Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habspurg Empire by Hungarian Eyes

Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habsburg Empire by Hungarian eyes

Historical background: Hungary, which had bleed for a century and a half in the struggle against the mighty Turkish Empire and had been defended Vienna and the European Christianity, was liberated by the international 'Holy League" (1683-1697) created by the Pope at the end. The Habsburg rulers, who were legally also Kings of our country, tried to treat Hungary as an armed territory and to assimilate it into their empire for almost two centuries long. This led twice to unsuccessful freedom fight of the country (1703/11 and 1848/49).

Meanwhile, the collection of revenues by so called 'signet' stamping on documents increasingly served wars and administration of the Empire. Due technical and political causes, the spreading of them in the Empire was a very long and slow process. Franz Joseph with determinant help of the Russians defeated Hungary's second freedom fight and the military victory made possible to suspend the Constitution. He was able to expand the unified Austrian tax system to Hungary in 1850 at last.

The stampings of signet-machines used in the Hungarian Tax Offices are practically the first value imprints exclusive for the country and they became one of the important ***beginning points of the philately of Hungary***. Only a half decade later, after the so called 'passive resistance' of Hungary, the own first adhesive stamps of the country had been created only after the 'Compromise' in 1867.

The aim of the exhibit: the first part uses a *subject based approach* to show the development of signets and their distribution in the Habsburg Empire until they had been introduced in Hungary. The second part contains a *traditional analysis* of the characteristics of the last issue of value imprints used at the end in the whole Empire.

Content

Part 1 Stamping History of Austria 1686-1850 (frames 1-4)
- Introduction of stamping documents in the Crown Lands (17-18. century)
- Napoleonic wars (1799-1815)
- Extending the taxing system to Lombardy (19. century)

Part 2 The final issue 1850-1858 (frames 4-8)
- Extension the tax system to Hungary at last
- Research: types of the embossed coat of arms
- Usage

Key pieces are shown in golden borders
- 15 Kreuzer signet of Leopold I (first frame)
- Two pattern sheets of signets from orders 1817 & 1840 (2nd and 3rd frames)
- Stamped BG signet 13 of Kassa & the ***earliest known usage*** in Hungary (last fr.)
- 1855. 6 Kreuzer stamped signet with 4-block of adhesives additive (last frame)

Used literature

Ladislav Hanus: Stempelsignetten-Katalog von Österreich-Ungarn I. Band Die Urkundenstempel. Prague, 1930

Ivan Pohanka and Istvan Floderer: Types of signets used in Hungary Manuscript

Károly Szücs: Fiscal philately of Hungary. Budapest, 2018

Carsten Minzert (Solingen): Das Gebühren - und Stempelwesen in Kärnten, 2011

Special thanks for permission using Kaiser-portraits from his book..

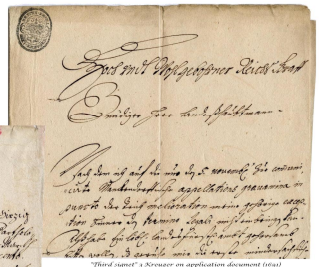
Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **The aborted introduction** — **Introduction of stamping documents**

*The introduction of stamping of 'papers' was in 29.04.1686 by order of the emperor. Documents without a signet of an appropriate class became invalid, and the **death penalty** was introduced by the order as punishment for the faking of signets.*

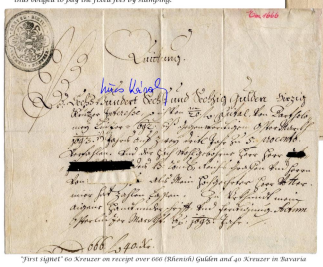
The first class with a fee of 60 Kreuzer has to be applied for money transaction papers above 500 Gulden. The fee for the second class was 15 Kreuzer applied above 100 Gulden. The third class with a fee of 3 Kreuzer has to be applied for any transaction worth below 100 Gulden. Several other types of certificates were also decreed into one of the classes and thus obliged to pay the fixed fees by stamping.



*Leopold I. *1640, †1658 - †1705*



"Third signet" 3 Kreuzer on application document (1691) (the signets was stamped by metal seal)



"First signet" 60 Kreuzer on receipt over 666 (Rhenish) Gulden and 40 Kreuzer in Bavaria

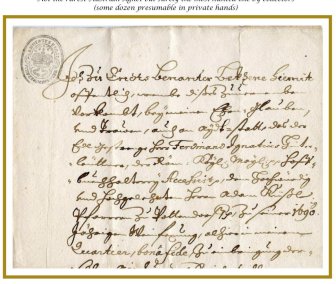
The Habsburg's were also Kings of Hungary this time. The land (fallen into 3 parts) fought against the Muslims since a century and a half. The European League organized by the Pope routed out the Turks in 1699 at the end. Ruins of Hungary was not freed but 'rewarded' with Austrian depression for other centuries unfortunately.



Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Introduction of stamping documents**

The aborted introduction

Not the rarest Austrian signet but surely the most hunted one by collectors (some dozen presumable in private hands)



The intermediate class of 15 Kreuzer on certificate (Vienna, 1691)

Because of the high administrative costs of the stamping offices the regulation of stamping was withdrawn 7 years later in 1693!

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Introduction of stamping documents**

Karl VI and the lease of taxing: re-introduceing from Land to Lands

The first reintroduction of signets was in the occupied Bavaria (1704/5)



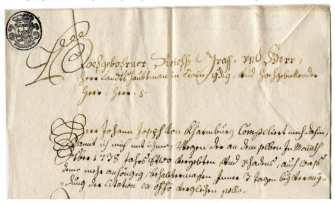
*Karl VI. *1685, †11 - †1740*

In the first year the Bavarian seals were used, but they were exchanged in 1705 to Austrian seals.



1 Kreuzer signet of Austria (1705-1715)

Two provinces of Austria, the "Innviertel" and "Inner-Austria" also had to cancel deeds. After death of the emperor the right of the monarch for stamp duty was leased to more and more regions (1742-1763).



Lease signet of Anton Rinner for Inner-Austria on application document (1743). No value number in the signet because of the uniform 3 Kreuzer fee for all documents

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Introduction of stamping documents**

Extension of the stamping system

1748-1762. Signet of the State Chamber for Bohemia



1754-1762. Schlesien

Signet with 3 Kreuzer value as part of the set of signets by tax-scale from 2 to 60 (1752)

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Introduction of stamping documents**

Extension of the stamping system under reign of Maria Theresa

Moravia 1747-1762

Temple certificate with signet of 2 Kreuzer value (1750)



Authorisation in Brno with signet of 15 Kreuzer value (1756)

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Introduction of stamping documents**

Unified signets for all Chrone Lands exept of Hungary

1762 Unified series of signets. A set of four from 3 Kreuzer to Gulden. (1 Rhenish Gulden = 60 Kreuzer)



Nearly all "crown lands" of the Habsburg Empire were burdened with the stamps of Maria Theresa.

*Only Hungary, as an exception, remained stamp-free, because **the nobility could resist on the basis of the constitution of the Hungarian State.***

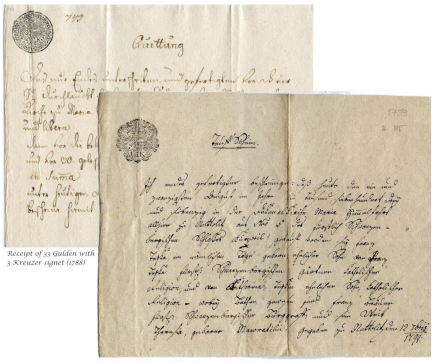
That was one of the earliest written constitutional contracts of Europe, the "Golden Bull" in 1222 by Hungarian King Andreas II

First gravure by J.A. Toda

Engraver: Mannsfeld (son of Toda)

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria Introduction of stamping documents

Usage of unified signets



Receipt of 33 Gulden with 3 Kreuzer signet (1788)

Baptism certificate with 15 Kreuzer signet (1799)

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Introduction of stamping documents**

Two kind of 2 Gulden signet on documnets

Mannsfeld signette

Toda signette



Consignation (1799)

Church document in Brno (1768)

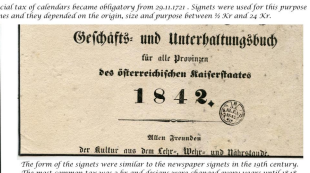
Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Introduction of stamping documents**

Special taxes: calendar tax

Beside the taxing some products (playing cards and cosmetics) a new special tax of calendars became obligatory from 29.11.1721 . Signets were used for this purpose by order on 3.2.1762 of Maria Theresa. The tariffs were changed more times and they depended on the origin, size and purpose between ½ Kr and 24 Kr.



The most common tariff was the 6 kr. The letter 'A' in the signet means Crone Land 'Austria'.



The form of the signets were similar to the newspaper signets in the 19th century. The most common tax was 3 kr and designs were changed every years until 1848.



From 1.11.1850 also Hungary became taxed. 3 krajczar is stamped in Tax Office Ú-t (Pest) on this calendar for year 1854.

Part 1. Austrian signets — **Special taxes**

Newspaper tax

First introduction 17.1769 by Joseph II- (son of Maria Theresa) The tax was unified ½ Kr. The stamping was abandoned von 14. October 1791 and reintroduced in 1803. Inland papers were taxed ½ Kr and foreign papers 1 Kr.

First design without letters (1789-1790)



(200% enlarged)

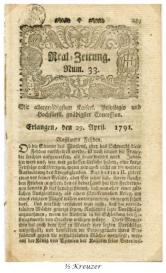


½ Kreuzer

New design with letters (October 1790-91)

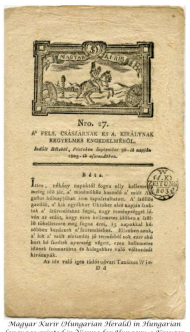


ZS = Zeitung Stempel



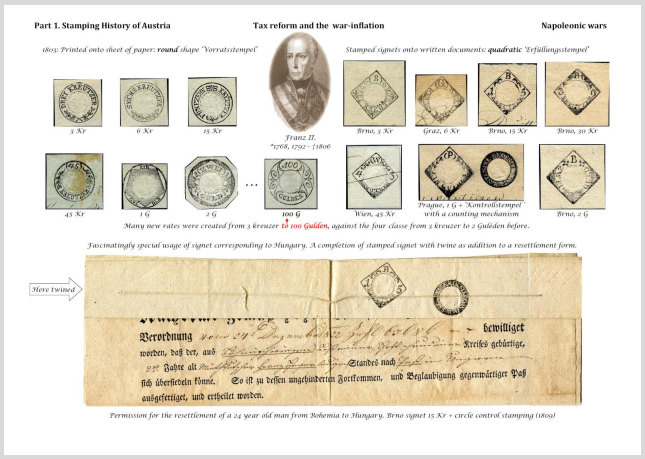
½ Kreuzer

1805: reintroduced stamping

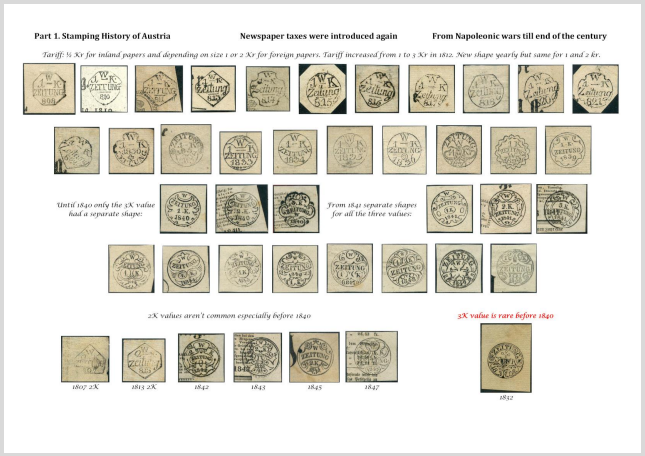


Magyar Xarir (Hungarian Herald) in Hungarian language printed in Vienna for Hungary, 1 Kreuzer

Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habspurg Empire by Hungarian Eyes





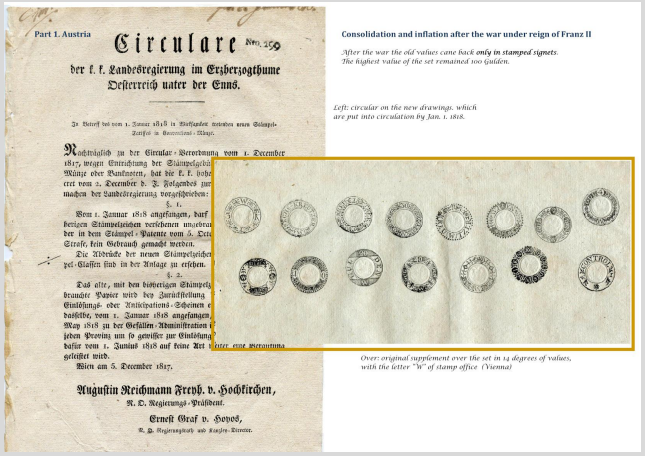


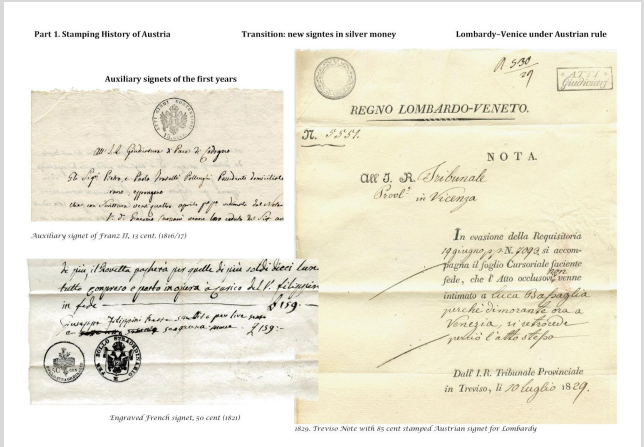






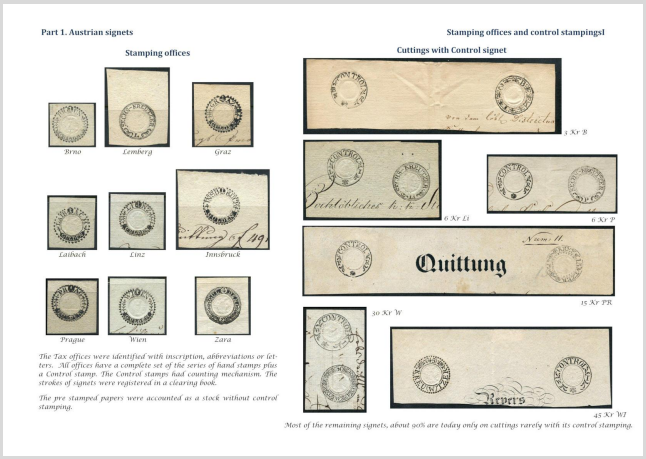




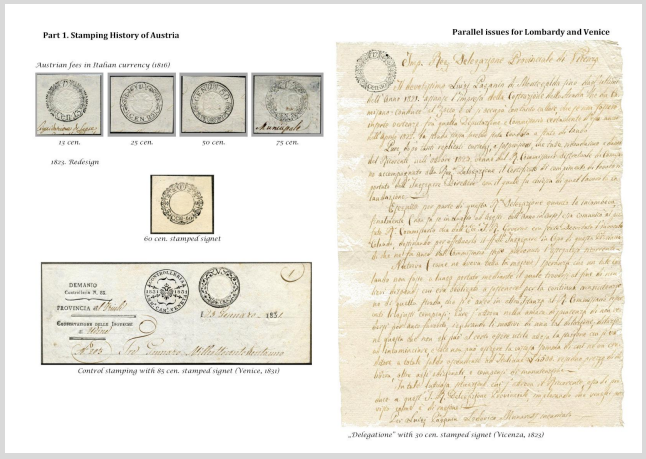


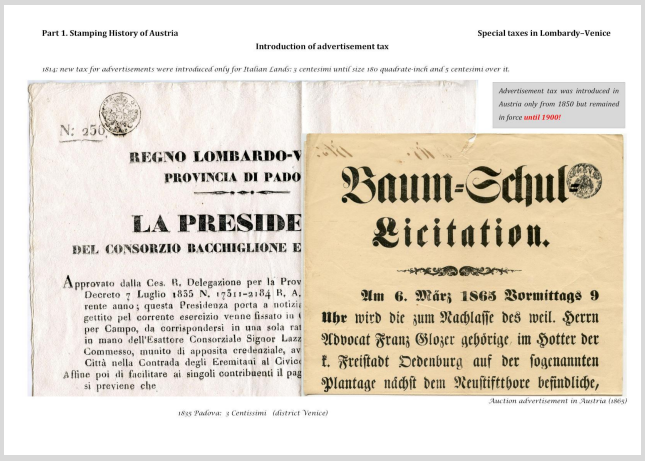
Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habspurg Empire by Hungarian Eyes

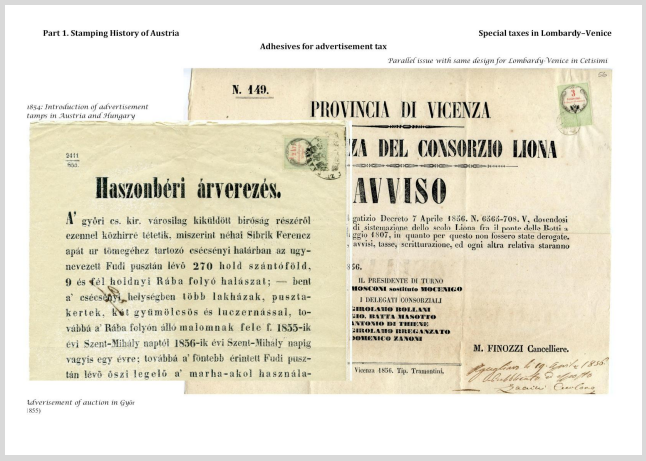
















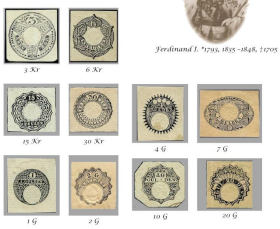
Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habspurg Empire by Hungarian Eyes

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **1836: Imprints of Ferdinand II**

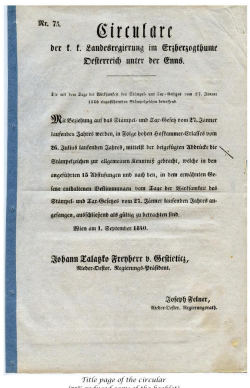
Stored empty sheets named 'Vorratstempel' paper with new designs. Valid together with re-engraved and new values until 1858.



*Ferdinand I. *1793, 1835–1848, †1875*



*The drawings of were modified and **re-engraved in 1840**. They were used after the reign of Ferdinand II.*



Nr. 71.

Circulare

der k. k. Landesregierung im Erzherzogthume Oesterreich unter der Enns.

Mit Gesetzung auf das Stempel- und Tax-Gesetz vom 27. Jenner laufenden Jahres werden, in Folge hoher Hofkammer-Erlasse vom 26. Julius laufenden Jahres, mittelst der beigefügten Abdrücke die Stempelsorten zur allgemeinen Kenntniß gebracht, welche in den angeführten 15 Abtheilungen und nach den, in dem erwähnten Gesetze enthaltenen Bestimmungen vom Tage der Wirksamkeit des Stempel- und Tax-Gesetzes vom 27. Jänner laufenden Jahres angefangen, ausschließend als gültig zu betrachten sind.

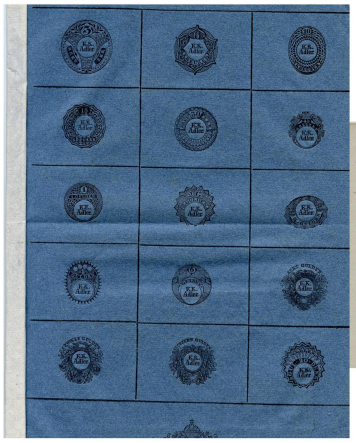
Wien am 1. September 1840.

Johann Talapka Freyherr v. Gesslitz,
Ritter d. Leop. Regierungs-Präsident.

Joseph Felner,
Ritter d. Leop. Regierungsrath.

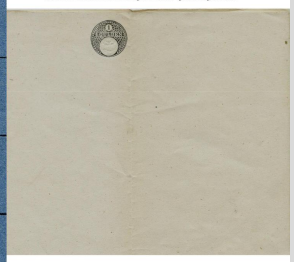
Title page of the circular (75% reduced copy of the booklet)

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **1836: Imprints of Ferdinand II**



Left: specimen for the tax offices

Unused, double sheltred complete sheet (partially shown)



Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **15 Kreuzer → 75 Centesimi in Lombardy → 15 krajczár in Hungary** — **1836: Imprints of Ferdinand II**

The design in Lombardy-Veneto is very similar to the 15 Kreuzer signet in Austria because of 1 Kreuzer = 5 Centesimi also 15 Kreuzer = 75 cent. The Imprints of Ferdinand were also modified for Hungary in 1850, see left.



Protocol, with 75 cent signet for Lombardy used in Mantova (10.06.1842

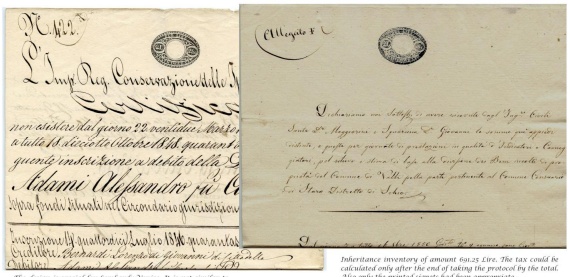
Last will with 15 kr 'Ut' 'Erfüllungstempel' of Hungary (Pesth, 12.13.1853)

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Lombardy–Venice under Austrian rule**

The newly engraved, last edition of signets in Lombardy-Venice

Printed 2.25 Lire

*Stamped 2.50 Lire **without control stamping** (1850)*
– The control stamping was introduced in Lombardy-Venice only later see the followings –



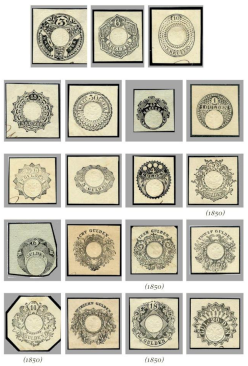
*The design is special for Lombardy-Venice. It is not similar to the equivalent Austrian signet with 45 Kreuzer value. (2 Lire = 200 centesimi also 225 centesimi/5 = 45 Kreuzer*5 =)*

Inheritance inventory of amount 601.25 Lire. The tax could be calculated only after the end of taking the protocol by the total. Also only the printed signets had been appropriate.

*3 Lire value was equal to 1 Gulden also the amount is 230 Gulden and 25 Kreuzer. 45 Kreuzer fee was payable between 200 and 500 Gulden by the appropriate 2nd scale. This payment of 2 Lire 25 centesimi is exact: 45 Kreuzer *5 = 225 centesimi.*

Part 1. Austrian signets — **Printed signets (Vorratstempel)**

1.11.1850: additions to the set which had been re-engraved in 1840



The man who introduced a general tax system in Hungary first



Franz Joseph Kaiser of Austria and King of Hungary as young soldier and emperor of the later Austro-Hungarian Monarchy 1910: 1848 – 1916

After the defeat of the Hungarian Independence War (1848-1849) the Hungarian Kingdom were abolished. The "Lands of the Hungarian Holy Crowns" became incorporated regions of the Habsburg Empire.

The Tax Order by Emperor Franz Joseph on Aug.1, 1850 (valid from 1st November) extended the taxes for documents and other papers into Hungary. The same Austrian set of printed signet extended with some new values was used not only in the Austrian crown lands but also in Hungary.

The defeated country didn't accept the ruler and sank into a 'passive resistance'. For example Hungarians when it was possible didn't buy any Austrian goods which greatly made expensive the country's depression.

Hungary has lost the freedom fight but won the piece a bit later: the passive resistance led at the end to a 'Compromise' in 1867 and to the creation of a "Dualism" named Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Hungary got back his independence and the revenues came into the Hungarian Treasury, and Franz Joseph became a popular ruler of his age.

But it consists to a following story even in philatelic aspect.

Part 2. The last issue — **Unused sheets** — **Value imprints (Vorratstempel)**



Part 2. The last issue — **Stamped signets of Franz Joseph**

Stamped 15 Kreuzer signet of Laibach with the new kind of "Kontostempel" with date



Ferdinand Gräfl. v. Eggerische Herrschaft Hastenant Greiffen

Ehrungsbrief.

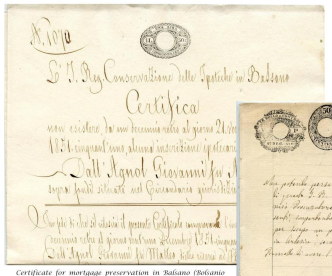
Maria Hambaiger über die Lugterhausiche

Nachdem

Honoring write on printed formular (Laibach, 12.02.1846) The dated contol stamping was obligatory for the stamped Austrian signets.

Part 2. The last issue — **Lombardy–Venice under Austrian rule**

The newly engraved, last edition of value imprints in Lombardy-Venice

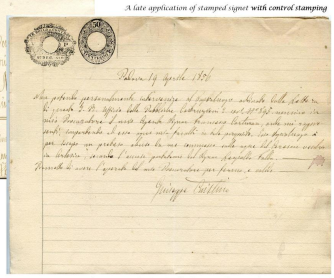


Certificate for mortgage preservation in Salsano (Bolzanio today) in the province Venice (5.11.1851).

The value of the mortgage had to be between 100 and 200 Gulden because of 30 Kreuzer tax-amount by the second scale is equal to the paid 1 lire and 50 centesimi pre-printed signet on the sheet.

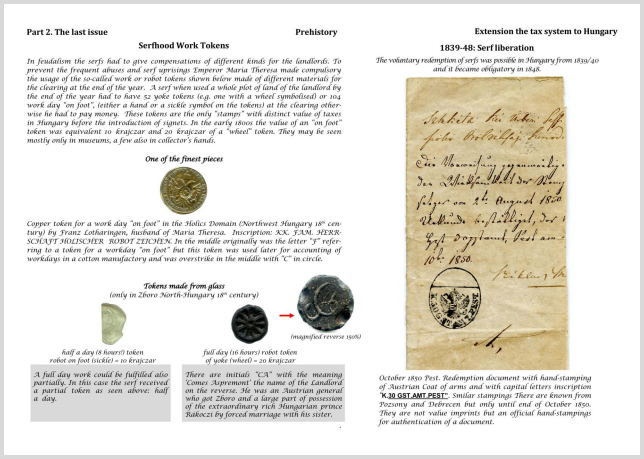
This face value has a special design only for Lombardy-Venice. It is not similar to the equivalent Austrian signet with 30 Kreuzer value.

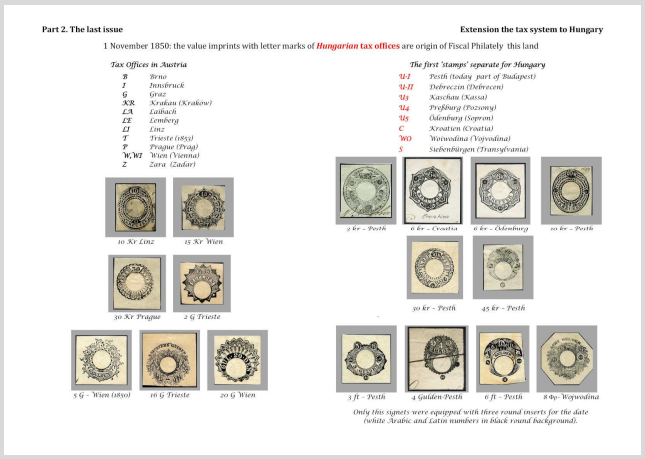
*A late application of stamped signet **with control stamping***

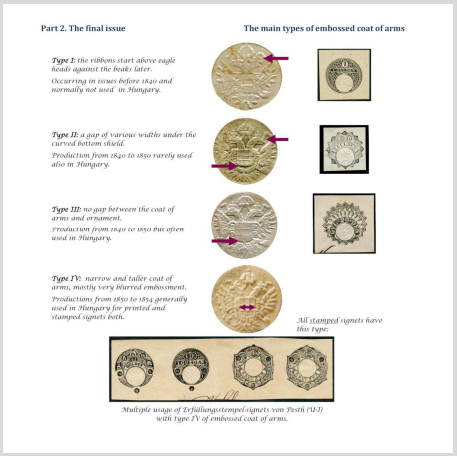


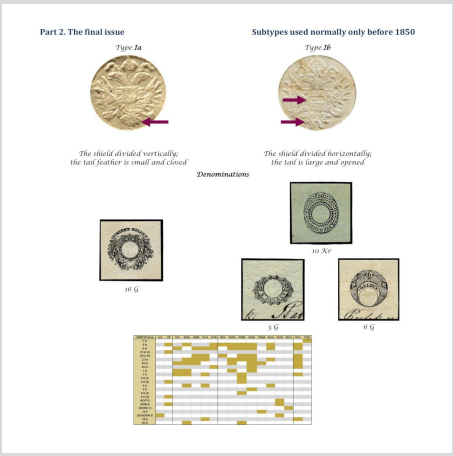
50 centesimi stamped signet in Padua (1850). The design analogue to the Austrian signet of 10 Kreuzer, which ones the 50 centesimi was equivalent.

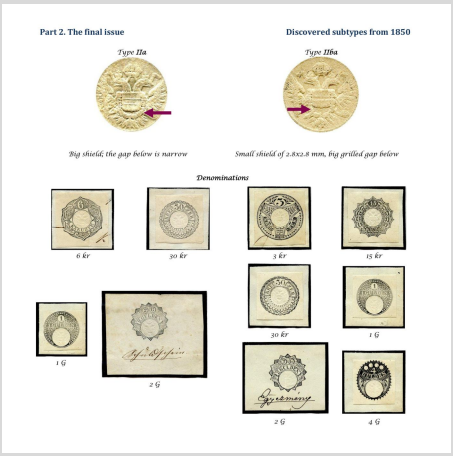
Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habspurg Empire by Hungarian Eyes

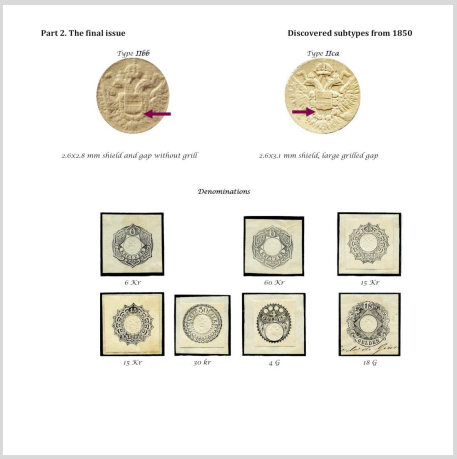


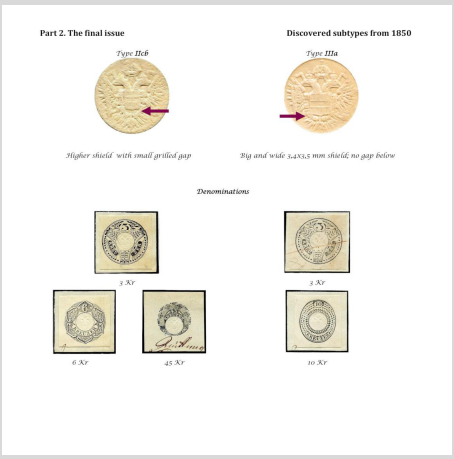


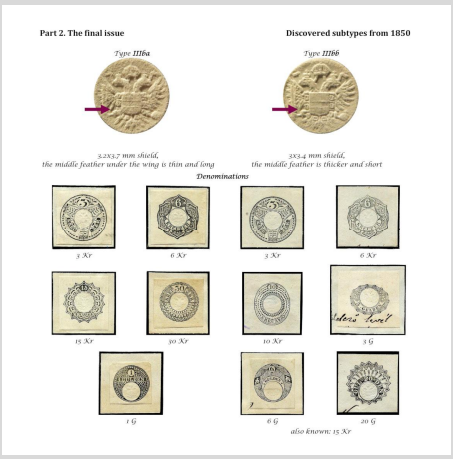


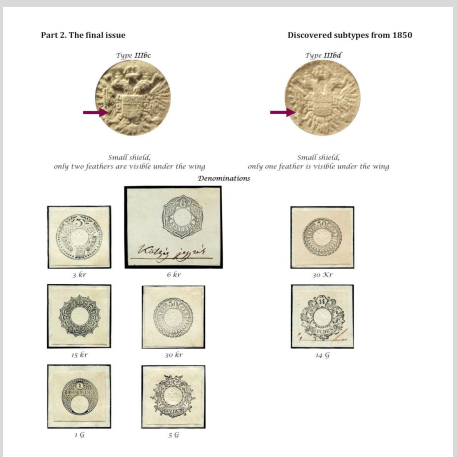
















Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habspurg Empire by Hungarian Eyes

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of documentary signet 3 Kreuzer

Tarif explanation

Stamped signets: 1 kr 'U I of Pest (Tax office in Hungary)

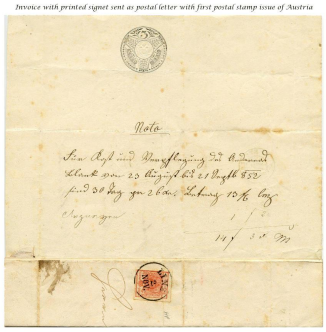


Contract renewing in town Csongrad and stamped in the nearest tax office of Pest. The original amount of contract was 2,080 Gulden 48 Kreuzer but the cost of renewing was only 3 Gulden 48 Kreuzer not more than 20 Gulden and that's why only the 3 krajczar was payable by the ***first degree of 2nd scala.***

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of documentary signet 3 Kreuzer

Fiscal tax and postal fee together

Invoice with printed signet sent as postal letter with first postal stamp issue of Austria



Tax of the invoice 3 Kreuzer paid by printed signet of 3 Kreuzer (by 2nd scala first degree of tariffs).

Part 2. The final issue — Usage of value imprint 3 Kreuzer

End of an age of 172 years

In accordance with tax order in 1850, the 15 Kreuzer general documen-tary fee was also payable on church documents.

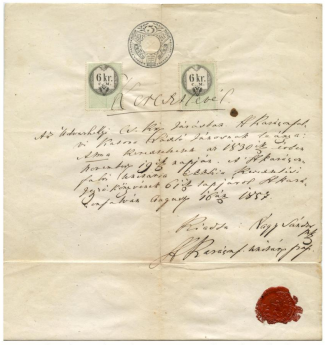
In a lack a lower value stamped paper was supplemented with stamped signets to the right tariff.

It was not possible from 1 November 1854 beacuse of the adhesive stamps and closing of stamping offices.

Even the purchasing of stamped papers with printed signets has been abandoned.

The rest stock of the stock remained valid for usage intil the money reform in 1858. They were used sometimes with supplements but with the adhesive revenue stamps now.

The end of the age of **documentary signets** is on **31 October 1858!**



Birth certificate on sheet with 3 Kreuzer signet supplemented to tariff with 2x6 Kreutzer C.M. adhesive revenue stamp 10th August 1857 in Somfalva)

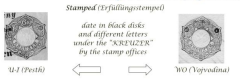
Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of documentary signet 6 Kreuzer

Printed (Vorratsstempel)

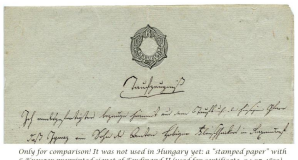


1836 — without or with drawn circle — different designs — 1840

Stamped (Erfüllungsstempel)



U-I (Pest/b) — date in black disks and different letters under the "KREUZER" by the stamp offices — WO (Vojvodina)



Only for comparison! It was not used in Hungary yet: a "stamped paper" with 6 Kreuzer preprinted signet of Ferdinand II (used for certificate, 04.07. 1839)



Tóth-Megyer (Upper Hungary). Baptism certificate (20.01.1852)



Cut-out with doubled 6 Kreuzer stamped signets and 30 Kreuzer plus 10 + 3 Gulden for to 13 Gulden and 42 Kreuzer payment. Letters of the stamp office in all signets: WO (Vojvodina).

Sheet of 6 Kreuzer printed signet was completed to 15 Kreuzer with 3 Kr and 6 Kr stamped signets (with letters U-I – Pest/b)

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of documentary signet 6 Kreuzer

Wondering book for young workers

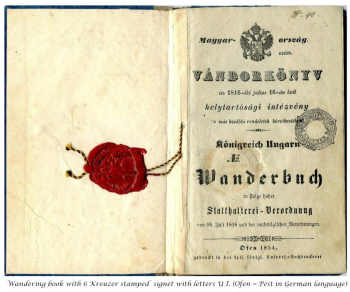
Stamped in 06.09. 1854 in Pest/b for a 26 year old blond man named ***Simon Tkac****.*

He was allowed wandering in the countries six years long for getting practice in his profession. After the wandering years he became applicant for member of the guild.

The book officially registered with locality seals the places where he worked in these years.



1854: *he started from St. Gotthard (where was born) to Sissek*
1857: *left Sissek and went to Varasdin*
1859: *went to Bellovar*
1860: *settled in Varasdin at the end.*



Wandering book with 6 Kreuzer stamped signet with letters U I. (Ofen – Pest in German language)

It is worth noting that despite the Austrian eagle coat of arms, the inscription "Hungary" is placed on both sides and "Königreich Ungarn" beside the sign. This means that Franz Joseph once again considered himself a Hungarian King!

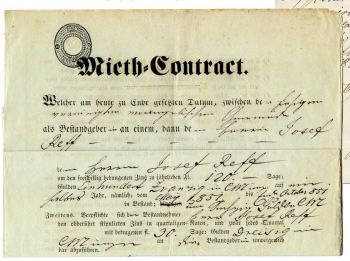
Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of 10 Kreuzer signets

Documents with short and accurate payments

Enlarged: 150%



stamped (WO) — printed



Land leasing contract of 120 Gulden annual amount in Vojvodina (part of Serbia today). Tax payed with stamped signet of 10 Kreuzer. Letters of stamp office WO (12.04.1851). The appropriate amount would be 30 Kreuzer by the 2nd scale of taxes between 100 and 200 Gulden. The ***short payment of 20 Kreuzer had not been discovered at the time!***



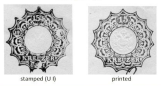
Tétérlö, Hungary 01.11.1854. Promissory note of 56 forints (means Gulden in Hungarian) on a sheet with appropriate pre-printed 10 Kreuzer. Tax tariff were counted by two different scales: a cheaper for bill of exchanges and ***a second general*** *by for documents:*

over amount	to amount	Tax
	20 Gulden	3 Kreuzer
20 Gulden	40 Gulden	6 Kreuzer
40 Gulden	**70 Gulden**	**10 Kreuzer**
70 Gulden	100 Gulden	15 Kreuzer
100 Gulden	**200 Gulden**	**30 Kreuzer**
...	...	...
7,200 Gulden	8,000 Gulden	20 Gulden

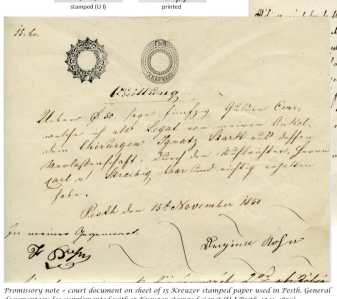
Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of 15 Kreuzer signets

Sheets of printed signets with different supplements

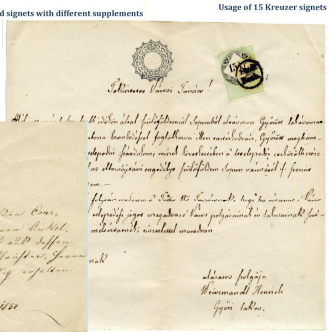
Enlarged: 150%



stamped (U I) — printed



Promissory note + court document on sheet of 15 Kreuzer stamped paper used in Pest/b. General documentary fee supplemented with 15 Kreuzer stamped signet (U-I Pest/b, 15.11. 1850)



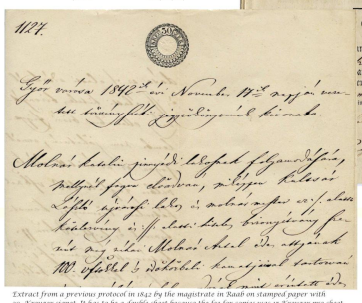
Inquiry to the local authority in Raab on sheet with 15 Kreuzer printed signet completed with adhesive stamp to the fix fee for inquiries.

By the registering date 14. November 1854 on the backside it is an early first month usage of the first revenue adhesives in Hungary.

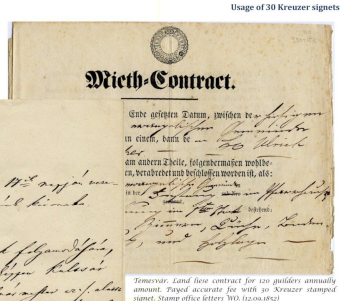
Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of 30 Kreuzer signets



printed — stamped (WO)



Extract from a previous protocol in 1842 by the magistrate in Raab on stamped paper with 30 Kreuzer signet. It has to be a double sheet because the fee for copies was 15 Kreuzer pro sheet.



Temesvár. Land liese contract for 120 guilders annually amount. Payed accurate for with 30 Kreuzer stamped signet. Stamp office letters WO. (12.09.1852)

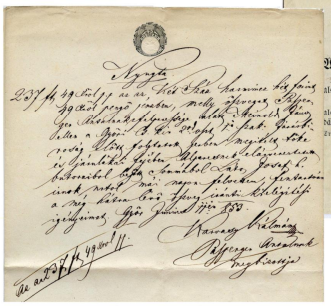
The second scale continued from 30 Kreuzer tax:

over amount	to amount	Tax
100 Gulden	**200 Gulden**	**30 Kreuzer**
200 Gulden	300 Gulden	45 Kreuzer
300 Gulden	400 Gulden	1 Gulden
400 Gulden	800 Gulden	2 Gulden
800 Gulden	1,200 Gulden	3 Gulden
1,200 Gulden	1,600 Gulden	4 Gulden
1,600 Gulden	2,000 Gulden	5 Gulden
...	...	...
7,200 Gulden	8,000 Gulden	20 Gulden

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of 45 Kreuzer signets



printed — stamped (WO)



Raab. Receipt for 257 forint and 40 Kreuzer on stamped paper with 45 Kreuzer signet (11.06.1853).



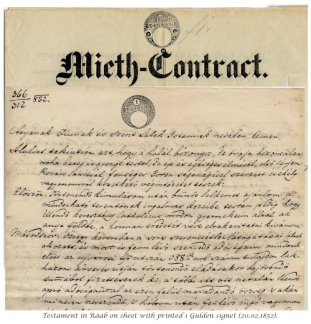
Temesvár. Land lease contract for 240 Gulden annual amount. Paid accurate fee with 30 Kreuzer stamped signet. Stamp office letters WO. (24.03.1851

Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habspurg Empire by Hungarian Eyes

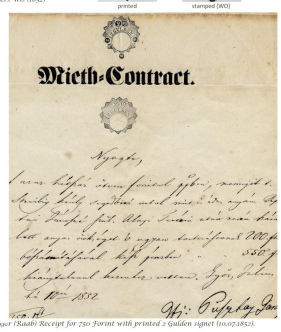
Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of 1 and 2 Gulden stamped and printed signets

Upper side: land lease contracts in Temesvár. Stamped signets with letters 'WO (1852)





Testament in Raab on sheet with printed 1 Gulden signet (20.02.1852).

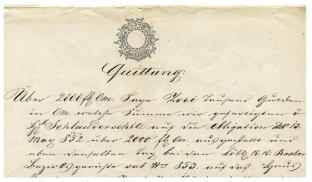


907 (Raab) Receipt for 750 Forint with printed 2 Gulden signet (10.07.1852).

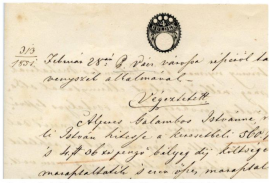
Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of 3 to 5 Gulden stamped and printed signets



Promissory note for 1,000 Gulden in Raab 3 Gulden printed signet (21.09. 1851)



Receipt for 2,000 Gulden in Raab on a sheet with printed 5 Gulden signet. (24.06. 1855)



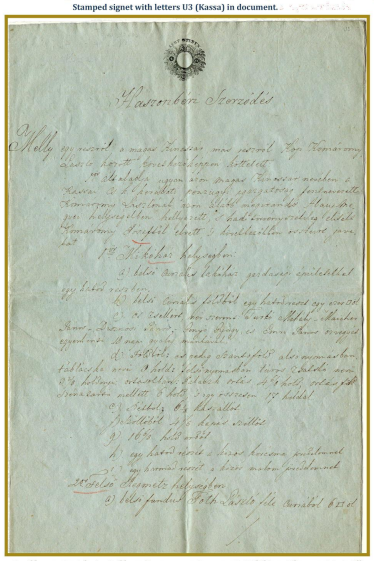
Court order in Vác on sheet with 4 Gulden printed signet (28.01.1851).



Lease contract in Pesth. Additive 5 Gulden stamped signet to a sheet of 15 Kreuzer. The red arrow in the picture shows 'U-I' of tax office Pesth on the signet (10.04.1854)

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — High taxes: 8 ft U3 stamped signet

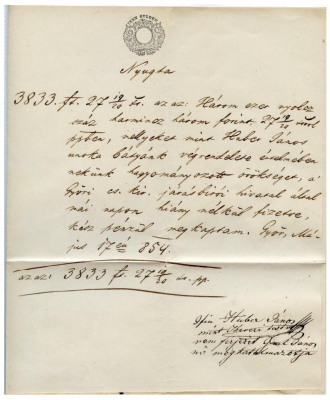
Stamped signet with letters U3 (Kassa) in document.



Land lease contract for 824 Gulden 10 Kreuzer amount pro year in Mikováza with appropriate tariff. The contract was valid for 3 years, base of the 8 Gulden tax is 2,473.5 Gulden. See scale on the following sheet.

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — High taxes: 10 Gulden printed signet

Embossed type IIIcb



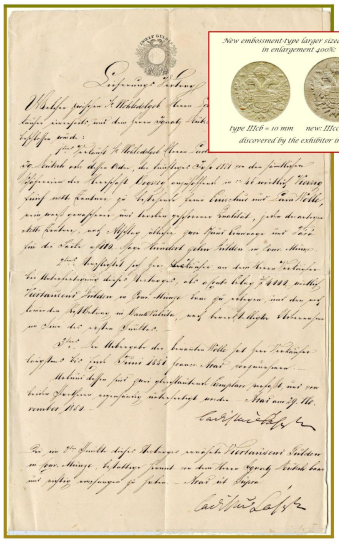
Receipt for 3,855 Gulden and 28 Kreuzer in Győr (= Raab in German name, 17.05.1854)

The second scale continued from 5 Gulden tax:

over amount	to amount	Tax
1,600 Gulden	2,000 Gulden	5 Gulden
2,000 Gulden	2,400 Gulden	6 Gulden
2,400 Gulden	3,200 Gulden	8 Gulden
3,200 Gulden	**4,000 Gulden**	**10 Gulden**
4,000 Gulden	4,800 Gulden	12 Gulden
4,800 Gulden	5,600 Gulden	14 Gulden
5,600 Gulden	6,400 Gulden	16 Gulden
6,400 Gulden	7,200 Gulden	18 Gulden
7,200 Gulden	8,000 Gulden	20 Gulden
	over 8,000 Gulden	
	pro all begin of 400 Gulden (payable also in cash)	plus 1 Gulden

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — High taxes: 12 Gulden printed signet

Only known first month wage of the 12 Gulden signet in Hungary. Bargaining court agreement in Arad (29.11.1850)



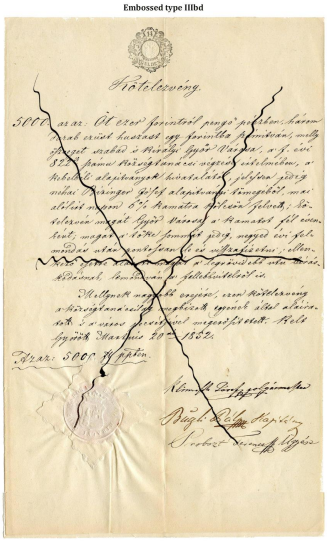
New embossment-type larger sized diameter in enlargement 200%:

type IIIc-b = 10 mm *new IIIcc = 11 mm*

discovered by the exhibitor in 2018

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — High taxes: 14 Gulden printed signet

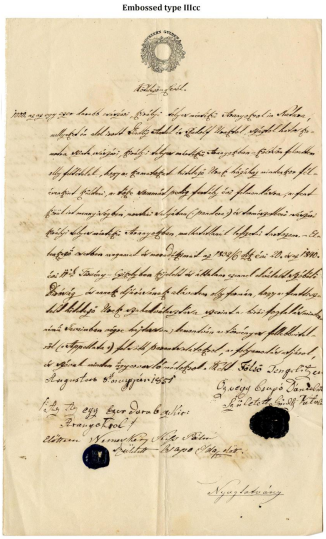
Embossed type IIIbd



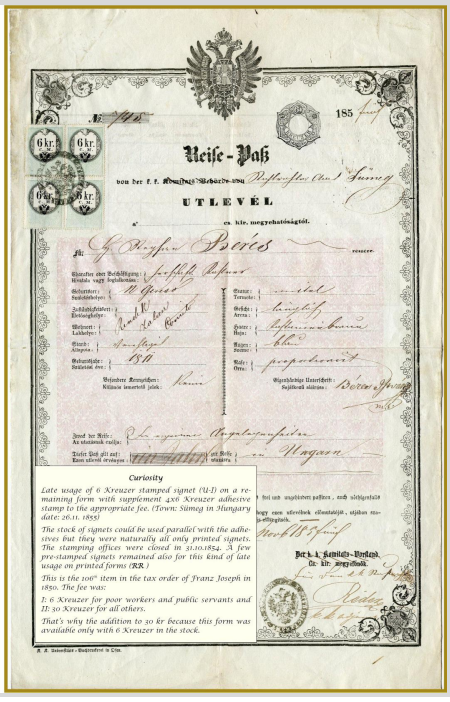
Promissory note for 5,000 Gulden in Raab with 14 Gulden printed signet (20.03.1852) Correct taxing: 14 Gulden was payable for values from 4,800 until 5,600 forint .

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — High taxes: 16 Gulden printed signet

Embossed type IIIcc



Promissory note and receipt in the backside for 1,000 + 1,000 = 2,000 Gulden in Telis-Tengalitz (08.08.1851) Incorrect taxing: the demand was only 6 Gulden for values from 2,000 until 2,400 forint.



Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habspurg Empire by Hungarian Eyes

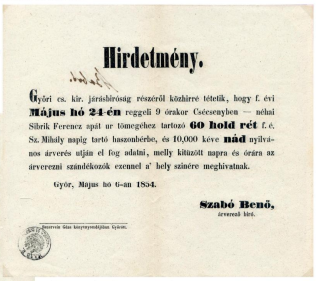
Part 2. The final issue — Advertisment signets with value of ½ Kreuzer C.M. Advertisement tax and calendar tax — Special Taxes



Standard (2005)



Auxiliary (2005)

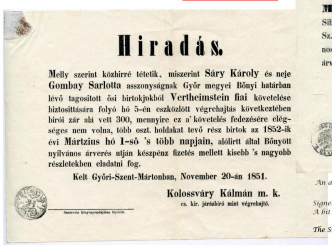


Hirdetmény.

Győri cs. kir. járásbíróság részéről közhirré tétetik, hogy f. évi **Május hó 24-én** reggeli 9 órakor Csécsenyben — néhai Sibrik Ferencz apát ur tömegéhez tartozó **60 hold rét** f. é. Sz. Mihály napig tartó haszonbérbe, és 10,000 köve **nád** nyilvános árverés utján el fog adatni, melly kitüzött napra és órára az árverezni szándékozók ezennel a' hely színére meghivatnak.

Győr, Május hó 6-án 1854.

Szabó Benő,
árverező kir.



Hiradás.

Melly szerint közhiré tétetik, miszerint Sáry Károly és neje Gombay Sarlotta asszonyságnak Győr megyei Bönyi határban tévő tagosított ősi birtokjokból Vertheimstein fiai követelése biztosittására folyó hó 5-én eszközlött végrehajtás következtében birói zár alá vett 300, mennyire ez a' követelés fedezésére elégséges nem volna, több ezt. holdakat tevő rész birtok az 1852-ik évi Márczius hó 1-től 's több napjaira, akként által Bönyött nyilvános árverés utjan készpénz fizetés mellett kisebb 's nagyobb részletekben eladatni fog.

Kelt Győri-Szent-Mártonban, November 20-án 1851.

Kolossváry Kálmán m. k.
cs. kir. járásbiró mint végrehajtó.

Standard Hungarian U-TY signet for advertisement tax ½ Kreuzer C.M. (Convention Münze) used in Győri-Szent Márton Hungary in 20 November 1851.

An auxiliary signet for advertisement used in Gyor, 6 May 1854

Signet Nr. 11 with inscription of German name of Gyor: RAAB II
A bit similar design than at the newspaper signets later from 1858!

The Signet has been mentioned by Hanus but the image is a new discovery.

Part 2. The final issue — Advertisment signets with value of 1 Kreuzer C.M. — Special Taxes

For advertisement sized over a half sheet - 90 quadrate inch - 1 Kreuzer C.M. tax was payable until the money reform in 1858.



A' császári kir. szabadalmazott
ELSŐ OSZTRÁK

BIZTOSITÓ-TÁRSULAT
BÉCSBEN,
melly 1824 óta fönállván egy
4 millió pengő forintot
meghaladó saját vagyonnal kezeskedik, azon körülmény tekintetéből, hogy az ingó, és ingatlan javak biztositása naponkint nagyobb szükségre válik, továbbá hogy, szerencsétlenség esetében, az elveszett javakért kárpótlásban mindenki minél könnyebben részesülhessen: *az eszközlött részlet-fizetéseket tetszésen alább szállitotta*; minél reményli hogy annál is inkább számos megkereséseknek nézhet elébe, minthogy *30 éve letelése* után mindenkor nem csak becsületes és igazságos eljárásának adá tanujeleit, hanem vállalatának terjedelmével fogva képes is: minden, bár milly nagy, biztositási kivánatnak eleget tenni, valamint *nevezetesebb urasági épületek*, és készletek biztositásánál *különös előnyökben* részesiteni. — A' társulat biztosit:

I. Tüz-kár ellen:
a) mindennemü épületet;
b) Kelme-, gabona-, szálleség- és fa-készleteket;
c) mindenfele marhát;
d) Kelme és más czikkeket szárazoni szállitásuk ideje alatt.

II. Viz-kár ellen:
Mindennemü czikkeket, folyón, vagy tengereni szállitásuk ideje alatt.

III. ember-életre nézve:
a) tőkéket bizonyos szerződmek hatál ezetére;
b) tőkéket, mellyek bizonyos élet-kor betöltésekor fizetendők;
c) evenkinti szemely-jövedelmeket.

Ha tüz-kár ellen több évre egyszere történik a' biztositás: 2 évnél 3%, 3 „ 10%, 4 „ 15%, 5 „ 20%,
engedtetik el, ugy, hogy: a' ki 3 évre biztosit, csak 4 évre fizet.
A' társulati alapszabályok ingyen szolgáltatnak ki, 's mindennemü fölvilágositás az alólirt fő-ügynökség, vagy annak ügynökei által a' legnagyobb készséggel adatik.
Sopron November 1-én 1854.

HOFER PÉTER,
fő-ügynök Magyar-, Horvátl-, Tótország's a' határ örvidekre nézve.

GYÖRÖTT Caneider Józefnél van az ügynökség.

Large-sized advertisement of assurance in Győr with U-V advertisement signet valued 1 Kreuzer C.M. (stamping office: Sopron in Hungary)

Part 2. The final issue — Special cases of newspaper tax — Special Taxes



Wien, Mittwoch 8. April 1863. Abendblatt. XVI. Jahrgang.

Constitutionelle Oesterreichische Zeitung.

№ 158.

Allgemeine Zeitung.

Dienstag 126. 6 Mai. 1851.

Uebersicht.

K.K. CONTROLLSTEMPEL FÜR ZEITUNGEN

Enlarged 200%

Tax-exemption of newspaper printed abroad (short usage 1.11.1850-6.12.1852).

In 1858 were reintroduced signets until the end of the century- Austrian paper 8.4.1865. Red color means: evening issue

Part 2. The final issue — Calendar tax — Special Taxes

The calendar signets remained in use beside the 3 Kreuzer adhesive calendar revenue stamp.

Left: calendar tax in Austria payed by signet and stamp in the same year 1857
Down: two calendar with U-J Hungarian signets



Jurende's illustrirter vaterländischer
Geschäfts- und Unterhaltungs
alle Kronländer des österreichischen
1857.
Allen Freunden der Cultur aus dem Lehr-, Wehr-
Wien.
Druck und Verlag von L. C. Zamarski, Universitäts-Buchdruckerei

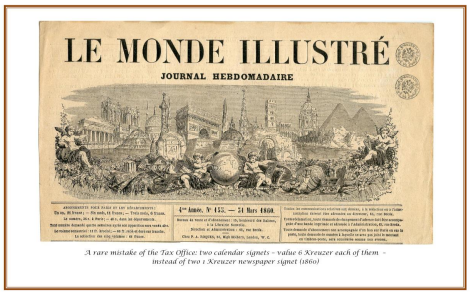
ORDO DIVINI OFFICII RECITANDI, SACRIQUE PERAGENDI, JUXTA RITUM BREVIARII ET MISSALIS ROMANI PRO ANNO DOMINI MDCCCLVII. POST BISSEXTILEM PRIMO IN USUM CLERI ET ECCLESIARUM ARCHI-DIOECESIS AGRIENSIS EDITUS.

Agriae Typis Lycei Archi-Episcopalis.

VAS GEREBEN KIS KÉPES NAPTÁRA 1855-ik évre.

KERESZTÉNY NAPTÁR MAGYARORSZÁGI KATHOLIKUSOK HASZNÁLATÁRA. 1856. SZÖKŐ ÉVRE.

Part 2. The final issue — Calendar signets used on newspaper — Special Taxes



LE MONDE ILLUSTRÉ
JOURNAL HEBDOMADAIRE

A rare mistake of the Tax Office: two calendar signets – value 6 Kreuzer each of them – instead of two 1 Kreuzer newspaper signet (1860)

Part 2. The final issue — Surviving playing signets — Special Taxes

The oldest kind of signets are the playing card signets introduced in the 17 century. They remained in force in Hungary one hundred year more!

Korona currency



1820: signets with value 10 Korona and 20 Korona on Ace of hearts

Pengo currency



1932: signets with value 1 Pengo on Ace of hearts

Trial prints in the Pengo inflation and at introduction of the recent Forint currency



1946: 2000 Adópengő

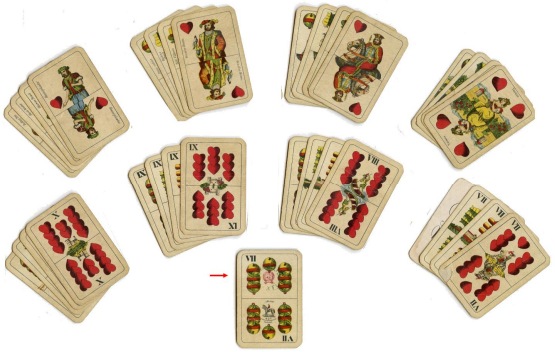


1946: 3 Forint



1949: 3 Forint with new coat of arms
(last issue, was in force until 1950 only!)

Part 2. The final issue — The las playing signet in complete deck of cards — Special Taxes



The signet with communist "Rákosi" coat of arms was in force only for a year. The last Mohican of signets was abandomed 18 May 1950.