

The Least Denomination has the Highest Importance

— a plating study of the Hungarian half krajczar revenue

The exhibit is the second break-through research on the plating of classic Hungarian revenues done by the exhibitor. The half krajczar revenue stamp has the catalogue nr.1 and also some other catalogue numbers because it was produced 30 years from the same mother plate but in many changed formats for example different watermarks and colours. See in the bottom right table. An overview in 7 pages is given for understanding the circumstances of production history also many key items among them before the 8 pages of the plating study.

History of producing

The mother plate had been created in Vienna in 1868 and it was used in the first two years also there. The sheet contains 10x10 images and around 10-20 thousand sheet were printed also one-two million but mostly vanished stamps today.

The following issues came from Budapest later, but ½ kr first only after 1876 (maybe in 1877) and till 1898. They were printed in a most little quantity, about 1-2% of the first printing in Vienna. The reason of this was the less face value. The highest value in the series was 20 forint, also four thousands higher then this!

The revenue stamp with the shown Hungarian watermark in the upper right corner here is in all probability the **rarest** adhesive stamp issued by the Hungarian State that was really in use.

Research

This research was fulfilled in the recent years almost on two thousand pieces many unused among them that is in all probability the largest accumulation of the world. As the only possibility it was also based on a reprint of full sheet in a Reprint Album kept safe in the Hungarian Stamp Museum in Budapest.

Plan of the Exhibit

1. Overview (7 pages)
2. Column identifiers (types and twin marks in 4 pages)
3. All the recognizable sheet-positions (4 pages)

Key pieces

- Two example of inverted centre (1868, Vienna print)
- The most rarest stamp of the Hungarian State (print between 1877-78, Budapest)

Literature

- Monograph of Hungarian Stamps III. 1968, Budapest.
- Károly Szücs & co-authors: "Pénzügyi bélyegek a Habsburg birodalomban és Magyarországon", 2007. Budapest.
- Károly Szücs: Sheet Reconstruction of the Hungarian 1 Krajczar Documentary Revenue Stamp. In: Philatelica 11/1 p.13-34. 2011. Budapest (see the paper online in: www.mafitt.hu)
- Károly Szücs: The first motherplates of forint-krajczar revenues. In: Philatelica 15/1 p.5-53. 2015. Budapest



Issue with wmk. 1876
lighted through
& magnified with 150%

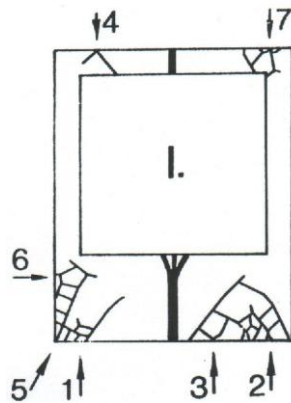


	Colour	Paper/ watermark	Perforation	Typography. type
20.06. 1868	green - black	Austrian sheet wmk.	12	Type I.
1876 - 1880		Hungarian wmk. „KRAJCZAR”		
01.01. 1880.	brown - black		13	Type II.
1881 - 1886		Hungarian wmk. „kr” in oval Type I. (Nagy- szlabos)		
1887 - 1891		Hungarian wmk. „kr” in oval	11½	
1891 - 1898	gray - green	Type I/a (Fiume)		Type III.

Remark: the variations in empty cells were not produced with the ½ kr.

The stamp was produced in sheets contained 10x10 images. The centre is (line) engraved copper printing in black. Around it is a contact-copy of leaf in yellowish green that was printed in a *second* typography step.

Austrian treasury paper. Line perforation 12 with sheet watermark. Typography type I.



Identification of the type I of typography

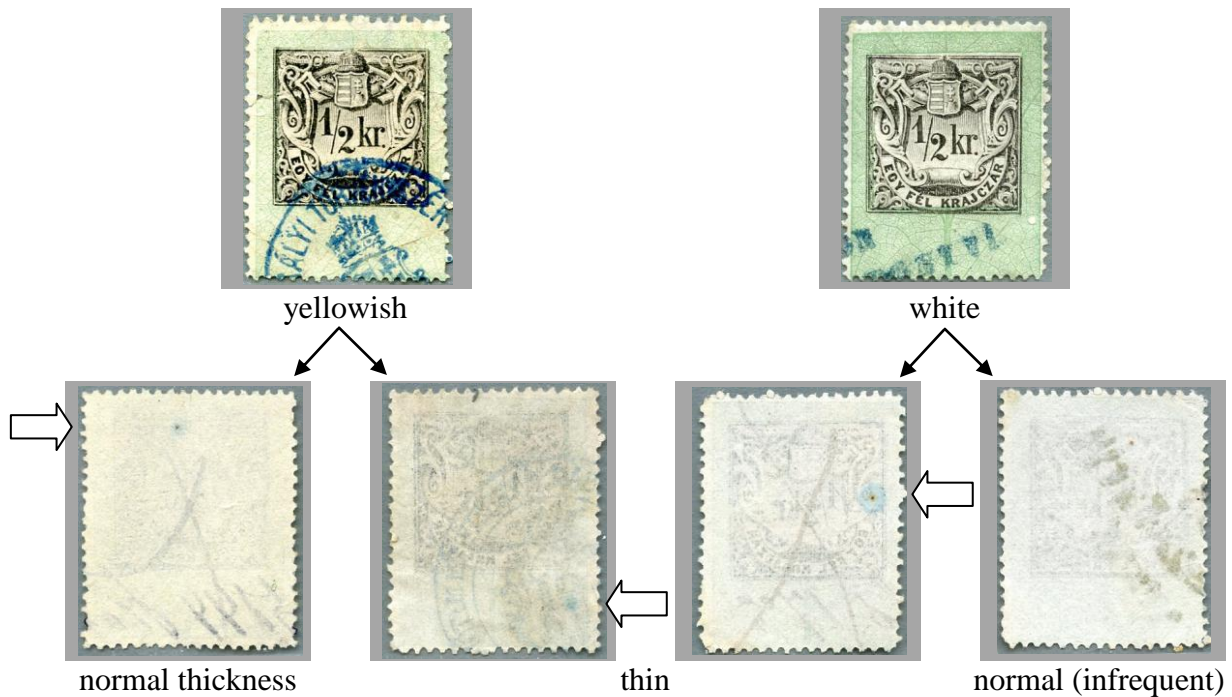


This is maybe the largest known block.
It is from the upper right corner of sheet.



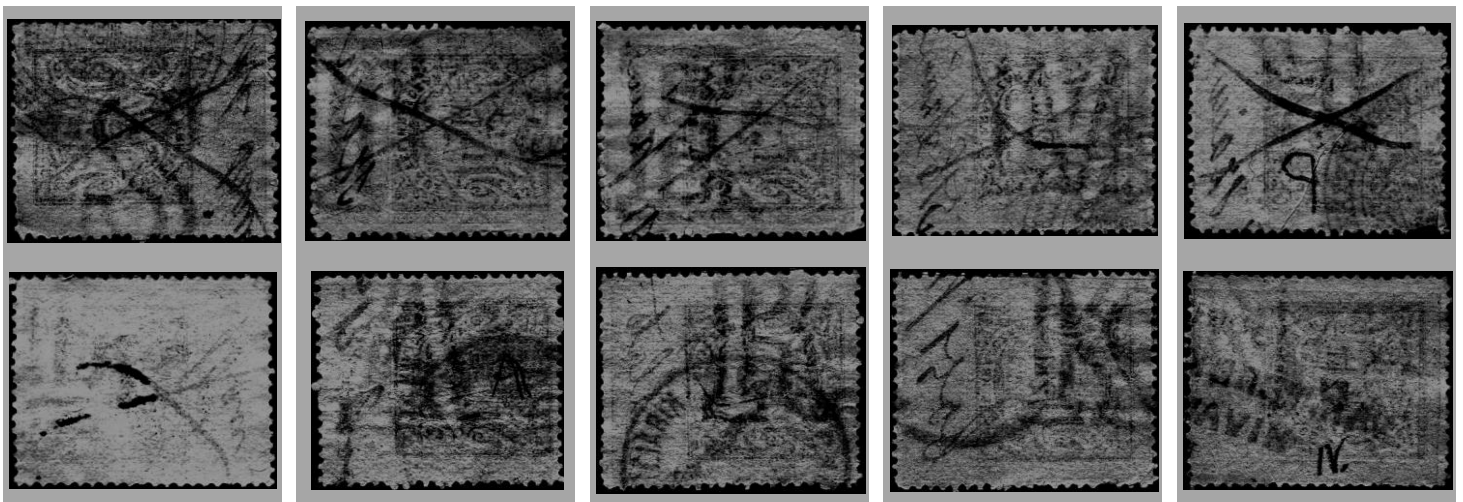
Positions 08 to 49 (maybe R)

Two kind of paper exist in different thickness and similar frequency.



The *white paper with normal thickness* is mentioned in the catalogues as “bluish” but it isn’t really a third kind of paper. The paper was chemical handled for protecting against rubbing out the cancellation. Therefore can be seen in the paper sometimes inclusion in blue circle (under 1%).

Letters of the sheet watermark “STEMPEL - MARKEN.” (nearly whole letter under 1%)



Vertical (reconstructed) pair with two whole letters (maybe R)

Centred perforation



but it has a fault:
a blind perforation
caused by a broken
pin of the perforator

frequency about 0.3%

The line perforation is generally irregular. Extreme differences in shape exist.



shorter than
normal
(& blind perf)



wide and short,
mostly on the edge of sheet
like this



thin and high

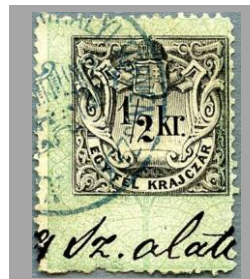
The black middle part is sometimes 1 mm close to the perforation (under 0.2%).



left



upwards



right



two directions
(very rare)

Leaf print in the backside in black



frequency
over than 2%

The print from the fresh die plate was very clear and deep black. Later worn, that case the letters can be spongy.



fresh print
(under 1%)



worn die plate
(1%)



spongy point after
the „r” (0.2%)

The black print could be shifted in all direction according to the green print but the frequency is significantly different from them. Here are shown the extreme shifting found in much more then thousand pieces.



upwards



downwards



left



right (0.1%)

Inverts



paper yellowish

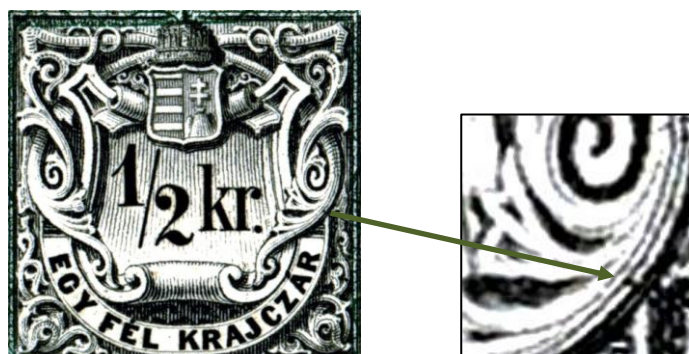


white thin paper

(R)

These two examples are the evidence that minimum two sheets were printed with inverted center because they have different type of paper. Of course all the entire 100 stamp were inverted in those sheets.

Both come from the *same twin position*.



The twin mark of positions 24-74.

Maybe it's position is same (24) but it isn't sure because of some missing marks.

Cancellations



all three possible kind of cancellation
(frequent, but two of them enough)



inadequate cancellation
(under 0.2%)

Colours of round official hand stamping



black (common)



violet (0.6%)



green (1%)



blue (0.3%)

The latest document of me in 1877 after 9 year of the first print: the ½ krajczár (with the characteristics of the 12th sheet position) comes still from the Austrian print. All the other stamps (2 kr 4 kr and 1 ft) are from the Hungarian print from 1873 (perf. 13 and with watermark). This document shows the exaggerated mass of the first print in 1868 and it lightens also the rarity of the first *domestic* print in Budapest on the following page.

The ½kr in **green** was printed only once onto Hungarian paper with stamp watermark of 1876 (see on title page). The same die plate was used, but **type II** of green leaf print and **perforation 13**. There was 5 pieces registered 50 years before but the locations are known only **3 of them today**. This is the top rarity of adhesives issued by Hungarian State.



14-64_a



14-64_b



RR



64_a



64_d

position: 64

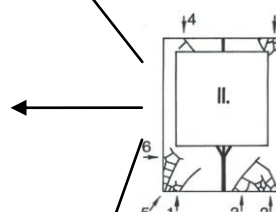
Cardboard block of four – cut-out from the Reprint Album of 1878.

The cause of the rarity of the green Hungarian print is in all probability this cardboard print.

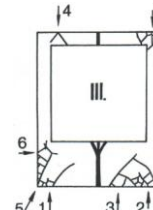
There was produced maybe only one sheet into the actual official stamp paper for check the long time unused plate before the printing onto cardboard pages for the Paris World Exhibition in 1878.



positions: 35-46



Type II
(see difference at 4)



Type III: only in 1891

Next issues with changed colours between 1880-1891

1880



position: 13

old watermark

1881



new wmk "kr" in oval
with joint line of sieve roll

1887



position: 26

print error

1891

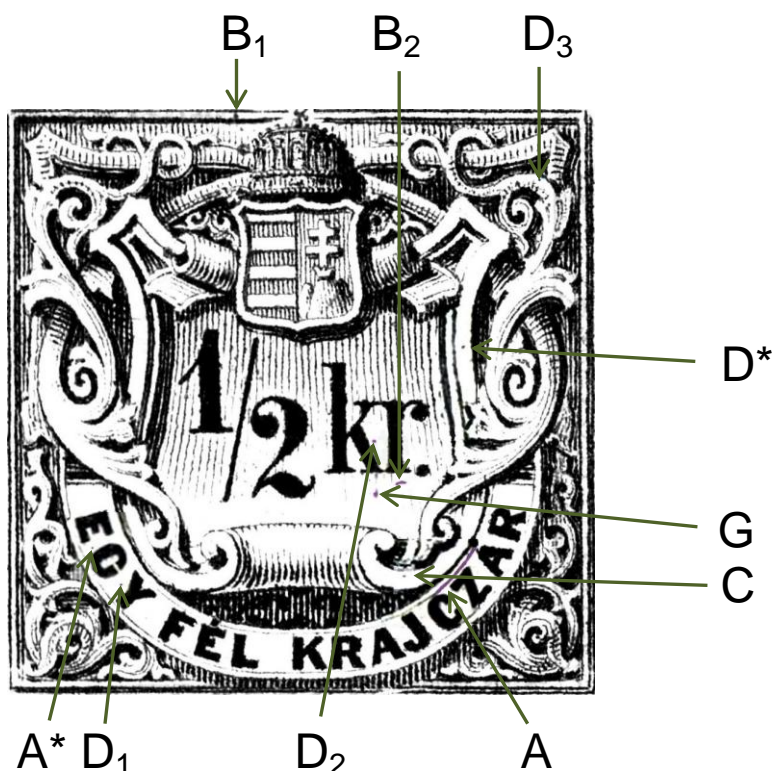


position: 14 (mint)

Last print in new colours

Plating

The type marks originate from multiplication of first 10 die in a line. These errors spread underneath in the sheet. The ½kr has **five types** and all of them identify an own column.



Column types

Unused examples with original gum:



Type A



Type B



Type C



Type D



Type G

Types & columns

- A (I)** - over the letters "CZÁ" the curve is thick, was corrected
* pin point between the E and G (group characteristic)
- B (II)** 1) a point in the over frame of the drawing
2) varying short line under the "r"
- C (III)** - a point in the snail over the J
- D (IV)** 1) pin point between the G and Y
2) point close to the k
3) pin point in the upper right creeper
* point in the right frame curve (group characteristic)
- G (VII)** - point under the right foot of the "k"

Plate-structure (with the twin marks of columns without type)

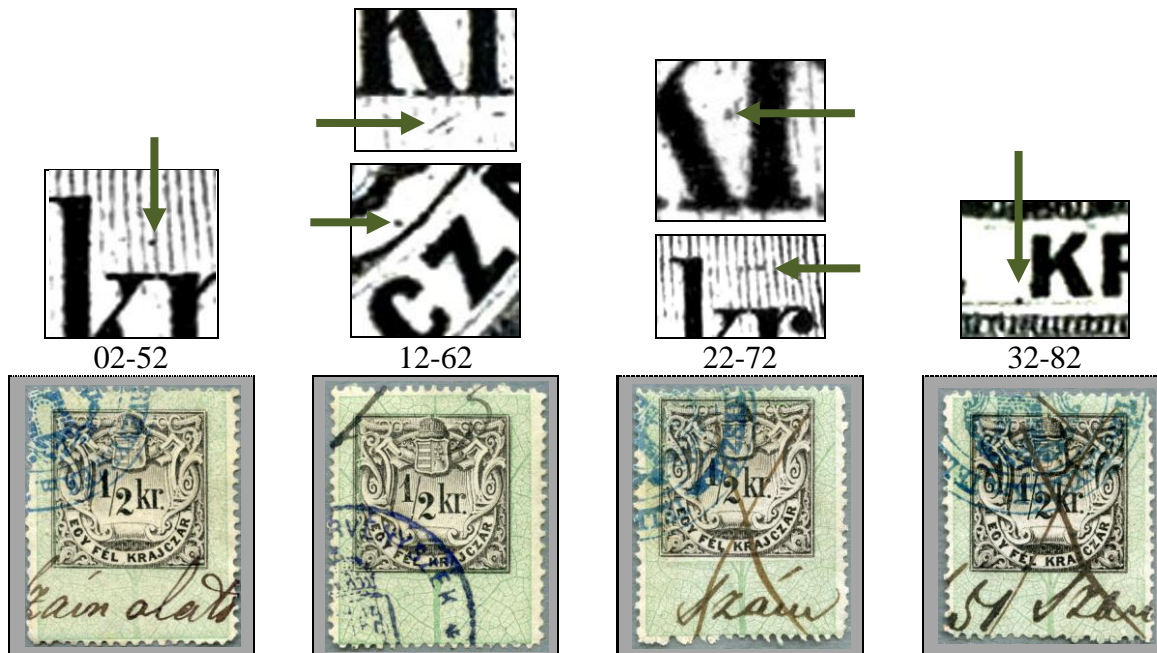
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
1.	AA*	B ₁ B ₂	C	D ₁ D ₂ D*	05-55	06-56	E	-	-	-
2.	A	B ₁ B ₂	C	D ₁ D ₂	-	16-66	E	-	-	-
3.	AA*	B ₁ B ₂	C	D ₁ D ₂ D*	25-75	26-78	E	28-38	-	30-80
4.	AA*	B ₁ B ₂	C	D ₁ D ₂ D*	-	36-86	E	38-48	39-89	40-90
5.	AA*	B ₁ B ₂	C	D ₁ D ₂ D*	-	46-96	E	-	-	50-100

The twin marks originate by the copy of the 50 position plate. Also, they appear always exactly 5 position one above the other and help us to look for the position of a stamp only between two possibility. About the half of positions in mother plate has such marks.

Type A (column I)

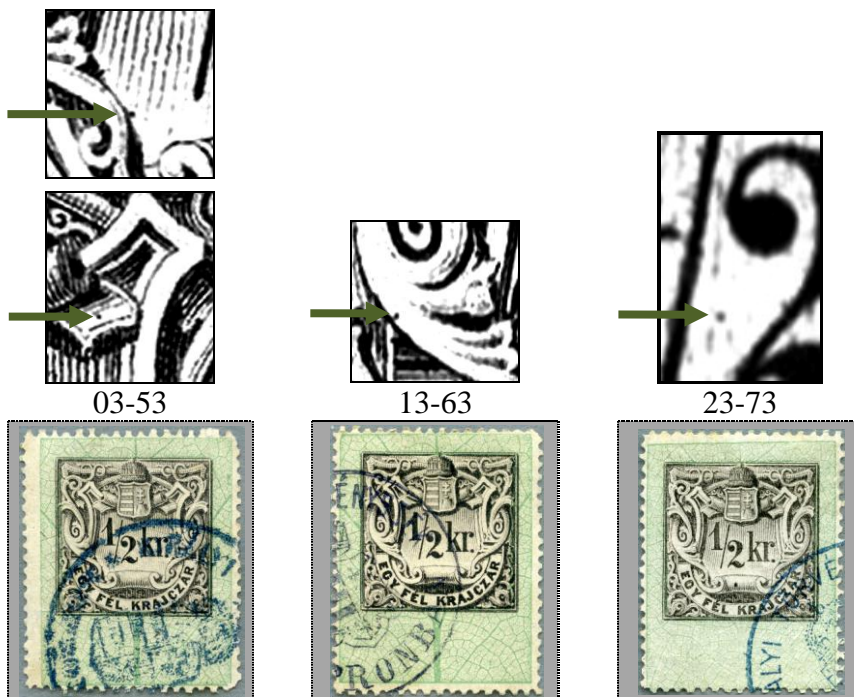


Type B (column II)

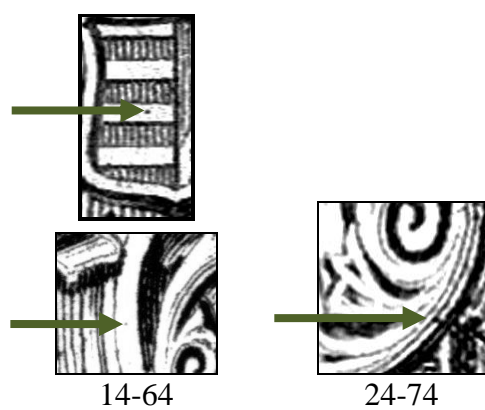


The examples are used stamps to show here that the identification is possible also on used stamps in significant ratio: about 25% of them.

Type C (column III)



Type D (column IV)



Type G (column VII)

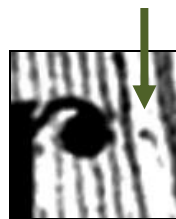


If there are more marks in a twin position only the most recognizable two of them are shown.

Column VI



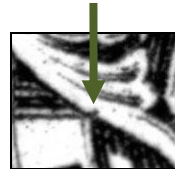
06-56



16-66



26-76



36-86



46-96



Column V



05-55



25-75



Column IX



39-89



Column VIII



28-78



38-88



30-80



40-90



50-100

Column X





The last four pages contain all stamps they have identification marks for a single position. The examples shown are mostly unused stamps with gum depending of possibility because the identifying marks can be seen well without the common hard devaluations. *Many thanks for Ralph Ebner in Germany who let me explore and get this material from his exceptional accumulation.*



The largest plate error is
the „black teardrop”
in positions: 26-76



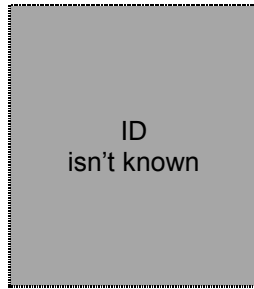
published by the exhibitor in 2013



51



52



53



54



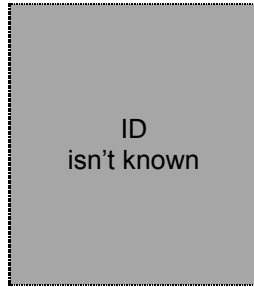
55



61



62



63



64



65



71



72



73



74



75



81



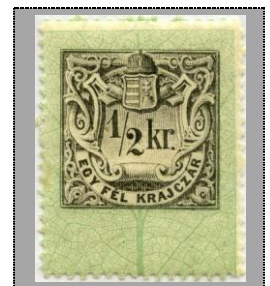
82



83



84



85



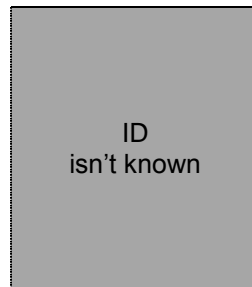
91



92



93



94



95



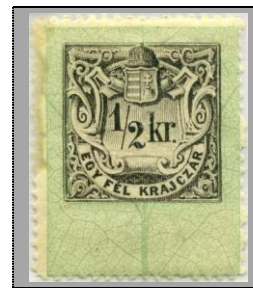
56



57



58



59



60



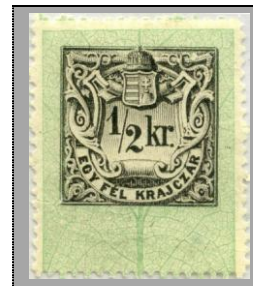
66



67



68



69



70



76



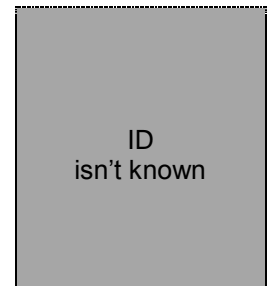
77



78



79



80



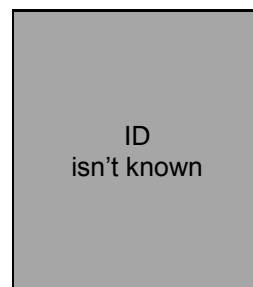
86



87



88



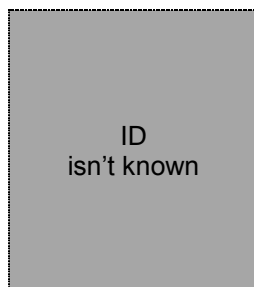
89



90



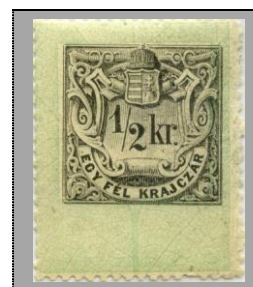
96



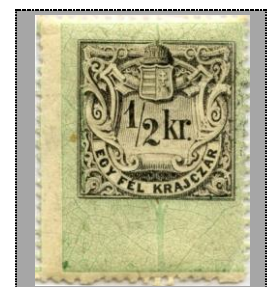
97



98



99



100

The twin mark „black teardrop” appears in the position 76 again also five positions below of the earlier case. It shows clearly that the mother plate was copied from a half plate that has 50 stamps in layout 10x5.