

THE NEWS OF HUNGARIAN PHILATELY

Volume: 32 / Number: 3

Jul-Sep 2001

CONTENTS:

- Page 1 **The President's Corner** *by H. Alan Hoover*
2 **Kudos & Welcome**
2 **In Memoriam – Mr. Steve Kovacs**
2 **In Memoriam – Mr. Frank Monti**
2 **Society Address Change Reminder**
3 **Krajcár-Turul Mixed Frankings** *by Dénes Czirók*
15 **The “Doves” of Hungary. Results of a Survey of the
Dove Issue of 1946** *by Andrew M. Munter, M.D.*
17 **Chronology of the Press Usage During the Over-
printing of the Baranya I Series Stamps** *by
Anthony B. Müller*
36 **The Internet, Urban Legends, and
Philately** *by Csaba L. Kohalmi*
43 **Philatelic Fabrication** *by Miklos Tecsy*
45 **Editor's Notes** *by
Csaba L. Kohalmi*
46 **New Issues for 2001**
48 **150th Anniversary of
Lajos Kossuth's
Visit to America** *by
Csaba L. Kohalmi*
48 **More Commemorative
Registry and Air
Mail Etiquettes** *by
Csaba L. Kohalmi*



SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY
2201 Roscomare Road, Los Angeles, CA 90077 USA
Published Quarterly / Copyright 2001

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By the time you read this BALPEX will be over and our annual event will have been completed. Hopefully, we can bring you a full report of the highlights of our activities (including photos) at this venue in the next issue. My heartfelt thanks goes to all of the Executive Board Members, especially **Dr. Andrew Munster** our chairperson, as well as the SHP members who worked so hard to make our annual show a success. Now on to next year! In 2002, we will be participating at NAPEX, May 31 - June 2, in Arlington VA. Since we will publish only two more issues of the newsletter before that event, it's not too early to post this reminder: **please put our show on your calendar and start thinking of participating in NAPEX.** We hope SHP involvement will continue to increase and that we have even more members participating in our annual show in 2002.

Society membership continues to be constant, although we have not heard from a few members about renewing this year. Again, we are forced to drop these individuals from the membership roles. In telephoning members to remind them to pay their dues, I found a common thread that folks want continued their membership, but that our everyday tasks impede us from writing the annual check. One member made a suggestion for life membership, so he could pay a one-time fee and not have to worry about writing another check. Our Executive Board took this matter up for consideration and approved the following option. Pre-paid 5-year SHP membership will be available upon payment of dues at five times the current renewal fee, and such members will be given the 6th year for free. Consider this option when your renewal comes up in January 2002. Our Treasurer has a few other ideas to make it easier to renew, and we will be publishing this information in the December issue.

Our website (www.hungarianphilately.org) is in desperate need of updating and needs a re-design. Other tasks in my life have prevented me from finding the time to work on this. If anyone has any expertise in web page creation and wishes to volunteer to assist, I welcome the help.

The Executive Board has been working diligently on protecting the philatelic market place by publicizing the forgeries found on both eBay and at some of the Hungarian auction houses. Our Secretary has written to the involved parties and explained our awareness of the situation. Some retailers cooperated fully already. We did this to protect you, the buyers, and try to eliminate known forgeries of overprinted material, inflation covers and the like. Please feel free to bring to our attention anything you notice in the market place so that the Society can continue to voice objections to selling of blatantly bogus material to unsuspecting collectors. Remember, we must be prompt in doing this while the pieces are available, so we can weed them out right away. Please contact us immediately for any findings.

Also, the Executive Board is reviewing potential future projects deemed to be of service to our membership. Among these considerations are several new publications, which will enhance your literature collection.

I wish you the best in your philatelic activities and keep stampin'!

H. Alan Hoover

η
KUDOS AND WELCOME

Congratulations to our members who received the following awards and recognition. **Peter Kr. H. Bech** received a vermeil medal at the Hedefrim 2001 exhibition in Copenhagen, Denmark, with *Hungary's Inflation 1945-46*. **Alfred Kugel** won several medals at Ameristamp 2001: a gold with *The US Intervention in Northern Mexico 1916-1917*; two vermeils with *United States International Registration Labels*, and *The British Expeditionary Force in France, August to October 1914*. Mr. **Kugel** won the grand award, a gold medal, and the Postal History Society and the APS 1900-40 medals at the St. Louis Stamp Expo with *20th Century Ottoman Empire Postmarks on the Lost Territories*. He also won another gold with *The Expansion of Bulgaria 1878-1944*. At Sandical, Mr. **Kugel** won a vermeil with *Postal History of the Kingdom of Serbia*. At the Postage Stamp Mega-Event, Mr. **Kugel** won a vermeil with *German World War I Military and Occupation Mail from Allied and Enemy Territory*. At Westpex, Mr. **Kugel** won a gold and the APS 1900-40 medal with *The Expansion of Greece, 1897-1922*. **Kalman V. Illyefalvi** won a silver medal at Ameristamp 2001 with *The Postal Cards of the Union of South Africa: The Inter Provincial Era*.

A warm welcome to our newest members: Mr. **Hyman S. Finn** of Brooklyn, NY; Mr. **John P. Simons** of Bonita Springs, FL; Mr. **Frederick M. Schwartz** of Mauldin, SC; Mr. **Donald Stevning** of Maple Lake, MN; and Mr. **Jan Jaap de Weerd** of Lucey, France.

η
In Memoriam
STEVE KOVACS

It is with regret that we note the passing of Mr. Kovacs, who was a member of SHP since 1997. According to his widow, he always enjoyed reading the newsletter and made a final trip to Hungary despite undergoing treatment for cancer. His young cousin in Hungary will inherit his stamp collection. The Society's sympathies go out to his family.

FRANK MONTI

It is with deep regret that we received word of Mr. Monti's death last December. He was well-known to many of us who bought and sold Hungarian material from and to him. He's been a loyal member of SHP since 1991. Our sympathies go out to his wife Giselle and to his family.

η
SOCIETY ADDRESS CHANGE REMINDER

Please note that the old Fairfield post office box address is no longer valid. The post office box has been closed!

Our Treasurer's address for all membership dues payments and financial inquiries is **W. Ted Johnson, 1005 Franklin St., Santa Monica, CA 90403-2321 USA**.

Our Secretary's address for correspondence pertaining to other matters is **Robert B. Morgan, 2201 Roscomare Road, Los Angeles, CA 90077-2222 USA.**

η
KRAJCÁR-TURUL MIXED FRANKINGS OF 1900

by **Dénes Czirók**

/The following article is reprinted from the material presented at the 2nd Hungarian Stamps and Postal History World Conference, Budapest, 19 August 2000./

• **Introduction**

The Turul-series turned 100 years old last year. The anniversary renewed philatelic interest in these stamps whose issue-life spanned a 26-year period. Interestingly enough, the Turul stamps represented not just a new stamp design but also the introduction of a new currency, the korona-fillér, which replaced the forint-fillér monetary system. During a nine-month transition or 'grace' period, stamps of the two different currency units were usable for franking mail.

In preparation for this presentation on the topic of the mixed frankings using these two issues, Gábor Visnyovkszki and I solicited data from collectors worldwide. The yield from 20 domestic and 18 collectors abroad was 562 pieces of postal documents posted with mixed franking. We then analyzed these items to identify the features and details of the mixed usages.

Krajcár-turul mixed franking can be defined as the postal usage of the Envelope design, krajcár face value stamps alongside Turul-design stamps to compensate for the postage required on the article of mailing.

This definition does not exclude mixed franking used after the end of the grace period or the use of krajcár stamps exclusively after the 30 September 1900 date. However, it does not include purely krajcár-denominated frankings used between 1 January and 30 September 1900 since such usage was permitted. Still, if such posted items were assessed postage due, then they would be included.

• **The Introduction of the Korona-currency**

The korona currency was introduced in a stepwise fashion after Law XVIII of 1892 was passed. Although coins denominated in the new currency were struck in the same year, the introduction of new documentary revenue stamps did not occur until 1 July 1898. The issuing of new postage stamps (the Turul-design series) coincided with the mandatory usage of the korona-currency in commerce on 1 January 1900. Still, the availability of large quantities of Envelope-design, forint-currency stamps in the postal inventory compelled the post office to extend a grace period for usage until 30 September 1900 for these stamps.

The Postal Directives that document the sequence of instructions start with PRT #79651 dated 24 November 1898 which established the face value for the new printed postal documents. The PRT of 26 November 1899 publi-

cized the new postal tariff structure as well as the conversion rate of old vs. new currency. This exchange rate was based on 100 Swiss francs = 96 korona / 1 German mark = 1.2 korona, which resulted in a conversion of 1 krajcár = 2 fillér / 1 forint = 2 korona. The directive also pointed out that a new tariff structure was being introduced and not just the old one being re-calculated on the basis of 1 for 2. For example, the fee for a registered letter was increased from 10kr to 25f, and the international rate letter fee went from 10kr to 25f. The directive of 20 March 1900 also stipulated that the end of the transition period for using the old, krajcár-denominated stamps would be 30 September 1900. Finally, the PRT of 12 September 1900 authorized the redemption of the “Austrian currency stamps,” i.e., krajcár issues, for an extra three months after the end of the grace period. So, krajcár stamps could be exchanged for fillér issues at post offices country-wide between 30 September and 31 December 1900.

The next table is a sampling of the mixed frankings documents that formed the basis of this study. The intent here is to give a ‘taste’ of the type of mailings from this era as well as the origin, date of mailing, and the mix of postage stamps used. Reproducing the entire table of close to 600 items is, unfortunately, outside the scope of this journal.

Franking	Origin	Date	Destination	Notes
<i>Domestic printed matter, 10-50gm, 2nd weight class: 3 fillér</i>				
1 kr. + 1 fill.	Pozsony	1900.01.19	Temesvár	
1 kr. + 1 fill.	Baja	1900.02.18	Temesvár	
1 kr. + 2 fill. marked postage due	Budapest	1900.02.15	Budapest	‘Nem fogadta el’ Retour
<i>Domestic postal card: 4 fillér</i>				
1 kr. + 2x1 fill.	Fiume	1900.01.01	Pécs	first day
1 kr. + 2 fill.	Budapest	1900.08.13	Budapest	
1 kr. + 4 fill.	Ipolyság	1900.01.01	Esztergom	overpaid
2 kr. + 1 fill.	Pozsony	1900.01.24	Kis-Czell	overpaid
<i>Domestic local letter, 1st weight class: 6 fillér</i>				
1+0.5kr. + 3 fill.	Budapest	1900.04.18	Budapest	bisected 1kr
2x1 kr. + 2 fill.	Budapest	1900.06.09	Budapest	
2 kr. + 2x1 fill.	Budapest	1900.01.12	Budapest	<i>see Fig. 1.</i>
2 kr. + 2 fill.	Budapest	1900.08.07	Budapest	
<i>Domestic closed letter card: 10 fillér</i>				
3 kr + 2x2 fill.	Facset	1900.04.03	Belényes	3kr imprint
3 kr. + 4 fill.	Lakfalva	1900.04.26	Sopron	3kr imprint
<i>Domestic letter to 20gm, 1st weight class: 10 fillér</i>				
1 kr. + 4 fill.	Budapest	1900.02.27	Temesvár	underfranked
2 kr. + 2 x 3 fill.	Lónyabánya	1900.03.09	Székesfehérvár	
2 kr. + 6 fill.	Pápa	1900.03.26	Szent-Gothárd	colored num.
2x2 kr. + 2x1 f.	Budapest	1900.04.01	Temesvár	PMKB per-fin

2x2 kr. + 2 fill.	Zádorlak	1900.02.22	Temesvár	<i>see Fig. 2.</i>
3 kr. + 4 fill.	Tenke	1900.03.17	Budapest	
<i>Domestic local registered postcard: 14 fillér</i>				
2+10kr. + 1 fill.	Budapest	1900.01.05	Budapest	2kr imprint overpaid 11f.
<i>Domestic local registered letter up to 20gm, 1st weight class: 16 fillér</i>				
3x1kr. + 10 fill.	Nagy-Kikinda	1900.04.01	Nagy-Kikinda	<i>see Fig. 3.</i>
3 kr. + 10 fill.	Budapest	1900.05.27	Budapest	
<i>Domestic letter, 20-250gm, 2nd weight class: 20 fillér</i>				
4.5 kr. + 1 fill.	Eszék	1900.02.15	Versecz	bisected 1kr
5 kr. + 4+6 fill.	Hódmezővásárhely	1900.02.17	Budapest	
<i>Domestic local registered letter, 20-250gm, 2nd weight class: 22 fillér</i>				
1 kr. + 2x10 fill.	Budapest	1900.01.03	Budapest	
8 kr. + 1+5 fill.	Budapest	1900.01.23	Budapest	<i>see Fig. 4.</i>
10 kr. + 2 fill.	Budapest	1900.07.20	Budapest	
<i>Domestic registered postcard: 29 fillér</i>				
2 kr. + 25 fill.	Tokaj	1900.05.04	Budapest	2kr imprint
2+2x5kr. + 4+1f.	Új-Verbász	1900.03.02	Zenta	4f imprint
2+10 kr. + 5 fill.	Debreczen	1900.01.18	Budapest	2kr imprint
12 kr. + 5 fill.	Oklánd	1900.03.24	Budapest	
<i>Domestic express postcard: 32 fillér</i>				
2 kr + 3x10 fill.	Győr	1900.04.13	Székesfehérvár	
<i>Domestic registered closed letter card: 35 fillér</i>				
5+10kr + 5 fill.	Eszék Felsőváros	1900.06.22	Tovarnik	5kr imprint
<i>Domestic registered letter up to 20gm, 1st weight class: 35 fillér</i>				
2x1 kr. + 1+30 f.	India	1900.06.15	Ruma (?)	
1+9x2kr + 3 fill.	Csakova	1900.02.26	Temesvár	overpaid 6f
1+2x8kr. + 1 fill.	Medves	1900.01.15	Temesvár	
2+3 kr. + 25 fill.	Maros-Vásárhely	1900.03.09	Kolozsvár	<i>see Fig. 5.</i>
2+5+10kr. + 1 f.	Zenta	1900.02.08	Budapest	<i>see Fig. 6.</i>
2+15 kr. + 1 fill.	Lubló	1900.02.02	Budapest	
5 kr. + 25 fill.	Nagy-Ösz	1900.01.16	Temesvár	
5 kr. + 30 fill.	Szibás	1900.05.14	Újvidék	5kr imprint, overpaid 5f
3x5 kr. + 6 fill.	Arad	1900.01.04	Budapest	overpaid 1f
5+10 kr. + 5 fill.	Esztergom	1900.01.13	Lábatlan	'Nem fogadta el' Retour
2x8 kr. + 3 fill.	Debreczen	1900.01.09	Süttő	
15 kr. + 1+4 fill.	Fiume	1900.09.17	Sesvete	
15 kr. + 5 fill.	Budapest	1900.05.17	Breznóbánya	
<i>Domestic local express letter up to 20gm, 1st weight class: 36 fillér</i>				
2+10kr. + 4x3 fill.	Budapest	1900.06.20	Budapest	
<i>Domestic express closed letter card: 40 fillér</i>				
5 kr. + 3x10 fill.	Kassa	1900.05.15	Miskolcz	5kr imprint
<i>Domestic registered letter, 20-250gm, 2nd weight class: 45 fillér</i>				

1+2x3 kr. + 1+3x10 fill.	Szeged	1900.02.06	Temesvár	<i>see Fig. 8.</i>
2x2+3+15 kr. + 1 fill.	Beregszó	1900.01.22	Temesvár	<i>see Fig. 7.</i>
2+20 kr. + 1 fill.	Szatmár	1900.01.09	Nagy-Károly	
2x5 kr. + 25 fill.	Eperjes	1900.01.07	Budapest	
4x5 kr. + 5 fill.	Kocs	1900.01.01	Ó-Szőny	first day
10 kr. + 25 fill.	Versecz	1900.01.01	Temesvár	first day
20 kr. + 5x1 fill.	Budapest	1900.02.24	Banjaluca	MKRT per- fin. <i>see Fig.</i> 9.
20 kr. + 5 fill.	Csikszereda	1900.08.25	Kolozsvár	
<i>Domestic collect-on-delivery registered letter, 20-250gm, 2nd weight class: 45 fill.</i>				
2x8 kr. + 3+10fill.	Vasvár	1900.01.31	Nagy-Károly	COD: 4,20K
<i>Domestic registered express letter up to 20gm, 1st weight class: 65 fillér</i>				
30 kr. + 5 fill.	Budapest	1900.02.07	Balassagyarmat	<i>see Fig. 10.</i>
<i>Domestic registered express letter up to 20gm, 2nd weight class: 75 fillér</i>				
3x5+20kr. + 5fill	Huszt	1900.01.10	Rigyicza	
<i>Domestic inquiry form: 25 fillér</i>				
2+10 kr. + 1 fill.	Abád-Szalók	1900.01.09	Verpelét	<i>see Fig. 11.</i>
<i>Domestic telegram</i>				
31 kr. + 2x10 fill.	Csömödér	1900.02.05	Verpelét	
<i>Domestic letter of value</i>				
2+10+15 kr.	Budapest	1900.02.05	Budapest	4f imprint
2x10 kr. + 2 fill.	Temesvár	1900.04.17	Lugos	
<i>Domestic parcel post letter of transit</i>				
7x2 kr. + 2 fill.	Nemes-Oroszi	1900.03.22	Ipolyság	30f +10f revenue
1+2x2kr + 1+25f	Nyustya	1900.01.31	Poltár	36f + 5kr revenue
3kr + 30f	Duna-Pataj	1900.03.06	Sükösd	36f + 10f revenue
60f	Nagy-Szalonta	1900.03.16	Szabadszállás	5kr revenue
1kr + 100f	Budapest	1900.02.12	Túrkeve	5kr revenue
2x300kr + 2x6f	Esztergom	1900.08.01	Gyergyó Szent- Miklós	1212f + 10f revenue
<i>Usages beyond the end of the grace period</i>				
1kr + 4f no postage due assessed	Nagy-Kikinda	1900.10.28	Trieste	under- franked post card
2kr '96 Millen- nium card + 6f	Budapest	1900.11.18	New York	assessed 4¢ postage due
1kr + 4f no postage due assessed	Varasd	1900.12.25	Berlin	under- franked post card <i>see Fig. 12.</i>

1kr + 3x3f assessed 5c postage due	Budapest	1904.02.27	Paris	under- franked by 1f
<i>Printed matter up to 50gm to postal convention countries: 3 fillér</i>				
1kr + 1f	Pozsony	1900.01.23	Trieste	perfins
<i>Post cards to postal convention countries: 5 fillér</i>				
1kr + 2f assessed 2h postage due	Budapest	1900.04.14	Wien	un- defranked by 1f
1kr + 4f	Sátoraljaújhely	1900.03.10	Wien	over- franked by 1f
2x1kr + 1f	Budapest	1900.01.31	Wien	
2kr + 1f	Vas-Hidegkút	1900.01.01	Wien	first day!
2kr + 1f	Fiume	1900.01.20	Pola	2kr postal card
2kr + 1f	Lábatlan	1900.03.14	Fehring, Austria	2kr postal card
2kr + 1f	Nagybobroc	1900.08.23	Dobersberg, Aus- tria	2kr '96 postal card
2kr + ¹ / ₂ x 2f	Budapest	1900.01.13	Wien	2kr postal card, bisect assessed postage due, then accepted
<i>Printer matter 100-250gm to postal convention countries: 10 fillér</i>				
2kr + (2+4)f	Brod	1900.03.06	Bensen, Austria	2kr wrap- per
<i>Closed postal cards to postal convention countries: 10 fillér</i>				
(2+3)kr + 1f	Kassa	1900.01.15	Weimar	3kr postal card, over- franked
3kr + 2x2f	Zágráb	1900.04.05	Sarajevo	3kr postal card
<i>Letters up to 20gm to postal convention countries: 10 fillér</i>				
1kr + (3+5)f	Győr	1900.08.05	Wien	
1.5kr + (2+5)f	Szatmár	1900.02.02	Wien	bisected 1kr stamp
5kr + 1f	Budapest	1900.02.01	Wien	5kr imperf, over- franked
<i>Letter 20-250gm to postal convention countries: 20 fillér</i>				
5kr + 10f	Otocac	1900.01.29	Trieste	5kr enve- lope

<i>Registered postal card to postal convention countries: 30 fillér</i>				
(2+12)kr + 2x1f	Zárgráb	1900.03.27	Mariaschein	
<i>Registered closed postal card to postal convention countries: 35 fillér</i>				
(5+10)kr + 5f	Budapest	1900.03.02	Bensen, Austria	5kr envelope
<i>Registered Letter up to 20gm to postal convention countries: 35 fillér</i>				
(11x1+3x2)kr + 1f	Szombathely	1900.02.24	Baden	most stamps on backside
2kr + (1+3x10)f	Gyulafehérvár	1900.04.06	Wien	stamps on backside
12kr + (1+10)f	Baja	1900.04.21	Stadlau, Austria	
<i>Registered letter 20-250gm to postal convention countries: 45 fillér</i>				
(2+2)kr + (2x1+2+3+4+6+10+10)f	Budapest	1900.09.23	Myslenice, Austria	one 2kr colored num., 10f envelope
(8+10)kr + 5f	Német-Palánka	1900.02.22	Wien	partially on backside
20kr + 5f	Paks	1900.01.26	Sarajevo	
<i>Express letter 20-250gm to postal convention countries: 50 fillér</i>				
(2x2+20)kr + 2x1f	Budapest	1900.03.21	Prague	
<i>Registered express letter up to 20gm to postal convention countries: 65 fillér</i>				
(2x1+30)kr + 1f	Alsó-lendva	1900.01.29	Graz, Austria	
<i>Registered express letter 20-250gm to postal convention countries: 75 fillér</i>				
2x15kr + (5=10)f	Budapest	1900.03.19	Sarajevo	
<i>Telegraph to postal convention countries</i>				
31kr + 4x10f	Herencsvölgy	1900.04.04	Wien	total=102f
<i>Parcel post letter of transit to postal convention countries</i>				
8x1kr + 50f	Bölske	1900.01.17	Czernovitz	10f revenue
(12 + 24)kr	Késmárk	1900.02.22	Brody, Austria	10f revenue
50kr + (2 + 2x25 + 100 + 300)f = 552f	Brassó	1900.07.26	Czernovitz	10f revenue
<i>Printed matter up to 50gm to other countries: 6 fillér</i>				
2x1kr + 1f	Budapest	1900.01.27	Sumatra, Dutch East Indies	under-franked 1f
<i>Post card to other countries: 10 fillér</i>				
2kr + 2x3f	Budapest	1900.09.17	Jonköping, Sweden	2kr Millen-niu card
2x2kr + 2f	Budapest	1900.05.15	Turnu Severin	
3kr + 4f	Budapest	1900.02.21	Brussels	4f postal card

5kr + 2x1f	Pécska	1900.01.01	Paris	first day, overfranked 2f
<i>Closed postal card to other countries: 25 fillér</i>				
5kr + (5+10)f	Moson	1900.05.09	Paris	5kr closed postal card
<i>Letter up to 15gm to other countries: 25 fillér</i>				
2kr + (1+2+3+5+10)f	Budapest	1900.04.29	St. Paul, Minnesota, USA	
(5+5)kr + 5f	Virava	1900.03.19	Binghamton, NY, USA	5kr stamped envelope
<i>Registered post card to other countries: 35 fillér</i>				
2kr + (1+30)f	Sopron	1900.02.09	Chicago, Illinois, USA	2kr postal card
<i>Letter 15 to 30gm to other countries: 50 fillér</i>				
20kr + 10f	Budapest	1900.02.09	Zürich	
<i>Registered letter up to 15gm to other countries: 50 fillér</i>				
(2+3+5+10)kr + 5f	Szepes-Olaszi	1900.01.03	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA	5kr envelope, underfranked by 5f
15kr + 2x10f	Vág-Sellye	1900.02.15	Nice, France	
24kr + 2f	Drivenik	1900.08.21	Montana, USA	
<i>Registered letter 15 to 30gm to other countries: 75 fillér</i>				
3x2kr + (2x1 + 2x2 + 2x6 + 2x10 + 25)f	Budapest	1900.04.02	Manchester, England	
(5x30)kr + 5f	Vág-Sellye	1900.01.19	Nice, France	
<i>Registered letter 30 to 45gm to other countries: 100 fillér</i>				
1kr + (3x1 + 2 + 3x6 + 3x10 + 2x25)f	Budapest	1900.04.06	Manchester, England	overfranked by 5f
<i>Registered letter 45 to 60gm to other countries: 125 fillér</i>				
50kr + 25f	Budapest	1900.04.23	Sofia, Bulgaria	perfins
<i>Parcel post letters of transit to other countries</i>				
(2x300)kr + (2 + 60 + 100)f = 1362f	Szent-Gothárd	1900.04.18	Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA	10f revenue
<i>Posted at sea</i>				
2kr + 1f	(anchor cancel)	?	Messina, Italy	2kr colored numeral
12kr + 1f = 25f	Rio de Janeiro	?	Fiume	

• **The distribution of mixed-franked mail by month**

January	183 pieces	June	21 pieces
---------	------------	------	-----------

February	127 “	July	14 “
March	71 “	August	19 “
April	52 “	September	8 “
May	35 “		

As expected, the volume of mixed-franked mail decreased with time as the old currency stamps were used up.

- **Most common points of postings and destinations**

Large cities represent most of the points of origin and destination of mixed franked mail. Budapest (189 pieces) heads the list of mailings, followed by Fiume (11) and Pozsony (8). Budapest is also at the head of the list of destinations with 90 pieces, followed by Vienna (55) and Temesvár (52).

- **Distribution of the number of stamps used for franking**

Number of stamps used	Occurances	Per cent of total:
1	7	1.2
2	228	40.6
3	148	26.3
4	78	13.9
5	47	8.4
6	24	4.3
7	7	1.2
8	6	1.1
9	4	0.7
10	3	0.5
11	4	0.7
12	4	0.7
13	1	0.2
15	1	0.2

Interestingly, the 2-3-4-stamp frankings encompass 80 percent of the entire sample. Seven stamps or more frankings can be considered rare; the 13 and 15 stamp frankings are extremely rare. The breakdown of the 15-stamp franking is 11x1kr + 3x2kr + 1f = 35f paying the registered rate for a letter to a postal convention country.

- **Distribution of multiple different stamps used (number of ‘colors’)**

Number of Colors	Occurances	Percent of total
1 color	9	1.6
2 colors	333	59.2
3	169	30.1
4	38	6.8
5	8	1.4
6	3	0.5
7	1	0.2
8	1	.02

Again, stamps representing five colors or more fall into the rare or extremely rare category.

- **Collections and contributors**

While the author did not want to divulge the size of the holdings of such material by individual, he felt it worthwhile to note that the largest number of such mixed-frankings items in one collection was 134 pieces. Twenty percent of the collectors who contributed data owned almost 80 percent of the study sample. Several members of SHP provided information for this study: Dr. Stephan I. Frater, Marcel de Jong, Dr. Paul de Leeuw van Weenen, Dezső Nagy, Ferenc Orbán (deceased), Tamás Sebestyén, Dr. Paul J. Szilagyi, Pierre Vattepain, Gábor Visnyovszki, and Gábor Voloncs.

η
THE “DOVES” OF HUNGARY.
Results of a Survey of the Dove Issue of 1946.

For collectors of the Second Inflation period of 1945-46, quality, commercially-used Dove stamps on cover have a special mystique because of their rarity, the difficulty of distinguishing them from ‘favor’ covers or even outright fakes, and the intriguing combinations of cash payments. The purpose of this study is to explore the frequency of Dove covers in existence. Many prominent collectors and dealers have contributed wonderful copies of material or helpful comments and criticism (and they will be acknowledged at the end of this article). In addition, I studied catalogs of auction houses commonly offering such material for the past ten years. However, I included these items only when the illustrations were good enough to accept and matched the descriptions. In this way, the duplication of material submitted by collectors for this survey was prevented. I also advertised this study on both **The News of Hungarian Philately** (USA) and in the **Stamps of Hungary** (GB), and I thank the Editors of both of these magazines for their help. A total of 90 covers of all types were available for analysis. I must emphasize that the decision to assume an item to be ‘genuine,’ ‘favor’ or ‘fake’ was purely mine; none of the items came with expertization.

The first Dove stamps that were released on 3 July 1946 (the last day of Rate Period 22) were the 1, 2, 5, and 10 *billió* (trillion in the English numbering system) Pengő denominations. The 20 *billió* P denomination was issued on 5 July, followed by the 50, 100, and 500 BP on 7 July. The 1000 BP was issued on 10 July and the 100,000 BP on the next day, 11 July. The last three values of 10,000, 50,000, and 500,000 BP appeared on 13 July and were technically invalid for use because all of these issues were withdrawn on the same day. The *adópengő* (tax-pengő) currency was introduced for compulsory payments on 12 July. **The legitimate use of the Dove stamps, therefore, is restricted to the dates of 3 to 11 July, with the allowance for one day’s grace period on 12 July.** This time frame represents parts of the 22nd and 25th rate periods and all of the 23rd and 24th. It should be noted, also, that during this time, all ‘grace periods’ lasted only one day. One cover submitted was posted

in a letter box franked with a single 100,000 BP Dove stamps postmarked July 13th. It bears an arrival mark and shows no evidence of cash payment. I am assuming this to be genuine example of a two-days' grace period, permitted contrary to regulations by a kindly postal clerk.

For the sake of completeness, I included every Dove cover submitted to me whether it was truly postally used, an obvious fake, of philatelic origin, or if the Dove stamp merely had decorative value. I counted 22 such covers in the group of 90 items examined.

The following table illustrates the essential findings:

Total number of covers included	90
Covers with apparently genuine CDS	68
Apparently genuine franking and receiving mark (many items seem to have no space for a receiving CDS)	25
Obviously philatelic, illegal use or outright fakes	22

- **Sample Size**

I used the same presumptions published by Morgan and Szilagyi (Robert B. Morgan and Dr. Paul J. Szilagyi, *Survey Results of Postal History Items from Hungary's 1944-46 Hyperinflation*, **The News of Hungarian Philately**, Jan-Mar 1997, p. 28.). In their survey, they reported a total of 61 covers in Rate Period 22, 75 in Rate Period 23, 83 in Rate Period 24, and 120 in Rate Period 25.

The use of Dove stamps was legitimate for only *one day* (July 3rd) in Rate Period 22a and also only *one day* (July 12th) in Rate Period 25. Prorating these days means that if every commercial cover mailed during these rate periods was a Dove cover, then the total would be $(61 \times \frac{1}{3}) + 75 + 83 + (120 \times \frac{1}{6})$ or approximately 198 covers. In looking at other contemporary material, it is my belief that about half of these mailings were paid by cash alone, leaving 100 Dove covers. If one then continues the presumption that the call for material reached 80% of collectors having such material and contributing copies, then the 'missed' items might add another 20 covers, bringing the total Dove covers to 120. Of these, 68 presumed commercial covers were reported for this survey. The sample size, therefore, is 56%.

- **Relative Rarity**

The following table sums up some interesting aspects of the usages of Dove stamps noted in this survey.

Parcel post usage	1
Express letter	1
25th Rate Period legitimate usage	2
Multiple franking using 100,000BP value	2
Single franking using 100,000 BP value	4
Registered	7
Foreign destination	9
Mail originating in a place other than Budapest	15
Rare dates: July 5th	1

July 8th	2
July 12th	2
July 13th	1
Dates not represented	July 6th July 14th

• **Acknowledgments**

In alphabetical order, the following individuals most generously contributed information and/or comments to this article and I gratefully acknowledge their help:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mrs. Elaine Arundel (England) | Frank Monti (USA) |
| Dr. Gábor Bernáth (Hungary) | Robert B. Morgan (USA) |
| George Buza (Canada) | Dr. Ferenc Nagy (Austria) |
| William D. Domonkos (USA) | Dr. Paul J. Szilagyi (USA) |
| Dr. Leslie S. Etre (USA) | Gábor Visnyovszki (Hungary) |
| Csaba L. Kohalmi (USA) | John L. Whiteside (England) |
| Dr. Pál Lippai (Hungary) | |

Special thanks are due to Mr. Bob Morgan for his (repeated) reviews of the manuscript and for his wise counsel.

Andrew M. Munster, M.D.

η

THE INTERNET, URBAN LEGENDS, AND PHILATELY

The Internet, namely on-line auctions like e-Bay, has been a hot-button topic at stamp bourses and between SHP members, both users and non-users alike. I have been buying and selling for over a year now on such auctions. Certain unpleasant side-effects that I've observed lately (and had electronic communication about with other members) prompted me to write about philatelic business practices on the internet.

First of all, it's not my purpose to discuss the etiquette issues, such as bidding against known members of SHP. What I hope to achieve is to raise the awareness of fellow collectors as to what does transpire out there in the 'ether.'

Internet auctions offer an excellent opportunity for acquiring interesting philatelic items and selling surplus holdings. It's easy to follow the written rules of e-Bay, for example; but it's a bit harder to learn the unwritten rules. I believe that there are no bargains to be had since each item can be scrutinized by dozens, even hundreds of experts. So, in order to be successful, the collector has to pay the price and clinch the item by bidding well inside of the last minute, a practice called 'sniping.' E-Bay clamps down on 'deadbeats' by barring them from the use of the systems. (Most philatelists, I found, are decent, honest human beings. The checks arrive on-time and don't 'bounce.') What e-Bay doesn't do is guarantee the authenticity of the material. That touchy area is left for resolution between the seller and the buyer.

'Manufactured' philatelic material has been plaguing collectors since the advent of postage stamps. E-Bay and philatelic auction houses are not immune from offering such material for sale, either knowingly or inadvertently (because of subterfuge by the consignor). Lately, there seems to have been a

rampant escalation of such items. For the sake of discussion, I want to subdivide the term ‘manufactured’ into separate sub-categories for bogus stamps and covers: 1) *counterfeit*, 2) *fantasy*, and 3) *altered*.

Counterfeit inflation covers found in recent e-Bay auctions were the subject of Robert Morgan’s article, *Warning! Forgers At Work!*, which appeared the last issue of **The News**. Similar covers have also turned up the the Profila 37. auction. These covers, sporting genuine stamps and faked cancellations, were masquerading as authentic, postally used items, ‘manufactured’ to deceive the prospective buyer. Some of the covers found a buyer, others didn’t and at least one was re-listed for sale. (See *Figures 1 through 4 for examples*.) All of the covers are in nice, seemingly unopened condition and have the same genuine-looking Némethy posting and Versend arrival CDSs. As Bob had explained it in his article, some of the stamps used for ‘franking’ weren’t issued at the time cover was supposed to have been mailed. The ‘dove’ cover in Dr. Munster’s preceding article illustrated as Fig. 6 came from a different fabrication shop. This ‘shop’ turned out the Post-rider cover from the Profila auction (see *Fig. 5*) with the same addressee and genuine-looking Győr 2-G cancellation. The face value of the full set of stamps is 2.609 million pengő, while the local letter rate on June 26th was 240 billion pengő. . Perhaps both of these items are ‘philatelic’ covers, but in neither case are they true representatives of postal history.

Counterfeit overprints of occupations issues abound, just like in dealers’ stock books at stamp shows. (The May issue of the **American Philatelist** discussed *Trouble Spots* in APS sales circuit sales: Hungarian occupation overprints were on top of the list! No surprise to me.) The new danger in this area comes from e-Bay sellers and large auction houses in Hungary that mass-market fake overprints of scarce local issues. These items are apparently being manufactured-to-order. Usually, the low price is a dead giveaway. For a few dollars, one can purchase 10 to 20 or more examples of Perlak or Muraszedahely overprints, nicely produced in mint, never hinged condition 80 years after issue. If such material were identified as a ‘facsimile,’ then I would have no problem with the marketing approach. Unfortunately, the sellers, by skirting the issue of expertization, imply that it’s the genuine article. (See *Figures 6 and 7 for examples*.)

A recent, much more disturbing offering on e-Bay was the scarce (8 copies in existence) presentation of the 1956 Sopron typesetting overprint error on a 2,60Ft stamp (see *Fig. 8*). The seller, when questioned about its authenticity at the starting price of US\$100, responded by saying that some experts call it genuine, others call it a fake. Fortunately, the item did not sell. Even on the computer monitor, the unevenness of the lettering and the differences between the genuine overprint were easily discernible. Another Sopron item that has been subjected to re-manufacture are the ‘private’ overprints on the 1 and 10 million pengő stamps from 1946. Only one sheet of 100 of each value was produced, but there seems to be a couple of pairs of stamps listed in every major Hungarian auction. (See *Fig. 9* for a comparison of a ‘regular’ Sopron overprint and a copy of a manufactured ‘private’ overprint on which there is a

noticeable thickening in the lettering.) Something is rotten in the state of Hungarian philatelic marketing!

Continuing, the illustrated *Verebély Visszatért* (see Fig.10.) cancellation from 1938 for the occasion of the returned town from Czechoslovakia is also a manufactured counterfeit. Such a canceller was prepared by the Hungarian Post Office but was not put into service. Yet, this item is being counterfeited along with a faked, 'regular' Verebély CDS. The counterfeiter re-wrote postal history by faking a 'favor' cancellation on piece in a combination that could not have existed.

Fantasy items are private creations of non-existent stamp varieties. One such item, recently featured in several lots, is a good example of a philatelic 'urban legend.' Various Hungarian stamps from the early post-WWII inflation series were overprinted (some even inverted, nonetheless!) with a large block letter 'V' and the Morse-code for the same letter (see Fig. 11.) imitating the liberation issues from Belgium and, more closely, the 'V' overprints prepared locally in the town of Westerstede, Germany, on Hitler stamps. The seller's writeup for this item is an example of creative tomfoolery: *Genuine stamp with fake overprint as VICTORY during the liberation of the country, rare, unlisted... A rarity very classic even as a forgery.* Yes, the stamps are so rare that they don't exist in any catalog listing. Other examples of such 'fantasy' overprints were created for propaganda purposes. I illustrated the King Károly mourning stamps from 1921 in the last issue of **The News** and the FELSZABADÚLÁS / ? / 1955 overprint a few years back. Both are collectible souvenirs as long as nobody pretends to assign a pedigree to them. Another fantasy item, of which I have encountered several varieties and have seen it for sale on e-Bay, is the cover illustrated in Fig. 12. It carries stamps from many countries, including an inflation-era Hungarian one, that are cancelled with fictitious postmarks. The 'covers' were used for advertising purposes in the travel business. A novice postal history collector may be fooled into believing something that the covers don't represent, but a seasoned collector would be cued to the 'fantasy.' John M. Hotchner made the same observation about a similar cover in his column, *U.S. Notes*, which appeared in the May 14th issue of **Linn's Stamp News**. Finally, the 'factory' (located in Hialeah, Florida) that produced the 'V' overprints, recently offered several fictitious SHS occupation overprints on Hungarian official stamps. The Hungarian officials were issued starting in 1921 and were not available in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes for overprinting. (See Fig. 13.)

Altered items, and there are plenty of them, are of not much value but seem to excite collectors. The provisional postage due stamps from the 1916-1918 era predominate this category. Any person with 'P' or 'T' rubber stamp letters and an ink pad can alter legitimate Hungarian postage stamps, mint or used, from that era to create such items. Since the following article deals with this subject, I will forego further discussion.

References:

e-Bay Auctions, multiple items as listed in the illustrations

Profila Auction Catalog 36, Fall 2000

Profila Auction Catalog 37, June 30-July 1, 2001. Lot numbers as listed.

Csaba L. Kohalmi

η
PHILATELIC FABRICATION

All of the major catalogs, from the 2000 **Magyar Posta- és Illetékbélyeg Katalógus** (p. 299), the **Magyar Bélyegek Kézikönyve** (p. 462), 1997-98 **Michel** (p. 1780), to the 1982 **Zumstein** (p. 746) mention the existence of provisional postage due stamps. These are regular Hungarian postage stamps overprinted or cancelled with various letters, words, designs, and numerals to indicate postage due usage. During the closing years of World War I, the postage due stamp production and distribution could not keep pace with the ever-increasing postal tariffs; hence, necessitating the creation of substitute postage due stamps.

The authorization from the Ministry of Posts to make provisional postage dues also opened the floodgates of philatelic creativity. All kinds of stamps were altered to represent these issues. I have about 120 of these, perhaps half of them are 'used,' but there is no way to tell if they saw legitimate postal use or if used stamps were stamped with the letters. Most of them have a 'P' or a 'T' on them, sometimes the word "Porto" was used along with a numeral of value. I have a 1K Parliament stamp with a large letter 'K' overprint that may have indicated something other than 'postage due.'

During this time, literally, tons of mail was favor-cancelled with such stamps. *Bone fide* postal usage is much harder to find. Loose stamps, on the other hand, are plentiful. Are they collectible? Sure. Are they valuable? Not really. The reason for that is because the source is limitless: anyone can alter the basic stamps for make 'provisional postage due' issues.

Miklos Tecsy

η
EDITOR'S NOTES

Our Jan-Mar 2001 issue of **The News** was the subject of Dr. Soóky's review in this year's May issue of **Bélyegvilág**. Dr. Soóky commented on the well-researched article regarding the presses used to overprint the Baranya stamp issues. He mentioned that the Hungarian **Bélyeglexikon/Stamp Encyclopedia** is in need of updating because, for example, it contains no entry for *tégelysajtó*, the subject of the reviewed article. Dr. Soóky continued by commenting on T. P. McDermott's story of the works of Boy Scout illustrator, Lajos Márton. He mentioned the exchange of viewpoints between Drs. Etre and Szilagyí concerning the occupations issues as well as the editor's reply. He noted with interest Judith Kennett's article on mail from Hungary to Ceylon and Australia. Regarding these items, he quoted a Hungarian philatelic anecdote: "stamps are silent, but covers can tell a long story." In conclusion, he expressed appreciation of Emmerich Vamos's warm words of remembrance in memory of László Hrabál.

The June 2001 issue of the **American Philatelist** featured the Society for Hungarian Philately in the *Our Affiliates* column written by Mr. Jim

McDevitt. The writeup mentioned our participation at Balpex and gave pertinent information about membership and the Society's Internet address. The same issue of the APS magazine also contained the review of the book, **Magyarországi lengyel katonai táborok postája, 1939-1944**, written by István Gazda. The soft-cover, 40-page book (ISBN 963-9276-01-4, is available for \$6 plus postage from RFR kft. Profila Auctions, Budapest, Hungary. The e-mail is rfrkft@mail.matav.hu, fax: 011-36-1-267-2496. Mr. Gazda is noted authority on the subject and has published a series of articles in the **American Philatelist** about the correspondence of the 100,000 Polish military and civilian refugees who entered Hungary in the wake of the German and Russian invasion of Poland in 1939.

Passages: Gyula Obersovszky, another notable from the 1956 Hungarian Freedom Fight, died last March 15th, over four decades after being sentenced to death by the Kádár-regime. Obersovszky was the editor of the revolutionary newspaper, **Igazság/Justice**. After the second Soviet invasion, he published the underground news-sheet, **Élünk/Still Alive**. These activities 'earned' him the death sentence, which, fortunately, was not carried out. He received amnesty in 1963 and lived the life of a non-person. In the waning days of communism in Hungary, he founded the Committee for the Restoration of Historical Truth and Justice.

Csaba L. Kohalmi

η

NEW ISSUES FOR 2001

Issue Date: 5 March 2001

National Parks

Face value: HUF 28, 36, 70. Size: 45 x 28.3mm.

Designer: Pál Varga. The designs depict the scenery as well as the flora-fauna of the national parks of the Upper Balaton Region, the Körös-Maros Rivers, and the Danube-Ipoly Rivers.

Production details: Printed in sheets of 50 using offset method by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. Total number of stamps prepared: 300,000.

Easter, 2001

Face value: HUF 28. Size: 35 x 32.6mm..

Designers: Imre Benedek. The design depicts a stylized Easter bunny and colored Easter eggs.

Production details: Printed in sheets of 50 using offset method by the State Printing Office, Ltd. Since this stamp was a definitive issue, the production quantity was unlimited.

Magyar Millenium Definitives

Face value: HUF 28, 36. Size: 33 x 26mm.

Designers: József Árendás. These two stamps were a re-issue of the Hungarian Coronation Scepter and Millenary Flag designs that appeared last year. The HUF 36 is a new face value issue while the HUF 28 is a reprinting variety.

Production details: Produced in sheets of 100 using two color offset by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. Quantity issued: as required by postal needs.

Antique Furniture Definitive

Face value: HUF 31. Size: 26.5 x 33mm.

Designer: Péter Nagy based on a photograph by Imre Eck. The stamp has the design as last year's HUF 28 value with new denomination and color.

Production details: Printed in offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd., in quantities required to meet postal needs.

Issue Date: 13 April 2001

Narrow-Gauge Railways Nostalgia

Face value: four different values, HUF 31, 36, 100, 150. Size: 45 x 29.2mm.

Designer: László Dudás. The stamp designs depict locomotives from the Lilafüred State Forestry Railway, the Little Railroad of Kecskemét, the Széchenyi Railroad Museum, and the Csömödér State Forestry Railway.

Production details: Printed in offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd., in a quantity of 300,000 sets

Issue Date: 18 April 2001

1000th Anniversary of the Archbishopric of Esztergom

Face value: HUF 124. Size: 40 x 33.3mm.

Designer: Adrás Andor. Design depicts a frieze from the above the entrance door of the old St. Adalbert Basilica of Esztergom.

Production details: Printed in offset by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. in an edition of 250,000 stamps.

50th Anniversary of the United Nations International Organizations

Face value: HUF 600. Size: 140 x 100mm (miniature sheet), 30 x 40mm (individual stamp).

Designer: Ervin Widerkomm. The stamps honor various UN agencies: UNHCR, IPPC, and EPPO.

Production details: Printed using offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd. in an edition of 120,000 miniature sheets.

Issue Date: 9 May 2001

Animals of the Continents: Europe

Face value: HUF 28, 36, 70, 90. Size: 40 x 30mm.

Designer: Kálmán Székely. Designs depict a ringed seal, gray wolf, Greek turtle, and an ice bird, respectively.

Production details: Printed in sheets of 50 using the offset method by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. 300,000 sets were issued.

Animals of the Continents: Europe, Souvenir Sheet

Face value: HUF 200. Size: 90 x 65mm.

Designer: Kálmán Székely. The design depicts a pair red deer, which are native to Hungary as well as other parts of Europe.

Production details: Printed in offset by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. in an edition of 120,000 sheets.

CEPT Europa: Water, the Precious Natural Resource

Face value: HUF 36 & 90. Size: 35 x 45mm.

Designer: András Andor. Designs promote water conservation.

Production details: Printed in sheets of 50 in offset by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. 300,000 sets were issued.

Issue Date: 25 May 2001

74th Stamp Day

Face value: HUF 36 & 90. Size: 26 x 33.5mm.

Designer: Károly Vagyócky. Designs reproduce the engraved 3kr and the newspaper stamps of 1871 in commemoration of the 130th anniversary of stamp production in Hungary.

Production details: Printed in sheets of 100 in offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd. 100,000 sets were issued.

74th Stamp Day Souvenir Sheet

Face value: HUF 200 + 40. Size: 60 x 75mm.

Designer: Károly Vagyócky. Design reproduce the painting *Pigeon Post* by Miklós Barabás. The painting is on display in the Hungarian National Gallery.

Production details: Printed in offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd. 100,000 numbered sheets were issued.

η

150th ANNIVERSARY OF LAJOS KOSSUTH'S VISIT TO AMERICA

The back cover illustrates two items associated with the visit of the exiled Governor of Hungary to the United States. The first item shows a pensive Kossuth on board the steamer on the long voyage across the Atlantic. The card is one of a series commemorating events from Kossuth's life. It was published by the publisher, Atheneum Ltd., Budapest, around the turn on the century. Kossuth landed on Staten Island in New York on 4 December 1851. He stayed in New York most of the month, then traveled to Philadelphia on December 24th and went on to Washington, D.C. on the 30th. From there, he traveled extensively in New England and the Midwest. His fund raising expectation were not met, travel expenses ate up most of the donations he collected. By the summer of 1852, Kossuth was not the celebrity he was six months earlier. Disappointed, he sailed from New York *inognito* for London on 14 July 1852.

The second item shows the Fleetwood cachet for the Kossuth Champion of Liberty stamps issued in 1958. The design by Gabriella Koszorus shows Kossuth's military reception in Boston on 12 April 1852.

This year, Kossuth County, Iowa, named in honor of the famous Hungarian at the time he was at the zenith of his popularity in the States, is also celebrating its sesquicentennial. Thirteen municipalities in the county used a special commemorative cancellation last July 13th in honor of the county's incorporation within the State of Iowa.

Csaba L. Kohalmi

η

MORE COMMEMORATIVE REGISTRY AND AIR MAIL ETIQUETTES

A couple of interesting items came to my attention recently to go along with the '50th Anniversary of the Registry Label' issue that I illustrated in the Oct-Dec 2000 issue of **The News**. The first one is a 'commemorative' registry label used at the Fourth Scout Jamboree in Gödöllő. I'm sure there are

more such varieties, like the ones used at the Budapest International Stamp Exhibitions of 1961 and 1971, but I haven't pursued cataloging them. The second item is more intriguing since it is the first 'commemorative' air mail etiquette that I have ever encountered. The format is the same as on the standard white on blue airmail labels used in the 1930s. The additional text reads **VI. Főiskolai Világbajnokság Postahivatalából Indított Légiposta**/Air Mail from the Post Office of the 6th University World Championships. Any other such finds out there?

Csaba L. Kohalmi

η

HUNGARIAN STAMPS FOR SALE

Different and unusual items seldom offered for sale
- net priced from \$50 to \$5000

Little Gems of Hungary

Austria & Hungary Naval Covers

Hungary Philatelic Literature

Also, on our Millennium Sale List, better Hungary stamps
are offered at 60% Scott.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE FOR A VIEW IN FULL COLOR AT:

www.northstamp.com

Or send for lists:

Northland Co., Box 34, Verona, NJ 07044

(973) 746-7982

since 1975 ASDA

Your **WANTED** or **FOR SALE** advertisements can be published in the next newsletter. **WANTED** ads are **FREE!** **FOR SALE** ads cost \$5 for per 1-inch high text for each insertion. Contact the Editor via e-mail (kohalmi@juno.com) or send your copy to the Society's address at 2201 Roscomare Road, Los Angeles, CA 90077-2222 USA.

SALES CIRCUIT MATERIAL WANTED: The *Society for Hungarian Philately* operates a sales circuit of Hungarian philatelic material for its members residing in the United States. SHP members can participate in the sales circuit at no additional charges as a buyer, seller, or both. The circuit is actively looking for all kinds of Hungarian stamps, covers, and postal stationery to offer to prospective buyers. **Enhance your collection - Sell your surplus items!** For information on how to submit material as a seller or how to become a buyer, contact:

H. Alan Hoover, 6070 Poplar Spring Drive, Norcross, GA 30092,
tel: (770) 840-8766, e-mail: h.alan.hoover@lycosmail.com

150th Anniversary of Lajos Kossuth's Visit to America



Lajos Kossuth Sails to America



Lajos Kossuth's Reception with Military Honors upon Arrival in Boston