UPPER HUNGARY
Commemorative Postmarks

Kassa
18 June 1943

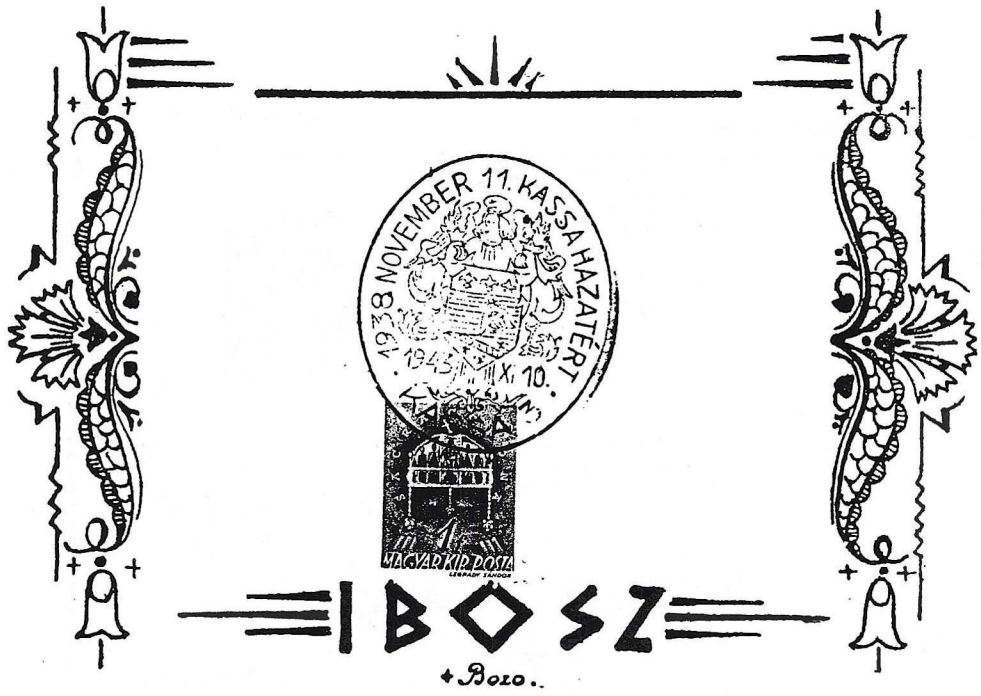
Komarom
18 June 1943



In celebration of Admiral Horthy's 75th birthday, special cancels were provided for various cities, including Kassa and Komarom in the liberated area.

UPPER HUNGARY
Commemorative Postmarks

Kassa
10 November 1943
12 November 1943

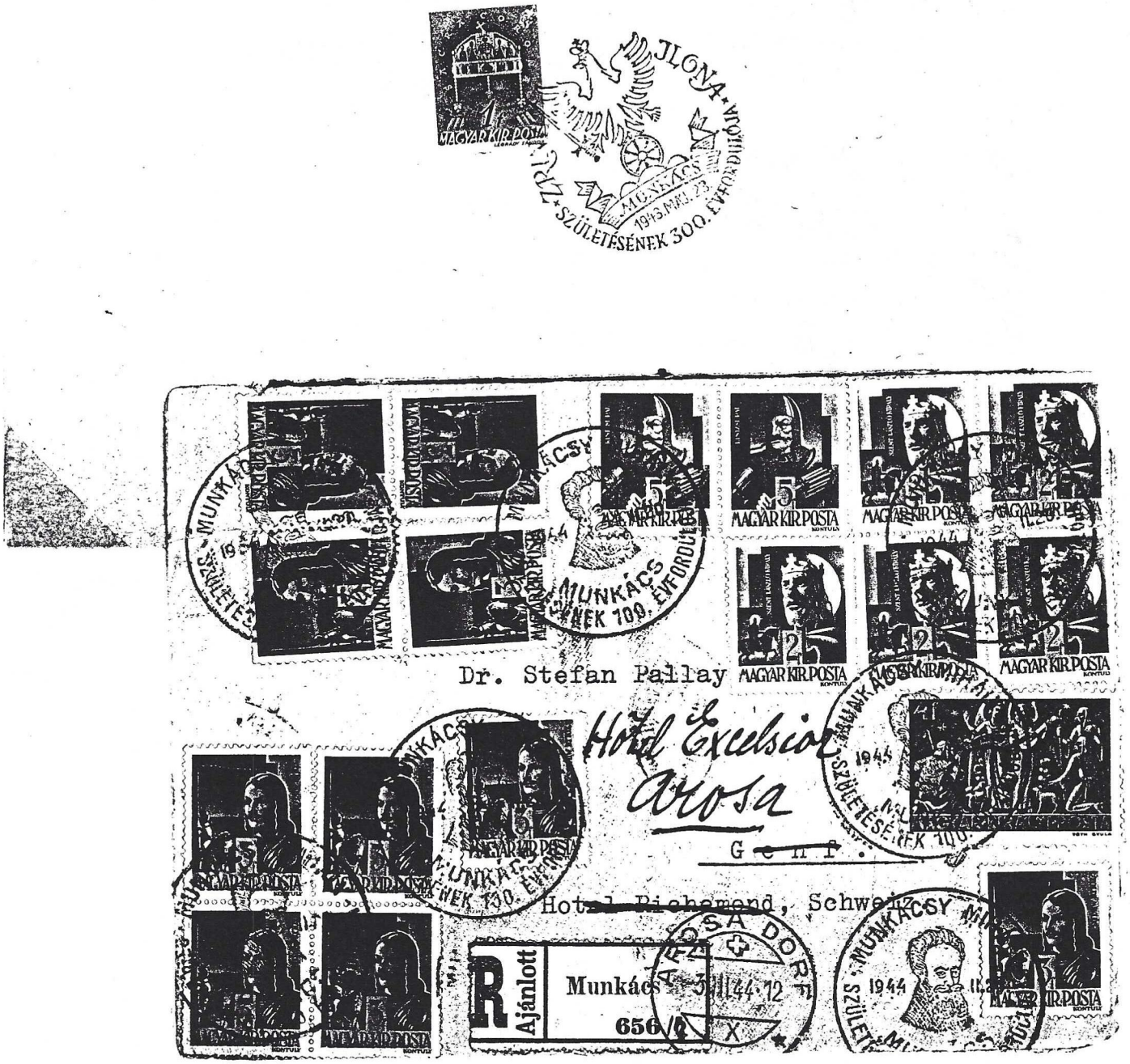




In connection with the 5th anniversary of the liberation of Kassa, two similar special postmarks were provided.

UPPER HUNGARY
Commemorative Postmarks

Munkacs
23 May 1943
20 February 1944

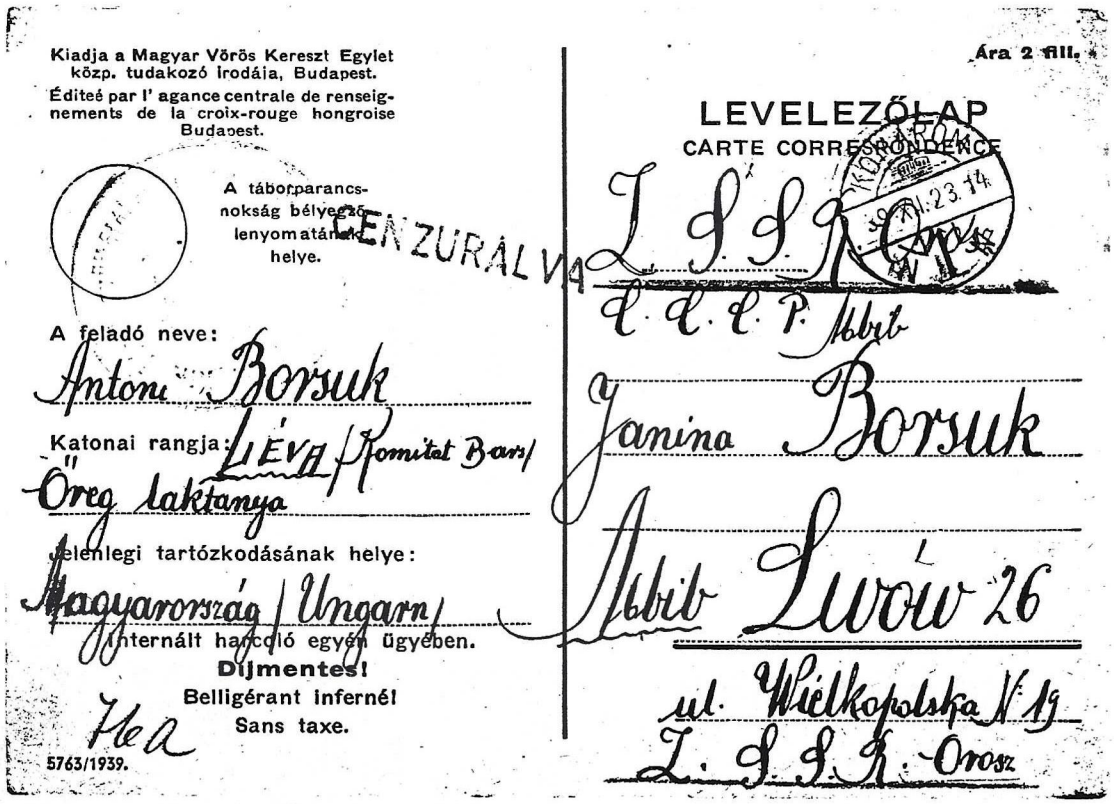


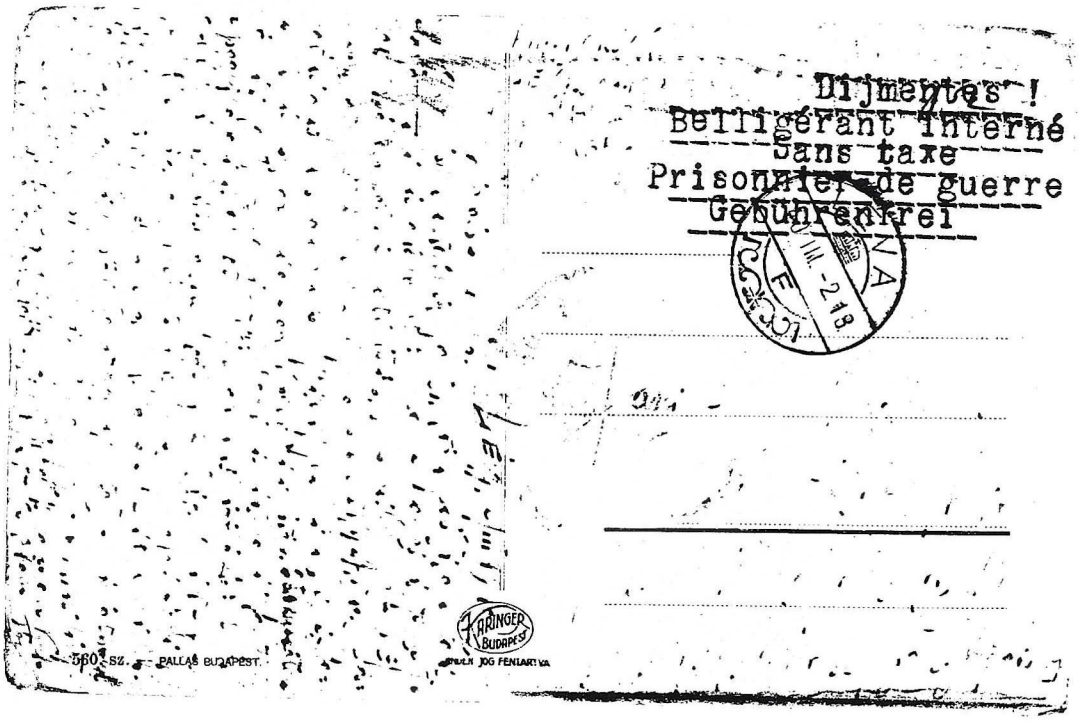
For Munkacs in southern Ruthenia, there were special cancels commemorating the tercentenary of Ilona Zrinyi and the centenary of Michael Munkacsy.

UPPER HUNGARY
Internee Camp Mail

Komarom
23 December 1939

Leva
2 March 1940





At the time of the German-Soviet invasion of Poland in September 1939, some Polish soldiers crossed the border into Ruthenia and were interned by the Hungarians. Mail from belligerent internees was free of postage; these examples from camps in Komarom and Leva sent to family members in Lwow (then Lviv in the Soviet Union).

UPPER HUNGARY
Internee Camp Mail

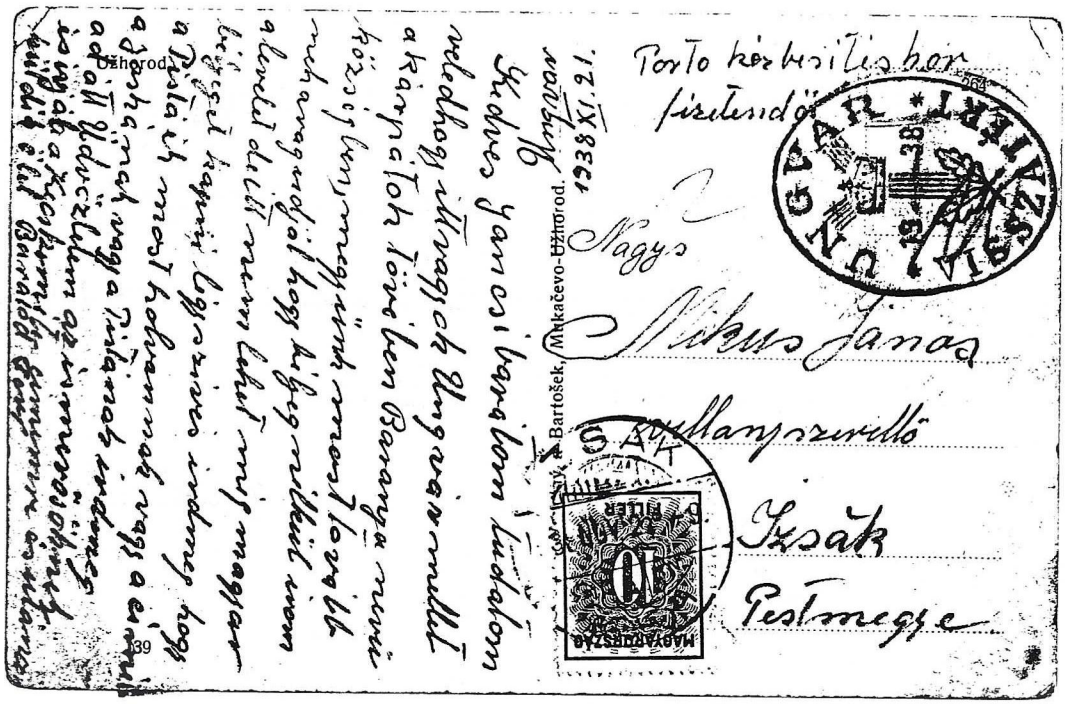
Komarom
7 November 1939



Most internee mail was sent back to family and friends in the former Polish territory. However, this example was sent to the POW department of the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva,

UPPER HUNGARY
Postage Due Mail

Ungvar
21 November 1938



Picture postcard of Ungvar sent unfranked with manuscript notation that no stamps were available. It was marked "T 10" in blue crayon to indicate that only 10 filler rather than a double deficiency should be charged to the addressee in Szsak.

UPPER HUNGARY
Returned Towns

In something of a reverse liberation, the Hungarians were willing to make some minor boundary adjustments in favor of Slovakia when that country declared its independence from Czechoslovakia on 14 March 1939. As a result, four small villages were transferred to the Slovaks. Some enterprising individuals made up souvenir cards and obtained cancels showing the final days of Hungarian postal service.

Cseklesz
14 March 1939

Ceklis
15 March 1939

NYOMTATVÁNY

Isten veled hazám, bátrak hazája,
Isten veled te völgy, ti zöld hegyek,
Gyermekreményim s bánatim hazája
Isten veled, én messze elmegyek.
Ha visszatérek boldogulva hon,
Hadd lássam népedet virányidon.
(Eötvös)



Székely Sándor
bélyegkereskedése

326

1939. március havi hatá





Pan
Fiktor Trudca
Horka u Olomouce

Cseklesz postmark used on the last day the town was under Hungarian control and Ceklis postmark that commemorated the first day of Slovak control.

UPPER HUNGARY
Returned Towns

Velejte
13 March 1939

Zsely
10 March 1939

Zsitvaujfalu
13 March 1939

NYOMTATVÁNY

Isten veled hazám, bátrak hazája,
Isten veled te völgy, ti zöld hegyek,
Gyermekreményim s bánatim hazája
Isten veled, én messze elmegyek.
Ha visszatérek boldogulva hon,
Hadd lássam népedet virányidon.

(Eötvös)



Székely Sándor



Examples of postmarks used by the Hungarians in the other towns turned over to Slovakia on 14 March 1939.

RUTHENIA

A new opportunity for recovery of lost territory occurred when Slovakia declared its independence from the rump Czechoslovak Republic on 14 March 1939. On the 15th, German troops entered Bohemia-Moravia and declared a protectorate, while Carpatho-Ukraine declared its independence. The Hungarians saw their chance and on the 16th invaded this latter territory, which had been under Hungarian rule for over a thousand years from 896 to 1918. Thus Carpatho-Ukraine became a one-day, one-stamp country. This territory of 4,600 square miles and a population of 665,000 was called Karpatalja by the Hungarians and Ruthenia in the West. Most of the inhabitants were ethnic Ruthenes (Ukrainians) although there were Magyar majorities in the larger towns.

Commemorative Envelope

Huszt
April 1939



The Hungarians did not issue new stamps or commemorative postmarks for the liberation of Ruthenia. However, some philatelists converted leftover cacheted envelopes that had been printed to celebrate the first (and up to that time only) Carpatho-Ukraine stamp, sending them as souvenirs through the Hungarian FPO 232 at Huszt.

RUTHENIA
Patriotic Commemoration

FPO 312
4 April 1939

Budapest
1 May 1939

NYOMTATVÁNY

ÉLJEN
A KÖZÖS
MAGYAR-
LENGYEL
HATÁR

555

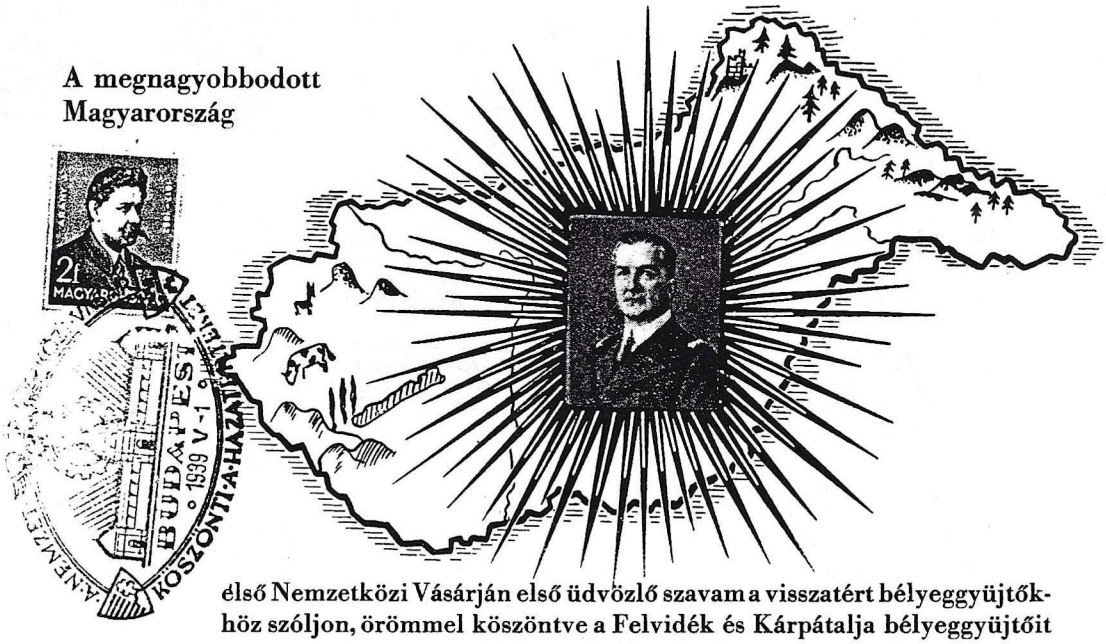
1939. március havi határkiigazít



Székely Sándor
bélyegkereskedése

Budapest,

A megnagyobbodott Magyarország



első Nemzetközi Vásárján első üdvözlő szavam a visszatért bélyeggyüjtők-höz szóljon, örömmel köszöntve a Felvidék és Kárpátalja bélyeggyüjtőit

Székely Sándor bélyegkereskedése

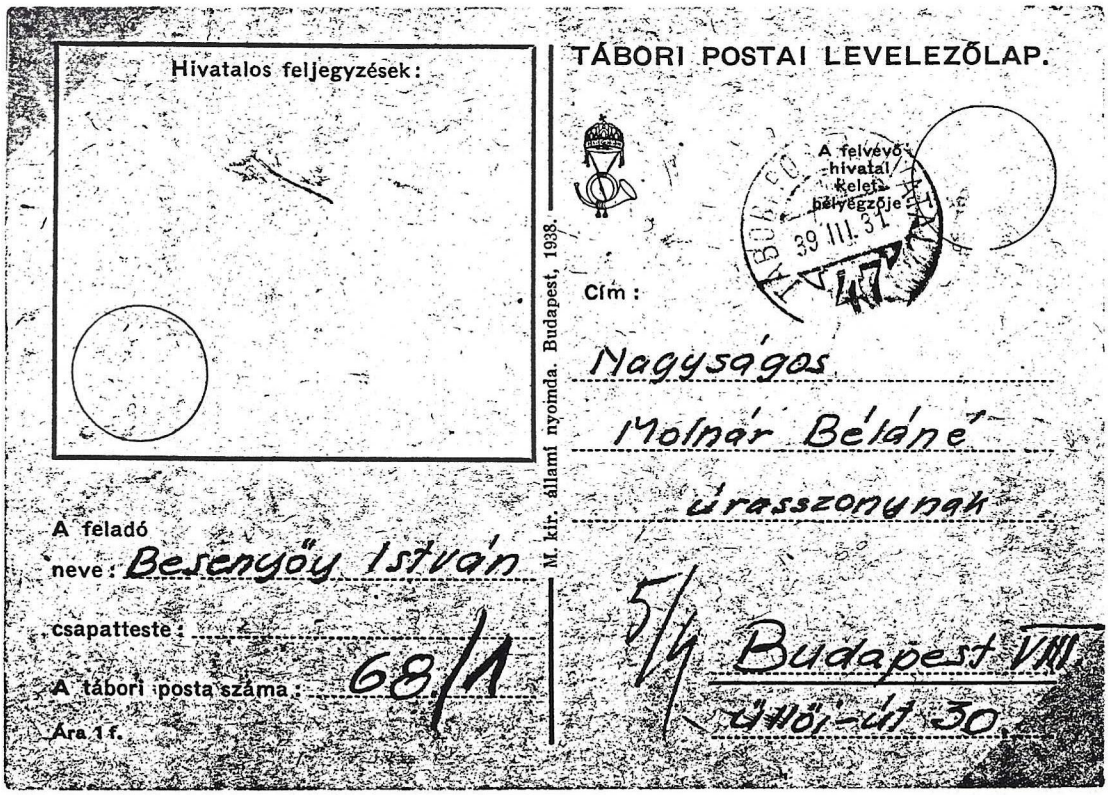
BRIEFMARKENHANDLUNG · MAISON DES TIMBRES-POSTE · STAMPS-HOUSE

The annexation of Ruthenia meant that Hungary now had a common border with Poland. This fact was commemorated with a patriotic label affixed to a card and mailed from FPO 312 at Hajasd (Volosjanka). Commemorative sheetlet below shows Regent Horthy and a map including the annexed Upper Hungarian and Ruthenian areas.

RUTHENIA
Military Mail

Tabori Postahivatal 47
31 March 1939

Magyar Kir. Posta 266
13 April 1939

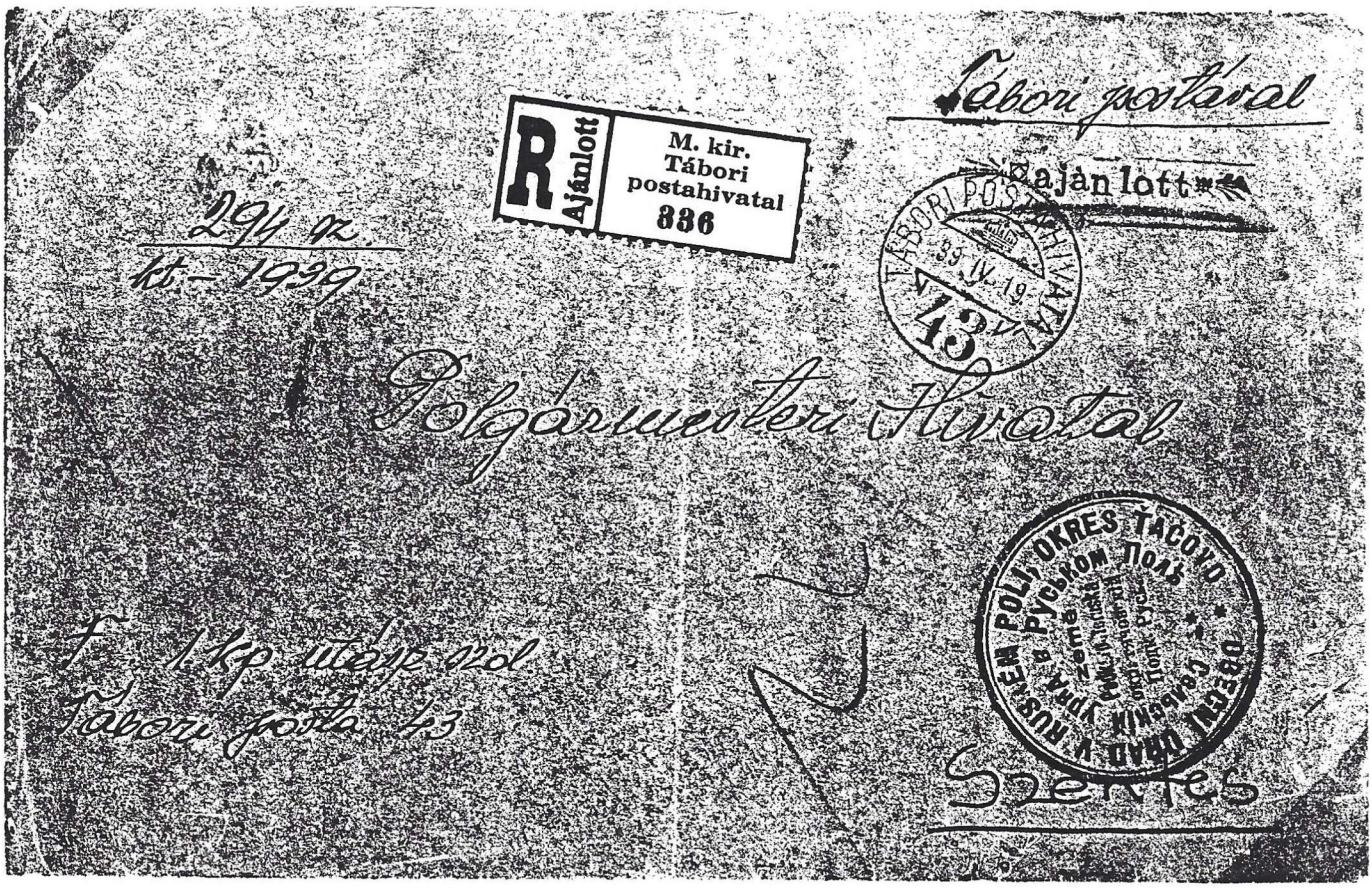




This small territory was taken over quickly with only a few soldiers, so much less military mail was created as compared with Transylvania or the Bacska. Upper example from FPO 47 was used on a formula military postcard. Lower card was sent through civil post office 266 at Raho but was postage free based on unit cachet.

RUTHENIA
Official Military Mail

FPO 43
19 April 1939



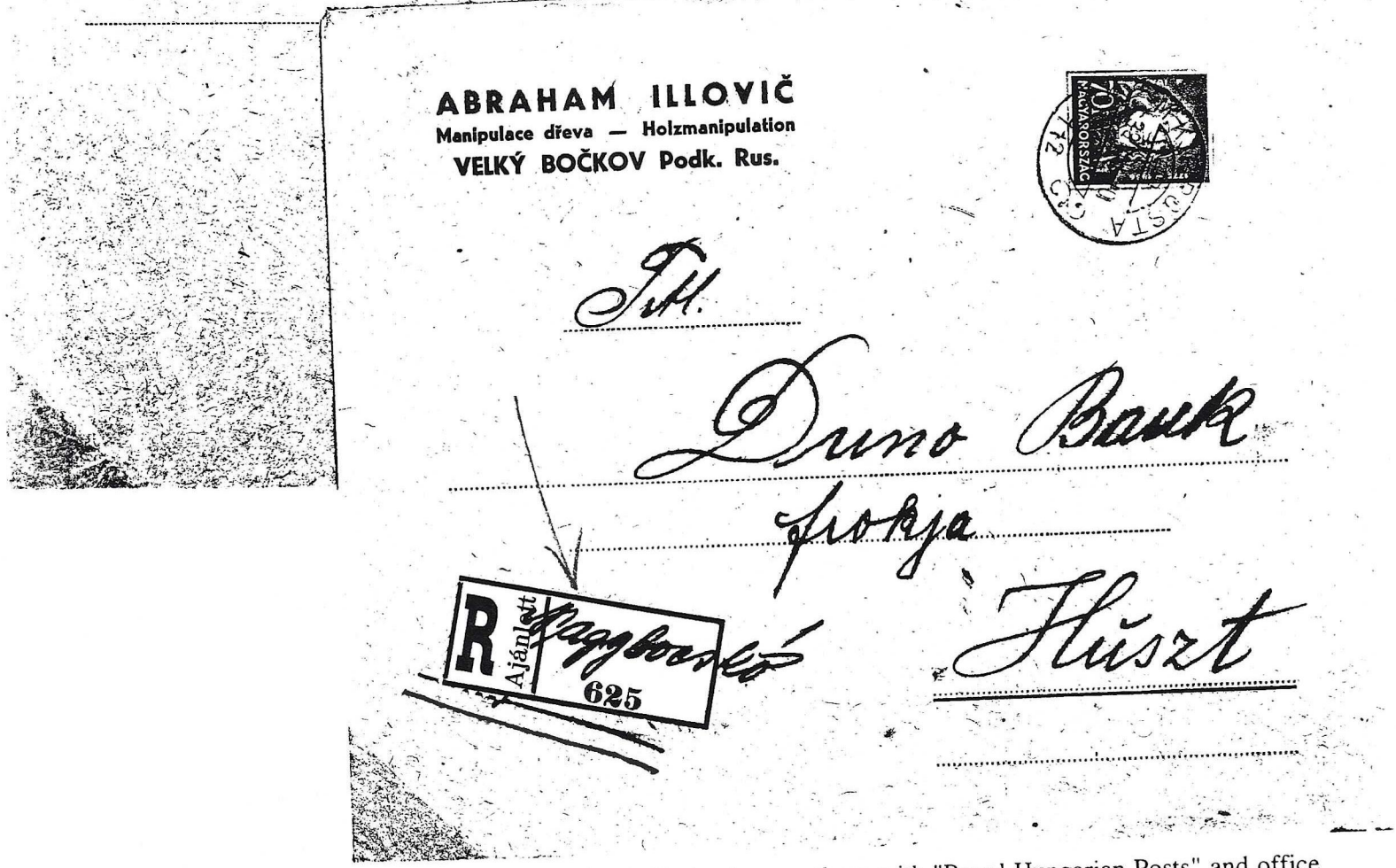
This example of official registered mail that was sent through military post office 43 was free of postage.

RUTHENIA
Numbered Postmarks

M. Kir. Posta 103
14 April 1939

M. Kir. Posta 112
10 August 1939



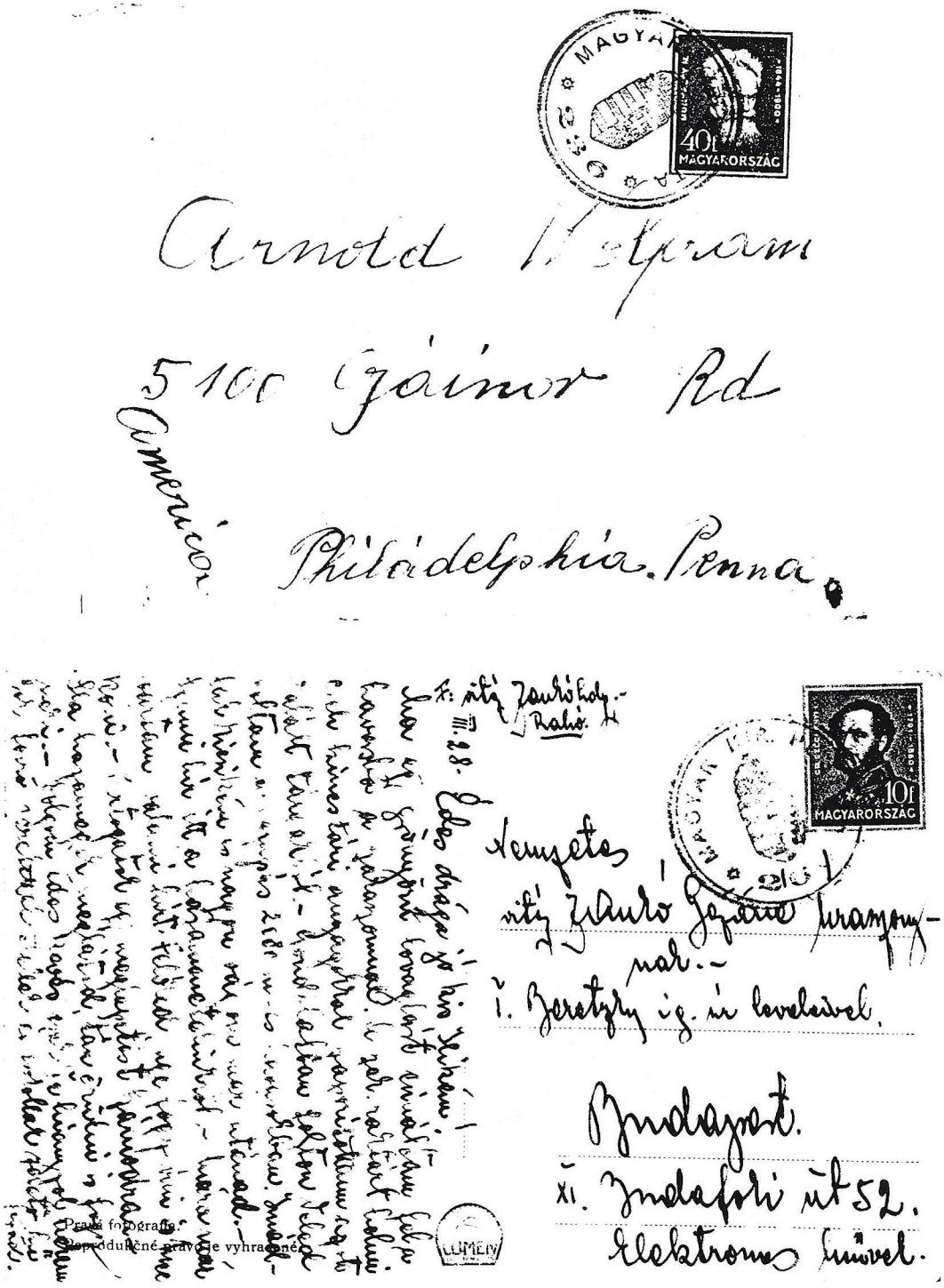


The first new postal markings put into service in Ruthenia were those with "Royal Hungarian Posts" and office numbers rather than town names. Both the circular rubber postmarks (used in the liberation of Upper Hungary) and new steel circular datestamps were used. P.O. 112 was in Svalava and 112 in Nagy Bocsko. Note generic registration label with manuscript entry on lower cover.

RUTHENIA
Numbered Postmarks

Magyar Kir. Posta 236
April 1939

Magyar Kir. Posta 266
28 March 1939



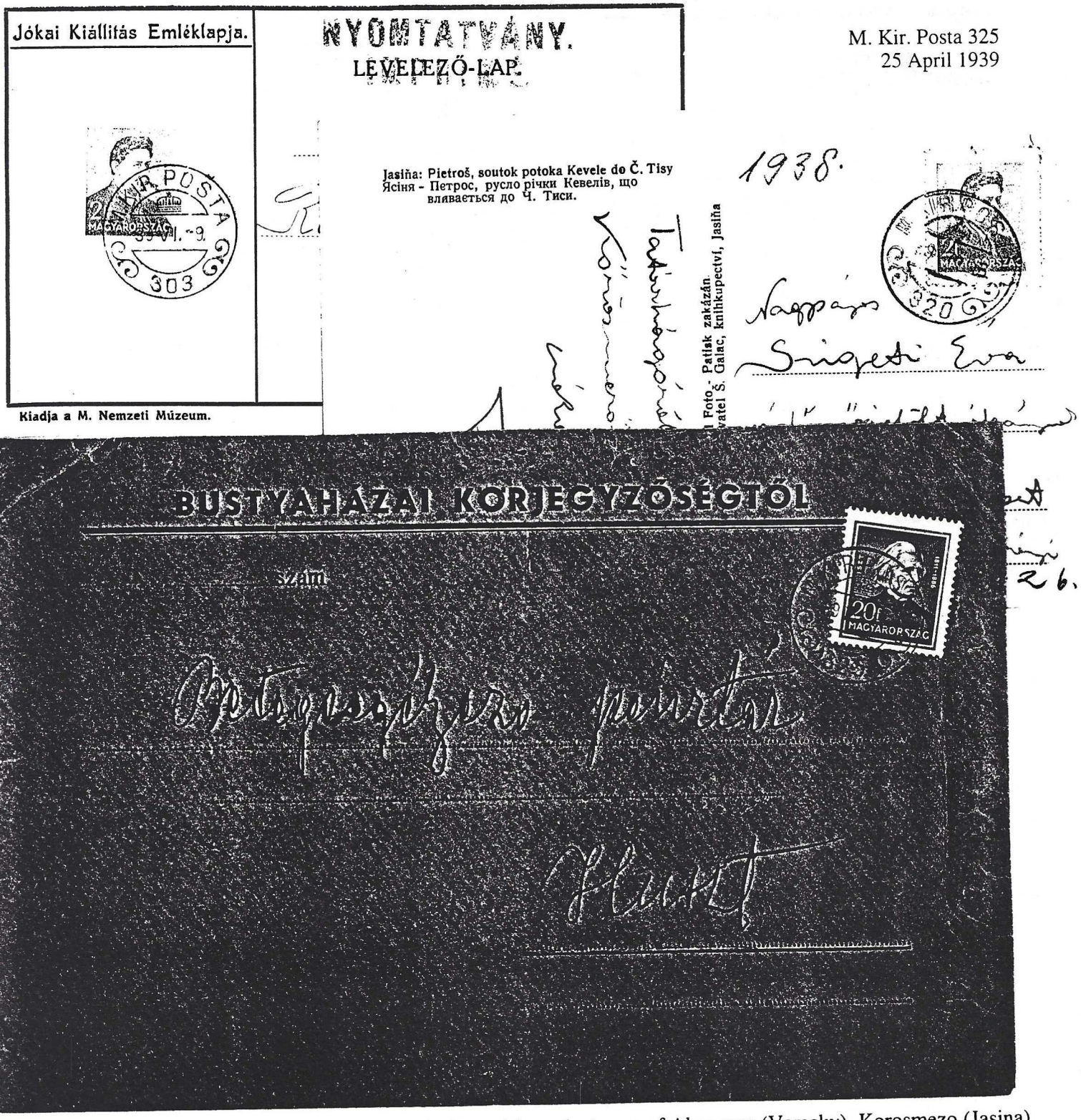
These examples of the rubber version of the numbered postmarks were used from Kiralyhaza (Brod na Tisou) and Raho (Rachov).

RUTHENIA
Numbered Postmarks

M. Kir. Posta 303
9 June 1939

M. Kir. Posta 320
26 June 1939

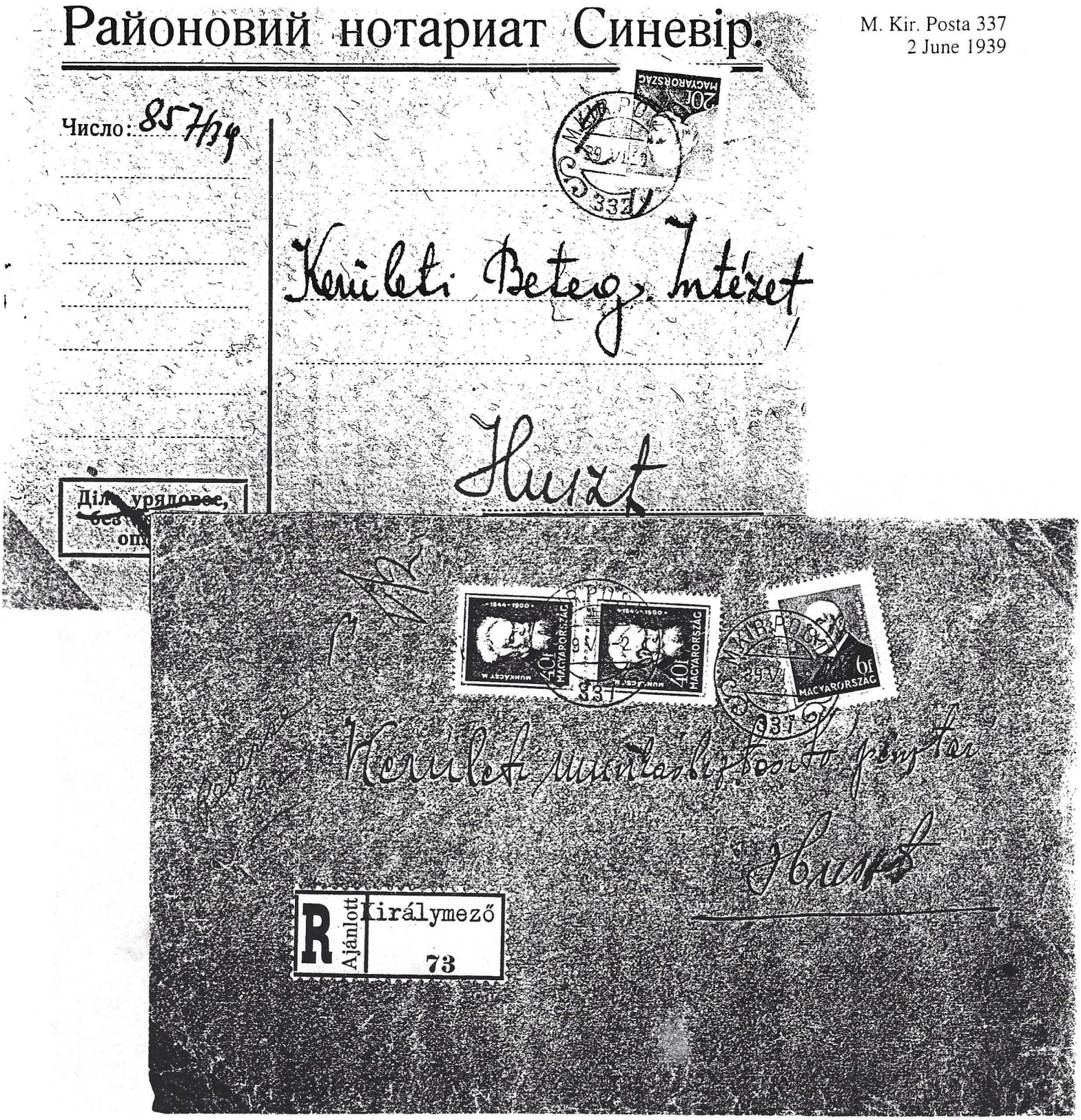
M. Kir. Posta 325
25 April 1939



Additional examples of the numbered steel cds used from the towns of Alsoverec (Verecky), Korosmezo (Jasina) and Bustyahaza (Bustina).

M. Kir. Posta 332
20 June 1939

M. Kir. Posta 337
2 June 1939



Examples of the numbered steel cds used from the towns of Alsoszinver (Sinover) and Kiralymezo (Ustkorna), the latter with provisional registry label.