

A selection of the items discussed in this issue

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Edited by Andy Taylor

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EDITORIAL 218

Numiphil 2021 was ambushed by Covid. Your thrice-jabbed Editor would have been entitled to fly to Vienna, and after a week in the airport fly back home again; but not to enter the country. The big Sindelfingen Fair was also cancelled, because the venue, lacking event bookings, went bust. Roll on 2022. I think.

BBC Radio 3's relay of the **Vienna New Year Concert**. "*The Blue Danube*", announced Petroc Trelawney authoritatively, "*was written to raise morale after Australia's defeat by Prussia in the 7 Years' War*".

Try it once more, this time with the music... we proudly announce a traditional Fest, to be held from late afternoon, Friday 16 September to noon, Sunday 18 September at The Bull Hotel, Peterborough. Basic arrangements will follow the historic pattern. A booking form is enclosed for UK-resident members; everybody else is equally welcome and should email Andy Taylor.

Question from A.B. In the pre-UPU period at least, letters from India to Europe would travel first to Alexandria on the ships of the East India Company and later the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P&O). At Alexandria they would be transferred to the ships of the Austrian Lloyd to go to Trieste; and thereafter overland to the relevant destination be it Italy or Prussia or Netherlands. Reg Kirk wrote many books on the sailing schedules of the P&O from/to Suez and Alexandria, and we can trace the steamers a particular letter would have been carried on. A.B. is looking for similar sailing schedules for the Austrian Lloyd steamers on the Alexandria-Trieste route. Which book can he find them in? Neither Tschilingirian/Stevens nor Smith have it.

Roll of Distinguished Philatelists: at the meeting of the Board of Election on 2nd January 2022 it was unanimously agreed that the following philatelists be invited to be the new signatories to the Roll: Dr. Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi, RDP, FRPSL (Italy); Reinaldo Estevão de Macedo, RDP, FRPSL (Brazil); Hugh V. Feldman, RDP, FRPSL (United Kingdom); Malcolm Groom, RDP, FRPSL (Australia); and Patricia Stilwell Walker, RDP, FRPSL (USA)

Elephant problem! Those of you who collect modern Austrian stamps will know that some are made from exotic materials and in curious shapes. A first-world-problem is how to mount them on a flat sheet of paper alongside 'normal' stamps to put in an album, without the pile of sheets looking like an elephant under a duvet. For example, the Augarten porcelain rose stamp in its presentation box is 6.5mm thick, while a normal stamp is 0.1mm. Then there are stamps with crystals, which poke holes in the sheet above. All ideas welcomed...

Die Gelblinge: In a third article on the first Austrian postal cards, the so-called "Gelblinge", Frans Jorissen and Lars-Olof Nilsson treat the first bilingual issue, issued in the end of 1871. In this series of 5 cards, mostly catalogued as numbers 3 to 7, the text on the cards is not only in German, but also in Bohemian (n° 3), Italian (n° 4), Polish (n° 5), Ruthenian (n° 6) or Slovenian (n° 7). On the basis of a detailed analysis, the authors conclude that these five different cards have probably been printed with only two plates of 64 cards, on which cards with different languages were mixed. They suggest that on these two plates, there were 40 clichés of the Bohemian card, 32 of the Italian card, 24 of the Polish one, and 16 each for the Ruthenian and Slovenian cards. In a long appendix, the authors give a detailed description of the 67 clichés of which they have at least two copies in their collections. This article is freely available at <http://www.postalstationery.org/html/articles.html> which is the website of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission.

London2022: notable APS results include a Gold Medal for our new book. See the Newsletter for more detail. A longer report, with photos, may appear in the next 'Austria'.

Andy Taylor

2022 NEW ISSUES (1ST INSTALMENT)

by Andy Taylor

The information given here is face value ('c' is Euro-cents); issue date; quantity printed; designer; engraver if any; printing method; printer; and sometimes details on the design. Many issues are also available in mini-sheets, blackprints, 'Buntdrucke' (ie printed in different colours from those issued) etc. The language-choice selection on the Opost web site is now in the black border at the bottom of each page instead of at the top right corner.



Christmas: girl at a window with a lantern. 85c; Regina Simon; 26.11.21; 2,250,000 in rolls of 50; Offset; Enschedé. The design is based on a small painting from 1660 in the Kunsthistoric Museum in Vienna; the motive of a figure lit by a single source of light was very popular in those times. The Dutch painter of genre scenes and portraits Gerrit Dou created the atmospheric painting from the Baroque era on which this Christmas stamp is based.

Stop Climate Change! 2Eu75 + 1Eu35 = 4Eu10; David Gruber; 6.12.21; 130,000; Offset with water-based varnish; Enschedé. "Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of our time. It is causing



dramatic effects worldwide, and the aim of this stamp block is to provide us with a vivid reminder of that. It is sponsored by Mag. Marcus Wadsak, meteorologist, head of the ORF weather department and science journalist of the year, who was given a special copy at a small-scale presentation. The issue of a postage stamp in December is an absolute novelty and breaks with philatelic traditions: as a rule, the annual issue program is completed with the Christmas stamps."

Arrival of the stagecoach

from the series "Historical mail vehicles". 2Eu10; Regina Simon; 19.1.2022; 130,000; Offset; Enschedé.

In the past, traveling was probably not a pleasure, but a great strain, even if this is not always evident on pictures like this postcard motif. The passengers were crammed into cramped, uncomfortable unheated vehicles, the roads unpaved and bumpy roads, and the journey tediously long. Accidents or damage to the vehicles were common, and



there were also weather-related problems such as rain-soaked roads or snowfall, which made driving even more difficult. Especially in winter, a break was very welcome to warm up and stretch your legs. The coachman and the horses were also able to refresh themselves at rest stops. The stamp shows a scene on a snowy street. A lady gets out of a mail coach, while the hooded driver waits on the coach box and the horses are supplied with hay.



Ludwig Wittgenstein 1889-1951. 2Eu75; Marion Fuller; 19.1.2022; 300,000; Offset; Enschedé. Ludwig Wittgenstein, who was born in Vienna in 1889 and died in Cambridge in 1951, is considered one of the most important philosophers of the 20th century. Wittgenstein came from a Jewish industrial family. After studying engineering, he went to Cambridge University, where he studied the logic and philosophy of mathematics. After stays in Vienna, Cambridge and Norway, he finally settled in Great Britain in 1938, became a British citizen and held a professorship in Cambridge until 1947. The Wittgenstein Initiative in Vienna is committed to acknowledging the great thinker and his ideas in Austria. The focus in Wittgenstein's philosophical work is on language. During World War I he wrote the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, which he published in 1922. His *Philosophical Investigations* only appeared posthumously in 1953. In 2017 his entire philosophical legacy was included in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register.

Perhaps his most famous statement is his seventh Proposition: “Whereof one cannot speak, thereof one must be silent.”

Lohner Porsche Mixte in the Classic Cars series. 1Eu35; David Gruber; 21.1.2022; 280,000; Offset; Enschedé. The history of the electric car began at the end of the 19th century and the hybrid drive was also developed around the turn of the century. In 1896, automobile pioneer Ferdinand Porsche, in collaboration with Ludwig Lohner, designed the Lohner-Porsche, an electric car with wheel hub motors. The high weight of the accumulators and the short range of the electric drive gave Porsche the idea of combining the electric motors with petrol engines, which supplied the wheel hub motors and the batteries with electricity via generators - the first automobile with a serial hybrid drive. From 1901, the “petrol-electric mixing wagon” was mass-produced under the name “Mixte”. Despite a further reduction in battery capacity and the associated reduction in vehicle weight, the hybrid vehicle was not a bestseller because it was expensive and required a lot of maintenance. The special stamp shows a “Mixte” from 1901 from the Museum in Mattsee.



100 Jahre RIESS Emaille in the Classic trademarks series. 85c; Anita Kern; 28.1.2022; 280,000; Offset; Enschedé. This year's special stamp in the “Classic Trademarks” series is dedicated to the local company RIESS, which has been producing high-quality enamel crockery for 100 years. The stamp showings a selection of colourful pots from the “Pastel” series, which has been popular since the 1950s. RIESS uses natural raw materials to create handmade pots, pans and other kitchen utensils that are durable and recyclable. The characteristic enamelling of the iron blanks takes place by fusing with silicate glass (enamel) at 850 °C, which creates the cut and scratch-resistant, easy-to-clean and aroma-neutral surface. The roots of the family-run company go back to 1550, when the pan forge was founded in Ybbsitz in Lower Austria's Mostviertel. Sustainable enamelled cookware has been produced there since 1922, since 1926 with green electricity from their own hydroelectric power plants on the Ybbs. The RIESS enamel manufactory also produces street and advertising signs as well as industrial components made of enamel.

In 2001, RIESS acquired the trademark rights of KELOmat, a traditional Austrian brand for stainless steel pressure cookers and cookware. Since then, RIESS has been the only manufacturer of cookware in Austria and exports to more than 35 countries worldwide.

Pedant's corner: There is a German verb “emailen”, but it means to enamel, not to email.

Kiki Kogelnik - Dark Beauty, 1973 from the series Contemporary Art in Austria. 1Eu; Regina Simon; 10.2.2022; 165,000; Offset; Enschedé. Kiki Kogelnik, who grew up in Bleiburg in Carinthia, is one of the most important Austrian artists of the 20th century. From 1955 she studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna and joined the avant-garde circle around Monsignor Otto Mauer and his gallery St. Stephan. In 1962 Kogelnik moved to America, where she met pop artists such as Roy Liechtenstein and Andy Warhol, who had a major influence on her artistic work. However, she developed her very own style and created “Space Art” and “Hangings” cut out of vinyl before she began to critically examine the prevailing image of women in the series “Women” in the 1970s. In her later works, she abstracted and schematized the human body. Her “Venetian Heads” made of Murano glass, which she designed in the 1990s, are also famous. Kiki Kogelnik died in Vienna in 1997 aged 62.



Titanium 350 Sport motorcycle. 2Eu30; David Gruber; 11.2.2022; 280,000; Offset; Enschedé. From 1926 to 1932, Grazer Motorenwerke AG produced innovative bicycles and motorcycles in Puntigam near Graz under the brand name Titan. Schüber designed the engines for the titanium motorcycles. A novelty was the single-cylinder, two-stroke 350c engine with membrane inlet control, which was initially equipped with two and later with four membrane blades. A prototype of the Titan was presented in 1926 at the Vienna Autumn Fair, from 1927 the motorcycle was mass-produced with a few adaptations. The special stamp shows a Titan 350 Sport model from 1927. The sports model had a Siemens magneto in front of the engine, an exposed flywheel, shortened mufflers and a four-blade membrane and achieved 8hp. The Titan motorcycles were more powerful than the competing Puch models, but they were also more expensive and therefore sold less. In 1932 the Graz engine works had to close their doors.



Woolly hat. 4Eu30; David Gruber; 16.2.2022; 150,000; Offset by Cartor Security Printing according to Die Briefmarke, or Enschedé according to the OPost web site. There is no such thing as bad weather, only bad equipment - with a warm wool hood, nothing stands in the way of a walk in the great outdoors, even on cold days. After the fingers in the “Faust” stamp at the beginning of winter, it's now about protecting the head. A lot of heat is lost through the uncovered head, which quickly becomes uncomfortable and can lead to colds. But it can be easily prevented if you wear a head covering. Whether it's a colourful bobble hat with a tassel, a simple hood with or without a brim or even a unique piece you've knitted yourself - the main thing is that your head and ears are warm. “Wollhaube” is something very special again. It's been made from flocked paper with a wintry knit pattern and die-cut in the iconic bonnet and tassel shape



Trombone, in the series *Austria country of Music*. 1Eu; Kirsten Lubach; 16.2.2022; 340,000 in sheets of 10; Offset; Enschedé. With its deep and powerful tone, the trombone is an indispensable part of the symphony orchestra and many other musical formations. As with all brass instruments, the tones of the slide trombone are generated by the vibration of the lips on the cup mouthpiece. However, the pitch is not changed by valves, but by the slide, with which the S-shaped tube can be continuously lengthened or shortened. In addition to the fundamental, there are six other slide positions, each of which differs by a semitone. Glissandos are easy, although sometimes inappropriate. There exist valve trombones, rather like an elongated trumpet. They were allegedly invented for mounted military bands, as it's difficult for the player to retrieve the slide if it falls off, and you need one hand to hold the reins!



The background of the stamp shows the main motif of the Trombone Concerto in E flat major by Georg Christoph Wagenseil (1715-1777). An autograph of the piece is in the Czech Episcopal Library in Olomouc. Wagenseil was a highly respected court composer at the court of Maria Theresia and is regarded as

a pioneer of Viennese classicism. The edge of the sheetlet is stated to show an illustration of a trombone with its slide positions and the corresponding notes - this I doubt.



The sheetlet shows 10 trombones - more than sufficient to demolish the walls of Jericho! Your Editor played the bass trombone in his school-days, moving on to a Bb/F and playing it in an indescribably awful Trad Jazz band! Many years later, when holidaying in Hintertglemm, one evening's entertainment was a small local group playing an assortment of instruments including a medium-sized Alphorn. When they'd finished, they asked if anyone fancied a go - and were rather disconcerted when they found I could play it! I can't manage a Posthorn, though: the mouthpiece is too small. Dr Kainz had one in her office...

Apologies: the illustration has a purple border, but I can't persuade it to print in that colour.



Postage stamps of 1908. 2Eu30 + 85c; Anita Kern; 5.3.2022; 115,000; Offset; Enschedé. On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the reign of Emperor Franz Joseph, an unusual series of postage stamps was issued on 1st January 1908, which for the first time also featured the portraits of earlier monarchs.

INTRODUCTION TO THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN POSTAL CONVENTION OF 1843

by Inger Kuzych, Roger Morrell, and Andy Taylor

Contents:

- Background
- References
- Source documents:
 - The Russian-Austrian postal convention, signed at St. Petersburg, 30 January (11 February) 1843
 - Translation thereof into English by Dave Skipton
 - The Austrian Archives

The translation originally ran in *Rossica* No. 117 (October 1991).
We thank their editor for permission to reproduce it here.

Seeking to strengthen its foreign postal connections and to simplify the exchange of mails, between 1842 and 1850 the Austrian Empire successfully negotiated a series of postal treaties with neighbouring friendly countries. The idea behind these agreements was to replace the traditional system of paid-to-border mail (which required the foreign recipient to pay the transit postage fees for his/her country and any intermediate countries) with the ability for the charges for the whole journey to be paid by one party.

Chapter 11 in the recently published *The Story of the Austrian Post up to 1850* explains the evolution of foreign mail between Austria and a host of other governments or postal services: treaties were finalized with Bavaria (in 1842); with Baden, Saxony, and the myriad states served by the Thurn and Taxis General Postal Administration (1843); with Great Britain, France, Spain, Belgium, Luxembourg, and all their colonies, and Prussia, and Sardinia (1844); with the Swiss Federation and Modena-Parma (1849); and Tuscany (1850).

One agreement not mentioned in the book was the Postal Convention between Austria and Russia that was signed in 1843. A convention does not rise to the level of a treaty and can be seen as a preliminary settlement prior to negotiating a full treaty. The latter is an agreement between two or more parties to solve a specific issue that affects the parties signing the treaty – in the cases above, the streamlining of mail delivery. A convention is the set of rules for the parties agreeing to the convention, to address a matter that affects a larger part of their world – in this case, to simply expand and regularize postal communications.

Russian postal communication with the cities of Western Europe, excluding the Scandinavian Peninsula and Southern Europe, had been maintained since the 18th century through Prussia. Profits accruing to Prussia from the transit of Russian mail were considerable, and the kingdom did everything in its power to maintain its monopoly. By the fifth decade of the 19th century, technological advances in postal affairs, increasing construction of railroads, and the development of the maritime post all pointed to further expansion of postal communications. It was thus in 1843, that Russia undertook two postal conventions: simultaneously concluding a new convention with Prussia that improved deliveries to northern countries (the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and various German states), and another with Austria that provided an outlet for correspondences “to the Austrian Empire, the lands of the Italian Peninsula, Greece, and also to the islands of the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.”

The Postal Convention between Austria and Russia laid down the rules for postal exchange at three Austro-Russian border points and the post offices and postal roads that fed into them. The three routes of postal communication – shown by yellow arrows on the map below – extended from the Russian Empire into the Austrian Crownland of Galicia and were 1) via the Free City of Cracow (Krakow; jointly controlled by Russia, Prussia, and Austria since 1815) to Podgorze in Austria; 2) via Radzivilov (Russia) to Brody (Austria); and 3) via Novoselitsy (Russia) to Chernovitsy (Cernauti; in Austria). The latter city (today Chernivtsi in Ukraine) was the capital of the region of Bukowina, which in 1843 was the largest Kreis (county) within the Crownland of Galicia. It became its own separate crownland, the Duchy of Bukowina, in 1849.

During the 1830s and 1840s, Austrian relations with Russia were generally very good and the two Empires cooperated on a number of fronts. These decades were the latter half of what is today referred to as the Biedermeier Era (1815-1848), a period of peace and prosperity in Austria and Europe following the wars of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. In 1848, this interval of tranquillity was brought to a crashing end as political revolutions broke out throughout Western Europe. Russia remained relatively stable thanks in no small part to its Black Chambers (also referred to as Black Cabinets) at major post offices, which routinely – illegally and surreptitiously (thus the name) – surveilled mails and thus were able to keep track of or arrest troublesome revolutionaries. So, it was the Russian czar who at the request of newly installed Austrian Emperor Franz Josef provided the additional needed troops that allowed the Hungarian uprising in the Austrian Empire to finally be crushed in 1849 and for Habsburg sovereignty to be restored. The camaraderie between the Empires, however, did not extend far into the 1850s.

During the Crimean War (1853-56), Austria maintained a policy of neutrality, and while not going to war with Russia was supportive of the Anglo-French coalition. The stance deeply angered the Russian emperor and was a serious strain to Austro-Russian relations thereafter.

This postal agreement, then, is a vestige of a harmonious time in international relations.



An 1833 map showing the extent of the Austrian Crownland of Galicia, including the southwestern region of Bukowina. Border postal exchange routes mentioned in the Austro-Russian Convention are highlighted in yellow. "1" leads to/from Cracow; "2" Brody; and "3" Chernovitsy.

Source documents

Fyodor Fyodorovich Martens aka Мартенс Федор Федорович was born in Russia in 1845 and died in St Petersburg in 1909. He was a renowned international jurist. His most ambitious work of editing is *Recueil des traités et conventions conclus par la Russie* (15 volumes, 1874–1909). This contains not only the texts of treaties between Russia and other countries, but also histories (based on unpublished Russian documents) of the diplomatic conditions necessitating the treaties. It was printed in Russian and French in parallel columns. We have discovered parts of it on line, specifically the “Postal Convention between Austria and Russia signed at St. Petersburg, 30 January (11 February) 1843” which is stated to be in vol IV p. 503.

The first document below is the text of the convention in French (“the diplomatic language”) which had a parallel translation into Russian. It was found as a PDF, which is why it has neither ‘Austria’ headers nor page numbers.

The second is the translation into English.

And the third is the only reference that has been found in today’s Austria.

References

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FRENCH TEXT/ RUSSIAN TRANSLATION

Au nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

S. M. l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, Roi de Pologne et S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, désirant donner une plus grande extension aux relations postales entre les deux Empires et établir un échange plus régulier des correspondances entre leurs Etats dans l'intérêt du commerce et des rapports mutuels de leurs sujets respectifs, ont résolu de conclure une convention postale et ont à cet effet nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, Roi de Pologne,

Le sieur Théodore de Prianichnikow,

Во Имя Пресвятыя и Нераздельныя Троицы.

Императоръ Всероссійскій, Царь Польскій и Императоръ Австрійскій, Король Венгерскій и Богемскій, для большаго распространенія почтовыхъ сношеній между обѣими Имперіями и учрежденія болѣе правильнаго размѣна корреспонденцій между ихъ государствами къ пользѣ торговли и взаимныхъ отношеній обоюдныхъ ихъ подданныхъ, положили заключить почтовую конвенцію и на сей конецъ назначили своими полномочными, а именно:

Императоръ Всероссійскій, Царь Польскій,

Федора Прянишникова, своего Тай-

son Conseiller Privé, Directeur du Département des Postes, Directeur des Postes de St.-Petersbourg, etc.

Et S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême,

Le sieur Othon Baron de Meysenbug, chargé d'affaires de S. M. Impériale et Royale Apostolique près la Cour Impériale de Russie, et

Le Sieur Maximilien Löwenthal, Conseiller Impérial à la Direction Générale et Aulique des postes autrichiennes.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

A. *Stipulations concernant la poste aux lettres.*

ARTICLE I.

Les communications postales entre les Empires de Russie et d'Autriche auront lieu par les routes de poste suivantes:

a) A travers le Royaume de Pologne par Kowno, Brest Litowsky, Cracovie et Podgorze.

b) Par Radziwilow et Brody, et

c) Par Novossélitz et Czernovitz.

Si dans la suite les administrations supérieures des postes respectives jugeaient à propos d'établir des communications postales dans d'autres directions, elles pourront les organiser après s'être concertées réciproquement à cet égard.

ARTICLE II.

La remise de la correspondance entre la Russie et l'Autriche aura lieu par les

наго Совѣтника, Директора Почтоваго Департамента и С.-Петербургскаго Почтдиректора, и проч;

А Императоръ Австрійскій, Король Венгерскій и Богемскій,

Барона Оттона Мейзенбуга, повѣреннаго въ дѣлахъ Апостольскаго Величества при Императорскомъ Россійскомъ Дворѣ, и

Максимилиана Левенталя, Императорскаго Совѣтника въ Главной и Надворной Дирекціи австрійскихъ почтъ;

Которые, по взаимномъ сообщеніи своихъ полномочій, найденныхъ въ доброй и надлежащей формѣ, постановили нижеслѣдующія статьи:

A. *Постановленія, относящіяся до лѣтнихъ почтъ.*

СТАТЬЯ I.

Почтовые сообщения между Россійскою и Австрійскою Имперіями будутъ производиться по нижеслѣдующимъ почтовымъ трамтамъ:

а) Черезъ Ковно, Брестъ-Литовскій, Краковъ и Подгорже транзитомъ черезъ Царство Польское.

б) Черезъ Радзивилловъ и Броды.

в) Черезъ Новоселитцы и Черновитцы.

Еслибы впослѣдствіи времени со стороны обоюдныхъ главныхъ почтовыхъ начальствъ признано было за нужное открыть почтовые сообщения по другимъ направленіямъ, то сіе предоставляется имъ по взаимномъ соглашеніи между собою.

СТАТЬЯ II.

Корреспонденція между Россією и Австрією будетъ взаимно передаваться

bureaux de poste établis aux frontières respectives des deux Empires et du Royaume de Pologne, savoir:

Sur la route a.

Par les bureaux de Cracovie et Podgorze.

Sur la route b.

Par les bureaux de Radziwilow et Brody.

Sur la route c.

Par les bureaux de Novossélitz et Czernowitz.

ARTICLE III.

Il y aura un échange direct de dépêches closes:

a) Entre le bureau de poste de Vienne et ceux de St.-Pétersbourg, Moscou, Radziwilow et Odessa.

b) Entre le bureau de Podgorze et les bureaux de St.-Pétersbourg, Kowno et Brest-Litowsky.

c) Entre le bureau de Lemberg et ceux de Radziwilow, St.-Pétersbourg et Moscou.

d) Entre le bureau de Brody et ceux de Radziwilow, Kiew, Zytomir, Odessa, St.-Pétersbourg et Moscou.

e) Entre le bureau de Czernovitz et le bureau de Novossélitz.

Si à l'avenir l'une des administrations de poste jugeait utile d'établir un semblable échange de dépêches closes entre quelques bureaux de poste non dénommés ci-dessus, cet échange pourra avoir lieu d'un commun accord entre les deux administrations de poste.

ARTICLE IV.

Le nombre des postes à expédier par semaine entre les deux Empires est fixé comme il suit:

почтовыми конторами, находящимися на обоюдных границах обѣихъ Имперій и Царства Польскаго, а именно:

По тракту а.

Краковскою и Подгорскою.

По тракту б.

Радзивиловскою и Бродскою.

По тракту с.

Новоселицкою и Черновицкою.

Статья III.

Непосредственная пересылка пост-пакетовъ будетъ производиться:

а) Между Вѣнскимъ почтамтомъ и почтовыми мѣстами въ С.-Петербургѣ, Москвѣ, Радзивиловѣ и Одессѣ.

б) Между Подгорскою почтовою конторою и почтовыми мѣстами въ С.-Петербургѣ, Ковно и Брестъ-Литовскомъ.

в) Между Лембергскимъ почтамтомъ и почтовыми мѣстами въ Радзивиловѣ, С.-Петербургѣ и Москвѣ.

г) Между Бродскимъ почтамтомъ и почтовыми мѣстами въ Радзивиловѣ, Кіевѣ, Житомирѣ, Одессѣ, С.-Петербургѣ и Москвѣ, и

е) Между Черновицкою и Новоселицкою почтовыми конторами.

Если впоследствии одно изъ почтовыхъ начальствъ признаетъ полезнымъ учредить подобную пересылку пост-пакетовъ между нѣкоторыми почтовыми мѣстами, выше сего не поименованными, то таковая пересылка можетъ быть учреждаема съ общаго согласія обоихъ почтовыхъ начальствъ.

Статья IV.

Число почтъ, которыя будутъ ходить ежедневно между обѣими Имперіями, опредѣляется слѣдующимъ образомъ:

a) Entre Vienne, Podgorze, Kowno et St.-Pétersbourg trois fois.

b) Entre Vienne, Podgorze, Brest-Litowsky et Moscou deux fois.

c) Entre Vienne, Brody, Radziwilow et Moscou deux fois.

d) Entre Vienne, Lemberg, Brody, Radziwilow et Odessa trois fois.

e) Entre Czernovitz et Novossélitz deux fois.

Le nombre de ces postes pourra être augmenté et l'ordre de leur expédition changé d'un commun accord entre les deux administrations de poste.

Il est convenu que les postes de St.-Pétersbourg, Moscou et Odessa, reçues à Radziwilow seront expédiées pour Brody séparément et au plus tard deux heures après leur arrivée, et que réciproquement les postes seront expédiées de Brody à Radziwilow autant de fois que l'exigera le départ des postes de cette dernière ville pour St.-Pétersbourg, Moscou et Odessa. A cet effet il sera dressé un tableau qui portera l'indication des heures d'expédition de la correspondance russe de Radziwilow pour Brody et de la correspondance autrichienne de Brody pour Radziwilow. Les deux administrations de poste se communiqueront mutuellement le tableau susmentionné.

ARTICLE V.

Si dans la suite la marche des postes entre la Russie et le Royaume de Pologne pouvait être combinée de manière à ce que les lettres entre Lemberg et St.-Pétersbourg fussent transportées plus rapidement par la route de Tomaszow et de

а) Между Вѣною, Подгорже, Ковно и С.-Петербургомъ по три раза.

б) Между Вѣною, Подгорже, Брестомъ-Литовскимъ и Москвою по два раза.

в) Между Вѣною, Бродами, Радзивиловымъ и Москвою по два раза.

г) Между Вѣною, Лембергомъ, Бродами, Радзивиловымъ и Одессою по три раза.

е) Между Черновицами и Новоселицами по два раза.

Оба почтовые начальства могутъ умножать число сихъ почтъ и измѣнять порядокъ ихъ отправленія, по взаимному между собою соглашенію.

Условлено, что получаемыя въ Радзивиловѣ С.-Петербургскія, Московскія и Одесскія почты будутъ отправляемы въ Броды отдѣльно и не позже, какъ чрезъ два часа по ихъ прибытіи и что взаимно почты будутъ отправляемы изъ Бродъ въ Радзивиловъ столько разъ, сколько потребуетъ того отправленіе почтъ изъ сего послѣдняго города въ С.-Петербургъ, Москву и Одессу. На сей конецъ составлены будутъ росписанія, съ означеніемъ часовъ отправленія русской корреспонденціи изъ Радзивилова въ Броды и Австрійской корреспонденціи изъ Бродъ въ Радзивиловъ. Обоюдныя почтовые начальства взаимно сообщать другъ другу сіи росписанія.

Статья V.

Если впоследствии времени найдено будетъ возможнымъ устроить ходъ почтъ между Россією и Царствомъ Польскимъ такимъ образомъ, что пересылка писемъ между Лембергомъ и С.-Петербургомъ ускорится чрезъ на-

Varsovie, l'administration autrichienne ne se refusera pas à les expédier par cette route dès que l'administration russe en aura exprimé le désir.

ARTICLE VI.

Les frais de transport des lettres de Podgorze à Cracovie et retour, de Brody à Radziwilow et de Czernowitz à Novossélitz, seront à la charge de la caisse des postes autrichiennes; par contre la caisse des postes russes supportera les frais de transport des lettres à travers le Royaume de Pologne, ainsi que de Radziwilow à Brody et de Novossélitz à Czernowitz.

ARTICLE VII.

La Russie remettra aux postes autrichiennes toutes les lettres confiées aux postes russes et destinées pour la Monarchie Autrichienne, pour les Etats de la Péninsule Italienne, pour la Grèce, ainsi que pour les îles de la Méditerranée et de l'Adriatique. En outre seront remises aux postes autrichiennes les lettres destinées pour les pays limitrophes de l'Autriche en autant que ces lettres peuvent être expédiées par l'Autriche aussi vite et à meilleur marché que par d'autres Etats.

De son côté l'Autriche remettra aux postes russes toutes les lettres à destination de la Russie, soit originaires de l'Empire d'Autriche, soit provenant des pays étrangers.

Les deux administrations supérieures des postes feront les dispositions nécessaires pour que la correspondance des diverses parties des deux Empires soit

правленіе оныхъ на Томашевъ и Варшаву, то австрійское почтовое начальство согласно будетъ отправлять ихъ симъ путемъ, какъ скоро русское почтовое начальство того пожелаетъ.

Статья VI.

Издержки по перевозкѣ писемъ изъ Подгорже въ Краковъ и обратно, изъ Бродъ въ Радзивиловъ и изъ Черновицъ въ Новоселицы будутъ на счетъ австрійской почтовой казны; во взаимство сего русская почтовая казна принимаетъ на себя издержки по перевозкѣ писемъ чрезъ Царство Польское, равно какъ и изъ Радзивилова въ Броды и изъ Новоселицъ въ Черновицы.

Статья VII.

Россия будетъ передавать австрійскимъ почтамъ всѣ подаваемые на русскія почты письма, адресованныя въ Австрійскую Имперію, въ земли Италійскаго Полуострова, въ Грецію, а также на острова Средиземнаго и Адриатическаго морей. Сверхъ сего передаваемы будутъ австрійскимъ почтамъ письма, адресованныя въ прилежащія къ Австріи земли, покольку пересылка сихъ писемъ чрезъ Австрію будетъ производиться столь же скоро, какъ чрезъ другія государства и обходиться дешевле.

Съ своей стороны Австрія будетъ передавать русскимъ почтамъ всѣ адресованныя въ Россію письма, какъ подаваемые на австрійскія почты, такъ и слѣдующія изъ иностранныхъ земель.

Оба главныя почтовые начальства сдѣлаютъ надлежащія распоряженія для отправленія корреспонденціи разныхъ областей обѣихъ Имперій по тѣмъ поч-

dirigée de manière à ce qu'elle parvienne le plus promptement possible au lieu de sa destination. Elles feront à cet effet dresser et se communiqueront mutuellement des tableaux du cours de leurs postes respectives. Conformément à cette règle l'administration des postes russes fera diriger:

a) Par Radziwilow et Brody.

1) Toute la correspondance russe pour une partie de la Hongrie et pour les parties orientale et septentrionale de la Galicie

2) La correspondance des gouvernements de Volhynie, de Podolie, de Kiew, d'une partie du gouvernement de Czernigow, de Pultava, de Bessarabie et de la Nouvelle Russie pour toutes les provinces de la Monarchie Autrichienne et pour les pays étrangers auxquels l'Autriche sert d'intermédiaire.

b) Par Novossélitz et Czernovitz.

La correspondance de la Bessarabie et de la Nouvelle Russie pour la Transylvanie et une partie de la Bukovine.

c) A travers le Royaume de Pologne.

1) Par Kowno et Podgorze.

La correspondance de la Finlande, des provinces septentrionales, des provinces de la Baltique et des gouvernements de St.-Petersbourg, Nowgorod, Pskow, Witepsk et Wilna pour tous les Etats de la Monarchie Autrichienne non spécifiés ci-dessus et pour les pays étrangers empruntant le territoire autrichien.

2) Par Brest-Litowsky et Podgorze.

La correspondance du gouvernement de Moscou et de toutes les provinces russes situées au delà de cette capitale, ainsi que la correspondance des gouvernements de Smolensk, Mohilew,

товымъ трактамъ, по которымъ она вискорѣе можетъ достигать мѣста своего назначенія. На сей конецъ помянутыя начальства составятъ и сообщать другъ другу росписанія хода обоюдныхъ ихъ почтъ. Согласно съ симъ правиломъ отъ русскаго почтоваго начальства предписано будетъ отправлять:

a) На Радзивиловъ и Броды:

1) Всю русскую корреспонденцію въ часть Венгрии и въ восточную и сѣверную части Галиціи.

2) Корреспонденцію губерній: Волынской, Подольской, Киевской, части Черниговской, Полтавской, Бессарабской области и губерній Новороссійскихъ, адресованную во всѣ области Австрійской Имперіи и въ иностранныя земли, въ которыя путь пролегалъ чрезъ Австрію.

b) На Новоселицы и Черновицы:

Корреспонденцію Бессарабіи и Новороссійскихъ губерній, адресованную въ Трансильванію и въ часть Буковины.

c) Транзитомъ чрезъ Царство Польское:

1) На Ковно и Подгорже.

Корреспонденцію Финляндіи, Сѣверныхъ и Остзейскихъ губерній, а также губерній: С.-Петербургской, Новгородской, Псковской, Витебской и Виленской, во всѣ не поименованныя выше сего области Австрійской Имперіи и въ иностранныя земли, для которыхъ австрійскія владѣнія служатъ транзитомъ.

2) На Брестъ Литовскій и Подгорже.

Корреспонденцію Московской и Замосковныхъ губерній, а также корреспонденцію губерній: Смоленской, Могилевской, части Черниговской, Минской и Гродненской во всѣ австрійскія

d'une partie du gouvernement de Czernigow, Minsk et Grodno pour toutes les provinces autrichiennes non spécifiées ci-dessus, ainsi que pour les pays étrangers auxquels l'Autriche sert d'intermédiaire.

L'administration de postes autrichiennes fera diriger:

a) Par Brody et Radziwilow.

1) La correspondance d'une partie de la Hongrie et des parties orientale et septentrionale de la Galicie pour toute la Russie.

2) La correspondance des autres provinces autrichiennes et des pays étrangers pour les gouvernements de Volhynie, Podolie, Kiew, une partie du gouvernement de Czernigow, Pultava, Bessarabie et de la Nouvelle Russie.

b) Par Czernovitz et Novossélitz.

La correspondance de la Transylvanie et d'une partie de la Bukovine pour la Bessarabie et la Nouvelle Russie.

c) A travers le Royaume de Pologne.

1) Par Podgorze et Kowno.

La correspondance de toutes les provinces autrichiennes non spécifiées ci-dessus ainsi que celle des pays étrangers pour les provinces septentrionales de l'Empire de Russie, pour les gouvernements de Wilna, Witepsk, Pskow, Nowgorod, St.-Petersbourg et les provinces de la Baltique.

2) Par Podgorze et Brest-Litowsky.

La correspondance de toutes les provinces autrichiennes non dénommées ci-dessus, ainsi que celle des pays étrangers, pour le gouvernement de Grodno, une partie du gouvernement de Czernigow, Minsk, Mohilew, Smolensk, Moscou et pour toutes les provinces situées au delà de cette capitale.

области, выше сего не поименованныя и въ иностранныхъ земли, въ которыя путь пролегаетъ чрезъ Австрію.

Отъ австрійскаго почтоваго начальства предписано будетъ отправлять:

a) На Броды и Радзивиловъ:

1) Корреспонденцію части Венгрии и восточной и сѣверной частей Галиціи во всю Россію.

2) Корреспонденцію прочихъ австрійскихъ областей и иностранныхъ земель въ губерніи: Волынскую, Подольскую, Киевскую, въ часть Черниговской, въ Подтавскую, въ Бессарабію и въ губерніи Новороссійскія.

b) На Черновицы и Новоселицы:

Корреспонденцію Трансильваніи и части Буковины въ Бессарабію и въ Новороссійскія губерніи.

c) Транзитомъ чрезъ Царство Польское:

1) На Подгорже и Ковно.

Корреспонденцію всѣхъ не поименованныхъ выше сего австрійскихъ областей и иностранныхъ земель въ сѣверныхъ губерніи Россійской Имперіи и въ губерніи: Виленскую, Витебскую, Псковскую, Новгородскую, С.-Петербургскую и въ Остзейскія.

2) На Подгорже и Брестъ-Литовскій.

Корреспонденцію всѣхъ не поименованныхъ выше сего австрійскихъ областей и иностранныхъ земель въ губернію Гродненскую, въ часть Черниговской, въ Минскую, Могилевскую, Смоленскую, Московскую и во всѣ замосковныя губерніи.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les lettres originaires de la Russie et destinées pour la Monarchie Autrichienne, ainsi que celles originaires de l'Autriche et destinées pour la Russie, devront être affranchies jusqu'aux frontières respectives de manière que chacune des administrations des postes percevra pour ces lettres à son profit d'après ses taxes et son système de progression son port intérieur payable par l'envoyeur et le destinataire de ces lettres.

Cependant, si dans la suite le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie jugeait convenable de réduire le port des lettres de manière que le taux le plus élevé en devienne tout-à-fait ou approximativement égal au taux autrichien, les deux administrations des postes s'entendront entre elles sur les mesures à prendre concernant l'affranchissement facultatif des lettres jusqu'au lieu de leur destination.

ARTICLE IX.

L'Autriche n'exigera aucun port de transit pour les lettres originaires de la Russie et destinées à passer dans d'autres pays à travers la Monarchie Autrichienne, excepté les lettres pour l'Espagne, le Portugal, Gibraltar et les colonies françaises et anglaises et qui payeront à la caisse des postes d'Autriche le port de transit autrichien ainsi que le port revenant à l'administration des postes françaises.

ARTICLE X.

Pour ce qui concerne les lettres originaires d'Etats étrangers, destinées

Статья VIII.

Подаваемые на русскія почты письма, адресованныя въ Австрійскую Имперію, а равнымъ образомъ письма, подаваемые на австрійскія почты и адресованныя въ Россію, должны быть франкируемы до обоюдныхъ границъ, такъ что каждое изъ обоихъ почтовыхъ ведомствъ будетъ взимать за сіи письма въ свою пользу, по своимъ таксамъ и прогрессіямъ вѣса, свои внутреннія вѣсовныя деньги, какъ съ подавателя, такъ и съ получателя сихъ писемъ.

Однакожь, если впоследствии времени Императорское Россійское Правительство признаетъ удобнымъ понизить вѣсовую плату за письма такъ, что самая высокая степень оной совершенно или приблизительно сравнится съ такою австрійскою, то оба почтовыхъ начальства условятся между собою о мѣрахъ относительно свободнаго франкирования писемъ до мѣста назначенія.

Статья IX.

Австрія не будетъ требовать никакого транзитнаго порта за подаваемые на русскія почты письма, адресованныя въ иностранныя земли и долженствующія проходить транзитомъ чрезъ Австрію. Изъ сего изымются письма, адресованныя въ Испанію, Португалію, Гибралтаръ и во французскія и англійскія колоніи. За письма сіи должно будетъ платить, кромѣ австрійскаго транзитнаго порта, и портъ, слѣдующій французской почтовой казнѣ.

Статья X.

За письма, слѣдующія изъ иностранныхъ земель въ Россію транзитомъ чрезъ

pour la Russie et qui seraient livrées aux postes autrichiennes sans avoir été affranchies jusqu'à la frontière russe, la Russie payera à l'Autriche pour le transport de ces lettres un port de transit fixé à 12 kr. argent de convention par lettre simple d'un demi loth. Pour les envois pesant plus d'un demi loth le droit de transit sera augmenté d'après la progression suivante:

Au de là d'un 1/4 jusqu'à 1/2 de loth.	18 kr.
» 1/4 » 1 »	24 »
» 1 » 1 1/2 »	36 »
» 1 1/2 » 2 »	48 »
de 2 » 3 » 1 fl.	— »
» 3 » 4 » 1 »	12 »
» 4 » 6 » 1 »	24 »
» 6 » 8 » 1 »	36 »
» 8 » 12 » 1 »	48 »
» 12 » 16 » 2 »	— »
» 16 » 24 » 2 »	12 »
» 24 » 32 » 2 »	24 »

ARTICLE XI.

Pour les lettres originaires des pays étrangers (mentionées à l'article X) la caisse russe bonifiera à l'Autriche, outre le droit de transit autrichien, le port à payer par l'Autriche aux pays étrangers. L'administration des postes autrichiennes communiquera à celle de Russie le tarif de ce port et la tiendra au courant des changemens qui auraient lieu dans ce tarif.

ARTICLE XII.

Les gazettes, les journaux, les prix-courants, les circulaires, les brochures et autres ouvrages imprimés, envoyés sous bandes, ainsi que les échantillons enveloppés de manière qu'en les recevant à

Австрию, и не франкированные до русской границы, Россія будет платить Австрию транзитнаго порта по 12 крестеровъ конвенціонною монетою за каждое одинакое письмо вѣсомъ въ полъ-лота. Что же касается до писемъ вѣсомъ свыше полъ-лота, то транзитная плата за оныя будетъ возмѣщаться въ слѣдующей прогрессіи:

За письма свыше 1/4 до 1/2 лота будетъ взиматься	18 крест.
Отъ 1/4 до 1 лота	24 »
» 1 » 1 1/2 »	36 »
» 1 1/2 » 2 »	48 »
» 2 » 3 » 1 гульд.	— »
» 3 » 4 » 1 »	12 »
» 4 » 6 » 1 »	24 »
» 6 » 8 » 1 »	36 »
» 8 » 12 » 1 »	48 »
» 12 » 16 » 2 »	— »
» 16 » 24 » 2 »	12 »
» 24 » 32 » 2 »	24 »

Статья XI.

За упомянутыя въ статьѣ X письма изъ иностранныхъ земель, русская почтовая казна будетъ платить Австрию, кромѣ австрійскаго транзитнаго порта, еще и тотъ портъ, который Австрія должна переводить иностраннымъ государствамъ. Австрійское почтовое начальство сообщитъ русскому почтовому департаменту таксы сихъ портовыхъ денегъ и будетъ извѣщать его о могущихъ послѣдовать переменахъ въ тѣхъ таксахъ.

Статья XII.

За посылаемые въ бандероляхъ газеты, журналы, прейсъ-куранты, циркуляры, брошюры и другія печатныя сочиненія, а равно за образчики, обернутые такимъ образомъ, что при получе-

la poste, on puisse se convaincre que ces enveloppes ne contiennent pas autre chose, ne payeront que le tiers du port existant dans les deux Etats, mais cette taxe ne pourra jamais rester au dessous du port fixé pour une lettre simple.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les lettres envoyées de Russie en Autriche et vice versa, porteront l'impreinte du timbre du bureau d'expédition et la date de leur remise à la poste. Les lettres chargées devront en outre être désignées par le mot: *recommandirt*.

ARTICLE XIV.

La correspondance sera remise par l'une des deux administrations à l'autre en paquets bien fermés et chacun de ces paquets devra être accompagné d'une feuille de correspondance dont la forme sera celle usitée jusqu'à présent. Dans le cas éventuel de l'abolition de l'affranchissement forcé, les deux administrations se concerteront sur la forme à donner aux dites feuilles de correspondance.

ARTICLE XV.

Les paquets devront être transportés de l'un des bureaux de poste frontières à l'autre dans des malles ou sacs de cuir qui seront accompagnés d'une feuille de route, dans laquelle le bureau expéditionnaire aura à spécifier les paquets et à indiquer l'heure d'expédition. Le bureau destinataire accusera réception de

нихъ на почтѣ легко можно удостовѣриться, что въ тѣхъ оберткахъ не заключается ничего инаго, будетъ взиматься только третья часть вѣсовыхъ, по таксамъ существующимъ въ каждомъ изъ обоихъ государствъ; но итогъ сихъ вѣсовыхъ ни въ какомъ случаѣ не долженъ быть ниже вѣсовыхъ, взимаемыхъ за одинакое письмо.

Статья XIII.

На письмахъ, посылаемыхъ изъ Россіи въ Австрію и обратно, долженъ находиться штампель той почтовой конторы, изъ которой они отправляются, съ означеніемъ дня подачи ихъ на почту. Сверхъ того, на страховыхъ письмахъ должно быть выставлено слово: *recommandirt*.

Статья XIV.

Корреспонденція будетъ передаваться отъ одного почтового начальства другому въ исправно задѣланныхъ почтъ-пакетахъ. Въ каждомъ изъ сихъ пакетовъ долженъ находиться реестръ, составленный по употребляемой до нынѣ формѣ. Въ случаѣ отмены принужденнаго франкированія, оба почтовыхъ начальства условятся между собою относительно новой формы сихъ реестровъ.

Статья XV.

Почтъ-пакеты будутъ доставляться изъ одной пограничной почтовой конторы въ другую въ кожаныхъ чемоданахъ или сумкахъ, которые должны слѣдовать при подорожной. На сей подорожной отправляющая контора должна поименовать почтъ-пакеты, съ означеніемъ часа отправленія, а контора

de la malle et notera l'heure de son arrivée.

ARTICLE XVI.

Si une lettre chargée (recommandirt) venait à se perdre soit par la faute d'un bureau postal, soit par celle d'un employé des postes, l'administration dont relève ce bureau bonifiera à l'envoyeur 20 fl. argent de convention; il faudra toutefois que cette indemnité ait été réclamée dans l'espace de 3 mois à dater du jour de la remise de la lettre chargée à la poste.

ARTICLE XVII.

Les lettres qui ne pourraient par être remises à leurs adresses pour cause de décès ou de refus du destinataire, ainsi que celles adressées *poste restante* et non réclamées, seront renvoyées au bureau de poste expéditionnaire de trimestre en trimestre avec indication, au revers de la lettre, des motifs qui en auraient empêché la remise. Les lettres mal dirigées seront acheminées immédiatement à leurs adresses par le bureau de poste, auquel elles auront été indûment envoyées.

Les lettres mal adressées devront être renvoyées par le plus prochain courrier au bureau d'échange respectif: quant à celles destinées à des personnes qui auraient changé de domicile, elles seront envoyées immédiatement au bureau de l'un ou de l'autre pays qui sera le plus à même de les faire parvenir à leurs adresses, le motif de cet envoi sera indiqué au revers de ces lettres.

получающая расписаться въ получении почты и выставить часъ прибытія оной.

Статья XVI.

Въ случаѣ потери страхового письма (recommandirt), по винѣ почтовой конторы или почтоваго чиновника, начальство, въ вѣдѣніи котораго состоитъ та контора, замятитъ подавателю 20 гульденовъ конвенціонною монетою; если, впрочемъ, вознагражденіе сіе потребовано будетъ въ трехмѣсячный срокъ, со дня подачи того страхового письма на почту.

Статья XVII.

Письма, кои невозможно будетъ доставить по адресамъ по причинѣ смерти получателя или по несогласію его принять оныя, а равнымъ образомъ письма съ надписью *poste restante*, не взятая съ почты, будутъ чрезъ каждые три мѣсяца высылаться обратно въ тѣ почтовые конторы, изъ которыхъ онѣ были получены, съ означеніемъ на самихъ письмахъ причины, почему онѣ не были доставлены по надписи. Если письмо зашло будетъ не въ надлежащую почтовую контору, то контора сія отправитъ оное немедленно по адресу.

Письма съ невѣрнымъ и вовсе неяснымъ адресомъ должны быть съ первою отходящею почтою возвращаемы въ ту почтовую контору, въ постъ-накетѣ коей онѣ были получены. Что же касается до писемъ, адресованныхъ такимъ лицамъ, которыя перемѣнили мѣсто жительства, то письма сія отсылаемы будутъ немедленно въ ту обоюдную почтовую контору, которая можетъ удобнѣе доставить ихъ по адресу. Причина таковой отсылки должна быть означена на самихъ письмахъ.

Il ne sera exigé de part et d'autre aucun port pour le retour des lettres mentionnées ci-dessus et chacune de deux administrations de poste gardera à son profit le port qu'elle aura prélevé pour ces lettres à leur expédition primitive.

B. Stipulations concernant la malle-poste (Pack-Post).

ARTICLE XVIII.

Toute somme d'argent en espèces métalliques, toute marchandise et autre objet dont l'expédition par la poste est admise en général aux termes de l'article XX, de même que les documens et papiers écrits pesant au delà d'une livre, pourront être envoyés de l'un des deux pays à l'autre soit par les postes aux lettres, soit par des malle-postes (Pack-Post). Ces envois auront lieu de part et d'autre une fois par semaine par les routes indiquées à l'article I sauf la route de Novossélitzy et Czernovitz, qui est provisoirement exceptée de cette disposition. Les feuilles accompagnant ces envois seront échangées entre les bureaux de poste de Brody et Radziwilow et ceux de Cracovie et Podgorze.

Le transport de ces objets pourra avoir lieu plus souvent et être établi dans d'autres directions, si les deux administrations de poste le jugent convenable d'un commun accord entre elles.

Il est convenu en outre, que si l'administration des postes russes jugeait dans la suite à propos d'établir un service de diligences entre St.-Petersbourg

Вышепомянутыя письма будутъ возвращаемы обоюдными почтовыми конторами безъ всякой платы, и въсовныя деньги, взятая каждымъ изъ обонхъ вѣдомствъ при первоначальномъ отправленіи сихъ писемъ, останутся въ пользу онаго.

B. Постановленія, относящіяся до тяжелыхъ почтъ (Pack-Post).

Статья XVIII.

Деньги въ монетѣ, всякаго рода товары и другіе предметы, коихъ отправленіе съ почтами дозволяется вообще на основаніи XX-й статьи, а равнымъ образомъ документа и писанныя бумаги, въсомъ болѣе фунта, могутъ быть пересылаемы отъ одного изъ обонхъ государствъ въ другое или съ легкими, или съ тяжелыми почтами (Pack-Post.) Пересылка эта будетъ производиться обоюдно по одному разу въ недѣлю, по означеннымъ въ I-й статьѣ трастамъ, за исключеніемъ однакожъ Новоселицкаго и Черновицкаго, который до времени изымется изъ сего положенія. Реестры, слѣдующіе при сихъ предметахъ, будутъ размѣняваться между Бродскою и Радзивиловскою и между Краковскою и Подгорзскою почтовыми конторами.

Пересылка помянутыхъ предметовъ можетъ производиться чаще, а также и по другимъ направленіямъ, если оба почтовыхъ начальства признаютъ то за нужное, по взаимному между собою соглашенію.

Сверхъ того условлено, что если русское почтовое начальство найдетъ со временемъ возможнымъ устроить почтовые экипажи между С. Петербургомъ

et Radziwilow, ou entre Moscou et Brest-Litowsky, elle en prévientra l'administration des postes autrichiennes et se concertera avec elle sur les mesures à prendre concernant le transport des voyageurs et de leurs effets.

ARTICLE XIX.

Les bureaux de poste désignés dans l'article précédent remettront l'un à l'autre les objets qui leur auront été respectivement confiés pour le transport dans l'autre Etat. Outre les envois nommés ci-dessus, la Russie remettra à l'Autriche les envois à destination d'autres Etats en tant qu'ils pourront être transportés par l'Autriche aussi vite et à meilleur marché que par tout autre Etat. Il est entendu que cette remise aura lieu sous la stricte observation des réglemens de douane, en vigueur dans chacun des deux pays.

ARTICLE XX.

Les bureaux de poste des deux Etats contractants recevront et feront transporter par la poste les objets de tout genre excepté ceux dénommés ci-après, pourvu que le poids de chaque envoi séparé ne dépasse pas 80 livres d'Autriche ou 100 livres de Russie.

Seront considérés comme non admissibles pour le transport par la poste: les animaux vivants, les objets qui peuvent s'enflammer par la pression, la friction ou autrement, les liquides et généralement tous les objets qui par leur nature pourraient détériorer ou endommager les autres envois, et notamment: la poudre à canon, les acides minéraux, les préparations de chlorure etc.

гомы и Радзивиловымъ, или между Москвою и Брестомъ-Литовскимъ, то оно предупредитъ о семъ австрійское почтовое начальство и условится съ нимъ относительно перевозки пассажировъ и ихъ вещей.

СТАТЬЯ XIX.

Означенныя въ предыдущей статьѣ почтовые конторы будутъ взаимно передавать другъ другу посылки, доставляемыя имъ для отправленія въ другое изъ обоихъ государствъ. Кромѣ сего Россія будетъ передавать Австріи посылки, адресованныя и въ другія иностранныя государства, покольку пересылка ихъ будетъ производиться чрезъ Австрію также скоро, какъ чрезъ всякое другое государство и обходиться дешевле. Само собою разумѣется, что при передачѣ сей должны быть строго соблюдаемы таможенные правила, существующія въ каждомъ изъ обоихъ государствъ.

СТАТЬЯ XX.

Почтовые конторы обоихъ государствъ будутъ принимать для отправленія съ почтами всякаго рода предметы, исключая поименованныя ниже сего, съ тѣмъ однакоже, чтобы вѣсъ каждой отдѣльной посылки не превышалъ 80 фунтовъ австрійскаго или 100 фунт. русскаго вѣса.

Не будутъ принимаемы для отправленія съ почтами живыя животныя, вещи, удобно воспламеняющіяся отъ давленія, тренія или инымъ образомъ, жидкости и вообще такія вещи, которыя по существу своему могутъ испортить или попортить слѣдующія съ ними посылки, а именно: порохъ, минеральныя кислоты, хлоръ и проч.

ARTICLE XXI.

Tout envoi devra être convenablement emballé selon la nature de son contenu, selon son poids, son volume et la distance qu'il a à parcourir, bien cacheté et muni d'une adresse claire et du sceau du bureau expéditionnaire avec la désignation du contenu, de la valeur et du poids. Les marchandises seront en outre accompagnées d'une déclaration ouverte.

ARTICLE XXII.

Si à la réception d'un envoi quelconque dans l'un des deux Etats et par suite de la visite douanière, il se trouvait que cet envoi contient des objets dont l'importation est défendue par les lois du dit Etat, les objets en question seront renvoyés sans délai au bureau expéditionnaire.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Tous les envois mentionnés aux articles XVIII à XXII devront être affranchis jusqu'aux frontières respectives. Cependant il est convenu que lorsque les deux administrations postales se seront concertées sur les mesures à prendre concernant l'affranchissement facultatif des lettres jusqu'au lieu de destination, ces administrations ne manqueront pas d'arrêter entr'elles les clauses de l'affranchissement facultatif des envois dont il s'agit.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Les frais de transport des envois en tant qu'il aura lieu par la malle-poste

СТАТЬЯ XXI.

Всякая посылка должна быть надлежащимъ образомъ задѣлана, смотря по существу содержащихся въ ней вещей, по вѣсу ея и объему и по разстоянію, по которому она будетъ провезена; она должна быть тщательно запечатана, имѣть ясный адресъ, съ печатью отправляющей почтовой конторы, и съ означеніемъ заключающихся въ ней вещей, ихъ цѣны и вѣса. Сверхъ того при товарахъ должна слѣдовать открытая декларация.

СТАТЬЯ XXII.

Если при полученіи какой либо посылки въ одномъ изъ обоихъ государствъ окажется, въ слѣдствіе таможеннаго досмотра, что въ посылкѣ той заключаются вещи, по законамъ того государства къ привозу запрещенныя, то вещи сія будутъ немедленно отсылаемы въ ту почтовую контору, изъ которой онѣ были получены.

СТАТЬЯ XXIII.

Всѣ поименованныя въ статьяхъ отъ XVIII до XXII посылки, должны быть франкируемы до обоюдныхъ границъ. Однакожъ условлено, что если оба почтовыхъ начальства согласятся между собою относительно свободнаго франкированія писемъ до мѣста назначенія, то начальства сія также взаимно постановятъ условія о свободномъ франкированіи посылковъ.

СТАТЬЯ XXIV.

Оба почтовыхъ начальства принимаютъ на себя въ нижеслѣдующей соразмѣр-

(Pack-Post) seront supportés par les deux administrations de poste ainsi qu'il suit: de Podgorze à Cracovie et retour et de Brody à Radziwilow, les frais seront à la charge de la caisse postale autrichienne; par contre la caisse des postes russes défrayera le transport des dits envois à travers le Royaume de Pologne ainsi que de Radziwilow à Brody.

ARTICLE XXV.

Les bureaux de poste de Radziwilow et Brody, à chaque expédition d'envois, feront deux feuilles de correspondance dans lesquelles tous les envois devront être inscrits exactement, et qui accompagneront ces envois. Le bureau de réception gardera l'une de ces feuilles et renverra l'autre au bureau expéditionnaire après l'avoir quittancée. Les deux administrations s'entendront entr'elles sur la forme à donner aux feuilles dont il s'agit.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Le bureau de poste de Radziwilow notera dans la feuille des envois à expédier pour Brody le poids russe, la valeur des objets et les frais en monnaie d'argent de Russie, tandis que le bureau de poste de Brody, dans la feuille des envois destinés pour Radziwilow, exprimera le poids viennois, la valeur des objets et les frais en monnaie de convention autrichienne. Chacun des deux bureaux réduira le poids et la valeur des envois qu'il aura reçus de l'autre bureau, au poids et à la monnaie de son pays.

ности издержки по перевозкѣ посылокъ, поколику оныя будутъ производиться съ тяжелыми почтами, а именно: отъ Подгорже до Кракова и обратно, и отъ Бродъ до Радзивилова, издержки сии будутъ на счетъ австрийской почтовой казны. Въ замѣнъ сего русская почтовая казна принимаетъ на себя расходы по перевозкѣ посылокъ по Царству Польскому и изъ Радзивилова въ Броды.

Статья XXV.

Радзивилловская и Бродская почтовые конторы, при каждомъ отправленіи посылокъ, должны прилагать къ нимъ два реестра, содержащіе въ себѣ точное наименование посылокъ. Почтовая контора, въ которой получатся сии посланки, оставитъ одинъ изъ тѣхъ реестровъ у себя, а другой экземпляръ отошлетъ въ ту контору, откуда присланы посланки, подписавшись на ономъ въ ихъ полученіи. Оба почтовыхъ начальства условятся между собою относительно формы сихъ реестровъ.

Статья XXVI.

Радзивилловская почтовая контора на реестрѣ посылокъ, слѣдующихъ въ Броды, должна выставять русской вѣсъ, цѣну вещей и издержки, русскою серебряною монетою, Бродская же почтовая контора на реестрѣ посылокъ, слѣдующихъ въ Радзивилловъ, будетъ выставять вѣнскій вѣсъ, цѣну вещей и издержки, австрийскою конвенціонною монетою. Каждая изъ сихъ двухъ почтовыхъ конторъ будетъ перелгать, на вѣсъ и монету своего государства, вѣсъ и цѣну посылокъ, полученныхъ ею изъ обоюдной почтовой конторы.

Les bureaux de Radziwilow et Brody régleront entre eux chaque semaine les comptes des frais respectifs portés sur leurs cartes.

ARTICLE XXVII.

L'envoi qui ne pourra pas être remis à sa destination, sera restitué au bureau expéditionnaire le plus-tôt possible et pas plus tard que trois mois à dater de son arrivée, avec l'indication, soit sur l'envoi même, soit sur la déclaration, qui l'accompagnera, de la cause qui en aura empêché la remise.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Les frais de poste et de douane qu'aura occasionnés le renvoi des objets en question, seront remboursés mutuellement par l'une des administrations postales à l'autre. Il est convenu que les frais de poste pour le dit renvoi seront réduits à la moitié du port postal, dont ces objets avaient été chargés à leur expédition primitive. Pour ce qui concerne les paquets contenant des papiers écrits et des échantillons sans valeur, ils seront renvoyés francs de port.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Les deux administrations postales sont responsables de l'infidélité, des fautes et de la négligence de leurs employés et sont tenues d'indemniser le correspondant, d'après leurs réglemens respectifs, en cas de perte totale ou partielle ou d'endommagement des objets confiés à leurs postes.

Quant à l'indemnité pour les objets endommagés, la Russie ne la garantit

Радзивилловская и Бродская почтовые конторы будутъ еженедѣльно сводить взаимные счеты издержкамъ, значащимся на ихъ реестрахъ.

Статья XXVII.

Посылки, которыя нельзя будетъ доставить по адресу, должны быть, безъ малѣйшаго замедленія и не позже, какъ чрезъ три мѣсяца по ихъ полученіи, возвращаемы въ ту почтовую контору, откуда онѣ были присланы, съ означеніемъ или на самой послѣдѣ или на слѣдующей при ней деклараціи, почему тѣ посланки не были выданы по адресу.

Статья XXVIII.

Почтовые и таможенные издержки, слѣдующія за обратную отсылку помянутыхъ посылокъ, будутъ взаимно платиться однимъ почтовымъ начальствомъ другому. Условлено считать почтовые издержки по сему обратному отправленію въ половину вѣсовыхъ, заплаченныхъ при первоначальной подачѣ тѣхъ посылокъ на почту. Пакеты съ писанными бумагами и съ образчиками, не имѣющими никакой цѣны, будутъ возвращаемы безденежно.

Статья XXIX.

Оба почтовыхъ начальства отвѣтствуютъ за противозаконныя дѣйствія, за ошибки и небрежность своихъ чиновниковъ и обязываются вознаграждать подавателей, на основаніи обоюдныхъ своихъ положеній, въ случаѣ пропажи или поврежденія поданныхъ на ихъ почты вещей или части оныхъ.

Вознагражденіе за поврежденные вещи Россія принимаетъ на себя только

qu'en tant que ces objets auraient été transportés par des chaussées.

La responsabilité de l'administration postale commence du moment où son employé a définitivement reçu l'envoi des mains du correspondant, et n'expire qu'après la remise de l'envoi au destinataire ou bureau postal de l'autre administration.

L'obligation de dédommagement cesse s'il n'a pas été réclamé dans l'espace de six mois à dater du jour de la remise de l'envoi à la poste.

C. Stipulations concernant les estafettes.

ARTICLE XXX.

Il sera organisé entre les deux Empires par les routes postales indiquées à l'article I de la présente convention un service régulier d'estafettes pour le transport de lettres, de paquets etc. Les bureaux frontières de l'un des Etats contractants expédieront par estafette tout envoi que leur sera parvenu de la part des bureaux frontières de l'autre, par courrier spécial et accompagné d'une feuille de route de ces derniers bureaux. Le public russe pourra envoyer des estafettes non seulement dans les Etats de la Monarchie Autrichienne, mais dans tous les pays étrangers auxquels l'Autriche sert d'intermédiaire et où le service de courriers spéciaux se trouverait organisé. Les deux administrations se communiqueront les règlements et les ordonnances concernant les estafettes dans leurs pays respectifs ainsi que dans les autres Etats étrangers où ce service est régulièrement établi.

въ такомъ случаѣ, когда онѣ были отправлены по шоссе.

Отвѣтственность почтового начальства начинается съ окончательнаго приема чиновникомъ онаго послыи отъ подавателя и оканчивается съ выдачею послыи получателю или съ передачею ея обоюдной почтовой конторѣ.

Обязанность вознагражденія прекращается, если оно не будетъ потребовано въ продолженіи полутода со дня подачи послыи на почту.

C. Постановленія, относящіяся до эстафетъ.

СТАТЬЯ XXX.

По означеннымъ въ I-й статьѣ сей конвенціи почтовымъ трактамъ устроена будетъ правильная между обѣими Имперіями пересылка эстафетъ для отправленія писемъ, посылокъ и прочая. Пограничныя почтовые конторы каждаго изъ договаривающихся государствъ будутъ посылать по эстафетѣ все получаемое ими изъ пограничныхъ почтовыхъ конторъ другаго изъ тѣхъ государствъ при подорожныхъ сихъ послѣднихъ конторъ. Русскіе корреспонденты могутъ посылать эстафеты не только въ области Австрійской Имперіи, но и во всѣ иностранныя земли, въ которыя путь пролегаетъ чрезъ Австрію и гдѣ устроена правильная пересылка эстафетъ. Оба почтовыхъ начальства сообщать другъ другу положенія объ эстафетахъ, существующія въ обоюдныхъ ихъ государствахъ и въ другихъ иностранныхъ земляхъ, гдѣ изданы правила для пересылки эстафетъ.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Les envois à transporter par estafettes devront être bien emballés, cachetés et munis d'une adresse précise toutefois sans désignation de la valeur, car les deux administrations postales ne se portent pas pour garantes du contenu de ces envois.

ARTICLE XXXII.

L'échange immédiat des envois par estafette aura lieu:

- a) Entre les bureaux de poste de Radziwilow et Brody, et
- b) Entre ceux de Novossélitz et Czernowitz.

En outre seront transmis au bureau de poste de Cracovie les envois, qui dirigés à travers le Royaume de Pologne, arriveraient plus vite au lieu de leur destination.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Les bureaux frontières mentionnés à l'article précédent auront soin d'enregistrer les envois par estafette sur une feuille de correspondance laquelle sera mise sous une enveloppe munie du cachet d'office et accompagnée d'une feuille de route. Sur cette dernière le bureau expéditionnaire notera l'heure d'expédition, tandis que le bureau correspondant accusera sur la même feuille de route réception de l'envoi et y marquera l'heure de son arrivée.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Les feuilles de route d'estafettes seront renvoyées au bureau expéditionnaire avec la spécification, sur cette même feuille, des frais de transport qui comp-

Статья XXXI.

Отправляемые по эстафетѣ послыи должны быть исправно заѣланы и запечатаны и имѣть вѣрный адресъ, безъ означенія однакожъ цѣны, потому что оба почтовыхъ начальства не отвѣчаютъ за содержащіяся въ тѣхъ послыяхъ вещи.

Статья XXXII.

Непосредственная передача отправленныхъ по эстафетѣ посылокъ будетъ производиться:

- a) Между Радзивилловскою и Бродскою, и
- b) Между Новоселицкою и Черновицкою почтовыми конторами.

Кромѣ сего будутъ передаваться въ Краковскую почтовую контору послыи, адресованныя въ такія мѣста, въ которыя кратчайшій путь лежитъ чрезъ Царство Польское.

Статья XXXIII.

Упомянутыя въ предыдущей статьѣ почтовые конторы обязаны вписать все посылаемое по эстафетѣ въ реестръ, который долженъ быть заѣланъ въ конвертъ за казенною печатью и слѣдовать при подорожной. На сей подорожной отправляющая контора будетъ отмѣчать часъ отправленія, а получающая росписываться въ полученіи послыи съ означеніемъ часа прихода эстафеты.

Статья XXXIV.

Эстафетныя подорожныя будутъ отсылаться обратно въ тѣ конторы, откуда онѣ были получены; на сихъ подорожныхъ будутъ означены въ подроб-

teront du bureau frontière auquel l'estafette aura été remise pour son expédition ultérieure jusqu'au lieu de la destination de l'estafette.

ARTICLE XXXV.

Les bureaux frontières ne se rembourseront pas mutuellement les frais d'estafettes, mais les comptes y relatifs, après leur révision préalable par les bureaux de comptabilité respectifs, seront réglés entre la Direction des postes à St.-Petersbourg et l'administration supérieure des postes à Vienne.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

En cas de perte d'une lettre ou d'un objet quelconque, envoyés par estafette, l'administration postale, par la faute de laquelle cette perte aurait eu lieu, payera à titre d'indemnité 25 florins argent de convention et remboursera les frais d'estafette, pourvu que la réclamation en ait été faite dans le courant de trois mois à dater du jour de l'expédition de l'estafette.

D. Stipulations concernant le transport des personnes qui voyagent en poste.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

Les personnes qui, voyageant en poste, voudraient entrer en Russie par Brody ou Czernovitz, ne seront transportées par les chevaux des maîtres de poste autrichiens que jusqu'à Radziwilow ou Novossélitz, et réciproquement les voyageurs venant de Russie ne pourront se servir des chevaux des postes russes que jusqu'à Brody ou Boyane; car il est

ности издержки по перевозкѣ, начиная отъ пограничной почтовой конторы, въ которую эстафета была передана для дальнѣйшаго ея отправленія, до мѣста назначенія эстафеты.

Статья XXXV.

Пограничныя почтовые конторы не будутъ платить другъ другу денегъ, слѣдующихъ за возку эстафетъ, но платежъ, по отвоящимся до сего счетамъ, по предварительномъ обревизованіи оныхъ обоюдными контролями, будетъ производиться по принадлежности С.-Петербургскимъ почтамтомъ или Главнымъ Почтовымъ Управленіемъ въ Вѣнѣ.

Статья XXXVI.

Въ случаѣ пропажи, отправленныхъ по эстафетѣ, письма или какой либо посылки, почтовое начальство, по винѣ котораго пропажа та произошла, обязано заплатить въ видѣ вознагражденія 25 гульденовъ конвенціонною монетою и возвратить вятія за эстафету деньги, если впрочемъ требованіе о томъ учинено будетъ въ продолженіе трехъ мѣсяцевъ со дня отправленія эстафеты.

D. Постановленія, относящіяся до идущихъ на почтовыхъ лошадяхъ.

Статья XXXVII.

Желающіе ѣхать на почтовыхъ лошадяхъ изъ Австріи въ Россію чрезъ Броды или Черновцы, будутъ перевозимы на австрійскихъ почтовыхъ лошадяхъ только до Радзивилова или до Новоселицъ и взаимно, ѣдущіе изъ Россіи въ Австрію могутъ брать русскихъ почтовыхъ лошадей только до Бродъ или до Бояна, ибо строжайше

rigoureusement défendu de dépasser les relais frontières.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

Il est également défendu aux maîtres de poste de chacun des deux Etats d'envoyer leurs chevaux sur le territoire de l'autre Etat pour y prendre des voyageurs. Mais un voyageur arrivant d'un relais frontière de l'un des deux Etats au relais correspondant de l'autre, pourra après un court séjour s'en retourner avec les chevaux qui l'auront amené, si le maître de poste, ayant droit d'attelage, y consent.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

Les postillons devront s'arrêter avec leurs voyageurs aux bureaux respectifs de péage et de douane.

E. Règles générales.

ARTICLE XL.

Les contre-reçus accompagnant les lettres chargées et les envois de la malle-poste seront signés par les destinataires et renvoyés aux bureaux, d'où ils auront été expédiés.

ARTICLE XLI.

Les bureaux de poste de chacun des deux Etats, à la réception d'un billet, par lequel un bureau de poste de l'autre Etat demanderait des renseignements sur une lettre chargée ou sur un envoi quelconque, procéderont immédiatement à une enquête à ce sujet et en consigneront

воспрещается проѣзжать далѣе пограничныхъ станцій.

Статья XXXVIII.

Равнымъ образомъ запрещается почтмейстерамъ каждаго изъ обоихъ государствъ посылать, въ другое изъ сихъ государствъ, своихъ почтовыхъ лошадей для перевозки оттуда путешественниковъ. Однакожъ путешественнику, прибывшему съ пограничной станціи одного изъ обоихъ государствъ на противуположную пограничную станцію другого, дозволяется, по краткомъ его тамъ пребываніи, возвратиться на тѣхъ же лошадяхъ, если согласится на то почтмейстеръ, завѣдывающій почтовыми лошадьми.

Статья XXXIX.

Почтари, везущіе проѣзжающихъ, обязаны останавливаться у обоюдныхъ шоссейныхъ, таможенныхъ и прочихъ заставъ.

E. Общія правила.

Статья XL.

Слѣдующія при страховыхъ письмахъ и посылкахъ росписки будутъ возвращаемы за подписью получателей въ тѣ почтовые конторы, изъ которыхъ онѣ были присланы.

Статья XLI.

Почтовые конторы каждаго изъ обоихъ государствъ, по полученіи билета, въ которой почтовая контора другого изъ тѣхъ государствъ потребуетъ свидѣній о страховомъ письмѣ или посылкѣ, приступятъ немедленно въ надлежащему по сему предмету слѣдствію

le résultat sur le dit billet qu'ils renverront au bureau respectif.

ARTICLE XLII.

Une enquête rigoureuse aura également lieu en cas de perte d'une lettre chargée, ainsi que dans le cas de perte totale ou partielle et d'endommagement d'un envoi quelconque. Les deux administrations postales se communiqueront mutuellement tous les renseignements nécessaires pour découvrir le coupable.

Pour prévenir autant que possible les réclamations en indemnité, les deux administrations, en cas de suspicion fondée de fraude de la part de l'expéditeur, se prêteront assistance pour avérer le fait.

ARTICLE XLIII.

Aussitôt que l'enquête aura constaté la responsabilité de l'une ou de l'autre administration, l'indemnité sera payée comptant et envoyée à l'administration respective.

ARTICLE XLIV.

Les deux administrations veilleront à la stricte observation des règlements de poste et de douane.

Si les employés de poste de l'un des deux Etats contractants, se rendaient coupables d'une transgression de ces règlements dans l'autre Etat, ils seront dénoncés aux autorités dont ils relèvent pour être punis s'il y a lieu.

и прописавъ то, что по оному окажется, на той цидулѣ, возврататъ ее въ ту контору, изъ которой она была прислана.

Статья XLII.

Равнымъ образомъ приступлено будетъ къ строгому слѣдствию въ случаѣ пропажи страхового письма, а также въ случаѣ пропажи или поврежденія какой либо посылки или невѣрки части оной. Оба почтовыхъ начальства взаимно сообщать другъ другу всѣ нужные къ открытію виновнаго свѣдѣнія.

Для предупрежденія, покуда возможно, требованій о вознагражденіи, оба начальства, въ случаѣ основательнаго подозрѣнія въ подлогѣ со стороны подателя, будутъ содѣйствовать другъ другу для удостовѣренія въ дѣйствительности сего подлога.

Статья XLIII.

Какъ скоро слѣдствіемъ доказано будетъ, что то или другое изъ обоихъ почтовыхъ начальствъ подлежитъ отвѣтственности, то вознагражденіе препровождено будетъ наличными деньгами къ обоюдному почтовому начальству.

Статья XLIV.

Оба почтовыхъ начальства обязаны имѣть наблюденіе за строгимъ исполненіемъ почтовыхъ и таможенныхъ правилъ.

Если почтовые чиновники одного изъ договаривающихся государствъ позволятъ себѣ нарушить сіи правила въ другомъ изъ тѣхъ государствъ, то о семъ сообщено будетъ начальству, въ вѣдомствѣ коего они состоятъ, для поступленія съ ними по законамъ.

ARTICLE XLV.

Les postillons devront faire les trajets d'un relais frontière à l'autre en habits prescrits par les ordonnances postales.

ARTICLE XLVI.

Les comptes du port de lettres et des frais d'estafettes seront clos par trimestres et le montant de ces comptes, après leur révision par les bureaux de comptabilité, sera payé soit en argent de convention, soit par lettres de change.

S'il s'élevait des objections contre l'exactitude des comptes, on les soumettra à une nouvelle révision et le montant des différences sera mis à profit ou à charge dans le compte trimestriel suivant.

ARTICLE XLVII.

La présente convention est conclue pour dix ans à dater du jour de sa ratification et si, dans l'espace de la dixième année, l'une des hautes parties contractantes n'avait pas annoncé à l'autre, par une notification officielle, son intention d'en faire cesser l'effet ou d'y proposer des modifications, cette convention restera en vigueur une année au delà et ainsi de suite jusqu'à l'expiration des douze mois qui suivront une semblable notification. Il est entendu que la notification officielle mentionnée ci-dessus sera faite par l'une des administrations des postes à l'autre.

Les stipulations de cette convention entreront en vigueur quatre mois après la date de l'échange des ratifications.

Статья XLV.

Почтари, при переѣздахъ съ одной пограничной почтовой станціи на другую, должны быть въ установленной для нихъ, по распоряженію почтоваго начальства, одеждѣ.

Статья XLVI.

Счеты въсовымъ и портовымъ деньгамъ за письма, а равно деньгамъ, слѣдующимъ за возку эстафетъ, будутъ заключаемы чрезъ каждые три мѣсяца, и итогъ сихъ счетовъ, по обрѣзиваніи ихъ въ контроляхъ, будетъ платиться или конвенціонною монетою или же векселями.

Если возникнутъ возраженія противъ вѣрности счетовъ, то оныя должны быть снова обрѣзиваны, и итогъ разностей будетъ выставленъ въ кредитъ или дебетъ въ счетъ за слѣдующіе три мѣсяца.

Статья XLVII.

Конвенція сія заключена на десять лѣтъ, считая со дня ея ратификаціи, и если въ продолженіи десятаго года одна изъ высшихъ договаривающихся сторонъ не объявитъ другой официальной нотификаціею о намѣреніи своемъ прекратить дѣйствіе сей конвенціи или предложить измѣненія въ оной, то конвенція сія останется въ силѣ еще на одинъ годъ и такъ далѣе до прошествія двѣнадцати мѣсяцевъ, со дня таковой нотификаціи. Само собою разумѣется, что официальная нотификація должна быть сдѣлана однимъ изъ почтовыхъ начальствъ другому.

Условія сей конвенціи войдутъ въ силу чрезъ четыре мѣсяца, считая со дня размѣна ратификаціи.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

La présente convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées à St.-Petersbourg dans le terme de trois mois ou plus-tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi etc.

Fait à St.-Petersbourg le 30 janvier (11 février) 1843.

(L. S.) Prianichnikow.

(L. S.) Meysenbug.

(L. L.) Löventhal.

RATIFIÉE A ST.-PETERSBOURG LE 29 MAI 1843.

СТАТЬЯ XLVIII.

Конвенція сія будетъ ратификована и ратификаціи оной размѣнены будутъ въ С.-Петербургѣ въ продолженіи трехъ мѣсяцевъ, или буде возможно и скорѣе.

Въ увѣреніе чего и т. д.

Въ С.-Петербургѣ 30 января (11-го февраля) 1843 года.

(М. П.) Прянншниковъ.

(М. П.) Мейзенбургъ.

(М. П.) Левенталь.

РАТИФИКОВАНА ВЪ С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГѢ 29 МАЯ 1843 Г.

**POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA, SIGNED AT
ST. PETERSBURG, 30 JANUARY (11 FEBRUARY) 1843**

translated by Dave Skipton

In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

The Emperor of All the Russias and King of Poland, and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in order to expand postal communications between both Empires and to establish between their states a more regular exchange of correspondence that would benefit trade and mutual ties for their subjects, have ordered the conclusion of a postal convention, and to that end have named these, their plenipotentiaries:

For the Emperor of All the Russias and King of Poland:

Fedor Pryanishnikov, His Privy Councillor, Director of the Postal Department and St. Petersburg Postal Director, etc.;

And for the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia:

Baron Othon Meysenbug, Chargé d'Affaires of His Apostolic Majesty at the Imperial Russian Court, and Maximillian Loewenthal, Imperial Councillor in the Main and Court Board of the Austrian Posts;

Who, by mutual exercise of their authority in good and proper form, have established the following articles:

A. REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE LIGHT POSTS.

ARTICLE I.

Postal communications between the Russian and Austrian Empires shall be maintained along the following post roads:

- a) Through Kovno, Brest-Litovskii, Cracow and Podgorze through the Kingdom of Poland.
- b) Through Radzivilov and Brody.
- c) Through Novoselitsy and Chernovitsy.

If, in the future, the two main postal administrations should find it necessary to open postal communications along other lines, it shall be possible to do so by mutual agreement.

ARTICLE II.

Transfer of correspondence between Russia and Austria shall be handled by these post offices on the borders of the two Empires and the Kingdom of Poland:

- On post road "a" - the Cracow and Podgorze offices.
- On post road "b" - the Radzivilov and Brody offices.
- On post road "c" - the Novoselitsy and Chernovitsy offices.

ARTICLE III.

Direct dispatch of postal packets shall be conducted:

- a) Between the Vienna Main Post Office and the postal establishments in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Radzivilov and Odessa.
- b) Between the Podgorze Post Office and the postal establishments in St. Petersburg, Kovno and Brest-Litovskii.
- c) Between the Lemberg Main Post Office and the postal establishments in Radzivilov, St. Petersburg and Moscow.
- d) Between the Brody Main Post Office and the postal establishments in Radzivilov, Kiev, Zhitomir, Odessa, St. Petersburg and Moscow, and
- e) Between the Chernovitsy and Novoselitsy Post Offices.

If, in the future, one of the Postal Administrations finds it useful to establish a similar dispatch of postal packets between several post offices in addition to those mentioned above, such dispatch may be established at the mutual consent of both.

ARTICLE IV.

The number of weekly posts between the two Empires shall be as follows:

- a) Between Vienna, Podgorze, Kovno and St. Petersburg - 3 times per week.
- b) Between Vienna, Podgorze, Brest-Litovskii and Moscow - twice per week.
- c) Between Vienna, Brody, Radzivilov and Moscow - twice per week.
- d) Between Vienna, Lemberg, Brody, Radzivilov and Odessa - 3 times per week.
- e) Between Chernovitsy and Novoselitsy - twice per week.

Both Postal Administrations may increase the number of these posts and change the order of their dispatch by mutual consent. It is agreed that the posts received in Radzivilov from St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa shall be dispatched to Brody separately, and no later than two hours after their arrival. Likewise, posts shall be dispatched from Brody to Radzivilov as often as it is necessary to dispatch them from the latter city to St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa. To that end, schedules shall be established, with the hours of departure shown for Russian correspondence from Radzivilov to Brody, and for Austrian correspondence from Brody to Radzivilov. Each Postal Administration shall notify the other of these schedules.

ARTICLE V.

If, in the future, it shall be found possible to arrange for posts between Russia and the Kingdom of Poland so that letters between Lemberg and St. Petersburg can be expedited by sending them to Tomaszew and Warsaw, the Austrian Postal Administration will agree to send them by that route, as soon as the Russian Postal Administration so desires.

ARTICLE VI.

The costs for transportation of letters from Podgorze to Cracow and back, from Brody to Radzivilov and from Chernovitsy to Novoselitsy shall be assigned to the Austrian Postal Treasury; likewise, the Russian Postal Treasury shall take upon itself the costs for transporting letters through the Kingdom of Poland, as well as from Radzivilov

ilov to Brody and from Novoselitsy to Chernovitsy.

ARTICLE VII.

Russia shall transfer to the Austrian posts all letters submitted to the Russian posts that are addressed to the Austrian Empire, the lands of the Italian Peninsula, Greece, and also to the islands of the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas. Moreover, letters addressed to lands contiguous to Austria shall be transferred to the Austrian posts, inasmuch as the transportation of these letters through Austria can be accomplished as fast as through other states, and will cost less.

On its part, Austria shall transfer to the Russian posts all letters addressed to Russia that are submitted to the Austrian posts, and also those [addressed to Russia] that arrive from foreign lands.

Both Main Postal Administrations shall issue the necessary instructions to ensure that correspondence from the various parts of the two Empires is dispatched along those post roads affording the greatest speed in reaching its destination. To that end, both of the aforementioned administrations shall draw up and notify each other of their postal route schedules. In accordance with this article, the Russian Postal Administration is directed to dispatch:

- a) to Radzivilov and Brody:
 - 1) All Russian correspondence sent to Hungary and the eastern and northern parts of Galicia.
 - 2) Correspondence of the Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiev provinces, parts of the Chernigov and Poltava provinces, the Bessarabian oblast, and the provinces of Novorossiisk addressed to all parts of the Austrian Empire and foreign lands the route to which passes through Austria.
- b) To Novoselitsy and Chernovitsy:
 - 1) Correspondence from Bessarabia and the Novorossiisk provinces addressed to Transylvania and part of Bukovina.

- c) Via the Kingdom of Poland:
- 1) To Kovno and Podgorze.
Correspondence from Finland, the Northern and Ostsee provinces, and also St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Pskov, Vitebsk and Vil'na provinces, to all those regions of the Austrian Empire not mentioned above. Also to those foreign lands not mentioned above, for which Austrian possessions serve as a transit.
 - 2) To Brest-Litovskii and Podgorze.
Correspondence from Moscow province and those surrounding it, as well as correspondence from Smolensk and Mogilev provinces, and parts of Chernigov, Minsk and Grodno provinces, [addressed to] all regions of Austria not mentioned above and to foreign lands to which the route goes through Austria.

The Austrian Postal Administration is directed to dispatch:

- a) To Brody and Radzivilov:
 - 1) Correspondence from part of Hungary and the eastern and northern parts of Galicia to all of Russia.
 - 2) The correspondence of all other Austrian regions and foreign lands to the provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, Kiev, Poltava, Bessarabia, and parts of Chernigov province, plus the Novorossiisk provinces.
- b) To Chernovitsy and Novoselitsy:
Correspondence from Transylvania and parts of Bukovina to Bessarabia and the Novorossiisk provinces.
- c) Via the Kingdom of Poland:
 - 1) To Podgorze and Kovno.
Correspondence from all the Austrian regions and foreign lands not mentioned above to the northern provinces of the Russian

Empire and to the provinces of Vil'na, Vitebsk, Pskov, Novgorod, St. Petersburg and those of the Ostsee area.

- 2) To Podgorze and Brest-Litovskii.
Correspondence from all the Austrian regions and foreign lands not mentioned above to the provinces of Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev and Smolensk, part of Chernigov province, and to Moscow and the surrounding provinces.

ARTICLE VIII.

Letters addressed to the Austrian Empire and submitted to the Russian posts, as well as those submitted to the Austrian posts for dispatch to Russia, must be [fully] franked up to the borders of both empires, so that each of the two postal administrations may collect [the necessary postage] from these letters for their own benefit, according to their own rates and weight progressions, and their weight-rates, both from the letters' senders and the addressees.

However, if in the future the Imperial Russian State deems it useful to lower the weight-rate for letters, so that the highest rate is completely or approximately equal to that of Austria, then both postal administrations shall make mutual arrangements concerning free franking of the letters to their destinations. [i.e., one country's postage would carry a letter all the way to the addressee, not just to the border. - DS]

ARTICLE IX.

Austria shall demand no transit fee for those letters that are submitted to the Russian posts and which must go via Austria to reach a foreign destination. Excepted from this are letters addressed to Spain, Portugal, Gibraltár, and to the French and English colonies. For these letters, a fee must be paid to the French Postal Treasury in addition to the Austrian transit fees.

ARTICLE X.

For letters from foreign lands to Russia via Austria that are not franked to the Russian bor-

der, Russia shall pay Austria a transit fee of 12 kreuzers in conventional coin for each individual letter weighing one-half lot. For those letters exceeding one-half lot, transit fees shall increase according to the following progression:

For letters weighing more than 1/2 lot, but less than 3/4	18 kreuz.
From 3/4 to 1	24 kreuz.
1 to 1 1/2	36 "
1 1/2 to 2	48 "
2 to 3	1 gulden
3 to 4	1 gul. 12 kr.
4 to 6	1 " 24 "
6 to 8	1 " 36 "
8 to 12	1 " 48 "
12 to 16	2 guldens
16 to 24	2 " 12 kr.
24 to 32	2 " 24 kr.

ARTICLE XI.

In addition to Austrian transit fees, the Russian Postal Treasury shall also reimburse Austria for the additional fee Austria must pay to foreign powers for those letters mentioned in Article X that emanate from foreign lands. The Austrian postal authorities shall notify the Russian Postal Department of the tariffs for these monies and of any possible changes in those tariffs.

ARTICLE XII.

Only one-third of the weight-rates extant in either of the two States shall be exacted for newspapers, journals, price lists, circulars, brochures and other printed matter sent by wrapper. This shall also pertain to goods samples done up in such a way that, upon their acceptance at the Post, it can easily be verified that nothing else is contained therein. However, the sum of these weight charges cannot be lower than the weight-rate charged for an identical letter.

ARTICLE XIII.

Letters sent from Russia to Austria or from Austria to Russia must bear both the postmark of the dispatching post office and the date they were presented to that office for mailing. Moreover, insured (СТРАХОВЫЕ) letters must show the word "RECOMMANDIRT."

ARTICLE XIV.

Correspondence shall be transferred from one Postal Administration to the other in properly done-up postal packets. Each of these postal packets must include a list of contents (РЕЕСТР), drawn up on the form hitherto employed. In the event the mandatory frankings are abolished, both Postal Administrations mutually shall settle upon a new form of contents list.

ARTICLE XV.

Postal packets shall be delivered from one border post office to another in leather suitcases or bags, which will proceed together with an order for post horses (ПОДОРОЖНАЯ). On this order the dispatching office must enumerate the postal packets and their times of dispatch, while the receiving office shall note thereon the receipt and time of the post's arrival.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event a post office or postal official loses insured letters (RECOMMANDIRT), the administration in whose purview the office is shall pay the sender 20 guldens in conventional coinage, but only if the award of this amount is demanded within three months from the date the insured letter was posted.

ARTICLE XVII.

Letters which cannot be delivered due to the death of a recipient or his refusal to accept them, and also letters sent poste restante which are not claimed, shall be returned in three months to those post offices which accepted them [from the senders]. The letters must bear an inscription detailing the reason why they were not delivered according to the address. If a letter is sent to the wrong post office, that office shall immediately forward it to the correct address.

Letters with incorrect or very vague addresses shall be returned to the dispatching office with the first departing post, in the same postal packet in which they were received. As for those letters addressed to individuals who have moved, they shall be sent immediately to that post office that

can best deliver them to the addresses. The reason for such a re-routing shall be marked on the letters themselves.

The aforementioned letters shall be returned by either of the post offices without any [additional] payment, and the weight-rate charge collected by either of the two administrations upon the initial dispatch of these letters shall remain with that administration.

B. REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE HEAVY POSTS (PACK-POST).

ARTICLE XVIII.

Coinage, any kind of goods and other items which may be sent by post on the basis of Article XX, as well as documents and printed papers weighing more than one pound, may be sent from either of the States to the other by light post or heavy post (Pack-Post). This mailing shall take place each way once per week, by way of the routes set forth in Article I. Excepted from this is the Novoselitsy and Chernovitsy route, which, for the time being, shall be excluded from this Convention. Lists-of-contents which accompany these items shall be exchanged between the Brody and Radzivilov post offices and between the Cracow and Podgorze post offices. Shipment of the items mentioned above may take place more often and by other routes, if both postal administrations deem it necessary and are in agreement.

Moreover, it is agreed that if, in time, the Russian Postal Administration finds it possible to establish a postal carriage [route] between St. Petersburg and Radzivilov, or between Moscow and Brest-Litovskii, then it must notify the Austrian Postal Administration of this beforehand and together make arrangements for the transportation of passengers and their baggage.

ARTICLE XIX.

The post offices named in the preceding article shall transfer to one another those packages from both States delivered to them for dispatch. In addition to this, Russia shall transfer to Austria

those packages addressed to foreign states, inasmuch as they will transit Austria just as fast as through any other state and it will cost less. It goes without saying that, during transit of these packages, customs regulations current in both States must be strictly observed.

ARTICLE XX.

The post offices of both States shall accept for dispatch by post any sort of item, excepting those listed below, so long as the weight of each individual package does not exceed 80 pounds Austrian or 100 pounds Russian. Live animals, items which under pressure, friction or other influence may ignite, liquids and in general such items (e.g., gunpowder, mineral waters, chlorine and the like) which by their nature may themselves spoil or damage other packages with them, shall not be accepted for dispatch by post.

ARTICLE XXI.

Each package must be done up properly, taking into consideration its contents, weight and volume, as well as the distance it must traverse. It must be carefully sealed, have a clear address, bear the seal of the dispatching post office, and bear [manuscript] entries showing its contents, value and weight. Moreover, an open declaration [form] must accompany wares.

ARTICLE XXII.

If, upon receipt of a package in one of the States, a customs inspection discovers that the package contains items forbidden entry under the laws of that State, the items shall be returned immediately to that post office where they were received for dispatch.

ARTICLE XXIII.

All packages mentioned in Articles XVIII to XXII must be franked to the borders of either [State]. It is agreed, however, that if both Postal Administrations can come to an arrangement concerning free franking of letters [from the borders to their destinations], the administrations shall mutually set the conditions for free franking of packages.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Both Postal Administrations shall take upon themselves the expenses for transporting packages, in the same proportionality as for the heavy posts. Namely, the expenses incurred from Podgorze to Cracow and back, and from Brody to Radzivilov shall be borne by the Austrian Postal Treasury. For its part, the Russian Postal Treasury shall cover the expenses for transporting packages in the Kingdom of Poland and from Radzivilov to Brody.

ARTICLE XXV.

At every dispatch of packages, the Radzivilov and Brody Post Offices must attach to them two precise contents lists. The post office which receives these packages [from the other] shall keep one of the lists for itself, and the other shall be returned to the office which dispatched them. A notation attesting to the package's arrival must appear on the returned contents list. The Postal Administrations shall decide between themselves upon the form of these contents lists.

ARTICLE XXVI.

For packages going to Brody, the Radzivilov Post Office must enter the Russian weight, value of contents and the charge in Russian silver coinage on the contents lists. The Brody Post Office, in turn, shall enter the Viennese weight, value of contents and charges in conventional Austrian coinage on the contents lists of packages going to Radzivilov. Both of these post offices shall enter the weight and value of the packages received from the other in their own system of weight and coinage.

The Radzivilov and Brody Post Offices shall balance their mutual accounts for the expenses marked down on their contents lists once each week.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Packages which are undeliverable must be returned to the post office from which they were sent no later than three months after their receipt [at the post office of destination], with not the

slightest delay. The reason for their return must be entered on the packages themselves or on an accompanying declaration.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Postal and customs expenses incurred for the return of the aforementioned undeliverable packages shall be reimbursed by one Postal Administration to the other. It is agreed to calculate the postal expenses of returned packages at half the weight-rate initially paid [by the senders] upon presentation of the items to the post. Packages with printed matter or samples with no value shall be returned at no charge.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Both Postal Administrations shall be responsible for the unlawful activities, errors and negligence of their officials, and, in the event of damage to or loss of part or all of the mail, they shall be required to pay the senders thereof on the basis of their statutes.

Russia will undertake to pay for damaged items only when those items were dispatched by highway.

A Postal Administration's responsibility begins when its postal official accepts the package from a patron and ends with delivery of the package to the addressee, or with its transfer to the other [Postal Administration's] post office.

Liability for compensation ceases if it is not demanded within six months of the date the package was submitted to the post.

C. REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE RELAYS.**ARTICLE XXX.**

A regular dispatch of relays (ЭСТАФЕТЫ) for letter mail, packages and so forth shall be set up between the two Empires along the post roads enumerated in Article I of this convention. The border post offices of each of the contracting States shall send by relay everything they receive from border post offices of the other, accompanied by orders for post horses [issued] by those offices. Russian correspondents may send relays

not only to areas of the Austrian Empire, but to all foreign lands to which the routes proceed through Austria, and where regular dispatch of relays is established. Both Postal Administrations shall inform the other of the relay regulations extant in their respective States, as well as those of other lands where regulations have been published for dispatch of relays.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Packages sent by relay must be properly done up and sealed, and have a correct address. The packages should not have a declaration of value, since neither Postal Administration is responsible for the contents of those packages.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Direct transfer of packages sent by relay shall be effected:

- a) Between the Radzivilov and Brody Post Offices, and
- b) Between the Novoselitsy and Chernovitsy Post Offices.

In addition, packages addressed to destinations to which the shortest route is through the Kingdom of Poland shall be sent to the Cracow Post office.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The post offices mentioned in the preceding article are obliged to enter everything that is sent by relay in a list of contents, which must be made up into an envelope under official seal and accompany the order for post horses. The dispatching office shall note on the order the hour of dispatch, and the receiving office shall note its receipt and the hour the relay arrived.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Relay orders for post horses shall be sent back to the offices from which they were received. The orders must bear precise notations of the transportation costs, beginning from the border post office to which the relay was sent for further dispatch and ending with the destination of the relay.

ARTICLE XXXV.

Border post offices shall not pay to one another monies owed for transporting the relays, but payment of accounts according to preliminary checks thereof by both States' inspectors shall be made through the proper channels by the St. Petersburg GPO or the Main Postal Administration in Vienna.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

In the event a letter or package sent by relay is lost, the postal administration responsible for the loss shall be obligated to pay a compensation of 25 guildens in conventional coinage and refund the monies it charged for dispatch by relay, so long as the demand [for reimbursement] is made within three months of the day the relay was dispatched.

D. REGULATIONS CONCERNING TRAVELLERS ON POSTAL HORSES.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

Those wishing to ride post horses from Austria to Russia through Brody or Chernovitsy shall be conveyed on Austrian post horses only as far as Radzivilov or Novoselitsy. Likewise, those travelling from Russia to Austria may take Russian post horses only as far as Brody or Boyan, for it is strictly forbidden to proceed beyond the border stations [with those horses].

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

Postmasters of both States are likewise forbidden to have their post horses convey travellers to the other State. However, a traveller who comes from the border station of one State and arrives at the border station of the opposite State shall be permitted to return on the same horses, if his stay is brief and if the postmaster in charge of the postal horses agrees to it.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

Postmen conducting travellers shall be required to halt at the highway stops, customs points and other outposts of both States.

E. GENERAL REGULATIONS.**ARTICLE XL.**

Receipts accompanying insured letters and packages shall be returned signed by the recipients to those post offices from which they were sent.

ARTICLE XLI.

Upon receipt of a *billet-doux*, in which a post office of the other State requests information about an insured letter or package, the post offices of either State shall immediately enter that information on the *billet-doux* and return it to the office from which it emanated.

ARTICLE XLII.

Likewise, a vigorous investigation shall be launched in the event an insured letter is lost, a package is lost or damaged, or part of its contents are missing. Each Postal Administration shall provide the other with all necessary information to ascertain the guilty party.

In order to forestall to the extent possible [spurious] demands for compensation, in the event there is a well-founded suspicion that a claim is spurious, both Administrations shall cooperate in order to confirm that the claim is false.

ARTICLE XLIII.

As soon as an investigation proves that one or the other of the two Postal Administrations is at fault, a cash compensation shall be forwarded to the other Postal Administration.

ARTICLE XLIV.

Both Postal Administrations are obliged to observe postal and customs regulations in the strictest manner.

If postal officials of one of the Contracting States are in violation of these regulations in the other State, then the Administration in whose purview the violation occurred shall be notified of this, so that they may be dealt with according to the law.

ARTICLE XLV.

During their runs from one border postal station to the other, postmen must be dressed in the proper uniform called for by their Postal Administration.

ARTICLE XLVI.

Accounts for weight-rate and porto fees on letters, as well as monies collected for dispatch by relay, shall be closed every three months, and the sum of these accounts, once they have been checked for accuracy by the inspectors, shall be paid either in conventional currency or in bills of exchange.

Should objections arise about the accuracy of the accounts, they must again be checked, and the total difference shall be credited or debited to the next three months account.

ARTICLE XLVII.

This convention shall be in force for 10 years, beginning from the date of its ratification, and if, during the tenth year, one of the High Contracting Parties does not provide to the other side official notification of its intent to discontinue the Convention, or present modifications thereto, the Convention shall continue in force in one-year increments, or until such time as 12 months have elapsed from the day notification was given. It goes without saying that this official notification must be given by one of the Postal Administrations to the other.

The conditions of this Convention shall enter into force four months from the day ratifications are exchanged.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

This convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof exchanged in St. Petersburg, within three months, or as soon as possible.

In witness thereof, etc.

In St. Petersburg, 30 January (11 February) 1843:

(signature) Pryanishnikov

(signature) Meysenbug

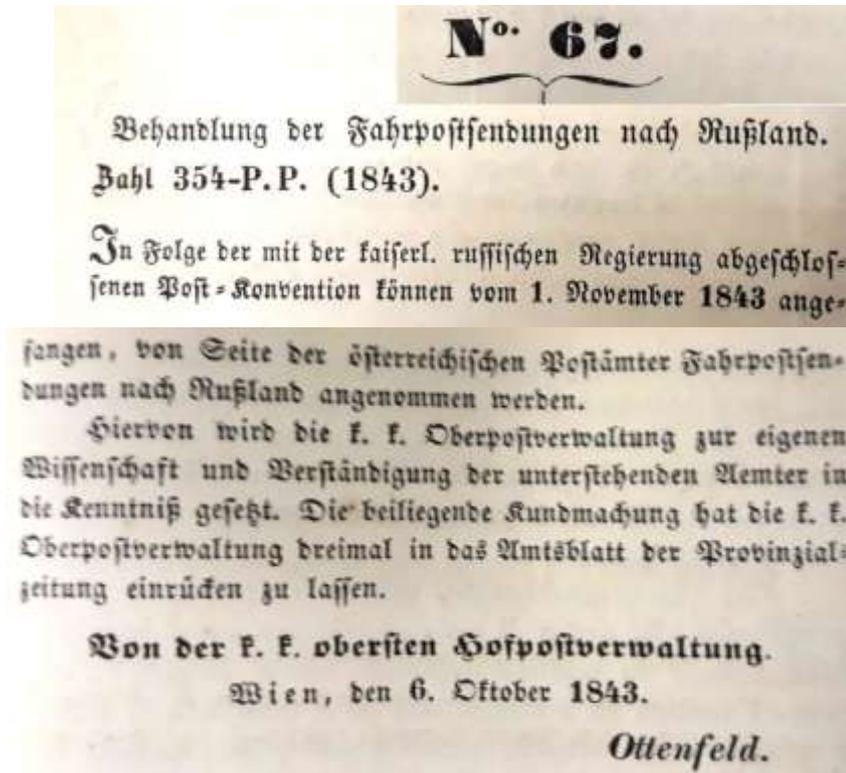
(signature) Loewenthal

Ratified in St. Petersburg on 29 May 1843.

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The Austrian archives

These have been searched for mention of this convention. ALEX, the on-line book of laws, does not appear to contain it. Only one reference has been found, in the Post- und Telegraphen- Verordnungsblatt for 1843. There is a brief mention at chapter 67 and nearby a Kundmachung; both are dated 6 October 1843 and state that the Convention comes into force on 1 November 1843. Images and a transcript follow. The original is wrinkled, hence the uneven shading!



Behandlung der Fahrpostsendungen nach Rußland. Zahl 354-P.P. (1843).

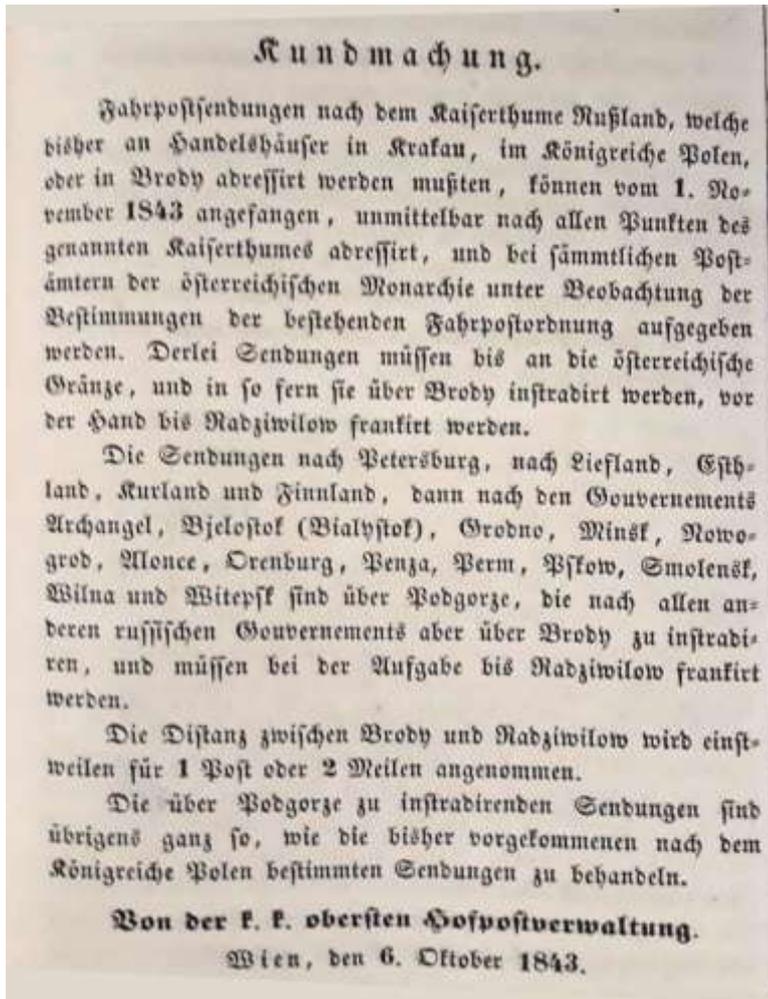
In folge der mit der kaiserl. Russischen Regierung abgeschlossenen Post-Konvention können vom 1. November 1843 angefangen, von Seite der österreichischen Postämter Fahrpostsendungen nach Rußland angenommen werden. Hiervon wird die k. k. Oberpostverwaltung zur eigenen Wissenschaft und Verständigung der unterstehenden Aemter in die Kenntniß gesetzt. Die beiliegende Kundmachung hat die k. k. Oberpostverwaltung dreimal in das Amtsblatt der Provinzialzeitung einrücken zu lassen.

Von der k. k. obersten Hofpostverwaltung.
Wien, den 6. Oktober 1843. Ottenfeld.

Handling of Fahrpost mail to Russia. Number 354-P.P. (1843).

As a result of the postal convention concluded with the imperial Russian government, Austrian post offices can begin to accept Fahrpost mail to Russia from November 1, 1843. As a result, the k. k. Oberpostverwaltung will make this known to subordinate offices and set down the technicalities and understanding. The k.k. Oberpostverwaltung will insert the attached announcement three times in the official gazette of the provincial newspaper.

From the k. k. supreme court postal administration. Vienna, October 6, 1843. Ottenfeld.



Kundmachung.

Fahrpostsendungen nach dem Kaiserthume Rußland, welche bisher an Handelshäuser in Krakau, im Königreiche Polen, oder in Brody adressirt werden mußten können vom 1. November 1843 angefangen, unmittelbar nach allen Punkten des genannten Kaiserthumes adressirt, und bei sämtlichen Postämtern der österreichischen Monarchie unter Beobachtung der Bestimmungen der Bestehenden Fahrpostordnung aufgegeben werden. Derlei Sendungen müssen bis an die österreichische Gränze, und in so fern sie über Brody instradirt werden, vor der Hand bis Radziwilow frankirt werden.

Die Sendungen nach Petersburg, nach Liesland, Esthland, Kurland und Finnland, dann nach den Gouvernements Archangel, Bielostek (Bialistok), Grodno, Minsk, Novogrod, Monce, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskow, Smolensk, Wilna und Witepsk sind über Podgorze, die nach allen anderen russischen Gouvernements aber über Brody zu instradiren, und müssen bei der Aufgabe bis Radziwilow frankirt werden.

Die Distanz zwischen Brody und Radziwilow wird einstweilen für 1 Post oder 2 Meilen angenommen.

Die über Podgorze zu instradirenden Sendungen sind übrigens ganz so, wie die bisher vorgenommenen nach dem Königreiche Polen bestimmten Sendungen zu behandeln.

Von der k. k. obersten Hofpostverwaltung. Wien, den 6. Oktober 1843. Ottenfeld.

Announcement.

Mail consignments to the imperial kingdom of Russia, which hitherto had to be addressed to merchants in Cracow, in the kingdom of Poland, or in Brody, can begin from November 1, 1843, addressed directly to all points of the said imperial kingdom, observing the provisions of the existing Fahrpostordnung at all post offices of the Austrian monarchy. Such consignments must be franked up to the Austrian border and if they are sent via Brody, they should be franked to Radziwilow.

The consignments to Petersburg, to Liesland, Esthland, Courland and Finland, then to the governorates Archangel, Bielostek (Bialistok), Grodno, Minsk, Novogrod, Monce, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskow, Smolensk, Wilna and Witepsk (now Vitebsk in Belarus) are to be sent via Podgorze, but to all other Russian governorates are to be sent via Brody, and postage must be paid to Radziwilow when posting.

The distance between Brody and Radziwilow is currently assumed to be 1 post or 2 (*Austrian*) miles.

The consignments to be sent via Podgorze are to be treated in exactly the same way as the consignments previously made to the Kingdom of Poland.

From the k. k. supreme court postal administration. Vienna, October 6, 1843. Ottenfeld.

Some Reminiscences of Edwin Müller.

By Henry O. Pollak

1.1 Introduction

I finished my formal education in 1951, and got a job in New Jersey. I had been a stamp collector as a boy since the middle 1930s in Vienna, but now I was earning my own living and felt that I could begin to collect Austria seriously. In the fall of 1952, I joined the Austria Philatelic Society of New York, and went to my first meeting.

1.

My recollection is that many of the members in attendance were, like me but older, refugees from central Europe. Edwin Müller was not at this meeting, and the first person to talk with me seriously was Felix Brunner. That is my recollection, but it may be wrong. See the end of this paragraph. At that time, of course, I had no idea who he was. But he told me the first thing I had to do if I really wanted to collect Austria:

Get a copy of the book by Edwin Müller entitled “Die Postwertzeichen von Oesterreich” and read it from cover to cover. Where could I get a copy of this book? Well, he would sell me one. And at the next meeting he brought me one. I later found out that Felix Brunner had been a major stamp dealer in Brno, Czechoslovakia. He had an advertisement in Edwin Müller’s monthly “Die Postmarke” about January 1938. Problem: According to the Internet, Brunner died in 1950, and I did not move to New Jersey until the summer of 1951. If the first person I met was not Brunner, who was it? I cannot be sure. Most of them spoke German.

2.

Edwin Müller was the head of the Mercury Stamp Company in New York until he passed away in 1962. In the company office there was a number of boxes of inexpensive Austrian covers. One day I was going through the box for the period starting in 1945 when I found a cover which caused me to let out an uncontrollable “wow”. Müller came out from his private office to find the source of the noise. It was an airmail cover from Vienna to the USA franked with $5 \times 40g + 2 \times 10g = 2.20\text{öS}$ of the orange landscape stamps first issued on December 10, 1947 – and cancelled in Wien 1 on the first day of issue of those values of the orange stamps. It was the first time I had ever seen a cover with stamps from that series used on the first day of issue; almost all Austria covers from that day are *gebühr bezahlt* covers with the fee paid in cash, and almost all covers with the orange stamps are from later dates. Müller laughed when I explained the cause of my enthusiasm - and gave me the cover! (see figure 2).

3.

On one other occasion, he came out of his office and asked me to come in, he wanted to show me something. He opened his desk drawer and pulled out the famous block of the yellow Mercuries that had recently been sold, I think, at one of the Caspary auctions. I assume Müller acted for the buyer at that sale, at any rate he wanted me to have seen the block once in my life. Sorry, I cannot include a picture. I did not know until quite recently that Müller himself had written and published the original article on the discovery of the block of 12 yellow mercuries. It is on the front page of the “Postmarke” dated January 4, 1926.

4.

Almost all of my collecting years I have collected covers more so than loose stamps. I always knew that I would never be able financially to collect classics seriously, so I would concentrate on less popular issues. Thus I collected the second republic, especially censorship, postal rates, cancels and airmails from 1945 to 1953. In addition, I collected postage dues and postal stationery, which also seemed to be less popular. At a Mercury auction in 195? there was an oversize cover from Graz to Switzerland which was underfranked, refused by the Swiss intended recipient, and returned to the sender. The original sender had to pay lots of postage due, and the cover bears the whole 1894 set of Austria’s first postage dues. I bought this cover (see figure 4), and then asked Edwin Müller for an explanation of the 1.04 gulden which had to be paid. The cover had been sent by a bicycle club. Müller’s thought was that the club management might have had a discussion when the cover came back on who would pay the postage due. Müller suggested that some member of the club who was also a philatelist might have said “Paste the whole set on the cover, and I will pay for it.” A very human explanation.

In 2011, when the Vindobona Club in Vienna organized a volume of favourite covers of its members, they provided me with a different explanation. While the cover was mailed from Graz in Austria, the sending bicycle club was German. The original franking was only 20 kreuzer because the individual who sent the cover franked it with the correct postage to Germany rather than to Switzerland, and might have been in accordance with the Austrian-German agreement at that time.

5.

Part of my dream when I was young was that I really would like to have every Austrian stamp on a cover (or other appropriate document) which was correctly franked. Yes, I assumed that I would never have some not-blue Mercuries, or the Graz Mark values, or some newspaper tax stamps. I bought a copy of Edwin Müller's 1952 bilingual soft-cover catalogue from 1850 to 1918; it had prices for covers as well as mint and used stamps. The catalogue also contained the telegraph stamps (page 99), and I had never seen or heard of a telegraph stamp on a postal form of any kind. But Müller's new bilingual catalogue gave prices for most of the telegraph stamps on a "cover", and they were typically about five times the prices for the used stamps! So, being young and impolite, I asked him about these listings. Are there really telegraph stamps on forms? Yes, he said, he had once seen a collection in Lower Austria containing these stamps used on telegraph forms. I did not know until I later bought most of Müller's Postmarke series, that the forms bearing telegraph stamps were supposed to have been destroyed (see figure 5).

6.

At a meeting of the Austria Philatelic Society of New York, probably in the late 1950s, the program was a chat by Edwin Müller on item(s) he wanted to talk about. Here is the story as I remember he told it. In the fall of 1943, the Germans took over all of northern Italy from their former Italian allies. According to Edwin Müller's story, when the Germans occupied Venice, they ordered all attics to be cleared of flammables. The building that had housed the supreme court of the Republic of Venice had an attic full of paper of its files, mostly from the eighteenth century and before. Following the German orders, all this paper was loaded onto freight cars and taken to the countryside to be destroyed. On the way, the contents disappeared. According to Müller's tale, no one knows what happened to them.

Years later, I heard about the work of Paolo Vollmeier, got a copy of his "Forged Pre-Adhesive Postmarks of the Old Italian States", and discovered how many forged Lombardy-Venetia pre-stamp postmarks I had in my collection! And then I had a thought: Where did the letters without postmarks which were decorated by the forged postmarks come from? It looked like the texts were genuine writing on genuine paper! And then it hit me: Were these the papers which disappeared on their way to destruction from Venice in 1943? Might it make sense that duplicate copies of letter texts had been written for safety's sake, and kept in the files of the Venice Supreme Court?

I am not a collector with special interest in the pre-stamp postmarks of the Republic of Venice. Probably this has all been clarified in the literature. But the coincidence of the talk by Müller, the forged covers I had gotten over the years, and the writings by Vollmeier gave me to think.

7.

I do not remember the specific occasion, but at one time Edwin Müller talked with me about forged cancellations supposedly from the Austrian Post Offices in the Levant. He had great knowledge of these forged cancels and how to tell them from the genuine articles. But I did not know of any articles by Müller on the forged cancellations. So I asked him if he had ever published any of his findings. He said "no". I asked him why not. His answer: He did not ever want to make life easier for the forgers.

The auction of Edwin Müller's personal collection after his death contained a remarkable and beautiful collection of artistically decorated early Austrian envelopes and stationery (Zierbriefe). I had known nothing of this special interest. But at the auction, I was able to buy his personal collection of the plebiscite period in Carinthia after WW1. I had, and have, the book on the subject which Müller published in 1931. He had accumulated many cutout pieces apparently from the post office's sale of clippings from package cards and postal orders (called Skart) which he had sorted and kept. He also had a detailed map of the two separate plebiscite areas. A number, but by no means all, of the illustrations from his book were from his personal collection, and many years ago (probably

in 1970) I lent these items to a commemorative exhibition in Carinthia. I lent pictures of Müller's collection again in 2020 for the special plebiscite centennial exhibition in Klagenfurt (see figure 7).

8.

At an auction in Vienna about sixty years ago I bought the book by Koczynski on the history of Austrian Revenue stamps. I was interested in revenues because they also were not so popular with collectors, and I was also especially interested in the decisions on what values should be printed in each new series. When Müller found out that I had bought the book, he was angry with me. Why? He had intended to give the book to his friend Otto Friedl, a silent partner in the Mercury Stamp Company, and I had outbid Müller for the book. (The book is available on CD from the Austria Philatelic Society, see the frequent column "The APS Bookshop" in "Austria".) I should of course have given the book to Müller, but I was not sensible and experienced enough to think of that.

9.

At a stamp show in Philadelphia about 1955, I bought a large cover franked with 39 copies of the 15 kreuzer 1858. It was addressed to Philadelphia. It was repaired and had several stamps missing, or else I could never have afforded it. I once showed it to Edwin Müller, and he was only interested whether there were any blocks of four, nothing else. There weren't any, the stamps are mostly in strips. I admit, I had hoped to get some help with explaining the postal rate. (See figure 9).

10.

The 1867 issue, except for the two highest values, was issued on June 1, 1867, and in Hungary itself, any use of the 1863/4 issues was permitted only until June 15, 1867. [According to volume IV of the 2000 Ferchenbauer, page 12, later mixed frankings were objected to (*beanstandet*) and additional postage required.] Imagine my surprise when I acquired an 1864 5 kreuzer stamped envelope with an 1867 15kr stamp on the front and a 10kr 1867 stamp on the back. Everything was cancelled on August 8 in Pressburg = Bratislava, and the year 1867 is clear on at least one cancel. (See figure 10). It is registered and went from Pressburg to Neustift in Thuringen. I showed this cover to Edwin Müller and asked him for an explanation. He of course knew of the June 15 1867 Hungarian last day for the 1864 stamps. So I rudely asked him if the same rule would have applied to an 1864 stamped envelope. He said that he did not know, he was a bit angry with me, and said that I should not expect him to know everything. I now think that the 15+10 kreuzer was the total necessary postage and the 5 kreuzer envelope happened to be available and paid no postage. But it was cancelled along with the other stamps.

11.

Edwin Müller worked on cataloguing the pre-stamp postmarks of Austria when in New York. He first published two long articles in the Collectors Club Philatelist in volumes 28 and 29, and the Club published them as a Monograph in 1950. Page 57, figure 506 of that publication shows a 12-kreuzer postmark from Reute (sic) in Tirol. He explains that this is the only known pre-stamp Austrian rate marking except for those of several city posts. Well, I had a 6 kreuzer rate marking from Reutte and showed it to him (see figure 11). "Oh, I forgot that one", he said. In the book publication by the Collectors Club in 1960 he has corrected that paragraph to include both the 6 and the 12 kreuzer rate markings.

These are some recollections, and Edwin Müller was very kind to me, as he was to all his customers and fellow collectors. This year (2022) will be 60 years after his passing. I have not forgotten.

Editor's note: the illustrations follow, and bear the same figure-number as their parent paragraph. I could find no way of avoiding wide open spaces while keeping the illustrations the right way up ☺



FIGURE 2

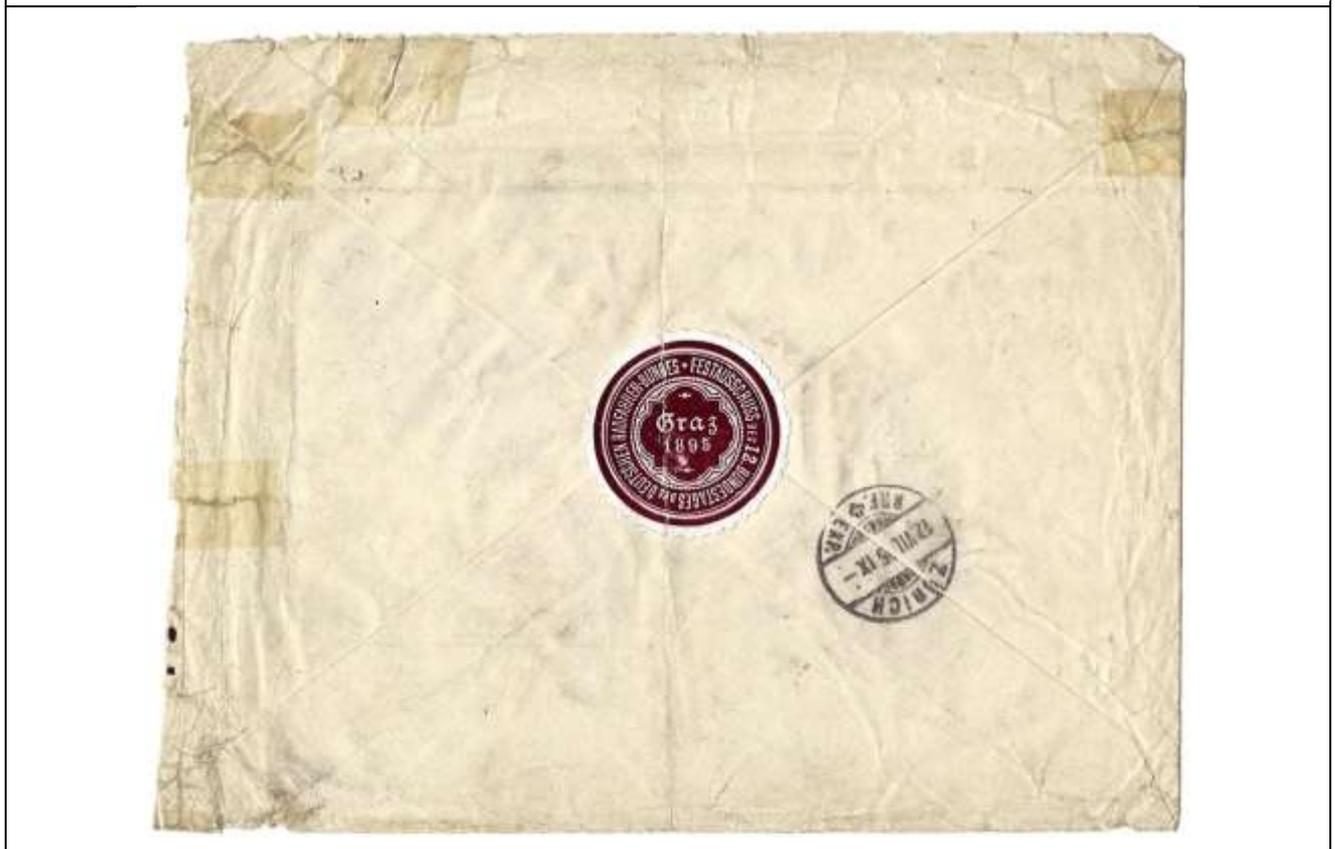


FIG 4. (BACK SHRUNK TO FIT THIS PAGE!)

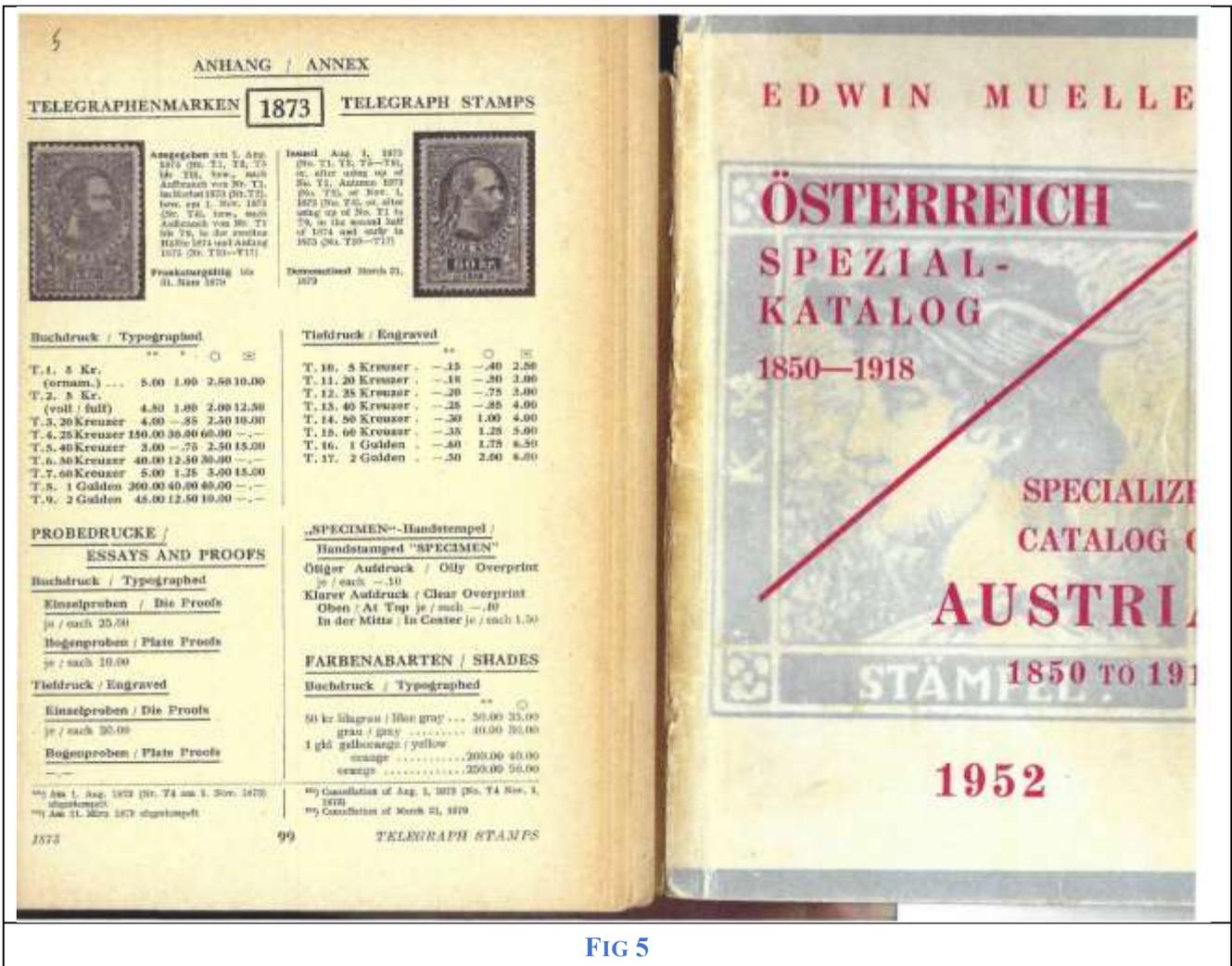


FIG 5



FIG 7 A PAGE FROM MÜLLER'S OWN COLLECTION



FIG 9



FIG 10. SENDER'S SEAL ON BACK LIGHTENED AS MUCH AS FEASIBLE TO IMPROVE READABILITY.



FIG 11

Articles likely to appear in the next issue:

- ❖ An interesting letter
- ❖ Heimkehr Notopfer labels
- ❖ Austro-Hungarian Military Medical Services
- ❖ Ergänzung zu den Stempeln des Postleitgebietes 12
- ❖ Mariazell in miniature
- ❖ New Issues