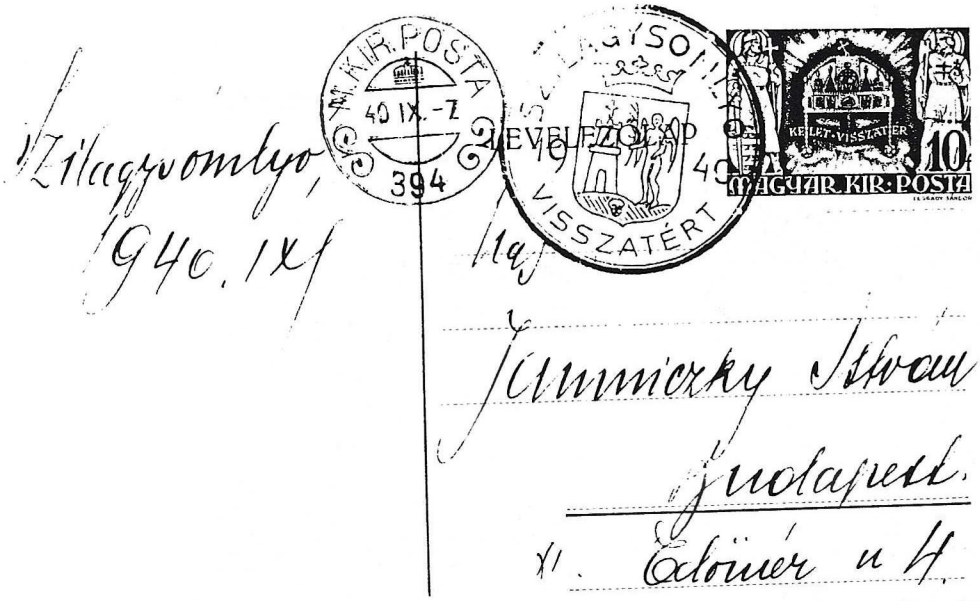
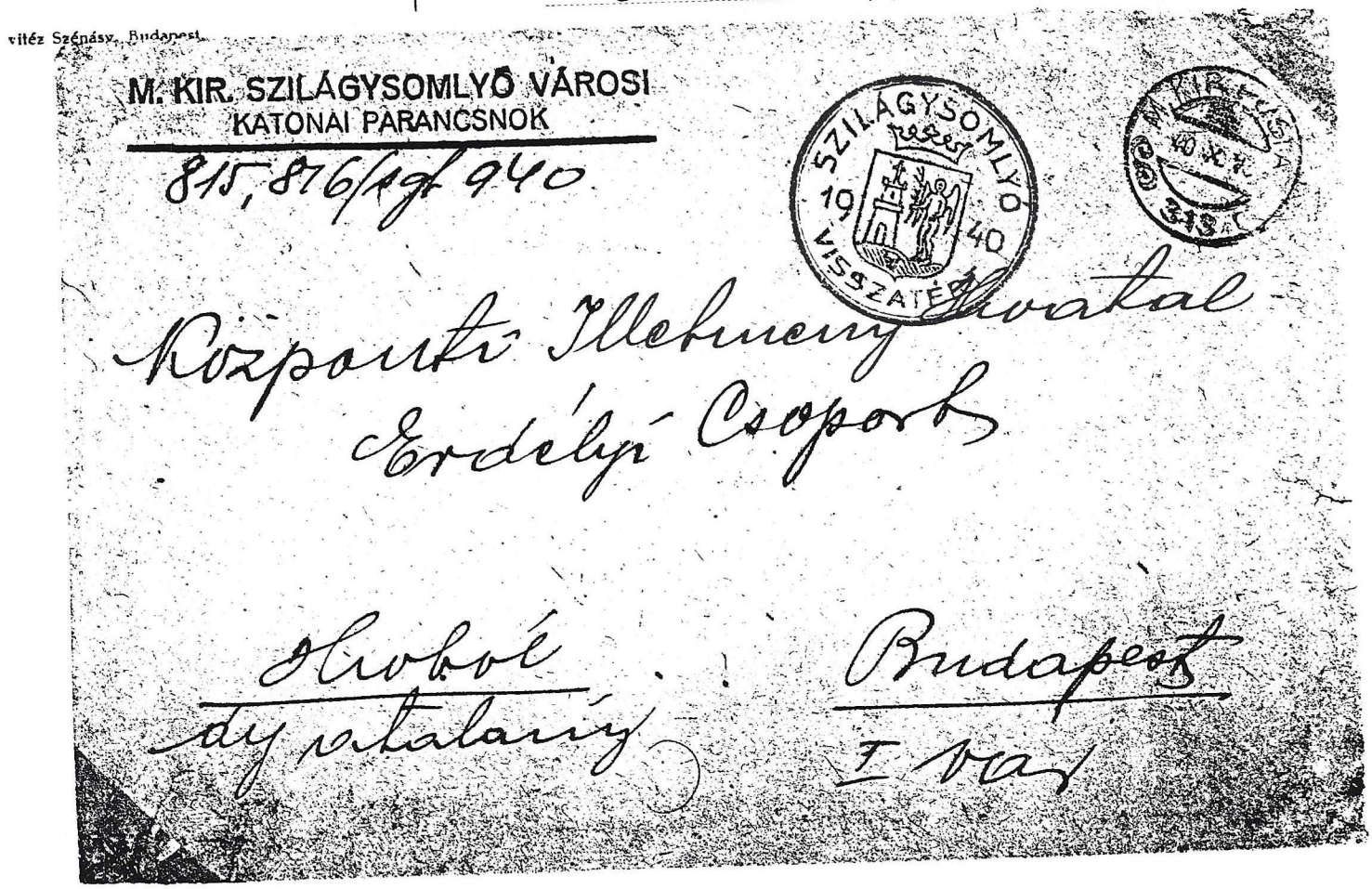
TRANSYLVANIA
Liberation Postmarks

Szilagysomlyo
7 September 1940
13 October 1940

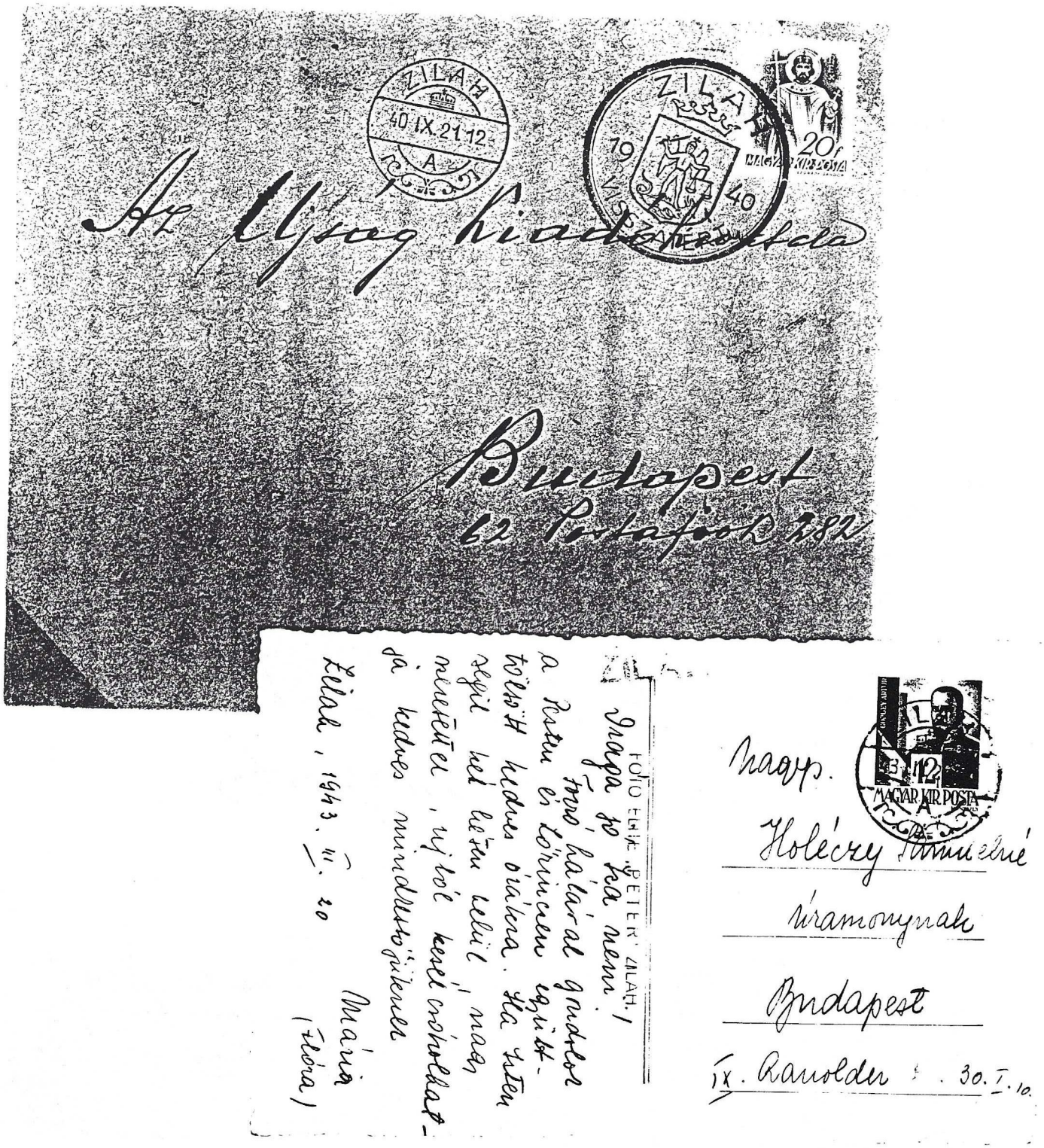




The Liberation cancel of Szilagysomkyo (Simleul-Silvaniei to the Romanians) was used between 7 September (first day of use shown) and 13 October 1940. Lower example is used on an official letter to Budapest.

TRANSYLVANIA
Liberation Postmarks

Zilah
21 September 1940
20 March 1943

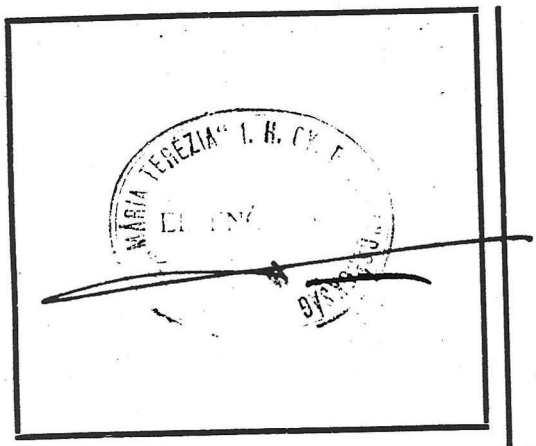


The final Liberation cancel, alphabetically, was for Zilah (Zalau to the Romanians) and was used between 8 September and 15 October 1940.

TRANSYLVANIA
Military Postmarks

Tabori Postahivatai 11
20 September 1940

Tabori Postahivatai 14
9 September 1940



LEVELEZŐLAP.

TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAI 940 SEP 20. 11

Nagys.
Wisnyovszky János úr
és k. családja.
Budapest. VIII.,

A feladó
neve: ifj. Wisnyovszky János őrv.
csápatteste: 1. b. gy. e. Árkász szd.
A tábori posta száma: 11.

Völgyi - 1480

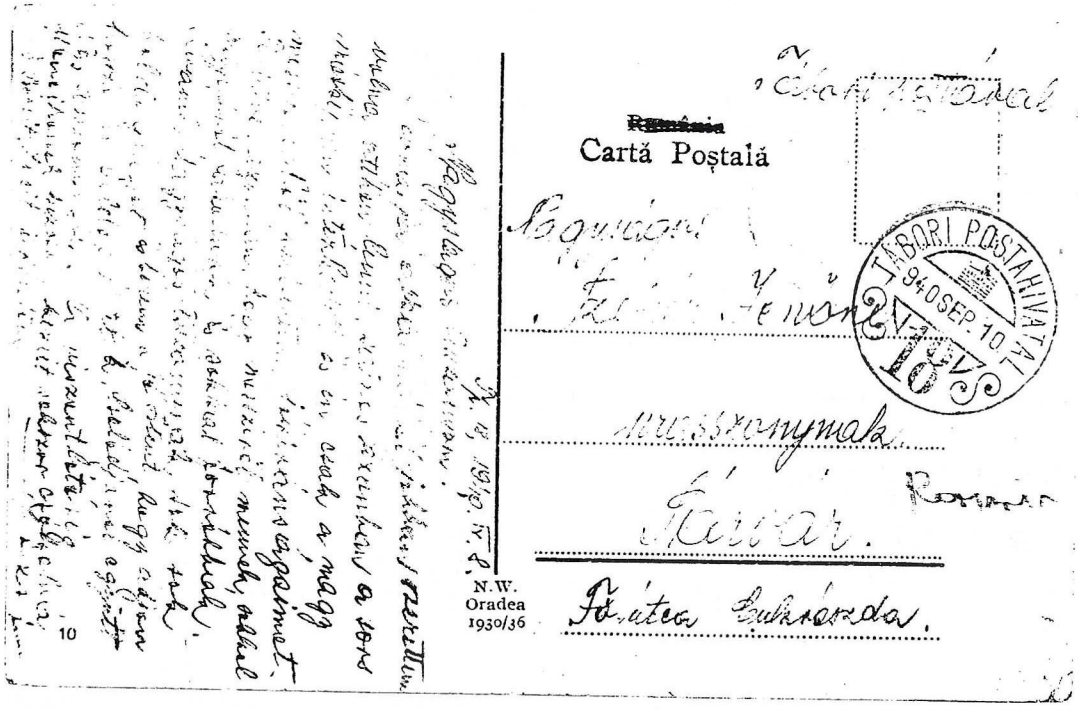


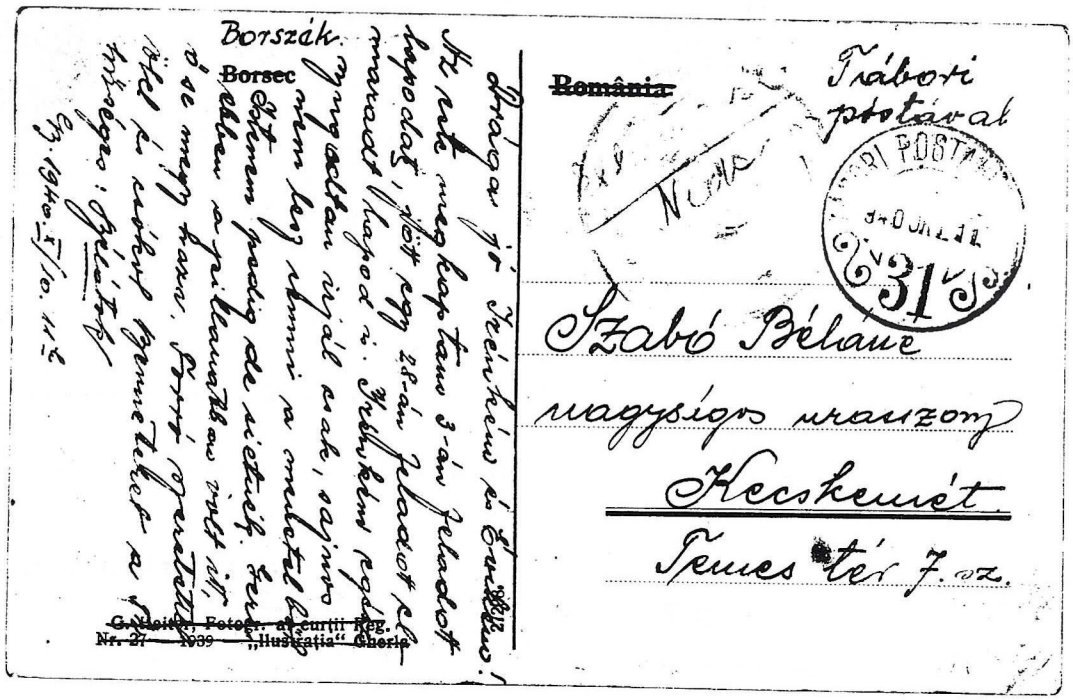
If their mail had an official unit cachet, soldiers involved in the liberation of Transylvania were entitled to free postage at the numbered fieldpost offices established in the territory. (In general, FPOs moved with the troops to which they were assigned.) The lower example shows a Romanian military card used as a souvenir and posted from Maramarosszigit.

TRANSYLVANIA
Military Postmarks

Tabori Postahivatai 18
10 September 1940

Tabori Postahivatai 31
11 October 1940



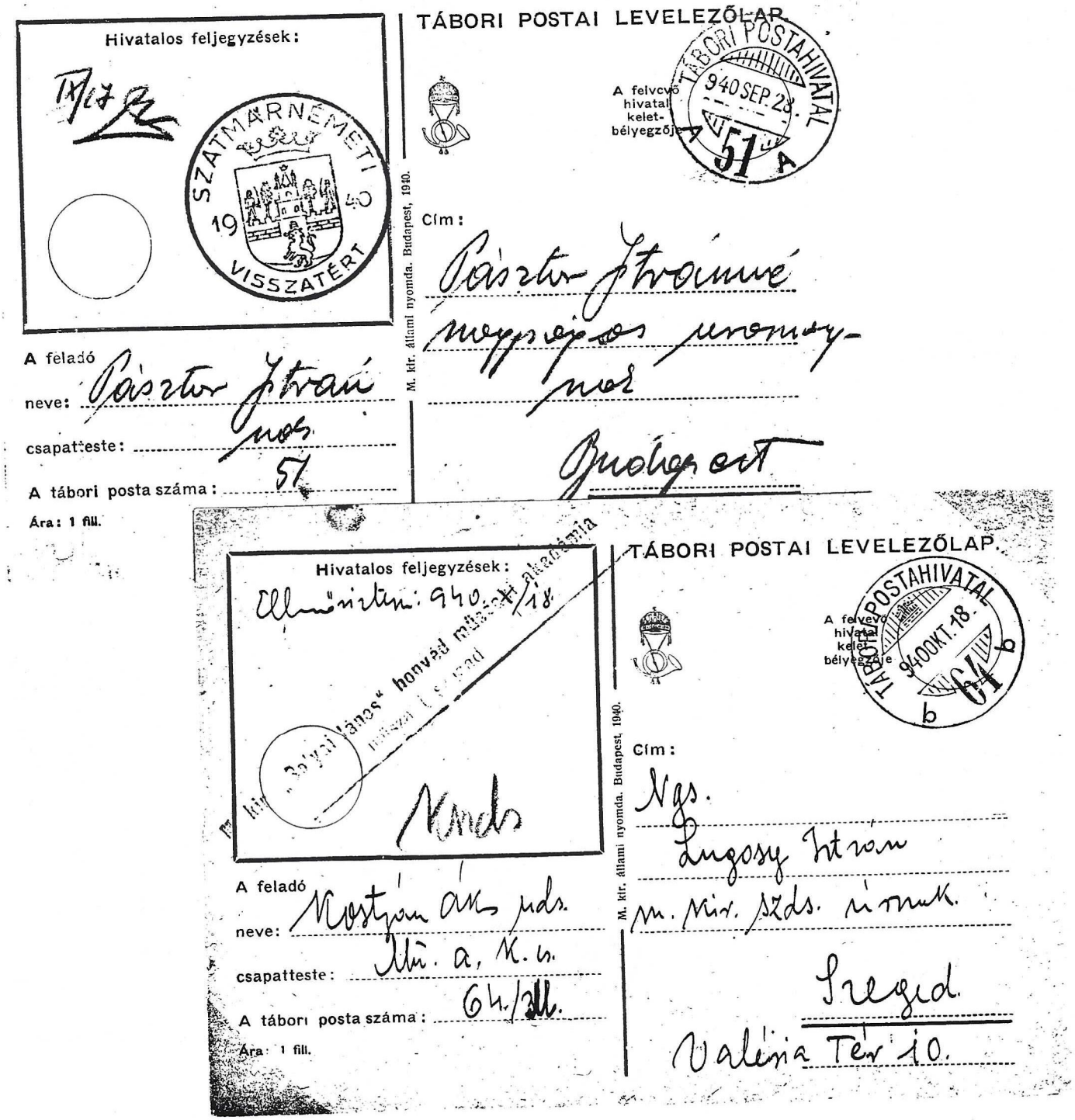


Romanian picture postcards that were used for Hungarian fieldpost purposes from Nagyvarad (Oradea) and Borszak (Borsec).

TRANSYLVANIA
Military Postmarks

Tabori Postahivatai 51
23 September 1940

Tabori Postahivatai 64
18 October 1940



Hungarian formula fieldpost cards used in Transylvania. The upper example has a liberation postmark for Szatmarnemeti applied while it was still in use.

TRANSYLVANIA
Numbered Postmarks

Magyar Kir. Posta 316
15 September 1940

Magyar Kir. Posta 319
18 October 1940

Magyar Kir. Posta 386
9 September 1940

TUŞNAD-BĂI

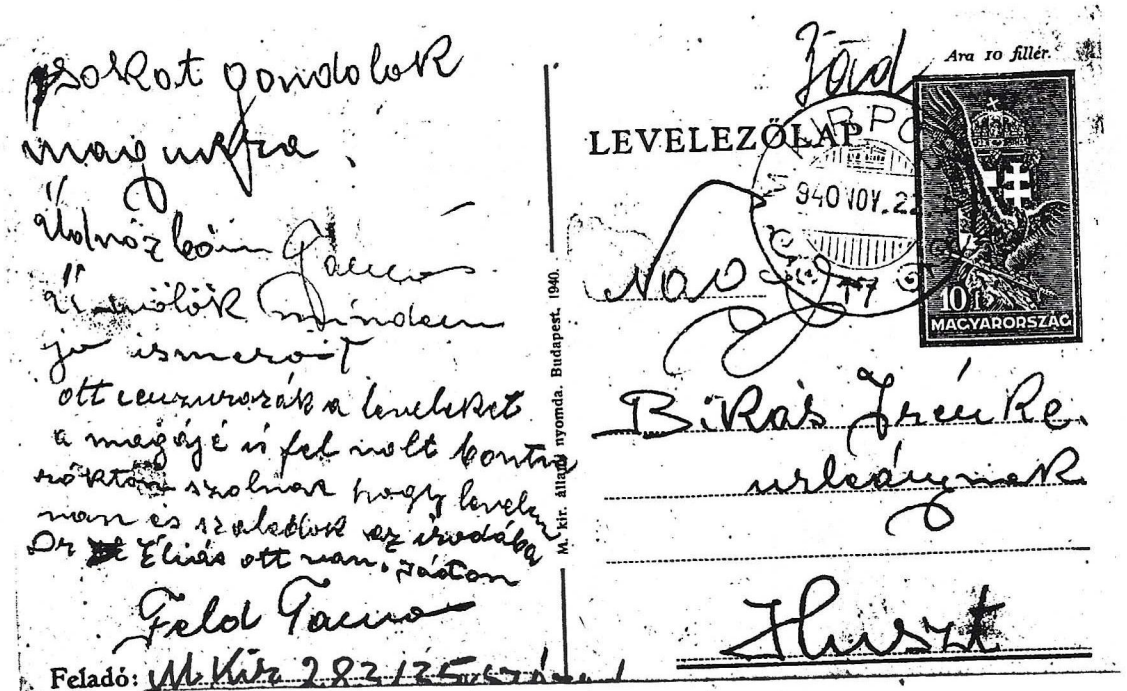


Initially, towns were supplied with numbered postmarks inscribed "Royal Hungarian Posts." These examples sent from Zilah (Zalau), Major (Maierul) and Besztercze (Bistrita).

TRANSYLVANIA
Numbered Postmarks

M. Kir. Posta 17
22 November 1940

M. Kir. Posta 20
1 November 1940



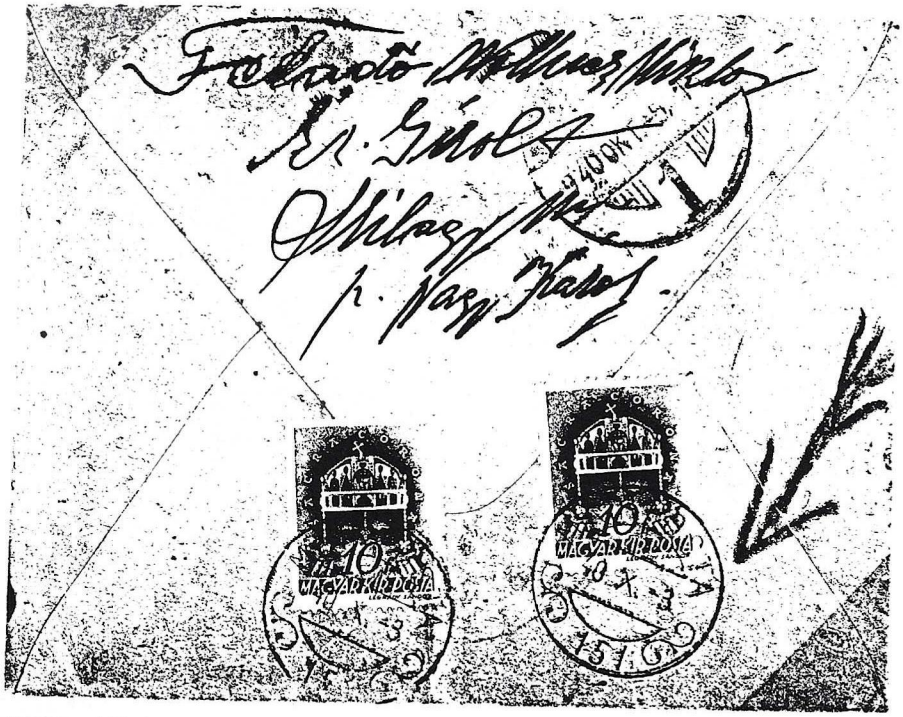


A second type of numbered cancel was a large double-circle device, shown here from Beszterce (Bistrita) and Szeretfalva (Saratel), used on a 10 filler domestic postal card and a 20 filler domestic letter.

TRANSYLVANIA
Numbered Postmarks

M. Kir. Posta 151
3 October 1940

M. Kir. Posta 185
13 September 1940



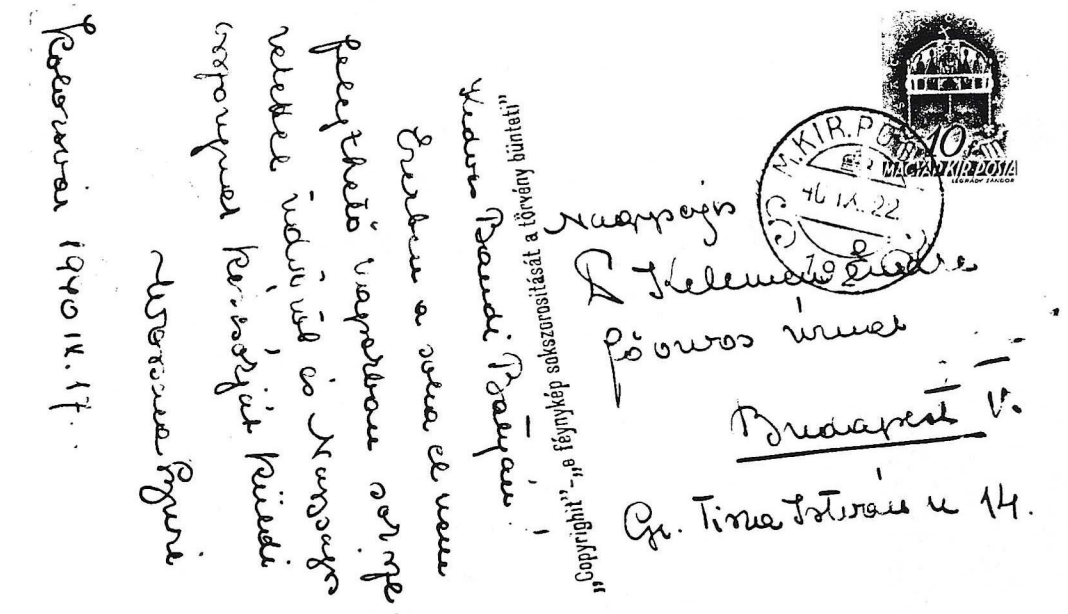


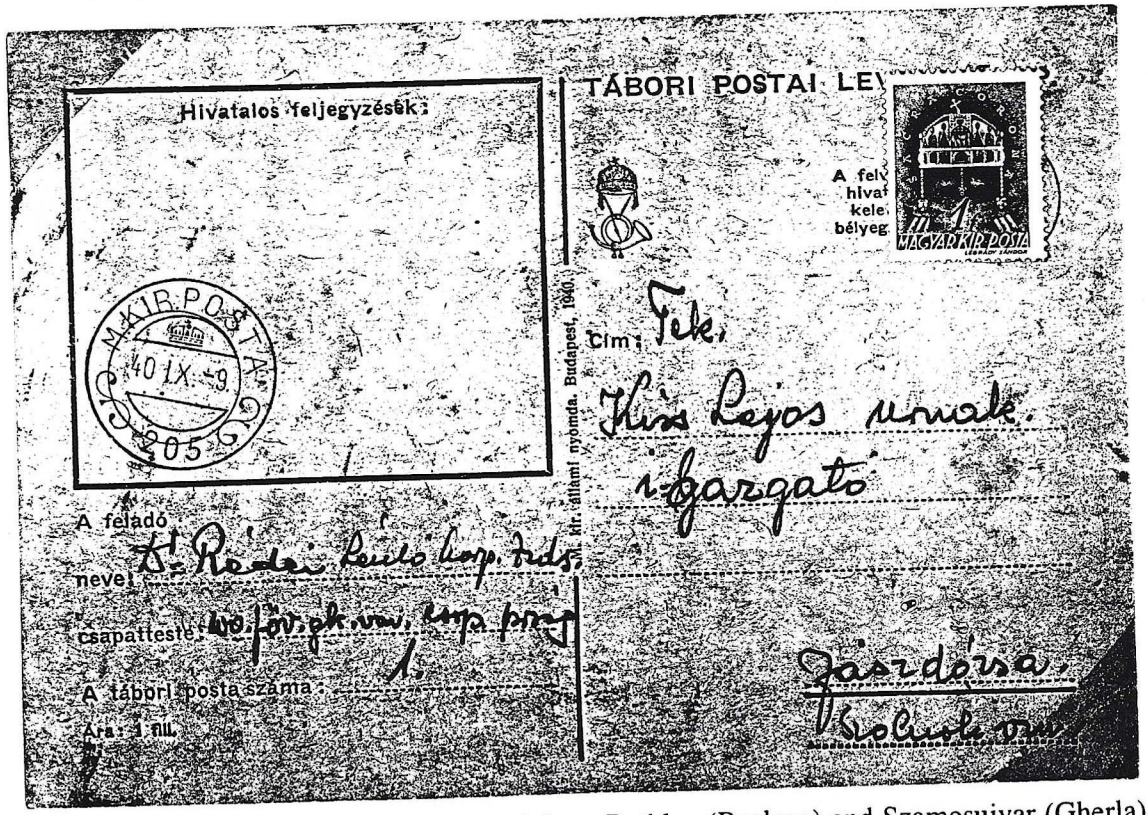
The third type of numbered cancel was a steel cds but also smaller than the second. Shown here used from Erszentkiraly (Eriu-Sancraiu) and Koloszvar (Cluj). The lower postal card has Romanian stamps but only as a souvenir since the 10 filler Hungarian stamp paid the postage.

TRANSYLVANIA
Numbered Postmarks

M. Kir. Posta 192
22 September 1940

M. Kir. Posta 205
9 September 1940



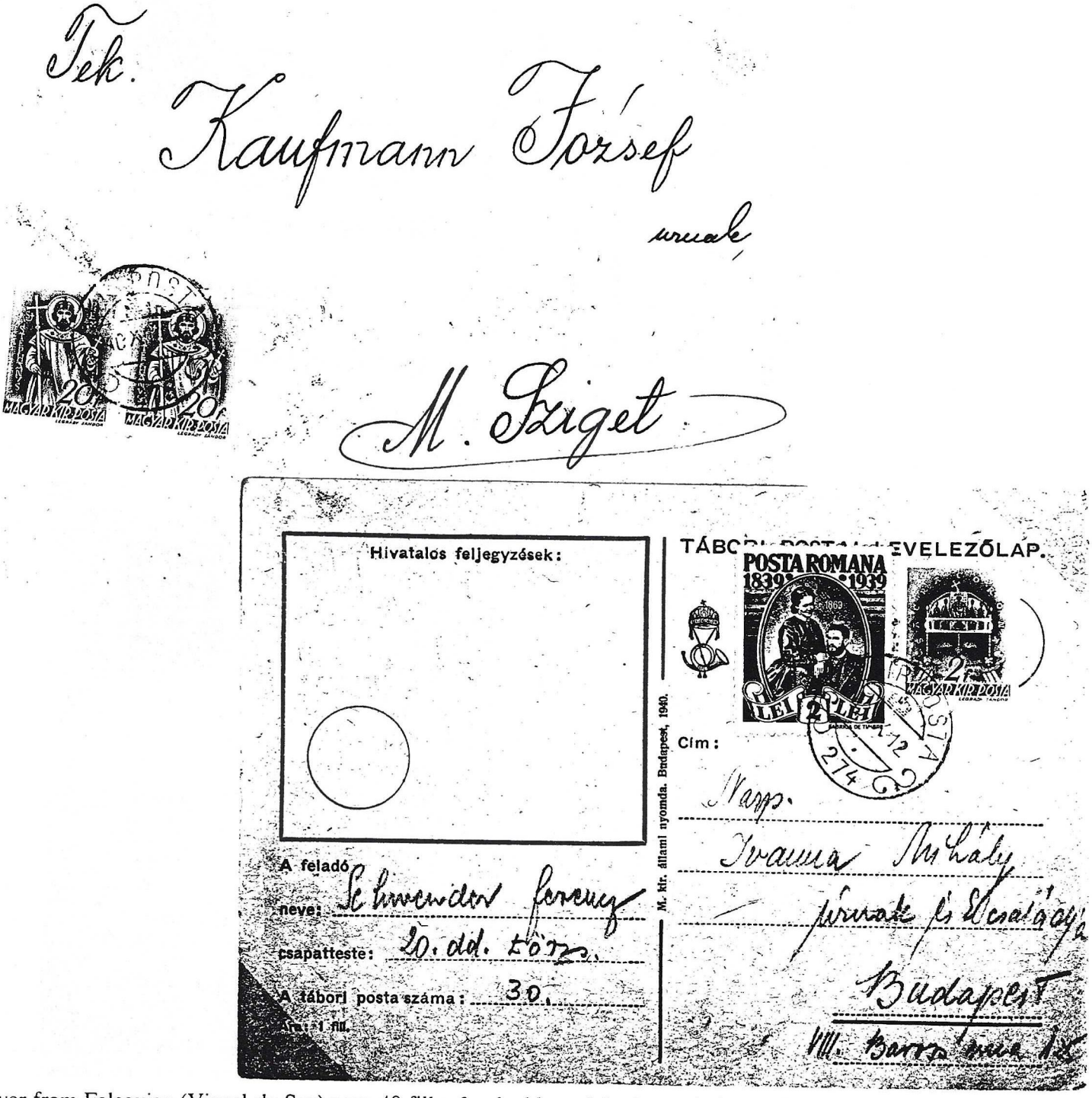


Additional examples of small numbered cancel used from Bethlen (Beclean) and Szamosujvar (Gherla), used in the latter case on the day the town was entered by the Hungarians.

TRANSYLVANIA
Numbered Postmarks

M. Kir. Posta 273
23 December 1940

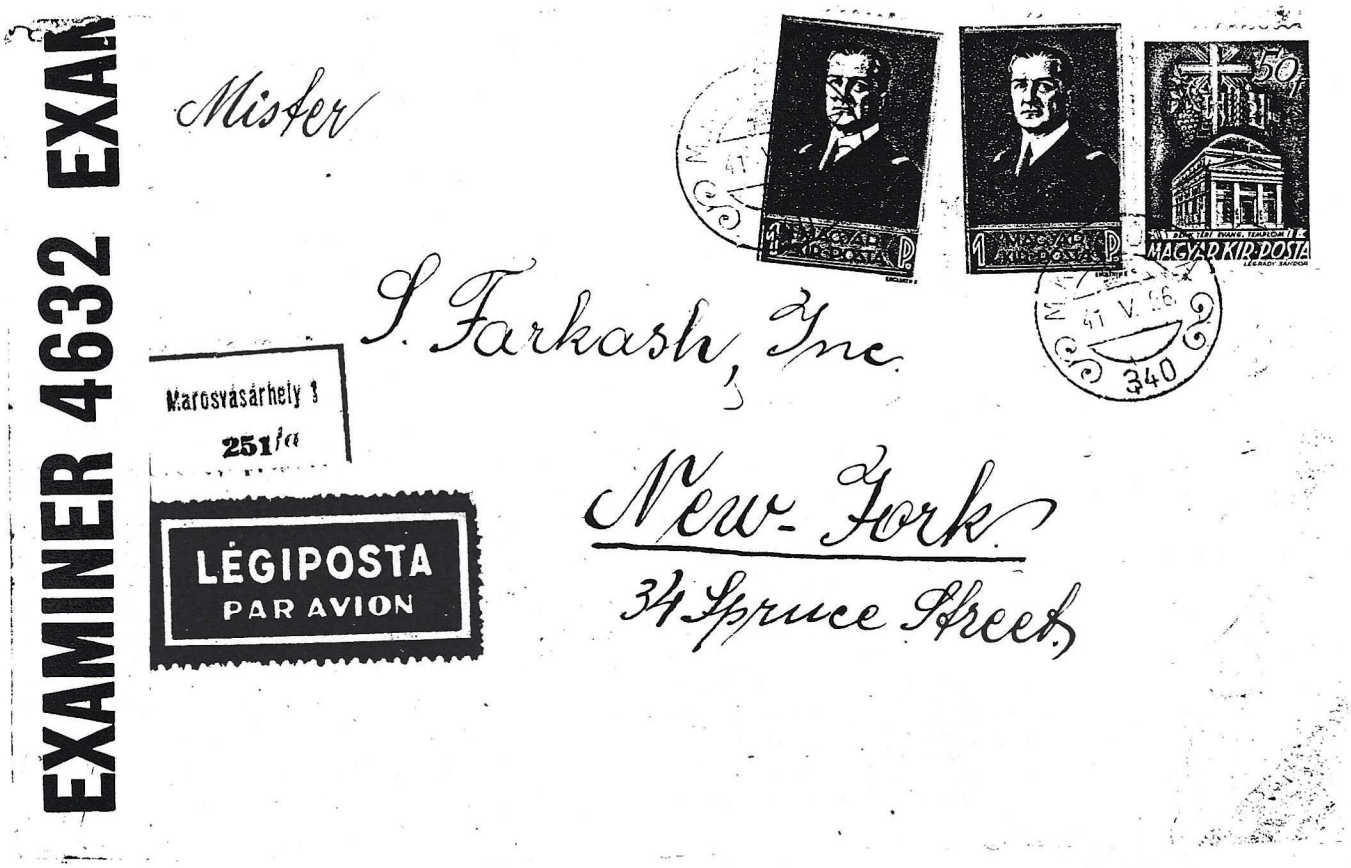
M. Kir. Posta 274
12 September 1940



Cover from Felsoviso (Visuel-de-Sus) pays 40 filler for double-weight domestic letter. Fieldpost card sent from Barcanfalva (Barsana) with 2 filler for printed matter rate has Romanian stamp added as a souvenir.

TRANSYLVANIA
Numbered Postmarks

M. Kir Posta 340
26 May 1941



Registered cover sent to the United States. Trans-Atlantic airmail was expensive, so total postage was 2.50 pengo. Sent from Marosvasarhely (Targu-Mures).

TRANSYLVANIA
Numbered Postmarks

M. Kir. Posta 313
3 October 1940

M. Kir. Posta 361
1 October 1940



Postcard sent from Szilagysomlyo (Simleul-Silvaniei) with three-word greeting would have qualified for printed matter rate of 2 filler. vs. 6 filler actually paid. Registered cover to Bucharest was refused by the Romanian postal officials because of use of Liberation commemoratives. An early example of a "postal war" involving propaganda, not previously seen by exhibitor.

TRANSYLVANIA
Provisional Postmarks

M. Kir. Posta 264
12 October 1940

M. Kir. Posta 383
8 November 1943

Hivatalos feljegyzések:

TÁBORI LEVELEZŐLAP.

BORSA

A feladó
neve: Geschwind Gyula zászlós
csapatteste: m. kir. VIII./1. uszd.
~~A táberi posta cs.~~
Ára 1 f.

Cím:
Gróf Degenfeld-féle
Uradalom
Sek. Jószágigazgatósága
Baktalórántháza.

DÉDA

Croix Rouge Internationale

Genève.
Suisse.
(Swiss.)

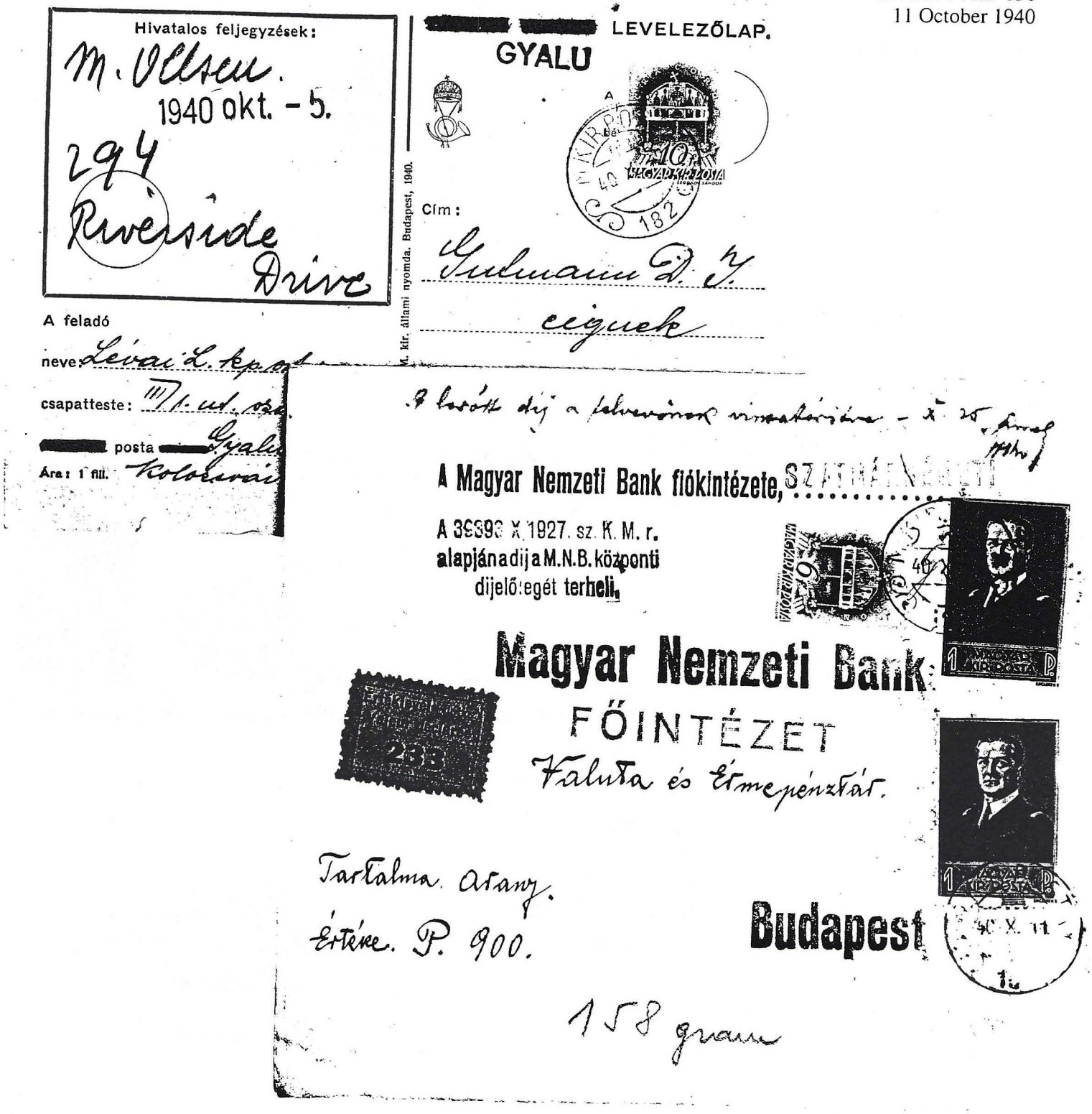
Rec.

Some postmasters obtained straight-line provisional handstamps to indicate the origin of mail from their towns. Used in conjunction with a numbered cds, these examples were from Borsa and Deda.

TRANSYLVANIA
Provisional Postmarks

M. Kir. Posta 182
2 October 1940

M. Kir. Posta 136
11 October 1940

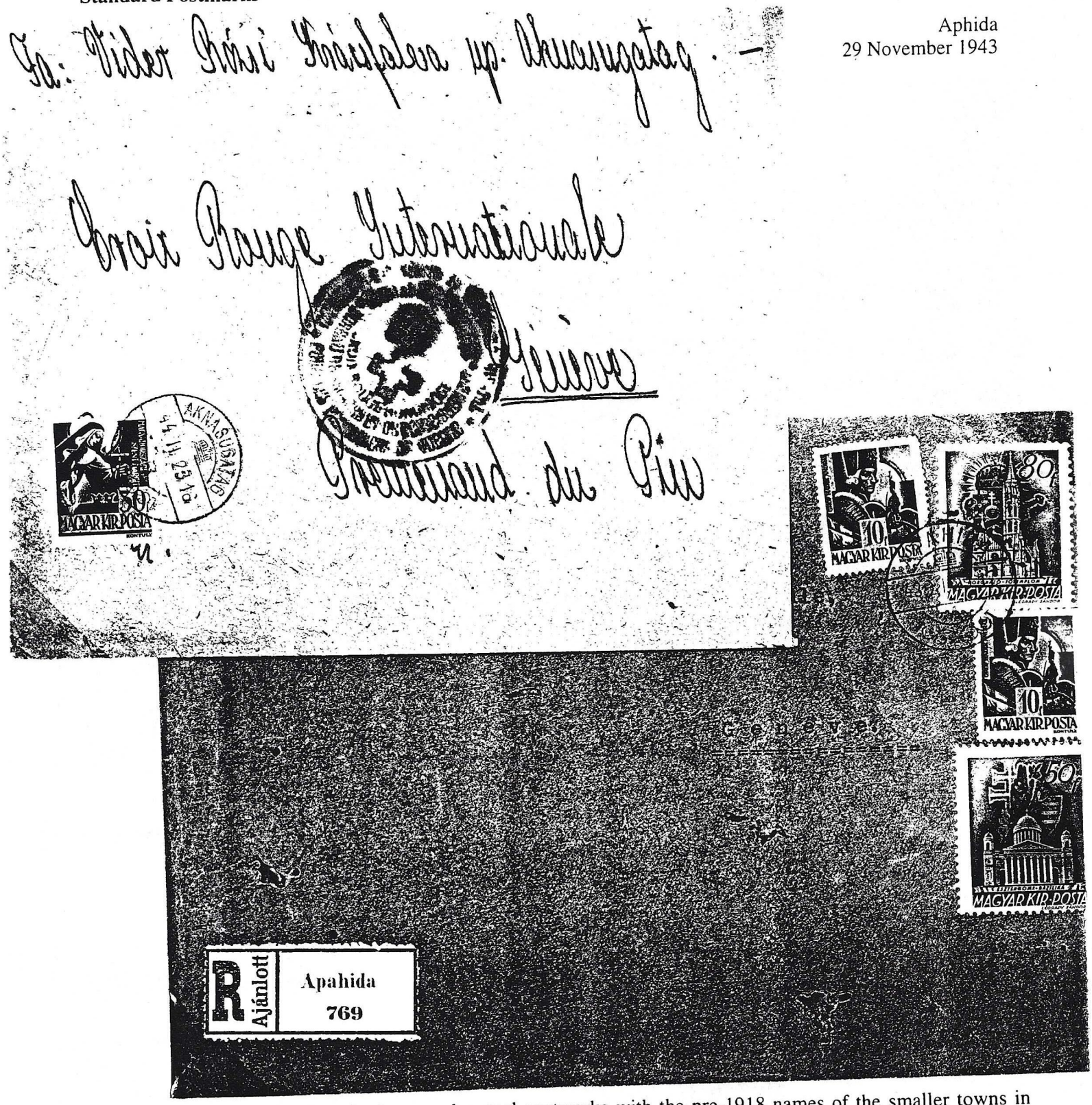


Additional examples of straight-line provisional handstamps used from Gyalu Gilau) and Szatmarnemeti (Satu-Mare). The latter cover is a very scarce usage of an insured letter with a declared value of 900 pengo, probably containing banknotes.

TRANSYLVANIA
Standard Postmarks

Aknasugatag
25 February 1944

Aphida
29 November 1943



As in the other liberated territories, regular steel postmarks with the pre-1918 names of the smaller towns in Hungarian were provided as soon as feasible. On this and the following pages, such markings are shown with various usages and franking . These are from Aknasugatag (Ocna-Sugatag) and Apahida (same in Romanian).

TRANSYLVANIA
Standard Postmarks

Bethlen
24 March 1944

Borsa
24 March 1941



Examples here are international and domestic registered covers with 1.40 pengo and 70 filler postage, respectively. Sent from Bethlen (Beclean) and Borsa (same in Romanian).