







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


by Károly Szücs

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria

ink: Printed onto sheet of paper: round dies "Veraltstempel"














Franz II:
1792, 1792 - 1806

Stamp reform and the war-inflation

Stamped signals onto written documents: quadratic "Triffingelstempel"







Newer rates were created from 3 kreuzer to 100 gulden, against the four classes from 5 kreuzer to 2 Gulden before.

Fascinatingly special usage of signal corresponding to Hungary. A completion of stamped signal with twice as addition to a receipt form from.

Here it twisted →



Permitted for the receipt of a 24 year old man from Bohemia to Hungary. Brno signal (5 Kr) + circle cent of stamping (1806)











Part 1. Stamping History of Austria Introducing the "Kontrostempel" and red ink for provinces using silver money Napoleonic wars











Part 1. Stamping History of Austria











Tariff: 1) Xr for inland papers and depending on size 1 or 2 Xr for foreign papers. Tariff increased from 1 to 3 Xr in 1822. New shape yearly but same for 1 and 2 Kr.

Newspaper taxes were introduced again











From Napoleonic wars till end of the century




























Until 1840 only the 3Xr value had a separate shape:


From 1841 separate shapes for all the three values:

3Xr values aren't common especially before 1840:












3Xr value is rare before 1840:







Part 1. Stamping History of Austria

62-100-102 Expected trial prints of newspaper stamps for Austrian (Ks)





1867 1868

1869. STAMPELSTELLE FÜR ZEITUNGEN (in 1869-1870-1882)





1869 1870

Stamp for tax exemption of foreign newspaper used at consulate (see example after stamp)

1870 1871





Stamp for the first additive revenue stamp of the world

1871 1872

From 1872 until 1900: Ks or Ks for right

The Ks stamp was used parallel with the additive newspaper stamps










1872 1873





Black normal size rate for evening

Ks for without value inscription for revenues printed abroad





Newspaper Tax until 1900





1873 1874





1874 1875





1875 1876

1876 1877





1877 1878





1878 1879

Stamp History of Germany





62-100-102 Expected trial prints of newspaper stamps for German (Ks)





1879 1880





1880 1881





1881 1882

1882 1883

1883 1884

1884 1885

Part 1. Austrian signets

1800. Signets of Napoleon for occupied Austria

Signets for general use

Separate issues

Control signets for general use

Control signets for separate use

Thyria *Klagenfurt* *Leibach* *Linz*

The control stamping with counting mechanism was obligatory used with the stamped signets

Part 1. Austria without Hungary

Creating a new state by Napoleon named Illyrie

A separate state was organized from the occupations of Napoleon named "Provinces Illyriennes". These areas were Carinthia, Kraina, Gorizia, Trieste, Istria, and Fiume. (1809-1813)

1811-13, French signets for "Illyrie"

Benigmette Napoleone
1789-1823

Illyria
Austria
Venetian Republic
Kingdom of Hungary
Kingdom of Naples
Papal States

Illyrian signets

1812 1814

The design was same as the French signets this time, only the inscription became "ILLIRIE". The square stamped signets are always on the upper left corner against the printed signets. (They were postmarked on the other side.) After fall of Napoleon the French signets were used with inscription for a short period.

Part 1. Austrian signets

Occupied parts of Austria in the Napoleonic wars

Part 1 Austria

Circular No. 159

der k. k. Landesregierung im Erzbischöfliche
Lehreramt unter der Eins.

Der Brief ist von 1. Januar 1858 in Umlauf gesetzt worden unter folgender Aufschrift in Österreich, Böhmen.

Nachträglich in der Circular-Verordnung vom 1. December 1857, wegen Veränderung der Censurpflicht, Abzug der Postämter, hat die k. k. Landesregierung am 1. December d. J. Folgendes bekannt gemacht bei Landesregierung vorgelegt:

Von 1. Januar 1858 anfangend, darf jedes Censurplättchen wiederum nur in der in den Circular-Verordnung vom 1. December 1857 festgesetzten Größe sein Gebrauch gemacht werden.

Die Größe der neuen Censurplättchen sei Classen fünf in der Anlage zu ergeben.

Zu aller, mit den bisherigen Censurplättchen, anderer Papier wie bei der k. k. Landesregierung, Censurplättchen oder Censurplättchen, Censurplättchen, von 1. Januar 1858 anfangend, darf 1858 in der Censurplättchen-Verordnung, jeden Censurplättchen in der Censurplättchen-Verordnung, der von 1. Januar 1858 an diese Zeit, eine Censurplättchen, gefolgt wird.

Wien am 5. December 1857.

Nikolaus Reichmann k. k. Hofrath, k. k. Landesregierung.

Dr. E. Reumannseder.

Dr. E. Reumannseder.

Dr. E. Reumannseder.

Consolidation and inflation after the war under reign of Franz II

After the war the old values came back only in stamped signs:
The highest value of the set remained no quiden.

Left: circular on the new drawings, which
are put into circulation by Jan. 1, 1858.

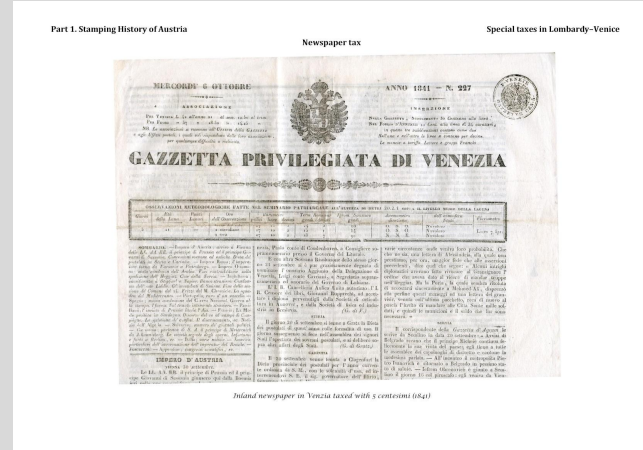
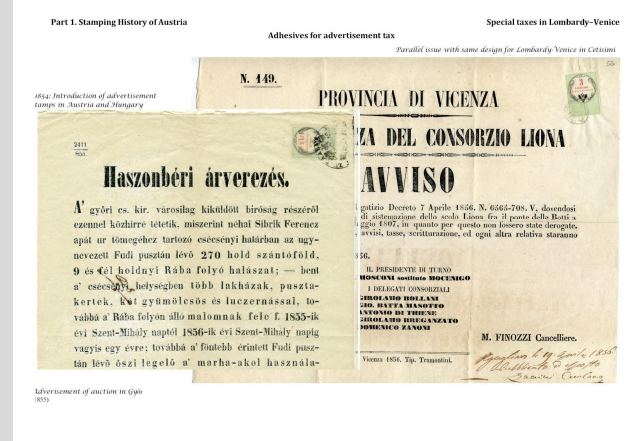
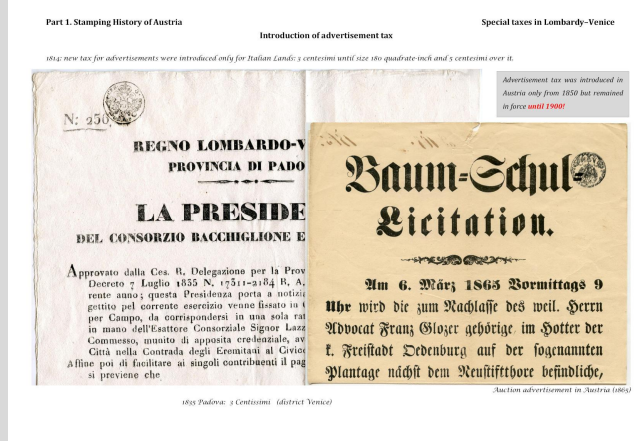
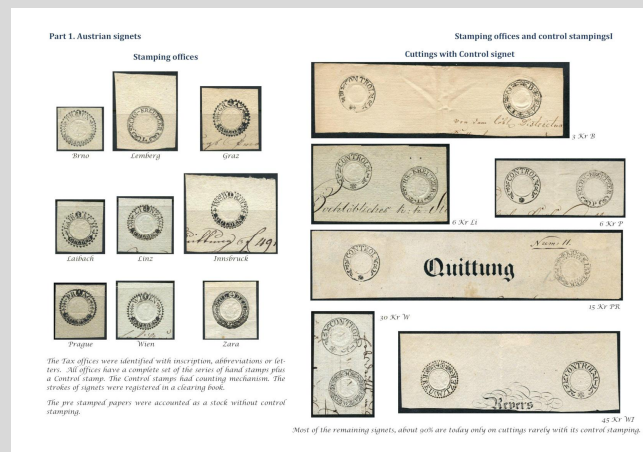
Over: original supplement over the set in 14 degrees of values, with the letter "W" of stamp office (Normal)

The image displays four historical documents, likely stamps or postmarks, arranged in a grid. Each document features a circular postmark and a rectangular stamp. The stamps are from the Austrian Empire, specifically from Trieste, and are dated 1862. The documents are labeled as follows:

- Top Left:** A 19th-century Austrian stamp from Trieste, dated 1862, with a circular postmark. The text "TRIESTE" is visible in the stamp.
- Top Right:** A 19th-century Austrian stamp from Trieste, dated 1862, with a circular postmark. The text "TRIESTE" is visible in the stamp.
- Bottom Left:** A 19th-century Austrian stamp from Trieste, dated 1862, with a circular postmark. The text "TRIESTE" is visible in the stamp.
- Bottom Right:** A 19th-century Austrian stamp from Trieste, dated 1862, with a circular postmark. The text "TRIESTE" is visible in the stamp.

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Part 1. Stamping History of Austria

Stored empty sheets named "Vorratsstempel" paper with new designs. Valid together with re-engraved and new values until 1835.

Ferdinand I. 1795, 1835 - 1846, 12/205

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

1836: Imprints of Ferdinand II

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

1836: Imprints of Ferdinand II

Left: specimen for the tax office

Unused, double sheeted complete sheet (partially shown)

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria

15 Kreuzer = 75 Centesimi in Lombardy ~ 15 krajczár in Hungary

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 15 'Erfüllungstempel' of Hungary (17th, 12.12.1850)

Part 1. Stamping History of Austria

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 -

Inheritance inventory of amount 100-25 Lire. The tax could be calculated only after the end of taking the protocol by the total. Not only the printed signet had been appropriate.

1 Lire value was equal to 100 centesimi in 1850 and 100 centesimi in 1850. 25 Kreuzer for was payable between 200 and 300 centesimi by the appropriate 2- scale. This payment of 2 Lire 25 centesimi is exact: 45 Kreuzer 75 = 225 centesimi.

Part 1. Austrian signets

Printed signets (Vorratsstempel)

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 1848 - 1916

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

The Tax Order by Emperor Franz Joseph on Aug. 2, also 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 peace a fit later: the passive resistance led at the end to a "Compromise" in 1867 and to the creation of a "Dualist" named Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Hungary got back its 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 (Vorratsstempel)

Part 2. The last issue

Stamped signets of Franz Joseph

Stamped 15 Kreuzer signet of Ljubach with the new kind of "Kontrollstempel" with date

Memorizing write on printed formula (Ljubach, 12.02.1850) The dated control stamping was obligatory for the stamped Austrian signets.

Part 2. The last issue

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

Lombardy-Venice under Austrian rule

A late application of stamped signet with control stamping

Certificate for mortgage preservation in Padua (Bologna) today in the province Venice (1851-1852).

The value of the mortgage had to be between 100 and 200 Golden 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.

30 centesimi stamped signet in Padua (1850). The design analogue to the Austrian signet of 30 Kreuzer, which ones the 30 centesimi was equivalent.

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Part 2. The last issue

Serfhood Work Tokens

Prohibitor

Extension: the tax system in Hungary

1839-48: Serf liberation

In feudalism the last issue was a great comparison of different kinds for the landlords. To prevent the frequent abuse and set springs Emperor Maria Theresia made compulsory the usage of the so-called work tokens as different materials for the clearing of the end of the year. A serf when he sold a whole plot of land of the landlord by the end of the year had to have 52 whole tokens (eg. one with a wheat symbol) or his work day "in foot", either a hand or a table symbol on the tokens at the clearing otherwise he had to pay money. These tokens are the only "stamps" with distinct value of taxes in Hungary before the introduction of paper. In the early days the value of an "in foot" token was equivalent to Krajczar and 20 krajczar of a "whole" token. They may be seen mostly only in museums, a few also in collector's hands.

One of the finest pieces

Copper token for a work day "in foot" in the Stella Domini (Hungarian Star) on top by Franz Eckert, husband of Maria Theresia. Inscription: XCX. F.M.M. HERR: SCHULTZ ROBERTH ZIEGLERIN. In the middle originally was the letter "P" referring to a token for a workday "in foot" but this was used later for accounting of workdays in a cotton manufactory and was overstruck in the middle with "C" in circle.

Token made from glass
(only in Ziboré North-Hungary 19th century)

full day (in foot) = 20 krajczar

(unpunched reverse side)

half a day (in foot) token
token on foot (in foot) = 10 krajczar

A full day work would be sufficient also partially. In this case the very reference, a partial token as seen above: half a day.

There are initials "C.M." with the meaning "Cotton Manufactory" in the middle of the reverse. He was an Austrian general who lived there and a large number of the extraordinary rich Hungarian prince Saltschik by forced marriage with his sister.

The voluntary redemption of serfs was possible in Hungary from 1820 on and it became obligatory in 1848.

October 28th Post. Redemption document with hand-stamping of Treasury Court of arms and with capital letters inscription "SZÉKESKÖZ 1848". Similar stamping. There are known from Österreich and Dalmatien but only until end of October 1848. They are not very important for the official hand-stampings for authentication of a document.

Part 2. The last issue

1 November 1850: the value imprints with letter marks of **Hungarian tax offices** are origin of Fiscal Philately this land

Tax offices in Austria

A	Wien
J	Jedlichruck
G	Graz
XK	Xvokan (Krasnoe)
LA	Linz
LE	Leiberg
LI	Linz
T	Treite (1853)
P	Prague (Prag)
W	Wien (Vienna)
Z	Zadar (Zadar)

The first 'stamp' separate for Hungary

U1	Urbil (today part of Budapest)
U17	Udrefezin (Udrefezin)
U2	Katcsina (Kassa)
U4	Udrefezin (Udrefezin)
U5	Udrefezin (Udrefezin)
C	Krasnoe (Krasnoe)
W1	Wien (Vienna)
S	Szobleningen (Szobleningen)

Part 2. The ribbon

The main types of embossed coat of arms

Type I: the ribbons start above eagle heads against the back's later.
Occurring in issues before 1840 and generally not used in Hungary.

Type II: a gap of various widths under the curved bottom shield.
Production from 1840 to 1850 rarely used also in Hungary.

Type III: no gap between the coat of arms and ornament.
Production from 1840 to 1850 but often in Hungary.

Type IV: narrow and taller coat of arms, mostly very blurred embossment.
Production from 1850 to 1874 generally used in Hungary for printed and stamped signs both.

All stamped signs have this type.

Multiple usage of Erőllángstempel signs with Fresh (UJ) with type IV of embossed coat of arms.

Part 2. The final issue

Type 2A

*The shield divided vertically;
the tail feather is small and closed*

Type 2B

*The shield divided horizontally;
the tail is large and opened*

Denominations

100 F

100 F

100 F

100 F

Part 2. The final issue

Discovered subtypes from 1850

Type IIa

Type IIb

Big shield, the gap below is narrow

Small shield of 2.8x2.8 mm, big grilled gap below

Denominations:

6 Kr

30 Kr

1 Kr

15 Kr

10 Kr

1 G


3 G

2 G

4 G


Part 2. The final issue

Type Hf6



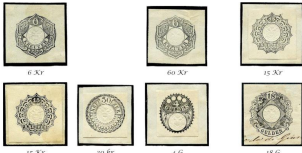
2.6X2.8 mm shield and gap without grill

Type Hca



2.6X3.1 mm shield, large grill gap

Denominations



0.5X1

1X1

2X1

5X1

10X1

20X1

50X1

Part 2. The final issue

Discovered subtypes from 1850

Type IIcB

Type IIIa

Higher shield with small grilled gap

Big and wide 3,4x3,5 mm shield, no gap below

Denominations

3 Xr

6 Xr

45 Xr

10 Xr

Part 2. The final issue

Discovered subtypes from 1850







Type IIIa

Type IIIb

3.3x3.7 mm shield,
the middle feather under the wing is thin and long

3x3.4 mm shield,
the middle feather is thicker and short

Denominations

			
2 Kr	6 Kr	3 Kr	6 Kr
			
15 Kr	30 Kr	10 Kr	1 G
			
1 G		6 G	20 G

also known: 15 Kr

Part 2. The final issue

Discovered subtypes from 1850

Type IIIc

Type IIIId

Small shield,
only two feathers are visible under the wing

Small shield,
only one feather is visible under the wing

Nomenclatures

2 Kr

6 Kr

20 Kr

15 Kr

30 Kr

10 G

Part 2. The final issue

Discovered subtypes from 1850

Type IIIa

Type IIIb

Small shield, ribbon tips looking downward.

Small shield, ribbon tips almost horizontal.

Nominations

2.50

5.00

10.00

15.00

20.00

25.00

30.00

35.00

40.00

45.00

50.00

55.00

60.00

65.00

70.00

75.00

80.00

85.00

90.00

95.00

100.00

105.00

110.00

115.00

120.00

125.00

130.00

135.00

140.00

145.00

150.00

155.00

160.00

165.00

170.00

175.00

180.00

185.00

190.00

195.00

200.00

205.00

210.00

215.00

220.00

225.00

230.00

235.00

240.00

245.00

250.00

255.00

260.00

265.00

270.00

275.00

280.00

285.00

290.00

295.00

300.00

305.00

310.00

315.00

320.00

325.00

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410.00

415.00

420.00

425.00

430.00

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635.00

640.00

645.00

650.00

655.00

660.00

665.00

670.00

675.00

680.00

685.00

690.00

695.00

700.00

705.00

710.00

715.00

720.00

725.00

730.00

735.00

740.00

745.00

750.00

755.00

760.00

765.00

770.00

775.00

780.00

785.00

790.00

795.00

800.00

805.00

810.00

815.00

820.00

825.00

830.00

835.00

840.00

845.00

850.00

855.00

860.00

865.00

870.00

875.00

880.00

885.00

890.00

895.00

900.00

905.00

910.00

915.00

920.00

925.00

930.00

935.00

940.00

945.00

950.00

955.00

960.00

965.00

970.00

975.00

980.00

985.00

990.00

995.00

1000.00

Part 2. The final issue

Type FVa



Type FVB



Small and narrow shield, dull stamping:



Denominations



1 Kr

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

by Károly Szücs

[illegible]

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary

Printed (Voyzdinstempel)



1836 without or with golden circle → 1840 different designs

Usage of documentary signet 6 Kreuzer

Stamped (Voyzdinstempel)

12-1 (Voyzdinstempel) ← → 100 (Voyzdinstempel)



Only for comparison! It was not used in Hungary yet: a "stamped paper" with 6 Kreuzer preprinted signet of Ferdinand II (used for certificate, ca.02.1839)

Sheet of 6 Kreuzer printed signet was completed to 15 Kreuzer with 2 Ar and 6 Ar stamped signets (with letters 12-1 (Voyzdinstempel))

Cut out with doubled 6 Kreuzer stamped signets and 30 Kreuzer plus 10 + 5 golden for to 15 Gulden and 42 Kreuzer payment. Letters of the stamp office in all signets: 100 (Voyzdinstempel).

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary

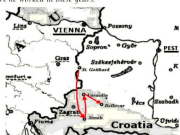
Wondering book for young workers

Usage of document signet 6 Kreuzer

Stamped in oct. 1854 in Pesth for a 20 year old blond man named Simon Zsuz

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

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




1849: he started from St. Gottfried (where he was born) to Szekes

1850: left Szekes and went to Veszprem

1851: went to Belfovar

1856: settled in Veszprem at the end.



Wandering book with 6 Kreuzer stamped: signet with letters U, J, H (Hofen = Post 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 tax in Hungary

Enlarged (50%)

Documents with short and accurate payments

Land leaving contract of 200 Gulden annual amount in Yugoslavia (part of Serbia today).
 Tax paid with stamped (sign of 30 Kreuzer, letters of stamp office No 101224551)
 The appropriate amount will be 30 Kreuzer by the 2% scale of taxes between 200 and
 200 Gulden. The short payment of 20 Kreuzer had not been discovered at the time!

Handwritten notes and signatures, including 'Beyn' and 'Beyn'.

Jerusalem, Hungary 10.1.1854. Promissory note of 10 forints (means Gulden in Hungary) on a sheet with appropriate preprinted no
 Kreuzer. Tax stamp (was created by two different scales a cheaper
 for full of exchanges and a second general for documents)

over amount	to amount	Tax
20 Gulden	3 Kreuzer	
40 Gulden	6 Kreuzer	
60 Gulden	9 Kreuzer	
70 Gulden	100 Gulden	15 Kreuzer
100 Gulden	200 Gulden	30 Kreuzer
2,200 Gulden	8,000 Gulden	20 Gulden

[illegible]

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary

The image displays various historical artifacts related to Austrian taxation in Hungary:

- Printed Stamp:** A circular ink stamp featuring a central emblem surrounded by text.
- Stamped (ink) Stamp:** Another circular ink stamp, similar in design to the printed one.
- Dieth-Contract. 1842.**: A large handwritten document, likely a lease or contract, written in German. It includes a date at the top and several paragraphs of cursive script.
- Sencervat**: A smaller document containing a table of tax amounts for different categories of land or property.

over present	to present	Tax
100 Gulden	200 Gulden	30 Kreuzer
200 Gulden	300 Gulden	45 Kreuzer
300 Gulden	400 Gulden	1 Gulden
400 Gulden	500 Gulden	2 Gulden
500 Gulden	600 Gulden	3 Gulden
600 Gulden	700 Gulden	4 Gulden
700 Gulden	800 Gulden	5 Gulden
800 Gulden	900 Gulden	6 Gulden
900 Gulden	1000 Gulden	7 Gulden
1000 Gulden	1100 Gulden	8 Gulden
1100 Gulden	1200 Gulden	9 Gulden
1200 Gulden	1300 Gulden	10 Gulden
1300 Gulden	1400 Gulden	11 Gulden
1400 Gulden	1500 Gulden	12 Gulden
1500 Gulden	1600 Gulden	13 Gulden
1600 Gulden	1700 Gulden	14 Gulden
1700 Gulden	1800 Gulden	15 Gulden
1800 Gulden	1900 Gulden	16 Gulden
1900 Gulden	2000 Gulden	17 Gulden
2000 Gulden	2100 Gulden	18 Gulden
2100 Gulden	2200 Gulden	19 Gulden
2200 Gulden	2300 Gulden	20 Gulden
2300 Gulden	2400 Gulden	21 Gulden
2400 Gulden	2500 Gulden	22 Gulden
2500 Gulden	2600 Gulden	23 Gulden
2600 Gulden	2700 Gulden	24 Gulden
2700 Gulden	2800 Gulden	25 Gulden
2800 Gulden	2900 Gulden	26 Gulden
2900 Gulden	3000 Gulden	27 Gulden
3000 Gulden	3100 Gulden	28 Gulden
3100 Gulden	3200 Gulden	29 Gulden
3200 Gulden	3300 Gulden	30 Gulden
3300 Gulden	3400 Gulden	31 Gulden
3400 Gulden	3500 Gulden	32 Gulden
3500 Gulden	3600 Gulden	33 Gulden
3600 Gulden	3700 Gulden	34 Gulden
3700 Gulden	3800 Gulden	35 Gulden
3800 Gulden	3900 Gulden	36 Gulden
3900 Gulden	4000 Gulden	37 Gulden
4000 Gulden	4100 Gulden	38 Gulden
4100 Gulden	4200 Gulden	39 Gulden
4200 Gulden	4300 Gulden	40 Gulden
4300 Gulden	4400 Gulden	41 Gulden
4400 Gulden	4500 Gulden	42 Gulden
4500 Gulden	4600 Gulden	43 Gulden
4600 Gulden	4700 Gulden	44 Gulden
4700 Gulden	4800 Gulden	45 Gulden
4800 Gulden	4900 Gulden	46 Gulden
4900 Gulden	5000 Gulden	47 Gulden
5000 Gulden	5100 Gulden	48 Gulden
5100 Gulden	5200 Gulden	49 Gulden
5200 Gulden	5300 Gulden	50 Gulden
5300 Gulden	5400 Gulden	51 Gulden
5400 Gulden	5500 Gulden	52 Gulden
5500 Gulden	5600 Gulden	53 Gulden
5600 Gulden	5700 Gulden	54 Gulden
5700 Gulden	5800 Gulden	55 Gulden
5800 Gulden	5900 Gulden	56 Gulden
5900 Gulden	6000 Gulden	57 Gulden
6000 Gulden	6100 Gulden	58 Gulden
6100 Gulden	6200 Gulden	59 Gulden
6200 Gulden	6300 Gulden	60 Gulden
6300 Gulden	6400 Gulden	61 Gulden
6400 Gulden	6500 Gulden	62 Gulden
6500 Gulden	6600 Gulden	63 Gulden
6600 Gulden	6700 Gulden	64 Gulden
6700 Gulden	6800 Gulden	65 Gulden
6800 Gulden	6900 Gulden	66 Gulden
6900 Gulden	7000 Gulden	67 Gulden
7000 Gulden	7100 Gulden	68 Gulden
7100 Gulden	7200 Gulden	69 Gulden
7200 Gulden	7300 Gulden	70 Gulden
7300 Gulden	7400 Gulden	71 Gulden
7400 Gulden	7500 Gulden	72 Gulden
7500 Gulden	7600 Gulden	73 Gulden
7600 Gulden	7700 Gulden	74 Gulden
7700 Gulden	7800 Gulden	75 Gulden
7800 Gulden	7900 Gulden	76 Gulden
7900 Gulden	8000 Gulden	77 Gulden
8000 Gulden	8100 Gulden	78 Gulden
8100 Gulden	8200 Gulden	79 Gulden
8200 Gulden	8300 Gulden	80 Gulden
8300 Gulden	8400 Gulden	81 Gulden
8400 Gulden	8500 Gulden	82 Gulden
8500 Gulden	8600 Gulden	83 Gulden
8600 Gulden	8700 Gulden	84 Gulden
8700 Gulden	8800 Gulden	85 Gulden
8800 Gulden	8900 Gulden	86 Gulden
8900 Gulden	9000 Gulden	87 Gulden
9000 Gulden	9100 Gulden	88 Gulden
9100 Gulden	9200 Gulden	89 Gulden
9200 Gulden	9300 Gulden	90 Gulden
9300 Gulden		

Part 2. Austrian taxing in Hungary

Usage of 45 Kreuzer signets

perforated

stamped 1902

257 folium

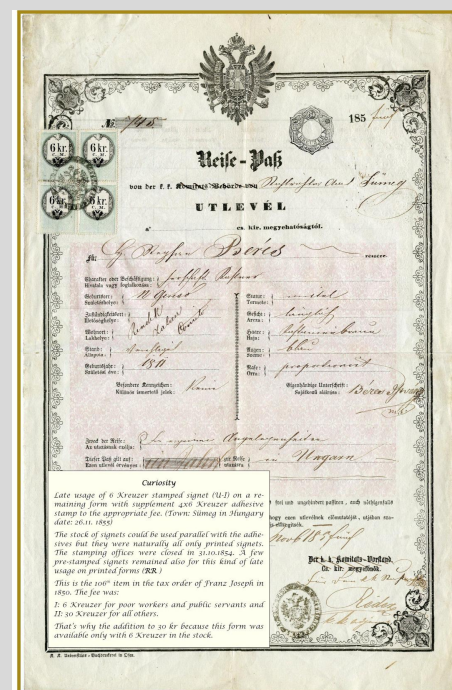
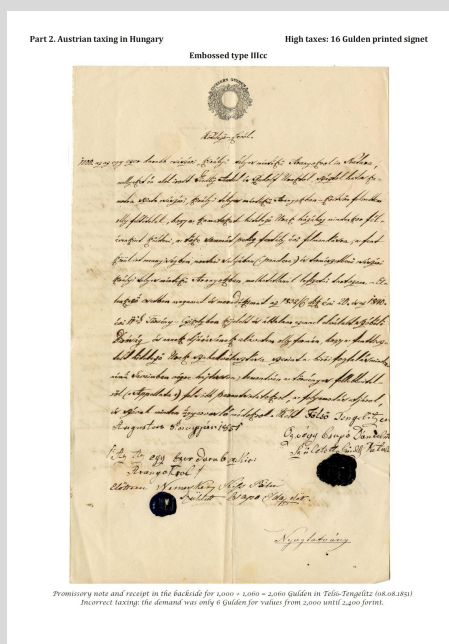
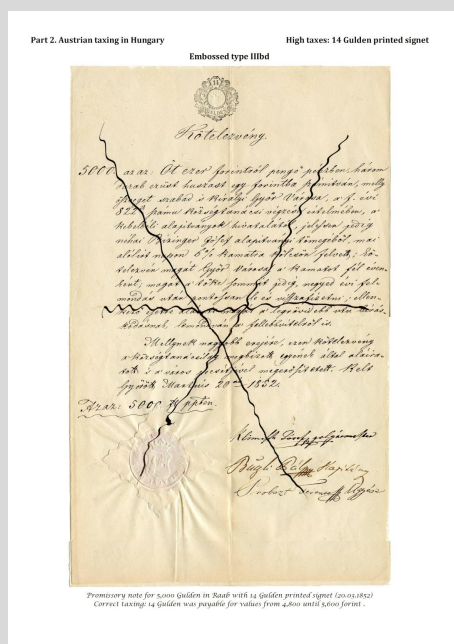
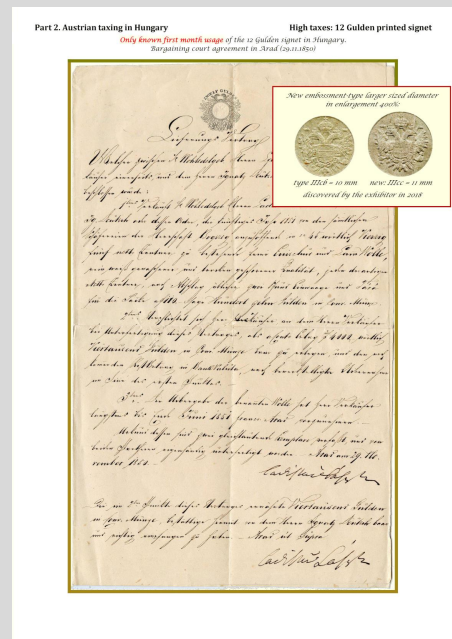
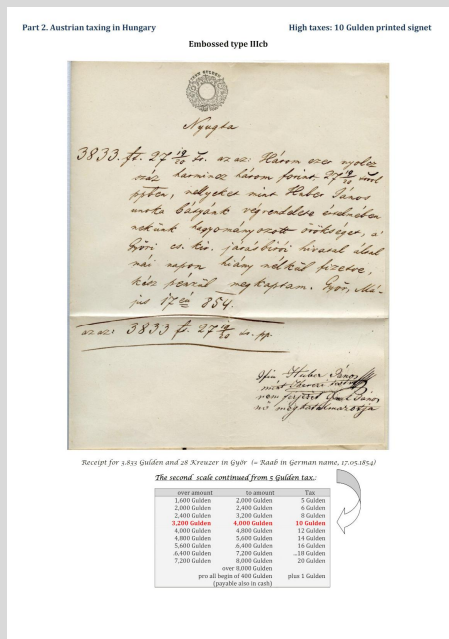
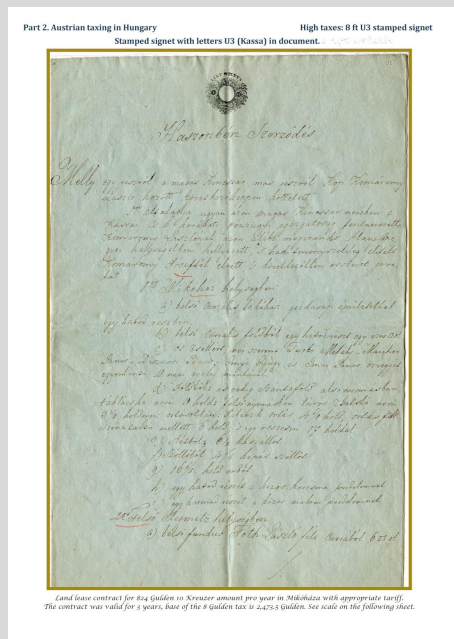
Miet-Contract.

257 folium

40-Kreuzer stamped paper

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

by Károly Szücs



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

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