

6.1 SPECIAL SERVICES - INLAND

6.1.1 Introduction

‘Special services’ covers items such as registration (*Einschreiben, ajánlott*), express service (*Eilbrief, expressz*), the issuance of a return receipt (*Retour-recipe, terti-tevény*) and enquiry or tracer forms for missing registered letters or parcels (*Nachfrageschein, tudakozvány*). All these services require the item to be handed over a post office counter and, except for enquiry forms, to be paid for by the sender at that time as fees additional to the usual postal rate.

‘Registration’ (originally termed *racommendation*) and the issuance of receipts goes back at least to the 1790s. It is a flat fee, the same for inland as for foreign mail, but for a period a reduced rate for local delivery was in place.

‘Express’ mail, not to be confused with ‘urgent’ (*sürgős*) mail, was internationally available, and was formally initiated in 1893. Before that, couriers would probably be used on a case by case basis, and their costs charged to the recipient (see below). Note that the rates for parcels may at times be different from those for letter mail. The latter are listed below. See Parcel tables for details of express parcel charges.

‘Urgent’ mail was much cheaper, and was intended to provide some priority for delivery of printed matter only within Hungary. This was initiated in 1916 with the issue of special 2 *f* stamps, but seems to have disappeared during the First Inflation period. The special stamps were withdrawn in 1921. Special rates for this service were introduced in Budapest from the 1920s-1940s

6.1.2 Basis of express fees

The following PTRT from 1893 lays a consolidated basis for the Express service.

PTRT 21, 11.04.1893: Regulation of postal express delivery and the fees associated therewith.

1. The post office does not deliver a letter or postal item designated as express by the sender to the addressee at the place of destination in the usual manner and order, but immediately upon arrival, by special notice (express service), or may notify the addressee in the same way. Express items therefore have an advantage over non-express items not in faster delivery, but only in prompt delivery (notification).
2. The sender may stipulate express delivery not only for registered or ordinary letters and other letter-post items (correspondence sheets, forms, samples of goods, business papers), but also for postal orders, parcels and money orders, and such a stipulation is not excluded for cash-on-delivery letters and parcels. Telegraphic postal orders, unless they are addressed as ‘*poste restante*’, are automatically delivered by express delivery. Express delivery is not available for postal orders and newspapers prepaid with a newspaper stamp.
3. The post office does not provide an express service locally, *i.e.* from the registered office of the receiving post office or the delivery person's foreign address.
4. In non-local traffic, however, the post office accepts and delivers express items not only within the territory of the Holy Crown of Hungary, but also in the following foreign locations and from these to Hungary:
 - a) Letter-post items: to Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina (only to post offices), and to Argentina (only to the cities of Buenos Aires, Rosario and La Plata), Belgium, Chile, Denmark (only to post offices and Iceland and excluding the Faroe Islands), Japan, Liberia (only to the cities of Monrovia, Buchanan, Edina, Grenville and Harper), Luxembourg, Montenegro, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Paraguay (only to the capital of Asuncion), Portugal, Romania, El Salvador (only to the capital of San Salvador), Switzerland, Serbia and Siam (only to post offices);
 - b) Postal money orders: to Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina (only up to 20 *Ft*) to Argentina (see above), Belgium, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy and Switzerland and finally:
 - c) Parcels and value letters: to Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina (only up to 1 kg. in weight and up to 20 *Ft* in value and without cash on delivery) and to Belgium (only *colis postaux* and *lettres de valeur*), Chile, (only *colis postaux*) to Denmark, France (only *colis postaux* and only to railway stations), Luxembourg, the Netherlands (only *colis postaux*), Germany, Italy, (only *colis postaux* and *lettres de valeur*) to Portugal (only

lettres de valeur) to Romania, (only *lettres de valeur*), Switzerland, Serbia, (only *lettres de valeur*) and Siam (only *colis postaux*).

5. Express letters and items must be addressed with excellent care in order to ensure fast delivery (addressed with full address, place of residence, and apartment, *i.e.* street, house number, floor, *etc.*) because the post office is not responsible for the consequences of incomplete or incorrect addressing (delayed or incorrect delivery).

In addition, in the case of parcels, the express handling clause must be noted in conspicuous letters on the consignment note in a place suitable for the consignment note, or simply with the word:

‘Express’ or another expression generally accepted in the sense of *par exprés* or *A remettre par exprés* or *Durch Eilboten*, *etc.* If the sender wishes his express item not to be delivered at night or before a certain hour in the morning, he shall also indicate this wish briefly and legibly on the consignment note.6. Express items are subject to a special express fee in addition to the ordinary franking or postage, which must always be paid at the time of posting (charged in a franking slip) and which, regardless of the distance of the addressee's home from the post office of destination, **is set at 25 kr per piece for parcels and 15 kr per piece for all other postal items.**

This express fee of 15 or 25 *kr* covers express delivery (advice) within the territory of the post office of destination. **For the surcharge for delivery (advice) to the outlying districts, see 1. to 9.**

With the exception of ordinary postal parcels (not *colis postaux*), all postal express letters and items are subject to the franking requirement.

6. There is no exemption from the express fee and therefore even a postage-free authority must pay the 15 *kr* or 25 *kr* fee when posting an express letter or item.

For telegraphic money orders to and from abroad (except Austria and Bosnia), the express fee (15 *kr* = 30 *centimes*) is nevertheless collected from the addressee without exception or deducted from the amount to be paid.

7. Ordinary (non-registered) express letters, *etc.* properly franked, may simply be thrown into the letterbox, while express items with receipts (registered items, packages, money orders) are to be handed over by the sender at the post office. However, express registered letters *etc.* found in a letterbox and correctly franked are also handled and delivered properly, but the sender does not receive a receipt.

Letters found in a letterbox and marked as express, for which the 15 *kr* express fee is not charged at all, or is only partially deducted (*e.g.* only up to 10 *kr*) are not handled as express letters, but the express marking is cancelled from the office and delivered to the addressee in the usual way at the place of destination.

8. The method of express delivery varies according to the type of item, the addressee's place of residence and the capability of the post office of destination.

Other than at treasury offices the postmaster's servant may be a specially hired messenger, and in treasury offices, usually the servant staff or telegraph messenger and only if necessary a specially hired messenger to carry out the express delivery.

Express letter mail items, *i.e.* ordinary and registered letters, postcards, *etc.*, are delivered to everyone without exception by both treasury and non-treasury offices, whether the addressee lives near the office's headquarters or in the delivery district (village, farm, *puszta*, *etc.*), unless the content of the letter (prohibited lottery ticket, emigration notice, *etc.*) precludes delivery.

For all other express postal items (postal orders, packages, money letters), the addressee living in the delivery district only receives express notification, and on this basis he must collect his item from the office or have it collected, while otherwise addressees residing within the headquarters area (including those belonging to the joint army, home guard or gendarmerie crew) will receive home delivery of:

- a) from the treasury post office, express money orders and certificates of value, as well as telegraphic and express postal orders together with the amount of money and finally parcels up to 5 kg in weight (where home delivery is arranged without any weight difference) and
- b) from the non-treasury post office, the same items generally up to 20 *Ft* in amount or value and parcels up to 5 kg in weight, unless in both cases a) and b) the nature of the consignment (*e.g.* arrived damaged, or to be collected at the customs office, *etc.*) or its contents (*e.g.* tobacco, or prohibited foreign lottery tickets, *etc.*) exclude home delivery, or if the addressee has not specifically stipulated in writing that the express consignments can be collected at the office.

The postmaster, if he entrusts his servant with the delivery of letters, money orders, or packages of greater value or weight, may also have them delivered to the home, but he is not obliged to do so, and therefore, just like the treasury office for packages exceeding 5 kg, he usually only advises the recipient.

In the case of telegraphic and express postal money orders, the advice is given by delivering the money order telegram or the money order form, which must also be done immediately after receipt in order to inform the

addressee (unless the sender wishes otherwise) if a telegraphic or express money order that would otherwise be delivered together with the money arrives at a time (e.g. at night, or on Sunday afternoon, or after evening closing) when there is no money handling and payment at the office. In such cases, the time when the money can be collected at the office is written on the money order (money order telegram).

9. **Since the express fee of 15 or 25 kr charged to the sender covers express delivery (notification) only within the territory of the destination post office, the addressee residing abroad must pay a surcharge for express delivery (notification), which is equal to the actual cost of the item, less the 15 or 25 kr paid by the sender.**

This surcharge is also applicable for postage-free express items (see point 6) and may also be paid by the addressee's postage-free authority.

The actual cost of the courier in our country is calculated based on the distance of the delivery location from the post office, which, just like for telegrams with a notification, is set **at 6 kr per kilometer during the day and 8 kr per kilometer at night**. Night-time mileage is paid if the express servant (courier) leaves the office to deliver (notify) the express item after 5 p.m. or before 6 a.m. in the winter semester (X/I —111/31), and after 8 p.m. or before 5 a.m. in the summer semester (IV /I—IX/30).

In exceptional cases, if the normal kilometre fee is not available due to bad roads, adverse weather conditions or other reasons, the actually negotiated higher fee is charged, the suitability of which for local conditions and circumstances is to be confirmed by the sending post office on the delivery document.

If there are doubts about the negotiated higher surcharge, the post office is obliged to have the local authority (municipal clerk, etc.) certify that it is in accordance with the circumstances. Other fees are not charged for express delivery, therefore, for example, for parcels or letters with money, neither the normal 3 kr or 2 kr delivery (notification) fees nor the separate home delivery fees for home delivery offices can be charged.

10. All express items, even ordinary (non-registered) express letters, are delivered (notified) only upon written acknowledgement on the delivery document (in a book or receipt).

The delivery document, in addition to the postal marking of the item and the postage, cash on delivery, customs clearance fees, etc. payable on delivery, also contains the time of dispatch of the item and the express surcharge payable on delivery (1. the previous point), the correct assessment of which the addressee may check based on the distance known to him or on the certificate on the delivery document, and may object to it by making a short note. The office must clarify such an objection within 8 days.

11. If the addressee residing in the outlying district refuses to pay the express surcharge imposed on the delivery document, the express courier shall not hand over the express item (notification, receipt, voucher) to him, but shall return it to the post office, from where the addressee may receive it only in the same way as non-express items.

The addressee shall enter the refusal to pay in the delivery book, or possibly in the delivery document. If the addressee refuses to do this upon the sender's report, the post office shall do so *ex officio* and shall settle the incurred courier fees.

In order to avoid abuses, if one and the same addressee refuses to pay the surcharge several times, the post office shall report it to the management, which shall request a decision.

6.1.3 'Urgent' printed matter (*sürgö's*)

The history can be established as follows:

PTRT 129, 27.09.1916: A '*sürgö's*' stamp will be put into circulation.

PTRT 130, 28.09.1916: 'Urgent' printed matter items bearing a 2 f special stamp are subject to the same treatment as letters and postcards in terms of forwarding, transport and delivery. When handling non-'urgent' printed matter, the guiding principle is that such printed matter should not hinder the processing, forwarding and delivery of other letter mail items. The post office reserves the right to retain non-'urgent' printed matter for days, depending on the circumstances, or to postpone their processing and forwarding until traffic conditions allow, or to send non-urgent forms to a suitable intermediary post office for processing and forwarding. Non-urgent forms may only be delivered on weekdays, no more than once a day, and only when this does not hinder the normal delivery of other letter mail items.

PTRT 137, 09.10.1916: The 2 f special fee charged for urgent processing of printed papers is not applicable to newspapers.

PTRT 143, 25.10.1916: Notice regarding the changes in the postal business regulations that came into effect on 01.10.1916. In view of certain doubts that have arisen regarding the changes in the postal business regulations that came into effect on 1 October 1916, I hereby warn post offices of the following:

1. In addition to the express fee, an 'urgent' fee of 2 *fillér* shall be charged for printed matter sent by express mail.

PTRT 150, 14.11.1916: Rolled printed matter cannot be sent as express. In connection with the provisions of Article 3, Paragraph 3, of Decree No. 60029, published in PTRT 124 on the subject of changes in postal rates, and in Article 1, Paragraph 1, of Decree No. 76086, published in PTRT 143 on the subject of changes in postal regulations, I hereby warn post offices that rolled forms cannot be sent not only as urgent, but also as express.

PTRT 108, 15.11.1918: Release of a modified 'Magyar Posta' version of the *sürgős* stamp was announced on 15.11.1918, but it was introduced only after the fall of the Communist Government in October 1919.

PTRT 3, 20.01.1921: The modified version of the *sürgős* stamp was *withdrawn* from circulation with the same conditions which applied to the 'Harvester/Parliament' 'Magyar Posta' series, with effect from 30 June 1921, by which time it would have little value.

It remains unclear when the 'urgent' option for printed matter was formally withdrawn.

6.1.4 Enquiry or Tracer forms (*Nachfrageschreiben, Tudakozvány*)

In order to try to track missing or delayed mail, tracing services were introduced early on, and were certainly in place by 1850. Initially these were hand-written and folded documents, but later on were on special forms. The fees were generally the same for both domestic and foreign items, although exactly when use for mail sent abroad started is presently unclear. They could be used on any item for which there was a signature trail in handling, including registered letters, advice of receipt forms, money orders, money letters, parcels and postal money collection forms. The following postal decrees track the history.

RGB 149, 26.03.1850: Introducing postage stamps also mentions postal enquiry forms. The service was charged the same as a 'simple' letter (presumably taking distance into account), but could be free of charge if:

- (a) if the sender gives the post office a letter from the addressee for inspection, according to which a registered mail item has not yet arrived at the time by which it should have arrived under normal postal conditions, or
- (b) if the paid return receipt has not yet been received after the required time has expired.

In **RGB 174, 02.10.1858** regarding the change in currency from old to *neukreuzer*, there is no change of rule.

In **PTRT 1, 01.01.1868** the price of an enquiry will be 10 *nkr* which will be refunded if it is found that a postal employee is at fault.

In **PTRT 40, 22.12.1898** changes were made to the handling of enquiry forms following UPU requirements, with new forms to be used for foreign enquiries from 01.01.1899, and for domestic ones when the existing forms were used up. An Annex lists the required enquiry addresses for 42 countries.

In **PTRT 45, 01.12.1899**, from 01.01.1900 the charge for enquiries (inland and foreign) was raised to 25 *f*.

In **PTRT 124, 24.09.1916** concerning postal charge rises, paragraph 14 indicates that the 25 *f* for an enquiry is unchanged for both inland and foreign.

In **PTRT 76, 22.12.1919**, from 01.01.1920 the enquiry charge is raised to 1 *K* for both domestic and foreign, and thereafter rises with every inflationary change in postal rates.

No data have been found in Magyar Posta public postal rate sheets since 1990, but the service may still exist.

6.1.5 Rate tables

Table 1: Special services – Inland rates – 1850 – 1918

Date introduced	Registration fee		Express fee, letters		Return receipt	Tracer / Tudakozvány	Postage due	
	Local	Distance	Local	Distance [1]			Local	Distance
01.06.1850	2 <i>kr</i>	6 <i>kr</i>	-	-	[2]	3 x ‘simple’ letter fee	+3 <i>kr</i>	-
01.11.1858	5 <i>nkr</i>	10 <i>nkr</i>	-	-	10 <i>nkr</i>		+ 5 <i>nkr</i>	-
01.06.1867	5 <i>nkr</i>	10 <i>nkr</i>	-	-	10 <i>nkr</i>		-	-
02.02.1868	-	-	-	-	-	10 <i>nkr</i>	-	-
01.07.1873	5 <i>nkr</i>	10 <i>nkr</i>	-	-	10 <i>nkr</i>		+3 <i>nkr</i>	+5 <i>nkr</i>
11.04.1893	-	-	15 <i>nkr</i>		-	-	-	-
01.01.1900	10 <i>f</i>	25 <i>f</i>	30 <i>f</i>	+1 <i>K</i>	10 <i>f</i> local 25 <i>f</i> national	25 <i>f</i>	+ 6 <i>f</i> [3]	+10 <i>f</i> [3]
16.01.1907	-	-	-	-	10 <i>f</i> local 25 <i>f</i> national	-	double deficiency [4]	
15.04.1916	-	-	-	+1.50 <i>K</i> [5]	-	-	-	
16.05.1916	-	-	60 <i>f</i> [6]	-	-	-	-	
01.10.1916	25 <i>f</i>		60 <i>f</i>	+1.50 <i>K</i>	25 <i>f</i>	25 <i>f</i>	double deficiency [4]	
01.09.1918	25 <i>f</i>		60 <i>f</i>	+2 <i>K</i>	25 <i>f</i>	25 <i>f</i>	double deficiency [4]	

[1] From 01.06.1850 an additional charge was made for each 7.5 km outside the local region.

[2] Charge equal to postage for a 1 *loth* letter.

[3] Postage due was deficiency + postal rate as a penalty (*Strafporto*), *i.e.* for distance letters, deficiency +10 *f*; for postcards, deficiency + 5 *f*; printed matter or samples charged double the deficiency.

[4] Double deficiency rounded up to the nearest 5 *f*. Note that while Austria moved solely to charging double deficiency from this date, Hungary appears to have done so only for foreign mail. It continued with the original deficiency + penalty basis until during WW1, which often raised more revenue.

[5] **PTRT 45, 03.04.1916:** Notification fees for arrival of express letters, money orders, value letters and parcels to be raised to 1 *K*, and courier fees for telegrams addressed outside the area of the receiving post office raised from 1 *K* to 1.50 *K*.

[6] **PTRT 67, 17.05.1916:** Express delivery fee for letters, money orders and money letters from 30 *f* to 60 *f* and for parcels from 50 *f* to 1 *K*. These rates apply also to Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Germany.

Table 2: Special services – Inland rates – 1920-1944

Date	Registration		Express		Return receipt	Enquiry / <i>Tudakozvány</i>
	Local	National	Local	National		
01.01.1920	1 <i>K</i>		1.20 <i>K</i>		1 <i>K</i>	1 <i>K</i>
01.06.1920	2.50 <i>K</i>		3 <i>K</i>		2.50 <i>K</i>	2.50 <i>K</i>
01.08.1920	2.50 <i>K</i>		3 <i>K</i>		2.50 <i>K</i>	2.50 <i>K</i>
01.01.1922	6 <i>K</i>		12 <i>K</i>		6 <i>K</i>	12 <i>K</i>
01.08.1922	12 <i>K</i>		24 <i>K</i>		12 <i>K</i>	24 <i>K</i>
05.10.1922	50 <i>K</i>		100 <i>K</i>		50 <i>K</i>	100 <i>K</i>
01.11.1922	50 <i>K</i>		100 <i>K</i>		50 <i>K</i>	100 <i>K</i>
16.04.1923	25 <i>K</i>	50 <i>K</i>	200 <i>K</i>		50 <i>K</i>	50 <i>K</i>
01.07.1923	50 <i>K</i>	100 <i>K</i>	250 <i>K</i>		100 <i>K</i>	100 <i>K</i>
13.08.1923	100 <i>K</i>	200 <i>K</i>	500 <i>K</i>		200 <i>K</i>	200 <i>K</i>
01.10.1923	150 <i>K</i>	300 <i>K</i>	800 <i>K</i>		300 <i>K</i>	300 <i>K</i>
01.01.1924	300 <i>K</i>	500 <i>K</i>	1,500 <i>K</i>		500 <i>K</i>	500 <i>K</i>
21.02.1924	600 <i>K</i>	1,000 <i>K</i>	2,500 <i>K</i>		1,000 <i>K</i>	1,000 <i>K</i>
11.04.1924	1,000 <i>K</i>	1,500 <i>K</i>	4,500 <i>K</i>		1,500 <i>K</i>	1,500 <i>K</i>
01.06.1924	1,500 <i>K</i>	2,200 <i>K</i>	6,000 <i>K</i>		2,200 <i>K</i>	2,200 <i>K</i>
01.01.1925	1,500 <i>K</i>	2,500 <i>K</i>	6,000 <i>K</i>		2,500 <i>K</i>	2,500 <i>K</i>
01.10.1925	-	-	6,000 <i>K</i>		2,500 <i>K</i>	5,000 <i>K</i>
01.04.1926	12 <i>f</i>	20 <i>f</i>	40 <i>f</i>		20 <i>f</i>	40 <i>f</i>
01.01.1927	15 <i>f</i>	30 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>		30 <i>f</i>	40 <i>f</i>
15.11.1930	20 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>	60 <i>f</i>		50 <i>f</i>	40 <i>f</i>
13.02.1940	20 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>	60 <i>f</i>		50 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>
15.09.1941	30 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>	30 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>
31.03.1943	30 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>	1 <i>P</i>	50 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>
01.07.1943	50 <i>f</i>	70 <i>f</i>	50 <i>f</i>	1 <i>P</i>	70 <i>f</i>	70 <i>f</i>

Table 3: Special services – Inland rates – 1945-1946

Data taken from ‘Black Book’ and Morgan.

Date	Inflation period	Registration		Express		Return receipt	Tracer / <i>Tudakozvány</i>
		Local	National	Local	Domestic		
01.05.1945	1	1.50 <i>P</i>	2 <i>P</i>	1.50 <i>P</i>	3 <i>P</i>	2 <i>P</i>	2 <i>P</i>
02.07.1945	2	5 <i>P</i>		10 <i>P</i> [1]		5 <i>P</i>	5 <i>P</i>
				Local & domestic	Rural areas		
16.09.1945	3	20 <i>P</i>		30 <i>P</i>	100 <i>P</i>	20 <i>P</i>	20 <i>P</i>
01.11.1945	4	120 <i>P</i>		200 <i>P</i>	600 <i>P</i>	120 <i>P</i>	120 <i>P</i>
16.11.1945	5	240 <i>P</i>		400 <i>P</i>	1,200 <i>P</i>	240 <i>P</i>	240 <i>P</i>
14.01.1946	6	1,200 <i>P</i>		2.4 <i>eP</i>	6 <i>eP</i>	1,200 <i>P</i>	1,200 <i>P</i>
01.02.1946	7	6 <i>eP</i>		10 <i>eP</i>	30 <i>eP</i>	6 <i>eP</i>	6 <i>eP</i>
01.03.1946	8	40 <i>eP</i>		50 <i>eP</i>	150 <i>eP</i>	40 <i>eP</i>	40 <i>eP</i>
16.03.1946	9	80 <i>eP</i>		100 <i>eP</i>	300 <i>eP</i>	80 <i>eP</i>	80 <i>eP</i>
26.03.1946	10	120 <i>eP</i>		150 <i>eP</i>	450 <i>eP</i>	120 <i>eP</i>	120 <i>eP</i>
01.04.1946	11	160 <i>eP</i>		200 <i>eP</i>	600 <i>eP</i>	160 <i>eP</i>	160 <i>eP</i>
11.04.1946	12	320 <i>eP</i>		400 <i>eP</i>	1.2 <i>mP</i>	320 <i>eP</i>	320 <i>eP</i>
23.04.1946	13	1 <i>mP</i>		1.25 <i>mP</i>	3.75 <i>mP</i>	1 <i>mP</i>	1 <i>mP</i>
01.05.1946	14	4 <i>mP</i>		5 <i>mP</i>	15 <i>mP</i>	4 <i>mP</i>	4 <i>mP</i>
10.05.1946	15	20 <i>mP</i>		25 <i>mP</i>	75 <i>mP</i>	20 <i>mP</i>	20 <i>mP</i>
20.05.1946	16	80 <i>mP</i>		100 <i>mP</i>	300 <i>mP</i>	80 <i>mP</i>	80 <i>mP</i>
27.05.1946	17	240 <i>mP</i>		300 <i>mP</i>	900 <i>mP</i>	240 <i>mP</i>	240 <i>mP</i>
01.06.1946	18	800 <i>mP</i>		1 <i>mdP</i>	3 <i>mdP</i>	800 <i>mP</i>	800 <i>mP</i>
11.06.1946	19	8 <i>mdP</i>		10 <i>mdP</i>	30 <i>mdP</i>	8 <i>mdP</i>	8 <i>mdP</i>
17.06.1946	20	40 <i>mdP</i>		50 <i>mdP</i>	150 <i>mdP</i>	40 <i>mdP</i>	40 <i>mdP</i>
24.06.1946	21	800 <i>mdP</i>		1 <i>bP</i>	3 <i>bP</i>	800 <i>mdP</i>	800 <i>mdP</i>
01.07.1946	22	80 <i>bP</i>		100 <i>bP</i>	300 <i>bP</i>	80 <i>bP</i>	80 <i>bP</i>
04.07.1946	23	4 <i>ebP</i>		5 <i>ebP</i>	15 <i>ebP</i>	4 <i>ebP</i>	4 <i>ebP</i>
08.07.1946	24	400 <i>ebP</i>		250 <i>ebP</i>	750 <i>ebP</i>	400 <i>ebP</i>	400 <i>ebP</i>
12.07.1946	25	40 <i>eaP</i>		50 <i>eaP</i>	150 <i>eaP</i>	40 <i>eaP</i>	40 <i>eaP</i>
18.07.1946	26	200 <i>eaP</i>		250 <i>eaP</i>	750 <i>eaP</i>	200 <i>eaP</i>	200 <i>eaP</i>
24.07.1946	27	800 <i>eaP</i>		1 <i>map</i>	3 <i>maP</i>	800 <i>eaP</i>	800 <i>eaP</i>

[1] From 02.07.1945, all letter mail services money orders and parcels could be sent to Budapest labelled ‘express’.

Table 4: Special services – Inland rates – 1946-2019

Data taken from the ‘Black Book’ and Magyar Posta public rates sheets.

Date	Registration			Express [1]			Return receipt <i>Tértivevény</i>	Tracer / <i>Tudakozvány</i>
				Local	Towns	Remote		
01.08.1946	1.40 Ft			3 Ft	-	-	1.40 Ft	1.40 Ft [2]
20.10.1948	1.40 Ft			1.40 Ft	2 Ft	6 Ft	1 Ft	1.40 Ft [3]
01.01.1964	?			?	?	?	1 Ft	2 Ft
	Inland	Foreign		Inland	Foreign			
15.11.1968	3 Ft [4]	4 Ft		4 Ft [4]	6 Ft		2 Ft	2 Ft
05.01.1976	3 Ft	5 Ft		4 Ft	8 Ft		2 Ft	2 Ft
01.02.1981	4 Ft	5 Ft		8 Ft	8 Ft		4 Ft	2 Ft
21.01.1985	6 Ft	6 Ft		10 Ft	10 Ft		8 Ft	10 Ft
1986?	6 Ft			10 Ft			8 Ft	?
01.02.1989	8 Ft			12 Ft			10 Ft	?
08.01.1990	10 Ft			18 Ft			10 Ft	?
14.01.1991	15 Ft			20 Ft			10 Ft	?
01.02.1992	20 Ft			26 Ft			13 Ft	?
01.01.1993	27 Ft			30 Ft			15 Ft	-
01.01.1994	32 Ft			35 Ft			15 Ft	-
01.01.1995	38 Ft			40 Ft			16 Ft	-
01.01.1996	45 Ft			80 Ft			18 Ft	-
01.01.1997	55 Ft			110 Ft			22 Ft	-
01.01.1998	65 Ft			160 Ft			25 Ft	-
01.01.1999	79 Ft			160 Ft			25 Ft	-
01.01.2000	83 Ft			160 Ft			26 Ft	-
01.01.2001	88 Ft			170 Ft			27 Ft	-
01.02.2002	96 Ft			200 Ft			30 Ft	-
15.11.2002	102 Ft			250 Ft			40 Ft	-
01.08.2003	115 Ft			300 Ft			75 Ft	-
16.03.2004	130 Ft			400 Ft			100 Ft	-
01.05.2005	150 Ft			[5]			100 Ft	-
01.02.2006	160 Ft			-			110 Ft	-
01.01.2007	180 Ft			-			115 Ft	-
01.01.2008	190 Ft			-			120 Ft	-
01.01.2009	200 Ft			-			125 Ft	-
01.01.2010	215 Ft			-			135 Ft	-
[6]	Reg.	A	B					
01.01.2011	225 Ft	10 Ft	25 Ft	-			145 Ft	-
01.01.2012	240 Ft	10 Ft	25 Ft	-			155 Ft	-
01.01.2013	250 Ft	10 Ft	25 Ft	-			165 Ft	-
	Registration							
01.01.2015	275 Ft			-			185 Ft	-
01.01.2016	280 Ft			-			190 Ft	-
01.01.2017	290 Ft			-			200 Ft	-
16.05.2018	320 Ft			-			220 Ft	-
01.02.2019	350 Ft			-			240 Ft	-

	Electronic	Paper		Electronic	Paper	
01.01.2020	405 Ft	405 Ft	-	275 Ft	275 Ft	-
01.07.2020	405 Ft	440 Ft	-	275 Ft	290 Ft	-
01.01.2021	445 Ft	485 Ft	-	305 Ft	325 Ft	-
01.07.2022	460 Ft	500 Ft	-	325 Ft	345 Ft	-
01.01.2023	495 Ft	545 Ft	-	360 Ft	390 Ft	-
01.07.2023	545 Ft	600 Ft	-	395 Ft	430 Ft	-
01.07.2024	660 Ft	730 Ft	-	480 Ft	525 Ft	-
01.01.2025	725 Ft	800 Ft	-	590 Ft	645 Ft	-

- [1] Remote = outside the local delivery area of the post office (**PTRT 45, 16.10.1948**, effective from 20.10.1948). There was also an express surcharge fee for express delivery of incoming domestic or foreign mail of 4 Ft.
- [2] *Postatarifák Adók Illetekek Közlekedési Menetrendek* Vol.41, no.2, 05.06.1948 states 2 Ft for a foreign tracer. This price had dropped to 1.60 Ft by the edition Vol.43, no.4, 05.10.1950.
- [3] ‘*Tudokozvány díj*’ appears to have been replaced by ‘*Visszjelentési díj*’ in *Postatarifák Adók Illetekek Közlekedési Menetrendek* Vol.44, no.2, 25.06.1950, no price change. ‘*Tudokozvány díj*’ used in ‘Black Book’ until 1985.
- [4] Inland registration and express fees also for Czechoslovakia. A single inland express fee only cited in the ‘Black Book’.
- [5] Introduction of ‘priority’ and ‘non-priority’ mail, no mention of ‘express’.
- [6] A = Undeliverable via letter box; B = two delivery attempts.

Table 5: Special services – Inland rates – 2020 onwards

Date	Registration		Return receipt		Tracer/ <i>Tudokozvány</i>
[1]	Electronic	Paper	Electronic	Paper	
01.01.2020	405 Ft	440 Ft	275 Ft	290 Ft	-
01.01.2021	445 Ft	485 Ft	305 Ft	325 Ft	-
01.07.2022	460 Ft	500 Ft	325 Ft	345 Ft	-
01.01.2023	495 Ft	545 Ft	360 Ft	390 Ft	-
01.07.2023	545 Ft	600 Ft	395 Ft	430 Ft	-
01.07.2024	660 Ft	730 Ft	480 Ft	525 Ft	-
01.01.2025	725 Ft	800 Ft	590 Ft	645 Ft	-

- [1] Introduction of electronically supplied receipts/notifications.

6.1.6 Budapest express local tariff

At various time periods there was in Budapest an express service during the day. On demand for a night service a surcharge was made depending on the distance.

Table 6: Budapest local urgent (*Sürgős*) rate - 1923-1941

Source: ‘Black Book’

Start	End	Tariff
13.08.1923	??	3 x local tariff of the appropriate weight step, always at least the cost of a national letter
15.11.1930	??	5 x local tariff of the appropriate weight step, always at least 30 f
13.02.1940	14.09.1941	3 x local tariff of the appropriate weight step, always at least 20 f

Table 7: Budapest local urgent (*Sürgős*) rate - 1945-1946

Date	Inflation period	Local 20 g letter rate	Budapest local <i>Sürgős</i> (urgent) charge [1]	Comment in Morgan
01.05.1945	1	50 <i>f</i>	-	
02.07.1945	2	2 <i>P</i>	-	
16.09.1945	3	6 <i>P</i>	30 <i>P</i>	5 times local 20 g letter rate [2]
01.11.1945	4	40 <i>P</i>	(200 <i>P</i>)	
16.11.1945	5	80 <i>P</i>	400 <i>P</i>	5 times local 20 g letter rate
14.01.1946	6	400 <i>P</i>	(2 <i>eP</i>)	
01.02.1946	7	2 <i>eP</i>	(10 <i>eP</i>)	
01.03.1946	8	10 <i>eP</i>	(50 <i>eP</i>)	
16.03.1946	9	20 <i>eP</i>	(100 <i>eP</i>)	
26.03.1946	10	30 <i>eP</i>	(150 <i>eP</i>)	
01.04.1946	11	40 <i>eP</i>	(200 <i>eP</i>)	
11.04.1946	12	80 <i>eP</i>	(400 <i>eP</i>)	
23.04.1946	13	250 <i>eP</i>	(1.25 <i>mP</i>)	
01.05.1946	14	1.2 <i>mP</i>	6 <i>mP</i>	5 times local 20 g letter rate
10.05.1946	15	6 <i>mP</i>	(30 <i>mP</i>)	
20.05.1946	16	24 <i>mP</i>	120 <i>mP</i>	
27.05.1946	17	72 <i>mP</i>	360 <i>mP</i>	
01.06.1946	18	240 <i>mP</i>	1.2 <i>mdP</i>	
11.06.1946	19	2.4 <i>mdP</i>	12 <i>mdP</i>	
17.06.1946	20	12 <i>mdP</i>	60 <i>mdP</i>	
24.06.1946	21	24 <i>mdP</i>	1.2 <i>bP</i>	
01.07.1946	22	24 <i>bP</i>	120 <i>bP</i>	
04.07.1946	23	1.2 <i>ebP</i>	18 <i>ebP</i>	
08.07.1946	24	60 <i>ebP</i>	900 <i>ebP</i>	
12.07.1946	25	10 <i>eaP</i>	(50 <i>eaP</i>)	
18.07.1946	26	50 <i>eaP</i>	(250 <i>eaP</i>)	
24.07.1946	27	200 <i>eaP</i>	(1 <i>maP</i>)	

[1] Data cited in PTRTs ex Morgan for 20 g letter. Values in (...) calculated charge based on five times local 20 g letter rate.

[2] *Sürgős* service initiated for Budapest starting 16.09.1945.

Table 8: Express tariff for the outer districts, through courier post

Source: 'Black Book'.

Start	End	Tariff
01.01.1900	?	1 <i>K</i>
01.10.1916	31.12.1919	1.50 <i>K</i>
01.01.1920	21.12.1926	No exact data for this period
01.01.1927	?	1.60 <i>P</i>
16.09.1945	?	100 <i>P</i>
01.11.1945	?	3 x express tariff
14.01.1946	?	6 <i>eP</i>
01.02.1946	?	3 x express tariff
01.08.1946	14.11.1968	6 <i>Ft</i>