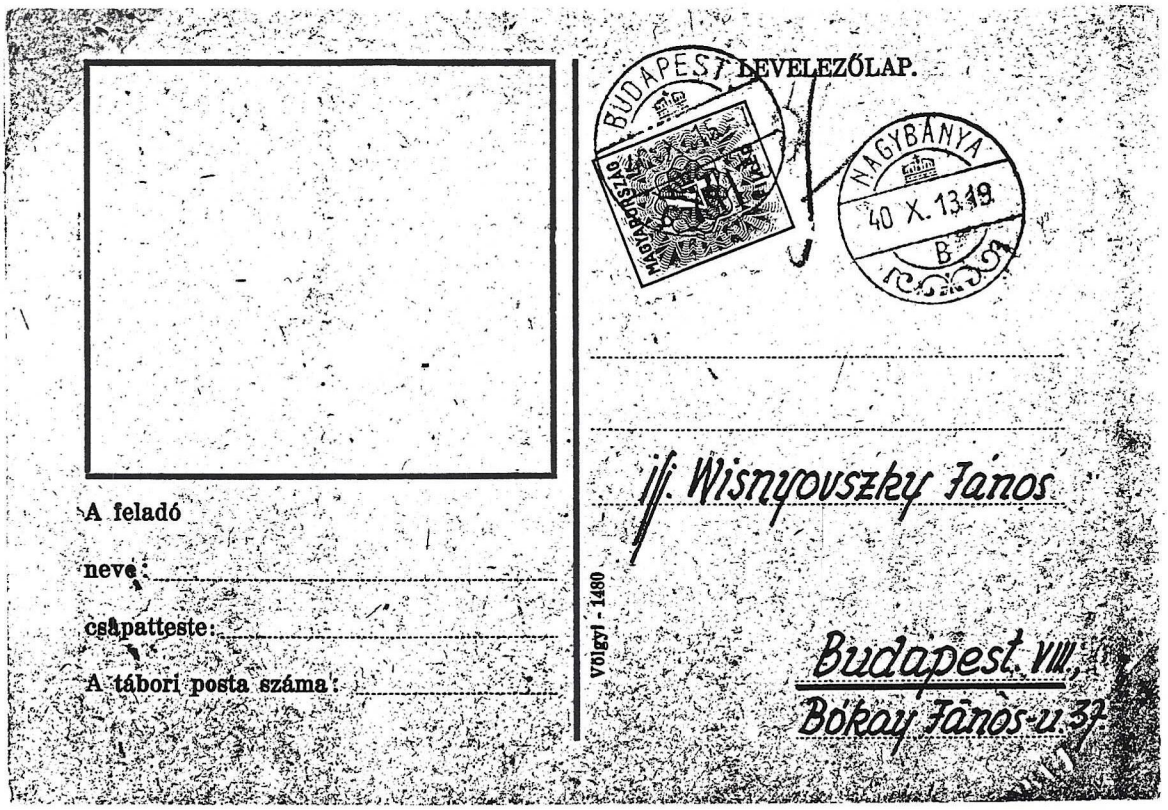
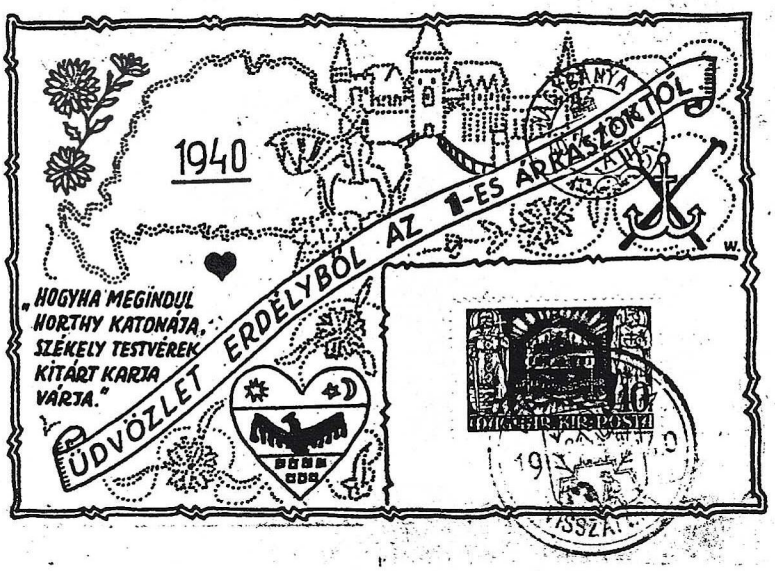
TRANSYLVANIA
Postage Due Mail

Nagybanya
13 October 1940





This card commemorating the liberation of Northern Transylvania was underpaid by 2 filler. As a result, a double deficiency of 4 filler postage due was assessed upon arrival at Budapest.

BACSKA

In April 1941, Germany, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria invaded Jugoslavia and very quickly overran that country. This provided the opportunity for yet another Liberation of former Hungarian territory. The new boundaries returned to Hungary 4,100 square miles the southern territories or Delvidek, which included parts of northern Serbia (Bacska Province), northern Croatia and eastern Slovenia with a population of 1,030,000. The latter areas are the Muraninnen (Prekomurje to the Jugoslavs) to the north of the Mura River and the Murakoz (Jugoslav Medjimurje) between the Mura and Drava. Some 3 million sets of two stamps were overprinted "Del Visszater (Liberation of the South)" and issued on 21 April 1941. They were valid for postage until 30 June 1942.



Ujvidek
21 April 1941

Budapest
11 June 1941

First Day usage of the commemoratives for the annexation of the southern territories, cancelled with the special Liberation postmark of Ujvidek (Novi Sad).

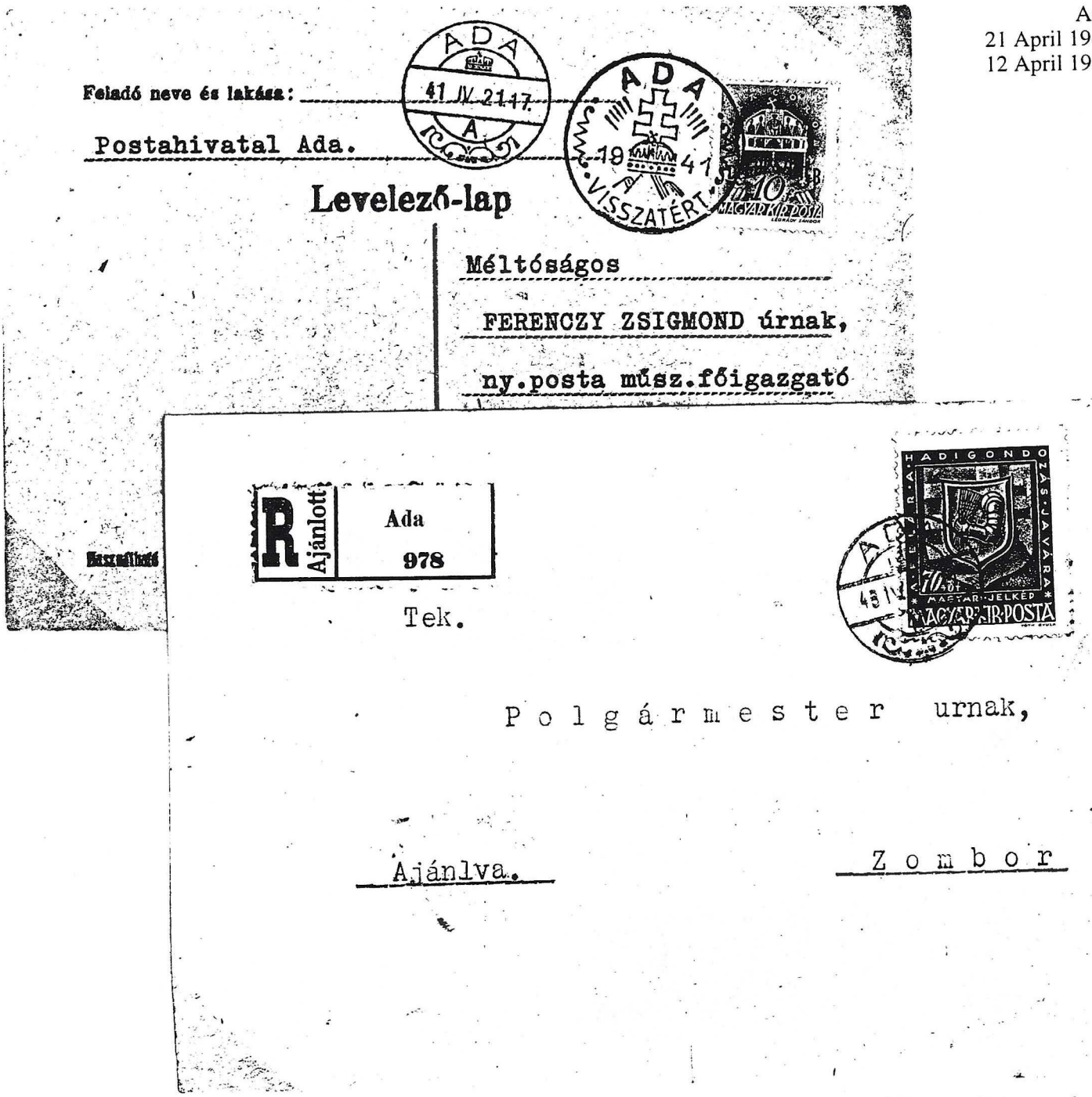


Cover with multiple franking of the Liberation of the South overprints. Franked at 1 pengo for a registered letter to German-occupied Poland.

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

The Bacska Province (today the northwestern portion of Serbia) was by a considerable measure the most important of the two territories recovered from Jugoslavia in 1941. As a result, the postal authorities provided ten special commemorative postmarks for the area. Most of these showed the coats of arms of the towns (similar to those used in Transylvania) but some were more generic, merely showing the location and the Hungarian cross surmounted by the crown of St. Stephen.

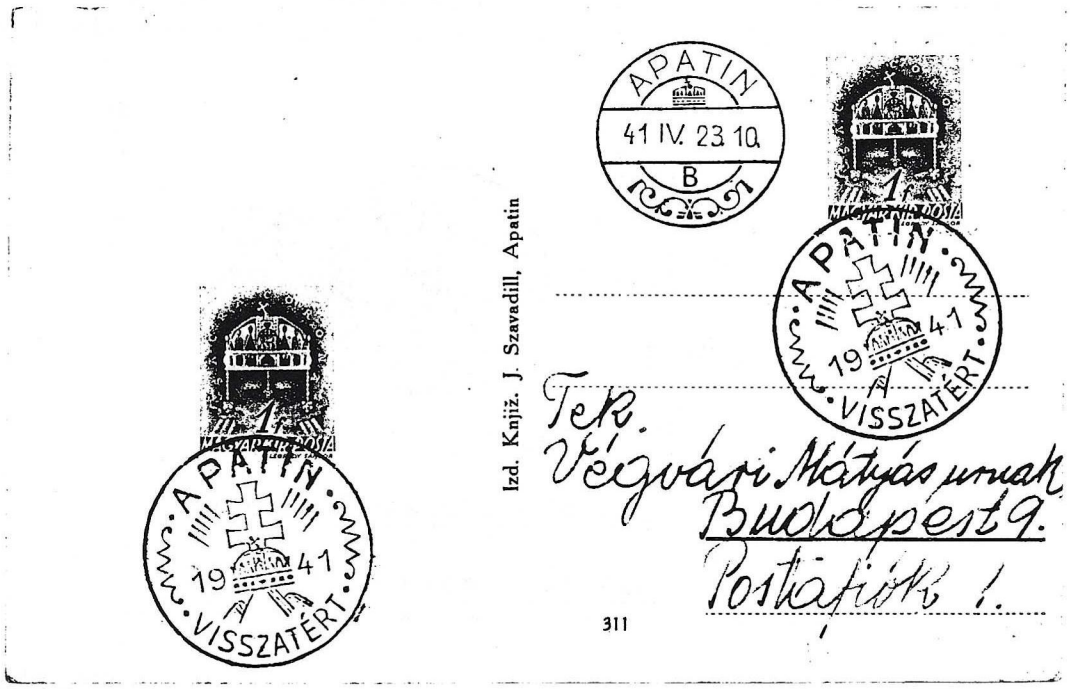
Ada
21 April 1941
12 April 1943

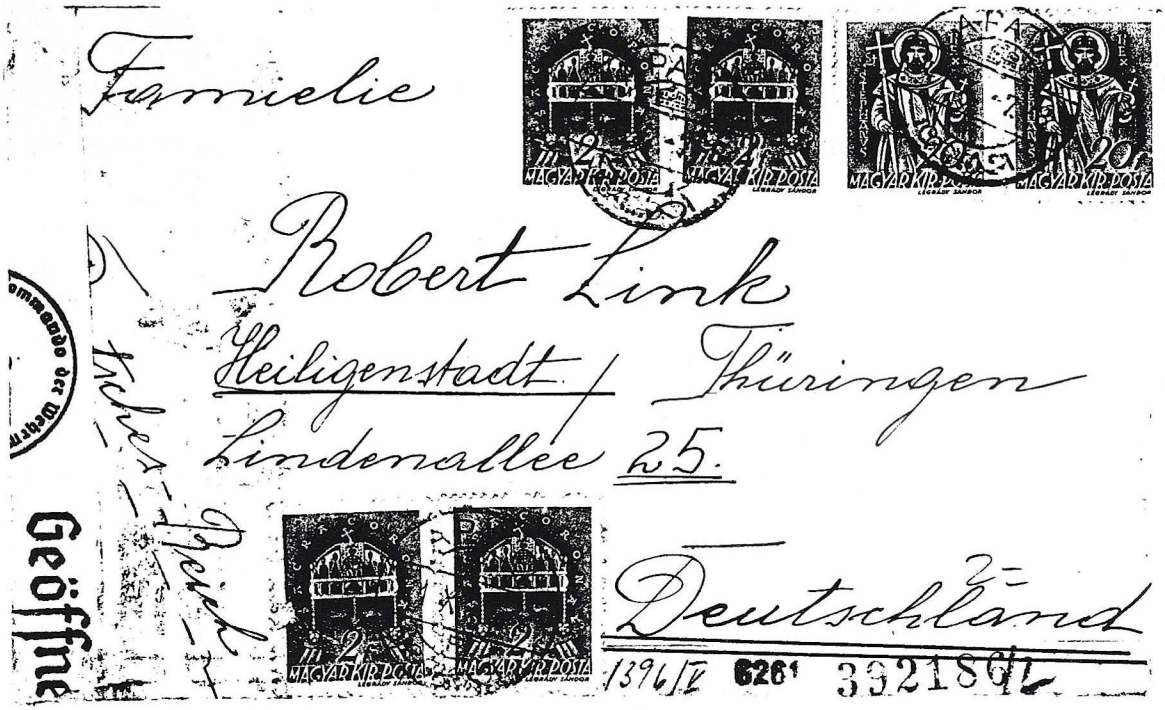


The Liberation cancel used in Ada (same name during the Jugoslav period) was one of the generic types, showing the name of the town and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 21 April to 28 June 1941; first day of usage shown above.

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

Apatin
23 April 1941
7 October 1941





The Liberation cancel used in Apatin (same name during the Jugoslav period) was one of the generic types, showing the name of the town and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 23 April to 28 May 1941; first day of usage shown above.

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

The two westernmost territories recovered from Jugoslavia in 1941, the Muraninnen and Murakoz, were the smallest and least important. In fact, the postal authorities deemed that only a single town in this area warranted a special commemorative postmark as compared to ten in Bacska Province. All of the smaller post offices used either military cancels and/or provisionals until the new standard markings were supplied.

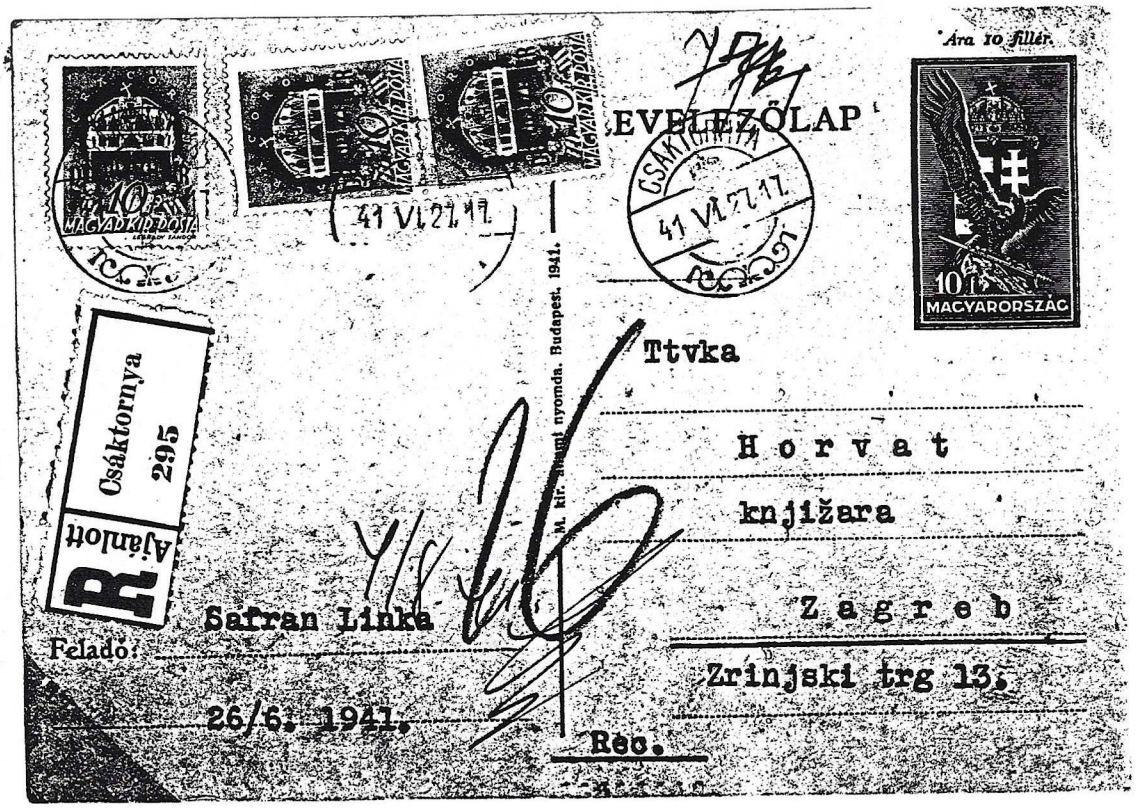
ČAKOVEČKA-MEDJIMURSKA ŠTEDIONICA D. D.
ČAKOVEC

Csaktornya
27 April 1941
27 June 1941

Tit.



Jugoslavenska udružena banka d. d.



The Liberation cancel used in Csaktornya (known as Cakovec during the Jugoslav period) included the name of the town and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 21 April to 31 May 1941.

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

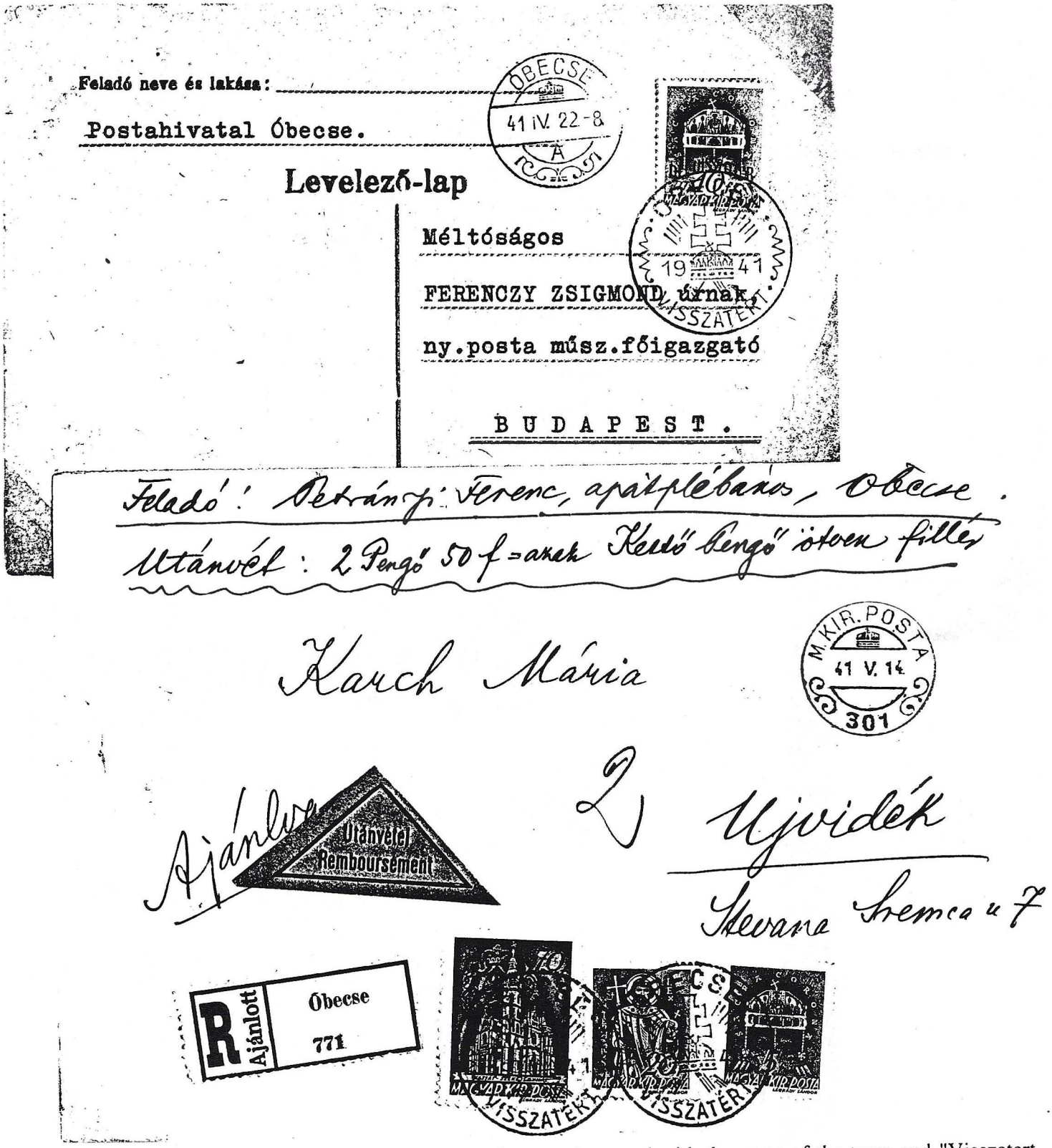
Kula
29 June 1941
22 January 1944



The Liberation cancel for Kula (same name during the Jugoslav period) was one of those showing the name of the town, it's coat of arms and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 21 April to 29 June 1941; last day of usage shown above on a card with a patriotic label for the "Liberation of the South."

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

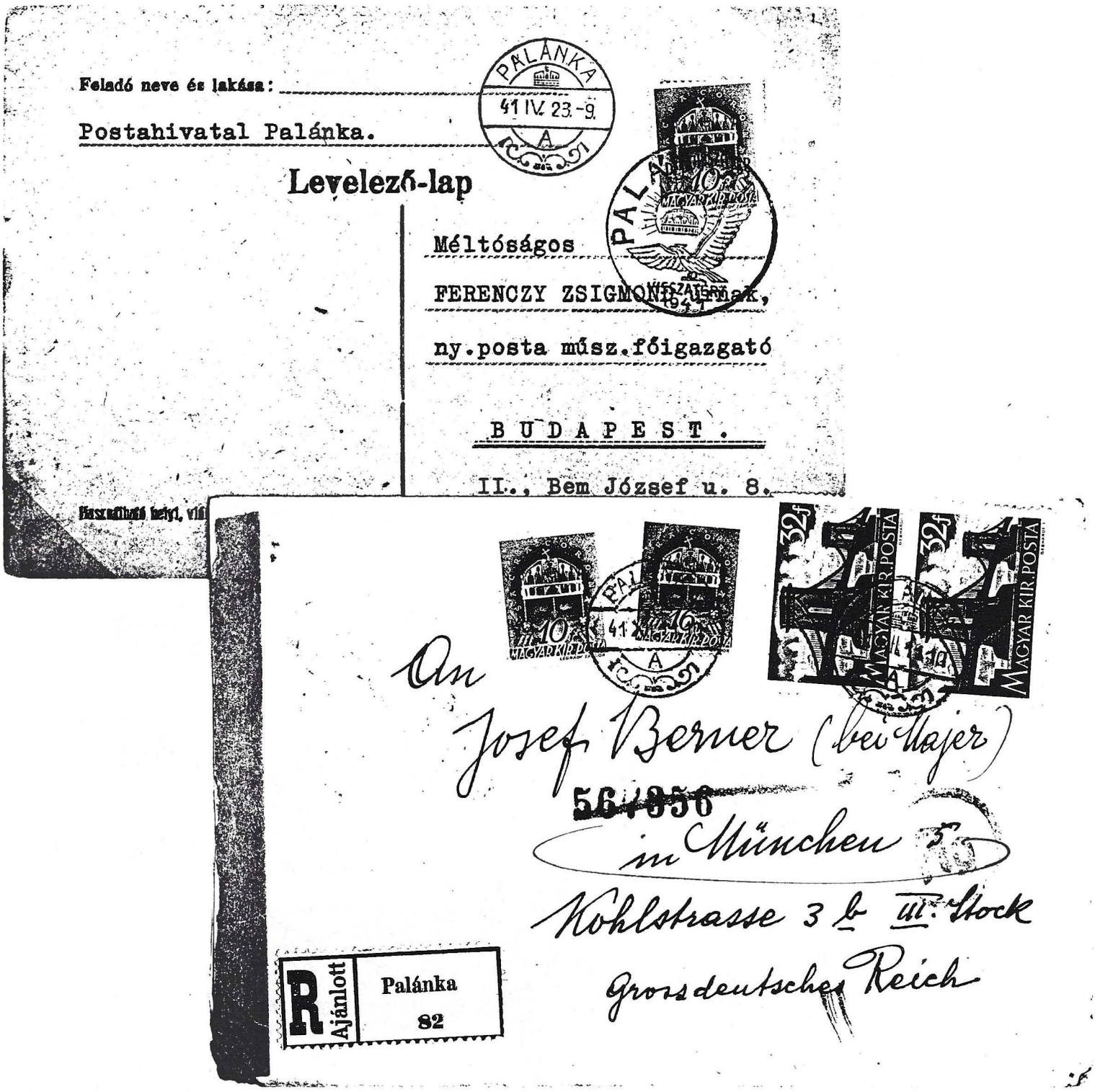
Obecse
22 April 1941
14 May 1941



Obecse (called Stari Becej by the Jugoslavs) used a generic cancel with the name of the town and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 22 April to 30 May 1941; first day of usage shown above. Registered C.O.D. cover below shows provisional numbered cds of 301 for Obecse.

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

Palanka
23 April 1941
11 December 1941



Palanka (called Backa Palanka by the Jugoslavs) used a commemorative cancel with an eagle, the name of the town and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 23 April to 6 June 1941; first day of usage shown above.

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

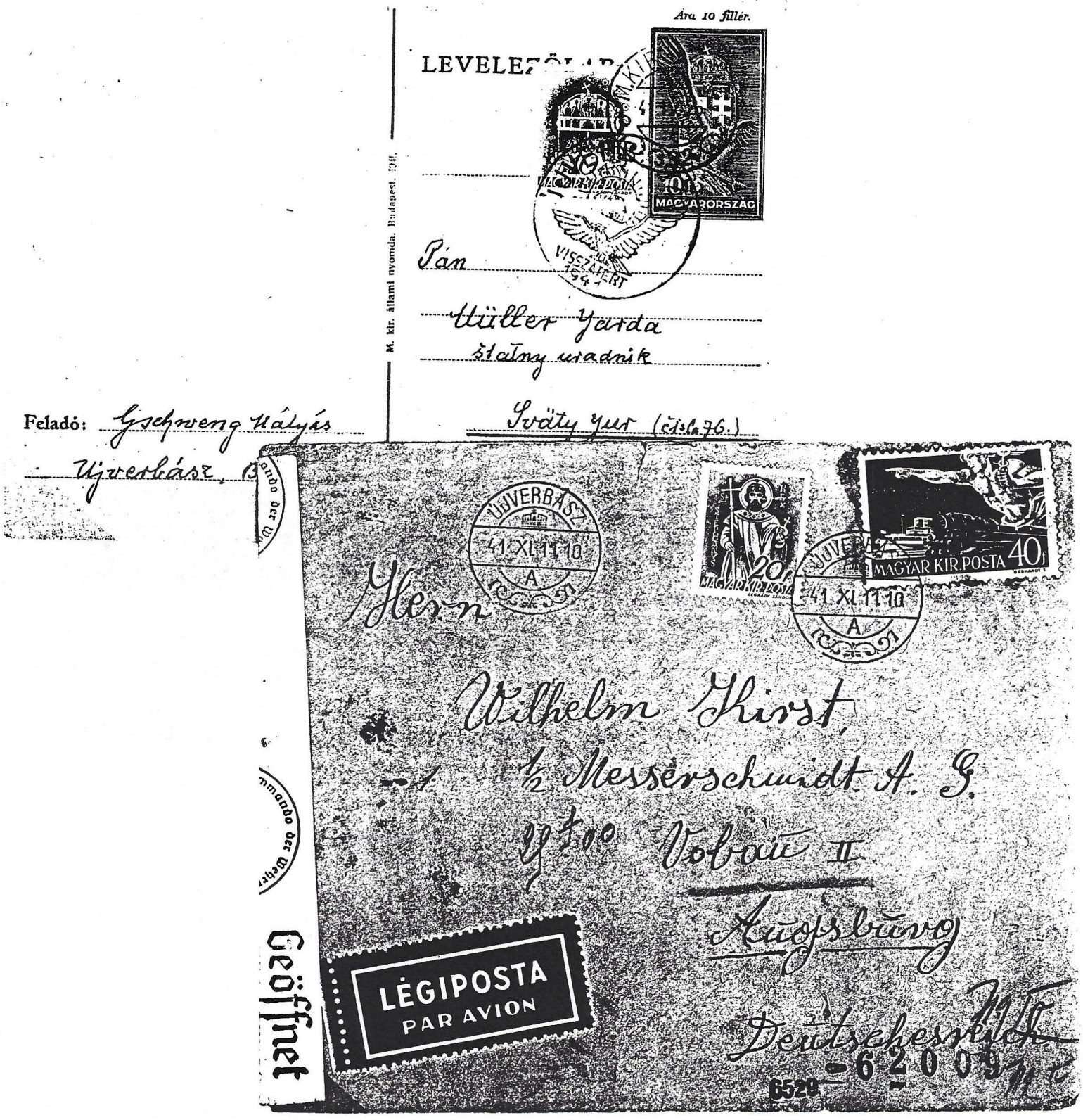
Szabadka
20 April 1941
11 August 1943



Szabadka (Subotica during the Jugoslav period) used a commemorative cancel with the name of the town. it's coat of arms and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 20 April to 23 May 1941; first day of usage shown above.

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

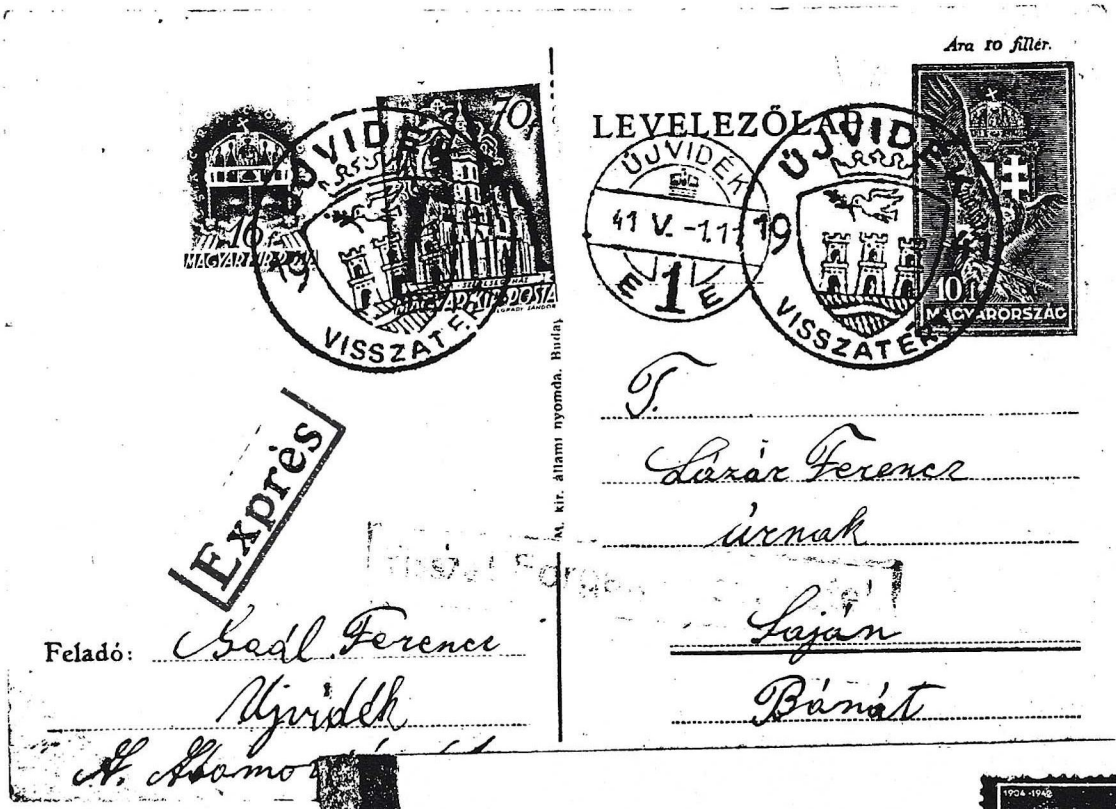
Ujverbasz
26 April 1941
11 November 1941



Ujverbasz (Vrbas during the Jugoslav period) used a commemorative cancel similar to that of Palanka with an eagle, the name of the town and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 23 April to 2 June 1941.

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

Ujvidek
1 May 1941
15 December 1942

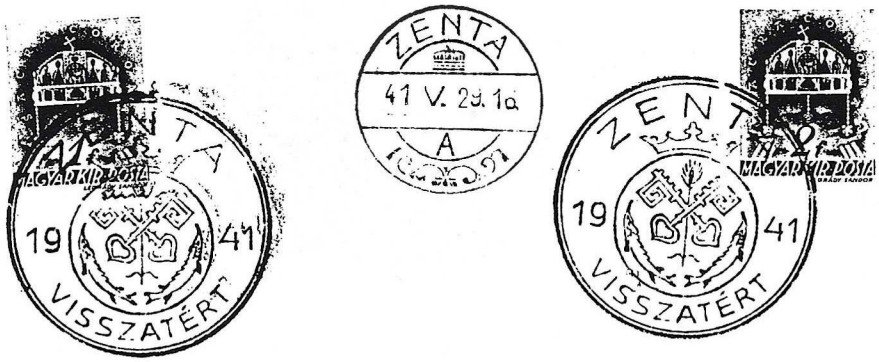




The special cancel for Ujvidek (Novi Sad during the Jugoslav period) was inscribed with the name of the town, it's coat of arms and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 21 April to 19 June 1941.

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

Zenta
29 May 1941
3 June 1943





The special cancel for Zenta (Senta during the Jugoslav period) was inscribed with the name of the town, it's coat of arms and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 20 April to 29 May 1941 (shown above).

BACSKA
Liberation Postmarks

Zombor
27 April 1941
19 May 1943

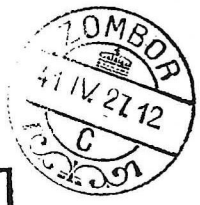


Tekintetes

595

Alispán Hivatalnak

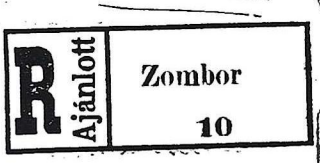
Ajánlva!

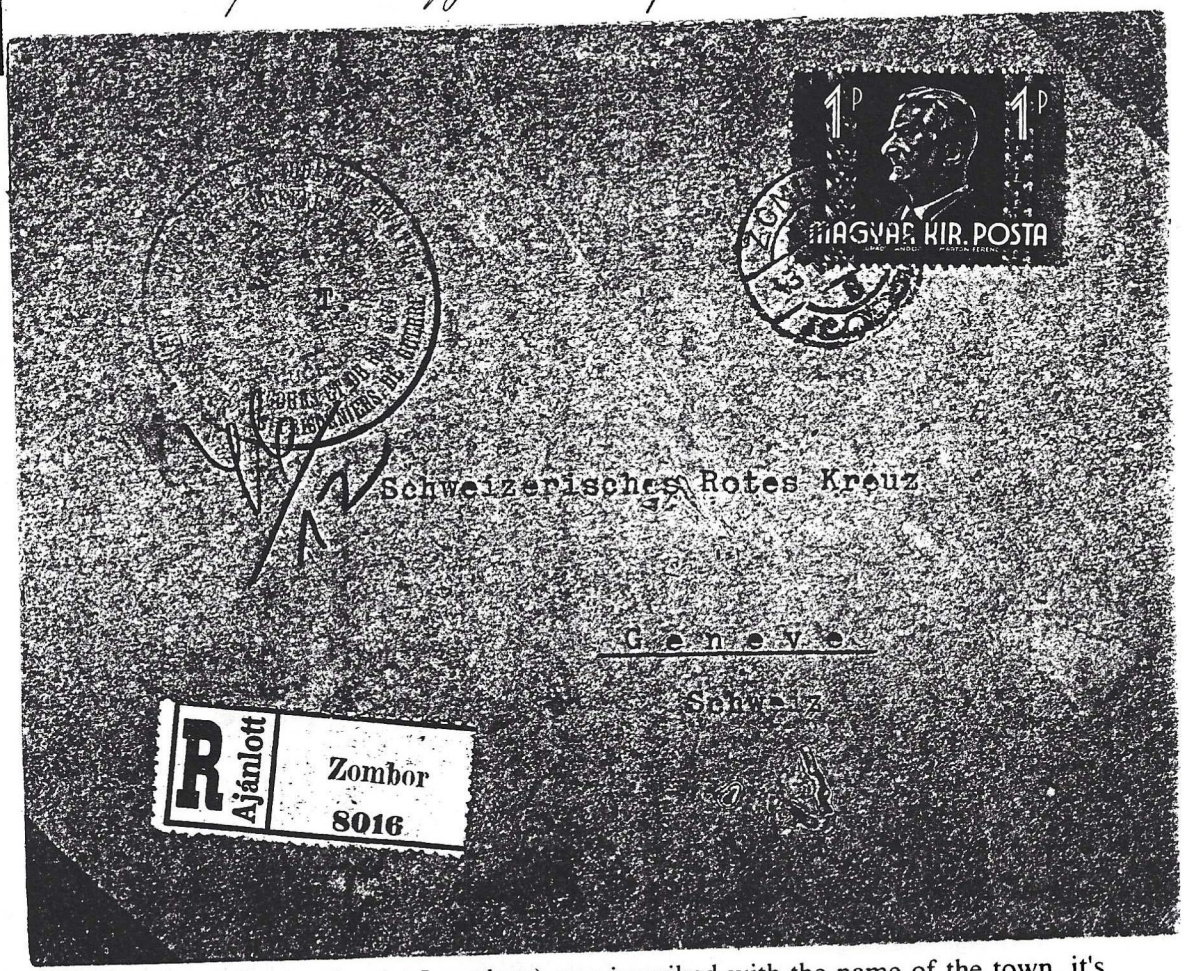


1941 APR

Baja

/ Városegyháza. /



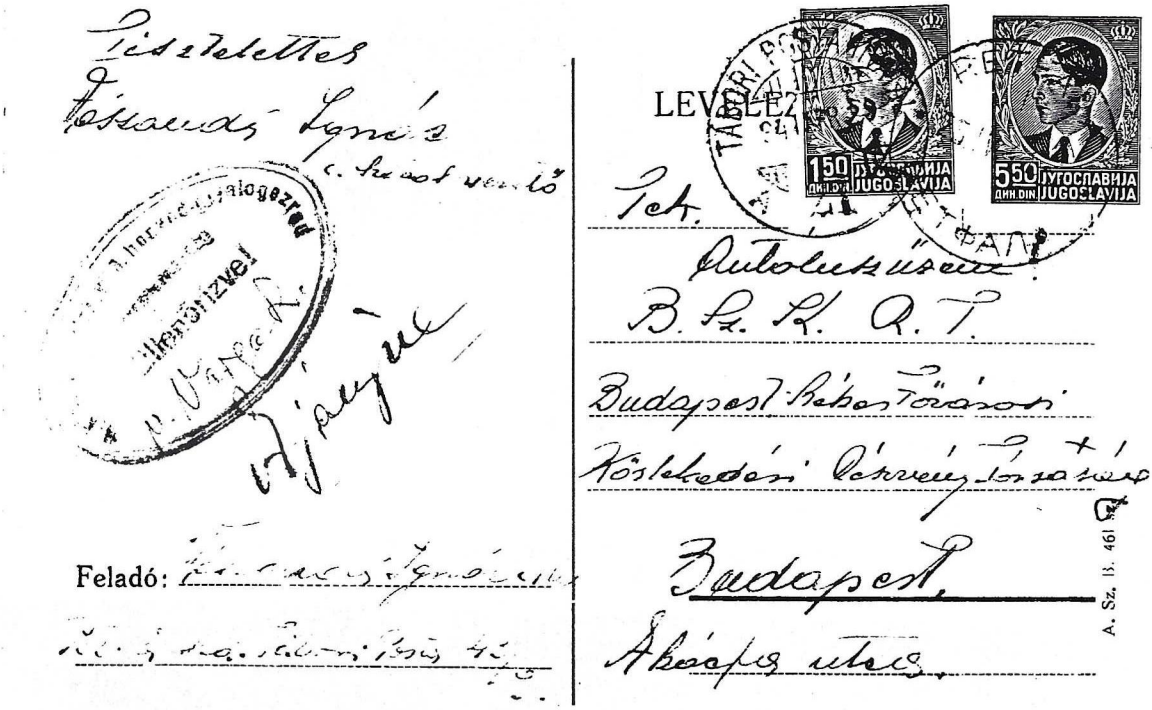


The special cancel for Zombor (called Sombor by the Jugoslavs) was inscribed with the name of the town, it's coat of arms and "Visszatert (Liberated) 1941." The period of usage was 19 April to 29 June 1941.

BACSKA
Military Postmarks

Tabori Postahivatal 21
29 April 1941

Tabori Postahivatal 46
19 April 1941





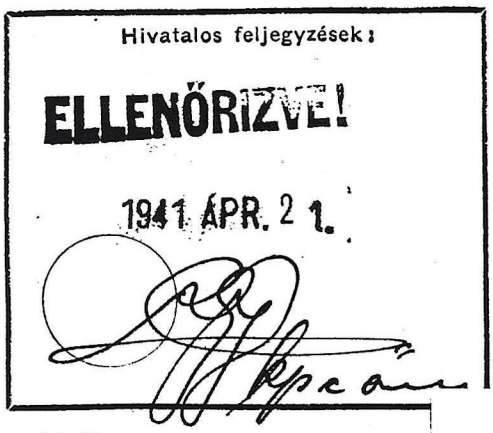
As compared to the other liberated territories, a substantially larger number of troops was employed since this territory was acquired as a result of war rather than being awarded. These postcards sent by Hungarians (with Jugoslav stamps as souvenirs) from Petfol (Petfala) and Apatin. Lower card has cachets of the gunboat *Tatra* and the 4th River Blockade Battalion, hence is unusual naval mail.

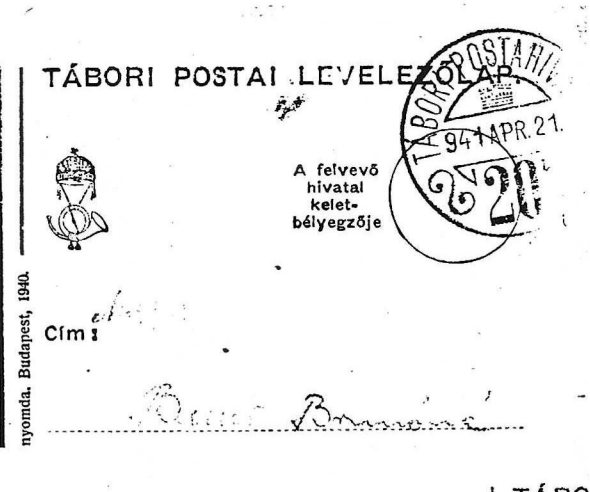
BACSKA
Military Postmarks

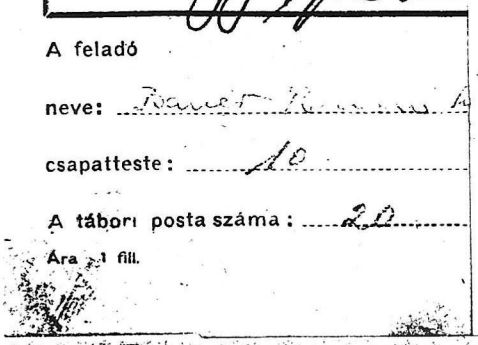
Tabori Postahivatal 3
20 April 1941

Tabori Postahivatal 11
18 April 1941

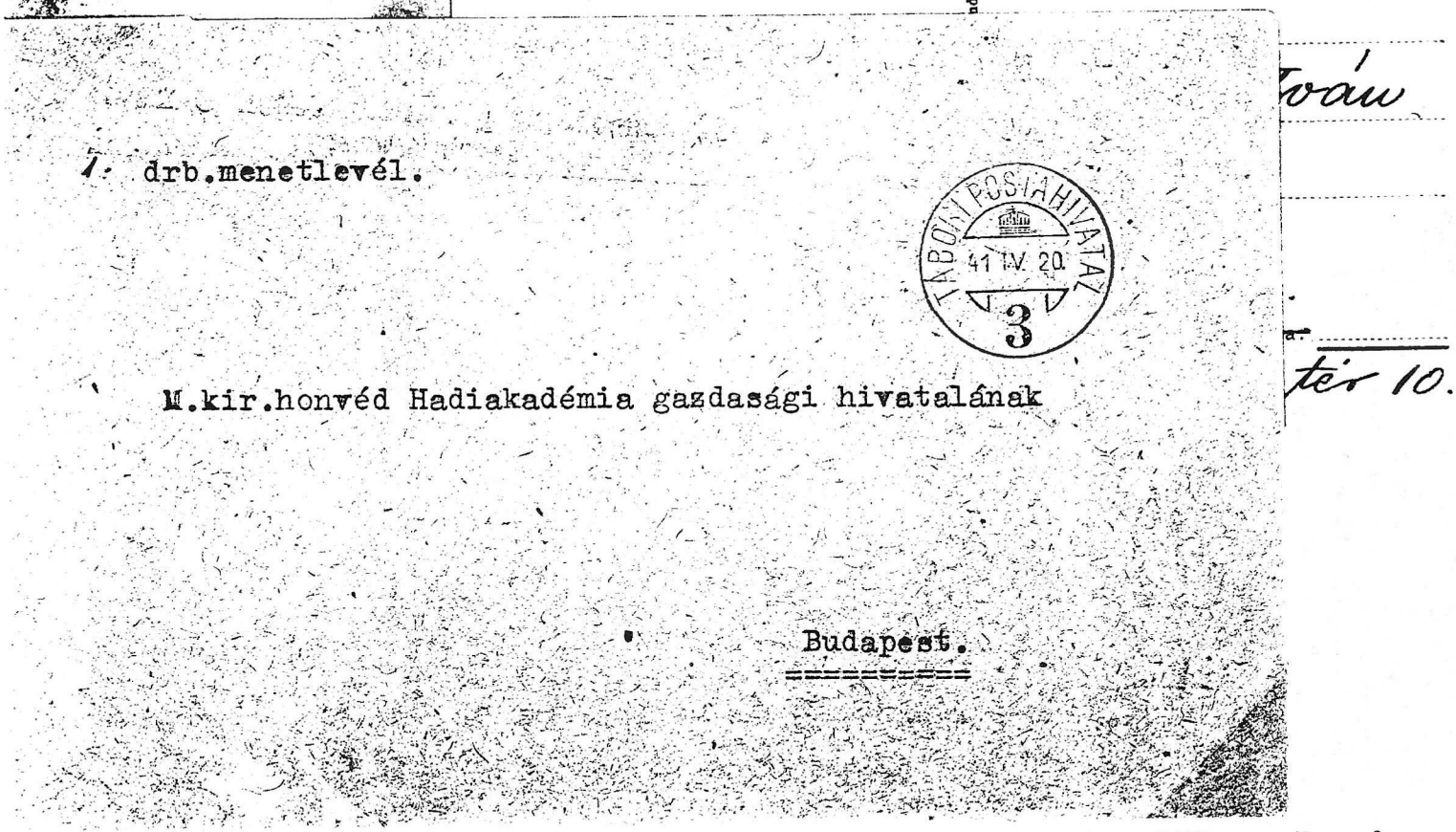
Tabori Postahivatal 20
21 April 1941











There were 26 different numbered military post offices established in the Bacska territory. Military mail was free if a unit cachet was applied or a generic fieldpost card used.

BACSKA
Military Postmarks

Tabori Postahivatal 21
29 April 1941

Tabori Postahivatal 23
30 April 1941

Tabori Postahivatal 24
21 April 1941

Hivatalos feljegyzések:

Ellenőrizve

Tp. 55 1941 ápr. 30.

TÁBORI POSTAI LEVELEZŐLAP.

A felvevő hivatal kelet-bélyegzője

TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 941 APR 30. 23

Cím: Nagyságos Lugny Johanne

M. kir. VI. honvéd légvédelmi tűzérosztály parancsnokság.

71. szám
pk.-1941.

A feladó neve: Lu

csapatteste:

A tábori posta s

Ára: 1 fill.

Tábori postával.

TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 941 APR 29. 21

R Ajánlott M. kir. Tábori postahivatal 146

M.kir.debreceni VI.honvéd hadtestparancsnokságnak.

Дом Југ. учитељског удружења секције за Дунавску бановину у Н. Саду

ДОПИСНА КАРТА

TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL 941 APR 21. 24

Nagy

Vaskuti Györgyné uramonynak

Dóra Lánló címen

Losonc

Postahivatal

Debrecen.

Cover shows example of very elusive registered military mail. Lower card sent from Ujvidek (Novi Sad).