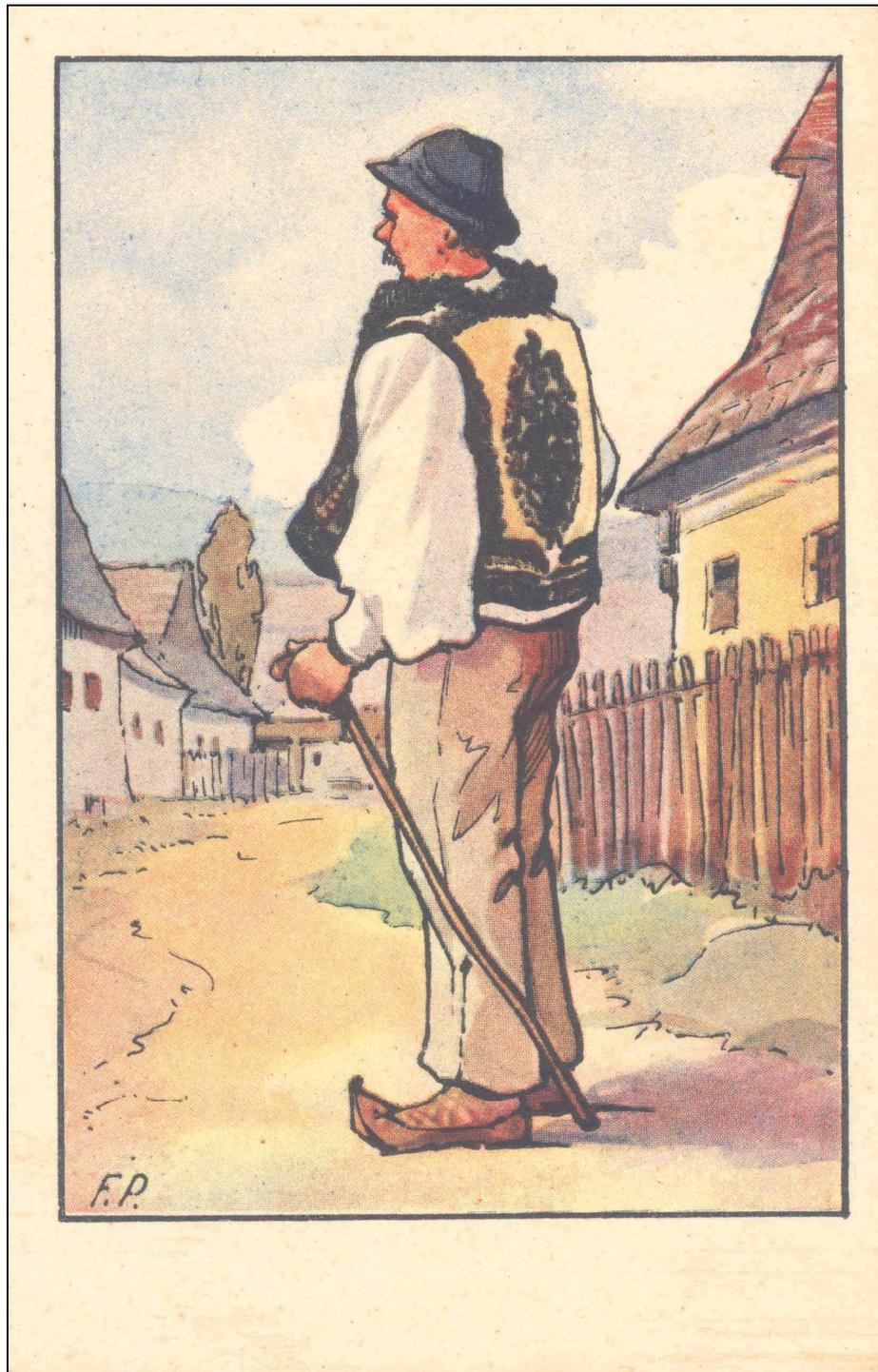


The Sub-Carpathian Messenger

Newsletter of the Study Circle
for the Postal History of the Carpatho-Ukraine

Number 16 - June 2011



Peasant from the Podkarpatská Rus

About us and the Newsletter

The Study Circle is a loose group of persons who are interested in the postal (and general) history of the area known as Kárpátalja in Hungarian, as Podkarpatská Rus during the First Czechoslovak Republic, which had a short day of independence as Carpatho Ukraine, and later was integrated into the Ukrainian SSR in the Soviet Union as the 'Zakarpatskaja Oblast'. Since 1991 it is *ЗАКАРПАТТЯ*, the westernmost administrative district in the now independent Ukraine.

The Newsletter came out of a meeting of a few collectors during the PRAHA 2008, its first number appeared in November 2008. We aim at producing at least four issues per year but cannot promise regular publication intervals. As we can see from the numbers at the DocStoc web site, this Newsletter is read by more than hundred people.

Distribution method

Since SCM #006 you can view and download each issue (including the "old" ones) from the Web address:

<http://www.docstoc.com/collection/128/The-Sub-Carpathian-Messenger>

For those who have no Internet access and/or no e-mail, the distribution method is still the same: you will receive a colour print-out by air/surface mail as you did in the past.

Everybody can freely access the uploaded numbers of the Newsletter but the notification service for new numbers will be limited to the members of the Study Circle. So joining us still has some advantage.

Our congratulations to CZIRÓK Dénes for Large Gold (90 points) and Grand Prix National for his exhibit "Postal History of the Zala Comitate" at the HUNFILA 2011 (Balatonfüred, April 8th to 10th, 2011) and to Tønnes ORE for Gold (90 points) at INDIPEX 2011 for his "Banat and Bácska" exhibit.

We send our best wishes and kind regards to the members of the Study Circle.

Rules and Regulations

All articles in the Newsletter carrying the name of an author are the sole responsibility of this author and should not be taken to represent the common opinion of the Study Circle. Such articles are, if not marked otherwise, copyrighted by the respective author. Free use within the Study Circle is granted. We thank our authors for their much appreciated work and contribution.

Participation in the Study Circle is not bound to a formal membership and does not include the duty to pay a membership fee. There is a moral obligation to support the Newsletter from time to time by sending some article, some interesting piece of information, some question, some answer or whatever. **We strongly invite our dear members to do so because otherwise this Newsletter will not be able to keep its current level of numbers and pages.**

We will "print" everything even only loosely connected with our subject of interest so any contribution is certainly welcome. Please send it (as Word 2003 document, graphical elements in JPEG, 300 dpi) to our editor's e-mail address (kb@aatc.at). His postal address, if you would need it, is:

Dr. Helmut Kobelbauer, Untergrossau 81, A-8261 Sinabelkirchen, Austria / Europe

Society News

For his dedicated work of many years the former chairman of the Dutch Society for Czechoslovak Philately, **Jan Verleg**, has been honoured by the Royal Dutch Association of Philatelic Clubs on March 26th, 2011, receiving the Silver Badge of this Association.

So also from these pages: Congratulations and many thanks (for your truly excellent work on the Stamps and Postal History of the Carpatho Ukraine), Jan!



Hans van Dooremalen, current chairman of the “Vereniging voor Tsjechoslowakije-Filatelie”, and Jan Verleg.

Helmut Kobelbauer Auction News

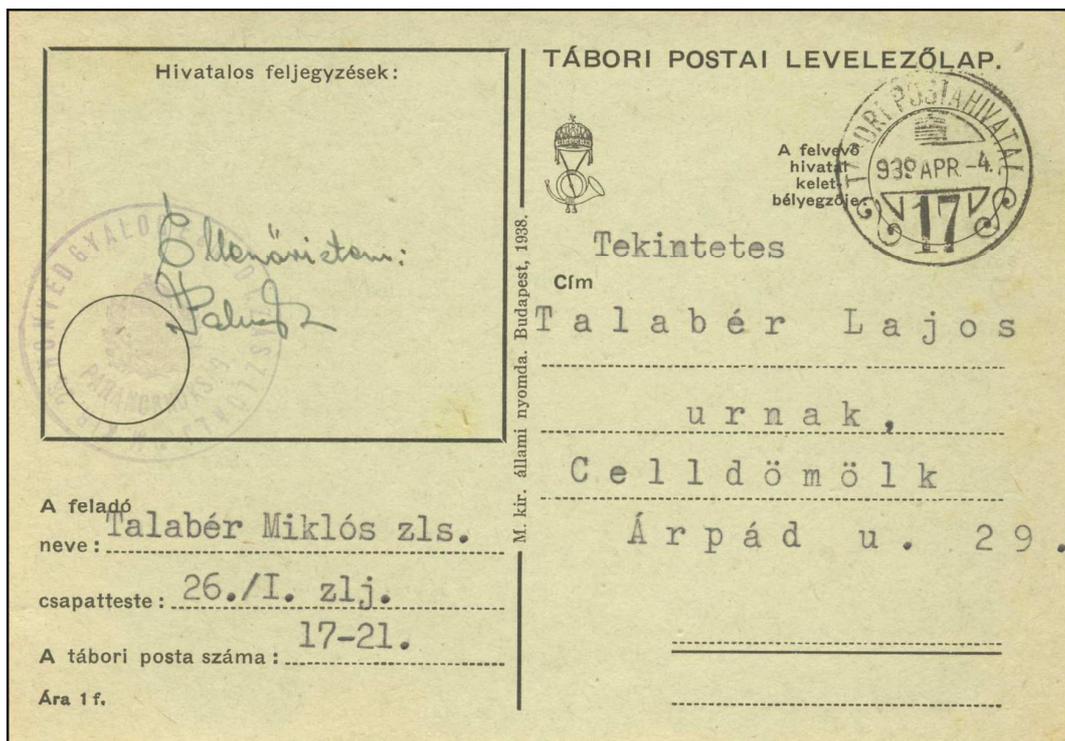


The 34th PAC Mail Auction in Prague (April 10th, 2010) brought - among others - a few interesting items from our area of interest: Lot 3233 was another Czech field post card from the 45th Infantry Regiment, sent through the civil mail from Chust to Svalava on November 12th, 1938. Offered for CZK 400, it was sold for CZK 2110. Obviously, our Newsletter has driven up the price for such special items!



It is a pity that the above Czechoslovak postal stationery is rather damaged because it has a very clear TPO postmark “KUŠNICE - BEREHOVO | 1008 | a | + КУШНИЦЯ - БЕРЕГОВО +” of May 24th, 1932. Written in Jewish, it was offered for CZK 500 and was sold for CZK 870.

The last decade has created a new awareness of the Czech collectors even for Hungarian postal history, long a rather neglected area. At least, as far as items from the disputed zones in Slovakia and the Podkarpatská Rus are concerned. So it is no surprise that the next piece started already high at CZK 2000 and finally realized CZK 2210 (all prices without buyer’s premium).



Peter Cybaniak and Roman Dubyniak

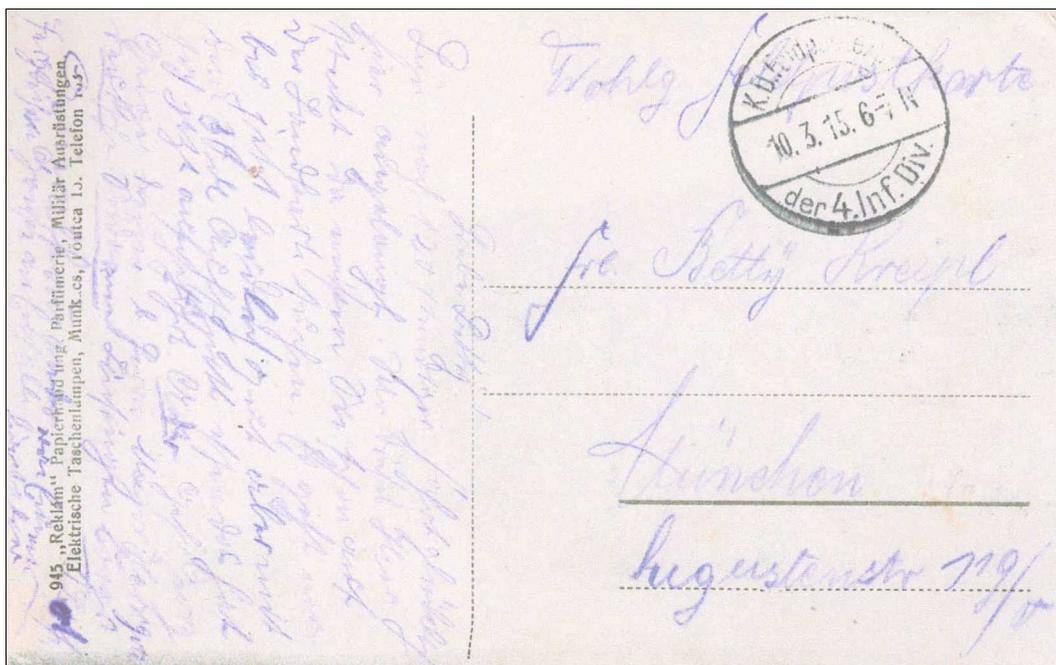
Further Traces of the “Kaiserlich Deutsche Südarkmee” in 1915

We would like to present a few items from our collection to support (and sometimes update) the information given by Petr Gebauer in his really excellent article in the SCM #014.



Austro-Hungarian field post card with violet cachet
“K. u. k. Mobiles Reservespital Nr. 56”, through German F. P. O.
(XXIV. Reserve-Korps) to Teplitz-Schönau (Bohemia).

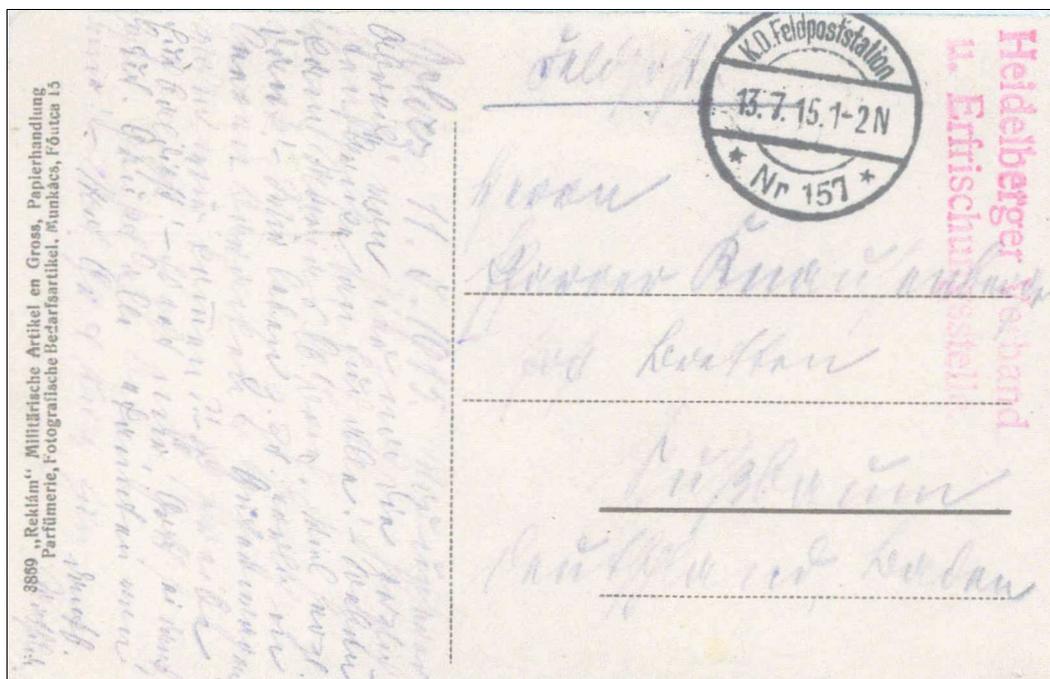
Such cards we have from February 9th till April 12th, 1915, all written in Huszt (Khust). One of February 17th, 1915, holds a cachet “K. u. K. RESERVESPITAL HUSZT” in violet.



Picture postcard (Munkács), to Munich, March 10th, 1915,
through German F. P. O. (4. Inf. Div.), without cachet.

Concerning Field Post Station 157 we have the copy of a card, written in Munkács on June 7th, 1915, sent to Charlottenburg in Germany through this German F. P. O. with a postmark of June 8th, 1915, so this confirms the respective assumption of Mr. Gebauer.

But this post station had moved to Volócz some time before July 13th, 1915, as the following picture postcard proves:



Text and picture side of picture postcard, written in Volócz on July 11th, 1915, with red cachet “Heidelberger Verband | u. Erfrischungsstelle”, sent to Nußbaum (Baden, Germany) through German F. P. O. (K. D. Feldpoststation Nr 157) on July 13th, 1915.



We are confident that more such traces can and will be found over time, once more collectors of Carpatho-Ukraine become aware that the German armed forces played a decisive role in the bloody and desperate battles in the Carpathians during the first half of 1915.

Petr Gebauer

Field Post of German Air Force in Subcarpathia 1915 - Dreams may come true

Every collector has his want lists, wish lists some have also a dream list. The more we move from stamp collecting to postal history, the more want lists are replaced by wishes and dreams. History and postal regulations tell us how things proceeded and we may conclude what postal items should exist and how they should look like. But in many instances we get into the area of dreams and/or science fiction as we are looking for items of a kind that nobody has ever seen. It is a collector's most exciting experience when some of his expectations come true.

In my article about the field post of the German Southern Army (DSA) [1] I have mentioned that the DSA had also a small air force unit, the Field Flying Company 26a (Feldfliegerabteilung 26a, FFA 26a). I also mentioned that I have not yet seen any correspondence from the short stay of this small unit in Subcarpathia. I am very happy that I can now show a first item from this unit. It is a picture postcard posted through the field post office of the DSA headquarters on April 22, 1915. Additionally, the card shows the letter handstamp (Briefstempel) of the "Feldfliegerabteilung 26a". The sender's address given in manuscript on the left is "Flieger W. Nehlen, Feld-Flieger-Abt. 26a, Kais. Deutsche Südarmee".



Let me take the opportunity to give some more details from the history of this small unit that included only 6 aircraft. The Feldflieger-Abteilung 26a (Field Flying Company 26a) was established on October 11th, 1914 [2]. Details about its stay on Subcarpathia are known thanks to memoirs of one of its officers, lieutenant Rudolf Mothes [3]. He joined the FFA 26a at the railway station in Laon at the end of January 1915, just when the unit started its long way to the east. The route went through France, Germany (Dresden), Bohemia, Moravia (Olmütz), and Hungary (Budapest). Then the transport changed to the single track railway that goes (via Debreczin) to the Carpathians. The unit was unloaded in Munkács where they built a field airport. Commander of the FFA 26a was captain (Hauptmann) Keller who was directly subordinated to the headquarters of the DSA (the supervising DSA staff officer, "Stabsoffizier der Flieger bei der Südarmee, Stofl. Süd" was Hauptmann Wagenführ). The reconnaissance flights of the FFA 26a provided valuable infor-

mation to the DSA headquarters and contributed to the final advance over the Carpathians. On the card shown, Nehlen wrote already in April 1915 that "... anyway we will not stay long here, as the front is advancing" ("Wir bleiben jedenfalls nicht lange mehr hier, da die Front sich vorwärts bewegt."). The unit finally left Munkács on May 16th, but some days before, on May 8th, 1915, it was renumbered to "Feldflieger-Abteilung 59" (according to the order of the Prussian War Ministry Nr. 322/x.15g A7L) [2].

It is also typical for postal history that a fulfilled dream is soon replaced by several others. This rule can be applied also to such a special field as is the field post of the German air force in Subcarpathia. In the meantime I got information about another FFA that was operating in Munkács for the DSA headquarters. It was Feldflieger-Abteilung 30, established at Rheydt on August 1st, 1914 and serving in the Lille sector until mid-November 1914 [2]. This unit belonged to the IInd Army Corps [4] whose headquarters was transformed to that of the DSA on January 10th, 1915. Most likely the FFA 30 went to the east as part of the headquarters, i. e., we can assume that it arrived in Munkács in mid January 1915. I must however mention that according to one source [5], the FFA 30 moved to Galicia already on November 18th, 1914, and was stationed at Munkács until at least mid-late January 1915 (but the author admits that these dates are uncertain). The presence of the FFA 30 in Munkács is confirmed also in the memories of its member, lieutenant (Oberleutnant) Viktor v. Knobelsdorff [6]. Commander of the FFA 30 was captain (Hauptmann) Felix Wagenführ, who was also commander of the flying units at the DSA headquarters (see above) [7]. It is not clear how long the FFA 30 was in Munkács. Surprisingly, Mothes [3] does not mention this unit at all. According to Knobelsdorff [6], the unit lost two of its 6 airplanes already at the end of January and four officers (v. Knobelsdorff, v. Ruville, v. Kettler and v. Renesse) were captured by the Russians.

Mothes [3] writes about yet another unit, Feldflieger-Abteilung 54, as belonging to the DSA but he mentions it for the first time in June 1915 in connection with flights around Chodorow. It remains therefore unclear whether this unit operated also on Subcarpathian territory. Mothes also mentions an "Armeeflugpark Süd", but again, for the first time at the location Stryj. The DSA, as any other German army, probably had also a balloon unit called "Feldluftschiffer-Abteilung" (Field Airship Company); unfortunately I do not know any details.

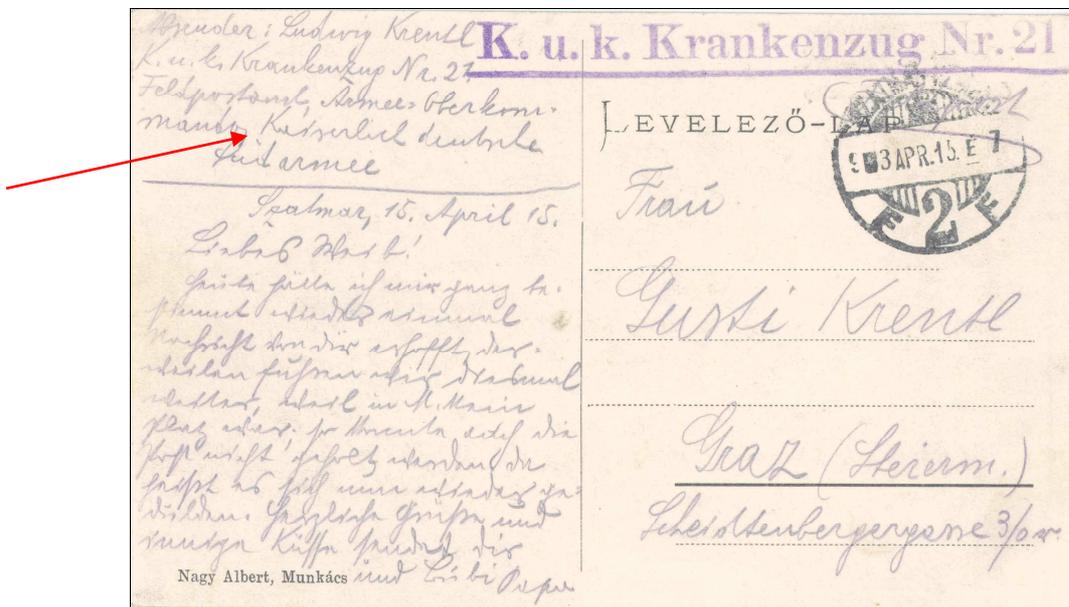
It seems that there were much more German aerial units in Subcarpathia than one would originally expect (maybe that the futuristic picture postcard from these times shown below is not so unrealistic). There are still a lot of questions not answered and documents to be found. Interested collectors can find inspiration and dream their dreams. To fulfill some of them it says: Keep your eyes open (the shown postcard from the FFA 26a was purchased on eBay for a few Euro)!



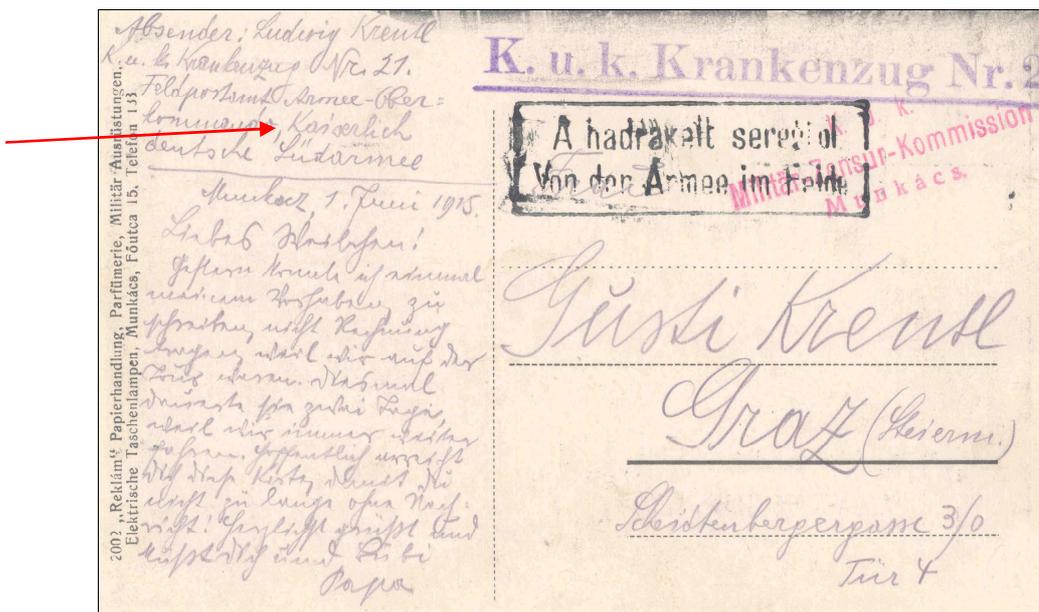
References:

1. Petr Gebauer: Field Post of the German Southern Army in Subcarpathia in 1915. The Sub-Carpathian Messenger Nr. 14 (2011), p. 10-17.
2. Fliegertruppe.de. <http://web387.basicbox7.server-home.net>
3. R. Mothes, Lebenserinnerungen eines Leipziger Juristen. Teil B: Der Erste Weltkrieg. http://www.quelle-optimal.de/pdf/rudolf_mothes_erinnerungen_teil_b_pdf.pdf.
4. <http://www.frontflieger.de>
5. <http://www.theaerodrome.com/forum/other-wwi-aviation/28610-feldflieger-abteilung-30-a.html>
6. Viktor v. Knobelsdorff: Unter Zuchthäuslern und Kavalieren. <http://gutenberg.spiegel.de/archiv/knobelsd/zuchthae/zuchthae.xml>
7. <http://www.ju-f13.de/F13/person.html>

In the meantime your humble editor has found two further items from the „Kaiserlich deutsche Südarmee“, written from the „K. u. k. Krankenzug Nr. 21“ that seems to have accomodated sick soldiers in a hospital train at the railway in the south of the Sub-Carpathian region.



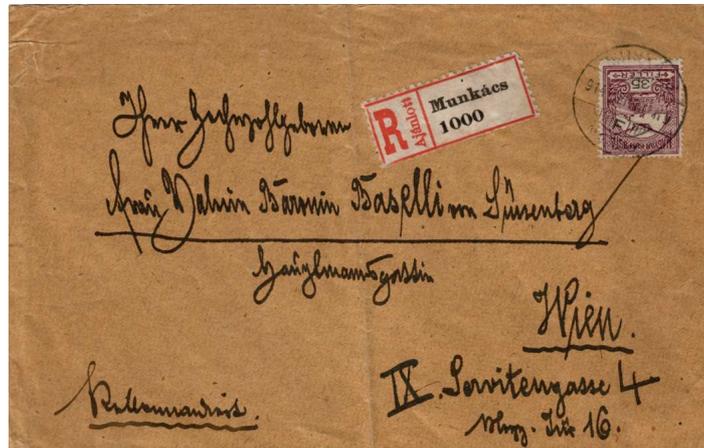
Picture postcard, written in Szatmár, April 15th, 1915.



Picture postcard, written in Munkács, June 1st, 1915.

Peter Cybaniak and Roman Dubyniak
WWI Field Post from the Sub-Carpathians

The following letter is shown in Jan Verleg’s monograph (p. 49) and was sent in May 1915. The text in the book says that this was the usual way to advise relatives that a son, husband or father had fallen in battle.



Registered letter, Munkács to Vienna, May 1915.

We think that this is just a “normal” civil letter that has been registered for some private reason. (Registration of field post was NOT free and had to be paid extra if not used for official military matters.) Please see other postal items from the same officer to his wife:



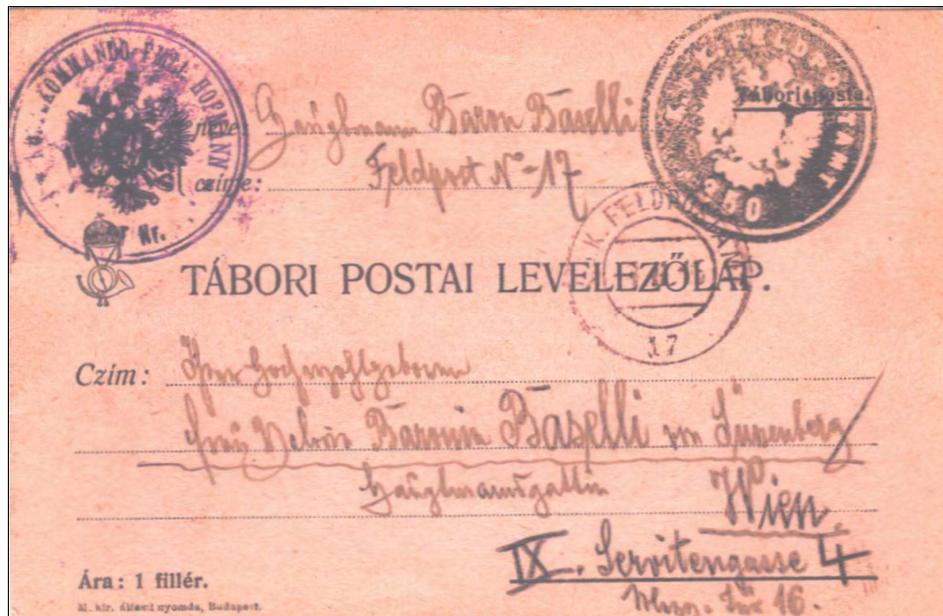
Registered letter, F. P. O. 350 to Vienna, December 24th, 1914.
 Two different seals (German and Hungarian) of field post office,
 also two different postmarks (German and Hungarian).

This letter is certainly not a completely usual and regular field post letter - only the officials of the field post office had access to the seals. This letter was probably some sort of Christmas extra for an officer, in this case Hauptmann Baron Baselli (see reverse of letter on the next side) who paid for the registration out of his own purse.

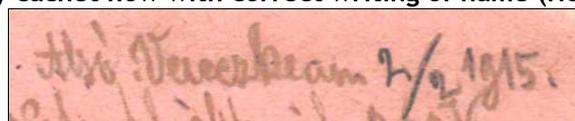


Reverse of letter: Written in Munkács, sender "Hptm. Hermann B[aron] Baselli", cachet of command of "Gruppe FMLt. Ho fmann".

The cachet is curious because obviously the name of the highest officer of this military unit was first written „Hoffmann“ and then one „f“ was cut out to adapt to the correct writing of the name. The “Corps Hofmann” was officially established only in January 1915 and was subordinate to the “Kaiserlich Deutsche Südarmerie”.



Field post card, same sender, F. P. O. 17 to Vienna, date illegible. Military cachet now with correct writing of name (Hofmann).



Written in Alsó Vereczke, February 2nd, 1915.

Taking into account these additional postal items, we are quite sure that the registered letter presented by Jan Verleg has nothing to do with the notification of some relative of a heroic military death in the Carpathian mountains.

Helmut Kobelbauer

Romanian Censorship in Occupied Sub-Carpathia

One of the recurrent and - in my opinion - quite fascinating motifs in our Newsletter is the (rather scarce) mail from the later Carpatho-Ukraine during the “occupation” by Romanian forces (from April 1919 to October 1920).

This time I can present a picture postcard from Técső with the censorship mark of local Romanian military forces:



Text and picture side of picture postcard, Técső to Debreczen, written July 17th, 1919, with local Romanian censorship mark.



The text “ROMÂNIA * COMENDUIREA PIETEI *” means “Romania - Place Command”. This is the first time that we have a conclusive proof of Romanian censorship within the area of our interest.

Nagy Gábor

Was there a Hungarian Field Post during the November 1938 Campaign?

The adequate interpretation of the postal historical issue requires a brief historic review:

The Munich Pact of September 29th, 1938, obligated Czechoslovakia to transfer the territory inhabited by the "Sudetendeutsche" (Germans of the Sudeten) to the Third Reich between October 1st and 10th, 1938. This Agreement also acknowledged in theory the Hungarian and Polish territorial claims and allowed a three month period for a peaceful arrangement.

On October 5th Mr. Benes, the President of the Czech Republic, resigned.

On October 7th the Hungarian National Council formed in Czechoslovakia for the more effective representation of Hungarian interests.

On October 9th talks commenced in Komárom between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Hungary claimed the immediate cession of two Hungarian-inhabited towns in the borderland (Ipolyság/*Sahy* and Sátoraljaújhely-Gyártelep/*Slovenské Nové Mesto*) as a symbolic sign of willingness of the transfer of the Hungarian inhabited territory.

On October 11th, 1938, Hungarian troops moved into Ipolyság and that part of Sátoraljaújhely occupied by the Czechs (Sátoraljaújhely-Gyártelep).

On October 22nd the Czech delegation showed essential rapprochement but still opposed the transfer of towns Pozsony/*Bratislava*, Nyitra/*Nitra*, Kassa/*Košice*, Ungvár/*Užhorod* and Munkács/*Mukačevo*.

On October 26th the Czech government proposed that Germany and Italy make a decision in the vexed border question.

On October 29th Germany and Italy accepted the function of arbitrators.

On November 2nd, 1938, the Arbitration Court in Vienna (Mr. Ribbentrop and Count Ciano) adjudged to Hungary the claimed territory except Pozsony and Nyitra.

On November 6th the Hungarian Army crossed the border in a bridge built over the Danube near Győr. Medve was the first liberated community.

As for the postal references.

Dr. Palotás writes (see [1])

„The First Vienna Award (November 2nd, 1938) strictly speaking determined a military line of demarcation. This military occupation line later in 1939 was fixed - including minor amendments - and ratified by both Hungary and the independent Slovakia.

In the Terms of the Vienna Award in the areas to be evacuated by Czechoslovakia the public institutions/infrastructure - including the post offices - had to be left in the original, serviceable status. This decree obviously was followed for the real estates, the buildings etc. but the furnishing, fittings of the offices were missing in many sites.

The Hungarian Post which moved in with the military forces had to take over its function by a significant preparation of personnel and material. In the returned regions the postal service was re-established very quickly - mostly by staff brought along from Hungary - within 1-2 hours following the military marching-in.”

Mr. Gazda writes (see [2])

„ 1.) Field post censorship

Special instructions for field post censorship were not found in the Postal Bulletin but this censorship was carried out under internal directions, based on the IInd Law of 1939. Without doubt it was commenced very early. Censorship is not known from the 1938 period of the Hungarian marching-in into Upper Hungary but during the occupation of Sub-Carpathia the correspondence of members of the occupation forces was forwarded by field post and such censorship was found, albeit not often.”

Between the two world wars the field post has not operated in Hungary, but the date stamps were manufactured in line with existing operational and mobilisation plans. These stamps were manufactured between 1934 and 1936, but some of the remaining WW1 date stamps were also in use later during WW2.

The final evidence of the beginning of the field post service in the Hungarian Royal Honvédség [i. e., Army - the editor] I have found in the article of Mr. János Dán as below.

Mr. Dán writes (see [3])

„On the field post service the decree 42.880/1939 and its later amendments by the Minister of Defence have been issued.”

The operation of the field post in Upper Hungary in 1938:

During the 1938 Campaign the postal service for the mobilized military forces was provided by the staff of the Hungarian Royal Mail moving together with the army. All items bearing some cachet of military units and bearing the „Visszatért” cancellation created during this period could be considered as field post forerunners.

Here must be mentioned the „Visszatért” (Returned) cancellations which occur on many items. As the date of the moving in of the military troops was well known in advance, there was enough time to manufacture these stamps.

The date of first application of these special stamps is as follows (although the researchers are not really agreed on the accuracy of these dates):

October 11 th , 1938	Ipolyság and Sátoraljaújhely-Gyártelep
November 6 th , 1938	Komárom, Dunaszerdahely
November 7 th , 1938	Léva, Rimaszombat, Rozsnyó, Losonc
November 11 th , 1938	Kassa, Ungvár, Munkács

The use of these stamps ceased on December 12th, 1938.

I think we can close the above question with the statement that there was NO Hungarian field post service during the November 1938 campaign in the Felvidék.

References:

- [1] Dr. Zoltán Palotás: The „Reserve” Postal Cancellers in Upper Hungary in 1938. *Philatelica* 87/2.
- [2] István Gazda: Postal Censorship in Hungary - Part III. *Philatelica* 90/1.
- [3] János Dán: The History of Field Post in Hungary 1918 - 1945. Part III. *Haditudósító (War Correspondent)*, 2008/3.

Additions by the editor:

Jan Verleg writes in the monograph that for Beregszász we have two different “VISSZATÉRT” commemorative stamps, both always in black, first used on November 9th, 1938; for Munkács again two different ones, in black (with 34 mm diameter) respectively in black and violet (with 38 mm diameter), first used on November 10th, 1938; and finally for Ungvár also two different stamps, always in black, first used on November 10th, 1938. He does not mention a “last date” of use.

I have the 34 mm version of the Munkács stamp in violet, too, although only during the first days of use. The latest date of use in my collection is December 10th, 1938. A picture postcard from Ungvár 2 of November 24th, 1938, is without the commemorative stamp so it was probably used exclusively in the post office Ungvár 1.

Helmut Kobelbauer

Regular Use of Czechoslovak Stamps in Hungary - continued

You may remember that in the SCM #007 (pp. 13 - 16) we had an article by Voloncs Gábor on that short period when the Hungarian Postal Administration accepted Czechoslovak stamps from the re-occupied zone 1 (between November 5th and 19th, 1938). You may also remember that the illustrations were terrible. I am offering better ones:



Philatelic letter from Beregszász to Budapest, November 9th, 1938.
Mixed franking: 50 hal. corresponding to 7 fillér, therefore underfranked.



Business letter from Beregszász to Bratislava, November 11th, 1938.
Pure Czechoslovak franking - 1 Kč is correct (domestic letter).



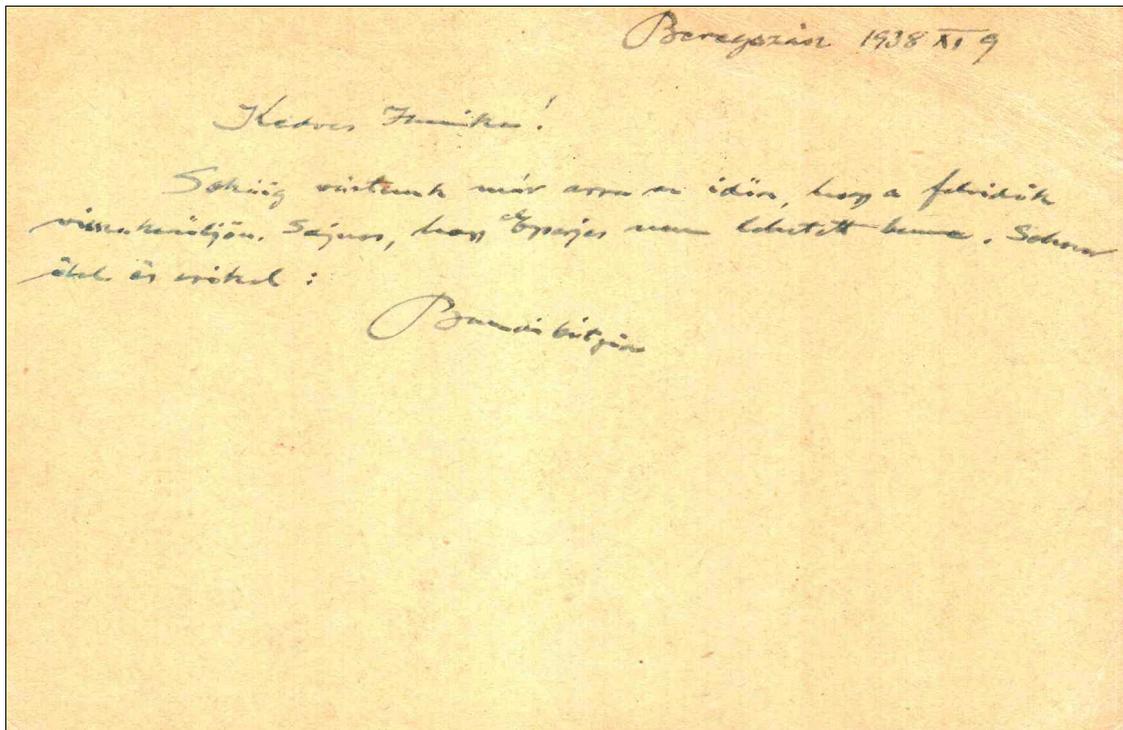
Part II of a reply-paid postcard from Ungvár 1 to Budapest, November 14th, 1938, with arrival mark Budapest. Pure Czechoslovak franking - 50 hal. is correct.



Picture postcard from Csap to Budapest, November 15th, 1938. Pure Czechoslovak franking - 1 Kč is too much (overfranked).

Although many (more or less philatelic) postal items exist from this period of "VISSZATÉRT" enthusiasm, only a few were franked with Czechoslovak stamps or were based on Czechoslovak stationery and - although that sounds absurd - mail from locations other than Beregszász, Munkács or Ungvár is rather scarce.

Historical sources also say that this enthusiasm quickly went away when the inhabitants of zone 1 found out that they would not get special subsidies or other major financial advantages and that the general level of living in Hungary was lower than in this region of the Czechoslovak Republic (where the Podkarpatská Rus had been heavily subsidized). Also the obvious national disregard for all non-Hungarian minorities made some think twice.



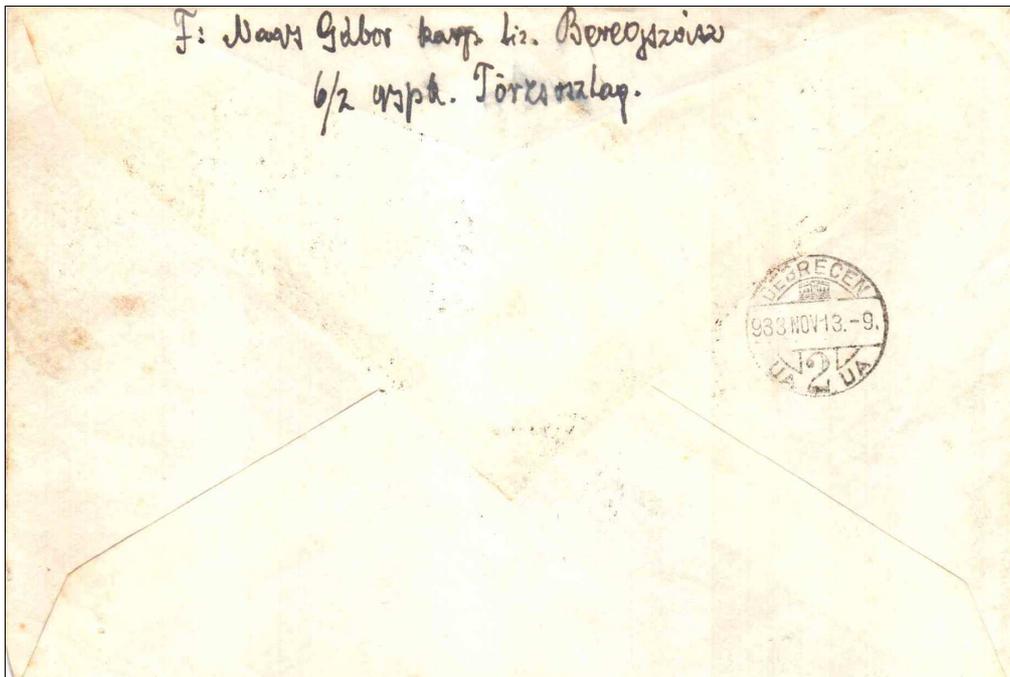
Reverse of above postcard.

The card with correct franking of 10 fillér carries the message “Dear Janika! For a long time we have been waiting for the Felvidék to return [to Hungary]. Unfortunately Eperjes could not be included. Many greetings”.



Cover, Beregszász to Debrecen, November 9th, 1938.

This is another piece from the first day of “VISSZATÉRT” cancellation in Beregszász, sent by the father of the author to his then fiancée (the future mother of the author). The Czechoslovak stamp is there only as a decoration; the 20 fillér in Hungarian stamps were sufficient for a letter of first weight class. On the reverse is an arrival postmark of Debrecen from November 13th, 1938.

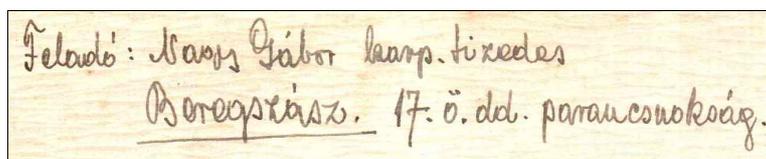


Reverse of above cover with address of sender:
Nagy Gábor, sergeant with arm braid, Beregszász,
6/2 infantry command, staff section.



Cover with mixed franking as above, Beregszász to Debrecen,
November 22nd, 1938.

The second cover shown is again from the father of the author to his then fiancée in Debrecen. The Czechoslovak 5 hal. newspaper stamp was not valid anymore for the Hungarian authorities but has been cancelled nevertheless. As far as the letter's fee is concerned, it is irrelevant anyway.



The sender's military unit is now the 17th independent brigade, still at Beregszász.

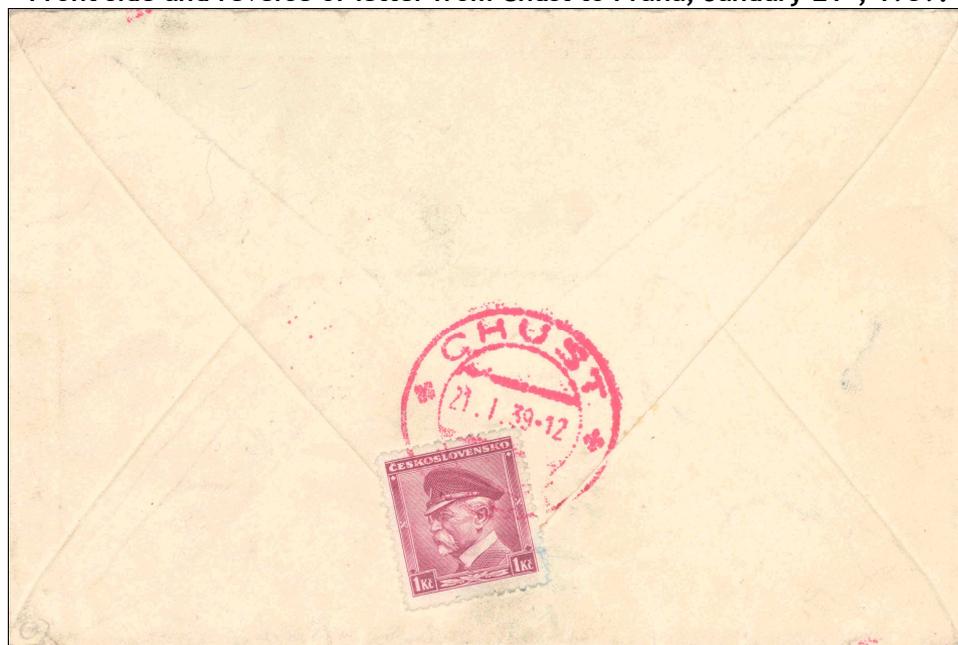
Helmut Kobelbauer

Postmark of Chust from January 1939 in red

During the First Czechoslovak Republic it was usual on certain days of the year to use red colour for the cancellations of all processed mail - e. g., March 7th (until 1937) because that was the birthday of Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, the first president, or October 28th because that was (in 1918) the day of the proclamation of independence from the Habsburg monarchy.



Front side and reverse of letter from Chust to Praha, January 21st, 1939.



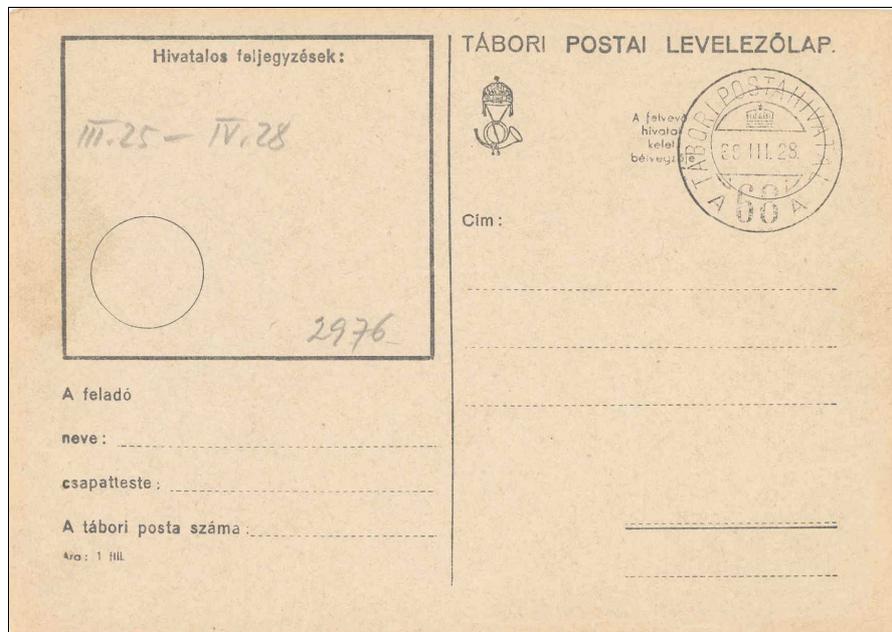
Just recently I got the above letter with a red postmark from Chust, sent during the period where the influence of Prague was waning and the Podkarpatská Rus was more and more stressing its autonomy and was preparing for the first meeting of its parliament. I am aware that on January 22nd, 1939, a blue-and-golden commemorative mark with the text “ХУСТ - CHUST * ЦЕНТРАЛЬНА УКРАЇНСЬКА НАРОДНЯ РАДА” is recorded from Chust that aimed to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the unification of the Ukraine in Kiev on January 22nd, 1919.

Who would know more about this red postmark or has a similar item?

Helmut Kobelbauer

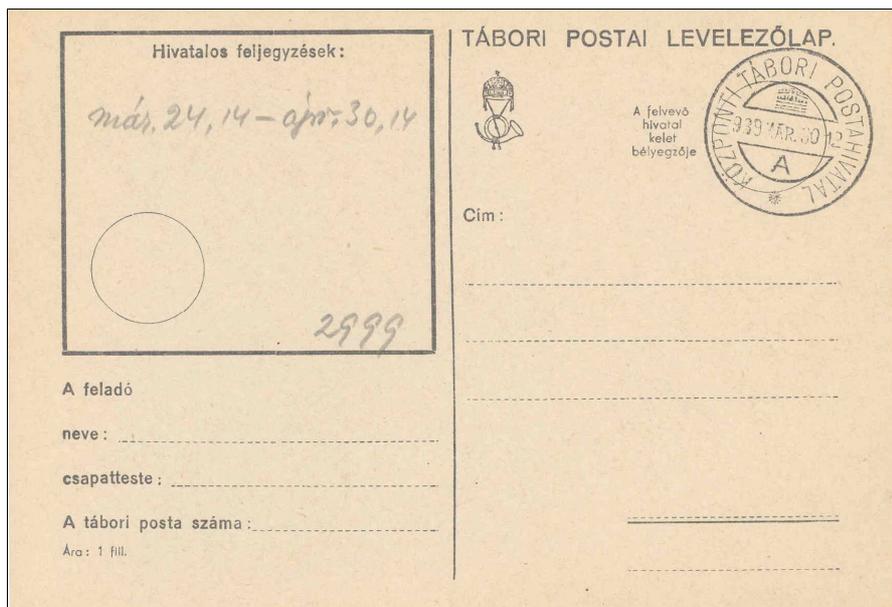
Hungarian Field Post in March and April 1939 - continued

In the SCM #003 we have re-printed and then translated an article by Dr. Simády Béla on the Hungarian Field Post in Kárpátalja 1939. This field post was NOT active during the (re-)occupation of zone 2 but started on March 24th, 1939, when zone 3 was taken from the Slovaks. This field post service ended on April 30th, 1939, with the close-down of the last of 25 field post offices.

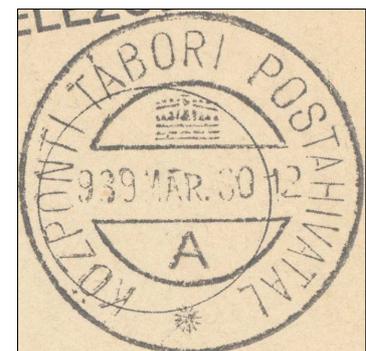


Plain card with stamp of field post office 68 from March 28th, 1939.

Occasionally one can find plain cards with the stamp of one of these field post offices. The shown card is from a lot of the 30th Profila auction (Budapest, November 21st, 1998) that my good and fatherly friend Dr. Hans-Dieter Hanus had bought but - due to his grave and finally fatal illness - was not able anymore to incorporate into his collection.



Another plain card with stamp of head office of this field post.

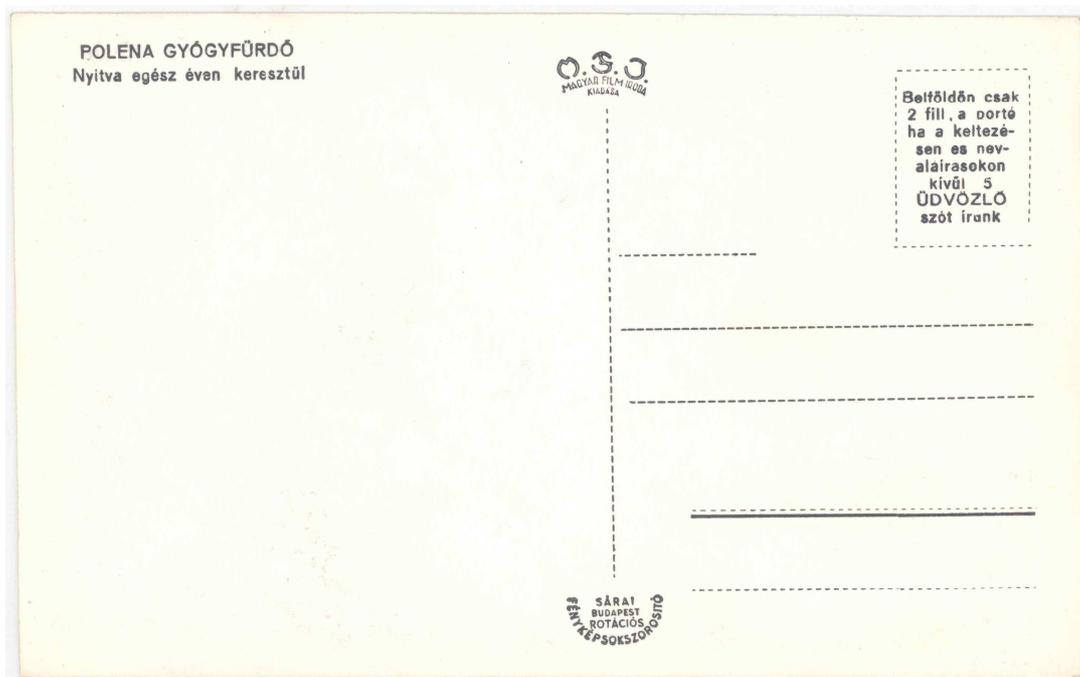


A second of these plain cards is more interesting: it holds the not yet recorded stamp "KÖZPONTI TÁBORI POSTAHIVATAL * | A" of the head office of this field post service.

Helmut Kobelbauer

Postcards as Printed Matter

In the SCM #011 and #012 we have discussed postcards with apparent deviations in tariff and have found the explanation in the application of a UPU definition for printed matter in Hungary. This application goes back to 1925 but we are, of course, more interested in its validity for zones 1 and 2, i. e., starting from early November 1938.



Unused picture postcard with special note.

On a number of picture postcards one can find a special note (see picture to the right). The Hungarian text can be translated as:

“For domestic use 2 fillér are sufficient, if - not counting date and signatures - not more than 5 greeting words are written.”

He who can read has an advantage ... as the saying goes!



A similar note (with slightly different wording) that also can be found on some picture postcards of the respective period.

March 2011 News from Trans-Carpathian Ukraine

Our only member from the area of our common interest, Alex Popovych, author of a number of books and also of some articles in our Newsletter, has sent the following cover to the editor:



The text “Героїчний чин Карпатської України” (in blue on yellow background near the right top) means “Heroic deed of the Carpathian Ukraine”. The cover reminds of the Hucul Republic (in 1919) and the proclamation of independence (in 1939) and promoted a special exhibition in Uzhhorod from March 12th to 20th, 2011.



This nice picture of a double rainbow is from near Nizhnyi Vorota and was found in the cover.