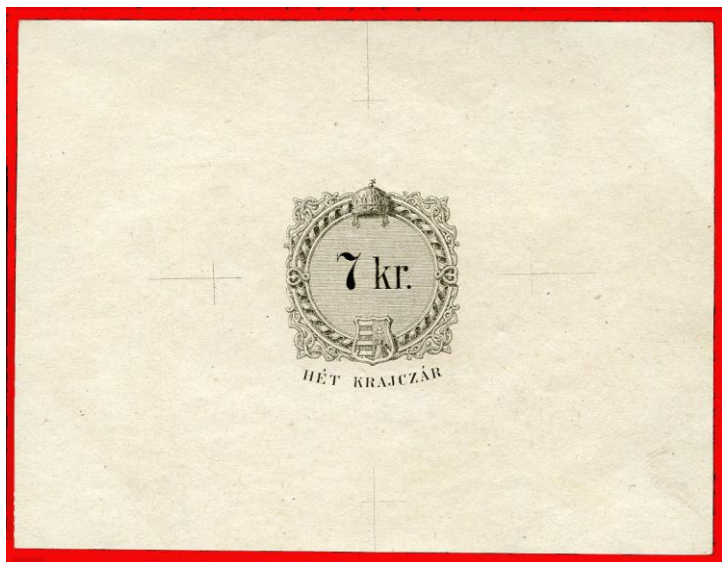




Hungary's First Documentary Revenues During the Forint-Krajczár Currency Period 1868-1898

This exhibit summarizes all the knowledge known to date of Hungary's classical revenues as well as the exhibitors' groundbreaking research and discoveries.

Austria-Hungary's Dual-Monarchy treaty of 1867 decreed Hungary's own budget and plans were laid. The copper plates of Hungary's first adhesive documentary revenue stamps were created at the Dual-Monarchy's printing plant in Vienna, Austria. That is where the stamps were also printed in the first two years. These beautiful stamps were based on the designs of Hungarian-born artist J. Bajer and the exquisite engravings were done in Jacoby's famous workshops by five great professional engravers.



**1868: die proof of the 7 krajczár denomination.
The only known example.**

In October 1, 1870 the machines, mother plates, the set of typograph dies for the leaf frame and production was transferred to the newly built Hungarian Royal Printing plant in Buda, Hungary, where the revenue stamps of the krajczár-forint period were produced for almost three decades in many different issues. For each of them the same mother plates were used. In 1873, a 20 krajczár denomination was added, making the total of 29 values.

Of the numerous printing runs during those thirty years of production created a large variety of paper, color, perforation and watermark differences as well as rarities the results of 'short runs'. The quantities of the rarest variant of values are in brackets. As a result, there are only five classical Hungarian adhesive documentary revenue collections could become complete and *one of them is presented here.*

Because their mother plates were common, they constitute a unified group which reveals how the early-day production difficulties were overcome. The ½ krajczár with 1876 watermark (Frame 1 page 2) is the ***rarest stamp issued by the Hungarian State with only three known copies (five were recorded fifty years earlier).***

In 2004, in the Library of the Minister of Finance complete sheets of prints of the mother plates on cardboard paper were discovered in a copy of an album that was originally exhibited at the Paris World Exhibition in 1878. The exhibitor received special permission to examine the album.- His study using modern scanning technology to compare the scans to typical items and found all the repeating markings of the 100 positions krajczár-sheets and 50 positions forint-sheets. This exhibit also includes a wide variety of identified parts of these scarce specimens on cardboard.

The primary objective for the exhibitor was to be able to present for the first time a complete collection of the so far unexplored types that appeared more than twice on the engraved mother plates. The newly discovered column types and "twin-marks" were published in 2015 in *Philatelica, Hungary*. This pioneer work makes possible further research aimed at identifying sheet positions and even printing plates. This is an ongoing project.

Especially significant items are displayed with heavy red borders. Special attention notations are in italics.

Organisation:

Frame 1: Stamp issues

A brief overview of all these issues. Also presented in this frame varieties of paper, watermark and perforations.

Frame 2 to 5: Types and denominations

The identical type of frame-prints are in chronological order. Followed with samples of the 29 denominations in ascending order. Note the newly discovered column-types, manufacturing flaws, mint stamps, scarce usages, multiples, etc.

Frame 2: 1/2kr to 4kr (kr = krajczár);

Frame 3: 5kr to 36 kr;

Frame 4: 50kr to 3 ft (ft = forint)

Frame 5: 4 ft to 20 ft.