

***THE NEWS OF  
HUNGARIAN PHILATELY***

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**January-March 2003**

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**SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY  
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**SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY**

2201 Roscomare Road  
Los Angeles, CA 90077 USA

Established 1969

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APS Affiliate 34  
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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).  
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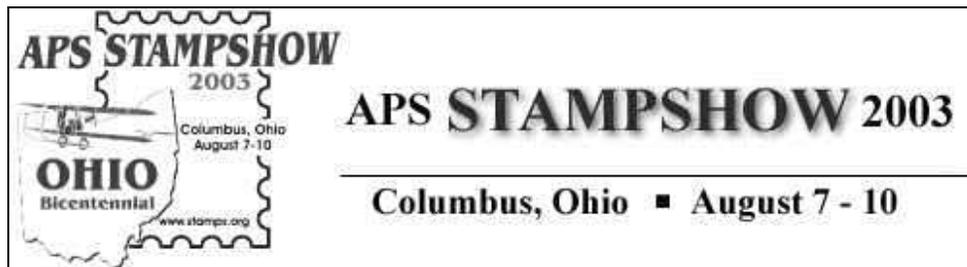
Annual membership dues are **\$15** for members whose addresses are in the United States and Canada and **\$20** for all other, overseas members. Dues are payable in January in advance for the calendar year. Payment of dues entitles members to receive the newsletter, to participate in the sales circuit and the quarterly auctions, and to exercise voting rights. Send dues payments to: The Treasurer, 1005 Franklin St., Santa Monica, CA 90403-2321 USA.

This issue closed on 10 February 2003  
The next issue will close on 1 May 2003

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by H. Alan Hoover

Get ready for STAMPSHOW! Our next show is only five months away by the time you read this. Our August 2003 annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio should be coming together. Email invitations were sent to all SHP members for whom I had valid addresses. If you are interested in exhibiting and have not applied yet, please do so immediately since the APS show usually fills quickly. We hope that this year we have an even better showing than last year. We are trying to encourage all exhibitors, new members, and those that have not exhibited for years to come out and join us. We are preparing for WASHINGTON 2006, too; and one must exhibit and receive at least a vermeil to be eligible for WASHINGTON 2006. Read about it in Andrew's report in this issue. We hope to see many members at the show. Final details about the show and the social functions will be published in the April-June issue of **The News**.



The tally is in and your Executive Board will continue to serve you, having being re-elected for another two-year term. Our membership continues to expand. Jan Verleg, one of our newest members, joined us as a result of his interest in an item and various dialog with our editor. This further developed into an article published herein. Welcome to you, Jan, and thanks for joining us! Let us know how to better serve you, our members.

I can't emphasize enough the wonderful job that our new Webmaster is doing. The site continues to grow as we add more and more information. Please take a look at it at <http://www.hungarianphilately.org> and see if you can offer some supplementary material for inclusion. We hope to make it the source of the most definitive information on Hungarian philately to the philatelic world. And, talking about the electronic world, when we updated information for members last year, by requesting email addresses from everyone. We would love to have yours as we occasionally send out emails about society activities. We do this blindly, so that no one else sees your email address, so if you wish to submit yours, please send it to me at my new email address of [h.alan.hoover@hungarianphilately.org](mailto:h.alan.hoover@hungarianphilately.org) and I will add it to our database. Also, oftentimes we find that many emails are no longer valid, so update us if you would.

Plans are continuing for our future involvement at other shows throughout the country in the coming years. As a reminder, we will be attending the following events:

DATES	SHOW NAME	LOCATION
2003 August 7-10	STAMPSHOW 2003	Columbus OH
2004 October 1-3	SESCAL	Los Angeles CA
2005 July (exact dates TBD)	INDYPEX	Indianapolis IN
2006 May 27-June 3	WASHINGTON 2006 FIP	Washington DC
2007 April 20-22	WESTPEX	San Francisco CA

A special 'thank you' to member **Al Kugel** for his generous financial donation to our treasury. Al applied for the "buy 5 years, get the 6th free." He has been nominated for life membership later this year and was due a refund on his paid-up membership but donated it to our Society. Al will be exhibiting again this year at STAMPSHOW. His financial gift and his exhibiting successes contribute greatly to our Society's work and reputation. We hope to see your exhibits in Columbus, Al!

Lastly, our sales circuit seems to have lost its momentum. It has been almost a year now that we have had no offerings to our members that wish to buy. If you have an interest in selling any of your materials, I would welcome your inquiry about submissions to the sales circuit.

Until next issue, I wish you the best in your philatelic activities and keep stampin'!



### KUDOS AND WELCOME

Congratulations to longtime SHP member **Roger J. Szymanski** upon his election as President of the Polish American Stamp club.

Congratulations to Mr. **Alfred F. Kugel**, our most prolific member-exhibitor, for the following awards. At Indypex 2002, Mr. Kugel won a gold medal, the APS 1940-80 medal and the Indiana Stamp Club 20th century award with *German World War II Occupation Mail* and a vermeil medal with *The Philatelic History of Montenegro 1874-1922*. Mr. Kugel earned the grand award, a gold medal, the APS pre-1900-40 medal and the American Philatelic Congress award at Airpex with *The Philatelic History of Albania 1900 to 1935*. Mr. Kugel received a vermeil and the APS Research award for *The Expansion of Bulgaria 1877-1944* at the Peach State Show.

We would like to extend a warm welcome to our newest members Mr. **E. W. 'Wes' Learned, Jr.** of Powell, NY; Mr. **Jan Verleg** of Rijswijk, The Netherlands; and Mr. **Samuel F. Zane** of Kingwood, TX.



### TREASURER'S REPORT

*by Ted Johnson, SHP Treasurer*

Beginning Balance, 1-1-2002		\$ 17,067.67
Income:		
Auctions proceeds	\$ 1,369.36	
Dues	3,327.50	
Donations	70.00	
Newsletter advertising	100.00	
Postage reimbursement	43.98	
Sale of bound editions & Monograph #9	1,670.00	
Sales Circuit commissions	<u>234.34</u>	
Total Income:		<u>\$ 6,815.18</u>
Beginning Balance plus Income		\$ 23,882.85
Expenses:		
Awards medals & plaques	\$ 159.64	
Deposit – Washington Show 2006	1,000.00	
Duplicating, printing	81.55	
Newsletter binding	1,047.43	
Newsletter cost, 4 issues	2,975.87	
Postage, shipping	197.91	
Postage, bound editions	46.43	
Purchase Monograph #9	315.00	
Subsidy for Monograph #9	60.00	
State of Connecticut filing fee	25.00	
Supplies	45.88	
Web page expenses	<u>166.80</u>	
Total Expenses:		<u>\$ 6,121.51</u>
Ending Balance, 12-31-2002		\$ 17,761.34



## THE THRILLS OF STAMP COLLECTING

by Gábor Voloncs

The pursuit of happiness and enjoyment to its fullest measure is basic to human nature. One of the benefits of 'collecting' is the opportunity to experience the thrill of the search. A dedicated antique or book collector doesn't always visit high-priced, elegant dealerships but often frequents out-of-the-way second hand shops and flea markets in the hopes of finding an elusive, long-forgotten item. Such 'discoveries' do occur every now and then.

A committed stamp collector is in the same situation. A true philatelist is not satisfied with the simple task of 'collecting' basic stamps listed in a catalog and inserting them into a pre-printed album or stock book. In all reality, this type of 'collecting' has a very limited life expectancy when all of the catalog numbers have been checked off or the printed spaces in the album have been filled. The thrill of collecting ends abruptly in such a case, and the 'owner' of the album is left with just the satisfaction of knowing that he spent a sum of money to put together a country collection. The 'holder' of such an accumulation needs to be reminded that his achievement was a question of money only, relying perhaps on his own or his supplier's ingenuity to complete the task.

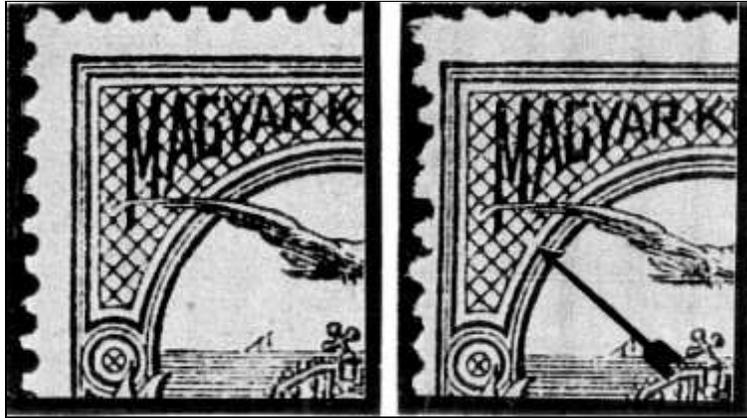
Such a 'collector' will never know what it means to make an uncatalogued 'discovery' from a seemingly worthless mixture or in some discarded family or business correspondence. The possibility of such a 'trophy' not listed in specialty catalogs is what provides the thrill to the dyed-in-the-wool philatelist. This type of 'treasure-hunting' forms the basis for philatelic research and has led to the identification the major finds. The study of stamp printing methods, paper usage, and watermarks leads to value-enhancement for seemingly ordinary issues. It also serves as the basis for a specialized collection and evolves into a never-ending task, since such a collection can never 'completed.'

This kind of compulsive searching helped document the order of printing plates used for the first Austrian stamps, the registration of plate error positions, the identification of the major types for our first lithographed stamps, and the reconstruction of sheets for these early issues. A timely example of such a detailed quest for knowledge was published recently by Dr. András Lovász in his excellent book, **Engraving Repairs of the 20kr Stamps of the 1876-1881 Issue**. */For more information on this publication, see the Book Reviews article in this issue of **The News**. Ed./* While the book deals with only one stamp type, it greatly expands our philatelic knowledge on this subject.

Rigorous research entails some limitation, though. One needs to be careful not to embellish obscure printing flaws and extra ink specks into major rarities. Plate errors need to be duplicatable and ultimately identified by position in the sheet. Such verification is possible only by pulling together available existing information with a scientifically valid sampling of new data.

I know of many collectors who possess large quantities of common older stamps that are stored in desk drawers or shoeboxes. They don't seem to have the time or the patience to philatelically 'process' their accumulations. Perhaps they should hand over their 'virgin' material to a fellow collector who has the inclination to dive in and systematically search it for new 'finds.' Such detailed perusal of so-called common material is applicable to modern, mass-produced definitive issues, also. Many collectors studying the Castles and Manor Houses or Folk Motifs definitives were rewarded with the thrill of finding plate flaws and errors. Such varieties exist even amongst the commemorative issues produced with 'modern' printing technology.

So, let's start the philatelic 'scavenger hunt'! For example, those of you who possess quantities of Turul stamps issued between 1909 and 1915, look at them under a magnifying glass. (For proper study of these issues, a collector should own an 8X-10X magnifier in addition to a more convenient 3X-4X magnifier. The higher magnification will come in handy looking at the detail illustrated below.) Some examples of the Turul stamps will have an open-sided lattice below the left wing of the bird (bottom side is open on the second full lattice). The open-sided lattice can be found on the fillér-values of the 1909 and 1913 issues as well as the 1913 Flood Aid and the 1914/1915 Widows' and Orphans' Aid stamps. The error is repeated several times in the sheet, appearing on about 20-25 percent of the stamps. Thus, since this variety occurs with regularity, it is correct to assign a Type II designator to these stamps. The arrow in the following enlarged detail on the right points to the open lattice under the left wing of the turul.



Type I Turul Stamp (left) and Type II Open-Lattice Variety (right)

This discovery eluded the experts, even the noted authors of the **Magyar bélyegek monográfiája/Monograph of Hungarian Stamps**, for 93 years after the stamps were first printed. It would be fitting, following the publication of this article, if collectors would start classifying their holdings according to the two collectible types of printings. In my opinion, the Type II varieties are worth three to four times the value of the Type I stamps. Combinations of mixed types in strips, blocks or large multiples present special collecting opportunities. For example, the combination of a pair of stamps, both Type II, probably occurs only once or twice in a sheet of 100. A strip of three stamps, Type I in the middle and Type IIs at either side, is also a rare occurrence.



Lower Right Corner Block of 10 of the 1913 Issue 12f Stamp with Type II Varieties in Positions 96, 98, and 100.



Strip of Four 10+2f Value of the 1913 Flood Relief Series with Type II Variety in Positions 51 and 52.

Further research is necessary to identify all positions of the occurrence of the Type II variety by studying full sheets and large multiples with sheet margin accounting numbers. Eventually, the

registration of all combinations of side-by-side mixed types will be possible. (Special attention needs to be paid to the system of the accounting numbers used on these issues: the numeric totals are in ascending order along the left margin while they are in descending order along the right margin.) The fact that these stamps were prepared in press sheets of 4 x 100 complicates the study. It is quite possible that the positioning of the Type II stamps may be different for each of the four post office sheets, but this is only a supposition on my part. The fact that the Type II variety can be found for every face value indicates that the same master was utilized to prepare the printing plates, the only differences in the finished products being in the colors used for printing.

Good hunting to every one of my fellow collectors!



## HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE COAL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

by Csaba L. Kohalmi

The largest number of immigrants from Hungary arrived in the United States during first decade of the 20th century. The chart accompanying the article, *Hungarians in the New World*, which was published in the Oct-Dec 1998 issue of **The News**, shows that 200,000 immigrants arrived in 1907 alone. Pennsylvania's coal country offered the most accessible employment opportunity to them. I'm illustrating a pair of picture post cards that provide a glimpse into the hard life of these people. The first card is captioned *Hungarian Wedding Party in Coal Regions, Pottsville, Pa.* It shows the bride and groom in the lower right corner just behind (I'm assuming) their parents. The bride appears to be about 16-17 years old; the groom seems a little older, maybe in his early 20s. The picture includes a pair of musicians; the man with the cello was probably of Gypsy origin. The card was posted at Pottsville, Pa. on 22 Dec. 1909. The sender's message reads: *arrived safe Joe. have a Wedding Postal card for you. they keep the weddings up for 5 and 6 days at a time (sic).*



*Hungarian Wedding Party in Coal Regions, Pottsville, Pa.*

The second card, the original of which is in color, shows a group of four barefoot children, two boys and two girls. The caption reads *Hungarian Miners Children gathering Coal near Wilkesbarre, Pa.* The sender's note scribbled on the picture side reads *This Looks like them, don't it.* (sic). The rest of the message doesn't have any relevance to the picture, but it's interesting to note that the writer apologizes for not coming going to the Fish Picnic because "we are afraid of the small-

pox.” The card was mailed on 22 August 1912 from a small town (Je...?) in Pennsylvania (the postmark is incomplete).



Reverse Side of the Hungarian Wedding Party Postcard



Reverse Side of the Hungarian Miners Children Postcard

Hungarian Miners Children gathering Coal near Wilkesbarre, Pa.



## BOOK REVIEWS

by Csaba L. Kohalmi

*1876-1881. évi 20 krajcáros bélyegek metszetjavításai / Engraving Repairs of the 20kr Stamps of the 1876-1881 Issue* by Dr. András Lovász

This is the first volume published by the Stamp Museum of a planned five-volume series on engraving repairs of the Envelope-issue stamps. The book is a culmination of several decades of research by the author, who pulled together the information previously scattered in many publications authored by prominent philatelists such as Miklós Dessewffy, Marcel Biró, Béla Payer, Gyula Madarász, Sándor Visnya, Ferenc Orbán, Tivadar Petrovits, László Pákozdi and others. The author received full technical support from the Stamp Museum in this endeavor.

The 100-page book not only documents but also serves as a catalog for these particular repairs. Special attention was devoted to identifying the rarity and the nature of the repairs, as well as the size of the area involved and the reason the repairs.

The volume is well illustrated with excellent color reproductions and enlargements of the repairs on the 20kr stamps. Catalog values are assigned based on a point system. Most importantly, the text is in both Hungarian AND English.

The book is available from the **Bélyegmúzeum, H-1074 Budapest, Hársfa u. 47, Hungary** for a cost of EUR 12.00 / US\$ 12.00 per copy plus postage. For registered airmail delivery to the US, my estimate of the postage cost would be about US\$ 5.00.

***Ungarische Zusatzfrankaturen auf den Korrespondenzkarten 1869 und 1871 / Supplemental Frankings on the Hungarian Postal Cards of 1869 and 1871*** by Dénes Czirók and Karl Endrödi



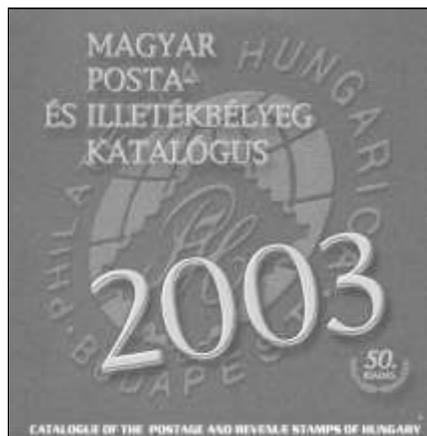
The book represents the results of a worldwide research project conducted by the authors to document the extremely rare supplemental frankings used on the postal card of 1869 and 1871. These domestic postal cards were up rated to pay the foreign rate or domestic/foreign registration. Several examples are documented as having been used with stamps affixed after the cards were demonetized.

The 60-page hardbound book is profusely illustrated in color and reproduces the applicable issues of the postal directives pertaining to the proper handling of up rated postal cards. The text is in German. The book was published by the authors. The cost of a copy is US\$20.00 plus postage.

I offered help to the authors in processing orders. Interested members in the United States or Canada should contact me before June 1st by email at [kohalmi@juno.com](mailto:kohalmi@juno.com) or by regular mail at 910 Claridge Ct., Indianapolis, IN 46260. The postage cost will be determined by the number of copies ordered; as a minimum, it will be in the neighborhood of US\$10.00.

Members in other countries should contact the author directly to purchase a volume: **Czirók Dénes, H-8900 Zalaegerszeg, Pacsirta u. 9/1, Hungary.**

***Magyar posta- és illetékbélyeg katalógus / Catalog of Hungarian Postage and Revenue Stamps***  
published by István Zalavári, Director of Philatelia Hungarica



The 50th anniversary issue of the basic Hungarian stamp catalog continues to improve yearly in its content. The quality of the printing is excellent; the stamps are illustrated in full color. The listing of local (occupation) issues, minor varieties, non-postal souvenir sheets, and postal historical addenda is impressive. The catalog includes an **English-language** CD-ROM as well as a limited edition black print of the HUF100 Halas Lace stamp issued in 2002.

The cost of the catalog is EUR 30.00 (approx. US \$31.00) including registered airmail postage to the US. **Philatelia Hungarica's** address is **H-1675 Budapest, Pf. 28.** The organization's email address is [philhun@axelero.hu](mailto:philhun@axelero.hu). Philatelia Hungarica accepts orders via email using Visa or MasterCard charge cards for payment.

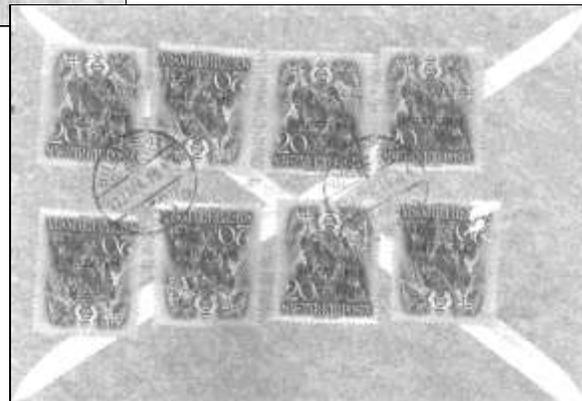
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**FOLLOW-UP TO THE EARLY AIRMAILS FROM HUNGARY TO AUSTRALIA**

**by Chris Brainard, Judy Kennett and Csaba L. Kohalmi**

As a sequel to Judy Kennett's article published in the October-December 2002 issue of **The News**, Chris Brainard provided several cover examples from his collection that offer information on

the airmail rates from Hungary to Australia in the late 1930s. The first cover, illustrated below, is dated 19 April 1939 and is franked on the front and the back with stamps totaling 3,20 Pengö. Two other covers are franked 1,80 Pengö each. Subtracting the 40f foreign letter rate from each example, Chris concluded that the airmail surcharge to Australia was 1,40 Pengö for each 5 grams.



*Front and Reverse Sides of the Airmail Cover from Budapest to Sydney, Posted 19 April 1939 Franked with 3,20P Paying the Foreign Letter Rate of 40f Plus Airmail Surcharge of 2,80P for a Letter Weighing up to 10 Grams.*



*Airmail Cover from Budapest to Sydney Posted 19 May 1939 Franked with 1,80P Paying the Foreign Letter Rate of 40f Plus Airmail Surcharge of 1,40P for a Letter Weighing up to 5 Grams.*

Judy Kennett expressed a pleasant surprise to see the covers, which were addressed to Abraham Landa, Solicitor. She recognized the name as belonging to a prominent Jewish family in Sydney who were well known for their interest in music and human rights.

Next, Chris offered an analysis of Judy Kennett's cover franked with 9 Pengös' worth of high face value stamps. He broke down the postage as 60f required for an overweight, 30gm letter (40f + 20f for a 2nd weight class foreign) letter plus 8,40P airmail surcharge at the rate of 1,40P per 5gm (6 x 1,40P) for a total of 9P (60f + 8,40P).

Judy provided the following table documenting examples of airmail covers provided an interesting source of franking, travel routing & time, and handling (censorship) information.

<b>Date &amp; Place Posted</b>	<b>Franking</b>	<b>Registered</b>	<b>Censored - Place</b>	<b>Arrival Date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Budapest 23 Jul 37	9p	No	No	Sydney 3 Aug 37	Airmail
Budapest 10 Nov 38	3p 20f	No	No	Sydney 18 Nov 38	Airmail for Auckland NZ
Budapest 28 Nov 38	1p 80f	No	No	None	Airmail 'Levél-szekrényből'
Budapest 12 Dec 38	3p 20f	No	No	None	Airmail 20f 'Hazatérés'
Budapest 10 Jan 39	3p 20f	No	No	None	Airmail
Budapest 4 Feb 39	10p 40f	No	No	Canberra 14 Feb 39	Airmail Repaired on arrival at Sydney 15 Feb 39
Budapest 9 Feb 39	3p 20f	No	No	None – Perth	Airmail
Budapest 3 June 39	3p 20f	No	No	Sydney 15 Jun 39	Airmail – to Canberra
Budapest 10 Jun 39	1p 80f	No	No	None – Ceylon	Airmail
Budapest 7 Aug 39	3p 20f	No	No	Sydney 17 Aug 39	Airmail
Budapest 28 Sep 39	1p 80f	No	Yes - Melbourne	Melbourne 13 Oct 39	Airmail
Budapest 7 Nov 39	3p 20f	No	Yes - Melbourne	None	Airmail
Budapest 22 Nov 39	1p 80f	No	Yes - Melbourne	None	Airmail
Budapest 19 Feb 40	1p 80f	No	Yes - Sydney	None	Airmail
Budapest 26 Mar 40	2p 10f	No	Yes – New Zealand	None	Airmail
Budapest 2 Apr 40	1p 80f	No	No	None	Airmail
Budapest 9 Jun 40	2p 30f	Yes	Yes - Sydney	Sydney 20 Jun 40	Airmail
Budapest 5 Oct 40	1p 80f	No	Yes - Sydney	None	'Forgalom szünetel'
Budapest 1 Feb 41	1p 80f	No	Yes - Sydney	None	Airmail
Budapest 6 Feb 41	1p 80f	No	Yes - Sydney	Note 21 Jul 41	Airmail
Budapest 10 Mar 41	1p 80f	No	Yes - Sydney	None	Airmail
Budapest 31 Mar 41	2p 30f	Yes	Yes - Egypt	Adelaide 29 Aug 41	Airmail
Budapest 15 Apr 41	1p 80f	No	Yes - Egypt	None	Airmail
Budapest 22 Apr 41	1p 80f	No	Yes - Sydney	None	Airmail

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### **HAZÁDNAK RENDÜLETLENÜL PRIVATE OVERPRINT ON 1946 MILLIONS STAMP**

*by Csaba L. Kohalmi*

The Hobbifila auction house featured a large multiple of the privately initiated Sopron overprint on the obsolete 1946 Millions stamps. The catalog cover for the November 2002 auction illustrated the two blocks of six, which were authenticated by SHP member Gábor Visnyovszki. As a fol-

low-up exercise to my article on plating the small format overprint, I made an attempt to position the blocks in the sheet of 100 from the illustration. The black overprint on the red 1 million Pengö stamp was an easy target: the irregularly shaped first period following the word 'rendületlenül' on the lower left stamp and the broken first letter 'l' in 'rendületlenül' on the adjacent stamp made for quick placement. The illustrated block of six is from the first two rows of the sheet, position numbers 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, and 15. I could not do the same for the red overprint on the green 10 million P stamp.



*Block of Six of the Private Sopron Overprint Featured in the November Hobifila Auction*



## **HUNGARICA - PART XI.**

**by Dr. Paul J. Szilagyi**

Recently, a number of *Hungarica* articles appeared in the Hungarian newspapers published in the USA, as well as in the previous issue of **The News**. One of the articles, *Magyarok a bélyegeken*, was written by Mr. László Papp, the Editor of the **Amerikai Magyar Szó**. In his article, Mr. Papp references a list compiled by Mr. Alex Kvassay of Kansas, who had made a study of these Hungaricas. I am not familiar with his work. Dr. Csicsery must have read these articles, too. While he presents new stamps in his *Hungarica Primer* article, perhaps he should have referenced the two other articles. I also believe that Mr. Kvassay should be commended for his effort, and somehow we should make his study available to our membership. Over the past thirty years, **The News** had presented many good articles on the subject of *Hungarica* written by many members (Dr. Etre, Dr. Sólyom-Fekete, our editor Csaba Kohalmi, Al Bauer, myself, and others). Still, this is a very active field of research for us as evidenced by the fact that several postal entities recently issued stamps related to Hungarians and new names have been added to the ever-growing list.

Micronesia honored the Nobel Laureate Albert Szentgyörgyi in 2001 (#470f), while Sweden issued some nice stamps for Lénard Philip (#688 '65), for Bárány (#1105 '74), Hevessy and Békéssy in a booklet pane of 6 stamps (Sweden #1479 + #1521 '83/84). Guyana issued stamps for John Neumann (#2681 '93), H. Oberth (#2809-2811 a-f '93); St. Vincent, for H. Oberth (#2081 '94); Sierra Leone, for Richard Zsigmondy (#1846a '95) and Béla Lugosi in (#2032-4 '97). Chad issued a souvenir sheet for Béla Lugosi as well. Karch Király is on Guyana ('96) stamp, while Andy Grove (Gróf) is on a Palau stamp. Tony Curtis is pictured on Somalia's issue, George Cukor on Mali's ('95), Theodore von Kármán is on a Central Africa's stamp (#659 '84). Austria issued a stamp for Ödön v. Horváth, a dramatist who resided in Austria (#1432 '88). George Soros made it on a Micronesia issue in '99, László Biró is on an Argentinean set honoring industrial innovators and inventors (#1845 '94). St. Vincent and Sierra Leone both issued stamps honoring Eli Wiesel, Nobel Laureate ('99) and Israel

honored Henrietta Szold (#188 '60), the famous American Zionist woman from Baltimore who had founded the Hadassah movement and whose father was a Hungarian-born rabbi. Interestingly, this stamp was designed by Oswald Adler, also a Hungarian- (Transylvanian) born graphic artist.

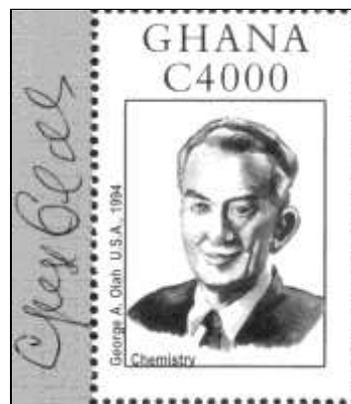
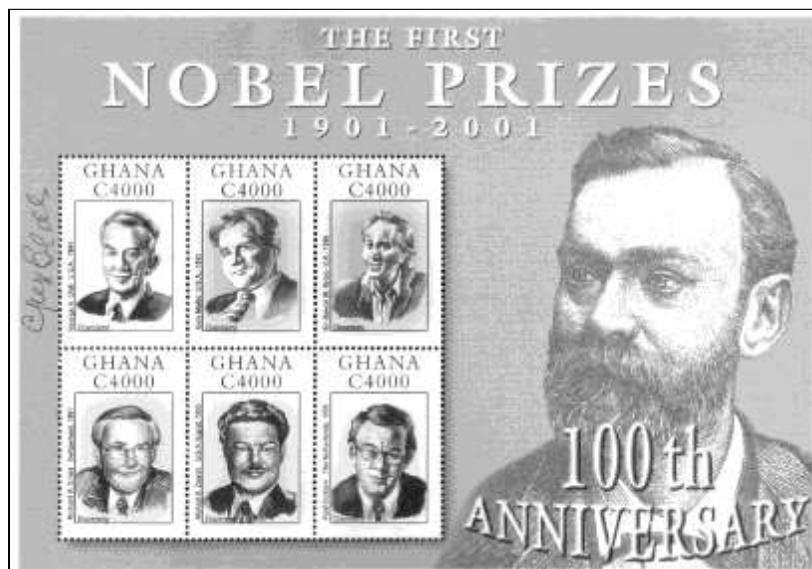
Zambia issued a stamp for Ferenc Puskás, voted the greatest Hungarian soccer player and coach of the 20th century (#973a '02), while Sándor Kocsis, another great Hungarian soccer player, is on a Grenada stamp (#1952b '97). France issued a set for famous French photographers. Amongst them is Gyula Halász (1899-1986) who worked under the pseudonym Brassai (#B692, '98). This set was also issued in a booklet form. Paraguay (#948 '66) issued a stamp showing H. Oberth. Dr. Ignác Semmelweis, the 'Savior of Mothers,' was honored on a stamp from Austria in 1965 on the occasion of the 100th year of his death. East Germany issued a Semmelweis stamp in 1968 (#1028). Transkei (#268 '92) and Grenada ('73) also depict Ignác Semmelweis on stamps. Lesotho pictured Béla Bartók (#535 '86). Grenada-Grenadines issued a stamp showing Bartók's 'Microcosmos' (#1865 '96). Austria pictured Franz Csokor (1885-1969), who was a writer, but I am still looking for his biographical data (#1660 '94). Albania's Hungarian-born Queen, Countess Geraldine Apponyi, is depicted on Albania (#281-297 '38). Several Mongolian stamps show Hungarians: Bartók (#1219 '81), Pentathlete András Balczó (#702 '72), a Hungarian puli dog (#1030 '78), and Olympic boxer László Papp (#518 '69). Franz Liszt can be found on the issues of Austria, Germany, Poland, Luxemburg, Monaco, Mexico, USSR, and Ajman. Ajman also issued a stamp picturing László Papp, who won four consecutive Olympic gold medals in boxing. Nicaragua showed soccer players József Bozsik (#C715 '70) and Ferenc Puskás (#870 '72). Russia honored painter Mihály Munkácsi (#3621 '69) and composed Ferenc Liszt (#2536 '61). A Vatican stamp (#571) reproduced György Hámori's 'Madonna and Child' painting. The original is in the Cathedral of the Australian city of Darwin. Gyula Benczúr's 'Girl with Doll' is on a Czechoslovakian issue. This issue came with a nice cacheted maximum card used on the first day of issue (#1804 '69).



Canada's Millennium Collection issued in honor of the year 2000 included biochemist Hans (János) Selye (#1822 '99). Dr. Selye is credited with formulating the 'Stress Theory.' He was born in Vienna from a Hungarian father and Viennese mother. His Hungarian father sent him to study in Komárom. He was also associated with McGill University in Montreal. While I was happy to see Dr. Selye included in the stamp issue, I was lucky to be able to purchase the small sheet of four, which included his portrait. Otherwise, I would have had to purchase Canada's long series of 16 sheets depicting famous Canadians for more than \$50! This way I got away for about \$5.00. The stamp is illustrated on the left.

*Famous Hungarian-born Canadian Dr. Hans Selye 'Documenting the Stress of Life' on a Canadian Millennium Stamp*

Another Millennium issue, the 1956 Hungarian Freedom Fight issued by Marshall Islands (#702 '00), was discovered by our distinguished Editor. Still, no stamps depicting the notable Hungarians of the 20th century, Szentgyörgyi, Teller, Szilárd, Neumann, Kármán, Kemény, Tobiás Kornél, Zukor, Wigner, or Dénes Gábor were included in any of the mega-series issued by numerous countries. However, I did make another find: a souvenir sheet from Ghana (#2281a '01) depicting six Nobel Laureate chemists, including George A. Oláh (Nobel Prize, '94). Your humble writer obtained his education and Ph.D. under the guidance of Professor Oláh at Case Western Reserve University in 1969, of which I am very proud. I was able to obtain five copies of the sheet and requested him to sign in the margin alongside his not-so-well-done portrait. The good professor complied and I am illustrating this sheet as well on the next page. His autobiography, **A Life of Magic Chemistry**, makes outstanding reading as he vividly describes the events of his life during World War II, the Hungarian Revolution, and starting a new life in the United States, his newly adopted country. As far as I know, he is the first from the 1956 'refugee' group to be awarded a Noble Prize.



Margin Autographed by Professor George A. Oláh, the Recipient of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1994

Souvenir Sheet from Ghana Issued in 2001 for the 100th Anniversary of the Nobel Prize Honoring the Recipients of the Award for Chemistry

Several issues show Hungarian industrial products, animal breeds, artwork and so forth. Such are the stamps issued by St. Vincent-Grenadines (#178 '85) showing a kuvasz dog, Mongolia (#1030 '78) showing a puli dog, while the famous Lippizaner horses show up on stamps from Monaco (#784 '70), Guinea (#2580 '92) and Poland (#2894 '89). These thoroughbred horses were raised at Bábolnapuszta in Hungary before they were trained for service in the royal Habsburg court. Micronesia issued a stamp (#756) depicting a Hungarian-manufactured locomotive, Ghana (#1982 '99) also shows a train, and the Grenadines issue (#1381 '83) depicts a MÁV B2MOT 6011B1 locomotive. 'The Baroque Chair' was the first major painting of the 20th century by Endre Nemes, who emigrated to Sweden. The art was reproduced on stamps issued by Sweden (#2199 '96), the Czech Republic and Slovakia in honor of Nemes. Nemes was born in Pécsvárad (1909 - 1985) and was responsible for setting the design and trends in Swedish art. Guinea reproduced the 'Eszterházy Madonna,' which hangs in the Fine Arts Museum of Budapest (#902 '84). A painting of Claire Fejes is on Marshall Islands stamp (#213-5 '89), although I did not find her background information, yet. Togo issued stamps (#827-9, C191-3 '72) showing two medieval paintings by Thomas de Kolozsvár and by Master M.S. Both paintings presently are on display in the Christian Museum in Esztergom. Ikarusz buses were exported from Hungary and are reproduced on stamps from Cuba (#943 '71), the German Democratic Republic (#783), and Mozambique (#683 '80), while the Hargita electric train is shown on an Egyptian stamp (#388). Postal meter machine cancellation showing Herend Porcelain was used in 1974 in Washington, D.C. One of the nicest stamps was issued jointly by Belgium (#1473-6 '93) and Hungary depicting the Missale Romanum Corvina of King Mátyás.

Stable Carbonium Ions. LXXX.<sup>a</sup> Protonation, Alkylation, and Acylation of Aziridine, N-Alkylaziridines, and N-Acylaziridines. Aziridinium, N-Alkylaziridinium, and N-Acylaziridinium Ions

George A. Olah and Paul J. Szilagyil<sup>b</sup>

*Contribution from the Department of Chemistry, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. Received October 30, 1968*

**Abstract:** Aziridinium, N-alkyl(aryl)aziridinium, and N-acylaziridinium ions were prepared either as isolated crystalline trifluoroacetate or tetrafluoroborate salts, or obtained in solution by protonation of aziridines in  $\text{CF}_3\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{HF-SbF}_5\text{-SO}_2$ , or  $\text{FSO}_3\text{H-SbF}_5\text{-SO}_2$  solution, by alkylation of aziridine with trialkyloxonium or alkylcarbonium ion salts and acylation of aziridine by oxocarbenium hexafluoroantimonates. Nine parameters of the aziridinium ions are reported.

Abstract of a Scientific Paper Co-Authored by Nobel Laureate George A. Olah and Dr. Paul J. Szilagyil

There are two items that need to be corrected in Csicsery's article, namely the spelling of the name 'Zsigmondy,' the 1925 Nobel Laureate */mea culpa: the editor apologizes for leaving the 'y' off at the end of the name/* and Tellurium was discovered by Muller and a few years later by Kitabeil independently from Muller. I was intrigued by the inclusion of the Indian artist Amrita Sher-Gil (India #193 '41); and this shows that in spite of the duplications, such efforts to write up *Hungarica* lists do have merit! The painting of 'Hill Woman' is an important example of 20th century Indian art history. She claims a Hungarian mother. My previous list did not contain the Estonian linguistic stamps, either. Nor do I claim that the above list is all-inclusive! Several more issues I could have listed, but I felt it does no good to bore the readers any further!

A final question is, why the large number of these stamps from so many far away places, which very little connection to Hungary or Hungarians? Part of the answer lies in the fact that there were and still are Hungarian stamp designers, who make a point to design-in Hungarian topics wherever they can. The other reason is that many of these stamp issuing 'countries' farm out their stamp production to promotional firms in New York. These outfits will print up long series of stamps, which, normally, have little relation to the 'issuing' countries. They include everything and everybody in long sets of stamps for sole purpose to separate the collector from his well-earned money! Many times these stamps are never seen in the issuing countries (at least there is no confirmation that they did). Used stamps or covers from these issuing countries are virtually non-existent. I believe this is also the reason for several Hungarian issues with foreign subjects (such as the Marilyn Monroe, John Wayne 'Soccer World Cup' issue by Philatelia Hungarica Kft.). Because many of the above stamps are of dubious origins, their inclusion in a *Hungarica* collection may be questionable; however, in my opinion, it is acceptable with some proper precautions. This list is far from complete by any means, and the Communist (COMECON, Warsaw Pact) contributions to the *Hungarica* topic were not listed. Neither did I list stamp designers or stamps produced in Hungary, all of which should be included but would require additional articles.

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Papp, László, *Magyarok a bélyegeken*, **Amerikai Magyar Szó**, July 18, 2002, p. 5.  
Szilagyi, Dr. Paul J., **Amerikai Magyar Szó**, August 6, 2002  
Szilagyi, Dr. Paul J., *Hungarica Part VIII*, **The News of Hungarian Philately**, Apr-Jun 1997, p.26.  
-- , **Filatéliai Szemle**, January 1979, pp. 6, 7, 8, 11, 13.



### AN INTERESTING POSTAL HISTORY ITEM FROM THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE

*by Jan Verleg*

Recently, I purchased a most interesting and, for me, an intriguing item for my Carpatho-Ukraine postal history collection. However, upon receiving it from the auction house, I found myself asking a lot of questions, partially due to my lack of knowledge of the Hungarian language. Thanks to the help I received from Mr. Csaba Kohalmi of the Society for Hungarian Philately in the USA, I was able to formulate an answer for most of them.

I am referring to a so-called telegram letter card or "távirat-lap" in the Hungarian language. These cards were first used in the Hungarian kingdom in 1888 and were originally priced at 35 krajcár. Due to a reduction in tariffs, a second version was issued in 1892 bearing an imprinted stamp of 31kr. These letter cards were intended to send a telegram from a post office where no telegraph facilities were available. This may sound a bit confusing. The sender wrote text of the telegram on the folded card, which was then forwarded to the nearest post office equipped to transmit telegrams. This, off course, was the quickest possible solution. In Hungarian, the following text was printed on the front of the cards: *A. m. Kir. Posta-és távirahivatalnak* (which means: To the Hungarian Royal Post- and Telegraph office) followed by a line on which the name of the nearest town in which a tele-

graph office was located was written. In this case of my card, it was Ungvár (or Užhorod as it was known during Czechoslovak sovereignty.)

The imprinted 31kr. stamp paid for a message up to 10 words. For each additional word, 3kr additional fee had to be paid. This item was sent on the 30th of September 1893 from Szerednye to Ungvár. Both are located in the Carpatho-Ukraine and situated along the railway from Munkács to Ungvár. The card arrived on the same day as can be seen from the arrival cancellation on the back.

The card was sent registered, and the blue 10 Kr stamp at the front covered this extra service. The text consisted of 12 words. (The address was included in counting the number of words.) Two stamps, each 3kr, paid the fee for the two words in excess of 10. These two stamps were purchased by the sender and affixed to the inside of the card in Szerednye but were cancelled in Ungvár at the time the telegram was transmitted to Steyerling.

At the time this telegram was sent, the Carpatho-Ukraine was part of the Kingdom of Hungary, which was bound to Austria through a personal union. The Austrian Emperor was also the King of Hungary. After World War I, the Carpatho-Ukraine became a part of the Czechoslovak first republic. It was annexed to the Soviet Union in 1945; and, following the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, it is now part of the independent Ukraine.

It is somewhat of a mystery to me why the sender found it necessary to sent the telegram-card registered. To find these cards used in the Carpatho-Ukraine is rather rare, but finding a registered example made it perhaps a unique specimen.



Outside and Inside View of the Telegram Card Posted on 30 September 1893 from Szerednye to Ungvár.

The wire itself is addressed to the “Fürstin Mutter Schaumburg-Lippe at Steyerling” and is signed by “Heinrich 22.” This also intrigued me. In the year 1893, Hermine, born Princess von Waldeck-Pyrmont, had become the “Fürstin Mutter” (mother of the ruling monarch) as her husband died that particular year. Although the seat of the German county of Schaumburg-Lippe is the town of Bückeburg, the telegram was sent to Steyerling in Austria, where this family owned properties as well. The sender was her son-in-law, Heinrich XXII, Prince Reuss, who married her daughter, the Princess Ida zu Schaumburg-Lippe.

That is an excellent example of why postal history is such an interesting hobby: it tempts you to dig into the details in order to satisfy your curiosity and widens your general knowledge of contemporary social history at the same time.

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## STILL MORE MAIL FROM THE HUNGARIAN PEACE DELEGATION IN 1920

by Csaba L. Kohalmi

Answers do come at a price. In the article *More Hungarian Peace Delegation Mail from 1920* that appeared in the Oct-Dec 2001 issue of **The News**, Andrew Cronin illustrated a picture postcard sent by 'Etoile' to Géza de Doleviczényi in Budapest on 17 February 1920. Recently, I acquired another similar card sent to the same Budapest address by Etel Szalay on 31 March 1920. The two cards were written in the same handwriting, so we now know that Hungarian version of 'Etolie' is really Etel. We can also underscore the assumption that the Hungarian government maintained a staff at the Château de Madrid in Neuilly between the trips of the official delegates as I concluded after the aforementioned article. On the card illustrated below, Etel Szalay sent Easter greetings to 'Miss Gizi' residing at the Doleviczényi household. Continuous Hungarian presence can now be documented through the end of March between the second (February 1920) and the third trips (May 1920) of the high-ranking delegates. We need just a few more data points from the April-to-early-May 1920 timeframe to complete the analysis.



*Magyar Békeküldöttség / Delegation de Hongrie Postcard Sent from Neuilly, 31 March 1920.*

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## EDITOR'S NOTES

by Csaba L. Kohalmi

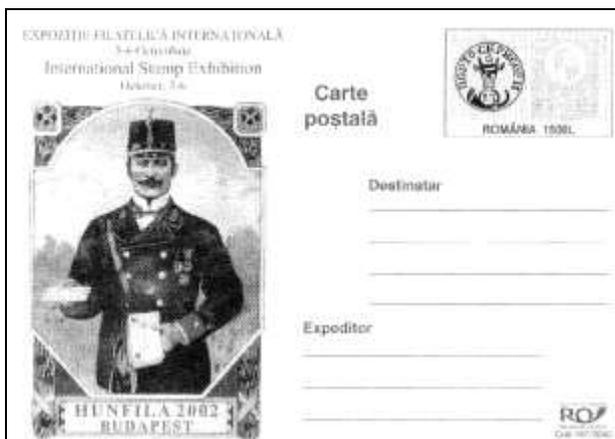
If you had missed the regular new issues columns, so did I. Unfortunately, the new format brought to **Bélyegvilág** by Editor Csaba Rigóczki has pre-empted listing the technical data on the newly issued stamps. In this issue, I tried to compensate for this by relying on the information published in **Linn's Stamp News**; and I backfilled the missing data on the 2002 new issues from the new edition of the *Philatelia Hungarica* stamp catalog.

In an interesting phone conversation with **Dick Stark**, the two of us dissected the cavalier use of descriptive terminology in stamp and auction catalogs regarding occupation issues that fall outside of the area of 'officially authorized.' Overprints in different color or on different stamps have been alternately described as 'unissued,' 'proofs' or 'private.' Dick and I concur that 'unissued' stamps

should be described as such only if they were authorized by some form of authority but were not placed on sale for whatever reason. 'Proofs' should only be called that if they were created for testing purposes such as printing press setup, color trials, etc. A vast majority of the occupation stamps that exist outside of the officially recognized 'sets' are in reality 'private' issues. These overprints often-times were created as 'favor' prints for individuals who had access to the printing process. These persons brought their own sheets of stamps to the printer to create the different varieties. Dick's personal favorite term for these is 'midnight press' varieties. Case and point, the Sopron two 'private' overprints on obsolete inflation-era stamps shown on page 10. Two other Buildings stamps exist with the Sopron overprint in a different color. These, too, were privately initiated.

**Jan Verleg's** article began as an inquiry through our Society website. I was glad to translate the instructions for him that were printed on the reverse side of the telegram card and thus answer most of his questions. One thing led to another, and we're now happy to welcome him as one of our new members and authors!

As Dr. Szilagyi put it in this and all of his previous articles, the *Hungarica* subject seems to be inexhaustible. Croatia issued a 3.50 kuna stamp for the 900th anniversary of the coronation of King Koloman, who was the nephew of King St. László of Hungary and also was known as Koloman the Booklover (Könyves Kálmán). He ruled Hungary between 1095 and 1116 AD. Inter-marriage complicated the history of Hungary and her Adriatic neighbor. King László's aunt was the Queen of Croatia, and when the last male heir of the native Croatian ruling house died, she offered the throne to the Hungarian king. László defeated the remaining opposition and conquered Croatia. He made another nephew, Álmos (Kálmán's younger brother), the king. After Kálmán ascended to the Hungarian throne, he shared the rule of Hungary with Álmos; however, Álmos conspired to gain the entire country. In an especially cruel punishment, Kálmán blinding his brother and his young son (who became King Béla II, the Blind), and incarcerated them in a monastery in the Danube bend village of Dömös. Kálmán solidified the Hungarian rule in Croatia when he defeated the last national king, Peter Svacic, in 1097. Kálmán then accepted the crown of Croatia for himself in 1102. Thus started the personal union between the Kingdoms of Croatia and Hungary that lasted until 1918. The kings of Hungary were also the elected kings of Croatia. Nominally, Croatia (along with Slavonia and Dalmatia) was a 'land of the Hungarian Crown' but not an integral part of Hungary. To make a long story short, the new Croatian *Hungarica* stamp depicted the Koloman column in the bell tower of St. Mary's Church in Zadar.



*Hunfila 2002 Postal Card from Rumania*

Continuing of the same subject, see the following obituary for Queen Geraldine Apponyi and the joint Hungarian-Turkish new issues for more *Hungarica* material.

Recently, a **Linn's Stamp News Collectors' Forum** column carried a query about an uncataloged, overprinted and bisected Hungarian stamp. The stamp was an example of the 'Meghatalmazás' and 'Érvényes' special purpose postal tax stamps produced in the years 1950 to 1960

Micronesia's 2002 Christmas series included a painting by Simone Martini titled *Madonna and Child between St. Stephen and St. Ladislaus*. While I haven't seen this stamp yet, how can this issue be anything but a *Hungarica* topical depicting the two saintly kings of the House of Árpád? Mozambique recently issued stamps honoring Hungarian Olympic swimmer Ágnes Kovács and world champion chess players Judit and Zsuzsa Polgár. Judit Polgár's portrait also appeared on a souvenir sheet. Rumania issued a commemorative postal card in honor of the Hunfila 2002 Stamp Exhibition held in Budapest. The imprint on the card reproduced the 1871 2kr Ferenc József stamp and the 1858 Moldavian ox-head issue.

for use on mail pick-up authorization forms. I sent a reply to columnist Rick Miller explaining the issues and he published a detailed update in a subsequent issue. **The News of Hungarian Philately** printed several articles on these stamps in the Jul-Sep 1993 and Oct-Dec 1993 issues. Mr. Miller was kind enough to put a good word into the column about our Society. Thank you for the publicity!

Mabéosz President **Sándor Kurdics** reviewed the state of philately in Hungary in his New Year's greetings published in the January 2003 issue of **Bélyegvilág**. He estimated there are 15 to 18 thousand active stamp collectors/accumulators in the country. Of this number 8,500 adults and 3,000 youth are registered members of Mabéosz, the national society. The numbers represent a precipitous drop from the heady days in the 1960s when the society's membership numbers approached 100,000; nevertheless, there is no cause for panic. Mabéosz continues to be in good standing with the international societies FIP and FEPA and has close working relationships with societies throughout Europe. This year, it will host several high-caliber national exhibitions.

**HELP WANTED: I desperately need new articles for future issues of the newsletter. I struggled to fill the 24 pages of this issue. Please send me your material via e-mail or snail mail. My addresses are on the inside of the front cover of this issue. /Ed./**



### PASSAGES – QUEEN GERALDINE OF ALBANIA (1915-2002)

Countess Geraldine Apponyi was Queen of Albania for 354 days. She was the daughter of a Hungarian nobleman bearing a well-known family name and an American heiress from Virginia. Her lineage also included a distant cousin who became a world leader: Richard M. Nixon.

Unfortunately for Geraldine, her parents' wealth was exhausted by the time she became an adult. She earned a living as a stenographer-typist in Budapest. In 1937 it was an advertised fact that King Zog of Albania was looking for a suitable bride. Zog had risen from tribal leader to politician in Albania, a country that was seeking to establish its identity in the shadow of Mussolini's Balkan aspirations. At one point, Zog was elected President, but soon usurped dictatorial powers and proclaimed himself king at a time when 17 European countries still claimed to be monarchies.

Geraldine met Zog in December of 1937. The king proposed soon thereafter, and their wedding was held the following April. Hungarian Regent Horthy's wedding present was a carriage with four horses. Hitler sent a red Mercedes of questionable value considering Albania's primitive roads. The union produced an heir, Leka, who was born in April 1938. Eleven days after this birth, the royal family had to flee to Greece as Italy annexed Albania. Mussolini claimed that Zog was misusing his financial aid. He was correct, since most of the money went to keeping the royals living in style.



Zog must have squirreled away enough funds abroad to allow his family to live in London during the war. Afterwards, they were the guests of King Farouk of Egypt until he was deposed in 1952. Eventually, the family took up residence in Paris. Zog died in 1961. In 1993, after the collapse of Communism, Leka returned to Albania to claim his throne, but was summarily expelled from the country. Four years later he made a second attempt, this time supported by his mother. Still, he lost the referendum on the restoration of the monarchy; but 30% of the Albanians voted for him.

Former Queen Geraldine had resettled in Albania, living not in the royal palace but in a nice house. At the time of her death, her son Leka, who still refers to himself as 'king,' also lived there with his Australian wife, Susan, and their son, Leka.

*Queen Geraldine of Albania on a Stamp Issued in 1938 for the 10th Anniversary of the Kingdom*

*/Queen Geraldine's obituary was published in the November 9, 2002 issue of **The Economist** magazine on page 91. For a contemporary recollection of the wedding, see the article, Hungarica from Albania, The King of Albania Marries a Hungarian Countess, published in the Apr-Jun 1992 issue of **The News of Hungarian Philately**. Ed./*



HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARIES, 2002-2003 /Ed./

Otto von Habsburg (1912- ), 90th Birthday



The world first saw him as an over-dressed four-year-old crown prince at his father's coronation in 1916. The oldest son of King Károly IV, Hungary's last king, grew up in Western Europe and became a champion of European Unity. He served in the European Parliament and was briefly considered for the post of President of Hungary in 1991. He celebrated his 90th birthday in his native Austria, where, finally, he was allowed to return for the first time since 1920.

*King Károly IV. in Hungarian Coronation Regalia, Prince Otto, and Queen Zita, 30 December 1916*

Edward Teller (1908- ), 95th Birthday



He is called the Father of the Hydrogen Bomb. The Hungarian-born scientist is the last living member of the famed group of Hungarian scientists (Neumann, Kármán, Szentgyörgyi, Szilárd, Wigner, *et al.*) who helped re-shape the world in the 20th century. His most recent official role was serving as the scientific advisor to President Reagan. Teller was the mastermind behind the idea of the 'Star Wars' anti-ballistic defense system currently in development.

Eugene Wigner (1902-1994), 100th Anniversary of Birth

The Nobel-laureate Wigner was born in Budapest and completed his doctorate in chemical engineering in Berlin. After returning to work in Hungary in 1925, he became fascinated by the studies in quantum mechanics being pursued by Heisenberg and Bohr and went back to Germany. From there, he came to the United States as war clouds gathered in Europe. Along with Szilárd and Teller, Wigner persuaded Einstein to approach President Roosevelt about developing an atomic weapon. Wigner designed the reactors at Hanford, WA that produced the enriched plutonium for the Manhattan Project. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1963. Because of the Cold War, he could not return to his native Hungary until 1977. He died in Princeton, NJ.

Gyula Illyés (1902-1984), 100th Anniversary of Birth



He flirted briefly with leftist ideology in 1919 and because of this, spent several years in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. When he returned to Hungary in 1926, he was shocked by the general poverty of the Hungarian countryside. This prompted him to write his social novel, **Puszták népe/The People of Puszta**, putting into print the plight of the landless agricultural workers and migrant harvester crews. In the 1930s and 1940s he edited the literary journals **Nyugat/West** and **Magyar Csillag/Hungarian Star**. He raised the poet's pen in protest against the Stalinist terror in Rákosi's Hungary.

His epic poem *Egy mondat a zsarknokságról/One Sentence on Tyranny* was written in 1950 but was not published until the glorious days of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956. After its defeat, he was silent until Kádár's retribution against his fellow intellectuals passed. In the last decade of his life, he became a champion of human rights for the Hungarian minorities in the Carpathian Basin.

*Ferenc Rákóczi's War for Hungarian Independence (1703-1711), 300th Anniversary*

*The wounds of the famed Hungarian nation re-open...* were the opening words of his manifesto through which he accepted leadership of the *kuruc* bands of the Upper Tisza region. The Hungarian countryside that had not yet even begun to recover from 150 years of war during the devastating Turkish occupation continued to bleed as the Austrians replaced the Turks in exacting taxes and suppressing Hungarian liberties. Historians called his uprising the precursor of Europe's nationalist movements that evolved in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He was elected Prince of Transylvania but refused to be crowned King of Hungary. Military fortune was with him initially, but waned after the disastrous Battle of Trencsén in 1707. He sought alliances with Louis XVI, the Sun King, and other monarchs but was rebuffed. Internal strife decimated the *kuruc* leadership, which made peace with the House of Habsburg (the Treaty of Szatmár) and the remaining *kuruc* armies laid down their arms at Nagymajtény. The history of Rákóczi's civilian and field post was documented extensively through the research efforts of **Dr. Miklós Kamody**. Rákóczi was free to return to his estates in Upper Hungary but choose exile instead. The Sultan of Turkey bought a city block of houses in Tekirdag (Rodosto) along the Sea of Marmora for his entourage, where he lived for 22 years. He died in 1735 and his remains were returned to Hungary 150 years later. He rests alongside his mother Ilona Zrinyi in the crypt of the Dom of Kassa, now located in eastern Slovakia. The Turkish-Hungarian joint issue (shown on p. 22) depicted the Rákóczi-house, which is a museum dedicated to its famous tenant.



*János Bolyai (1802-1860), 200th Anniversary of Birth*

He was born in Kolozsvár/Cluj, the son of the noted mathematician Farkas Bolyai. He pursued a military career for ten years but spent all of his energies in developing a new and absolute geometric order based on strict postulates. He was frustrated by the fact that his work remained incomplete; nevertheless, he achieved success in looking beyond Euclidean geometry and, as a result, influenced the evolvement of mathematics. The Hungarian University of Kolozsvár/Cluj was named in his honor until it was closed by Rumanian Dictator Ceausescu.

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## WASHINGTON 2006 UPDATE

*by Andrew Munster*



The Society for Hungarian Philately is a Patron member of the Washington 2006 World Philatelic Exhibition to be held at the new Washington Convention Center in downtown District of Columbia during the week beginning May 29, 2006. Patron Membership entitles us to an exhibit room table and two meeting rooms during the week (one for our Board meeting and the other for philatelic activities such as lectures). Because the Convention Center isn't finished yet (the outside looks magnificent and it is close to the Smithsonian Museums), they will not be able to assign our exact meeting rooms and times yet, but our preferences have priority. We hope to get the participation of colleagues from Hungary for exhibiting. You may think this date is a long way, but it really isn't. Plan on participating - the best way to do this is to develop exhibits and win at least vermeil-level medals at an APS-approved national show, since the Washington show is international.

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## 2002 NEW ISSUES

No official issue date.

### *Antique Furniture Definitive Reprinted*

Face value: HUF 70.

Technical data: same as issued in 1999. The reprinted stamp bears a small imprint of the date '2002 Pj.' indicating that it was reprinted in 2002. This information was not announced in the philatelic press but is listed in the 2003 edition of the **Magyar posta- és illetékbélyeg katalógus/Catalog of Hungarian Postage and Revenue Stamps**.

Issue date: 9 May 2002

### *Europa CEPT: Circus Topical*

Face value: HUF 62.

Designer: Ágnes Rozmann. Design depicts a circus elephant.

Technical data: Printed in offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd. in small sheets of 16. The stamps in the various positions are rotated to match on of the four colors along the edges of each stamp. Total quantity issued: 500,000 stamps.

### *Hungary's Native Fauna*

Face value: HUF 30, 38, 110, 160 (stamps), 500 (souvenir sheet).

Designer: Kálmán Székely. The stamps depict a wild cat, sand lizard, blue jay, capricorn beetle, and a Hungarian sturgeon. The souvenir sheet also honored the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Natural History Museum. The souvenir sheet showed fossils in the margins.

Technical data: Printed using offset in sheets of 50 by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. in a quantity of 300,000 sets and 120,000 souvenir sheets.

### *Soccer World Championships in South Korea and Japan*

Face value: HUF 160.

Designer: Miklós Forgács. The stamp depicts stylized soccer play; the attached label shows a standing player holding a ball.

Technical data: Printed in sheets of 25 stamps and 25 labels using offset by the by the State Printing Office, Ltd. 150,000 stamps were issued.

Issue date: 29 May 2002

### *Greetings - Definitive Issue*

Face value: HUF 30, 38.

Designer: Krisztina Rényi (flower design) and Ferenc Svindt (lettering). Stamps are the same as the Greetings issue of 1999 with new denominations.

Technical data: Printed in offset by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. in quantities required to meet postal demand.

Issue date: 24 June 2002

### *100th Anniversary of the Artist Colony of Nagybánya*

Face value: HUF 62, 188.

Designer: Orsolya Kara (lettering) and Tibor Mester (photographs). Stamps depict paintings by Károly Ferenczy (*Stonethrowers*) and Ferenc Medgyessy (*Dancing Woman*).

Technical data: Printed in offset by the by the State Printing Office, Ltd. in sheets of 100 in a quantity of 150,000 sets.

*The News of Hungarian Philately*

*World Heritage Sites in Hungary*

Face value: HUF 100, 150, 180.

Designer: Pál Varga. The stamps show Castle Hill in Buda, street scene and castle from Hollókő, and the caverns of Aggtelek.

Technical data: Printed in sheets of 50 using offset by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. Quantity of stamps issued: 200,000 sets.

*Greetings Booklet*

Face value: HUF 190 (containing five HUF 38 stamps).

Designer: Dóra Nagy. The stamps depict various messages of greetings.

Technical data: Printed in offset on self-adhesive paper with imitation perforations and various security measures. The sheets came packaged in plastic with a cutout for hanging display. Printer: not available. Quantity issued: to satisfy postal demand.

Issue date: 1 August 2002

*1000th Anniversary of the Diocese of Kalocsa*

Face value: HUF 150.

Designer: A. Elekes. Design shows the cathedral and a relief of the crowning of King St. Stephen.

Technical data: Printed in offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd. Quantity: not reported.

Issue date: 23 August 2002

*Medical Congresses Held in Hungary*

Face value: HUF 500 (souvenir sheet containing 2 each HUF 100 and HUF 150 stamps).

Designer: András Andor. The HUF 100 stamps honor the 38th Congress of the European Diabetes Association. The HUF 150 stamps commemorate the 16th Congress of the European Society of Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons.

Technical data: Printed in offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd. in a quantity of 100,000 sheets.

Issue date: 3 October 2002

*75th Stamp Day / 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Margit Kovács*

Face value: HUF 33, 38, 400+200 (souvenir sheet).

Designer: Péter Nagy. The stamps depict ceramic artwork by Margit Kovács: HUF 33, *Pound Cake Madonna*; HUF 38: *Family Photograph Album*, souvenir sheet: *St. George, the Dragon Slayer*.

Technical data: Printed in offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd. in a quantity of 130,000 sets and 80,000 souvenir sheets.

Issue date 30 October 2002

*Christmas*

Face value: HUF 30, 38.

Designer: György Kara. Designs depict artwork by Erzsébet Udvardi: HUF 30, *Adoration of the Magi*; HUF 38: *Bethlehem*.

Technical details: Printed using offset with gold and silver foil highlights by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. in sheets of 50. Quantity: not reported.

Issue date: 30 November 2002

*100th Anniversary of the Lace Crafting of Halas*

Black print of the HUF 100 stamp issued on 3 May 2002 was included in every copy of the 2003 edition of the **Magyar posta- és illetékbélyeg katalógus/Catalog of Hungarian Postage and Revenue**

**Stamps** as a gift of the Hungarian Post. 6,000 copies bear an inscription of the reverse side honoring the 50th anniversary of the catalog; 2,000 copies with black serial number were included in the New Hungarian Stamp Treasury for 2002; 500 copies with red serial number were used for presentation (gift) purposes.

Issue date: 20 November 2002

*Gymnastics World Championships in Debrecen*

Face value: HUF 160.

Designer: György Pálfi. Design depicts a stylized gymnast on a pommel horse.

Technical details: Printed in offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd.

Issue date: 2 December 2002

*Cultural Heritage (Joint issue with Turkey)*

Face value: HUF 40, 110.

Designer: unavailable. Designs depict the 16th century Gázi Kaszim mosque, the largest Turkish-built monument to be found in Hungary located in the town of Pécs, and the dining hall of the Rákóczi House in Tekirdag, Turkey.

Technical details: Printed in offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd.



*Turkish Souvenir Sheet, Joint Issue with Hungary*

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**A LETTER TO THE TREASURER**

Dear Ted!

Just a note to thank you for your nice letter informing me that I will be receiving a life membership in the SHP. Although Hungary is not my major interest, I've enjoyed the many fine articles that have appeared in **The News** over the years and have learned much about Hungarian history and culture along with the many aspects of Hungarian philately.

Please forward the above to the President and the Editor, too, so that my appreciation can be made public.

Regards,

**Tim Ryan**

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### **PASSAGES – JUGOSLAVIA (1929 – 2003) /Ed./**

The nation of the southern Slavs rose in part from the remnants of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the pre-World War I kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro. The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (SHS) brought the three nationalities, plus many others, into a country ruled by Serbia's Kara-georgevic Dynasty. In 1929 the kingdom assumed the name of Yugoslavia (Yugoslavia), meaning the 'Land of the Southern Slavs.' It was splintered into its component parts following the German invasion of 1941 only to be reconstituted as Tito's communist republic in 1945.

Tito's Yugoslavia was a country made up of the federation of six republics (Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and Macedonia) and two autonomous regions (Voivodina and Kosovo), two alphabets (Cyrillic and Roman), multiple religions (Eastern Orthodox, Catholic, Muslim) and countless nationalities, including Hungarian. Serbian ultra-nationalist Slobodan Milosevic succeeded in disintegrating Tito's handiwork, first by eliminating the autonomous regions; and then, by 1991, facilitating Croatia's and Slovenia's secession. Brutal civil wars in Bosnia and the NATO intervention in Kosovo reduced Yugoslavia to a rump-entity made up of Montenegro and Serbia.

Last year, the two republics voted for a loose federation that would no longer be called Yugoslavia. Recently, the new entity became known simply as the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. In a few years, the issue of total separation will be re-visited by the voters of the two republics.

R.I.P., Yugoslavia!

\*

### **CRASH COVERS FROM HUNGARY TO AUSTRALIA, 1940**

*by Judy Kennett and Csaba L. Kohalmi*



Figure 6-13 from Vic Berecz's book **The Pioneer Period of Hungarian Airmail** (published by the American Air Mail Society, 1996) illustrated a crash mail cover sent from Budapest on 12 January 1940 via Italy to Sydney, Australia. The KNILM aircraft carrying the mail crashed off the coast of Bali, but the mail was salvaged and forwarded to Sydney.

*First Recorded Hungarian Airmail Letter to Australia Recovered from Lost Flying Boat (Illustration from Vic Berecz's book, **The Pioneer Period of Hungarian Airmail**).*

This cover was addressed to Dr. Emmery Barcs in Sydney. Judy Kennett tried writing to Dr. Barcs at the address on the cover, wondering if he might have a cache of covers from Hungary among his papers. She received a letter in reply from a Sydney firm of solicitors stating that Dr. Barcs had died about 18 months earlier.

Judy also did a little research on Dr. Barcs's life in Australia and was fortunate to find a copy of a book he wrote about his early years in Sydney. He and his wife fled from the rise of fascism in Europe prior to World War II. Most likely, he never went back to Hungary.

Interestingly enough, there were at least two letters from Hungary to Australia on the crashed aircraft. The second cover was listed on the Internet e-Bay auction site and sold for well over US\$200. The letter was mailed on 14 January 1940 in Budapest and was addressed to Ernest G. A. Weiss in Melbourne, Australia.

The postage stamps were lost from this cover, too; but, from the location of the postmarks, there might have been three of them originally. The cover is pretty tattered looking, but bears the significant markings of its mishap and the all important censor stamp!

The album page, written up its previous owner, provided the following interesting information about the history of the cover:

22 January 1940.

*Lockheed aeroplane PK-AFO, Pilot J. J. Schott, operated by Royal Netherlands Indies Air Lines, whilst flying between Batavia and Sydney, crashed into the sea off Djimbaran about five miles from Bali. The plane broke in two and the starboard wing was pulled off. Five passengers and three crew members killed. The plane was carrying 15 kilograms of mail. Part of the mail was salvaged and sent on to Sydney where it arrived only 24 hours late carried by a British aircraft. Censored on arrival at Melbourne.*



*Second Recorded Hungarian Airmail Letter to Australia Recovered from Lost Flying Boat in 1940.*



### **PASSAGES - 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DON RIVER BEND DISASTER /Ed./**



The 200,000-plus soldiers of the Hungarian Second Army were tasked with the defense of a 200-mile front on the western side of the Don River south of Voronezh. The Hungarian Army assumed this position in the summer of 1942. During the course of the summer, it successfully captured one Russian bridgehead on the western bank, but failed in the attempt to eliminate two others. The consequences of this failure were proven tragic in January of 1943. The Russian Red Army successfully broke through the Hungarian lines at the Uriv bridgehead on January 12th. Within five days, the lightly armed Hungarians were in total retreat. Even the insertion of German reserves could not stop the Russian juggernaut as the Italian and the Rumanian armies

collapsed leading to the successful Russian encirclement of the Germans in Stalingrad. By January 22nd, Hitler allowed the Hungarian Army to disengage from the war. It was a moot command since the Second Army had ceased to exist. Its casualties are estimated to be 125,000 dead, wounded, POWs and disappeared. Since this army was conscripted from throughout Hungary (by that time enlarged with the recovered territories), the effects of the disaster were felt countrywide.



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**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 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,  
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