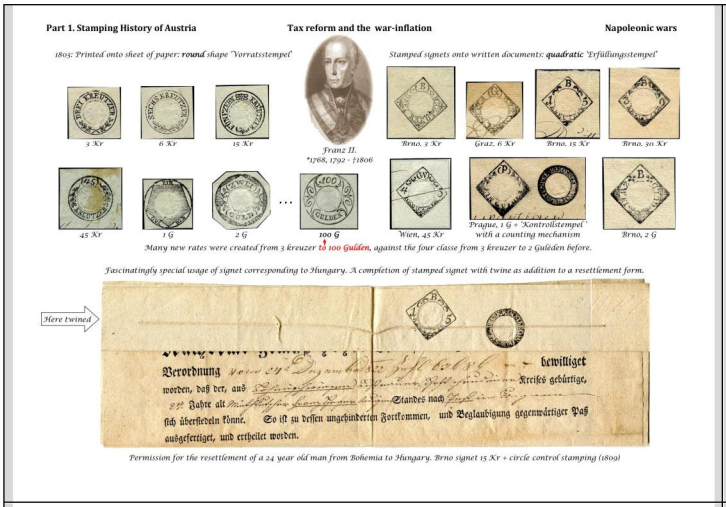
Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habsburg Empire by Hungarian eyes

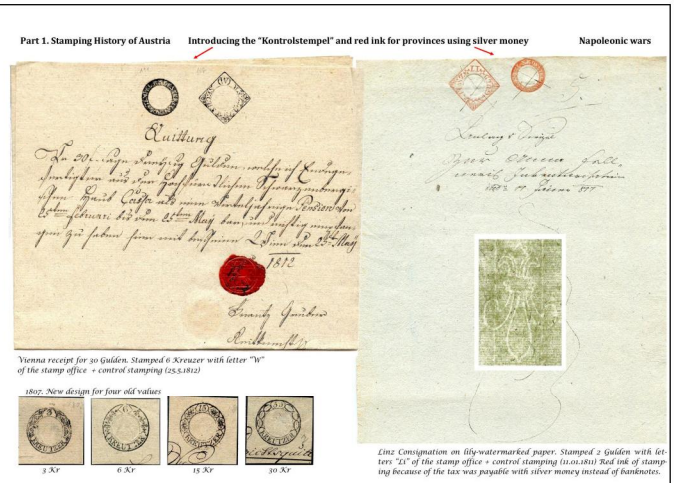


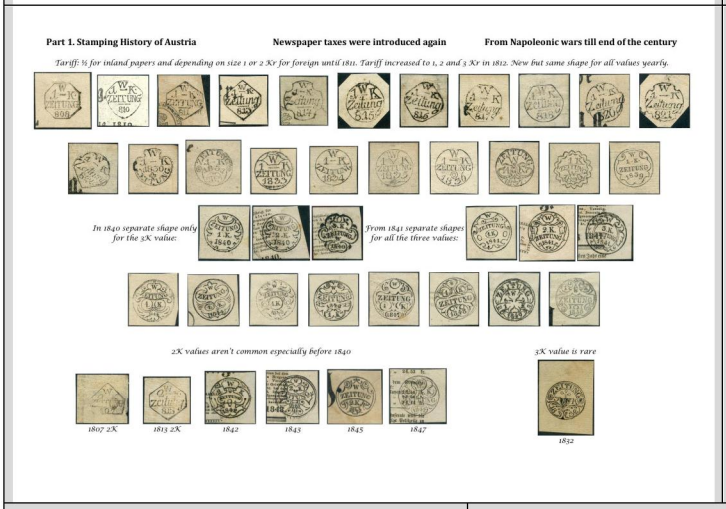
Frame 1

Atlantic – Alpen Adria 2019 Viana do Castelo

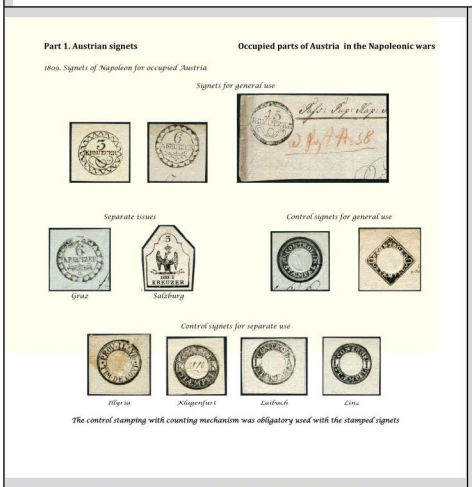
Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habsburg Empire by Hungarian eyes



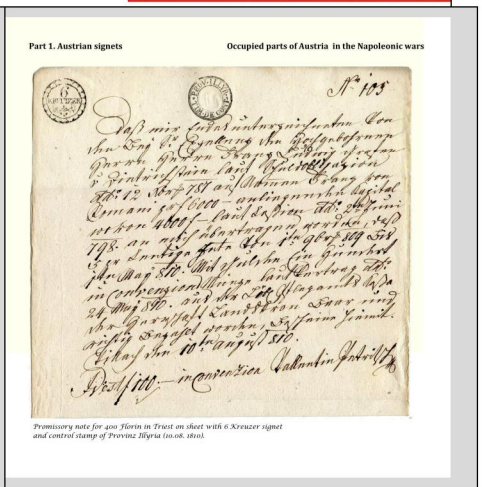


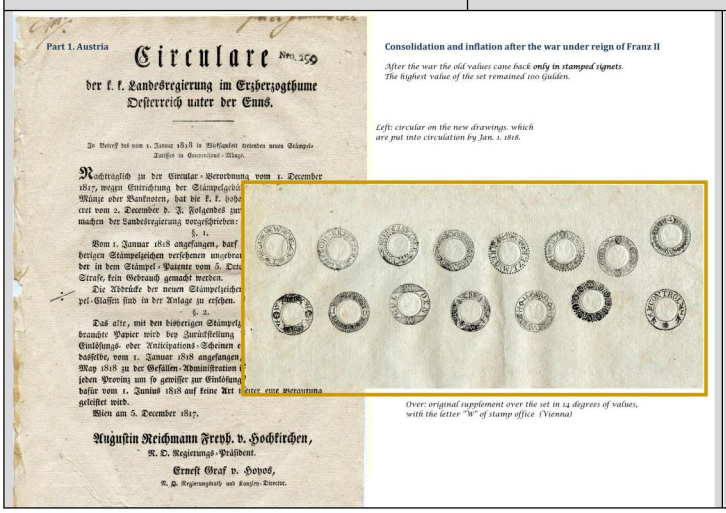










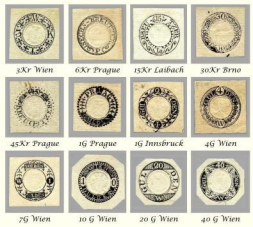




Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habsburg Empire by Hungarian eyes

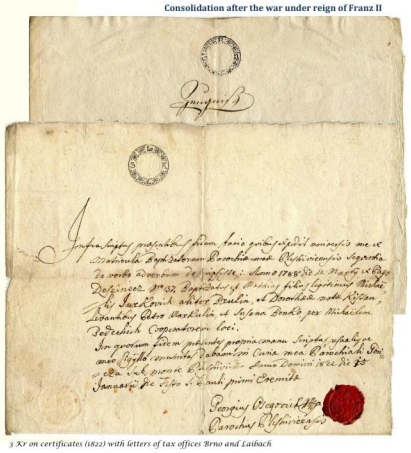
Part 1. Austrian signets — **Consolidation after the war under reign of Franz II**

1818: stamped signets with the new round shape design.
Set of the new design with different letters of tax offices.



Samples of the two highest values on blue paper

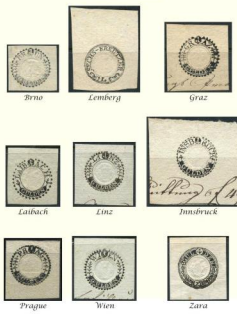




3 Kr on certificates (1822) with letters of tax offices Brno and Laibach

Part 1. Austrian signets — **Stamping offices and control stampingsl**

Stamping offices



Cuttings with Control signet



The Tax offices were identified with inscription, abbreviations or letters. All offices have a complete set of the series of hand stamps plus a Control stamp. The Control stamps had counting mechanism. The strokes of signets were registered in a clearing book.

The pre stamped papers were accounted as a stock without control stamping.

Most of the remaining signets, about 90% are today only on cuttings rarely with its control stamps

Part 1. Austrian signets — **1818 - 1835**

Usage of 6 Xreuzer

Below: certificate with 6 XR Brno (B) 1821 — *Right: baptism document Brno 1831*



certificate with 2x6 XR Laibach (L) plus control stamping both double (8.5.1827)

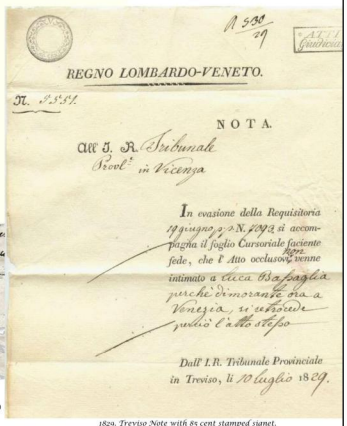
Part 1. Austrian signets — **Extension** — **Lombardy–Venice under Austrian rule**

Austria won Italian Lands: Lombardy and Venice aftre the napoleonic wars.
Auxiliary signet of Franz II, 13 cent. (1816/17)





Engraved French signet, 50 cent (1821



1829. Treviso Note with 85 cent stamped signet.

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Special taxes in Lombardy–Venice**

Introduction of advertisement tax

1814: new tax for advertisements were introduced only for Italian Lands: 3 centesimi until size 180 quadrate-inch and 5 centesimi over it.

Advertisement tax was introduced in Austria only from 1850 but remained in force until 1900!



1835 Padova: 3 Centissimi (district Venice)

Auction advertisement in Austria (1865)

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Special taxes in Lombardy–Venice**

Adhesives for advertisement tax

Parallel issue with same design for Lombardy-Venice in Cetvisimi

1854: Introduction of advertisement tamps in Austria and Hungary



Advertisement of auction in Győr (1855)

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Special taxes in Lombardy–Venice**

Newspaper tax

The newspaper tax signets for Italian lands have owen shape and value inscriptions.



Inland newspaper in 1835 Lombardy taxed with 5 centesimi which was equivalent ro 1 Austrian Xreuzer

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria — **Special taxes in Lombardy–Venice**

Newspaper tax



Inland newspaper in Venzia taxed with 5 centesimi (1841)

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

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

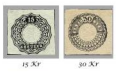
Stored empty sheets named 'Vorratstempel' paper with new designs.
Valid together with re-engraved and new values until 1858.



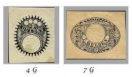
*Ferdinand I. *1793, 1835 -1848, †1705*



3 Xr 6 Xr



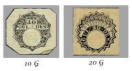
15 Xr 30 Xr



4 G 7 G

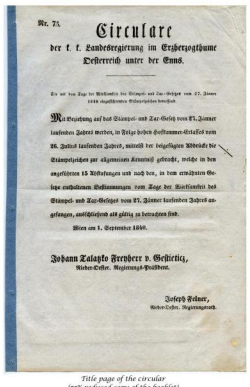


1 G 2 G



10 G 20 G

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



Nr. 73.

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

Mit Beziehung auf das Stämpel- und Tax-Gesetz vom 27. Jänner laufenden Jahres wurden, im Verlage hohen Hofkammer-Erlasses vom 26. Juliusl laufenden Jahres, mittelst der beigefügten Abdrücke die Stämpelzeichen zur allgemeinen Kenntniß gebracht, welche in den angeführten 15 Abtheilungen und nach den, in dem erwähnten Gesetze enthaltenen Bestimmungen, vom Tage der Wirksamkeit des Stämpel- und Tax-Gesetzes vom 27. Jänner laufenden Jahres angefangen, ausschließend als gültig zu betrachten sind.

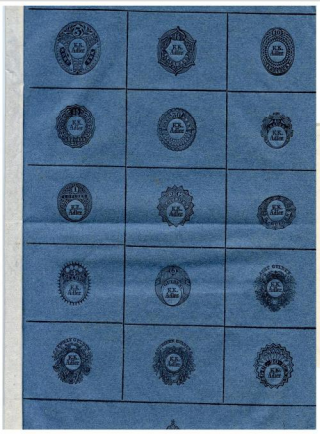
Wien am 1. September 1840.

Johann Talapko Freyherr v. Gestieticz,
Nieder-Oester. Regierungs-Präsident.

Joseph Fetzer,
Nieder-Oester. Regierungsrath.

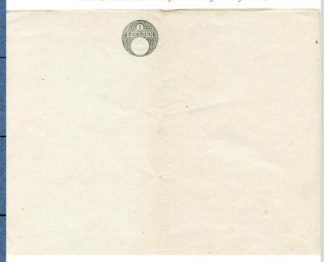
Title page of the circular
(75% reduced copy of the booklet)

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



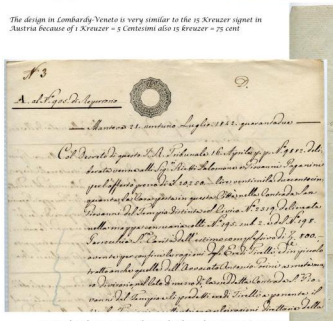
Left: specimen for the tax offices

Unused, double shelled complete sheet (partially shown)

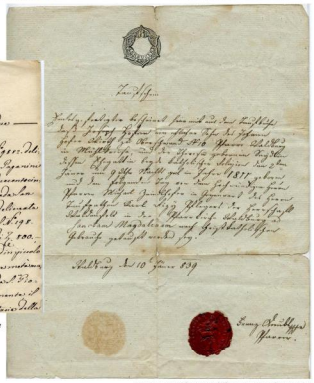


Part 1. Stamping History of Austria **15 Kreuzer = 75 Centesimi** **1836: Imprints of Ferdinand II**

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



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



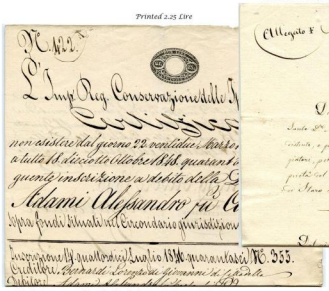
Baptism certificate with "Vorratstempel" (10.1.1839)

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

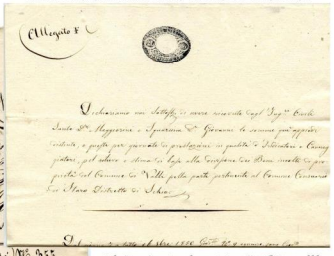
The newly engraved, last edition of signets in Lombardy-Venice

Stamped 2,50 Lire ***without control stamping*** *(1850)*
The control stamping was loaded in Lombardy Venice only later see the followings.

Printed 2,25 Lire



The design is special for Lombardy-Venice. It is not similar to the equivalent Austrian signet with 45 Kreuzer value. (2 Lire = 100 centesimi also 225 centesimi/5 = 45 Kreuzer"*5 =.)*

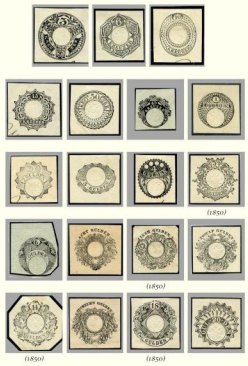


Inheritance inventory of amount 691.25 Lire. The tax could be calculated only after the end of taking the protocol by the total. Also only the printed signets had been appropriate.

*5 Lire value was equal to 1 Gulden also the amount is 250 Gulden and 25 Kreuzer. 45 Kreuzer fee was payable between 200 and 300 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



(1850) (1850) (1850) (1850)

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 1830; 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.2, 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 "Kontolstempel" with date



Ferdinand Gräfl. v. Egcgertsche Herrschaft Kastenamt Griffen

Ehrungsbrief.

Maria Hamburger über die Lagerhausehe

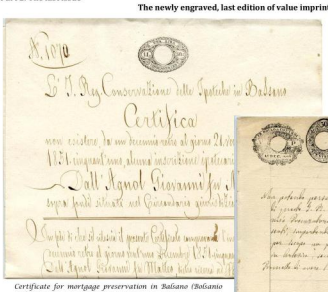
Haus Nro. in der Gegend

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

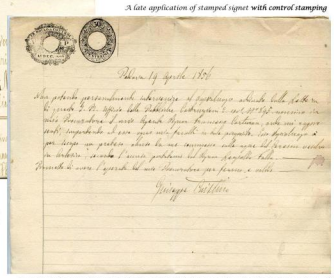


Certificate for mortgage preservation in Balsano (Bolsanio today) in the province Venice (5.11.1851).

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.

Frame 4

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

Advertisement tax and calendar tax

Standard (2005) — Auxiliary (2006)

Hirdetmény.

Győri cs. kir. járásbíróság részéről közhírre tétetik, hogy f. évi **Május hó 24-én** reggeli 9 órakor Cséesenyben — néhai Sibrik Ferenez apát ur tömegéhez tartozó **60 hold rét** f. é. Sz. Mihály napig tartó haszonbérbe, és 10,000 léve **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 biró.

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

Hiradás.

Melly szerint közhirré tétetik, miszerint **Sáry Károly** és neje **Gombay Sarlotta** asszonyságnak Győr megyei Bönyi határban lévő tagosított ősi birtokjokból **Vertheimstein fiai** követelése biztositásira folyó hó 5-én eszközölt végrehajtás következtében biréi nár ali vett 300, mennyire ez a' követelés fedezésére elégséges nem volna, több ost. holdakat tevő rész birtok az 1852-ik évi Mártzius hó 1-sö 's több napjain, alólirt által Bönyött nyilvános árverés utján készpénz fizetés mellett kisebb 's nagyobb részletekben eladatni fog.

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

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

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 Manus but the image is a new discovery.

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

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

I. Tüz-kár ellen:
a) mindennemü épületet;
b) Kelme-, gabonaz-, szilleség- és fa-készleteket;
c) mindenféle marhát;
d) kelme és más ezikheket szározoni szállitásuk ideje alatt.

II. Viz-kár ellen:
Mindennemü ezikkeket, folpón, vagy tengereni szállitásuk ideje alatt.

III. ember-életre nézve:
a) tökéet bizonyos személyneh halál esetere;
b) tökéet, mellyek bizonyos élet-kor betöltésekor fizetendök;
c) evenkinti személy-jövedelmekre.

Ha tüz-kár ellen több évre egyszere történik a' biztositás: 2 évnél 5%, 3 „ 10%, 4 „ 15%, 5 „ 20%,

engedtetik el, ugy, hogy: a' ki 5 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-, Horvát-, Tótország's a' határ őrvidékre nézve.

GYŐRÖTT Caneider Josefnél van az ugynökség.

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.

№ 126. — 6 Mai 1854. — Dienstag

K.K. CONTROLLSTEMPEL FÜR ZEITUNGEN

Zmärgod 2005

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 8.4.1863, 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-I Hungarian signets

Jurende's illustrirter vaterländischer … Geschäfts- und Unterhaltungs… für alle Kronländer des österreichischen … 1857.

Allen Freunden der Cultur aus dem Lehr-, Wehr- vorzüglich allen Natur- und Vaterlands-… gewidmet.

Mit vielen Illustrationen und Karten.

XI. Jahrgang der Neue Folge 2. Jahr… (Die Mühlviertler Wanderer 46. Jahrgang.)

Wien. Druck und Verlag von L. C. Zamarski, Universitäts-Buchdruckerei (vormals J. S. Geibel).

ORDO DIVINI OFFICII RECITANDI, SACRIQUE PERAGENDI, JUXTA RITUM BREVIARII ET MISSALIS ROMANI PRO ANNO DOMINI MDCCCLVII. POST EISSSTELLER 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 A MAGYARORSZÁGI KATHOLIKUSOK HASZNÁLATÁRA. 1856. SZÖKŐ ÉVRE.

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

LE MONDE ILLUSTRÉ
JOURNAL HEBDOMADAIRE

4me Année. N° 155. — 24 Mars 1860.

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

Pengo currency

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

1932: signets with value 1 Pengo on Ace of hearts

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

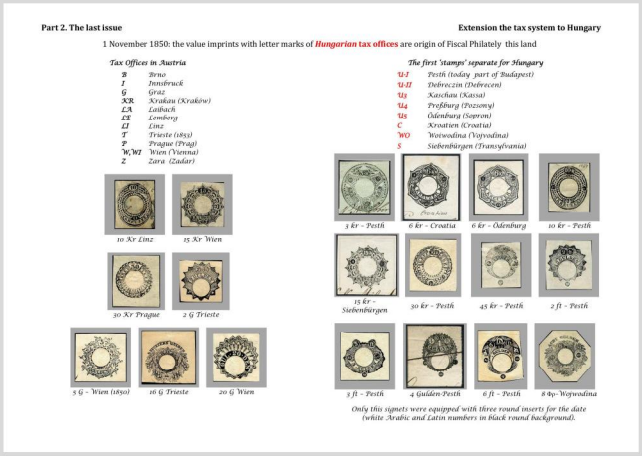
1946: 2000 Adopengo — 1946: 3 Forint — 1949: 3 Forint with new coat of arms (last issue, was in force until 1950 only!)

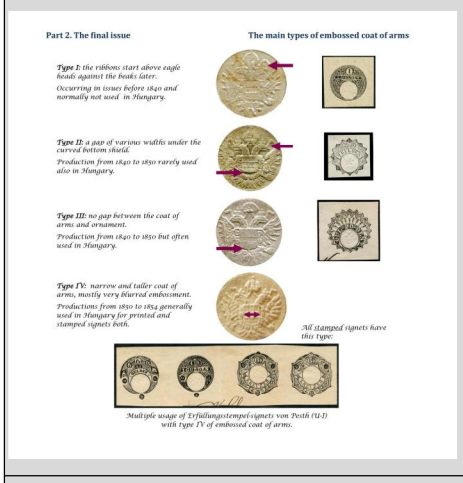
Part 2. The final issue — The las playing signet in complete deck of cards — Special Taxes

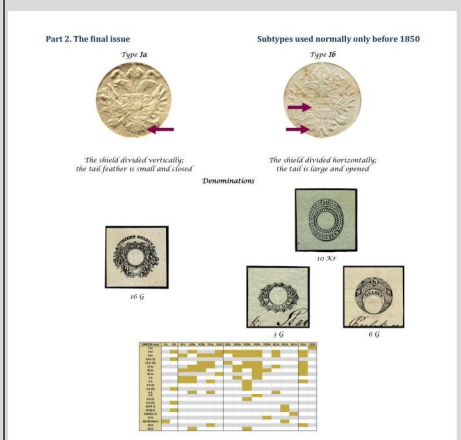
The signet with communist "Rakosi" coat of arms was in force only for a year. The last Mohicam of signets was abandoned 18 May 1950.

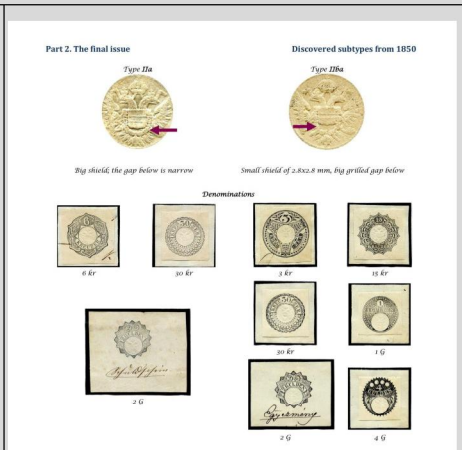
Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habsburg Empire by Hungarian eyes

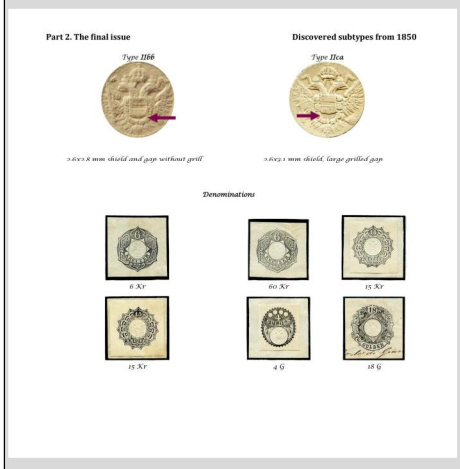


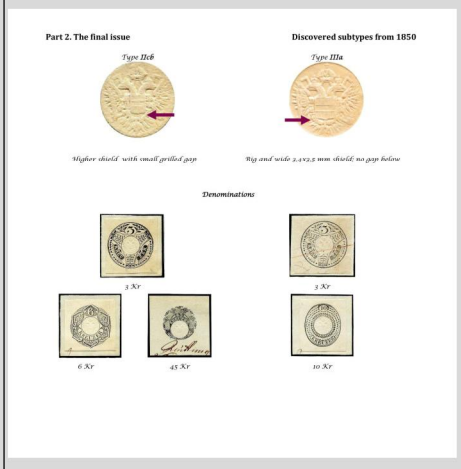


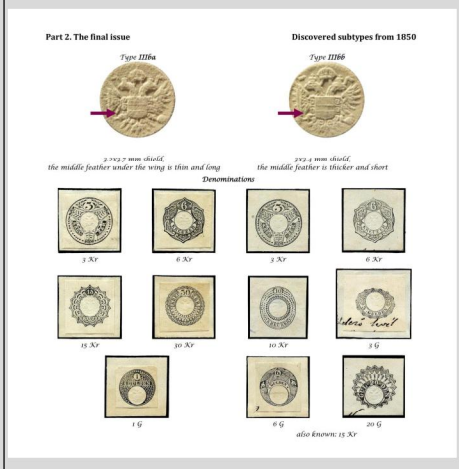


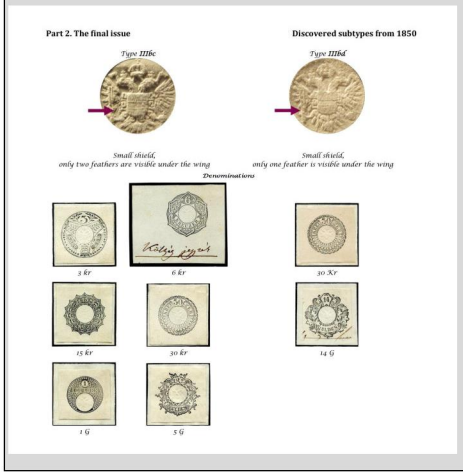


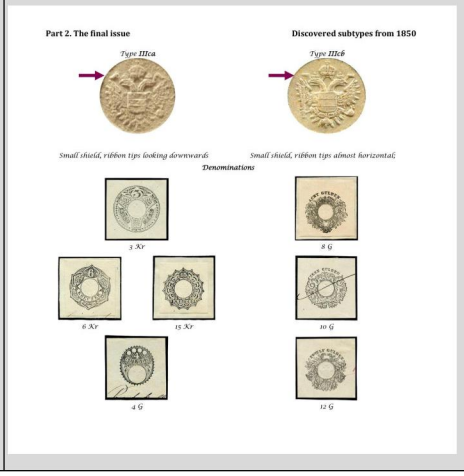


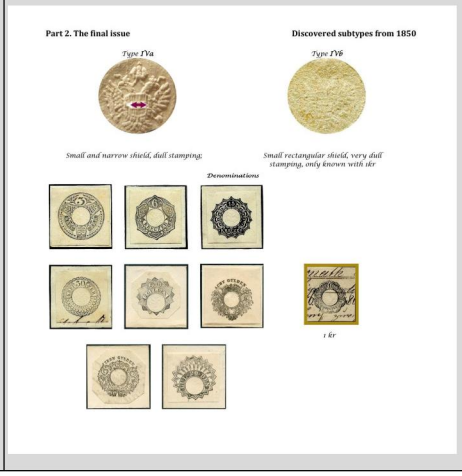












Spreading the Stamping of Documents in the Habsburg Empire by Hungarian eyes

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

Tarif explanation

Stamped signet: 3 kr U I of Pest (Tax office in Hungary)

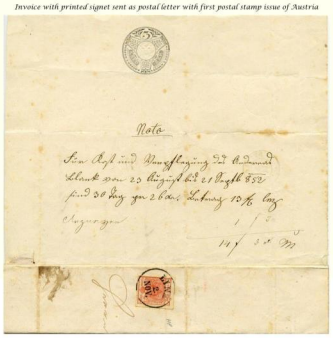


Contract renewing in town Csongrad and stamped in the nearest tax office of Pest. The original amount of contract was 2,400 Gulden 42 Kreuzer but the cost of renewing was only 7 Gulden 42 Kreuzer not more than 20 Gulden and that's why only the 3 krajczar was payable by the ***first degree of 2nd scala.***

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

End of 172 years age of signets

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

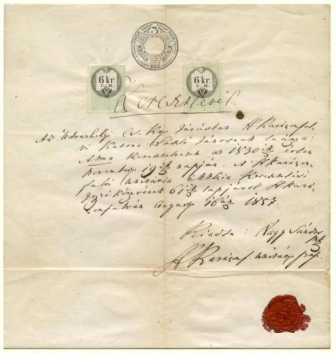
In a lack a lower value stamped paper was supplemented with stamped signets to the right tariff.

It was not possible from 1 November 1854 beacuse of the adhesive stams 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 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 16th August 1857 in Somfalva)

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

Printed *(Vorratsstempel)*

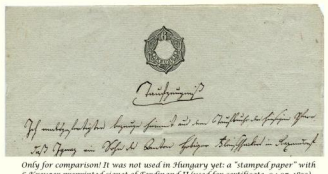
without or with drawn circle

1836 — different designs — 1840

Stamped *(Erfüllungsstempel)*

date in black disks and different letters under the "KREUZER" by the stamp offices

U-I (Pesth) — 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. 1850)



Toth-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 – Pesth)

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

Wondering book for young workers

Stamped in 06.09. 1854 in Pesth for a 26 year old blond man named ***Simon Dax****:*

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.

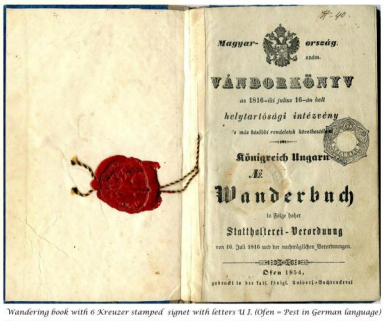


1854: *he started from St. Gotthard (where was born) to Sissek*

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

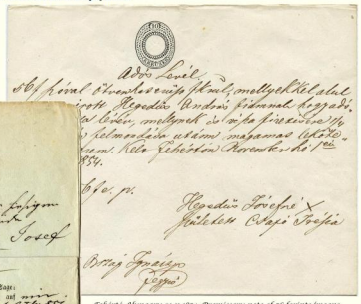
Enlarged: 150%



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 90 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****!*



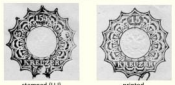
Tehérlö, Hungary 01.11.1854. Promissory note of 56 forints (means Gulden in Hungarian) on a sheet with appropriate pre-printed 10 Kreuzer. Tax tariff were counted by two different scales: a cheaper for bill of exchanges and ***a second general ly for documents****:*

over amount	to amount	Tax
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

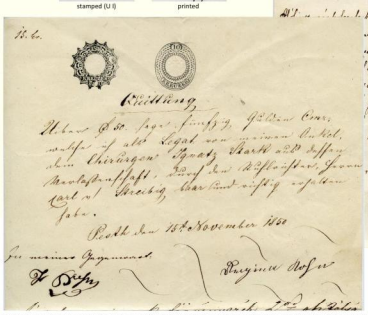
Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of 15 Kreuzer signets

Sheets of printed signets with different supplements

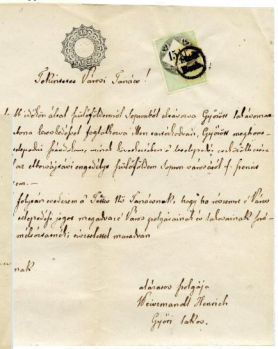
Enlarged: 150%



stamped (U I) — printed



Promissory note + court document on sheet of 15 Kreuzer stamped paper used in Pesth. General documentary fee supplemented with 15 Kreuzer stamped signet (U-I Pesth, 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 fee with 30 Kreuzer stamped signet. Stamp office letters WO. (12.09.1852)

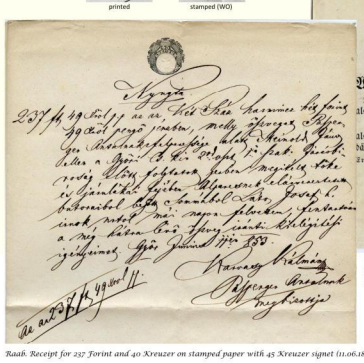
The second scale continued from 30 Kreuzer tax:

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).



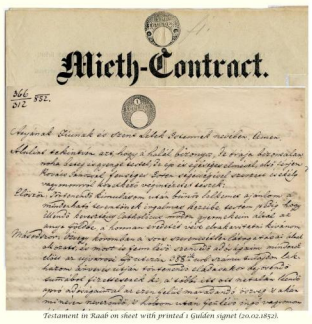
Temesvár. Land lease contract for 240 Gulden annual amount. Paid accurate fee with 30 Kreuzer stamped signet. Stamp office letters WO. (24.03.1851

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

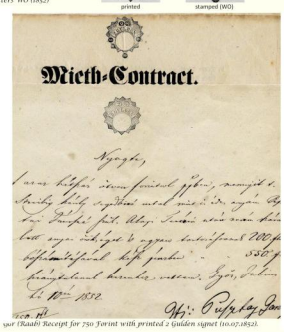
Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of 1 and 2 Gulden stamped and printed signets

printed — stamped (WO) — printed — stamped (WO)

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).



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

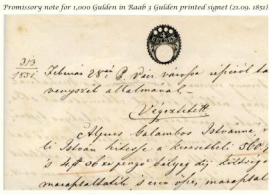
Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary — Usage of 3 to 5 Gulden stamped and printed signets



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)



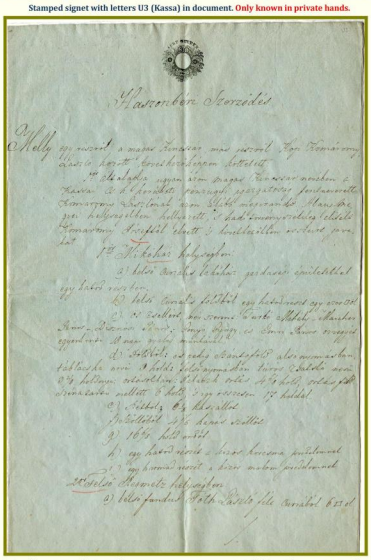
Court order in Vác on sheet with 4 Gulden printed signet (28.01.1851).



Lease contract in Pesth. Additive 5 Gulden stamped signet to a sheet of 15 Kreuzer. The red arrow in the picture shows 'U1' of tax office Pesth on the signet (10.04.1854)

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

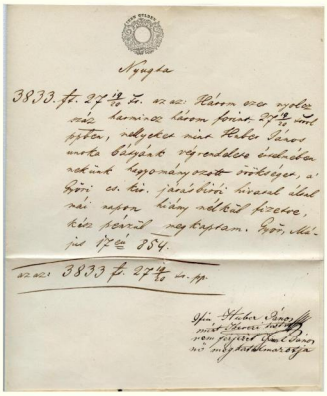
Stamped signet with letters U3 (Kassa) in document. Only known in private hands.



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



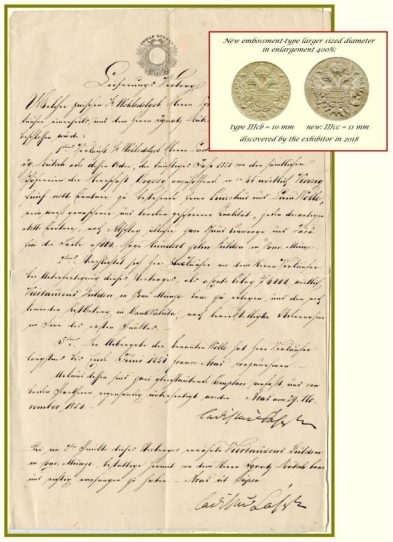
Receipt for 3.833 Gulden and 28 Kreuzer in Győr (= Raab in German name, 17.05.1854)

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 usage of the 12 Gulden signet in Hungary. Bargaining court agreement in Arad (29.11.1850)

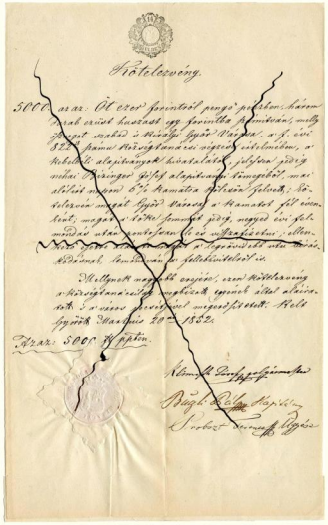


New embossment-type larger sized diameter in enlargement 400%

type IIIcb – 10 mm new: IIIcc – 11 mm discovered by the exhibitor in 2018

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

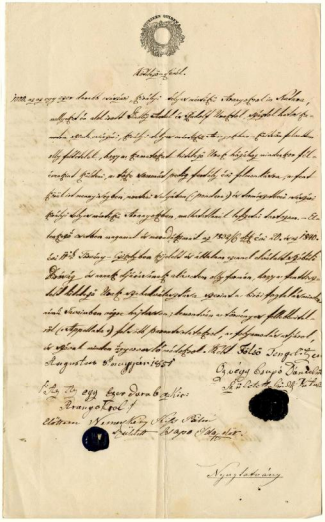
Embossed type IIIbd



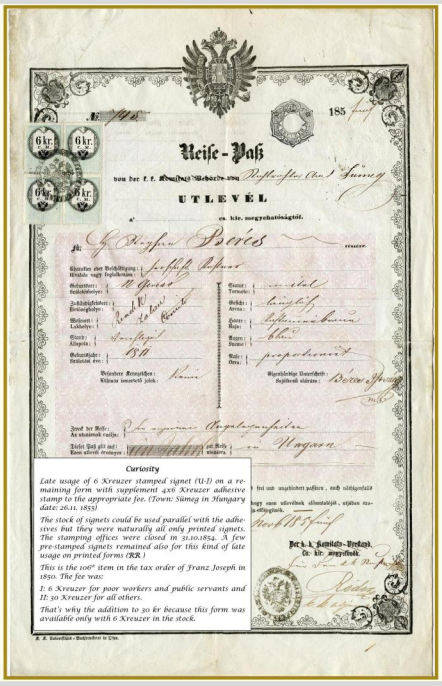
Promissory note for 5.000 Gulden in Raab with 14 Gulden printed signet (20.03.1852) Correct taxing: 14 Gulden was payable for values from 4.800 until 5.000 forint .

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 + 1.060 = 2.060 Gulden in Teliz-Tengelitz (08.08.1851) Incorrect taxing: the demand was only 6 Gulden for values from 2.000 until 2.400 forint.



Frame 8