

HISTORY OF CLOTHING V



Magyar Posta is continuing its stamp series *History of Clothing* by presenting two 19th-century outfits. Twenty thousand copies of the new issue were produced based on the design of the graphic artist István Weisenburger by the Pénzjegynyomda printing company. The new stamps will be available at first day post offices and Filaposta in Hungary from 15 July 2026, but may also be ordered from Magyar Posta's online store.

The Hungarian expression *díszmagyar* refers to the court dress, that is the traditional ceremonial attire of the nobility and peers of the realm. It is essentially a costume inspired by history and national sentiment, as, in its heyday in the 19th century, it sought to imitate and draw on the noble attire of earlier centuries. Befitting the historicist tastes of the 19th century, certain features of the 17th and 18th centuries were revived, as historical Hungarian attire had developed under Eastern influence during the 16th and 17th centuries, which evolved into the court dress and, beginning in 1867, also became a symbol of aristocratic life.

The resplendently embellished outfits amazed all of Europe when, at the time of the celebration of the 1896 Millennium of the Conquest of Hungary, people from high society appeared in these costumes at festivities, major events, and balls. These sumptuous, colourful garments were greatly admired. They consisted of a velvet jacket, adorned with gold braid and often decorated with a warrior's knot, matching trousers, a dolman made from fine silk fabric interwoven with gold and embellished with braiding, richly and lavishly decorated boots, and a cap, together with other traditional accoutrements: a sword, cloak clasp, belt, and cap jewel.

Hungarian court dress, a creation of national culture, is the country's ceremonial costume that evolved in the 19th century. This type of clothing is not folk costume, but was intended to represent national identity. Hungarian court dress became highly fashionable in 1830, at the time of the coronation ceremony of King Ferdinand V of Hungary in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), and then defined fashion for several decades, after which it was usually worn only on state occasions.

The stamps of the miniature sheet feature Hungarian court dress for a man and a woman. A view of the City Park in bygone times and a detail depicting Solymos Castle in Transylvania appear in the background of the stamps. The frame of the miniature sheet features a reconstructed floral pattern from the dolman, while the first day cover shows the floral pattern from the skirt. The postmark on the first day cover is a stylised drawing of the trim on the waistband of the woman's dress.

Order code:

2026120040011 (miniature sheet)

2026120060012 (FDC)

Issued on: 15 July 2026**Total face value:** HUF 1,760

(On the date of issue, HUF 440 pays the postage of a priority domestic letter up to 50 g, or postcard or picture postcard.)

Printing technique: offset

Number of copies: 20,000
miniature sheets

Perforated size of stamps: 30 × 50 mm

Imperforated size of miniature sheet: 80 × 140 mm

Paper type: White, wood-free, surface-treated, gummed stamp paper with optical whitener

Printed by Pénzjegynyomda Zrt. (miniature sheet), Pátia Zrt. (FDC)

Source: Museum of Applied Arts, Budapest

Photos by Ágnes Kolozs

Designed by István Weisenburger