

HUNFILA 2021 BUDAPEST

1b Regained Independence



Colours of Envelope Stickers

Legend:

Colours known only in the issue of 1870 (partial watermark) are specified with a * in green before stamps.

Watermark issue of 1st plate in 1880: r.p.

2nd plate Watermark issue in 1890: r.p.

Colour descriptions are written mainly by the Blackboard with exception: the blue-grey 20 kr was identified by recent Hungarian Stamp Catalogue.

1b Regained Independence

Hungarian Post Offices in Romania and Military Border Region

Over border currency "Gul" in postage Austria's and two headed eagle emblem in Romania.

A few denominations of revenues were manufactured later also in Hungary into paper from 1870. The special handling method of this region was terminated for postage until 31.03.1880 and for revenues until 31.03.1873.

1870-1871. The first Hungarian stamp production.

The production began with paper stamps without watermark for revenues from 1 October 1870 and with this paper for postage stamps in January 1871.

1870-1871. Paper only for revenues with sheet watermarks of the first Hungarian stamps. Separate watermark was used for triangular and for forest denominations. The postage issue with new envelope design was printed continuously into the old revenue paper without watermark.

1870-1880. The first home created watermark rollers in Hungary. It produced series of currency of denomination in circulation.

The 1st documentary revenue stamp is the most recent stamp ever officially issued by the Hungarian State. The plates were mounted in 1880 but the locations of two examples are recently unknown.

1880-1881. The colour of revenues was changed. Both watermarks were changed for the triangular and forest denominations in a year. Applying design of the "w" watermark is a postage watermark also for postage stamps with unchanged design in 1881.

1887-1889. New ink to Fiume. The second plate of envelope postage and the triangular-revenue issued in 02.06.1887 with changed but colour can be found only with that watermark.

History of Watermarks

BRITISH MARK for postage stamps

STAMP MARK for documentary revenue

STAMP MARK for newspaper tax stamps

first Hungarian prints without watermark

only for revenues

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1b Regained Independence

Abandonment of Copper Printing Technique

The many work with the expensive printing plates of the engraved issues lead to an economical change in the State Print. The printing of stamps were changed at the end to the more economical typographic print. This hybridized of Hungarian stamp production began in 1888 with the similar design of envelope issue and continued until the end of second of the 20th century with some another deviations. But this is a following later story only.

1888. Printing began with multiplicated "varnished" dies in frames.

13 denominations from 3kr to 10kr. The paper and colour used changed also the watermark terminated.

Unused copies

From 1888 aluminium plates from 3kr to 10kr. The 5kr were issued with Mark numeral only in 1885 and at the end 2, 4, 10kr only in 1889.

watermark is

Unused fourfold of 5kr, w/o perforation (I)

1898 Unchanged design, but watermark by the same paper mill Smith & Meunier Fiume. But this mill has lost the contract in the following year.

watermark is

Unused fourfold of 5kr, w/o perforation (II)

1898 Unchanged design, but watermark by the Hungarian paper mill in Nagybánya - again since in 1887 it lost the tender.

watermark is

Unused fourfold with star and "w" or "v" only 2-4 times in a sheet of 100 stamps

Unused fourfold with star and "w" or "v" only 2-4 times in a sheet of 100 stamps

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2. Philatelic Overview

There was used paper of several qualities during the 30 years long production period. The suppliers were renewed every two four years: Austria by 7 auction tender.

For revenues copper paper without watermark

only transparent paper the image of stamp appears in backside

1874-1876 Early David as manager of Austrian Paper Industry Ltd was the 1st "Austrian". These paper was made by the mill in Sopron, Austria. The paper for postage became thin and uniform thickness. The new paper was used for the first production of new denominations (5 and 10 kr) of Postal issue and for the following Envelope issue until 1881. This paper is

1876-1878 The winner of 7 auction became the same supplier. The paper was made in the mills in Schönbühel and Fudgers. The paper for revenues had got a new stamp watermark with inscriptions "KACZAR" and "FORST" in rising positions. Two categories of thickness: 0.15 mm and 0.18 mm.

1878-1880 The first Hungarian Paper Industry Ltd. founded by Károly David. The paper was made in the Hungarian mills in Nagybánya (Görszén). The quality of paper with two types of watermark was taken over from Austria because it was the possession of the Hungarian Treasury. The production of watermarked paper continued in Hungary but no one to differentiate the Hungarian production from the earlier Austrian paper.

1880-1881 A watermarked paper was delivered from Nagybánya again. (Watermark: "W" in oval) for postage and revenue values of revenues. The new paper with watermark was introduced in 17 January for revenues and for the same paper in February 1881 also for postage.

1887-1889 Schmidt & Meunier, Fiume won the auction. Creating a new watermark roll "W" was needed because technical reason. It was used until 1888.

Papers

for postage

for postage

for postage

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2. Philatelic Overview

Paper issuing was a recurring problem of postage printing because the paper has to meet for this printing method is paper of course some kind of stamps.

Watermark edge is a grey mostly with a thin line that appears in watermark where the cylindrical axis line together.

Postage design issue 1881 until 1887

Postage design issue 1881 until 1887

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2. Philatelic Overview

1887-1889 Vienna perforation

Postage stamp: Vienna perforation (1887). The sheet of 24x20 stamps was perforated with one circle. It was not possible with the minimum border of different stamp cuts. Line perforation was used with 22 circles.

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2. Philatelic Overview

Technical details in the printing phase The frame perforation machine was wrongly sized. It was 2.5 mm less than the sheet. Four short scratches in edges of printing plates of the middle part of was needed for the last fitting the frame but the stamp at the edge of the sheet should not be too distorted. The perforation of envelope was too perforation and they were not needed. But from 1877 the sheets were printed from 2x10 double plates and the point of intersection was marked by a long vertical line between the two sheets. The edges of sheet 10x10 came out from the printing press but were still removed after the perforation.

Printing specialties

Marking for perforation position

It can be rarely seen only when the perforation is heavily shifted in direction of image corner.

Printing defects

white crack double print machine offset image passes through only print dry print worn plate

Experimental plates The first experiences with printing of envelope design were very problematic. The bottom and top edges of the images were only faintly visible into the printing plates from mother plate. As a result the early printing plates were not quickly before correcting for the misalignment, they gained experience in re-pressing lines (sharp triangles and shading lines) to appropriate depth by re-engraving same printing plates in 1874-1875.

First attempt in November 1874

Second method in January 1875

Third method in March 1875

Coarse correction of 3 kr in sheet position 88

Umbrella correction of 3 kr in positions 29-32

Coarse fine correction of 20 kr pos. 38

Engraving corrections nearly all stamp positions of plates were not regularly and had to correct that requires many plates work and engraving operation. The typography was therefore chosen for real set of stamps after 14 years later. That did not cause such problems and was much economic. The repositioners were re-worked more than 100 years by the last Hungarian philatelists and were continued only by Dr. Andras Kocsis in 1874-1875.

1874 without watermark

1887 with watermark

2. Philatelic Overview

Printing Plate with 'umbrella' corrections

With the experience of the first 'lunar' repair in November, the final set to the horizontal rows of plates and in the area of the triangle was repaired with four lines on further printing plate, where all pairs remained almost unchanged.

Collectors quickly discovered this distinctive mark. The absence of collecting or engraving repair began with this and continues to the day.

The reconstruction in the right side contains 88 known identified position of this distinct plate. There are four lines further corrections unidentified to position until now.

Combining the proven repair on the two experimental plates, half the plate was finally repaired to March 1875. This was the 1st 1/2 page 8 and about.

2. Philatelic Overview

Identifying Printing Plates

The numbers of printing plates are not recorded. The corrections of engraving repairs and scratches allow the plates to be identified. We are only in the initial stage of this task, but the work of our predecessors provides a useful basis for this.

Scratch from p33-40

Two scratches from 62 to 13 and 63

Horizontal scratches from p33 to p34

New scratch on p33 34 (see in red)

2. Philatelic Overview

Specialties of Usage The denominations of the set fit only to the most common and simplest postal rates for example as local letters or long distance letters. Multiple multi-colour contributions had to apply for scarce high rates. The most single both Portrait and Envelope issue together are also uncommon.

1872 tag tightly to London Front of registered three coloured envelope abroad.

Usage of Portrait stamps was allowed until 1 December 1876 also more than year together with the Envelope issue.

1876, Budapest Portrait issue 15 kr with the common set of the lot of Envelope issue.

1876 or 1877 Budapest Portrait issue 15 kr with the common set of the lot of Envelope issue.

1885 Nagy-Récsa to Budapest Registered inland mail with two different coloured three strips. The recipient was not found despite the forwarding to "Nagybánya".

3. Philatelic Overview

Irregular usage of a rare stamp of 1st issue in Hungary

50kr coarse print used for revenue payment on fiscal document.

1868 Church certificate in Pösch about exemption of marriage proclamation Regular usage of this stamp is very scarce in letters in Hungary because of the time political situation of the time of composition.

This type of envelope printing is an important link between the postal and fiscal primary, a former example of fiscal usage of this stamp appeared in private auctions only in the last few years.

Reduction of full document with 55%

3. Philatelic Overview

Revenue Documents

1870 October First month usage

This is the recently known earliest philatelic object with a demonstrably printed adhesive stamp of Hungary.

1877 Post. Preliminary note for loan of 40,000 forints

The recently known highest payment fulfilled by Hungarian administrative bodies in the period. The amount 125 forints has been approximately 1,000,000 forints.

The payment with stamps was optional over 20 ft. The form used 8 ft 7 ft and 128 denominations are rarely seen on documents especially together.

3. Engraved Portrait Issue in 1871

Plating of 2 kr

Column Types

Types in more than one column

Legend: Coloured letters and numbers in the figure sign the new documents by the author. The research was funded by exhibitor and published in *Magyar Posta* 1887/10-11-12.

3. Engraved Portrait Issue in 1871

Position Markers Units and Usage

2 kr

Units with different colours

Mixed usage: 1 for Envelope issue of 1876 with two 2 kr for 1871 - heavy modulation on right side - cut-out of registered letter.

The cheapest way of making was using this postpaid (ordinary with the same printed image) than the 2 kr engraving of adhesive stamps. The postcards were available all country even in the smallest places.

Identified units to position and stamped after repair in 1871 are important for future philatelists. They make possible a research for current shape of the frame perforation.

1874.05. 7

1875 January 12 Törvény (stamp village with two only 700 souls)

3. Engraved Portrait Issue in 1871

Plating of 3 kr

Column Types

Types in more than one column


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[illegible]

3. Engraved Portrait Issue in 1871


Column Types
(not also with markings of double position)




Types in more than one column:

No.	Value	Rate
A	1/2	1/2
B	1/4	1/4
C	1/8	1/8
D	1/16	1/16
E	1/32	1/32
F	1/64	1/64
G	1/128	1/128
H	1/256	1/256
I	1/512	1/512
J	1/1024	1/1024

The research was funded by author and published in [Bibliophile 2020/24](#) and [2021/25](#) (pp. 22-25).





3. Engraved Portrait Issue in 1871

Position Markers Units and Usage

5 kr

Triple entries

Year of colour by cancellation of sets

new
1870
1871

brick red

canceled 1870-6-7

bright green
1874

Honey combed 1 is the shifted perforation has been set before to usage with stamps. Rare cancellation of a good village from Witten (procedures to their 1900 mail)

Postal stationery envelopes were printed topographically with all dimensions

1872 Released to Switzerland: **mixed usage of three different units**

5 kr postal stationery + 1 kr postage stamp
(issued by the DP Northwachtverein in 1911)

3. Engraved Portrait Issue in 1871

Plating of 10 kr

Column Types

Types in more than one column:

Row	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Legend

Column letters and numbers in the figure are the same as those in the exhibition. The research was finished by authoring and confirmed in Belgium 2022, p. 10-20.

2. Engaved Portal Issue in 1871

10 **10 kr**

How to find a **correct position** in the sheet? You know **top** and **right** perforations of each paper piece indicate the **left** bottom part of sheet. The markers of cut sets and many other markers helps to narrow the possible positions and easy to find it at the end in the irregular frame perforation pattern discovered by the collector.

1 **10 kr**

2 **10 kr**

3 **10 kr**

4 **10 kr**

5 **10 kr**

6 **10 kr**

7 **10 kr**

8 **10 kr**

9 **10 kr**

10 **10 kr**

11 **10 kr**

12 **10 kr**

13 **10 kr**

14 **10 kr**

15 **10 kr**

16 **10 kr**

17 **10 kr**

18 **10 kr**

19 **10 kr**

20 **10 kr**

21 **10 kr**

22 **10 kr**

23 **10 kr**

24 **10 kr**

25 **10 kr**

26 **10 kr**

27 **10 kr**

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170 **10 kr**

171 **10 kr**

172 **10 kr**

173 **10 kr**

174 **10 kr**

175 **10 kr**

176 **10 kr**

177 **10 kr**

178 **10 kr**

179 **10 kr**

180 **10 kr**

181 **10 kr**

182 **10 kr**

183 **10 kr**

184 **10 kr**

185 **10 kr**

[illegible]

3. Printed Portrait in 1871

Units:

Pairs on a thick paper

Between early before 1871 because of paper kind
p 54-63

Identification:

Strip of three on a thin paper

Berlin, 1874-07-13

Identification:

In the perforation system can work easily sheet:

Single sheets of 25 k for registered letters to both side of the Monarchy were both part of the empire was considered postally as "vienn"

Budapest (Hungary) to Olmütz (Austria)

Unfolding to April 1875-03-12 (a really older letter inside Hungary)

Note: the perforation in right side of the sheet usually cuts into image of adjacent left with stamp.

3. Engraved Portrait Issue in 1871

3. Engraved Portrait Issue in 1871

SZŰCS Károly: On the Rough Road of Independence: Early Copper Printing in Hungary (78 V)
4. keret

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4. Envelope Design 1874 first issue without watermark and perf. 12½-13½ 2 kr

The selected yellow colour of 2 kr Porcelaine was purely visible that why color was chosen in the first demonstration.

Column markers

The features of the mother plate was published in 1878 by Teódoor Petrányi in the [Philatelia 7\(5\) a.11-16](#)

4. Envelope Design 1881 blue colour with watermark I; from 1887 Ia – line-perforation 11½ 2 kr

Paper colour and perforation change

Plating features are the same than earlier. The main difference on the watermarked paper and the new 11½ line-perforation only.

watermark I (disappearance)

The watermark was changed in 1887

watermark II (disappearance)

watermark II (change)

Marksheet illustrations: In original research of the exhibitor

4. Envelope Design 1889 violet stamp with watermark Ia – line-perforation 11½ 2 kr

Colour paper and watermark change

Plating features are the same than the earlier issue. The only difference is the returned old color.

watermark Ia (return)

4. Envelope Design 1874 first issue without watermark & perf. 12½-13½ 3 kr

The colour of Porcelaine issue 3 kr demonstration was presented but the shade is yellowish. The mother plate was corrected (color was in blue-green) on frame 3 at the 1874.

Column markers

The features of the mother plate was published in 1878 by Teódoor Petrányi in the [Philatelia 7\(5\) a.11-16](#)

and [Philatelia 7\(2\) a.24-31](#)

4. Envelope Design 1881 watermark I; from 1887 Ia – line-perforation 11½ 3 kr

Paper and perforation change

Plating features are the same than the earlier issue. The difference is the watermarked paper and 11½ line-perforation.

watermark I (disappearance)

The watermark was changed in 1887

watermark II (disappearance)

watermark II (change)

4. Envelope Design 1874 November: printing plate of type I, with coarse repair 5 kr

The first attempt to repair the this loss was made on a double printing plate with coarse repair in November 1874.

The paper's reflect the shading lines were re-organized bottom and again with less thick colour loss. Left are seen the brown positions of correction.

In spite of the material patch and loss became too pronounced the plate was used until the printing of the type I corrected mother plate in April 1875.

The result of this important early printing plate was made in Denmark by Peder Olesen in the 1880s.

This reconstruction in the right is its original work. Literature in the [Philatelia 7\(5\) a.1-2](#)

4. Envelope Design 1874 October: experimental plate with type I, in colour brick-red 5 kr

There were used 6-7 printing plates only in the half a year by the historian. They were not in single too quickly because of the decision of the engraving.

Column markers

The features of the mother plate was published in 1878 by Peder Olesen in the [Philatelia 7\(5\) a.11-16](#)

4. Envelope Design 1874 October: experimental plate with type I, in colour geranium 5 kr

A second kind of colour appeared on company type I.

Plating features are the same as the brick-red stamps.

4. Envelope Design Type II left side (a) of double plate in geranium – no wmk; perforation 12½-13½ 5 kr

A second mother plate was created for a new corrected printing die in April 1875.

These were used with 10-12 stage of double printing plates made from 1877, there is seen the left side of the double plate with the features of the first issue.

Identification features of type II

The new mother plate was used for copying several printing plates. They were used for printing plates until all have papers, with many kind of perforations and in other geranium until 1877.

Column markers

The features of the mother plate was published in 1878 by Teódoor Petrányi in the [Philatelia 7\(5\) a.11-16](#)

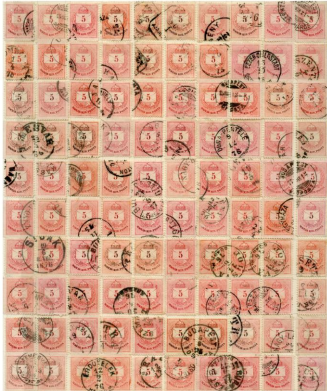
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4. Envelope Design Type II right side [y] of double plate in geranium – no wmk; perforation 12%–13% 5 kr

This is the right side of the double plate with the features of the first issue.

Main plating features are common with plate 1. There are no new groups of marks on both sides of the 2020 plate.

The group markings are all illustrated by printers in the article by Theodor Petersen in the [HUNFILA 2021](#) and [HUNFILA 2022](#).



4. Envelope Design 1881 watermark issue – left side [x]; colour aniline; mixed perforation 11%–13% 5 kr

A new perforation equipment with teeth driving 6% was bought in 1880, which began for postal stamps on the watermark paper in 1881. The new colour was pink with aniline ink since 1877.



reproduced by (Negotiation)


The second "13 and perforation (12% to 13%) was sometimes *auxiliary* raised with the new machine of 1880.

The plates are only type II this time of course. Plating features are the same than earlier.



4. Envelope Design 1881 watermark issue – right side [y]; colour aniline; mixed perforation 11%–13% 5 kr


The plates are only type II this time of course. Plating features are the same than with the non-watermarked issue earlier.



4. Envelope Design 1874 type I – experimental plate with course repair 10 kr


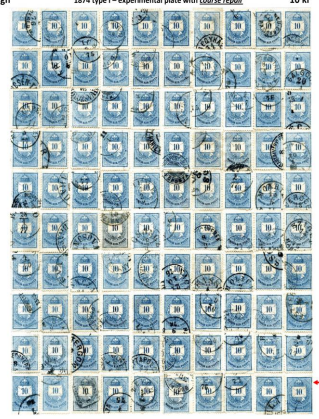
The first attempt to repair the this issue was made on a distinct printing plate as well as the 3 and 5 kr denomination also very quickly in November 1874.

The pearls and the triangles were re-engraved better and smaller with thick course lines necessarily. All cancellations can be seen here to the right.



In light of the repaired pearls and triangles became too accentuated the plate was used until issuing of the corrected mother plate type I in July 1875.

The study of this very early printing plate was killed by Henrik Dehn in Denmark probably also in the 1890s. The features of pearls for course repair are not published in the literature recently.

4. Envelope Design 1874 final plate of type I – without watermark; line-perforation 12% to 13% 10 kr

The finally corrected mother plate known as type I was created in July 1875 and used until 1880 with different papers and perforations.

Column markers



The features of the mother plate was published in 1875 by Dr. Theodor Petersen in the [HUNFILA 73.1](#) p.28-33



4. Envelope Design 1881 type I with watermark L – line-perforation 11% 10 kr

Paper and perforation change

Plating features are the same as the earlier issue.




4. Envelope Design Engraving repairs of printing plates 5 kr

The lines of the mother plate was too fine for mass printing. The printing plates were worn out and had to be corrected regularly. There were many plates in use and a huge number of engraving repairs are known.

The philatelic research began very early in the 19th century even by Count M. de Szechenyi supported by Miksa Papst. His research was finished by Miksa Papst. His research was finished by Miksa Papst. His research was finished by Miksa Papst.

Legend: W.L. – watermark
E.L. – without watermark



4. Envelope Design Engraving repairs of printing plates 5 kr



4. Envelope Design Engraving repairs of printing plates 5 kr



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[illegible]