name (m/n) 825/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY M. (m-n) 826/LOCALITYNAME/COUNTY---MEGY./LOCALITYNAME (m/---/n) 827/LOCALITY NAME/LOCALITY.NAME (m m/n.n) 828/LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYNAME. (m/n) 829/LOCALITY NAME/LOCALITY NAME (m m/n n)

Core 83. Continuous arrangement; the Croatian and German languages. A single type is known:

83/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITYNAME (h-n)

Core 84. Discontinuous arrangement; Croatian and German languages. Types:

84/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITYNAME/HJ (h-n/n) 84/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITYNAME (h /n) 841/LOCALITY-NAMEHJ/LOCALITYNAME HJ (n-n/h h) 842/LOCALITYNAME-HJ/LOCALITYNAME HJ. HJ (n-n/h h. h) *Core 85.* Continuous arrangement; the Hungarian and Croatian languages. Types:

85/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITYNAME(h-m) or (m-h) 851/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITY-NAME (m-h-h) 857/LOCALITYNAME (m) VFT MELLETT/LOCALITYNAME (h) pr. vft 858/LOCALITYNAME/VFT M. - PR VFT (m/m-h) 859/LOCALITYNAME-(LOCALITYNAME) LOCALITYNAME (h-(m) h)

Core 86. Discontinuous arrangement; the Hungarian and Croatian languages. Types:

86/LOCALTYNAME/LOCALITYNAME (m/h) 860/LOCALITY NAME/LOCALITYNAME/(m m/h) 861/LOCALITY-NAME/LOCALITY-NAME (m-n/h-h) 862/LOCALITY-NAME/LOCALITYNAME (m-m/h) 863/LOCALITY-NAME/LOCALITY NAME (m-n/h h) 864/LOCALITYNAME/HJ//HJ HJ/LOCALITYNAME (m/m//h/h) 865/LOCALITYNAME-HJ/LOCALITYNAME HJ HJ (m-m/h h h) 866/LOCALITYNAME PR TOR/LOCALITYNAME-TOR (h h/m-m) 867/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITYNAME/HJ (h-m/h) 868/LOCALITYNAME-HJ/LOCALITYNAME HJ (m-m/h h) LOCALITYNAME-HJ/LOCALITYNAME HJ (mh), or LOCALITYNAME-HJ/LOCALITYNAME HJ HJ

Core 87. Discontinuous arrangement; the Hungarian and Ruthenian (Cyrillic) languages. One type is known:

87/LOCALITYNAME/ (LOCALITYNAME) (m/(r))

Core 88. Discontinuous arrangement; the Hungarian, German and Croatian languages. There was not only a single type, but also a single piece was produced:

88/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYNAME//0 (m-n/h)

Core 89. Discontinuous or continuous arrangement; the Croatian and Italian languages. Types:

89/LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYNAME (h/o) 891/LOCALITYNAME/LOCALITYNAME (o/h) 892/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITYNAME (h-o) 893/LOCALITYNAME-LOCALITYNAME (o-h)

5/ THE LIST OF HANDSTAMPS

Postmarks (handstamps) of the period covered by this monograph are included into groups set up on the basis of the type of the postal institutions and their function according to the guidelines defined when setting up our typology. The detailed description of the postmarks (handstamps) will be found in the description of the types (or sub-types), if there are any. In other words, handstamps are scrutinised in the order of their 'releases'. When discussing individual type groups (sub-types), from now on we are going to look at the data (relevant to collectors) which were overlooked (due to their nature) when setting up typology. To facilitate the easier identification of postmarks belonging to individual groups and their different types, we present tables listing all types belonging to the given groups prior to describing individual types (sub-types). When several decorative elements were used within a single type group, we present their image and letter signs in another table (Z_1 , Z_2 , ..., z_0 , z_1 , z_2 , etc.)

After these tables presenting the types and the decorative elements, the list of postmarks of the given group follows, in alphabetical order. The spelling of the names of localities is always absolutely identical to that on the handstamps. Then the following pieces of information follow: type number, fonts, date versions, the list of decorative elements and the possible numeral versions. The presentation of these data complies with the principles and marking practice stated in this chapter. The final piece of information is the period when the given handstamp was used (if it is unknown, then the period when the postmarks turned up). According to our knowledge, this last pieces of data is especial important for pre-classical and classical handstamps. By this, we provide important background for the collector collecting letters of the pre-stamp age, as well as those who collect classical postmarks according to their occurrence on postage stamp series or their occurrence.

Further two remarks need to be made, one of them regarding the alphabetical order. Hungarian letters a and \dot{a} are not distinguished. Neither are the Hungarian letters e and \dot{e} . On the other hand, Hungarian letters c and cs are separated. For the letter c, we follow the Hungarian spelling effective until 1921, according to which it was written cz. The Croatian letters c and \dot{c} are included into the letter cz, while the Croatian letter \dot{c} into the letter cs.

The second remark refers to the mark 0, either in the middle or at the end of the sign. We already know that 0 always refers to the absence of a typical element. This could be the result of two things. The handstamp may have been originally produced in a way that such element was missing, or it may have been modified. To distinguish the two cases, our marks need to differ. For the first case, we use the type number as defined in our type identification system. For the second case, we present the type number referring to the original state, which is then followed by the word *and*, which is then followed by the type number corresponding to the modified version; finally, the letter v follows. By this, we express that the last version was created by re-carving (v=véset=carving). Let an example from the type group F stand here:

Felsőbalog 11 (x_2 , y_2 , y_3) and 10 (y_3) v.

The spelling of the name of the locality on the first handstamp was *FELSŐ-BALOG* (type 11); later, the dash was eliminated: *FELSŐ BALOG* (type 10).

We need to say some words about the sub-types mentioned at the beginning of the chapter. By these, we mean the handstamps of the same type used at the same post office. They were created due to two reasons. The first reason emerged in the period preceding the occurrence of check letters. Large post offices needed more and more handstamps. At the beginning there was no de-

mand within a post office to distinguish different handstamps; consequently, the handstamps ordered were of the same layout and arrangement. In case of type groups produced for long time, the newly ordered handstamps were identical to the previously used. The type number and type mark of these handstamps was identical; the only difference was that of their dimensions. This is why we identify these sub-types by listing the differences of dimensions in the first place. In these cases, we are interested in major dimensions. For the line, rectangular and oval handstamps, we quote the two largest dimensions of their shape, for example 35x15 mm. For the handstamps arranged in a line, the first number refers to the longest line; for rectangular handstamps, it refers to the horizontal side of the frame; for oval handstamps-to the longest axes. The second number refers to the height of the initial letter on the handstamps arranged in a line (when there were several lines, it refers to the difference between the upper end of the capital letters of the upper line and the bottom of the letters in the bottom line). For rectangular handstamps, the second number refers to the vertical side, while for the oval handstamps, it refers to the small axes. For round handstamps, we quote their diameter, for example, ø 25.

When the above mentioned dimensions are identical, we highlight the letter height of the name of the location, or, in case these dimensions are also identical, of other parts of the text. We mark this letter height by the abbreviation Bm (Bm = betűmagasság = letter height). Sometimes even these parameters are identical; in such cases we deal with the differences when describing the type groups. For the type groups with unknown production data, we provide the major dimensions for all known postmarks. We are doing it to facilitate research. The listings in these cases do not contain all produced handstamps but only those already discovered. On the basis of collection analyses, we have concluded that there must be much more sub-types of postmarks. On the basis of the dimensions published, collectors might identify their own material. In case they had a postmark of different dimensions, it is clear that their postmark belong to a new sub-type. This seems the only method to make the type group system more complete.

CHAPTER II

LOCATION- AND DATE HANDSTAMPS OF POST OFFICES 1752-1867

The first postmarks produced in Hungary referred to the names of post offices. The first location postmark was produced in 1751 in Vienna. Hungary soon followed this first example. The first Hungarian location postmark was produced on 13 April 1752 in Debrecen (see the image in the volume *I*). Postmasters of Tokaj and Nagyszombat followed this example in that same year. Later, more and more post offices used location handstamps. However, location handstamps did not become obligatory until 1817, for which their number was relatively small until then. We have already mentioned in the volume *I*, that after 1790 there was a drawback which lasted for 25 years: even such post offices gave up using handstamps which had previously used them. Thus, the number of postmarks known from the period between 1752 and 1816 is 135. Though, this number will probably increase to some extent, due to the determination of collectors, large increase is not probable.

We do not know of any handstamp integrating the location and the date before 1817. We know of only a single instance when a separate date handstamp was applied along with the location one (Buda, 1787). Otherwise, the date was postmarked to only display the time of the arrival, without the indication of the location.

In that period, handstamps were either composed of separate letters, or carved into a metal or wooden plate. The former technique was applied to the majority of the handstamps on which the text was arranged in a line; the latter was applied to the majority of rectangular handstamps and to the single known round handstamp (Bártfa, 1771). The inserted letters quite often slipped, which resulted in the different length of the postmarks produced. (In such cases we provide two numbers for the length identification, for example 18-20 mm. These two dimensions provide the range within which the length could have varied.) When there is x between the two numbers, the second one refers to the height of the letters.

It is clear from what was said above that there were five type groups of the location handstamps in this period: handstamps where the text was arranged in a line, rectangular handstamps, oval handstamps, round handstamps, and handstamps of unique shapes. Since round handstamps became general only in 1837 in Hungary, and since from that date those handstamps were already location-

date handstamps, the only round handstamp from the 18th century was allocated into the group of oval handstamps (hC) in our typology.

Before proceeding to the listing of individual type groups, we need to mention that while describing early handstamps we occasionally deviated from the principles of setting the types described in the previous chapter. Since many colours were used, we refer to the black colour as well. On certain postmarks, the dimensions of the letters differ from each other–when the dimensions decrease, we use the sign >, when they increase, we use the sign <. Letters V and W belong to a single group in the alphabetic order. The word von or its abbreviation v. are included in the alphabetical sequence.

A/ LOCATION HANDSTAMPS (H) I/ hA type group. Handstamps with text arranged in a line 1752-1867

The types of line handstamps are determined by the fonts and the arrangement of the text. (See the table hA Type Index I-IV) In this type group, decorative elements were very rare-they occurred only in three instances. These elements are included in the table Decoration Index, hA. Dominant fonts were Antiqua; until 1867, 379 out of 488 such handstamps had Antiqua fonts. Cursive (31) and written (22) letters were quite rare. Grotesque fonts (13) occurred only due to the non-elaborate technique. On the other hand, Gothic fonts were typical of the 18th century; between 1760 and 1790, they occurred on 35 handstamps, while in the first half of the 19th century it occurred only eight times. These fonts may be easily associated with the mentality of Joseph II aimed at germanising Hungary-out of 43 handstamps 32 were produced between 1780 and 1790, and only for the post offices of major importance. Smaller post offices never got to know this style, since there was general resentment surged by the policy of Joseph II. Later, these fonts occurred on Hungarian handstamps only exceptionally. In the first half of the 19th century, line handstamps lost their dominant position (earlier their number reached 116; apart from these there were only 15 rectangular and a single round handstamp). Between 1817 and 1867, there were 372 line handstamps, 98 rectangular, 387 oval, and 14 handstamps of special shapes, which means that the two old and the two new types were equally represented. After 1840, the amount of rectangular and oval handstamps decreased dramatically (29 and 77 respectively); this trend was more moderate in case of line handstamps (177). There were quite a few post offices where oval handstamps were replaced by line handstamps, even though this was the period when location- and date handstamps started to become popular. The reason why line handstamps were so popular was their relative cheapness and easy production.

When listing the postmarks, we wish to stick to the three periods outlined above. Though all line handstamps constitute a single alphabet, by indenting certain letters we wished to create three columns: the lines in the first position contain handstamps from the period until 1817; the second position–those from until 1840, when location-date handstamps were introduced; in the third position there are those produced after that date.
	Tipusmuta hA. Tipuscsop	tó táblázat I. ort. Sorbělysgzök	<u> </u>
ERCSIN	LENDVA	JABLONKA	DE21
1.	1a	14	le
NAGY ENYEI	NY IR-	HAZ K SZ	T MIKLOS.
10a	lla	101s	
ACS. WEST	PRIM.F	. OF EN. BE	SZTERCZE B
106a 106d.	1(07a 109a	
DEVA: B.	GYARMAJ	ALSÓ V	ERECZKE.
110a 116a	1 <mark>2 a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a</mark>		<u> </u>
N. ENYED	H.M.VAS/	RHELY	NPATAK
116d	117a	1176	[
W:UIHELY	KL-ZE	LL TŐKE=	TEREBES.
1186	119a		
VÁSÁROS	BRE	ZNO SE	LMECZ:
NAMENY	BAD		L1X 17K.
12a	120a	1284	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Nádudvar	Doro	gh All	a. 21gram
149.	14d *	Ide	14F .

Tipusmutató táblázat II. hΑ hA. Típuscsoport. Sorbélyegzők Carl statt VEcclesie Grofs-Höflein 140a 141a 143e Ra'a b. M•Varadin ó Semlin. Alpár. 148d 146a 148a 148f Sár-Abony: B KIRSBURG Bogard. **V HADHAZ** 149a 151a 16a 16f V.NAGYLE' V:BEREGSZAZ V:SKRAD: 161a 162a v Presburg v Szegedin 83 emeswar 164a 164d 164f 2 23. Cronfadt v;Rosznau v:PresBurg von Leutschau 165a 166a 1650 165f llegg von Carlsburg Jon. Juns vonL 166d 166f 167f vOROS v:TISZAUJLAK GroßsGigeth, 168a 172a 174f Q

Tipusmutató táblázat III. hA hA. Típuscsoport. Sorbélyegzők VON ERLAU. o' Oeden bourg von AGRAM. 176a 175d r D hermanst: V-CRONSTADT-SEKLESZ 19a 178f 179a Gschiefs. Post Gschiels Post VF OFEN 294a 199a 1984 FADT OFEN. V. F. OFEN F. V.F. OFEN. YRIE 298a 299a 3a 2978 ZENGG NEUTRA man m Un NEUSIEDL UNGARN AMSEE INMI 394e 35d 379a 390a **BESZTERCZE B** RANYA BE P.S. Johan in U. USOHL) NEOSOLIUM. 397e 822a 80g Díszítőelemmutató táblázat hA 1 a hA. Típusceoporthoz EPERIES LY RI 21 \mathbf{z}_1 Z2

Abony: 139a fv 1846-47 ACSA, 106a f 1818-19 ADONY la f 1824-47 Agram 14f 1786-1790 AGRAM la f 1790-91 Alba 14e f 1772-S4 ALBA la 12×3 f 1832 ALBA. 106a 20×5 fv 1834-37 ALBAREGIA la f 1845-48 $es + (x_0) f 1846$. Allibonar 14a f 1824 ALPAR 1a f 1837 Alpár. 148a fv 1848-1852 ALSO VERECZKE, 116a f 1841-47 ALTKER 1a f 1833-41 Altsohl, 148f f 1790 APATHIN la f 1832-41 AROKSZALLAS 1a 37×3,5 f 1826-30 ÁROKSZÁLLÁS. 1a 38×5 f 1326-44 Babocsa 14d f 1322--24 Bánhalma 14a 23 f 1824-42 Bánhalma 14a 27 f 1842 BÁNHALMA la f 1846 BARDFELD Ja f 1818. BARTFELD lav 22 f 1821-1837 BARTFELD 1a 26 f 1838-43 BATH 1a f 1824-28 BATTONYA 1d f 184*-1850U BERKESZ la f 1839-47 BERTHOT 1a f 1826-29 BESZTERCZEBANYA/(NEUSOHL) -822a f 1840 BESZTERCZE B:/NEOSOLIUM. S0a/d f 1841-43 B.GYARMAT 116a 34×4 f 1820-38 B.GYARMAT 116a 31 ×3 f 1830-32. B.GYARMATH 116a 34×3 f 1833-39 B.GYARMATH 116a 34×6 f 1836-39 B.GYARMATH 116a 38×4 f 1837 B.GYARMATH 118a 36×3 f 1837 B GYARMAT 10a 30×4 f 1838-40 B.HUNYAD 116a f 1828-42 65 ÷ (γ₀) f 1843-1850U BIHAR la f 1844 - a Bistritz, 1485 f 1833-36 BREZNO/BANYA 120a f 1845-47 BGCS 1a v 1843-46 ćs 1850U Buda 14d f 1759-79 Bude 14d f 1773-82 BUR SCT.GEORGEN 105d k 1864-66 BUTTYIN 1 f 1842-45 CANISA 1 f 1766 CARLSTADT la 22×2 f 1822 CARLSTADT 1a 32×45 f 1824-32 CARLSTADT, 106a 41×5,5 f 1828-33 CARLSTADT/ILLYRIE 3a fv 1815-34 18 B Carl statt 143e f 1794-1828 CARZAG la f 1833 OIRQVENIZA la vf 1828-1851 CLAUSENBURG 1a 40×5 fv 1827-40

CLAUSENBURG la 43×5 f 1851-1856U es + (vo) f 1838-40 COMORN 1 39×5 f 1318 COMORN. 106a 24×3 f 1818-27 CRONSTADT la v 1832-46 CRONSTADT. 106a v 1837 ·CSANTAVÉR 1dv f 1850E **OSANTAVIR: 110a I 1823** CZEGLED. 106a f 1832-36 DÉDA la f 1835 DES 1a f 1826 Detta 14e f 1841 DEZS le f 1832-35 és ÷ (y₀) 1839-46 d'Oedenbourg 175d f 1758-69 DOROGH. 106a v 1818 Dorogh 14d f 1841 EPERIES 1a z, f 1830-1831 ERCSI 1a f 1839-45 ERCSIN 1 f 1882-35 ERCSIN. 106a f 1836 ÉRSEKÚJVÁR la fv 1843-46 FELEGYHAZA 1a f 1838-39 FELSÖ-BÁNYA Ha f 1841-47 FELVINTZ la v 1843 FIUME 1a 24×5 f 1820-23 FIUME la 20×6 fv 1827-44 FIUME/ILLYRIE 3a f 1819 F.JATO 116a f 1843-46 F.OFEN, 297a 20×3 f 1818 F.OFEN. 297a 20-24×4 f 1818-42 Fünfkirchen 14f f 1782-86 GALGOC 1a f 1828-30 GALGOCZ 1a 30×6, kezdő 8 f 1828 GALGOOZ 1 vf 1826-30 - GALGOCZ 1a 21×2,5 f 1828-34 GALGOCZ 1a 25×2 f 1831-45 GALGOCZ Ia 28×5 f 1838-46 GATS 1a 11×3 f 1818-20 GATS Ia 13×3 f 1320-22 GATS 1 f 1823-28 GATS 1a 20×5 f 1825 Gáts 14a f 1829-31 GeneralsKistoll 14 f 1886 GLINA la f 1836 GOSPICH/ILLYRIE 3a fv 1810-42 GRAN Id. bB Gross-Höffein 141a f 1809 GrossHöflein 14a 31 f 1850E Gros-Szigeth 141a f 1787 'GUNS 1 27×5, kezdő Bm10 fv 1765-66. $GUNS 1 21 \times 5 = 1766$ Günsz I. Von. Günsz GYONGYOS 1 24×3 f 1801 GYÖNGYÖS 1a 30×4 f 1604 GYÖNGYÖS 1a 28×3,5 f 1844-47 GYULA 1a 26×7 f 1785 GYULA la 18×4 f 1819 GYULA la 18×3 f 1819-34 Habszan 14f f 1336-38 HADHAZ la f 1835-47

HALLAS Is f 1839 HALMI la f 1842-47 Hermanst 14f f 1782-95 HERMANSTADT 1a 40×3 f 1813-15 HERMANSTADT 1a 40×4 f 1820–24 HERMANSTADT 1a 45×4 f 1820–30 HERMANSTADT. 106a 43×5 f 1820-30 HERMANSTADT la 39×2.5 f ? H.M.VASARHELY 117a f 1849-1850U HORKA la f 1826-47 HOSSZUPÁLY 1a 1f835-1850U H:PALY 115a 31×8 f 1818-19 H.PALY 116a 22×5 fv 1823-24 H.PALY 116a 33×7 f 1831 HUSZT 1a f 1839-46 IOSEPHSTHAL, 106a fv 1821-43 (Vh:I=J) és lav IPOLY:SAG 11Sa f 1833-40 és lav. IPOLYSAGE 1a 29×6 f 1830-41 IPOLYSAGH 1a 46×5 f 1843-47 IRSA la f 1842-45 és $+(y_0)$ f 1846-1850U Istvándy. 148a f 1788 10.1 JABLONKA 1d f 1846 . JASZ.BERENY-116a fz 1823-43 JEZERANA. 106a v 1833 JOSZASHELY la f.1843 KAESMARK 1dv f 1850U KAPNIK. 106a f 1843-44 KARDSZAG Ia £1835 KARLSTADT la fv 1835-47 KECZE la f 1849 KEREPES 1a f 1818-36 KESMARK 1a f-1838-44 KESZTHELY la f 1861-62 KETSKEMET la 30×4 fv 1819-47 KETSKEMET 1a 30×3 fv 1820-23 KIS TELEK 10a f 1843 Kittsee 14e f 1819-26. KITTSEE 1a f 1828-40 KLAUSENBURG-la v 1824 és 1850U KL.ZELL 106a 26 f 1840-43 KL = ZELL 119a 29 f 1842-48 KOLOZSWÁR la f 1839 KOPREINIC la f 1830-45 KOPREINICZ 1a f 1824 KOSTANIZA/ILLYRIE 3a f 1826-1840 KOSTANIZA la f 1841 KOTTORI la f 1860 körül **BÖBÖLKUT la f 1845** K SZT MIKLOS. 101a f.1825-LACZHAZA la f 1833 LACZHÁZA 1d f 1842 LENDVA la f 1844-45 Lepsény 14a f 1861 ---LETENYE 1a f 1850U-1860 LEUTSCHAU la 25×3 f 1818-19 LEUTSCHAU 1a 29×4 kezdő f 1820-43 LÉVA la f 1835-47 LOSONCZ la f 1843-62 **LUGOS** 1a 20×5 fk 1836-49

LUGOS 1a 19×4 fk 1844-49 MAKO 1dv f 1850U MARGITA, 106a f 1817 MARGITTA la f 1830-34 MAROSVÁSÁRHELY la fv 1825és + (y₀) f 1838–39 MEDIAS la f 1832–33 MEDIAS. 106a f 1833 MEDIAS 1d f 1846-1850U Mediasch 14f f 1835 Miskolcz 14a f 1798-99 MISKOLCZ la fz 1844-47 Modern. 148f f.1787 MONOR 1a f 1847-49 M.THERESIOPEL 116a f 1784-91, 1818-25 M:THERESIOPL 118a f 1841-46 MUNKATS la fy 1823-48 MÜIILBACH lav f 1846 Mühlenbach 14e f 1827-34 M.Varadinó 146a f 1756-57 M:WASAR 118a f 1823-39 M.VASARIIELLY 116a f 1818 NADAS la f 1844 -Nádudvar 14a f 1842 NAGY BÁNYA 11a f 1841-46 NAGYBÁNYA la f 1863-66 NAGY ENYED 10a f 1820-25 Neasohl, 148a f 1818 N.ENYED 116d f 1836 NESZMÉLY la f 1844-49 . Neudorf 14d f 1840-45 NEUDORF 1a f 1843-45 NEUHÄUSEL 1a f 1850U-1862 NEUSIEDL/AM SEE 35dv f 1850E-57E Neusohl 14f-f 1785-88 NEUSOHL. 106a f 1810-40 eutra 14f v 1814 NEUTRA la v 1827–23 Neutra 14f v 1814 NEUTRA/UNGARN 390a v 1815-28 Neuverbasz 14e f-1828-45 N.KÖRÖS 116a f 1845-46 N.SZÖLLÖS 116a f 1826-48 N.SZÖLLÖS. 107a 6-3 f 1830 NYIR = BATHOR 119a f 1837-47 és 10a√ NYIREGYHAZA la 39×3 f 1822-32 NYIREGYHÁZA la 39×4 f 1850E és U NYIREGYHÁZA I. V. NYIREGYHÁZA NYIR-IIAZ 11a vf 1779-82 N.ZSÁMBOKRÉT 116d f 1836-47 OCSA la f 1823-40 Oedenburg 14f 43×9 f 1760-68 Ocdenburg 14f 25×4 f 1764-69 Ofen 14a 14 f 1818-19 OFEN 1a 14-15 f 1819-39 Ofen 14a 17 f 1821 OFEN. 106a 20 f 1821-34 OFEN la 19×4 fv 1822-39 OFEN. 106a 17 f 1823 OFEN, 106a 19 f 1824

.....

OFEN 1a 18 f 1825 OFEN la 19×5 f 1842 OROSHÁZA 1 fv 1827-47 OSZLÁNY 1d f 1845 OTTOCHAZ la fv 1820-40 ÖREG.L 116a f 1850E ÖREGLAK laf 1850E ÖRKÉNY la f 1830-43 PALANKA la fv 1841-43 P.CSEKLESZ 19a f 1828-45 PERBETE la fv 1843-46 PEST 1a 11×2,5 f 1781-84 PEST la 12×2, kezdő Bm3 f 1784 PEST la 13×4 f 1785-86 PEST 1a 14×3 f 1785-87 PEST 1a 10×4 f 1787 PEST la 25×5,5 f 1837-46 PEST la 19×6 f 1847 PEST 1 f 1863-66 PESTH la 24×4,5 f 1837-46 és érk. + (x₀) 1838 PESTH la 24×4 f 1839-46 és érk. + (x₀) 1843 PESTH la 25×5 f 183?-1847 Peterwardein 14e f 1771-1811 PETRINIA/ILLYRIE 3a f 1821-30 PETRINIA/ILLYRIEN 3a f 1821-41 Poesay 14a f 1824 Post Gschiess. 199a f 1818-22 és 198a 100 PÓTSAY la f 1831-41 PRESBURG 1a 23×2,5 f 1760-66 PRESBURG, 106a 30×3 f 1763 Presburg 14f f 1784 PRESBURG 1a 34×5 fv 1820-34 PRESBURG 1a 37×5 fv 1822-34 PRESBURG 1a 30×4 f 1833 PRESBURG 1a 25×4,5 f 1835-36 PRESBURG 1s 27×4 f 1835-43 Pressburg. 148a f 1821-25 PRESSBURG 1d fvz 1843-44 PRESSBURG lav f 1861-66 PRIVITZ 1a f 1824-25 P:S:Johan in U 397e f 1829 Raab. 148f 18×5 f 1788 Raab. 148f 22×7 f 1788-59 RAAB 1a 20×6 f 1841-46 1850E-1863U RAAB, 106a 26×7 fv 1841-45 RAAB la 16×5 f 1850E-1863U . RAGENDORF 1a fv 1831-42 és + (y₀) f 1848 RAKOVIZ 1d f 1845 RASZLAVICZ la f 1839-1850U REISZMARKT la f 1849 RETSAG la f 1823 RETSAGH la 23×3,5 f 1827-29 RETSAGII 1a 22×3 f 1829-42 RETSAGH 1a 19×2,5 f 1839-42 ROSENAU la 24×3,5 fv 1820-35 ROSENAU la 25×4,5 fv 1835-1850E

RUMA 1a f 1825-28 Sabaria. 148a f 1794-1819 SABARIA. 106a 22×3,5 f 1518-40 és + (y₀) f 1836-44 SABARIA 1d f 1830 SABARIA la 41×5f1846 Sár-/Bogárd. 151a f 1845-47 SÁRFEŐ 1a f 1827-39 Sárfeő 14a f 1844 - Sárfő 14a f 1846 SÁR/KERESZTUR 120a f 1844 SÁRVÁR la f 1842-47 S.AUjhely 146e fv 1806-18 SCHAESBURG la f 1825 SCHEMNITZ la vf 1819-34 SCHEMNIZ 1a f 1789-92 SELMECZ:/BÁNYA, 128a f 1844-46 Semlin. 148f f 1781 Semlin. 148e f 1781 Semlin, 148a f 1783 SIO-FOK 11a f 1839 SIOFOK 1a f 1841 S.N.PATAK 117d f 1837-1850U SOBORSIN Ia f 1845-1850E SOFALVA la f 1825 SOMMEREIN 1d f 1844-46 SOROKSAR 1a 31×4 f 1818-40 SOROKSAR la 33×3 f 1840 STAMPFEN 1a f 1820-22 STEINBACH la f 1843 St.JOHANN 116d f 1846 SUMEGH 1a v 1846-47 Szamosújvár 14e f 1820-41 SZANTO, 106a f 1820-43 Szegedin 14a v 1835-37 SZEGEDIN la f 1861-63 SZEMES. 106a f 1842-46 SZENICZ 1a f 1844-47 SZENTES la z2 f 1828-48 SZERED 1a f 1845-47 SZEVERIN 1a fv 1848 SZEXARD. 106a f 1825-34 SZ.GYÖRÖK 116a f ? SZ1KSZO, 106a f és lavf 1835-1850E SZINYE la f 1835-36 SZ.KERESZT 116a f 1845-46 Szmosujvar 14e f 1820 SZ UDVARHELY 10a 40×3,5 f 1822-35 SZ.UDVARHELY 107a 35×2,5 f 1850E Temesvar 14a f 1767-69 TÉT 1a f 1850E TÉTÉNY, 106a 25×4 f 1818-26 TÉTÉNÝ la 21×3 f 1827 TETH 1a f 1837-45 TETSŐ la f 1839-48 T.GYÖRGYE 116a f 1832-33 THORDA. 106a és + (y₀) f 1840-1850U THURDOSSIN 1d f 1846 Th.Zsambokreth 146e f 1818-25 TH.ZSAMBOKRETH 116a f 1838-39

Tolna 14f v 1782 TORDA 1a fv 1833-34 TORDA Id v 1850E TORNA 1d f 1849-1850U TOT-KOMLOS 11a f 1850U TOKE = TEREBES. 119a f 1836-42TÖVIS. 106av f 1850E-1857E TSABA 1a f 1828-40 TYRNAU la 22-25×4 f 1768-76 Tÿrnau 14e v 1819 TYRNAU. 148a vs 1825 TYRNAU, la 35×6 v 1839-46 TYRNAU 1. v. TYRNAU Tyrnau. in Ung 394e v 1818-19 Tyrnau in Ungarn 384e v 1818 UNGHVAR 1a fv 1815-47 UNGVAR, 106a fy 1843-47 **u**.PRESBURG. 179a f 1755-60 ULLO 1a f 1853-1857E \acute{es} + (y_0) VÁG:UJIIELY 118dv f 1863-66 és + (y₀) n 1860 WAITZEN 1a 26×4 f 1822-42 WAITZEN 1a 19-22×3 f 1835-37 WAITZEN 1a 33×6 fv 1843-46 WAITZEN 1a 26×5 fk 184?-1850U VÁSÁROS-/NAMÉNY 12a f 1839-47 WATZ 1a f 1812-28 V:BAJMOCZ 162a v 1820-23. V.BEREGHSZÁSZ 161a f 1839-43 V:BEREGSZÁZ 162a f 1838-39 és lav f 1840-47 V CARLSBURG 16f f 1788 **T** CASCHAU 16f f 1782-1830 V.CASCHAU 161a f 1817-28 V.CASCHAU 161a Bm 4-6~ f 1839 V.CLAUSENBURG 161a v 1813-25 V.Cronstadt 165f f 1784-85 . V.CRONSTADT, 179a f 1804-20 V.DEBRECZIN 161a 35×3.5 fv 1752-89 és 179a **T.DE**BRECZIN 161a 36×3,5 fv 1756-92, 1817 **↓DEBRECZIN** 161a Bm 3-6< f 1769 • DEBRECZIN 161a Bm 4-3> f 1787 **JDEBRECZIN** 161a Bm 3-5< f 1787 DEBRECZIN 161a Bm 3-4-fv 1792 és 179a ▶ DEBRECZIN. 170a 34×3,5 v 1804-17
▶ DEBRECZIN. 179a 35×4 f 1813-16 **T Ecclesie** 140a f 1788 VELENCZE 1a 29×3 f 1818-31 Velencze, 148a f 1835 **VELENCZE** 1a 33×2,5 f 1836 **VELENCZE** 1a 21 × 2,5 f 1839-40-**VELENCZE** 1a 25×3,5 f 1844 **T.Species.** 173f f 1783-92 **TEPERIES** 16a 24×3 f 1789-1830

Eperies 164f f 1789
EPERIES 161a f 1818-20

 ∇ EPERIES 16a 21×4 f 1819-29 WESPRIM 1d 29×3 f 1818-24 WESPRIM, 106d 37×4 f 1820-29 Weszpr: 149a f 1831-40 és 148av és 14av Weszprém 14a f 1841-43 V.FALVA 116 d f 1830-39 V F OFEN 294a 25×4 f 1818-37 V.F.OFEN 298a 24-31×4 f 1818-37 v.F.OFEN 298a 24×4 f 1821 V.F.OFEN. 299a 38×5 f 1829-33 V.F.OFEN. 299a 21×3 f 1823 V.F.OFEN 298a 33×5 f 1831 v:Fünfkirchen 165f f 1781-82 v.Grosz = Sigeth. 174f f 1781-87 v. Güns 164e fy 1771-S2 V HADHAZ 16a f 1787 és 1818-32 v HALLAS 16a f 1823 24 V Hermanst: 178f f 1781-94 WIESELBURG. 106a 37 f 1844-1850U WIESELBURG 1a 55 f 1846-1850U VIZSOLY, 106a f 1827-45 30 V.KASCHAU 161a f 1825-32 V.KOROTNOK 161a f 1815-19 V LEGRAD 16a f 1783-87 V LUGOSCH 16a v 1784-90 V MEDIAS 16a f 1826-29 V.METZENSEIFEN 161a f 1825-28 V.MUNKATS 161a 40 fv 1818-27 V:MUNKATS 162a vf 1827-46 V MUNKÁTS 16a 27 f 1834-47 V.NAGYLETHA 161a f 1831-47 VNEUTRA 16a 22×3 v 1828-32 VNEUTRA 16a 18×2 ⊽ 1850E V.NYIREGYHAZA 161a 55×5 fvs 1782-85 V.NYIREGYHÁZA 161a 33×2,5 fv 1785-1825 és lav f 1797-1805 von Agram 166a f 1783 von AGRAM. 176a f 1793-94 von Carlsburg 166d f 1788-39 VON ERLAU 176a f 1818 von Essegg 166f 33 fv 1780-1835 Von Essegg 166f 28 fv 1787-88 Von.Günsz 167f fv 1786–1833 és 14fv f 1837 von Hermanst 166f f 1800-04 von Leutschau 166a f 1779 Von Ofen 166f 1782-91 $\dot{cs} + (y_0) 1787$ Von Ofen 166d f 1791-92, 1818 von PETRINIA 176a f 1802 Von Papa 166f f 1788-89 VON PAPA 176a f 1817 Von Papo 166f v 1788 von Preszburg 166f f 1761-89 V.ORLICII 161a f 1828-38 v OROS/HAZA 168a Q f 1844-46 V.Papa 164f fv 1788-89 v.PRESBURG, 179a 39×5 f 1754-58 v. PRESBURG 161a 38×5 f 1757

V:PresBurg 165	a f 1759-60	(3	25
v Presburg 1641	fv 1782-87			
v.PRESBUR	G 161a 30>	(3 f 1817-	21	
v:Rosznaù 185e	f 1781-36			
V Semlin 184f	f 1781	3 5		÷
V.Semlin. 173f	£ 1785-90		3	
V.SKRAD	: 182a f 185	0E-1857E	1	9 B
V Szabada	Allás 164a 1	1941	10	
V.SZABAI)/SZALLAS	168a f 19	47	
V Szegedin 184	af 1788			
V TALLYA 10	a f 1792-95			
V Temeswar 16	4d vf 1781-	-85		24
V Temeswar 16	4f v 1788-S	9		
V.TISZAUJI	AK 1728 4	0×5f183	8	20 13
V:TISZAUJI	AK 177a 3	2×3,5 f-1	839-	17
V.TOKAI 161a	24×2,5 f 1	752-1831	2007/224 2 05	
V.TOKAL 179	24×4 f 17	89-1790		
V.TYRNAU 10	1a 27-35×	4 f 1762-7	12 ća	16av
1773-76				263
NGROUMSTAD, HENGTAD	55			

62 XX	100
V.TYRNAU 161. 23-24× 2.5 vf 175	8 59
V.TYRNAU 161a 30×4 (más U) f	3
1755-85=70	2 (B)
YUCINICHSELO/ILLYRIE 3a 1837	z _i f
W:UIHELY 118a f 1831-43	B
v.Waitzan 165f v 1784-56	
V.Waitzen 165a f 1809	
V.Varasdin 165s f 1818-27	
v.Warastin. 173f f 1783-95	18
v.Wieselburg 165e vf 1819-22	53
ZALA LOVO 10s f 1846-56E	
$e_8 + (v_0) 1846 - 57E$	s _948 16
ZALATNA la 35×5 f 1845	
ZALATNA la 20×2 f. 1848	÷.,
ZELIZ 1a f 1835-44	23 24
ZENGG/IN MILLIT 379a fv 1824	-33
ZULAH, 106a f 1839-1850E	999
65 + (sta) 1839-1850U	

II/ Type Group hB. Rectangular Handstamps 1752-1850

These handstamps started to be produced at the same time as the handstamps where the text was arranged in a line: the first one was produced in 1752 in Nagyszombat. Otherwise, this shape was the first in the Austrian Habsburg Empire: the first location handstamp in Vienna produced in 1751 was of rectangular shape. Notwithstanding this fact, in Hungary there were relatively few handstamps of this shape; their number did not even approach the number of the handstamps with the text arranged in a line, or, later, oval handstamps. Until 1817, 15 pieces were produced. Until 1840 – further 69 pieces; until 1849 – 28 pieces, while after 1850 only one piece was produced. Totally, it was 113 pieces. The font was primarily Antiqua; other fonts occurred exceptionally. There were some pieces where the letters were white on coloured background (the so-called negative handstamps).

Due to the creativity of postmasters or carvers, the rectangular shape was soon modified. Double frames with rounded corners, frames with cut corners, or those decorated in some other way occurred. Decoration may have contained dots, stars, or other elements. The first decorated rectangular handstamp was used in 1785 in Szeged. Their number increased especially between 1820 and 1840, in the period when oval handstamps with decorative frame also became popular. Altogether, we know 19 types of decorated frame. Typically, the space within the frame is never decorated. The types are presented in the table *hB Type Index*. Decoration versions are presented in the table *Frame Decoration and Shape Index, hB-Z*. Handstamps are listed in the same way as the handstamps where the text was arranged in a line; size dimensions refer to the two-sides of the rectangle.

ALBA 18 Z, f 1820-21 ALBA 18 Z, Bm 7 f 1821-38 ALBA 18 Z, Bm 7 f 1821-38 ALBA 18 Z, Bm 5 f 1821-32 ARAD 18 18×5 fv 1786-88 ARAD 18 26×8 fv 1818-24 ARAD 18 25×7 fv 1818-48 BAOH 18 Z, f 1803-44 BANHALMA 18 Z, f 1827-28

BARTFELD 1a Z, f 1818-37 és kerei nélkül lésd hA-lav BÁTTASZEK 1a Z, f 1820-37 BELLATINOZ 1a Z, f 1843-BIGYARMATH 118w Z, f 1843-BIGYARMATH 118w Z, f 1840-47 BIHAR 1a f 1825-28 BRED 1a 27 f 1828-32





BRED la 33 f 1832-35 CARLOBAGO la f 1835 CZEGLÉD la Z₉ f 1819–27 CZEGLÉD la Z₁ f 1846–47 COMORN la Z₁ f 1841–43 Cs.Kerosztur 146na Z, f 1830 CSONGRAD 1na Z₂ f 1822-25 CSONGRAD, 106a f 1832-39 CSONGRAD Ina f 1843-45. DÉDA: 110a f 1835-40 d'Oedenbourg 175f f 1760-SI és hiányjel nélkül DOGNACSKA la Z, f 1840-43 Erlau 14e Z₁ f 1771-80 FÉLEGYHÁZA la Z₂₄ f 1841-46 GALGOCZ 1a f 1828 GRAN la f 1849-és 1863 keret nélkül. HABSAN la Z₂₁ f 1844 HATVAN 1a Z₂₁ fv IS20-1850U KETSKEMET 1a Z₁ f 1841-47 KISS HEGYES 10a Z₉ f 1827 KISS HEGYES 10 f 1832 MAROS/WASAR/HELY 130a Z₁ f 1820-39 MARTN WASAR 10a Z₁₁ f 1821 MOHACS 1 Z₂₃ f 1818 MOOR la Z₇ v 1842 M.WASAR 116a Z₃₀ f 1820 NÁDUDVAR la Z₃ f 1823-47 NAGYBANYA 1a fv 1820-1848 N.ENYED. 107a f 1832-33.

NEUSIEDL/A=S 355a Z, f 1844 NEU/VERBASZ 120a \mathbb{Z}_{24} f 1841–47 OCSA la Z₁ f 1845 OSZLANY 1 Z₁ z 1836 ÖREG LAK 10a Z₁₃ f 1820-39 ÖREGLAK la Z_1 fz 1839–48 PAHRENDORF la Z_6 f 1819–46 PAKS la Z₁ fv 1821-48 PANCSOVA la Z₂₂ f 1821-1841 PANCSOVA Ja f 1844-1850U Pest 14a f 1776-81 PEST 1a Z₁ f 1778-88 Pest. 106a Z₈ f 1818-20 PESTH 1a f 1842-45 Petrinia 14a Z₂ f 1850E PRIVITZ 1a Z7 + Z2 f 1828-47 RACZ-BETSE 11a Z_1 f 1830–1850U RECSÁGH 1a Z_1 24×8 f 1801 RÉCSÁGH 1a²Z₂₁ 28×10 f 1818-43 Remethe 14e f 1850E és U RUDNO 1a fv 1818-1843 Sabaria. 148a f 1823-25 SABARIA la f1830-32 SCHEMNITZ la Z24 fv 1808-39 SHEMATIZ IN Z_{24} (V 1000-5) SIOFOK IN Z_{9} f 1818-34 SIO FOK 10d Z_{15} f 1839 ST.TAMAS 1160 Z_{25} f 1835-43 SZAKAL IN Z_{12} fv 1818-34 SzaszRegen 140na Z_{9} f 1841-1850U SZÁSZVÁROS 1d Z₂₆ f 1821-38



· SZATHMAR 1a f 1837-43	Th ZSAMBOKRET 10n 7.
Szegedin 14a $Z_8 = 1785$	és 10nv f 1841-42
Szegedin 1a Z ₁₇ f 1818-24	TOLNA 1a Zen f 1819-22
Szegedin 1a f 1818–24	TOLNA la Z ₂₇ f 1823-43
SZEGSZARD 1d f 1838-43	TRENTSIN In Z, fy 1818-44
SZEKTSŐ 1 Zs f 1832	TYRNAU 1a f 1789-91
SZEMES la Z, f 1838-45	T.Z SÁMBOKRÉT 116n Z. f 1842
SZENTES Ina Z, f 1818-20	VILÁGOS 1a f 1843-44
SZEXARD 1a f 1805-42	VILÁGOSVÁR 1a f 1842-43
SZEXÁRD la Z ₁₈ f 1818-22	V:KAPOLNA 162 Z. fz 1829-40
SZEXARD 1a Z ₃ f 1850E	V.MISKOLCZ 161a vf 1833-44
SZ GYOROK 10a Ž., f 1822-38	v OEDENBURG 16a fy 1754-57
SZ GYÖRGY 10a Z ₁₄ f 1835	• v Oedenburg 164f f 1757-60
Szoboszló 14a f 1825–31	WOROSVAR la f 1829-38
SZ.REGEN 116a Z ₁₈ f 1840	VÖRÖSVÁR 1a Z, f 1830-49
SZT.ANDRÁS 116a Z, f 1850E és U	V.Szikszo. 178d f 1825-31
THURAN 1a Z, f 1845	v.TYRNAU, 179a f 1752-54
THUROCZ, 106 f 1842-45	V.TYRNAU, 179a Z, f 1753-54
TH = ZSAMBOKRETH 119a fk 1824-4	1 ZELENO Ia Z, f 1838
Th./ZSAMBOKRETH. 122a fz 1824-41	ZOMBOR 1a f 1849-1850U

III/ Type Group hC. Oval Location Stamps 1817-1861

Handstamps of the oval shape also came from Vienna to Hungary. As we have already written in the volume I, when location handstamps were ordered in 1817, Hungarian postal directorates received samples which had to be followed. Naturally enough, these samples were the same as the handstamps used in Vienna (Z_{10} in our typology). Hungarian postmasters, however, quietly continued to use their line and rectangular handstamps (due to their taste or financial possibilities). They partly accepted the oval shape but applied decoration which deviated from the sample from Vienna. 203 out of 387 handstamps known from the period between 1817 and 1849 were not decorated at all. On the other hand, those which were decorated were very diverse; we know of 24 decorated handstamps or those with the oval shape deviating from the regular (see the table *Frame Decoration and Shape Index, hC-Z*). In the space enclosed by the frame, there were 60 kinds of decoration (see the table *Decorative Elements Index, hC-z*).

The blossom period of oval handstamps was the 1820s. 227 handstamps out of 387 were applied to the mail items sent before 1830; until 1840, further 90 turn up; the number of those turning up later is only 77. Since the production time of the handstamps may be concluded only on the basis of the postmarked mail items, most of them should be considered as produced earlier than the postmark on the mail item. This is why it is logical to assume that the majority of the oval handstamps were produced before 1830.

The fonts were usually Antiqua, sometimes they were written or Cursive. Gothic fonts have not turned up on these handstamps; few handstamps with Grotesque fonts have turned up (these fonts were obviously the result of poor technique.

While the handstamps were the text was arranged in line/lines and rectangular handstamps became very popular all over the country, oval handstamps did not become very popular on the Alföld (Lowlands); even less popular was it in Transylvania.







Certain kinds of decoration may be associated with specific regions of the country. The type z_1 (and its relatives $z_2 - z_9$) out of which 61 pieces have turned up so far, were popular in the eastern part of Felvidék (Highlands), on the territories of Lowlands adjacent to it, and in Délvidék (Southern areas). We will not find them in Dunántúl (Transdanubia) or Transylvania. The decorations z_{32-40} covered an even smaller area (this decoration was a combination of three certain elements). Handstamps decorated in this way were produced for the post offices of Tiszavidék (areas around the river Tisza). Manufacturers of these handstamps were most probably from Szeged. It is likely that more pieces will be found in the future. It would be good also because the decorative elements of the oval handstamps are very appealing, and reflect the period of Biedermeier. On these handstamps, we quite often come across negative letter fonts (Z_{21} and Z_{23}). This kind of negative fonts is a speciality of Transylvania. Out of 31 oval handstamps with negative letters 28 were used by post offices of Transylvania. Thus, we can safely call it a regional type. No doubts that this rather unsophisticated technique was the result of the fact that Transylvania was lagging behind as regards it development. The first instance known to us when these handstamps were used was in 1819 in Szombatfalva; positive letter fonts were known already in the previous year (Székelyudvarhely). The postmarks displaying a be-headed eagle, the name of the location and (in most cases) the postal horn, which appear on mail items, should not be included into the group of negative location handstamps, since they were wax seals of post offices. We are going to discuss them in the chapter devoted to auxiliary postmarks.







Since the period of use of oval handstamps was rather short, chronological division of the group would have been useless. It seems more sensible to divide them on the basis of their decoration. We have set the following groups: simple handstamps (no decoration); decorative frame; and decoration elements within the space enclosed by the frame. Z_{20-24} are included into the columns where simple-frame handstamps are listed.





ABONY 1a f 1837-42 ACS 1a f 1824-1850U AGRAM 1a z_{21} f 1818-30 Két bélyegző kis különbséggel AKAPOLNA 17a Z₂ Q₂ f 1837-45 ALBAREGALIS 1a Z₂₀ f 1818-30 ALBA/REGALIS 120a f 1818-30 ALBA/REGALIS 120a f 1818-30 ALBA/REGIA 120a f 1830-1850U és + (x_0) f 1839 ALENDVA 116a f 1834-40 Allibunat 14a f 1839 ALTGEBURG 1a z_{16} f 1825 ALT ORSOVA 10a z_3 f 1920-A:MEGYES 116a z_4 f 1833-45 ARAD 1a z_{10} f 1818-A.UTSA 116na Z_{25} f 1 és + (y_0) f f BABOCSA 1a z_3 f 1829-46 és + (y_6) f 1850E és U BARANY = /AVAR. 127a z_1 fv 1818-41 BARTFELD 1a z_{22} f 1830-49 BAYA 1a fv 1819-43 BAYMOK 1a f 1838 B:CSABA 115a f 1830-40 Bellovar 14e f 1815-41 BEODRA 1d z_{23} fvk 1818-47 280 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{BERZENCZE ls } z_3 \mbox{f} 1845\\ \mbox{BESSKA. 106a f 1824}\\ \mbox{BEZDAN la } z_{24} \mbox{f} 1820-40\\ \mbox{BISTRITZ lna } Z_{29} \mbox{f} 1833-36\\ \mbox{B.Komlos 1466} z_2 \mbox{f} 1817-1850E\\ \mbox{BOROSJENÖ la f 1843-1850U}\\ \mbox{BORUNBACH lnd } Z_{21} \mbox{f} 1829\\ \mbox{BORUNBACH lnd } Z_{21} \mbox{f} 1826-29\\ \mbox{BRED lnd } Z_{29} \mbox{f} 1825-31\\ \mbox{BRESNITZ la } z_3 \mbox{f} 1819-36\\ \mbox{BROOD la f 1826-1850U}\\ \mbox{Bucs le } z_{45} \mbox{f} 1826-3850U\\ \mbox{CARLOVITZ la f 1827-1850U}\\ \mbox{CARLOVITZ la f 1827-1850U}\\ \mbox{COMORN la } z_{17} \mbox{f} 1825-38\\ \mbox{COMORN la } z_{17} \mbox{f} 1828-38\\ \mbox{COMORN la f 1838-1845}\\ \mbox{CSAKATURN la vf 1835-41}\\ \mbox{CSAKATURN la vf 1835-41}\\ \mbox{CSAKATURN la vf 1835-41}\\ \mbox{CSEREVICS la f 1824-36}\\ \mbox{CSIREVICS la f 1828-1850U}\\ \mbox{DEBRECZIN la } z_3 \mbox{f} 1835-45\\ \mbox{DEBRECZIN la } z_3 \mbox{f} 1835-45\\ \mbox{DEBRECZIN la } z_3 \mbox{f} 1849-1850U\\ \mbox{DEBRECZIN la } z_{27} \mbox{f} 1843-1850U\\ \mbox{DEHRECZIN la } z_{25} \mbox{f} 1826-45\\ \mbox{Detta 14e } z_{25} \mbox{f} 1832-45\\ \mbox{Deva 140 } Z_{2} \mbox{f} 1832\\ \mbox{Deva 140 } Z_{2} \mbox{f} 1832\\ \mbox{Deva 140 } Z_{2} \mbox{f} 1827\\ \end{tabular}$

DEVA la f 1827-1850U DEVA. 106a Z_{24} f 1842-1850U DEVA. 106a Z_{24} f 1842-1850U DEVA La Z_{44} f 1830-39 DEVECSER la 38×10 f 1829 DEVECSER la 41×11 f 1836-45 D.FÖLDVÄR 116a fv 1818-1860U DIA=/KOVAR 129a f 1819-38 DOBRA Ind Z_{25} f 1824-1830 DOROGH la Z_{35} f 1824-1830 DOROGH la Z_{45} fv 1820-46 D.PENTELE 116a f 1835-40 ELISABETSTADT Ind Z_{41} f 1835 EIIesd 14e z_{35} fv 1818-1850U Erlau 14e z_{45} fv 1818-1850U ER.SEMJÉN 116a z_{5} fv 1821-47 ESSEGG 1a z_{3} fv 1818-40 FACSET 1d Z_{32} f 1828-47 FÉLEGYHÁZA 1a Z_{5} f 1822-33 F.OFEN 296a fk 1837-45 FOGARAS 106ma Z_{24} f 1829 és + (y_{6}) fk 1841-1850U FORRO 1a z_{2} 1837E-1850U FSZ:/IVÁNY 125a f-1850E FÜNFKIRCHEN 1a Z_{4} fv 1818-29 Fünf= (Kirchen 157e f 1826-1850U FUNFKIRCHEN 1a Z₄ fv 1818–29 Fünf=/Kirchen 157e f 1826–1850U GÁCS 1a f 1833–41 GAKOVA 1a f 1819 GALGOCZ la v 1824 GALGOOZ 1 vf 1825-28 GARA 1a f 1825 GIRELSAU ind Z₂₃ f 1850E-57E G:KIKINDA 118d Z₃₂ fv 1826-46 GLINA la f 1841 GLINA la f 1841 GLINA la z, f 1824-39 Golu=/bincze 158e f 1834 GÖNYÖ la Z, f 1830-1850U GRAN la f 1822-46 GP.GORICZA CH. CH. CH. CH. CH. GR:GORICZA/IN CROATIEN 395a Z₂₀ f 1844-47 GROSS=/CANISA 129a fv 1818-47 GROS.HÖFLEIN 116a z_s f 1821-43 GR./SZIGETH 126a f 1829-44 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm GR./SZIGETH\ 126a\ f\ 1829-44}\\ {\rm GR}=/SZIGETH\ 129a\ fv\ 1820-40}\\ {\rm GR:/TAPOLTSAN\ 124a\ z_{2}\ f\ 1825-44}\\ {\rm GR:WARDEIN\ 118a\ z_{6}\ fv\ 1818-46}\\ {\rm GRWARDEIN\ 118a\ z_{6}\ fv\ 1825-46}\\ {\rm GUNS\ 1a\ z_{11}\ fv\ 1818-36}\\ {\rm GUNS\ 1a\ z_{11}\ fv\ 1818-36}\\ {\rm GUNGYOS\ 1a\ f\ 1836-45}\\ {\rm GYONGYOS\ 1a\ f\ 1836-45}\\ {\rm GYONGYOS\ 1a\ f\ 1836-45}\\ {\rm GYOR\ f\ 2\ z_{6}\ f\ 1818-37}\\ {\rm GYONGYOS\ 1a\ f\ 1836-45}\\ {\rm GYOR\ f\ 2\ z_{6}\ f\ 1818-37}\\ {\rm HAHOT\ 1a\ f\ 1821-1849}\\ {\rm HALMI\ 1a\ z_{6}\ f\ 1819-37}\\ \end{array}$ HOT 1a 1 1821-1849 HALMI 1a z₃ f 1819-37 HARSANY 1a z₁₅ f 1838-43 H:NÉMETHY 118e z₃ f 1823-45 HOCHSTRASS 1a z₃₅ f 1819-1853 HOLITSCH 1a z₅₃ fv/1820-39 HOMONNAU 1a z₃ fv/z 1819-39

HORGOS la f 1847 H.PÁLYI 116n Z_{21} f 1833 IGLO la f 1839–44 IHAROS-/BERENY 12a f 1847–1850U ILLOBA la f 1841–46 ILLOK la z_2 fv 1830–37 INARTS la Z_{29} f 1836–41 ISTVANDY la z_3 f 1818 JASZKA la Z_{12} f 1850E KAPOSVÁR la z_{44} fkz 1843E és + (x_0) vagy (y_4)1843–1850U KARCZAG la Z_{20} f 1840–45 KARCZAG la Z_{20} f 1840–45 KARCZAG la Z_{20} f 1820–45 KEMEND la f 1838 KEMER Ind Z_{29} f 1828–30 KESZTHELY la f 1837–44 KISZETHEU Y la f 1837–44 KISZETHO 1d z_{37} f 1820–45 KITSEE, 106a Z_6 f 1842–44 K.K.Postamt/Mező-Eörs 194 a fv 1839–40 K.K.T.P.A./SCHAESBURG. 195a Z_{14} IS36–1850E 1836-1830 1836-1850E $\delta s + (y_0)$ 1836-1850U KLEIN/BEOSKEREK 120d z_{ss} f 1827-42 KLEIN/BEOSKEREK 120a z_{47} f 1846 KL. KANISA 116e f 1823-1841 KOMARNIK la z_3 fk 1823-40 KOMORN 1a z_{17} f 1835 KOROTNOK la z_3 f 1818-1850U KOSSAVA 1n Z_{23} f 1847 KÖRMEND 1a f 1818-1850E KREMNITZ 1a z_{15} f 1820-40 KREMNITZ 1a Z_{10} f 1820-40 KREUTZ 1a Z_{10} f 1820-45 KUBIN 1d z_{22} f 1820-45 KUDRIZ 1d z_{22} f 1820-46 LAPANOZA 1a z_{24} f 1819-37 LEPSENY 1a f 1822-45 LISZKA 1a z_3 f 1829-43 LOSONCZ 1a f 1850E LUBRING 1a z_3 f 1850E LUBRING 1a z_3 f 1850E 1836-1850E LOSONUZ la f 1850E LUBRING la z_3 f 1850E LUBRING la z_3 f 1850E LUCSIVNA la z_3 f 1831-45 LUGOS la z_{10} fv 1818-35 LEUTSQEIAU la z_3 f 1836-47 LIPPA/IM BANAT 320a z_6 f 1848 LIPPA/IM BANAT 320a z_6 f 1848 LIPPA/IM BANAT 324a z_8 f 1821-1850U Malaozka 14e f 1820-46 MARGITTA 1a f 1836-47 MARTZALY la z_3 fv 1827-44 MEDIAS 106a f 1845 MEDIAS Ind Z_{23} f 1828 Mehadia 14e z_{24} f 1828-1850U MELLENCZE 1a f 1845 MÉLYKUT la Z_{20} fv 1827-45 M.EÖRS 116a f 1850U-1850U

METZENSEIFFEN 1a zaf1882-47 METZENSEIFFEN 1a z_3 f 1832 Mika=/novcze 157e f 1824 Mitrovicz 14a z_{22} fvk 1821-46 MITROWITZ 1a fk 1841-1850E MKÖVESD 1a z_{21} fv 1819-36 MOHACS 1 Z_3 f 1826-32 Mohats 14e f 1834-45 MOKRIN 1d z_{32} f 1826-45 MONOSTOR 1a z_3 f 1829-47 MOOR 1a f 1529-47 MOOR 1a f 1839-47 MORAVIZA Ia f 1821 M:TELEGD 118d z₃₆ f 1831-47 M:∀ÁSÁR 118a f 1833-47 $\begin{array}{l} \text{NAGMAR 1133 1 1333-14} \\ \text{Nádudvar. 148e f 1843-46} \\ \text{NAGY,ILLONDA. 107 nd Z_{23} f 1828-39} \\ \text{NAGY,KEND 116nd Z_{23} f 1830-35} \\ \text{NAGY,KEND 116nd Z_{23} f 1830-35} \\ \text{NAGY SOMKUT 10nd Z_{23} f 1834-38} \\ \text{N Baród 140e } z_{39} f 1844 \\ \text{N:BATOR 118a } z_{43} f 1822-25 \\ \text{N:BÁTOR 118a } Z_{7} f 1827-33 \\ \text{N:BECSE 118a } Z_{27} f 1832-33 \\ \text{N:BECSE 118a } f 1837-1850U \\ \text{NEMES:/VID. 128a fv 1829-1850U} \\ \text{NEMES:/VID. 128a fv 1829-38} \\ \text{NESZMÉLY 1a f 1821-41} \\ \text{NEUDORF 1a } z_{35} f 1818-32 \\ \text{NEUDORF 1a } t_{35} f 1818-32 \\ \text{NEUDORF 1v 100a f 1818-1848} \\ \text{és + } (x_0) f 1847 \\ \text{NEUJGRADISCA 120a } 28\times13 f 1819-34 \\ \text{NEUTRA 1a f 1832-38} \\ \end{array}$ Nádudvar. 148e f 1843-46 NEUTRA 1a f 1832-38 NEGTRA 13 1 1552-56 N:KALLO 118a z₃ fv 1824-48 N:KAROLY 118a z₃ fv 1820-47 N.Károly 1466 f 1861-62 N KÖRÖS 10a f 1830-38 N:MIHALY 118a z₃ f 1821-46 NOVSE A la f 1824 N:MIHALY 118a z₃ f 1821-46 NOVSKA la f 1834 NYIREGYHÁZA la f 1832-1850U OEDENBURG la z₅₇ f 1818-19 OEDEN=/BURG 129a f 1819-39 OFEN la Z₂ fv 1835-1850E OKOLITSNA la z₃ fvs 1818-46 O:P:A:(HERMANN):STADT. 196a f 1832-40 és 4 (x) f 1837 $\begin{array}{l} & \text{és} + (y_0) \text{ f 1887} \\ & \text{éa} + (y_1) \text{ f 1837} \\ & \text{és} + (x_0) \text{ f 1838} \\ & \text{ORAVICZA 1a f 1829} \end{array}$ Oravicza 14e fv 1826-1850U Oraviza 14a f 1822 Orosháza 14
d $2_{26} \vee 1843$ OSZADA 1 Z_6 f 1840 PALOTA 1
a fv 1834–46. PALOTA la fv 1834-46. PANOSOVA la z_{21} f 1828 PAPA la z_{24} f 1823-47 PAPA la z_3 f 1822-1842 PENTELE la Z_{20} fv 1830-34 PENTENDORF la z_3 f 1828-1847 PEST. 106a 23×17 f 1821-26 PESTH la z_{12} f 1818-29

282

PESTH 1a 28×15 fv 1828-46 PESTH 1a 24×12 fv 1829-46 Peter=/vardein 1586 fv 1820-49 PETERY 1a f 1820-44 FIGHT 1a 1 1820-44 Proschiesz. 190a z_{28} f 1825-36 PISKOLT 1a z_3 f 1821-35 PODVIN 1a z_{29} f 1818-24 POPPRAD 1a z_{27} f 1825 POPRAD 1a z_3 f 1825 POPRAD 1a z_3 f 1826 POSSEGG 1a z_3 f 1821-39 POSSEGG 1a z_3 f 1840-42 POSTIZSÁK 192a f 1822-47 POSTIZSÁK 192a f 1822-47 POST/WADKERT 197a f 1825-47 PUTNOK 1a f 1836-47 PUTNOK la f 1836-47 PRESSBURG la z_3 f 1825-40 PRESSBURG la z_{18} f 1830-37 RAAB la z_{52} f 1818 RAAB la 25 χ 7 f 1818-1849 RAAB la 27 χ 9 f 1835 RAAB la 23 χ 6 f 1831-36 RABA=/MIHALY 129a fv 1825-26 RACZBETSE la f 1821 RATOTH la f 1844 RATOTH 1a f 1844 R.BETSE, 107a f 1824 R.BETSE, 107a f 1820-46 REISMARK Ind Z₂₁ f 1825 REISMARK Ina Z₂₁ f 1850E REKAS 1d z₃ f 1832-46 RIPPIN 1x 38×18 x 1824 DIODN 1x 45×18 (c 1824) RIPPIN 1a 25×13 fv 1838-45 ROSENAU 1a f 1845-47 ROSENBERG la z₃ fvk 1817-33 ROSENBERG 1 Z₂ f 1836 ROSENBERG 1 a f 1837-1850E ROSNAU Ina Z₂₁ f 1835-39 R:SZOMBATH 118a Z₃ f 1818-47 SABARIA la 33×16 f 1824-35 SABARIA. 106a Z₁₆ f 1821-33 SABARIA 1a 32×15 f 1832-39 SABARIA 1a 22×14 f 1833 SABARIA la 26×11 f 1834-36 SARKAD 1d z₃₂ f 1836-1850U SARKANY 106na Z₃₃ f 1832-39 S:A:UJHELY 108a f 1839-1850U Siófok 14e f 1818 SISSECK 1a z_g f 1828-41 S.KAZINCZ 116a fvk 1839-46 SOMKEREK. 108nd Z₂₃ f 1822-34 SOMLYO la vf 1833-37 $\begin{array}{c} \epsilon_{3} + (y_{0}) \ f \ 1839 - 1850 U \\ \text{SOMLYO} \ 1d \ z_{3s} \ Z_{22} \ v \ 1829 - 33 \\ \text{SOROKSÁR} \ 1a \ f \ 1845 - 47 \end{array}$

STAMPFEN 1a Z11 f 1829-46 St:IVAN 118a z₂₀ ▼ 1844 .St:/LÖRINCZ 124a f 1819-44 SÜMEGH la z₃ f 1818-1850U SZAKAL 1a fv 1832-49 SZAKUL 1d z₃₂ fv 1846 SZALABÉR 1a z₃ f 1818-46 Szala=/Egorszegh 157e fv 1818-1850E (x) + (x₀) 1 1848-1850U Szalontha 14e z₃₄ f 1826-46 SZAMOS-UIVAR, 11nd Z₂₃ f 1833-1850U Szazka, 148a f 1995 90 es + (x₀) f 1848-1850U Szaszka. 148a f 1825-26 Szasz-Régen, 142na Z₂₁ f 1832-1850E SZATHMÁR la z₂ fv 1818-47 SZEDER:/KENY, 128a f 1813-42 SZEGEDIN la f 1824-31 SZEGEDIN 18 1 1023-01 SZEGEDIN 1d 240 f 1827-48 SZEGEDIN 1w Z2 f 1830 SZEKELHYD 18 72 f 1824-46 SZEKELLY UDVARHELLY 10d Z22 f 1818 SZEKTSO la f 1842 SZEREDNYE 1a z₂ f 1830–43 SZIGETH 1a z₃ f¢ 1818–39 SZIGETH 1a z₅ f 1828–47 SZILAY Ind Z₁₂ f 1833-38 SZINYE la z₁ f 1833-38 SZINYE la z₁ f 1826 SZITAS KERESZTUR 10nd Z₂₃ f 1833 SZ.KERESZT 116a v 1840-44 Szoboszló 14a f 1842-47 SZODOSZIO 144 I 1842–44 SZOBRANCZ la z_3 vf 1823–45 SZOLNOK lna Z_2 f 1823–46 SZOMBATH lnd Z_{22} f 1819 SZ.REGEN 116a f 1836 és + (y_4) f 1829 TALLYA la v 1828–33 TÁLLYA ia Z₂ v 1829-33 Tállya 14e Z₂ vf 1832-47 Temesvár 14e z₂ vf 1818-47 erregova 14e f 1840E 4s²U TÉTÉNY la f 1830-48 TOKAY la f ?-TOPOLYA 106a Z₂₉ f 1823-30 TORNALLYA 1a z₃ f 1818-46 TOTH:KOMLOS 118a z₃ fv 1819-TOVARNIK la z₃ f 1850U TOVIS ln Z₂₉ f 1820 TÖVIS 1d Z, f 1836-37 TRENCHIN, 106a f 1820 és + (y₁) f 1845-1850U T SZELE 10a f 1845-1850E T SZELS 10a 1 1949-1990 T.SZ.MIKLOS 117a Z₂₂ f 1836-47 TYRNAU 1a Z₁₃ v 1819 TYRNAU 1a Z₁₇ v 1819-21

TYRNAU la Z₁₅ v 1819-24 TYRNAU la 33×12 f vs 1820-37 TYRNAU la 32×11 vs 1821-27 TYRNAU la 32×11 vs 1821-27 TYRNAU la 30×12 s 1823 TYRNAU la Z₁₈ s 1824 Tyrnau I4a s 1825 TYRNAU la 25×11 vs 1825-32 TYRNAU la 27×11 v 1826-33 TYRNAU 1a 22×9 v 1827-30 TYRNAU la 26×10 v 1827-33 TYRNAU la 42×20 f 1833 UJHELY 1a z3 fv 1819-40 UNGVAR 1a fvz 1817-1842 WALLAY 1a z, f 1832-40 WARASDIN 1a f 1827-39 VARASDORF la f 1828-43 VÁROSLÓD la f 1850E WARUSLOD 1a 1 1850E WASWAR 1a z. f 1821-46 V:BAJMOCZ. 162a fv 1818-23 v.CASCHAU 161a Z. fv 1831-43 v.CASCHAU 161a f 1835-43 v.CASCHAU. 179a f 1841-42 v.CASCHAU 161a z₂₄ f 1842 VECSE 1a z₃ fv 1822-47 WEIS KIRCHEN/IM BANAT 320a f 1834-49 VELEITE la z_s f 1825-45 VELENCZE la f 1836-48 v.EPERIES 161a Z₁ f 1828-38 v.EPERIES 161a f 1850E és U WERA 1a f 1836 VERBASZ la f 1850E és U WERBOVA Ia z₃ f 1834 VERBOVECZ Ia Z₂₀ f 1830-42 VEREBÉLY Ia f 1838-47 WERSCHETZ Ia z₃ f 1842-45 V.FALVA 116d f 1843 V.FIUME. 179d v 1837-41 WIESELBURG la f 1818-42 WIESELBURG la f 1832-44 v.IHAROS=/BERÉNY 169a f 1832-48 VIHODNA 1a z₃ f 1826-41 Wimpas=/sing 155e f 1821-38 Wim=/Koveze 157e f 1819-1850U 6s 1865 V.KEISMARK 161a z₄₈ fv 1818-29 V:MEGYES 162a z₅ f 1833 V.MISKOLCZ 161a z, fz 1818-43 V.TOKAY 161a Z, fv 1831-47 WUKOVAR 1a z, f 1818-1859U XUTALOQVA/IN ILLYRIEN, 321 f 1837 ZAKANY la z₃ f 1819-37 ZALA LÖVŐ 10a Z₂₀ f 1834-41 ZOMBOR la z₃ fv 1820-48

IV/ Type Group hW. Handstamps of Special Shape

This group comprises handstamps with the shape which does not fit into any of the previous groups. Their number is small -14 in total. The first one was the handstamp of Versec, which was produced in 1818. The types of these handstamps are presented in the table *hW-Z Type and Shape index, hW-Z*.



DOROGH la Z₁ f ?-- 186? EPERIES la Z₁₂ f 1831-32 GR:BETSKEREK 118a Z₅ f 1826-47 és \div (x₀) fv 1842-43 KÖRMÖTZBÁNYA la Z₂ f 1841-43 KÖRMÖTZBÁNYA la Z₃ f 1841-43 KÖRMÖTZBÁNYA la Z₄ f 1846-47 MEZŐKÖVESD la Z₆ f 1846

 $\begin{array}{l} \dot{\text{MEZOKOVESD}} \ \text{la } Z_7 \ \text{f } 1839-46 \\ & \text{NOLCSOVA } \ln a \ Z_{10} \ \text{f } 1828-32 \\ & \text{SABARIA } 18 \ Z_{12} \ \text{f } 1835 \\ & \text{SARKERESZTUR } 18 \ Z_{11} \ 1848-1850 \\ & \text{SELMECZ/BÁNYA } 120a \ Z \ \text{s } f \ 1840-44 \\ & \text{Waghuihely } 14e \ Z_9 \ \text{f } 1828-31 \\ & \text{WERSCHETZ } 1a \ Z_1 \ \text{f } 1818-1850 \\ & \text{U} \end{array}$

B/ DATE HANDSTAMPS

V/ Date Handstamps Arranged in a Line/Lines, without Name of Location (Type Groups kA and kB) 1762 - 1849

As we have already mentioned, date and location postmarks never came together before 1817 (the single exception was the postmark of Buda from 1787). Between 1817 and 1849, these two kinds of postmarks were not always connected. This usually stands for the postmarks produced upon accepting a mail item into the mail stream. On the other hand, date postmarks upon arrival were introduced quite early, though only at large post offices. These post offices most probably organised the delivery of the mail items home – the postmarks were meant to check the accuracy of postmen. Until 1817, the name of the location did not appear on these postmarks upon arrival (the only exception is the problematic mail item from Nagymihályi to be discussed later). Otherwise, there was no need to indicate the location. The date postmarks upon arrival were produced on the rear side of the mail items.

Some records of the mail items postmarked upon *sending* were also made: in the research of Térfi one (Kőszeg, 1788), in its handwritten supplement, two instances were mentioned (Nagyszombat 1768 and Kassa 1788). Since postmarks upon sending were frequently stamped on the rear sides of mail items, it is possible that in this case the situation was vice versa: the postmark upon arrival was stamped on the front side, which Térfi took for the postmark upon sending. Had we known the copies available for Térfi, we could clarify this question. Unfortunately, we do not know the mail items he studied. This is why we are treating his statements about the postmarks upon sending with reservations.

On the basis of whether the month was indicated by letters (y) or numerals (x), we may set up two big groups of the date handstamps used upon arrival. In both versions, both the indications of the month and that of the year occur. Within the group y, distinctions should be made also on the basis of the fonts.

The oldest type is a handstamp with line arrangement with the indication of the month in written letters; its type mark is $kA e(y_0)$. This handstamp was used between 1758 and 1768 in Sopron; the month (September, October, November, and December) was indicated partly by Arabic or Roman numerals, and party by letter abbreviations (for example, 8ber=October, Xber=December). The very rudimentary technique implies that for the different numerals and names of the month different handstamps were used (instead of a single handstamp with changeable numbers).

Chronologically, handstamps with Gothic fonts follow. Their amount was

considerable; the first one comes from 1762 from Sopron. The letters were partly printed, partly written. In the first case, the handstamps were composed of several elements, while in the second-they contained a single carved piece (at least as regards the name of the month).



Following post offices had handstamps with the indication of the month in Gothic fonts ($kA f (y_0)$; line arrangement): Sopron (1762-), Pozsony (1764-), Nagyszombat (1768-), Pest (1771-), Kőszeg (1771-), Kolozsvár (1787-), Kassa (1820-1827), and Miskolc (1821). In Kolozsvár, the handstamps which displayed the German word "*den*" (or its abbreviation), as well as the particle "*-ten*" after the numeral (German usage) were in use.

The most frequent type is that of handstamps with the indication of the month, line arrangement, and Gothic fonts ($kA fe(y_0)$). These handstamps always displayed the abbreviation of the German word *den*. They were always composed of three carved pieces (abbreviation of the word *den*, the numeral, and the name of the month); all of them were based on a single original piece. Since from 1781 these handstamps turned up in very different points of the country, we can safely say that they were part of the Joseph II's effort aimed at

germanising and centralisation. The text and the layout were most probably designed in Vienna; deviations of different pieces imply that they were produced on locations, just as the contemporary location handstamps with Gothic fonts. Unlike the latter, the date handstamps featuring Gothic fonts remained in use after the Joseph *II*'s regime failed; to our knowledge, they were used until 1837. Beginning from 1781, such handstamps were found in the post offices of Kassa, Kolozsvár, Kőszeg, Nagyszombat, Pest, Pozsony, and Temesvár. Solely in case of this type, not only black but also red postmarks occurred.

The date handstamps $kA a (y_0)$ with Antiqua fonts may also be divided into groups: in one of them, the letters of the month were all capital, while in the other, they were partly small. Handstamps from the following post offices belonged to the first group: Pozsony (1775-1782), Kolozsvár (1787 and 1846-49), and Nagyszeben (1839-40) (handstamps of Kolozsvár (1788) and Eszék (1832) also belonged to Nagyszeben). Handstamps displaying also the year (kA a; handstamps upon arrival) were used in Miskolc (1818; four-digit year) and Debrecen (1824; three-digit year; two versions).

There are only few handstamps which belong to the type mark x where the month was indicated by numerals. Such handstamps occurred only in Debrecen (1819-1825), Pest (1831-1843), and Nagyszombat (1847). The handstamps of Pest contain the date indicating the month (x_0) ; the handstamps from Debrecen include two- and four-digit indication of the year $(x_2 \text{ and } x_4)$; the handstamp from Nagyszombat featured very special layout: it included a one-digit indication of the year and the letter E (=érkezés=arrival).

We know of a single rectangular handstamp used upon arrival with a double frame—the one from Kolozsvár (1788). Its fonts are Gothic, while the mark of its type is $kB f(y_0)$.

The versions listed are included in the table *Type Index, kA and kB*.

C/ LOCATION- AND DATE HANDSTAMPS

VI/ Type Group A. Hk Line Handstamps

These handstamps comprise two large groups, according the date and its arrangement into one or two lines. Handstamps with the system B1 constitute the sub-group AJ, while those with the system B2 –the sub-group AE. Further distinction is made according to whether the date took place in line with the name of the location or under it. In most cases, if the date was arranged in a single line, it took place under the name of the location (abbreviation AJ is reserved for these handstamps). For the handstamps where the date followed the location name in the same line, the mark is the letter A. On the handstamps where the date was arranged in two lines (system B2), it usually followed the location name in the same line. This sub-group is marked AEJ, where J stands for the one-line arrangement, not for the system. For the handstamps where the date was under the name of the location, we use the letter combination AE. And finally, when the arrangement was different from any kind discussed above, we use the letter combination WAE.

Sort	Tipusmutató t	áblázat I. AJ. lynév slatt cg	Tipuscaoport yaoroa kelteze	Sasel A	
JOSEPHST 26 DE		BROOD	WWA	USENBURG	
BELLOVAR 25. SEP.	CLAUSENBURG 29 Mer.848.		22	23. JAN.	
la/d	la/e		laq		
ÉRSEKÚ Jul	JVÁR D 2 1	ALTK DEZ.	<i>ER</i> 1 2. d	NAGY MIHALY len 5. Octobr 1826	
la/na		1d	10a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
O BEC	TSE	NI	EU-GRAL 30.DE	DISKA EC.	
10d/a		11a		· · · ·	
FERTŐ SZI AP	ENT MIKL R:4.	ós i	FELSÖ S SI	ZENT IVAN EP26.	
100a		100d			
SEPSISZT.G MAI 8	YORGY.	KARLS	SBURG FEBR	RUDNÓ. 8. FEB.	
105a		106a	1	106d	
N.KAPUS 17 FEBR	SEPS	I SZT:GY 17 APR-1	YORG Y 843.	DEVA: 28NOV.	
107a	108=	·		110a	
DG //ASS A					



We are going to discuss the birth, development, and features of the groups *A* and *AE* together. The division will only show in the list and the table *Type In*-*dex*, *AJ* and *A*.

The oldest type of the location-date handstamps is the one where the date follows the name of the location in the same line (one-line arrangement). Since at first the date was indicated upon arrival, the first location-date handstamps were naturally those used upon arrival. The first one that we know comes from Székesfehérvár, and displays the year: 1818. So far we have got to know 19 such handstamps. The first location-date handstamp used upon sending first turned up in Besztercebánya in 1825; it indicated the month, just as the further 9 pieces known to us.



Handstamps where the text was arranged in two lines (two-line handstamps) appeared somehow later, becoming more popular though. On these, the name of the location was found in the first, while the date – in the second line. Three versions of this type occurred: handstamps with Antiqua fonts, those 290

with cursive fonts, and those with written letters.

To the best of our knowledge, the first two-line location-date handstamp with Antiqua fonts was used upon sending in Brassó in 1822; it indicated the year. Until 1840, only 9 pieces of this type were known; however, in 1839, postal directorates in Pozsony and Nagyszeben, almost simultaneously, launched a type which later became widely used and even uniform; it grew very popular, especially in Transylvania. Most frequently, they were handstamps displaying the month, though some displayed the year. They were mostly produced in the 1840s - until 1850, 98 pieces were produced, while until 1867 – further 10 pieces. The first instance when a two-line Antiqua location-date handstamp was used upon arrival took place in Buda in 1824. In the volume I we have already mentioned the same kind of arrival handstamp from Nagymihályi, which was mentioned by Térfi. According to him, it came from 1806. However, it seems unlikely, because samples which we know all come from the 1830s. Moreover, it is improbable also because Nagymihályi was too small a settlement to introduce such a significant innovation. On the other hand, until we learn what handstamp had Térfi in mind in particular, we cannot reject his assumption completely. All in all, together with the mentioned Buda- and Nagzmihályi ones, we know of 7 different double-line loction-date handstamps with Antiqua font.

Two-line location-date handstamps with cursive letters were produced after 1830; exactly from this year comes the earliest known handstamp, the one from Brassó. In 1841, a uniform type was created (as regards the fonts and the shape) – first in Croatia, and later, in 1842, in Pest and Temesvár. Finally, it became popular all over the country, except Transylvania, where the Antiqua fonts were dominant. The uniform shape must have been driven by a central initiative; moreover, these handstamps must have been produced in the same place. Most probably, this type was the *first official handstamp release*. Until the end of the 1840s, 104 pieces were produced; later further 10 pieces were manufactured. All of them featured the month, which was indicated by written letters. There were no handstamps of this type to be used upon arrival, if for no other reason because the arrival handstamps had been abandoned by that time. We know of four pieces of single-line handstamps with written font. All in all, we know of 262 pieces of single-line location-date handstamps.

In the 40s, quite often a separate handstamp (arranged as a line) was used for the date, to complement the handstamp displaying the location. For such composed postmarks, we will refer to the type group hA in the list, to which these postmarks belong. We will usually find them in that type group. To render the list more understandable, these references will constitute a separate paragraph. To mark the handstamps used upon arrival, we will put a letter (\acute{e}) after the data referring to the period of use.

a/Sub-group AJ; Date Arranged in One Line!; System B1; Location-Date Handstamps (the date below the name of the location) 1822-1865

Quite often, the mechanism to produce the date on the postmark was removed from these handstamps (practically, this way it was removed from the postmarks). This way these handstamps turned into ordinary location handstamps. The type mark of these handstamps was complemented by the letter v. Consequently, their detailed description is found at the type group hA.

AGRAM 1d (yo) f 1845-50U A.KUBIN 116d (yo) f 1845-61U ALBA la (y₀) f 1845 ALBAREGIA 1. hA ALTKER 1d (y0) f 1845-48 Babocsa 14e/d (yo) f 1844-50U BACSINCZE ld (yo) f 184?-67U BAJA 1d (yo) vf 1844-56 BAKSA 1d (y₀) f 1850-58 BARANYAVAR 1d (ye) f 184?-50U BARTFELD 1d (yo) f 1845-60 BAYMOK 1d (yo) f 1845-64 BELLOWAR 1d (yo) f 1843-55U BELLOVAR la/d (yo) 23/3 f 184?-60 BELLOVAR 1a/d (yo) 21/4 fkv 184?-67U BELLOVAR la/d (yo) 33/4.75 f 1862-66 BEREND 1d (y0) f 1846-50U BESHKA 1d (yo) f 1847-50U BESZTERCZEBÁNYA/(NEOSOHL) 802a (yo) f 1848-49 BEZDÁN 1d (yo) f 184?-61 B.HUNYAD I. hA BISTRITZ la (yo) fv 1846-50U BODEGRAY 1d (y0) f 1846-50U BOITZA la (y_0) f 184? 50U BROOD la (y_0) 20×4 f 1844-58E BROOD la (y6) 18×4 f 184?-60E BROOD 1a (y₀) 29.5×11 f 1858-62 BROOD/IN/SLAVONIEN 328 (ya) f 1858U-67U BUDA la/d (yo) f 1848-49 BUDÁN 171a (y₀) f 1849 (é) CARLOBAGO 1d (yo) fv 1849-50 CASCHAU 1d (y₆) f 1843-62 CLAUSENBURG la/e (y2) vagy (y3) f 1841 - 49CLAUSENBURG L hA CRNOSTADT 1a (yo) fv 1833 CRONSTADT 1a (y4) fv 1824-30 CSAKTORNYA la (yo) 31×45 f 1843 CSALMA 1d (y₀) f 184?-71 CSANTAVÉR 1d (yo) f 1846--1860 és hA-1dv 184?-50U CSEREWITS 1d (ye) f 1846-50U CSORNA la (y_0) 19×3.5 f 1846-67U CSORNA la (y_0) 22×4.5 f 184?-67U CSORNA la (y₀) 20.5×4.5 f 1850U-67U CSORNA la (y₀) 23.75×4.5 f 1850U-67U DEVA: 110a (y0) f 1843-50U DEZS I. hA DOBRA la (y₀) f 184? -50U DUBICZA 1d (yo) f 184?-50U

DUGOSZELLO la/d (y0) f 184?-71 ELISAB.ST. 107a (y₀) f 1840-48 ÉRSEKUJVÁR la/na (y₀) és (y₄) fvk 1846-50U ESZÉK la (yo) f 1841-46 ESZEK 1d/a (xo) f 184?-ESZÉK 1d (yo) f 184?-50U FELSŐ SZENT IVÁN 100d (yo) f 1848-64 FELVINTZ la (y₀) f 1846-48 és hA-lav 1549-50U FERTŐ SZENT MIKLÓS 100a (ya) f 1846-50U FIUME 1a (y2) f 1841 FIUME 1a (y₀) 19×4 fv 1841-43 FIUME 1a (y₀) 19×6 f 1844-49 és 1867 Fünfkirchen 14e/d (y0) fz 1839-62 FÜNFKIRCHEN la/d (yo) fk 184?-50U GAKOVA 1d (y₀) f 184?-58 GARA 1d (y₀) f 184?-50U GENERALSKISTOL 1d (yo) f 185?-66 G./GARCSIN 126d (y₀) f 184?-71 GLINA 1d (y₀) 19.5×4 fz 1843-50UGLINA 1d (y₀) 21.5×4.5 f 185? GLINA 1d (yo) 20×4.5 f 185? GOLLUBINCZE 1d (yo) f 184?-56 GOSPIC 1d (vo) fv 185?-50 GOSPICH 1d (v₀) fk 1844-50U GR.HOEFLEIN 116a (v₄) f 1844-51 GYŐR 1a (yo) 1845-46 HÁCZFELD 1d (vo) f 1848-50U HERCZEG=SZÖLLÖS 119d (ye) f 184?-50U HERMANSTADT la (yo) f 1839-49 HERMANSTADT 1d (y0) f 1847-49 HODSAGH 1d (yo) fk 1843-71 HOLITSCH 1a (yo) 16×5 fk 1842-50U HOLITSCH la (yo) 16×4 fk 1845-50U IGLÓ 1d (y0) f 1845-50U ILLAVA la (yo) f ?-50U IRSA L hA JASSENOVAZ 1d (y0) f 184?-50U JASZKA 1d (y0) 19×3.5 f 184?-67 JASZKA le (yo) f 186? JASZKA 1d (y₀) 19×4.5 f 186? JESSENOWAZ 1d (y₀) fk 184?-57E JEZERANA 1d (y0) f 184?-71 JOSEPHSTHAL 1 (y6) z 184? JOSEPHSTAHL la (y₀) f 1850-61 Vh: ... STHAL helyett . . STAHL 1861-71 KAESMARK 1d (yo) f 1845-1850U és hA-Idv 1850

KAESMARK 1d/a (yo) f 1850U-1857E KARLSBURG. 106a (yo) f 1839-50U KASSA 1d (y₀) f 1847-49 KISHEGYES 1d (y₀) f 1845-58 KITTSEE 1a (y₀) f 1848-71 KL.KANIZSA 116d (yo) f 1846-KLAUSENBURG laq (y₀) f 1850 (é) KOSTAINIZA 1d (y₀) f 1848-50U KOSTAINICA 1d (yo) f 186? KRONSTADT la (y4) 1822 KRONSTADT ld/a (y6) f 1838-39 KRONSTADT la (y0) 31 fv 1842-57E KRONSTADT la (y₀) 29 f 1842-57E K.U.SZÁLLÁS 117a (ye) f 1856 K.VÁSÁRHELY 116a (yo) f 1847-50U LASKAFELD 1d (yo) f 1849-67 LUBLO 1d (yo) f 1845-71 MAKO 1d (y₀) fk 1843-1850U és hA-1dv 1850 MALI HALLAN 10a (y₀) f 184?-71 MAROSVÁSÁRHELY 1. bA MEDAK 1d (y₀) f 184?-71 MÉLYKUT 1d (yo) fv 1849-50U MIKANOWCZE 1d (y₀) f 184?-65 MITROWICZ 1d (y0) 31,5×4.5 fvk 1844-71 MITROVICZ 1d (y0) 29.5×4 f 1850U-63 MITROWITZ la/d (ye) f 1863-71 M.SCHELKEN 116a (y0) v 1846-50U MUHLBACH la/d (yo) f 184?-MUHLBACH la (yo) f 1846-500 és hA-lav-500 M.VÁSÁRHELY 116a (ye) f 1840-47 NÁDAS 1d (y₀) 18×4 f 1844 NADAS 1d (yo) 17×3 f 1848-50U NAGY MIHALY 10a den (y4) fv 18??-36 (é) NAGY SOMKUT. 116a (y6) f 1842-50U NAGY SZENT MIKLÓS 100d (y0) f 1849-50U N.BANOVCZE 116d (y_0) f 184?-56 NEMES = MILITICS 119d (y_0) f 184?-67 N.ENYED 116a (y₀) f 1839-50U NEU-GRADISKA 11a (y₀) 40.5×4 f 1843-61 NEU-GRADISKA 11a (y₀) 41×5 f 186? NEUSIEDL/AM SEE 35d (y6) f 1845-1850U és hA-33dv NEUSOHL, 106a (y₉) f 1843-50U NEUTRA la (yg) f 1847 51 és (y4) f 1847 N.HALMÁGY 116a (y0) f 1846 N.KAPUS. 107a (y_c) f 1841 NOVSKA 1d (y₀) 23×4 f 184?-60 NOVSKA 1d (y₀) 23×5 f 186? N.ZEREND 116a (y0) f 1835-41 N:ZEREND 118a (y0) f 1848-55 O-BECSE 11d/a (y0) f 1848 ODVOS la (yo) f 1850-60 OFEN 1a den/(y4) f 1824-27 (6) OFEN 1a (y4) f 1827 (é) OFEN 1a (y₆) f 1840 (é) OFEN 1a (y₀) f 1840-47 OFEN 1d (y₀) fzkv 1845-48 OLAFALVA la (y₀) f 1839-50U OPPATOVAC 1d (y6) f 184?-67

ORIOWAC 1d (y0) f 184?-71 OSZLÁNY la (y0) zk 1848-58 OTTOCSAC 1d (y₆) fk 184?-50E és 1864-66 OTTOCSAZ 1d (ya) f 1850-65 ÖDENBURG 1d (y6) f 1843-46 PARENDORF la (ye) fk 1848-52 PAULIS 1a (y0) f 1846-60 PECSKA 1d (y₆) f 1844-50U PERRUSICH 1d (y₆) f 184?-67 PEST 1a (x₀) fv 1842- (é) PEST 1d (y_c) f 1842-PESTH L hA (kétféle) PETERWARDEIN 1d (yo) f 1847-48 PETRINIA 1d (y₀) fk 1843-50U POSEGA 1d (y₀) f 1841-50U POZEG 1d (yo) f 186?-PRESBURG la (ye) fv 1839-49 PRESSBURG 1a (y₀) f 1836-1850 és hA-lav -1867 U PRESSBURG 1d (y₀) f 1843-49 PRESZBURG la (y₀) f 1845-61 RADNA la (y₀) f 184?-50U RADNOT la (y₀) f 1845-50U RAGENDORF 1. hA ROSENBERG 1d (y0) f 1842-50U RUDNÓ. 106d (yo) f 1844-71 RUMA 1d (y₀) Bm 4 f 184?-50U RUMA 1d (y₀) Bm 3,5 f 184?-50U SABARIA 1d (yo) f 1845-48 SABARIA 1. hA SARKANY 1d/a (ya) f 1839-46 SARKANY, 106a (yo) f 1845-50U SASSIN 1d (ye) f 1846-50U SEMLIN 1d (y₀) Bm 3.5 fzk 1843-50U SEMLIN 1d (ye) Bm4 f 186? SEPSI SZT:GYÖRGY 108a (y4) f 1843-50U SEPSI SZT. GYÖRGY 105a (yo) f 1844-47 SIBOT la (ye) f 1840-50U SISSEK la (y₀) f 1841-50U SOMKEREK Ia (y0) f 184?-50U ST.ROCH 116d (y₀) z 1843-71 Szászka 14e/a (y₀) f 1841–61 SZEDERKENY 1d (y₀) f 1847–1866 SZEGZARD la/d (yo) f 1867-SZEKSZÁRD 1d (y0) f 1843-50U SZENT=TAMÁS1 19d (y₀) f 1845 SZIVACZ 1d (y6) f 1847-61 SZ.IVAN.MIL.GR 378a/d (yo) f 184?-50U SZOBORSIN la (y₀) f 1847-50U SZOMBATHELY ld (y₀) f 1847-50U SZOMBATHELY la/d f 1850U-57E SZOMBATHELY/SABARIA 801a (yo) f 1850E SZUSZEK 1d (y6) f 1847-71 SZ.VÁROS 116a (y₀) f 1841-58E TEMESVÁR 1d (y0) 18×3 f 1842-50U TEMESVÁR 1d (y0) 16×3 fv 1842-50E THORDA. 106a (y0) f 1840-50U TOLNA 1d (y₀) 17×2,5 f 1844-50U TOLNA 1d (y0) 20×4,5 f 184?-50U TOLNA 1d (yo) Bm 6 f 185?-71

TOPOLYA 1d (y_0) f 1845 TOVARNIK 1d (y_0) f 1847 TOWARNIK 1d (y_0) f 184?-61 TÖVIS. 106a (y_0) f 1843-1850U és hA-106av TYRNAU 1a (y_0) f s 1843-1850U és hA-1av 1839-46 és 186? TYRNAU 1a (y_0) f s 1843-1850U és hA-1av 1839-46 és 186? TYRNAU 1a (y_0) f s 1847 ÜLLŐ 1. hA VÁG:UJHELY 118d (y_0) 31 f 1850-1860 és 118d/n (y_0) f 1860-1862 és hA-118dv 1866 VÁG-UJHELY 11d (y_0) 26 f 1859-1862 WARASDIN 1a (y_4) f 1841-49 VERA 1d (y_0) f 1844 WERBOWA 1d (y_0) f 1850E-71 VERGINMOST 1d (y_0) f 184?-50U WERPOLJE 1d (y_0) f 184?-71 WESPRIM 1a (y_0) f 184?-50U VESZPR 1a (y_0) 26×5 f 1835-43 VESZPR. 106a 22×3 f 1844-48 és (x_0) f 1845-48 VESZPREM 1a (y_0) f 1848-49 VESZPREM 1a (y_0) f 1847-50U WIMPASSING 1a (y_0) f 1847-60 és (y_4) f 1844-54 WINKOWCZE 1d (y_0) f 1843-50U WINKOWZE 1d (y_0) f 1843-50U WINKOWZE 1a/d (y_0) f 1842-69 V.KRONSTADT 161a (y_3) v 1822 Von Ofen 1. hA VÖRÖSVÁR 1a (y_4) f 1846-50U V.TEPLA 116a (y_0) f 1850-57 V.UJHELY 116d (y_0) zf 1846-60 VUKA 1d (y_0) f 184?-63 XUTALOQUA 1a (y_0) f 184?-50U ZALA LÖVŐ 1. hA ZILAH. 1. hA

b/ Sub-group *A*; *B1* Location-Date Handstamps with the Date Arranged in One Line; (the date follows the name of the location) (1818-1848)

A la (y_4) f 1827–29 (ć) Alba 14e (y_3) f 1818 (ć) Alba 14e (y_4) f 1827–29 (ć) BRED. 106a (y_6) 55–60×5 f 1839–53 BRED. 106a (y_6) 43–46×4.5 f 1841 BUDA 1a (y_6) fk 1848–49 (ć) és feladási fk 1848 DEB 1a (y_3) f 1824–25 (ć) DEBRE. 106a (y_3) f 1825 (ć) DEBREC. 106a (y_3) f 1825 (ć) DEBREC. 106a (y_3) f 1837 (ć) DEBRECIN 1a (y_3) f 1837–38 (ć) DEBRECIN 1a (y_6) f 1837–38 (ć) DEBRECZ. 106a (y_9) f 1837–38 (ć) DEBRECZEN. 106a (y_9) f 1838–47 (ć) DEBRECZIN 1a (y_6) f 1843–44 (ć) $\begin{array}{l} \text{DEBREZEN 1a} (y_0) \ f \ 1844-47 \ (\acute{e}) \\ \text{DEBREZIN. 106a} (y_c) \ f \ 1838-43 \ (\acute{e}) \\ \text{GALGO 1a} (y_0) \ f \ 1846 \\ \text{KRONSTADT 1d/a} (y_0) \ fv \ 1837-46 \\ \text{N.ENYED 116a} (y_0) \ f \ 1837 \\ \text{Neusohl 14a/d} (y_0) \ f \ 1825-28 \\ \acute{es} \ \text{Neusoh} \\ \text{NEUSOHL 1a/d} (y_0) \ f \ 1828-38 \\ \text{N KEND 10a} (y_0) \ f \ 1828-38 \\ \text{N KEND 10a} (y_0) \ romai \ szám \ f \ 1839-50 \\ \text{Ofen. 148a} (y_0) \ fk \ 1839-48 \ (\acute{e}) \\ \acute{es} \ feladási \ fk \ 1848 \\ \text{Ofen 14a} (y_0) \ f \ 1840-49 \ (\acute{e}) \\ \text{PEST 1a} (y_4) \ k \ 1831 \ (\acute{e}) \\ \text{SCHEMNITZ 1a} (y_0) \ v \ 1832 \\ \text{Schemnitz. 148a} (y_0) \ v \ 1830-23 \\ \acute{es} \ kelet \ elől \\ \end{array}$

c/Sub-group AEJ; B2 Location-Date Handstamps with the Date Arranged in Two Lines (the date follows the name of the location) (1824-1848)

There are only 10 members of this sub-group; 4 out of them were used upon arrival. The first was used by Pest. The date never included the year; numerals were always Arabic (x_0) . We have included the sub-groups *AEJ*, *AE*, and *WAF* into a single table.

ALBA la 19×4.5-5 fv 1835-43 ALBA la 12×4 f 1837 (é) ALBA la 20×4 f 1841 (é) ALBAR la 16×3 f 1844-45 ALBA R 10a 16×4 f 1845 ALBA.R. 107a f 1846- (é) LACZHÁZA 1a f 1848 OFEN 1a f 1840 (é) PEST 1a f 1827-29 Sepsi Szt. György 147e f ?

d/Sub-group AE; B2 Location-Date Handstamps with the Date Arranged in Two Lines (the date below the name of the location) (1827-1846)

Unlike the previous sub-group, handstamps of this sub-group always displayed a three-part date: the year was always there. The position of the year was very variable and special; since some of the positions occurred only in case of this sub-group, we are to describe the marks to indicate them here. In the regular arrangement, the day and the month take place in the first, while the year-in the second line. This arrangement is not marked. Exceptionally, using Roman numerals for the date occurred. To mark this, we use "r" to supplement the existing mark: (ry_4). In case the year followed the name of the location, the mark will be (jx4); for the handstamps with the system B2+1, when the year followed the day and the month was arranged in two lines, the mark will be (ux_2 , ux_4 , etc.). The two handstamps from Komárom where the name of the location was arranged vertically are also included in this group: (q_1). The subgroup includes 6 handstamps, 4 of them were used upon arrival.

ALBA la (jx ₄) f 1829-31 (é)	ÉRSEKUJVÁR, 106/na (y ₄) fk 1846-47
Alba 14a (ux ₄) f 1829-31	Komorn 14a q1 (ux2) f 1834 (é)
Comorn. 148 aq1 (ux ₂) f 1830-44 (é)	M:WASAR 118a (ry4) f 1822

e/ Sub-group WAF; Location-Date Handstamps with Special Arrangement; the Date Arranged in Three Lines (1833)

A single handstamp from Győr belongs here: its date is arranged in three lines, for which it in fact has the system *B3*. Its specific feature is the year placed above the name of the location, as well as the especially decorative line to separate the month and the date.

RAAB la (x₃) k 1833

VII/ Type Group B; Rectangular Location-Date Handstamps

In the period of the Austrian postal service in charge on the Hungarian territories, these handstamps were exclusively manufactured by postmasters. Though their number was only 20, they may be divided in 5 sub-groups. For clarity, the table is not divided into sub-groups, but includes the entire type B. Letters marking sub-groups come very organically from the system of the handstamps. The mark of those with the system BI is BJ; when the system is B2, the mark is BE. When the indication of the period of the day followed the date in the same line (B1+2), we use the mark BEJ. When the indication of the period of the day was placed under the date (B1+2), we use the mark BEF. Finally, the extraordinary shapes belong to the sub-group WB.

a/Sub-group BJ; location-date handstamps arranged in one line with the system B1 (1818-1858)

Only six handstamps belong to this group. The date, arranged in a single line, took place under the name of the location. Most often it was y_o , though exceptionally could also be y_3 .


Four kinds of frame occurred on these six handstamps. All of them are marked accordingly and included into the table *Type Group hB; Decorative Frame Z and Shape Index.*.

Frame Z and Shape Index,. ALBA la (y₃) Z₉ f 1818 (é) KOSTJÁN la (y₀) Z₁ fz 1845–1856E PESTH la (y₀) Z₇ f 1830–46 (é)

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm PESTH~la~(y_0)~Z_7~17\times11~f~1845~(\acute{e})} \\ {\rm UNGVAR~la~(y_0)~Z_7~f~1858U-1871U} \\ {\rm ZENGG~la~(y_0~\acute{e}s~y_4)~Z_2~kf~1845-1859U} \end{array}$

b/ Sub--group BE; Location-Date Handstamps Arranged in Two Lines, System B2 (1850-1864)

Nine handstamps belong to this group. The date was the regular B2 (x_0 under the name of the location). The frame was always rectangular, with cut corners. Sometimes it approached a square (shape Z_7). These features are not marked. However, double frame (Z_2) and the name of the location curved also occurred (q). These are always indicated when describing a handstamp.

BREZNICZA/IN CROATIEN36bq f1861-71U	OEDENBURG laq Bm 3,75 f 1863-1867		
ÉRSEKUJVÁR la f 1864–75E	PESTH 1a f 1850-58		
FIUME 1a f 1859-66	SZENITZ laq Z, 1850-68U		
KARLOVAC laq f 1864-	SZOMBATHELY lag f 1862-71E		
OEDENBURG laq Bm 3,25 f 1850-63			

c/Sub-type BEJ; B1+2 Location-Date Handstamps with the Date Arranged in Two Lines and the Period of the Day – in One

The only typical feature of the sub-group is the extraordinary arrangement of the date. The regular $B2 x_0$ date follows the name of the location, thus taking place in the right part of the postmark area. The one-line indication of the hour and the period of the day took place under the name of the location (*B1*). These two factors determine the mark applied: B1+2. Two handstamps of Sopron belong here. The shape of the frame was Z_7 .

OEDENBURG 1 (x₀) 36x20 f 1859-61 OEDENBURG 1a (x₀) 41x20 f 1859-61

d/ Sub-type BEF; B2+1 Location-Date Handstamps with the Date Arranged in Two Lines (1839-1856)

A B2+1 location-date handstamp with the almost square shape of the frame, its corners rounded. Under the regular x_{θ} date, in the third line, there is the indication of the hour and the period of the day.

OEDENBURG 1aq (x₀) 41x20 f 1862-66

e/Sub-group WBE and WBJ; Rectangular Location-Date Handstamps with Special Arrangement (1839-1856)

Solely two handstamps belong to this sub-group: a B1 from Gospic with the head of a dragon and a B2 from Pest, with the period of the day (hammer shape).

GOSPICH WBJ-la (y₃ and y₄) fk 1839 PESTH WBE-1 (x₀) f 1856-1864

VIII/ Type Group C; Oval Location-Date Handstamps (1824-1862)

Just as the rectangular handstamps, the oval ones were also of postmaster origin. The first such handstamp known is from Pest, from 1824. It was definitely the *first handstamp with an insert* in Hungary. Though the group contains only 13 members, they may still be divided into four sub-groups. The one-line date on the *B1* handstamps took place under the name of the location. Accordingly, the mark of this sub-group will be *CJ*. When the date was arranged in two lines and took place under the name of the location (*B2*), we apply the mark *CE*. For the version when the two-line date followed the name of the location in the same line (*B2+1*, day, month, year), the mark will be *CEJ*; special shapes will constitute the group *WCE*. The structure of the table *Index of the Type Group C* is similar to that of the type group *B*.



a/Sub-Type CJ; B1 Location-Date Handstamps of Oval Shape; One-Line Date Arrangement (1824-1839)

The number of handstamps in this sub-group is seven. The one-line arrangement has many versions, which is always indicated (x or y).

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm PESTH \ la\ (x_0)\ 19 \times 12\ fv\ 1829-47\ (\acute{e})} \\ {\rm \acute{e}s\ felad\acute{a}si\ 1833} \\ {\rm PESTH \ la\ (x_0)\ f\ 1833-46\ (\acute{e})} \\ {\rm \acute{e}s\ felad\acute{a}si\ 1833} \\ {\rm TYRNAU\ la\ (y_4)\ fk\ 1833-45} \end{array}$

b/ Sub-Type CE; B2 Location-Date Handstamps of Oval Shape; Two-Line Date Arrangement (1850-1862)

Four handstamps belong to this subgroup, the two-line date x_0 on all of them.

 NAGYBÁNYA 10a f 1862-70U
 PRESSBURG 1a Bm 3,25 f 1850-67

 OEDENBURG 1a f 1850-52
 PRESSBURG 1a Bm 2,75 f 1850-67

c/ Sub-Type CEJ; B2+1 Location-Date Handstamps of Oval Shape; Two+One-Line Date Arrangement

Only one handstamp from Zagreb belongs to this group.

AGRAM la (ux₄) Z₂₀ f 1828-1839

d/Sub-Type WCE; B2 Location-Date Handstamps of Extraordinary Shape

Only one such handstamp is known; it was used in Székesfehérvár.

SZÉKESFEJÉRVÁR/ALBAREGIA 801A (x1) f 1847

IX/ Type Group D; Double-circle Location-Date Handstamps (1837-1867)

This kind of handstamps appeared in 1837 in Sopron: their date contained three parts – the day, the month, and the year. Soon Zagreb followed. After these ones, double-circle handstamps were not produced for some time. In 1850, however, double-circle handstamps with the month and the day and with a uniform *palmetto* decoration were introduced all over the country. Later further 25 versions of decoration were used; a dozen of them appeared after 1850.

In the list, the palmetto decoration and the month/day date expressed in numerals will not be marked (x_0) (they are understood as a part of all marks which do not include marks Z and y). z_0 will express the lack of decoration. We would like to mention as a curiosity that in Buda one of the handstamps was often used without the date. In such case, we consider it a location handstamp, and mark it *hD*. Certain pieces of the group were used until about 1880.







ABONY la f 1848-57 ACS la f 1848-56 ADONY la f 1848-1867 ADONY la z25 f 1867-AGRAM la z₁₆ (y₁) f 1840-50 ALBA la z₁ f 1850-67 A.LENDVA 116a fkv 1847-67 ALLIOS la f 184?-67 ALPÁR la z 1848–52 ALSÓ-VERECZKE 11a f 184?-67 ALTKÉR la z₁ f 184?-70 APATHIN la f 1847-63 APATHIN la z₁₇ f 1863-ARAD la fkv 1846-50U ARAD la z₂ f 184?-60 ARANYOS-MEDGYES 11a f 184?-60 AROKSZÁLLÁS la f 1848–68 BAGH la f 184?-55 BAHNHOF/PEST 487a z₀ f 185?-61U BALÁSSA GYARMAT 10a f 1847-61 BANHALMA la f 1847-51 BAN.KOMLOS 116a f 184?-68 BAN.NEUDORF 116a f 184?-71U BAN.WEISKIRCHEN 116a f 1847-66 BÁTH la f 1848-67 BÁTTASZÉK la fk 1848-80U B.CSABA 116a fk 1847-65 BEODRA la fvk 1847-72U BEREGSZÁSZ la f 1847-65 BERKESZ la f 1848-60 BERTALANFALVA la f 1849

BERZENCZE la f 1848-50U BIHAR la f 1849-52 BIZOVAC la z₁ f 1849-76U BOBOTTA la z₁ f 1850–53 BONYHAD 1a f 1848-71 U BOZSUR la f 1846-62 U BREZNICZA la f 184?-60 BREZNÓBÁNYA la f 1847–71 BUCS 1a f 1848-66 BUDA la f 1848-50 és hD-la 1848-50 BUDA/V 160a z3 f 1848-49 BUTTYIN 1a f 1848-50 BUTYIN 1a f 1850-56 CABUNA la z, fk 184?-52 CLAUSENBURG la z1 f 184?-60 CSACZA 1a f 184?-63 CSATÁD 1a f 1848-72 U CSECS 1a z₄ f 194?-58E CSEKLÉSZ 1a f 1848-71 U CSONGRAD 1a f 1848-71 U CZEGLÉD 1a f 1847-56U CZIRQUENITZA la f 1850-66 U DEBRECZEN 1a f 1848-53 U DETTA la f 1847-49 DETTA 1a z₀ f 1849-62 U DEVECSER 1a f 184?-62 DEVECSER la z₁₉ f 1862-71 U DIAKOVAR la f 184?-68 DOGNACSKA la f 1847-71 U DOROGH 1a f 1850-71 U

DUNAKESZ la f 184?-57 ÉLESD la f 1847-64U EÖRKÉNY 1a f 184?--74 U EPERJES 1a f 1848-71 U ERCSIN 1a f 184?-71 U ERLAU la f 1847-56? ÉR-SEMJÉN 11a fv 1847-59? ESZĚK la fk 1846-51 U ESZTERGOM la z₅ f 1848-51 U FACSET 1a f 1848-63 U FEKETE TO 10a f 184?-70 FÉLEGYHÁZA la f 1848-60 U FELSŐ-BÁNYA 11a f 1848-80 U F.JATTO 116a f 1847-53 FÖLDVÁR 1a f 1848-66 GALGÓCZ 1a f 1847-71 U GÖNYÖ la f 1848-49 GÖNYŐ la z₁ f 184?-71 U GRAČAC la z, fk 1849-74 U GRAN 1a f 1846-51 U GROSSWARDEIN la z, f 1850-52 U GROSZ-GORITZA 119a fv 184?-71 U GSCHIESZ la f 184?-52 GYAPJÚ la f 184?-52 GYÖNGYÖS la f 1848-65 U GYULA la f 1847-59 U HABSÁN la f ?-71 U HADHÁZ la f 1848-64 U HAHOT la f 1847-52 HALAS la f 1849 és 1867-71 U HALLAS la f 1849-71 U HALMI la f 1847-58 U HARSÁNY la f 1849-57 HATVAN 1a f 1848-50U HERMANNSTADT la z₁ f 1848-52 U HIDAS-NÉMETHI 11a f 1849-63 HOCHSTRASS 1a f 1847-56 HOMONNA la f 184?-64 U HORGOS 1a f 184?-60 HUSZT la f 1847-74 U IHAROS BERENY 10a f 184?-49 ILLOBA la f 1849-53 INACS 1a f 184?-51 IPOLYSAG 1a f 1847-67 ISTVANDY 1a f 184?-58 IZSAK la f 1848-71 U JABLONKA la fk 1847-71 U JASZBERÉNY la f 1850-71 U JELENJE 1a f 1852-71 U KAKOVA la f 1850-71 U KAPNIK la f 1849-56 U KÁPOLNA 1a f 1848-60 U KARCZAG 1a f 1847-70 KARLSTADT 1a f 1847-52 U KARLSTADT 1a z₁₅ f 184?-53 U KASSA la f 1848-49 KECSKEMÉT la f 1848-54U KEMÉND 1a f 1847-68 KENDERES 1a f 1851-56 KEREPES 1a (x₀ és y₀) f 1849-70

KESZTHELY Ia f 1847-71U KIS BECSKEREK 10a f 1849-71U KIS-CZELL 11a f 1848-74U KISTELLEK la f 1850-71U KISZETŐ 1a f 184?-63 KOMARNIK la f 184?-62 KOMÁROM 1a f 1847-60 KOPREINITZ 1a fk 1848-71 KOŠKA la z₁ a f 184?-71U KOSSOVA 1a f 184?-74U KÖBÖLKUT 1a f 184?-53 KÖRMEND 1a 1846-66 KÖRMÖCZBÁNYA la f 1847-57E KRAPINA 1a z₁ f 184?-54U KREUTZ 1a f 1846-70 KULA la z₁ f 184?-74U KUN ST.MIKLOS 105a f 184?-62U KUN SZ.MIKLÓS 105a f 1848-49 KUTINA la z1 f 184?-71U LAPANCZA la f 184?-72 LEPSÉNY 1a fk 1847-71 LETENYE la z₆ fkv 1849-70 LETENYE 1a z₂₂ f 1850E LÉVA 1a f 1849-54U LISZKA 1a fv 1850-72 LOSONCZ 1a z₁ f 1850-69 LOSSONCZ 1a f 1847-69 LOCSE 1a f 1847-71U LUCSIVNA la f 1847-74U LUDBREGH 1a f 184?-52U LUDBREGH 1a z20 f 185?-70 LUGOS 1a fk 1847-60 MALACZKA 1a f 1847-71U MARCZALI la f 1848-61U MARGITTA 1a f 184?-64U MARM.SZIGETH 116a f 1847-53U MAROS.VASARHELY- 116
a \mathbf{z}_0 f 1848–52U MAROS-VÁSÁRHELY 11
a \mathbf{z}_0 f 1849–52U MARTON VÁSÁR 10a f 1848–71U MATTERSDORF 1a f 184?-71U MECZENZÉF 1a f 1847-71 MELENCZE 1a f 185?-69 MEZŐ EÖRS 10a f 184?-71U MEZŐKÖVESD 1a f 1847-52U MEZŐ TELEGD 10a f 1847-60 MIKLOUŠ la z1 f 184?-56 MILITÄR-KRIZ 374a z1 f 184?-74U MILIT.ST.GEORGEN 373a z1 f 184?-71U MISKOLCZ 1a f 1847-70 MOHACS 1a f 1848-54U MOKRIN 1a f 184?-71U MONOSTOR 1a f 184?-71U MOOR 1a f 1849-80U MORAVITZA 1a f 1850-71U MUNKACS 1a f 1849-62U NÁDUDVAR 1a f 1848-74U NAGY BÁNYA 10a f 1846-71U NAGY BAROD 10a f 184?-74U NAGY-BECSKEREK 11a fzvk 1847-52U NAGY KÁLLÓ 10a f 1847-62

NAGY KANISA 10a f 1847-52? NAGY-KÁROLY 11a f 1847-71U NAGY KIKINDA 10a f 1847-66 NAGY KÖRÖS 10a f 1848–71U NAGY LÉTA 10a f 1848-80U NAGY MIHALY 10a fk 1848-62U NAGY-SZALATNA 11a f 184?-71U NAGY SZALONTHA 10a f 1847-71U NAGY-SZÖLLÖS 11a f 1848-71 NAGY-VARAD 11a f 1846-51 NASIC 1a z, f 184?-69 NEMES VID 10a f 1849-71U NESZMELY 1a f 1848-71 NETRETIČH la f 184?-71 NEUGRADISKA la z₁ f 1850E-71U NEUMARHOF la z₁ f 1849-67U N.TAPOLCSAN 116a f 1848-70 NYERGES-UJFALU 11a fk 184?-67 NYIR BÁTHOR 10a f 1848-67U N.ZSÁMBOKRÉTH 116a f 1847-68 OBER-TÖMÖS 11a z, f 184?-71 OCSA 1a f 184?-52 OEDENBURG 1a z₉ (y₁) f 1837-49 OEDENBURG 1a z1 f 1850-51 OFEN 1a f 1847-50U OFEN 1a z₀ Ø24 f 1847-57E OFEN 1a z₀ Ø23 f 1850U-63 OFEN 1a z₁₈ f 1850U-57E OFEN/WASSERSTADT 29a zo fk 1848-55 OHEGY 1a f 184?-71U OKOLICSNA 1a f 1847-53 ORAHOVICA la z, f 184?-71U ORAVICZA 1a f 1849-64 ORAVICZA la z₀ f 1864-71U ORLIK 1a f 184?-71U OROSHAZA la f 1847-52U OSZADA 1a f 184?-71U ÖREG-LAK 11a f 1846-51U PAKS 1a fk 1848-74U PALOTA la fzk 1848-52U PANCSOVA 1a f 1847-53U PAPA 1a f 1847-51U PAPA la f 1847-62 (betűk közt vonal) PAPA la z₂₁ f 1862-70 PECSVAR 1a f 1848-51U PENTELE 1a f 184?-72U PERBETE 1a fk 1848-52 PEST 1a f 1847-50U PEST la z1 f 1849-51 PESTH 1a fz 1846-51 PESTH 1a z₁ f 1849 PETERWARDEIN 1a z₁ f 1847-70 PÉTERY 1a f 184?-54 PINKAFELD 1a z₁ f 1850.VI.16.-68 PISKOLT la f 184?-72U PITOMACA 1a z, f 184?-71U POCSAJ 1a f 1850E-51 POLENA_1a f 184?-71U POPOVACA la z, f 184?-71U

POPOVETZ la f 184?-60U POPRAD 1 zo f 184?-52U PRECEC 1a z₁ f 184?-52 PRIVIGYE 1a f 1846-71U PUTNOK 1a f 1847-71U RAAB 1a f 1847-52U RADNOT lav zs f 184? RADNOTH 1a z, f 184?-57U RADNOTH 1a z₈ f 184?-57U RAKOVICZ la f 1847-71U RAKOVPOTOK 1a f 184?-65 RATOTH 1a f 1847-71U RÉTSÁGH 1a f 1847-71U RIMASZOMBAT 1a f 1847-62U RIPPENY 1a f 1847-52 ROSNYO 1a f 1847-68 SAJÓKAZINCZ 1a f 184?-53 SÁRBOGÁRD 1a f 1849-74U SÁRFEŐ 1a fk 1847-55 SÁRVÁR 1a f 1848-70U SELMETZBÁNYA 1a f 1846-53U SIKLOS 1a f 1848-70U SIMÁND 1a f 1849-54U SIOFOK 1a f 1847-71U SKRAD 1a f 184?-71U SOMMEREIN 1a fk 1848-57U SOROKSAR 1a z10 fk 184?-74U STAMPFEN 1a f 1846-69 STEINBACH 1a f 184?- 67U ST.IVAN 116a fk 1850-71 SUMEG 1a fkv 184?-67U SUMEGH 1a f 1847-49 SZABADKA 1a z₁₁ f 1847-51U SZABADSZÁLLÁS 1a f 184?-71U SZAKAL 1a f 1847-71U SZAKUL 1a f 184?-64U SZALABER 1a f 1849-71U SZAMOBOR 1a f 184?-71U SZÁNTÓ la f 184?-71U SZATHMÁR 1a f 1847-62U SZEGEDIN 1a f 1848-52U SZEGEDIN 1a z₁₃ f 184?-52U SZÉKELYHID 1a f 1848-60U SZEKTSŐ 1a f 1848-58U SZEMES 1a f 184?-71U SZENICZ 1a f 1847-51U SZENICZ 1a z₁₄ f 184?-52U SZENTES 1a fv 1848-63U SZENTES 1a z23 f 186?-70 SZENT KERESZT 10a fv 1847-71U SZENT LORINTZ 10a fv 1849-60U SZERED 1a f 1848-64U SZEREDNYE 1a f 1846-71U SZEVERIN 1a f 184?-66 SZIKSZÓ 1a f 1847-50U SZINYE 1a f 1848-67 SZ:JANOS 118a f 1847-54U SZLATINA la f 184?-71U SZOBOSZLÓ 1a f 1849-71U SZOBRÁNCZ 1a f 184?-63U

SZOLNOK 1a f 1847-52U SZOMOLNOK 1a f 1849-71U SZÖLLÖSGYÖRÖK la fv 184?-70 SZTROPKÓ 1a f 184?-71U TALLYA 1a f 1847-64U TAPIO SZELLE 10a f 1849-71U TEMERIN 1a z₁ f 184?-80U TETENY 1a f 184?-71 TÉTH 1a f 1847-52 THERESIOPL 1a z₁₂ f 184?-52U THURAN 1a f 1848-70 THURDOSSIN 1a f 1849-71U TIRNAU la kf 1847-61U TISZA-UJLAK 11a f 1848-74U TOKAJ 1a f 1847-50U TORNALLYA 1a f 1848--62U TOKE-TEREBES 11a f 184?-59 TÖRÖK SZ.MIKLÓS 105a f 1848-69 UJ VERBÁSZ 10a f 1847-49U UNGHVAR 1a fz 1847-58U VADKERT 1a f 1848-56 WAITZEN 1a f 1847-64U VÁMOSFALVA la f 184?-74U VARANO 1a f 1846-51U WARASDIN la z₁ fk 1850-64U

WARASDORF Ia f 1842-71U VÁROSLŐD 1a f 1847-71U VÁSÁROS-NAMÉNY 11a f 1848-72U VASVÁR 1a f 1847-71U VECSE 1a f 1848-54 **VELEJTE 1a f 184?-63U VELENCZE** 1a f 1847-71U VERBOVECZ 1a f 184?-52U VEREBÉLY 1a f 1847-64U VERÖCE 1a z, fk 184?-71U VICHODNA 1a f 184?-60U WIESELBURG 1a f 1847-52U WIESELBURG la z1 f 184?-52U VILLAGOS 1a f 1847-64U VIZSOLY 1a f 184?-68 VUCINIC SELLO 10a f 184?-71U VUKOVÁR 1a f 1847-66 VUKOVÁR la z₂₄ f 1868-70 ZÁKÁNY la fv 1848-71U ZELIZ 1a fk 1847-68 ZEMENDORF 1a f 1848-49 ZERMANIEN la z₁ f 1847-80U ZOMBOR 1a f 1847-52U ZSEBELY 1a f 1847-71 ZSOLNA la fk 1847-68

X/B2 and B2+1 – Single-circle with Inserted Number – Handstamps

a/*Type Group E*; *B2 Circle Handstamps*

This was a single series of official Austrian handstamps whose total period of release took place after the postage stamp had appeared. Thus their postmarks did not appear on the pre-postage stamp mail items. The exceptions were those few handstamps which were produced by some individual postmasters, and used before 1850. In the list, these are easily recognizable on the basis of the period of use.

The handstamps of this type group belong to the type families 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8.

In the type family *I*, certain types of cores *10* and *11* appear, on top of the dominant type. The types known so far, in the order of the sequence of the cores, are: *I*, *1a*, *11*, *11a*, *111a*, *112*, *113a*, *115*, *116*, *116a*, *117a*, *118a*, *10*, *10a*, *100a*, *104a*, *105*, *105a*, and *108a*.

The handstamps of the type family 2 belong to the cores 24 and 29. Their type numbers, in the order of the sequence of the cores, are: 240a, 29a, 29b, 290a, 291a, and 295a.

The handstamps of the type family 3 belong to the cores 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, and 39. Their type numbers, in the order of the sequence of the cores, are: 31a, 32a, 32b, 34a, 347, 347a, 35, 35a, 35b, 354b, 375, 376a, 396a, 398a, and 399a.

The type family 4 includes only one core, the 47. Type numbers: 47*a*, 470*a*, 471*a*, 472, 472*a*, 476*a*, 476*b*, 477, and 478.

The two types of the type family 5 belong to two cores: 50 and 58. The type numbers are 509b and 589b.

The handstamps of the type family 8 come from the cores 81 and 82, apart from the dominant type. Their type numbers, in the order of the sequence of the cores, are: 8a, 810a, 817a, and 820b.









The table *Index of the type E* contains the images of all types, along with their type numbers. Within the type group *E*, the versions resulted from the variations of the date and the relatively rarely applied decoration; the use of coloured ink pads resulted in variations of postmarks. On these handstamps, Arabic numerals prevail in the two-line date (x_0) ; the postmark space typically lacked decoration (z_0) . Consequently, we do not indicate these features in the list, since the type numbers imply them.

In the date, the month is occasionally indicated by letter abbreviations (y_0) ; on postmasters' handstamps, the year was sometimes carved (both when the month was indicated by numerals or letter abbreviations: x_1 and y_1). These will be naturally included in the list.

Apart from the official decoration applied between 1853 and 1857 (z_1) , certain decorative elements are found on the handstamps of postmasters (z_2-z_{19}) . The images of these decorative elements are included in the table *Decorative Elements of the Type E*.

Quite rarely, double-line frame occurred (Z_2); just as rarely, the frame was omitted (Z_0).

In the list, versions follow the type number. When there are several determinative features, they are listed in the following order: date versions (y_0, x_1, y_1) ; frame line versions (Z_0, Z_2) ; decoration versions (z_1-z_{19}) , and colour versions (f, i, k, s, v, and z). For better clarity, the versions of the date will be put in brackets.

The final piece of information will be the period of use of each handstamp. In some cases, we do not know the exact date, but we know that the specific period started or ended definitely after a certain date. To express this, we use the letter U. For example, 1850U means after 1850. On the other hand, when we use the letter E, it means before a certain date (for example, E1850).

In the list, there are some post names which are not followed by the type number but by some other marks. These are the post offices which operated during the period when the type E was produced, but we have not found their handstamps so far. However, the existence of such handstamps is probable. On the basis of the name and the location, we may conclude what type family the handstamps used there were. To express it, we use such marks as 1...?, 4...?, etc. The first example referred to the case when the unknown handstamp must have displayed only the name of the office; the second example expresses that the handstamp must have contained also the reference to the railway station. Finding these handstamps is the task that the collectors still have to complete.

There is still another feature of the type group E. About a dozen of these handstamps were transformed into B3 handstamps (these were the handstamps whose use continued over the period in which the Hungarian postal service took over responsibility). It was done in a way that the hollow parts produced to embrace the inserted numerals were enlarged to fit for the numerals of the year too. Thus the postmarks produced by these handstamps belong to the type group F (its detailed description in the volume *III*).

It was quite typical of this period to abbreviate long or compound names of post offices, usually displaying only the first letter of some of the components.

These handstamps make part of the alphabetical order of our list. The complete names can be found in the part *IV* of this volume, which is the *Index of Location Names*.

There were about thirty such post offices which opened in 1867 after the Hungarian postal service took over the responsibility or such post offices for which the planned replacement of their handstamps took place after the Hungarian postal service took control. The new handstamps were produced in Vienna; the Hungarian postal service took them over. Consequently, the postmarks produced by these handstamps do not occur on the five Austrian releases.

The postmarks of the handstamps of this type group known so far, as well as their versions, are the following:

ABANJ SZÁNTÓ 10a 1857-Véséshiba N=UABAUJ SZÁNTÓ 10a 1858-ABONY 1a 1863-47a 1853-1866 ABRUDBÁNYA la f és k 1851-ÁCS 1a 1850-ADA 1a z₁ 1853-ADONY 1a (rx.) 1867-AGNETHLEN 1a 1856-1869 AGRAM 1a 1850-1863 la z₁ 1850-1870 476a 1863-AJNÁCSKŐ la f és k 1867-AL-CSILL 11a 1861 ALCSUTH 1a 1866-ALLIBUNAR la 1850-ALMÁS la z, 1856-1870 ALMOSD 1a 1860-ALSÓ-CSERNATON 11a 1863-ALSÓ-JARA 11a 1863-ALSÓ-UTSA 11a 1850-ALT-BESSENOVA 11a 1863-1871 ALTENDORF 1a 1855-1869 ALT GRADISKA 10a 1859-ALT-KANISA 11a 1854-1868 ALT-MOLDAVA 11a 1950-1854 ALTOFEN 1a 1850-1868 ALT-ORSOVA 11a 1850-^{11a} (x₁) Z₂ 1863 ALT PAZUA 10a 1856-ALTSOHL 1a 1855-1868 ALT-STUBNA 11a 1851-1868 ALVINCZ 1a f és k 1863-APÁCZA 1a f és k 1862-APAHIDA la 1864-1867 APCZ 1a 1867-ARAD 1a Ø23,5 Bm 2,5 x=15,5 1858-1867 la Ø23,25 Bm 3 x=12 1859-1867

la z₅ -1861 476a 1859-ARANYOS MARÓTH 10a 1851-1869 ARANYOS MEGYES 10a 1862-ÁRVA-VÁRALLYA 11a 1866-ASZÓD 1a 1855-A.U.KUBIN 817a 1858-AVAS-UJVÁROS 11a 1862-BAASEN 1a 1867-BABOCSA la f és k 1858-BÁCS 1a 1862-BAJA 1a 1863la z₁ 1853-BAJMOK 1a 1863-BAJNA la z₁ 1857-BAJNA/Im GRANER COMITAT 589b f és k 1866–1868 BAKOVÁR la 1866– BAKSA 1a 1858-BALASSA GYARMATH 10a 1861-BALKÁNY la 1869-BALMAZ-UJVÁROS 11a 1859-BÁN 1a 1851-BANAT WEISSKIRCHEN 10 f és k 1863-BANFALVA 1a 1866-BÁNFFY HUNYAD 10 f és k 1867-BÁNFI-HUNYAD 11a 1850-BÁNLOK la f és k 1864-BARACZHAZ 1a 1864-BÁRÁND 1a 1867-BARANYAVÁR 1a 1851-1868 BARILOVIČ 1 ...? BAROTH 1a z₁ 1856-BARTFELD 1a 1851-1868 BASSAHID la f és k 1859-BATTONYA la 1851-BAZIASCH la f és k 1857-BEDNIK 1a 1852-BEEL 1a 1860BÉKES la z, 1855-BELA 1a 1860-BELÉNYES 1a Bm 3 1851la Bm 4 1867-BELLATINCZ 1a 1853-BELLOVAR 1a f, k és v 1863-BERDOVEC 1a 1862-BERECZK 1a 1856-BEREG-BÖSZÖRMÉNY 11a 1863-BEREGSZÁSZ 1a 1864-BEREND 1a 1863-BERETTYÓ-UJFALU 119a f és k 1852-BERNSTEIN 1a 1856-1871 BERSASKA 1a 1861-1869 BERTOT la 1850-1853 BERZENCZE 1a f és k 1850-BERZOVA 1a 1854-BESCHKA 1a 1850-BETHLEN la 1863-BEZDAN la f és k 1862-BIA 1a 1864-BICSE 1a z₁ 1857-1868 BICSKE la 1855-BIHAR 1a z1 1857-BIHAR-DIÓSZEGH 119a 1857-BIHAR-FÉLEGYHÁZA 11 1866-BIHAR-NAGY BAJOM 104a 1861-BIHAR ZSADÁNY 10a 1863-BIKSZÁD 1a 1862-BILLET 1a z₁ 1854-BIRTHAELM 1a f és k 1863-1869 BISTRA la 1850-BISTRITZ in SIEBENB: 31a 1850-1869: BLASENDORF 1a 1850-1869 BODAIK 1a 1867-BOGDÁNY la 1860-BOGDÁNY/AN DER DONAU 35 1865-1868 BOGLÁR la f és k 1862-BOITZA 1a 1850-BOITZA BEI DÉVA 3 ..? BONYHA 1..? BORGÓPRUND la 1851-BOROSJENŐ 1a 1853-BOROS SEBES 10a 1860-BORSZÉK la 1854-BOSOVICS 1a 1863-BOTSCH 1a 1866-BOZSUR 1a 1864-BÖREND 1..? BÖSING 1a 1841-1868 BRAD 1a 1866-BRIBIR 1a f és k 1867-BROOD 1a 1854-BROOD a. d. KULPA 347a f és v 1863-1870 BROOS 1a z₁ 1850-1868 BROOS/in SIEBENBÜRGEN 32a 1861-1868 BRUKENAU la f és k -1859 BRÜNDL 1a 1861BUCCARI la 1852-BUDA la f és k 1851-1857 BUDA EÖRS 10a 1864-BUGGANZ 1a 1863-1867U BUKOVA la 1861-BULKESZ 1a 1866-BULY 1a 1864-BUNIČ 1a 1866-BUR SCT. GEORGEN 105a fés k 1857-1870 BUTTYIN 1a 1850-BUTTYIN/in Banat 322a 1859-1869 BUZIAS la z₁ 1855-BUD-SZT. MIHÁLY 113a 1861-CIRKVENICA 1 1863-COMORN 1
a \mathbf{z}_6 1859–1863 CUBAR 1a 1859-CZECZE la f és k 1851-CZEGE la f és k 1865-CZEGLÉD 1a Ø 22,5 Bm 3,5 f és k 1850–1867 la Ø 24 Bm 3,75 1853-1867 1a Ø 21 1867-4 . . . ? CSABA 1a 1863-4 ..? CSACZA la f és k 1863-ČADJAVICA la 1867-CSAKHATURN 1a 1850-1868 CSAKOVA la 1851- . CSÁKVÁR 1a 1852-CSANÁD la f és k 1859-CSANAD-PALOTA 11a 1863-10 1867-CSANTAVÉR 1a 1863-1870 CSANY 1a 1865-1871 CSEBINYE 1a 1866-CSÉCS la z, 1855-CSEGE la f és k 1859-CSEHTELEK 1a 1862-1869 **CSENEY** 1a 1861-CSENGER 1a 1859-CSEPREGH 1a f és k 1857-CSEREVICS 1a 1852-CSERMŐ 1a 1860-1871 CSERTÉSZ 1 ... ? CSERWENKA la f és v 1854-CSETNEK la f és k 1866-CSICSÓ KERESZTÚR 10a 1851-CSIK MARTONFALVA 10a 1850-CSIK. SZT. DOMOKOS 105a 1850-CSIK SZT. MÁRTON 1..? CSÓKA la f és k 1860-CSORVÁS la 1861-CSÖSZTELEK la 1862-CSUZ la z₁ 1857-DALJA la 1861-DÁRDA la z_1 1855– DARUVÁR la 1856– DEBRECZEN la 1867-DEBRECZIN 1a Ø23,5 Bm 3,25 1852-1a Ø 23,5 Bm 2,75 1852-

1a Ø 23,5 Bm 3 1852-1a Ø 23,5 Bm 3,75 1852-47a 1858-1867U DEES 1s z1 f és k 1853la 1866-DEÉZS 1a (x₁) Z₁ és z₁, 1847-1854 DEKENDORF 1a f és k 1851-DELNICE la 1868-DERECSKE 1a 1852-1871 DESZPOT SZENT IVÁN 1 ... ? DETTA 1a 1869-DEUTSCH BOGSCHAN 10s f és k 1852-1867U DEUTSCH BOLLY 10s 1856-1868 ESZTERGOM/GRAN. 8s 1867-DEUTSCH ELLEMER 10 1864-1871 DEUTSCH KREUTZ 10a 1855-1867U DEVA la f és k 1853-DEVA VANYA 10a 1859-DEWA 1a 1858-**DEZNA la 1866-**
 DICSÓ SZENT: MÁRTON 108a 1856 1862

 DILLN 1a 1864-1867
 FÉLEGYHÁZA 1a 1859

 DIÓSZEG 47a 1852-1856
 4...! 1854-1856
 DIOSZEGH la 1856-DITRÓ 1a 1864-÷0 DOB 1a 1859-1871 DOBOZ 1a 1866-DOBRA 1a z₁ 1852-DOBSCHAU la 1853-1868 DOLHA 1a 1865-DOLNI MIHOLJAČ 10a f és k 1859-DOMBOVAR 1s 1864-DOMBRÁD la 1867-DOROSZLÓ la 1866-DOROZSMA 1a 1865-DÖMSÖD 1s f és k 1865-D. SZT. PETER 117a 1857-DUBICZA 1a 1853-1869 DUBRAVICA la 1867-DUNA-FÖLDVÁR 11a f és k 1864-FOGARAS 1a Bm. 3,25 1851-DUNAKESZI 1a 1866-DUNA PATAJ 10a f és k 1863-DUNA SZEKCSŐ 10a 1863-10 f és k 1865-DUNA VECSE 10a 1855-EDELÉNY la f és k 1862-EGER/HEVESBEN 509b 1867-1868U EGYEK 1a 1866 EGYHAZ GELLE 10s 1857-EISENSTADT 1a Bm 3 1852-1867U la Bm 2.75 1852-1867U ELEK 1s 1863-ÉLESD 1a 1866-ELISABETHSTADT 1s 1850-1869 ELÖPATAK la 1867-ENDROD 1s 1861-ENESE 1a z, 1853-ENYING 1a 1855-1870 ÉR ADONY 10a 1864-ERDEVIK 1s 1865-ERDOD 1a 1859-

ERDŐ-8ZADA 11a 1865-ERDŐ SZT. GYÖRGY 105a 1863-ÉR ENDRED 10a 1861-ERLAU 1a 1950-1867 ÉR-MIHÁLYFALVA 11a 1863-ÉRSEKUJVÁR la 1842-1871 473 1852-1856 ÉRSEMJÉN la 1859-ESSEG 1a 1850-1870 ESSEGG/OBERSTADT 29b 1860-ESSEGG/UNTERSTADT 29b 1860-1871 ESZTERHÁZA 1a 1852-FACSET 1s f és k 1851-FEGYVERNEK 1s 1856-FEJER GYARMATH 10s 1857-FEKETE-ARDO 11a 1866-FEKETE ERDŐ/SCHWARZWALD 820b 4...? 1854-1856 FELSO DABAS 10s 1859-FELSÖ-FALU 11a f és k 1855-FELSŐ JREGH 10s 1864-Téves vésés J=I FELSO SZT. JVAN 105a 1865-Téves vésés J=I FELSO VISSO 10a f és v 1858-FELVINTZ la f és k 1857-FERDINANDZBERG 1s 1861-1862 FERTÓ SZ.MIKLÓS 105a 1854-FESTUNG OFEN 290a f és k 1852-1858 FILKEHAZA 1s 1858-FIUME 1a (x1) 1850-1858 la Ø 22,5 1858-1860 la Ø 23,5 1860-1869 FOEN 1s 1857la Bm. 4,25 1865-FORRO 1a 1850-FOLDEÁK la 1865-FOLDES 1a 1856-1859 FRAUENKIRCHEN 1s f és k 1850-1869 FREK 1s 1859-FURLOG 1a 1852-FURTA 1s 1858-FUTTAK la 1866-FUZINE 1a 1862-FULEK la 1852-1870 FUNFKIRCHEN 1a Ø 23,5 Bm 3,25 1852-1867 la Ø 24 Bm 3,75 1864-1867 FÜRED 1a 1851-1871 FUZES GYARMATH 10s 1858-GACS 1a 1853-GAJDOBRA 1a 1866-GAKOVA 1a 1859-GALÁNTHA 472s 1852-1858 la 1856-

GALGÓ 1a z4 1854-GALSZÉCS 1a 1854-1871 GARA la z1 1855-GÁTTÁJA la f és k 1851-G:BECSKEREK 118a 1851-GELSE 1a 1866-GENERALSKI-STOL 11 1864-GERJEVAC la 1863-GESZT 1a 1861-GIRALT 1a 1858-GIRELSAU 1a 1852-1859 GLINA la z₁ 1855-GLOSZAN 1a 1862-1869 GOSPIC 1a 1860-GÖDÖLLÖ la 1855-1868 GÖDRE 1a 1850-1871U GÖLLNITZ 1a f és k 1852–1874 GÖRGÉNY SZT. IMRE 105a 186-5 GRAN 1a 1856-1868U GRAN-NANA 11a 1852–1868 GR.KIKINDA 471a 1867E-1868U GROSS HÖFLEIN 10a 1850–1868 GROSS KANIZSA 477 1865-1867 GROSSPOLD 1a 1863-1869 GROSSSCHENK 1a 1856-1869 GROSS SCHOGEN 10a f és k 1863-1871 GROSSWARDEIN 1a Ø 22,75 1852-1868 la Ø 23,25 1852-1869 1 1864-1868-GROSS-ZINKENDORF 11a 1856-1868 GROSS-ZSAM 11a 1859-1868 GR:PETERSDORF 118a 1851-1867U GR. SZT. MIKLÓS 117a f és k 1850-GR. WARDEIN 116a Ø 24 Bm 3,50 1864–1868 116a Ø 26 Bm 4,25 1865-1868 GURAHONCZ 1a 1866-GUTA 1a 1864 GUNS 1a 1850-1867 GÜSSING 1a 1850-1869 GYALA 1a 1862-GYALU 1a 1858-GYAPJU 1a 1855-1876 GYARMATA 1a 1865 GYER 1a 1864 GYERES 1a f és k 1859-GYERTYÁMOS 1a f és k 1859-GYOMA 1a 1858-GYOROK 1a 1859-GYÖNGYÖS 1a 1864-GYOR/RAAB 8a 1867-GY: SZ:MIKLÓS 108a 1850-GYULA 1a 1859-GYULA FEHÉR VÁR/VÁR 240a 1867-HACZFELD 1a 1854-1871 HADAD la 1864-HADHÁZ 1a 1864-HAIDUSCHITZA 1a 1863 HAJDU-BÖSZÖRMÉNY 11a 1855-HAJDU DOROGH 10a 1855-HAJNIK 1a 1859-

HALMI 1a 1862-HANUSFALVA 1a 1852-HARSANY la 1860-1871 HATVAN la (x₆, y₀) 1851-HATZEG la 1851-HEILIGENKREUTZ 1a 1857-1869 HELTAU 1a 1862-1870 HERCZEG-SZÖLLŐS 11a 1853-HERKULES-BAD 119a 1853-HERMANNSTADT 1a Ø 23 Bm 3 1850-1867 1a Ø 23 Bm 3,25 1850-1867 la Ø 23,5 Bm 3,75 1850-1867 HERMÁNY 1 ... ? HÉTHÁRS 1 1867-HEVES la 1852-HÉVIZ la 1867-1873 HID-ALMÁS 11a f és k 1863-HIDAS-NÉMETHI 11a 1864-HOLD. M. VÁSÁRHELY 117a 1853-HOLITSCH 1a 1853-HOLLOD 1a 1859-HOMONNA la 1864-HONIGBERG 1a 1865-HORGOS 1a f és k 1862-HORKA 1a 1852-HOSZUFALU la 1864-HOSZUPALYI 1a 1853-1858 11a 1864-HÖGYÉSZ 1a Bm 2,50 1852la Bm 3,75 1854-HRADEK 1a f, k. és v) 1858-IGLO 1a 1852-IHAROS-BERÉNY 11a f és k 1850-ILLAVA 1a 1854-ILLOK 1a 1860-ILLYEFALVA 1a 1865-IRREGH 1a 1856-IRSA 1a 1851-1864 IVANEC 1a 1859-JAAD 1a 1863-JAM 1a z1 1858-JANK 1a 1865-JANOSHAZA 1a f és k 1852-JARKOVAC 1...? JASENOVAZ 1a f és k 1850-JASKA la 1852-JÁSZ-APÁTHI 11a 1854-JÁSZ KIS ÉR 100a f és k 1865-JÁSZ-LADÁNY 11a 1865-JÁSZ SADÁNY 10a 1865-Véséshiba S=LJERSZEG la 1864-JGAL 1a z₁ 1855-Véséshiba J=1 JODBAD LIPPIK 290a Z₂ és z₁₅ 1868-1869 JOLSVA la z_1 f és k 1858–1870 JOSEFSDORF la 1865– JÓSZÁSHELY 1a 1851-JRSA 1a 1865-Véséshiba J=I

JVANIČ 1a 1863-Véséshiba J=IKABA 1a 1859-KALOCSA 1a Bm 4,5 1852-1a Bm 3,75 1864-KAMENSKO la 1866-KAPNIK 1a 1850-KÁPOLNA 1a 1863-KAPOLNOK-MONOSTOR 11 1867-KAPOSVÁR 1a 1850-1869 KAPUVÁR la z₃ 1850–1870U KARÁD la z₁ 1856– KARÁNSEBES la f és k 1851– KÁRÁSZ 1a 1860-KARLOBAGO 1a 1867-KARLOPAGO 1a 1861-KARLOVITZ 1 (y0) 1851-1869U la (ye) 1863-1869U KARLSBURG 1a Ø 23,5 vékony keretvonal 1851-1869 1a Ø 24 vastag keretvonal 1851–1869 f, k és v KARLSBURG/FESTUNG 29b 1861-1869 KARLSTADT 1a Ø 23 Bm 3,50 1850-1863 1a Ø 23 Bm 2,75 1963-1869 KARPFEN 1a 1851-1868U KASCHAU 1a Ø 23 1850-1868 1a Ø 23,5 1850-1868 KASZON UJFALU 10a 1850-KASZONY la 1858–1871 KATINCE la 1864– KECZE la z₁ 1853-1859 KECSKEMÉT la 1860-1867 4 . . . ? KEISD 1a 1863-1871 KÉKKŐ 1a 1866-KERESZTES 1a 1852-KÉSMÁRK 1a 1850–1871 KÉTEGYHÁZA 1a 1859-1868 KEVERMES 1a f és k 1861– KÉZDI-VÁSÁRHELY 11a f és k 1850 KIRÁLY-DARÓCZ 11a 1864-KIRÁLY-HELMECZ 11a 1855-10 1864 -KIRCHDRAUF 1a Ø23 1852-1869 la Ø 22 1863-1869 KIS-ALMÁS 1..? KISBÉR 1a f és k 1851-KISFALUD 1a 1866-KIS HEGYES 10a 1859-KIS-KER 11a 1867-KIS-KŐRÖS 11a 1856-KIS-MARJA 11a 1860-KISS JENÖ 10a 1855-KISTELLEK 4 ... ? KIS TERENNYE 10 1867-KISUJSZÁLLÁS 1a z₂ 1856-KISVARDA 1a 1851-1871 KISZETO 1a 1862-KLANJEC 1a 1856-

KLAUSENBURG 1a Ø 22 Bm 3 1850-1867E 1a Ø 21 Bm 3 1857–1867E la Ø 23 Bm 3,5 1860-1867E 1a Ø 23 Bm 3 1862-1867 KLEIN-ZOMBOR 119a f és k 1854-1869 KLENAK 1a 1865-KL. KANISA 116a f és k 1850-1868 KLOSTER SZT. GYÖRGY 105 k 1864-KNEZ 1a f és k 1863-KOLOS 1a 1863-KOMÁDI 1a 1866 -KOMARNIK 1a 1863-KOMAROM 1a 1861-1870 KOMJÁTH 1a 1864-KORENICA 1a 1862-KORITNICZA la f és k 1865-KORNYA 1a 1850-1871 KOROND 1a f és k 1864-1873 KOROTNOK 1a 1850-1853 KOSSESD 1a 1863-1868 KOSTAINICA 1a 1852-KOSTANJEVAC 1a 1864-KOSTYAN 1a 1850-1851 KOTAY 1a 1865-KOTTORI la f és k 1863-KOVÁSZNA 1a 1857-KÖBÖLKUT 1a 1856-47a 1853-1856 KÖLCSE la 1867-KÖNIGSBERG in UNG: 399a 1851-1868 KÖNIGSGNAD 1a 1863-KORMEND 1a 1850-KÖRÖSBÁNYA 1a (y₀) 1851–1871U 1a (x₀) 1863–1871U KÖRÖS LADÁNY 10a 1858-KÖRÖSMEZŐ 1a 1854-1869 KÖTEGYÁN 1a 1865-KRAPINA 1a f és k 1852-KRAPINA-TÖPLIC 11a f és k 1859-KRAŠIČ 1a 1868-KRASSO 1...? KRASSOVA 1a 1864-KRASZNA la 1862-KRASZNA-BÉLTEK 11a 1865-KREMNITZ 1a 1850-1867U KREUTZ/in SIEBENBÜRGEN 32b 1862-1869KRISTYOR 1...? KRONSTADT 1a Ø 22,5 Bm 2,5 1850-1867E 1a Ø 23 Bm 3,5 1851-1868E 1a Ø 23,5 Bm 3 1853–1868 1a Ø 23,5 Bm 2,5 1863–1868 KUBIN 1a 1850-KUCZURA la 1866-KUDRITZ 1a f és k 1852-KULA 1a z, 1854-KUNHEGYES 1a f és k 1867-KUN SZ: MÁRTON 108a 1853-

KUN SZ: MIKLÓS 108 f, k, és z 1863-KURTITS 1a 1858-KÜKÜLLŐVÁR la 1863-LACZHÁZA 1a 1852-LACKENBACH 1a 1858-LAGERNDORF 1a 1852-LAKENBACH 1a 1856-1867 LAZARFELD 1.. ? LÉBÉNY SZT. MIKLÓS 105a 1860-LECHNITZ 1a 1856-1871 LEKENIK 1a 1850-LENGYELTÓTI 1a f és k 1856-LESCHKIRCH 1a 1856-1870 LESNYEK 1a 1850-1868 LÉVA 1a 1850-1870 LIEBLING 1a 1863 LIPPA im BANAT 31a 1850-LIPTO ST. MIKLOS 105a 1850-1869 LOKENHAUS 1a 1861-1868 LOQUE 1a 1858-LOVASBERÉNY 1a 1862-LOVRIN 1a 1854-LÖKÖSHÁZA 1a 1863-LUGOS 1a z₁ 1850-1a z₁₂ 1859-LUNKANY 1a 1853-1861 LUTZMANNSBURG la 1864-1871 MADA 1a 1864-MADARAS 1a 1856-1868 MAGOCS 1a 1856-MAGYAR CSEKE 10a 1862-MAGYAR EGREGY 10a 1851-MAGYAR-GENCS 11a 1866-MAGYAR JGEN 10a 1863-Véséshiba J=IMAGYAR LÁPOS 10a 1857-MAGYARSZÉK 1a 1850-MAJSA 1a 1854-MAKÓ 1a z₁ 1853-1868 la 1864-1868 MAKSA 1a 1870-MÁNDOK 1a 1860-MARCZALY 1a 1861-MARGITTA la 1864-MARIENBURG 1a 1856-1869 MARM. SZIGETH 116a 1854-MAROS LUDOS 10a f és k 1859-Véséshiba O = AMAROS-VÁSÁRHELY 11a Bm 3,25 1852 - 186211a Bm 2,25 1862-1868 MARTINSBERG Ia 1851-1870 MÁTÉ-SZALKA 11a f és k 1857-MEDIASCH 1a 1858-1870 MEDVISCH 1a 1851-1858 MEHADIA 1a 1850-MEHALA 1a f és k 1865-MÉLYKÚT la f és k 1850-MESCHEN 1a 1863-1869U MEZŐ-BÁND 11a 1863MEZŐ BERÉNY 10a 1858-MEZŐ CSÁTH 10a f és z 1861– MEZŐ EÖRS 10a 1866– MEZŐHEGYES 1a 1866-MEZŐKOVÁCSHÁZA 1a 1864-MEZŐ-KÖVESD 11a 1850-MEZŐ-ÖRMÉNYES 11a 1864-MEZŐ-PETERD 11a 1867-MEZŐ TELEGD 10a 1859-MEZŐ-TUR 11a 1853-MEZŐ ZAH 10a 1863-MIAVA 1a 1855-1870U MICSKE 1a 1861-MIHÁLY 1a 1866-MIHELÉNY 1a 1863-MIHOVLJAN 1a 1864-MIKANOVCE 1a 1864-MIKLO-LAZUR 11a 1864-MILITÄR SEVERIN 375 1866-1873 MIL: KLOST: IVANIC 376a f és k 185 MIL. ST. JVAN 376a 1864-Véséshiba J=IMINDSZENT 1 1866-MISZ-TOTH-FALU 111a 1862-MOČS la z₁ 1856-MODERN la 1851-1868 MODOS 1a f és k 1850-1a z₁₁ 1867– MOHÁCS 1a 1850– MOHOL 1a f és k 1866-MONOR 1a f és k 1853-1a z₁ 1857-MORITZFELD 1a 1859-MOSLAVINA la 1867-M. RADNA 116a 1851-M. THERESIOPEL 116a Ø 23,25 Bm 2,25 1852-1861 116a Ø 22,75 Bm 2,75 1862-1868 MUNKÁCS 1a Ø 24 Bm 3 1861-1871 1a Ø 25 Bm 4 1864-1871 MUSZLA la 1858-MÜHLENBACH 1a f és k 1850-1869 NÁDAS 1a 1851-NADRÁG 1a 1867-NAGY AJTA 10a 1865-NAGY ATÁD 10a 1855-NAGY BAJOM 10a 1856-NAGY BARÓD 10a 1864-NAGY BEREZNA 10a 1862-NAGY BOCSKÓ 10a 1867-NAGY DERSIDA 10a 1864-NAGY-DOROG 11a 1850-NAGY-ENYED 11a 1850-10a 1867-NAGY ERNYE 10a 1863-NAGY HALMAGY 10 1851-1862 10a 1863-NAGY IGMÁND 10a f és k 1862-NAGY ILLONDA 10a 1850-NAGY KÁLLÓ 10a 1863NAGY-KANISA 11a 1851-1868 NAGY-KANIZSA 11a 1863-1868 NAGY KAPOS 10a 1858-NAGY KAPUS 10a 1853-NAGY-KATA 11a f és k 1855-NAGY KEND 10a 1850-NAGY KIKINDA 10 1864-NAGY KÓROS 4 ... ? NAGY LAK 10a 1856– NAGY LÓNYA 10 1867– NAGY-MAROS 11a 1853– NAGY-MEGYER 11a 1855-NAGY RÖCZE 10a 1855-NAGY SELYK 10a 1850-NAGY SOMKUT 10a 1851-1871 NAGY VÁRAD 10a 1864-11a 1867-NAGY-VÁZSONY 11a 1862-NAGY ZEREND 10a 1860-NAMIESTO 1a 1858-1869 NÁNÁS la 1859-NAPKOR Is 1864 NASSOD 1a z, 1854-NEMES MILITICS 10a f és k 1867-NÉMET LAD 10a f 6s k 1857-NEMSOVA la f és k 1865-NEU ARAD 10a 1851-1868 NEU BECSE 10 (y₀) 1850-10a 1853-NEUDORF/A. D. MARCH 358b 1855-1867U NEUMARHOF 1a 1853-NEUMARHOF 1a 1853-NEU-MOLDAVA 11a f és k 1852-1871 NEU-PESTH 11a f és k 1852-1868 NEUSATZ la Ø 22,5 Bm 3,5 1850-1863 la Ø 23,5 Bm 1853-1864 la Ø 23,5 Bm 3 1861-1867U la Ø 23,5 Bm 3 1861-1867U la Ø 23,5 1864-1867U Bm 3,5 NEUSIEDL AM SEE 34a 1851-1867 NEUSOHL 1a 1850-1867 1 1865-1867 NEU SZIVACZ 10a 1850-1870 NEUTRA 1a 1850-1867U NEU-VERBÁSZ 11a 1852-1871 NITZKIDORF 1a 1862-1871 NOVI la 1852-NOVI la 1852-NOVSKA la f és i 1864-N. SZ. MIKLÓS 117a 1851-N. SZ. PÉTER 117a 1851-NYÁRÁD SZEREDA 10a 1863-NYIR ADONY 10a 1861-NYIR ADONY 10a 1861-NYIR-BAKTA 11a 1861-NYIR-BÁTHOR 11a 1863-NYIR-BÉLTEK 11a 1863-NYIREGYHÁZA 1a Ø 23 1850la Ø 25 1864-1 1865-476 1862-OBERWATH 1a 1856-1867U ODVOS 1a 1861-1869 OEDENBURG 1a z3 1853-1858

OFEN 1a Ø 22,5 Bm 4 1850-1866 1a Ø 23,5 Bm 3,5 1850-1866 1a Ø 23,5 Bm 4 1853-1867 1a Ø 23,5 Bm 4,75 1853-1867 475b 1865-1867 OFEN WASSERSTADT 29a 1850-1855 295a 1851-1855 OGULIN la 1850-Ó-GYALLA 11a 1856-OHABA BISTRA 10a 1862-1872 OJTOZ la 1863-1867 OKÁNY la 1861-OKLAND la 1863-OKUČANE la 1850-OLÁHFALU la 1852-OLÁH SZT. GYÖRGY 105a 1863-1870 OLÁH-TOBLICZA 11 1865-1870 Véséshiba B = PÓ LÉGRÁD 10a 1863-1865 OLSNITZ Ia 1852-1869 ÓNOD 1a 1861-ORLATH 1a 1866-OROLIK 1a 1860-OROSHÁZA 1a Ø 23,5 Bm 3 1852-1864 1a Ø 24 Bm 3,75 1864-OROŠI AMOS 1- 1869-OROŠLAMOS la 1862– OROSLAVJE la 1850– OSZLÁNY la 1852– Véséshiba fordított "Z" la (y₀) 1859-OTOČAC la 1864-OTTOMÁNY la 1866-Ó TURA 10a f és k 1861-ÖCSÖD la 1861-1870U ÖDENBURG 1a 1853-1860 ÖKÖRITÓ la 1866-ÖKÖRMEZŐ la 1859-ÖKRÖS 1a 1863--ÖREGLAK 1a f és k 1851--ŐRI SZT. PÉTER 105a f, k és z 1864-PACSA 1a 1858-1866 PADE 1a 1864-PAKRAC 1a 1856-1870 PALÁNKA 1 (y₀) 1861-1864 la 1865-PALOCSA 1a k 1867-PALOTA 1a 1852-1870 PALOTA/bei PESTH 35a 1853-1857 PÁNCZÉL-CSEH 11a 1866-PANCSOVA 1a Ø 23 Bm 2,75 f és k 1851-1870 la Ø 23,5 Bm 3,75 f és v 1864-1870 PANKOTA la 1855-PAPINA la f és k 1858-PARINA la 1 es k 1858-PARABUTY la f és k 1862-1871 PARAGA la 1862-1865 PARAJD la 1863-PÁRDÁNY la f és k 1862-PARNDORF la f, k és v 1857-PÁSZTÓ la 1855-

317

PÁTY 1a 1865-PAULIS 1a 1859-PÉCZEL la 1867-PÉCSKA 1a 1852-PÉCSVÁR 1a 1850-PELSÜCZ la 1864-PERBETE 1a 1856-1857 PERECSENY 1a 1862-PERESZLÉNY la f és k 1852-PERJÁMOS 1a 1851-PERLAS 1a 1851-PERUSIC 1a 1864-PEST 1a Ø 24 Bm 4,5×10 1864-1867 1a Ø 22 Bm 3 1866-1867 1a Ø 22 Bm 4,5×9 1866-1867 1a Ø 23 Bm 5×8 1867-47a 1867 PESTH 1a Ø 22 Bm 3,5×11 1851-1854 1a Ø 22 Bm 4×12 1853-1855 la Ø 22 Bm 4×11 1854-1856 1a Ø 22 Bm 4,5×10 1855-1857 la Ø 22 Bm 4×10 1857-1858 la Ø 21 Bm 4×11 1858-1861 1a Ø 22 Bm 3×11,5 1861-1864 1a Ø 21,5 Bm 4×10 1863-1866 la Ø 22 Bm 3×12,5 1863-1865 la z₁ 1853-1858 la z₁₆ 1858-1858 la (y₀) 1867-47a 1862-1867 PESTH/L. H. 293b 1864-1867 PEST/LEOPOLDSTADT 29b 1865-1867 PEST/O. H. 263b 1867-PÉTERVÁSÁRA la 1853-PETRINIA la f és k 1852-PETROVAC la 1862-PETROVOSELO 1a 1862-PILIS 1a 1853-1857 la z, 1856-1871 PISAROVINA la 1868-PISTYAN 1a f és k 1851-1871 PITVAROS 1a 1864-1870 PIVNICZA la 1866-PLASKI la f és k 1861-PLETERNICA la 1866-PODOLIN PUDLEIN 810a 1862-PODOVE la 1865-POLGÁR la 1859-POLHORA la 1858-POPOVEC la 1862-1867 POPRAD 1a 1852-POROSZLÓ 1a 1856-PORTO RE 10a 1859-1871 PORUMBACH 1a 1851-POŽEG la z₁₃ 1853-1871 PREDMÉR la 1860-PREGRADA 1s 1856-PRELOG 1a 1857-PRESSBURG 1a Ø 23 Bm 3,25 1850-1860 la Ø 23 Bm 2,75 1852-1866

la Ø 24 Bm 4 1864-1867 47a 1851-1867 479 (y₀) 1851-1867 PRIGLEVIČZA SZT. JVAN 105a 1865-Véséshiba J-I PROMONTOR 1a 1852-PROSIČENIKAMEN 1a 1852– PROSIČENIKAMEN 1a 1863– PRUSZKAU 1a 1867–1871 PUCHO 1a (z₁) 1855– PUJ 1a (z₁) 1857– PŬSPŎK LADÁNY 10a 1855– PČSPŎK LADÁNY 10a 1855– PUSPOK LADANY 10a 1855-RAAB 1a Ø 23,5 Bm 3,5 1850-1860 1a Ø 24 Bm 3,5 1852-1863 1a Ø 23,5 Bm 3,25 1853-1865 1a Ø 24,5 Bm 4,75 1863-1867 RÁBA HIDVÉG 10a 1859-D for hubben to 100 1859-RÁCZ-BECSE 11a 1854-1871 RÁCZKEVE 1a 1855-RÁCZ POXESHENA 1. RADNÓTH 1a 1852-1868 RAGENDORF 1a f és k 1852-1868 RAHÓ 1a 1854-RAJEVOSELO la f és v 1861-RAKAMAZ la 1864-RAKASDIA 1a 1867-RÁKOS-PALOTA 11a f és z 1853-RAKOVICA la f ós k 1863-RARUVICZ 18 1 05 K 1803-RAVNAGORA 18 1853-RAVNAGORA 18 1867-RECHNITZ 18 1851-1868 REISMARKT 18 1852-1869 REKAS 1a 1851-REMETE 1a 1850-1865 REMETE 1...? REPS 1a z₁, f és k 1856-1865 la 1865-1871 RESCHITZA la f és k 1852-RETTEG 1a 1869-RÉZBÁNYA la 1856-RIMA-BRÉZÓ 11a 1853la 1867 RIMA-SZOMBATH 11a f és k 1860-1871 RIMA-SZOMBATH 11a f és k 1866-18 RITTBERG 1a 1859-ROBOGÁNY 1a 1868-1868 RODNA 1a z, 1856-ROMAN-BOGSCHAN 11 1867-ROSENAU 1a 1863-1868 ROSENBERG 1a 1850-1867 ROTHENTURM PASS 10a 1862-1869 RUMA 1a z, 1854-RUMA la z₁ 1854– RUST la 1867– RUSZKBERG la f és k 1851– SAÁP la 1859-SÁGH la f és k 1859-SAJTOSKÁL la 1852-SALGÓ TARJÁN 10 f és k 1867-SAMAC 1a 1864-SÁMSON 1a 1861-1871 SARKAD la 1852-SÁRKÁNY la 1852-

SÁRKERESZTUR 1a 1851-SÁRKÖZ-UJLAK 11a 1855-SÁROS N:PATAK 108a 1851-SÁRVÁR 1a 1867-SASSIN la 1852-1867 SATTEL-NEUDORF 11a 1866-1869 S. A. UJHELY 117a 1852-1870 SCHAESSBURG 1a 1850-1869 SCHEMNITZ 1a 1851-1867 SCHID 1a 1860-SCHÜTZEN 1a 1852-1869 SELLYE 47a 1853-1856 la 1856-1868 SEMLIN 1a Ø 22 Bm 3 x=11 1850-Ia la 1a Ø 22 Bm 3 x=15 1854-SEPSI SZ:GYÖRGY 108a 1852-SERB 1a 1867-SEREGÉLYES 1a f és k 1866-SIBINJ la 1866-SIBOT la 1850-1869 SIKLÔ la 1863-SILINGYIA la 1861-SIMÁND la 1852-SIMANOVČE 1a 1865-SIMONTORNYA 1a 1856-SIROKA la z₁ 1853-SISSEK la 1850-1862 la 1867-1870 476a 1862-1870 476a 1862-1870 SKALICZ 1a 1850-1868 SLANICZA 1a 1854-SLATINA/inSLAVONIEN 32a fés k 1852-1871 SOBORSEN 1a SOBORSIN 1a f és k 1852-SOLT la z₁ 1855-SOM la 1864-1872 SOMBOR 1a 1852-SOMKEREK la 1851-SOMMEREIN 1a 1859-1867 SOÓSMEZŐ 1a 1856-SOSDIA la 1866-SÖRNYE 1a 1852–1872 STANISICS 1a f és k 1856– STEIERDORF 1a 1860–1868 STEINBRUCH la 1853-1867 STELNIK 1...? Si: GEORGEN in UNG. 398a 1851-1867 ST. GOTTHARD 116a f és k 1850-ST. JOHANN/IN UNGARN 396a 1850-1857 STOLZENBURG 1a 1858-1869 STRASS-SOMMEREIN 11a 1862-1867 STRIDAU la 1858-STRIMBULY 1a 1852-STUBICA 1a 1857-STUHLWEISSENBURG 1a 1861-1867 STUPNIK la 1865-SUGATAG la 1858-

SUHOPOLJE 1a 1865-SUNJA 1a 1868-SULELMED la 1867-SVINICZA 1...? SZAKÁLHÁZA la 1863-SZAKUL la 1864-SZALACS la 1866-SZALA-EGERSZEG 11a 1851-SZALANTHA 1 ...? SZALÁRD la 1862-SZAMOS UJVÁR 10a 1852-SZANY la z_1 f és k 1857– SZÁRCSA la f és k 1850– SZARVAS 1a 1853-SZÁSZKA la 1859-SZÁZ-REGEN 11a 1852-SZÁSZVÁROS 1a 1850-1857 SZATHMÁR la 1861-SZATHMÁR-NAGY-DOBOS 111 1866-SZATMÁR la 1861-SZATYMAZ 1...? SZÉCSÉNY 1a 1857-SZEDERKÉNY la 1863-SZEGED 1a f és k 1867-1869 SZEGEDIN 1a Ø 22,5 Bm 3,00 1850-1869 la Ø 22,5 Bm 3,25 1859-1863 1a Ø 23 Bm 3,00 1859−1869 la Ø 23,5 Bm 2,75 f és k 1863-1869 la Ø 25,5 Bm 4,25 1864-1867 SZEGHALOM 1a 1858-SZEGSZÁRD 1a 1850-SZEGVÁR 1a 1866-SZEGZÁRD la 1864-10a 1867-SZÉK la 1863-1870U SZÉKÁS 1...? SZÉKAS/bei LIPPA 35b 1866-SZÉKELYHÍD la 1852-SZEKSZÁRD la 1851-SZENDARD 18 1860-SZENDRE 118a 1852-SZENDRŐ 1a 1853-SZENT ANDRÁS 10a 1862-SZENT-JOBB 11a 1867-SZENTLŐRINCZ 1a 1858-10a f és k 1867-SZENT MIKLÓS 10a 1856-1860 SZENTPÉTER la 1853-SZEPES VÁRALJA 10 z_s f és k 1867-1869 SZÉPLAK 1a 1852-SZEPSI/Moldau 8a 1859-67 SZÉPVÍZ la 1864-SZERDAHELY 1a 1851-1868 SZERED 1a 1866-SZERENCS 1a 1861-SZETSEL 1a 1850– SZIGETHVÁR 1a (rx_0) f és k 1852– SZIKSZÓ la 1851– SZILÁGY CSEH 10a 1859–

319

SZILÁGY SOMLYÓ 10a 1850-SZILÁGY SZENT KIRÁLY 100 1867-SZILBAS 1a 1865-SZILLAS 1a 1852-1854 SZINYÉR VÁRALLYA 10a 1853-SZIRÁK la 1855-SZ. KERESZT 116s z₁ 1857-SZ. KERESZTÚR 116a 1850-SZKLENO 1a 1859-SZLANITZA la f és k 1863-1870 SZLUIN 1a 1864-SZT.MIKLÓS 471a 1853-1856 SZOBB 1a 1853-1856 1a z, 1856-SZOBOTIST 1a 1865-SZOBRÁNCZ 1a 1861-SZOLNOK la Ø 21,5 Bm 3,75 1850-1862 la Ø 23,5 Bm 2,5 1862-1869 4 . . . ? SZOMBATHELY 1a (y₀) z₁₀ 1852-1863 Ia 1858la (y₀) z₁₄ 1863-1867 la (y₁) z₁₄ 1867-1868 SZONTA la 1862-SZÖREGH 1 1867-SZTAKCSIN 1a 1863-SZT.ANDRÁS 116a 1853-SZTAVNA 1a 1864-SZT.GYÖRGY-ÁBRÁNY 115 1866-SZT.GYÖRGY/AM BEGACANAL 354b f és k 1863-SZT.HUBERT 116a f és k 1864-SZT.TAMÁS 116a 1854-SZ.UDVARHELY 116a f és k 1855-SZÜRTHE 1a 1864-TAB 1a z₁ f és k 1856-T.ABÁD-SZALÓK 115a f és k 1856-TÁLLYA 1a 1863– TALPAS 1a 1866– TAMÁSI 1a 1855– TAPOLCZA 1a 1851-TARCZAL Ia 1867-TARDOSKED 47a 1853-1857 TARPA 1a 1867-TARTLAU 1a 1863-1869 TASNÁD la z₁₃ 1850-TATZMANNSDORF la 1864-1869 TÉCSŐ la 1850-TEMESVÁR 1 (y₀) 1850–1857 la (y₀) 1852–1857 la Bm 3 1854–1863 la Bm 2,5 f és v 1854-1869 1a Bm 3,75 1863-1871 47a f és v 1857-TEMESVÁR/JOSEFSTADT 29b 1865-1870 TEMESVÁR/Vorst.Fabrik 291a 1859-1870 TENKE 1a 1858-TEPLITZ b: TRENCH: 347a 1851-1869 TEREGOVA 1a 1852-TÉTH 1a z₁ 1856-

THEBEN 1 (y₀) 1853-1855 THEISSHOLCZ 1a 1853-1868 THORDA 1a 1852-THURÓCZ SZ:MÁRTON 108a 1851-TISZA-DOB 11a 1863-TISZA FÖLDVÁR 10a 1863-TISZA-FÜRED 11a 1856-TISZA LÖK 10a 1859-TISZA-LUCZ 11a 1862-TITTEL la 1851-TOKAY la ⊘ 23,5 1850-la ⊘ 23 f és k 1852-476a 1859-1861 TOPÁNFALVA la 1863-TOPOLYA 1a 1850-TOPOLYA 1a 1850-TOPUSKO 1a Bm 3 1858-1a Bm 3,75 1863-TORNA 1a 1852-TORNALLYA la f és k 1863-TORNÓCZ la 1856-47a 1852-1856 TORNYA 1a 1859-TORZSA 1a 1866-TÓTH-KOMLÓS 11a 1852-1867 TOTIS 1a Bm 4,5 1851-1859 la Bm 2,5 1859-1867 TÓT-KOMLÓS 11a 1862-TÓT MEGYER 470a 1853-1857 TÓT-VÁRAD 11a 1861– TOVARNIK 1a f és k 1863– TÖKE-TEREBES 11 f és k 1866-TÖLGYES la 1864-TÖPLICE la 1856-1870 TÖRÖK BECSE 10a f és k 1863-TÖRZBURG 1... TÖVIS la z₈ 1853-TREBUSA la 1854-TRENCHIN 1a Ø 23,5 1853-1867 TRENČHIN 1a Ø 23 1850-1867E TURKEVI 1a 1853-TUSNÁD 1a 1867-TYHUTZA la 1867-TYRNAU 1a 1864-1867 UDBINA 1a 1861-UJ FEHÉRTÓ 10a 1859-UJ KÉCSKE 10a 1866-UJPALÁNKA b: ILLOK 347 (ya) 1852-UJ-PANATH 11a 1864-UJPÉCS 1a 1850-UJ SZÁSZ 10a 1864– UJ SZENT ANNA 100a 1859– UJ-SZÖNY 11a 1863– UJVÁR 1a 1861– ULMA 1a 1850-UNG. ALTENBURG 116a Bm 2,75 1850-1864 116a Bm 3,25 1864-1867 UNTER-LAPACZ 11a 1864-UZDIN 1a z₁ 1853-UZSOK 1a 1866-

320

ULLŐ 1a 1853la z₁ 1857-URMENY la 1852-VAÁL 1a 1866 VÁG-BISTRITZ 11a 1857-1868 VAG-TEPLA 11a 1850-1857 VÁG ÚJHELY 10a 1861-VAISZLO 1a 1864-VAJDA HUNYAD 10a 1851-VÁLASZUT 1a 1851-1868 VALIŠSELO 1..? VALKÁNY 1a 1867-VALLAJ 1a 1852-VALPO la z₁ 1857-VÁMOS-MIKOLA 11a 1863-1869 VÁMOS-PIRCS 11a 1858-Véséshiba I=É VANCSOD 1a 1867-VARANNO 1a 1852-1870U VARIN 1a 1864-1867 VARJAS la 1866-VÁROS-HÍDVÉG 11a 1866-VARSÁNY 1a 1867-VASKOH 1a 1859-VECSÉS 1a Bm 3,5 1853-1857 1a Bm 3 1864-4 . . . VELEJTE la f és k 1863-VELJUN 1a 1864-VENDÉGI la 1866-VERA in SLAVONIEN 31a 1853-1871 VERBOVSKO 1a f és k 1859-VEREBÉLY 1a 1863-1869 VERESMART 1a 1866-VERESPATAK la 1866-VERGINMOST la 1859-VERHOVINE 1a 1862-VERŐCZE 1a 1853-1869 VERÕCZE b. WAITZEN 347a 1857-1867 VERSCHETZ 1a 1852-1867 VESE 1a z₁ 1856-VESZPRIM 1a 1850-VÉSZTŐ 1a 1861-VETÉS 1a 1866-VIHODNA 15 1862-VILÁGOS 1a 1864-VILLOVA 1..? VINGA la z₁ 1856-VIRJE la f és k 1862-

VIVODINA 1a 1868-VIZAKNA 1a 1862-VLEDÉNY 1a 1850-VOINIČ 1a 1863-VÖRÖSVÁR la 1850-VUČIN la z₁ 1851-VUKA 1a 1864-VULKAN la 1864-WAITZEN la 1864-1867 4 WALLENDORF 1a 1852-1869 WARASDIN 1a 1861-1870 WARTBERG 1a 1856-1868 47a 1853-1856 WEINERN 4..? WERBOVEC 1a 1850-WERSCHETZ 1 1864-1868 WIESELBURG 1a 1852-1871 WIMPASSING 1a 1859-1871 ZALA LÖVŐ 10a 1857-ZALA SZT. MIHÁLY 112 1866-ZALATHNA 1 (yo) 1851-1861 la 1862-ZAM 1a f és k 1852-1870U ZARÁND la 1866-. ZAVALJE la f és k 1862-1869 ZDIHOVO la 1866-ZEEBEN 1a 1851-1868 ZEIDEN 1a 1859-1869 ZEMPLÉN-DOBRA 11 1866-ZENGG 1
a \mathbf{z}_1 1859–1870 ZENTA 1
a \mathbf{z}_1 1853–1871 ZICHYDORF 1
a f és k 1862–1871 ZILAH 1a 1851-ZIRCZ 1a 1852-ZLATAR 1a 1856-ZOMBA 1a f és k 1859-ZOMBOR 1a Ø 24 Bm 3,5 1851-1867 1a Ø 23,5 Bm 2,75 1864-1869 ZOVÁNY 1a 1864-ZREPAJA la 1853-ZUPANJE la 1861-ZURNDORF 1a 1861-1871 ZSADÁNY 1a 1854-1871 ZSÁMBÉK la 1865-ZSARNOVITZ 1a f és k 1857-1867 ZSIBÓ 1a 1864-ZSOLNA 1a 1867-1868 **ŽUTALOQUA** la 1853-

b/Sub-Group EF; B2+1 Handstamps

B2+1 handstamps are those which have the indication of the period of the day or that of sending in the third line of the date. Naturally enough, it was removable. However, to reduce the number of sub-groups, we include in this sub-group also those handstamps where the period of the day was carved (was not removable). It is easy to distinguish one from the other, since the removable period of the day was always horizontal, while the carved was always curved to the frame.

There were two ways to display the period of the day. The less frequent way was the use of Arabic numerals for the hour, which were followed by the letters A (Abends) or F (Früh). The more frequent way was the omission of the hour; instead, following German words or their abbreviations were used for the periods of the day: *Abends, Früh, Mittags, Nachm.*, and *Vorm.* When the period of the day was carved, only the words *Abends* and *Früh* occurred.

Types:

1/ The indication of the hour included;

10/ The indication of the period of the day carved (not removable);

11/ Removable period of the day;

111/ Sending indication;

See the type images in the table Type Index of the Type EF.



AGRAM 1a	1859-	PESTH 10a (@23 Bm 2.75) Abends	1850-1860
111a	1859	10a (@23 Bm 2.75) Früh	1850-1860
DEWA 11a (Abends vagy Früh)	1861-	10a (Ø 23 Bm 3,25) Abends	1850 - 1860
FIUME 11a (Nachm, vagy Vorm.)	1863 -	10a (2 23 Bm 3.25) Früh	1850 - 1860
HERMANNSTADTT 11a (Abends,	8	10a (@ 23,5 Bm 4) Abends	1858 - 1863
Früh vagy Mittags)	1851-1866	10a (Ø 23,5 Bm 4) Früh	1858-1863
PEST 10a (Abends) f és v	1864 -	10a (Ø 24 Bm 2.75) Abends	1861 - 1866
10a (Früh) f és v	1864 -	10a (Ø 24 Bm 2,75) Früh	1861 - 1866

c/ Type Group WE; B2 Round Handstamps of Special Shape, with Removable Numerals (1845-1864)

Following handstamps belong to this group: handstamps without a frame line and a single one with a frame line where the name of the location was carved horizontally (which was unusual).

ÉRSEK-ÚJVÁR 11a Zozia	1848 - 1857
RIMA SZOMBAT 10a Z ₀ Z ₁₀	1864 - 1866
SZIGETHVAR la (x ₀ és x ₁)	1845 - 1860

D/ AUXILIARY HANDSTAMPS OF POST OFFICES (Ks) (1778-1863)

We hardly come across any instances of the use of auxiliary or any other kind of official handstamps as location-date handstamps in the period when Austrian postal service was in charge. As regards their original mission, they can be divided into three groups. 1/ Official seals used instead of the location or location-date handstamps (*Hip*); 2/ Managerial handstamp used for cancelling of postage stamps (*Fön*) (we know it from the 1850s, from the postal directorate of Pest; most probably this usage was quite general in the period; we still have to find evidence to this at other postal directorates); 3/ Dumb handstamps (*Ném*) (these were used by only four post offices in the given period). For local correspondence, they were used upon sending. However, generally they became wide-spread as arrival handstamps for the mail items bearing postage stamps without cancellation.

Since the number of the auxiliary handstamps is relatively small on the one hand, and, on the other hand, each postmark represents a different type, we do not apply the groups built up in the decimal system, but use serial numbering for postmarks, beginning with 1 in each of the three above mentioned groups. The kinds known are included into the table *Index of the Type Ks*. For the dumb handstamps, the name of the office follows in brackets, which indicates that the handstamp itself did not display the name of the office.

ACSA Hin-In	1778	(Pest)Ném-3	1851-1860
(Esztergom) Ném-1	1852 - 1862	PESTH Fön 1b	1850-1857
GYÖNGYÖS Hin-2n	1780	2a	1850-1857
HÖGYÉSZ Hin-3n	1850U-1857E	3a	?-1860
(Nagyhánya) Ném-2	1851-1863	(Pozsony)Ném-4	1851-1860
OSZLÁNY Fönda	1859 - 1861	TORNALLYA Hip-5n	1856
PA/KÁPOLNA Hip-4n	1830	UNGHVAR Hip-6n v	1814
그는 것 것 같아요. 것 같아요. 아파 것 같은 것 같아요. 가지 않는 것 같아.			



Chapter III

LOCATION AND LOCATION-DATE HANDSTAMPS OF OTHER POSTAL INSTITUTIONS OPERATING ON PERMANENT LOCATIONS OR MOBILE

The type numbers are created in the same way as those for the post office handstamps; they follow the indication of the type of the postal institution, the latter created as defined in our typology. It usually contains the name of the location and the name of the postal institution, the latter often abbreviated. For the purpose of the type number, the name of the postal institution plays the same role as the name of the location for post offices; we try to create the type number similar to that of the post offices, based on the text arrangement. The name of a single postal institution might have changed in different periods; moreover, it may have changed over a single period. So might have the abbreviation. These must be considered while shaping type numbers, for which these type numbers will be different in some cases from the type numbers of the post offices. However, the numbers of the dominant types are always identical to those of post offices; the type numbers of the cores are identical to those of post offices in most cases. Postmarks will be divided into type groups, on the basis of postal institutions. Within these groups, the order will be alphabetical.

A/ LOCATION AND LOCATION-DATE HANDSTAMPS OF MAIL COL-LECTING POINTS (Pgy)

The handstamps used by these institutions belong to the type groups hA, E, and EF. We know of five types (see the table *Index of Pgy Type*). The names of the mail collecting points were exclusively in the German language, usually abbreviated. The reference to the type of the institution (mail collecting point) will be quoted literally. The serial number of the numbered points will be indicated by X. Types:

1. B.S. HELYNÉV, 111. HELYNÉV/STADTBRIEFSAMLUNG 60. HELYNÉV B:S:X. 601. HELYNÉV B:S: №X. 612. HELYNÉV/BRIEFSAMLUNG, №X.

Type Group hA

Line handstamp without the date; we know of a single handstamp in this group:

SOMEREIN 1a 1837



Type Group E B2 round handstamps:

> ALBA 111a 1851-1868 PESTH 15-612bf and k 1861-1867

Type Group EF

B2+1 round handstamps; the indication of sending time built in the date (the latter 1.E or 2.E, in the third line of the date)

OFEN 1. 60a	1851-1868	PESTH 2.	60a	1852-1858
OFEN 2. 60a	1851 - 1869	PESTH 3.	60a	1852-1857
OFEN 3. 60a	1851-1869	PESTH 4.	60a	1854-1856 U
OFEN 4. 611a	1852 - 1868	PESTH 5.	60a	1854–1857 E
OFEN 5. 611a	1852 - 1867	PESTH 6.	60a	1854-1857
OFEN 6. 611a	1852 - 1868	PESTH 7.	60a	1855-1858 E
PEST 1. 60a k	1867-1870 E	PESTH 11.	60a	1854-1858
PESTH 1. 60a	1851-1868			

B/ POSTMARKS ON POSTAGE STAMPS PRODUCED AT RAILWAY STA-TIONS (Vb)

The origin of the postmarks produced on postage stamps at railway stations over the period of the Austrian postal service in charge is still unclear. The documents are not accessible (they are in Vienna), so we only may draw conclusions on the basis of some measures taken by the Hungarian postal administration later (when it took over the responsibility). However, these assumptions may be considered almost as facts, since the first measures taken by the Hungarian postal service were literally identical to those taken by the Austrian institutions.



Looking at the railway stations processing mail, we arrive at interesting conclusions. If a railway station was processing mail over the period preceding the setting up of the independent Hungarian mobile postal service (1868), it did so either because there was no post office at that location in the given period (1850-1860), or it was situated at long distance from that railway station. In any case, at such railway stations telegraph service operated too. It seems logical to conclude that given the fact that the Hungarian postal service, at the early stage of its existence, extended the authorisation of railway stations to accept telegrams and other mail items, the Austrian postal authority had formerly done so too. Thus we consider the postmarks in question as those produced at the railway stations with telegraph service, which were also authorized to accept mail items. These institutions were predecessors of mail collecting railway stations. To mark them, we use the letter combination *Vb (vasúti bélyegzők=*railway handstamps).

Since these handstamps were similar or even identical to those used at post offices (as regards their shape, or, in case location-date handstamps, their system too), we may include them into the type groups set up for the post office handstamps. Location handstamps go into the groups hA and hB; location-date handstamps – into groups AJ, AE, and WCJ. For the type numbers, we use the type numbers of the post offices where the location and the location-date handstamps had the same layout and text arrangement. So far, we have got to know following types of the railway station handstamps of the given period (see the table *Index of the Type Vb*.):

BERZENCZE AJ-1a	1863-1867
CZEGLÉD AJ-1a	1863-1866
Felegyháza hB-14a	1864-1866
Keszthely hA-14a	1863
LEPSÉNY AE-la	1859-1862
AJ-14a	1861-1862
AJ-101a	1861-1862
MORAVICZA AJ-1a	1863-1866
Petrinia hB-14a Z ₂	1851-1857
SZÁNTÓD AJ-1a	1861-1862
TÉTÉNY AJ-la	1861-1862
TÓT-MEGYER AJ-11a	1863-1867
T.Sz.Miklós WCJ-117	1863
Versecz hB-14a Z ₂	1861-1863
Weiskirchen hB-14a Z.	1864-1867

C/ LOCATION HANDSTAMPS OF THE MOBILE POST OFFICES (Mp)

Prior to setting up the Hungarian postal service, the Austrian postal administration had operated mobile postal service on a single line, which was between Budapest and Vienna. It operated between 1863 and 1868. There were two-line handstamps used for the both directions (one handstamp for each direction).



These handstamps contained the reference to the mobile post and its number; there were neither the date, nor the points of departure or destination. Thus their type group is hA; their type number is 100. Text arrangement: K.K. FAHRENDES/POSTAMT N_{2} - X, where X indicated the number of the mobile post.

Though this mobile post not only transported the closed bags of mail from Vienna to Budapest and the other way round, but also accepted mail items on the way, we should not take the 'Hungarian nature' of the mail items processed by it for granted. The only evidence of the 'Hungarian character' of the mail items carried by the mobile mail service is the Hungarian sender. Thus the postage stamps cancelled by the handstamps of the mobile post may be considered Hungarian only if on the original mail item which proves the Hungarian place of residence of the sender; otherwise, they should be considered Austrian.

Mp 10 (Wien-Pesth and Pesth-Wien)	1/III/1863-31/I/1868
Mp 11 (Wien-Pesth and Pesth-Wien)	1/III/1863-31/I/1868

To prevent further arguments among collectors, we need to also mention the handstamps of military camp mail service and marine mail service. Though both of these services have Hungarian references, none of them had a Hungarian branch. The wars between 1848 and 1867 were those of the royal family. Though there were quite a few Hungarian soldiers in the military, there was not a single military camp post office on the territory of Hungary.

The imperial military did not include Hungarian troops. The date or location-date handstamps displayed only texts in the German language, without any Hungarian reference whatsoever. The same was the case with the marine handstamps. At the time, there was no Hungarian fleet. Even though Austrian ships went on the Hungarian stretch of the Danube, the handstamps did not have any Hungarian reference. For all these reasons, the postmarks produced over the period when the Austrian postal administration was in charge (185ö-1867) should be considered Austrian ones. Consequently, there is no room for them in this Monograph.

D/ POSTMARKS ON POSTAGE STAMPS PRODUCED AT SHIP STATIONS (*Ha*)

We perceive the ship stations and their role in the postal service similar to that of the railway stations. Most probably, the few Hungarian ship stations were authorized to accept mail. Their handstamps were almost identical to those of post offices, regarding both their shape and system. On the B2 handstamps the indication of the month was always expressed in Roman numerals. The handstamps belonged to the groups hC or E. Only two types occurred (see the table *Index of the type Ha*):

FÖLDVÁR E-la	1863-1866
ILLÓK E-la	1861-1862
SZALK hC-106a	1861-1862

E/ THE SMALL POST OF BUDA (1787-1839)

We have left this institution to be the last in order to be able to pay extra attention to it. In spite the fact that it had operated for more than fifty years, the collectors and historians of the post did not learn about it before 1938. These circumstances cry for the special attention to be paid to this post office.

Béla Térfi was the first one to find a mail item postmarked *Kl. POST*. For Hungarian collectors and historians this postmark was unknown. According to the opinion of Anton Kumpf Mikuli, a so called *Kleine Post* must have operated in Hungary, just as it did in Vienna.

Departing from this assumption, Béla Térfi and Sándor Mentényi started a research in the National Archive. Based on their research, the history of the Small Post of Buda is as follows:

The most ancient document is the request of a private person from Pozsony (Bratislava) called Joachim Götzel Spitzer, which he submitted to the vice mayor of Pozsony on 10 January 1786, to set up a *Klepper-Post* in Buda. Similar institutions had already been set up in Austria; the unusual name was most probably of Austrian origin. Letter carriers might have called attention by wooden clappers (*Klepper*). This was the name familiar both in Buda and Pest. In some documents, the institution was called *Kleine, oder Klepper-Post*.

As soon as one week later, the chancellery of Buda forwarded the request to the Emperor, along with the suggestion to reject it. The argumentation was rather eloquent:

"The small post is united with the main post both in Prague and Vienna; it is questionable anyway if the profit had to be left to a Jew." As a result, a regulation was issued on 10 April 1786 (no. 18.380). It called the official responsible for the postal matters to prepare a proposal for small post offices in Buda and Pest, to accommodate the needs of the population. The proposal was submitted on 30 June (no. 36.985); the proposal of Joachim Götzel Spitzer was attached to it. The latter had suggested setting up of an independent »Stadt oder Klepper-Post«, as opposed to the official proposal. The official stated that he considered viable only the solution in which the small post was subordinate to the main post office, and was set up in a building built adjacent to that of the main post office.'

Before discussing the regulation which provided for setting up a small post temporarily, let us highlight the reasons why this issue was so much in the limelight of the public interest. At that time, a single royal post office operated in Buda, and there were further two mail collecting points in Pest and the Castle of Buda. The main post contained a single space, where there was the postal manager (his scope of responsibility similar to that of the later postal directors) and all other officials who were employed by the post office. The delivery of the mail was equally impractical. Mail items were delivered only if nobody had picked them for more than a week. But even then the delivery was not safe. Postmen were not really interested in accurate mail delivery, for which they gave it up when facing even minor difficulties. In such cases they either returned the items to the post office or just threw it away. We should not be very surprised at this, but keep in mind that the monthly salary of postmen was 6 forints. On top of this amount, they also received the 25% of the 5 kreuzers for the letters delivered because nobody had picked them. This was the reason why the official responsible for the postal matters proposed introducing commission for postmen.

These were the circumstances amidst which the announcement by the vice mayor of Pest was issued. This announcement, which was naturally written in the German language and in Gothic fonts, proclaimed that the Emperor provided for setting up a temporary small post on 1 October 1787, on top of the existing main post office, to accommodate for the needs of the local population.

There were following positions at this new post office: 1 major postal official, 2 post officers, 1 post officer in Pest, 8 postmen in Buda, 3 postmen in Pest, and 3 urgent mail carriers. With this new post office, mail stream between the outskirts of Buda, Pest, and Óbuda started. Postmen not only delivered mail, but collected it too. To this end, they were carrying a special sealed box with them, into which people had to drop their mail themselves. If it was impossible for some reason (size, for example), the postman delivered a receipt when accepting the mail item.

The small post dramatically accelerated the mail processing of the time. Postmen delivered mail twice a day; moreover, in the Castle District, where there were numerous ministries, the mail was delivered three times a day. Naturally, they collected mail all the time while on the move. Obstacles occurred only in the winter and with letters addressed to Pest: the bridge composed of ships was not operating then, so it was difficult to cross the Danube,

In the further part of the announcement, there were further arguments in favour of the small post office. They are so interesting, that let us quote them here literally:

"It is possible to deliver several hundreds of printed notes within one or two hours to the recipients not only in Pest and Buda but in Óbuda and Kis-Mária-Cell (where there is a military base) with the purpose of advertising.

Salesmen do not always have to write letters to their customers; they might send open notes, which they also might receive back with answers.

Court summons or business orders might be sent as well. Advocates or salespeople doing so might require receipts upon delivery be sent back to them.

Entrepreneurs who have businesses both in Buda and Pest might conclude annual contract with the post office, in order to use its service in their daily correspondence. Owners of residences or summer residences in the area might do the same.

Invitations, congratulations may also be sent; the post will deliver them within a short period of time. Moreover, the postmen may return the list of the invited with their signatures.

The small post office distributes various circulars, notices, obituaries, and invitations to believers.
For moderate rates, the small post may distribute magazines or adverts of funfairs.

If anyone missed the deadline of the main post for some postal routes, they may send their mail by the small post (for example, to Vác, Esztergom, Székes-fehérvár).

It may also pass the invitation for artists or artisans.

If anyone needs medication, to go shopping, to call a doctor, to send the numbers to the lottery, but he/she needs their servants stay at home, the post may assume these tasks.

If anyone wishes to have smaller objects taken to a pawnshop or fetched from there without involving a third party, the post will complete this task.

If a person wishes to call at a stranger, or wishes to learn a stranger's address, the post will do it, or even take the person to this address."

As we can see, the range of services was really broad; moreover, it was rather delicate (only arrangement of dates was missing). No surprise, this kind of post was later declared permanent.

The small post was everybody's favourite, according to the documents. Everybody but the Royal Chamber was satisfied. The Chamber considered the pure income low, for which it wished to rent out the institution.

However, the postal administration of Buda strongly opposed to these plans (both because the public loved it, and because the income went to the Treasury), which triggered a series of orders and regulations.

We do not know of any document closing the Small Post Office. The last written record from the year 1839b stated that the small post was employing a single postman. We may safely say that this post was either closed in 1840, or merged into the main post office.

Being a pioneering institution of its time, the small post was the first to organize large-scale mail delivery.

Out of the handstamps used by the small post office, we know of only two ones. Neither of them contained the name of the location. The earliest postmark produced by the first one comes from 1788, while by the second one - from 1794.

We may state then that the Hungarian small post started to use a handstamp as early as in the second year of its existence, whereas the small post in Vienna opened in 1772, but the first postmark produced there (of which we know) displays the date 24 December 1805.

The Hungarian handstamps from 1788 reveal yet another, even more significant feature. The postmarks available (their number unfortunately is very scarce) reveal that the name of the office and the date were stamped simultaneously (the small number of postmarks available does not allow to draw very definite conclusions). In other words, the small post was long ahead of other post offices by combining the date and the location name into a single handstamp.

Whatever the case and before larger material is studied, we include this handstamp into the type group *AJ*. We consider the name *Kleine Post* as the name of the office; thus on the basis of this name of the office, the type numbers are *1* and *118*. Since after all it was a local post office, we included it there, marking it with the abbreviation *Hep* (helyiposta=local post office). The images of the handstamps are included into the table *Index of the Type Hep*.

K1POST hA-1a f1794-1840EK:POST AJ-118a f1788-1840E

PART III

HANDSTAMPS FOR POSTAL PROCESSING USED BY THE AUSTRIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION IN HUNGARY

BY ÁKOS KOSTYÁN The type numbers of the processing handstamps are created in the same way as in any other case. The only difference is that instead of the name of the postal institution we consider the name (or the mark) of the location and the processing mark.

A/ LOCATION AND LOCATION-DATE HANDSTAMPS FOR REGISTERED MAIL (Aj)

1/ Definition of Types

The handstamps 'aj' belong to the type families *I* and *2*. In the type family *I*, the reference to the registered mail was so various that we have to deviate from the official type numbers. In the type family *2*, since the number of pieces is much smaller, we stick to the original number groups.

Aj handstamps were the only ones to be applied in combined way: the postmark for registered mail (*ajánlási*) and that for *franco* (fee paid by the sender).

The type family *I* includes handstamps with simple location names and the reference to the registered mail. Type cores:

Type Core 10; the reference to the registered mail : Recomandirt. Types:

10/ LOCALITY/RECOMANDIRT straight lines

100/ LOCALITY/RECOMANDIRT straight upper line; curved bottom line

101/ LOCALITY/RECOMANDIRT curved lines

102/ LOCALITY/Recomandirt straight upper line; curved bottom line

103/ LOCALITY-NAME/Recomandirt straight upper line; curved bottom line

104/ LOCALITY/recomandirt straight lines

105/ LOCALITY/RECOMAND: straight upper line; curved bottom line

109/ LOCALITY/RECOM № straight lines

Type Core 11; the reference to the registered mail : *Recommandirt*. Types: 12/ LOCALITY/RECOMMANDIRT curved lines

121/ LOCALITY/Recommandirt curved lines

122/ LOCALITY/RECOMAN straight lines

123/ LOCALITY/RECOMAN angular upper line; straight bottom line

124/ LOCALITY/RECOMAN curved upper line; straight bottom line

Type Core 13; the reference to the registered mail : Recomendirt or its abbreviation. Types:

13/ LOCALITY/RECOMENDIRT straight lines

131/ LOCALITY/ Recomendirt straight upper line; curved bottom line

132/ LOCALITY/recommend. straight lines

133/ RECOMENDIRT/ LOCALITY curved upper line; straight bottom line







Type Core 14; other kinds of reference to the registered mail

141/ RECOMANDO/MB/LOCALITY straight line in the middle, curved side lines 142/ LOCALITY/RECM straight lines

In the type family 2, the office name consists of the name of the location and the mark of the office.

290/ MARK.LOCALITY/Recomandirt upper line straight, bottom line curved

2/ Registered Mail Location Handstamps (Aj-h)

We know of registered mail handstamps in all five location handstamp type groups. The extraordinary group (hW) types will get serial numbers, as usually.

a/ Type Group hA In this group, following types occur: 10a, 14e, 15h, 101a, 102h, 103h, *and* 142a. *(See the table Index of the Type Aj)*

ALBA 142a		KARLSTADT 10a		1845
BERKESZ 102h	1843	NAGY-BÁNYA 1	03h	1846
CASCHAU 102h	1834-1843	RAAB 101A	1838	8-1862
COMORN 10a		SZIGETH 102h	184.	3-1847
Güns 14e v.		WAITZEN 122a		1846

^{14/} ANB LOCALITY

b/ Type Group hB A single handstamp belongs here, which is of the type 132h: OFEN 132h Z₂ 1832-1857

c/Type Group hC; In this group, following types occur: 10a, 13a, 100a, 102i, 102h, 104g, 121h, 141h, 131h, and 290h. (See the table *Index of the Type Aj*)

AGRAM 100a	1837	GÜNS 141h f és v 1	1840-1857
10a	1841-1855	PESTH 102i	1833-1837
APATHIN 104g	1848	13a f és z	1835-1842
BOROSJENÖ 10a	1850E-1856	SZIGETH 102h	1839-1840
CLAUSENBÜRG 121h z ₀ Z ₂	1837	TYRNAU 131h	1836-1838
F.OFEN 290h f és k	1838-1855		

d/ Type Group hD A single handstamp belongs here, which is of the type 133a: PESTH 133a f, v és z 1842-1847

e/ Type Group hW Registered mail handstamps with special image or text arrangement belong here *(See the table* Index of the Type Aj*)*

AGRAM la	1834	KÖRMEND 5h	1839-1845
BELLOVAR 2a f, k. és v	1850E-1866	KREUTZ 6j	1850E-Í857
FIUME 3d	1850E-1857	ZENGG 7a	1832
GOSPICH 4a k	1839	8a k és v	1845-1857

3/ Registered Mail Location-Date Handstamps (hk)

Location and location-date handstamps belong to the following type groups: *BE, CE, E*, and *WE*.

a/ Type Group BE In this group, following types occur: 15c, 105a, 122b, 123b, and 124c. *(See the table* Index of the Type Aj)

ARAD 122b	1864-1867	KLAUSENBURG 109c	1864-
DEBRECZIN 123b	1864-1868	NYÍREGYHAZA 123b v	1864-1867
GROSSWARDEIN 123b	1864-1867	OEDENBURG 105a	1861-1870
HERMANNSTADT 124c f és v	1863-		

b/ Type Group CE Two handstamps belong here, which are of the type 12a and 12b *(See the table* Index of the Type Aj):

DUBICZA 12a f és v	1864-1867	PRESSBURG 12b	1863-1866
KASOHAU 12b v	1863-	RAAB 12b 1862-	
PEST 12b f és v	1863-		

c/ Type Group E Three handstamps belong here, which are of the type 12, 12b and 121a *(See the table* Index of the Type Aj):

AGRAM 121a	1852
PEST12b f és v	1863-1866
TEMESVÁR 12 f és v	1864-1869

d/ Type Group WCE A single B2 handstamp with a special image belongs here:

ALBAREGIA la 1847

B/ MAIL PROCESSING HANDSTAMPS OF THE MAIL CARRIAGE SERVICE (Kop)

Between 1850 and 1867, solely one handstamp was produced for this purpose. It belonged to the type group E (See image 660 of the volume I). Type Number:

11/ LOCALITY/F.P.

There are no doubts that this handstamp was produced in Austria. However, we have not yet come across its postmarks on Austrian handstamps. It was exclusively used for the mail processing at the mail carriage service, to cancel stamps. The postmarks known come exclusively from the period after 1871.

MISKOLCZ 11a 1850U-

C/ NEWSPAPER PROCESSING HANDSTAMPS (Hír)

1/ Type Definition

These handstamps belong to the following groups: hC, BE, CE, and E. All of them belong to the type family 1; those produced in the given period belong to the cores 11 and 18. Both cores comprise those newspaper handstamps which were used by the press offices. The core 11 comprises the handstamps in the Hungarian language, while the core 18 – those in the German language. Types (See the table *Index of the Type Hir*):

111	M.K. POST. HIRL. KIADOHIV./LOCALITY
112	M.K. POSTA HIRLAP KIAD. H./ LOCALITY
113	M.K. HIRLAPKEZELŐ POSTAHIVATAL/ LOCALITY
18	ZEITUNGS-EXPED.EXP.
181	LOCALITY/ ZEITG. EXP.
182	K./ ZEITUNGS-/EXPEDITION/ LOCALITY
183	K.K. / ZEITUNGS-/EXPEDITION/ LOCALITY
184	K.K. ZEITUNGS/EXPED./ IN/LOCALITY
185	K.K.P.A.ZEIT.EXP./ LOCALITY

2/ Newspaper Processing Location Handstamps (Hír-h)

Type Group hC Three handstamps belong here, which are of the type 182c, 183c, and 184c.

HERMANNSTADT 184 c	1852-
PESTH 183c	1852-1867
182cv K removed from the previous	1867-1868

3/ Newspaper Processing Location and Location-Date Handstamps (Hír-kh)

Type Group BE

A single handstamp belongs here, which is of the type *181a*:

PESTH 181a

1852-1863



Type Group CE A single handstamp belongs here, which is of the type 111c: PEST 111c 1867-1873E

Type Group E Four handstamps belong here, which are of the type 18b, 112c, 113c, and 185c.

PEST 112c	1867-1873E	POZSONY 113 c	1867-
PESTH 18b	1859-1867	PRESSBURG 185c	1852-1867

D/ HANDSTAMPS FOR MONEY PROCESSING

Money handling handstamps were introduced in the last one and a half month of the period of the Austrian postal administration in Hungary. The transfer fees were payable in postage stamps only from 1 May 1870; thus even the five handstamps that the Austrian administration had produced for Croatian and Military Borders could not appear on stamps until the end of the Austrian postal administration. This is why we have decided to deal with all money transfer handling stamps in one place, when discussing the period of the Hungarian postal administration (in the volume *III*).

E/ HANDSTAMPS FOR LETTER MAIL PROCESSING (Lep)

The actual letter mail processing handstamps became widely used in the first period of the Hungarian postal administration. However, we need to deal with them here as well. Over the period when Illyria was occupied by the French, when a letter was sent to an address from where the recipient had already moved, a handstamp with the inscription Deb was applied (Deb=deboursé). In Fiume, this abbreviation was incorporated into the location handstamp. Thus, this handstamp was not used upon sending off mail items but when the destination was modified. Therefore we can safely consider this handstamp the predecessor of the letter mail handstamps to come. The type number mark of this handstamp and the type were the following: 3.DEB/LOCALITY/PROVINCE (See the table *Index of Type Lep*).

The handstamp was a line-shaped one with Antiqua fonts, type group hA; the text, divided into text chunks (discontinuous), was arranged in three lines.

DEB/FIUME/ILLYRIE 3a f 1810

F/ PROCESSING OF LETTER MAIL ARRIVING FROM AREAS STRICKEN BY EPIDEMICS (Jz)

We have already discussed what measures the postal administration took in connection with epidemics in the 18th century. The post in Petrovaradin was the only one to apply a location handstamp with the word NETTO to mark disinfected mail items (Netto=cleaned, contamination removed). After more than half a century, this handstamp was brought back to use; after 1850, it was used as a location handstamp for several years. Over this second period of use of this handstamp, postmarks were produced on the first postage stamp release of the Austrian postal administration. The symbolic marking of this handstamp was the following:

1/ LOCALITY: NETTO:

It was a round single-circle handstamp with Antiqua fonts; the text on it was arranged continuously. In the middle of the postmark, a postal horn took place (decoration) (see image 942 of the first volume).

PETERWARDEIN Jz-hE-1a z₁

G/ HANDSTAMPS TO INDICATE THE WAY OF PROCESSING (Jb)

In the period of the Austrian postal administration in charge, such handstamps were used only in two branches of mail processing: for the items covered in cash and for registered mail. We have already discussed the first group, providing also their list, in the earlier parts of this volume. Naturally enough, these handstamps were expelled by the appearance of the postage stamps. For the registered mail, on the other hand, such handstamps were getting more and more widespread. At some large and busy post offices other handstamps of this kind were used too.

a/Register Mail Handstamps (Aj-Jb)

The text of these handstamps was usually German; it usually contained the word *recommandirt* or its abbreviations (numerous versions). We know of solely four post offices where handstamps displaying the Hungarian word (*ajánlott*-registered) were used (Baja, Buda, Érsekújvár, Esztergom) in 1849-1850. The registration number followed this postmark or took place under it. The first known such handstamp comes from Brassó, of oval shape, from 1829.

The shape of these handstamps was similar to that of the location handstamps of the time. Most often, the shape accommodated for the text arranged in line/lines; then oval and rectangular shapes followed, in the order of frequency. Some special shapes also have turned up. This is why we use the letter marks of the location handstamps to mark these handstamps, complementing these letters with the letter *j*: *jA*, *jB*, *jC*, and *jW*.

The type numbers (in the table *Index of Types Aj-Jb*) follow each other in numerical order; the text is arranged in alphabetical order. Fonts, curved text, colours, and dimensions are all given in the way it was done for the location and location-date handstamps of post offices. Naturally enough, the names of the location are not displayed on these handstamps, their function being to indicate the way of mail processing.

Type Group jA; Line Handstamps

±11
50U
UU
0U

Fiume 5a 2,5×3,25 f 1847-50U Ilok 6d 22×2,5 vf 1845-50U Ipolyság 5a 21,5×3,25 f 1847-50U Kaposvár 8a v 1848 Karlovac 1a 35×4 v 1845 Kassa 6d 22×2,5 vf 1845-50U Keszthely 13a v 1847-50U Kishegyes 6d 21×3,5 fv 1847-50U 6d 22×2,5 fv 1844-47 Kolozsvár 10a 28×3 f 1842 Marosvásárhely 10aq 25 f 1840 Mezőkövesd 5a 20×4 f 1849-50U Miskolez 5a 2,5×3,25 f 1847-50U Mitrovica 6a 22×2.5 f 1849-50U Mohács 5a 2,5×3,25 f 1849-50U Nagybánya 10eq f 1841-46 16a f 1847 Nagybecskerek 21a f 1846





Nagyhöflány 18a f 1849–50U Nagyszeben 10a $36 \times 2,75-3,25 < f 1846$ Nagyszombat 5a 21×4 f 1847-50UNagytapolcsány 5a $21,5 \times 3,25$ f 1847-50UNagyvárad 5a 22×5 f 1849-50U10aq 30 f 1847Ókér 6d 19×4 fv 1841-?Osijek 5a $2,5 \times 3,25$ f 1847-50U10a 38×5 f ? Pancsova 25a f 1850U-57EPest 5a 21×4 f 1847-50UPozsony 10a $40 \times 4,5$ f 1841-4310a 38×5 f 1847-50U Rétság 10a 28×4 f 1843 Sasvár 11a f 1841–50U Selmeczbánya 20a v 1831–32 Sopron 5a $21,5 \times 3,25$ f 1847–50U Szekszárd 6a $21 \times 3,5$ f 1846–50U Szenicze 5a $21,5 \times 3,25$ f 1847–50U Szolnok 5a $21,5 \times 3,25$ f 1847–50U Szombathely 10a 38×5 f 1848–50U Temesvár 6d $21 \times 3,5$ f 1846–50U Vácz 7a 1846 Vécse 19e f 1841 Vimpácz 23a f 1844 Vinkovce 6d $22 \times 2,5$ vf 1845–50U

Type Group jB; Rectangular Handstamps

Moson 12d Z₇ f 1834-45 Panesova 6d Z₇ f 1850U- Sopron 6d Z₇ f 1862-67 Turóczrudnó 15a Z₁ f 1844

Type Group jC; Oval Handstamps

Bag 21a Z22 v	1832	Pápa 5a Z22 f	1849-50TJ
Brassó 19e f	1829	10a f	1840
Eperjes 17a f	1847 - 50U	Pozsony 24á f	1850U
		Nagykanizsa 8a f	1830-1847

Type Group jW; Special Shape Handstamps Nagysomkút 14ne f 1848 Rimaszombat 10a f 1844-50U

b/ Other Indication Handstamps

We need to mention two such handstamps; they started to be used after 1850, and occurred on the postage stamps of the first Austrian release. Using them on postage stamps was the result of negligence of postal employees.

One kind of these handstamps was used to mark mail which arrived after the mail bulk was sent off. It read: *NACH ABGANG DER POST*. The other one was applied when postage was covered by postage stamps only partially or not at all. In such cases, the word '*Summe*:' (amount) was written by hand, and then the amount followed. The text of the handstamp (arranged in several lines) read: *FEHLEN DES PORTO/ZU TAXE/SUMME*.

THE USE OF TYPE INDEX TABLES AND ABBREVIATIONS

We have compiled tables both for the location and location-date handstamps of post offices and other postal institutions, and for the handstamps used to indicate the kind of mail processing. The principle underlying these tables is always the same. In the header of each table, in its two ends, there are two squares. The right-hand square space contains the letter mark of the type. The left-hand square space either contains a diagonal line (in the tables of location and location-date handstamps of post offices), the name of the postal institutions (other than post offices), or the mail processing branch (for example, PGY-mail collecting point, etc.).

Under the headers, the images of postmarks follow, their serial number increasing in each type family. Under each image, the type number and the letter mark (it refers to the fonts) is indicated.

In case a single table contains several sub-types or, as in case of mail processing indication handstamps, if several types constitute a single table, the letter marks of these sub-types or types are seen in the first line of the part devoted to them.

For the handstamps where the frame was decorated (Z) or decorative elements constituted the part of the postmark area (z), further special tables have been compiled (*Frame Decoration Index* and *Index of Decorative Elements*). In these tables, the letters Z and z can be seen in the square space of the header otherwise displaying a single diagonal line.

We may use these tables in two ways. In the first case, for example, we

wish to know what the handstamp Hir-E112c was like (it was used at the post named Pest, which was the predecessor of the *Budapest 4* post office). We should read the Hir table in the following way: Hir – handstamp to process newspapers; type group E - B2 single-circle round handstamp; 112 – the text of the handstamp read: M.KIR.POSTA HIRLAP KIAD.H./PEST; c – the upper section was written in Antiqua fonts, while the lower one – in Grotesque font.

Let us demonstrate the second way of using these tables on two examples: We have come across a letter from Zengg from 1848 with a horizontal rectangular postmark. To find the data and description of this postmark, we first need to define the type mark. The rectangular shape implies that the handstamp belonged to the type group B. Under the name of the location, we see a one-line date. Consequently, the handstamp belonged to the sub-type BJ (sub-type including rectangular handstamps with the date arranged in one line). Now we can find the table of this type. Since the name of the location was written in capital Antiqua letters (a), and it was written as one word (1), the type number will be *la*. Since the month is indicated by letter abbreviation, therefore its mark is (y). Since the year is carved, the mark of the date will be y_1 . The double frame is angular, based on which we can state that it is Z_2 (Shape Index Table Z of the type group B). Step by step we will arrive to the type mark of the post stamp: BJ-1a $(y_2)Z_2$. Further data of the postmark may be found in the chapter discussing the sub-group BJ of the type group B. There the postmark will be easily found on the basis of the name of the location (location names follow the alphabetical order there).

Our second example will be a letter with an elliptical postmark reading *KL.KANISA*, without the date. Thus its type group mark may only be hC. Before looking up the location name in the table, we should see the Index of location names. We will see that this was the old name of the locality Törökkanizsa. In the entry of *Törökkanizsa*, under the heading *KL(ein)* KANISA, we can see that there was only one such handstamp which read *KL.KANISA*: an elliptical hC-116a one. Now we can go to the table *Index of Type* hC, where we can see the postmark of Alsólendva in the space marked *116a*; the abbreviated form *A.LENDVA* contains capital Antiqua letters. The fonts of our postmark reading *KL.KANISA* are the same; our postmark displays the same features as the postmark marked hC-116a in the table.

To facilitate the search, whatever the process will be, please see the type index tables below.

Sign	Title of table of type	Page
A	Handstamps with the text arranged in lines; one-line date follows the name of the location	290
AE	Handstamps with the text arranged in lines; two-line date under the name of the location	290
AEJ	Handstamps with the text arranged in lines; two-line date follows the name of the location	290
Aj	Mail processing handstamps for registered mail items	338
AJ	Handstamps with the text arranged in lines; one-line date under the name of the location	228
Aj-Jb	Indication handstamps for registered mail items	346
BE	rectangular handstamps; two-line date under the name of the location	296
BEF	Rectangular handstamps; the period of the day under the two-line date	296

BEJ	Rectangular handstamps; the period of the day and the two-line date	296
BJ	Rectangular handstamps; one-line date under the name of the location	296
CE	Oval handstamps; two-line date under the name of the location	298
CEJ	Oval handstamps; two-line date follows the name of the location + the year	298
CJ	Oval handstamps; one-line date under the name of the location	298
D	Two-line <i>b2</i> round handstamps	300
D-z	Decorative elements of double-circle round handstamps	301
E	Single-circle <i>b2</i> round handstamps	306
E-z	Decorative elements of single-circle round handstamps	309
EF	Single circle <i>b2</i> round hamdstamps. with the period of the day and sending off mark	322
На	Records made on postage stamps at ship stations	329
hA	Handstamps with the test arranged in line/lines (line handstamps)	61
hA-z	Decorative elements of line handstamps	63
hB	Rectangular location handstamps	69
hB-Z	Decorative frame and shape index of rectangular location handstamps	71
hC	Oval location handstamps	273
hC-Z	Decorative frame and shape index of oval location handstamps	79
hC-z	Decorative elements of oval location handstamps	76
Нер	Location and location-date handstamps of local post offices	329
Hir	Newspaper processing handstamps	343
hW & W-Z	Location stamps of special shape or text arrangement	84
kA	Date handstamps; text arranged in a line	286
kB	Rectangular date stamps	286
Кор	Mail processing handstamps of mail carriage service	43
Kpb	Handstamps to confirm postage collected in cash	8
Ks-Fön	Managerial handstamps used as auxiliary handstamps	24
Ks-Hip	Seals used as auxiliary handstamps	24
Ks-Ném	Dumb handstamps used as auxiliary handstamps	24
Lep	Auxiliary handstamps of letter mail	43
Мр	Mobile post handstamps	29
Pgy	Location and location-date handstamps of mail collecting points	26
Vb	Postmarks on postage stamps produced by railway stations	27
WAP	'line' handstamp of special arrangement with three-line date	290
WBE	Hammer-shaped handstamp of special arrangement with two-line date	296
WBJ	Special rectangular handstamp; one-line date	296
WCE	Oval handstamp of special arrangement; two-line date	298
WE	B2 handstamps of special arrangement	322
x and y	Table representing date versions	239

The list below contains the abbreviations that we have included into our tables and lists, in alphabetical order:

а	antiqua fonts
b	text divided into chunks, Antiqua/Grotesque fonts
Bm	letter height
c	text divided into chunks, Grotesque/Antiqua fonts
d	cursive fonts
e	written letters
E	Transylvania
f	gothic fonts; as a colour mark, black
g	text divided into chunks, Antiqua/cursive fonts
h	text divided into chunks, Antiqua/written fonts
h-	location handstamp

hk-	location-date handstamps
Höv	Military Border
HSz	Croatia-Slovenia
i	when the text is divided into chunks, Antiqua/Gothic fonts; for colour-violet
j	text divided into chunks, Grotesque/written fonts
k	blue
М	Hungary
n	negative Grotesque fonts
na	negative Antiqua fonts
nd	negative cursive fonts
ne	negative written fonts
nf	negative Gothic fonts
q	curved text lines on rectangular and 'line' handstamps
q_1	vertically arranged locality name on 'line' handstamps
Q	line separating text lines
Q1	horizontal separation line on round handstamps
Q ₂	two horizontal separation lines on oval handstamps
S	yellow
V	red
vm	castle county
W	double-contour hollow letters
X0	date w/t the year; the month expressed in numerals
\mathbf{X}_1	the year carved; the month expressed in numerals
X2	removable date with two-digit year; the month expressed in numerals
X3	removable date with three-digit year; the month expressed in numerals
X4	removable date with four-digit year; the month expressed in numerals
y 0	the date does not include the year; the month expressed by letters
y ₁	the year carved; the month expressed by letters
y ₂	removable date with two-digit year; the month expressed by letters
y ₃	removable date with three-digit year; the month expressed by letters
Y 4	removable date with four-digit year; the month expressed by letters
Ζ	decorative elements with serial numbers appearing as indices (for example, z_3); when indicating colours–green
Z ₀	no decoration other than frame
Ζ	decorative elements or shapes with serial numbers appearing as indices
Z_0	no frame
Z_2	double-line frame
és	and
vált.	Version

PART IV

NAME INDEX AND OCCURRENCE OF AUSTRIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION POSTAGE STAMPINGS

Written by:

ÁKOS KOSTYÁN GYÖRGY KÚN

When we were compiling the lists of the postmark versions from the period of the Austrian postal administration, we were keeping in mind the specific needs collectors may have. In the first place, we were considering the collectors interested in pre-postage stamp letters and those who collect Austrian postage stamps marked by Hungarian postmarks. We were also keeping in mind those who collect postmarks of a specific location or a particular geographical or administrative area. Based on all listed above, we have compiled the list below on the basis of the following principles.

The names of location are listed as they were spelled at the time; they follow each other in strict alphabetical order. After the name as it was spelled originally, the spelling as it appeared in the Official List of Location Names of 1913 follows (with regard to the modifications issued until 31 December 1914).

The versions of location names of the year 1914 are printed in Cursive fonts, in the appropriate alphabet position. The locality names of the post offices located in administrative areas where there were several post offices in 1914 imposed a problem: the names of these offices contained the name of the locality and the number of the office (see the corresponding part of the volume I). This problem mainly concerned Budapest and some larger towns in the country. To ensure clarity, we included the names with numbers only in such cases when in the period of the Austrian postal administrative region. If there were only two such forerunners in the administrative region, we included their numbers only if none of these two forerunners operated at a railway station. We did not include any special indication to communicate that a post operated at a railway station – this fact clearly shows in the type number. All handstamps of railway post offices belong to the type family 4, for which their type number starts with 4.

After the name of the location, the name of the castle county follows.

The names of counties are also spelled as in 1914. The exceptions are the following three names: Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, Gömör és Kishont, and Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun. For brevity, the names Szolnok, Gömör, and Pest were used respectively. Neither did we include the abbreviation *vm* (castle county), also to avoid unnecessary complexity. If the name of a castle county was modified, we include the old version in brackets, which follow the effective castle county name (for example, *Záránd*).

After the county name, the data pertaining to the operation of a given

postal institution follow. The first year indicates the year when the post opened, while the second one-when it closed. If the second year is missing, the post was still operating in 1914.

In case a post office operated over some periods with breaks between them, we connect these periods with the word \acute{es} (and). Letters *E* and *U* mean *before* and *after* respectively, as described in the chapter devoted to the type group *E* (see Chapter *III/2*).

To mark the country or a part of the country, we use following four abbreviations:

M for Magyarország (Hungary) (apart from the contemporary territory of Hungary,

this term also covered Temesi Bánság, Serbian Vajdaság, Muraköz, and Fiume);

HSz for Horvátország-Szlavónia (Croatia-Slovenia) (Szerémség also belonged here); *E* for Erdély (Transylvania); and

Höv for Határőrvidék (Frontier Region, as in 1867: Romanian-Serbian and Croatian-Slovenian).

Under the post office names used in 1914, we list all postmarks produced by the handstamps manufactured for these given postal points before 1 May 1867, providing also their type mark. In case there were several postmarks of the same sign, naturally at a single post office, we do not list them all but provide the number of versions: 4 vált. (vált.-változat-version). If anyone is interested in detailed description of a postmark, it is to be found in the section devoted to the given type group. Within the type mark, the letter/s preceding the type number refer to the type group; in case of other postal institutions and mail processing handstamps, the abbreviation preceding the type group number refers to either the name of the postal point, or to the mail processing branch (see volume *I*, Categorisation). According to this, the given postmark will be found either in the chapters 2 and 3 of the part *II*, or in the part *III*.

After the type mark, the data referring to the occurrence of the postmark follows. We indicate them by a range from 0 to 5, as follows:

- 0 on the pre-postage stamp letters;
- 1 on the postage stamps of the Austrian release of the 1 June 1850;
- 2 on the postage stamps of the Austrian release of the 1 November 1858;
- 3 on the postage stamps of the Austrian release of the 15 January 1861;
- 4 on the postage stamps of the Austrian release of the 15 May1853;
- 5 on the postage stamps of the Austrian release of the 1 October 1863.

For those few handstamps which started to be used after 1 May 1867, meaning that they could not be applied on the postage stamps released by Austrian postal administration, we use the mark (-).

For the post offices the names of which had been modified before 1914, we list those previous names in the alphabetical order under the name used in 1914 (along with other pieces of data on their operation).

In case of names where variations derived solely from the difference of spelling (e.g. C and K instead cz and tz), we write the following (example): *Caschau Kaschau-val váltakozva* (=Caschau or Kaschau alternately). If we do not know the exact date, we might write *körül* (=about). Finally, when a name re-occurred from time to time, we may use the Hungarian word *időnként*

(=occasionally, from time to time). We should mention here that the attempt of the Habsburg dynasty to force German names terminated on 1 May 1867. If locality names were abbreviated on postmarks, we write them as one word and completely; however, when parts of compound names were omitted, we put them in brackets. The way compound names were spelled (as one word, with a hyphen, separately, capital or small letters) can be found out from the type number.

As regards type versions, we only indicate the fonts and decorative elements (including the frame and the space inside the frame). The versions of the date and colour are to be looked up in the section describing postmarks in detail. The versions of the date (x or y) are provided only when we talk about different handstamps of the same type.

In almost all groups, incorrectly carved pieces were produced as well; we mark them with the letter combination *Vh*. It is especially important when postmarks produced by another, correctly carved handstamp of the same type are also known.

Finally, we should spare some words about the steps we made to facilitate the future research work of collectors. They concern those post offices which operated sometime between 1749 and 1867, but the handstamps used there have not yet turned up. We have included these post offices into our list, along with the data on their operation.

A 1.Székesfehérvár Abádszalók Szolnok 1856- M Tiszaabádszalók 1856-1896 E-la z₁ 1-5 Abaujszántó Abauj-Torna 1857– M E-10a Vh 1 * E-10a 1-5 Abaujszina Abauj-Torna 1752-1789 M Abony Pest 1787- M hA-149a 0 * hC-1a 0 * D-1a 0-1 E-la 5 * E-47a 1-5 Abrudbánya Alsó-Fehér 1851 E E-la 1-5 Acs Komárom 1787 M hA-106a 0 * hC-la 0-l * D-la 0-1 E-la 1-5 Acsa Pest 1769–1784 és 1869–MKs-Hip-ln 0 Ada Bács-Bodrog 1853- M E-la z₁ 1-5 Adony Fejér 1749E- M hA-la 0 * D-la 0-5 * D-la Z. $E_{-1a}(rx_{0})(-)$ Agnethlen 1. Szentágota Agram 1. Zagreb 1. Agram Bahnhof 1, Zagreb 2, E-la 5 Ajnácskő Gömör 1867- M Aknasugatag Mármaros 1858- M Sugatagh 1858-1901 E-la 1-5

A.Kubin I. Alsókubin Alba 1. Székesfehérvár Albar 1. Székesfehérvár Albaregalis 1. Székesfehérvár Alba Regia 1. Székesfehérvár Alberti-Irsa Pest 1836- M Irsa 1836-1871 hA-la 0-1 * E-la 1-5 * E-la Vh 5 Alcsil Arad 1861- M Alcsill 1861-1910 E-11a 3-5 Alcsut Fejér 1866 M Alesuth 1866-1903 E-1a 5 A.Lendva 1. Alsólendva Alibunár Torontál 1760- Höv. M Allibonar 1820 körül hA-14a 0 Allibunar 1760-1871 hC-14a 0 * E-1a 1-5 Alkenyér Hunyad 1749E- E Sibot 1749E-1869 E-la 1-5 * AJ-la 0 Allibonar I. Alibunár Allibunar 1. Alibunár Allios 1. Temesillésd Almás 1. Bácsalmás Almásnyires Kolozs 1787-1827 E Nyires 1787-1827

Almosd Bihar 1860- M E-la 2-5 Alpár Pest 1787- M hA-la 0 * hA-148a 0-1 * D-la 0-1 Alsócsernáton Háromszék 1863– E E-11a 5 Alsoegregy Szilágy 1749E- M Magyaregregy 1749E-1910 E-10a 1-5 Alsóelemér Torontál 1864- M Deutsch-Ellemer 1864-1867 E-1 (-) Németelemér 1900-1911 Németellemér 1867–1900 Alsójára Torda-Aranyos 1863- E E-11a 4-5 Alsókomárnok Sáros 1773- M Komarnik 1773-1905 hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-3 * E-la 4-5 Alsókubin Árva 1838 és 1845- M A. Kubin A-116d 0-3 A. U.(nter) Kubin E-817a 2-5 Alsó-Lapác 1. Dolnji Lapac Alsólendva Zala 1834– M A.Lendva hC-116a 0 * D-116a 0-5 Lendva hA-la 0 Alsóporumbák Fogaras 1749E- E Borunbach (idönként) hC-Ind Z₂₁ 0 Porumbach 1749E-1867 E-la 1-5 Porumbák 1867-1873 Alsosimand Arad 1769 M Simánd 1769-1910 hC-ld z49 0 * D-la 0-l * E-la 1-5 Alsószombatjalva Fogaras 1849E-1834 és 1879- E Mühlendorf Szombatfalva Szombath hC-Ind Z22 Alsóucsa Fogaras 1834-1893 E Alsóutsa hC-116na Z₂₃ 0-1 * E-11a 1-5 Alsóvereczke Bereg 1833- M hA-107a 0 * D-11a 0-5 Alsóvidovecz 1. Muravid Altbessenova 1. Obesenyő Altenburg 1. Magyaróvár Altendorf 1. Szepesófalu Altgebirg 1. Ohegy Altgerburg 1. Ohegy Altgradiska 1. Stara Gradiška Altkanisa 1. Ókanizsa Altkér 1. Okér Alt-Moldava 1. Ómoldova Altofen 1. Óbuda Alt-Ogradina 1. Óasszonyrét Alt-Orsova 1. Orsova Alt Pazua 1. Stara Pazova Altsohl 1. Ózólyom Alt-Stubna 1. Stubnyafürdő

Alvincz Alsó-Fehér 1863- E E-la 3-5 A.Megyes 1. Aranyosmeggyes Andrásháza Kolozs 1787–1827 E Apácza 1. Csanádapáca Apahida Kolozs 1864-1867 és 1873- E E-la 5 Apathin 1. Apatin Apatin Bács-Bodrog 1830- M Apathin 1830-1867 hA-la 0 * D-la 0-4 * D-la z17 4-5 Aj-hC-104g 0 * Kpb-hC-143g 0 Apátmarót Hont 1793–1820 M Apcz Hont 1867- M E-la (-) Arad Arad 1753- M hB-1a 3 vált. 0 * hC-1a z₁₀ 0-1 D-la 0-l * D-la z₂ 0-1 E-la 2 vált, 2-5 * E-la z₅ 1-2 Aj-BE-122b 5 * E-476a 2-5 Aranyosgyéres Torda-Aranyos 1859- E Gyéres 1859-1911 E-la 2-5 Aranyosmarót Bars 1838 és 1851- M Aranyosmaróth 1851–1906 E-10a 1-5 Aranyos Medgyes 1. Aranyosmeggyes Aranyosmegyes 1. Aranyosmeggyes Aranyosmeggyes Szatmár 1749E–1853 és 1862 - MAranyosmedgyes 1845-1853 D-11a 0-1 Aranyosmegyes 1862-1908 E-10a 3-5 Megyes 1749E-1845 hC-162a z₃ 0 * hC-172 z₄ 0 Árkod Torontál 1864-1870 és 1877- Hőv M Jarkovácz 1864-1870 és 1877-1911 E-1...? Árokszállás 1. Jászárokszállás Arpástó Szolnok-Doboka 1787-1811 E Arvapolhora Arva 1858- M Polhora 1858-1876 E-la 1-5 Arvaváralja Arva 1866- M Arvavárallya E-11a 5 Aszód Pest 1749E-1769 és 1855- M E-la 1-5 Atány Heves 1749E-1762U és 1882- M A.U.Kubin 1. Alsókubin A.Utsa 1. Alsóucsa Avasfelsőfalu Szatmár 1855- M Felsőfalu 1855–1908 E-11a 1-5 Avasújváros Szatmár 1862–1874 és 1878– M E-11a 3-5 Baasen 1. Bázna Babócsa Somogy 1749E- M hA-14d 0 * hC-1a z₃ 0 AJ-141e/d 0-1 * E-1a 2-5

Bábolna 1. Tiszabábolna Bács Bács-Bodrog 1749E-1773 és 1862- M E-la 3-5 Bácsalmás Bács-Bodrog 1856- M Almás 1856–1882 és 1889–1895 E-la z₁ 1-5 Bácsdoroszló 1. Doroszló Bačince Szerém 1787- HSz Bacsincze ?-1870 AJ-1d 0-5 Bácsszentiván Bács-Bodrog 1865- M Priglevičza Szentiván 1871-1904 Priglevičza Szt. Ivan 1865-1871 E-105a Vh. 5 Bácsszenttamás 1. Szenttamás Bácstopolya l. Topolya Bácsujlak Bács-Bodrog 1749E- M Novoszelló 1749E-1773; 1869-1873 és 1888-1904 Bag Pest 1900- M Bagh 1769–1855 és 1884–1888 hB-la Z₂₄ 0 * D-la 0-1 Bagos 1. Csengerbagos Baja Bács-Bodrog 1769- M AJ-1d 0-1 * E-1a 5 E-la z₁ 1-5 Baya hC-la 0 ; Bajfalu Szatmár 1769–1841 M Bajmócz Nyitra 1749E-1827 és 1882- M hA-162a 0 * hC-162a 0 Bajmok Bács-Bodrog 1789- M E-la 5 Baymok 1789-1863U hC-la 0 * AJ-ld 0-5 Bajna Esztergom 1866- M E-589b 5 Esztergom-Bajna 1866-1887 Bajna l. Nyitrabajna Bakabánya Hont 1769-1792 és 1863- M Bugganz 1863-1867 E-1a 4-5 Bakar Modrus-Fiume 1782-1785, 1803-1810 és 1838- HSz Bakar-Buccari 1867-1914 Buccari 1852-1867 E-1a 1-5 Bakóvár Temes 1866- M Bakóvár 1866–1911 E–1a 5 Baksa l. Zalabaksa Balassagyarmat Nógrád 1777- M hA-10a 0 * hA-116a 2 vált. 0 D-10a 0-3 Balassagyarmath (idönkint) hA-116a 4 vált. 0 * hB-116a 0 hB-118a Z₂ 0 * E-10a 3-5 Balatonboglár Somogy 1862- M Boglár 1862-1909 E-la 3-5 Balatonfüred Zala 1838-1841; 1851-1871 és 1883 - MFüred 1838–1841 E-1a 1-5

Balatonszemes Somogy 1803-1871 és 1881- M Faluszemes 1881-1912 Szemes 1803-1871 hA–106a 0 \ast hB–1
a $\mathbf{Z_3}$ 0 \ast D–1a 1–5BalavásárKisküküllő 1769–1792 és 1893
–EBalázsjalva Alsó-Fehér 1850- E Balásfalva 1867–1882 Blasendorf 1850-1867 E-1a 1-5 Balkány Szabolcs 1869- M E-1a 3-5 Balmazujváros Hajdu 1749E-1762U és 1859-ME-11a 2-5 Ujváros 1749E-1762U Bán Trencsén 1851- M E-la 1-5 Baán 1889–1906 Trencsén-Baán 1882–1889 Bánátkomlós I. Nagykomlós Banat-Neudorf l. Révaujfalu Bánátújfalu l. Révaujfalu Banat–Weisskirchen I. Fehértemplom Bánfalva I. Gádoros Bánffyhunyad Kolozs 1827– E hA-116a 0 * E-10 (-) Bánfihunyad (időnkint) E-11a 1-5 Bánhalma Szolnok 1787–1851 M hA-la 0 * hA-l4a 2 vált. 0 hB-la Z4 0 * D-la 0-1 Ban.Komlós l. Nagykomlós Bánlak Torontál 1864- M Bánlok 1864–1867 E-la 5 Ban.Neudorf l. Révaujfalu Banovce l. Šidski Banovci Ban.Weiskirchen I. Fehértemplom Bányabükk Torda-Aranyos 1789–1864 E Barcczháza Temes 1864– M Baraczház 1864–1903 E-la 5 Báránd Bihar 1867- M E-la 5 Baranyamágocs 1. Mágocs Baranyavár Baranya 1749E- M hC-127a z₁ 0 * AJ-1d 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Barczarozsnyó Brassó 1863– E Rosenau 1863-1867 E-la 5 Rosnyó 1867–1875U Rozsnyó 1875U-1912 Bardfeld l. Bártfa Barilovič Modrus-Fiume 1864- HSz Barót Háromszék 1856- E Baróth 1856-1905 E-la z1 1-5 Bars Bars 1769-1780 M Barsszentkereszt l. Garamszentkereszt Barsszkleno I. Szklenófürdő

Bártja Sáros 1773-M Bardfeld hA-la 0 Bartfeld 1773-1867 hA-la Z₁ 0 * hB-la 0 és hA-lav hC-la Z₂ z₆₀ 0 * AJ-ld 0-2 * E-la 1-5 Bartfeld l. Bártfa Basahid Torontál 1859- M Bassahid 1859-1890 E-la 2-5 Baške Oštonje Lika-Krbava 1790-1825 HSz Bassahid I. Basahid Bát Hont 1792- M Báth 1792–1880U hA-la 0 * hC-la 0 * D-la 1-5 Bátaszék Tolna 1749E- M Báttaszék 1749E-1903 hB-la Z₅ 0 * D-la 0-5 Báth 1. Bát Batina l. Kisköszeg Bátos Kolozs 1866E- E Botsch 1866E-1867 E-la 5 Báttaszék l. Bátaszék Battonya Csanád 1787- M hA-ld 0-l * hC-ld z₃₂ 0 * E-la 1-5 Baya l. Baja Baymok l. Bajmok Báziás Krassó-Szörény 1857– Höv HSz Bazias 1867–1889 Baziasch 1857-1867 E-la 1-5 Bazin Pozsony 1851- M Bősing 1851-1867 E-la 1-5 Bázna Kisküküllő 1868– E Baasen 1868-1872 E-1a (-) Felsőbajom 1872–1911 B.Csaba l. Békéscsaba Becske Nógrád 1769-1784 és 1904- M Bednik l. Bijelnik Beél 1. Bél Bégaszentgyörgy Torontál 1863– M Szentgyörgy am Begacanal (Temes vm) 1863-1871U E-354b 3-5 Békés Békés 1855- M E-la z1 1-5 Békéscsaba Békés 1787– M hC-118a 0 * D-116a 0-5 Csaba 1862U-1882 E-la 4-5 Tsaba 1787-1830 hA-la 0 Békésszentandrás Békés 1862- M Szentandrás 1862–1882 E-10a 3-5 Bekteš l. Bekteže Bekteže Pozsega 1787-1788U HSz Bekteš 1787-1788U Bél Bihar 1860- M

Beél 1860-1910 E-la 2-5 Béla 1. Szepesbéla Bélabánya Hont 1864–1910U M Dilln 1864-1867 E-la 5 Belatincz Zala 1843- M Bellatincz 1843-1909 hB-la Z₆ 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Belencze Temes 1787-1791 M Belényes Bihar 1851- M E-la 2 vált. 1-5 Bellatincz I. Belatincz Bellovar l. Bjelovar Bellus Trencsén 1838 és 1868- M Belovár l. Bjelovar Belovar-Moravče l. Moravče Bjelovar Beodra Torontál 1759– M hC-ld z49 0 * D-la 0-5 Berdovec 1. Zaprešič Bereczk Háromszék 1856- E E-la 1-5 Beréd Szilágy 1749E-1853 E Bred 1749E-1853 hB-la 2 vált. 0 * hC-lnd z23 0 A-106a 2 vált. 0-1 Beregböszörmény 1. Berekböszörmény Beregkisalmás Bereg 1866- M Kisalmás 1866-1905 Beregszász Bereg 1836– M D-la 0-5 * E-la 5 Bereghszász (időnkint) hA-161a 0 Beregszáz (időnkint) hA-162a és hA-lav 0 Berekböszörmény Bihar 1863– M Beregböszörmény 1863–1887 E-11a 3-5 Berend I. Nádasberend Berethalom Nagyküküllő 1863– E Birthaelm 1863-1867 E-la 5 Berettyódéda Bihar 1749E-1852 M Déda 1749-1907 hA-la 0 * hB-110a 0 Berettyószéplak Bihar 1852– M Széplak 1852-1910 E-la 1-5 Berettyóujfalu Bihar 1852- M E-119a 1-5 Berislavec Zágráb 1749E-1762 HSz Berkesz Szabolcs 1838-1860 M hA-la 0 * D-la 0-2 * Aj-hA-102h 0 Kpb-hA-la 0 * Kpb-hC-110a 0 Bernstein 1. Borostyánkő Berszászka Krassó-Szörény 1843–1852 és 1861-1910 Höv.M Bersaska 1861-1867 E-la 3-5 Berzaszka 1843-1852

Bertalanfalva l. Dechtár Bertót Sáros 1749-1853 M E-la l Berthot (időnkint) hA-la 0-1 Berzaszka I. Berszászka Berzencze Somogy 1749E- M hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-1 E-la 1-5 * Vb-AJ-la 3 és 5 Bresnitz ?-1820 hC-la z_a 0 Berzova l. Marosborsa Beschka l. Beska Beška Szerém 1749E- Höv. HSz Beschka 1850U-1867 E-la 1-5 Beshka 1847-1850U AJ-1d 0-1 Besska 1820 körül hC-106a 0 Besztercze Besztercze-Naszód 1769- E Bistritz 1769-1867 hA-148a 0 * hC-lna Z₂₂ 0 AJ-1a 0-1 * E-31a 1-5 Beszterczebánya Zólyom 1769- M hA-80g és hA-109av 0 * hA-882a 0 AJ-802aq 0 Neasohl (időnkint) hA-148a 0 Neosolium (időnkint) Neusohl (időnkint) hA-14f 0 * hA-106a 0 A-14a/d 0 * A-1a/d 0AJ-106a 0-1 * E-la 1-5 * E-1 5 Bethlen Szolnok-Doboka 1863- E E-1a 4-5 Bezdán Bács-Bodrog 1789- M hC-la z₂₄ 0 * AJ-ld 0-3 * E-la 3-5 Bia Pest 1864- M E-la 4-5 Biaczowcze I. Szepesmindszent Biese 1. Nagybicese Bicske Fejér 1855- M E-la 1-5 Bihar Bihar 1817-1852 és 1857- M hA-la 0 * hB-la 0 D-la 0-1 * E-la z₁ 1-5 Bihardiószeg Bihar 1857- M Bihardiószegh 1857–1867 E-119a 1-5 Biharfélegyháza Bihar 1866– M E-11 5 Biharkeresztes Bihar 1852- M Keresztes 1852–1873E E-la 1-5 Biharmezőkeresztes 1882–1889 Mezőkeresztes 1873E-1882 és 1889-1910 Biharkristyor Bihar 1863-1876 M Kristyor 1863-1871U E-1...?

Biharnagybajom Bihar 1861- M E-104a 2-5 Biharzsadány Bihar 1863-1874 M E-10a 3-4 Bijelnik Zágráb 1787-1897 Höv HSz Bednik 1787-1897 E-la 1-5 Bikszádfürdő Szatmár 1862– M Bikszád 1862-1906 E-la 3-5 Billéd Torontál 1854- M Billét 1854-1888 E-la z₁ 1-5 Birthaelm l. Berethalom Bistra Zágráb 1849- HSz E-la 1-5 Bistritz l. Besztercze Bizovac Verőcze 1787-1788U és 1849- HSz D-la z, 0-5 Bjelovar Belovar-Körös 1787- Höv HSz Bellovar 1787-1867U hC-le 0 * AJ-la/d 2 vált. 0-5 AJ-la 3-5 * E-la 5 Aj-hW-2a 0-5 * Kpb-hW-la 0 Bellowar (időnkint) AJ-1d 0-1 Belovar-Bjelovar 1875U-1914 Blasendorf I. Balázsfalva Bobotta Szerém 1850-1853 és 1871- HSz $D-la z_1 l$ Boczonád Heves 1749E-1752 és 1885- M Boes I. Bátos Bod 1. Tarnabod Bodajk Fehér 1864- M Bodaik 1864-1867 E-la 5 Bodegraji Pozsega 1784-1849 Höv HSz Bodegray 1846-1849 AJ-1d 0-1 Bogártelke Kolozs 1787–1827 E Bogdány (Pest) l. Dunabogdány Bogdány (Szaboles) I. Nyirbogdány Boglár I. Balatonboglár Bogsánbánya Krassó-Szörény 1852- Höv M Deutsch-Bogschan 1852-1867 E-10a 1-5 Németbogsán 1867-1911 Boicza Hunyad (Zaránd) 1863- E Boitza 1863-1873U AJ-la 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Boitza bei Déva 1863-1867 Boitza Déva mellett 1867-1914 Boicza-Talmács l. Talmács Boitza (Szeben vm.) l. Talmács Boldogasszony Moson 1850- M Frauenkirchen 1850-1867 E-la 1-5 Bonczafalva Arad 1846-1851 E

Bonczesd 1846-1851

Bonyha Kisküküllő 1866- E E-1 . . . ? Bonyhád Tolna 1788-1790U és 1847- M D-la 0-5 Borgóprund Besztereze-Naszód 1787- E E-la 1-5 Borosjenő Arad 1840- M hC-la 0-1 * E-la 1-5 * Aj-hC-10a 0-1 Kpb-hC-la 0-1 Borossebes Arad 1860- M E-10a 2-5 Borostyánkő Vas 1856– M Bernstein 1856–1867 E-1a 1-5 Borsodharsány l. Harsány Borszék Csik 1854- E E-la 1-5 Borunbach I. Alsóporumbák Bosiljevo Modrus-Fiume 1760-1824 és 1860-HS-Stelnik 1860-1867 Bosovies 1. Bozovies Botsch I. Bátos Bozovics Krassó-Szörény 1863- Höv M Bosovics 1863-1867 E-la 1-5 Bozeor Krassó-Szörény 1753- M Bozsur 1753-1911 hC-1d Z₃₃ 0 * D-1a 1-3 * E-1a 4-5 Böki Sáros 1807-1875 M Habsán 1807–1875 hA-14f 0 * hB-la Z24 0-1 * D-la 0-5 Börönd Zala 1787-1851 és 1855-1888 M Bősing l. Bazin Böszörmény l. Hajduböszörmény Brad Hunyad 1866- E E-la 5 Brassó Brassó 1749E- E Cronstadt 1749E-1867 hA-la 0 * hA-106a 0 * hA-165f 0 hA-161a 0 * AJ-1a (y4) 0 AJ-la (y_0) 0 Kronstadt 1749E-1867 A-1d/a 0 * AJ-1d/a 0 AJ-161a (y3) és AJ-1av (y4) 0 AJ-la 2 vált. 0-1 * E-la 4 vált. 1-5 Brassóföldvár I. Földvár Brdovec l. Zaprešći Bred 1. Beréd Breznica I. Breznički Hum Breznički Hum Varasd 1789- HSz Breznica 1861-1914 Breznicza 1789–1860 D-1a 0-2 * BE-39b 3-5 Breznitz I. Berzencze Breznóbánya Zólyom 1843- M hA-120a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Bribir Modrus-Fiume 1867- HSz E-la 5

Brinje Lika-Krbava 1861- Höv HSz Bründl 1861-1867 E-la 3-5 Brod Pozsega 1814- Höv HSz Brood 1814-1867U hC-la 0-1 * AJ-la 3 vált. 0-3 * E-la Brood in Slavonien 1850U-1867U AJ-32a 1-5 Brood u Slavoniji-Brood Szlavónia 1867U-1913 Brod kod. Kupe Fiume 1863- HSz Brood a.d. Kulpa 1863-1867 E-347a 5 Broos I. Szászváros Bruckenau l. Hidasliget Brukenau l. Hidasliget Bründl l. Brinje Buccari I. Bakar Bues l. Zólyombues Bučko Kamensko Pozsega 1787-1788U és 1866 - HSzBuć 1916-Kamensko 1866-1913 E-la 5 Buda 1. Budapest 2 Budaeörs l. Budaörs Budajok Pest 1852- M Promontor 1852-1886 E-la 1-5 Budaörs Pest 1864- M Budaeörs 1864-1867U E-10a 4-5 Budapest Fováros M I. Postahivatalok : Budapest 1 1749E-Budapest-Vár 1874-1898 Budavár 1867-1874 Festung Ofen 1749E-1867 hA-16a 0 * hA-294a 0 * hA-298a 3 vált 0 hA-299a 2 vált 0 * hC-296a 0 E-290a 1 * Aj-hC-290h 0-1 Budapest 2 1749E-Buda 1749E–1871U Ofennel váltakozva hA-14d 0 * A-1a 0 AJ-la/d 0 * AJ-171a 0 D-160a z₃ 0 * D-la és hD-la 0-1 E-la 1 Budapest-Víziváros 1874-1880 Budapest-Víziváros I. sz. 1880-1898 Buda-Víziváros 1871U-1874 Bude 1770 és 1780 körül hA-14d 0 Ofen 1749E-1867 Budával váltakozva hA-la 4 vált. 0 * hA-l4a 2 vált. 0 hA-106a 3 vált. 0 * hA-166d 0 hA-166f 0 * hC-la Z2 0 A-14a 0 * A-148a 0 AJ-la (y0) 2 vált. 0 * AEJ-la 0 AJ-la (y₄) 2 vált. 0 * AJ-ld 0 D-la 0-l * D-la z₀ 2 vált. 0-4

D-la z18 1 * E-la 4 vált. 1-5 Aj-hB-132h Z₂ 0-1 * Kpb-hC-1g Z₂ 0 Budapest 3 1850-Altofen 1850-1867 E-la 1-5 Óbuda 1867-1874 Budapest-Óbuda 1874-1898 Budapest 4 1749E-Budapest foposta 1874-1898 Pest 1749E-1867 Pesth-vel váltakozva hA-la 6 vált. 0 * hA-l 3-5 * hB-l4a 0 hB-la Z₁ 0 * hB-l48a Z_z 0 * hC-106a 0 A-la 0 * AJ-la 0-3 * AJ-ld 0-5 AEJ-la 0 * CE-la (-) * D-la 0-1 D-la z₁ 0-1 * E-la 5 * EF-10a 5 Aj-CE-12b 5 * Aj-E-126 5 Hir-CE-111c (-) * Hir-E-112c (-) Pesth 1749E-1867 Pest-tel váltakozva hA-la 4 vált. 0 * hB-la 0 hC-la Z₁₂ 0 * hC-la 2 vált. 0 BJ-la(y₀) 2 vált. 0 * BE-la(x₀) 0-l CJ-la 3 vált. 0 * WBE-la 0-5 D-la 0-1 * D-la z4 0-1 E-la 10 vált. 1-5 * E-la z, 1 E-la z16 2-3 * E-la(ya) EF-10a 8 vált. 1-5 * Ks-Ném-3 1-2 Ks-Fön 1b 1 * Ks-Fön 2a 1 Ks-Fön-3a 2 Aj-hC-13a 0 * Aj-hC-102i 0 Aj-hD-133a 0 * Hir-hC-183c 1-5 Hir-hC-182cv (-) * Hir-BE-181a 1-3 Hir-E-18b 2-5 Pest város 1867-1874 Budapest 5 1850U-Budapest-Lipótváros 1874–1898 Pesth pgy. (l. ott) 1850U-1865 Pesth Leopoldstadt 1865-1867 E-29b 5 Pest-Lipótváros 1867–1874 Budapest 10 1853-1857 és 1861-Budapest-Kőbánya 1874-1898 Köbánya 1867-1874 Steinbruch 1853-1857 és 1861-1867 E-la 1-5 Budapest 12 1864-Budapest Déli vaspálya 1874–1898 Buda vaspálya 1867-1874 Ofen-Bannhof 1864-1867 E-475b 5 Budapest 57 1864U-Budapest-Országház 1874-1898 Budapest 80, 1898-1902 Pesth Landhaus 1864U-1867 E-293b 5 Pest O(rszág) H(áz) 1867–1874 E-263b 5 Budapest 62 1850U-Budapest délkeleti vaspálya 1874–1884 Budapest nyugoti pályaudvar 1891-1898 Budapest osztr. magy. állam pu. 1884-1891

Pest Bahnhof 1850U-1867 D-478a Z₀ 1-2 E-47a 1-3 Pesth Bahnhof 1850U-1867 E-47a 3-5 Pest vaspálya 1867-1874 Buda-Víziváros Ofen-Wasserstadt 1848-1855 D-29a 0-1 * E-29a 1 E-295a 1 II. Postagyűjtőhelyek (pgy) Briefsammlung (BS) Buda pgy.1. 1850U-1871U Ofen Bs.1. 1850U-1867 Pgy-EF-60a 1-5 Buda pgy.2. 1850U-1871U Ofen Bs.2. 1850U-1867 Pgy-EF-60a 1-5 Buda pgy.3. 1850U-1871U Ofen BS.3. 1850U-1867 Pgy-EF-60a 1-5 Buda pgy.4. 1850U-1871U Ofen BS.4. 1850U-1867 Pgy-EF-611a 1-5 Buda pgy.5. 1850U-1871U Ofen BS.5. 1850U-1867 Pgy-EF-611a 1-5 Buda pgy.6. 1850U-1866E Ofen BS.6. 1850U-1866E Pgy-EF-611a 1-5 Pest pgy.1. 1867-1870U Pest BS.1 1867-Pgy-EF-61a (-) Pest pgy.1. 1850U-1865 Pesth BS.1. 1850U-1865 Pgy-EF-60a 1 és 5 Pest pgy.2. 1850U-1858E Pesth BS.2. 1850U-1858E Pgy-EF-60a 1 Pest pgy.3. 1850U-1858E Pesth BS. 3. 1850U-1858E Pgy-EF-60a 1 Pest pgy.4. 1850U-1858E Pesth BS.4. 1850U-1858E Pgy-EF-60a 1 Pest pgy.5. 1850U-1858E Pesth BS.5, 1850U-1858E Pgy-EF-60a 1 Pest pgy.6. 1850U-1858E Pesth BS.6. 1850U-1858E Pgy-EF-60a 1 Pest pgy.7. 1850U-1858E Pesth BS.7. 1850U-1858E Pgy-EF-60a 1 Pest pgy.15. 1861U-1871E Pest BS.15. 1861U-1867 Pgy-E-612b 3-5 Buda levélgyűjde l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Budavár I. Budapest 1 Buda vaspálya l. Budapest 12

Buda Víziváros l. Budapest 2 Bude I. Budapest 2 Budajalva Máramaros 1769-1841 M Bugganz l. Bakabánya Buj Szabolcs 1749E-1760 és 1864- M Buly 1864-1897 E-la 5 Bukova Hunyad 1861-1875 és 1909- E E-la 3-5 Bulkeszi Bács-Bodrog 1866- M Bulkesz E-la 5 Buly l. Buj Bunič Lika-Krbava 1866- Höv HSz E-la 5 Buny l. Nagybúny Burszentgyörgy Pozsony 1857- M Bur Sanct Georgen 1857-1867 hA-105d 5 * E-105a 1-5 Butyin (Arad) I. Körösbökény Buttyin (Arad) l. Körösbökény Buttyin (Temes) I. Temesbökény Buttyin im Banat 1. Temesbökény Buziásfürdő Temes 1855- M Buziás 1855-1905 E-1a z₁ 1-5 Büdszentmihály Szabolcs 1861- M E-113a 1-5 Cabuna Veröcze 1849-1852 és 1886- HSz D-la z₁ 0-1 Canisa I. Nagykanizsa Caransebes I. Karánsebes Carlobago I. Karlobag Carlovitz 1. Srijemški Karlovci Carlstadt I. Karlovac Carzag l. Karczag Caschau l. Kassa Cerje Zágráb 1816 HSz Cetin grad Modrus-Fiume 1864- Höv HSz Vališselo 1864-1913 Cirkvena Belovar-Körös 1824–1847 Höv HSz Cirkvenica I. Crkvenica Cirqueniza l. Crkvenica Clausenburg 1. Kolozsvár Comorn I. Komárom Crikvenica l. Crkvenica Crkvenica Modrus-Fiuma 1861- HSz Cirkvenica 1864-1871 és 1905-1914 E-1 5 Cirkveniza 1828-1850U hA-1a 0-1 Crikvenica 1897-1905 Czirquenitza 1850-1864 D-la 1-5 Cronstadt I. Brassó Cubar 1. Cabar Czecze Fejér 1851- M E-la 1-5 Czege Szolnok-Doboka 1865- E

E-la 5

Czegléd Pest 1771- M hA-106a 0 * hB-la Z₉ 0 hB-la Z, 0 * D-la 0-1 E-la 2 vált. 1-5 * E-4 ... ? Vb-AJ-1a 4-5 Czelldömölk Vas 1840- M Kisczell 1848-1903 D-11a 0-5 Klein Zell 1840-1848 hA-116a 0 * hA-119a 0 Czirquenitza l. Crkvenica Čabar Modrus-Fiume 1859- HSz Cubar 1859-1889 E-la 2-5 Cadjavica Veröcze 1867- HSz E-la 5 Čalma Szerém 1787– HSz Csalma 1840-1866 AJ-1d 0-5 Cazma Belovár-Körös 1810-1818 és 1868 Höv HSz Čerević Szerém 1773- HSZ Cserevićs 1820-1871U hC-la 0 * E-la 0-5 Cserevics-Cerevič 1871U-1914 Cserewits 1846-1857E AJ-1d 0-1 Csaba l. Békéscsaba Csacza Trencsén 1763-M hC-le 0 * D-la 0-4 * E-la 5 Csák Temes 1851- M Csákova és Csakova váltakozva 1851–1882 és 1889-1911 E-la 1-5 Csákóvár 1882–1889 Csakathurn I. Csáktornya Csakova I. Csák Csáktornya Zala 1749E- M AJ-la (y₀) 0-1. Csaktornya 1843-1850U $AJ-la(y_0) 0 * AJ-la(y_4) 0-1$ Csakathurn 1850U-1867 E-la 1-5 Csakaturn 1830-1843 hC-la 0 Csákvár Fejér 1852 M E-la 1-5 Csalma I. Čalma Csal(óköz) Somorja 1. Somorja Ceanád Torontál 1859-1888 M E-1a 2-5 Osanádapácza Csanád 1862– M Apácza 1862-1882 E-la 3-5 Csanádpalota Csanád 1863 M E-11a 3-5 * E-10 Csantavér Bács-Bodrog 1810- M AJ-1d(yo) 0-3 és hA-1d 0-1 E-la 4-5

Csantavir (időnkint) hA-110a 0 Csany l. Csanytelek Csány Heves 1865–ME-1a 5 Csanytelek Csongrád 1849 és 1882– M Csany 1849 hC-la 0 Csongrádcsány 1882–1903 Csatád Torontál 1777– M hC-1d z48 0 ; D-1a 0-5 Csebinye Zemplén 1866–1871 M E-1a 5 Csécs Abauj-Torna 1849E–1860 és 1885– M D-la z₄ 0-1 * E-la z₇ 1-2 Csege 1. Tiszacsege Csegöld Szatmár 1752–1769 M Cséhtelek Bihar 1862–1869 és 1895– M E-1a 3-5 Cseklész Pozsony 1749E– M $hA-19a \ 0 \ * \ D-1a \ 0-5 \ * \ E-4 \dots$? Csene Torontál 1861– M Cseney 1861–1888 E-1a 3-5 Horvátcsene 1888-1903 Cseney l. Csene Csenger Szatmár 1859 M E-1a 2-5 Csengerbagos Szatmár 1749E–1830 M Bagos 1749E-1752 és 1769-1830 Csepreg Sopron 1857– M Csepregh 1857–1867U E-1a 1-5 Cserde 1. Cserkut Cserépalja Torontál 1853– Höv M Czrepaja 1867–1903 Zrepaja 1853–1867 E-1a 1-5 Cserevits 1. Čerević Cserewits 1. Čerević Cserkút Baranya 1768–1777 M Cserde 1768-1777 Csermő Arad 1860- M E-la 2-5 Csertész l. Nagycsertész Cservenka Bács-Bodrog 1854- M Cserwenka 1854–1867 E-1a 1-5 Csetnek Gömör 1866– M E-1a 5 Csicsókeresztur Szolnok-Doboka 1811– E hB-lna $Z_7 0 * E-10a 1-5$ Csikmartonfalva l. Csikszereda Csikszentdomokos Csik 1850- E E-105a 1-5 Csikszentmárton Csik 1863- E E-1 . . . ? Csikszereda Csik 1807- E Csikmartonfalva 1807–1877 hC-1nd Z₂₃ 0-1 * E-10a 1-5

Cs.Keresztur l. Csicsókeresztur Csóka Torontál 1860– M E-1a 2-5 Csongrád Csongrád 1787– MhB-106a 0 * hB-1na Z₂ 0 hB-lna 0 * D-la 0-5 Csongrádcsány I. Csanytelek Csorna Sopron 1844- M AJ-la 4 vált. 0-5 Csorvás Békés 1861– M E-1a 3-5 Csősztelek Torontál 1862– M E-1a 3-5 Csuz Komárom 1780 és 1857– M E-la z₁ 1-5 Dalj Veröcze 1861 HSz Dalja 1861–1872U E-1a 3-5 Dalja-Dalj 1872U-1914 Dárda Baranya 1855– M $E-la z_1 l-5$ Darócz I. Tibolddarócz Daruvar Pozsega 1856-HSz Daruvár 1856–1914 E-la 1-5 Debreczen Hajdu 1749E- M Debreczin 1749E-1867 között Debrecennel váltakozva Deb A-la 0 Debr. A-106a 0 Debre A-106a 0 Debrec A-106a 0 Debrecin A-la 2 vált. 0 Debrecz A-106a 2 vált. 0 Debreczen A-106a 0 * D-1a 0-1 * E-1a 0 Debreczin hA–16a 0 * hA–161a 7 vált. 0 hC-la z₃ 0-1 * A-la 0 E-la 4 vált. 1-5 * E-47a 2-5 Aj-BE-123b 5 * Kpb-hW-2a 0 Debrezen A-1a 0 Debrezin A-106a 0 Dechtár Liptó 1749E- M Bertalanfalva 1849–1873E D-la 0-Pentendorf 1749E-1848 hC-la $z_3 0$ Deckendorf l. Teke Deés l. Dés Deézs l. Dés Dekendorf l. Teke Delnice Modrus-Fiume 1824-1838 és 1868-HSzE-la 1-5 Denta Temes 1769-1791 és 1868- M Derecske Bihar 1852 M E-1a 1-5

Dés Szolnokdoboka 1752–1758 és 1787– E hA-la 0 Deés 1850U-1902 E-la z, 1-5 * E-la 5 Deézs 1848–1850 U E-la(x1) Z2 Z17 0-1 Dezs 1830-1848 hA-le 0 Deszpotszentiván l. Úrszentiván Detta Temes 1791-M hA-le 0 * hC-le z₃₄ 0 hC-le z₁₃ 0 * D-la 0 * D-la z₀ 0-3 E-la (-) Deutsch Bogschan I. Bogsánbánya Deutsch Bolly l. Németboly Deutsch Ellemer I. Alsóelemér Deutsch Kreutz l. Sopronkeresztur Déva Hunyad 1749E- E hC-lne $Z_2 0$ * hC-la $z_{41} 0$ hC-la 0-l * AJ-l10a 0 hC-1nd Z₂₃ 0 * hC-106a z₂₄ 0-1 E-1a 1-5 Dewa 1858-1867 E-la 2-5 * EF-lla 3-4 Dévaványa Szolnok 1859– M E-10a 2-5 Devecser Veszprém 1812- M hC-la 2 vált. 0 * D-la 0-3 D-la z₁₉ 3-5 Dévény Pozsony 1851-1855 és 1873- M Theben 1851-1855 $E - 1(y_0) 1$ Dévényújfalu Pozsony 1855- M Neudorf an der March 1855-1867 E-358b 1-5 Dézna Arad 1866- M E-la 5 Dézs l. Dés D.Földvár l. Dunaföldvár Diakovar l. Djakovo Dicsőszentmárton Kisküküllő 1838 és 1856- E. E-108a 1-5 Dilln I. Bélabánya Diószeg l. Magyardiószeg Diószegh l. Magyardiószeg Ditró Csik 1864 E E-la 5 Djakovo Veröcze 1788- HSz Diakovar 1788-1890U hC-129a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Diakovo 1890U-1914 Dob Szatmár 1859–1871 M E-1a 2-5 Dobos l. Nagydobos Doboz Békés 1866 M E-la 5 Dobra l. Hunyaddobra Dobschau l. Dobsina Dobsina Gömör 1853– M

Dobschau 1853-1867 E-la 1-5 Dognácska Krassó-Szörény 1769– M 4B-1a Z₁ 0 * D-1a 0-5 Dognatska 1830 körül hC-la 0 Dolha Máramaros 1865-M E-la 5 Dolni Miholjač l. Donji Mihojlač Dolnji Lapac Lika-Krbava 1864- Höv. HSz Alsólapac 1872U-1887 Donji Lapac 1887-1913 Unter Lapac 1864-1872U E-11a 5 Dombóvár Tolna 1864– M Dombovár 1864–1903 E-la 5 Dombrád Szabolcs 1867- M E-1a (-) Donja Stubica Zágráb 1857– HSz Stubica 1857-1913 E-la 1-5 Donji Mihojlac Verőcze 1859- HSz Dolni Miholjač 1859–1872U E-10a 2-5 Dolnji Mihojlac 1887-1913 Mihuljac dolnji 1872U–1887 Dorog Esztergom 1749E- M Dorogh 1749E-1907 hA-106a 0 * hA-14d 0 hC-la Z₁₃ 0 * D-la 0-5 hW-la Z₁ 1 Doroszló Bács-Bodrog 1866– M E-la 5 Bácsdoroszló 1895-1904 Dorozsma l. Kiskundorozsma Dömsöd Pest 1865– M E-la 5 D.Pentele I. Dunapentele D.Szerdahely l. Németszentpéter D.Szt.Peter l. Németszentpéter Dubica Zágráb 1787- Höv HSz Dubicza 1787-1867 AJ-1a 0 * AJ-1d 0-1 E-1a 1-5 * Aj-CE-12a 5 Dubravica Varasd 1867–1901 HSz E-1a 5 Dugo selo Zágráb 1787– HSz Dugoselo 1872-1914 Dugoszello 1787-1872 AJ-1a/d 0-5 Dunabogdány Pest 1865- M Bogdány 1865-1882 E-35 5 Dunaföldvár Tolna 1749E- M hC-116a 0-1 * E-11a 5 Földvár 1848-1866 D-1a 0-5 * Ha-E-1a 4-5 Dunagálos Bács-Bodrog 1749E-1773 és 1862 - M

Glossan 1749E-1773 Gloszan 1862-1867 E-la 3-5 Glozsán 1867-1904 Dunakesz l. Dunakeszi Dunakeszi Pest 1786-1857 és 1865- M E-la 5 Dunakesz 1786–1857 D-la 0-1 Dunapataj Pest 1863- M E-10a 3-5 Dunapentele Fejér 1749E- M hC-la 0 Pentele 1749E-1835 és 1840-1867U hC-la Z₂₀ 0 * D-la 0-5 Dunaszekcső Baranya 1749E- M E-10a 5 * E-10 5 Szektső 1749E-1852 hB-l Z₆ 0 * hC-la 0 * D-la 0-l Dunaszerdahely Pozsony 1851- M Szerdahely 1851–1867 E-la 1-5 Dunavecse Pest 1855- M E-10a 1-5 Dvor Zágráb 1865- Höv. HSz Podove 1856-1878 E-la 5 Edelény Borsod 1862- M E-1a 3-5 Eger Heves 1749E- M E-509b (-) Erlau 1749E-1867 hA-176a 0 * hB-14e Z, 0 hC-14e z₁₅ 0-1 * D-1a 0-1 E-la 1-5 Egyek Hajdu 1866- M E-la 5 Egyházgelle Pozsony 1857- M E-10a 1-5 Eisenstadt I. Kismarton Elek Arad 1863- M E-1a 3-5 Elesd Bihar 1787- M D-la 0-5 * E-la 5 Ellesd (idönkint) hC–14e z₃₅ 0–1 Elisabethstadt l. Erzsébetváros Ellesd l. Élesd Előpatak Háromszék 1867- E E-la 1-5 Endröd Békés 1861– M E-1a 3-5 Enese Győr 1852- M E-la z4 1-5 Enying Veszprém 1855– M E-la 1-5 Eörkény l. Örkény Eperjes Sáros 1749E- M Eperies 1749E-1848 hA-la z₂ 0

hA-16a 2 vált. 0 * hA-161a 0 hA-164f 0 * hA-165f 0 * hC-161a 0-1 hC-161a $Z_1 0 * hW-1a Z_{12} 0$ Eperjes 1848-D-1a 0-5 Eradony Bihar 1864–1874 és 1908– M E-10a 4-5 Ercsi Fejér 1749E- M hA-1a 0 Ercsin 1749E-1838 és 1846-1867 hA-1 0 * hA-106a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Érd Fejér 1749E-1787 és 1868- M Hamzsabég és Hanzelbek 1749-1787 Erdevik Szerém 1865- HSz E-la 5 Erdőd Szatmár 1859– M E-1a 2-5 Erdőszáda Szatmár 1865– M Erdőszada 1865-1870 E-11a 5 Erdőszentgyörgy Maros-Torda 1863- E E105a 5 Erendréd Szatmár 1861– M E-10a 2-5 Érkörtvélyes Szatmár 1769–1787 és 1876– M Erlau l. Eger Ermihályfalva Bihar 1863– M E-11a 4-5 Érsekújvár Nyitra 1842– M hA-la 0 * AJ-la/na 0-1 AE-106a/na 0 * BE-1a 5 E-la 1-5 * E-473 1 Neuhäusel 1850U-1862 hA-1a 1-3 Ersemjén Bihar 1787- M hC-116a z₂ 0 * D-11a 0-2 Érszeg Krassó-Szörény 1864- M Jerszeg 1864-1911 E-la 5 Erzsébetváros Kisküküllő 1778– E Elisabethstadt 1850-1867 E-la 1-5 Elisabetstadt 1778-1850 hC-Ind z_{21} 0 * AJ-107a 0 Esseg 1. Osijek 2 Esseg Oberstadt 1. Osijek 1 Esseg Untratadt 1. Osijek 3 Essek Osijek 2 Eszék Osijek 2 Eszék alsóváros 1. Osijek 3 Eszék felsőváros 1. Osijek 1 Eszék felsőváros vár l. Osijek 2 Esztergom Esztergom 1802- M D-la z₅ 0-1 * Ks-Ném-1 1-3 Esztergom/Gran 1867-1869 E-Sa (-) Gran 1802-1867 hB-la 0-1 * hC-la 0 * D-la 0-1 E-la 1-5 * Kpb-hB-lg 0

Esztergombajna l. Bajna Esztergomnána l. Párkánynána Eszterháza Sopron 1852- M E-la 1-5 Facsád Krassó-Szörény 1749E- M Facset 1749E-1873 és 1887-1911 hC-1d z₃₂ 0 # D-1a 0-5 E-la 1-5 Németfacset 1873-1887 Fegyvernek Szolnok 1856-M E-la 1-5 Fehérgyarmat Szatmár 1857– M Fejérgyarmath 1857-1876E E-10a 1-5 Fehértemplom Temes 1769- M Banat Weiskirchen 1847-1867 D-116a 0-5 Banat Weisskirchen 1863-1867 E-11 5 Fejértemplom 1867-1873 Weiskirchen 1769-1847 hC-320a 0 Fejérgyarmat l. Fehérgyarmat Fejértemplom l. Fehértemplom Feketeardo Ugocsa 1866- M E-11a 5 Feketeerdői üveggyár Bihar 1862– M Feketeerdő 1867-1910 Feketeerdő/Schwarzwald 1862-1867 E-820b 3-5 Feketehalom Brassó 1859- E Zeiden 1859-1867 E-la 1-5 Feketetőt Bihar 1787-1870 M Feketeto 1787-1870 D-10a 0-5 Feketetoo (időnkint) hC–10a z₂₆ 0 Félegyháza I. Kiskunfélegyháza Felek Szeben 1859 E Frek 1859-1867 E-la 2-5 Felsőbajom l. Bázna Felsőbánya Szatmár 1841– M hA-11a 0 * D-11a 0-5 Felsődabas Pest 1859- M E-10a 2-5 Felső-Eőr l. Felsőőr Felső-Falu l. Avasfelsőfalu Felsőhahót l. Hahót Felsőireg Tolna 1864- M Felsőiregh 1864-1867 és 1890-1903 E-10a Vh 5 Felsőittebe Torontál 1749E-1759 és 1869- M Magyarittebe 1869-1877 Szerbittebe 1877-1911 Felsőjattó Nyitra 1842–1854 M hA-116a 0 * D-116a 0-1 Felsőodor Sáros 1773- M

Orlich 1773-1830 hA-161a 0 Orlik 1830-1905 D-1a 0-5 Felsőőr Vas 1856– M Felsőeőr 1867–1880 és 1889–1907 Oberwarth 1856-1867 E-la 1-5 Felsőpozsgás Krassó-Szörény 1843–1852 6 1885- M Rácz-Poxeshena 1843-1852 E-1...? Szerb-Pozsezsena 1885-1911 Felsőszentiván Bács-Bodrog 1789- M hC-125a 0 * AJ-100d 0-4 E-105a Vh 4-5 Feleőtőmös Brassó 1850- E Obertömös 1850–1867 D-11a z₁ 0-5 Felsőveresmart Ugocsa 1866-1874 és 1885 M Veresmart 1866-1874 és 1885-1908 E-la 5 Felsővisó Máramaros 1858- M Felsővissó 1858-1901 E-10a 2-5 Felsővesztény Nyitra 1749E-1817 M Vesztenitz 1749-1817 Felvinez Torda-Aranyos 1750- E Felvintz 1750-1867 hA-la 0-1 * AJ-la 0 * E-la 1-5 Fény Torontál 1749E-1759 és 1857- M Foen 1749-1759 és 1857-1867 E-la 1-5 Fenyőfalva Szeben 1794-1859 és 1873-1893 E Girelsau 1794-1859 hC-1dn Z₂₂ 1 * E-1a 1-2 Fenyvesvölgy Ung 1864- M Sztavna 1864–1904 E-la 5 Ferdinandsberg I. Nádorhegy Fertőszentmiklós Sopron 1844- M AJ-100a 0-1 * E-105a 1-5 Festung Ofen 1. Budapest 1 Filkeháza Abaúj-Torna 1858-1905 M E-la 1-5 Fiume Modrus-Fiume 1749E- M hA-la 2 vált. 0 hA-3a 0 ; hC-161d 0 AJ-la(y₀) 2 vált. 0 * AJ-la(y₂) 0 BE-la 2-5 * E-la(x,) 0-2 E-la 2 vált. 2-5 * EF-lla 4-5 Aj-hW-3d 0-1 * Lep-hA-3a 0 F. Jatto l. Felsőjattó Foen l. Fény F.Ofen I. Budapest 1. Fogaras Fogaras 1822- E hC-106na Z₂₁ 0-1 * E-la 1-5 * E-la 5 Forró Abaúj-Torna 1790- M

hC-la z₃ 0-1 # E-la 1-5
Földeák Csanád 1865– M E-la 5 Földes Szabolcs 1856-1859 és 1868 E-la 1-2 Földvár l. Dunaföldvár Földvár Brassó 1856- E Brassóföldvár 1882–1889 Marienburg 1856-1867 E-la 1-5 Frauenkirchen I. Boldogasszony Frek l. Felek Furluk Krassó-Szörény 1852 M Furlak 1911-1912 Furlog 1852-1911 E-la 1-5 Furta Bihar 1858- M E-1a 1-5 Futtak l. Ofutak Fužine Modrus-Fiume 1760-1824 és 1862-HSz E-la 3-5 Fülek Nógrád 1852 M E-la 1-5 Fünfkirchen I. Pécs Füred l. Balatonfüred Füzesgyarmat Békés 1858- M Füzesgyarmath 1858–1867 E-10a 1-5 Gács Nógrád 1763-1843 és 1850U M hC-la 0 * E-la 1-5 Gats és Gáts 1763-1833 hA-1 0 * hA-la 4 vált. 0 Gádor Bács-Bodrog 1738- M Gákova és Gakova váltakozva 1738-1904 hC-la 0 * AJ-ld 0-2 * E-la 2-5 Gádoros Békés 1866- M Bánfalva 1866-1901 E-la 5 Gagyvendéghi l. Gagyvendégi Gagyvendégi Abaúj-Torna 1866- M Gagyvendéghi 1892–1905 Vendégi 1866-1892 E-la 5 Gajdobra 1. Szépliget Gakova 1. Gádor Galánta Pozsony 1852-- M Galántha 1852–1867 E-472a 1 * E-1a 1-5 Galgó Szolnok-Doboka 1787– E A-la 0 * E-la z₄ 1-5 Galgócz Nyitra 1749E- M Galgoe (időnkint) hA-la 0 * hA-l 0 * hA-la 4 vált. 0 hB-la 0 * hC-la 0 * hC-l 0 D-1a 0-5 Gálszécs Zemplén 1786–1791 és 1854– M E-la 1-5 Gara Bács-Bodrog 1788- M hC-1a 0 * AJ-1d 0-1 E-la z₁ 1-5

Garamszentandrás Zólyom 1843- M Sz(en)t András (Zólyom) 1843-1882 és 1887-1905 M hB-116a 1 * E-116a 1-5 Zólyomszentandrás 1882–1887 Garamszentkereszt Bars 1769-1778 és 1857- M Barsszentkereszt 1867–1890 Heiligenkreutz 1769-1778 és 1857-1867 E-la 1-5 Garčin Pozsega 1787- Höv HSz Garcin 1872-1911 Garcsin 1787-1872 AJ-126d 0-5 Garua l. Kövárgara Gátalja Temes 1867- M Gattaja 1867-1908 E-la (-) Gáttája 1908-1911 Gats vagy Gáts l. Gács Gattaja l. Gátalja Gáttája l. Gátalja G.Becskerek l. Nagybecskerek G.Canisa l. Nagykanizsa Gelse Zala 1866- M E-la 5 Generalski Stol Modrus-Fiume 1784- Höv HSz hA-140 * AJ-1d1 * E-115 Gerjevac I. Veliki Grdjevac Geszt Bihar 1861- M E-1a 3-5 Girált Sáros 1858- M E-la 1-5 Girelsau l. Fenvőfalva Glina Zágráb 1787- Höv HSz hA-la 0 * hC-la 0 * hC-la z, 0 AJ-1d 3 vált. 0-1 * E-1a z₁ 1-5 Glossan 1. Dunagálos Gloszan l. Dunagálos Glozsan l. Dunagálos Golubinci Szerém 1787-1856 és 1884- Höv HSz Gollubineze 1787-1856 között Golubineevel vált. AJ-1d 0-1 Golubineze hC-129e 0 Gombás Liptó 1787-1796 M Gorica Velika I. Velika Gorica Gornja Rijeka Varasd 1861- HSz Gornja Rieka 1890-1913 Reka Gornja 1861-1890 E-la 2-5 Gospič Lika-Krbava 1790- Höv HSz AJ-1d 1-2 * E-1a 2-5 Gospich 1810-1850U hA-3a 0 * AJ-1d 0-1 WBJ-1a(y₃ és y₄) 0 * Aj-hW-4a 0 Gödöllő Pest 1855– M E-la 1-5 Gödre Baranya 1850- M E-1a 1-5

Göllnicz I. Gölniczbánya Göllniczbánya l. Gölniczbánya Göllnitz I. Gölniczbánya Gölniczbánya Szepes 1852- M Göllnicz 1867-1874 Göllniczbánya 1874–1889 Göllnitz 1852–1867 E-1a 1-5 Gönyö 1. Gönyü Gönyü Györ 1749E- M Gönyő 1749-1909 hC-la Z₂ 0-1 * D-la 0-1 * D-la z₁ 0-5 Görgényszentimre Maros-Torda 1856– E E-105a 1-5 Gračac Lika-Krbava 1849- Höv HSz D-1a z₁ 0-5 Gradiska l. Nova Gradiska Gran I. Esztergom Gran-Nána I. Párkány-Nána Gr.Betskerek I. Nagybecskerek Grdjevac I. Veliki Grdjevac Gr.Goricza I. Velika Gorica Gr.Hoeflein l. Nagyhöflány Grižana Modrus-Fiume 1791-1794U és 1881 - HSzGr.Kikinda l. Nagykikinda Grobnik Modrus-Fiume 1749E-1762 HSz Gros Canisa l. Nagykanizsa Gross Beeskerek I. Nagybeeskerek Gross Betskerek I. Nagybecskerek Gros Höflein I. Nagyhöflány Gross Höflein I. Nagyhöflány Gross Kanizsa I. Nagykanizsa Grosspold I. Nagyapold Grossschenk I. Nagysink Gross Schogen 1. Nagysajó Gross Szigeth L Szigetvár Gross Tapoltsan I. Nagytapolcsány Grosswarasdorf I. Szabadbáránd Grosswardein I. Nagyvárad Gross Zinkendorf I. Nagyczenk Gross Zsam l. Nagyzsám Grosz Goritza I. Velika Gorica Gr.Petersdorf l. Nagyszentmihály Gr.Szt.Miklós I. Nagyszentmiklós Gr.Tapoltsan I. Nagytapolesány Gr.Wardein I. Nagyvárad Gschiesz 1. Sércz Gurahonez l. Honeztő Gúta Komárom 1864– M Guta 1864-1909 E-1a 5 Gutenbrunnen I. Temeshidegkút Güns L Köszeg Güssing I. Németújvár Gyala Torontál 1862- M E-1a 3-5 Gyalu Kolozs 1858- E E-1a 1-5

Gyapjú Bihar 1769-1825 ; 1855-1876 és 1885 - MD-1a 0-1 * E-1a 2-5 Gyarmata l. Temesgyarmat Gyér Torontál 1864- M E-la 5 Gyéres l. Aranyosgyéres Gyergyószentmiklós Csik 1850- E Gy.Sz.Miklós E-108a 1-5 Gyergyótölgyes Csik 1864- E Tölgyes 1864-1905 E-1a 5 Gyertyámos Torontál 1859- M E-la 2-5 Gyimes I. Gyimesbükk Gyimesbükk Csik 1864- E Gyimes 1864-1913 Gyoma Békés 1858- M E-1a 2-5 Gyorok Arad 1859 M E-1a 2-5 Gyöngyös Heves 1749E- M hA-1 0 * hA-1a 2 vált. 0 hC–1
a $\mathbf{Z_9}$ 2 vált. 0 *D–1a 0–5 *E–1a 5 Győr Györ 1749
E–MAJ-1a (y₀) 0 * hC-1 Z₂ 0 Györ/Raab 1867 E-Sa (-) Raab 1749-1867 hA-148f 2 vált. 0 * hA-106a 0 hA-la 2 vált. 0-1 * hC-la z₅₂ 0 hC-la 3 vált 0-1 * WAF-la 0 D-1a 0-1 E-1a 4 vált. 1-5 * Aj-hA-101a 1-3 Aj-CE-12b 3-5 Győrszentmárton Györ 1851- M Martinsberg 1851-1867 E-la 1-5 Gy.Sz.Miklós I. Gyergyószentmiklós Gyula Békés 1787– M hA-la 3 vált. 0 * hC-le Z₃ 0 D-1a 0-2 * E-1a 2-5 Gyulaj l. Nyirgyulaj Gyulajehérvár 1 Alső-Fehér 1750–1855 és 1877-ECarlsburg 1750-1790 hA-16f 0 * hA-176d 0 Gyulafehérvár város 1877–1900 Károlyfehérvár 1867–1869 Karlsburg 1815-1867 hC-123a 0 * AJ-106a 0-1 E-1a 2 vált. 1-5 Gyulafehérvár 2 Alsó-Fehér 1855– E Gyulafehérvár vár 1867–1900 E-240a (-) Karlsburg Festung 1855-1867 E-29b 2-5 Habsan I. Böki Haczfeld I. Zsombolya

Hadad Szilágy 1864- E E-la 5 Hadház l. Hajdúhadház Hahót Zala 1749E-1852 és 1883- M Felsőhahót 1883–1909 Hahot 1749-1852 hC-la 0 * D-la 0-1 Haiduschitza l. Istvánvölgy Hajdúböszörmény Hajdú 1750-1777 és 1855-ME-11a 1-5 Böszörmény 1750-1777 Hajdúdorog Hajdú 1855- M Hajdúdorogh 1855-1867 E-10a 1-5 Hajdúhadház Hajdú 1777– M Hadház 1777-1887 hA-1a 0 * hA-16a 0 D-la 0-3 és 5 * E-la 4-5 Hajdúnánás Hajdú 1752-1777 és 1859- M Nánás 1752–1777 és 1859–1875E E-la 1-5 Hajdúsámson Hajdú 1861- M Biharsámson 1868-1882 Sámson 1861–1868 és 1887–1894 E-la 3-5 Hajdusicza I. Istvánvölgy Hajdúszoboszló Hajdú 1787 M Szoboszló 1787-1887 hB-la 0 * hC-la 0 * D-la 0-5 Hajnik Zólyom 1859- M E-la 2-5 Hajnik-Szliács 1875–1887 Halan l. Mali Halan Halan mali l. Mali Halan Halas l. Kiskunhalas Hallas l. Kiskunhalas Halmi Ugoesa 1787– M hA-la 0 * hC-la z₃ 0 D-1a 0-3 és 5 * E-1a 3-5 Hamzsabég l. Érd Hanzelbek l. Érd Hanusfalva l. Topolyhanusfalva Harsány Borsod 1790-1871 és 1882- M hC-la z₁₉ 0 * D-la 0-1 E-1a 2-5 Borsodharsány 1882–1906 Hátszeg Hunyad 1851- E Hatzeg 1851-1867 E-la 1-5 Hatvan Heves 1749E- M hB-la Z₂₄ 0-1 * D-la 0-1 $E-1a(x_0 \text{ és } y_0) 1-5$ Hatzeg l. Hátszeg Hatzfeld 1. Zsombolya Hegyeshalom Moson 1862- M Strass-Sommerein 1862-1867 E-11a 3-5 Heiligenkreutz 1. Garamszentkereszt Heltau l. Nagydisznód

Herczegszőllős Baranya 1788–M AJ-ld 0-1 * E-11a 1-5 Herkules-Bad l. Herkulesfürdő Herkulesfürdő Krassó-Szörény 1838 és 1853- Höv M Herkules Bad 1853-1872 E-119a 1-5 Hermannstadt 1. Nagyszeben Hermány l. Szászhermány Hermetinec 1. Remetinec Hernádzsadány Abaúj-Torna 1858- M Zsadány 1858–1905 E-la 1-5 Hertkovce l. Hrtkovce Héthárs Sáros 1867– M E-1 (-) Heves Heves 1852- M E-la 1-5 Héviz Felső-Fehér 1868–1873 E E-1a (-) Hibbe Liptó 1749E-1767 és 1868- M Hybbe (időnkint) Hidalmás Kolozs 1863– E E-11a 4-5 Hidasliget Temes 1859- M Bruckenau 1867–1911 Brukenau 1859-1867 E-1a 2-5 Hidasnémeti Abaúj-Torna 1789– M Hidasnémethi 1845–1867 E-la 0-4 * E-la 5 Hidasnémethy 1820-1845 hC-118a z₃ 0 Hidegkút I. Temeshidegkút H.M.Vásárhely I. Hódmezővásárhely H.Némethy l. Hidasnémeti Hochstrasz 1. Öttevény Hódmezővásárhely Csongrád 1849– M Holdmezővásárhely 1849–1869 hA-117a 0-1 * E-117a 1-5 Hódság Bács-Bodrog 1842- M Hodságh 1842–1904 AJ-1d 0-5 Hodságh I. Hódság Hold.M.Vásárhely l. Hódmezőváráshely Holics Nyitra 1771- M Holitsch 1771-1867 hC-la z₅₃ 0 * AJ-la 2 vált. 0-1 E-1a 1-5 Holitsch l. Holics Hollód Bihar 1859-1901 M E-la 2-5 Homokszil Temes 1788- M Ulma 1788-1911 E-la 1-5 Homonna Zemplén 1811- M D-la 0-5 * E-la 5 Homonnau 1811-1840 hC-la z₃ 0 Homonnau l. Homonna

Honcztő Arad 1866- M Gurahonez 1866-1910 E-la 5 Honigberg l. Szászhermány Hontszántó I. Szántó Horgos Csongrad 1788- M hC-la 0 * D-la 0-2 E-la 3-5 Horgospataka l. Kohóvölgy Horka I. Lándzsásötfalu Hortobágy I. Nagyhortobágy Horvátcsene l. Csene Hosszúfalu Brassó 1864- E E-la 4-5 Hosszúmező Máramaros 1863-1870 és 1873- M Mármaros-Hosszúmező 1863–1870 és 1873 - 1887Hosszúpályi Bihar 1749E-1858 és 1864- M Hoszúpály 1749–1850 hA-la 0-1 H.Paly (időnkint) hA-116a 2 vált. 0 * hA-118a 0 Hoszúpályi 1850-1869 E-la 1 * E-lla 5 H.Pályi (időnkint) hC-116n Z₂₁ 0 Högyész Tolna 1852- M E-la 2 vált. 1-5 * Ks-Hip-3n 1 H.Paly l. Hosszúpályi H.Palyi l. Hosszúpályi Hradek I. Liptóújvár Hrtkovce Szerém 1865-1875 és 1884- HSz Hertkovce 1865-1875 és 1884-1892 Hunyaddobra Hunyad 1749E- E Dobra 1749E-1882 hC-Ind Z₂₃ 0 * AJ-la 0-1 E-la z₁ 1-5 Huszt Máramaros 1836- M hA-la 0 # D-la 0-5 Husztsófalva Máramaros 1825 körül és 1885 - MMármarossófalva 1885-1901 Sófalva 1825 körül hA-la 0 Igal Somogy 1855 M E-la z₁ Vh 1-5 Igló Szepes 1803- M hC-1a 0 * AJ-1d 0-1 E-a 1-5 Iharosberény Somogy 1749E- M hC-12a 0-1 * hC-169a 0-1 D-10a 0-? * E-11a 1-5 Iklód I. Nagyiklód Illava Trencsén 1844- M AJ-1a 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Illoba l. Iloba Illok l. Ilok Iloba Szatmár 1749E-1853 M Illoba 1749-1853 hC-la 0 * D-la 0-1

Ilok Szerém 1773- HSz Illok 1773-1871 hC-la z₃ 0 * AJ-ld 0-2 E-la 2-5 * Ha-E-la 3 Ilonda I. Nagyilonda Ilyefalva l. Illyefalva Illyefalva Háromszék 1865- E E-la 5 Ilyefalva 1891-1905 Inárca Pest 1788-1851 Inárts 1788-1851 hC-la Z₂₀ 0 * D-la 0-1 Ipolyság Hont 1793- M hA-118a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Ipolyságh (1875-ig időnkint) hA-1a 2 vált. 0 és 5 Ipolyszele Nógrád 1781–1843 M Zeleno 1840 körül hB-la Z, 0 Ireg l. Irig Irig Szerém 1856- HSz Ireg 1872-1889 Irregh 1856-1872 E-la 1-5 Irregh l. Irig Irsa I. Alberti-Irsa Istvándi Somogy 1749E-1858 és 1880- M Istvándy 1749-1858 hA-148a 0 * hC-1a z₂ 0 * D-1a 0-1 Istvánvölgy Torontál 1863- M Haiduschitza 1863-1867 E-1a 5 Hajdusicza 1867-1888 Ivanci I. Ivance Ivanec Varasd 1859- HSz E-la 2-5 Ivanci 1913-1914 Ivanič l. Ivanič Grad Ivanič Grad Belovár-Körös 1863- Höv HSz Ivanič 1863-1871 E-la Vh 3-5 Ivanič vár–Ivanič grad 1871–1913 Ivanič Klostar I. Klostar Ivanič Ivanič vár l. Ivanič Grad Izsák Pest 1789- M hC-192a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Jaád L Jád Jablonka Arva 1845- M hA-1d 0 # D-1a 0-5 Jád Besztereze-Naszód 1863- E Jaád 1863-1912 E-la 4-5 Jahrendorf I. Németjárfalu Jam Krassó-Szörény 1858- M E-la z4 1-5 Jánk Szatmár 1865- M E-la 4-5 Jánosháza Vas 1852- M E-la 1-5

Járfalu I. Németjárfalu

Jarkovácz 1. Arkod Jasenovac Pozsega 1809- Höv HSz Jasenovaz 1850-1872 E-1a 1-5 Jassenowaz 1809-1850 AJ-1d 0 Jessenowaz (időnkint) AJ-1d 0-1 Jaska I. Jastrebarsko Jassenowaz l. Jasenovac Jastrebarsko Zágráb 1749E- HSz Jaska 1865-1914 E-1a 5 Jaszka 1749-1865 hC-la Z₁₂ 0 * AJ-ld 2 vált. 0-5 AJ-le 5 Jászapáti Szolnok 1854– M Jászapáthi 1854–1867 E-11a 1-5 Jászárokszállás Szolnok 1749E– M Árokszállás 1749E–1901 -hA-la 0 * hA-106a 0 D-1a 0-5 Jászberény Szolnok 1787- M hA-116a 0 * hA-1a 0 * D-1a 1-5 Jaszka l. Jastrebarsko Jászkisér Szolnok 1865- M E-100a 5 Jászladány Szolnok 1865– M E-11a 5 * E-10a Vh. 5 Jászó Abaúj-Torna 1769–1787 és 1868 M Jászóújfalu Abaúj-Torna 1787- M Jelenje Modrus-Fiume 1838-? 1852-1873 és 1913- HSz Jelenye 1838-1872 D-1a 0-5 Jerszeg l. Erszeg Jessenowaz l. Jasenovac Jezerana l. Jezerane Jezerane Lika Krbava 1784- Höv HSz Jezerana 1748-1914 hA-106a 0 * AJ-1d 0-5 Jodbad Lippik l. Lipik Jolsva Gömör 1858- M E-1a z₁ 1-5 Josefsdorf I. Zsablya Josephsthal l. Josipdol Josipdol Modrus-Fiume 1784- Höv HSz Josephsthal hA-la és 106a Vh 0 Josephstahl AJ-1a Vh 3-5 Josephsthal 1784-1887 AJ-1 0-2 Munjava 1887-1889 Jószáshely Arad 1840–1846 és 1851–1866 M hA-la 0 * E-la 1-5 Józseffalva I. Zsablya Kaács l. Kács

Kaba Hajdú 1859- M E-1a 2-5 Kackó Szolnok-Doboka 1787-1824 és 1887- E Kács Bács-Bodrog 1851–1853 és 1873–1874 Kaács 1873–1874 Kaesmark l. Késmárk Kaismark I. Késmárk Kakova I. Kákófalva Kákójalva Krassó-Szörény 1769– M Kakova 1769–1872 D-la 1-5 Kákova 1872-1911 Kalocsa Pest 1788-1838 és 1852- M E-la 2 vált. 1-5 Karmeniak Modrus-Fiume 1824-1838 HSz Kamensko I. Bučko Kamensko Kapnik l. Kapnikbánya Kapnikbánya Szatmár 1769– M Kapnik 1769–1871U hA-106a 0 * D-1a 0-1 E-1a 1-5 Kápolna Heves 1760- M hB-162 $Z_6 0 * hC-17a Z_2 Q_2 0$ D-la 0-3 * E-la 4-5 * Ks-Hip-4n 0 Kapolnokmonostor Szolnok-Doboka 1867– E E-11 5 Kaposvár Somogy 1842– M hC-la z₄₄ 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Kaproneza l. Koprivnica Kaprucza l. Maroskaproncza Kapuvár Sopron 1838 és 1850- M E-la z₃ 1-5 Karád Somogy 1856- M E-la z₁ 1-5 Karánsebes Krassó-Szörény 1753- Höv M hC-1a z₃ 0-1 E-la 1-5 Kárász I. Nyírkárász Karczag Szolnok 1787– M hC-la Z₂₀ 0 * D-la 0-5 Carzag 1840 körül hA-la 0 Kardszag 1835 körül hA-la 0 Kardszag l. Karczag Karlobag Lika-Krbava 1790- Höv HSz Carlobago 1835-1849 hB-la 0 * AJ-ld 0-2 Karlobag-Carlobago 1872U-1913 Karlobago 1867–1872 E-la (-) Karlopago 1862–1867 E-1a 3-5 Karlócza I. Srijemski Kralovci Karlócza-Karlovci I. Srijemski Karlovci Karlovac Zágráb 1749E– HSz BE-laq 5 Carlstadt 1749-1835 hA-la 2 vált. 0 * hA-106a 0. hA-140e 0 * hA-3a 0 * Kpb-hA-3a 0

Karlovac-Karlstadt 1867-1872 Karlstadt 1836-1867 hA-la 0-1 * D-la 0-1 D-la z₁₅ 0-1 * E-la 2 vált. 1-5 Aj-hA-10a 0 * Kpb-hA-la 0 Karlovci I. Srijemski Karloci Karlovicz I. Srijemski Karloci Karlovitz I. Srijemski Karlovci Karlsburg l. Gyulafehérvár l Karlsburg Festung I. Gyulafehérvár 2 Karlstadt I. Karlovac Károlyfehérvár I. Gyulafehérvár 1 Károlyváros-Karlovac l. Karlovac Karpfen I. Korpona Kaschau I. Kassa Kassa Abaúj-Torna 1749E- M AJ-1d 0 * D-1a 0 Caschau Kaschauval váltakozva 1749-1847 és 1850-1867 hA-161a 2 vált. 0 * hA-165f 0 hC-161a 2 vált. 0 * hC-16la Z, 0 hC-161a z24 0 * AJ-1d 0-3 Aj-hA-102a 0 * Kpb-hA-1a 0 Kaschau 1749-1847 és 1850-1867 között hA-161a 0 * E-la 2 vált. 1-5 Aj-CE-12b 5 Kaszonújfalu Csík 1850- E E-10a 1-5 Kaszony l. Mezőkaszony Katince I. Katinci Katinci Pozsega 1864- HSz Katince 1864-1872 E-1a 5 Kecze l. Maroskecze Kecskemét Pest 1749E- M D-la 0-1 * E-la 1-5 * E-4...? Ketskemét 1749-1848 hA-la 2 vált. 0 * hB-la 0 Kecskés l. Zólyomkecskés Keisd I. Szászkézd Kékkő Nógrád 1866– M E-la 5 Kéménd Esztergom 1781- M Kemend 1838 körül hC-la 0 Keménd 1848–1867 D-1a 0-5 Kémer Szilágy 1749E-1851 és 1879- E Kemer 1830 körül hC-1nd Z23 0 Kenderes Szolnok 1839-1840, 1851-1856 és 1869- M D-la 1 Kerakics I. Szépliget Kerepes Pest 1749E-1870 és 1880- M $hA-1a \ 0 \ * \ D-1a(x_0 \ es \ y_0) \ 0-5$ Keresztes l. Biharkeresztes Kerkakutas Zala 1749E-1773 M Kutas 1749-1773 Késmárk Szepes 1700- M

Kaesmark 1845-1867 Ah-1d 1 * AJ-1d 0-1 * AJ-1d/a 1 Keismark 1800-1830 hC-161a z48 0 Kesmark hA-la 0 * hC-la z46 0 Keszthely Zala 1836- M hA-la 3 * hC-la 0 D-la 0-5 * Vb-hA-14a 4 Kétegyháza Békés 1859– M E-1a 2-5 Ketskemét l. Kecskemét Keveres I. Nagykövéres Kevermes Csanád 1861- M E-la 3-5 Kevevára Temes 1825– Höv M Kubin 1825-1894 hC-1d z₃₂ 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Temeskubin 1894-1911 Kézdivásárhely Háromszék 1838- E Aj-116a 0-1 * E-11a 1-5 Királydarócz Szatmár 1864– M E-11a 5 Királyhelmecz Zemplén 1855– M E-11a 1-5 * E-10 5 Királykegye Krassó-Szörény 1863- M Királykegy 1888 Königsgnad 1863-1888 E-la 4-5 Királytelek I. Görögszállás Kirchdrauf I. Szepesváralja Kisalmás l. Beregkisalmás Kisbáród Bihar 1787-1796 M Kisbecskerek Temes 1749E- M D-11a 0-5 Klein Becskerek 1749-1849 hC-120a z47 0 * hC-120d z38 0 Kisbér Komárom 1838-1839 és 1851- M E-la 1-5 Kisczell I. Czelldömölk Kisfalud Bereg 1866-1881 M E-la 5 Kishegyes Bács-Bodrog 1791- M AJ-1d 0-2 * E-10a 2-5 Kiskegyes 1840-1845 hC-145e 0 Kisshegyes 1827-1835 hB-100 * hB-10a Z₉0 Kisjenő Arad 1806 és 1855- M Kissjenő 1855–1867 E-10a 1-5 Kiskanizsa l. Törökkanizsa **Kiskegyes** I. Kishegyes Kisker Bacs-Bodrog 1867- M E-11a (-) Kiskörös Pest 1856- M E-11a 1-5 Kiskőszeg Baranya 1791–1795 és 1869- M Batina 1869-1888 Kiskundorozsma Csongrád 1865- M

Dorozsma 1865-1890 · E-la 5 Kiskunfélegyháza Pest 1749E- M Félegyháza 1749–1873E hA–la 0 * hB–la Z₁ 0 * hC–la Z₃ 0 D–la 0–2 * E–la 2–5 * Vb–hB–l4a 3–5 Kunfélegyháza 1873E–1889 Kiskunhalas Pest 1789- M Halas 1849--1902 D-la 0 és (-) Hallas 1839-1849 hA-la 0 * hA-l6a 0 D-1a 0-5 Kiskunlaczháza Pest 1789– M Laczháza 1789-1900 hA-la 0 * hA-ld 0-2 * AEJ-la 0 E-la 1-5 Kiskunmajsa Pest 1854– M Majsa 1854-1900 E-la 1-5 Kismarja Bihar 1860- M E-11a 2-5 Kismarton Sopron 1813 és 1852– M Eisenstadt 1852-1867 E-la 2 vált. 1-5 Kispetri Kolozs 1787-1827E E Kissbegyes l. Kisbegyes Kissjenő l. Kisjenő Kisszeben Sáros 1851- M Zeeben 1851-1867 E-la 1-5 Kistelek Csongråd 1749E- M hA-10a 0 Kistellek 1850–1868 D-la 0-5 * E-4...? Kisterenne l. Kisterenye Kisterenye Nógrád 1867– M Kisterenne 1871–1906 Kisterennye 1867–1871 E-10 (-) Kisújszállás Szolnok 1856– M AE-117a 1 * E-1a z₂ 1-5 Kisvárda Szabolcs 1804–1838 és 1851– M E-la 1-5 Kiszeteo I. Kiszető Kiszetho l. Kiszető Kiszető l. Kiszető Kiszető Temes 1791– M Kiszeteo 1825 körül hC-1d z_{32} 0 Kiszetho (időnkint) hC-1d z₃₇ 0 Kiszető 1845-1911 D-1a 0-3 * E-1a 3-5 Kiszombor Torontál 1854- M Klein-Zombor 1854-1867 E-119a 1-5 Kittsee l. Köpcsény Klanjec Varasd 1856- HSz E-1a 1-5

Klausenburg l. Kolozsvár Klein Becskerek l. Kisbecskerek Klein Kanisa l. Törökkanizsa Klein Zell I. Czelldömölk Klein Zombor I. Kiszombor Klenak Szerém 1865- Höv HSz E-1a 5 Kloštar Ivanič Belovár–Körös 1787–1880U és 1849- Höv HSz Ivanič Klostar 1887–1913 Ivanič Kolostor 1872–1887 Militär Kloster Ivanič vagy Ivanich 1849 - 1872E-376a 1-5 KL.Kanisa l. Törökkanizsa K1.Kanizsa l. Törökkanizsa Kloster Szt. György l. Kolostorszentgyörgy K1.Zell I. Czelldömölk Knez l. Temeskenéz Kohóvölgy Szolnok-Doboka 1857- E Horgospataka 1867-1910 Strimbuly 1857-1867 E-1a 1-5 Kolos l. Kolozs Kolostor–Szentgyörgy Torontál 1861–1872 M Kloster Szentgyörgy 1861–1867 E-105 5 Kolosvár l. Kolozsvár Kolozs Kolozs 1863- E Kolos 1863-1867 E-1a 3-5 Kolozsvár Kolozs 1749E– E Clausenburg és Klausenburg váltakozva 1749E-1867 hA-1a 2 vált. 0 * hA-161a 0 AJ–la/e(y₂ és y₃) 0 * D–la z₁ 0–2 Aj–hC–121h z₂ Z₂ 0 Kpb-hC-111a z₁ z₂ 0 Klausenburg hA-la 0 és ritkán 1 * AJ-laq 0-1 E-1a 3 vált. 1-5 * Aj-BE-109c 5 Kolosvár 1867–1871U Kolozswár (időnkint) hA-la 0 Komádi Bihar 1866- M E-la 5 Komarnik I. Alsókomárnok Komárom 1 Komárom 1749E- M D-1a 0-2 * E-1a 3-5 Comorn 1749-1847 hA-l 0 * hA-l06a 0 hB-la Z_1 0 * hC-la z_{16} 0-l hC-la z_{17} 0 * hC-la 0 E-la z_6 -1 * hC-la 0 E-la z_6 -5 * Aj-hA-l0a 0 AE-148 aq1 0 Komorn 1835 körül hC-la z₁₇ 0 * AE-14aq₁ 0 Komárom 2 Komárom 1863– M Komárom-Újváros 1897-1900

Ujszőny 1863–1897 E-11a 4-5 Komját Nyitra 1864- M Komjáth 1864-1867 és 1889-1911 E-la 4-5 Nyitrakomját 1882–1887 Kopreinic I. Koprivnica Kopreinitz l. Koprivnica Koprivnica Belovár-Körös 1787- HSz Kaproneza-Koprivnica 1875U-1913 Kopreinic 1830-1845 hA-la 0 Kopreinicz 1825 körül hA-la 0 Kopreinitz 1848-1869 D-la 0-5 Korenica Lika-Krbava 1862- Höv HSz E-la 3-5 Koritnicza I. Korytnicza Kornja l. Somfa Kornya l. Somfa Kóród I. Nádaskóród Korond Udvarhely 1864–1873 és 1880– E E-la 5 Korotnok Szepes 1749E-1763 és 1788-1853 M hA-16la 0 * hC-la z₂ 0-1 * E-la 1 Korpona Hont 1851- M Karpfen 1851-1867 E-la 1-5 Korytnicza Liptó 1865– M Koritnicza 1865-1889 E-la 5 Kosesd Hunyad 1787-1850 és 1851-1868 E Kossesd 1787-1868 E-la 4-5 Koška Verőcze 1787-1788U és 1849- HSz D-la z, 0-5 Kossava l. Kossó Kossesd l. Kosesd Kossó Krassó-Szörény 1749E– M Kossava (időnkint) hC-In Z23 0 Kossova 1749-1911 D-la 0-5 Kostainica l. Kostajnica Kostainiza l. Kostajnica Kostaniza I. Kostajnica Kostajnica Zágráb 1787- Höv HSz Kostainica 1850-1872 AJ-1d 5 * E-1a 1-5 Kostainiza 1848-1850 AJ-1d 0-1 Kostaniza 1820-1848 hA-la 0 * hA-3a 0 Kostanjevac Zágráb 1864– Höv HSz E-la 5 Kostján I. Kostyán Kostyán Túrócz 1845–1851 M E-la 1

Kostján 1845–1850 BJ-la Z₁ 0-1 Kótaj Szabolcs 1865- M Kotay 1865-1867 E-la 5 Kotay l. Kótaj Kotor Zala 1863- M Kottor 1880-1891 Kottori 1863-1880 E-la 3-5 Kottor l. Kotor Kottori l. Kotor Kovászna Háromszék 1857– E E-la 1-5 Kőbánya I. Budapest 10 Köbölkút Esztergom 1842- M hA-la0 * D-la0-1 * E-la 1-5 * E-47a 1 Köhalom Nagyküküllő 1856- E Reps 1856-1867 E-la z, 1-5 * E-la 5 Köhidgyarmat Esztergom 1778-1871 és 1884 M Kölcse Szatmár 1867– M E-la 5 Königsberg l. Űjbánya Königsgnad I. Királykegye Kőpatak Vas 1801-1901 M AE-1 (x₀) 0 Steinbach 1801-1867 hA-la 0 * D-la 0-3 Köpcsény Moson 1787- M Kittsee 1787-1867 hA-14e 0 * hA-1a 0 hC-106a Z₆ 0 * AJ-1a 0-5 Körmend Vas 1749E- M hC-la 0 * D-la 0-l és 5 E-la 1-5 * Aj-hW-5h 0 Kpb-hW-3h 0 Körmöczbánya Bars 1769–1778 és 1803– M D-la 0-1 Körmötzbánya 1840-1847 hW-la Z₂ 0 * hW-la Z₃ 0 hW-la Z4 0 Kremnitz 1803–1840 és 1855–1867 hC-1 z₂₅ 0 * hC-1a z₁₅ 0 * E-1a 1-5 Körös I. Križevci Körösbánya Hunyad 1845–1848U és 1851– E E-1 (y₀) 1-5 * E-1a 4-5 Körösbökény Arad 1840- M Aradbuttyin 1882–1887 Butyin (időnkint) D-la 0-1 Buttyin 1840–1882 és 1887–1910 hA-1 0 * D-la 0 * E-la 1-5 Körös Križevác I. Križevci Körös Križevci I. Križevci Körösladány Békés 1858- M E-10a 1-5

Körösmező Máramaros 1854- M E-1a 1-5 Köszeg Vas 1749E-Güns 1749–1867 hA-1 2 vált. 0 * hA-164e 0 hC–14e 0 * hC–1a z₁₁ 0–1 hB–1e 1 * CJ–1a/f z₆ 0–1 * E–1a 1–5 Aj-hA-14e 0 * Aj-hC-141h 0-1 Günsz (időnkint) hA-167f és hA-lfv 0 Kötegyán Bihar 1865- M E-1a 5 Kővárgara Szatmár 1787–1824 E Gaura 1787-1824 Kővárremete Szatmár 1752–1758 és 1868-1880 E Középes Bihar 1864–1867 M E-1a 4 Kraljevica Modrus-Fiume 1791-1795U és 1859-HSzKraljevica-Porto Re 1868-1875U Porto Re 1791-1795U, 1859-1867 és 1875U-1887 E-10a 2-5 Kraljevica-Porto Re I. Kraljevica Krapina Varasd 1849- HSz D-la z₁ 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Krapina-Töplic I. Krapinske-Toplice Krapinske-Toplice Varasd 1859- HSz Krapina-Töplic 1859-1867 E-11a 2-5 Krašić Zágráb 1868- HSz E-la (-) Krassó I. Szamoskrassó Krassószékás Krassó-Szörény 1787–1877 M Székás 1787–1877 Krassova l. Krassóvár Krassóvár Krassó-Szörény 1864 M Krassova 1864–1911 E-la 5 Kraszna Szilágy 1862– E E-1a 3-5 Krasznabéltek Szatmár 1865– E E-11a 5 Kremnitz l. Körmöczbánya Kreutz I. Križevci Kreutz in Siebenbürgen 1. Szászkeresztur Kristyor 1. Biharkristyor Kriz Belovár-Körös 1849- Höv HSz Militär-Kriz 1849-1872 D-374a zl 0-5 Križevac l. Križevci Križevci Belovar-Körös 1787- HSz Körös (idönkint) Körös-Križevac 1872U-1900E Körös-Križevci 1900E–1o14 Križevac 1869–1872U Kreutz 1787-1869 hC–la Z₁₀ z₄₂ 0 * D–la 0–5 Aj–hW–6j 0–1

Kronstadt l. Brassó Kubin I. Kevevára Kuczora Bács-Bodrog 1866– M Kuczura 1866–1904 E-la 5 Kuczura I. Kuczora Kudricz I. Temeskutas Kudritz l. Temeskutas Kudriz l. Temeskutas Kula Bács-Bodrog 1854– M E-la z₁ 1-5 Kula Pozsega 1849 HSz D-la z₁ 0-5 Kumán Torontál 1749E–1759 és 1877– M Kunfélegyháza l. Kiskunfélegyháza Kunhegyes Szolnok 1867- M E-la 5 Kunmadaras Szolnok 1856– M Madaras 1856-1882 E-la 4-5 Kunszentmárton Szolnok 1853- M E-108a 1-5 Kunszentmiklós Szolnok 1789- M hA-100a 0 * D-101a 0-1 D-101a 0-1 * E-108 5 Kun St. Miklós I. Kunszentmiklós Kun Sz.Márton l. Kunszentmárton Kun Sz. Miklós I. Kunszentmiklós Kun Szt. Miklós I. Kunszentmiklós Kurtics l. Kürtös Kurtits l. Kürtös K. U.Szállás l. Kisújszállás Kutas l. Kerkakutas Kutina Belovár-Körös 1787–1789U és 1849– D-la z₁ 0-5 Küküllővár Kisküküllő 1863- E E-la 5 Kürtös Arad 1858– M Kurtics 1867-1910 Kurtits 1858–1867 E-la 2-5 K.Vásárhely I. Kézdivásárhely Lackenbach l. Lakompak Laczháza I. Kiskunlaczháza Lagerndorf l. Temesőr Lajos l. Lajosmizse Lajosmizse Pest 1788-1851 és 1879 M Lajos 1788-1851 Lakenbach l. Lakompak Lakompak Sopron 1856- M Lackenbach 1857-1867 E-la 1-5 Lakenbach 1856-1857 E-la 1 Lándsásfalu l. Lándzsásötfalu Lándzsásötfalu Szepes 1767- M Horka 1767-1888 hA-la 0 és 4 * E-la 1-5 Horkaszentandrás 1888-1902 Lándsásfalu 1902-1906

Lapáncza l. Lapáncsa Lapáncsa Baranya 1789-1872 és 1883- M Lapáncza 1789–1872 hC-la z₂₄ 0 * D-la 0-5 Laskafalu Baranya 1778- M Laskafeld 1778-1867 hC-121a z₁₄ 0 * AJ-1d 0-5 Laskafeld I. Laskafalu Lazarfeld I. Lázárföld Lázárföld Torontál 1866- M Lazarfeld 1866-1867 E-1...? Lébényszentmiklós l. Mosonszentmiklós Lechnitz I. Szászlekencze Légrád Zala 1763-1787 és 1870- M hA-16a 0 Léka Vas 1861-Lokenhaus 1861-1867 E-1a 3-5 Lekencze I. Szászlekencze Lekenik Zágráb 1837-HSz E-la 1-5 Lemes Sáros 1755–1807 és 1880– M Lendva l. Alsólendva Lengyeltóti Somogy 1856–1859 és 1864– M E-la 1-2 és 5 Lepsény Veszprém 1803– M hC-la 0 * D-la 0-5 Vb-AE-la 2-3 * Vb-AJ-14a 3 Vb-AJ-101a 3 Leschkirch l. Ujegyháza Lesnyck Hunyad 1789-1868 E E-1a 1-5 Lesnek 1835 körül hC-Ind Z21 0 Letenye Zala 1843- M hA-la 1-2 * D-la 2, 0-5 Leutschau l. Lõcse Léva Hont 1780– M hA-la 0 * D-la 0-l * E-la 1-5 Licserd Saros 1749E-1755 Ličko-Petrovoselo Lika-Krbava 1862- HSz Ličko Petrovo selo 1913-1914 Petrovoselo 1862-1891 E-la 3-5 Petroveselo Ličko 1891–1913 Liebling Temes 1863- M E-la 5 Lipik Pozsega 1868– HSz Jodbad Lippik 1868-1872 E-290a z₁₅ Z₂ (-) Lippa Temes 1777- M hC-32a z₅ 0 * hC-324a z₅ 0-1 E-31a 1-5 * Kpb-hC-1a 0 Por-hC-1a 0 Liptó St. Miklós I. Liptószentmiklós Liptószentmiklós Liptó 1850U- M E-105a 1-5 Liptóujvár Liptó 1858– M

Hradek 1858-1876 E-1a 1-5 Liszka l. Olaszliszka Locsmand Sopron 1864- M Lutzmannsburg 1864–1867 E-1a 5 Lokenhaus l. Léka Lokve Modrus-Fiume 1848- HSz Loque 1838-1867 E-1a 2-5 Loque 1. Lokve Losoncz Nógrád 1843– M hA-la 0-3 * hC-la 0 * D-la z₁ 0-5 Lossoncz (időnkint) D-1a 0-5 Lovasberény Fejér 1862- M E-1a 3-5 Lovrin Torontál 1854– M E-la 1-5 Löcse Szepes 1749E- M D-la 0-5 Leutschau 1749-1847 hA-166a 0 * hA-la 2 vált. 0 hC-la z_s 0 Lökösháza Arad 1863– M E-1a 4-5 Lövő Sopron 1852– M Németlövő 1867–1889 Schützen 1852–1867 E-la 1-5 Lubló I. Ólubló Lubring l. Ludbreg Lucsivna Szepes 1749E– M hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-5 Ludas Bács-Bodrog 1790-1850 M Ludbreg Varasd 1763- HSz Lubring (időnkint) hC-la z₃ 0 Ludbregh 1763-1867 D-la 0-1 * D-la z₂₀ 1-5 Lugos Krassó-Szörény 1749E- M hA-la 2 vált. 0 * hC-la z_{10} 0 D-la 0-2 * E-la z₁ 1-5 E-la z₁₂ 2 Lugosch 1749–1800 hA-16a 0 Lunkany Krassó-Szörény 1853–1861 M E-1a 1-2 Lutzmannsburg l. Locsmand Mád Zemplén 1801–1807 és 1868– M Mada I. Nyirmada Madaras I. Kunmadaras Mág Szeben 1749E-1818 E Magno Varadinum l. Nagyvárad Mágócs Baranya 1856– M E-la 1-5 Baranyamágocs 1882–1889 Magyarcséke Bihar 1862- M E-10a 3-5

Magyardiószeg Pozsony 1852– M

Perlas 1851-1867 E-la 1-5 Perusic l. Perušič Perussich l. Perušič Perušič Lika-Krbava 1790- Höv HSz E-la 5 Perussich 1840-1863U AJ-1d 0-5 Pest l. Budapest 4 Pest B.H. I. Budapest 62 Pest Briefsamlung Nº 15 l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pest B.S.1. l. postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth I. Budapest 4 Pesth B.H. I. Budapest 62 Pesth B.S.1. l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.2. 1. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.3. 1. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.4. 1. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.5. l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.6. I. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.7. l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.11. l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth L.H. l. Budapest 57 Pest Leopoldstadt 1. Budapest 5 Pest O.H. l. Budapest 57 Pestvadkert 1. Soltvadkert Péteri Pest 1788-1854 és 1886-1888 Pétery 1830-1854 hC-la 0 * D-la 0-1 Pétervárad 1. Petrovaradin Pétervárad-Petrovaradin I. Petrovaradin Pétervásár l. Pétervására Pétervására Heves 1853- M Pétervásár 1853-1901 E-la 1-5 Peterwardein 1. Petrovaradin Pétery l. Péteri Petőszinnye Abauj-Torna 1786-1867 Szinye 1786-1867 hA-la 0 * hC-la z₂ 0 * D-la 0-5 Petre Torontál 1767-1787 és 1862-Petrovoszello 1767-1787, 1862-1878 és 1887 - 1898Románpetre 1898-1911 Torontál-Petrovoszelo 1878-1887 Petrinia l. Petrinja Petrinja Zágráb 1787- Höv HSz Petrinia 1787-1867U hA-176a 0 * hA-3a 2 vált. 0 hB-14a Z₂ 0-1 * AJ-1d 0-1 E-la 1-5 * Vb-bB-14a Z₂ 1 Petrovac I. Petrocz Petrovácz I. Petrőcz Petrovaradin Szerém 1749E- Höv HSz Pétervárad 1871–1875 E Pétervárad–Petrovaradin 1875E–1913 Peterwardein 1749E-1871 hA-14e 0 * hC-157e 0-1

AJ-1d 0 * D-1a z₁ 0-5 Jz-hE-la $z_1 0$ és 1 Petrovoselo I. Ličko Petrovoselo Petrovoszelo l. Petre Petrovoszello 1. Petre Petrőcz Bács-Bodrog 1862– M Petrovac 1862-1867 E-la 2-5 Petrovácz 1867-1904 Piket Modrus-Fiume 1787-1824 HSz Pilis Pest 1853- M E-la 1 * E-la z₁ 1-5 Pilisvörösvár Pest 1749E- M Vörösvár 1830–1900 hB-la Z, 0 * AJ-la 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Worosvar 1749-1830 hB-la 0 Pinczéd Bács-Bodrog 1866- M Pivnicza 1866-1904 E-la 5 Pinkafeld l. Pinkafő Pinkafeő I. Pinkafő Pinkafő Vas 1850- M Pinkafeld 1850-1867 D-la z₁ 0-5 Pinkafeő 1867–1871 Pisarovina Zágráb 1868-HSz E-la (-) Piskolt Bihar 1787- M hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-5 Pistyan I. Pöstyén Pitomača Belovar-Körös 1849- HSz D-la z, 0-5 Pitvaros Csanád 1864-1870 és 1885- M E-1a 5 Pivnicza I. Pinczéd Plaski Modrus-Fiume 1861- Höv HSz E-la 3-5 Plavisevicza l. Naszádos Pleternica Pozsega 1866- HSz Pocsaj Bihar 1750–1851 és 1883– M D-la 1 Poesay 1820-1830 hA-14a 0 Potsay 1830-1851 hA-la 0 Pocsay l. Pocsaj Podolin Szepes 1862- M Podolin-Pudlein 1862-1867 E-810a 3-5 Podolin-Pudlein I. Podolin Podove l. Dvor Podravsky Moslavina Verőcze 1868- HSz Moslavina 1868-1913 E-1a (-) Podvin I. Podvinj Podvinj Pozsega 1787–1825 HSz Podvin 1787-1825 hC-1a 229 0

Martonwasar 1820-1840 hA-118a 0 * hB-116a Z₁₀ 0 AE-118a (ry4) 0 Martzaly l. Marczali Mátészalka Szatmár 1857– M E-11a 1-5 Matoles Szatmár 1752-1769 M Mátramindszent Heves 1866- M Mindszent 1866-1890 Mattersdorf l. Nagymarton Meczenzelf Abauj-Torna 1787- M D-la 0-5 Alsómeczenzéf 1889–1905 Metzenseifen 1825-1830 hA-161a 0 Metzenseiffen 1830-1847 hC-la z_a 0 Medak Lika-Krbava 1816- Höv HSz AJ-1d 0-5 Medgyes Nagy-Küküllő 1769- E Medias 1769-1845 hA-la 0 * hA-106a 0 * hA-ld 0-1 hA-16a 0 * hC-106a 0 * hC-1nd Z₂₃ 0 Mediasch 1835 körül és 1857–1867 hA-14f 0 * E-1a 2-5 Medvisch 1850-1857 E-la 1 Medias l. Medgyes Mediasch 1. Medgyes Medvisch 1. Medgyes Mehádia Krassó-Szörény 1753– Höv HSz Mehadia 1753-1897 hC-14e z₂₄ 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Mehala I. Temesvár 8. Melencze Torontál 1759- M D-1a 0-5 Mellencze 1845 körül hC-1d 0 Mélykút Bács-Bodrog 1789- M hC-1a Z₂₀ 0 * AJ-1d 0-1 E-la 1-5 M.Eörs l. Mezőörs Merkopalj I. Mrkopalj Merzlavodica l. Mrzla Vodica Meschen I. Muzsna Metzenseifen l. Meczenzéf Metzenseiffen 1. Meczenzéf Mezőbánd Maros-Torda 1863– E E-11a 5 Mezőberény Békés 1858- M E-10a 2-5 Mezőcsát Borsod 1861– M Mezőcsáth 1861–1906 E-10a 3-5 Mezőeörs 1. Mezőörs Mezőhegyes Csanád 1866– M E-la 5 Mezőkaszony Bereg 1858– M Kaszony 1858–1870 E-1a 1-5

Mezőkeresztes (Bihar vm) l. Biharkeresztes Mezőkeresztes Borsod 1760-1790 és 1870- M Borsodmezőkeresztes 1870–1889 Keresztes 1760-1790 Mezőkovácsháza Csanád 1864– M E-10a 5 Mezőkövesd Borsod 1749- M hW-1a Z₆ 0 * hW-1a Z₇ 0 D-1a 0-1 * E-11a 1-5 M Kövesd hC-10a z24 0 Mezőörményes Kolozs 1864– E E-11a 5 Mezőörs Györ 1839- M Mezőeörs 1839–1872U hC-194a 0 * hC-116a 1 * D-10a 0-5 E-10a 5 Mezőpeterd Bihar 1867– M E-11a (-) Mezőtelegd Bihar 1787– M D-1a 0-2 * E-10a 2-5 M.Telegd 1830-1847 hC-118d z_{ac} 0 Mezőtúr Szolnok 1853– M E-11a 1-5 Mezőzáh Torda-Aranyos 1863– E E-10a 4-5 Miava Nyitra 1855- M E-la 1-5 Micske Bihar 1861– M E-1a 2-5 Miháli I. Mihályi Mihály I. Mihályi Mihályi Sopron 1866- M Miháli 1867–1880E Mihály 1866-1867 E-1a 5 Mihelény Hunyad 1863-1872 E E-1a 3-5 Mihovljan Varasd 1864- HSz E-la 5 Mikanovce l. Stari Mikanovci Mikanovcze I. Stari Mikanovci Mikanowcze I. Stari Mikanovci . Miklólázúr Bihar 1864–1867 és 1891–1901 M Miklólazúr 1864–1867 E-11a 5 Miklouš Belovár-Körös 1849–1856 HSz D-1a Z₁ 0-1 Militar Kloster Ivanič l. Kloštar Ivanič Militär-Križ l. Križ Militär Severin I. Severin Militär-Sissek 1. Sisak 1 Militär-Sveti Ivan 1. Sveti Ivan Zabno Milit.St.Georgen I. Sveti Juraj Mil.Klost.Ivanič l. Kloštar Ivanič Mil.St.Ivan I. Sveti Ivan Zabno Mindszent Csongråd 1866- M E-1 5 Miskolcz Borsod 1790- M

hA-la 0 * hA-l4a 0 * hB-l6la 0 hC-161az, 0 * D-1a0-5 * Kop-E-11a (-) Misztótfalu Szatmár 1862-M Misztothfalu 1862-1867 E-111a 3-5 Mitrovič l. Mitrovica Mitrovica Szerém 1787- Höv HSz Mitrovič 1870-1872 Mitrovicz-Mitrovicza 1872U-1900E-Mitrovitz 1820-1840 hC-14a z₂₈ 0 Mitrowicz 1840-1870 AJ-1d 2 vált. 0-4 Mitrowitz előzővel váltakozva hC-la 0 * AJ-la 4-5 M.Kövesd l. Mezőkövesd Mocs Kolozs 1856- E Močs 1856-1867 E-la z₁ 1-5 Mócs 1867-1911 Modern l. Modor Modor Pozsony 1787 és 1851- M Modern 1787 és 1851-1867 hA-14f 0 * E-la 1-5 Modos Torontál 1850- M E-la 1-5 * E-la z11 (-) Modrus Modrus-Fiume 1749E-1752U és 1893- Höv HSz Mohács Baranya 1749E- M hB-1 Z₂₃ 0 * hC-1 Z₃ 0 D-1a 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Mohats 1833-1845 hC-14e 0 Mohol Bács-Bodrog 1866– M E-la 5 Mokrágy Árva 1749E–1786 M Mokrin Torontál 1759- M hC-1d Z₃₂ 0-1 * D-1a 0-5 Monor Pest 1836-47 és 1853- M hA-la 0 * E-la 1,2 és 5 E-la z1 5 Monostor Temes 1753-1868 és 1872- M hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-5 Temesmonostor 1882-1887 Moor l. Mór Mór Fejér 1839- M Moór 1839-1903 hB-la Z₇ 0 * hC-la 0 * D-la 0-5 Moravče-Bjelovar Zágráb 1749E-1788 HSz Moravicza I. Temesmóra Moravitza l. Temesmóra Moraviza l. Temesmóra Móriczföld Temes 1859- M Moritzfeld 1859-1867 E-la 2-5 Morvaszentjános Pozsony 1771-1805, 1828–1857 és 1867– M St.Johann és St.Johann in Ungarn váltakozva 1829-1847 és 1851-1857 hA-397e 0 * hA-116d 0-1

Sz(ent)János 1847-1850 D-118a 0-1 Moslavina l. Podravsky Moslavina Moson Moson 1749E- M Mosony 1867-1870 Wieselburg 1749E-1867 hA-la 0-1 * hA-106a 0-1 hA-165e 0 * hC-la 0 hC-la Z_{54} 0 * D-la 0-1 D-la z_1 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Mosonszentmiklós Moson 1856-1897 és 1899- M Lébényszentmiklós 1860–1897 E-105a 2-5 Szentmiklós 1856–1860 és 1899–1908 E-10a 1-2 Mosonv l. Moson Mosti Belovár-Körös 1787-1795 Höv HSz Moticskó I. Martalja Motyók l. Martalja M.Radna l. Máriaradna Mrkopalj Modrus-Fiume 1760-1824 és 1870- HSz Merkopalj 1760-1824 és 1870-1910E Mrzla Vodica Modrus-Fiume 1824-1838 és 1840U-1852 HSz Merzlavodica 1824–1838 és 1840–1852 M.Schelken I. Nagyselyk M.Telegd l. Mezőtelegd M.Theresiopel I. Szabadka Muhlbach l. Szászsebes Munjava l. Josipdol Munkács Bereg 1786- M D-la 0-3 * E-la 2 vált. 3-5 Munkáts vagy Munkats 1786–1847 hA-la 0 * hA-l6a 0 hA-161a 0 * hA-162a 0 Muraszombat Vas 1852- M Olsnitz 1852-1867 E-la 1-5 Muravid Zala 1795-1818 és 1885- M Alsóvidovecz 1885-1892 Vidovecz 1795-1818 Muszla I. Muzsla Muzsla Esztergom 1858- M E-la 1-5 Muzsna Nagyküküllő 1863-1873 és 1882- E Meschen 1863-1867 E-la 4-5 Mühlbach I. Szászsebes Mühlenbach I. Szászsebes Mühlendorf l. Alsószombatfalva M.Varadino I. Nagyvárad Nádas l. Pozsonynádas Nádasberend Kolozs 1749E-1868 E Berend 1749-1868 AJ-1d 0 * E-1a 5 Nádaskóród Kolozs 1749E-1873E E Kóród 1749-1873

Nádorhegy Krassó-Szörény 1861–1862 és 1872 - MFerdinandsberg 1861-1862 és 1872-1880 E-la 3 Nadrág Krassó-Szörény 1867 M E-1a 5 Nádudvar Hajdú 1787– M hA-14a 0 * hB-1a Z₃ 0 hC-148e 0 * D-la 0-5 Nagyajta Háromszék 1865– E E-10a 5 Nagyapold Szeben 1863– E Grosspold 1863-1867 E-la 4-5 Nagyatád Somogy 1855- M E-10a 1-5 Nagybajom Somogy 1856- M E-10a 1-5 Nagybánya Szatmár 1749E– M hA-11a 0 * hA-1a 5 * hB-1a 0 CE-10a 3-5 * D-10a 0-5 Ks-Ném-2 1 és 4 * Aj-hA-103h 0 Nagybáród Bihar 1796- M hC-140e z₃₉ 0 * D-10a 0-5 * E-10a 5 Nagybarom I. Szabadbáránd Nagybecskerek Torontál 1749E- M D-11a 0-1 Gross Beeskerek 1850-1867 E-118a 1-5 Gross Betskerek 1820–1847 hW-118a Z₅ 0 Nagyberezna Ung 1862- M E-10a 3-5 Nagybiccse Trencsén 1857-1859 és 1862- M Biese 1857–1859 és 1862–1867U E-1a z₁ 1-5 Nagybittse 1867U-1910U Nagybocskó Máramaros 1867– M E-10a 5 Nagybuny Szolnok-Doboka 1752-1758 E Buny 1752-1758 Nagyczenk Sopron 1856– M Gross-Zinkerdorf 1856–1867 E-11a 1-5 Nagycsertész Zemplén 1866–1871 és 1884– M Csertész 1866-1871 és 1884-1905 E-1 . . .? Nagydersida l. Nagyderzsida Nagyderzeida Szilágy 1863–1878 és 1899– E Nagydersida 1863–1867 E-10a 5 Nagydisznód Szeben 1862- E Heltau 1862-1867 E-la 3-5 Nagydobos Szatmár 1752–1769 és 1866– M Dobos 1752-1769 Szathmárnagydobos 1866–1869 E-111 4-5 Nagydobra Zemplén 1866- M

Zempléndobra 1866-1880 E-11 5 Nagydorog Tolna 1841- M N.Dorog idönkint CJ-118a 0-1 Nagyenyed Alsó-Fehér 1750– E hA-10a 0 * E-11a 1-5 * E-10a (-) N.Enyed időnkint hA-116d 0 * hB-107a 0 A-116a 0 * AJ-116a 0-1 Nagyernye Maros-Torda 1863-1871 E E-10a 4-5 Nagyfény Bács-Bodrog 1791-1810 M Nagyhalmagy Arad 1845-1848 és 1851- M E-10 1-3 * E-10a 4-5 N. Halmágy 116a (y₀) 0 Nagyhortobágy Hajdú 1749E-1762U és 1907- M Hortobágy 1749E-1762U Nagyhöflány Sopron 1750– M Gros Höffein (időnkint) hC-116a Z₃ 0 Gr(oss) Hoeflein (idönkint) AJ-116a 0-1 Gross Höflein 1750-1867 hA-141a 0 * hA-140a 0 * E-11a 1-5 Nagyigmánd Komárom 1862– M E-10a 3-5 Nagyiklód Szolnok-Doboka 1752–1758 és 1874- E Iklód 1752-1758 Nagyillonda l. Nagyilonda Nagyilonda Szolnok-Doboka 1787- E E-10a 1-5 Ilonda 1842-1855 AJ-1a 0-1 Nagyillonda 1828–1840 és 1855–1867 hC-107nd Z22 0 ; E-10a 1-5 Nagykálló Szabolcs 1749E-1769 és 1787- M hC-118a z₃ 0 * D-10a 0-3 * E-10a 4-5 Nagykanisa l. Nagykanizsa Nagykanizsa Zala 1749E- M E-10a 1-5 Canisa 1770 körül hA-1 0 Gros Canisa 1815–1847 hC-129a 0 * Kpb-hC-141e 0 Gross Kanizsa 1850-1867 E-477 5 Nagykanisa 1847-1850 D-10a 0-1 * E-11a 1-5 Nagykapos Ung 1858– M E-10a 1-5 Nagykapus I. Magyarkapus Nagykároly Szatmár 1749E–1752 és 1769– M hC-118a z₃ 0 * hC-146e 3 * D-11a 0-5 Nagykáta Pest 1855– M E-11a 1-5 Nagykend Kisküküllő 1792– E hC-116nd Z₂₃ 0 * A-10a 0 * E-10a 1-5

Nagykér I. Ókér Nagykikinda Torontál 1759– M D-10a 0-5 * E-10 5 * E-471a 1-5 Gr(oss) Kikinda 1759-1847 hC-118d z₃₂ 0 Nagykomlós Torontál 1759- M Bánátkomlós 1759–1888 hC-146e z₂ 0 * D-116a 0-5 Nagykosztolány Nyitra 1838 és 1878- M NagyKörös Pest 1787- M hA-116a 0 * hC-10a 0 D-10a 0-5 * E-4...? Nagykövéres Temes 1749E-1787 és 1867- M Nagyköveres 1867–1910 Nagylak Csanád 1856– M E-10a 1-5 Nagylak (Somogy) l. Öreglak Nagyléta Bihar 1749E- M D-10a 0-5 Nagylétha 1830-1847 hA-161a 0 Nagylónya Bereg 1867– M E-10 5 Nagymargita Torontál 1777–1837U és 1896–M Margita 1777-1837U Nagymaros Hont 1853– M E-11a 1-5 Nagymarton Sopron 1849- M Mattersdorf 1849-1867 D-1a 0-5 Nagymegyer Komárom 1855– M E-11a 1-5 Nagymihály Zemplén 1786– M hC-118a z₃ 0 * AJ-10a 0 D-10a 0-5 Nagyrépény Nyitra 1749E-1852 és 1869- M Nagyrippény 1869-1911 Rippény 1847-1852 D-1a 0-1 Rippin 1749-1847 hC-1 0 * hC-1a 0 Nagyrippény I. Nagyrépény Nagyrőcze Gömör 1855– M E-10a 1-5 Nagysajó Beszterce-Naszód 1769-1777 és 1863– E Gross-Schogen 1863-1867 E-10a 4-5 Nagyselyk Nagyküküllő 1769– E E-10a 1-5 M(arkt) Schelken 1769-1850U AJ-116a 0-1 Vagysink Nagyküküllő 1838 és 1856– E Grosschenk 1856–1867 E-la 1-5 Nagysomkut Szatmár 1787– E hC–10nd Z_{23} 0 * AJ–10a 0–1 E-10a 1-5 Vagyszalatna Zólyom 1818– M D-11a 0-5

Nagyszalonta Bihar 1769- M Nagyszalontha 1847-1867 D-10a 0-5 Szalontha 1769-1847 hC-14e Z₃₄ 0 Nagyszeben Szeben 1749E–EHermannstadt 1832–1867 hC-196a 0 * D-la z₁ 0-1 E-la 3 vált. 1-5 * EF-11a 1-5 Aj-BE-124c 4-5 * Hir-hC-184c 1-5 Kpb-hC-16a 0 Hermanstadt 1749-1847 hA-la 4 vált. 0-1 * hA-l4f 0 hA-106a 0 * hA-166f 0 hA-178f 0 * AJ-1a 0 Herrmanstadt 1847 körül AJ-1d 0-1 Nagyszécsény l. Szécsény Nagyszentmihály Vas 1851– M Gr(oss) Petersdorf 1851-1867 E-118a 1-5 Németszentmihály 1867–1907 Nagyszentmiklós Torontál 1749E-1759 és 1841- M AJ-100d 0-1 * E-117a 1 Gr(oss) Sz(en)tmiklós 1853U-1867 E-117a 1-5 Nagyszombat Pozsony 1749-M Tirnau 1847-1867 D-la 0-5 Tyrnau 1749–1847 hA-la 2 vált 0 * hA-l4e 0 hA–148a 0 $\,\ast\,$ hA–16a 0 hA-161a 3 vált. 0 * hA-394e 2 vált. 0 hB-la 0 * hB-179a Z₆ 0 hB-179a 0 * hC-1a 8 vált. 0 hC-1a Z₁₅ 0 * hC-1a Z₁₆ 0 hC-la Z_{17}^{15} 0 * hC-la Z_{18}^{16} 0 hC-l4a 0 * AJ-la (y₀) 0-l és hA-lav 4 AJ-la (y₃) 0 * AJ-la (y₄) 0 CJ-la (y4) 0 * E-la 5 Aj-hA-131h 0 # Kpb-hC-142h 0 Nagyszöllős Ugocsa 1787– M hA-107a 0 * hA-116a 0-1 D-11a 0-5 Nagytapolcsány Nyitra 1749E- M D-116a 0-5 Gr(oss) Tapoltsan 1825-1848 hC-124a z₂ 0 Nagytétény Pest 1770- M Tétény 1770-1900 hA-la 0 * hA-106a 0 hC-1a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Nagyturány Turócz 1845– M Thuran 1845-1867 hB-la $Z_1 0 * D$ -la 0-5 Turán 1889–1911 Turány 1867–1889 Nagyvárad Bihar 1749E- M D-11a 0-1 * E-10a 5 * E-11a (-)

M(agno) Varadino 1755-1760 hA-146a 0 Grosswardein és Gr. Wardein váltakozva 1749E-1846 hC-la z₅₀ 0 * hC-118a z₈ 0 D-la z₁ 0-1 * E-1 5 E-la 2 vált. 1-5 * E-116 2 vált 5 Aj-BE-123b 5 Nagyvázsony Veszprém 1769–1812 és 1862– M E-11a 3-5 Nagyzerénd Arad 1769-1855 és 1860- M N(agy)zerend 1848–1855 és 1860–1867 AJ-116a 0 * AJ-118a 0-1 Nagyzerind 1769-1848 és 1867-1910 Nagyzsám Temes 1859– M Gross Zsam 1859–1867 E-11a 2-5 Námesztó Árva 1749E-1786 és 1858- M Namiesto 1858-1867 E-la 1-5 Namiesto I. Námesztó Nánás l. Hajdunánás Napkor Szabolcs 1864- M E-la 5 Nasič l. Našice Našice Verőcze 1787-1789U és 1849- HSz Nasič 1787-1789U és 1849-1872U D-1a z₁ 0-5 Nasicz-Našice 1872U-1910E Nassod 1. Naszód Naszádos Krassó-Szörény 1843– Hőv M Plavisevicza 1843–1911 Naszód Besztercze-Naszód 1838. és 1854- E Nassod 1854-1867 E-la z1 1-5 Naszódrodna 1. Óradna Naszódszentgyörgy l. Oláhszentgyörgy N.Banovcze I. Šidski Banovci N.Becse l. Törökbecse N.dorog l. Nagydorog Nemesmilitics Bács-Bodrog 1789- M AJ-119d 0-5 * E-10 (-) Nem(es) Milititz 1830-1840 hC-124a 0 Nemesvid Somogy 1803- M hC-128a 0-1 * D-10a 0-5 Nemeszsuk Kolozs 1752–1758 E Zsuk 1752–1758 Németbogsán I. Bogsánbánya Németbolly l. Németboly Németboly Baranya 1856- M Deutsch-Bolly 1856-1867 E-10a 1-5 Németbolly 1867-1900 Németellemér l. Alsóelemér Németjárfalu Moson 1749E-1787 és 1884- M Jahrendort 1749-1787 Járfalu (1867U) Németkereszt I. Sopronkeresztur Németkeresztur 1. Sopronkeresztur

Németlad Somogy 1857- M E-10a 1-5 Németlövő l. Lövő Németpalánka l. Palánka Németszentmihály l. Nagyszentmihály Németszentpéter Temes 1854- M E-117a (-) D(eutsch) Sz(en)t Peter 1854-1867 E-117a 1-5 Németujvár Vas 1850– M Güssing 1850-1867 E-la 1-5 Nem.Milititz I. Nemesmilitics Nemsó Trencsén 1865– M Nemsova 1865-1906 E-1a 5 Nemsova l. Nemsó N.Enyed I. Nagyenyed Neszmély Komárom 1749E- M hA-la 0 * hC-la 0 hC-14e Q₂ z₅₁ 0 * D-1a 0-5 Netretič Zágráb 1824- HSz D-la 0-5 Neu Arad l. Ujarad Neubanovce l. Šidski Banovci Neubanovcze I. Šidski Banovici Neubecse l. Törökbecse Neudorf (Esztergom) l. Nyergesujfalu Neudorf (Pozsony) l. Dévényujfalu Neu-Gradiska l. Nova Gradiška Neuhäusel I. Érsekujvár Neumarhof I. Novi Marof Neumoldva l. Ujmoldova Neupesth l. Ujpest Neusatz I. Ujvidék Neusiedl am See I. Nezsider Neusohl l. Beszterczebánya Neu Szivacz I. Ó- és Ujszivácz Neutra l. Nyitra Neu-Verbász I. Ujverbász Nezsider Moson 1841- M Neusiedl am See 1841–1867 hB-355a Z₇ 0 * hA-35d 0 AJ-35d (y₀) 0-1 * E-34a 1-5 Niczkifalva l. Niczkyfalva Niczkyfalva Temes 1862- M Niczkifalva 1867-1896 Nitzkidorf E-1a 3-5 Nitzkidorf I. Niczkyfalva N.károly I. Nagykároly Nógrádszakál Nógrád 1769– M Szakál 1769–1906 hB-la Z₁₂ 0 * hC-la 0 * D-la 0-5 Nógrádverőcze Nógrád 1853– M Verőcze 1853–1882 E-la 1-5 Veröcze b.Waitzen 1853-1867 E-34a 1-5 Verőcze Vácz mellett 1867-1871

Nolcsó Turócz 1749E-1845 M Nolcsova 1820-1835 hW-lna Z₁₀ 0 Nolesova l. Nolesó Nova Gradiška Pozsega 1787- Höv HSz Gradiška 1863-1868 Neu Gradisca 1787-1835 hC-120a 2 vált 0 Neu Gradiska AJ-11a 2 vált 0-4 * D-la z₁ 0-5 Ujgradiska-Gradiska nova 1907-1914 Nova Kršlja Modrus-Fiume 1863- HSz Prosičenikamen 1863–1872 E-1a 5 Novi Modrus-Fiume 1791-1795U és 1852- HSz E-1a 1-5 Novi Banovci I. Šidski Banovci Novi Marof Varasd 1849-? és 1853- HSz Neumarhof 1849-1872 D-la z, 0-5 * E-la 1-5 Novimarof 1872-1889 Novoszelló I. Bácsujlak Novska Pozsega 1787- Hőv. HSz hC-la 0-1 * AJ-1d 2 vált 0-1 E-la 5 N.Sz.Miklós l. Nagyszentmiklós N.Szőllős l. Nagyszöllős N.Szt.Péter l. Németszentpéter N. Tapolcsán I. Nagytapolcsány N.Zerénd = 1. Nagyzerénd N.Zsámbokréth l. Nyitrazsámbokrét Nyárádszereda Maros-Torda 1863- E E-10a 4-5 Nyergesujfalu Esztergom 1749E- M D-11a 0-5 Neudorf 1749-1847 hA-la 0 * hA-l4d 0 hC-160a 0 * hC-1a z₅₅ 0 Sattel-Neudorf 1863-1867 E-11a 5 Nyirábrány Szabolcs 1866- M Sz(en)tgyörgyábrány 1866 - 1901E-115 5 Nyiradony Szabolcs 1861- M E-10a 3-5 Nyirbakta Szabolcs 1861- M E-11a 3-5 Nyirbáthor l. Nyirbátor Nyirbátor Szabolcs 1749E-1752 és 1787- M N Bátor 1820–1837 hC-118a Z₃₇ 0 * hC-118a z₄₃ 0 Nyirbáthor 1837-1867 hA-10a 0 * hA-119a 0 D-10a 0-5 * E-11a 4-5 Nyirbéltek Szabolcs 1863- M E-11a 3-5 Nyirbogdány Szabolcs 1860- M Bogdány 1860-1882 E-1a 2-5

Nyiregyháza Szabolcs 1777- M hA-1a 3 vált. 0 * hA-161a 2 vált 0 hC-la 0-1 * E-la 2 vált, 1-5 E-1 5 * E-476a 3-5 Aj-BE-123b 5 Nyirház 1785E hA-lla 0 Nyires l. Almásnyires Nyiresfalva l. Nyiresujfalu Nyiresujfalu Bereg 1787-1838 M Nviresfalva 1787-1838 Nyirgyulaj Szabolcs 1752–1769 és 1901– M Gyulaj 1752-1769 és 1901-1909 Nyirház l. Nyiregyháza Nyirkarász Szaboles 1860- M Karász 1897–1909 Kárász 1860-1897 E-la 2-5 Nyirmada Szabolcs 1864- M Mada 1864-1909 E-la 4-5 Nyitra Nvitra 1769- M Neutra 1769-1867 hA-la 0 * hA-l4f 0 hA-16a 2 vált. 0 * hA-390a 0 $hC-1a \ 0 \ * \ AJ-1a \ (y_2) \ 0-1$ AJ-la (v_4) 0-l * CJ-la (v_0) 0 CJ-la (v_2) 0 * CJ-la (v_3) 0 CJ-la (v_4) 0 * E-la 1-5 Nyitrabajna Nvitra 1857- M Bajna 1857-1877 E-la z, 1-5 Nvitrakomját I. Komját Nyitrapereszlény Nvitra 1852– M Pereszlény 1852-1911 E-1a 1-5 Nyitrazsámbokrét Nyitra 1749E- M hA-116d 0 N(yitra) Zsámbokréth 1847-1867 D-116a 0-5 Nyomja Baranya 1787-1791 Oasszonyrét Krassó-Szörény 1850U-1852, 1873-1874 és 1882- M Alt-Ogradina 1850U-1852 Ogradina 1873-1874 O-Ogradina 1882–1911 Obéb Torontál 1749E–1759 és 1867– M Óbéba 1749E–1759 és 1867–1911 Ó-Béba l. Óbéb Obecse Bács-Bodrog 1749E- M AJ-11d/a 0 Ráczbecse 1850U-1873E E-11a 1-5 Raczbetse 1749-1848 hB-11a Z₁ 0-1 * hC-1a 0 R.Betse (idönkint) hC-107a 0 Obertömös l. Felsőtömös Oberwarth l. Felsőőr Óbesenyő Torontál 1863– M

Alt Bessenova 1863-1867 E-11a 1-5 Óbessenyő 1867–1911 **Obuda** l. Budapest 3. Ocsa Pest 1749E-1853 és 1872- M hA-la 0 * hB-la Z₁ 0 * D-la 0-1 Odvas Arad 1842-1869 M Odvas 1842-1869 AJ-la 1-2 * E-la 3-5 Odvos I. Odvas Oedenburg 1. Sopron O- és Ujszivácz Bács-Bodrog 1843– M Neuszivacz 1850-1867 E-10a 3-5 Szivacz 1843-1850 AJ-1d 0-3 Ujszivácz 1867-1907 Ofen I. Budapest 2 Ofen Bahnhof l. Budapest 12 Ofen B.S.1. l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Ofen B.S.2. I. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Ofen B.S.3. 1. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Ofen B.S.4. 1. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Ofen B.S.5. I. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Ofen B.S.6. l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Ofen Wasserstadt I. Buda Viziváros Ófutak Bács-Bodrog 1866– M Futtak 1866-1904 E-la 5 Ogradina 1. Óasszonyrét O-Gradiska I. Stara Gradiska O Gradiska-Gradiska stara I. Stara Gradiska Ogudin Modrus-Fiume 1782-1785 és 1838- Hov HSz E-la 1-5 Ógyalla Komárom 1856– M E-11a 1-5 Ohababistra 1. Ohababisztra Ohababisztra Krassó-Szörény 1862-1872 Hőv M E-10a 3-5 Ohegy Zolyom 1785- M D-la 0-5 Altgebirg 1785-1847 Altgeburg (időnkint) hC-la z₁₅ 0 Ojtoz Háromszék 1863-1867 E E-la 5 Ókanizsa 1. Magyarkanizsa Okány Bihar 1861- M E-la 3-5 Okér Bács-Bodrog 1789- M Altkér 1789-1867 hA-la 0 * AJ-ld 0 * D-la z, 0-5 Okland Udvarhely 1863- E E-la 3-5 Okolicsna 1. Okolicsnó Okolicsnó Liptó 1749E-1853 Okolicsna 1847-1853 D-la 0-1

Okolitsna 1749-1847 hC-la z₃ 0 Okolitsna 1. Okolicsnó Okučane 1. Okučani Okučani Pozsega 1849- Höv HSz Okučane 1849-1910 E-la 1-5 Oláhfalu 1. Szentegyházasfalu Oláhfalva 1. Szentegyházasfalu Oláhszentgyörgy Besztercze-Naszód 1863- k E-105a 5 Naszódszentgyörgy 1870–1886 Oláh-Toblicza 1. Maroshévíz Oláh-Toplicza 1. Maroshévíz Olaszliszka Zemplén 1791- M Liszka 1791-1873E hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-5 Olaszi-Liszka 1873E-1905 Ó Legrad Zágráb 1863-1865 HSz E-10a 5 Olubló Szepes 1844- M Lubló 1844–1900 AJ-1d 0-5 Ómoldova Krassó-Szörény 1839–1854 és 1869- Höv HSz Altmoldava 1839–1854 és 1869–1872 E-11a 1 Olsnitz 1. Muraszombat Ónod Borsod 1749E-1790 és 1861- M E-la 3-5 Ó-Ogradina 1. Óasszonyrét Ó-Orsova 1. Orsova Opálos Arad 1842- M Paulis 1842-1910 AJ-1a 0-2 * E-1a 2-5 Opatovac Szerém 1773- HSz Oppatovac 1845-1868 AJ-1d 0-1 Ópazova 1. Stara Pazova Opazua-Stara Pazova 1. Stara Pazova Oppatovac 1. Opatovac Óradna Beszterce-Naszód 1856- E Naszód-Rodna 1873-1886 Rodna 1856-1873 E-la z, 1-5 Orahovica Verőcze 1849- HSz D-la z, 0-5 Oravicza 1. Oraviczabánya Oraviczabánya Krassó-Szörény 1769- M Oravicza 1769-1911 hC-14e 0-1 * hC-1a 0 D-la 0-5 * D-la zo 5 Oraviza 1820 körül hC-14a 0 Oraviza 1. Oraviczabánya Orezifalva l. Orezyfalva Orczyfalva Temes 1806. és 1868- M Orczifalva 1868-1892U Oriovac Pozsega 1787- Höv HSz

Oriowae 1845-1871 AJ-1d 0-5 Oviowac 1. Oriovac Orlát Szeben 1855–1859 és 1866– E Orláth 1855–1859 és 1866–1904 E-la 5 Orláth 1. Orlát Orlich I. Felsőodor Orlik l. Felsőodor Orolik Szerém 1787–1844 és 1860–1889 Höv HSz E-la 2-5 Orosháza Békés 1787- M hA-1 0 * hC-14d z₂₆ 0 D-1a 0-1 * hA-168aQ 0 E-1a 2 vált. 1-5 Orošlamos 1. Oroszlámos Oroslavje Zágráb 1849–1888 és 1898– HSz E-la 1-5 Oroszlámos Temes 1862- M Orošlamos 1862-1867 E-1a 2-5 Orsova Krassó-Szörény 1804–1867E és 1873E- M Altorsova 1804–1867E hC-10a z₃ 0-1 * E-11a 1-5 E-11a (x₁) Z₂ 5 O-Orsova 1867E Osiek-Essek 1. Osijek 2 Osiek-Essek Gorni Grad I. Osijek 1 Osiek-Essek Ugor Grad I. Osijek 3 Osijek 1 Verőcze 1860- HSz Essegg Oberstadt 1860–1867 E-29b 2-5 Eszek Oberstadt-Osiek gorni Grad 1867–1872 Eszék 1 1900–1913 Eszék 1 – Osijek 1 1913 Eszék felsőváros – Osiek Gorni Grad 1872 - 1900Osijek 2 Veröcze 1749E HSz Essegg 1749-1838 és 1850U-1867 hA-166f 2 vált 0 * hC-la z₃ 0 és 1 E-la 1-5 Essek 1850U-1867 E-la z₁ 1-2 és 5 * EF-11a 5 Eszék 1838–1850U AJ-la 0 * AJ-ld 0 * AJ-ld/a 0-1 D-la 0-1 * Kpb-hA-la 0 Eszék Felsőváros Vár 1872–1900 Eszék 2 1900–1913 Eszék 2 – Osijek 2 1913 Osiek-Essek 1867-1872 Ossijek-Essek 1870-1872 Osijek 3 Verőcze 1860- HSz Essegg Unterstadt 1860–1867 E-29b 2-5 Eszék Alsóváros 1872-1900 Eszék Alsóváros-Dolnji Grad Osijek és váltakozva Eszék Alváros-Osiek Dolni Grad 1872–1900

Eszék 3. 1900-1913 Eszék 3 – Osijek 3. 1913 Osiek-Essek Ugor Grad 1867-1872 O-Stara-Gradiska I. Stara Gradiška Osijek-Essek l. Osijek 2 O-Stara Pazva l. Stara Pazova Oštaria l. Baške Oštarije Ostrice Varasd 1762-1842 HSz Ostubnya l. Stubnyafürdő OszadaLiptó 1775- M Oszada 1775-1867hC-1 Z₆ 0 * D-la 0-5 Oszlány Bars 1817- M hA-1d 0 * hB-1 Z₁ 0 AJ-1a 0-1 * E-1a (x₀) Vh. 1-5 E-la (y₀) 2-5 * Ks-Fön-4a 2 Ószombat Nyitra 1865- M Szobotist 1865-1911 E-la 5 Otočac Lika-Krbava 1790- Höv HSz E-la 5 Ottocae 1864-1872 hA-ld 5 Ottochaz 1820-1840 hA-la 0 Ottocsac 1840-1850 AJ-1d 0 és 5 Ottocsaz 1850-1872 AJ-1d 0-5 Ottacac l. Otočac Ottochaz I. Otočac Ottocsac l. Otočac Ottocsaz 1. Otočac Ottomány Bihar 1866- M E-la 5 Otura Nyitra 1861– M E-10a 2-5 Óverbász Bács-Bodrog 1789–1791 M Ózólyom I. Zólyom Ozora l. Újozora Ocsöd Békés 1861– M E-la 3-5 Ödenburg I. Sopron Ököritó 1. Szatmárököritó Okörmező Máramaros 1859– M E-la 2-5 Okrös Bihar 1863- M E-1a 3-5 Öreglak Somogy 1803– M hA-la 0-1 * hA-116a 0 hB-la $Z_1 0 *$ hB-l0a $Z_{13} 0$ D-l1a 0-l * E-la 1-5 Öriszentpéter Vas 1864– M E-105a 5 Örkény Pest 1749E- M hA-la 0 Eörkény 1848-1867U D-1a 0-5 Orszállás Bács-Bodrog 1856- M

Stanisics 1856-1894 E-1a 1-5 Stanisics 1894-1904 Öttevény Györ 1749E-1856 és 1882- M Hochstrass 1749-1856 hC-la z₅₅ 0-1 Hochstrasz előzővel váltakozva D-1a 0-1 Pacsa Zala 1858-1866 és 1880- M E-la 1-5 Pade l. Magyarpadé Pahrendorf l. Pándorfalu Páka Pest 1788-1851 M Pakácz Torontál 1749E-1759 M Pakrac Pozsega 1787-1788U és 1856- HSz E-la 1-5 Pakračka Poljana Pozsega 1787–1787U és 1868 - 1872Poljana 1868-1872 Paks Tolna 1749E- M hB-la Z, 0 * D-la 0-5 Palánk Temes 1843-1851 M Palánka Bács-Bodrog 1838- M Németpalánka 1877–1904 Palanka 1833-1867 hA-1a 0-1 Palocsa Sáros 1867- M E-la (-) Palota l. Várpalota Palota bei Pesth I. Rákospalota Pánczélcseh Szolnok-Doboka 1866- E E-11a 5 Pancsova Torontál 1760– Höv M hB-la 0-1 * hB-la Z₂₂ 0 * hC-la 0 hC-lna Z₂₁ 0 * D-la 0-1 Pándorfalu Moson 1766–1852 és 1857– M Pahrendorf 1766-1848 hB-la Z₆ 0 Parendorf 1848-1852 AJ-1a 0-1 Parndorf 1857-1908 E-la 1-5 Pankota Arad 1855- M E-la 1-5 Pápa Veszprém 1769– M D-1a 0-3 * D-1a z₂₁ 3-5 Papa 1769-1847 hA-165f 0 * hA-166f 0 hA-176a 0 * hC-la z24 0 hC-la z₃ 0 * Papo 1790 körül hA-166f 0 Pápasalamon Veszprém 1769-1780 MSalamon 1769-1780 Papháza Zemplén 1858– M Papina 1858-1905 E-la 1-5 Papina l. Papháza Papo l. Pápa Parabuty I. Paripás

Paraga I. Parrag Parajd Udvarhely 1863- E E-la 5 Párdány Torontál 1862- M E-1a 3-5 Parendorf l. Pándorfalu Paripás Bács-Bodrog 1862- M Parabuty 1862-1904 E-1a 3-5 Párkánynána Esztergom 1852-M Esztergom-Nána 1867-1894 Gran-Nana 1852-1867 E-11a 1-5 Parndorf l. Pándorfalu Parrag Bács-Bodrog 1862-1865 és 1896-M Paraga 1862-1865 és 1896-1904 E-1a 3-5 Pásztó Heves 1855- M E-1a 1-5 Páty Pest 1865- M E-la 5 Paulis l. Ópálos Péczel Pest 1867-M E-la (-) Pécs Baranya 174E- M Fünfkirchen 1749E-1867 hA-14f 0 * hA-165f 0 hC-la Z₄ 0 * hC-157e 0-1 AJ-1a/d 0-1 és 3 * AJ-14e/d 0 -E-la 2 vált. 1-5 Quinque (V) Eccelsie 1790 körül hA-140a 0 Pécska l. Magyarpécska Pécsvár I. Pécsvárad Pécsvárad Baranya 1788-1790 és 1847- M Pécsvár 1788–1790 és 1847–1867U D-la 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Pelsőcz Gömör 1838 és 1864- M Pelsücz 1864-1906 E-la 5 Pelsücz I. Pelsőcz Pentele I. Dunapentele Penterdorf l. Dechtár Perbete Komárom 1842–1852, 1856–1857 és 1870 - MhA-la 0 * D-la 0-1 * E-la 1 Perecseny Ung 1862- M Perecsény 1862-1904 E-1a 3-5 Peredmér Trencsén 1860- M Predmér 1860-1906 E-1a 2-5 Pereszlény l. Nyitrapereszlény Perjámos Torontál 1851- M E-1a 1-5 Perlak Zala 1857- M Prelog 1857-1867 E-la 1-5 Perlas l. Perlasz Perlasz Torontál 1851– Höv M

Perlas 1851-1867 E-la 1-5 Perusic l. Perušič Perussich l. Perušič Perušič Lika-Krbava 1790- Höv HSz E-la 5 Perussich 1840-1863U AJ-1d 0-5 Pest I. Budapest 4 Pest B.H. l. Budapest 62 Pest Briefsamlung Nº 15 I. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pest B.S.1. l. postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth l. Budapest 4 Pesth B.H. I. Budapest 62 Pesth B.S.1. l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.2. 1. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.3. 1. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.4. 1. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.5. l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.6. 1. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.7. l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth B.S.11. l. Budapest postagyűjtőhelyek Pesth L.H. l. Budapest 57 Pest Leopoldstadt I. Budapest 5 Pest O.H. I. Budapest 57 Pestvadkert 1. Soltvadkert Péteri Pest 1788-1854 és 1886-1888 Pétery 1830-1854 hC-1a 0 * D-1a 0-1 Pétervárad l. Petrovaradin Pétervárad-Petrovaradin I. Petrovaradin Pétervásár 1. Pétervására Pétervására Heves 1853- M Pétervásár 1853–1901 E-1a 1-5 Peterwardein 1. Petrovaradin Pétery l. Péteri Petőszinnye Abauj-Torna 1786-1867 Szinye 1786-1867 hA-la 0 * hC-la z₂ 0 * D-la 0-5 Petre Torontál 1767-1787 és 1862-Petrovoszello 1767-1787, 1862-1878 és 1887 - 1898Románpetre 1898–1911 Torontál-Petrovoszelo 1878-1887 Petrinia l. Petrinja Petrinja Zágráb 1787- Höv HSz Petrinia 1787--1867U hA-176a 0 * hA-3a 2 vált. 0 hB-14a Z₂ 0-1 * AJ-1d 0-1 E-1a 1-5 * Vb-hB-14a Z. 1 Petrovac I. Petrőcz Petrovácz I. Petrőcz Petrovaradin Szerém 1749E- Höv HSz Pétervárad 1871–1875 E Pétervárad-Petrovaradin 1875E-1913 Peterwardein 1749E~1871 hA-14e 0 * hC-157e 0-1

AJ-1d 0 * D-1a z₁ 0-5 Jz-hE-la z, 0 és 1 Petrovoselo I. Ličko Petrovoselo Petrovoszelo l. Petre Petrovoszello I. Petre Petrőcz Bács-Bodrog 1862- M Petrovac 1862-1867 E-1a 2-5 Petrovácz 1867-1904 Piket Modrus-Fiume 1787-1824 HSz Pilis Pest 1853- M E-la 1 * E-la z, 1-5 Pilisvörösvár Pest 1749E– M Vörösvár 1830–1900 hB-la Z₁ 0 * AJ-la 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Worosvar 1749-1830 hB-la 0 Pinczéd Bács-Bodrog 1866- M Pivnicza 1866-1904 E-la 5 Pinkafeld I. Pinkafö Pinkafeő l. Pinkafő Pinkafő Vas 1850- M Pinkafeld 1850-1867 D–1a z₁ 0–5 Pinkafeő 1867–1871 Pisarovina Zágráb 1868–HSz E-la (-) Piskolt Bihar 1787- M hC-1a z₃ 0 * D-1a 0-5 Pistyan I. Pöstyén Pitomača Belovar-Körös 1849- HSz D-la z₁ 0-5 Pitvaros Csanád 1864–1870 és 1885– M E-la 5 Pivnicza I. Pinczéd Plaski Modrus-Fiume 1861- Höv HSz E-la 3-5 Plavisevicza l. Naszádos Pleternica Pozsega 1866– HSz Pocsaj Bihar 1750-1851 és 1883- M D-la 1 Poesay 1820-1830 hA-14a 0 Potsay 1830-1851 hA-la 0 Pocsay l. Pocsaj Podolin Szepes 1862- M Podolin-Pudlein 1862–1867 E-810a 3-5 Podolin-Pudlein l. Podolin Podove l. Dvor Podravsky Moslavina Verőcze 1868– HSz Moslavina 1868-1913 E-la (-) Podvin I. Podvinj Podvinj Pozsega 1787–1825 HSz Podvin 1787-1825 hC-1a 229 0

Potena Bereg 1833- M D-la 0-3 Polgár Szabolcs 1859- M E-la 2-5 Polhora I. Árvapolhora Poljana I. Pakračka Poljana Popovača Belovar-Körös 1849– HSz D-la Z1 0-5 Popovec Zágráb 1789-1873 HSz E-la 3-5 Popovetz 1789-1861 D-la 0-2 Popovetz l. Popovec Poprad Szepes 1809- M hC-la z₂₇ 0 * hC-la z₃ 0-1 D-l z₀ 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Poroszka Trencsén 1867- M Pruszka 1867-1906 Pruszkau 1867 E-la 5 Poroszló Heves 1749E-1762 és 1856- M E-la 1-5 Porto Re l. Kraljevica Porumbach I. Alsóporumbák Porumbák I. Alsóporumbák Posega l. Požega Poson I. Pozsony 1 Possegg l. Požega Possegga I. Požega Potsay I. Pocsaj Požeg l. Požega Požega Pozsega 1787- HSz Posega 1841-1867U AJ-1d 0-1 Possegg 1820-1840 hC-la z₃ 0 Possegga 1840-1841 hC-la z₃ 0 Požeg 1867U-1871 AJ-1d 5 + E-la z₁₃ 1-5 Požega 1871-1875U Pozsega-Požega 1875U-1914 Pozsega-Požega I. Požega Pozson l. Pozsony 1 Pozsony I. Pozsony 1 Pozsony 1 Pozsony 1749E- M Hir-E-113c (-) Poson és Pozsony 1867U. időnkint Pozsony város 1867-1900 Presburg 1749-1867 hA-la 6 vált 0 * hA-l4f 0 hA-106a 0 * hA-161a 2 vált 0 hA-164f 0 * hA-165a 0 hA-179a 0 * AJ-1a 0-2 Ks-Ném-4 1-2 * Kpb-hC-14e 0-1 Pressburg váltakozva Presburg-gal 1749-1867 hA-ld 0 * hA-l48a 0 hC-la z₃ 0 * hC-la z₁₈ 0 AJ-la 0-2 és hA-lav 3-5 * AJ-ld 0

CE-la 2 vált 1-5 * E-la 3 vált 1-5 AJ-CE-12b 4-5 * Hir-e-185e 1-5 Preszburg is 1760-1790 és 1845-1861 hA-164f 0 * AJ-1a 0-3 Pozsony 2 Pozsony 1851- M Bahnhof Pressburg 1851-1856 E-479 (y₀) 1 Pozsony V(as) P(álya) 1867-1880E Pozsony pályaudvar 1880E-1900 Pressburg B.H. 1856-1867 E-47a 1-5 Pozsonydiószeg I. Magyardiószeg Pozsonynádas Pozsony 1842– M Nádas 1842-1911 hA-la 0 * AJ-ld 2 vált. 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Pozsony pályaudvar l. Pozsony 2. Pozsonysárfő Pozsony 1749E-1855 és 1884-1890 M Sárfeő 1749-1845 és 1847-1855 hA-la 0 * hA-l4a 0 * D-la 0-1 Sárfő 1846 és 1884–1890 hA-14a 0 Pozsonyszentgyörgy I. Szentgyörgy Pozsonyszöllős Pozsony 1853-1857 és 1881- M Prácsa 1881-1888 Szöllős 1888–1911 Weinern B.H. 1853-1857 E-4...? Pozsony város l. Pozsony 1 Pozsony vaspálya l. Pozsony 2 Pozsony V.P. I. Pozsony 2 Pöstyén Nyitra 1851- M Pistyan 1851-1867 E-la 1-5 Prácsa l. Pozsonyszöllős Prázsmár Brassó 1863- E Tartlau 1863-1867 E-la 3-5 Prečec Zágráb 1849-1852 HSz D-la z, 0-1 Predmér 1. Peredmér Pregrada Varasd 1856- HSz E-1a 1-5 Prelog l. Perlak Presburg I. Pozsony 1 Pressburg 1. Pozsony 1. Pressburg Bahnhof l. Pozsony 2 Pressburg B.H. l. Pozsony 2 Preszburg I. Pozsony 1 Priglevicza-Szentiván l. Bácsszentiván Priglevičza Szt. Ivan I. Bácsszentiván Privigye Nyitra 1824- M D-la 0-5 Privitz 1824-1846 hA-la 0 * hB-la Z, * Z₂ 0 Privitz I. Privigye Promontor l. Budafok Prosičenikamen I. Nova Krišlja Pruszka I. Poroszka Pruszkau I. Poroszka

Pucho l. Puhó Pudlein I. Podolin Puhó Trencéns 1855- M Pucho 1855-1906 E-la z₁ 1-5 Puj Hunyad 1857- E E-la z, 1-5 Putnok Gömör 1834- M hC-1a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Püspökladány Hajdú 1855- M E-10a 1-5 Quinque Ecclesie 1. Pécs Raab 1, Győr Rábahidvég Vas 1859- M E-10a 2-5 Rábakeresztur Vas 1769- M Szentkereszt 1769-1883 D-1a 2 vált 0-5 Sz.Kereszt hA-116a 0 * hC-116a 0 Rábamihály l. Rábaszentmihály Rábaszentmihály Vas 1769-1830 és 1882- M Rábamihály 1769-1830 hC-129a 0 Ráczbecse 1. Óbecse Ráczbetse 1. Óbecse Ráczkeve Pest 1855- M E-1a 1-5 Ráczpoxeshena l. Felsőpozsgás Ráczpozsezsena l. Felsőpozsgás Radna I. Máriaradna Radnót Kisküküllő 1807- E AJ-1a 0 * D-1a z₈ 1 Radnóth 1848-1889 D-la z₇ 0-1 * D-la z₈ 0-1 E-1a 1-5 Radnóth I. Radnót Ragendorf 1. Rajka Rahó Máramaros 1854- M E-1a 1-5 Rahóbocskó 1877-1884 Rajevo Selo Szerém 1861- Höv HSz Rajevoselo 1861-1913 E-la 2-5 Rajka Moson 1787- M Ragendorf 1787-1867 hA-la 0-1 E-la 1-5 Rajka-Ragendorf 1867-1870 Rakamaz Szaboles 1864- M E-1a 5 Rakasd Krassó-Szörény 1867- M Rakasdia 1867-1911 E-la (-) Rakasdia I. Rakasd Rákfalu Nyitra 1845- M Rakovicz 1845-1911 hA-1d 0 * D-1a 0-5 Rákospalota Pest 1853- M E-11a 1-5

Palota bei Pest 1853-1855U E-35a 1 Rakovica Modrus-Fiume 1863- Höv HSz E-1a 5 Rakovicz l. Rákfalu Rakov Potok Zágráb 1786-1865 HSz Rakovpotok 1786-1865 D-1a 0-5 Raszlavicz I. Magyarraszlavicza Raszlavicza l. Magyarraszlavicza Rátót Vas 1830- M Rátóth 1830-1867 hC-la 0 * D-la 0-5 Vasrátót 1882–1887 Rátóth I. Rátót Ravnagora Modrus-Fiume 1760-1824 és 1867- HSz E-la 5 Rechnitz 1. Rohoncz Récságh 1. Rétság Régény Bihar 1777-1827 M Reismarkt I. Szerdahely Reiszmarkt I. Szerdahely Reka Gornia I. Gornja Rijeka Rekas I. Temesrékas Remete (Bihar) l. Magyarremete Remete (Temes) 1. Temesremete Remethe I. Magyarremete Remetinec Varasd 1749E-1762 és 1842-1848 Höv HSz Reps l. Köhalom Reschitza l. Resiczabánya Resicza l. Resiczabánya Resiczabánya Krassó-Szörény 1852– M Reschitza 1852-1867 E-la 1-5 Resicza 1867-1911 Retsag l. Rétság Rétság Nógrád 1784- M Recsagh 1769-1818 hB-la Z₁0 Récságh 1818-1820 hB-la Z, 0 Rétsag 1820U hA-la 0 Retsagh 1820U-1847 hA-la 3 vált 0 Rétságh 1847–1880 E D-la 0-5 Rétságh l. Rétság Retteg Szolnok-Doboka 1849-1850 és 1869 E-E-1a (-) Révaujfalu Torontál 1787- M Ban(at) Neudorf 1787-1867 D-1a 0-5 Bánátujfalu 1867-1888 Rézbánya Bihar 1856- M E-1a 1-5 Ribnik Zágráb 1749E-1760 és 1868- HSz Rimabrézó Gömör 1853- M

Rimabrezo 1853-1906 E-11a 1-5 * E-1a (-) Rimaszombat Gömör 1769- M D-1a 0-4 * WE-10a z₁₉ 5 Rimaszombath 1818-1847 és 1863-1867 hC-118a z₃ 0 * E-11a 5 Rimaszombath I. Rimaszombat Rippény I. Nagyrépény Rippin I. Nagyrépény Rittberg l. Végvár Robogány Bihar 1868- M E-la (-) Rodna I. Óradna Rohoncz Nyitra 1851- M Rechnitz 1851-1867 E-la 1-5 Románbogsán I. Várboksán Roman-Bogschan I. Várboksán Románpetre l. Petre Rosenau (Brassó) l. Barczarozsnyó Rosenau (Gömör) Rozsnyó Rosenberg 1. Rózsahegy Rosnau I. Rosznyó Rosnyo (Bihar) l. Barczarozsnyó Rosnyo (Gömör) 1. Rozsnyó Rosznau I. Rozsnyó Rothenturmpass I. Verestorony Rózsahegy Liptó 1749E- M Rosenberg 1749-1867 hC-la $z_3 0 *$ hC-l $Z_2 0$ hC-la 0-l * AJ-ld 0-l * E-la 1-5 Rozsnyó Gömör 1769- M Rosenau 1785-1845 hA-la 2 vált 0 * hC-la 0 Rosnau 1835 körül hC-lna Z₂₁ 0 Rosnyó 1843–1867 D-la 0-5 Rosznau 1769-1785 hA-165e 0 Rudnó I. Turóczrudnó Ruma Szerém 1787-HSz hA-la 0 * AJ-ld 2 vált 0-1 E-la z₁ 1-5 Rust I. Ruszt Ruszka I. Ruszkabánya Ruszkabánya Krassó–Szörény 1851– Höv M Ruszka 1867-1880E Ruszkberg 1851–1867 E-la 1-5 Ruszkberg I. Ruszkabánya Ruszt Sopron 1867- M Rust 1867 E-la 5 Saáp 1. Sáp Sabaria l. Szombathely Ságh I. Temesség Sajókazinez Borsod 1834-1853 hC-106a 0 * D-la 0-1 Sajószentpéter Borsod 1853– M

Szentpéter 1853-1871 E-la 1-5 Sajóudvarhely Szolnok-Doboka 1787-1788 E Sajtoskál Sopron 1852– M E-la 1-5 Salamon I. Pápasalamon Salgótarján Nógrád 1867– M E-10 (-) Samac Szerém 1864- Höv HSz Samac 1864-1872 E-la 5 Samobor Szerém 1824- HSz E-la 5 Szamobor 1824-1868 D-la 0-5 Sámson l. Hajdúsámson Sáp Bihar 1859- M Saáp 1859–1908 E-la 2-5 Sárbogárd Fejér 1841- M hA-121a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Sárfeő I. Pozsonysárfő Sárfő l. Pozsonysárfő Sarkad Bihar 1787- M hC-1d z₃₂ 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Sárkány Fogaras 1749E- E hC-106 na Z₂₃ 0 * AJ-1d/a 0 AJ-106a 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Sárkeresztúr Fejér 1841– M hA-120a 0 * hW-1a Z₁₁ 0-1 E-la 1-5 Sárköz Szatmár 1855- M Sárközújlak 1855–1907 E-11a 1-5 Sárköz–Újlak I. Sárköz Sárosnagypatak I. Sárospatak Sáros N.Patak I. Sárospatak Sárospatak Zemplén 1813– M S(áros) N(agy) Patak 1813-1850 hA-117d 0 Sáros N/agy) Patak 1850-1882U E-108a 1-5 Sárvár Vas 1840- M hA-la 0 * D-la 0-5 E-1a (-) Sassin I. Sasvár Sasvár Nyitra 1805-1828 és 1844- M Sassin 1805–1828 és 1844–1867 AJ-1d 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Sátoraljaújhely Zemplén 1791– M S.A.Ujhely hA-146e 0 * hC-108a 0-1 E-117a 1-5 Ujhely 1819–1839 hC-la z₃0 Sattel Nendorf I. Nyergesújfalu S.A.Ujhely I. Sátoraljaújhely Schaesburg I. Segesvár Schaessburg I. Segesvár Schebel I. Széphely

Schemnitz I. Selmeczbanya Schemniz I. Selmeczbánya Schid 1. Sid Schmölnitz 1. Szomolnok Schützen l. Lövő Schwarzwald I. Feketeerdői üveggyár Segesvár Nagyküküllő 1769–E Schaesburg 1769-1850 hA-1a 0 * hC-195a Z₁₄ 0-1 Schaessburg 1850-1867 E-la 1-5 Selénd Arad 1861-1877 és 1892- M Silingyia 1861–1877 és 1892–1910 E-1a 3-5 Sellye 1. Vágsellye Selmeczbánya Hont 1769- M hA-128a 0 * hW-120a Z₈ 0 Schemnitz 1800-1840 és 1852-1867 hA-la 0 * hA-l4a 0 * hB-la Z24 0 hC-la z₁₉ 0 * A-l48a 0 * A-la 0 E-1a 1-5 Schemniz 1780-1800 hA-la 0 Selmetzbánya 1846-1852 D-la 0-1 Selmetzbánya l. Selmeczbánya Semlin 1.Zemun Senj Lika-Krbava 1749E- Höv HSz Senj-Zengg 1890E-1913 Zengg 1749-1880U hA-379a 0 * BJ-1a Z₂ 0-2 E-la z₁ 2-5 * Aj-hW-7a 0 Aj-hW-8a 0-1 * Kpb-hB-1a Z₂ 0 Zengg-Senj 1880U-1890E Sepsiszentgyörgy Háromszék 1835- E-AEJ-147e 0 * AJ-105a 0 AJ-108a 0-1 * E-10a 1-5 Sz/en/tgyörgy 1835 körül hB-10a Z₁₄ 0 Sepsi Sz.György 1. Sepsiszentgyörgy Serb I. Srb Sérc Sopron 1766–1852 és 1873– M Gschiesz 1825–1852 hA-198a 0 * hA-199a 0 Gschiesz 1825–1852 hC-190 a z₂₈ 0 * D-1a 0-1 Seregélyes Fejér 1866- M E-la 5 Severin Belovár-Körös 1866-1873, 1879-1890 és 1895- Höv HSz Militär Severin 1866–1872 E-375 5 Severin na Kupi Modrus-Fiume 1824-1866 és 1868 - HSzSzeverin 1824-1866 hA-la 0 * D-la 0-3 Sibinj Pozsega 1866- Höv HSz E-la 5 Sibot l. Alkenyér Šid Szerém 1860– HSz

Schid 1860-1867 E-1a 2-5 Šidski Banovci Szerém 1752-1856 és 1901-Höv HSz N(eu) Banoveze 1752-1856 AJ-116d 0-1 Novi Banovci 1901–1913 Sikló Arad 1863- M E-la 4-5 Siklós Baranya 1749E– M hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-5 Silingvia I. Selénd Sillein I. Zsolna Simánd I. Alsósimánd Simanovce l. Simanovci Simanovci Szerém 1865- Höv HSz Simanovce 1865-1910 E-1a 5 Simontornya Tolna 1856- M E-la 1-5 Siófok Veszprém 1803– M hA-la 0 * hA-lla 0 * hB-la Z_a 0 hB-11d Z₁₅ 0 * hC-14e 0 * D-1a 0-5 Siroka Sáros 1853- M E-la z1 1-5 Sisak I. Sisak 1 Sisak 1 Zágráb 1818E- Höv HSz Sisak 1867U-1872U Sisseck 1818-1841 hC-la Z₈ 0 Sissek 1841-1862 AJ-1a 0-1 * E-1a 3 vált 1-3 Sissek Bahnhof 1862–1867U E-476a 2 vált 3-5 Sziszek-Sisak 1872-1902 Sziszek 1-Sisak 1 1902-1913 Sisseck I. Sisak 1 Sissek I. Sisak 1 Sissek Bahnhof I. Sisak 1 Skalicz I. Szakolcza Skrad Modrus-Fiume 1824- HSz hA-162a 1 * D-1a 0-5 Slanicza I. Szlanicza Slatina Veröcze 1852- HSz Slatina in Slavonien 1852–1869 E-32a 1-5 Slatina in Slavonien 1. Slatina Slavon Verõce l. Virovitica Sluin I. Slunj Slunj Modrus-Fiume 1864- HSz Sluin 1872E-1902 Szluin 1864–1872E E-1a 5 Soborsen I. Soborsin Soborsin Arad 1842- M hA-la 0 * E-la 1-5 Soborsen 1867 E-1a (-) Szoborsin 1842-1850E AJ-1a 0-1

Solt Pest 1855- M E–la z
, 1–5 Soltvadkert Pest 1789–1856 és 1868–MPestvadkert 1882–1895 Vadkert 1848–1856, 1868–1882 és 1895–1900 D-1a 0-1 Wadkert 1825-1848 hC-197a 0 Som Somogy 1864-1872 és 1885- M E-1a 5 Somogysom 1885-1902 Somfa Krassó-Szörény 1753- Höv M Kornja 1871–1911 Kornya 1753-1871 E-1a 1-5 Somkerék Szolnok-Doboka 1788- E Somkerek 1788–1867 hC-106nd Z₂₃ 0 * AJ-1a 0 E-la 1-5 Somlóvásárhely Veszprém 1780-1812 és 1879- M Somlyóvásárhely 1879–1909 Vásárhely 1780–1812 Somlyó l. Szilágysomlyó Somlyóvásárhely l. Somlóvásárhely Sommerein 1. Somorja Somogysom 1. Som Somorja Komárom 1804 és 1837– M Sommerein 1837–1867 hA-1d 0 * D-1a 0-2 * E-1a 2-5 Soósmező l. Sósmező Sopron Sopron 1749E- M Ocdenburg 1749-1867 hA-14f 0 * hA-148f 0 hA-175d 0 * hB-16a 0 hB-165f 0 * hB-175f 2 vált 0 hC-la z₅₇ 0 * hC-129a 0 és 1 BE-laq 2 vált 0-4 BEF-1aq Z₇ 3-5 * BEJ-1a 2-3 BEJ-1 2-3 * CE-1a 1-2 D-la $z_1 0-1 * D$ -la $(y_1) z_9 0$ E-la z₃ 1 * Aj-BE-105a 3-5 Ödenburg 1840 és 1860 között időnkint AJ-1d 0 * BE-1a Z₇ 1-2 * E-1a 1-2 Sopron-Oedenburg 1867-1870 Sopron-Oedenburg 1. Sopron Sopronkeresztúr Sopron 1855- M Deutsch Kreutz 1855-1867 E-la 1-5 Németkereszt 1867-1871U Németkeresztúr 1871U-1906 Soroksár Pest 1788– M hA-la 2 vált 0 * hC-la 0 D-1a z₁₀ 0-5 Sosdia Temes 1866-1881 M E-la 5 Sósmező Háromszék 1856– E Soósmező 1856–1872U E-la 1-5 Sósmező (Szolnok–Doboka) I. Szamossósmező

Sörnye Somogy 1852-1863 és 1864-1872 E-la 1-5 Srb Lika-Krbava 1867- Höv HSz Serb 1867-1875U E-1a 5 Srijemski Karlovci Szerém 1763- Höv HSz Carlovitz 1763-1850U hA-la 0-1 Karlócza-Karlovci 1871U-1913 Karlócza-Srijemski Karlovci 1913-1914 Karlóvicz 1867–1871U Karlovitz 1850U-1867 E-la (y₀) 4-5 * E-1 (y₀) 1-3 Stajerlak Krassó-Szörény 1860- M Steierdorf 1860-1867 E-la 2-5 Steierlak 1867-1889 Stanisics I. Őrszállás Stampfen I. Stomfa Stara Gradiška Pozsega 1803. 1838 és 1859- Höv HSz Alt Gradiska 1859–1971 E-10a 2-5 Ó Gradiska–Gradiska stara 1880U–1914 O-Stara-Gradiska 1871U-1880U Stara (Ó) Gradiska 1875U–1880U Stara Ó Gradiska I. Stara Gradiška Stara Pazova Szerém 1749E-1752 és 1856- Höv HSz Alt Pazua 1856-1871 E-10a 1-5 Ó Pazua-Stara Pazova 1900U-1914 Ó-Stara-Pazova 1871–1990U Stari Mikanovci Szerém 1787- Höv HSz Mikanovce 1863-1913 E-la 5 Mikanoveze 1825 körül hC-129e 0 Mikanowcze 1840-1863 AJ-1d 0-5 Steierdorf 1. Stajerlak Steierlak I. Stajerlak Steinbach I. Köpatak Steinbruch I. Budapest 10. Stelnik I. Bosiljevo St.Georgen in Ung. l. Szentgyörgy St. Georgen b. Zengg l. Sveti Juraj St.Gotthard 1. Szentgotthárd St.Ivan I. Sveti Ivan Zelina St.Johann in Ungarn l. Morvaszentjános St.Lőrincz I. Szentlőrincz Stolzenburg l. Szelindek Stomfa Pozsony 1771- M Stampfen 1771-1867 hA-la 0 * hC-la Z₁₁ 0 * D-la 0-5 Strass Sommerein I. Hegyeshalom Strázsa l. Vágör Stridau I. Stridóvár Stridó I. Stridóvár Stridóvár Zala 1858– M

Stridau 1858-1867 E-la 1-5 Stridó 1867-1909 Strimbuly l. Kohóvölgy St.Roch I. Sveti Rok St. Tamas 1. Szenttamás Stubica I. Donja Stubica Stubnya fürdő Turócz 1851- M Alt Stubna 1851-1867 E-11a 1-5 Ostubnya 1867–1889 Stuhlweissenburg 1. Székesfehérvár 1. Stupnik I. Stupnik Hrvatski Stupnik Hrvatski Zágráb 1865- HSz Stupnik 1865-1896 E-la 5 Sugatag l. Aknasugatag Sugatagh I. Aknasugatag Suhopolje Veröcze 1865- HSz E-la 5 Sunja Zágráb 1868– Höv HSz E-1a 5 Susek Szerém 1773-1882 és 1887-1893 HSz Szuszek 1770–1871U AJ-1d 0-5 Sülelmed Szilágy 1867- M E-la 5 Sümeg Zala 1769- M D-la 0-5 Sümegh 1769–1850 hA-la 0 * hC-la z₃ 0-1 * D-la 0-1 Sümegh I. Sümeg Svábfalva Szepes 1749E-1767 Svábóc 1749E-1767 Svábóc 1. Svábfalva Sveti Gjuragj l. Sveti Juraj Sveti Ivan Zelina Zágráb 1789- HSz S(ank)-t Ivan 1789-1872 hC-118a z₃₀ 0 * D-116a 0-5 Sveti Ivan pod Zelinom 1872-1880U Szentiván 1880U–1892E Sveti Ivan Žabno Belovár-Kőrös 1847-Höv HSz Militör Sveti Ivan 1866—1872 Mil. St. Ivan 1847 körül E-376a 4-5 Szentiván Militärgrenze 1847—1857 AJ-378a/d 0-1 Sveti Juraj Lika-Krbava 1849-1855 és 1870-Höv HSz Milit St.Georgen 1849-1855 D-373a z₁ 0-1 St.Georgen b.Zengg 1870-1872 Sveti Gjuragj időnkint Sveti Juraj Kod Senj 1887-1913 Sveti Juraj Zeng mellett 1875E-1887 Szentgyörgy Zeng mellett 1872-1875E Sveti Juraj Kod Senj 1.Sveti Juraj Sveti Juraj Zeng mellett. 1. Sveti Juraj Sveti Rok Lika-Krbava 1838-1892 Höv HSz

S(ank)t Roch 1838-1872 AJ-116d 0-5 Sveti tri Krali Varasd 1762–1789 HSz Svinicza 1.Szinicze Sv.Ivan pod Zelinom 1. Sveti Ivan Zelina Szabadbáránd Sopron 1749E- M Nagybarom 1870-1895 Nagybarom-Gross Warasdorf 1867-1870 Varasdorf 1779-1845 hC-1a 0 és 1 Warasdorf 1845-1867 D-1a 0-5 Szabadka Bács-Bodrog 1789- M D-la z₁₁ 0-1 M(aria) Theresiopel 1789-1847 és 1855E-1867 hA–116a 0 * hA–118a 0 E–116a 2 vált 1–5 Theresiopl 1850U-1855E D-1a z₁₂ 0-1 Szabadszálás 1. Szabadszállás Szabadszállás Pest 1789– M hA-168a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Szabadszálás 1789–1845 hA-164e 0 Szakál I.Nógrádszakál Szakálháza Temes 1863– M E-la 5 Szakállasfalva Szatmár 1878–1824 és 1880– M Szakfalu I. Szákul Szakolcza Nyitra 1850-Skalicz 1850-1867 E-la 1-5 Szákul Krassó–Szörény 1787– Szákfalu 1911–1912 Szakul 1787–1911 hC-la z₃₃ 0 * D-la 0-5 E-1a 5 Szalabér I. Zalabér Szalacs Bihar 1866- M E-1a 5 Szalaegerszeg I. Zalaegerszeg Szalaegerszegh l. Zalaegerszeg Szalánta Baranya 1789-1854 és 1879- M Szalantha 1789-1854 E-1a 3-5 Szalantha I. Szalánta Szalárd Bihar 1862- M E-1a 3-5 Szalk Ha-hC-106a Szamobor 1. Samobor Szamoskrasso Szatmár 1865– M Krassó 1865-1908 E-1 . . . ? Szamossósmező Szolnok-Doboka 1752 - 1758 ESósmező 1752–1758 Szamosuivar l. Szamosújvár Szamosújvár Szolnok-Doboka 1804- E hA-14e 0 * E-10a 1-5

Szamosuivar 1830 körül hC-11nd Z23 0-1 Szmosujvar 1820 körül hA-14e 0 Szántó Hont 1820- M hA-106a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Hontszántó 1885-1908 Szántód Somogy 1883- M Vb-Aj-la 3 Szany Sopron 1857- M E-la z₁ 1-5 Szárcsa Torontál 1850- M E-1a 1-5 Szarvas Békés 1853- M E-la 1-5 Szászhermány Brassó 1863– E Hermány 1867-1912 Honigberg 1863-1867 E-la 5 Szászka I. Szászkabánya Szászkabánya Krassó-Szörény 1790- M Szászka 1790-1889 hC-106a 0 * AJ-1e/a 0-2 E-la 2-5 Szászkeresztúr Nagyküküllő 1863- E Krentz in Siebenbürger 1863-1867 E-32b 3-5 Szászkeszd I. Szászkézd Szászkézd Nagyküküllő 1863- E Keisd 1863-1867 E-la 4-5 Szászkeszd 1867-1880 U Szászlekencze Beszterce-Naszód 1856- E Lechnitz 1856-1867 E-la 1-5 Lekencze 1867-1912 Szászrégen Maros-Torda 1769- E hB-140na Z₂ 0-1 * hC-142na Z₂₁ 0-1 E-11a 1-5 Sz(ász) Regen időnkint hB-116a Z₁₆ 0 * hC-116a 0-1 Szászsebes Szeben 1749E- E Mulhbach 1840-1847 AJ-la/d 0-1 Mühlbach 1846-1850 Ah-la 0-1 * AJ-la 0-1 Mühlenbach 1749-1840 és 1850-1867 hA-14e 0 * E-1a 1-5 Szászváros Hunyad 1749E- E hB-1d Z26 0 * AJ-1a 0-1 * E-1a 1 Broos 1850-1867 E-la z, 1-5 * E-32a 3-5 Szathmár I. Szatmárnémeti Szathmárnagydobos l. Nagydobos Szatmár 1. Szatmárnémeti Szatmárnémeti Szatmár 1749E–1752 és 1769- E Szathmár 1749-1752 és 1769-1867 hB-la 0 * hC-la z₃ 0 D-1a 0-3 * E-1a 5

Szatmár 1867-1902 E-la 3-5 Szatmárököritó Szatmár 1866- M Ököritó 1866-1908 E-la 5 Szatymaz Csongrád 1788-1854 és 1881- M E-1 . . . ? Szatymáz 1881–1890 Szecsel Szeben 1818-1893 E Szetsel 1818-1867 E-la 1-5 Szécsény Nógrád 1857- M E-la 1-5 Nagyszécsény 1900-1906 Szederkény Baranya 1791– M hC-128a 0 * AJ-1d 0-4 * E-1a 4-5 Szeged Csongrad 1749E- M E-la (-) Szegedin 1749-1867 hA-14a 0 * hA-164a 0 * hA-1a 3-4 hB-14a Z₈ 0 * hB-14a Z₁₇ 0 hB-14a 0 * hC-1a 0 * hC-1d z_{40} 0 hC-lw Z2 0 * D-la 0-1 * D-la Z13 0-1 E-la 5 vált 1-5 Szegedin 1. Szeged Szeghalom Békés 1858– M E-la 1-5 Szegszárd I. Szekszárd Szegvár Csongrád 1866- M E-la 5 Szegzárd I. Szekszárd Szék Szolnok-Doboka E E-la 5 Székás Krassó-Szörény 1787-1877 M Székás (Temes) I. Temesszékás Székas bei Lippa I. Temesszékás Szektső l. Dunaszekcső Székelyhid Bihar 1749E- E hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-2 * E-la 1-5 Székelykeresztúr Udvarhely 1807- E Szításkeresztúr 1807–1877 hC-10nd Z23 0 Sz (itás) keresztúr 1807-1877 E-116a 1-5 Székelyudvarhely Udvarhely 1807- E Székelly Udvarhely 1820 körül hC-10d Z22 0 Sz. Udvarhely hA-10a 0 és 1 * hA-107a 1 E-116 1-5 Székelyvaja Maros-Torda 1792-1827 és 1889- E Vaja 1792-1827 Székesfehérvár 1. Székesfehérvár 1 Székesfehérvár pu. l. Székesfehérvár 2 Székesfehérvár postagyűjtőhely Fejér 1852-1885U M Alba Stadtbriefsamlung 1852-1867 (1862–1867-ig a pályaudvaron működött) Pgy-E-11a 1-5

Székesfehérvár város 1. Székesfehérvár 1 Székesfehérvár 1 Fejér 1769- M Alba, Alba Regalis, Alba Regia és rövidítéseik 1769-1861 váltakozva A 1830 előtt A-la 0 Alba hA-la 0 * hA-le 0 * hA-106a 0 hB-la Z₁ 2 vált 0 * hB-la Z_g 0 A-14a 0 * A-14e 0 * AEJ-1a 3 vált 0 AJ-1a 0 * BJ-1a Z₉ 0 * D-1a z₁ 0-5 AE-14a 0 * AE-1a 0 * Aj-hA-142a 0 Alba R AEJ-10a 0 * AEJ-1a 0 * AEJ-107a 0 Alba Regalis hC-120a 0 * hC-la Z₂₀ 0 Albaregia hA-la 0 * hC-120 0-1 Aj-WCE-la 0 * Kpb-WCE-lh 0 Stuhlweissenburg 1861-1867 E-1a 3-5 Székesfehérvár és Székesfehérvár város 1870-1882 Székcsfejérvár-Albaregia 1847-1850 WCE-801a 0 Székesfejérvár város 1882-1900 Székesfejérvár 1. 1900–1902 Sz. Fejérvár 1867–1870 Székesfehérvár 2 Fejér 1862- M Alba Stadtbriefsamlung 1862-1867 között a pu-on működött. Lásd: Székesfehérvár postagyűjtőhely. Székesfehérvár pu. 1875U-1882 Székesfejérvár pu. 1882–1900 Székesfejérvár 2 1900-1902 Sz. Fejérvár vaspálya 1867–1875U Székesfejérvár 1. Székesfehérvár 1 Székesfejérvár pályaudvar 1. Székesfehérvár 2 Székesfejérvár város l. Székesfehérvár l Székesfejérvár 1 l. Székesfehérvár 1 Székesfejérvár 2 l. Székesfehérvár 2 Szekszárd Tolna 1749- M AJ-1d 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Szegszárd 1835-1843 és 1850-1867 között idönkint hB-ld 0 * E-la 1 4-5 Szegzárd 1867 és 1889–1903 AJ-la/d (-) * E-la 5 * E-10av (-) Szexard 1749-1835 hA-106a 0 * hB-la 0 hB-la Z₃ 0 * hB-la Z₁₈ 0 Szektső l. Dunaszekcső Szelindek Szeben 1789-1871U és 1884- E Stolzenburg 1789-1867 E-1a 2-5 Szemes 1. Balatonszemes Szemlak Arad 1860- M E-la 2-5 Szempcz I. Szencz Szencz Pozsony 1853- M Szempcz 1867-1911

Wartberg 1853-1867 E-la 1-5 * E-47a 1 Sz. Endre l. Szentendre Szendrő Borsod 1853- M E-1a 1-5 Szenicz I. Szenicze Scenicze Nyitra 1842- M Szenicz 1842-1850 és 1867-1911 hA-la 0 * D-la 0-1 D-la z₁₄ 0-1 Szenitz 1850-1867 BE-laq Z2 0-5 Szenitz I. Szenicze Szentágota Nagyküküllő 1856- E Agnethlen 1856-1867 E-la 1-5 Szentandrás (Békés) l. Békésszentandrás Szentandrás (Zólyom) l. Garamszentandrás Szentegyházasfalu Udvarhely 1807- E Oláhfalu 1850E-1905 E-1a 1-5 Oláhfalva 1807-1850E AJ-la 0 Szentendre Pest 1824-1846 és 1852- M E-118a 1-5 Scentes Coongrad 1787- M hB-lna $Z_2 0 * hA-la z_2 0$ D-la 0-3 * D-la z23 3-5 Szentgotthárd Vas 1850- M S(anc)t Gotthard 1850-1867 E-116 1-5 Szentgyörgy (Háromszék) l. Sepsiszentgyörgy Szentgyörgy Pozsony 1851- M Pozsonyszentgyörgy 1867-1898 St. Georgen in Ung(arn) 1851-1867 E-398a 1-5 Szentgyörgy Zeng mellett 1. Sveti Juraj Szentgyörgyábrány l. Nyirábrány Szenthubert Torontál 1867- M E-116a 5 Szentiván Militärgränze I. Sveti Ivan Zabno Szentiván I. Sveti Ivan Zelina Szentjános l. Morvaszentjános Szentjobb Bihar 1867- M E-11a 5 Szentkereszt I. Rábaszentkeresztúr Szentlőrincz Baranya 1762- M E-la 2-5 * E-10 (-) S(ank)t Lörincz 1762-1849 hC-124a 0 Szent Lőrintz 1849-1858 D-10a 0-2 Szentlőrintz l. Szentlőrincz Szentmiklós Komárom 1853-1856 M E-471a 1 Szemtmiklós (Moson) l. Mosonszentmiklós Szentpéter I. Sajószentpéter Szenttamás Bács-Bodrog 1824-1846 és 1854- M A-119d 0 * E-116a 1-5

39;

Bácsszenttamás 1895–1904 S(ank)t Tamás 1824-1846 hB-116a Z₂₃ 0 Szepesbéla Szepes 1860- M Béla 1860-1892 E-la 2-5 Szepesmindszent Szepes 1763–1788 és 1884- M Biaczovcze 1763-1788 Szepcsófalu Szepes 1855– M Altendorf 1855–1867 E-la 1-5 Szepesolaszi Szepes 1852– M Wallendorf 1852–1867 E-la 1-5 Szepesváralja Szepes 1852 — M E-10 z₉ Z₂ (-) Kirchdrauf 1852-1867 E-1a 2 vált 1-5 Szepesvárallya 1868–1880U Szepesvárallya 1. Szepesváralja Széphely Temes 1769– M Schebel 1769-1847 hC-la z_a 0 Zsebely 1847-1911 D-1a 0-5 Széplak I. Berettyószéplak Szépliget Bács-Bodrog 1749-1773 és 1866 - MGajdobra 1866-1904 E-la 5 Kerakics 1749E-1773 Szepsi Abaúj–Torna 1859– M Szepsi-Moldau 1859-1867 E-821a 2-5 Szepsi-Moldau I. Szepsi Szépvíz Csik 1864- E E-1a 5 Szerdahely (Pozsony) 1. Dunaszerdahely Szerdahely Szeben 1749E- E Reismark 1749-1825 hC-1na Z₂₁ 0 * hC-1nd Z₂₁ 0 Reismarkt 1850U-1867 E-1a 1-5 Reiszmarkt 1849–1850U E-la 0-1 Szeredahely 1867–1880U Szered Pozsony 1842- M hA-la 0 * D-la 0-5 * E-la 5 Szeredahely I. Szerdahely (Szeben) Szerednye Ung 1786- M hC-1a z_a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Szerencs Zemplén 1749-1790 és 1861- M E-1a 3-5 Szetsel 1. Szecsel Szeverin I. Severin na Kupi Sz. Fejérvár 1. Székesfehérvár 1 Sz Fejérvár vas(pálya) l. Székesfehérvár 2 Szexard I. Szekszárd

Sz. György 1. Sepsiszentgyörgy Sz. Györök 1. Szöllősgyörök Szigeth I. Máramarossziget Szigethvár 1. Szigetvár Szigetvár Somogy 1749E- M Gross Szigeth 1749E-1845 hA-141a 0 * hA-174f 0 hC-126a 0 * hC-129a 0 Szigethvár 1845–1867 WE-la (x₀ és x₁) 0-2 * E-la 1-5 Szikszó Abaúj-Torna 1790- M hA-la 0-1 * hA-106 0 hB-178d 0 * D-1a 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Szilágycseh Szilágy 1859– E E-10a 2-5 Szilágysomlyó Szilágy 1749E- E E-10a 1-5 Somlyó 1749-1850 hC-la 0-1 * hC-ld z₅₉ Z₂₂ 0 E-10a 1-5 Szilágyszentkirály Szilágy 1867– E E-100 5 Szilágyzovány Szilágy 1864– E Zovány 1864–1910 E-la 4-5 Szilay 1. Zilah Szilbács Bács-Bodrog 1865– M Szilbás 1865–1904 E-la 5 Szilbás 1. Szilbács Szilas Komárom 1852–1854 M Szillas 1852-1854 E-la 1 Szillas I. Szilas Szinérszeg Temes 1763–1787 és 1885– M Szinérváralja Szatmár 1853– M Szinyérváralja 1871U–1908 Szinyérvárallya 1853–1867 E-10a 1-5 Szinyérváralya 1867–1871U Szinicze Krassó-Szörény 1843–1852 és 1874– M Svinicza 1843-1852 Szvinicza 1874-1911 Szinye 1. Petőszinnye Szinyérváralja 1. Szinérváralja Szinyérvárallya I. Szinérváralja Szinyérváralya l. Szinérváralja Szirák Nógrád 1855– M E-la 1-5 Sziszek–Sisak I. Sisak I Sziszek 1–Sisak 1 l. Sisak 1 Szitáskeresztur l. Székelykeresztur Szivacz 1. Ó- és Ujszivácz Sz. Ivan Mil.Gr. l. Sveti Ivan Zabno Sz. János I. Morvaszentjános Sz. Kereszt (Bars) I. Garamszentkereszt Sz. Kereszt (Vas) Rábakeresztúr Sz. Keresztur I. Székelykeresztúr Szkleno I. Szklenófürdő Szlavon Verőcze-Virovitica l. Virovitica

Szklenófürdő Bars 1859- M Barsszkleno 1885-1906 Szkleno 1859-1885 E-1a 2-5 Szlanicza Árva 1854– M Slanicza 1854-1863 E-la 1-3 Szlanitza 1863-1867 E-1a 4-5 Szlanitza I. Szlanicza Szlatina l. Temesszlatina Szluin I. Slunj Sz. Miklós B.H. l. Szentmiklós (Komárom) Szmosujvár I. Szamosújvár Szob Hont 1853- M Szobb 1853-1905 E-la 1 * E-la z₁ 1-5 Szobb 1. Szob Szoborsin 1. Soborsin Szoboszló 1. Hajdúszoboszló Szobotist l. Ószombat Szobráncz Ung 1876– M hC-la z₃ O * D-la 0-3 * E-la 3-5 Szolnok I. Szolnok 1 Szolnok I Szolnok 1787– M Szolnok 1787-1900 hC-1na Z₂ 0 * D-1a 0-1 E-la 2a vált. 1-5 Szolnok 2 Szolnok 1852–1862E és 1886– M Szolnok Bahnhof 1852–1862E E-4 . . .? Szolnok pu. 1886-1900 Szolnok Bahnhof. l. Szolnok 2 Szolnok pályaudvar I. Szolnok 2 Szombatfalva l. Alsószombatfalva Szombath I. Alsószombatfalva Szombathely Vas 1749E- M AJ-1d 0-1 * AJ-1a/d 1 * BE-laq 3-5 + E-1a 2-5 * E-1a (y₀) z₁₀ 1-3 E-la (y₀) z₁₄ és (y₁) 5 Sabaria 1749–1847 hA-la 0 * hA-ld 0 * hA-106a 0 hA-148a 0 * hB-1a 0 * hB-14a 0 hC–1a 4 vált 0 * hC–1a Z_{19} 0 hW-la Z₁₃ 0 * AJ-ld 0 Szombathely-Sabaria 1850 körül AJ-801a 0 Szomolnok Szepes 1769- M D-la 0-5 Schmölnitz 1820–1849 hC-la z₃ 0 Szond Bács-Bodrog 1862- M Szonta 1862–1904 E-1a 3-5 Szonta I. Szond Szőkefalva Kisküküllő 1810–1827 E Szöllős l. Pozsonyszöllős Szöllősgyörök Somogy 1803– M hA-116a 0-1 * hB-10a Z₁₉ 0 D-la 0-5

Szőllősvégardó Ugocsa 1807, 1810. és 1816 M Szőreg Torontál 1867– M Szőregh 1867–1875 és 1889–1911 E-la 5 Szt. Ágota l. Szentágota Sztakcsin l. Takesány Szt. András l. Garamszentandrás Sztavna l. Fenyvesvölgy Szt. Györgyábrány I. Nyirábrány Szt. György am Begacanal 1. Bégaszentgyörgy Szt.Hubert I. Szenthubert Sztropkó Zemplén 1842- M D-la 0-5 Szt. Tamás I. Szenttamás Sz. Udvarhely l. Székelyudvarhely Szuszek I. Susek Szügy Nógrád 1769–1777 és 1884– M Szürte Ung 1864- M Szürthe 1864-1875U és 1889-1904 E-1a 5 Szürthe I. Szürte Sz. Város I. Szászváros Szvinicza I. Szinicze Tab Somogy 1856- M E-la z1 1-5 T.Abádszalók I. Abádszalók Takcsány Zemplén 1863–1859 és 1902– M Sztakcsin 1863–1895 és 1902–1905 E-la 5 Tállya Zemplén 1752-- M hA-16a 0 * hC-1a 0 * hC-1a Z₂ 0 hC-le Z₅ 0 * D-la 0-4 * E-la 4-5 Talmács Szeben 1838- E Boiczatalmács 1867U–1892 Boitza 1838-1867U AJ-1a 0-1 * E-1a 2-5 Talpas Arad 1866- M E-la 5 Tamási Tolna 1855– M E-la 1-5 Tápiógyörgye Pest 1787-1792, 1804-1833 és 1869– M hA-116a 0 Tápiószele Pest 1792–1804 és 1833– M hC-la * D-10a 0-5 Tapolcza Zala 1769–1812 és 1851– M E-la 1-5 Tapolyhamisjalva Sáros 1852- M Hanusfalva 1852-1905 E-1a 1-5 Tarczał Zemplén 1867- M E-la 5 Tarcsa Vas 1864- M Tatzmannsdorf 1864–1867 E-la 5 Tard Borsod 1790-1794 és 1886- M Tardosked l. Tardoskedd Tardoskedd Nyitra 1853-1857 és 1868- M Tardosked 1853-1857

Tarnabod Heves 1752 -1762U és 1885- M Bod 1752-1762U Tarpa Bereg 1867– M E-1a 5 Tartlau l. Prázsmár Tasnád Szilágy 1753–E E-la z₁₃ 1-5 Tata Komárom 1804, 1838 és 1851- M Totis 1851-1867 E-la 2 vált 1-5 Tatzmannsdorf l. Taresa Técső Máramaros 1836– M E-la 1-5 Tetső 1836–1830 hA-la 0 Teke Kolozs 1777- E Dekendorf 1777-1867 hC–1
n $\rm Z_{23}$ 0–1 * E–1a 1–5TemerinBács–Bodrog 1749
E–MD–1
a \mathbf{z}_1 0–5 Temesbökény Temes 1859–MButtyin im Banat 1859-1867 E-322a 2-5 Temesbuttyin 1867–1911 Temesbuttyin l. Temesbökény Temesgyarmat Temes 1865- M Gyarmata 1865-1907 E-la 5 Temesgyarmata 1907-1911 Temesgyarmata l. Temesgyarmat Temeshidegkút Temes 1777-1810 és 1867- M Hidegkút 1867-1882 Temesillésd Temes 1810- M Allios 1810-1911 hB-la Z₇ 0 * D-la 0-5 Temeskubin I. Kevevára Temeskutas Temes 1769- M Kudricz 1867–1894 Kudritz 1850U-1867 E-1a 1-5 Kudriz 1830 - 1850U hC-1a z₃₂ 0-1 Temesmonostor I. Monostor Temesmóra Temes 1769- M Moravicza 1867-1911 Vb-AJ-la 4-5 Moravitza 1850-1867 D-la 1-5 Moraviza 1820 körül hC-la 0 Temesőr Temes 1769–1880 és 1902– Höv M Lagerndorf 1769-1880 E-1a 1-5 Temesstrázsa 1902–1911 Temesrékas Temes 1788- M Rekas és Rékás 1788–1888 hC-1d z₃ 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Temesrékás 1888–1911 Temesremete Temos 1863- M Remete 1863-1882 és 1891-1903

Temesság Temes 1859- M Ságh 1859–1882 és 1887–1906 E-1a 2-5 Temesstrázsa l. Temesőr Temesszékás Temes 1866– M Székás 1867–1911 Székas bei Lippa 1866–1867 E-35b 5 Temesszlatina Krassó-Szörény 1753- M Szlatina 1753–1882 D-1a 0-5 Temesvár l. Temesvár l Temesvár I Temes 1749E- M Temesvár 1749E–1780, 1800–1857 és 1867E-1900 hA-14a 0 * hC-14e z₂₀ 0 és 1 AJ-1d 2 vált 0-1 Temesvár város 1857–1867U Temeswar 1780-1800 hA-164d 0 * hA-164f 0 Temesvár 3 Temes 1859- M Temesvár Gyár Külváros 1867–1882 Temesvár Gyárváros 1882–1900 Temesvár vorst(adt) Fabrik 1859–1867 E-291a 2-5 Temesvár 4 Temes 1865- M Temesvár Josefstadt 1865–1867 E-29b 5 Temesvár Józsefváros 1867-1900 Temesvár 8 Temes 1865– M Mehala 1865-1910 E-la 5 Temesvár B.H. l. Temesvár pályaudvar Temesvár Gyárkülváros 1. Temesvár 3 Temesvár Gyárváros 1. Temesvár 3 Temesvár Josefstadt I. Temesvár 4 Temesvár Józsefváros I. Temesvár 4 Temesvár pályaudvar Temes 1857–1867U Temesvár B.H. 1857-1867 E-47a 1-5 Temesvár város l. Temesvár 1 Temesvár vorstadt Fabrik I. Temesvár 3 Temesvár vorst. Fabrik l. Temesvár 3 Temeswar I. Temesvár 1. Tenke Bihar 1858- M E-1a 1-5 Teplitz b(ei) Trench(in) 1. Trencsénteplicz Terebesjehérpatak Máramaros 1854- M Trebusa 1854-1901 E-la 1-5 Teregova Krassó-Szörény 1753– Höv M E-la 1-5 Terregova 1800 körül hC-14e 0 Ternye Sáros 1793-1830 és 1840- M Terregova 1. Teregova Tét Győr 1769-1852 és 1856- M hA-la 0 Téth 1830-1852 és 1856-1909 hA-la 0 * D-la 0-1 * E-la z₁ 1-5 Tétény I. Nagytétény Téth J. Tét Tétső l. Técső T. Györgye l. Tápiógyörgye Theben 1. Dévény Theisaholcz l. Tiszolcz Theresiopl 1. Szabadka Thorda I. Torda Thuran I. Nagyturány Thurdossin I. Turdossin Thurocz l. Zsámbokrét Thurócz Sz. Márton I. Turóczszentmárton Th. Zsámbokrét I. Zsámbokrét Th. Zsámbokréth l. Zsámbokrét Tibolddarócz Borsod 1749E-1760, 1867-1870 és 1882- M Darócz 1749E-1760 Tihucza Besztercze-Naszód 1787- E Tyhucza 1867-1912 Tyhutza 1787-1867 E-la 1-5 Tirnau I. Nagyszombat Tiszaabádszalók I. Abádszalók Tiszabábolna Borsod 1749E-1762U és 1952- M Bábolna 1749E-1762U Tiszacsege Hajdú 1749E-1762 és 1859- M Csege 1859-1901 E-1a 2-5 Tiszadob Szabolcs 1863- M E-11a 3-5 Tiezaföldvár Szolnok 1863– M E-10a 3-5 Tiszafared Heves 1856- M E-11a 1-5 Tiszalök Szabolcs 1859- M E-10a 2-5 Tiszalucz Zemplén 1862- M E-11a 3-5 Tiszaujlak Ugocsa 1836- M hA-162a 2 vált 0 * D-11a 0-5 Tiszolcz Gömör 1853- M Theissholcz 1853-1867 E-la 1-5 Titel Báca-Bodrog 1838 és 1851- Höv M Tokai l. Tokaj Tokaj Zemplén 1749E- M D-la 0-1 Tokai 1750-1800 hA-179a 2 vált. 0 Tokay 1830-1847 és 1850U-1867 hC-la 0-1 * hC-161a Z, 0 E-la 2 vált 1-5 Tokay l. Tokaj Tokay Bahnhof Zemplén 1859-1861 M E-476a 2 Tolna Tolna 1749E- M hA-14f 0 * hB-la Z₂₀ 0 hB-la Z₂₁ 0 és 1 * AJ-ld 3 vált 0-5 Topánjalva Torda-Aranyos 1863- E E-la 5

Toplice-Varažd I. Varaždinske Topliczo Toplicza I. Maroshéviz Topolya Bács-Bodrog 1789- M hC-10fia Z20 0 és 1 * AJ-1d 0 E-la 1-5 Bácstopolya 1895-1904 Topusko Zágráb 1838. és 1858- Höv HSz E-la 2 vált 1-5 Torda Torda-Aranyos 1750- E hA-la 0 * hA-ld 0Thorda 1840-1867 hA-la 0-1 * AJ-106a 0 E-la 1-5 Torna Abauj-Torna 1849- M hA-ld 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Tornalja Gömör 1769- M Tornallya 1769-1892U hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-5 * E-la 4-5 Tornallya I. Tornalja Tornócz Nyitra 1852- M E-la 1-5 * E-47a 1 Tornya Csanád 1806 és 1859- M E-la 2-5 Torontál-Petrovoszelo I. Petre Torzsa Bács-Bodrog 1868- M E-1a 5 Tóthkomlós I. Tótkomlós -Tótis l. Tata Tótkomlós Békés 1787- M hA-11a 0-1 # E-11a 3-5 Tóthkomlós 1830-1862 hC-118a z₃ 0-1 * E-11a 1-5 Tátmegyer Nyitra 1853-1857 és 1868- M E-470a 1 Tótvárad Arad 1861-1875 és 1900- M E-11a 3-5 Tovarnik Szerém 1787- HSz hC-la z₂ 0 * ld 0 * E-la 3-5 Towarnik 1840-1863 AJ-1d 0-3 Tovis I. Tovis Towarnik I. Tovarnik Töketerehes Nyitra 1830-1859 és 1866- M hA-119a 0 * D-11a 0-1 * E-11 5 Tölgyes I. Gyergyótölgyes Töplice I. Varaždinske Toplice Törcsvår Fogaras 1863- E Törzburg 1863-1867 E-1 . . . ? Törökbecse Torontál 1777- M E-10a 5 N(eu)Becse 1800-1863 hC-118a zg2 0 * hC-118a 0 -1 Ujbecse 1777-1800U Törökkanizsa Torontál 1759- M Kl(ein)Kanisa 1820-1867 hC-116a 0 * AJ-116d 0-1 E-116a 1-5 Törökszentmiklós Szolnok 1787- M hC-117a Z₂₂ 0 * D-105a 0-5

Török Sz. Miklós I. Törökszentmiklós Törzburg I. Törcsvár Tövis Alsó-Fehér 1789- E hA-106a 0-1 * AJ-106a 0-1 hC-1d Z₂ 0 * E-1a z₈ 1-5 Tovis 1820 körül hC–1
n \mathbf{Z}_{20} 0 Trebusa l. Terebesfehérpatak Trenchin I. Trencsén Trenčhin I. Trencsén Trencsén Trencsén 1813- M Trenchin 1820-1867 hC-106a 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Trenčhin 1850 körül E-la 1-5 Trentsin 1813-1820 hB-la Z₁0 Trencsénteplicz Trencsén 1851- M Teplitz b(ei) Trench(in) 1851-1867 E-34a 1-5 Trencsénteplitz 1867-1871U Trencsén Teplitz l. Trencsénteplitz Trencsénvárna l. Várna Trentsin I. Trencsén Tsaba l. Békéscsaba T. Sámbokrét I. Zsámbokrét T. Szele I. Tápiószele T. Sz. Miklós I. Törökszentmiklós Turán l. Nagyturány Turány I. Nagyturány Turdossin Arva 1845– M Thurdossin 1845-1867 hA-ld 0 # D-la 0-5 Turkeve Szolnok 1853- M Turkevi 1853-1882 E-la 1-5 Turkevi l. Turkeve Turóczrudnó Turócz 1749E-1872 M Rudno és Rudnó 1749-1872 hB-la 0 * AJ-106d 0-5 Turóczszentmárton Turócz 1851– M Thurocz Sz(ent) Márton 1851–1867 E-108a 1-5 Turóczzsámbokrét l. Zsámbokrét Tusnád I. Tusnádfürdő Tusnádfürdő Csik 1867- E Tusnád 1867–1901 E-la (-) Türje Zala 1772-1781, 1838- és 1878- M Tyhucza I. Tihucza Tyhutza l. Tihucza Tyrnau I. Nagyszombat T. Zsámbokrét l. Zsámbokrét Udbina Lika-Krbava 1861- Höv HSz E-1a 3-5 Újarad Temes 1851- M Neu Arad 1851-1867 E-la 1-5 Ú jbánya Bars 1851- M

Königsberg 1851-1867 E-399a 1-5 Ujbecse l. Törökbecse Ú jegyház Szeben 1838 és 1856- E Leschkirch 1856-1867 E-la 1-5 Ú jfehértó Szabolcs 1787–1795 és 1859– M E-10a 2-5 Ujgradiska-Gradiška nova l. Nova Gradiška Ujhely I. Sátoraljaujhely Ujkécske Pest 1866- M E-10a 5 Újmoldova Krassó-Szörény 1852- M Neu Moldava 1852–1867 E-11a 1-5 Ujozora Torontál 1853– Höv M Ozora 1888-1911 Uzdin 1853–1888 E-la Z₁ 1-5 Ujpalánka Ílok mellett Szerém 1850E–1863U Höv HSz Ujpalánka b(ei) Illok 1850U-1863 E-347 (y₀) 1-3 Újpanád Arad 1864–1877 és 1898– M Ujpanát 1898-1910 Ujpanáth 1864–1877 E-11a 5 Ujpanát I. Ujpanád Ujpanáth I. Ujpanád Ujpécs Torontál 1749E–1759 és 1850– M E-la 1-5 Ujpest Pest 1852- M Neu Pesth 1852-1867 E-11a 1-5 Újszász Pest 1864– M E-10a 5 Újszentanna Arad 1859- M E-100a 2-5 Uj Szivacz 1. Ó- és Újszivácz Újszőny l. Komárom 2 Újvár Torontál 1861– M E-la 3-5 Ujváros l. Balmazújváros Újverbász Bács–Bodrog 1791– M D-10a 0 Neuverbasz 1825–1848 és 1852U–1867 hA-14e 0 * hB-120a Z₂₄ 0 E-11a 1-5 Verbasz 1850–1852U hC-la 1 Újvidék Bács-Bodrog 1838 és 1853- M Neusatz 1853-1867 E-la 4 vált 1-5 Újvidék-Neusatz 1867-1869 Ulma l. Homokszil Ung. Altenburg I. Magyaróvár Unghvár l. Ungvár Ungvár Ung 1786- M hA-106f 0 * D-la 0-2 * hC-la 0

Unghvár 1786-1820 és 1858-1867 hA-la 0 # BJ-la Z, 2-5 Urszentiván Bács-Bodrog 1866- M Unter Lapac l. Dolnji Lapac Deszpotezentiván 1866-1904 E-1 . . .? U-Verbász I. Újverbász Uzdin I. Ujozora Uzsok Ung 1866- M E-la 5 Ullo Pest 1853- M hA-la l * jE-la l E-la z, 1-5 Urmény Nyitra 1852- M E-1a 1-5 Vaál I. Vál Vacz 1. Vácz 1 Vács 1 Pest 1784- M Vácz 1867-1900 Waitzen 1784-1867 hA-la 4 vált 0-1 * hA-165a 0 hA-165f 0 * hB-la 3-5 * D-la 0-5 E-la 5 * Aj-hA-122a 0 Watz 1810 körül hA-la 0 Vácz 2 Pest 1853- M Vácz pu. 1867-1900 Waitzen Bahnhof 1853-1867 E-4 . . .? Vácz pályaudarv I. Vácz 2 Vadkert I. Soltvadkert Vágbosztercze Trencsén 1838-1850U és 1857-M Vág Bistritz 1838-1850U és 1857-1867 E-11a 1-5 Vághéve Trencsón 1849-1857 M Vághtepla 1849–1857 E-lla l V(ág) Tepla 1850 körül AJ-116a 0-1 Vaghtepla l. Vághéve Vágőr Nyitra 1838- M Strázsa 1838 Vágsellye Nyitra 1853- M Sellys 1853-1882 E-la 1-5 * E-47a 1 Vágsellye 1889-1907 Vágújhely Nyitra 1828- M AJ-118d 0-2 * AJ-118d/n 2-3 AJ-119d 2-3 és hA-119dv 5 E-10a 3-5 V(ág) Újhely 1845 körül AJ-116d 0-2 Waghuihely 1828-1831 hW-14e Zg 0 W(agh) Uihely 1831-1840 hA-118a 0 Vaiszló I. Vajszló Vaja I. Székelyvaja

Vajdahunyad Hunyad 1851-E E-10a 1-5 Vajszló Baranya 1864- M Vaiszlo 1864-1904 E-la 5 Val Fejér 1806- M Vaál 1866-1903 E-la 5 Válaszút Kolozs 1804- E E-1a 1-5 Vališselo I. Cetin Grad Valkány Torontál 1867- M E-la (-) Vállaj Szatmár 1787- M E-la 1-5 Wallay 1832-1840 hC-la z, 0 Valpo I. Valpovo Valpovo Verőcze 1857- Höv HSz Valpo 1857-1900U E-la z, 1-5 Valpo-Valpovo 1900U-1914 Vámosfalva Nógrád 1789- M D-1a 0-5 V(ámos) Falva 1830-1843 hA-116d 0 * hC-116d 0 Vámosmikola Hont 1863- M E-11a 5 Vámospérca Hajdú 1858- M Vámospires 1858-1867 E-11a 1-5 Vámospires I. Vámospéres Vancsod Bibar 1867- M E-la (-) Varannó Zemplén 1842- M E-la 1-5 Varano 1846-1850 D-la 0 Varano I. Varannó Varasdin | Varaždin Varasdorf I. Szabadbáránd Varasd-Varadžin I. Varaždin Varaždin Varasd 1749- HSz Varasdin 1800-1827 hA-165e 0 Varasd-Varaždin 1880U-1914 Warasdin 1827-1871 hC-la 0 * AJ-la 0 * D-la z, 0-4 Warastin 1749-1790 hA-173f 0 Varaždinske Teplice Varsad 1856- HSz Toplice-Varažd 1867-1913 Toplice 1856-1867 E-la 1-5 Várboksán Krassó-Szörény 1867- M Románbogsán 1868-1911 Románbogschan 1867-1868 E-11 5 Varin I. Várna

Varjas Temes 1866- M E-la 5 Várna Trencsén 1864-M Trencsénvárna 1867–1871U Varin 1864-1867 E-la 5 Városhidvég Somogy 1866- M E-11a 5 Városlőd Veszprém 1812– M hC-la 0 * D-la 0-5 Várpalota Veszprém 1769- M Palota 1769-1873E hC-la 0 * D-la 0-l * E-la 1-5 Veszprém–Palota 1873E–1882 Varsány I. Veszprémvarsány Vásárhely (Veszprém) Somlóvásárhely Vásárosnamény Bereg 1836– M hA-12a 0 * D-11a 0-5 Vaskóh Bihar 1859- M Vaskoh 1859-1867 E-1a 2-5 Vasrátót l. Rátót Vasvár Vas 1769– M D-la 0-5 Waswar 1769-1847 hC-la z₂ 0 Vécse Zemplén 1791–1854 M Vecse 1791-1854 hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-1 Vecsés Pest 1853-1857 és 1864- M E-la 2 vált 1 és 5 * E-4 . . .? Véghles 1. Végles Végles Zólyom 1769–1818 és 1882– M Véghles 1889–1906 Végvár Temes 1859- M Rittherg 1859-1894 E-1a 2-5 Velejte Zemplén 1791- M hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-3 E-la 4-5 Velencze Fejér 1770- M hA-la 4 vált 0 * hA-148a 0 hC-la 0 * D-la 0-5 Velika Gorica Zágráb 1789– HSz Gorica Velika 1871–1910 Gr(osz) Goricza 1789-1845 hC-395a Z₂₀ 0 Grosz Goritza 1845-1871 D-118a 0-5 Veliki Grdjevac Belovár-Körös 1863- Höv HSz Gergjevac 1863-1910 E-1a 3-5 Grdjevac 1910-1913 Veljun Modrus-Fiume 1864–1874 Höv HSz E-la 5 Vendégi 1. Gagyvendégi Vera Szerém 1766–1850E és 1853–1871 HSz AJ-1d 0 Vera in Slavonien 1853–1871 E-31a 1-5

Wera 1820-1844 hC-la 0 Vera in Slavonien 1. Vera Verbasz I. Újverbász Verbova l. Vrbova Verbovecz I. Vrbovec Verbovsko I. Vrbovsko Verebely Bars 1769- M hC-la 0 * D-la 0-4 * E-la 4-5 Veresmart 1. Felsőveresmart Verespatak Alsó-Fehér 1866- E E-1a 5 Verestorony Szeben 1862- E Rothenturmpass 1862–1867 E-10a 3-5 Verginmost I. Vrginmost Verhovine l. Vrhovine Verőce I. Virovitica Verőcze I. Nógrádverőcze Verőcze b. Waitzen l. Nógrádverőcze Verőcze Vácz mellett I. Nógrádverőcze Verpelét Heves 1749E-1760 és 1867- M Verpolje l. Vrpolje Verschetz l. Versee Versee Temes 1760- M Verschetz 1850-1867 E-1a 1-5 Versetz 1867-1871 Werschetz 1810-1850 hW-la Z₁ 0-1 * hC-la z₃ 0 * E-la Versetz 1. Versec Vése Somogy 1856– M Vese 1856-1867 E-la z₁ 1-5 Veszprém Veszprém 1769- M Veszprém 1848 AJ-1a 0-1 Veszprim 1850-1867 E-la 1-5 Weszpr 1831-1835 hA-la 0 * hA-106a 0 * hA-110a 0 AJ-1a 0 * AJ-106a (x₀ és yo) 0 Weszprém 1841-1843 hA-14a 0 Wesprim 1818-1831 hA-ld 0 * hA-106d 0 * AJ-la 0-1 Weszprim 1840 körül AJ-1a 0-1 Veszprém-Palota l. Várpalota Veszprémvarsány Veszprém 1867U- M Varsány 1867U-1882 E-la (-) Veszprim l. Veszprém Vesztenitz l. Felsővesztény Vésztő Békés 1861– M E-1a 3-5 Vetés Szatmár 1866–1876 M E-la 5 Vichodna I. Vychodna Vidovecz I. Muravid
Vidrenjak Belovár-Körös 1787-1788U HSz Vihodna I. Vychodna Világos Arad 1843- M hB-la 0 * E-la 5 Világosvár 1840–1843 hB-la 0 Villágos 1847-1864 D-1a 0-5 Villágosvár I. Világos Villágos I. Világos Villmann I. Vilmány Villova I. Vilova Vilova Bács-Bodrog 1851-1853 és 1873-1874 M Villova 1851-1853 E-1 ...? Vilmány Abauj-Torna 1752-1790 és 1887 M Villmann 1752-1790 Vimpácz Sopron 1750- M Wimpassing 1750-1867 hA-la 1-2 * hC-1290 0 és 1 AJ-la (yo és ya) 0-1 * E-la 2-5 Vinga Tomes 1856- M E-la z, 1-4 Vinkovce I. Vinkovci Vinkovci Szerém 1787- Höv HSz Vinkovce 1869-1907 Winkovcze 1810-1843 hC-129e 0-5 Winkovze 1850U-1869 AJ-1d 1-5 Winkowcze 1843-1850U AJ-1d 0-1 Winkowze 1845-1850U AJ-la/d 0-1 Virje Belovár-Körös 1862- Höv HSz E-la 3-4 Virovitica Veröcze 1849- HSz Szlavon Verőcze-Virovitica 1882-1914 Verõce 1749-1872 D-la z, 0-5 Verőcze–Virovitica 1872–1882 Virodina Zágráb 1868- HSz E-la (-) Vizakna Alsó-Fehér 1862- E E-la 3-5 Vizsoly Abaúj-Torna 1790- M hA-106a 0 * D-1a 0-5 Vledény Fogaras 1749E- E E-la 1-5 Voćin Verőcze 1856- HSz Vučin 1856-1871 E-la z1 1-5 Voinič I. Vojnič Vojnić Modrus-Fiume 1787- Höv HSz Voinič 1787-1867 E-la 4-5 Vörösvár I. Pilisvörösvár Vrbova Pozsega 1787-1872U és 1910E-Höv HSz

Verboya 1867U-1872U Werbove 1834-1850 hC-la z₃ 0 Werbowa 1850-1867U AJ-1d 1-5 Vrbovec Belovár-Körös 1787- HSz Verbovce 1869-1872U Verbovecz 1820-1850U hC-la Z₂₀ 0 # D-la 0-1 Werbovec 1850U-1869 E-la 1-5 Vrbovsko Modrus-Fiume 1760-1824 és 1859- HSz Verbovsko 1859-1872U E-la 2-5 Vrginmost Lika-Krbava 1787- Höv HSz Verginmost 1787-1872U AJ-1d 0-1 * E-la 1-5 Vrhovina Lika-Krbava 1862- Höv HS: Verhovine 1862-1872U E-18 3-5 Vrpolje Verőcze 1787- Höv HSz Verpolje 1869-1872U Werpolie 1840-1869 AJ-1d 0-5 V. Tepla I. Vághéve Vučin I. Vočin Vucinichsolo I. Vučinič selo Vučinic Sello I. Vučinić selo Vučinič Selo Modrus-Fiumo 1824- HSz Vucinichselo 1825-1830 között bA-3a z, 0 Vučinic Sello 1845U-1872 D-11a 0-5 V. Újhely I. Vágújhely Vuka Verőcze 1788- HSz AJ-1d 0-5 * E-1a 5 Vukovar Szerém 1749E- HSz Vukovár 1847-1875U D-la 0-5 * D-la z24 5 Wukovar 1810-1847 hC-la z, 0-1 Vulkán Hunyad 1864-1875 és 1881- E E-la 5 Vyhodna Liptó 1767- M Vichodna 1845-1862 és 1872U-1897 D-la 0-3 Vihodna 1767-1845 és 1862-1872U hC-la z₃ 0 * E-la 3-5 Wadkert J. Soltvadkert Waghuihely I. Vágújhely Waitzen I. Vácz I Waitzen Bahnhof l. Vácz 2 Wallay I. Vállaj Wallendorf 1. Szepesolaszi Warasdin l. Varaždin Warasdorf L Szabadbáránd Wartberg I. Szencz Wartberg B.H. l. Szencz Waswar I. Vasvár

Weinern B.H. I. Pozsonyszöllős Wera l. Vera Werbova I. Vrbova Werboyee I. Vrboyee Werbowa I. Vrbova Werpolie L Vrpolje Werschetz l. Versec Wesprim I. Veszprém Weszpr 1. Veszprém Weszprém I. Veszprém Weszprim I. Veszpérn Wieselburg I. Moson Wimpassing l. Vimpácz Winkoveze l. Vinkovei Worosvar l. Pilisvörösvár W. Uihely l. Vágújhely Wukovar l. Vukovar W. Uihely I. Vágújhely Wukovar I. Vukovar Xutaloqua l. Zuta Lokva Zagreb I. Zagreb 1 Zagreb 1 Zágráb 1749E- HSz Agram 1749E-1867U hA-14f 0 * hA-165a 0 hA-166a 0 * hA-1a 0 hC-la z₂₁ 2 vált 0 * AJ-ld 0-l CEJ-la Z₂₀ 0 * D-la z₁₆ 0 E-la 1-3 * E-la z1 1-5 * EF-la 2-5 EF-111a 2-5 * Aj-hC-100a 0 Aj-hC-10a 0-1 # Aj-hW-la 0 Ah-E-121a 1-5 * Kpb-hC-1a 2 vált 0 Zágráb–Zagreb 1872U–1900 Zágráb 1. - Zagreb 1. 1900U-1913 Zagreb-Agram 1867U-1872 Zagreb 2 Zágráb 1862– HSz Agram-Bahnhof 1862-1872 E-476a 2-5 Zágráb pu-Zagreb Kolodvor 1885U-1900 Zágráb 2-Zagreb 2 1900U-1913 Zagreb Kolodvor Pályaudvar 1872U-1880E Zágráb 1 – Zagreb 1 I. Zagreb 1 Zágráb 2 – Zagreb 2 l. Zagreb 2 Zágráb – Zagreb I. Zagreb 1 Zágráb pu - Zagreb Kolodvor I. Zagreb 2 Zagreb-Agram 1. Zagreb 1 Zagreb K.D. - P.U. l. Zagreb 2 Zagreb Kolodvor Pályaudvar 1. Zagreb 2 Zagradci Zágráb 1760-1824 HSz Zákány Somogy 1787- M hC-la z₉ 0 * D-la 0-5 Zalabaksa Zala 1773- M Baksa 1773-1909 AJ-1d 0-1 * hC-1a z_{24} 0-1 * E-1a 2-5 Zalabér Zala 1769-1772 és 1781-MSzalabér 1769-1772 és 1781-1867 hC-la z₃ 0 * D-la 0-5 Zalaegerszeg Zala 1749E- M Szalaegerszeg 1800-1867 hC-129e 0-1 # E-11a 1-5 Zalalövő Zala 1749E- M

hA-10a 1 + hC-10a z₂₀ 0-1 AJ-10a 0 * E-10a 1-5 Zalaszentmihály Zala 1866- M E-112 5 Zala Szt. Mihály I. Zalaszentmihály Zalathna I. Zalatna Zalatna Alsó-Fehér 1845-1850E és 1851- E hA-la 2 vált 0 Zalathna 1851-1867 E-1 (yo) 1-3 * E-1a 3-5 Zám Hunyad 1843- M Zam 1843-1867 E-la 1-5 Zaprešič Zágráb 1804-1816U és 1862- HSz Berdovec 1862-1880U E-la 3-5 Brdovec 1880U-1908 Zaránd Arad 1866- M E-la 5 Zavalje Lika-Krbava 1862- Höv HSz E-1a 2-5 Zdihevo Zágráb 1866–1872 HSz E-la 5 Zeeben I. Kisszeben Zeiden I. Feketehalom Zeleno I. Ipolyszele Zeliz l. Zseliz Zemendorf 1. Zemenye Zemenye Sopron 1838-1849 és 1875- M Zemendorf 1838-1849 D-la 0 Zempléndobra l. Nagydobra Zemun Szerém 1749E- Höv HSz Semlin 1749E-1867 $hA-148a \ 0 \neq hA-148d \ 0$ hA-148e 0 * hA-164d 0 hA-173f 0 * hC-la z₃ 0 hC-la z24 0 * hC-la z38 0-1 AJ-1d 2 vált 0-1, illetve 4-5 E-la 4 vált 1-5 Zimony-Semlin 1867-1872 Zimony-Zemun 1872-1913 Zengg I. Senj Zenta Bács-Bodrog 1853- M E-la z₁ 1-5 Zermagna I. Zrmanja vrelo Zermanien I. Zrmanja vrelo Zichydorf I. Zichyfalva Zichyfalva Torontál 1862- M Ziehydorf 1862-1867 E-la 5 Zilah Szilágy 1749E- E hA-106a 0-1 + AJ-106a 0-1 E-1a 1-5 Szilay 1833-1839 hC-Ind Z₂₃ 0 Zimony-Semlin 1. Zemun Zimony-Zemun I. Zemun Zircz Veszprém 1852– M E-la 1-5

Zólyom 1790 körül és 1855–MAltsohl 1790 körül és 1855-1867 hA-148f 0 * E-1a 1-5 Ózólyom 1867–1873 Zólyombucs Zólyom 1781-1876 és 1886- M Bucs 1781-1876 hA-la 0 * hC-le z₄₅ 0 * D-la 0-5 Zólyomkecskés Zólyom 1777–1781 M Zólyomszentandrás l. Garamszentandrás Zomba Tolna 1859- M E-1a 2-5 Zombor Bács-Bodrog 1788- M hA-la 3 * hB-la 0-l * hC-la z_3 0 D-la 0-1 * E-la 2 vált 1-5 Zovány I. Szilágyzovány Zrepaja l. Cserépalja Zrmanja vrelo Lika-Krbava 1849- Höv HSz Zermanien 1849-1871 D-la z₁ 0-5 Zupanje l. Županja Zurány Moson 1861– M Zurndorf 1861–1867 E-la 3-5 Zurndorf l. Zurány Zsablya Bács-Bodrog 1865- M Josephsdorf 1865-1867 E-la 5 Jozseffalva 1867–1890 Zsadány l. Hernádzsadány Zsámbék Pest 1865- M E-la 5 Zsámbokrét Turócz 1749E-1845 Thurócz 1842 körül hB~106 0 Th(urócz) Zsámbokréth 1749-1845

Th(urócz) Zsambokret 1840 körül hB-10n Z₂ és hB-10n 0 T(urócz) Sámbokrét 1842 körül hB-116n Z₂ 0 Zsarnócza Bars 1857– M Zsarnovitz 1857-1867 E-la 1-5 Zsarnovitz l. Zsarnócza Zsebely l. Széphely Zselez l. Zseliz Zseliz Bars 1777- M Zeliz 1777-1867 hA-la 0 * D-la 0-5 Zselez 1867-1901 Zséna Krassó-Szörény 1753-1777 M Zsibó Szilágy 1864- E E-la 5 Zsolna Trencsén 1763-M D-1a 0-5 * E-1a (-) Sillein 1763-1847 hC-1a z₅₆ 0 Zsombolya Torontál 1844- M Haczfeld 1844-1867 AJ-1d 0-1 * E-1a 1-5 Zsombor l. Magyarzsombor Zsuk I. Nemeszsuk Zsupánfalva Krassó–Szörény 1804–1811 Höv M Županja Szerém 1861– Höv HSz Zupanje 1861–1910 E-1a 3-5 Žuta Lokva Lika-Krbava 1784- Höv HSZ Xutaloqua 1830-1850 hC-321 Z₂₄ 0 * AJ-1a 0-1 Zutaloqua 1850-1871U E-la 1-5 Žutaloqua l. Žuta Lokva

Contents

AUSTRIAN POST IN HUNGARY	
PART I COVERING POSTAGE IN HUNGARY BEFORE 1867	6
Chapter I COVERING POSTAGE BEFORE THE INTRODUCTION OF THE POSTAGE STAMP	7
Chapter II THE FIRST HUNGARIAN POSTAGE STAMP DESIGN	13
Chapter III THE AUSTRIAN POSTAGE STAMP ISSUE OF THE YEAR 1850	17
INTRODUCTION OF THE POSTAGE STAMP IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE AND CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO IT	17
TRIAL PRINTS	18
DENOMINATIONS	20
NUMBER OF COPIES, CIRCULATION TIME, AND REMITTENDA	20
PRINTING EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCING POSTAGE STAMPS	21
PRODUCTION OF THE PRINTING EQUIPMENT AND GENERAL TABLE OF ORIGIN	21
COMPOSITION OF PRINTING PLATES	
PRODUCTION OF THE PRINTING EQUIPMENT FOR 9-KREUZER POSTAGE STAMPS	23
TYPES OF POSTAGE STAMPS RELEASED IN THE YEAR 1850	
PRINTIG PLATES OF AUSTRIAN POSTAGE STAMPS RELEASED IN 1850	34
PAPER AND COLOUR	67
INKS AND COLOURS	73
PRODUCING POSTAGE STAMPS	74
UNITS	81
POSTAGE FEE	85
POSTMARKS APPLIED TO THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP ISSUE AND INKS FOR HANDSTAMPS	90
REPRINTS	92
FORGERIES	94
Chapter IV NEWSPAPER STAMPS OF THE YEAR 1851	97
The postage stamp image	97
Face Values of Newspaper Stamps	97
Paper and Colour	
Production	
Types of the newspaper stamps of year 1851	
Units	100
Middle Part of Sheet	101
Margin Pieces	101
Corner Pieces	101
Frankings	101
Reprints	101
Forgeries	102
Chapter V AUSTRIAN LETTER POSTAGE STAMP ISSUE OF 1858	103
PRINTING PLATES, TYPES, SUB-TYPES, COLOURS	105

PRINTING DEFICIENCIES, ERRONEOUS IMPRINTS, COLOUR TRANSFERS	146
PAPER, PERFORATION, SIZING	151
POSTAL UTILISATION OF THE STAMPS	157
RE-PRINTS, FORGING, FORGERIES	164
Chapter VI THE NEWSPAPER STAMP ISSUE OF 1858	165
PLATES, TYPES, SUB-TYPES, PLATE DEFECTS	165
PRINTING DEFICIENCIES, ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS, COLOUR TRANSFERS	167
PAPER, SIZING, CUTTING	167
POSTAL USE OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE STAMPS	168
REPRINTS AND FORGERIES	168
Chapter VII STAMP AND ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE YEAR 1860	171
PRINTING PLATES, PRINTING VERSIONS, COLOURS, PLATE FLAWS	172
PRINTING DEFECTS, ERRONEOUS PRINTING, COLOUR TRANSFERS	175
PAPER, PERFOFRATION, AND SIZING	178
POSTAL USE OF THE STAMPS	182
REPRINTS, FORGERIES	183
PRE-PRINTED ENVELOPES (ENTIRES)	183
Chapter VIII THE NEWSPAPER STAMP ISSUE OF THE YEAR 1860	187
Chapter IX POSTAGE STAMP AND PRE-PRINTED ENVELOPE ISSUE OF THE YEAR 1863	191
PRINTING PLATES, TYPES, COLOURS, PLATE DEFECTS	192
PRINTING DEFICIENCIES, ERRONEOUS PRINTING, COLOUR TRANSFERS	195
PAPER, PERFORATION, SIZING	195
POSTAL USE	197
REPRINTS AND FORGERIES	198
POSTAL STATIONARIES	199
Chapter X THE NEWSPAPER STAMP ISSUE OF 1863	201
Chapter XI NEWSPAPER REVENUE STAMPS	203
Signets	203
Changes in Newspaper Revenue	206
ISSUE I – 1853	208
SECOND ISSUE, 1858	211
ISSUE III, 1859 - TYPE I	214
ISSUE III, 1859 - TYPE II	216
REFERENCE LIST	231
PART II LOCATION- AND DATE HANDSTAMPS OF THE AUSTRIAN POSTAL SERVICE USE HUNGARY 1752-1837	D IN 233
CHAPTER I SETTING UP OF TYPES AND TYPE DEFINITIONS	235
1/ METHOD OF SETTING UP TYPES AND TYPE NUMBERS	235
2/ MARKING DIFFERENT VERSIONS	236
3/ SETTING UP TYPES AND TYPES OF HANDSTAMPS	241
4/ TYPE NUMBERS	242
5/ THE LIST OF HANDSTAMPS	255
CHAPTER II LOCATION- AND DATE HANDSTAMPS OF POST OFFICES 1752-1867	259
A/ LOCATION HANDSTAMPS (H)	260
B/ DATE HANDSTAMPS	285

C/ LOCATION- AND DATE HANDSTAMPS	. 287
D/ AUXILIARY HANDSTAMPS OF POST OFFICES (Ks) (1778-1863)	. 323
Chapter III LOCATION AND LOCATION-DATE HANDSTAMPS OF OTHER POSTAL INSTITUTIONS OPERATING ON PERMANENT LOCATIONS OR MOBILE	. 325
A/ LOCATION AND LOCATION-DATE HANDSTAMPS OF MAIL COLLECTING POINTS (Pgy)325
B/ POSTMARKS ON POSTAGE STAMPS PRODUCED AT RAILWAY STATIONS (Vb)	. 327
C/ LOCATION HANDSTAMPS OF THE MOBILE POST OFFICES (Mp)	. 328
D/ POSTMARKS ON POSTAGE STAMPS PRODUCED AT SHIP STATIONS (Ha)	. 330
E/ THE SMALL POST OF BUDA (1787-1839)	. 330
PART III HANDSTAMPS FOR POSTAL PROCESSING USED BY THE AUSTRIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION IN HUNGARY	. 336
A/ LOCATION AND LOCATION-DATE HANDSTAMPS FOR REGISTERED MAIL (Aj)	. 337
1/ Definition of Types	. 337
2/ Registered Mail Location Handstamps (Aj-h)	. 340
3/ Registered Mail Location-Date Handstamps (hk)	. 341
B/ MAIL PROCESSING HANDSTAMPS OF THE MAIL CARRIAGE SERVICE (Kop)	. 342
C/ NEWSPAPER PROCESSING HANDSTAMPS (Hír)	. 342
1/ Type Definition	. 342
2/ Newspaper Processing Location Handstamps (Hír-h)	. 342
3/ Newspaper Processing Location and Location-Date Handstamps (Hír-kh)	. 342
D/ HANDSTAMPS FOR MONEY PROCESSING	. 344
E/ HANDSTAMPS FOR LETTER MAIL PROCESSING (Lep)	. 344
F/ PROCESSING OF LETTER MAIL ARRIVING FROM AREAS STRICKEN BY EPIDEMICS (Jz).	. 344
G/ HANDSTAMPS TO INDICATE THE WAY OF PROCESSING (Jb)	. 345
a/ Register Mail Handstamps (Aj-Jb)	. 345
THE USE OF TYPE INDEX TABLES AND ABBREVIATIONS	. 348
PART IV NAME INDEX AND OCCURRENCE OF AUSTRIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION POSTAGE STAMPINGS	. 353

Monograph of Hungarian Stamps Volume II. digital version in English © Mafitt 2021