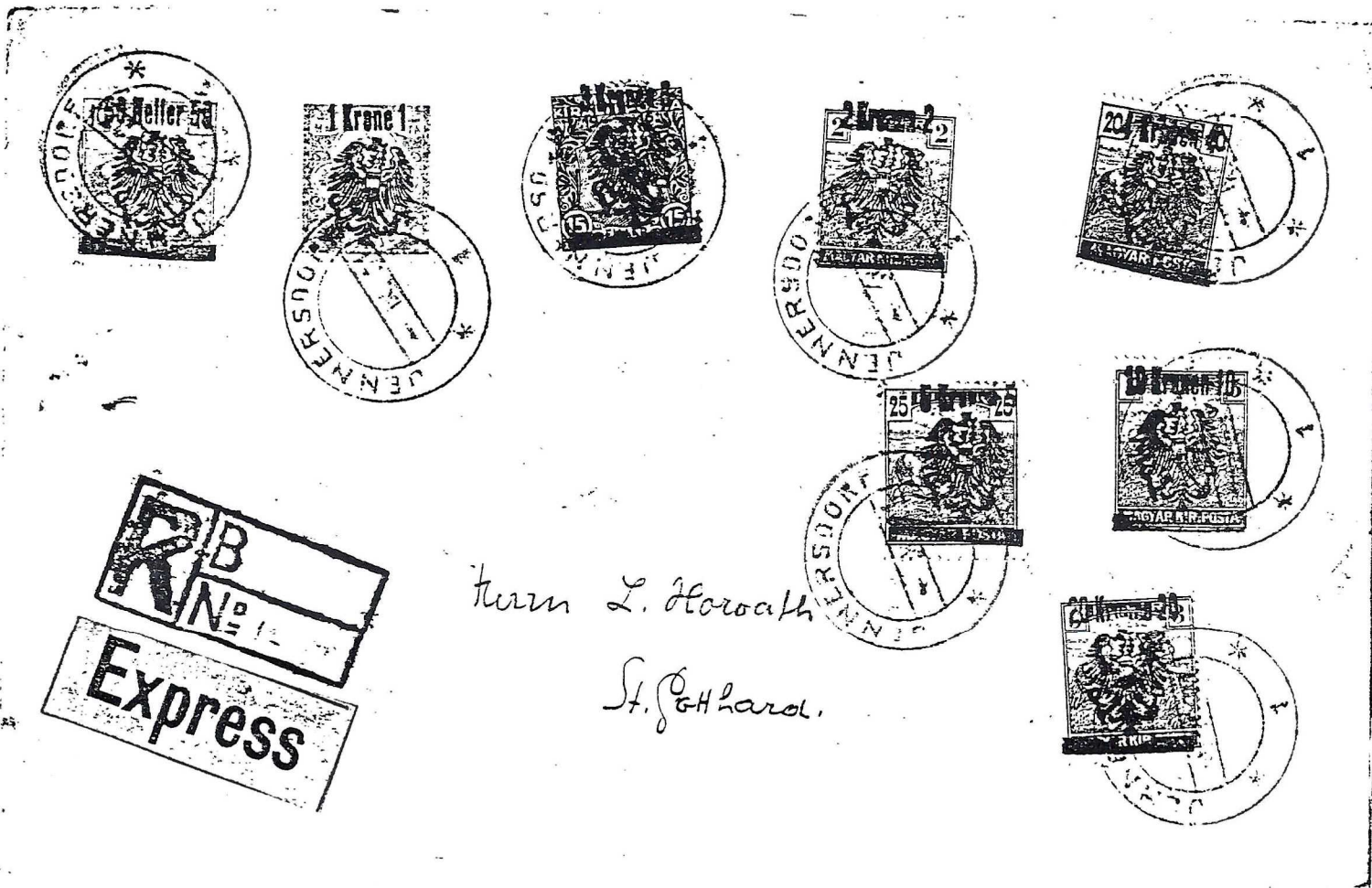


# BURGENLAND

This German-speaking area at the western edge of Hungary was awarded to Austria based on the Trianon Treaty ratified by the Hungarian parliament in November 1920. However, the actual transfer was delayed due to the activities of local insurgents who declared the independence of West Hungary (Lajtabansag). The Allies pressured the Hungarian government to control the insurgents and evacuate the territory -- which was completed on 13 November 1921.

## Provisional Issue

Jennersdorf  
4 September 1921



Provisional overprints on Hungarian stamps, showing the Austrian eagle and new values in heller and krone, were issued in early September 1921 when Austrian forces temporarily occupied Jennersdorf (Gyánafalva). Such stamps are considered local at best and likely private, but they are representative of the unsettled times in the area.

BURGENLAND  
Mixed Franking

Eisenstadt  
2 September 1921

Bruck a.d. Leitha  
14 November 1921



During the period of unsettlement in the West Hungarian area, both Austrian and Hungarian stamps were valid for postage. As such, examples of mixed franking of the two issues are of interest.



BURGENLAND  
Austrian Franking

Neufeld a.d. Leitha  
September 1921

Eisenstadt  
25 January 1922



*J. -  
für Schwarzbau,  
S. S.*

*Eisenstadt a. d.*

DR. BRUNNER JÁNOS  
ÜGYVÉD

A KISMARTONI TAKARÉKPÉNZTÁR ÜGYÉSZE.

ADVOKÁT

ANWALT DER EISENSTÄDTER SPARKASSA

KISMARTON.



TELEFON 13.



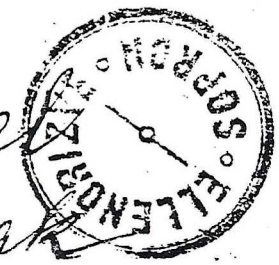
R2

*Magyarország*



*Berecz István*

*magyar állam*



*Sopron*

**AJÁNLOTT**

Austrian postage was valid for postage both at the beginning of the unsettled period and after the transfer of the territory, known as Burgenland, which became the eighth federal state of the Austrian Republic.

**BURGENLAND**  
Military Mail

Güssing  
19 November 1921

Stegersbach  
25 January 1922

<p>Stempel der aufgebenden Behörde</p> <p><i>Güssing</i></p> <p>Begründung der Portofreiheit:</p> <p><i>Stegersbach</i></p>	<p>Österreich</p> <p>Postkarte</p> <p>Verschleißpreis für 25 Stück 50 Heller</p> <p>An <i>Frau</i></p> <p><i>Julie v. Feorigon</i></p> <p>In <i>Graz III</i></p> <p><i>Parkestr. 9 z</i></p>
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<p>Stempel der aufgebenden Behörde</p> <p><i>Steuernamt</i></p> <p>Begründung der Portofreiheit:</p> <p><i>Grenzschutz</i></p> <p><i>Burgenland</i></p>	<p>Österreich</p> <p>Postkarte</p> <p>Verschleißpreis für 25 Stück 50 Heller</p> <p>An <i>Frau</i></p> <p><i>Hans</i></p> <p><i>Post. Baum 3. Brück. Zug 3.</i></p> <p><i>Steuern a/d Donau</i></p> <p>In <i>Niederösterreich</i></p>
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To insure that there would be no further difficulties from the West Hungarian insurgents over the transfer of the territory, Austrian troops were sent to Burgenland. Their mail was postage free provided that an appropriate unit cachet was applied. Above fieldpost cards provide examples of "Burgenland Service" and (in manuscript) "Border Guards/Burgenland."



## CARINTHIA

This province in southern Austria came into dispute between the Republic and the South Slav state, and parts of the area were occupied by troops from Slovenia in 1919. This met with resistance from the local inhabitants, and the Allies decided to hold a plebiscite on 10 October 1920 in the southern part of the region (Zone A). The vote was 59% to remain with Austria. As a result, it was considered unnecessary to have a vote in the northern part (Zone B), which was even more pro-Austrian.

### Plebiscite Issue

Klagenfurt  
21 September 1920  
10 October 1920



Registered!



On 16 September, Austria issued a set of overprints reading "Carinthia Plebiscite" as propaganda for the vote to be held the next month. These were valid for postage throughout the entire country but most examples were used in Klagenfurt, the capital of the province.

CARINTHIA  
Austrian Franking

Klagenfurt  
10 March 1921



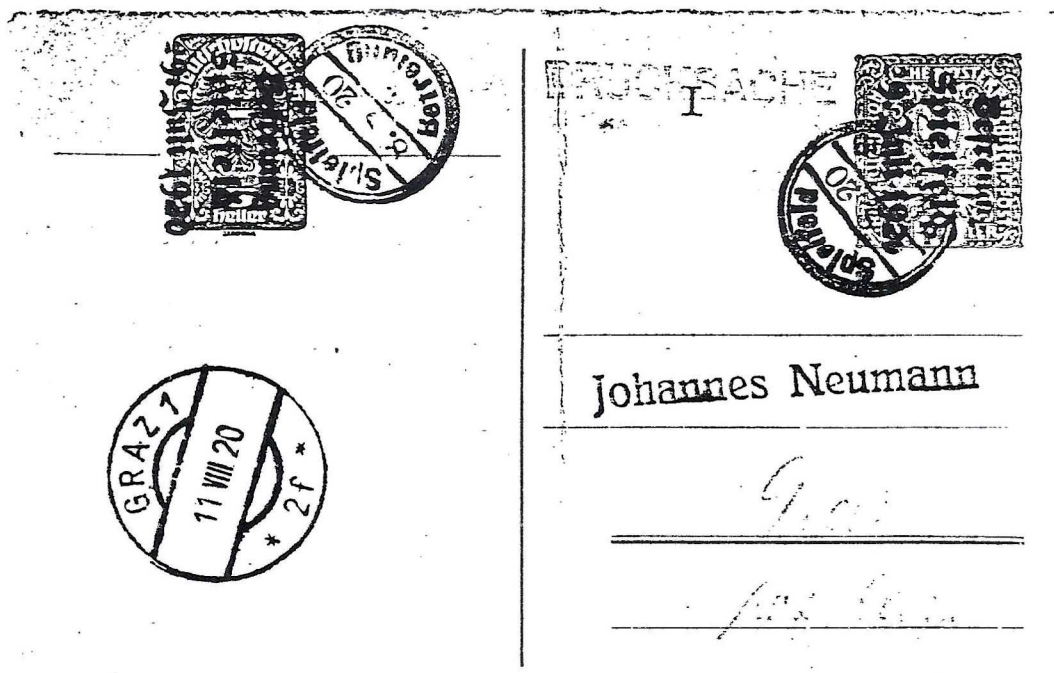
After the plebiscite settled matters, Carinthia reverted to the use of Austrian stamps. Cover mailed five months later shows propaganda vignette of Carinthian dragon (a statue of which can be seen in the main square of Klagenfurt) chasing out the South Slavs.



CARINTHIA  
Liberation Commemoration

Radkersburg  
29 July 1920

Spielfeld  
8 August 1920



During the unsettlement in Carinthia prior to the plebiscite, forces from both sides were active in the area. The cards commemorate the liberation of two towns in the disputed area, Radkersburg (on the Mur River -- even today the present boundary between Austria and Slovenia) and Spielfeld. This latter village issued local overprints to commemorate its liberation on 29 July 1920.

CARINTHIA  
Military Mail

Völkermarkt  
27 August 1921

Bleiburg  
13 October 1921

Österreich

Postkarte

Verschleißpreis für 25 Stück 50 Heller

Stempel der aufgebenden Behörde

VÖLKERMARKT 27 8

An Prezident Zupnjiski  
in Hazare  
P. Mittern

Begründung der Portofreiheit:

an off.

Österreich

Postkarte

Verschleißpreis für 25 Stück 50 Heller

Stempel der aufgebenden Behörde

BLEIBURG 13.10.21

An Prezident  
Zupnjiski in Hazare  
Prof. Brünböck

Begründung der Portofreiheit:

E. 177  
Ex off.

To guard against potential incursions from the South, Austrian troops were stationed in Carinthia for some time after the plebiscite. Soldiers' mail was free if an appropriate official cachet was applied.

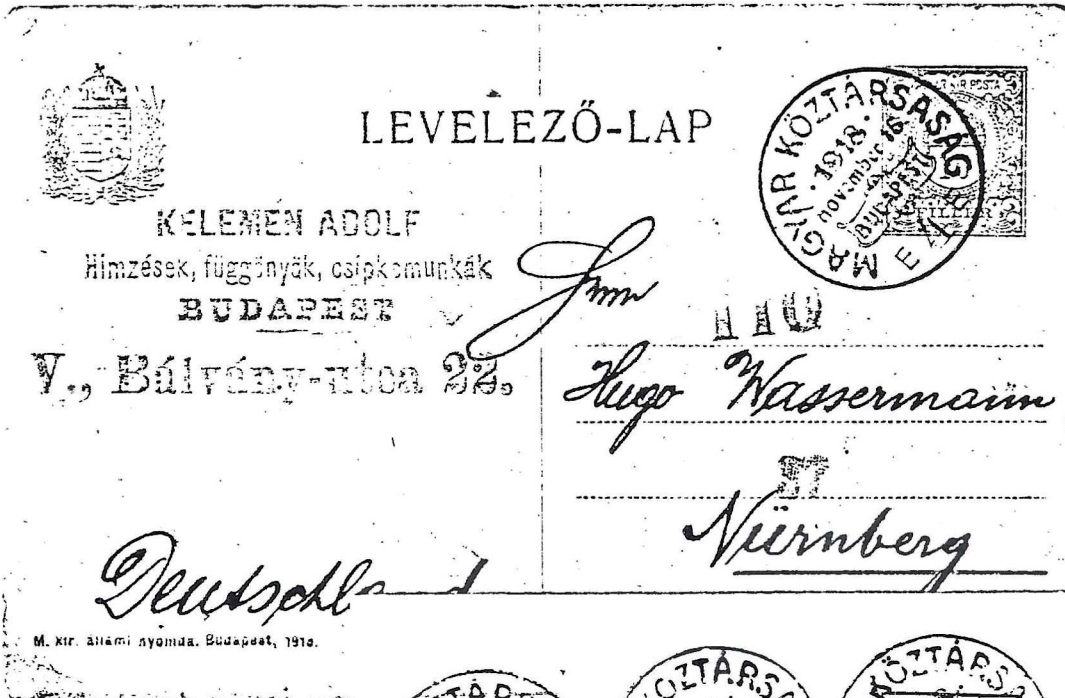


## HUNGARY

As was the case with Austria, the Kingdom of Hungary contained large numbers of minority groups, including Croats, Italians, Romanians and Slovaks. As World War I ended, most of these people wished to live in countries with their ethnic brethren. As a result, the Hapsburg Empire fell apart almost overnight. On 31 October 1918, Count Karolyi formed a democratic government in Budapest. After King Karl IV renounced his rights to govern on 13 November, Hungary was declared a Republic on the 16th.

### Forerunners

Budapest  
16 November 1918



Postal card and registered cover cancelled with postmark commemorating the proclamation of the Republic.



Pape Klein und  
Budapest  
Lizel u. 40

Most stamps of the Monarchy, which were inscribed "Magyar Kir. Posta (Hungarian Royal Posts)," continued to be valid for postage for an extended period of time, generally until 30 September 1922. (Those depicting the king and queen were demonetized on 23 November 1918.) They were accepted either on their own or in mixed franking with both overprints and new definitives.

HUNGARY  
Provisional Overprints

Budapest  
14 December 1918  
24 February 1920



918 DEC 14 N8

918 DEC 14 N8

918 DEC 14 N8

R	Pozsony 1
P. 1	155

*Adolf Solak*

*Wien X  
Haaerst 164*

Dr. József Viktor Wotawa  
Pozsony, Andrássy-u. 13.



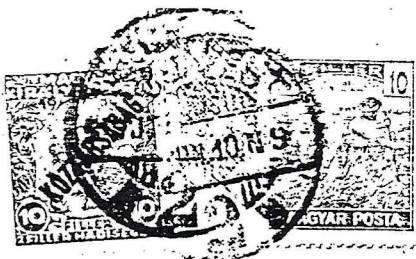
Republic overprints used to uprate postal card on which "Kir. (Royal)" was excised.

The first stamps issued by the Republic were royal issues overprinted "Koztarsasag (Republic)." These were valid from 23 November 1918 to 31 December 1920. In all, 19 regular postage, 1 special delivery and 3 semi-postal stamps were so overprinted.



HUNGARY  
Republic Definitives

Budapest  
10 June 1919  
1 April 1920



Mixed franking  
of overprinted  
and definitive  
stamps of the  
Republic used  
on cover to  
Austria.

*Mr*  
*Herrn Josef Müller*  
*Fabrikant*

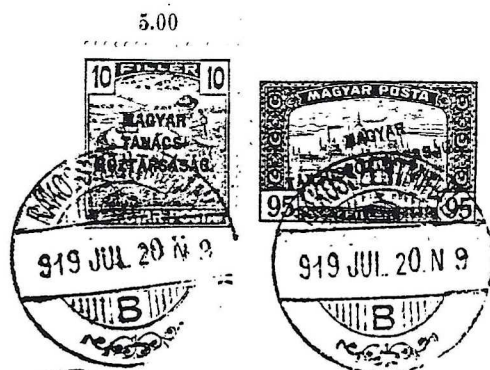
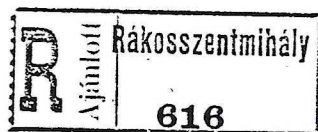


In January 1919 the first definitive stamps were issued by the Republic. They had the same designs as the old set of the Monarchy, depicting grain harvesters and the parliament building in Budapest. However, they were simply inscribed "Hungarian Posts" without the "Kir." for Royal. They were valid for postage until 31 December 1920.

HUNGARY  
Soviet Republic Provisionals

Rakosszentmihály  
20 July 1919

Budapest  
9 September 1919



*Ferintet*

*Haris Béla tanár úrnak*



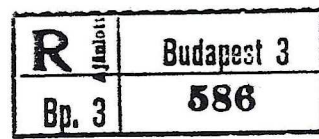
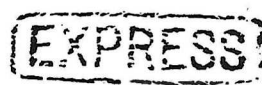
*Vár*

Republic definitives overprinted "Magyar Tanácsköztársaság (Hungarian Soviet Republic)" were used during the occupation of Budapest and the surrounding area by the Bolshevik forces.



*Ferintet*

*Fraupor János úrnak*



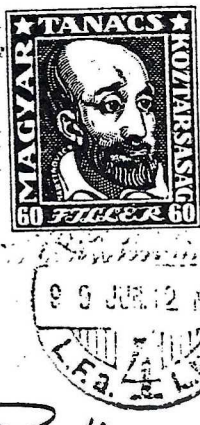
*Vár*

On 21 March 1919, under the leadership of Bela Kun, a Soviet Republic was established in Budapest, forcing the national government to withdraw to Szeged in the southern part of the country. The Bolsheviks remained in power in the capital until the Romanian army arrived on 3 August 1919. The Soviet provisional overprints were issued in July 1919 and were valid for postage until the end of November.

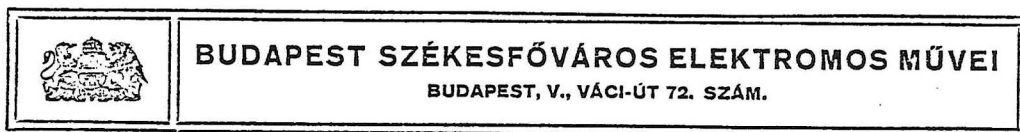
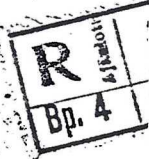


HUNGARY  
Soviet Republic Definitives

Budapest  
12 June 1919  
1 July 1919



*Mr. Zola elvtárs  
Külügyi népbiztos*



*Zoltai Géza  
elvtárs*



*Bp. 4  
VIII. Nagydombó u 20/4*

Although the Soviet definitive set depicting Karl Marx and other Communists was actually issued on 12 June 1919, some five weeks before the overprints, these stamps were intended more as propaganda and saw practically no non-philatelic postal use. Shown above are a locally-addressed registered first day cover and an 80 filler value depicting Engels on an (overfranked) envelope imprinted for the Electricity Board.

HUNGARY  
Soviet Military Mail

Hadtappostahivatal  
23 May 1919

Tabori Fopostahivatal  
25 May 1919

Budapest  
8 July 1919

*Cím: Lieke*

TÁBORI POSTAI LEVELEZŐLAP.

Ara 1 fillér.

Cím: *Laganyi L. Gödöllő*

Tár

Hivatalos feljegyzések rész

neve: *Laganyi L.*

címe: *Gödöllő*

HADTAPPPOSTAHIVATAL  
319 JÚN 23  
Budapest, 1919

HADTAPPPOSTAHIVATAL  
319 JÚN 23  
Budapest, 1919

Ara 1 fillér.

TÁBORI POSTAI LEVELEZŐLAP

Cím: *Laganyi L. Budapest*

Tabori posta száma: *Kaplanyné 5.*

319 JÚN 25  
Budapest, 1919

319 JÚN 25  
Budapest, 1919

LEVELEZŐ-LAP.

*2017*

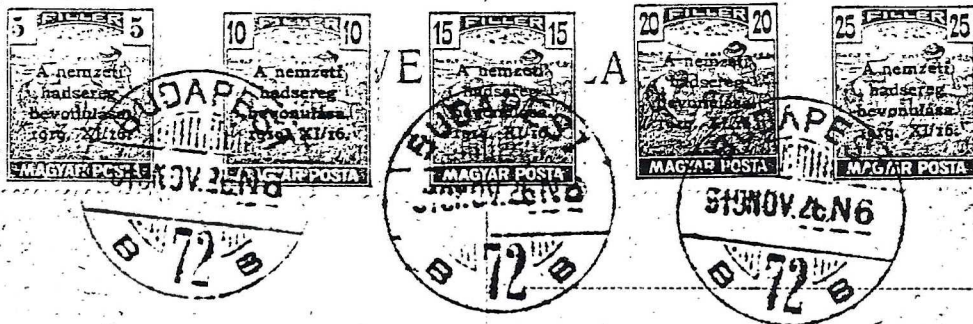
BUDAPEST  
319 JÚN 25  
BUDAPEST

The Soviet Field Post system began operations on 3 May 1919 to deal with mail from the Red soldiers that were sent to fight against the Czechoslovak, Romanian and South Slav forces that were threatening the country. Examples above show the postmarks of the Base Post Office and Head Field Post Office on cards with the cachet of the HQ for railways. Lower card has civil postmark but is free of postage because it bears an appropriate military cachet. The Red Army was disbanded on 2 August 1919 due to defeats inflicted by the Romanians.



HUNGARY  
National Government Provisionals

Budapest  
26 November 1919  
6 April 1920  
12 August 1920



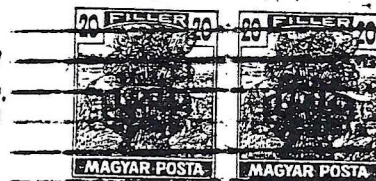
*Lindner A. ne*

Magyar Állami Nyomda, Budapest, 1919.

Részlet a Kazánszorosból.

Partie aus dem Kasanpasse.

*Adorján, Adorján, Adorján  
Gehe Karten & Karten nach  
Wunsch & Möglichkeit in  
Tausch. Sammler mit Karten  
Bitte Plac. Levante, habe*



*Luigi Culasso*



ration des Postes de Hongrie.  
Bulletin d'expédition

Cs. 762 Budapest 5  
Cs. 523 4098  
Cs. 762 Budapest 5  
Cs. 523 4098

Érték: — Valeur: 523 4098  
K. C. 523 4098  
A küldemény de l'envoi  
K. C. 523 4098  
A küldemény de l'envoi  
K. C. 523 4098

Csim) A) *Garnier Lipót ne*

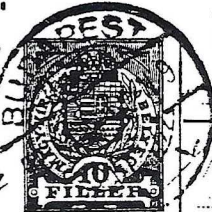
Sendetési hely  
lieu de destination  
(törz, házszám vagy utolsó posta)  
törz, házszám vagy utolsó posta

Postai előjegyzések: — Notices postales:

Porto *kg g.*

Ért. v. *kg g.*

igára a csomag göngyöltetére írni. — A csomagra és a szállítóleveleire írt címnek teljesen meg kell egyeznie.



Fakártyák folyó száma:  
Franko: K C  
Frankólegyek f. l.



*13 APR 1920*

*Via Cavour 20  
Italie*

During the period it was forced out of Budapest by the Bolshevik forces, the National government was based in Szeged. After the fall of the Soviet regime, the National army headed by Admiral Horthy reentered the capital on 16 November 1919. A set of overprints was issued to commemorate this event. In addition, large quantities of Soviet Republic provisionals found in the post offices were overprinted with a sheaf of wheat and "1919." These were valid for postage from 27 January to 31 December 1920.



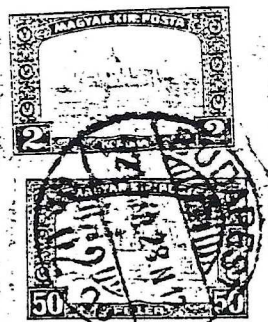
HUNGARY  
First Regular Postage & Airmails

Budapest  
17 November 1920  
28 March 1921

From Prof. Arpad Toth  
Podmanicky u. 57. 12  
Budapest, Hungary.

Mr.

Alex. Baumgarten



Cover to New  
York with the  
promotional  
cachet of the  
American Relief  
Administration.

31

Feladó neve: Kaufman Pál

„ állása (foglalkozása):

„ lakcíme: Bpest, Szerecsen-u. 44.



Légi postával

Tul. pórtozva!

Tek. Glück József urnak

G y ö r

Reak-Ferenc u. 1.



Flown cover to  
Gyor with special  
Budapest Airmail  
cancel.

The new regency did not wish to use Republic stamps so new printings were made of the old grain harvesters and parliament designs but with the "Kir. (Royal)" restored. These were placed on sale on 20 May 1920. Six months later, three values were overprinted for use in the airmail service.