

The Korona Inflation in Hungary

Context:

As a result of the lost Great War (later called First World War) in Hungary was a lack of almost everything. The production of food in the lost territories was inaccessible. The food prices rose and a long inflation started end of 1919 and early 1920. Despite measurements of the government the inflation ended only in 1925. On 1 April 1926 a new currency was introduced at a rate of 1000 Korona = 0,08 Pengő.

Plan:

The start of the inflation is arbitrary set on 1 January 1920. On that day the first rises of the postal tariffs were introduced. Between 1 January 1920 and 1 April 1926 the postal tariffs rose in 16 steps, so there are 16 periods of inflation.

In this exhibit I try to show examples of printed matters, postcards and letters of every tariff period. These can be used local, inland and abroad. For the items abroad there are two positions: to conventional countries and to other UPU countries.

The conventional countries were:

From 1-1-1920 up to 1-4-1926: Germany (D) and Austria (A)

From 1-1-1920 up to 1-1-1922: Bulgaria (BG) and Yugoslavia (SHS)

From 1-1-1920 up to 1-1-1922 and from 1-8-1922 up to 1-4-1926: Poland (PL) and Danzig

From 1-1-1922 up to 1-4-1926: Romania (RO) and Czechoslovakia (CS)

From 1-8-1922 up to 1-4-1926: Italy (I)

Each period starts with a list of the most important tariffs.

To show the tariffs as best as possible I exhibit almost only items with the full franking on the front side of the item.

Literature:

Surányi & Visnyovszki, A Magyar bélyegek kézikönyve, Budapest 1986

Simády, A Magyar díjegyves postai nyomtatványok katalógusa, Budapest 1983

<http://apps.arcanum.hu/app/postamuzeum/>