

AUSTRIA

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE of
KREMNI TZ MINT

10 KREUZER 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1853 u/m

▲OV: Laureated head of FRANZ JOSEPH I, facing right, FRANC.IOS.I.D.G.AVSTRIAE IMPERATOR (Franz Joseph I Dei Gratia Austrae Imperator = Francis Joseph I, by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria) around / **B** (mintmark) under bust.

▲RV: Crowned double headed eagle with shield, HVNG.BOH.LOMB.ET.VEN (Hvngariae, Bohemiae, Lombardiae et Venetiae = Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy and Venetia) around to right, GAL.LOD.ILL.REX.A.A. (Galiciae, Lodomeriae, Illyriae, Rex Archidux Avstriae = Galicia, Lodomeria, Illyria, King and Archduke of Austria) around to left, 1853 top to left / 10 for denomination dividing legend below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: **B** = KREMNI TZ (Kormoczbanya)

REFERENCE: C-206.2, J-293, LH-715

FOOTNOTE: The 10 kreuzer coinage beginning with 1853 are listed by mint locations and then dates. Kremnitz with a **B** mintmark struck 18 millimeter coins dated 1853 and 1858, Milan mint using an **M** produced this size only during one year 1859, and Venice with a **V** mintmark from 1858 through 1865. The capital mint at Vienna used the **A** mintmark with dates from 1852-72 and the last series from the Republic 1925-26.

FOOTNOTE: Currency of Austria - 100 kreuzers = 1 florin

FOOTNOTE: Kormoczbanya (german, Kremnitz), an old mining town, in the country of Bars, in Hungary, 158 miles north of Budapest by rail. It is situated in a deep valley in the Hungarian Ore Mountains region. Among its principal buildings are the castle and the mint where the celebrated Kremnitz gold duckets were struck. The great bulk of the inhabitants find employment in connection with the gold and silver mines, which, though far less productive than formerly, still yield considerable quantities of ore. By means of a tunnel 9 miles in length, constructed in 1851-52, the water is drained off from the mines into the Gran. Population in 1880 - 8,552 mostly Germans. According to tradition, Kormoczbanya was founded in the 8th century by Saxons. *Encyclopedia Britannica 9th & 11 Ed. 1888, 1911.*



Arms of Austrian Empire

FOOTNOTE: Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary was born in 1830, the son of Emperor Francis I and nephew of the Emperor Ferdinand I. The revolution of 1848 compelled Ferdinand I to abdicate and his brother resigning his claims to the throne in favor of his own son, the latter was at the early age of 18 called to rule an empire shaken by civil war. He took part in the campaign against the Hungarians and was present at the capture of Raab in June 1849. The Hungarian Constitution was suspended, the absolute authority of the Habsburh Monarchy in the Austrian Dominions proclaimed, and the Imperial Ministers were declared responsible only to the Emperor. The absolute regime was maintained during the first ten years of his reign. It was not till Austria had sustained severe reverses abroad that the system fell. The demand of Napoleon III that the question of the Lombardo-Venetian States should be referred to a European conference being refused, war was declared. The Austrians were defeated at the Battle of Solferino on June 24, 1859 and the Emperor was compelled to sign the Treaty of Villafranca, by which all claims to Lombardy were resigned. A dispute between Austria and Prussia as to Schleswig-Holstein led to war between the two nations in 1866. Again the Austrians were defeated and compelled to accept the North German Confederation under the leadership of Prussia and to give up Venice to Italy. The last minting of 10 kreuzer (Y-10) from the Venice mint was dated 1865. Issues from Vienna were 1863 and 1865 for the 10 kreuzer (Y-10) followed by the new 'Older' portrait with side whiskers of Franz Joseph I in 1867 (Y-10A). Franz Joseph was declared King (Csaszar) of Hungary in 1867. Starting in 1868, the 10 krajczar of Hungary (Y-6 and Y-7) were minted at Karlburg and Kremintz, with the portrait of Franz Joseph. Later issues (Y-10) carried the titles; Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, Croatia, Slovakia, Delmatia. In 1854 the Emperor had married Elizabeth of Bavaria, who was assassinated in 1898. Misfortune struck earlier by the suicide of the Crown Prince Rudolph in 1889, depriving him of all hope of a direct successor. His nephew Francis Ferdinand become the heir-apparent. The assassination of Francis Ferdinand at Saravejo, Bosnia June 28, 1914 precipitated the First World War. Francis Joseph I died after a reign of 68 years in 1916. He was succeeded by his Grand-Nephew, Charles Francis Joseph until November 12, 1918 when the Republic Oesterreich was established, following the cessation of hostilities of the First World War. A constitution was adopted on November 10, 1920. The new monetary system of the Republic of Austria was based on the schilling equal to 100 groschen. In 1924 a new design for Austria ½ schilling was struck in proof only with regular circulation strikes dated 1925 and 1926 following (Y-67)

FOOTNOTE: See Hungary for Franz Joseph I issues in the Hungarian language struck during the Dual-Monarchy of Austria - Hungary.

FOOTNOTE: On the 4th of June, 1859, was fought the great battle of Magenta, in which 100,000 French and Sardinians, under General MacMahon, were engaged. The Austrians were defeated, with the loss of 27,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. After the battle, Napoleon III Emperor of France and King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia entered Milan, where they were welcomed with the warmest enthusiasm. Napoleon III, published a proclamation to the Italian people, declaring his intention of securing to Italy nationality and independence; and Victor Emmanuel issued a proclamation to the people of Lombardy, declaring that country united with Sardinia. *Illustrated Universal History by Israel Smith Clare, Phila., 1881.*

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE of
KREMNITZ MINT

10 KREUZER 18MM .500 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1858 1,354 rare

▲OV: Head of FRANZ JOSEPH I, facing right, FRANCIS JOSEPH I.V.G.G.KAISER V.OESTERREICH (Franz Joseph I von Gottes Gnaden Kaiser von Oesterreich = Francis Joseph I, by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria) around.

▲RV: Crown / 10 / DATE / **B** (mintmark), SCHEIDE left, MUNZE right, (divided money) short wreath of laurel and willow tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **B** = KREMNITZ (Kormoczbanya)

REFERENCE: Y-10.1, J-325, LH-720

FOOTNOTE: Francis Joseph I, was born August 18, 1830, at Vienna, the eldest son of Archduke Francis and nephew of Ferdinand I., Emperor from 1835 to 1848. Francis was taught the various languages of the heterogeneous Austrian Monarchy. In 1848 he served under Radetzky in Italy. On December 2, 1848, amid convulsions which threatened the dissolution of the Empire, the weak Emperor Ferdinand abdicated, his brother, the Archduke Francis, gave up his claims to the Crown, and Francis Joseph, whose youth and popularity it was believed would make it easier to harmonize the conflicting interests of the Monarchy, mounted the Austrian throne. Hungary was now in a state of open revolt, and in April 1849, declared itself a Republic with Kossuth as Governor. In Italy Charles Albert of Sardinia again took up arms against Austria. Both in Hungary and Italy, Austria triumphed, and the Emperor devoted himself to the reestablishment of his authority. In 1853 an attempt on his life was made by an Hungarian, but the Emperor escaped with a slight wound. In 1855 a concordat was concluded with Pius IX., which restored to the Roman Catholic Church throughout the Empire many of the liberties of which it had been deprived since the hostile reign of the Emperor Joseph II. In 1859 Francis Joseph was called to face a war with France and Sardinia, which ended with the loss of Lombardy. After this war Francis Joseph abandoned his conservative policy, and began the necessary work of reform, and after the disastrous Seven Weeks' War with Prussia, a reconstruction of the Monarchy on a Dualistic basis was effected by the Ausgleich of 1867. The abrogation in 1870 of the concordat of 1855 antagonized the Pope. Francis Joseph has since striven to maintain a constitutional and parliamentary regime in his dominions. He enjoys the respect and affection of his subjects, and it is his personal influence that really holds his dominions together under the most discouraging political conditions. Francis Joseph married, April 24, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, who was assassinated by an Italian anarchist in Geneva, September 10, 1898. His only son, Rudolph died a violent death in January, 1889. The heir presumptive is the nephew of Francis Joseph, Francis Ferdinand. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910*



Market1880

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE of
MILAN MINT

10 KREUZER 18MM .500 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1859 u/m

▲OV: Head of FRANZ JOSEPH I, facing right, FRANCIS JOSEPH I.V.G.G.KAISER V.OESTERREICH (Franz Joseph I von Gottes Gnaden Kaiser von Oesterreich = Francis Joseph I, by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria) around.

▲RV: Crown / 10 / 1859 / **M** (mintmark), SCHEIDE left, MUNZE right, (divided money) short wreath of laurel and willow tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **M** = MILAN

REFERENCE: Y-10.3, J-325, LH-721

FOOTNOTE: This one year issue from Milan (Lombardy) with the **M** mintmark dated 1859 was struck before events that marked the end of Austrian occupation of Lombardy.



1859 V - 10 KREUZER - OBVERSE



1859 V - 10 KREUZER - REVERSE

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE of
VENICE MINT

10 KREUZER 18MM .500 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1858	u/m	LH-722
1859	u/m	LH-723
1860	u/m	LH-724
1861	u/m	LH-725
1862	u/m	LH-726
1864	36,280	LH-727
1865	1,198,280	LH-728

^OV: Head of FRANZ JOSEPH I, facing right, FRANCIS JOSEPH I.V.G.G.KAISER V.OESTERREICH (Franz Joseph I von Gottes Gnaden Kaiser von Oesterreich = Francis Joseph I, by the grace of God, Kaiser of Austria) around.

^RV: Crown / 10 / DATE / V (mintmark), SCHEIDE left, MUNZE right, (Divided Money) short wreath of laurel and willow tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: V = VENICE

REFERENCE: Y-10.2, J-325

FOOTNOTE: Venice is situated at the head of the Gulf of Venice, on 72 small islands, connected by 500 bridges. It was formerly the capital of a republic of the same name, and the greatest commercial city on the globe. Though much reduced, it is still one of the most magnificent and remarkable cities of Europe. It has canals instead of streets - boats instead of cars - gondolas instead of coaches. *Olney's Geography, 1849.*

FOOTNOTE: The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly for of amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour. *The Universal Gazetteer, Phila., 1893.*



Rialto in Venice

FOOTNOTE: Foundations of Venice rest on wooden piles driven into the mud islands of the lagoons. There are about 16,000 buildings, around and between which flow some 170 canals, crossed by more than 400 bridges. Two of these bridges are world famous - "Rialto" and the "Bridge of Sighs". The former, which is mentioned in Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice', crosses the Grand Canal and is lined with shops. The latter leads from the upper story of the Doge's Palace to the State Prison, where in bygone days of Venice's power so many political offenders went to secret and cruel deaths. *Comptons Pictured Encyclopedia, Chicago, 1922.*



Port of Venice

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE of
VIENNAMINT

10 KREUZER 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1852	u/m	LH-711
1853	u/m	LH-712
1854	u/m	LH-713
1855	u/m	LH-714

▲OV: Laureated head of FRANZ JOSEPH I, facing right, FRANC. IOS. I. D. G. AVSTRIAE IMPERATOR (Franz Joseph I von Gottes Gnaden Kaiser von Oesterreich = Francis Joseph I, by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria) around / A (mintmark) under bust.

▲RV: Crowned double headed eagle with shield, HVNG. BOH. LOMB. ET. VEN (HVNGARIAE, BOHEMIAE, LOMBARDIAE ET VENETIAE (Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy and Venice) around to right, GAL. LOD. ILL. REX. A. A. (Galiciae, Lodomeriae, Illyriae, Rex Archidux Avstriae = Galicia, Lodomeria, Illyria, King and Archduke of Austria) around to left, DATE top to left. / 10 for denomination dividing legend below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: A = VIENNA

REFERENCE: C-206.1, J-293



Lodomeria and Galicia

FOOTNOTE: From the first partition of Poland, Austria acquired Galicia and Lodomeria in 1772. As a result of the Congress of Vienna, Austria regained Illyria and Dalmatia and Lombardy was added to Venetia to constitute a Kingdom under the Habsburg crown. The dominions of Bohemia and Hungary have long been ruled by the House of Habsburg. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1895.*

FOOTNOTE: Bohemia, a province with the title of Kingdom belongs to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. In 1527, Bohemia lost its separate existence, being declared a hereditary possession of the House of Austria. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1895.*

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE of
VIENNAMINT

10 KREUZER 18MM .500 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1858	u/m	LH-716
1863	u/m	LH-718
1864	1,050,000	LH-719

▲OV: HEAD of FRANZ JOSEPH I, facing right, FRANCIS JOSEPH I. V. G. G. KAISER V. OESTERREICH (Franz Joseph I von Gottes Gnaden Kaiser von Oesterreich = Francis Joseph I, by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria) around.

▲RV: Crown / 10 / DATE / A (mintmark), SCHEIDE left, MUNZE right, (divided money) short wreath of laurel and willow tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = VIENNA

REFERENCE: Y-10.1, J-325

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE of
VIENNAMINT

10 KREUZER 18MM .500 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1859 u/m

▲OV: Head of FRANZ JOSEPH I, facing right, FRANCIS JOSEPH I. V. G. G. KAISER V. OESTERREICH (Franz Joseph I von Gottes Gnaden Kaiser von Oesterreich = Francis Joseph I, by the grace of God, Kaiser of Austria) around.

▲RV: Crown / 10 / 1859 / SCHEIDE left, MUNZE right, (divided money) short wreath of laurel and willow tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = VIENNA

REFERENCE: Y-10.1, J-325, LH-717

FOOTNOTE: Illyria, a name formerly rather loosely applied to a large tract of country on the east side of the Adriatic, the name of Illyrian province was given, by a decree of Napoleon in 1809, to Carniola, Dalmatia, and other countries, then part of the French Empire. After the fall of Napoleon the Illyrian provinces were restored to Austria, and designated as the Kingdom of Illyria, a title which the country bore till 1849, when it was divided into the provinces of Carinthia, Carniola, and the coast-lands. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*

FOOTNOTE: Vienna, a city of lower Austria, the capital of the Empire It stands on a fertile plain, on the left bank of the Danube. The streets are narrow, and houses high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; the chief of them are the palaces and the mint. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk stuffs, gold & silver, lace, looking-glasses, &c. In 1830 Vienna experienced a severe calamity; after a frost of 118 days a thaw set in on the 26th of February, and about midnight on the 28th the ice broke and inundated the dwellings of 50,000 inhabitants, many of whom were drowned, together with a great number of horses, cows, pigs, &c. *The Universal Gazette, Phila., 1839.*



1870 A - 10 KREUZER - OBVERSE

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE of
VIENNA MINT

10 KREUZER 18MM .500 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1867 58,500

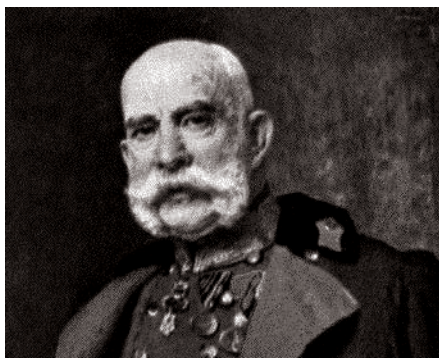
▲OV: Head of FRANZ JOSEPH I, (with side whiskers), facing right, FRANCIS JOSEPH I. V. G. KAISER V. OESTERREICH (Franz Joseph I von Gottes Gnaden Kaiser von Oesterreich = Francis Joseph I, by the grace of God, Kaiser of Austria) around.

▲RV: Crown / 10 / 1867 / A (mintmark), SCHEIDE left, MUNZE right, (Divided Money) short wreath of laurel and willow tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = VIENNA

REFERENCE: Y-10A, J-333, LH-729



Franz Joseph I



1870 A - 10 KREUZER - REVERSE

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE of
VIENNA MINT

10 KREUZER 18MM .400 FINE 1.66 GRAMS

1868	11,681,680	LH-731
1869	29,628,270	LH-732
1870	34,878,309	LH-733
1871	1,700,680	LH-734
1872	68,518,777	LH-735

▲OV: Head of FRANZ JOSEPH I, facing right, FRANC. IOS. I. D. G. AVSTRIAE IMPERATOR (Franz Joseph I Dei Gratia Avstriae Imperator = Francis Joseph I, by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria) around.

▲RV: Crown double headed eagle of Austria, value 10 on shield in center, LOD•ILL•REX A•A•DATE HVHGAR•BOHEM. GAL•(Lodomeriae, Illyriae, King and Archduke of Austria DATE Hvgariae, Bohemiae, Galiciae = King of Hungary and Bohemia, Galicia, Lodomeria, Illyria, Archduke of Austria) around.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: (no mintmark) = VIENNA

POPULATION: Austria - 1900 - 26,150,597, with capital Vienna with 1,674,957 inhabitants.

REFERENCE: Y-11, J-339

FOOTNOTE: Galicia, the largest province and a crownland of Austria. Potatoes and other vegetables, barley, oats and rye are cultivated, but agriculture is still undeveloped. Manufactures are backward but textile goods are made in Biala, and distilling is important. Lembery with population of 159,618 is the capital and Cracow with 91,310 is the second largest city. In 1900 the total population of Galicia was 7,295,538. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*, 1895.



1926 - 1/2 SCHILLING - OBVERSE

AUSTRIA, REPUBLIC of
VIENNAMINT

1/2 SCHILLING 19MM .640 FINE 3.0 GRAMS

1925	18,370,000	LH-46
1926	12,370,000	LH-47

^OV: Shield, REPUBLIK <>, above OESTERREICH <>, below. (Republic of Austria).

^RV: 1/2 within diamond, HALB <> above, SCHILLING <> below, with DATE between letters - HALB (Half Schilling).

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = VIENNA

POPULATION: Austria - 1921 - 6,139,197; 1930 - 6,686,600.

REFERENCE: Y-67, J-428

LH = *Oesterreichische Munzprägungen* by Ludwig Herinek, Vienna, 1970.

J = *Die Munzprägungen des Hauses Habsburg und der Republik Oesterreich* by Peter Jaeckel, Basel, 1967.

FOOTNOTE: Austria in german OESTERREICH means the Eastern Empire.

FOOTNOTE: Republic of Austria proclaimed November 12, 1918, Comprises former Imperial provinces of Lower and Upper Austria, Vienna, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Burgenland. Population 6,526,661; Capital, Vienna with 1,863,783 inhabitants. the former Imperial Austria had an estimated population of 27,963,872 in 1918.



1926 - 1/2 SCHILLING - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Following World War I, Austria was created a Federal Republic. During the war there had been inflation, but afterwards hyperinflation set in, worse even than that of Germany. On December 21, 1923 a law was passed authorizing new coins based on the krone. A new act was passed on December 20, 1924 providing for a new system of currency based on the schilling. The new monetary system of the Republic of Austria was based on the schilling equal to 100 groschen, with 1/2 and 1schilling coins in silver and gold coins of 25 and 100 schillings. In 1924 the new design for Austria 1/2 schilling was struck in proof only with regular circulation strikes dated 1925 and 1926 following (Y-67)



Vienna about 1880

