

A SILVER AWARD WINNING PUBLICATION AT STAMPSHOW 2003

**THE NEWS OF  
HUNGARIAN PHILATELY**

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*'Bamberger Reiter' depiction of King St. Stephen of Hungary on a New German Definitive Stamp*

**SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY**  
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Established 1969

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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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This issue closed on 1 November 2003  
The next issue will close on 1 February 2004

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## THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by **H. Alan Hoover**

As we go to press, it is with deep sorrow that the Executive Board announces the passing of one of our own, Dr. Andrew Munster, our Vice President. His obituary follows. The Executive Board has the unhappy task of filling his vacant position by appointment. Recently last August, we talked, dined and shared philatelic stories with him and presented him the award for the Best Single Frame Hungarian Exhibit at the Columbus STAMPSHOW 2003. It is with much sadness that we must move on. I have suggested that we as a society attempt to do something for his wife and family, perhaps some thought will come up and we will report on our recommendation.

I am pleased to announce that **Sam Basham**, our host at STAMPSHOW in Columbus OH, was nominated for and has accepted the position of Vice President for the remaining term. Sam recently wrote, "I only met Dr. Munster the one time at the recent STAMPSHOW and found him to be a gentleman of the old school. His exhibits at the show demonstrated that he was a knowledgeable collector. Certainly, he will be sorely missed by the Society." I couldn't have said it any better, Sam.

As I mentioned in the last issue, our continued effort to get more members involved with the society activities has been successful already. **Franklin Miller** from Ohio volunteered to assist in the membership/publications activities and has followed up on inquiries about our society, which has produced one new member so far! Thank you, Franklin! We wish you continued success and thank you for working under Bob Morgan's wing to further increase our membership. **Randy Frank** from California volunteered to assist in coordinating our involvement in our next year's show at SESCAL in Los Angeles. He is off and running with the planning. Thanks for your willingness to organize all this Randy! With Andrew Munster's passing, an additional role will need filling: chairman for our participation with WASHINGTON 2006. We are looking for an activist to participate and hope to find such an individual to fill that role soon.

Our trusty editor pulled out some of the "Back to the Basics" ideas to help you the basic collector and, maybe, to polish the skills for some of the old-timers. Hopefully, we will be able to continue such a fulfilling column each issue. Let the editor know what you would like to see.

Dr. Munster, we wish you peace and hope there's lots of Hungarian philatelic material to play with for many more days as your reward and Keep Stampin'!

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## KUDOS AND WELCOME

Mr. **Lyman Caswell** received a gold award for *They Came to America* at Stampshow 2003. The exhibit while not strictly Hungarian in nature, included material honoring Hungarian immigrants Theodore von Kármán, John Neumann, Eugene Wigner, Leo Szilárd, Albert Szent-Györgyi, and György Békésy.

Welcome to the newest members to join SHP: Mr. **Nils Agrell** of Garden City, NY; Mr. **David Platt** of Elgin, Ontario, Canada; and Mr. **Don Plourde** of Deerfield Beach, FL.

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## IN MEMORIAM - Andrew M. Munster, MD

Andrew M. Munster, M.D. died at age 67 after a yearlong battle with cancer. Dr. Munster was Professor of Surgery at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and past Director of the Baltimore Regional Burn Center and dedicated his career to his patients, students, burn research and the community. During his 26 years as Director, the Burn Center became one of the premier burn centers in the United States with a 95 percent survival rate. He retired from the hospital in June 2001.

Dr. Munster was known for his team approach for patient care and for the respect and strong working relationship with all of his staff and colleagues. The team also included the Metropolitan Fire Fighters, whom he considered a critical part of the burn prevention effort.

A large portion of his time in burn care was dedicated to research for the care of burns. He was the author of over three hundred publications and scientific papers and served as an officer of the American Burn Association and was President in 1996.

Dr. Munster was born in Budapest, Hungary, the only child of Leopold and Marianne Munster. After fleeing Hungary with his parents at the age of 13, Dr. Munster lived in Italy, Australia and England. He emigrated to the United States in 1964 with his wife Joy to finish his surgical training at the Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston.

After completing his residency, Dr. Munster served in the US Army and was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He and his family then moved to Charleston, South Carolina where he practiced at the Medical University of South Carolina. During his time there, Dr. Munster enjoyed serving as the president of the Charleston Symphony Orchestra.

He was an avid stamp collector and his exhibits won many national and international prizes. His major areas of interest were Hungarian airmail, the parcel slips of the second inflation, and the Bojacchi period of Italy. His inflation exhibit will be competing in Bangkok on October. Dr. Munster also trekked in the Swiss Alps and the Himalayas. Since his retirement, Dr. Munster enjoyed spending time at the Hamilton Street Club and playing golf at Eagle's Nest.

He is survived by his wife of forty years Joy, his mother, Marianne, his sister-in-law Terrie O'Sullivan, his daughters, Andrea, Tara and Alexandra and two grandsons, Ryan and Ben Yoch.

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### **LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT, THE EXECUTIVE BOARD & THE EDITOR**

Dear Alan,

I want to express my thanks to the Society for honoring me with a life membership in the Society. Although I am far from the centers of activity of the Society, I enjoy **The News**, the auctions, and all the photographs of the members from far away. Thanks again to one and all!

Yours truly,

**John Stansfield**

Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to accept and to belatedly thank you for bestowing honorary life membership in our Society for Hungarian Philately. In all modesty, I can see no discernable reason for this recognition other than having been a "bench-warmer" for more than thirty years!

If truth is to be told, I wish that I could have been a "net-contributor" all these years. However, soon after joining it became readily obvious to me that other members had vastly more knowledge and expertise that I could master. Consequently, I have been a "student" of Hungarian philately trying to absorb the excellent, well-researched articles in our publication for the past 30 years.

Thank you, all contributors! I have learned much from you! Thank you, also, past and present officers of our Society! You deserve much credit and praise for establishing and for maintaining the excellence of our Society! Thanks to all of your hard work and contributions making our Society "primus inter pares."

Most sincerely,

**Attila Tamasy**

Dear Csaba,

I am a not very old member of SHP (since 2000) but I am a member of many other philatelic societies. I would like to express my gratitude about the quality of your publications. That's why I have ordered all bound volumes from the beginning, because I think that your journal may be a good source of information for non-Hungarians. I hope that you will continue in this way.

**Martin Rhein (France)**

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## HUNGARIAN STAMPS AND HISTORY

by Dr. William Solyom-Fekete

Hungary is a relatively small country in Central Europe. Its size (35,905 square miles, about the area of Indiana), however, does not indicate the important role it has played during the centuries, nor even in the last few years. The postage stamps of Hungary offer an interesting variety for both the general and topical collector.



*Figure 1. Mór Than's Postage Stamp Design from 1849.*

an independent Hungarian postal administration, but at that time it was not possible to have the stamps printed in Hungary. Therefore, the two governments agreed on a new design bearing the Sovereign's portrait, acceptable to both countries, and which was used in both countries during the transition period. These stamps are known as Austria Scott Nos. 27-33, and contain no reference in inscription or design to either postal administration. /Since this article was originally written, philatelists have accepted these stamps as the first legitimate Hungarian stamps issued by the independent Hungarian Post in 1867. Ed./



*Figure 2. Lithographed 5kr King Francis Joseph Stamp Issued in 1871.*

These two sets show a great variety of watermark and perforation, not all of which are recognized or specified in the American catalogs, but which offer to the specialist a very interesting field of collecting and research.

A great number of Hungarian stamps commemorate events in Hungarian history and the leaders of the nation during its thousand-year-old fight for freedom and independence. Therefore, I

think it may be worthwhile to give a brief outline of the history of Hungary, mentioning at the same time the stamps commemorating events and persons.

The Hungarians began their southwestward migration from Asia in the fifth century. Having crossed the Carpathian Mountains in 896 A.D., they established themselves in the Middle Danube Basin, under the leadership of Prince Árpád, (Scott No. 601). Hungary adopted Christianity at the end of the tenth century, and the first king, Saint Stephen, (Scott Nos. 422-27, 512-15, 517-21, 523, 544, 585-86, B89, B94a, B95-97) obtained the Holy Crown from Pope Sylvester II in the year 1000. (Scott Nos. 511, 516).

The frequent recurrence of the Holy Crown on stamps issued before World War II (Scott Nos. 403-408, 428-433, 524, 537-543, 558, 578-584, 611, 613-616B) has its special reason. According to the unwritten constitution of Hungary, in force until the end of World War II, the Holy Crown was not just another piece among the crown jewels, but the symbol of the nation's tradition and sovereignty. The kings acquired their constitutional rights and power only through the coronation; and, between the two world wars, even the courts issued their sentences and decisions "in the name of the Hungarian Holy Crown."

The attachment to Rome brought about a lasting connection with the West, and Hungary became, and has remained, an outpost of Western culture.

The Hungarian kingdom suffered its first great catastrophe in the mid-13th century under King Béla IV (Scott No. B153), when the country was overrun and devastated by the Mongol Army of Genghis Khan. The peak of Hungary's great period of medieval power came in 1342-1382, under King Louis the Great of Anjou (Scott No. B155), whose dominions touched the Baltic, the Black, and the Mediterranean Seas.

In the 15th century the rapidly expanding Ottoman Empire, in its attack against the West, found Hungary to be the greatest obstacle in its way. In 1456 János Hunyadi, Regent of Hungary, (Scott Nos. 604, 1019, 1158) defeated the Ottoman Imperial Army at Nándorfehérvár (now Belgrade), at that time a Hungarian fortress. The importance of Hunyadi's victory, which delayed the Turkish advance for almost a century, was recognized by the Pope, who ordered that in commemoration of that victory, the bells of every Roman Catholic church should ring at noon each day.

The country enjoyed freedom for another generation, and from 1458 to 1490, under the last king of Hungarian origin, Matthias Corvinus (Scott Nos. B117-121), the culture and wealth of Hungary expanded. But in the following century the divided western powers denied any aid to Hungary, and the country could not withstand the immense Ottoman Army. As a consequence of the defeat at Mohács in 1526, where King Lajos II also lost his life, two thirds of the country (the central part of it) was occupied by the Turks for more than 150 years.

The western and northern part remained under the rule of the Hapsburg emperors, who were also kings of Hungary, while the eastern part, the Principality of Transylvania, became the bulwark of Hungarian national and religious freedom. The diet of Transylvania was the first in Europe to enact the freedom of religion for Protestants as well as Catholics (1557).

*/This is the first in a series of three articles on the subject of basic Hungarian philately and was originally published in the December 17, 1960 issue of the **Stamps** newspaper./*

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## **HUNGARIAN AEROGRAMMES (Part II)**

*by* **Robert Jensen**

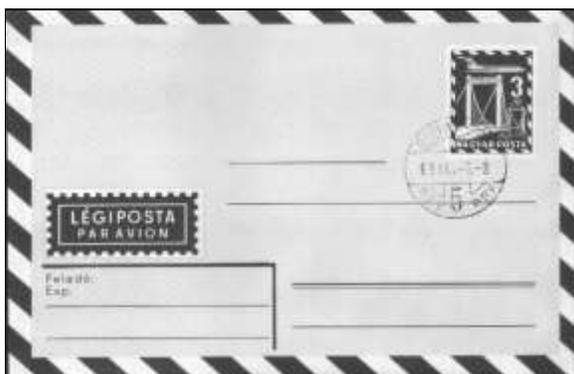
- The First Official Aerogramme

The date of this issue was 1 September 1969 as verified by the Philatelia Hungarica cancel. The 3Ft value indicium was printed on the aero front in place of the posthorn of a formula aero. The stamp pictured two modes of travel, and airplane flying above the Elizabeth Bridge in Budapest. The designer was Ferenc Bokros.

This aero was similar to the previous formula aero which was typographed with dark blue printing on light blue, unwatermarked paper. The blue and the white peripheral slant bars were left leaning. The printing color variations or shades of blue combined with the paper color variations resulted in three distinct sub-types of this aero. The folded size and shape remained the same as the previous formula aero, 138 x 92mm.

In 1969-79 the Universal Postal Union was pressuring its members to increase the size of their aeros in order to try to stimulate their use. About the same time, some new private aeros came on the scene. These were similar to the 1960 formula aero except with slightly larger format dimensions of 163 x 115mm with right leaning slant bars. These were the first aeros to have the larger size.

Some hotels in Budapest like the Astoria Hotel and the Grand Royal gave free stationery to their guests. These items included private (envelope) aeros with the hotel logo printed on the back. Private aeros looked like formula aeros when comparing the fronts. However, the reverse side of the private aeros looked like envelopes.



**Figure 1.** 1969 First Official Aerogramme Depicting an Airplane over the Elizabeth Bridge in Budapest.



**Figure 2.** 1972 Second Official Aerogramme Depicting an Airplane over the Elizabeth Bridge in Budapest.

- The Second Official Aerogramme

This aero appeared on 1 March 1972 as verified by the Philatelia Hungarica cancel. It is similar to the previous official aero except with a larger format of 163 x 115mm. Apparently, the Post Office took a cue from the maker of the previous private aero in going to the larger format.

The logo of the Szentendre paper mill (initials *PV* and outline of a dove), which supplied the paper for this issue and others, was added to the backside of the aero.

An overlay of small dark blue printing repeating the words *Légiposta Par Avion* over and over was added to cover the unprinted front and backsides of the aero. The words mean 'airmail' in Hungarian and French. Because of the dark blue printing and paper, this issue was unattractively dark for letter writing purposes.

- The Third Official Aerogramme

A new type of 3Ft aero was issued on 30 January 1972 as verified by the Philatelia Hungarica cancel. It was the same physical size as the previous issue, but very different otherwise. The aero is made of greenish white watermarked paper with a darker green printing of the *Légiposta Par Avion* overlay. The watermarked paper was used for the first time with this issue.

On the front of the aero, the top bar of the return address box was left off. The edge or slant bars were moved inward from the periphery to two parallel rows near the top and 6mm apart. They were green and white right leaning bars.

On the back or rear of the aero, the Szentendre paper mill logo was moved from the left to the right side, and the edge or slant bars were moved inward to two parallel rows near the bottom, 6mm apart. Also, the Hungarian form number *MSZ 4605* was eliminated.

Later in the life of the 1972 third official aerogramme, a post office guarantee was added in the 6mm blank space between the two parallel rows of slant bars. In essence, the guarantee verbiage said that the aero would be replaced by the post office if damaged or otherwise spoiled before use.

Also in 1972, a formula aero was issued similar to the official aero described above but with a post horn on the front instead of an indicium. No guarantee statement was included with the purchase, and these could only be bought in post offices outside of Budapest. It was also printed on watermarked paper.



**Figure 3.** 1972 Third Official Aerogramme Depicting an Airplane over the Elizabeth Bridge in Budapest Printed in Green instead of Blue.



**Figure 4.** 1973 Fourth Official Aerogramme Depicting an Airplane over the Elizabeth Bridge in Budapest with Boxes for the Postal Code.

- The Fourth Official Aerogramme

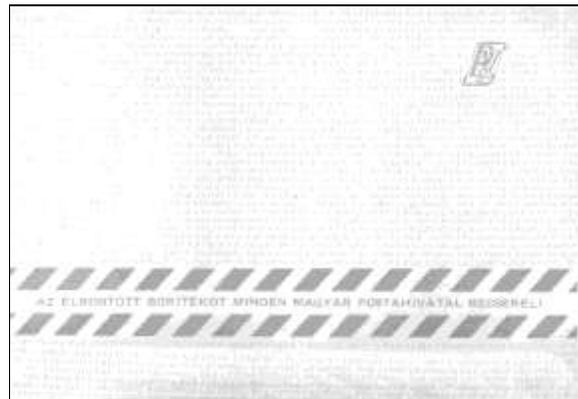
A new official aero was issued on 1 October 1973 as verified by the Philatelia Hungarica cancel. It was printed on unwatermarked paper and is slightly different from the previous issue. A note was added to the front of the aero requesting the user to fill in the postal code box. Also, the return address box was completed with a bar at the top.

A formula aero was issued as a companion to the above official aero; and it, too, should have been on unwatermarked paper. However, examples can be found on watermarked paper as well.

Private aers kept pace with officials and formulas. Private aers continued using blue printing and paper and left leaning edge slant bars. Some hotels still gave their guests stationery and envelopes. The private aers became more elaborate with a post horn printed in the square reserved for the stamp; and, also, a printing overlay on the inside to limit viewing what was written inside.



**Figure 5.** 1974 Fifth Official Aerogramme Depicting the Aerofila 74 Stylized Airplane Logo. The sixth official issue utilized the same design.



**Figure 6.** The Common Reverse Side Design Utilized for the 'Green' Aerogrammes (Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh Official Issues).

- The Fifth Official Aerogramme

A new official aéro was introduced as of 17 October 1974. The designer of the 3Ft stamp was Éva Zombory. The issue commemorated the Aerofila '74 International Airmail Stamp Exhibition held in Budapest. The paper was watermarked the same as with the 1972 issue.

- The Sixth Official Aerogramme

Another separate issue related to the above event appeared on almost white, unwatermarked paper with light green printing. The paper and printing combination was so light that the address lines and the postal code boxes were difficult to see.

- The Seventh and Eight Official Aerogrammes

Entirely new aëros were issued for the 1976 International Stamp Show in Philadelphia celebrating the Bicentennial of the United States. While there were assorted postal cards, airmail envelopes, stamps and first day covers issued, there were only two major varieties of aëros.

The seventh official aerogramme reverted back to blue printing and light blue, unwatermarked paper in the large format of 160 x 113mm. The designer of the 5Ft stamp was Ádám Czeglényi. The stamp design consisted of two parts. The right hand portion depicted the silhouettes of three bells and the left hand portion showed a picture of Independence Hall and a flag. The blue and white slant bars around the periphery were right leaning. The lower left side had the airmail etiquette over the return address and the postal code numbers boxes. The backside was plain showing only the right leaning peripheral slant bars. There were 9850 of these aëros printed. The first day of issue was 29 May 1976. These aëros were sold in Hungary.



**Figure 7.** 1976 Seventh Official Aerogramme Issued for General Use in Honor of the Interphil 76 International Stamp Exhibition in Philadelphia.



**Figure 8.** 1976 Eighth Official Aerogramme Issued for Sale only during the Interphil 76 International Stamp Exhibition in Philadelphia.

In addition to the indicium, the eighth official aerogramme has a view of Independence Hall with the word Interphil 76 under it. The airmail etiquette was on the lower left and the return address lines were omitted. On the right are the pre-printed words *Philatelia Hungarica, Interphil '76, Booth 109, Philadelphia, PA 19105 – USA*. There were 6200 of these aëros printed for sale at Interphil 76 between 29 May and 6 June 1976. In addition to the serial number, the aéro could have a show cachet and a first day or show cancellation with an additional stamp. On the front and back there were left leaning blue and white slant bars along the periphery.

- The Ninth Official Aerogramme

A new official aéro was issued as of 15 February 1979 as per the Philatelia Hungarica cancel. The new, reduced face value 1Ft stamp was designed by József Vertel. The stamp design showed a view of the Budapest-Ferihegy airport and the tail surface of a Malév TU-154 airliner. The aéro had

light green printing on whitish green unwatermarked paper. However, the aero can be found also on watermarked laid paper. The folded dimensions of the aero were 160 x 113mm.

On the aero's front side, the return address box was moved upward replacing the postal code instructions, which were eliminated.

On the aero's back side, the guarantee wording was changed substituting two words for one. However, the meaning remained the same as before.



**Figure 9.** 1979 Ninth Official Aerogramme with a 1Ft Indicium Depicting a View of the Budapest-Ferihegy Airport.



**Figure 10.** 1984 Eleventh and Last Official Aerogramme with a 2Ft Indicium Depicting a View of an Airplane over the Budapest-Ferihegy Airport.

- The Tenth Official Aerogramme

A special aero was issued to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the birth of the Italian court painter, Raffaello Santi, who lived 1483-1520. The first day cancel was dated 19 December 1983. The designer of the 8Ft-imprinted stamp was András Andor.

The front side of the aero had the return address box in the upper left corner, the airmail etiquette in the middle left and the self-portrait of Raphael in the lower left with the dates 1483-1520. It was printed on glossy, white, unwatermarked paper. The folded dimensions were 162 x 114mm.

The backside of the aero has Raffaello Santi's name near the top center along with reproductions of two of his paintings below. These paintings are displayed in the Museum of fine Arts in Budapest.

Copies of this aero are in short supply as only 30,000 examples were printed. The original selling price of mint copies of this aero was 23Ft each.



**Figure 11.** The Raffaello Santi Commemorative Aerogramme Issued in 1983. The view of the front side is on the left, the illustrated reverse side is on the right. The face value of the indicium was 8Ft while the selling price of the aerogramme was 23Ft.

- The Eleventh Official Aerogramme

The last official aerogramme was issued by Hungary on 1 November 1984. The front of the aero is the same as on the 1979 issue, light green printing on whitish green, laid watermarked paper with two parallel rows of right leaning slant bars near the top. The new 2Ft stamp design depicts a scene at the Budapest-Ferihegy airport. The dimensions of the folded aero were 162 x 113mm.

The backside of the aero is the same as that of the 1979 issue.

This issue, being the last of its kind, is also in short supply due to the lack acceptance and use by the letter writing public.

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## **DIFFERENTIATING THE 1871 LITHOGRAPHED AND ENGRAVED ISSUES**

*by Csaba L. Kohalmi*

While the independent Hungarian Post's first stamps were the 1867 Franz Josef joint issue with Austria printed in Vienna, the 1871 issue represents the first stamps produced in Hungary. Hungarian nationalist aspirations demanded stamps that depicted symbols of the Hungarian state, not just a portrait of the joint ruler. In early 1870, the State printing Office in Buda hastily procured proper printing equipment and began the production of stamps. By January 1871, millions of lithographed stamps were printed; however, finished product was poor in quality. The portrait of the ruler was spotted and diseased looking, and the stamps were ordered destroyed (with the exception of a few sheets of the 2kr value, which saw usage later). Engraver János Unrein was commissioned to produce dies for a higher quality, engraved issue.

When it became evident that the dies would not be ready until the second half of 1871, the printers undertook a second attempt at producing an interim issue printed using lithography. Lithographed stamps were produced in modest quantities ranging from 100,000 of the 25kr to 2.5 million of the 5kr value. During this time, a parallel effort to print the same stamp designs using copper plates continued. The lithograph values were introduced to the post offices on 1 May 1871. The earliest known usage date for an engraved stamp is 2 July 1871 for the 10kr value. The engraved stamps were produced in much large quantities ranging from 1 million of the 25kr value to 63 million of the 5kr stamps.

Collectors have a never-ending problem of trying to differentiate the lithographed versions of the first stamps produced in Hungary from the engraved varieties. In the 132 years since these stamps were printed, time has taken a toll on the designs. Fading, soaking, and heavy pressing have altered the appearance of these stamps, not to mention the fact that, in the first place, they were hastily prepared (the lithos), poorly centered, and heavily cancelled.

The standard reference books give an overall description of the characteristics of the two different production techniques. In general, lithographed stamps have blurry features in the king's beard and heavy lines in the crosshatched background while the same are crisp and thin on the finely engraved stamps. The colors of the lithos tend to be 'flat' or dull as opposed to the brighter colors of the engraved stamps. The printing of the lithographed stamps is also flat while the engraved stamps have a raised design where the printing ink that filled the recesses of the engraved plate adhered to the paper to form the design. The reverse of the design is also visible on the backside of engraved stamps that have escaped heavy pressing.

In addition, there are typographed 'stamps' masquerading as lithos cutout from postal stationery envelopes and perforated to confound the collectors. More on this subject in the next issue.

'Spec hunters' (a term that I heard spoken several times in the recent months somewhat derisively) have had a field day with the lithos; and, to a lesser extent, with the engraved issues. All of the lithographed stamps have markings that can be used to identify their position in the original printing stone. Gyula Madarász published a bilingual catalog (**Bélyegkatalógus / Stamp Catalogue**) in Hungary in the early 1960s that typed all of the lithographed stamps. The same information was reproduced in the **Magyar bélyegek monográfiája** and the **Magyar bélyegek kézikönyve**. The users of these references, however, have to put up with language difficulties and the limitations of half-tone

illustrations, which are big handicaps. Gábor Visnyovszki remedied these weaknesses in his book **Bélyegkönyv / Stamps / Briefmarken** by using oversized illustrations of the lithos with all characteristics of each value clearly superimposed on one stamp design. This was a tremendous improvement in my opinion. So, the specialists have resources at their disposal to help in classifying between the two versions of the printings, subject to the areas under scrutiny being free of cancellation, wear on the design or smudging.

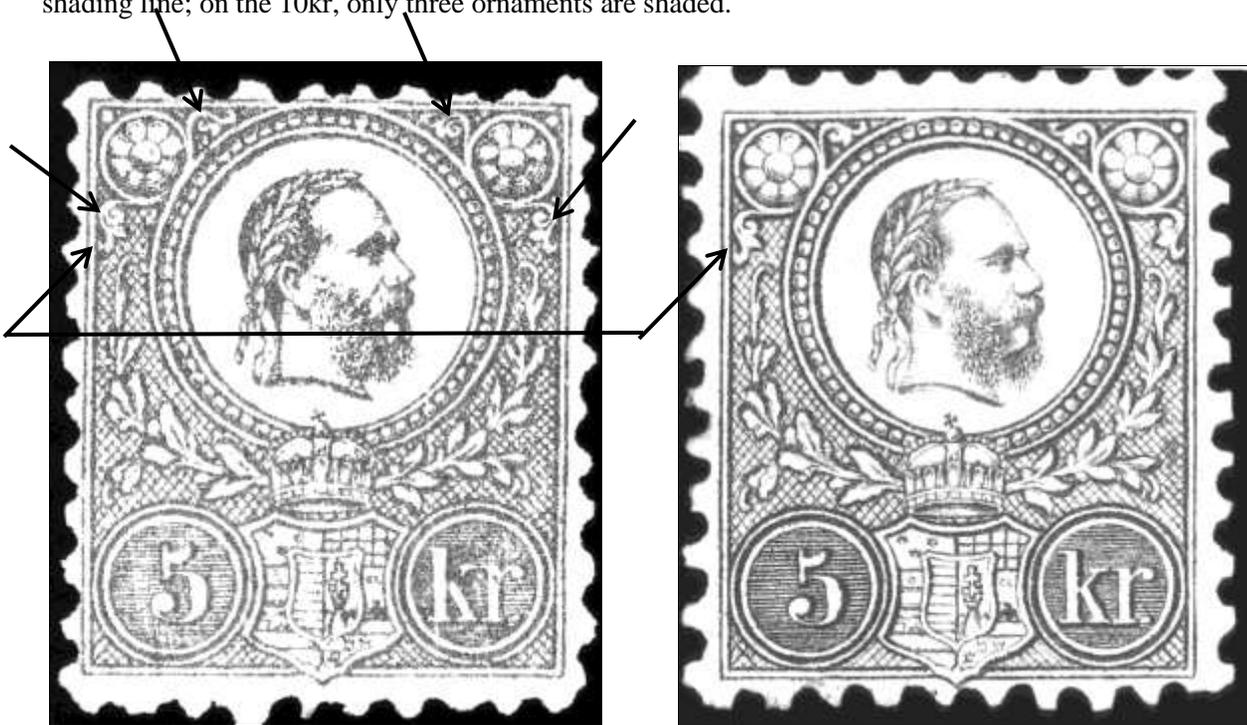
What's the general collector of Hungary to do if he or she wants just a single copy of each stamp and doesn't want to dig into the minute details sought after by the specialists? I will try to give some pointers. Try to judge the stamps by the following criteria:

- *Printing technique* (flat with thick lines for the lithographed ones; raised, thin line design features for the engraved),
- *Color* (dull for lithos, brighter for engraved),
- *Design appearance* (coarse features, especially in the beard, thick shading lines on the lithos, fine detailing on the engraved ones),
- *Design features* (see below).

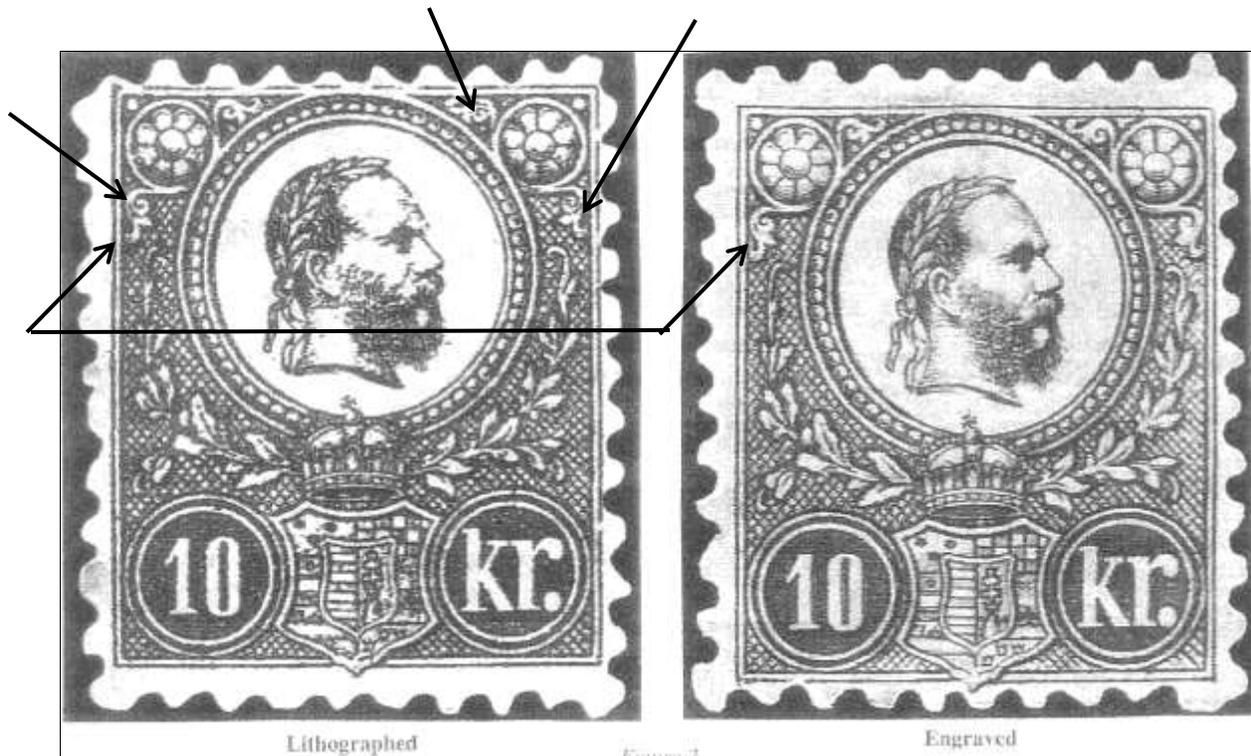
I reproduced two of the more common values of this series, the 5kr and 10kr stamps. The Visnyovszki book was the source of the 5kr reproductions while the 10kr illustration came from the Cronin article. (The yellow color of the 2kr presents a different set of problems, since the 'spec' characteristics are much less pronounced and harder to identify on these stamps because they're just plain difficult to see without proper magnification.) The key areas of the design where there seem to be identifiable printing differences are in the ornaments located in the top left and the top right corners of the stamps.

The individual arrows in each lithographed stamp (left) point to a heavy line used to shade the respective ornament. On the engraved issues, the same line is very fine and thin, and is barely visible on the stamp. It is hardly visible in these illustrations on the engraved stamps (right).

The joined arrows point to the curled end of an ornament. On the litho stamps, this curl ends with a short upward movement. On the engraved stamps, it distinctively extends upward parallel with the inner frame line of the design. These characteristics vary slightly from value to value in the series as exemplified by the two sets of illustrations. On the 5kr litho, four of the ornaments have a heavy shading line; on the 10kr, only three ornaments are shaded.



*Left Stamp Lithographed, Right Stamp Engraved.*



**References:**

- Cronin, Andrew, *Hungary: Thoughts About the 1871 Issues*, **London Philatelist**, March 2001, pp. 110-58/63,
- Kostyán, Ákos, et al., **A magyar bélyegek monográfiája**, Vol. III, Közlekedési Dokumentációs Vállalat & Mabéosz. Budapest, 1968.
- Madarász, Gyula, **Bélyegkatalógus / Stamp Catalogue**, Mabéosz, Budapest.
- Surányi, László, Visnyovszki, Gábor, et al., **A magyar bélyegek kézikönyve**, Gondolat, Budapest, 1986.
- Visnyovszki, Gábor, **Bélyegkönyv / Stamps / Briefmarken**, Állami Nyomda RT., Budapest, 1996.
- Zalavári, István, **Magyar Posta- és Illetékbélyeg Katalógus**, Philatelia Hungarica, Budapest, 2003.

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**NOTE ON THE ISTVÁN HORTHY MOURNING STAMPS**

*by* **Judy Kennett**

Thank you to Andrew Munster, who, unfortunately, had passed away recently, for the rate study of Hungarian airmails during World War II published in the April-June 2003 issue of *The News of Hungarian Philately*. The good work on Hungarian airmail surcharges continues, and it becomes obvious with each article published how much work still remains to be done. What interested me particularly was Andrew's comment that for letters franked exclusively with the István Horthy mourning stamps, it seems that, from time to time, no air rate was charged at all.

In more than 20 years of collecting Hungarian postal history, I was not able to obtain the 20f István Horthy stamp (Scott #600, Michel #695) used on cover. Then, I acquired the illustrated cover (see Figs. 1 and 2 for the front and back sides).

My conclusion is that the cover was missent from Switzerland to Hungary, perhaps because it was insufficiently addressed (*or, perhaps, because it was misrouted or stuck to another piece of mail destined for Hungary /Ed./*). It was posted at Wattwil, St. Gallen, on 7 June 1943, and addressed to Bazenleid. The words 'St Gallen – Schweiz' in the address were added in another handwriting and with different colored ink, possibly at Budapest 62. There, 50f in Hungarian stamps was added, and cancelled 11 June 1943. Hungarian authorities opened the letter, resealed it, and the label was then tied with two impressions of the censor stamp. Only part of the label remains.



Cover posted at Watwill on 7 June 1943 addressed to Bazenleid; missent to Budapest 62, where 50f postage was added along with the annotation 'St. Gallen – Schweiz'. The letter was then censored in Budapest and forwarded to the recipient in Switzerland.

According to the table in Andrew's article, 50f would have paid the foreign letter rate to Switzerland in June 1943 (it was a non-Treaty rate country). There's no way of confirming that the cover was sent back to Switzerland by airmail, as there is no receiving cds. It is also unusual that postage stamps were added to the missent letter in Budapest. What do other readers think about this?



This is an example of an airmail letter franked exclusively with the István Horthy memorial stamps sent from Budapest 62 in 1942 to Germany. The treaty-rate postage to Germany was 20f per 20gm, equivalent to the domestic distance letter fee. The airmail surcharge was 20f, so the letter was correctly franked with 40f. The rubber-stamp marking indicates that it was posted in a letter collection box. The letter also received German censorship but there is no arrival cds to verify transportation by airmail. This item was featured on a recent e-Bay auction. /Ed./

**Reference:**

Munster, Andrew M., *A Rate Study of Hungarian Airmail during World War II*, **The News of Hungarian Philately**, Volume 24, No 2, April – June 2003, p 19.



**HUNGARICA DEFINITIVE STAMP ISSUE FROM GERMANY**

Germany issued a 2 euro face value definitive stamp (illustrated on the front cover) on 13 February 2003 as a part of the Tourism Sites series started in 1987. The stamp depicted the statue of the 'Horseman of Bamberg,' which, according to tradition, is an equestrian representation of King St. Stephen of Hungary. The Bishopric of Bamberg was founded by the Holy Roman Emperor Henry II, who was the godfather as well as the brother-in-law of Hungary's first king, István.



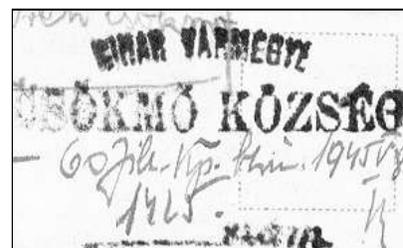
## EMERGENCY *Paid by Cash* MARKINGS DURING THE HYPERINFLATION

by Robert B. Morgan

While working on the '*Paid by Cash*' chapter in the **Hyperinflation** book<sup>1</sup> I wondered about the fascinating aspects of this subject and decided on further research. I consider this article an extension to page 56 in the **Hyperinflation** book. The **Magyar Bélyegek Monográfiája** lists 24 type variations and names 47 towns where such markings were used.<sup>2</sup> Besides those, I have found several new types in my collection; and I am certain that you will find additional unrecorded discoveries in yours. I am calling for an international survey amongst my fellow collectors. I ask you to look over your collections and please report your findings for a joint effort.

For the '*Paid by Cash*' designations several different methods were used.

1. The most common usage by far was the circular date-stamps issued by the Postal Department. These were issued to all post offices dating back to the 1920's and 1930's and still in use in the 1940's. Most of the time red ink was applied with their use. During the war activity years many of these devices got lost. The **Monográfiája** lists these circular date stamps.
2. "Taxe Perçue" markings were used mostly on foreign destination mail, indicating to foreign postal authorities that the rate was correctly '*Paid by Cash*.'
3. 'Control Numbers' in combination with regular date-stamps or hand written methods were often employed. An international survey started by this writer in 1990<sup>3</sup> to cover these numbers in combination with the appropriate town's post offices is still in active search. Thanks to the participant collectors, the original known numbers tripled since the survey commenced. This was a very important addition to Hungary's philatelic knowledge.
4. A generic steel 'KIFIZETTETETT' (paid) type marking was used in quite a few towns. The list is not complete but, for the record, the known ones are listed at the end of this article. Any further discoveries will be added to the list. These markings originally were intended to indicate "paid" money orders and C.O.D. parcel deliveries.
5. Sometimes the town's name was applied by a rubberstamp in combination with a hand-inscribed amount paid and the date.



These are important postal history documents; however, in this study we are *not* concentrating on the types mentioned above in the headings 1-2-3-4-5!

<sup>1</sup> **The Hungarian Hyperinflation of 1945-1946**, published by The Collectors Club of Chicago, 270 Cunningham Drive, Park Forest, IL 60466.

<sup>2</sup> **A Magyar Bélyegek Monográfiája**, Vol. IV., pages 44-49.

<sup>3</sup> *The News of Hungarian Philately*, October – December 1990, pp 3-13.

The sole focus of this survey is on the 1944-1946 provisional types where the device was made from a toy printing set, rubber stamp or steel based material and the wording depicted the purpose. I want to document and match the towns with the types of markings where and when they were used. Many of these types had a unique use for only short periods of time in the specific towns where they were created.

The listing is compiled by town names in alphabetical order. The period covered is from 1944 to 1946 (somewhat before, during and after the hyperinflation). The known samples are shown and the earliest and latest use of date is recorded. An "M" marking indicates that **Monográfiája** recorded its existence but so far we have no date-of-use information.

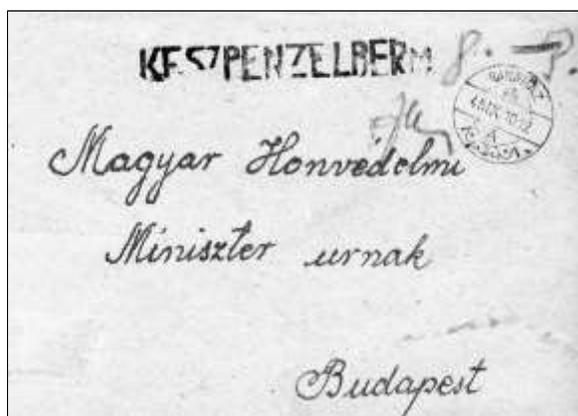
Again, I urge my fellow collectors to participate in this survey. All present and future collectors of Hungary's postal history will appreciate your cooperation. Each contributor's name will be listed and recorded. Please send the information and photocopies to Robert B. Morgan, 2201 Roscomare Road, Los Angeles, CA 90077-2222, USA, or email [BOB@RMORGAN.NET](mailto:BOB@RMORGAN.NET). Thank you!



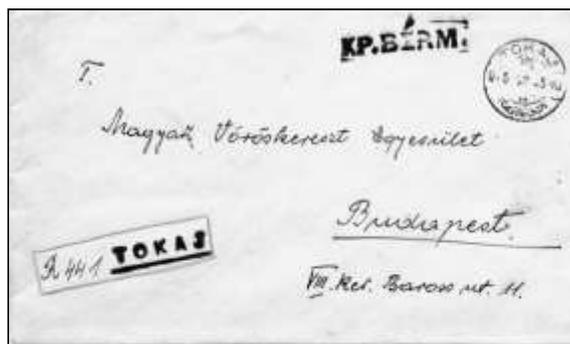
Letter sent from Mezötur, 30 November 1944; handled at Pusztatényő on December 9th, and arrived at Alberti Irsa on 5 January 1945. Although not marked, probably paid the domestic letter rate 30 fillér. 'Készpénzben Kifizette' markings note 'Paid in Cash.'



Letter to a P.O.W. in Austria posted at Békéscsaba on 14 February 1946. Paid the 7th rate period's foreign letter rate of 15,000 Pengő. 'Bérm(mentesítési) Díj Cimen Beszedve,' 'Taxe Perçue' and control number markings attest for postage paid in cash.



Letter posted at Rakamaz on 10 September 1945. Paid 2nd rate period's registered domestic letter rate of 8 Pengő. (Registry label fell off). 'Készpénzel Bérm(entesítve)' provisional marking denotes 'Paid in Cash.'



Letter posted at Tokaj on 5 June 1945. Paid 1st rate period's registered domestic letter rate 3 Pengő. 'K(ész)p(énzel) Bérm(entesítve) Provisional 'Paid by Cash' marking and a rubber-stamped, hand-numbered 'Tokaj' Registry indicium.

**FIZETVE**

**Bácsalmás**

Earliest April 26, 1945. Latest



**Battonya**

Earliest Latest Sept. 18, 1945.



**Békés**

Earliest Nov. 9, 1945. Latest

bérm. Di. Cimen  
Beszeve

**Békéscsaba**

Earliest Feb. 14, 1945. Latest

RM. DIJCIMEN 3 BESZ

**Békésszentandrás**

Earliest Sep. 3, 1945. Latest

**KÉSZPÉNZBEN**  
**Bérmentesítve,**

**Budapest 62**

M  
Earliest Latest

**KÉSZPÉNZTEL BÉRMENTESITETT**

**Budapest 72**

Earliest Latest

**KÉSZPÉNZTEL  
BÉRMENTESITETT**

**Budapest 72**

M  
Earliest Latest

**Készpénzel  
bérmentve**

**Budapest 72**

M  
Earliest Latest

**BÉRMENT**

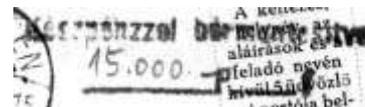
**Csenger**

M  
Earliest Latest



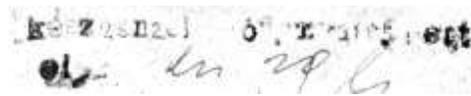
**Debrecen 5**

Earliest Latest April 18, 1946.



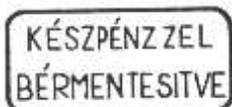
**Debrecen 6**

Earliest Latest March 4, 1946



**Devecser**

Earliest Latest March 18, 1946



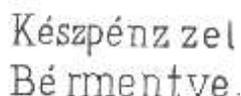
**Déaványa**

Earliest April 8, 1945      Latest



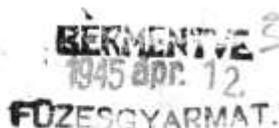
**Elek**

Earliest April 4, 1945      Latest July 13, 1945



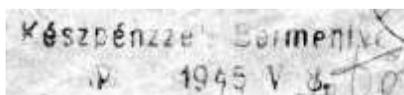
**Elek**

Earliest June 21, 1945      Latest June 25, 1945



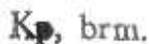
**Füzesgyarmat**

Earliest April 12, 1945      Latest July 18, 1946



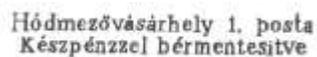
**Gyula**

Earliest May 8, 1945      Latest



**Hejőpapi**

Earliest July 18, 1945      Latest



**Hódmezővásárhely**

Earliest July 10, 1945      Latest



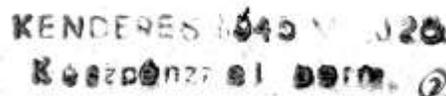
**Karcag**

Earliest May 16, 1945      Latest May 24, 1945



**Kelebia**

Earliest July 6, 1945      Latest



**Kenderes**

Earliest May 28, 1945      Latest June 2, 1945



**Kevermes**

Earliest April 9, 1945      Latest May 24, 1945



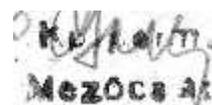
**Kiskunmajsa**

Earliest August 14, 1945      Latest



**Magyarbánhegyes**

Earliest April 11, 1945      Latest



**Mezőcsát**

Earliest December 6, 1945      Latest



**Mezőhegyes**

Earliest June 18, 1945      Latest

*Készpénzben*  
**KIFIZETTE**

**Mezőtúr**

Earliest Nov. 30, 1944      Latest

**KÉSZP-BÉRM.**

**Nyírbátor**

**M**

Earliest      Latest

⇒Készpénzzel Bérmentve⇐  
**POSTAHIVATAL**  
**Okány,**

**Okány**

Earliest April 25, 1945      Latest May 30, 1945

**KP.BÉRMENŦVE**  
**0 000 ADOP**

**Pápa**

Earliest      Latest July 15, 1946

*Készpénz bérmentve*  
*3p - 6*  
**Pusztakengyel.**

**Pusztakengyel**

Earliest June 19, 1945      Latest Jan. 18, 1946

**KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRM.**

**Rakamaz**

Earliest Sep. 10, 1945      Latest Nov. 12, 1945

*Bérmentesítési díj*  
*készpénzben fizetve*

**Rákoscaba**

Earliest April 10, 1945      Latest

**ESZP.BÉRMENŦVE**

**Sarkad**

Earliest April 10, 1946      Latest July 16, 1946

*készpénzzel*  
*bérmentve*

**Sarkadi Cukorgyár/Sarkad**

Earliest April 6, 1945      Latest July 12, 1946



**Sashalom**

Earliest      Latest

**BÉRM. DÍJ ELSZÁMOLV**

**Solt**

Earliest      Latest Jan. 14, 1946

*Értelme*

**Somogyviszló**

Earliest      Latest Jan. 5, 1946

**KÉSZPÉNZZEL**  
**BÉRMENŦSITVE**

**Szarvas**

Earliest June 5, 1945      Latest Jan. 3, 1946

**KÉSZPÉNZZEL**  
**BÉRMENŦSITVE**

**Szarvas**

Earliest Jan. 3, 1945      Latest June 8, 1945

M. kir. Posta Szeghalom  
bérmentve ..... fill.

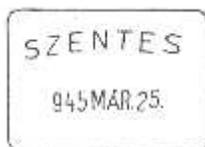
**Szeghalom**

Earliest April 8, 1945      Latest

**Kp. bérment.**

**Szegvár**

Earliest June 18, 1945      Latest April 20, 1946



**Szentes**

Earliest      Latest

**FIZETVE**

**Szigetszentmiklós**

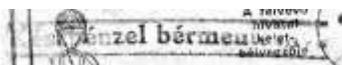
Earliest Nov. 22, 1945      Latest

**BÉRMENT**

**Tápióbicske**

**M**

Earliest      Latest



**Tatabánya**

Earliest May 22, 1946      Latest Oct. 5, 1946

**KP. BÉRMENT.**

**Tokaj**

Earliest June 5, 1945      Latest

**Készpénzzel bérment.**

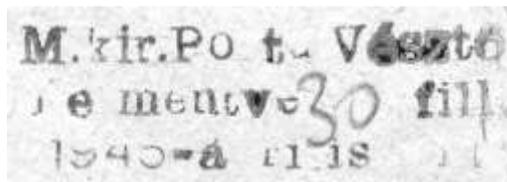
**Törökbálint**

Earliest July 12, 1945      Latest



**Törökszentmiklós**

Earliest July 17, 1945      Latest



**Vésztő**

Earliest April 11, 1945      Latest

**KIFIZETTETETT**

The following towns are known to have used this marking at one time or another:

- Bátaszék**
- Bódvaszilas**
- Bucsuszentlászló**
- Csanádpalota**
- Gara**
- Gutárfölde**
- Kiskunfélegyháza**
- Köröshegy**
- Magyarbánhegyes**
- Makó**
- Mohács**
- Nagyatád**
- Nagybánhegyes**
- Püspökladány**
- Pusztaföldvár**
- Szentes**
- Tamási**
- Tiszaszöllös**
- Villány**
- Zalaegerszeg**

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## REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Gábor Visnyovszki publicized a request for assistance to support the revision of the **Magyar bélyegek kézikönyve / Handbook of Hungarian Stamps**. The 'black' book, which a lot of us consider the 'Bible of Hungarian Philately,' was originally published in 1986; and the philatelic community's knowledge has grown by leaps and bounds since then. Needless to say, the errors and faulty conclusions that crept into the original work also need to be corrected. Mr. Visnyovszki is asking for the cooperation of the Hungarian philatelic community to provide inputs and assistance in preparing a second edition of this important reference book. His goal is to go to press in 2006 with a large single or perhaps a two-volume edition, possibly enhanced with color illustrations. Please contact him by mail: **Visnyovszki Gábor, H-1581 Budapest 146, Postafiók 68, Hungary.** /Ed./



## THE EDITOR'S NOTES

*by Csaba L. Kohalmi*

Judging by the overall participation of the membership, I thought that the SHP meeting in Columbus, Ohio was the most successful event organized by our Society since the early days in the 1970s. At that time, the majority of the members were concentrated along the East Coast, and the geographic proximity permitted monthly (!) meetings and regular annual exhibitions. While our exhibition showing was weaker at this Stampshow than in the past, we've had members in attendance from the states of Washington, California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kansas as well as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois from the Midwest. The cross section of the membership indicates that our society is not simply a club made up of Hungarian-descent stamp collectors, but is truly an international society dedicated FOR the pursuit of Hungarian philately, just as our founders had intended.

For the second issue in a row, I regret the passing of a philatelic friend. Dr. Munster was a frequent contributor of articles for this newsletter. Although we exchanged countless letters, email and telephone calls over the years, I only had one opportunity to meet him personally just a few months ago. Oftentimes, I visualized such chance meetings as windows free floating in time in three-dimensional space: in this case his window and mine intersected for a fleeting moment, and I will cherish that memory. Rest in peace, my philatelic friend, Dr. Andrew Munster!

This year the Hungarian Post is pursuing the memory of the sport successes Hungarian athletes achieved 50 years ago. Back in 1953, the country was just beginning to recover from the devastation of World War II. The Korean War was ending. Stalin died early in 1953 and there was hope that the reign of terror would soon subside. The first premiership of Imre Nagy held out hope to the nation that the Communist party hierarchy was going to address the improvement of the standard of living. The People's Stadium (Népstadion) was dedicated in August, and the national soccer team, well into its third undefeated year, handed the English squad its first defeat on the home turf in November. Those were heady days then: Hungary was a sports superpower!

Our website got a short but nice blurb in the September 2003 issue of the **American Philatelist**. Quoting from page 789: "Moving a little east we run into the 'Society for Hungarian Philately,' which is the best site for delving into Hungarian issues. Society for Hungarian Philately <http://www.hungarianphilately.org>." Rev. John Tollan, our webmaster who resides in Melbourne, Australia, has resumed his duties after a lengthy absence. He spent four months in East Timor, the world's newest independent (and, sadly, its poorest) nation. Rev. Tollan recounted his stay there in this brief message to our President: "Greetings from Melbourne, Australia. How are you? I'm now back home and (almost) ready to resume my task as webmaster for the Society. Am ploughing my way through all the Society emails that arrived while I was away. Had an extraordinary time in East Timor. It has certainly made me appreciate my lot in life. Am now tying up the hundreds of loose ends that accumulate when the Pastor is away from his parish for four months!"

Most of us are aware of the official triangle-hole punched Hungarian stamps of 1921-1924 (see Dr. Leslie Etre's articles in the February and March 1971 issues of **The News**). The contempo-

rary explanation for defacing 20 copies in each sheet of 100 stamps was to prevent speculation by postal clerks, who could not sell unpunched sheets of stamps to collectors. Philatelists were forced to pay a 10% premium to the post office's philatelic sales window for non-altered sheets. In the July-August issue of **Bélyegvilág**, Gyula Priskin documented another interpretation for the triangle-hole perforated issues. He quoted from a 1921 publication titled **A Magyar Bélyeg**, in which the editor, János Jászai Emánuel, equated the three holes with the dismemberment of historical Hungary by its three neighbors, the Czechs, the Serbs, and the Rumanians. In the same article, Mr. Priskin pointed out an interesting protest against the Stalinist Rákosi-regime on a 1954 stamp issue. The 60f value commemorating the 35th anniversary of the Hungarian Republic of the Councils (Scott # 1077) shows a Communist worker waving a huge red flag. If the stamp design is turned upside down, the end of the flag becomes the head of a pig, a 'red' pig. We may never know if this was an intentional protest sneaked into the design by graphic artist Rezső Berczeller, but it sure caught my eye.



1954 Stamp for the 35th Anniversary of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.



The Folds in the Upside Down End of the Flag Become the Ears and the Snout of a 'Red' Pig.

The State Printing Office, Ltd., in Budapest continues to print stamps on contract order for the Post of Lithuania. This practice started with the independence of the Baltic republic from the former Soviet Union. While the paper for these stamps most likely comes from Scandinavia (Finland?), these stamps can be considered as a part of the *Hungarica*-topic stamp issues.

Good news / bad news. **The News of Hungarian Philately** received a silver award along with the numerical score of 74 at the Columbus Stampshow. That's good news. The bad news is that a score of 75 would have merited a vermeil. The judge's critique sheet faulted the use of the word 'News' in our title, the unattractive front cover, the blurry illustrations, and the apparent lack of 'in depth research articles.' I guess the blame for the title belongs to our founders, who failed to have the proper foresight to pick a better word. The last comment about the lack of in-depth research articles was a real slap in the face to our many contributors, who have unearthed reams of new information on overseas airmail surcharge rates, occupation errors and forgeries, and second inflation frankings and markings, just to highlight a few topics. We shall go forward. No further editorial comment needed.

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## AUCTION AUDIT REPORT

by **H. Alan Hoover**

Upon the request of our Auction Chairman, an independent audit by two Society members was conducted of the financial statements and accountings of all transactions involved with the last 4 auctions. Some minor oversights were identified in a typographical error, but all financial data was reviewed and found to be fully in order. The Executive Board therefore finds with the suggested changes implemented by the auditors, all to be in perfect order with the Society Auction. Thank you to our two auditors, **Sam Basham** and **David Ebert**. Thank you to our Auction Chairman, **Emmerich Vamos** for his recommendation and his continued dedication to the Society by his organization of the Quarterly Auctions. I will be happy to send a copy of the letter submitted by our auditors to any interested SHP member upon request.

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**SAM BASHAM APPOINTED SHP VICE PRESIDENT**

Having been confirmed by vote of the SHP Executive Board, it is with great pride that the Executive Board appoints **Sam Basham** of Columbus, OH as Vice President of the Society for Hungarian Philately, effective immediately. He will fulfill the remaining two-year term vacated by Dr. Andrew Munster. Sam's email address is sbasham@insight.rr.com.

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**A TRIBUTE TO DR. ANDREW MUNSTER**

Dear Mrs. Munster!

It is with deep sadness that the Society for Hungarian Philately received the news of Andrew's passing. Andrew meant a lot to our society and it was just August that many of us shared time and stories with him in Columbus Ohio.

In honor of his continued dedication to our society, and for his contribution to Hungarian Philately worldwide, it is our hope that you will accept the enclosed plaque and that it will remind your family often of our gratitude.

Again, our sincerest condolences on your loss and our best wishes to your family.

**Society for Hungarian Philately (SHP) Executive Board**

<p>Society for Hungarian Philately takes this opportunity to recognize the contributions of Dr. Andrew Munster An SHP member since 1981, active as the Society's Vice President from 2000 to 2003. His contributions to Hungarian philately will be sincerely missed. October 17, 2003                      SHP Executive Board</p>
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**REMEMBERING ANDREW MUNSTER**

*by* **Kalman Illyefalvi**

Dr. Andrew Munster died on September 27, 2003 of liver cancer. He was born in Budapest, Hungary on December 10, 1935. He and his parents fled Hungary in 1948. Before settling in the United States, Andy lived in Italy, Australia and England. His interest in medicine began as a child. He was a graduate of the University of Sidney in Australia, where he earned his MD in 1959. He completed his residencies in England. While there, he met and married his wife Joy. They came to the US in 1964. He completed his Medical training in Boston. He later served in the US Army and was discharged with the rank of Lt. Colonel. His medical specialty was the treatment of burns, and he received many national and international honors for his contributions. He loved the outdoors and trekked in the Swiss Alps and the Himalayas. He was an avid stamp collector with special interests in Hungarian airmails, the hyperinflation period after World War II, and the stamps and postal history of

the Roman States. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, his mother and two grandchildren. He had a spectacular memorial service.

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**BOOK REVIEW: Robert B. Morgan's *THE HUNGARIAN HYPERINFLATION OF 1945-1946***

**by Csaba L. Kohalmi**

*/The book was published by the Collectors Club of Chicago. Copies are available for US\$49.50, postpaid in the United States, from the Collectors Club of Chicago, Attention: Duane Larson, 270 Cunningham Drive, Park Forest, IL 60466 USA. Surface shipping to Canada and all overseas destinations costs an additional \$4.00./*

The German philatelists have not compiled such a definitive work about their famous post World War I inflation. Thanks to Mr. Morgan's lifetime effort to research the subject, Hungarian philatelists have a detailed reference volume on every conceivable aspect of the world record inflation. Postal rates from the ordinary letter to obscure internal postal documents are covered. The 86 different postal and philatelic topics contained in the subject index give a numerical hint of the volume of information that can be found in the book.

The author dedicated the inspiration to compile this work to an anonymous F.I.P. judge, who quipped "... (Hungary's) inflation is no big deal. Every country had its inflation..." He also incorporated the information from his monograph on single stamp and fewest possible stamp frankings during the inflation, as well as the data collected about grace periods, the frequency of covers found in major collections, and airmail covers, and established guidelines for judging the scarcity of covers for most categories. The research on the second inflation is by no means complete as exemplified by the preceding article on emergency 'paid by cash' markings.

Before delving into the 27 rate structures of the 15-month period, the author presents a synopsis of the history leading up to the inflation and the progression of currency depreciation during that time. He presents a time-line listing of available postage stamps, which oftentimes lagged the ever-changing postage rates. The creativity and improvisations of the postal clerks during the post-war hardships in keeping the mail moving make for a very colorful postal history.

To round out the volume, Bob has provided a Hungarian-English-Hungarian glossary, a calendar, a concordance of catalog numbers for the stamps of the period, and a guide to Hungarian pronunciations. While he modestly claims that this is not the end of research on the Second Inflation, the amount of reference material contained in the book is vast. It is, in my opinion, the most significant, all-encompassing work produced so far on this subject.

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**PASSAGES: EDWARD TELLER (1908-2003)**

Teller was born in Budapest on January 15th, 1908. He started his college studies in Budapest and completed them in Germany by receiving a doctorate at age 22 in Leipzig. He worked in Göttingen under Max Born in the illustrious company of János Neumann, Jenő Wigner and Robert Oppenheimer. As anti-Semitism gained momentum in Europe, Teller lost his position and moved to London where Leo Szilárd helped him gain work at a university. Later, he moved to Copenhagen to work with Niels Bohr. In between, he returned to Budapest to marry.

In 1935 he received invitations from Princeton and George Washington University to become a teaching professor. He chose the latter where he conducted research in atomic physics. He was a charter member along with Szilárd and Wigner of the Uranium Committee appointed by President Roosevelt in 1939. In the years 1941-42, Teller taught at Columbia University and joined Enrico Fermi's group conducting research into nuclear chain reaction at the University of Chicago. Initially, he was not given full clearance because of his relatives living in pro-German Hungary. Oppenheimer

intervened on his behalf and invited Teller to take part in the Manhattan Project in Los Alamos in 1943. Teller concentrated on the possibility of designing a fusion bomb, but this was pre-empted by the crash work on designing the first atom bombs. The scientific community's reaction to the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki delayed any further research on this theory until the Soviet Union developed its own atomic weapons in 1949. As the Cold War intensified, Teller was authorized to resume work on the hydrogen bomb project, which achieved meager results until 1951.

The birth of the hydrogen super weapon was the result of Teller's cooperation with Stanislaw Ulam, who recommended using the shock wave created by using an atomic weapon to achieve the critical mass needed to explode a fusion weapon. The first test of the 'super' hydrogen bomb was conducted in the Pacific on the Eniwetok atoll in 1951.

When Robert Oppenheimer's loyalties became a subject of a Congressional investigation in 1954, Teller testified in a less-than-glowing fashion about his old boss. While his testimony was prejudiced by professional disagreement that the two had before, it didn't decide the case. Nevertheless, the American scientific community did not forgive Teller for many years.

Teller continued to teach and conduct research at the University of California and later became a director at the Lawrence Livermore Labs. He opposed the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. In the 1970s he was an advisor to several presidents working on the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaties with the Soviets. He is also credited with selling President Reagan on the idea of 'Star Wars' Strategic Defense Initiative for protecting the United States from incoming nuclear missiles.

He returned to Hungary in 1991 for the first time since the 1930s. He received multiple awards including the Hungarian Republic Order of Merit, the Chain of Corvin, and the highest US award to civilians, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

*/Transcribed from the Magyar Nemzet Online, 10 September 2003.*

*Translated by Csaba L. Kohalmi./*

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## **2003 NEW ISSUES**

Issued 9 May 2003

*Fauna of Hungary*

Face value: Stamps HUF 35, 40, 100, 110; souvenir sheet HUF 500. Size: 40 x 30mm (stamps), 90 x 65mm (souvenir sheet), 40 x 30mm (stamp from souvenir sheet).

Designer: Kálmán Székely. The animals depicted on the stamps are the Siberian polecat, the short-toes lark, the common tree frog, the European weatherfish, and the spider *Eresus cinnabarius*.

Technical details: 300,000 sets of stamps and 100,000 numbered souvenir sheets were printed in offset by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. The stamps were issued in sheets of 50.

*CEPT Europa 2003 – Poster Art*

Face value: HUF 65. Size: 30 x 40mm.

Designer: István Orosz. The original design from the artist's series titled 'Only Posters' shows a 'poster person' in a composition of red, black, and yellow.

Technical details: Printed in small sheets of 12 in an edition of 500,000 stamps by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. using offset printing.

Issued 6 June 2003

*Hungarian Viniculture*

Face value: HUF 60, 130. Size: 45 x 30.7mm.

Designer: Pál Varga. The designs depict the grapes and the scenery of the wine-producing regions of the Lower Bükk mountain range between Mezökövesd and Miskolc and the Upper Balaton region around Csobánc and Hajagos.

Technical details: Printed in sheets of 50 using offset by the State Printing Office, Ltd. in an edition of 150,000 sets of stamps.

Issued 13 June 2003

*The Mantle of King St. László (joint issue with Croatia)*

Face value: HUF 300. Size: 108 x 70mm (sheet), 60 x 40mm (stamp from sheet).

Designer: Péter Nagy based on a photo by Nenad Gattin. The design depicts the 11th century embroidered silk fabric from the Treasury of the Cathedral of Zagreb showing King St. László and an unknown queen, purported to be László's sister Ilona, the consort of the last Croatian king, Zvonimir. Technical details: Printed in offset by the Banknote Printers, Ltd. in an edition of 150,000 numbered sheets. Commemorative cards bearing the Croatian and Hungarian versions of the sheets with special cancellations are available.

The Croatian souvenir sheet containing a single 10k stamp was designed by Boris Ljubicic and printed using offset in an edition of 100,000 copies by Zrinski.

*Commemorative Postal Cards*

- Audi Motor Hungaria Kft. is 10 Years Old. Issued 23 April 2003.

Face Value: HUF 32. Selling price: HUF 80.

Designers: Barnabás Baticz and Imre Benedek. The design recalls the establishment of the Audi plant in Győr for automotive engines and parts manufacturing.

Technical details: 15,000 cards printed by the Banknote Printers, Ltd.

- Centenary of the Fire Brigade of Pomáz. Issued 6 May 2003.

Face value: HUF 32. Selling price: HUF 62.

Designer: Ervin Widerkomm. The design shows St. Florian and the flag of the Pomáz fire brigade.

Technical details: 10,000 cards printed by the Banknote Printers, Ltd.

Issued 18 July 2003

*Art Series, Part 3*

Face value: HUF 32, 60. Size: 24.6 x 45mm.

Designer: Attila Elekes. Photographer: Géza Turchányi. Designs depict the sculpture *Death of Bishop St. Gellért* by Imre Varga and the painting *Roman Bridge at Mostar* by Tivadar Csontváry.

Technical details: Printed in sheets of 50 using offset by the State Printing Office in a quantity of 150,000 sets of stamps.

*Sport Anniversaries Souvenir Sheet*

Face value: HUF 500 (two HUF 250 stamps). Size: 103 x 68mm (sheet), 32 x 21 stamps in sheet.

Designer: György Szönyei. Designs commemorate the 50th anniversary of the opening of the People's Stadium (renamed Puskás Stadium in honor of Hungary's internationally renowned footballer, Ferenc 'Öcsi' Puskás) and the 50th anniversary of the football Match of the Century (20th), Hungary's classic 6:3 win over England in November 1953.

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

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**FERENC DEÁK, THE WISE MAN OF THE NATION**

*by Csaba L. Kohalmi*

Ferenc Deák was the Minister of Justice in Count Batthyányi's first cabinet in 1848. Known as the 'master of compromise,' Deák sought to establish peace as Marshal Prince Windisch-Graetz was about to occupy Buda and Pest after Kossuth fled to Debrecen on 31 December 1848. Having failed at this, Deák subsequently retired to his estate in Söjtör in south-western Transdanubia.

The thaw in the harsh imperial treatment of Hungary came on the heels of the war against the French and the Italians in 1859, the result of which was the loss of Lombardy by the Hapsburgs. Emperor Franz Josef allowed the election of a Hungarian Diet. Deák re-emerged from his self-imposed internal exile as the leader of passive resistance against the oppressive imperial Hapsburg rule over Hungary. He insisted that Hungary have its own legislature, that Hungary exist as an entity outside of the Hapsburg Empire, and that the nation's differences be settled directly with the ruler-king and not with the individual provinces of the Empire. He acquired the title 'Wise Man of the Nation' from the exiled Kossuth himself. Deák believed in the healing powers of time to help forget past injustices. The Diet of 1860 proved to be too radical for the Court of Vienna, and the Emperor disbanded it.

Deák continued to publish his theses. In 1865, he touched a conciliatory tone by arguing that a common ground could exist between Austria and Hungary in mutual affairs, such as defense. The following year brought another military defeat for the Empire at the hands of Bismarck's Prussia. The dynasty was forced to negotiate a compromise with its rebellious 'province.' The *Ausgleich* or Compromise, signed on 8 June 1867, assumed Hungary's 'constitutional independence involving public law and autonomy.' Joint ministries were established to handle common affairs of defense, foreign affairs, and finance. Deák declined the premiership of the new government. That position was filled by Count Gyula Andrassy, the rebel from 1848 who was hanged in abstentia. The outcome of the Compromise of 1867 did not fulfill the Hungarian aspirations of 1848 nor did it have the foresight to avert the other nationalities' aspirations that tore apart the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918.

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**OLD NEWSLETTERS AVAILABLE:** Bob Jensen has an accumulation of old SHP newsletters that he is offering for FREE to the any interested person willing to reimburse Bob for the cost of the postage to send out the package. Please contact Bob at **8 Heather Lane, Reading, PA 19601-1012.**

**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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**200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF  
FERENC DEÁK (1803-1876),  
THE ARCHITECT OF THE COMPROMISE OF 1867**

