

# Synopsys to “The Less Face Value But With The Highest Importance”

## To understand the production History

After the title page the three pages with documents from the years 1872, 1872 and 1877 throw light upon the rising of the rarity of the green Hungarian issue with watermark. There are more different face values on each document together with a ½ krajczar stamp. While the ½ krajcar stamps are all from the first Austrian production in 1868 all the others from the year 1872 are different. There was no need to produce the ½ kajczar for more than ten years, because the huge inventory, left from the first Vienna production, lasted till 1877.

## To the remarkable items

The fifth page subtitled of “Key items” try to show the production history through the most interesting items. They produced a reprint on cardboard in 1877 for the World Exhibition in spring 1878 in Paris. The four blocks from this sheet of cardboard was cut out. I suppose that the rare green stamp, with Hungarian watermark, originated also from this production. The die wasn't used for nearly a decade, so they proved the die with this print. My guess that only one sheet was printed, made it a rarity, sought after by experienced collectors.

The stamp with inverted middle from 1868 is also one of the most wanted Hungarian revenues. Only some collections can have both of them!

Units are not too common in Hungarian revenues, mostly pairs, some strips of three or four and a few four blocks were published. Especially since the pairs of the ½ krajczars are also missing, because this stamps were used mostly alone, for added to tariffs, calculated by percentage and they were rounded to half krajczar as the less face value of the issue. The ten block of ½ krajczar on these fifth page supposed to be a **unique**.

The issues of changed colours on the bottom line are also essentially more rare then the first Austrian issue from Vienna. Two of them also have other special philatelic features: the item from 1881 has the line of the “**edge watermark**” and the other one next to it has the print error named the “**black eye drop**”.

## To the Research

This is an original break-through research of plating of the stamp. However, there are not too many precedents in the Hungarian classical revenues at all. Only one value, the ‘1 krajczar’ was researched former for plating the classical revenues of Hungary as described in Philatelica 11/1 (see Literature) — and also by the exhibitor. In spite of the ½ krajczar stamp being the rarest of the krajczar stamps issued (in my estimation about one or maximum two millions were produced in Vienna) but luckily it was possible to work also with some unused pieces. The missing cancellations made it easy to identify the characteristics of the sheet and the positions.

A little more than five hundred stamps were analysed by scanning the images on computer. The plate error after the letter “L” on positions 26 and 76 named “black eye drop” was discovered during the research by the exhibitor in 2012.

The **sixth** pages shows the five types with column identification marks. These columns can be identified by its types, the others only with the pair characteristics and single position marks.

The next ten pages describe the identifiable positions. The die has an upper and lower part. They originated from the copy of 50 items, so some marks were doubled 5 position over the other in the plate. They are indicated over the stamp images and the single position marks underneath.