

8.2 POSTAL MONEY ORDERS - FOREIGN

8.2.1 Introduction

Services were limited to those countries prepared to offer reciprocal services up to the agreed maximum amounts, with preferential rates to Germany, and to Austria after the break-up of the Empire. Services were on/off during periods of unwarranted financial reconciliation delays, currency export restrictions, war or inflation. Currencies mostly had to be converted to *francs* or *Marks*. As in Hungary, usually only a small number of post offices in foreign lands were authorised to deal with such money orders, and so money orders generally had to be addressed either to the head office of that country or other authorised offices, not to the recipient. The number of such offices increased with time, and new ones often appear in PTRTs. Money orders addressed to some countries were sent to others for currency processing before forwarding. Those addressed to colonies were usually addressed in the first instance to their governing country. Note that most of the early PTRTs refer to Austrian currency because they were negotiated by the Empire's central government. In the early days, Hungarian money orders often had to be written and paid for in Austrian currency, later in Hungarian currency for conversion into *francs* or *Marks*, and from 01.04.1904 written in the currency of the recipient's country. Tables for currency conversion were available to post office staff based on current exchange rates, but interpolation calculations were quite complicated, as shown by the examples given in **PTRT 15, 01.03.1900** given below.

8.2.2 Rate tables

Table 1 lists only the initial steps taken for foreign postal money orders. This is followed by a series of PTRTs that record when postal exchange with additional countries was agreed. Telegraphic money order exchanges were often not possible, but if they were, they were usually agreed rather later (see for example **PTRT 7, 27.01.1900** listed below). They are otherwise not recorded here. Where changes in service availability, charge data and maximum sums have been identified these are recorded, although this listing may not be complete.

Table 1: Postal money orders - foreign - to 1899

Date	Card fee	Basic charge	Value step charges			PTRT	Max. amount
01.01.1873 To Germany only			Up to 37.5 <i>Ft</i> , 10 <i>nkr</i>	Up to 75 <i>Ft</i> , 20 <i>nkr</i>		PTRT 10, 02.03.1873	75 <i>Ft</i>
01.02.1875 to Switzerland			Up to 37.5 <i>Ft</i> , 20 <i>kr</i>	Up to 75 <i>Ft</i> , 30 <i>kr</i>		PTRT 3, 23.01.1875 PTRT 4, 26.01.1875	75 <i>Ft</i>
01.11.1878 to France		25 <i>kr</i>	Up to 25 <i>Ft</i> , 25 <i>kr</i>	25-50 <i>Ft</i> , 50 <i>kr</i>	50-100 <i>Ft</i> , 1 <i>Ft</i> ; 100 to 150 <i>Ft</i> , 1.50 <i>Ft</i>	PTRT 20, 22.08.1878	150 <i>Ft</i>

PTRT 10, 02.03.1873: Postal Treaty between Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

Article 17. Postal Orders and Mandates.

The postal administrations are authorized to negotiate the introduction of postal orders on the following principles:

The maximum value of a postal order shall not exceed 50 *thalers* or 87½ southern *Gulden* or 75 Austrian *Fl*.

The fee shall be as follows: For postal orders up to 25 *thalers* or 43¾ southern *Gulden* and 37½ Austrian *Fl*: 2 silver *groschen* or 7 *kreuzer* or 10 new *kreuzer*; for postal orders over 25 *thaler* to 50 *thaler* or 43¾ southern *Gulden* to 87½ southern *Gulden* or 37½ Austrian *Fl* to 75 Austrian *Fl*: 4 silver *groschen* or 14 *kreuzer* or 20 new *kreuzer*.

The post office guarantees the payment of the amounts paid. The fee is payable by the sender upon posting and is divided equally between the administrations of the place of posting and the place of destination. The import of postal orders is also left to the agreement of the postal administrations of the two parties.

PTRT 4, 26.01.1875: Import of postal money orders in the circulation with **Germany and Switzerland.**

From February 1, 1875, a sum of money up to 75 Austrian *Fl* can be transferred to the post offices of Germany and Switzerland at all Hungarian post offices. Payment is made in the local currency in Germany and Switzerland, with the deduction of the agio between the paper money paid and the coin money paid. Similarly, from the same date, a sum of up to 150 *Reichsmark* can be transferred to the Hungarian post offices at all German post offices and up to 187½ *francs* at all Swiss post offices.

In the territory of the Hungarian crown, payment is made in banknotes, with the agio¹ between the coin money paid and the banknote paid. The conversion to coin money or the banknote value is carried out at the post office. The Austrian post office is responsible for delivering or receiving the money orders to or from German or Swiss offices, at the rate quoted on the Vienna Stock Exchange on that day.

The fees for money orders are as follows:

I. For money orders of up to 37 *Fl* 50 *kr*:

a) to Germany 10 *kr*

b) to Switzerland 20 *kr*

II. For money orders of over 37 *Fl* 50 *kr* and up to 75 *kr*:

a) to Germany 20 *kr*

b) to Switzerland 30 *kr*

The public is advised that special money order forms are used for money orders to be sent abroad, which can be purchased at any Austrian post office for the price of the 10 *kr* stamp printed on them. If the money order costs more than 10 *kr*, the excess is covered by stamps to be affixed to the money order.

The amount transferred from here may only be written in the appropriate place on the transfer slip in the value of the banknote by the sender in letters and figures.

Telegraphic transfers are not accepted, but transfers for express delivery may be accepted. The express fee is the same as for express letters to Germany and Switzerland; this fee may be paid in advance by the sender or collected from the addressee. In other respects, the rules issued for the handling of domestic transfers apply.

Under the same conditions as with Germany, indirect transfers are also accepted with **Luxembourg and Heligoland.**

Instructions to the Royal Post Offices.

A) Money orders addressed from the Hungarian postal area to Germany and Switzerland.

1. Essentially, the rules that apply to the handling of domestic money orders up to 100 *Fl* serve as a guideline. The sender fills in the money order form himself and enters and pays the amount transferred in Austrian banknotes. The receiving post office makes the same entries on the money order form as it does on domestic money order forms and is obliged to provide the money order form with a clear and legible imprint of the place and date.
2. At the end of the month, a separate payment register marked C (foreign circulation) shall be prepared for money orders addressed abroad and all money orders addressed abroad shall be entered in it in the order of payment. The amount of the payment register shall be entered in the 'postal orders' column of the management statement under the heading: "C. from foreign traffic".

It is made a strict duty of the royal post offices to register and account for the orders payable in the Hungarian postal area in register A, in the Austrian area in register B, and in the foreign area in register C.

Since the exchange of individual items greatly complicates the settlement, a fine of 20 *kr* is imposed for each incorrect entry, which fine the postal audit department will write in the deficiency statement of the post office in question when examining the payment registers. A post office with a larger turnover of money orders may keep separate money order collection books marked A. B. C, or if it is provided with coupon receipts, it may use separate coupon booklets marked A. B. and C. Where one coupon booklet

¹ the percentage charged on the exchange of one currency, or one form of money, into another that is more valuable

is used to record the three types of money orders, when each money order is recorded, it should be written on the coupon base whether the recorded money order will be recorded in the A. B. or C. register.

Treasury-managed post offices, which have a larger foreign money order turnover, keep four registers instead of register C, and register C is used to register money orders addressed to the German Empire, register D to Bavaria, register E to Württemberg and register F to Switzerland. The total is to be entered at the end of each month in the account according to the model attached hereto under 1%.

The amount of money received at the money order department of these post offices is to be submitted to the post office cashier daily under this heading 'foreign money orders', and the post office cashiers are to enter the submitted amount in the sub-journal kept for the submissions of the handling departments, in the column 'foreign money orders'.

3. The express fee, if paid by the sender at the time of posting, should not be entered in the payment register, as in the case of domestic money orders, but a delivery note (accompanying document) should be attached to the money order, as in the case of express letters addressed to Germany or Switzerland, to which the express fee should be affixed in letter stamps.
4. Those royal post offices that are in direct correspondence with German or Swiss post offices shall not forward money orders received in these countries for future forwarding directly to these foreign post offices, but to a royal Austrian post office that is in direct correspondence with the foreign post office, which will convert the value of the money order. The post offices shall proceed in the same way if a German or Swiss money order arrives to them directly forwarded from German or Swiss post offices.
5. If a money order is forwarded because the addressee has changed his/her place of residence, no surcharge shall be charged.
6. The post offices shall order 10 *kr* money order sheets for foreign circulation together with the postal value stamps ordered for the following month, and if a post office does not order such, the postal administration letter depository shall, as an exception, write 10 such money order sheets ex officio in the order documents of the post office in question and send them to it.

B. Money orders addressed to the Hungarian postal area from Germany and Switzerland.

1. The conversion of money orders from abroad into Austrian banknote value shall be carried out by the Austrian post office which received the money orders directly from the post offices of Germany and Switzerland. The value converted into banknotes shall be written below the original value in a space specially pre-printed for this purpose in the order, and in addition the stamp of the clearing office and the signature of the person making the transfer at the post office shall be entered on the order.
2. The issuing post offices shall in particular advise that the order shall be paid in the Austrian banknote value amount entered by the clearing post office in the appropriate space on the order form and that a order on which the transfer has not yet been made or on which the stamp of the clearing post office or the signature of the person making the transfer at the post office is missing should not be paid, but should be submitted to their respective management after due notice to the addressee.
3. Orders received and paid from Germany or Switzerland shall be entered in the payment register marked C according to the model attached hereto under item 2: the amount paid shall be issued at the end of each month in the management statement under the heading 'postal orders from abroad'.
4. Those post offices managed by the treasury which have a larger turnover of orders from abroad shall keep a separate receipt book for the entry of orders received from abroad and shall use the form prepared for that payment register, and in addition to register C, four registers shall also be kept, namely, orders received from the German Empire shall be entered in the register marked C, Bavaria in the register marked D, Württemberg in the register marked E and Switzerland in the register marked F. The amount paid shall be entered in the current account under the heading: 'postal orders from abroad'.
5. The issuing post office shall enter foreign orders that cannot be paid in a separate list and attach it to the next month's statement, for example, the list of orders received in February and that cannot be paid shall be attached to the March statement.
6. The express fee, which the sender paid in advance in Germany or Switzerland and the issuing post office paid upon delivery, shall be accounted for in accordance with the decree issued under No. 4635 of 1868 (P. R. T. 1868. p. 41).
7. The fee for postal orders addressed to the Austrian-Swiss border area (*Grenzrayon*) is moderate, but if such a money order addressed to the border area is to be forwarded within Hungary and the fee for delivery to the new destination is not adequately paid, then the forwarding post office will write the amount missing from the higher fee and the word 'postpaid' on the front of the money order. This postpaid fee should not be charged to the issuing post office, but the latter, upon payment of the money order, will deduct the surcharge from the amount to be paid, replace it with appropriate postage stamps, affix the postage stamps to the money order sheet and stamp it. Such a forwarded money order shall also be considered a foreign money order at the second destination.

Otherwise, the rules issued for the handling of domestic money orders apply; It is further noted, however, that the settlement of the charges for money orders issued, half of which are due to the country of destination, is effected by the mutual settlement operation resulting from the circulation of money orders.

These rules shall also apply to money orders issued from Hungarian territory to or originating in Heligoland and Luxembourg, and shall be treated in the same manner and included in the same accounts as those prescribed for money orders to and originating in the postal territory of the German Empire.

PTRT 3, 29.01.1877: The establishment of foreign money order and cash on delivery transactions.

In agreement with the Ministry of Commerce, Decree No. 14504 of July 17 last year (1876. "P. R. T." 186. 1.) (Note: reference not found), by which cash on delivery transactions with **Germany, Luxembourg, Heligoland and Switzerland** were abolished and money order transactions were restricted to narrower limits, shall be put into effect from February 1, 1877.

PTRT 12, 04.06.1877: The introduction of postal money orders in trade with the **United States of America**.

The Swiss Postal Administration has declared its readiness to forward, through its Basel post office, money orders exchanged between individuals residing in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the United States of America. Therefore, from the date of publication of this regulation, postal money orders addressed to the United States of America are acceptable. The sender should address postal money orders intended for America not directly to the place of destination, but to the Basel post office. Since these money orders are therefore considered Swiss money orders at the time of posting, all the rules and duties applicable to Swiss citizens apply to their issue and handling.

Specifically, they are to be issued on the same forms as the Swiss ones, except that instead of a written statement in the blank space of the form, — which is not permitted on American money orders — the name of the addressee must be clearly indicated, with the destination (state, province, municipality, street, house number, apartment or business premises) in bold.

The maximum amount that can be sent on a money order is 75 *Ft* in Austrian currency banknotes. These money orders can only be prepaid to Basel. Fees:

- a) up to 37 *Fl* 50 *kr* (Austrian).....20 *kr*
- b) from 37 *Fl* 50 *kr* up to 75 *Fl*.....30 *kr*

In the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the conversion of the amount paid in Austrian bank value into the gold value of the *franc* prevailing in Switzerland is carried out by the Austrian post office of exchange, which directly endorses the order to Switzerland.

In Basel, the Swiss-American money order fee is deducted from the amount transferred, which is 20 *centimes* for every 10 *francs*. — The amount transferred is then converted into the gold value of the dollar at the rate of 5.15 *francs* = 1 dollar (in gold), and a new money order is sent to the place of destination for the amount thus calculated. However, since the payment is made in paper money in the United States, the amount converted into gold dollars is converted from the gold value to the paper value according to the daily New York exchange rate, and the amount thus calculated is paid to the payee at the place of destination. Postal money orders addressed from the United States of North America to the Austro-Hungarian territory will arrive by the same route and in the same manner. The money order fee will be paid at the place of posting up to Basel, deducted at Basel from Basel to the place of destination, from which point the person addressed in the Austro-Hungarian territory will receive the amount converted into Austrian bank notes on the postal order without deduction. Postal offices will handle and account for postal orders addressed to or originating from the United States of North America as Swiss.

PTRT 20, 22.08.1878: On the circulation of postal money orders with **France**.

1. By virtue of the agreement concluded with France on May 25, 1878, from September 1 of the current year, postal money orders of up to one hundred and fifty (150) *Fl* may be sent from Austria-Hungary to France and Algeria, and of up to three hundred and seventy-five (375) *francs* from France and Algeria to Austria-Hungary.

2. The amounts paid shall be paid in the currency and value of the sending country and shall be paid in the currency and value of the paying country. The money orders shall be drawn up in Latin letters without any subsequent adjustment or scratching for the amount actually paid. The conversion of the banknotes paid into gold-valued *francs*, and the conversion of the gold *francs* paid into banknote values and Austrian-valued forints shall be carried out by the exchange office. Austrian post offices, by deducting and adding the daily premium of gold listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange.

3. The money order fee is payable upon posting, in the countries of the Hungarian crown, by means of postal stamps to be affixed to the money order sheet. The fee in the Hungarian postal area is 25 *kr* for amounts up to 25 *Fl*; over 25 *Fl* up to 50 *Ft*, 50 *kr*; over 50 *Fl* up to 100 *Ft*, 1 *Fl*; over 100 *Fl* up to 150 *Ft*, 1 *Fl* 50 *kr*; in France and Algeria it is 2% of the amount paid, with a minimum of 50 centimes.

4. In the Hungarian postal area, the money order forms issued for foreign traffic are to be used. In France and Algeria, two different methods of money order are used. One method is completely similar to that which is currently in practice in our country in the foreign (German, Swiss and Italian) circulation. The other method consists in the fact that the receiving French post office issues the order (*Mandat d'article d'argent international*) and a notification (*Avis de l'émission d'un mandat*), hands the order to the payer

to send it to the addressee, and sends the notification (*Avis*) to the paying post office, which keeps it in custody until the addressee presents the order, at which time the post office compares the order with the notification and, if it finds it correct, pays the amount converted in the notification along with the receipt for the order, pins the notification with the order and attaches it to the expenditure statement.

5. Postal orders originating in France and Algeria are valid for three months from their issue. Postal orders presented later, even if they are not otherwise incomplete, cannot be paid.

6. The Royal Post Offices are warned that in France and Algeria only the post offices listed in the attached list A) are authorized to accept and pay money orders. The money order fee is paid in cash and is recorded in the upper right-hand corner of the money order. The method of money order similar to ours has been introduced in France only on an experimental basis and only for the months of September and October 1878. If no further measures are taken, from November 1, 1878, the French post offices will use only the second method of money order.

7. French money orders and notices are issued in French only. The money orders which the receiving post office sends to the paying post office according to the first method are printed on yellowish-brown paper according to the model attached hereto with Hungarian and German translations under B), and the money orders which the payer sends to the addressee, and of which the paying post office only receives a notification, are printed on white paper with a light blue background according to the model attached hereto also with Hungarian and German translations under C), and the notifications are printed only on white paper.

8) Money orders to or from France or Algeria are to be accounted for in the C) journals already imported for foreign traffic. When making a payment, the receiving post office should pay particular attention to the following:

- a) that nothing shall be written on the coupon except the amount paid and the name of the sender;
- b) that the order shall be issued clearly, legibly, in Latin letters without any adjustments or crossings out;
- c) that the letterhead of the receiving post office shall be printed clearly and legibly in the appropriate place, in addition, his name shall be written by hand by the receiving post office employee in the space intended for postal registration and the delivery fee shall be written by hand in the upper right corner;
- d) that all royal post offices shall be authorized to accept and pay postal orders up to 150 *francs* in traffic with France and Algeria. Post offices managed by the treasury shall treat French orders exceeding 100 *francs* as those up to 100 *francs*.
- e) that there shall be no difference in the amount written in figures and letters. When making a payment, the following must be taken into account:
 - a) that the money order has been properly issued, and if the money order is a registered money order, whether the notification matches the money order in all respects;
 - b) that the conversion has been properly carried out, and whether the converter has duly signed and stamped the money order or the notification:

The Royal Post Offices especially warn that in the case of money orders with registered money orders, the conversion to forints is only made on the notification and that only the amount stated in forints and kreuzers on the back of the notification is to be paid;

c) that there is no possibility of forwarding money orders originating from France and Algiers. In the event that any irregularity is found on the money order or notification, it must be immediately submitted to the previous post office for correction. If a person presents a money order sent directly to him by the payer, addressed to the relevant post office, but for which the notification has not been received, the relevant post office shall send a request in accordance with form D) to the receiving post office for the purpose of issuing a copy of the notification.

However, until the post offices are provided with form D), they shall report such missing notifications to the relevant postal administration, which shall obtain the copy through the Ministerium. The same procedure shall be followed if a money order is lost at the addressee after delivery. Otherwise, the rules applicable to postal money orders shall apply; in particular, the money orders and notifications shall be entered in the postal money order receipt book, which shall be assigned a current number, and the prescribed precautions shall be taken when making payments to ensure that the amounts to be paid do not fall into unauthorised hands.

PTRT 11, 28.03.1879: From 01.04.1879, the maximum amount of a postal order in transactions with **Germany and Heligoland, France and Algiers, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and the United States of North America** will be increased to 200 *Ft*. From the same date, orders up to the amount of 200 *Ft* may be sent to Belgium and the Netherlands. In Belgium and the Netherlands, orders to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy up to the amount of 500 *francs* will be accepted. The order commission is:

- a) in transactions with Germany and Heligoland, and then with Luxembourg, 5 *kr* for every 10 *Ft* or fraction thereof, but at least 20 *kr* for each order;

b) in transactions with Belgium, France and Algiers, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States of North America for each 10 *Ft*, or a fraction thereof, 10 *kr*, but at least 20 *kr* for each order.

PTRT 21, 12.06.1879: Convention on the exchange of postal money orders between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, **Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France and the French Colonies, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and Switzerland.** Instructions and new forms for exchange of money orders agreed. In the mutual circulation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and **Germany**, for postal orders up to 400 *Marks* or 200 *Ft*, the fee is determined as follows, in accordance with the 6th section of the agreement concluded in Paris on June 4, 1878, concerning the exchange of postal orders: 5 *kr* or 10 *pfg* for every 10 *Ft* or 20 *Marks*, but at least 20 *kr* or 40 *pfg*.

PTRT 24, 25.06.1879: For postal money orders in exchange between Austria-Hungary and **Switzerland** up to a maximum amount of 200 *Fl.* ö. W. = 500 *francs*, with reference to Article 3 of the Convention on the Exchange of Postal Money Orders concluded in Paris on June 4, 1878, the minimum fee for 20 *Fl* or 50 *francs* is set at 20 *kr* or 50 *cents*, respectively, and the progression of the fee is set at 10 *kr* = 25 *centimes* for each 10 *Fl.* or 25 *francs* or part thereof, so that, for example, for amounts of more than 20–30 *Fl* or 50–75 *francs*, a fee of 30 *kr* = 75 *centimes*, etc., is due.

PTRT 14, 24.04.1882: Introduction of postal money orders in transactions with **Romania.**

From 01.05.1882, the maximum amount is 500 *francs*. The fee for a postal order in Hungary is 10 *Ft* or fraction thereof, 10 *kr*, but at least 20 *kr*. In Romania, it is 25 *francs* or fraction thereof, 25 *centimes*, but at least 50 *centimes*.

PTRT 15, 27.04.1882: Postal money order transactions with the Imperial and Royal Post Offices in **Constantinople, Thessaloniki, Beirut, Smyrna, and Alexandria.**

1. From May 1, 1882, postal money orders up to the amount of 200 *Fl* may be sent to the Imperial and Royal Post Offices in Constantinople, Thessaloniki, Beirut, and Smyrna (in Turkey) and in Alexandria (in Egypt) at all Royal Post Offices. At the latter, orders up to the amount of 500 *francs* may be sent to the Royal Post Offices.
2. Payments and deposits at the Royal Post Offices are made in Austrian bank currency, while at the aforementioned Imperial and Royal Post Offices, payments are made in francs in gold, as is the case with postal money orders to Romania.
3. The fee for these postal orders, which is payable by affixing valid postage stamps from the place of posting to the order forms, is 5 *kreuzer* for each 10 *Ft* or fraction thereof, but at least 20 *kr* for a postal order.

PTRT1, 12.01.1883. Money orders can now be exchanged with French post offices in **Tunisia.**

PTRT 2, 17.01.1883: Since postal orders destined for the **United States of North America** are frequently issued incorrectly, the Royal Post Offices are hereby notified, with reference to point 10 of the article on postal orders in foreign transactions on page 77 of the '*Postai Tarifák*', that these postal orders are processed by the Swiss Post Office in Basel, *i.e.*, by the issuing authority, and must be addressed there. Repeated in **PTRT 30, 21.06.1883.**

PTRT 32, 26.06.1883: Postal money order traffic with **Canada.** Beginning on July 1st this year postal orders up to 200 *Fl* can be sent to the British possession of Canada in North America via the Swiss Post Office in Basel in the same manner and under the same conditions and rates as those applicable to correspondence with the North American United States, and which were recently reiterated by Ordinance Z. 17486 on page 137 of the PTRT 1883.

Canada comprises the provinces of: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories. No postal orders can be sent to Newfoundland. The Swiss-Canadian money order fee deducted from the order amount by the Basel post office is 20 *centimes* for every 10 *francs*. Notes on this should be made in the '*Postai Tarifák*' on page 77, points 1 and 10.

PTRT 43, 18.09.1883: Postal money orders can now be sent to the Italian post office in **Tripolis.**

PTRT 44, 24.09.1883: From 15 September this year, postal money orders can be sent to the Austrian post offices in **Rustchuk and Varna** (Bulgaria).

PTRT 24, 04.06.1885: The existing postal order service between the Imperial and Royal Post Offices and some Imperial and Royal Post Offices located in Turkey, according to Ordinance Z. 12172-1882 (P. R. T. 1882, p. 63), up to 200 *Fl.* = 500 *francs*, will be extended to **Adrianople and Philippople**, where Imperial and Royal Post Offices are

also located, effective June 1st of this year. For postal money orders to these locations, the yellow blanks used for international mail are to be used; the order fee, as in mail with Constantinople, is 20 *kreuzer* up to 40 *Fl.*, to which an additional 5 *kreuzer* is added for each further 10 *Fl.* for higher amounts up to 200 *Fl.*

PTRT 33, 25.07.1885: From August 1st this year, postal money orders up to the amount of 200 *Fl* can be exchanged in transactions with **Bulgaria**. 35 named post offices can effect the exchange. The fee is for each 10 *Fl* or fraction thereof, 10 *kr* but at least 20 *kr* for each postal money order.

PTRT 34, 26.07.1885: Postal money orders can be exchanged between the lands of the Hungarian Crown and **Great Britain and Ireland** from August 1, 1885.

1. Only amounts up to 100 Austrian *Fl* can be transferred by postal money order.
2. The fee is 10 *kr* for every 10 *Fl*, but at least 20 *kreuzer* for each individual order.
3. Deposits and withdrawals are made in Austrian paper money within the Hungarian postal territory, and in Great Britain and Ireland in British gold currency, with the respective deduction or addition of the premium of the 20-*franc* gold coin, according to the daily exchange rate quoted on the Budapest Stock Exchange.

PTRT 52, 23.10.1885. In transactions with the Imperial and Royal post offices located in the Levant (**Constantinople, Thessaloniki, Beirut, Smyrna, Adrianople, Philippopol, and Alexandria**), the maximum amount for postal money orders is increased to 300 *Fl*.

The order fee is 20 *kreuzer* for amounts up to 40 *Fl*, and 5 *kreuzer* for every 10 *Fl* above that amount up to 300 *Fl*. Since the conversion tables only calculate amounts up to 200 *Fl*, the conversion post offices must separately convert amounts exceeding 200 *Fl*. and add them to the converted sum corresponding to 200 *Fl*.

PTRT 57, 18.11.1885: Postal money orders with **Bulgaria** are temporarily suspended.

Royal post offices are therefore not to forward or pay any postal money orders addressed to or received from Bulgaria until further notice, but to return them to the place of origin marked 'Postal money orders with Bulgaria suspended until further notice' or '*le service des mandats poste avec la Bulgarie est temporairement suspendu*'. (Reinstated from 15.04.1886, **PTRT 20, 08.04.1886.**)

PTRT 65, 30.12.1885: From January 1, 1886, postal orders up to the amount of 200 *Fl* can be exchanged in transactions with **Norway**.

Orders to Norway can be made to any Norwegian post office. However, only the following 53 post offices in Norway are authorised to accept postal orders.... Deposits and withdrawals are made in Austrian paper money (ö.W.) within the Hungarian postal territory and in gold marks within Norway. Conversion is carried out at all post offices according to the daily exchange rate of the Budapest Stock Exchange (see P. R. T. ex 1885, page 249). Yellow international postal order blanks must be used for issuing orders. The fee for a postal order is 10 *kr* for each 10 *Fl* or part thereof, however, the minimum fee is 20 *Fl*.

PTRT 2, 12.01.1886: From January 15, 1886, postal money orders will be introduced for correspondence with **Egypt**. In the direction of Egypt, 200 *francs* may be sent on a postal money order; in the opposite direction, this amount may not exceed 519 *francs* (2,000 *para*). The fee for a postal money order is 10 *Fl* or fractions thereof, 10 *kreuzer*, but at least 20 *kreuzer*.

PTRT 7, 04.02.1886: Postal money orders with **Japan, the British possessions and colonies in Asia, South and West Africa, Australia, and the West Indies**, as well as with **Malta, Cyprus, and Gibraltar**.

1. Only amounts up to 100 *Fl* (250 *francs*) can be sent on a postal money order;
2. The fee payable by means of affixed postage stamps is 10 *kr* for every 10 *Fl*, but at least 20 *Fl* for a single money order.

PTRT 15, 26.03.1886: Postal Order Transactions with **Denmark and Japan**. From April 1st of this year, postal orders may be sent to Denmark and Japan, the amount of which may not exceed 200 *Fl* (400 *Marks* for Denmark, 500 *francs* for Japan). Amounts paid domestically in Austrian currency for postal money orders to Denmark will be converted into *Marks* and *pfennigs* by authorised domestic post offices according to the gold rate of the 20-*Mark* gold coin quoted on the Budapest Stock Exchange on the day before posting. The amount will then be converted in Prague into Danish currency at the rate of 1 *mark* = 88 *öre* and paid out to the recipient in Danish currency.

In transactions with Japan, the amount deposited domestically in Austrian currency banknotes is converted, as in transactions with France, according to the exchange rate of the 20-*franc* coin to francs and centimes, and vice versa. The amount is paid out in Japan in *francs*, but in Hungary in Austrian paper currency.

In transactions with both countries, the transfer fee is 20 *kr* for the first 20 *Fl*, and an additional 10 *kr* is charged for each additional 10 *Fl*.

PTRT 18, 30.03.1886: From April 1st of this year onwards, postal money orders up to 200 *Fl* = 500 *francs* can be received and paid out in transactions with the major post offices in **Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores**. Postal orders from within Hungary to the locations annexed below (291 are listed) must be issued on the same yellow blanks used in other international mail and denominated in paper *gulden* and *kreuzers*; the order fee is 20 *kr* for amounts up to 20 *Fl* and 10 *kr* for each additional 10 *Fl*.

PTRT 25, 16.05.1886: From May 1st of this year onwards, postal money orders can be exchanged with **Sweden**.

Amounts up to 200 *Fl*. ö.W. can be sent to any Swedish post office by means of a single order, and Swedish post offices can pay out orders up to 400 *Marks*. The fee is 10 *kreuzer* for every 10 *Fl* or fraction thereof, but at least 20 *kreuzer* for a postal order.

PTRT 11, 28.02.1887: Postal money orders with the Republic of **Argentina**.

From March 1st of this year onwards, postal money orders can be exchanged with the Republic of Argentina. For the time being, only the Buenos Aires post office is authorised to provide this service. A money order can be sent to Buenos Aires for amounts up to 200 *Fl*, and in the opposite direction for amounts up to 500 *francs*. Deposits and withdrawals within Austria are made in Austrian currency banknotes, and in Buenos Aires in *Pesos* and *centavos*. The fee is 10 *kr* for every 10 *Fl* or fraction thereof, but at least 20 *kr* for each money order.

PTRT 22, 20.05.1887: Postal money orders up to 500 *francs* can now be sent to the **German post office in Constantinople**.

PTRT 27, 18.06.1887: Postal money orders can now be exchanged with the **French post office in Tangier**.

PTRT 16, 07.04.1888: Postal money orders can now be exchanged with the **British post office in Tangier** and the **Gibraltar** post office.

PTRT 49, 20.09.1888: Introduction of postal money orders with **Chile**.

From today, postal money orders up to the value of 200 *Ft* = 500 *francs* can be exchanged with the post offices located in the Republic of Chile under the same conditions as those for direct transactions with the Argentine Republic, as laid down in my decree issued on February 5, 1887, No. 3028, in the P. R. Gazette, No. 56, 1887. Postal money orders for Chile, the value of which in Austrian *Fl* must first be converted into *francs*, shall be sent as ordinary letters under an official envelope addressed 'Au bureau de poste à Valparaiso'. On the other hand, postal orders sent in Chile and issued on a white form will be sent by the Valparaiso post office, after converting the amount transferred into *francs*, under an envelope to the Salzburg post office for forwarding, and the amount of these orders in *francs*, if this does not happen in Salzburg, will be converted into Austrian currency by the designated domestic post offices. The orders can also be sent with a payment advice note and private messages can be written on the coupon. The money order fee is 20 *kr* per 20 *Ft*.

PTRT 16, 06.03.1889: Postal money orders with **Italian post offices in Africa**.

According to the Italian postal administration, ordinary and telegraphic money orders can now be exchanged with the Italian post offices in Assab, Massoua, Goulette near Timis, Susa, Tripolis and Tunis under the same conditions as apply to transactions with other Italian post offices. Accordingly, the Royal Postal and Telegraph Offices are instructed to insert 'Assab, Massoua, Goulette near Tunis and Susa' next to 'Italy, San Marino, Tripolis and Tunis' in column 1 of the table on page 100 of the 'Postal Tariffs' and to delete the first part of the note in the column 'Remarks'.

PTRT 6, 30.01.1890: II. Money order tariff from the Hungarian Holy Crown departments to **Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Novi Bazar pasalik**.

The fee for a postal money order is: up to 5 *Ft*, 10 *kr*; from 5 *Ft* to 40 *Ft*, 20 *kr*; 40 *Ft* to 50 *Ft*, 25 *kr*, and so on, for every additional 10 *Ft*, 5 *kr* more.

PTRT 21, 10.04.1890: Authorization of **Austrian post offices in Turkey** to trade in postal money orders and letters of credit.

From the 1st of the current month, postal orders can also be exchanged with the following post offices and post offices in the East, including Caipha, Durazzo, Jatta, Jerusalem, Kerassunde, Metelin, Prevesa Samsun, Trapezunt and Valona; and letters of credit can also be exchanged with the post offices and post offices in Caipha, Candia, Canea, Cavalla, Dardanelli, Durazzo, Jaffa, Kerassunde, Metelin, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodus, Samsun, Scio, Trapezunt, Valona and Vathi, at the same rates and conditions as are established for the respective branch of service in the post offices and post offices in Beirut, Constantinople, Salonika, etc.

PTRT 72, 23.12.1890: Introduction of postal money orders with the **French Post Office in Zanzibar**.

From 1 January 1891, postal money orders (except telegraphic money orders) up to a maximum amount of 200 *Ft* = 500 *francs* may be exchanged in reciprocal traffic with the French Post Office in Zanzibar under the same conditions as those which apply to this postal service in traffic with France. The post and telegraphic offices shall forward postal money orders to Zanzibar, after conversion into *francs*, in the same way as letter mail to the said place.

PTRT 1, 09.01.1891: Introduction of postal money orders with the **German post office in Shanghai**. From the 1st of the current month, postal money orders (except telegraphic money orders) up to a maximum amount of 200 *Ft* = 400 *Marks* may be exchanged in mutual transactions with the German post office in Shanghai under the same conditions as those which apply to this postal service in transactions with Germany. In Shanghai, the amount transferred will be paid in the currency used there at the daily exchange rate.

PTRT 43, 26.08.1891: Money orders with the **German-administered Cameroon, Togo and New Guinea**.

From 9 July of the current year, money orders up to 200 *francs* (500 francs) can be exchanged with the offices in the German-administered Cameroon, Togo and New Guinea. The money order fee is 20 *kr* up to 20 *francs*, and 10 *kr* more for each additional 10 *francs* or fraction thereof. Money orders with New Guinea are subject to the restriction that a sender may not send more than 300 *francs* to an addressee at a time.

PTRT 47, 12.09.1891: Introduction of money orders with the **East African territory under German jurisdiction**.

From 1st October of the current year, money orders up to 200 *Ft* (500 *francs*) can be exchanged with the East African territory under German jurisdiction, namely with the German postal offices located in Bagamoyo, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Tanga. Telegraphic money orders are excluded from circulation for the time being. The money order fee is 20 *kr* up to 20 *Ft*, and 10 *kr* more for each additional 10 *Ft* or fraction thereof. The money order amount, just as in transactions with Germany, is to be converted into its *Mark* value on the money order form, which will again be converted into the currency value prevailing there at the places mentioned above.

PTRT 16, 25.03.1892: Direct postal money order traffic with the **United States of North America**.

1. On the basis of the agreement concluded with the United States of North America, direct postal money order traffic with these states will come into force on April 1st, 1892. The previous mediation of the Swiss post office in Basel will therefore cease. Postal money orders to the United States will be transmitted by the Budapest General Post Office, just as those to Great Britain. On the part of the United States, the New York Money Order Exchange Office is entrusted with the mediation (PTRT, 1885, p. 153, 26.044, regulation).
2. In contrast, from April 1st, the sender must no longer address money orders to the United States to the General Post Office in Basel, but to the Budapest Post Office, i.e., in the address column of the Form, write the words: 'To the General Post Office, Budapest'. The name, etc., of the individual to whom the money order is to be paid, and the place where the money order is to be paid, must be noted on the back of the slip, as before. The sender should take special care to write the addressee's name, apartment (house number, street), which should be written before the place of residence, as well as the place of residence, state (written out or with the generally accepted abbreviation e.g. Pa. instead of Pennsylvania) and county (County) clearly, legibly, and in a manner that eliminates all doubt. The sender writes his own name on the front of the coupon. The coupon cannot be used for written communications.
3. Otherwise, in transactions with the United States, there will be no change in the collection of money orders, the maximum amount (200 *Ft* for those going there, 100 dollars in gold or its equivalent in American paper money for those coming from there), the conversion, the handling, payment and settlement of received money orders.
4. Although not all post offices in the United States are authorised to pay international money orders, arrangements are made to ensure that addressees residing in other post offices can also receive the money order amount free of charge.
5. Money orders to the United States are valid for 12 months, excluding the month of issue, and money orders originating there are valid for 3 months. Non-payable money orders must be dealt with in accordance with points 10 and 11 of the aforementioned Decree No. 26,044.
6. The fee payable upon posting remains unchanged (20 *kr* up to 20 *Ft*, 10 *kr* for each additional 10 *Ft* or part thereof), but the addressee receives the full amount of the money order, because the Swiss-American brokerage fee paid by the addressee until now is eliminated. For money orders posted in the United States, the sender will pay a fee of 10 *cents* per \$10 until further notice.

7. Enquiries, as for money orders to Great Britain, should be sent to the Budapest General Post Office, which will request information from the New York Post Office. No postage is charged for duplicates issued in place of lost money orders.

PTRT 22, 23.04.1892: Change in the management of postal orders to **Canada**.

Postal orders to the British North American colony of Canada (provinces 1. in note 2 at the bottom of page 6 of the 'Postal Tariffs') are henceforth no longer to be addressed to the Basel post office, but to the Budapest general post office and are to be sent in the same manner and under the same conditions as prescribed for postal orders to British colonies and other overseas places in the decree issued in the P. R. T. 1886. vol. 7. no. 3897. a. (Postal Tariffs § 36. point 5.); the Budapest general post office will include these orders, together with those to the places listed in the cited decree, in the list to be sent daily to London. For this reason, objections regarding postal orders sent in Canada should henceforth also be addressed to the Budapest General Post Office.

I note that those postal orders sent in Canada, which might still not reach their destination through the London-Budapest post office, but through the Basel post office, can still be validated by the delivering post offices. With this measure, I repeal the regulation published in P. R. T. 1883, page 146, no. 17.486, and the measure regarding Canadian postal orders in P. R. T. 1883, page 213, no. 35.335.

PTRT 35, 23.06.1892: Changes in the domestic and foreign postal and telegraphic money order service.

As of July 1st of the current year, while leaving the maximum amount that can be transferred unchanged, the postal money order fees are set as follows:

- a) In domestic and Austrian traffic, instead for the minimum fee of 5 *kr*, an amount up to 10 *Ft* can be transferred; the fee for higher amounts remains the same as before; the tariff is therefore: up to 10 *Ft*, 5 *kr*; above 10 *Ft* to 50 *Ft*, 10 *kr*; 50 *Ft* to 150 *Ft*, 20 *kr*; 150 *Ft* to 300 *Ft*, 30 *kr*; 300 *Ft* to 500 *Ft*, 50 *kr*.
- b) With Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Royal post offices in Turkey and in traffic with post offices authorised for the money order service in, Germany and Luxembourg: up to 20 *Ft*, 10 *kr*; 20 *Ft* to 30 *Ft*, 15 *kr*; 30 *Ft* to 40 *kr*, 20 *kr*; 40 *Ft* to 50 *Ft*, 25 *kr*; and so on for every additional 10 *Ft*, 5 *kr*.
In traffic with Germany and Luxembourg the maximum amount that can be transferred on one order is 200 *Ft*; in traffic with the occupied provinces and the Royal post offices in the east it is 500 *Ft*.
- c) In traffic with Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France (Algiers, Tunis, Tangier), Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Italy (San Marino, Tripolis, Tunis, Eritrea colony), Romania, Switzerland and Sweden, as the international agreement, and
- d) Canada (except Newfoundland), North American Union, Great Britain and Ireland and in trade with British colonies and possessions based on special agreements: Up to 10 *Ft*, 10 *kr*; above 10 *Ft* up to 20 *Ft*, 20 *kr*; 20 *Ft* to 30 *Ft*, 30 *kr*; 30 *Ft* to 40 *Ft*, 40 *kr*; and so on for every additional 10 *Ft*, 10 *kr*.

In addition, based on the agreement concluded in Vienna on July 4th of last year and to be published next, the following changes will also take place in the postal and telegraphic money order service in trade with the countries listed under points b) and c) above as of July 1st of the current year:

1. All changes that entered into force on 1 June 1892 in the domestic postal money order service. (See P. and T. R. T., issue 31 of the current year; item 33.315.) It is noted, however, that address changes and withdrawals are only permitted in circulation with the following countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Germany (German colonies and possessions), Norway, Italy, Romania, Switzerland, Sweden and Tunisia.
2. 'Express' postal money orders are accepted for delivery or advice in Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland (express postal money orders can no longer be sent to Bulgaria). The word 'express' must be written in the middle of the front of the express money order and the 15 *kr* express fee must be covered by affixed franking stamps. For addresses outside the seat of the post office, the difference between the regular postage and the aforementioned 15 *kr* (30 *centimes*) is paid by the addressee.

PTRT 71, 08.11.1892: Arrangement of postal money order circulation with the **Dutch East Indies**.

Starting from November 15 of the current year, ordinary postal money orders up to the amount of 200 *Ft* (= 400 *Mark*) can be exchanged between the countries of the Hungarian Holy Crown and the Dutch East Indies. The fee for these money orders is the same as for other international traffic, *i.e.* 10 *kr* for every 10 *Ft* or fraction thereof of the amount transferred.

PTRT 21, 11.04.1893: A reminder that postal money orders can be sent ‘express’ only: to Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina (only up to 20 *Ft*), Argentina (only to Buenos Aires, Rosario and LaPlata), Belgium, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

PTRT 28, 13.05.1893: Import of postal money orders with the **German post office in Tientsin**.

Ordinary postal money orders up to a maximum amount of 200 *Ft* = 400 *Mark* may be exchanged with the post office in Tientsin (China) under the same conditions as those which apply to transactions with other overseas German post offices (Shanghai, Bagamoyo, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi-Tanga-Cameroon, Togo and New Guinea). The fee for postal money orders to Tientsin and generally to overseas German post offices is the same as the fee for money orders exchanged with Germany, namely 10 *kr* up to 20 *Ft*, and 5 *kr* for each additional 10 *Ft* or fraction thereof.

PTRT 35, 06.06.1893: Import of money orders with **Siam**.

Ordinary money orders up to a maximum amount of 200 *Ft* = 400 *Marks* can be exchanged with Siam through the German post. In Siam, however, only the Bangkok post office is currently involved in this trade. Telegraphic money orders are excluded. The money order fee — as in other international trade in general — is 10 *kr* for every 10 *Ft* or fraction thereof.

PTRT 46, 10.08.1893: Postal money order circulation with **South Australia**.

Postal money orders up to 200 *Ft* can be exchanged with South Australia through the Budapest General Post Office at the same rate as with Great Britain and the other British colonies.

PTRT 57, 29.09.1893: Import of postal money orders with the (Belgian) **Congo**.

Ordinary postal money orders can be exchanged with the Congo, but for the time being only with the Banana, Borna and Matadi post offices, through Belgium, up to a maximum amount of 200 *Ft* = 500 *francs*. The fee for these money orders is the same as for money orders exchanged with Belgium. Telegraphic money orders are excluded, and payment advice, express delivery, change of address and cancellation cannot be requested for these. The money orders, which should preferably be addressed to France, should be converted into *francs* and sent to Brussels, addressed to the ‘Bureau de poste Bruxelles-centre’, which office is responsible for the exchange in both directions. The coupon cannot be used for any written communication because the Brussels Post Office does not send the original money order to its destination, but keeps it for settlement and issues and sends a new money order in its place, which also indicates the sender's name and address as written on the coupon of the original money order (issued in Hungary or Congo). Belgium is entitled to a ½ % fee for mediation from the amount paid, which the Brussels Post Office deducts from the amount of the said new money order.

PTRT 75, 07.12.1893: Reduction of the money order fee in the exchange with **the occupied provinces**.

Starting from December 15 of the current year, in the exchange with Bosnia, Herzegovina and the Pashalik of Novi Bazar, while leaving the maximum amount that can be transferred intact, I determine the money order fees in agreement with the Joint Minister of War as follows. Up to 20 *Ft*, 10 *kr*; above 20 *Ft* to 50 *Ft*, 20 *kr*; 50 *Ft* to 150 *Ft*, 40 *kr*; 150 *Ft* to 300 *Ft*, 60 *kr*; 300 *Ft* to 500 *Ft*, 1 *Ft*.

PTRT 53, 14.09.1895: Importation of postage-free postal orders in the traffic with **Serbia**.

By mutual agreement, postage-free postal orders may be exchanged in the traffic with Serbia in the postal service under the same conditions as those prescribed for other traffic in the Decree No. 39.265, No. 35, 1892. In addition to the central and district directorates, post (and telegraph) offices are also authorised to issue such orders.

PTRT 55, 28.09.1895: Convention on the postal order service; concluded between the postal administrations of Austria, Hungary and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and between the postal administrations of **Serbia**.

Article 3.

1. The amount of a postal order issued in Austria, Hungary or Bosnia-Herzegovina may not exceed 500 *francs*, and the amount of a postal order issued at Austrian post offices in Serbia or Turkey may not exceed 1,250 *francs*.
2. The amounts paid in and paid out shall be:
 - a) at Austrian post offices in Serbia and Turkey in (gold) *franc* value.

- b) in Austria, Hungary and Bosnia-Herzegovina in Austrian (paper) monetary value.
- 3. The amounts paid in shall be converted from Austrian value into franc value and vice versa by the post offices authorised for this purpose.

Article 4.

- 1. The fee payable by the sender for ordinary postal money orders is as follows:
 - a) For money orders issued by Austrian post offices in Serbia or Turkey: up to 40 *francs*, 25 *centimes*, up to 100 *francs*, 50 *ct*; up to 300 *francs*, 100 *ct*; up to 700 *francs*, 150 *ct*; up to 1250 *francs*, 250 *ct*.
 - b) For money orders issued in Austria, Hungary or Bosnia and Herzegovina: up to 20 *fl*, 20 *kr*; up to 50 *Fl*, 20 *kr*; up to 150 *Fl*, 40 *kr*; up to 300 *Fl*, 60 *kr*; up to 500 *Fl*, 100 *kr*.
- 2. The fee for payment advice is 25 *centimes* or 10 *kr*.

PTRT 42, 23.11.1898: Changes in domestic and international money order circulation. In international money order circulation, based on the resolutions of the Washington Postal Congress, the following changes will take place from January 1, 1899, of which those under points 5, 6 and 7 also apply to domestic circulation:

- 1. The maximum amount payable on a single money order is 500 *Ft* (= 1,000 *francs* = 800 *Marks*) instead of the previous 200 *Ft*, except for circulation with **Bulgaria, Romania, Denmark and its colonies. Argentina, the Dutch East Indies, Siam, New Guinea and Apia** (German post offices), in which the maximum has been raised to 250 *Ft* (= 500 *francs* = 400 *Marks*). The previous maximum remains unaffected in the trade with the **United States of America** (from Hungary 200 *Ft* = 525 *francs*, from the United States: 100 dollars in gold = 515 *francs*) and with **Great Britain and Ireland and British colonies and possessions**: 200 *Ft* (= 10 pounds sterling = 250 *francs*).
- 2. Telegraphic money orders have been established with **Portugal** (but for the time being only with Lisbon and Porto), and thus not only ordinary money orders can now be sent to Portugal, but also telegraphic money orders to the two places mentioned.
- 3. The money order fees for transactions with **Serbia, Montenegro, Luxembourg, Germany** (Bavaria and Württemberg, with the consent of German protectorates and offices), as well as with the **United States of America, Great Britain and Ireland (British colonies and possessions)** will remain the same, but for transactions with other countries: for the first 40 *Ft*, 10 *kr* per 10 *Ft*, for the part over 40 *Ft*, 10 *kr* per 20 *Ft*. This new money order fee will be stated on the back of the (yellow) form intended for international money order transactions in the next edition of the form.
- 4. International telegraphic money orders can now be forwarded from the country of destination to another country, but only by post, after the receipt of the written money order (cover sheet) and only if the new country of destination is in money order circulation with the country of dispatch.
- 5. In both domestic and international traffic, if the sender or addressee of an irregular ordinary or telegraphic money order so wishes and is willing to pay all costs, the rectification of irregularities preventing payment may also be effected by paid service notification, to the extent possible by telegraphic means. If, as a result of the procedure, it appears that the irregularity preventing payment resulted from a service error, the complaining party shall receive a refund of the telegraphic fee.
- 6. In addition to paying 10 *kr*, the sender may, in both domestic and international traffic, request a payment notification not only at the time of sending but also subsequently, after the money order has been issued, upon presentation of the sender's receipt. The receipt, whether it is an ordinary or telegraphic money order, is always obtained by post.
- 7. Complaints regarding payments made to unauthorised individuals, both in domestic and international circulation, shall be accepted only within one year from the date of expiry of the validity of the order. In order to implement the above, I also instruct post and telegraph offices to take the following measures in international circulation (except Austria and Bosnia and Herzegovina), noting that points 11 and 14 below also apply to domestic circulation.
- 8. Postage-free orders must bear the word 'Officiel' (official) at the top and the purpose for which the amount is being sent must be noted on the coupon.

PTRT 8, 09.03.1899: Attachment: Cover sheets.

- I. In addition to paying 10 *kr* and presenting the delivery receipt, the sender may also request such a notification subsequently, *i.e.* after the issuance of the order, and not only at the receiving office, but also at any other royal post and telegraph office or directorate. The procedure to be followed in the issuance and handling of a notification requested subsequently is regulated by Decree No. 84,891 published in the PRTT No. 40 of 1898.

- II. If the sender or addressee of an ordinary (or telegraphic) order so requests and is responsible for all costs, he may have irregularities preventing payment settled by means of a paid service notification, insofar as this is possible by telegraphic means. If, as a result of the procedure, it appears that the irregularity preventing payment was due to a service error, the speaker shall receive the telegraph fee back. PTRT No. 42 of 1898. 85.022, item 11.).
- III. However, the forwarding of telegraphic orders shall only be done by post under an envelope and only after the receipt of the cover sheet, and the cover sheet shall also be attached to the order telegram. The arrival log shall record when and where the order was forwarded, and the sending post office shall also be notified of this (PTRT 1893, p.26. decree No. 75.955.).
- IV. In addition, based on special agreements (partly at a lower rate than the international money order rates, partly in addition to the international money order rates), ordinary postal money orders (except Austria and the occupied provinces) can be exchanged with the following countries: Australia (I. British colonies and Great Britain and Ireland); British colonies and possessions (I. Great Britain and Ireland); Canada (I. British colonies and Great Britain and Ireland), Capeland (I. British colonies and Great Britain and Ireland), Congo (I. Belgium) (American) United States, Luxembourg, Malta (I. Italy), Montenegro, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Serbia, Turkey (with the Imperial and Royal Eastern Post Offices: collection and payment; with the German Imperial Office in Constantinople, however, only payment.)
- V. 4. The maximum amount that can be paid on a single money order is:
 - a) In general, for money orders originating from Hungary: 500 *Ft*; and for those addressed to Hungary: 1,000 *francs* and 800 *Marks* (except for those originating from Serbia, for which the maximum is 1250 *francs* and for those originating from Montenegro, for which the maximum is 500 *Ft*).
 - b) 250 *Ft* can be paid from Hungary: to Bulgaria, Romania and Argentina (from these countries 500 *francs*), and to Denmark, Siam, New Guinea and Apia (from these countries 400 *Marks*).
 - c) In trade with the German East Indies: 200 *Ft* for those going there, 400 *Marks* for those coming from there.
 - d) In trade with Great Britain and Ireland (as well as the British colonies and possessions), 200 *Ft* for those going there, £10 sterling for those coming from there.
 - e) Finally, in trade with the United States of America, 200 *Forint* for those going there, 100 dollars for those coming from there.
- VI. d) To other countries: up to 10 *Ft*, 10 *kr*; 10 *Ft* to 20 *Ft*, 20 *kr*; 20 - 30 *Ft*, 30*kr*; 30 - 40 *Ft*, 40 *kr*; 60 to 80 *Ft*, 60 *kr*; 80 - 100 *Ft*, 70 *kr*; 100 - 120 *Ft*, 80*kr*; 120 - 140 *Ft*, 90 *kr*; 140 - 160 *Ft*, 1 *Ft*; 160 - 180 *Ft*, 1 *Ft* 10 *kr*; 180 - 200 *Ft*, 1 *Ft* 20 *kr*; etc. for every additional 20 *Ft*, 10 *kr* more.

(This is followed by lists of Bulgarian, Japanese and Romania post office which can deal with international postal money orders.)

PTRT 10, 21.03.1899: Arrangement of money order circulation with **Greece**. Starting from April 1st of the current year, ordinary postal money orders can be exchanged with Greece (for now only with the cities of Athens, Corfu, Patras, Piraeus, Syra and Volos) on the basis of the international money order agreement and with the following provisions:

1. The maximum amount that can be paid on one money order In Hungary, 200 *Ft* banknotes, and in Greece, 500 *francs* in gold. (The payment is made based on the result of the conversion according to the gold exchange rate quoted on the Budapest Stock Exchange and in Hungary, in Austrian banknotes, and in Greece, in gold francs.)
2. The fee for money orders to Greece and to be issued on the international (yellow) form: 10 *kr* for 10 *Ft* up to 40 *Ft*, 10 *kr* for every additional 20 *Ft* over 40 *Ft*. The fee for money orders originating from Greece, however, is: 25 *francs* per piece for the first 100 *francs*, 50 *francs* per piece for the part over 100 francs, 25 *centimes* per piece. The Greek (yellowish grey) money order forms have circles printed on them to indicate the value and the place and date stamp is applied to the corresponding circle.

PTRT 43, 14.11.1899: Suspension of postal money order transactions with **Montenegro**.

I suspend the postal money order transactions between Hungary and Montenegro as of today and instruct the Royal Post and Telegraph Offices not to accept money orders addressed to Montenegro until further notice, and not to pay those originating there, but to send them back.

PTRT 2, 10.011900: Handling of postal orders issued on old payment forms.

In connection with the decrees No. 84.096 of 8 December 1899 on the public obligation to calculate in crown value, I instruct the royal offices to no longer accept postal orders issued in *Korona* and *fillér* on the old *Forint* and *kr.* forms from the parties, but to reject them upon posting; I note that if the postal orders issued in *Korona* and *fillér* on such forms in such amounts arrive at the royal offices for payment, they shall be valid without any hindrance until further notice. Similarly, the postal orders issued on old payment

forms from Austria — provided that they have *Fl* and *kr* over-written with the handwriting *K.* and *h.* or *Krone, Heller*, the royal offices should not return them, but should accept them without hindrance until the end of January 1900, and should pay them to the addressee.

PTRT 7, 27.01.1900: Telegraphic money order circulation with Great Britain and Ireland.

From 1 February of the current year, telegraphic money order circulation shall come into effect between the countries of the Hungarian Crown on the one hand and the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on the other.

At the Royal Post and Telegraph Offices authorised to accept international telegraphic money orders, telegraphic money orders may be posted to all locations in Great Britain and Ireland from 1 February of the current year, subject to the following conditions:

1. The amount paid may not exceed 200 *Korona*.
2. The sender may also wish to include private messages in the text of the money order telegram.
3. The fees payable for the telegraphic money order are:
 - a) 2 *fillér* for the telegram sending sheet;
 - b) basic fee: 60 *fillér*, and in addition 26 *fillér* per word;
 - c) for the amount paid: 25 *fillér* for every 25 *Korona*;
 - d) if the sender requires special telegraphic services, such as telegram reply, collation, receipt report, . . . *etc.*, he shall pay the normal tariff-based fees for these;
 - e) the sender may not request urgent telegram (D) and payment receipt for these orders.
4. The removal of obstacles to the payment of a telegram order may be requested by the sender at the office where the telegram order was sent, and by the addressee at the office where the telegram was received, in writing or by telegram at his own expense.
5. The telegram order is issued by the receiving post office in French and in francs, and in accordance with the model used in international traffic (I. 'Postal Tariffs. Part II. Postal Orders' page 40).

I warn the offices that the money order telegram should not be addressed to the money order address department, but to the English post office of destination, regardless of whether the name of the post office of destination appears in the list of postal offices (Nomenclature) or not.

All such telegrams — unless there is a traffic obstacle — must be addressed to Budapest without exception. If the money order telegram is not addressed to London, but to other places in Great Britain or to Ireland, then the control signal '*voie de Londres*' must be entered in the official (introductory) part of the telegram and this signal must be transmitted in the telegram as far as Budapest.

The central telegraph office in Budapest will retain the control signal only if the money order telegram is not transmitted on the direct Budapest-London line.

6. The receiving post office, at the same time as issuing the money order telegram, shall issue the order telegram No. 82 for this purpose. The postal service also issues a cover sheet on the printed order, but this is not sent to the English post office of destination, but is sent in a registered envelope to the Budapest money order department.
7. The money order department enters the telegraphic money orders into the daily transfer register on the basis of the cover sheets received from the receiving post office, and in a separate group after the ordinary postal money orders marked 'Advised by telegraph' and determines the total amount by including their total value.
8. For money order telegrams received from Great Britain or Ireland, a cover sheet is issued by the Budapest money order appeal department on the basis of the telegraphic postal orders entered in the transfer register from London under 'Advised by telegraph' — The money order appeal department shall send the issued cover sheet without delay in a registered envelope to the post office of destination, which shall attach the cover sheet to its account together with the paid and settled money order. — If the post office of destination does not receive the cover sheet, it shall complain to the money order appeal department.
9. In order to remove the obstacle to the payment of the money order — if the sender or the addressee requests written action — the post office shall contact the money order appeal department.

The latter clarifies the matter with the Budapest — and possibly the London Central Telegraph Office. — If the sender or the addressee requests telegraphic action, the post office shall proceed in accordance with the instructions for foreign traffic contained in point 11 of the regulation published in the «P. and T. R. T.» No. 42 of 1898. In such a case, the Budapest Central Telegraph Office shall communicate directly with the London Central Telegraph Office.

10. Undeliverable telegraphic orders shall not be sent to the receiving English post office, but shall be sent in an envelope with the cover sheet to the Budapest Money Order Appeal Department.

In other respects, the provisions relating to ordinary postal orders in the traffic between Great Britain and Ireland shall apply to these telegraphic orders, first of all, and the rules applicable to international and domestic telegraphic orders.

Due to the changes in question, the following additions shall be made to the 'Postal Tariffs', Part II. Postal Orders, § 15 6):

on p. 37 (end of point 1) after the word «Montenegro» the words 'Great Britain and Ireland' shall be written:

on p. 39 (end of point 3) after «Belgium» the words 'Great Britain and Ireland' shall be written;

on p. 40 (4th point) after the word «postal order» the text «except for traffic with Great Britain and Ireland, in which only telegraphic orders up to 200 crowns can be exchanged» shall be entered;

on page 40 (2nd line of point 8) after the word «sent back» shall be entered: 'except for traffic with Great Britain and Ireland, in which the undeliverable telegraphic order must be sent together with the cover sheet to the Budapest money order appeal department'. Furthermore, in Section 17, on page 49, under «Great Britain and Ireland':

in column 2: instead of '400 *Korona*' the text '400 *Korona* for ordinary money orders, but only 200 *Korona* for telegraphic orders» shall be entered;

in column 5, at the end, it should be noted: 'telegram orders, however, are converted by all the converting post offices and sent to the English destination office by telegram';

in column 9: 'France';

in column 10: '26';

in column 11, line 4, after 'telegram order' it should be noted: 'is permitted; however, urgent telegrams are excluded.'

* * *

The 'Telegram Rates', published in 1900, p. 17. In the case of 'Great Britain, Channel Islands and Ireland', the words 'and money orders' in the 'Notes' column shall be deleted and the following shall be entered in the same column:

'Money orders — except those addressed to London — if for any reason they are not forwarded on the direct Budapest-London line, shall be marked '*voie de Londres*'. In the 'Post and Telegraph Tariff Summary' most recently published in the form of a table and booklet, under B) 4., the asterisk after the word 'Ireland' shall be deleted.

PTRT 12, 15.02.1900: Prohibition of transport in correspondence with Brazil.

According to information received, it is prohibited to send treasury money orders, banknotes, cheques, coupons, lottery tickets, postal securities, fiscal stamps, as well as all bills of exchange and other securities in ordinary and registered letters to Brazil, and any violation of this prohibition will entail the confiscation of one quarter of the values sent, unless the addressee refuses the mail. Such items can therefore only be sent to Brazil in international or ordinary postal parcels.

Regarding this, the I hereby notify the post and telegraph offices with a request to include this circumstance in the note to Section 3, Section 13, Part I (letter mail) of the «Postal Tariffs» as a new paragraph j).

PTRT 14, 22.02.1900: Authorization of the Italian post office in Canea to exchange ordinary money orders.

An Italian post office has been opened in Canea, on the island of Crete, which also participates in the circulation of money orders. I therefore instruct the royal post and telegraph offices to pay ordinary money orders originating from the said post office up to a maximum amount of 1,000 *francs* without hindrance and to properly account for them in the D) money order payment journal. However, Hungarian money orders to Canea must henceforth be addressed exclusively to the k & k post office there.

The royal post and telegraph offices are subject to the provisions of the 'Postal Tariffs', Part II. The section entitled 'Postal Money Orders' shall be amended as follows in relation to this change: In § 17, in the last line of note number 3 at the bottom of page 53, after the word 'post office', these words shall be inserted: 'and the Italian post office in Canea'.

PTRT 14, 22.02.1900: Authorization of the postal and royal mail offices in **Rodosto and Tschesmé** for international postal money order circulation.

Starting from March 1st of the current year, international postal money orders can be sent to the postal and royal mail offices in Rodostos and Tschesmé (Turkey). Moreover, under the same conditions as those that apply to money order circulation with other eastern postal and royal mail offices.

(The maximum amount that can be paid for each money order is therefore: for money orders originating in Hungary: 1,000 *Korona*, for those to Hungary: 1,000 *francs*, and the money order fee: 20 *fillér* up to 40 *K*, and for the part over 40 *K*, 10 *fillér* per 20 *K*.)

PTRT 15, 01.03.1900: The use of the money order conversion tables at higher rates.

In the money order conversion tables held by the conversion offices, the equivalents are calculated for the 20-*Mark* gold up to a rate of 24 *Korona*, and for the 20-*franc* gold up to a rate of 19 *Korona* 44 *fillér*. However, with the help of these tables, the conversion can be carried out without difficulty not only up to the mentioned limit, but also in the case of rates exceeding this limit, as the following examples show:

a) if, for example, the rate of 20 gold *Marks* is 24 *Korona* 01 *fillér*, and 853 *Korona* are to be converted into *Mark* values, the conversion is carried out with the aid of Table I (Part Two) as follows:

The difference between the sought 24 *Korona* 01 *fillér* and the highest rate in the table (24 *Korona*) is: 1 *fillér*

853 *Korona* (according to the exchange rate of 23 *Korona* 99 *fillér*, see p.141) 711 *Mark* 13 *pfg*

853 *Korona* (according to the exchange rate of 24 *Korona* — *fillér*, see p.145) 710 *Mark* 83 *pfg*

therefore the difference: — *Mark* 30 *pfg*

and deducting this difference from the equivalent value in terms of 24 *Korona* 710 *Mark* 83 *pfg*

- — *Mark* 30 *pfg*

there remains 710 *Mark* 53 *pfg* which constitutes the equivalent value sought.

b) if the exchange rate of 20 gold *Marks* is 24 *Korona* 04 *fillér* and 244 *Marks* are to be converted into *Korona* value, the conversion is carried out in accordance with II. with the help of the table (second part) the following is to be done:

the difference between the sought 24 *Korona* 04 *fillér* and the highest exchange rate in the table (24 *Korona*) is: 4 *fillér*

244 *Mark* (according to the exchange rate of 24 *Korona*, see p.143) 292 *Korona* 80 *fillér*

244 *Mark* (exchange rate of 23 *Korona* 96 *fillér* according to p.127) 292 *Korona* 31 *fillér*

therefore the difference is . . — *Korona* 49 *fillér*

and adding this difference to the equivalent in terms of 24 *Korona*..... -292 *Korona* 80 *fillér*

+ — *Korona* 49 *fillér*

the result is . . . 293 *Korona* 29 *fillér*

which corresponds to the equivalent in terms of the sought exchange rate.

c) if the exchange rate of 20 gold *francs* is 19 *Korona* 50 *fillér*, and 200 *Korona* 80 *fillér* are to be converted into *francs*, the conversion is carried out in accordance with III.

With the help of the table (second part) we do the following:

the difference between the sought 19 *Korona* 50 *fillér* and the highest exchange rate in the table (19 *Korona* 44 *fillér*) is: 6 *fillér*.

200 *korona* 80 *fillér*, (according to the 19 *korona* 38 *fillér*, price - see p.70) . . . 206 *francs* 40 *ctm*

+ — *francs* 83 *ctm*

total . . . 207 *francs* 23 *ctm*

200 *Korona* 80 *fillér* (according to the 19 *korona* 44 *fillér*, price - see p.94) 205 *francs* 76 *ctm*

+ — *francs* 82 *ctm*

total . . . 206 *francs* 58 *ctm*
 so the difference . . — *francs* 65 *ctm*
 and deducting this difference from the equivalent for 19 *korona* 49 *fillér* rate, . . 206 *francs* 58 *ctm*
 — — *francs* 65 *ctm*
 the result is 205 *francs* 93 *ctm*, which constitutes the equivalent sought.

d) if the exchange rate of 20 *franc* gold is 19 *Korona* 53 *fillér* and 85 *francs* 30 *ctm* to be converted into *Korona* value, the conversion should be carried out with the help of Table IV (second part) as follows:

the sought 19 *K* 53 *f* and the highest rate in the table (19 *K* 44 *f*) the difference is: 9 *f*.
 85 *francs* 30 *ctm* (according to the rate of 19 *Koronas* 44 *fillér*, see p. 94)..... 82 *Korona* 62 *fillér*
 + — *Korona* 29 *fillér*
 total 82 *Korona* 91 *fillér*
 85 *francs* 30 *ctm* (according to the rate of 19 *Korona* 35 *fillér*, see p. 58)..... 82 *Korona* 24 *fillér*
 + — *Korona* 29 *fillér*
 total 82 *Korona* 53 *fillér*
 difference..... — *Korona* 38 *fillér*
 and adding this difference to the equivalent of 19 *Korona* 44 *fillér*. . . 82 *Korona* 91 *fillér*
 + — *Korona* 38 *fillér*
 the result 83 *Korona* 29 *fillér*, which corresponds to the equivalent of the sought exchange rate.

The rule is thus in short: 1. we determine the difference between the exchange rate sought and the highest exchange rate in the table; 2. we convert the amount of the voucher according to this highest exchange rate and also according to the exchange rate which is lower than the said highest exchange rate by the difference stated under 1; 3. we determine the difference between the results of the two conversions and deduct this from the equivalent according to the said highest exchange rate if the conversion is made from a crown value to a *Mark* or *franc* value, and add it to the equivalent according to the highest exchange rate indicated on the contrary if an amount in *Mark* or *francs* has to be converted to a crown value.

This procedure does not apply to money orders of 10 *Korona* (10 *Marks*, 10 *francs*) and smaller amounts, which — even if a higher exchange rate than the exchange rates in our conversion tables is stated, must simply be converted according to the highest exchange rate in the conversion table.

PTRT 14, 22.02.1900: Arrangement of international money order circulation with the **German post office in Tangier.**

A German post office has been opened in Tangier (Morocco), which also participates in ordinary international money order circulation.

I therefore call on the royal post and postal offices to pay ordinary money orders originating from the said post office up to a maximum amount of 800 *Marks* without hindrance after regular conversion to *Korona* value and to account for them in the foreign (D) journal.

Hungarian money orders to Tangier will henceforth normally be addressed to the French post office there and converted to *franc* value, but at the request of the sender these money orders can also be addressed to the German post office.

Ordinary postal orders up to a maximum amount of 1,000 *Korona* (800 *Marks*) addressed to the German post office in Tangier shall be marked at the top with the words ‘*Aux soins de la poste allemande*’ and, after being duly converted into *Mark* value, shall be forwarded to Germany by the Royal Exchange Post Offices in the ordinary letter parcels. Postal orders addressed to the French post office in Tangier, on the other hand, which shall henceforth be marked ‘*Aux soins de la poste française*’, shall be forwarded by the Royal Exchange Post Offices, if possible, in letter parcels sent directly to France.

PTRT 27, 03.05.1900: Arrangement of money order circulation with the **German post offices in Beirut, Jerusalem and Smyrna.**

The German post offices in Beirut, Jerusalem and Smyrna being authorised for ordinary money order circulation, I call upon the royal post and telegraph offices to pay out ordinary money orders up to a maximum amount of 800 *Marks* (1,000 *francs*) posted at the said German post offices without hindrance after regular conversion to *Korona*

value and to account for them in the foreign (D) journal. However, money orders addressed to Beirut, Jerusalem and Smyrna sent in Hungary shall continue to be forwarded by the royal exchange offices to the cs. and royal post offices in the said places.

PTRT 34, 15.06.1900: Money order circulation with **Japanese post offices in China.**

As has been the case with the Japanese post office in Shanghai, from July 1st of the current year the Japanese post offices in Tientsin, Amoy, Chefoo, Soochow, Hangchow, Shashe and Hankow will also participate in international money order circulation. The money orders may be up to a maximum amount of 1,000 *francs* and must be marked '*aux soins de la poste japonaise*' in the register. I therefore call on the royal post and telegraph offices to pay money orders originating from the Japanese post offices in the places listed, after regular conversion to *Korona* value, without hindrance and to account for them in the (D) journal. From the same day, ordinary (non-telegraphic) postal orders can also be sent from Hungary to the aforementioned post offices under the same conditions as to Japan. Postal orders addressed there must be marked '*Aux soins de la poste japonaise*' and, after being duly converted into *francs*, must be forwarded under an envelope to the Trieste post office.

PTRT 56, 18.10.1900: British brokerage fee for postal orders addressed to **British colonies.**

The fee paid for the brokerage of postal orders addressed to British colonies and possessions at the time of posting only covers the Hungarian-British handling fee. For colonial brokerage, the British postal administration deducts a separate fee from the amounts transferred, the amount of which has so far been only approximately determined. According to recent information, this brokerage fee is as follows, and in addition: up to 2 pounds sterling (47.6 *K*) 3 pence (31 *f*), up to 6 pounds sterling (142.8 *K*) 6 pence (61 *f*) and finally up to 10 pounds sterling (238 *K*.) 9 pence (91 *f*). I call on the hon. post and telegraph offices to notify the sender of the above when accepting postal orders addressed to British colonies.

PTRT 68, 20.12.1900: Changes in international money order regulations.

The following changes have recently occurred in international money order circulation:

1. In **Greece**, the maximum amount that can be paid on a money order has been raised to 1,000 *francs*, and money orders for amounts up to 1,000 *francs* can be sent from Greece to Hungary and up to 800 *Korona* from Hungary to Greece.
2. In circulation with **Japan**, money orders can be withdrawn and the address changed. Such requests must be made to the post office of destination via the money order appeal office.

PTRT 5, 21.01.1901: Re-establishment of postal order circulation with **Montenegro.**

Having temporarily suspended postal order circulation with Montenegro, I hereby order the Royal Postal and Telegraphic Offices to resume the collection of public and telegraphic orders to Montenegro starting from February 1st of the current year, and to pay those originating there without any hindrance.

PTRT 26, 07.05.1901: Authorisation of the post office in **Shkodër** to exchange postal money orders.

Starting from June 1st of the current year, ordinary postal money orders can be sent to the post office in Shkodër (Albania, European Turkey). The maximum amount that can be paid for each money order from Hungary to Shkodër is 1,000 *K*, and from Shkodër to Hungary is 1,000 *francs*. The money order fee is 20 *fillér* for up to 40 *K*, and 10 *fillér* for each 20 *K* over 40 *K*. Express delivery of the money order cannot be requested. Telegraphic money orders are excluded.

PTRT 37, 09.07.1901: Money orders with the Caroline Islands.

Ordinary international money orders can now be exchanged with the Caroline Islands (German protectorate, for now only with the Ponape post office). The maximum amount that can be paid on a money order from Hungary to the mentioned islands is 1,000 *K*, and from there to Hungary 800 *Marks*. The money order fee is 25 *f* for every 25 *K* up to 100 *K*, and 25 *fillér* more for every additional 50 *K* or part thereof over 100 *K*. Express delivery of the money order cannot be arranged. Telegraphic money orders are excluded.

PTRT 41, 01.08.1901: Arrangement of money order traffic with imperial and imperial warships.

Starting from September 1st of the current year, money order traffic with imperial and imperial warships on foreign seas will come into effect. For the time being, this traffic will only be arranged with the warships 'Kaiserin und Königin Maria Theresia' and the 'Aspern'. The names of the participating ships will be published on a case-by-case basis at a later date.

The following rules apply to money orders sent both in the territories of the Hungarian Crown and on warships:

1. The maximum amount that can be paid for each money order is 1,000 K.
 2. The remuneration is made according to the money order tariff items valid for domestic money order traffic.
 3. Money orders must be issued on yellow Hungarian money order forms used in international money order traffic. Money orders sent on warships arrive directly addressed to the Hungarian destination, while all such money orders sent within the territory of the Hungarian Crown are forwarded by the Budapest Central Post and Telegraph Office, therefore the sender should address them according to the following model: 'To János Kovács, Commander on the 'Zenta' imperial and royal warship. Budapest, via the Central Post Office'. The sender may use written notices in the appropriate place on the money order form.
 - 4 'Express' delivery and telegraphic money orders cannot be sent in this circulation and a delivery notice cannot be requested.
 5. Only amounts that can be paid free of charge in Hungary can be sent on money orders.
 6. If the imperial and royal warships are at sea or are in ports where the ship's crew's wages can be paid in gold, the amount of the vouchers addressed there shall also be paid in gold value on the warships in question and generally in gold *Korona*, or if the warship's cash reserves allow, in another foreign currency corresponding to the ship's possible place of residence. For this purpose, the Hungarian offices shall convert the vouchers into gold value.
 7. Money orders exchanged with Royal and Imperial warships shall be valid for 6 months; they shall not be paid after this deadline.
 8. Money orders addressed to warships posted in the territory of the Hungarian Crown (after being transmitted by the Budapest Central Post and Telegraph Office) shall be forwarded to their destination by the Maritime Department of the Joint Ministry of War and the Royal Navy. In the event that, to the knowledge of the said Ministry, the ship to which the money order is addressed does not have the necessary funds for payment, the money order shall be returned to its place of posting as invalid. For the purpose of implementing this decree of mine, I instruct the Royal Post and Telegraph Offices to do the following:
 - I. The receiving Royal Post and Telegraph Offices shall forward the money orders posted and addressed to warships to the Budapest Central Post and Telegraph Office after proper handling and conversion into *Mark* value. Those offices which are not entrusted with the conversion of foreign money orders shall send the money orders without conversion to the Budapest Central Post and Telegraph Office, in which case the conversion shall be carried out by the latter office.
 - II. The Budapest Central Post and Telegraph Office shall send the collected, duly issued and converted money orders 3 days before the start of the regular mail block for the warship in question ('P. and T. Sz. Gy. III. r. 677. no.) to the 'Naval Department' of the Joint Ministry of War of the Royal and Imperial Government, together with a list; the number of money orders shall be indicated in the list in summary.
 - III. The receiving offices shall send the inquiries concerning money orders addressed to the Royal and Imperial Government warships to the money order office, which shall forward them to the central office of the relevant warship. after it has been determined in agreement with the postal and telegraph office that the money order does not appear as paid in the received settlement, it shall be forwarded to the 'naval department' of the joint Ministry of War of the Crown and the Crown.
 - IV. Money orders sent on warships of the Crown and the Crown and addressed to the territories of the countries of the Hungarian Crown shall be issued by the sender on Hungarian money order forms used in international circulation and shall use Hungarian franking stamps for their postage.
- Payments on warships may be made not only in the value of the *Korona*, but also in other foreign currencies (the currency in which the ship's crew is paid); in the case of payments in the value of the *Korona*, the sender shall issue the money order in the value of the *Korona*; on the other hand, if the payment was made in another foreign currency, the sender shall enter the amount paid in that currency only on the slip of the money order; This amount shall be converted into *Mark* value by the officer in charge of the warship's mail according to a rate determined from time to time by the Royal and Royal Ministry of War and shall be entered in the space provided for the conversion on the money order form. On such money orders, the space provided for the entry of the crown value in figures and letters shall be left blank.
- V. Money orders sent on Royal and Royal Navy warships in the regular mail packages sent from the ships arrive directly at the Central Post and Telegraph Office in Budapest, accompanied by a list, for forwarding to the office of the destination. The Central Post and Telegraph Office forwards money orders issued in crown value to their destination by the regular route without an envelope.

However, for money orders where the payment was made in foreign currency, the Central Post and Telegraph Office converts the amount issued in *Marks* by the ship's receiving agent into crown value and enters the converted amount in the appropriate place on the money order form, including the crowns in letters, and authenticates the conversion with a letter stamp and signature; after this, the money orders are forwarded as usual.

I would like to inform you that the Central Post and Telegraph Office post-telegraph office, that the amount paid in foreign currency on the coupons of such orders should not be taken into account in the conversion, in this part only the amount of money in *Marks* paid by the receiving warship is the guide.

VI. Orders that cannot be delivered at the Hungarian destination for any reason, are returned by the royal offices of destination, with a label indicating the reason for the non-delivery, under an envelope, to the central post-telegraph office in Budapest, which sends them to the 'naval department' of the joint imperial and royal ministry of war in the same way as posted orders, with a list.

VII. Orders paid on cs. and royal warships can only be sent to the addressee in the country, as well as to Austria and the occupied provinces.

VIII. **To Bosnia and the Pashalik of Novi Bazar**, imperial and royal I entrust the Budapest Central Post and Telegraph Office with the transmission of money orders exchanged with warships. The said office shall handle the money orders in the aforementioned circulation in the same manner as money orders sent to warships in the territories of the countries of the Hungarian Crown, and money orders arriving from there.

Money orders sent to the aforementioned territories on Royal and Imperial warships will be issued on the Hungarian money order form issued for international money order circulation and will be franked with Hungarian postage stamps; these money orders will arrive at the Central Post and Telegraph Office in a joint register with money orders for domestic purposes, which will handle them in the same manner as domestic ones and send them to their destination.

In turn, money orders received by the Central Post and Telegraph Office from **Bosnia and the Pashalik of Novi Bazar** will be sent by the Central Post and Telegraph Office in a joint register with money orders arriving from the territories of the Hungarian Crown to Royal and Imperial warships. to the 'Naval Department' of the Joint Ministry of War.

IX. The rules valid in domestic money orders with regard to guarantees, *etc.*, shall also apply to money orders exchanged with Royal and Imperial warships.

[NOTE: There are several subsequent PTRTs listing additional, usually the large, ships to which postal money orders could be sent.]

Ptrt 46, 31.08.1901: Accounting for domestic and foreign postal orders in separate revenue journals.

1. From October 1 of the current year, only postal orders exchanged strictly for domestic (Hungary and Croatian-Slavonian) circulation may be issued on a pink form, while for postal orders addressed to foreign countries (including Austria and the occupied provinces) the yellow (international) form must be used.

2. I have had the pink (domestic) and yellow (international) postal orders reprinted with wording corresponding to this change; the current stock should be used with the restrictions under point 1.

3. In the address of postal orders for foreign (yellow) postal orders, the sender must now also write the name of the country of destination; if the sender fails to do so, the receiving post and telegraph office shall make up for this deficiency.

4. Also from October 1 of the same year, the postal offices shall record the postal orders sent by them and addressed to the domestic market on a new form marked with a pink stripe and marked "Domestic postal order receipt log", and the postal orders addressed to the foreign market on a new form marked with a yellow stripe and marked "Foreign postal order receipt log" in a separate log. The domestic postal order receipt log bears form number 83, and the foreign one bears form number 92.

5. For the first use, the postal offices shall take 10 sheets of both types of forms, with the closer number of "P. and T.R. T." The offices in the Zagreb Post and Telegraph Directorate District will receive this first requirement from their immediate predecessor Directorate. Larger offices, whose money order turnover requires a larger stock, should order the requirement immediately in the usual manner and place.

6. I will withdraw the current money order receipt journal from circulation at the end of September of the year f. The existing stock of this form should be submitted by the treasury postal offices as scrap in the usual manner; non-treasury offices, on the other hand, will use it to make home (copy) copies to be retained at the office.

Later, when this stock runs out, the home copy should also be made on the new (pink or yellow) form.

Ptrt 49, 19.09.1901: Raising the maximum amount that can be paid on postal orders sent to **Greece**.

Postal orders for amounts up to 1,000 *K* each can now be sent to Greece. On the other hand, the maximum amount that can be paid on a single postal order from Greece to Hungary is 1,000 *francs*.

PTRT 55, 22.10.1901: Authorisation of the post office in **San Giovanni di Medua** to exchange postal orders.

Starting from November 1st of the current year, ordinary postal orders can be sent to the Austrian post office in San Giovanni di Medua (Albania, European Turkey). The maximum amount that can be paid on a single order from Hungary to San Giovanni di Medua is 1,000 *K*, and from there to Hungary is 1,000 *francs*. The order fee is 20 *f* up to 40 *K*, 10 *f* per 20 *K* over 40 *K*. Express delivery of the order cannot be requested. Telegraphic orders are excluded.

PTRT 65, 14.12.1901: Conversion of postal orders addressed to **Argentina** into *Pesos* and *centavos*.

In accordance with an agreement with the postal administration of the Argentine Republic, postal orders addressed to the said Republic shall be converted into *Pesos* and *centavos* from January 1, 1902. This conversion will be carried out by the Budapest Postal Order Appeal Office. I therefore call on the Royal Post and Telegraph Offices not to convert postal orders addressed to Argentina into *francs* from January 1, 1902, but to send them under an envelope to the Budapest Postal Order Appeal Office for conversion into *Pesos* and *centavos*.

PTRT 4, 28.01.1902: Postal notes on postal money orders sent from **Austria** may be made in ink.

According to the announcement of the Austrian Minister of Commerce, the Austrian post offices may make postal notes on money orders sent to them (payment number, date, district of administration and signature of these notes) in ink from 1 January this year. I therefore call on the royal post and telegraph offices not to object to money orders originating from Austria on which the postal notes are made in ink, if the issue of the money orders is otherwise regular, but to pay them without hindrance.

PTRT 10, 14.03.1902: Change in the method of issuing Hungarian ordinary money orders to **Denmark, Norway and Sweden**.

Starting from April 1 of the current year, Hungarian ordinary money orders to Denmark, Norway or Sweden, after regular conversion to *Mark* value, no longer need to be stamped by the Prague imperial and royal Austrian post office, but their forwarding must be carried out as follows:

Those addressed to Denmark must be sent to their destination by regular mail, those addressed to Norway must be sent under an envelope ('*Au bureau de poste à Christiannia*' in an ordinary official letter) to the Norwegian office in Christiannia, and those addressed to Sweden must be sent under an envelope ('*Au bureau de poste a Malmö*' in an ordinary official letter) to the Swedish post office in Malmö.

PTRT 13, 12.04.1902: Exemption from postage for official postal orders sent to the Austro-Hungarian embassy and consular representations in **Turkey**.

The domestic authorities, offices and entities that are absolutely exempt from postage may send official postal orders up to 1,000 *K* to the Austro-Hungarian embassy in Turkey, as well as to those of the consular and imperial representations in Turkey that have authorised postal and imperial post offices for money orders at their headquarters.

The list of postal and imperial post offices authorised for money orders can be found in the 1896 "Postal Tariffs" of Part II. 17. §, Note 3 under the heading "Turkey, only with postal and imperial post offices". It goes without saying that these postage-free orders, like those prescribed for other orders in column 6 of the quoted section, can only be sent to their destination via direct mail parcels initiated by the exchange offices.

PTRT 13, 12.04.1902: Postal money orders sent from **Austria** are stamped with a rectangular local-italic stamp.

According to the Austrian Minister of Trade, Austrian post offices will stamp postal orders sent to them with a rectangular local-italic stamp with the district and serial number from April 1st of the current year. The stamp shows the district number in Roman numerals and the serial number of the office in Arabic numerals.

I call the royal post and telegraph offices, that postal orders originating from Austria, which are stamped with the rectangular local stamp just described, should not be objected to, but should be paid without hindrance, whereas Austrian postal orders arriving after the 15th of the current month, which are stamped with the old round stamp, should not be delivered or paid, but should be forwarded to me through their superior directorate.

PTRT 15, 01.05.1902: Money orders with the French post offices of **Casablanca, Mazagan and Mogador**.

Starting from April 1st of the current year, ordinary money orders can be exchanged with the French post offices of Casablanca, Mazagan and Mogador (in Morocco). The maximum amount that can be paid into each money order is 1,000 *K* for money orders addressed there from Hungary, and 1,000 *francs* for money orders addressed from

Hungary to Hungary. Express delivery of money orders cannot be requested. Telegraphic money orders are excluded. Ordinary money orders addressed from Hungary to the said French post offices shall be treated as if they were addressed to the French post office in Tangier.

PTRT 16, 15.01.1902: Change in the method of sending Hungarian ordinary money orders to **Norway**.

Hungarian ordinary money orders to Norway, after having been properly converted to *kronor* value, no longer need to be sent under an envelope to the Norwegian office in Kristiania, but they must be sent to their destination by regular mail.

PTRT 16, 15.01.1902: Raising the maximum amount that can be paid on postal orders to the **Samoa Islands**.

Postal orders for amounts up to 1,000 *K* each can now be sent to the Samoa Islands (German protectorate). The maximum amount that can be paid on a postal order from the Samoa Islands to Hungary is 800 *Mark*.

PTRT 28, 07.08.1902: Change in the circulation of postal orders and cash on delivery with **Austrian post offices in Turkey**.

From September 1 of the current year, Austrian post offices in Turkey will issue postal orders addressed to Hungary not in franc value, but in crowns and penny pieces, and for this purpose, the amounts paid in gold francs will be converted into crown value at the rate of 100 *Korona* = 105 *francs* 10 *centimes*.

I therefore call on the royal post (and telegraph) offices to deliver and pay postal orders issued in crown value from Austrian post offices in the East without any further conversion from the said date, and not to convert cash on delivery charges on international or ordinary parcels addressed to the said post offices, but to forward the parcels without converting the cash on delivery.

Postal money orders from Hungary to Austrian post offices in Turkey, as well as cash on delivery charges on international or ordinary parcels sent from the said post offices to Hungary, will, as before, continue to be converted from *Korona* value to *franc* value and from *franc* value to *Korona* value at the daily exchange rate.

PTRT 28, 07.08.1902: Money order transactions with German post offices in **Amoy, Canton and Weihsien (China)**.

German post offices have been opened in Amoy, Canton and Weihsien (China) with which ordinary (non-telegraphic) international money orders can be exchanged. The maximum amount that can be paid on a money order from Hungary to the mentioned post offices is 1,000 *K*, and from these offices to Hungary is 800 *Mark*. The money order fee is 25 *fillér* for every 25 *K* up to 100 *K*, and 25 *fillér* for every additional 50 *K* or part thereof over 100 *K*. Express delivery cannot be requested.

PTRT 29, 21.08.1902: Changes in postal traffic with foreign countries.

The following changes have recently occurred in postal traffic with foreign countries:

1. French post offices in China can now send postal orders of up to 1,000 *francs* each to Hungary.

PTRT 34, 14.10.1902: Changes in postal traffic with foreign countries.

The following changes have occurred in postal traffic with foreign countries:

1. Italian post offices have been opened in **Durazzo and Janina** (Albania, European Turkey), of which Durazzo also participates in the money order traffic. The royal post and telegraph offices shall pay money orders addressed to Hungary posted at the Italian post office in Durazzo, which may not be for an amount exceeding 1,000 *francs* each, without hindrance, while money orders addressed to Durazzo shall be directed not to the Italian, but from now on to the Austrian post office operating there.

PTRT 37, 06.11.1902: Forwarding of domestic postal orders.

In case of doubt as to whether postal orders sent domestically and addressed domestically may be forwarded only domestically or also to other countries, I inform the Royal Post and Telegraph Offices that the orders in question may be forwarded not only domestically, but also to Austria, the occupied provinces, to Austrian post offices in Turkey, and to Germany, and that this forwarding is also free of charge.

PTRT 39, 04.12.1902: Participation of the Italian post office in **Scutari (Albania)** in the money order circulation.

The Italian post office operating in Scutari (Albania, European Turkey) is authorised to participate in the money order circulation, and I call on the royal post and telegraph offices to pay money orders addressed to Hungary posted at the said Italian post office, which may not be for an amount exceeding 1,000 *francs* each, without hindrance, but to direct money orders to that destination not to the Italian, but from now on to the Austrian royal post office operating there.

PTRT 4, 26.01.1903: Participation of the Italian post office in **Janina (Albania)** in international money order circulation.

The Italian post office in Janina (Albania, European Turkey) participates in international money order circulation. I hereby call on the Royal Post and Telegraph Offices to ensure that money orders addressed to Hungary, which may not be for an amount exceeding 1,000 *francs* each, are processed without hindrance, and that money orders addressed to that country are not forwarded to the Italian post office in Janina, but to the Austrian Royal Post Office operating there.

PTRT 8, 19.02.1903: Money orders with the **French colonies on the West African coast**.

Ordinary money orders can now be exchanged with the post offices in the main places of the French colonies on the West African coast (Congo, Dahomey, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Upper Senegal, French Guinea and Senegal) through the French postal administration. The money orders must be issued on the yellow money order form used in money order circulation, the coupon of which, however, may not be used for written communications.

The maximum amount that can be paid into each money order is 500 *K* for money orders originating from Hungary, and 500 *francs* for those sent to Hungary. The money order fees were set at 25 *K* for the first 100 *K*, and 25 *fillér* for every 50 *K* over 100 *K*. In addition to the aforementioned fees, the French postal administration also incurs intermediary fees, which the said administration deducts from the amount remitted. This intermediary fee is: 1/2% of the remitted amount up to 100 *K*, 1/2% for orders exceeding 100 *K* up to 100 *K* and 1/4% for greater amounts. Express delivery of money orders and payment advice cannot be requested. Address changes and withdrawals are also not permitted. Telegraphic money orders are excluded.

Postal money orders addressed from Hungary to the said colonies are to be paid by the receiving post office. After conversion to *francs* by post and telegraph offices, they should be placed in an envelope addressed '*Au Bureau de Poste à Paris (Caisse)*' and forwarded as an official ordinary letter via the usual letter boxes.

PTRT 13, 26.03.1903: Changes in postal traffic with **Romania**.

As a result of the new postal agreement concluded with Romania in Czernowitz on February 15, 1903 and published below, the following changes in postal traffic with Romania will come into effect on April 1 of the current year.

3. The maximum amount that can be paid on a single money order in mutual circulation is increased to 1,000 *K* (1,000 *francs*). For the time being, however, money orders for amounts greater than 500 *K* from Hungary to Romania can only be addressed to the following post offices: Bacau, Beriad, Botosani, Brada, Bucuresci (Bucharest), Buzeu, Constantza, Craiova, Dohoroi, Focsani, Galatz, Giurgiu, Jasi (Jassy), Ploesci (Ploesti), Tulcea and Turnu-Severin (Turn-Severin).

PTRT 22, 21.05.1903: Changes for foreign postal rates

7. **The Marshall Islands**, which are under the protection of Germany, will now also participate in international money order transactions. The maximum amount that can be transferred is 1,000 *K* (= 800 *Mark*). Telegraphic money orders and express delivery are excluded. In other respects, the provisions for money orders exchanged with Germany are applicable to this transaction. For the time being, only the post office in Jaluit is authorised to exchange money orders.

PTRT 27, 10.07.1903: Money order circulation with the **Portuguese colonies**.

With the Portuguese colonies, namely the Cape Verde Islands, Guinea, S. Thomas, Principe, Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese India, ordinary money orders can also be exchanged from August 1st. The maximum amount that can be paid on a money order is 500 *K*. The money order fee is 25 *fillér* for every 25 *K* up to 100 *K*, and 25 *fillér* more for every additional 50 *K* or part thereof over 100 *K*.

The circulation is mediated by the Lisbon post office and for this mediation it charges ½% from the money order up to 100 *francs*, ½% after 100 *francs* and ¼% after the amount over 100 *francs* as a mediation fee. In addition, a surcharge of 25 *cents* per 20 *francs* in the currency of the colonies is payable to the postal administration of the Portuguese colonies. Both the brokerage fee and the surcharge are deducted from the amount of the money order by the Lisbon post office. The sender must be informed of this fact. The withdrawal of the money order or change of address is permitted, telegraphic money orders cannot be exchanged and express delivery of money orders cannot be requested for the time being. Until further notice, only the following post offices will participate in money order circulation in the said colonies, namely:

In the colony of Cape Verde: Boa Vista, Brava, Fogo, Praia, Sal, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, São Vicente, Tarrafal (Villa de D. Maria II.)

In the colony of Guinea: Bissau, Bôlama, Cacheu, St. Thomas and the colony of Principe: Principe, São Thomé.

In the colony of Angola: Alto-Dande, Ambaca, Ambriz, Ambrizette, Bahia dos Tigres, Bailundo, Barra do Bengo (Quinfandongo), Barra do Dande, Benguella, Bihé, Caconda, Cacongo (Landana), Calumbo, Cambambe (Dondo), Capangumbe, Cassange, Catumbella, Cazengo (Caculo), Congo (Cabinda), Dembo Grande, Duque de Bragança, Egito, Encoge, Gambos, Golungo Alto, Guanguellas e Ambuellas, Huilla (Chibia), Húmbe, Humpata (S. Janeiro), Icolo e Bengo, Loanda, Lubango (Sá da Bandeira), Malange, Massangano, Mossamedes, Muxima, Novo Redondo, Porto Alexandre, Pungo Andongo, Quillengues, Santo Antonio do Zaire, São Nicolau, São Salvador do Congo, Zenza de Colungo.

In the colony of Mozambique: Angoche, Chibuto, Chinde, Inhambane, Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Quelimane, Tete.

In the colony of Port. India: Canacona, Damão, Diu, Mapuçã, Margão, Nova Goa, Pernem, Pondá, Quepen, Sanquelim, Sanguem.

However, money orders for the places listed here should not be forwarded directly to the destination, but always as ordinary letters under an envelope addressed to ‘*A la Direction générale des Postes et des Télégraphes 5-eme bureau à Lisbonne*’.

PTRT 41, 29.10.1903: Issue of a new form for the issuance of postal orders originating from **the United States of America and Great Britain.**

I have printed new forms for the issuance of postal orders transferred to Hungary from the United States of America and Great Britain and Ireland. The new form (form number 166) is made on light blue paper and can be ordered from the print warehouse of the National Post and Telecommunications Administration only by the Central Settlement Office for Postal Orders. The Central Settlement Office for Postal Orders will put the new form into use on November 1 of the current year and from that date onwards, postal orders transferred to Hungary from the United States of America and Great Britain and Ireland will be issued exclusively on the new form.

PTRT 8, 25.02.1904: Raising the maximum amount payable on a single money order in trade with **Great Britain and Ireland.**

From 1st March of the current year, ordinary and telegraphic money orders for amounts up to 1,000 *K* each may be sent to Great Britain and Ireland. The money order fee is — as before — 25 *fillér* per 25 *K*. In the opposite direction, the British postal administration has set the maximum amount payable on a single money order at 40 pounds sterling. In trade with British colonies and possessions, the maximum amount payable on a single money order remains unchanged (400 *K* or 10 pounds sterling).

PTRT 13, 21.03.1904: Changes in the money order and cash on delivery service abroad.

As of April 1st of the current year, the following changes will take place in the money order and cash on delivery service abroad:

1. Starting from April 1st of the current year, the sender is no longer required to issue money orders addressed abroad in the currency of the country of destination or in the currency indicated in point 2. In relation to this change, starting from April 1st of the current year, the newly issued international money order form must be used, the text itself provides instructions on how to fill it out.

4. The conversion rates are as follows: 100 dollars = 496 *K*, 100 Argentine *Pesos* = 477 *K* 50 *f*, 100 Chilean *Pesos* = 182 *K*, 100 francs = 95 *K* 50 *f*, 100 Scandinavian *Kroner* = 132 *K* 50 *f*, 100 *yen* = 246 *K* 50 *f*, 10 pounds sterling = 240 *K* 60 *f*, 100 Dutch *Guilders* 198 *K* 80 *f*, and 100 *Mark* = 117 *K* 80 *f*.

15. Postal orders arriving from abroad during April, which are posted abroad before April 1 and are still issued in *francs* and *Mark* according to the old system, are converted by the Royal Post (and Telegraph) Offices using the currently used conversion tables: 20 *francs* = 19 *K* 04 *f*, 20 *Mark* = 23 *K* 51 *f*.

PTRT 15, 01.04.1904: Changes in foreign postal traffic.

The following changes have recently taken place in foreign postal traffic:

1. A German post office has been opened in **Tschoutsun**, China, with which money orders, parcels and letters of credit can be exchanged. Mail sent there must be treated and charged as if it were addressed to the German post office in Shanghai.

4. In **German New Guinea**, the maximum amount that can be paid on a single money order has been raised to 800 *Mark* (1,000 *K*). In the said German protectorate, the Matupi post office will henceforth also participate in the circulation of money orders.

PTRT 16, 07.04.1904: Postal money order transactions with **Russia.**

1. Based on the money order agreement concluded with the Russian postal administration on 9 January of the current year, postal money orders can be exchanged with Russia, excluding Finland, starting from 15 April of the current year. Postal money order transactions with Russia are mediated on the Hungarian side by the Budapest Central Postal Money Order Settlement Office, and on the Russian side by the Warsaw Post Office.
2. The maximum amount that can be transferred with a single postal order is: 100 *Rouble* from Hungary to Russia, and 254 *K* from Russia to Hungary.
3. Postal orders to Russia must be issued in *Roubles* and *kopeck* on the international (yellow) money order form and, like those to the United States of America, Great Britain or British colonies, must be paid to the 'Central Settlement Office for Postal Orders' in Budapest. The sender must write the actual address, *i.e.* the full name and residence of the individual (company, partnership) to whom the amount of the money order is to be paid, on the back of the money order. It is desirable that the sender also name the governorate (*Gouvernement*) in which the destination is located in this address. It is not allowed to write a personal message on the money order.
4. Postal orders are issued in *Rouble* and *kopeck*. The amount to be paid in *K* is calculated by the receiving post office on the basis of the rate of 100 *Rouble* = 254 *K* 50 *f.* (See Table J in Part III, Section II of the "Postal Tariffs and Postal Business Regulations" and in the booklet entitled "Conversion Tables".)
5. The money order fee is 25 *fillér* for every 25 *Korona* or part thereof of the amount to be paid. This fee must be paid with franking stamps to be affixed to the money order sheet.
6. A payment notice (*avis de payement*) can also be requested for money orders exchanged with Russia. The payment notice fee is 25 *fillér*, which the sender must pay with franking stamps, just like the money order fee.
7. The sender may not stipulate express delivery of money orders, but may request the refund of the unpaid amount of the money order or a change of address for money orders addressed to Russia, but in the case of money orders addressed to Russia, this can only be done within the country of destination of the money order, as forwarding to another country is excluded. (See point 8.) The Royal Receiving Office shall address written requests for return or change of address exclusively to the Central Money Order Settlement Office in Budapest. The sender may not request that the request be forwarded by telegram.
8. Money orders originating from Russia may be sent by Royal Post (and Telegraph) offices only domestically, and to Austria, to Austrian post offices in Turkey and to the occupied provinces after the addressee; money orders sent from Hungary to Russia may be forwarded only within the territory of the Russian Post.
9. Postal money orders exchanged with Russia are valid for 6 months.
10. Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent to Russia.

PTRT 20, 05.05.1904: Arrangement of money order circulation with **Bolivia**.

Ordinary money orders can now be exchanged with the post offices in the following places in Bolivia, through the Chilean postal administration and in accordance with the rules applicable to money order circulation in Chile. The following post offices are authorised to exchange money orders in Bolivia: Huaqui, Coquechaca, Cochabamba, Challapata, Coro-Coro, La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Pulacayo, Santa Cruz, Sorata, Sucre, Tanja, Totorá, Trinidad, Tupiza and Uyuni.

PTRT 22, 26.05.1904: Changes in postal traffic with foreign countries.

2. In postal money order traffic with **Siam**, the maximum amount that can be paid on a single money order has been raised to 800 *Mark* (1,000 *K*).

PTRT 44, 28.11.1904: Direct money order transactions with Canada.

1. Based on the money order agreements concluded with the Canadian postal administration on September 17 and October 21 of the current year, money orders can be exchanged with Canada without the mediation of the British post office from December 1 of the current year. From the said date, money order transactions with Canada will be mediated by the Budapest Central Money Order Settlement Office on the Hungarian side, and by the Montreal Post Office on the Canadian side.
2. A maximum of \$100 can be sent from Hungary to Canada with a single money order, and a maximum of 500 *K* from Canada to Hungary.
3. Money orders intended for Canada must be issued in dollars and cents on an international (yellow) money order form and must be addressed to the 'Central Money Order Settlement Office, Budapest'. The actual address, *i.e.* the name and address of the individual, firm or company to whom the money order is to be paid, is written by the sender on the back of the money order slip. No personal message may be written on the slip.
4. The amount to be paid in *Korona* on a money order issued in dollars and cents shall be calculated by the receiving post office using the rate of 100 dollars (= 496 *K*. (See Table F in Part III, Section II of the 'Postal Tariffs and Postal Business Regulations' and in the booklet entitled 'Conversion Tables')).

5. The money order fee is 25 *fillér* for every 25 *K* or part thereof of the amount to be paid. This fee shall be charged with franking stamps to be affixed to the money order sheet.
6. The sender may request the refund of the amount of the money order not yet paid or the change of the address of the money order; but the destination of the money order may only be changed to the extent that the new destination is within the borders of the country of receipt or original re-issue.
7. The sender shall be responsible for the payment of money orders to Canada. You cannot request a notice of payment (avis de paiement) and you cannot stipulate express delivery of the order.
8. Telegraphic orders cannot be sent to Canada.
9. Postal orders originating from Canada may only be sent by the Royal Post (and Telegraphic) Offices to the domestic territory, as well as to Austria, the occupied provinces and to the Austrian post offices in Turkey, after the addressee. Postal orders sent from Hungary to Canada may only be sent after the addressee has paid. Postal orders sent from Hungary to Canada may only be posted within the territory of Canada.
10. Postal orders sent from Hungary to Canada are valid for 1 year, and those from Canada to Hungary for 6 months.

PTRT 4, 26.01.1905: Correct issuance of postal orders to Romania.

According to the notification of the Romanian postal administration, the amount to be transferred on postal orders to Romania must be indicated in the denominations used in Romania, “*lei*” and “*bani*”, and not, as before, in *francs* and *centimes*. I hereby notify the Royal Post and Telegraph Offices with the request that in future, such money orders to Romania on which the amount to be transferred is indicated in francs and centimes, despite the above rule, should not be accepted, but should be returned to the senders with the information that the Romanian post offices will not pay such money orders, but will return them to the receiving post office for correction. The conversion rate will not be changed by this measure.

PTRT 26, 31.07.1905: Arrangement of money order circulation with Mexico.

With Mexico, ordinary postal money orders up to a maximum amount of 200 *Mark* can be exchanged through the German post office. The maximum amount of money orders sent from Mexico to Hungary is 200 *K*. The money order must be issued in *Mark* value and its fee is the same as the fee for money orders to Germany, however, the Cologne 2nd post office, which carries out the mediation, deducts 1/2% from the amount of the money order when registering the money orders as a money order fee for Mexico. In Mexico, money orders are paid in Mexican currency, the conversion being based on the exchange rate of the *Mark* on the day the money order register arrives in Mexico City. No other information may be written on the money order coupon other than the sender's exact address. Express delivery of the money order, nor a payment notice, may be requested.

Return and change of address are possible; inquiries in this regard should be made to the Imperial German Post Office, Cologne 2. In the case of refund of undeliverable money orders, the money order fee deducted for Mexico will not be refunded. Post and telegraph offices should send money orders to Mexico under an envelope to the Imperial German Post Office, Cologne 2, from which money orders from the opposite direction will also arrive.

I also call on post and telegraph offices to record this change as follows:

I. In Part III of the “Postal Tariffs”:

1. In Section II. 1. § (ordinary money orders), in line 4. 4: on page 47, after the words ‘United States’ insert the words ‘Mexico’.
2. (In Section II, Section 3, Table of Postal Money Orders): on pages 66-67, after Marocco, enter the following information: Column 1: ‘Mexico’; Column 2: “200 *Mark*”: Column 3: ‘200 *K*’, up to 40 *K*, 20 *fillér*; up to 60 *K*, 30 *fillér*; up to 80 *K*, 40 *fillér*; up to 100 *K*, 50 *fillér*; etc. each addition 20 *K*, 10 *fillér*.
Column 4: "not available": Column 5: "*Mark* and *pfennig* (*M* = *Mark*, *pfg* = *pfennig*), (Conversion table I, page 79, page 1), Column 6: "in ordinary official letter to the post office No. 2 in Cologne am Rhein. The address of the letter: ‘*An das k. deutsche Postamt Cologne a/R. No. 2*’. Columns 7 and 8: ‘6’; Column 11: ‘Telegraphic money orders cannot be exchanged; change of address, return is permitted; express delivery, payment advice cannot be requested. The German postal administration deducts 1/2% of the amount transferred as a Mexican money order fee. Senders must be warned of this’.
3. In the conversion table marked I of section II: on page 79. 1. in the title, before the word ‘Siam’, insert the words ‘Mexico and’;

4. In the appendix to section II. (file management statement), on page 95: in column 3 for Mexico, delete the words “not in circulation with us” and replace them with the following: ‘*An das k. deutsche Postamt in Coin a/ß. No. 2*’.

II. In this booklet, ‘Conversion tables’: on page 3. in the 6th line from the bottom, insert the words ‘Mexico and’.

PTRT 35, 04.1110.1905: Direct postal money order circulation with the Cape of Good Hope.

1. Direct postal money order circulation with the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope will come into effect from 1 October of the current year. From the same day, postal money orders can also be exchanged with Natal, the Orange River Colony, Rhodesia and the Transvaal, through the intermediary of the said colony. Postal money orders exchanged with the aforementioned British colonies in Africa are exchanged on the part of Hungary through the Central Money Order Settlement Office in Budapest, and on the part of the Cape of Good Hope through the Cape Town Post Office.

2. The maximum amount that can be transferred with a postal money order from Hungary to the British colonies listed in point 1 is 40 pounds sterling, and from these British colonies to Hungary is 960 *K*.

3. Postal orders to the said British colonies must be made out on the international (yellow) money order form in pounds sterling (£), shillings (s) and pence (d). No private message may be written on the coupon.

4. The amount payable in crown value on postal orders made out in sterling, shillings and pence shall be calculated by the receiving post office on the basis of the rate of £10 = 240 *K* 60 *fillér*. (See table C) in section III of the “P. T. and. P. Sz.” and in the booklet entitled “Conversion Tables”).

5. The money order fee shall be 25 *fillér* for every 25 *K* or part thereof of the amount payable. This fee shall be charged by means of franking stamps to be affixed to the money order form.

6. No payment notice (*avis de payement*) may be requested for postal orders exchanged with the British colonies in question, and the sender may not stipulate express delivery of the orders, but may request the refund of the unpaid amount of the order or the change of address of the order through the receiving office.

Written requests for refund or change of address shall be addressed by the receiving post office exclusively to the central money order settlement office in Budapest. When forwarding the request by telegram, point 3 of Decree No. 87076 published in the “P. and T. R. T.” of 1898, No. 42, is applicable.

7. Postal orders originating from the British colonies in question shall be processed by the Hungarian Royal Post and telegraph offices may only send money within Hungary, and also to Austria, to Austrian post offices in Turkey and to the occupied provinces after the addressee. Money orders sent from Hungary to the British colonies may only be forwarded within the territory of these colonies.

8. Money orders originating in the said British colonies and addressed to Hungary shall be valid until the end of the sixth month following the month of their issue. This period shall be one year in the opposite direction.

9. Money orders may not be sent to the British colonies in South Africa.

PTRT 35, 14.10.1905: Addressing of postal orders to the United States of America. Great Britain and Ireland, British colonies and Russia.

The resolution contained in the second paragraph of Section 1, Section II, Section 4, Section III of the ‘Postal Tariffs and Postal Business Regulations’ according to which postal orders to the United States of America, Great Britain and Ireland, British colonies or Russia must be addressed to the central clearing office of postal orders in Budapest and the actual address (full name, residence and domicile of the individual, company or corporation to which the amount of the order is to be paid) must be written on the back of the order form: I hereby repeal it.

The post (and telegraph) offices shall therefore issue postal orders to the named countries on a yellow (international) form — in accordance with the printed text of the form — in the name of the addressee at the time of posting, but shall take great care not to mix such postal orders with other postal orders at the time of dispatch, but shall always send them under an envelope, as an ordinary official letter, to the central postal order clearing office in Budapest. To ensure this, I order the following: a) The receiving agencies shall keep ready envelopes bearing the address of the postal order clearing office and whenever they receive a postal order to the United States of America, Great Britain and Ireland, British colonies or Russia, they shall immediately place it in such an envelope after accounting and proper preparation. However, the envelope should not be sealed, but placed open among the postal orders kept until dispatch in the order of accounting.

b) On the occasion of the countersignature prior to dispatch, the countersigner (postmaster, mail carrier) should carefully check whether there is any postal order addressed to the above-mentioned countries among the postal orders sent abroad that the recipient failed to put in an envelope; after the countersignature is completed, he should place the postal orders to be sent to the postal order settlement office in a common envelope with the appropriate stamp, seal the envelope and ensure that the letter is forwarded properly.

c) When distributing postal orders bound for registration, mobile and guided post offices should take care not to send a postal order that, according to the above, should be sent to the postal order settlement office under an envelope, open to the destination. Therefore, if a postal order is found among the money orders forwarded in the open and addressed to one of the countries listed above, it should be placed in an envelope and sent to the Budapest postal order settlement office, and the case should be reported through their headquarters (superior office).

d) The central settlement office for postal orders should keep a permanent record of postal orders addressed to the countries listed above, which, due to the fault of the receiving office and possibly the mobile mail carriers, are only properly handled by the post office of the country of destination, and should send an extract from this every month to the superior directorate of the faulty receiving offices.

The post and telegraph directorates should take action against the faulty medium based on the statements received from the settlement office and the mobile mail (mail carrier) headquarters. This regulation shall enter into force immediately.

The post (and telegraph) offices shall record the resolution contained in this decree in Part II of the 'Postal Tariffs and Postal Business Regulations' as follows:

On pages 47 and 48, the second paragraph of Section 1, point 4, shall be deleted. Furthermore, in Section 3 (table of money orders by post), column 11, in the places indicated below, this sentence shall be deleted: 'The postal order issued on a yellow form shall be addressed as follows: Postal Order Settlement Office in Budapest', and in the sentence following this clause, these words: 'to the addressee on the back' and the comma preceding these words; and also on page 59 for 'British colonies and possessions', on page 61 for Canada, on page 63 for the 'United States' of America and finally on page 67 for Great Britain and Ireland.

In addition, this decree should also be registered under point 6 of the decree published under number 802 of Part III of the "P. T. Sz. G-y."

PTRT 37, 26.10.1905: Change in the maximum amount of postal orders originating from **Serbia**.

The maximum amount that can be sent from Serbia to Hungary with a postal order is set at 1,000 *K* from December 1 of the current year, instead of the previous 1,250 *K*.

PTRT 44, 16.12.1905: Management of postal orders to the **Netherlands East Indies**

Postal orders to the Netherlands East Indies should no longer be sent as official letters to the address '*Au bureau de poste à Arnhem*' under an envelope, but should be placed in the letter boxes without an envelope.

PTRT 10, 01.03.1906: Warning.

In connection with my decree No. 64423 of October 2 last year (PTRT35, 1905), I warn the Royal Post and Telegraph Offices that on postal orders to the **United States of America, Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies and Russia**, only the name, place of residence and address of the sender and the addressee may be recorded; all other communications are excluded. The Royal Postal and telegraphic money order offices should also take this into account when accepting money orders addressed to these countries, and those money order forms on which the sender has written a message or information regarding the purpose of the money shall be returned to the sender with the understanding that no message other than the name, place of residence and address of the sender and the addressee may be written on them, because these money orders will not be handed over to the addressee, but will remain with the central money order settlement office. A list of the money orders will be made at this office and only this list will be sent by the office to the country of destination.

PTRT 9, 07.02.1907: Changes in postal traffic with foreign countries.

The following changes have recently been made in postal traffic with foreign countries:

1. Telegraphic orders can be sent to all post offices in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**; however, those addressed to Lukavac should be sent to Dolnja-Tuzla, and those to Lasva should be sent to Zenica.

2. The maximum amount that can be sent to **Mexico** with a postal order has been raised from 200 to 400 *Mark*; from there, 500 *K* can be sent to Mexico.

PTRT 12, 01.03.1907: Payment advice in money order transactions with Great Britain and the British colonies.

From 1 April of the current year, the sender may request a notice of payment of his money order in transactions with Great Britain and Ireland, and — with the exception of Canada and the Cape of Good Hope — in transactions with the British colonies. Furthermore, in transactions with Great Britain and Ireland, both ordinary and telegraphic money orders may require a payment advice either at the time of posting the money order or after posting until the delivery documents have been subsequently discarded. The fee for the payment advice is 25 *fillér*. The rules applicable to international money order transactions shall govern the procedure.

PTRT 27, 10.06.1907: Changes in postal traffic abroad.

The following changes have recently occurred in postal traffic abroad:

1. In Belgium, for security reasons, money orders arriving at the same address at the same time and with a total value of more than 20,000 *francs* are only paid after telegraphic inquiry at the office of origin.

PTRT 37, 15.08.1907: Convention between the Postal Administrations of Hungary and **Serbia** on the regulation of their mutual relations.

Article 7. In derogation from the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1, of the International Convention on Postal Money Order Services, the money order fee shall be:

In Hungary: Up to an amount of 50 *K*, 25 *fillér*; 100 *K*, 50 *f*; 300 *K*, 100 *f*; 600 *K*, 150 *f*; for money orders for an amount exceeding 600 *K*, 250 *f*.

PTRT 40, 18.09.1907: Changes in postal money order circulation.

Based on the resolutions contained in the International Postal Money Order Convention concluded at the Rome Postal Congress on May 26, 1906, the following changes will take place in postal money order circulation as of October 1 of the current year:

1. In international circulation, a postal money order can now generally send 1,000 *francs* or the equivalent amount in the currency of the country of destination, and only some countries (**Greece, Bulgaria**) have stipulated a maximum of 500 *francs*.

In comparison, the amount that can be sent with a postal order has been increased: to the **Argentine Republic** to 200 Argentine *Pesos*, to **Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands)** to 720 Danish *Kroner*, to the **French colonies** to 1,000 *francs*, to all parts of **Romania** to 1,000 *francs*, and to the **Dutch East Indies** to 480 Dutch *Guilders*. On the other hand, to **Greece**, where up to now 1,000 *francs* could be sent with a postal order, from now on a maximum of 500 *francs* can be sent with a postal order.

To **Chile** and through it to **Bolivia**, the maximum is now 530 Chilean *Pesos*, to the **Netherlands** 480 Dutch *Guilders*. In transactions with other countries, the maximum amount that can be sent with a postal order does not change.

2. In the circulation with **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the money order rate changes in that the first rate (20 *f*) is valid not up to 40 *K*, but up to 50 *K*.

For money orders to **Montenegro or Serbia**, the rate is: Up to 50 *K*, 25 *fillér*; 50-100 *K*, 50 *fillér*; 100-300 *K*, 100 *fillér*; 300-600 *K*, 150 *fillér*; and over 600 *K*, 250 *fillér*.

In all other foreign relations — except those mentioned in the following paragraph — the fee for postal orders is 25 *fills* per 50 *K*.

However, the current fee does not change for postal orders sent within the country, to Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, as well as to the United States of America, Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, the Cape of Good Hope and other British colonies, and Russia.

3. When issuing a postal order, the amount of the bill of exchange may always be written in figures only. If the amount of the bill of exchange is less than the monetary unit (1 *K*, 1 *franc*, 1 *Mark*, etc.), i.e. only bill of exchange on the postal order form, both in the space intended for entering the amount in numbers and in the lined area intended for repeating the amount in letters, a zero and a decimal point must be written before the numbers representing the amount of the bill of exchange, e.g. '0.95 *cts*'. (Note this was corrected to '95 *cts*' in **PTRT 60, 19.12.1907**.)

4. Change of address can now also be requested in money order transactions with Montenegro.

16. The Bulgarian Post Office was exceptionally authorised to charge postal money orders posted there not the contractual fee (25 centimes per 50 francs), but the fees established in Washington in 1896 (25 centimes per 25 francs up to 100 francs and 25 centimes per 50 francs for amounts over 100 francs)

PTRT 46, 09.10.1907: Changes in postal traffic with foreign countries.

In connection with the decrees Nos. 76703/907 and 77765/907 issued on the entry into force of the resolutions of the Rome Postal Congress (1. “P. and T. R. T.” 1907, vol. 39 and 40), I inform the post (and telegraph) offices of the following:

2. The Greek postal administration has withdrawn the decision to reduce the maximum amount of the money order. Therefore, a maximum of 1,000 *francs* can be sent to **Greece** with a postal money order, as before. Until further notice, Greek post offices may charge the money orders posted there the same fees as those established in Washington (25 *centimes* for every 25 *francs* up to 100 *francs* and 25 *centimes* for every 50 *francs* over 100 *francs*).

PTRT 47, 12.10.1907: Raising the maximum amount of money orders in transactions with **Russia**.

Starting from November 1st of the current year, an amount of up to 300 *Roubles* can be sent to Russia with a postal order. The money order fee is, as before, 25 *fillér* for every 25 *K*. Also, effective from November 1st, the Russian postal administration has set the maximum amount that can be sent from Russia to Hungary with a postal order at 762 *K*.

PTRT 3, 10.01.1908: Amendment of the conversion rate for the conversion of postal orders issued in *francs*.

The conversion rate for the calculation of the amount to be paid in *Korona* for postal orders issued abroad in *francs* is hereby established as 100 *francs* = 95 *K* 80 *fillér* with effect from 16 January 1908. In comparison, post (and telegraph) offices shall use exclusively the conversion tables attached to this decree for the conversion of postal orders and cash on delivery orders in *francs* from 16 January 1908. The conversion table marked with ‘B’ is to be used:

1. to calculate the amount to be paid in *Korona* and *fillér* for postal orders issued by senders in *francs*,
2. to convert the value of cash on delivery issued in *francs* on parcels arriving from abroad into *Korona*.

The conversion table marked with number II is used by post (and telegraph) offices when issuing letter post cash on delivery and money orders when the registered letter and/or money order originates from a country whose currency is the franc (1. column 5 of the money order table forming Section 3, Section II, Part III of the “Postal Tariffs and Postal Business Regulations”). The conversion table marked with number II can also be used by the sender of the postal order to determine the amount in francs to be issued for his postal order. I call on the post (and telegraph) offices to paste the conversion table contained in Part III, Section II, page 79d of the ‘Postal Tariffs and Postal Business Regulations’, as well as those contained in pages 6-9 of the ‘Conversion Tables’ handbook, with the corresponding pages of the new conversion table marked B, and those contained in pages 26-29 of the “Conversion Tables” handbook, with the corresponding pages of the new conversion table marked II.

PTRT 8, 06.02.1908: Changes in money order circulation with the **British colonies**.

The following changes have been made in the money order circulation maintained with the British colonies through the mediation of Great Britain:

The maximum amount that can be transferred to the British colonies by one money order will now be 40 pounds sterling (approximately 963 *K*), instead of the previous 10 pounds sterling, but 1,000 *K* can be transferred from there to there. The British Post Office will now charge 3 pence (31 *fillér*) for every 5 pounds or part thereof.

In addition to the colonies that have already participated in this circulation, the following colonies will also participate in money order circulation: in Asia: the Malay States under British protection; in America: the island of Anguilla, belonging to the British West Indies; in Australia: the Cook and Fanning Islands and Penrhyn Island.

Payment advice is available except to British Guiana, British India (including British India Post agencies) and the island of Grenada, part of the British West Indies.

PTRT 14, 16.03.1908: Directions to the addressees of money orders originating from the **United States or Canada**.

The senders of money orders from the United States or Canada to Hungary send the English-French advice of delivery (The Advice of International Money Order) to the addressees of the money orders, and they usually seek their money at the Hungarian delivery post and telegraph offices upon presentation of the advice of delivery or the letter received from the senders. However, instead of immediately requesting information from the central money order settlement office (Budapest, Akadémia utca) in addition to attaching the presented evidence, the latter reject the parties with the most varied excuses, and it has even happened that the party was even called to travel to Budapest in order to demand their money. I strictly instruct the post and telegraph offices to provide the parties applying with directions and to contact the central money order settlement office without delay for clarification, along with the evidence presented by the parties in the case of the money orders in question.

PTRT 31, 24.06.1908: Changes in international postal traffic

5. **Greek** post offices charge a transfer fee of 25 *centimes* for every 50 *francs* for postal orders to Hungary.

6. Postal orders to **Mexico**, which are forwarded by the German Post, are charged the same fees as postal orders to Germany (10 *f* for every 20 *K*, but at least 20 *fillér*).

PTRT 3, 13.01.1909: Express delivery of postal orders to **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.

Since January 1, 1909, express delivery of postal orders to Bosnia and Herzegovina can be requested. However, express delivery can only be arranged for postal orders to places in Bosnia and Herzegovina where there is a post office. Express delivery is therefore no longer possible for postal orders to places without a post office.

PTRT 24, 29.04.1909: Arrangement of money orders and cash on delivery parcels with **Ottoman** post offices.

As of May 1st of the current year, money orders can also be sent to the Ottoman post offices listed below in Turkey. Money orders for Ottoman post offices must be issued in Turkish pounds, piastres and para on an international (yellow) money order form. 1 pound (Pund (ß) = 100 *Piasters*; 1 *Piaster* = 40 *para*. A maximum of 22 Turkish pounds can be sent with a postal order, and the smallest amount that can be transferred is 10 *para*. The amount to be paid in crowns on postal orders issued in pounds, piasters and paras is converted by the receiving post offices based on the rate of 1 pound = 21 *Korona* 80 *fillér*.

The money order fee is 25 *fillér* for every 50 *K* or part thereof of the amount to be paid, which must be paid in franking stamps to be affixed to the money order sheet.

The sender may request a notification of payment of the money order (*avis de payement*); the fee is 25 *fillér*. The sender may also write a message on the money order slip. However, he may not stipulate express delivery of the money order or change the address. Telegraphic money orders cannot be exchanged with Ottoman post offices.

The following Ottoman post offices are currently involved in money order circulation:

Aca (St Jean D'Acre), Ada-Bazar, Adana, AfionKarahissar, Aidin, Aivaly, Ak-Chéhir, Alachéhir (Alachehr), Aleppo, Alexandrette (Iskenderum), Alié (Baabda), Adrinople (Drinápoly), Angora, Artaki (Erdek), Baba-Eski (Babai-Atik), Baffra, Baghdad, Bayazid, BettrouD, Beyrouth, Biledjik (Ertogroul), Brussa, Caiffa, Cäsarea (Kaisséri), Cassaba, Castamuni (Castambol), Cavalla, Charkeui, Ohio, Constantinople, Damascus, Dardanelles, Dédéaghadj, Dcbedda (Djedda), Deir ul-Kamer (Béittuddin), Demir-Tach. Démotica, Diarbékir, Djouméi-Bala, Djounié, Drama, Drinapoli, Durazzo, Échelle Neuve (Koueh-Adassi), Egri-PalaDga, Érdek (Artaki), Eregli (Castamuni province), Erzerum, Eski-Ckehr (Eskichehr), Fiorina, Fotcha, Galata (Constantinople), Gallipoli, Guemlek, Gumuldjina, Haidar-Pascha, Hama, Hamadié (Thasos Island), Hanékin, Hodeida, Horns, Inéboli, Ismid, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Kadi-Keuy, Karaférié, Kéchan, Kérassounde, Keuprulu (Véléze), Kirk-Klissé (Quarante Églises), Komanova, Konia, Kutahia, Lattakieh (Lazquié), Magnesia (Magnissa, Charassan), Marach, Mersine, Mételin, Mitrovitz, Monastir, Mont-Athos (Aynéroz), Moudania, Mustapha-Pascha, Myriophito (Murefté), Nazilli, Osmani's (Thasos Island), Ouchak, OuzounKeupru (Djesri-Erghéné), Panderma, Parga, Pera (Constantinople), Prechova, Prinkipo (island), Pristina, Prizrend, Rhodos, Rodosto (Tebir-Dàgb), Saida, Salonique, Samos, Samsoun, St-Giovani di Médua, Santi Quaranta, Scutari (Albania), Serrés, Seuke, Sinopé, Sirkedji-Gara (Constantinople), Sivas, Smyrna, Soflou, Tchataldja Tchesmé, Tchorlou, Ténedos (Bozdja-Ada), Trapezunt, Tripolis (Africa), Tripolis (Syria), Usküb, Uschak, Vodina, Xanthie (Isketché), Zahlé, Zibevce. The Ottoman post offices could accept ordinary postal orders to Hungary up to 500 *K* each from April 15, 1909.

PTRT 27, 18.05.1909: Abolition of the Austrian post offices in **Gallipoli, Lagos, Rodosto and Tschesme**.

In connection with the decree of 1803. v. dated 29 April of the current year («P. and T. R. T.», 1909, no. 24), I hereby inform the post (and telegraph) offices that on 5th February the Austrian post offices in Gallipoli, Lagos, Rodosto and Tschesme have also ceased to exist.

In this connection, I hereby call on the post (and telegraph) offices to no longer accept valuable letters and valuable boxes, money orders or registered letters with cash on delivery at these places and to no longer accept parcels or postal orders to Lagos; international parcels and postal orders to Gallipoli, Rodosto or Tschesme shall be directed to the Ottoman post offices operating in the mentioned cities and shall be charged and handled accordingly (postal orders shall be accepted there only if issued in Turkish pounds and *Piastres*).

PTRT 35, 01.07.1909: Money orders between **Russia** and the post offices of **North Manchuria**.

Postal money orders have been arranged between several post offices of Russia and North Manchuria, and money orders addressed to these places can be accepted for posting under the same conditions as those addressed to Russia. A list of these post offices is given below on the cover.

PTRT 54, 04.11.1909: Issuance of postal orders to Turkey (Turkish post offices).

According to the Turkish postal administration, from now on, even amounts greater than 100 *Piastres* on postal orders to Turkey (Turkish post offices) will be expressed in *Piastres* only, instead of Turkish pounds (£). In connection with my decree published in the current issue of 'PTRT', I therefore call on post and telegraph offices to no longer accept postal orders addressed to Turkey (Turkish post offices) in Turkish pounds, but to return them to the senders with appropriate information.

PTRT 60, 16.12.1909: Changes in international traffic

Money orders can be sent to the **Tonga Islands** (Lifuka, Neiaú and Nukualofa) and to **British New Guinea** through the British postal administration. As a fee for the intermediary, the British administrations deduct 6 pence for every £5 from the amount transferred. The maximum amount that can be transferred to British New Guinea is £20.

PTRT 40, 27.09.1910: Extension of postal money orders with **Greece**.

From 1 October of the current year, ordinary (i.e. non-telegraphic) postal money orders can be exchanged not only with those participating in international money order circulation (Athens, Corfu, Patras, Piraeus, Syra and Volos), but also with other Greek post offices through the Athens post office. These Greek post offices are listed on the attached cover sheet. However, only ordinary (i.e. non-telegraphic) postal money orders can be exchanged with these post offices and not 1,000 *francs* (1,000 *Drachma*) but only 500 *francs* (500 *Drachma*) can be sent with each money order. The maximum amount of a postal money order originating from these post offices can also not be 1,000, but only 500 *K*.

Postal orders for the aforementioned Greek places must be issued in *francs* (*francs* and *centimes* = *Drachma* and *lepta*), but the orders themselves are not to be sent to their destination, but are to be placed in an envelope addressed '*Au bureau de poste central á Athénés*' and forwarded as ordinary letters. The central post office in Athens converts these orders into Greek paper money and, after conversion, sends them to the destination, where the post office operating there pays the amount expressed in paper money to the addressee.

PTRT 2, 12.01.1911: Arrangements for money order transactions with **Finland**.

Starting from February 1, 1911, ordinary money orders of up to 720 Scandinavian *Krone* — 954 *Korona* can be sent from Hungary to Finland through the Swedish postal administration. The amount of the money order must be stated on the money order in Scandinavian *Krones* and *øre*. The fee for money order is 25 *fillér* for every 50 *K*, but the Swedish administration will deduct 1/2% of the amount of the money order for the mediation. A message can be written on the money order coupon. The sender cannot request a payment notification. The money order can be returned or the address can be changed. Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent to Finland. Other information can be obtained from the attached cover page by the offices.

However, I would like to draw the attention of the receiving office to the fact that postal orders to Finland must be sent in an envelope addressed to the Swedish Post Office in Malmö (*Au bureau de poste á Malmö*). The Appeals Department of the Central Settlement Office of Postal Orders, and in the case of telegraphic measures, Budapest Post and Telegraph Office No. 4, will forward requests for return or change of address to the same address.

PTRT 4, 23.01.1911: Reduction of the maximum amount of postal orders that can be exchanged with **Finland**.

In connection with the decree No. 21.210/1910. v. published in the 2nd issue of the current year of the 'PTRT', I inform the postal offices that according to a new notification, the maximum amount of postal orders that can be sent from Hungary to Finland is not 720, but only 360 Scandinavian *Krone*, accordingly, the maximum amount that can be transferred from Finland to Hungary is only 500 *K* instead of 1,000 *K*.

PTRT 28, 21.07.1911: Payment of postal orders and parcels exchanged with **Bosnia-Herzegovina**.

I. Starting from July 1st of the current year, I, in agreement with the Joint Minister of War, determine the following rates for postal orders and parcels exchanged between Hungary and Bosnia-Herzegovina:

1. The rate for postal orders is 10 *fillér* for every 50 *Korona*;

II. The rates stated under I. are divided as follows:

1. Postal orders: in the settlement of the paid postal orders, the postal administration of the receiving country reimburses one per thousand (0.1%) of the paid order amounts to the post office of the destination country. The reimbursement of rates is made centrally and the post offices have nothing to do with this.

PTRT 38, 24.08.1911: Arrangement of money order circulation with the French colony of **Madagascar**.

From now on, money orders of up to 500 *francs* (or from there to Madagascar) can be sent from Hungary to Madagascar and vice versa. No personal message may be written on the coupon of the money orders; payment notification, withdrawal of the money order or change of address, express delivery cannot be requested, and telegraphic money orders cannot be sent. The money order fee is 25 *fillér* for every 50 *K*, however, the French post office performing the mediation deducts a mediation fee from the money order amount, which is 1/2% of the money order amount up to the first 100 *francs* and 1/4% thereafter. This mediation fee is not refunded by the French administration in the event of undeliverability of the money order.

The following offices in Madagascar are currently involved in money orders: Diégo Suarez, Fianarantsoa, Fort Dauphin, Majunga, Mananjary, Nossi-Bé, Tamatave, Tananarive, Tuléar. Money orders must be sent under an envelope, as ordinary mail, to the address 'Au bureau de Poste à Paris (Caisse)'.

PTRT 35, 01.07.1912: The Turkish Post Office in **Rhodes**, Turkey is suspended.

According to information received, the Turkish Post Office in Rhodes (Turkey) is suspending the circulation of registered letters, cash on delivery, valuable letters and boxes, money orders and international parcels until further notice.

PTRT 58, 03.11.1912: Restrictions on the circulation of valuable letters, vouchers and parcels with Serbia.

The Serbian postal administration has closed the following offices until further notice, namely Alexandrovatz P., Azagna, Bagrdan, Batotchina, Batschina, Belanovitza, Despotovatz, Dragintzi, Goukochie, Grabovatz, Grdelitza, Kamenitza, Klitchevatz, Kralyéó Selo, Maidan-Pek, Mionitza, Natalintzi, Orachyé, Preljina, Rame, Saraortzi, Svrljig, Veliki Popovitch, Vladimirtzi, Zlote, Yaboukovatz. In these places, temporary, so-called municipal post offices have been set up, which are authorised only for letter mail and international parcel traffic without insurance. The receiving post offices should therefore not accept valuable letters, postal money orders, insured parcels or parcels weighing more than 5 kg addressed to the above locations until further notice.

PTRT 64, 26.11.1912: Restrictions on traffic with Turkish post offices in **Turkey**.

Since international postal money orders, letters of credit, boxes of credit and parcels have been suspended with Turkish post offices in European Turkey — with the exception of Constantinople — I call on the post offices not to accept postal money orders, letters of credit, boxes of credit and parcels for delivery to the above locations until further notice. International parcels destined for Turkish post offices in Constantinople and Asian Turkey are currently being delivered via Romania.

PTRT 70, 20.12.1912: Restrictions on traffic with the Turkish post office in Mitiline (Mételin).

International money order and parcel traffic with the Turkish post office in Mitiline (Mételin) in Asian Turkey is suspended until further notice.

PTRT 5, 23.01.1913: New edition of postal money order conversion tables.

The keys currently used for converting the value of the crown into a foreign currency value and vice versa for postal money orders sent abroad no longer correspond to the current money and stock exchange quotations, which is why, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, I have ordered the publication of new conversion tables.

The new conversion tables are to be put into use starting from 1 February of the current year. In this connection, I call on the postal (and telegraph) offices to discard the previous conversion tables as no longer suitable and unusable on February 1st of the current year and send them without delay to the central material warehouse (Budapest IX., Gyáli-út 18.). Also from the aforementioned date, the conversion tables printed in the "Postal Tariffs" Part III (1909 edition) 127—149a. and the "Official extract from the royal postal tariffs and business regulations" handbook (1912 edition) 7—14. are no longer used, because if the data contained in them are used in the conversion of the vouchers, differences will arise for the reduction of the treasury, for which I will hold the interested postal employees responsible. So that no one can use the old tables even by accident, The pages of the said auxiliary books containing the conversion tables should be cut out immediately and also sent to the central material warehouse. The new conversion tables, like the previous ones, also consist of two parts, with the following conversion keys:

1. For the conversion of foreign values into crown values:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A) 100 Argentine <i>Pesos</i> | = 477 K 50 <i>fillér</i> , |
| B) 100 <i>francs</i> | = 96 10 |
| C) 10 pounds sterling | = 242 20 |

D)	100 Chilean <i>Peso</i>	= 182	-
E)	100 Scandinavian <i>Kronor</i>	= 134	-
F)	100 dollars	= 500	-
G)	100 <i>Yen</i>	= 246	50
H)	100 Dutch <i>Guilders</i>	= 200	40
I)	100 <i>Marks</i>	= 118	40
J)	100 <i>Roubles</i>	= 255	-
K)	10 Turkish pounds	= 218	-

For the exchange of *Korona* values to foreign values:

I.	100 <i>K</i>	= 20 Argentine <i>Peso</i> 94 cents
H.	100 <i>K</i>	= 104 <i>francs</i> 06 centimes
III.	100 <i>K</i>	= 4 pounds sterling, 2s. 7d.
IV.	100 <i>K</i>	= 54 Chilean <i>Peso</i> 95 cents
V.	100 <i>K</i>	= 74 Scandinavian <i>Kronor</i> 63 øre
VI.	100 <i>K</i>	= 20 US dollars,
VII.	100 <i>K</i>	= 40 <i>Yen</i> 57 sen
VIII.	100 <i>K</i>	= 49 Dutch <i>Guilders</i> 90 cents
IX.	100 <i>K</i>	= 84 <i>Mark</i> 46 pfennig
X.	100 <i>K</i>	= 39 <i>Rouble</i> 22 kopecks
XI.	100 <i>K</i>	= 4 Turkish pounds 58 <i>piastre</i> 29 para

The individual conversion tables are indicated as a footnote in which cases and in which countries the table should be used, and in addition, each table contains an example that explains the method of conversion. In addition, the conversion tables, as before, also contain a list of French principal post office names (?) on the last pages. So that senders can calculate the amounts to be paid on postal orders addressed abroad without using the post office, the public can order the new conversion tables for 50 *fillér* per copy from any post office. I entrust the sale of the new conversion tables to Budapest No. 4 for the Hungarian edition, and to Zagreb No. 1 for the Hungarian-Croatian edition. Orders for private use must therefore be sent to the post office responsible for the sale with an official postage-free order.

For official use, each treasury and non-treasury post office of the first class receives 2-2 copies, larger treasury post offices receive 3 or 4 copies as needed, and other post offices receive 1-1 copy from their superior directorate. Subsequent orders must be placed in the usual manner at the central material warehouse in Budapest, or at the Post and Telegraph Directorate in Zagreb for Hungarian and Croatian copies, but the directorate's prior consent must be obtained for this.

Finally, I would like to note that if, for any reason, starting from 1 February of the current year, it becomes necessary to convert previously dated postal orders to the older conversion rates, this conversion will be made for list-system orders (Russia, Great Britain, Cape in transactions with the United States of America and Canada) will be handled exclusively by the Foreign Postal Money Orders Exchange Office (Budapest, VII., Rottenbiller-utca 4/b.), and for other money orders only by the Central Money Order Settlement Office (Budapest, V., Akadémia-utca 10.). Therefore, if requests of this nature should arrive at individual post offices, the offices should send them without delay to the office competent according to the above for discussion.

PTRT 35, 03.07.1913: New **Bulgarian** Post Offices. — Opening of **Serbian** Post Offices in Mionitza and Ristovatz.

The Bulgarian Post Administration has established new post offices, of which Dédé Agatch, Dimotica, Góna Djoumaia, Gumuldjina, Kavala (Cavalla), Lozengrade (Kirk-Kilissé), Odrine (Andrinople), Pachmakli, Seres, Sketcha (Xanthie), Soloun (Salonique) and Svilengrade (Moustafa Pacha) participate in ordinary and telegraphic money order traffic, Góna Djoumaia, Lozengrade (Kirk-Kilissé), Odrine (Andrinople), Pachmakli, and also in international parcel traffic.

The rates for items sent to the Bulgarian Post Offices in question are the same as the rates for items sent to Bulgaria.

(See also **PTRT 14, 12.03.1914**: List of new Bulgarian post offices. The following new Bulgarian post offices operate in the territory annexed to Bulgaria: Bansko, Dari-Déré, Dédé-Agatch, Déoveln, EgriDéré, Enidje, Féré, Gorna-Djoumaia, Gumuldjina, Iakorouda, Kirdjali, Kouhou-Kavak, Levounovo, MalkoTirnov, Mehomia, Melnik (Bulgarie), Moustanli, Nevrokop, Ortakeuy, Pachmakli, Petrich, Porto-Lagos, Soflou, Stroumitza, Svilengrad (Mustapha Pacha), Vassiliko and Xanthie (Sketcha). The listed offices participate in the postal service within the same framework as the other Bulgarian post offices and the charges for items addressed to them are the same as the charges for items addressed to other Bulgarian post offices.)

PTRT 46, 25.08.1913: Changes in international postal traffic.

On page 115, in the entry for 'Italian colonies', after Eritrea, insert the following: Column 1: **Libya** (Tripoli and Eritrea) (only to Benghazi, Derna, Horns, Tripoli and Tobruk) From Libya, the French post office in Tripoli may also send postal orders up to 1,000 *K* to Hungary'.

PTRT 53, 27.09.1913: Changes in domestic, **Hungarian-Austrian** and **Hungarian-German** exchange traffic.

As of October 1st of this year, the following changes will come into effect partly in domestic traffic and partly in traffic with **Austria and Germany**:

2. Labels with written communications, business advertisements and pictures (advertisements) may be affixed to the coupons (front and back) of consignment notes and postal orders; henceforth, the charity stamps of licensees may also be used on the coupons of orders and consignment notes to Germany.

PTRT 54, 02.10.1913: Issue of postal orders payable at Turkish post offices in **Turkey** in francs.

Starting from November 1st of the current year, the amount of money transferred on postal orders payable at Turkish post offices in Turkey shall not be expressed in *piastres* and *paras*, as before, but in *francs* and *centimes*, as is also prescribed for orders payable at Austrian post offices in Turkey. When paying such orders, table B of the 'Conversion Tables' shall be used, according to which the basis for the conversion is 100 *francs* = 96 *K* 10 *fillér*.

The Turkish postal administration will convert money orders arriving there in *franc* values for payment at the rate of 1 Turkish pound = 22.925 *francs*, noting that 1 Turkish pound will henceforth be set at 102 *piastres* 24 *para* instead of 100 *piastres*. Payment will be made in Turkish gold coins, but the Turkish postal administration reserves the right to pay the amount transferred in gold francs in the event of a large exchange rate difference. There will be no change in the issuance of money orders arriving in the opposite direction.

PTRT 58, 29.10.1913: Method of recording postal orders to **Turkey** in the receipt journal.

According to the decree No. 15.954. v. published in the 'Collection of Postal and Telegraph Regulations' No. 54 of the year, from November 1 of the current year, postal orders to Turkish offices in Turkey shall also be issued in *francs*. Since from this time onwards, in the case of postal orders addressed to places where there are both Turkish and Austrian post offices, it would not be possible to determine from the receipt log whether the order was forwarded to the Turkish or Austrian office, I make it a strict obligation for the post offices to enter the indication 'Austrian post office' next to the place name in the receipt log for all postal orders addressed to Austrian post offices in Turkey and to indicate this on the delivery receipt. Senders should also be warned that if they wish to have the money order paid by the Austrian post office in the relevant location, the indication '*Bureau de poste autrichien*' must be placed next to the place name (1. a. "Postal Tariffs and Postal Business Regulations" Part III, "Money Order Fee Table" (§ 68) in the 'Remarks' column, under the item relating to Turkey).

PTRT 41, 29.07.1914: Changes in postal traffic with Bulgaria.

On 11 June of the current year, an agreement was concluded between the Hungarian and Bulgarian postal administrations, according to which the following changes will take place in Hungarian-Bulgarian postal traffic from 1 August of the current year:

4. The maximum amount of postal money orders has been increased from 500 *Leva* to 1,000 *Leva*. (The same amount of *Korona* from Bulgaria.)

The following Table 2 summarises the general foreign money order rates from 1900 gleaned from PRTT data plus any significant changes to interactions with individual countries, such as maximum amounts, that are identified in the footnotes. Note that these latter changes took place at dates intermediate between the step changes due to Hungarian inflation.

Table 2: Postal money orders - Foreign - 1900-1944

Date	Card fee	Basic charge	Value step charges			PTRT	Max. amount	Telegraphic surcharge
01.01.1900			25 <i>f</i> per 25 <i>K</i> up to 100 <i>K</i>	Each addit'l 50 <i>K</i> over 100 <i>K</i> , 25 <i>f</i>	25 <i>f</i> per 25 <i>K</i> to GB & colonies & USA	PTRT 45, 01.12.1899		
01.07.1914 [1]						PTRT 35, 27.06.1914		
26.07.1914 [2]						PTRT 40a, 26.07.1914		
01.10.1916		15 <i>f</i>	5 <i>f</i> per 50 <i>K</i> to Austria 25 <i>f</i> per 50 <i>K</i> to Germany			PTRT 124, 24.09.1916		
18.02.1919 [3]						PTRT 17, 21.02.1919		
18.02.1919 [4]						PTRT 20, 05.03.1919		
02.06.1919 [5]						PTRT 44, 10.06.1919		
01.01.1920 [6]			Inland rates raised, foreign rates to be announced later			PTRT 76, 22.12.1919		
25.02.1921 [7]			1 <i>K</i> per 100 <i>K</i>			PTRT 12, 25.02.1921	856 <i>Mk</i> equivalent	
01.07.1921	20 <i>f</i>		up to 100 <i>K</i> , 1 <i>K</i>	up to 200 <i>K</i> , 2 <i>K</i>	Each additional 200 <i>K</i> , 1 <i>K</i>	PTRT 48, 28.06.1921	3,200 <i>Mk</i> equivalent	4 <i>K</i>
01.10.1921 [8]						PTRT 79, 01.10.1921	(400 <i>Mk</i> /10,000 <i>K</i>)	
21.02.1921 [9]						PTRT 11, 21.02.1921	1,000 <i>K</i>	
01.08.1921 [10]						PTRT 57, 25.07.1921	300 <i>SF</i> /10,000 <i>K</i>	
20.01.1922 [7, 11,12,13]						PTRT 4, 20.01.1922	5,000 <i>Mk</i> equivalent	
01.08.1922	20 <i>f</i>	-	<1,000 <i>K</i> , 10 <i>K</i>	2,000 <i>K</i> , 20 <i>K</i>	Each addit'l 2,000 <i>K</i> , 10 <i>K</i>	PTRT 56, 28.07.1922	50,000 <i>K</i>	10 <i>K</i>
21.08.1922 [14, 15]						PTRT 67, 26.08.1922		
01.09.1922	50 <i>f</i>					PTRT 62, 12.08.1922		
18.09.1922 [16]						PTRT 73, 18.09.1922	(20 <i>SF</i>)	
05.10.1922			<2,500 <i>K</i> , 25 <i>K</i>	<5,000 <i>K</i> , 50 <i>K</i>	Each addit'l 5,000 <i>K</i> , 25 <i>K</i>	PTRT 77, 02.10.1922		
15.11.1922 [17]						PTRT 84, 31.10.1922	(20 <i>NLG</i> , 20,000 <i>K</i>)	
25.01.1923 [18]						PTRT 4, 22.01.1923	20,000 <i>K</i>	
12.02.1923 [19]						PTRT 12, 22.02.1923		
27.02.1923 [20]						PTRT 14, 05.03.1923	(150 <i>NLG</i> , 50,000 <i>K</i>)	
16.04.1923	4 <i>K</i>		<5,000 <i>K</i> , 40 <i>K</i>	<10,000 <i>K</i> , 100 <i>K</i>	Each addit'l 10,000 <i>K</i> , 50 <i>K</i>	PTRT 27, 13.04.1923	100,000 <i>K</i>	20 <i>K</i>
01.07.1923			<25,000, 250 <i>K</i>	<50,000 <i>K</i> , 500 <i>K</i>	Each addit'l 50,000 <i>K</i> , 250 <i>K</i>	PTRT 48, 27.06.1923	500,000 <i>K</i> (100 \$US)	100 <i>K</i>
13.08.1923			<50,000, 500 <i>K</i>	<100,000 <i>K</i> , 1,000 <i>K</i>	Each addit'l 100,000 <i>K</i> , 500 <i>K</i>	PTRT 60, 09.08.1923	1,000,000 <i>K</i> (100 \$US)	200 <i>K</i>
01.10.1923			<100,000 <i>K</i> , 1,000 <i>K</i>	<200,000 <i>K</i> , 2,000 <i>K</i>	Each addit'l 200,000 <i>K</i> , 1,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 70, 27.09.1923	2,000,000 <i>K</i> (100 \$US)	300 <i>K</i>
01.01.1924			<250,000 <i>K</i> , 2,500 <i>K</i>	<500,000 <i>K</i> , 5,000 <i>K</i>	Each addit'l 500,000 <i>K</i> , 2,500 <i>K</i>	PTRT 89, 27.12.1923	5,000,000 <i>K</i> (100 \$US)	500 <i>K</i>
21.02.1924			<250,000 <i>K</i> , 2,500 <i>K</i>	<500,000 <i>K</i> , 5,000 <i>K</i>	Each addit'l 500,000 <i>K</i> , 2,500 <i>K</i>	PTRT 15, 16.02.1924	5,000,000 <i>K</i> (100 \$US)	1,000 <i>K</i>

Date	Card fee	Basic charge	Value step charges			PTRT	Max. amount	Telegraphic surcharge
11.04.1924			<500,000 K, 5,000 K	<1,000,000 K, 10,000K	Each addit'l 1,000,000 K, 5,000 K	PTRT 29, 07.04.1924	10,000,000 K (100 \$US)	2000 K
01.06.1924			<750,000 K, 7,500 K	<1,500,000 K, 15,000 K	Each addit'l 1,500,000 K, 7,500 K	PTRT 38, 28.05.1924	15,000,000 K (100 \$US)	5000 K
01.09.1924 [21]						PTRT 61, 28.08.1924		
01.10.1924 – 10.10.1924 [22]						PTRT 66, 28.09.1924		
20.10.1924 [23]						PTRT 68, 14.10.1924		
01.12.1924 to 01.01.1925 [24]						PTRT 72, 28.11.1924		
01.02.1925 [25]						PTRT 3, 14.01.1925		
01.06.1925 [26]						PTRT 29, 29.05.1925		
01.10.1925 [27]						PTRT 53, 18.09.1925 PTRT 55, 26.09.1925		
01.10.1925			<500,000 K, 6,500 K	<1,000,000 K, 9,000 K	Each addit'l 1,000,000 K, 5,000 K	PTRT 56, 26.09.1925	15,000,000 K (100 \$US)	5000 K
01.02.1926 [28]			-	-	-	PTRT 6, 01.02.1926		
15.09.1926 [29]			-	-	-	PTRT 40, 11.09.1926		
01.10.1926 [30]			-	-	-	PTRT 44, 01.10.1926		
Currency change								
01.01.1927			<40 P, 50 f	<100 P, 80 f	Each addit'l 100 P, 50 f	PTRT 61, 18.12.1926	1,200 P [31]	40 f
09.02.1930 [32]			-	-	-	PTRT 7, 15.02.1930	-	-
01.07.1930 [33]			-	-	-	PTRT 28, 20.06.1930	-	-
01.08.1930 [34]			-	-	-	PTRT 34, 25.07.1930	-	-
1939 [35]			-	-	-	PTRT 48, 22.10.1939	-	-

- [1] **PTRT 35, 27.06.1914:** New rules for forwarding money orders from Austria, Hungary or B&H to Germany or for forwarding by Germany - the forwarding agent shall cut off the coupon of the original voucher and permanently attach it (with a staple, needle or glue) to the coupon of the new voucher to be issued in accordance with the regulation published in the PTRT 8, 1909 under No. 111.599, but in such a way that the data and announcements on the original coupon remain fully legible.
- [2] **PTRT 40a, 26.07.1914:** Suspension of all traffic to Serbia.
- [3] **PTRT 17, 21.02.1919:** Money orders to German-Austria limited to 100 K.
- [4] **PTRT 20, 05.03.1919:** Restrictions on the circulation of postal money orders in Germany. In connection with **PTRT 124, 24.09.1916**, I inform the post offices that postal money orders to Germany may henceforth only be accepted by treasury post offices designated for this purpose by the postal directorates. Non-treasury post offices are therefore no longer allowed to accept postal money orders to Germany.
- [5] **PTRT 50, 19.07.1919:** Service terminated with Germany and Austria, although there were some exceptions to the Belgian and French controlled zones of Germany
- [6] **PTRT 1, 02.01.1920:** Exceptions to Belgian and French occupied areas cancelled. Restrictions lifted to French controlled Rhineland, **PTRT 15, 02.03.1920.**
- [7] **PTRT 12, 25.02.1921:** Postal money orders to Germany only resumed on 25.02.1921.

- [8] **PTRT 79, 01.10.1921:** Postal money orders to Norway resumed.
- [9] **PTRT 11, 21.02.1921:** Inward money orders from Switzerland accepted up to 1,000 *K*, but no outward service.
- [10] **PTRT 57, 25.07.1921:** Sending money orders to Switzerland now permitted up to 300 *SF*/10,000 *K*.
- [11] **PTRT 9, 08.02.1922:** Service extended to Saarland on 08.02.1922 and Danzig on 01.04.1922 (**PTRT 15, 11.03.1922**).
- [12] **PTRT 24, 20.05.1922:** Service extended to Denmark on 01.06.1922, maximum 300 *DK kr*.
- [13] **PTRT 39, 13.06.1922:** Service extended to the USA (not Panama or Philippines) in 16.06.1922, maximum amount not stated.
- [14] **PTRT 67, 26.08.1922:** Service to Germany suspended until further notice.
- [15] **PTRT 63, 12.09.1922:** Service to Danzig suspended on 12.09.1922.
- [16] **PTRT 73, 18.09.1922:** Maximum amount to Switzerland limited to 20 *SF*.
- [17] **PTRT 84, 31.10.1922:** Service to the Netherlands commences, maximum 20 *NLG*/20,000 *K*.
- [18] **PTRT 4, 22.01.1923:** Hungarians can now send up to 20,000 *K* abroad without a permit, subject to a maximum of 200,000 *K* per month.
- [19] **PTRT 12, 22.02.1923:** Postal money orders to Saar suspended.
- [20] **PTRT 14, 05.03.1923:** Maximum sent from/to Netherlands now 150 *NLG*/50,000 *K*
- [21] **PTRT 61, 28.08.1924:** The Hungarian Post Office will resume two-way money order and cash on delivery parcel traffic with Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark and the Free City of Danzig as of 01.09.1924. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order is 1,000 Swiss *francs* to Switzerland, 500 Dutch *Guilders* to the Netherlands, 1,200 Norwegian *Kroner* to Norway, 720 Danish *Kroner* to Denmark, and 1,000 Danzig *Mark* to Danzig, regardless of the amount to be paid in Hungarian *Korona*.

The conversion of money orders will continue to be based on the exchange rates published in the daily circular telegrams. Money orders to the above-mentioned countries can only be accepted by those offices that have already received the daily circular telegrams.

If the amount to be paid on the money order does not exceed 4,000,000 *K*, no authorization is required for its collection, but if the amount to be paid exceeds 4,000,000 *K*, the money order can only be collected after the prior authorization and endorsement of the Banking Regulations of the National Bank of Hungary. The parties may obtain the authorization directly themselves, however, at the request of the sender, the post office will mediate the acquisition of the authorization against the postage fee for a 20 g unregistered letter addressed to Budapest. For this purpose, the sender shall submit the money order and relevant documents in a sufficiently stamped, unsealed envelope, on which he has noted his name, detailed address, the amount to be transferred, the number of money order and attachments, to the foreign money order collection office.
- [22] **PTRT 66, 28.09.1924:** Two-way traffic in money orders and COD parcels with Sweden begins on 01.10.1924 and with Austria on 10.10.1924.
- [23] **PTRT 68, 14.10.1924:** Two-way traffic in money orders and COD parcels with Latvia commences. Limited to the currency equivalent of \$100 US.
- [24] **PTRT 72, 28.11.1924:** On 01.12.1924 with Germany, on 15.12.1924 with the Czech Republic, Belgium, and on 01.01.1925 with France (includes Algiers and Monaco, and the French post offices in Port Said and Alexandria in Egypt; with Tunisia on 01.03.1925 (**PTRT 12, 06.03.1925**)), money order traffic in both directions and cash on delivery parcel traffic will open, and with Estonia (Hungary to Estonia only) money order traffic will open 01.012.1924, but in the other direction from 01.02.1925 (**PTRT 6, 01.02.1925**).
- [25] **PTRT 3, 14.01.1925:** Two-way money order traffic (but not COD parcels) with Italy commences.
- [26] **PTRT 29, 29.05.1925:** Two-way money order traffic commences with Great Britain and Northern Ireland, limited to £20 sterling. Ordinary postal orders may be sent by the British Postal Administration to all British colonies or British protectorates and to the following countries: Irish Free State, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Palestine, Salvador, Siam, Uruguay, China and Japan.
- [27] **PTRT 53, 18.09.1925:** Two-way traffic for money orders, but not COD letters or parcels, commence with Romania. Two-way traffic in money orders with New Caledonia commences (**PTRT 55, 26.09.1925**).

- [28] **PTRT 6, 01.02.1926:** The circulation of money orders in both directions, through the intermediary of France, with the French colonies of Togo, Cameroon and New Caledonia, and with French Oceania, shall be opened on 1 February of the current year, under the following conditions. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order from Hungary to the listed places is 1,000 French *francs*, and in the opposite direction 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*. Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent.
- [29] **PTRT 40, 11.09.1926:** From 15.09.1926 of the current year, the two-way ordinary postal order and cash on delivery parcel traffic will open with Finland. Ordinary postal orders can be sent to any place in Finland. The maximum amount that can be sent with a single order, as well as the maximum amount of COD parcels, is 200 US dollars in both directions, regardless of the amount to be paid in Hungarian *Korona* or Finnish *Marka*. The amount expressed in US dollars must be indicated on the order in French and must be paid in Hungarian crowns.
- [30] **PTRT 44, 01.10.1926:** On 01.10.1926, money order circulation in both directions with Albania will be opened. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order in both directions is 100 \$US, regardless of the amount to be paid in Hungarian or Albanian currency. The amount expressed in \$US must be indicated in French on the money order and must be paid in Hungarian crowns.
- [31] **PTRT 44, 01.10.1926:** Opening of Hungarian-Albanian money order circulation. On October 1st of the current year, money order circulation in both directions with Albania will be opened. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order in both directions is 100 (One Hundred) US dollars, regardless of the amount to be paid in Hungarian or Albanian currency. The amount expressed in US dollars must be indicated in French on the money order and must be paid in Hungarian *Korona*.
Postal orders may only be addressed to the following post offices in Albania: Berat Korge, Bilisht Leskovik, Durres (Durazzo), Lesh (Alessio), Delvinë Lushnje, Elbasan Peshkopi, Fiere Permet, Gjinokaster (Argirokastro) Pogradec, Himarë Shkodër (Scutari), Ivruë Shijak, Kolonë Sarandë (Santi Quaranta), Kukës Tepelëne, Kavajë Tiranë, Klisyrë Vlonë (Valona).
Postal orders to Albania, like all other postal orders to foreign countries, must be addressed to Budapest office no. 72, which will send them in a sealed envelope to the Albanian exchange office at the following address: '*Au bureau de contrôle auprès de la Direction Générale des Postes et des Télégraphes à Tirana*'.
Otherwise, the same rules shall apply to Hungarian-Albanian postal money order circulation as to Hungarian-Finnish postal money order circulation (1. P. R. T. 1926. year 40. no. 31.949. decree).
PTRT61, 18.12.1926: The maximum amount of money orders coming from Albania, the United States of America and Latvia remains at \$100, and for those originating from Finland it is \$200.
- [32] **PTRT 7, 15.02.1930:** Money order circulation with Vatican City commenced.
- [33] **PTRT 28, 20.06.1930:** Starting from 01.07.1930, ordinary postal money orders, cash on delivery letters and parcels, and cash on delivery insured letters and boxes with cash on delivery in both directions shall be opened with Yugoslavia. The amount of money orders and cash on delivery shall be expressed in French in both directions. The maximum amount that can be sent from Yugoslavia to Hungary with a money order is 3,000 *Dinars*, and in the opposite direction 300 *P*.
- [34] **PTRT 34, 25.07.1930:** In both directions of ordinary postal money orders and cash on delivery parcels with Greece, the amounts of money orders and cash on delivery orders shall be issued in American dollars instead of drachmas, starting from 01.08.1930. The maximum amount in both directions is 100 dollars. Money orders arriving from Greece to Hungary shall continue to be converted by the money order exchange office, but money orders addressed to Greece shall be forwarded to Budapest Post Office No. 72 in a sealed envelope to the following address: '*Au Ministère des Communications, Division des Mandats de poste à Athènes*'.
[35] Suspension of money order traffic to Czechoslovakia (**PTRT 12, 24.03.1939**), Norway (**PTRT 43, 22.09.1939**), Finland (**PTRT 48, 22.10.1939**).

Further WWII provisions

PTRT 6, 09.02.1940: Money orders with the eastern territories annexed to **Germany**.

According to the German postal administration, money orders with the eastern territories annexed to the Reich have been opened on the same terms as those established in other parts of the Reich. According to the announcement, money orders can once again be sent to the former Polish territory that belonged to East Prussia before the Treaty of Versailles. Money orders cannot be sent to the rest of Poland (General Government) for the time being. Money orders must be issued in *Marks*. However, private money orders can of course still be sent only to Budapest 5 office with the prior permission of the Hungarian National Bank.

PTRT 10, 08.03.1940: Commencement of express and telegraphic money orders with **Slovakia**.

In Hungarian-Slovak money orders, express and telegraphic money orders can now be sent up to the amount specified in the decree No. 205.065/4. published in **PTRT 6, 09.02.1940**. The offices should note this in the above-mentioned decree and in the Letter Post Tariff Schedule in Section 30, column 5 for Slovakia.

PTRT 17, 19.04.1940: Postal traffic with the eastern territories incorporated into Germany and the General Government.

In traffic with the **Polish territories incorporated into Germany**, ordinary and registered letter mail items, as well as postal money orders, may be sent under the same rates and conditions as those applicable to similar items exchanged with other territories of Germany. The circulation of valuable letters, valuable boxes, parcels, COD and prepaid items, as well as postal money collection orders is still suspended in this connection.

In traffic with the remaining parts of Poland under German administration, the so-called General Government, the following items may be sent: closed letters weighing up to 250 g, simple and reply postcards, and printed matter weighing up to 500 g. These items may also be sent registered.

Letter mail from Hungary to the territory of the General Government shall be exempted from payment according to the tariff valid for Poland. The payment of mail sent from the General Government to Hungary shall also be reviewed according to the tariff valid for Poland (see p. 75, § 23, data of section 45). Postal money orders may be sent from Hungary to the **General Government** under the same conditions as to the rest of the German Empire.

PTRT 19, 03.05.1940: Suspension of postal order, cash on delivery and order transactions with **Norway**.

Postal order, cash on delivery and postal money collection order transactions with Norway are suspended in both directions until further notice.

PTRT 24, 07.06.1940: Suspension of postal money orders and prepaid mail from **Denmark**.

According to the Danish Postal Administration, the circulation of postal money orders and prepaid mail from Denmark to Hungary is suspended until further notice.

PTRT 16, 04.04.1941: Suspension of money order transactions with the **United States of America**.

Money order transactions with the United States of America in both directions, as well as cash on delivery transactions, are suspended until further notice. However, the offices shall pay those American money orders issued subsequently based on lists still received, which are delivered to them by the money order settlement office.

PTRT 35, 18.07.1941: Opening of two-way postal money order circulation with the **Polish Government**.

Starting from August 1st of the current year, direct postal money order circulation between Hungary and the Polish Government will be opened. Money orders to the Government shall be issued in imperial marks. When paying them, 1 imperial *Mark* shall be considered as 2 *zloty*. The maximum amount of money orders to that country is 800 *Mark*, and those to Hungary from there are 1,200 *pengő*.

PTRT 39, 08.08.1941: Restrictions on postal traffic with **Romania**.

According to the Romanian Post, until further notice, only the following items may be sent in postal traffic with Romania:

- a) registered letters containing only documents or copies of documents; private correspondence may not be placed in them
- b) registered letters of commercial and industrial companies, provided that they do not contain private correspondence;
- c) ordinary postcards and forms (except business cards);
- d) parcels without declaration of value;
- e) postal money orders.

It is therefore not possible to send ordinary letters, registered letters containing private messages, reply postcards, business cards, samples of goods, small packages, letters of value, boxes of value and parcels with declaration of value to Romania.

The address and text of mail sent to Romania may only be in Romanian, German, French or Italian. These restrictions do not apply to correspondence from state authorities and offices, as well as foreign missions. The Romanian Post is not responsible for mail.

These conditions were eased by **PTRT 42, 29.08.1941:** Easing of restrictions on postal traffic with Romania. According to the new regulation, the following items can now be sent to Romania by anyone:

1. ordinary and registered letters and postcards (postcards), business cards, printed matter, samples of goods, business papers and small packages, as well as
2. parcels without declaration of value, and
3. postal orders.

Printed matter items may not contain written entries and attachments permitted under Section 32 of the Postal Business Regulations, and samples of goods may not contain any permitted notes listed in Section 36 of the Business Regulations. The address and text of the items may only be in Romanian, German, Italian or French. The consignment notes may also be in English. The items are checked by the Romanian censorship. The restrictions do not apply to official correspondence and correspondence of diplomatic missions. The Romanian Post does not assume any liability for damages to postal items.

PTRT 44, 09.09.1941: Postal rate changes.

Foreign express fee for money orders raised to 1 *P*. Fee for extending the validity of a postal order and fee for issuing a payment authorization: foreign: 60 *f*.

PTRT 59, 19.12.1941: Postal traffic with **Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg**.

Ordinary and registered letter-post items, valuable letters, valuable boxes, postal orders and parcels may be sent to Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg. These items shall be accepted at the rates and conditions applicable to traffic with Germany.

PTRT 20, 01.05.1942: Postal money orders may not be sent to a German camp mail address.

PTRT 19, 02.04.1943: Handling of German camp postal orders.

I hereby inform the offices that, pursuant to the decree of the German High Command, soldiers fighting in formations with German camp postal numbers may only transfer sums of money to their relatives living outside the territory of the German Reich by means of a transfer procedure (so-called transfer). German camp postal orders may not be sent to the Allied states.

In this regard, I hereby instruct the offices not to pay German camp postal orders received by mistake at a German camp post office and forwarded to Hungary, despite the previous provision, whether for an amount in *Mark* or *Pengő*, but to send them immediately to the postal money order settlement office (Budapest 7.) in a service letter, after further processing.

For your information, I would like to inform you that the colour of the German field postal orders marked '*Feldpostanweisung*' is pale blue-grey, the division and arrangement of the fields on the orders are generally the same as those on other postal orders, and the order fee is stamped with a German postage stamp affixed to the upper right corner of the order pages.

PTRT 32, 26.06.1943: In connection with the implementation of the above fee changes, I hereby order the following:

A) THE POST OFFICE.

1. The distinction between the 'money order delivery fee' and the 'money order payment fee' shall be abolished. When paying postal orders (telegram money orders) and cheque payment orders — regardless of the amount of the order and whether the payment is made at home or in the office — a uniform fee of 14 *f* (per piece) shall be charged as the 'money order payment fee'. However, no money order payment fee may be charged when paying foreign money orders at the post office.

With the suspension of all foreign mail (**PTRT 3, 20.06.1945**) there is no evidence of foreign postal money order traffic being available during the hyperinflation period, 1945/6. For the period 1948-1951 the following later data have been found in the *Postatarifák* journal, but none of the later public post office rate tables to date show any data that the money order service is available for overseas payments. This may have been the result of strong foreign exchange controls and lack of convertibility of the *Forint* during the Cold War period, and became fully convertible only in the year 2000. The following table has been found, but further research is required.

Table 3: Postal money orders - Foreign - 1948-1951Values in *Ft*

Value	Date		
	1948*	1951**	?
Up to 50 <i>Ft</i>	1.00	1.00	
Up to 100 <i>Ft</i>	1.30	1.30	
Up to 500 <i>Ft</i>	3.30	3.30	
Up to 1,000 <i>Ft</i>	5.80	5.80	
Up to 2,000 <i>Ft</i>	10.80	10.80	
Up to 3,000 <i>Ft</i>	15.80	15.80	
Up to 4,000 <i>Ft</i>	20.80	20.80	

* *Postatarifák* journal, vol.41, no.2, June 1948, no indication as to applicability.

** *Postatarifák* journal, vol.45, no.?, July 1951, ditto.