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20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Third Hungarian Republic, 23 October 1989
The Society for Hungarian Philately (SHP) is a non-profit organization chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut and is devoted to the study of every aspect of Hungarian philately. SHP publishes a quarterly newsletter in March, June, September, and December. Manuscripts for publication may be sent to the Society’s address listed above. The articles published herein represent the opinions of the individual authors and the content is not to be construed as official policy of this Society or any of its officers. All publication rights reserved for SHP. Articles from this journal may be reprinted with the written permission of the Editor and the authors only. Back issues of the newsletter may be purchased for $3.00, postpaid, (when available).

Annual membership dues are $18 ($19 if paid by Paypal) for members whose addresses are in the United States. For members residing in all other countries, the dues are $25 ($26 if paid by Paypal). Dues are payable in January in advance for the calendar year. Payment of dues entitles members to receive the newsletter, to participate in the sales circuit and the quarterly auctions, and to exercise voting rights. Send dues payments to: The Treasurer, P.O. Box 802, Powell, WY 82435-0802 USA. Paypal payment may be made to treasurership@wir.net.

* This issue closed on 14 November 2009
The next issue will close 1 February 2010
THE PRESIDENT’S CORNER

by H. Alan Hoover

Well, as some say, this is my last column as your President, the last hurrah, the final farewell. It has been a good 10 years, I think, in some aspects; but from another viewpoint, so very sad because of our losses of many of our members passing on such as Emmerich Vamos, Henry Hahn, Dr. Paul Szilagyi, Andrew Munster, Anthony Muller, and so many others as reported in our journal. We all will remember their contributions to our society and their mutual love of Hungarian philately.

I am forever indebted to Dr. Stephan Frater for tutoring me in initially becoming a Board member as your Vice President and succeeding him in the Presidency. With his support and encouragement, he entrusted to me the future of your society. My personal reflections feel strongly that we have advanced the society; improving areas where we were weak, establishing processes for what is required, putting more things into order, increasing our membership, getting us “online in the electronic age” with our website (I & my wife Annette were the original creators of our website) and supporting Hungarian philately to its fullest with new publications, auctions and fantastic exhibits at national and international shows. Needed changes were made with the assistance of the organizational talents of our other key Board members past and present. We in turn had to make some very harsh decisions in this 10 years: by expelling members that did not live up to society and human decency rules, authoring articles on fraudulent material out on eBay and standing for the highest ethics and support of members that were subjected to fraudulent sales material. As we turn the leadership over to the new Executive Board in January, it is with no regrets; I have enjoyed every minute trying to steer the society and find new ways to serve our membership.

My heartfelt thanks to two of my fellow Board members Bob Morgan and Csaba Kohalmi for their continued encouragement, support and skilled guidance in how best to serve you. They provided fresh ideas, were spirited participants in debates also were educators to me; it will never be forgotten. I move into a new area to serve you – as a webmaster if the Board will have me in that role. I will not be a stranger; just being a bit more humbled in the new role.

I have learned much also while serving on the Board. Participating in world class annual society shows, with our participation in Washington 2006 being the highlight, learning from exhibitors that would spend the time explaining their exhibits to me and encouraging all to share what they have learned in Hungarian Philately. A good many years ago I made a trip and contacted a member of our society just to meet him and say hello from the society and at that time from the sales circuit manager which I also organized. The member invited me to his New England house and spent patient time with me showing his extensive collection of naval and ship covers and cancellations. What wonderful human caring; sharing his love of Hungarian philately with me and inviting me to his home just for a few hours. I continue to strive to encourage all our membership to share in whatever way they can, what you have learned and documented to the current and next generation of Hungarian Philatelists so all is not lost or recreated. I hope everyone will consider that.

To all of the Executive Board; thank you; for complementing me, correcting me and helping our membership by volunteering. I entrust the direction to the rest of our Executive Board to continue to lead our most cherished organization and continue to improve it. I welcome Mr. Bill Wilson as our new President and hand over the leadership to him. He was the only one who stepped forth to volunteer to serve you our membership, so please support him to the best of your abilities.

My mother and mother-in-law never understand why I couldn’t master the Hungarian language. Yes, I am a very slow learner in many things, and foreign languages are one of my deficiencies. I have tried to be a humble person in this role and in all my life; contributing where I can with my own talents and listening and learning in return. I like being a sponge and absorbing everything that I can learn and just wish I could have more time to spend with members to learn what they know. I was always raised to respect all others and this I continue to strive to do. The Hungarians have a phrase that might best describe what I am feeling and what I can contribute in this last column and it is: A jó pap holtig tanul! / A good priest learns unto death! But, this is not ‘farewell’! Viszontlátásra! / Until we meet again!

Lastly, I must thank my wife and best friend Annette for her continued support and her accompanying me to all the shows and assisting the society in manning our society tables virtually the
entire time of each show. Without her encouragement and patience to allow me to do my duties I would not be the person I am.

I have written the ending to all my columns with the utmost respect to a fellow worldwide philatelist Ray who has also passed on. I also wrote an article on what it all meant to me and the full story behind it in this newsletter. So I bid all goodbye, wish continued success to the SHP for many more than 40 years and for one last time to my forever friend Ray; I encourage all to “Keep Stampin.”

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KUDOS & WELCOME 

Congratulations to our exhibitors! Lyman Caswell won a gold medal at the APS Stampshow with the exhibit titled They Came to America. At the same show, Alfred Kugel won a vermeil with the single-frame exhibit, Midway Island Mail, 1905-1945 and a silver with Auxiliary Markings of the German Colonies and Offices Abroad.

Welcome to our newest members: Alan Davis of East Aurora, New York; Martin Molnar of Hendersonville, NC; and John Simon of Post Falls, ID.

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IN MEMORIAM 

Gabriel Agardi (1917 - 2009)

It is with deep regret that we not the passing of Mr. Agardi, who was a member of our Society for thirty-eight years. He died on July 9th.

Emmerich Vamos (1924 - 2009)

Mr. Vamos passed away on October 2nd. He had been our Auction Chairperson since 1997, a role that endeared him to all our members. Originally, he joined our Society in 1993.

Imre Bácsi left Hungary following World War II and settled in Chile where he pursued a distinguished career in mining engineering. While living in Chile, he started collecting that country’s stamps and authored several philatelic articles about his newfound specialty. He moved with his family to the United States in the mid-1960s and settled in California. He made regular trips to Hungary and through his philatelic contacts helped to acquire material for collectors in the States.

He especially liked collecting the 1896 Hungarian Millenary postal cards and wrote several articles on that subject for our newsletter. He mentored several of our West Coast members and was always willing to help anyone acquire a book or a special philatelic item. He will be missed!

Gábor Bernáth (1933 - 2009)

Mr. Bernáth passed away on October 1st of this year. He had been a member of SHP since 2000. His collecting interests were heavily focused on post-World War II Hungarian postal history including the 1945-46 hyperinflation. He was well-known exhibitor and authored multiple articles in the Hungarian philatelic press as well as a member of MAFITT.

Mr. Bernáth earned a doctorate in chemistry and he was a professor emeritus of the University of Szeged. He held dozens of patents for his inventions and received recognition for his research work by being awarded the Széchenyi and Szent-Györgyi prizes. Our condolences go out to his family.
SHP EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Board meeting called to order at 12:05 PM on August 8, 2009 in conjunction with the APS Stamp-show. In attendance: Jim Gaul, Greg Gessel, Wes Learned, Alan Hoover, Kalman Illyefalvi.

Reviewed the following reports submitted:

- **Secretary report** – it was agreed upon to drop all non-paying members immediately from the roles as the June deadline has passed and additional efforts have failed to encourage the delinquent members to renew. Total is 181 members. Kal recommended doing a slide show or power point of Hungarian postal history to be submitted to the APS for distribution through their slide show program that is available to all Societies for viewing. Perhaps this could be a recruiting tool too. Bill Wilson had volunteered to do this for the Czech Society, perhaps he could do it for the SHP also.

- **Treasurer report** – Wes noted that the current balance of $22K+ will continue to decrease for the next 3 years due to the influx of advanced membership fees. 35 individuals had exercised this option when renewing dues this year and thus will not have dues income in the future from them but will have the expenses.

- **Website report** – although no activity on the website, we need to have the info@hungarianphilately.org forwarder changed immediately… to Greg’s email address. Alan will handle this. Also Alan informed he would volunteer to be the webmaster when he transitions the President position over to Bill Wilson.

Old business:

- **Officer transition** – we discussed the immediate need to get Jim into the Auction chair position due to Emmerich Vamos’s health and his email notice. Jim has the info, material, checks, etc. as well as some initial material for lots for the next auction. Jim accepted this immediate change. We also need Greg to immediately pick up the Secretary role. Greg informed his desert deployment has been postponed so he will be stateside at least for the next 6 months and able to take up the immediate position. Jim will forward Greg all the Secretary files and inform on what is required and assist Greg on getting up to speed. Greg asked what the responsibilities were of the Secretary, the President explaining the main focus of the Secretary is the providing of info to any inquiries, presenting of any new applications and supplying any official correspondence from and to members as required.

- **IRS filing** – The President had received information earlier this year from another society of the recent changes in IRS rules requiring all societies to submit a form 990 electronically. No one has investigated this in detail but the Treasurer indicated that this responsibility would fall under his realm and that he would take the direction from the board to investigate this and make the needed submissions once we understood what was required and how to do it. Kalman I. indicated he had experience with this as his responsibility as Secretary/Treasurer of another society and would forward to Wes for supplementary info on the requirements.

- **Footnote**: additional supplementary discussion later started with the treasurer on the current practice of filing society expenses. The treasurer pointed out that in his experience as a tax auditor for the State of Wyoming, IRS requires extensive hard copy detailed invoices for any expenses reimbursed. Current and previous practice of approval via email of expenses or simple totals not detailing all items do not meet IRS requirements and should the society ever be audited by the IRS, we would fail miserably. The President agreed to announce to the board that effective immediately, all expenses submitted would require a hard copy invoice or receipt be submitted to the treasurer to support any and all reimbursed expenses. Postage expense reimbursements require a receipt from the post office for the amount purchased. Newsletter expenses must be fully itemized and associated postage expenses must be supported with post office receipts, printing receipts, etc.

- **Future annual membership participation sites** - the President announced that due to his imminent departure at the end of this year, that the future annual show participation would be the responsibility of the incoming President. The current President noted that he would recommend that as in the past several years, that the new President rotate the shows around yearly to different areas of the country to encourage participation of members at our shows close to
their locations. The President will recommend that for 2010 that we follow again the STAMPSHOW show and attend in Richmond VA. Kalman Illyefalvi suggested that the Society could solicit the APS and sort the collecting interests of the membership and find out the geographical locations of large amounts of members specializing in Hungarian philately and the society could attempt to participate in shows in that area to encourage participation, membership in the SHP, etc. Cleveland was one recommended site.
The meeting was adjourned at 12:58 PM.

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FORTY YEARS

by Vic Berecz

Our Editor asked me: “any thoughts on 40 years after?” My first thought was, can it really be that long ago? I remember that six of us Hungarian-American Fairfielder’s sitting around the dining room table in my almost new house in the Fall of 1969. I don’t recall who brought us together (probably Al or Bill). Al Bauer and Géza Bodnár were ‘56ers. Bill Domonkos and I were American born, but with distinctly Hungarian names. Jeannette Erhard and Dennis Rich had Hungarian ancestry, but you couldn’t tell it from their names. Each of us was an enthusiastic collector of Hungarian stamps. Our goal was to establish a Hungarian Stamp Club in Fairfield. We thought our area had a satisfactory base ... remember that 10% of the ’56ers who came to the U.S. settled in southwestern Connecticut, as had untold thousands of earlier immigrants from historic Hungary.

We decided the kick-off event should be an all-Hungarian exhibit in conjunction with a meeting of the Fairfield Philatelic Society, the long-established local general stamp collector's group. In 1966, I had exhibited my Pioneer Period of Hungarian Airmail for the first time at a state-wide exhibit in Waterbury. The only other Hungarian material at that exhibit was by a man I first met there named Otto Gábor Schäffling. His collection of the Issue of 1871 was world-renowned, so we decided to try to get him to participate in our exhibit as well. He did so graciously, and we're proud to say he was our seventh member and a very important part of SHP until his death in 1995.

The exhibit on November 9, 1969 drew 33 frames of Hungarian material and hundreds of visitors. It certainly left us feeling that our society could be a success. The commemorative cover seen here was a souvenir of that event ... the cachets all hand-colored, if I recall correctly by Al Bauer. I don’t recall how many he made.

The November exhibit was followed up by a mimeographed issue No. 1 of “News of Hungarian Philately” on February 9, 1970, and the first SHP meeting in Fairfield on February 17. The first Executive Board of SHP consisted of the six Fairfield founders of our organization, seen here in my living room. That’s me between Al and Géza -- with hair on top of my head and none on my chin. I guess that proves it was a long time ago.
Though for a few years we had regular monthly SHP meetings locally in Fairfield (which typically brought out 15-or-so members), one of the smartest things we did early-on was to break the “local-club” image. At Otto’s suggestion, we sought members nationally and even internationally, incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation, and affiliated with the APS. We all recognized that the key to success as a national organization was a quality publication. The success and longevity of SHP is due largely to the hard work of the editors of The News -- especially Bill Domonkos, who succeeded me as Editor, and Csaba Kohalmi who has served so ably for many, many years.

Now, it’s forty years later. Bill and Jeannette and Otto have passed on. Only Dennis remains as a Fairfielder, though as a snow-bird I spend some time there. As some of you know, I gave up collecting more than a decade ago. But, I still enjoy reading The News and am pleased that SHP continues moving forward after so many years. Good luck and carry-on!

THANK YOU, ALAN!

by Robert B. Morgan

On behalf of all of the members, past and present, of the Society For Hungarian Philately it is with great gratitude that I’m thanking H. Alan Hoover for his tireless efforts as President of our Society. His ten-year tenure will be remembered for leading our Society to a solid footing as a functioning organization. His accomplishments are too numerous to recount but let me acknowledge some of them. Lending his skill as an administrator coordinated the major undertaking of re-writing/updating our By-Laws; setting up and maintaining our website that was one of the first amongst philatelic organizations; organizing and supporting the sale-circuit program; producing and selling the bound volumes of The News of Hungarian Philately and organizing and attending Stamp shows where our Society held the annual general membership meetings.

I’ve worked with him for many years as the Society’s Secretary and I can vouch for his full commitment for the advancement of SHP. Many thanks Alan!

At stamp shows Alan’s better half Annette spent many days attending the Society’s booth that contributed to the show’s success. Many thanks Annette!

We hope we can count on Alan’s knowledge and experience in the future when we’d need it.

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I. Introduction

In Part I of my essay “Obliterations and Their Absence,” I provided an illustration of the address side of a commercial képes (picture) post card. I pointed out that the sender of the card crossed out every different language word for “post card” and wrote in by hand the Hungarian “Levelező Lap.” I also noted that in his haste to obliterate (or eliminate) the words of other languages, he also crossed out the Hungarian word (Figure 1, left). But after inspecting the card more carefully, I am no longer convinced that the crossing out of the Hungarian word was necessarily done merely in haste, because the card as produced (perhaps in Austria or Germany) misspelled the Hungarian word. The word appears on the card as “Levelező-Lap,” with the incorrect rövid (short) instead of the correct hosszú (long) vowel (Figure 1, right). Hence the sender may well have inserted the word by hand, with the hosszú vowel, as a deliberate orthographical correction.

Even if the sender of the card noticed and corrected the vowel error, three other fly-speck orthographic issues remain. First, the printed card includes a hyphen between “Levelező” and “Lap,” which the sender of the card omits. Why was it omitted, and who is right? Second, both the printed card and its sender put the “l” at the beginning of “lap” in upper case. Are both right (or wrong) to capitalize that “l”? Third, the sender of the post card placed the hosszú diacritical vertically, not diagonally. Was he being sloppy? To investigate these matters, let us examine some Hungarian “correspondence cards” issued during the last three decades of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th, along with some tábori (fieldpost) cards and commercial képes post cards. We will pay attention to these variables: the capitalization of “l” in “lap,” the hyphen (or space, or lack of one) between the two words, and the length and orientation of the vowel at the end of “Levelező.” Some interesting observations and one philatelicly important result (Figure 27, bottom) emerge from this punctilious comparative study.

II. Are the Earliest the Best (or Right)?

The first Hungarian postal adhesives are among the well-known 1867 Austro-Hungarian Monarchy issues depicting the profile of Franz Joseph. The first two Hungarian post cards, both issued in 1869, use exactly this image as their indicia (Figure 2). So, too, did the first Austrian post card (Figure 3). Despite the typically Austrian indicium, these Hungarian cards include only the
Hungarian coat-of-arms, not the Austrian or Dual Monarchy coats-of-arms. All the printed words on one card (Figure 2, left) are German, but its Hungarian nature is secured by the coat-of-arms. All the printed words on the second card (Figure 2, right) are Hungarian: “Czim” on the address side and, on the otherwise blank message side, two inscriptions, “Irott közléseknek szánt hely” (“Space intended for written message.”) at the top, and “A postaintézet a közlés tartalmaért nem felelős” (“The postal establishment is not responsible for the contents of the message.”) at the bottom. The second Hungarian card is labeled (or “headed”), in an attractively sweeping arc, “Levelezési lap” (“correspondence card”). Notice that the “I” in “lap” is not capitalized and that a space, not a hyphen, separates “Levelezési” and “lap.” Should post cards issued later, in order to be technically correct, follow the orthographic pattern of this particular card? Does the change (soon) from “Levelezési” to “Levelező,” from an adjective to a noun, make a big difference and demand a hyphen? (In English it might.)

The first Austrian post card includes only the Austrian coat-of-arms, and all the printed words are in German: “An” and “in” on the address side, in addition to the German-language label, and the inscription “Raum für schriftliche Mittheilungen” at the top of the message side of the card (and a “not responsible” disclaimer, at the bottom). The card’s label is “Correspondenz-Karte,” also in a sweeping arc. Significantly, the first two Hungarian post cards and the first Austrian post card have precisely the same inner and outer intricate decorative borders on the address side. The overall design-similarity of these three post cards emphasized and honored the Dual Monarchy.

Figure 2. Left: The card that the Simády catalogue identifies as the first Hungarian post card (H&G 1-1; Sim. 5-1). This card is a mongrel, combining German-language words with a Hungarian coat-of-arms. Postmarked “Brassó” in 1870. Right: The first purely (my opinion) Hungarian post card (H&G 1-2; Sim. 5-2); the indicium is a yellow 2kr Franz Joseph (as on the Hungarian 1867 issue), but all the words are Hungarian. It is postmarked “Aranyos-Maroth” (hyphenated; in Bars megye [now Slovakia]), 29/10/1870; the year is on the message side.

Figure 3. The first Austrian post card. The indicium is a yellow 2kr Franz Joseph (who apparently has a heavy beard). The card is postmarked “Freiburg” (in Moravia), 21/3/1870.

Two of these post cards (Figure 2, right; Figure 3) were commemorated on their 100th anniversary (in 1969) by the Hungarian and Austrian postal administrations (Figures 4 and 5). This communist-era Hungarian stamp is the only officially-released, valid-for-postage emission of the Hungar-
ian postal administration that depicts and thereby commemorates the particular representation of Franz Joseph that also adorned the first Hungarian stamps of 1867. But if the Hungarian Post is willing to concede (by releasing the postage stamp in Figure 4) that this 1869 post card, carrying an Austrian-style Franz Joseph indicium, is Hungary’s first post card, then it should also concede that the 1867 Franz Joseph is Hungary’s first adhesive, and celebrate it with an appropriate stamp. (What is it waiting for — 2067?) However, the stamp design might not have been intended to commemorate the first Hungarian post card, but only the first post card(s) simpliciter (see note 5). The words on the stamp are “100 Éves A Postai Levelezőlap,” not “100 Éves A Magyar Postai Levelezőlap.” Perhaps the Hungarian postal administration considers the 1871 post cards (see below) to be the first Hungarian cards.

Note two things about the Hungarian commemorative stamp. First, the outside border on its depiction of the post card is not as lovely or intricate as the original. I suppose that the design of the facsimile, for production reasons, had to be more crude than the original. Second, on the stamp we find the single word “LEVELEZŐLAP” — which has neither a hyphen nor a space between the two words. This amalgam of two-words-into-one makes it difficult to answer our question about the capitalization of “l” in “lap” on other cards. We will come across other, much earlier, examples of the single word “Levelezőlap.”

![Figure 4. Imperforate 1969 Hungarian stamp (Scott 2004; Magyar Katalógus 2600) depicting the Hungarian post card shown in Figure 2, right. Does the stamp thereby declare that the pictured card was Hungary’s first post card? (What is the significance of the card’s being addressed to “Thury Gyula”?)](image)

![Figure 5. An Austrian post card that commemorates the originator (Emanuel Herrmann) and the issuing of the first Austrian post card in 1869 (cropped to show only the top half of the card); postmarked “Wien,” 6/12/1969.](image)

The post cards issued by the Hungarian postal administration only two years after the 1869 card are remarkably different. The indicium on these post cards has the same design as the 1871 lithographed and engraved Franz Joseph adhesives (Figure 6). Further, the delightful arc of the Hungarian postal label has been replaced with a flat, horizontal label, which lies over a smaller German horizontal label. The card is Hungarian, but acknowledges the Hapsburg union and the bilinguality (later, the multilinguality) of the empire. Similarly, to “Czim” is added “Adresse.” The postal label, even though it contains two words, is capitalized throughout, which means that we can again make no progress about the proper case of the “l” in “lap.”
III. The Envelopes

In 1874, post cards were issued on which the indicium was an embossed version of the “envelopes” adhesive. The colors of the indicia on my 2kr cards range over pale brown, light brown, brown, dark brown, and what seems to be light orange brown. This colored portion of the indicium frames a circular, off-white background for the colored numeral in the center. On most of my cards, the label (or the Hungarian part of it) is a horizontal “LEVELEZŐ-LAP,” in which all the letters, except the beginning upper case “L,” are small capitals, and a hyphen joins (or separates) the two words (Figure 7). Variations exist, which is not surprising. On some cards, for example, both words are capitalized throughout (Figure 8). The indicium on one type of “envelope” card (Figure 8, bottom), an 1896 Millennium card, is a non-embossed replication of the envelope adhesive. It has no circular, white background but a rectangular white envelope with colored flap lines (see the two 5kr envelope adhesives in Figure 7, left).
Figure 8. Bottom: An 1896 Millennium post card (H&G 1-19; Sim. 5-18, #019) with, on the back, a colored, hand-painted illustration (“Aratási jelenet Nógrádban,” repeated on the card in French): women holding hands and dancing in a circle, a few men playing musical instruments, several people on a nearby stairway, and a solitary man, perhaps a soldier, looking out of a small window directly at the viewer of the card, not at the dancing women. “Posner Budapest,” the printer, is placed in the lower right corner. The postmark is “Munkács,” [18]98 Dec 25; the card arrived in Brody (in Galicia/Western Ukraine) on December 26.

Another Millennium post card (Figure 9) deserves mention. It has a surprising feature, especially because the card is not illustrated in Simády. The diacritical over the “ő” consists of two slashes, but they are neither parallel nor diagonal (see the inset), which is different from the hosszú “ő.” We shall see similar accent marks later. The designer of the Millennium card might have thought that a fancy font was suitable. But if so, why is the special font used only on the double-label Croatian card and not on the single-label Hungarian card (Figure 8, bottom)?

Figure 9. A combined 1896 Hungarian-Croatian Millennium card (H&G 1-20; Sim. 5-19, #31) that depicts Zágráb (Zagreb) on the picture side. The inset shows the fancy font hosszú vowel at the end of “Levelez.”

IV. The “Pseudo”-Turuls (the “Crown”)

After the envelope adhesives, the first Turul adhesives were released in 1900. We would expect the same progression in Hungarian post cards, in the way that the “envelope” succeeded the two Franz Joseph issues and all three cards admirably replicated their respective adhesives. The next post card, then, should faithfully copy the design of the Turul adhesives (see Figure 1, left, above; and note 3, Part A, below): “Magyar Kir. Posta” at the top, the denomination plus “Fillér” at the bottom, and (the center vignette) the mythical falcon-like Turul flying over the crown of St. Stephen. But no. None of the cards available or issued during what the Magyar Katalógus calls “A Turulos Korszak Díjjegyei” (2006, p. 45; “Imprinted indicia from the Turul era”) bears, except for the crown of St. Stephen, more than the faintest resemblance to the Turul adhesive. A Turul-image sans bird is not a Turul-image; it is not even a “quasi”-Turul; it is, at best, a “pseudo”-Turul. Contrast the Turul stamp with the indicium on the most commonly used Turul-era post card, what I call the “Crown”-indicium (Figure 10).

Figure 10. A 4-fillér Crown-indicium post card (H&G 1-22; Sim. 5-22a), uprated with a 4-fillér Turul definitive, sent to Frankfurtt from Győngyös; it arrived 7.11.00 (November 7, 1900). An upward-pointing carat has been inserted to indicate “levelező-lapok.”
The News of Hungarian Philately

The thirty-seven Crown-indicium post cards I have in my collection were used from 1900 into 1919. They are identical in some of the respects that concern us: the label on all thirty-seven cards is a horizontal “LEVELEZŐ-LAP,” all the letters are upper case, and a hyphen joins the two words (as expected by a perusal of Simády on the Crown cards). Of course, the post cards differ in denomination, color, style of coat-of-arms, and other details. I have examined 4-fillér brown cards, 5-fillér green and 5-fillér brown cards, 8-fillér (dark) green cards, and 10-fillér red (and red-orange) cards. The latest use I have (H&G 1-68; Sim. 5-58) is a bilingual 8-fillér card (“Dopisnica” is the smaller Croatian label) uprated with a 2-fillér “Magyar Kir. Posta” Harvester adhesive, postmarked “Osijek,” February 27, 1919, and addressed to Brčko (in Bosnia). Across the top of the card is printed the wartime encouragement, “Jegyezz hadikölcsönt, megrövidíted a háborút!” (repeated in Croatian). In tiny print, in the lower left corner, is the signature of the card’s printer: “M. kir. állami nyomda, Budapest, 1918.” (Its full name is “Magyar Király Állami Nyomda,” and is hereafter referred to as “MKÁN.”) The earliest use I have (H&G 1-23; Sim. 5-22b) is a bilingual 4-fillér card (“Karta Dopsnica” is the second, lower label; “Naslov” is added under “Czim”), postmarked “Morovno” (Nyitra county, Slovakia), October 18, 1900; it arrived in Eszek-Osiek (hyphenated) the next day. This card has a small inscription at the bottom about various postal rates, which includes the lower-case, hyphenated “levelező-lapok.” The card in Figure 10 has a postal rate inscription that also includes the hyphenated “levelező-lapok.”

The word “levelező-lapok” with a hyphen in the inscription of these two post cards is not surprising, given that the label “LEVELEZŐ-LAP” is itself hyphenated. What is surprising is that on twenty of my Crown cards, all thirty-seven of which bear the full-caps-plus-hyphen label, the postal rate inscription at the bottom includes, instead, the single word “levelezőlap” and either or both “levelezőlap” and “levelezőlapot” in lower case, without hyphens (Figures 11 to 14; note 10). On one and the same card the de-hyphenated spelling “levelezőlap” accompanies the hyphenated spelling “LEVELEZŐ-LAP.” Why the hyphen continues in the label but was stingily withheld from the inscription words is a minor mystery. Or: why was the hyphen in the inscription words removed yet insistently remains in the label?

Figure 11. A 5-fillér Crown-indicium post card (H&G 1-24; Sim. 5-24), postmarked “Kovásznai” (in Háromszék megye, north of Brassó), [1]90[-] Apr 7, received in Frankfurt, April 9, 1902; the message side of the card confirms the year date. Where is the “2” in the Hungarian cancel? It should read “902,” or “02.” Because the cancel is well-inked, we can’t use under-inking as an explanation for the missing “2.” Further, there’s no room for “2” after the zero in “90” anyway. We might conclude that someone in the post office didn’t set the year date correctly on the canceller.

We would think that from the day before, the canceler was already set to “02,” and the only thing to change was the day, from “6” to “7.” How did it get set to “90”? Inset: the second word from the right end of the postal rate inscription at the bottom of the card: one word, no hyphen. Also, note that “levelezőlap” appears in the bottom line near the center of the card. (I inserted an asterisk on top of it.)

Figure 12. A 5-fillér brown Crown post card (H&G 1-24; Sim. 5-24), postmarked “Budapest,” [1]904 Jul 23, received in Buffalo (says the backstamp) on August 10, 1904. The label contains a hyphen; both occurrences of “levelezőlap” in the inscription are hyphen-less. This card, going to a foreign destination, seems underpaid by 5 fillér; compare the cards in note 10. A close-up, shown on top of the next page, of the inscription shows the non-hyphenated “levelezőlapok.”
Figure 13. A 5-fillér green Crown-indicium card (H&G 1-34; Sim. 5-31), postmarked “Jablunkau,” in Austrian Silesia, 17/7/[19]13. Why would a Hungarian card be used in an Austrian part of the empire? Maybe because Jablunkau is near the Slovakian border. Two hyphen-less occurrences of “levelezőlap” are in the inscription. One is shown in the close-up.

Figure 14. Left: An 8-fillér Crown-indicium post card (H&G 1-61; Sim. 5-47), postmarked “Maros Vásárhely” (no hyphen; in Maros-Torda megye [now Romania]), 917 Nov 15. The card was released by MKÁN in 1917 (see the right margin). The label is the usual “LEVELEZŐ-LAP,” but three non-hyphenated words — “levelezőlap,” “levelezőlapot,” and “levelezőlapok” — occur in the small inscriptions. Right: A close-up of the lower half of the card shows the three non-hyphenated words.

The problem is to explain why the label and the words in the inscription are not spelled the same way, why inconsistent spelling occurs on the same card. Official documents generally eschew inconsistency, so that administrators appear competent and authoritative. One possibility, then, is that these Crown cards display confusion, uncertainty, or carelessness in the headquarters of the Hungarian postal administration. We know (examples are provided below; see Figure 4, above) that the usual label on Hungarian cards eventually becomes “Levelezőlap,” one non-hyphenated word, replacing, after many years, the two-word hyphenated label. (In Simándy, the non-hyphenated word is the title of Chapter 5.) Perhaps Crown cards containing both hyphenated and non-hyphenated spellings can be seen as “transitional” between the old and new styles. But once the administration decided that these words, including the label, were not to be hyphenated, the most effective procedure, to avoid the appearance of confusion, is to change all the words in one fell swoop. There is a mundane economic explanation: stocks of Crown cards that were labeled “LEVELEZŐ-LAP” but without inscriptions had to be used up, and were sent through the printer a second time with the new-style, non-hyphenated words in the inscriptions. (Oh?) But Crown post cards that contain non-hyphenated words in the inscriptions existed by 1902 (if not earlier; see Figures 11 and 12), three decades before the new style of eliminating hyphenation went into effect. These early cards can hardly be called “transitional.” The refined question, then, is why, as early as the turn of the century, were cards being produced that exhibited, on the same card, different spellings? The sheer indifference of some key personnel in the hierarchy of the Hungarian postal administration is likely the best explanation.
V. Tábori Cards, Feldpost Cards, etc.

The Crown-indicium cards were used before, during, and beyond World War I, so their time of use overlaps with tábori post cards. Taking a look at the orthography of some tábori post cards is therefore illuminating. The tábori post card (Figure 15) is interesting because it is an early example of the single-word, hyphen-less label “Levelezőlap.” While the Crown cards were at the same time continually headed by the hyphenated label “Levelező-Lap,” the tábori cards of the first World War were already looking ahead at the new-style, hyphen-less “Levelezőlap” orthography of the 1930s and beyond.14 The same phenomenon can be seen on a different type of World War I tábori post card (Figure 16). On this card, too, the label is the fully capitalized, one-word “LEVELEZŐLAP,” without a hyphen.15 We now have another puzzle: why is the label hyphenated on Crown post cards but not hyphenated on the tábori post cards of the same period? Reliably steady design-thinking at headquarters seems to have been an uncommon occurrence.

Figure 15. A WWI tábori post card, postmarked “Pozsony,” 914 Nov 13, on which the label is “LEVELEZŐLAP,” a single, non-hyphenated word entirely in upper case. The card was printed by MKÁN; see the tiny inscription at the bottom left, but without a year date.

Figure 16. A post-war Croatian post card created, by obliteration, from a remaining or excess Hungarian tábori post card, originally printed by MKÁN (bottom). Underneath the unsuccessful obliterating over-printing, the single, non-hyphenated word “Levelezőlap,” in upper case throughout, is visible.

Perhaps a more exciting example is a different type of franking-privileged post card: an “indicium-mentes és hyphen-mentes portomentes levelezőlap” that was used officially (Figure 17). Its label is the single, non-hyphenated word “LEVELEZŐLAP,” as early as 1896, which makes the designer prescient — or orthographically courageous — anticipating by more than three decades the emergence of a streamlined one-word label for Hungarian post cards.16

Figure 17. Left: A hyphen-less “Portomentes Levelezőlap” covered with plenty of fancy inscriptions, postmarked “Djeta” (in Temes megye [now Romania]), 96 Aug 18; sent to Temesvár, with a receiving strike dated the same day. Right: The close-up of the label “Levelezőlap” shows the absence of a hyphen.
Some Austro-Hungarian Feldpost cards display acute orthographic errors. Figures 18 and 19 show four of these cards (cropped), in which “Levelezőlap” (hyphenated in the label of only one card) is spelled with the rövid instead of the hosszú vowel. All the Austrian-plus-Magyar Feldpost cards that I have seen (over a dozen) have this error. On the fifth Austro-Hungarian card (Figure 20), the diacritical is missing altogether over the “a” in “tábori.” Perhaps we can blame these mistakes on war-time distraction and disorganization. Even so, this explanation does not help for other occurrences of the rövid vowel in “Levelezőlap.”

![Figure 18](image1.png)

**Figure 18.** Top: An Austro-Hungarian Feldpost card with a hyphen-less “Levelezőlap” but a rövid diacritical, postmarked “Pola,” 1.VI.16. Bottom: A card on which “Levelező-lap” is hyphenated and, again, is spelled with the rövid vowel. It was postmarked “Pola,” 17.XII.15. The two insets are close-ups of the rövid diacriticals.

![Figure 19](image2.png)

**Figure 19.** Top and middle: An Austro-Hungarian Feldpost card on which “Levelezőlap” is not hyphenated but its o-vowel is rövid. The postmark reads 29.XII.1[ ]; the message side is dated 1916.XII.28. (The “3 Marsch” is not a date.) Bottom: Another Feldpost card with a nonhyphenated but misspelled “Levelezőlap,” postmarked 10.XII.16.

![Figure 20](image3.png)

**Figure 20.** An Austro-Hungarian Feldpost card on which the “a” in “Tábori” has no diacritical. It was postmarked 27.III.16 and sent to Galacia. Note the 26-letter label-word, totally hyphen-less, “Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte.”
VI. Streamlining

From the early 1930s onward, the standard label on Hungarian post cards was one word: the streamlined, non-hyphenated, capitalized “LEVELEZŐLAP” (three examples are shown in figures 21 to 23). Simplicity — if not modernist minimalism — and consistency were attained together, and our question about the case of “l” in “lap” becomes utterly moot.

Figure 21. 1936 post card (H&G 1-96; Sim. 5-113): the indicium portrays a Turul perched in front of the coat-of-arms; printed by MKÁN (bottom center); postmarked “Budapest,” 937 Okt 21, sent to Jugoslavia. On the Cyrillic receiving strike (difficult to make out), the date is 23 X 37, two days later.

Figure 22. A Hungarian “Perched Turul” post card (H&G 1-113; Sim. 5-159), printed by MKÁN in 1943 (vertical inscription, center), postmarked “Perencesy,” 44 V 5, and sent to Ungvár. Both towns were located in “Visszatért” Hungarian-Ukraine territory.

Figure 23. A Hungarian post-WW2, communist-era, post card (H&G 1-117; Sim. 5-169). The indicium replicates the 1949 Stamp Day airmail stamp, Scott C67, Magyar Katalógus 1121. The card is postmarked “Budapest,” 49 XII 31, and was sent airmail-registered to New York, franked (altogether) with 3Ft + 20f. The “New York, N.Y. Reg’y. Div.” and “Church Street” arriving strikes on the back are dated 1-5-1950. At the bottom, the printer is identified as “Állami Nyomda,” no longer as “Magyar Királyi Állami Nyomda.”

VII. Commercial Képes-Lapok, Képes-lapok, Képes Lapok, Képes lapok, or Képeslapok

I have a few dozen or so commercial képes post cards labeled with variants of “Levelező-Lap.” I began this essay with one of them (see Figure 1, above). All these cards required franking by...
an adhesive, because they had no indicium. Around twenty-five of my cards, the majority, spell the word wrongly, by using the rövid vowel at the end of “Levelez[ ]”; the rest spell it properly, with the hosszú vowel. A study of these cards, some of which are fascinating, would occupy an article in itself.

One feature of these cards worth paying attention to is the origin of the card and whether the origin corresponds with the spelling of the label. In many cases, as might be expected, the vowel error occurs on non-Hungarian cards, although sometimes the word is misspelled on Hungarian cards and sometimes it is spelled correctly on non-Hungarian cards. For example, the word is misspelled with the rövid vowel on the four cards in Figure 24. The top two cards were printed in Germany, while the bottom two were (probably) printed in Hungary (the Kingdom of Hungary). On two of the cards in figure 25, the quaint attractiveness of the special lettering is complemented by peculiar vowels. On card #1 the “o” is topped by two vertical straight lines (not slanted), while on card #2 the “o” is rövid. The similarity of the font on these three cards hints that they were printed (at least the address side) by the same company (perhaps in Hungary), in which case we can accuse someone else of inconsistency. Figure 26 displays six more picture cards, three German (#1, #5), three Hungarian. To its credit, German card #1 spells “Levelező-Lap” correctly; two Hungarian cards (#2, #4) spell it wrongly, with a rövid vowel; and the other Hungarian card (#3) has a space instead of a hyphen between the two words. It also capitalizes the “l” in “Lap” — exactly what the sender of the post card in Figure 1 did with a pen. Indeed, this person used vertical parallel straight lines, not diagonal slashes. This vertical hosszú diacritical is also seen on a German card (#5, bottom), made in Munich by Ottmar Zieher.

Figure 24. Four picture post cards cropped to stress the orthographic curiosities “Levelező-Lap” and “Levelezõ-lap.” Cards #1 and #2 capitalize the “l” in “lap,” card #4 capitalizes all the letters in the hyphenated word, and only card #3 puts the “l” in lower case. Card #1 was printed in Berlin; the image side depicts Mary, Joseph, and baby Jesus. It is postmarked “Sáromberke” (Maros-Torda megye [now Romania]), 900 Jan 15; the destination and receiving strike are undecipherable, due to illegible handwriting and under-inking, respectively. Card #2 was printed in Munich; the reverse is a photograph of Fiume and a hand-written message. It is postmarked “Fiume,” 905 Maj 11; it was received in Alexandria, Egypt, on May 17. Card #3 was printed in Oravicza (in Krassó-Szörény megye [now Romania]); on the reverse is an image of the town. It is postmarked “Kakova” (Krassó-Szörény), 98 Aug 17; it was received in Mehala, 98 Aug 18, having passed through nearby Temesvár on 98 Aug 17. The origin of card #4 is not provided, although the picture side describes the image (which is rural “Békéscsaba” — one word, no hyphen, lower case “c”) entirely in Hungarian. It is postmarked “Békés Csaba” (two words, no hyphen, upper case “c”), 910 Apr 17.
Figure 25. Three picture cards, two of which, #1 and #2, vary from “Levelező-Lap.” The image side of card #1 is a portrait of St. Stephen’s Basilica in Pest. It is postmarked “Budapest,” 905 Jun 14; the arriving strike (not shown) is a clear, dark “Borovics” (now in Serbia), 905 Jun 16. A small waterfall is the image on card #2. It is postmarked “Boicza” (in Hunyad megye [now in Romania]), 99 Jul 17; it was sent to Körösbánya, also in Hunyad megye. Card #3 has a photograph of the Széchenyi Emlékének in Orsova (in Krassó-Szörény megye). It is postmarked “Orsova,” [1900] Aug 30 (the year date is included in the message), and sent to “N-Szeben” (Nagyszeben, Nagy Szeben), in Szeben megye (now Romania). I think (or hope) that the two slashes over the “e” in “N-Szeben” are an artifact, some stray ink or dirt. The inset in card #3 is a close-up of the vertical hosszú diacritical on card #1.

Figure 26. See caption on next page.
Figure 26. The German card (made in Nürnberg) on the top, #1, uses the correct hosszú vowel. On the image side is a cherubic Eros standing on a bench between a man and a woman, about to bring them together. It is postmarked “Duisburg” (date unreadable); the [St.] Petersburg, Russia, arriving strike, in beautiful green ink, is dated 20 IX. 1900. On card #2, two 5-filler adhesives pay the foreign rate to the U.S.A. The label is wrongly spelled with the rövid vowel (see inset); on the bottom the town of the printer is given as Beregszász (now in the Ukraine). The back of the card is a photograph of the “Dr. Klein Jenő háza” in Beregszász. It is postmarked 911 Jun 21.

Card #3 was made — see the bottom left — in Trencsén-teplic (no “z”), in Trencsén megye [now in Slovakia]); the town is on the image side. The stamp is cancelled “Trencsénteplicz” (with a “z”). The card has the right vowel. Still, the label is made up of two separate words, without a hyphen. Card #4 was made in Esztergom (vertical left) and postmarked “Esztergom,” 901 Maj 26. The picture side shows the “Vártemplom” in Esztergom. Image #5 shows two cropped Zieher post cards, made in Munich, one with a rövid vowel, the other with a vertical hosszú vowel. Both cards illustrate Hungarian postage stamps on their picture sides. The bottom card, franked and postmarked in Prague, is therefore “ideologically incongruous.”

VIII. The Commercial Becomes the Official, or Life Copies Art

Two more post cards complete our inventory and yield a fitting culmination to this study (Figure 27). The top is an officially-released 1944 “Válaszlappal” (reply) card with a Turul and coat-of-arms indicium and a one-word, streamlined “Levelezőlap” label. (Figures 21 and 22 show similar “ordinary” post cards sporting the Turul indicium and a one-word label.) The post card on the bottom of Figure 27, which I purchased on eBay on a vision-hunch that turned out to be accurate, is identical to the normal top card of Figure 27 except in one respect: the label is “Levelezőlap,” spelled with the incorrect rövid vowel. We have already seen many képes post cards (figures 1, 24, 25, 26, and note 3, Part A) that commit this mistake, but commercial cards are held to a lower standard. A rövid vowel in “Levelezőlap” on an officially-issued Hungarian post card is a different story. This error was due, I suppose, to a typesetting mistake compounded by a later quality-control lapse. Remember, though, that the card was prepared in 1944 when Hungary, including its postal headquarters and printers in Budapest, were caught up in many socially disruptive events. What is really remarkable is that the Hungarian Post did not issue even more error post cards and adhesives during that tumultuous period. In any event, both catalogues, H&G and Simády, must be modified to take into account this error card. The Simády number for this post card could be 31b. (H&G does not list the 18f+18f reply card.) It is important to discover what percent of this 1944 reply card (the last “Válaszlappal” issued by Hungary) exhibits the error or how constant the flaw is.

Figure 27. Top: A reply post card uprated by 60 fillér. It was printed by MKÁN in 1944 (H&G unlisted; Sim. 6-31) with the correct hosszú vowel (inset). The card is postmarked “Budapest,” 946 Aug 28, was sent to Vienna, and marked by a censor. (The image of the card was supplied by Cs. Kohalmi.)
Figure 27. Bottom: A typographically identical reply post card, except that it was printed (also in 1944) with the incorrect rövid vowel. The attached close-up image demonstrates that the vowel is rövid, not hosszú. This card was also uprated by 60 fillér, was postmarked “Nyíregyháza,” 47 XII 9, and was sent to New York.

Appendix: Hungarian Coins and Currency

The funny-sounding, inflation-notorious, denomination-word “pengő,” like “levélző,” ends with the hosszú o-vowel (see note 21). Out of curiosity, I examined some Hungarian coins and currency in circulation when “pengő” was used (primarily 1927-1946). A brief perusal of what I possess supplemented by some internet searching produced interesting results. I found pengő coins and paper currency with ordinary hosszú diagonal diacritics, but also some with dubious diacritics.

For example, the large 5-pengő coin commemorating the 75th birthday of Miklós Horthy in 1943 (Figure 28) displays an ordinary accent over the “o,” while the hosszú diacritical on the 1-pengő coin of 1944 (Figure 29) is ambiguous or deviant. If there is a diagonal slant, it is tiny.

Figure 28. The bottom portion of the reverse of the 1943 Horthy birthday 5-pengő coin. The reverse also shows the Hungarian coat-of-arms and is labeled “Magyar Királyság.” The image on the obverse is a profile of Horthy.

Figure 29. The reverse of a 1944 1-pengő coin, displaying a hosszú diacritical that looks vertical. On the obverse is the Hungarian coat-of-arms and the label “Magyar Királyság.”
Hungarian paper currency is similarly equivocal. A százmillió pengő inflation bill from 1946 (Figure 30) uses, on its front side, two upside-down triangles as the hosszú diacritical, but on the back reverts to the less ornamental (or baroque) diagonal slashes. A year earlier, in 1945, we find the same routine: this ezer pengő bill is adorned, on the front, with a hosszú diacritical composed of upside-down triangles, while two diagonal slashes are employed on the back (Figure 31, top and bottom, respectively). Note the irony — or psychological, economic, and political necessity — of preserving the intricate aesthetic dignity of the currency even though it was known that these mega-pengő pieces of paper would quickly become worthless. We see (in Figure 32) an earlier post-WWI inflation (or post-inflation) bill. The bill was originally, when printed in 1923, a high-denomination százezer korona bill, but was overprinted in red ink (after re-valuation of the currency) to become a more modest “8 pengő” (“nyolc pengő”) bill. The diacritical over the “o” in pengő is a common pair of diagonal parallel slashes. However, nearly one hundred years earlier, an 1849 “tizenöt [15] pengő krajcárra” bill employs the same vertical hosszú diacritical that we have already seen on 20th-century képes post cards and elsewhere (e.g., Figure 1). If we take this earlier history seriously, the vertical hosszú diacritical might well be a permissible stylistic variation, maybe even the most correct version, but at least neither an orthographic mistake nor a typographical deviation from “proper” diagonal slashes.24

Figure 30. Top: The front of a March, 1946 százmillió pengő bill. Bottom: The bill’s lower back side, on which the diagonal hosszú diacritical is employed.

Figure 31. Top: The front of a July, 1945 ezer pengő bill, with upside-down triangles making up the hosszú vowel. Bottom: The bill’s back side, which uses the diagonal hosszú diacritical. The bill is exquisite, yet soon to be worthless.
NOTES

1. The News of Hungarian Philately 40:1 (January-March, 2009), note 9, on p. 30. Throughout this article, “H&G” refers to Higgins & Gage World Postal Stationery Catalog (vol. 8), and “Sim.” refers to A Magyar Díjjegyes Postai Nyomtatványok Katalógusa, 1867-1982 (1983) by Simády Béla. The H&G and the Simády numbers provided are in the format “chapter number-card number.”

2. The only clue to the printer’s identity is a tiny circle on the image side of the card, 4mm in diameter, which encloses “KI.V.Bp.” But even if the headquarters of this commercial post card company was in Budapest, this card (and others like it) might have been farmed out to companies elsewhere — whose personnel were inadequately familiar with the finer points of the Hungarian alphabet — for manufacturing and distribution in Central and Eastern Europe. Or the card was altogether manufactured in Budapest by an Austrian or German company which paid insufficient attention to the vowel (the German language does not have the ő vowel). Or “KI.V.” might refer only to the source of the photograph (a copyright symbol), not of the final product, the entire card. In this case, perhaps the commercial producer of the képes card bought [the rights to] the photograph and applied it to the back side of the post card before distribution. (Something like this was the procedure for manufacturing the 1896 Millennium post cards, as Cs. Kohalmi wrote to me. The various back-side images were made by other printers and then given to the official card printer. See Emmerich Vamos, “Hungarian Millennium Postal Cards of 1896,” The News of Hungarian Philately 24:3 [July-September, 1993], pp. 6-10; and P. de Leew de Weenen, “Still More on the Millennium Postal Cards of 1896,” The News of Hungarian Philately 25:4 [October-December, 1994], pp. 15-17.) Or perhaps the printed side of the commercial card was mass manufactured and then sold “as is” to other companies, which added images and sold the finished product. Still, the list of terms begins with “Postkarte” in bold, and the incorrect “Levelező-Lap,” in a smaller font size, is buried several lines below. So the card has in some way an appreciable non-Hungarian origin. Another version of this insignia can be found on the picture side of the 20-term postcard that is shown in note 3, Part C, below. In this case, a date (1905) and, maybe, the source of the photograph are provided:

3. Part A. By contrast, the sender of the commercial képes card below crossed out the different language words for “post card” except “Levelező-Lap,” and neither corrected the rövid vowel nor added, by hand, the word with the hosszú vowel. On the card, there is no direct statement of its provenance (we would have to decipher the only evidence, its stock number, “3266/3,” on the photograph side). However, the printed list of words begins with “Postkarte” and the ornately-dressed woman in the photograph is identified in non-Hungarian fashion as “Margarethe Fehm-Pascha.” The card was can-
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celled “Szász Régen --,” [1]907 Apr 18. (The year date, which is faint in the postmark, was written by the sender on the card’s photograph side.)

3. **Part B.** On the two commercial post cards below, the senders crossed out “Postkarte” and “Post-Karte” (the hyphen and capitalization problems also invade German-language cards) and added in ink the Hungarian word. On the top card, the “l” in “lap” is in upper case, but on the bottom card it is in lower case. The bottom card also leaves out the hyphen. We have seen, now, three different by-hand labels (including Figure 1). The bottom card is postmarked “Zala-Lövő” (99 Aug 22) — a neat collection of a hyphen, a rövid vowel, and a hosszú vowel. Of some interest perhaps to a psychoanalyst is the fact that both card-senders used three horizontal lines to cross out the German (obsessive-compulsive overkill) even if adding “Levelező-lap” was required by U.P.U. regulations.

3. **Part C.** The commercial post card shown in figure 1 lists nineteen words for “post card.” I have seen other lists with eighteen or nineteen names, but only one card that has twenty terms (below). A challenge: identify all the languages.

4. I find it intriguing that an expression that is commonly used in the legal-suit-prone culture of the United States today (“X is not responsible for the content of this advertisement/essay/program/music”) had already been used in the Hapsburg empire of 1869.

5. Although it missed out on issuing a famous Hapsburgian “one-kreuzer-yellow” by ten years, Austria is credited with having issued the first post card (J.F. Giblin, “125th Anniversary of the Postal Card,” *The News of Hungarian Philately* 25:2 [April-June, 1994], p. 5). But all three cards shown in Figures 2 and 3 can lay plausible claim, together, as being the world’s first post cards. On the
question of which post card is Hungary’s really first card, see Otto Schäffling’s review of the Simády catalogue (News of Hungarian Philately 14:6 [November-December, 1983], p. 11). An oddity is the card issued for Lombardy-Venezia by Austria (below), which must have appeared at least 4 years after the last adhesives were issued for this area and which does not include, on its back, the two lines that appear on the cards in Figures 2 and 3 (in neither German nor Italian).

6. The Czech name of this town is Příbor, the birthplace of Sigmund Freud (May 6, 1856).
7. There are also two differences between the version of the Austrian post card shown in Figure 3, above, and the version depicted on the 1969 Austrian commemorative post card.
8. There were other post card indicia during the “envelope” period. Below is one example (Sim. 4-3 or 4-7), cropped, on which, significantly, the “I” in “lap” is capitalized. The card is postmarked “Eperjes,” 15/7/[18]88.
9. Not sitting or perched on top of the Tree of Life, which is its mythological location. The Turul in the Tatabánya statue is wearing on its head a gold crown similar to that of St. Stephen.
10. It is possible that the card’s indicium and the adhesive together pay the 10-fillér külföldi (foreign) rate. At least, that was the foreign rate a decade earlier, as attested by these two cards:

The left card (H&G 1-25; Sim. 5-26) is a 10-fillér Crown-indicium card postmarked “Pozsony,”
[1] 907 Máj 8, sent to Liverpool, England. The right card (H&G 1-30; Sim. 5-25) is a 5-fillér Crown card uprated with a 5-fillér Turul, postmarked “Zágráb Zagreb” (no hyphen), [1] 909 Jul 23, sent to “Edinburgh, England.” (This country address is wrong, because the complete United Kingdom was established in 1800. If anything, “Scotland” would have been more accurate than “England.”) The second card includes, at its bottom, the non-hyphenated words “levelezőlap” and “levelezőlapok” in the two-line inscription about postal rates; by contrast, the label is the hyphenated “LEVELEZŐ-LAP.”

11. I am 95% sure that the blurry, incomplete town cancel is “Morovnó.” If it really is, the card arrived quickly, a day later, in Croatia. This is the sort of philatelic specimen that is apt to cause cognitive dissonance.

12. Csaba Kohalmi has frequently impressed upon me that we cannot always take postmarks at their face value. Is this “90” postmark one such case? See another odd case below, a 10-fillér Crown-indicium post card (H&G 1-70; Sim. 5-55), postmarked “Budapest,” November 16, 1918, and sent to Bonyhád (apparently over-paid by 5 fillér). It arrived, according to the town receiving cancels, either two days later or nearly a month earlier than it was mailed. Perhaps the “earlier,” wrong arriving strike was applied first, and then was “corrected” by the addition of the second strike. Maybe a postal worker was merely having some fun. Or the addressee pleaded over the counter for a second, incorrect strike. (After all, if the card was over-paid, it certainly deserved 5 fillér’s worth of extra ink.) We’ll never know.

13. See also my “Obliterations, Part I,” the post card shown in note 21, on p. 31.

14. Tábori post cards from World War II also had the label “LEVELEZŐ-LAP,” no hyphen, all upper case. One example is shown below. But by that time, the usual label on Hungarian post cards was, anyway, the single, non-hyphenated word. This card was postmarked 40 VIII 5. Notice also that the “Czim” on the earlier tábori cards in Figures 15 and 16 (but see note 19, below) has become the streamlined “Cim,” and that the postmark on the World War II card includes the crown of St. Stephen, which is missing from World War I tábori postmarks.

15. The Croatian-obliterated tábori card in figure 16 is similar to cards shown in “Obliterations and Their Absence, Part II,” The News of Hungarian Philately 40:2 (April-June, 2009), Figures 34 and 35, on pp. 7-8.
16. Yet another type of franking-privileged post card, Red Cross prisoner of war cards, use peculiar diacriticals. On these two cards (below), the o-vowel diacritical might be rövid (it looks like inverted teardrops). The date on the message side of the top card is 10 januara 1918; on the bottom card, 21-
VI-1918.

17. One Austrian Feldpost card I found on which the Hungarian label was overprinted uses the correct hosszú vowel:

18. Austrian Feldpost cards have their own hyphenation problems. You’d think that a 26-letter word would be split into pieces or at least hyphenated; sometimes yes, sometimes no:

19. An analogy is the streamlining of “cz” to “c,” e.g., “Miskolcz” to “Miskolc” and “Czim” to “Cim.” Here is a relatively early use of “Cim” on a WWI quasi-tábori post card. Note that this card (cropped) also contains the standard (non-streamlined) hyphenated “LEVELEZŐ-LAP” label for that period:
Below is an interesting specimen on which both “Debreczen” (engraved on the envelope) and “Debrecen” (on the registration label) appear. The inset shows the 1928 receiving strike in the United States:

20. On card #1 (figure 25), “Ganz Antal, Budapest” is in fine red print on the image side of the card, and on card #3, “G. Hutterer, Orsova” is in fine blue print. A similar card (whose image [item #1, below] was sent to me by Cs. Kohalmi) includes an inscription on the address side (vertical, left) that names a printer in Reps (Kőhalom). The next image (item #2, below) is the cropped label from another “Ganz Antal” post card — this card, too, has a vertical hosszú diacritical. (Mr. Ganz is, so far, consistent.) On the last card (item #3, below), “Stengel & Co., Dresden u. Berlin” is in fine red print on the image side of the card, along with a photograph of Fiume. It uses the rövid vowel in the label.

21. The vertical hosszú diacritical can also be found on three 1943 Hungarian stamps (Scott 616, 616A, and 616B; Magyar Katalógus 758-760); the 5-pengő is shown here. I could find no curiosities in other pengő-denominated stamps, including the post-WW2 inflation overprints. Maybe a careful study of the overprints will reveal misprints. (See the Appendix for other “pengő” vertical hosszú diacriticals.)
22. For an explanation of the concept “ideologically incongruous,” and examples, see both parts of my essay “Obliterations and Their Absence.”

23. Neither card shown in figure 27 was used as a “reply” card; both were uprated and sent to foreign destinations.

24. Nonetheless, vertical diacriticals look weird, and not because I have a purist eye. Examine, for example, this hotel luggage-label with its ugly vertical accent. The practice, in my opinion, is similar to American stores calling themselves “Rite-Aid” or “Shop-n-Bag” — linguistic corruption.

Acknowledgments. Many thanks to The News editor (and my mentor) Csaba Kohalmi for enlightening discussion of the themes of this essay, for assistance with the Hungarian language, for sending me images of post cards from his collection, and for supplying the Higgins & Gage numbers. I am also grateful to Péter Körösi, Robert Morgan, Emmerich Vamos, and Andrea Szabó, who provided information, advice, help, and inspiration.

HUNGARIAN STAMP BOOKLETS, Part I.

by Kal Illyefalvy

The Hungarian Postal Administration started issuing stamp booklets in 1901 using the Turul definitive design in various denominations. The booklets were sold for a small premium over face value and could only be purchased at Post Offices. Stamps were readily available at every newspaper kiosk and tobacconist stand at face value. There was little reason for customers to purchase stamp booklets which sold for a premium. Small batches of booklets were produced annually until the Postal Administration ceased stamp booklet production in 1909. The unsold booklets were withdrawn from sale in June of 1910. No other stamp booklets were produced until 1949.

In 1949, Hungary, together with many other countries, celebrated the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union by issuing a set of commemorative stamps. Among the formats were stamp booklets. Subsequently booklets were issued sporadically and were sold at a premium. Beginning with the Lake Balaton booklet in 1969, the premium was discontinued. In 1998 the style of the booklets was changed to a format suitable for use in vending machines. Those produced from 2000 onward were printed with a UPC bar code on the back cover. The non-denominational booklets are designed to be hung on peg board, not sold through vending machines.

Some of the booklets are not listed in the general philatelic literature and are described only in Hungarian references, frequently as footnotes. The Hungarian catalogue does not assign unique numbers to booklets. This listing shows the Hungarian catalogue number of the booklet stamp in parenthesis.

References
A Magyar Bélyegek Monográfiaja, Vol. IV, Budapest, Hungary 1971
A Magyar Bélyegek Kézikönyve, Budapest, Hungary 1986
Magyar Posta- és Illetékbélyeg Katalógus, Budapest, Hungary 2006

Turul Series Booklets

The booklets consisted of 4 panes of 6 stamps (2x3), in a vertical format, utilizing the Turul design stamps, glassine interleaved, on watermarked paper. The covers contained international and domestic rate information. The booklets were sold at a 2 fillér premium over face value. Complete booklets are very scarce to rare. Years later, panes were created to defraud collectors. See the Monograph for information on how the perforations appear on genuine panes.
Type of 1901 – Watermark III

In 1901, booklets were issued in 4, 10, 25, and 35 fillér denominations to meet rate needs. In 1902, the domestic post card rate was increased to 5 fillér, and a booklet was produced for the new rate. All were printed on Watermark III paper. This group of booklets is known with cover text in Hungarian and with text in both Hungarian and Croatian. The Monograph gives the following data for the number of booklets sold in the three-year period 1901-1903.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination (fillér)</th>
<th>4f</th>
<th>5f</th>
<th>10f</th>
<th>25f</th>
<th>35f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>63,150</td>
<td>34,850</td>
<td>71,100</td>
<td>34,300</td>
<td>34,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of 1904 – Watermark IV

In 1904, a small quantity of the 5, 10, and 25 fillér values on Watermark IV paper, perforated 12 x 11 ¾, were produced. Additional quantities of the 5 and 10 fillér booklets were printed in 1906 on Watermark IV paper, perforated 15.

Type of 1908 – Watermark V

Booklets may have been produced in 1908 on Watermark V paper. None have been reported.

Type of 1909 – Watermark VI

In 1909, the 5 and 10 fillér values were re-issued on Watermark VI paper. This was the last production of the Turul booklets. All unsold booklets were withdrawn from sale in June of 1910.

The outside of the front and back covers from the booklet of 10f stamps from 1909.

1949 U.P.U. Booklets

Type 1: One pane of 6 each of 60 fillér (1112), 1 forint (1113), 2 forint (1114). Vertical format, no interleaving. Stamps perforated between vertically and horizontally. The left and right edges of the panes are imperforate. No job number on cover.

Type 2: One pane of 6 each of 60 fillér (1112), 1 forint (1113), 2 forint (1114). Vertical format, no interleaving, imperforate vertically between the stamps. Left and right edges of the panes are perforated. No job number on cover.
1950 U.P.U. Booklets

Type 1: One pane of 6 each of 60 fillér (11/12), 1 forint (1113), 2 forint (1114). Job # 1950-075/0501 on cover. Vertical format, no interleaving. Upper row of the panes imperforate on top, left and right sides, and between the two stamps. Remaining two rows of the pane are imperforate on the left and right edges, perforated between the stamps.

Type 2: One pane of 6 each of 60 fillér (1112), 1 forint (1113), 2 forint (1114). Job # 1950-075/0501 on cover. Vertical format, no interleaving. Upper row of the panes imperforate on top, left and right sides, and between the two stamps. Remaining two rows of the pane are perforated on the left and right edges, imperforate between the stamps.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Kohalmi,

when I received notice last fall that the quarterly bulletin of The News of Hungarian Philately might be discontinued because no personnel were available to continue to lead the Society, I was sincerely disappointed. Conversely, when the good news arrived that several good fellows had stepped forward to lead the organization, I was elated. It was the best Christmas present that I could
have received. Needless to say, I thoroughly enjoy each edition of your fine magazine and look forward to receiving all of them.

Again, congratulations on the publication of your fine magazine. I wish you many more years of success and prosperity.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Mac Donough

Dear Csaba,

I read with great interest your article in The News of Hungarian Philately on “Anniversaries.” I had unusual great fortune to be in Budapest in early September 1989. The tension following the exodus of the East German citizens was palpable. Everyone was looking over their shoulders to the east and listening for the sound of tank treads. As you so aptly stated, “Gorbachev blinked” and the rest is history.

However, our week-long conference (the first American-led medical/surgical congress behind the Iron Curtain) was uneventfully delightful. My co-chair, Dr. Gusztáv Gulyás, and our Honorary Chair, Dr. János Zoltán, remain in constant contact to this day.

Thank you for bringing back fond memories of a bygone week.

James G. Hoehn, M.D.

Dear Editor:

I found fascinating the essay by Dr. György Lővei on covers returned because the stamps that franked them were ideologically objectionable (The News, July-Sept. 2009). I have one cover that raises several questions about this practice. This registered, printed-matter, first-day cover was postmarked “Wien” on April 7, 1960; six days later, on April 13, it was postmarked “Praha.” (Why did it take so long? Because a bureaucratic decision had to be made? Because Prague was waiting for word from Moscow?) The cover was crayon-marked “Retour” in red with an arrow pointing to the “Wien” registration etiquette; it also bears a Czech “Non Admis” etiquette that partially obliterates the intended address. Red squiggly lines surround two copies of Austria Scott 650 and a cachet replication of this “World Refugee Year” stamp, indicating that they were the offenders. Covers discussed by Dr. Lővei were returned by Czechoslovakia to Hungary in the 1930s. This is another case of mail returned by Czechoslovakia for ideological reasons, but thirty years later—by which time, we’d think, this otiose, childish tactic would have been abandoned.
The News of Hungarian Philately

The United Nations declared July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960 to be “World Refugee Year.”¹ I know of nearly 40 countries that issued stamps in honor of this declaration. My questions: (1) Did any Eastern Block country, including Hungary, or any other nation affiliated with the USSR, issue a WRY stamp? I believe the answer is “no,” but I’d like expert documentation. Maybe alternative adhesives with similarly “progressive” themes were issued in lieu of explicit WRY stamps. (2) Did Czechoslovakia admit covers from countries other than Austria even though they were franked with WRY stamps? There was no common design. Perhaps the Czech postal administration decided that the Austrian image was too blatant and powerful, while stamps of other countries made weaker pictorial statements—for example, the bland United States Scott 1149. Are there any airmail covers from the States to Czechoslovakia franked with multiples of 1149? Would Czechoslovakia in the 1960s dare to return and proclaim “Non Admis” letters from the States franked with any stamp? (3) Did countries other than Czechoslovakia (e.g., Poland, Hungary) return, as inadmissible, mail that was franked with the Austrian WRY stamp or with the WRY stamp of any other country? Maybe Czechoslovakia uniquely achieved this status.

I am hopeful that readers are able to supply some answers.

Alan Soble

Note 1: The General Assembly issued the resolution on December 5, 1958. It urged member nations to co-operate in promoting WFY. Czechoslovakia violated at least the spirit of this resolution. See http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/747/29/IMG/NR074729.pdf?OpenElement.

/ The stamp issued by Austria for the World Refugee Year depicted a Hungarian refugee family from 1956; hence, the reason for the refusal by Czechoslovak postal authorities. This goes hand-in-hand with previous refusals of mail franked with ‘unacceptable’ stamps. Several authors have discussed the refusals of the U.S. Champion of Liberty series stamps by Communist countries during the height of the Cold War (Scott Nos. 1117–8 depicting Lajos Kossuth: refused by Hungary and Czechoslovakia; Nos. 1147–8 depicting Thomas G. Masaryk: refused by Czechoslovakia). Dr. Lövei also wrote to me that he has heard of a ‘non admis’ cover bearing Kossuth stamps sent back by Rumania. On the other hand, I am sure that I used the ‘bland’ US World Refugee Year stamp on mail to Hungary in 1960 without having it returned. Ed./

Dear Csaba,

I was very interested to read Kal Illyefalvi’s article about the 1918 Porto overprints on Hungarian stamps. Here are my comments:

- **Michel 1997/8 Europa Katalog Ost**, page 1780, mentions these overprints. The entry is shown on the right.

- **Zumstein Europa Ost 1982**, page 746, also mentions these, saying that about 200 variations exist. Again, the entry is shown on the right.
I have about 120 different stamps (used and/or unused). The 50f Parliament with Porto in circle, shown in the illustration on the left, is not mentioned in the WEKA listings type P, only with the type U. The 1K Parliament stamps with ‘K’ is a bit puzzling. The Magyar Bélyegek Kézikönyve on page 454 mentions these local issues, but with full name as Szeged. Perhaps the ‘K’ means ‘Corona.’

All my best,

Miklos Tecsy

THE EDITOR’S NOTES

by Csaba L. Kohalmi

In my opinion, Hungarian philately would be more popular with non-native collectors if the language would be more easily masterable. Recently, I came across the (reputedly) longest word in the Hungarian language: legeslegmegengesztelhetetleneknek = to the most irreconcilable ones. The 33-letter word is a radical example of how, in the Magyar language, words are formed by adding prefixes, suffixes, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions to a root word, engesztelhetetlen, in this case.

On a sad note, the population of Hungary is about to reach a milestone in early next year. It will dip below 10 million, heading for a possible demographic abyss of between 7 and 8 million by 2050. The population peaked at 10.8 million in the early 1980s as a result of the Kádár-era program of providing generous payments to mothers of young children. The boost in birthrates was coupled with Kádár’s New Economic Mechanism program that revamped the socialist economy and ushered in the era of ‘goulash communism.’ The stamp on the left, Scott No. 2320, issued in 1974, was designed by János Kass and promoted Motherhood.

Alan Soble posed the challenge to see if anyone could identify all of the languages shown on his postcard illustrated below. The words for ‘postal card’ and ‘Universal Postal Union’ appear twenty times in multiple languages. An enlargement of the upper left corner of the card appears on page 21, Part C of Alan’s article.
Several high-priced Hungarian error stamps were offered on eBay recently; however, they did not receive any bids. Nevertheless, I’m illustrating them here for general information purposes.

**Double ‘2’ on 2kr lilac**
*Envelope-design stamp
Asking price: $450*

**Inverted colors on 1950 Flower stamp**
*green on top, yellow on bottom.
Asking price: $700*

**Missing red color on 1961 Flower stamp**
Asking price: $500

In the same category as error stamps, a couple of other offerings did sell. On the left is the 600/800 Harvester error from 1924; on the right, the 1,78Ft Buildings error from 1951. Unfortunately, I did not record the actual selling prices. The Harvesters stamp went for in the neighborhood of $300, the Buildings stamp sold for about $80.

**Bob Morgan** pointed out the article on *The Sopron Military Academy Courier Post* published in the July 2009 issued of the *American Philatelist*. The ‘Rákóczi Ferenc soproni honvéd realiskola’ received permission from the postal authorities to issue sets of four courier stamps to be used on the cadets’ mail during their summer encampment in 1938 and 1939. The article was written by Don Avery, who referenced articles on the same subject written by Leslie Ettre and me published in our newsletter and that of the Hungarian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

**Judy Kennett** sent the picture of a postcard bearing the ‘commemorative’ registry etiquette for the 50th anniversary of registry etiquettes. I found another example of a ‘commemorative’ etiquette used during the ORBÉK stamp exhibition in 1938. Both are illustrated on the next page.
Another example of clandestine mail sent from Hungary to P.O. Box 506, Lisbon, Portugal is illustrated below.

This envelope was sent to P.O. Box 506 in Lisbon, Portugal on 1 November 1941. It was opened by British censors. The cover was offered on eBay for $175 and did not sell.

Thanks to our many contributors, I am happy to be able to publish a 36-page issue in honor of our 40th anniversary. I would like to express a special thanks to Vic Berecz for his thoughts on this occasion. After all, without him and the other founding members’ efforts back in 1969, we would not be here! Congratulations Vic, Dennis, and Al for giving us this fine organization!

Finally, the Hungarian Philatelic Society of Great Britain is looking for new members. You can sign up on their website, www.hpsgb.net and pay your dues using Paypal. David Williams is the membership secretary and he can be reached via email at david.collumend@binternet.com.

*RESULTS OF THE AUCTION OF THE DICK STARK COLLECTION OF HUNGARY*

by Dick Stark

On November 7, 2009, a virtually complete mint collection of Hungary was sold in Budapest. It included hundreds of rare shade varieties and major errors. The Darabánth auction house offered this specialized 1871-1971 Rickard Stark collection separately from their regular 10th catalog. The one-man sale catalog consisted of 830 lots.

There were only a handful of used stamps in the sale (those not known to exist unused), and there were no covers. Most astonishing, where even the most advanced collections have occupation
overprinted stamps found to be 98% forgeries, Stark’s large collection of these issues was 98% genuine and expertized. The few forgeries were removed so that all of the lots included in the sale were 100% genuine.

Below is a listing of about 10% of the lots from this unique sale, all of which had a price realized of more than US$500. Starting bids and hammer prices are listed in Hungarian forints (HUF) from the Darabanth catalog. The hammer price does not include the customary buyer’s commission. The exchange rate at the time of the sale was approximately 1 US$ = HUF 180.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hungarian catalog #</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Start Bid (HUF)</th>
<th>Hammer Price (HUF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>* 1kr blue newspaper tax</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>3,010,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>○ 2kr chrome yellow</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>* 2kr yellow</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>* 10kr dark blue</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>* 10kr milky blue</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>* 15kr brown</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6a</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>* 25kr dark violet</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12b</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>* 15kr dark brown</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12c</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>○ 15kr copper red VF</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19c</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>* 20kr perf 13 x 11½</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24D</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>** 10kr perf 11 1/2 x 13</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25e</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>* 20kr perf 13 x 11½</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31Ec</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>* 5kr missing value</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33e</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>** 10kr perf 11 1/2</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36e</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>* 20kr perf 11 1/2</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 var</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>* 2kr double numeral</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47B</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>* 10kr perf 11 1/2</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64E</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>* 20kr, a real rarity!</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-86</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>* 1f-5K complete + 4 shades</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>** 10f perf 11 1/2</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 var</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>○ 10f without the ‘10’</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1-8B</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>* 1f - 50f complete postage due set perf 11 1/2</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88-103</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>* 1f - 5K complete set</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102B</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>* 2K perf 11 1/2 very rare</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106-119</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>* 1f - 2K wmk V</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>* 1K missing the value</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P38B</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>* 20f vertical wmk</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206 var</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>** 35f in cliché of 50f in quarter sheet, very rare</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>** 4f in pair, missing ‘4’ on one stamp, only known copy</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P65</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>* 2f inverted value</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>* 5000K Madonna inverted center</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>○ 20f Official inverted ‘HIVATALOS’</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508-9 var</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>(*) 1P, 2P new colors, missing overprint</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>625a</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>* 70f Nagymánya missing overprint</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P187</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>** 4f blind print, margin, missing value, probably unique</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>982a</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>** 40,000AP missing value</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1041a</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>** 60f missing value, margin block of 4</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1054 var</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>** 60f printed on both sides</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1082 var</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>** 30f sheet of 4 imperf</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1160a</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>60f UTÁNPÓTLÁSUNK corner stamp with margin</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>122,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1292-1297</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>** 5 values perf 11 1/2</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>○ 4Ft printed on both sides</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-25</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td><strong>Sopron overprint 4 values in red</strong></td>
<td>400.000</td>
<td>1,300.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690 var</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td><strong>60f missing red overprint</strong></td>
<td>300.000</td>
<td>550.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845-8 var</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td><strong>Mini sheets, perf and imperf</strong></td>
<td>120.000</td>
<td>150.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907 var</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td><strong>20f missing yellow</strong></td>
<td>80.000</td>
<td>160.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2077, 2079 var</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td><strong>40f, 80f missing Olympic rings</strong></td>
<td>80.000</td>
<td>105.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2081, 2082 var</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td><strong>1,40Ft, 1,70Ft missing Olympic rings</strong></td>
<td>110.000</td>
<td>116.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2084 var</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td><strong>2,50Ft missing Olympic rings</strong></td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td>100.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2097 var</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td><strong>2 + 1Ft missing silver color</strong></td>
<td>140.000</td>
<td>180.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2206 var</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td><strong>Mini sheet missing red brown</strong></td>
<td>250.000</td>
<td>600.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2357 var</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td><strong>60f missing black color</strong></td>
<td>80.000</td>
<td>120.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2685 var</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td><strong>40f missing gold in rare transition vertical strip of 4</strong></td>
<td>180.000</td>
<td>180.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSTA CESKOSLOVENSKA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>No.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Year</strong></th>
<th><strong>Key</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Low</strong></th>
<th><strong>High</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><em>1f Harvester</em></td>
<td>160.000</td>
<td>160.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><em>70f Harvester</em></td>
<td>160.000</td>
<td>220.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><em>10K Parliament</em></td>
<td>80.000</td>
<td>115.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><em>20f Magyar Posta</em></td>
<td>600.000</td>
<td>780.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><em>1f Postage due wmk crown</em></td>
<td>120.000</td>
<td>155.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><em>2f Postage due wmk crown</em></td>
<td>120.000</td>
<td>160.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><em>12f Postage due wmk crown</em></td>
<td>600.000</td>
<td>700.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 var</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><em>1f Postage due wmk double cross</em></td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td>130.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 var</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><em>5f Postage due wmk double cross</em></td>
<td>120.000</td>
<td>130.000</td>
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**DEBRECEN**

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<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Low</strong></th>
<th><strong>High</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Plate I overprint collection of 16 of 18 possible values</em></td>
<td>240.000</td>
<td>272.000</td>
<td></td>
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**FIUME**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Low</strong></th>
<th><strong>High</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Complete set of 43 overprints</strong></td>
<td>60.000</td>
<td>190.000</td>
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**BÁCSSZENTTAMÁS**

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<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Low</strong></th>
<th><strong>High</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Complete set of 12 values</strong></td>
<td>150.000</td>
<td>150.000</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**JENNERSDORF**

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<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Low</strong></th>
<th><strong>High</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Complete set of 20 values</em></td>
<td>30.000</td>
<td>130.000</td>
<td></td>
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**LAJTABANSÁG WESTERN HUNGARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th><strong>High</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-19</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td><em>Series II</em></td>
<td>25.000</td>
<td>181.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44-62</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td><em>Series V</em></td>
<td>75.000</td>
<td>220.000</td>
<td></td>
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**ZENTA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th><strong>Key</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Low</strong></th>
<th><strong>High</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Complete set of 28 values</strong></td>
<td>170.000</td>
<td>420.000</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CARPATHO UKRAINE**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th><strong>Key</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Low</strong></th>
<th><strong>High</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69-76</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>Michel 11-13</strong></td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td>140.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119-30</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>Overprint on Huszt, 12 values complete</strong></td>
<td>280.000</td>
<td>300.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>10 on 1f inverted overprint, 18 printed</strong></td>
<td>110.000</td>
<td>110.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>10f on 3f inverted overprint, only 15 printed</strong></td>
<td>130.000</td>
<td>150.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>40f on 2f inverted overprint, only 10 printed</strong></td>
<td>200.000</td>
<td>220.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>40f on 5f inverted overprint, only 17 printed</strong></td>
<td>110.000</td>
<td>115.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>40f on 8f inverted overprint, only 8 printed</strong></td>
<td>200.000</td>
<td>200.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>40f on 10f inverted overprint, only 10 printed</strong></td>
<td>200.000</td>
<td>200.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>40f on 12f inverted overprint, only 13 printed</strong></td>
<td>140.000</td>
<td>150.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>40f on 20f inverted overprint, only 17 printed</strong></td>
<td>110.000</td>
<td>120.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>60f on 1f inverted overprint, only 10 printed</strong></td>
<td>200.000</td>
<td>200.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>60f on 4f inverted overprint, only 15 printed</strong></td>
<td>130.000</td>
<td>140.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>60f on 5f inverted overprint, only 15 printed</strong></td>
<td>130.000</td>
<td>140.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 var</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>60f on 6f inverted overprint, only 15 printed</strong></td>
<td>130.000</td>
<td>140.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2009 NEW ISSUES

Due to lack of space, I was not able to include any new issues listings in this newsletter. The balance of the 2009 new issues will be listed in the January-March 2010 edition of The News. /Ed./

FOR SALE: "Grandfathers Collection"
Nice Hungarian Covers 40 for $115 postpaid, other European covers available. Beautiful Hungarian stamp collection (1,000's stamps) in new stockbooks / other reasonable European stamp collections available, inquire / SASE.

Victor Schwez
10519 Casanes Ave.
Downey, CA 90241

WANTED: Picture postcards that depict a Hungarian Gendarmerie building (csendőr laktanya), members of the Gendarmerie (csendőr) or any other material related to the Gendarmerie.

Call or write:
Zoltan Korossy
11227 Woodson Ave. Kensington, MD 20895 USA
tel: 301-946-2414; e-mail: zoltan@korossy.org

FOR SALE: BOUND VOLUMES OF THE NEWS OF HUNGARIAN PHILATELY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book #</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1970-1972</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>1973-1975</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>1976-1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>1979-1981</td>
<td>$30</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>13-15</td>
<td>1982-1984</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>1985-1987</td>
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<td>$30</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>31-32</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 *</td>
<td>33-36</td>
<td>2002-2005</td>
<td>$50 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each book No. 1 thru 11 individually is priced at $30.00 or purchase the entire set of the first 11 books for $320.00. * Book No. 12 costs $50 each. Freight fees will be added to all orders. Orders and inquiries should be sent to:

H. Alan Hoover, 6070 Poplar Spring Drive, Norcross, GA 30092; tel: (770) 840-8766, e-mail: h.alan.hoover@hungarianphilately.org
1959 Stamp from Greece Honoring
Prime Minister of Hungary during the 1956 Freedom Fight, a role for which he was executed in 1958, on commercial mail sent to Hungary during the few days that the stamp was on sale.
Ironically, Communist Hungarian postal authorities were not alerted to intercept mail bearing such stamps and the censor missed it!

The cover is from the exhibit honoring the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Magyar Filatélia Tudományos Társaság (MAFITT), courtesy of Gábor Visnyovszki.