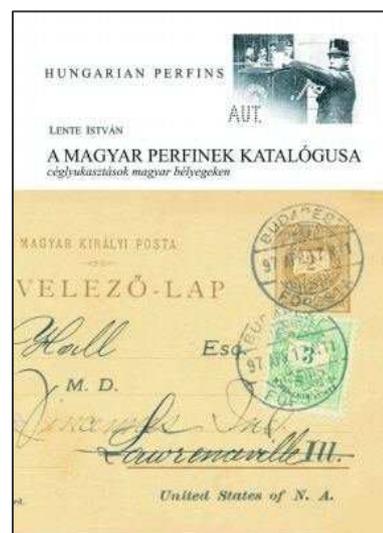


Hungarian Perfins Catalogue

Author: István Lente
Title: **A Magyar Perfinek Katalógusa** – *céglyukasztások magyar bélyegeken.*
Hungarian Perfins
Publisher/ where to order: Author, Budapest, Hungary
Year of publishing: 2007
Number of pages: 224
Format: 175 x 240 cm
ISBN: 978-963-06-3108-2



Brief description:

The catalogue represents the so far known perfins used on the **territory of the historical Hungary**. A detailed introduction and instructions in English are also included. It describes the measurements, the users' data, and gives the exact pictures of the perforations, the comparative chart of the earlier catalogue numbers, furthermore, the coloured photos of several covers and newfound perfins. Perfins on stamps issued jointly by the Hungarian and Austrian posts for **Bosnia Herzegovina** are discussed as well. The rarity of the perfins is shown by a score A to E, as it is usual in perfin catalogues. As their use in certain periods and on certain stamp issues was not even, this score could be misleading in the case of perfins for a long time in use. For this reason, the space of time between 1877-1964 is divided into 9 periods, the time of the actual use is graphically represented, and the rarity of the perfins is evaluated by periods. The catalogue was intended to be exhaustive, but new data and information are constantly appearing due to the unprocessed field. To make new information available for collectors, a file called

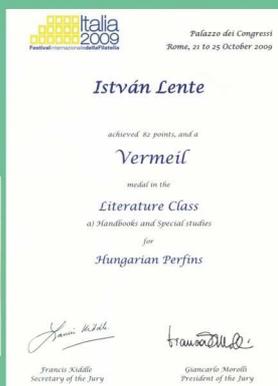
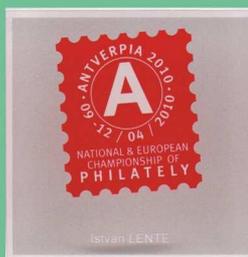
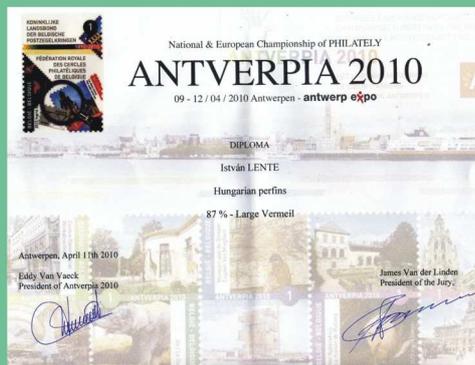
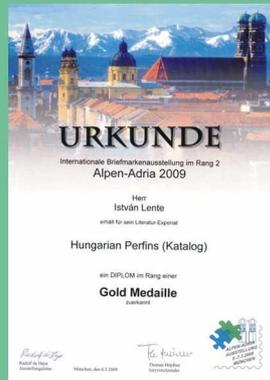
PÓTLÁS 2011 (Update 2011) can be downloaded from the website of the **Magyar Perfin Klub** (Hungarian Perfin Club)

<http://www.mafitt.hu/org/perfinklub>,

which contains the corrections, the users discovered lately, and the newfound perfins.

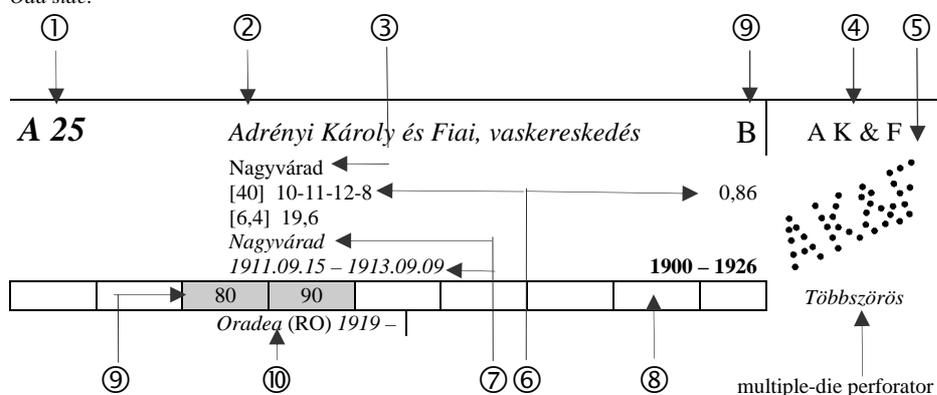
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Recommendation	
Introduction	
Catalogue Layout and Interpretation	
Official perfins – Official perfins of the Hungarian (Royal) Post Office	
AUT. perfin	
Three-hole (Triangle) perforation 1921 – 1924	
1957 – Three-hole perforation	
1964 – Invalidating perforation	
Official control perforations of telegrams	
Private perfins A–Z	
Revenue perfins	
Administering perfins of the Államépítészeti Hivatal	
Other perfins – Perfins in non-postage stamps	
Bosnia-Herzegovina A–Z	
Maps – Pictures:	
Hungary till 1918	
Revision	
Towns and Post Offices	
Surviving perforations	
Reproductions	
Appendix	
Recurring incomplete perforations due to broken pins	
Left out, revised, or reclassified perfins	
Comparative table of catalogue numbers of private perfins	
Field of activity of the identified firms	

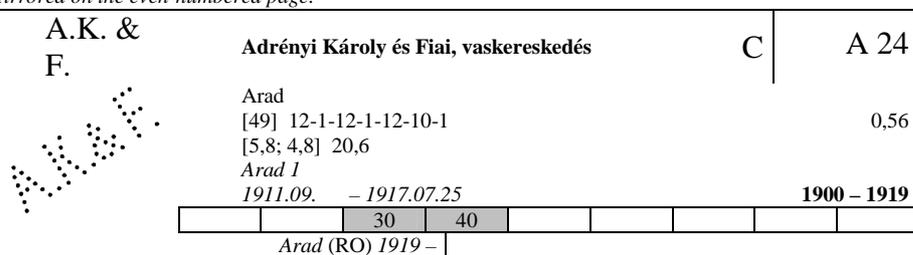


Catalogue Layout and Interpretation

Odd side:



Mirrored on the even-numbered page:



① Catalogue number:

To arrange perforations misclassified by earlier catalogues and new perfins that emerged in the last few years according to Hungarian alphabet, it was necessary to renumber the material. Numbering goes by letters, with cardinal numbers. If a new perfin appears, it receives the previous number in the alphabet and a sub-number divided with a dot (e.g. **A 25~A 25.5**). Incomplete perfins resulting from broken pins, that is, a permanent lack of hole from a certain date onwards, receive the small letters of the alphabet as sub-numbers (e.g. **A 25a**). Perforations made by multiple-die perforators, if their order is known, are indicated with Roman numerals divided by division signs (e.g. **A 25/I**, **A 25/II**, etc.).

② User's identity:

The user firm is only given if that was clearly readable on a headed cover or on some other postal delivery. In some cases we adopted data of earlier catalogues, if the firm's head office or its name seemed certain on the basis of the known cancellations. Where we know more names of the same company on mails, or we know of the firm's perfin used on headed envelope by other firm, we indicate it with ☒ + (date).

③ Firm's location:

We give the town's name and also the firm's contemporary address in Budapest, if known. Towns' names in italics refer to yet only probable, but not proved premises. We give the Austrian premises of some Austrian firms whose perfins appear in Hungarian stamps but it is not known whether they had Hungarian premises or agency. These perfins are likely to have been put in Hungarian stamps used as reply stamps. There was no restriction at all about who was allowed to use a given perforation; therefore, all contemporary perforations can be regarded as legal and regular. In the same way, perfins of Hungarian companies can be found in Austrian and Bosnian stamps.

④ **Interpretation:**

Interpretation of letters and other characters.

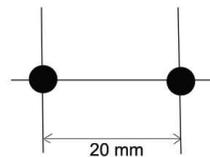
⑤ **Patterns:**

Perfin patterns are represented by immediate copying, in original size. Where there is no information about the stamp issue having no supporting example, patterns of earlier catalogues were adopted without any other data.

⑥ **Sizes:**

Measuring in **millimetre**, always from centre of hole to centre of hole, as illustrated:

- (top line, on the left) **number of holes**, in brackets [-] the holes; outside the brackets with hyphens: number of holes of (characters).
- (bottom line) **height-width**, in brackets [; ; (-)] the full height inside the brackets in parentheses (-) the full height of the multi- outside the brackets *on the right* the maximum width. In some measuring of the **pin-diameter** is only approximately accurate, puncture's uncertain edges. Change of perforating pins is not considered a new perfin, as the distance between the centres of holes remains the same, although the thickness of pins can be rather different from the previous ones. Where it was available, pictures of known variations are published.



number of all single letters

of single letters, row perforation, cases, the due to the

⑦ **Location of administration – post offices:**

Where it was readable on a stamp checked by ourselves, location and number of the administering post office are given, while in the second line we give the dates of **the earliest and the latest cancellings known for us**. We are aware, and do hope, that collectors will soon find earlier or later cancellations, yet we chose this form to draw attention to this branch of study so that the actual period of use be revealed, and the temporal limits of use become clearer. Towns where perfins were cancelled in post offices are marked in a map. Although few of these might be agencies or premises, yet it might add some valuable information about a firm's connections and mail habits.

⑧ **Periods of stamp issues:**

The interval between 1877-1964, when perforation was applied to stamps, is divided into nine periods and indicated on a horizontal bar, as illustrated.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
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Periods were defined so as to fit in with changes in Hungarian history and stamp issues. Definitive postage stamps and other stamps issued in various periods usually became necessary due to change of currency or of regime. Grey squares indicate the time of occurrence of perforations as known today. In principal, any perforation can appear in any postage or special stamp of a given period, yet in practice, especially with companies of less mail, they can only be found in some denominations of postage stamps. Frequency of occurrence on certain denominations depends on the current postal rates and on the mail habits of the given firm (inland or foreign correspondence, parcels etc.). Business correspondence is not a field of philately, it was always done in the most economical way, therefore, special deliveries, special stamps and especially semi-postal stamps are scarce to find. From 1886 on, perforations can appear in stationery issues as well but these are quite rare. Some perfins can be found in revenue stamps as well, as it is summed up in a chart.

“1888 – 1916” = the given years are to be interpreted in such a way that the perfin was in use in stamps issued in the given period. It is not certain that the actual use covers the whole period. It happens that the period of validity of a stamp issued in a given period extends over into the next period and is used then. This case is indicated in the appropriate place.

Periods	Stamps	Years	MBÁ	Michel	Scott
I.	Színes számú krajcár	1877 – 1888	15 – 26	15 – 26	13 – 22
II.	Fekete számú krajcár	1888 – 1900	27 – 67	27 – 53	22A – 46 (5) P3 – P8
III.	Turul	1900 – 1916	68 – 210	54 – 185	47 – 105 (2) B1 – B 51
	Arató - parlament	1916 – 1926	211 – 440	186 – 410	104 – 402
	Hivatalos	1921 / 1924	1 – 31	1 – 31 Szeged 1 – 41;	(1) O1 – O31 (5) P9 (2) B52 – B 87
IV.				Nyugat- Magyarország: hármás- lyukasztások	(3) C1 – C11 (4) E1 – E3
V.	Pengő – fillér	1926 – 1932	441 – 519	411 – 488	403 – 467 (3) C12 – C25
VI.	Arcképek	1932 – 1939	520 – 630	490 – 597	468 – 534 (3) C26 – C44
VII.	Templomok – Hadvezérek	1939 – 1945	631 – 792	598 – 704	535 – 630
VIII.	1945 – 46	1945 – 1946	793 – 992	705 – 759	631 – 788 (6) Q1 – Q 8
IX.	1946 – 1964	1946 – 1964	993 –	760 –	788A – (3) C45 –
	<i>Scott</i>	(1) <i>Official Stamps</i>	(4)	<i>Special Delivery Stamps</i>	
		(2) <i>Semi-Postal Stamp</i>	(5)	<i>Newspaper Stamps</i>	
		(3) <i>Air Post Stamp</i>	(6)	<i>Parcel Post Stamps</i>	

⑨ **Evaluation:**

The international practice is that perfins are usually divided into 5-6 groups according to their rarity. We follow this practice as well.

- **Index of rarity:** rarity grade of perfins is indicated by capitals **A-E**.

Marking:

- A** = very rare
- B** = rare
- C** = average
- D** = common
- E** = very common

Perforations that emerged recently and were not present in earlier catalogues, with only a few known precedents, we mark with an asterisk “*” beside the rarity index. This simple grouping presents only a superficial evaluation as it does not take into account frequency of given perforations in various periods and in various stamp issues. The classification by letters, especially with perfins used across more periods, must be interpreted and used keeping in view the cheapest variation. Considering these aspects, we endeavour to evaluate by points the surcharge of perfins by periods.

	100	50					
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- **Evaluation by points in various periods:**

Surcharge of perfined stamps is given by **points** in the grey squares of the horizontal bar. Evaluations apply to undamaged, average-quality stamps containing the **complete design** of the perforation, with the exception of the fragments of perforations necessarily covering more stamps (e.g. **A 6, B 44** etc.). We do not evaluate perfins known from the literature but not examined by ourselves. Lack of holes (except those by broken pins), blind pins, and incomplete perforations are devaluating factors. Deterioration in quality due to the attrition of perforators is a natural process, so quality requirements for some later perforations are less strict. It happens frequently, that perforating precise in the beginning, becomes more and more carelessly done later on, puncturing more folded plies simultaneously and imperfectly. This was partly the result of the pin's wearing and partly that of the small efficiency of perforators; on the other hand, the machine's capacity was perhaps too small to punch the increasingly thick stamp-papers. Probably, that is why the originally thicker pins were replaced by thinner ones in some cases. Repeating lack of holes due to broken pins do not reduce the value of a perfin, in fact they increase it in some cases, as are scarcer than complete perforations. *Perfins* in official *three-hole perforated* stamps are also rarer and their value is higher, accordingly.

The value of points can be expressed in **forint, dollar** or **Euro**, according to market conditions. E.g. the value of a perfin of a given denomination is calculated by adding its point value in the period (converted into forint, Euro or other currency) to its base price as given in standard catalogues (MBA, Michel etc.). Considering the present prices, the converted surcharge is:

10 pont = 100 Ft, (US \$ = 0.50; € = 0,40).

- Postal deliveries with perfins (letters, postal-orders, parcel registration forms etc.) are not estimated in themselves in the present catalogue. With few exceptions, they are extremely rare and deserve special evaluation, especially if they provide unambiguous information on the user company.

⑩ **Perforations surviving in stamps of the new states after the change of domination in 1918-1920:**

Many firms carried on their trade in Croatia and in territories attached to Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria and Italy from Hungary after World War I, and they continued using perforations **with the same perforators** in the stamps of the new states. Where the surviving company used a different perforator, not the one used earlier in Hungarian stamps, that case is not regarded a surviving perfin and is not indicated.

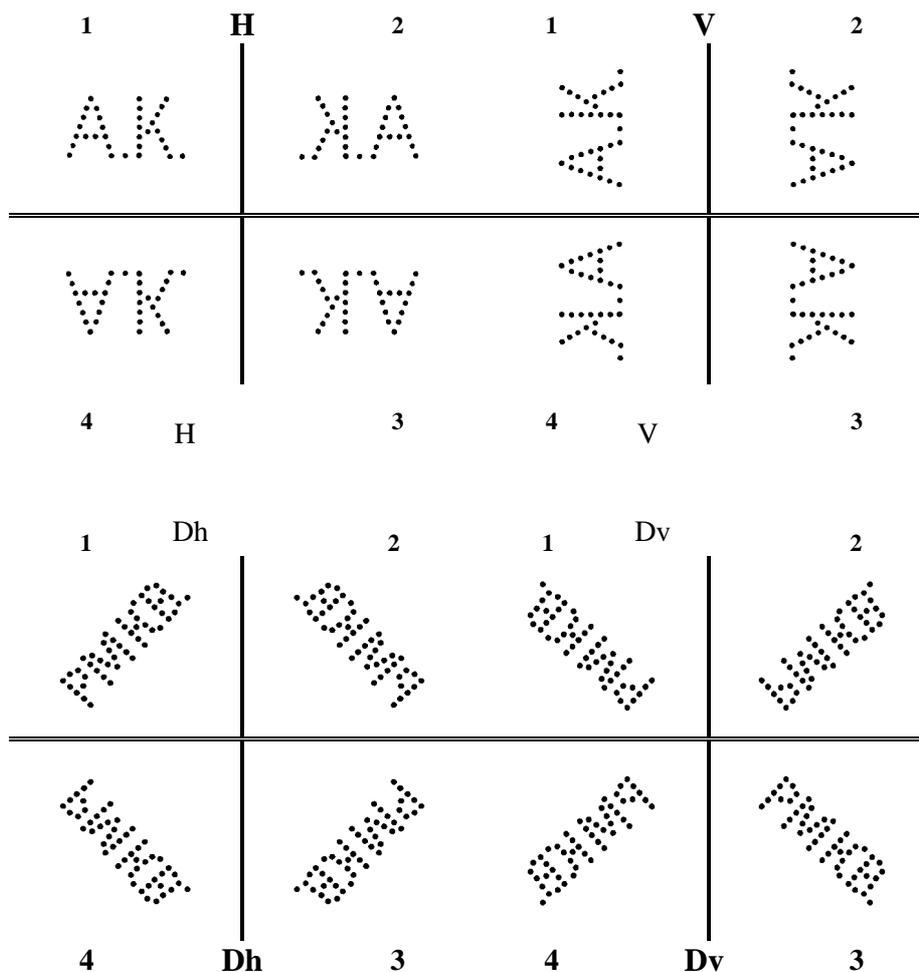
Perfins are scarce to find (Baranya) in occupation stamps issued locally during war times of 1919-1921. Civil administration, including postal service, stayed under Hungarian control in these territories. As they lost connection with their head offices, they provided postal goods necessary to maintain postal service by overprinting their existing supplies (Arad, Baranya, Debrecen, Temesvár, Bánát-Bácska, Szeged). Although civil administration and postal service stayed under Hungarian control in these parts, the operation and the correspondence of firms were reduced to the minimum or interrupted in wartime. No perfin is known in stamps issued in 1921 in Western Hungary, but the official three-hole perforation emerges sometimes and is much sought-after. "SHS", "FIUME", "POSTA CESHOSLOVENSKA 1919", "Regatul Romanei" etc. were not issued by the Hungarian post, therefore, perforations in these can only be considered "surviving" if it had been used earlier in Hungarian stamps as well (e.g. **S 18**).

Five perforations (**C 2, F 42, K 61, M 19, Szi 4**) are known between 1938-1945 in territories reannexed to Hungary as a consequence of the revision between the world wars (1st and 2nd Treaty of Vienna).

No perforations are known in local issues after World War II.

Positions of perforations:

Positions of perforations are always defined by the face side. Positions of individual perfins are not indicated in the present catalogue as various positions had been developed depending on the perforator's being a single-die or a multiple-die one, on the shape of the stamps and on the way of their being folded. There were only one or two positions with some perforators but most of them worked in many positions. The originally precise punctures later became more careless, there are hardly any complete perforations with some firms in later periods. Therefore, there is real value in the study of positions only if examined individually in each period and with each issue, indeed, with each denomination. The table of positions of perforations is shown below, where, compared to the face side, the left row **H (1,2,3,4)** marks the **horizontally perforated** positions, while the right row **V (1,2,3,4)** marks the **vertically perforated** positions. **Dh (1,2,3,4)** and **Dv (1,2,3,4)** indicates the **diagonal perforations**.



Perforators:

Perforators punched one stamp at a time generally, although machines punching more: two, three, five, even ten in a row at a time, came out quite early. These are discernible due to their slight differences. However, this was investigated only in some cases up till now; hence the task remains for the future to define the order of multiple perforations. The defined variants are indicated from

left to right, with Roman numerals after the fraction signs (e.g. **A 25/I**, **A 25/II**, etc.). Perforators used in Hungarian stamps were all manual ones. Mechanical perforators used with Austrian, German and Swiss coil-stamps, which registered the number of punctures as well (like Francotyp machines later on), did not gain ground in Hungary, as by the time they got fashionable, the production of coils stopped. The only mechanical perforation in Hungarian stamp is **Szi 1**, punched by a still unidentified country (Austria, probably). (The „Perfin” in Febr. 2000 describes the perforator machine of the ADLER D. company, ”Ruggyanta és Fémbélyegző-Gyár” (Factory of Rubber and Metal Stamps) in Pozsony, while on page 22 we present the perforator machine on the reverse side of the leaflet of the M. HAMMER company in Vienna).

Abbreviations:

(H)	Hungary
(ČS)	Czechoslovakia
(A)	Austria
(Fiume)	Republic of Fiume (1919–1924)
(I)	Italy
(L)	Poland
(RO)	Roumania
(SHS) (J)	Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian Kingdom (1920 – Yugoslavia)
(SHS-HO)	Stamp issues for Croatia (1918-1919)
(SHS-SLO)	Stamp issues for Slovenia (1918 – 1920)
(SK)	Slovakia
(BH)	Bosnia-Herzegovina
<i>Bp.</i>	Budapest
<i>u.</i>	street
<i>Vö:</i>	compare
<i>Rt.</i>	Company
<i>→</i>	see
<i>o.</i>	page
<i>pl.</i>	e.g.
<i>É.:</i>	evaluation
<i>EÉ.:</i>	individual evaluation
<i>stb.</i>	etc.
<i>többszörös</i>	a multiple-die perforator

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- S (H),(BH) SEMMLER, FRANK: Katalog der ungarischen Firmen- und Behördenlochungen, 1989.
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- MBM A Magyar Bélyegek Monográfiája. 1965–
- MKBB A magyar bélyegek kézikönyve, Gondolat, Budapest, 1986.
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- VOLONCS GÁBOR: Egy (...) katalógus margójára, „Filatéliai Szemle”, 1992/10.

Statistics:

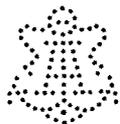
Compared to earlier ones, the present catalogue contains 170 newly discovered private perfins. On the other hand, about 43 perforations with separate numbers were sorted out, being either results of misdrawing, or proved to be parts of other perforations. Having no data about 31 perfins of the earlier catalogues, only their pictures are published. For the time being, the firm's name and premises are known with 522 Hungarian perfins (56%), and only premises are known with ~128 perfins.

Official perfins

(Post Office)	8
(Siemens telegrams)	7
(Államépítészeti Hivatal)	11
sum:	26 patterns

Private perfins

A	43	J	16	Sz	19
B	73	K	70	T	24
C	16	L	30	U, Ü	12
D	21	M	94	V	22
E	49	N, Ny	29	W	28
F	54	O, Ö	12	Y	2
G, Gy	53	P	45	Z	8
H	63	R	36	Szá	15
I	4	S	68	Szi	10
sum:	916 patterns				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	sum:	41 patterns			
Other	sum:	18 patterns			
sum total:	1001 patterns				

A 1	„Az Anker” Élet- és Járadékbiztosító Társaság	C	A + horgony
	Budapest, V. Deák tér [94] 0,66; 0,74 [15] 14 <i>Bp.4, Alpár, Késmárk, Miskolc, Nagylak, Pozsony, Szepesváralja, Szomb..., Verbó, ...palota</i> 1908.06.14 – 1912.01.18		
	60		

Vö: →(A) De 18

A 2	Adalbert Blau Szállítmányozási Rt.	E	A.B.Sz.R.
	Budapest [54] 10-1-12-1-9-8-1-11-1 0,38; 0,5; 0,58; 0,64 [4,6; 3] 20,4 <i>Bp.55, 62, 70, 72, Alsó..., Arad, Bánréve, Nagybecskerek</i> 1910. – 1924.12.22		
	10 10 20		

☒ (1916) Általános Beszerzési és Szállítási Rt., Bp. V. Kádár u. 4.

A 3	Auer Dávid és Fiai	B	A.D. / ÉS F.
	Budapest, V., Nagykorona u. 2. [58] 13-1-14-1 / 9-8-11-1 0,7 [6; 5,75; 3,75; (14,7)] 14 / 13 <i>Bp.4</i> 1905.05.08 – 1912.03.05		
	150		

A 4		A*	A // D / L / E / R
	<i>Győr</i> [56] 19 / 11-6-9-11 1,0; 0,88; 0,6 [18; 2,9; (18)] 12 <i>Győr 2</i> .08.22		
	300		

A 5	Moskovits Adolf és Fiai, "Adria" Ipari és Mezőgazdasági Rt.	D	ADRIA
	Nagyvárad [47] 10-11-11-5-10 0,84 [5] 18,8 <i>Nagyvárad-Újváros, Nagyvárad 2, 3</i> 1897.11.03 – 1917.05.30		
200	100 20 30		

A 6	Adria Magyar Királyi Tengerhajózási Rt.	A	ADRIA
	Fiume [58] 12-14-14-6-12 0,86 [7,5] 29,75 <i>Fiume</i> 1913. – 1914.03.12		
	300**		

** É: bélyegpáron teljes lyukasztás: 700 pont.

A 7	Ábrahám Emil, vászon- pamut- és jutaárak gyári raktára	B	A.E.
	Budapest, V. Sas u.21. [32] 15-1-15-1 0,78 [7,2] 14,6 <i>Bp.4</i> 1909.04.09 – 1917.09.04		
	150 200		

Illetékbélyegen is