II. LITERATURE

Below, the literature used directly or indirectly in the compilation of this monograph and catalog is listed. After each entry, the name how it is usually quoted is given in parentheses. The language of the publication is always indicated if other than English and the Hungarian and German titles are also translated.

A. Literature About Stamps; Catalogs


Michel Briefmarken Katalog Europa (Michel Postage Stamp Catalog Europe), Eugen Berlin G.m.b.H., Munchen, 1971 edition (In German) (Michel)

Österreich Spezialkatalog - Netto Marktpreis Katalog (Austria Special Catalog - Net Market Price Catalog). Rosner Verlag, Wien, 1971 edition (In German) (Austria Netto Katalog)


Székely Sándor: Magyarország Bélyegei (Hungary's Postage Stamps - a Catalog). Budapest, 1948 edition (In Hungarian) (Székely)

Péntek Gyula: "Lajtabánság" Bélyegei (The Stamps of Lajtabánság). Filatéaliai Szemle (Philatelic Reviews; a philatelic journal) 16 (2) 5-6; (3) 5-6; (4) 5-6 (Febr-Apr 1964) (In Hungarian) (Péntek)

Weinert Gyöző: Magyarország Levélbélyegeinek Katalógusa 1850-1925 (Catalog of the Stamps of Hungary 1850-1925). Hiradó, Bratislava, 1925 (In Hungarian) (Weinert)

Bélyegvilág (Stamp World; a philatelic journal) 3 (1-2), Jászai K., Budapest (In Hungarian)
B. Literature on History and Geography

Schmeller, A.: Das Burgenland (The Burgenland). St. Peter Verlag, Salzburg, 1965 (In German)

Schwartz, E.: A Nyugatmagyarországi Német Helységnevek (The German Town Names of Western Hungary). Dunántúli Egyetemi Kiadó, Pécs, 1932 (In Hungarian)


A Határban a Halál Kaszál (The Death is Harvesting on the Borders). Details from the diary of Paul Prónay. Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, 1963 (In Hungarian)
SECOND PART: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

I. GEOGRAPHY

The map on the following page shows the Western part of the former Kingdom of Hungary indicating the present borders as well as the borders prior to the dissolution of the Austró-Hungarian Monarchy. The territory of the present Burgenland belonged since St. Stephen's reign (1001-1038) to the Kingdom of Hungary and — excepting short periods — remained part of it until 1921. During these centuries, the area was part of the three historical Hungarian counties (vármegye) (*): Moson, Sopron and Vas. Contrary to popular belief, the German term "Burgenland" ("land of castles") does not come from the fact that there are many castles in this area (five of them are indicated on the map) but from the Hungarian expression for the administrative units, the counties (*): Vármegye, the first part of which (vár) meaning castle. The predominantly German-speaking inhabitants of this area who settled here centuries ago, called it sometimes as Dreiburgenland meaning the area belonging to the three vármegye.

The Southern part of this area is hilly and the highest peak, the so-called Irottkő (2097 ft) is just off Kőszeg (in the present Hungary). Going toward north, the hills become smaller. Around the Fertő tő (Neusiedler See) — which is about 30 km (16 miles) long and has an area of 267 sq.km. (103 sq.mi.) — the land is flat and fertile.

The original territory granted to Austria by the St. Germain peace treaty was larger than the present Burgenland; it also incorporated the "bulge" at the Southern end of the Neusiedler See (Fertő tő) including the city of Sopron; however, as a conclusion of the plebiscite of December 14, 1921, this area remained within Hungary.

* There is a difficulty to translate the term "vármegye"(or megye) into proper English. The Atlas of the World of the National Geographic Society is using the expression "county" although this is not correct because the vármegye — particularly before 1848 — had a much broader autonomy and probably was closer to the American states. Each vármegye is further divided into administrative units called járás, and it would be more appropriate to use the term "county" for these rather than for the vármegyák (the plural of "megye" is "megyék")
As already mentioned earlier, the names of cities, towns, rivers and the lake are given according to the present-day usage, and a bilingual listing follows.

The map is divided into horizontal segments indicated by capital letters which are given in the listing after the town's name in order to facilitate the finding on the map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMES OF TOWNS AND CITIES IN HUNGARIAN AND GERMAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Hungarian name is underlined. The capital letter in parentheses after each name refers to the segment of the map in which the town is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agendorf - Ágafalva (C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ágafalva - Agendorf (C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andau - Mosontarcza (B)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sács - Wien (Vienna) (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernstein - Borostyánkő (C/D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borostyánkő - Bernstein (C/D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Csağıta - Schachendorf (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eberau - Magyarókerék (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenstadt - Kismarton (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldglövő - Oberschützen (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldföhr - Oberwart (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forchtenau - Fraknó (B/C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forchtenstein - Fraknó vára (castle) (B/C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fraknó - Forchtenau (B/C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fraknó vára - Forchtenstein (castle) (B/C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Großpetersdorf - Nagyszentmihály (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Güns - Kőszeg (C/D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Güüssing - Námetujvár (D/E)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gyanafalva - Jennersdorf (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennersdorf - Gyanafalva (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kismarton - Eisenstadt (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kittsee - Kőpcsény (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kőpcsény - Kittsee (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kőszeg - Güns (C/D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Léka - Lockenhaus (C/D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockenhaus - Léka (C/D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magyaróvár (today: Mosonmagyaróvár) - Ungarisch Altenburg (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattersburg (in 1921: Mattersdorf) - Nagymarton (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattersdorf (today: Mattersburg) - Nagymarton (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael - Püspökszentmihály (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miklósfalva - Nickelsdorf (B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Magyarókerék – Eberau (D)
Mosonmagyaróvár (in 1921: Magyaróvár) – Ungarisch Altenburg (B)

Momontarcza – Andau (B)
Nagymarton – Mattersdorf (today: Mattersburg)
Nagyszentmihály – Grosspetersdorf (D)
Németújvár – Gussing (D/E)
Nickelsdorf – Miklósfalva (B)
Oberschützen – Felsőlevo (D)
Oberwart – Felsőor (D)
Odenburg – Sopron (B/C)
Pilgersdorf – Pörgölény (C)
Pinkafeld – Pinkafő (D)
Pörgölény – Pilgersdorf (C)
Pressburg – Pozsony (in Slovak: Bratislava) (A)
Pressburg – Pozsony (in Slovak: Bratislava) (A)
Pusztaszentmihály – Michael (D)
Rechnitz – Rohonc (D)
Rétfalu – Wiesen (B)
Rohonc – Rechnitz (D)
Rothenturm an der Pinka – Vasvörösvár (D)
Rust – Rust (B)
Schachendorf – Csajta (D)
Schlaining – Szalóknak (C)
Sopron – Odenburg (B/C)
Stadt Schlaining – Városszalónak (C)
Stegersbach – Szentesiek (D)
Steinamanger – Szombathely (D)
St. Gotthard – Szentgotthárd (D)
Szalóknak – Schlaining (C)
Szentesiek – Stegersbach (D)
Szentgotthárd – St. Gotthard (D)
Szombathely – Steinamanger (D)
Ungarisch Altenburg – Magyaróvár (today: Mosonmagyaróvár) (B)

Wallern
Városszalónak – Stadt Schlaining (C)
Vasvörösvár – Rothenturm an der Pinka (D)
Vulkapordány – Wulkaprodersdorf (B)

Wallern – Walla (B)
Wien – Bécs (Vienna) (A)
Wiesen – Rétfalú (B)
Wulkaprodersdorf – Vulkapordány (B)
Zemendorf – Zemene (B)
Zemene – Zemendorf (B)
Zurány – Zurndorf (A/B)
Zurndorf – Zurány (A/B)
**Names of Lakes and Rivers in Hungarian and German**

The Hungarian names are underlined.

- Donau - Duna (Danube)
- Duna - Donau (Danube)
- Fertő tó - Neusiedler See (lake)
- Güns - Győngyös (*)
- Győngyös - Güns (*)
- Lajnitz - Lapínčs
- Lajta - Leitha
- Lapínčs - Lajnitz
- Leitha - Lajta
- Neusiedler See - Fertő tó (lake)
- Pinka - Pinka
- Raab - Rába
- Rába - Raab
- Rabnitz - Repce
- Repce - Rabnitz

* This is the name of the river. In German, the name Güns refers to both the river Győngyös and the city Kőszeg.

II. Political Events

The changes in the border areas between Hungary and Austria took place somewhat later than the other border changes although the claims of the newly formed Austrian authorities on former Hungarian territories were stated about the same time as those of the other successor states of the Monarchy. The declaration of the provisional National Council of the newly formed Austrian Republic dated November 22, 1918 already demanded the annexation of 5800 sq.km. (2240 sq.mi.) of Hungarian territory for two reasons: the population there is mostly German, and this area supposed to be vital for the food supply of Vienna. On September 2, 1919, the peace conference in Versailles partly accepted their demand and the peace treaty of St. Germain signed with Austria on September 10, 1919, gave her a territory of 4312 sq. km. (1670 sq.mi.) from the Western part of Hungary. The peace treaty of Trianon signed with Hungary on June 4, 1920, also specified the change of sovereignty of this area.

There was, however, a great difference between the border changes here, as compared to the other parts of Hungary. The other areas were already occupied prior to the peace treaties by the armies of the successor states (Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia).
and in significant cases (e.g., the Baranya-triangle or the East-side of the river Tisza) the occupied territory actually extended well into the new, smaller Hungary. Thus, after the peace treaty with Hungary, the foreign forces had to evacuate occupied territories and return them to Hungary. On the other hand, Western Hungary had never been occupied by Austrian forces and therefore, based on the peace treaties, the Hungarian government was supposed to evacuate this territory and hand it over to the authorities of the newly formed Austrian Republic.

Although the Trianon treaty was signed on June 4, 1920, and ratified by the Hungarian parliament in the middle of November, 1920, the transfer of Western Hungary to Austria was successfully delayed by the Hungarian government which tried to have this decision changed by negotiations. When any further delay was impossible, it was agreed that the transfer will be carried out stepwise, by dividing the territory into zones. The "official" transfer started in Summer 1921 and the transfer of the last zone - the city of Sopron and its environment - supposed to have taken place on October 3, 1921 when the completion of the transfer was declared by the two governments as well as the representatives of the Entente powers of England, France and Italy. However, this "legal" transfer did not mean that Austrian authorities could actually take over the territory.

Parallel to these events Hungarian insurgent troops supported by the central government have been organized in Western Hungary and on September 8, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel Paul Prónay officially took over their command after resigning from his commission in the Hungarian army. Sporadic fighting started already in Summer 1921 and when the Hungarian government officially evacuated this territory, the insurgents under Prónay's command took it over and on October 4, 1921 declared the independence of Western Hungary under the name of LAJTABÁNSÁG (*). Immediately after, fighting broke out.

As a result of pressures from the Entente powers, the head of the Hungarian government, count Stephen Bethlen, was forced to participate in a meeting held on October 11-13, 1921, in Venice, Italy. In the protocol signed at the end of the meeting, Hungary

* Lajta (Leitha) = the river forming the boundary on the Northwest, the traditional border between Austria and Hungary; bánság = banate, old expression for an autonomous territory headed by a direct deputy of the central government.
agreed to stop the activities of the insurgents and transfer within eight days the questioned area to Austria. However, Hungary gained a significant concession: it was decided that a plebiscite would decide whether the city of Sopron (Ödenburg) and seven villages in its suburbs should remain within Hungary or be annexed by Austria.

Based on the results of the Venice meeting the Hungarian government pressured the insurgents to evacuate the territory which was then taken over gradually by Austria. The transfer took longer than prescribed in the Venice protocol and was finished only on November 13, 1919. The plebiscite in and around Sopron (Ödenburg) took place on December 14 with a majority vote for remaining in Hungary. It is difficult, if not impossible, to evaluate how honest the plebiscite was. Austrian historians claim even today that it was rigged while Hungary gave the official title civitas fidelissima (the most faithful city) to Sopron; however, the fact is that both sides accepted the results of the plebiscite.

After minor corrections, the final borders between Austria and Hungary were settled in 1922 finalizing the secession of 3970 sq.km. (1550 sq.mi.) to Austria. This territory, called BURGENLAND, became the eighth federal state of the Austrian Republic.

III. STAMPS ISSUED IN WESTERN HUNGARY

The issues during the turmoil in Summer and Fall 1921 can be divided into two groups: the issues of the short-lived independent state of Lajtabánság and the insurgents, and the issues of the new local Austrian authorities. The first group is discussed in detail in the third part of this monograph while the second group is the subject of the fourth part. The first group will be called the issues of Lajtabánság, while the second as the issues of Burgenland.
THIRD PART: ISSUES OF LAJTÁBÁNSÁG

During the short-lived existence of Lajtabánság, nine series were issued. The catalogs and articles dealing with these stamps list the series consecutively, according to the date and calling them First Series, Second Series, etc. The only difference is that Péněk lists the Lajtabánság Posta overprinted stamps as the second series and the "A Zóna" overprinted stamps as the third series while in all the other sources these two are reversed.

The chronological listing will also be followed here. However, it should be mentioned that a better grouping of the nine series would be to divide them into two groups: the series issued by the Governing Council and the Supreme Headquarters of Lajtabánság on one side, and the series issued by individual insurgent troops loosely associated with Prónay's Headquarters on the other side. If we would compare the postal activities of Lajtabánság with that of a regular country, the first group would represent the regular issues while the series belonging to the second group would probably considered as local issues.

The following series belong to the first group, i.e., the stamps issued by the central command: first, third, seventh, eighth and ninth series. From these, the first three are well documented and the declaration of independence of Lajtabánság, its stamp-issuing power, as well as the issue of the third and seventh series have been reported to the Universal Postal Union. The English translation of the four documents - according to Weinert - is given on the next three pages (Documents Nos.1-4). The eighth series was also printed and issued by the central authorities of Lajtabánság while the ninth series was printed in Vienna (by the same company who printed the seventh series) for the authorities of Lajtabánság; however, no detailed information is available on these two series.

The following series belong to the second group, i.e., the stamps issued by the various commando troops or political groups: second, fourth, fifth and sixth series. These are usually named according to the leader of the respective groups:

- second series: Ostenburg
- fourth series: Gömbös
- fifth series: Héjjas
- sixth series: Friedrich
Executive Order

Whereas the troops of the Royal Hungarian Government have already evacuated Zone "A" but the Government of the Austrian Republic did not take it over, while during this interregnum it was taken over by the insurgents who are in power even today, I order that all Royal Hungarian stamps which can be found at the post offices should be overprinted with the text "FELKELO MAGYAROK ALTAL MEGSZALLT NYUGAT-MAGYARORSZAG 1921 aug.-sept". I entrust Captain Gyula Biringer with the execution (of this order) and at the same time, I direct him to report to me within 3 days the stamp inventories found at the post offices and the one-month stamp supply needed by the post offices.

Felsőőr, September 4, 1921

Győrgy Hír
commandant of the insurgent troops

From the nine series only the last two have not been used in actual mail although stamps of the eighth series exist with postal cancellation representing probably cancellation-to-order (C.T.O.). From the other series, the used stamps sometimes also represent C.T.O.; however, it should be emphasized that these stamps have been used in the regular mail, have been accepted both in and outside Hungary as regular stamps and even exist with Austrian cancellations from the first two weeks after the final take-over, also together with Austrian stamps. Genuinely mailed letters are scarce and should command much higher prices than the mint or used stamps. It should be stated that the issues of Lajtabánság are much too underpriced by the catalogs listing them; for example the price of the overprinted 50 and 100 K Madonna stamps of the fifth series in the 1971-issue of the Hungary Netto Katalog is only 816,- each although only 100 stamps were issued from each.

Four months after the end of the insurrection (on February 13, 1922), the Hungarian Postal Directorate by its order No. 2849/1922 forbade the use of these stamps in the regular mail when of course, they could have not been used anyway.