

GERMANY - HYPERINFLATION - AUGUST 1923

Rate Period 16

During this period inflation dramatically worsened and postal rate went up by factor of 20



An envelope sent from Mainleus to ?? on 25th August. Franked with 55 stamps totaling 19,930.25 marks underpaying the 20T mark single letter rate. The stamp values range from 10 pfennig to 5,000 marks!

A postcard sent from Hankofen to Munich on 31st August. Franked with 18 stamps (6 on reverse) totaling 8Tmarks paying the inland postcard rate



GERMANY - HYPERINFLATION - SEPTEMBER 1923

Rate Periods 17 and 18



Period 17
 An envelope sent locally within Munich on 10th September. Franked with 97 stamps totaling 30,760 marks **overpaying** the 30T mark local single letter rate

Period 18
 An envelope sent from Munich to Greifenberg on 25th September. Franked with 70 stamps totaling 248,500 marks **underpaying** the 250T mark single letter rate



GERMANY - HYPERINFLATION - OCTOBER 1923

Rate Periods 19 and 20

Period 19

An envelope sent from Tübingen to Laupheim on 9th October. Franked with 21 stamps totaling 2M marks paying the inland single letter rate



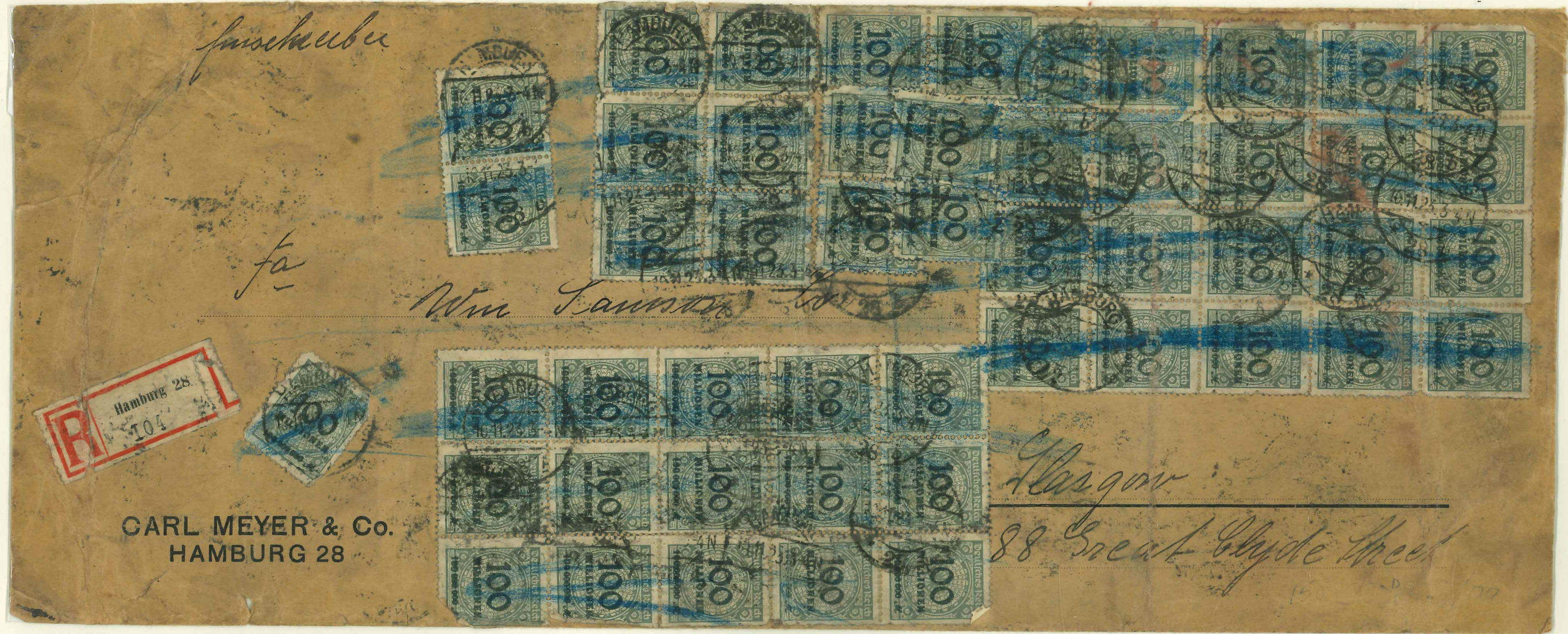
Period 20
An envelope sent from locally within Munich. Franked with 30 stamps totaling 2M marks paying the local single letter rate.



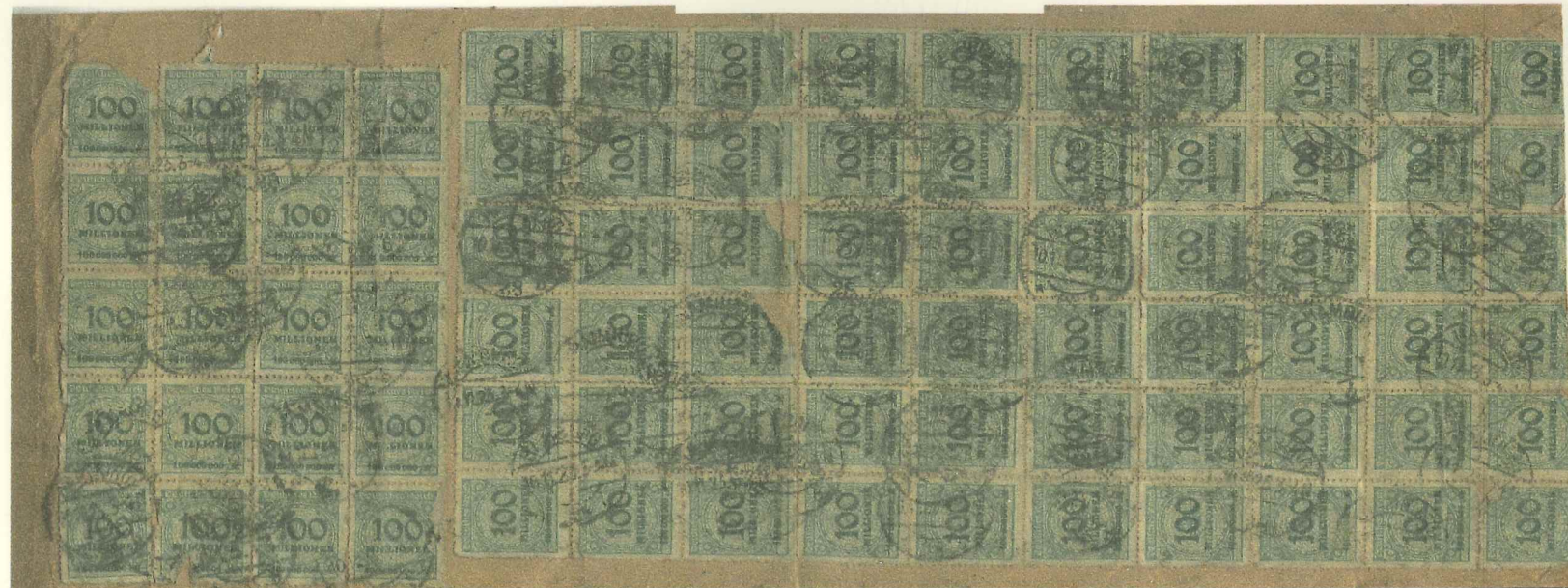
GERMANY - HYPERINFLATION

A rather distressed heavy duty registered envelope sent from Hamburg to Glasgow on 10th November 1923.

The franking of 13 Milliarden (thousand million) mark is made up of one hundred and thirty 100-million-mark stamps spread over the front and reverse of the envelope. The franking suggests that the envelope was triple weight (up to 60g) for which the postage rate was 12 Milliarden from 5th to 11th November and 1 Milliarden was the registration fee. **Rate period 23**



Reverse (reduced)



GERMANY - HYPERINFLATION - CASH FRANKING

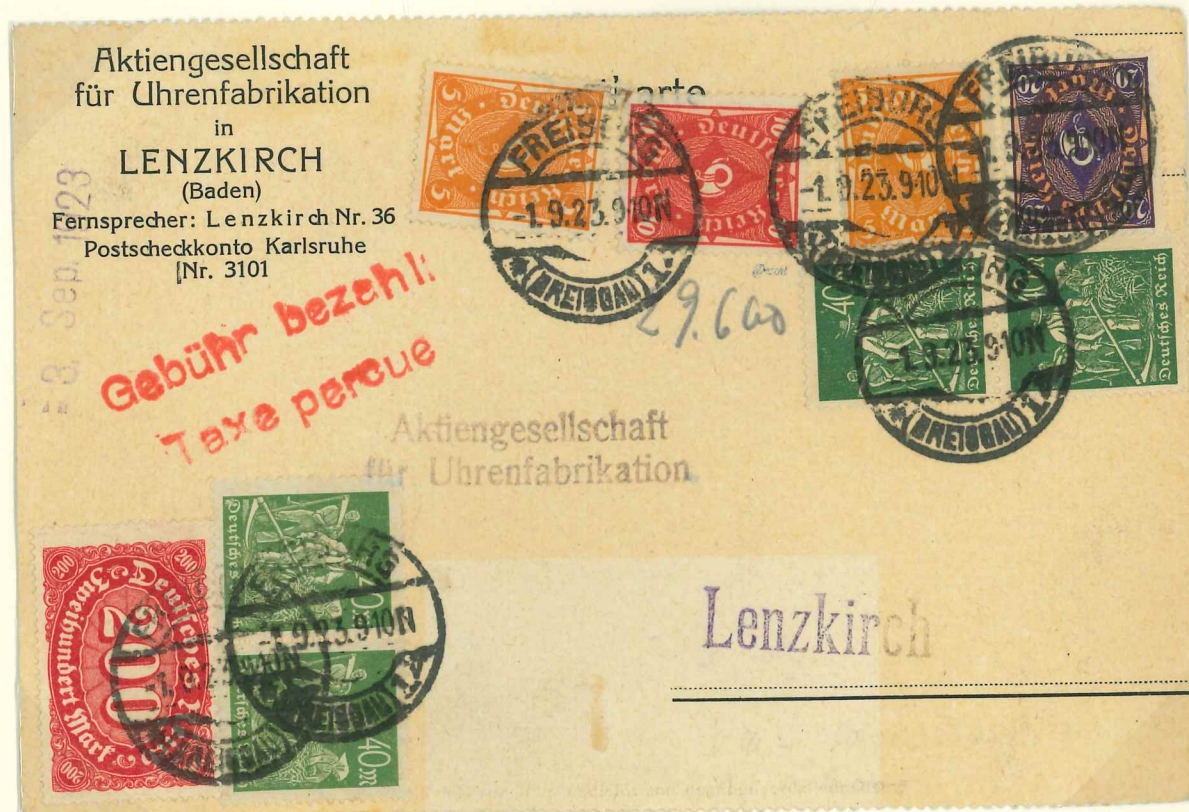
As consequence of the big jump in postal rates (x 20) on 24th August, it was decided that a proportion could be paid in cash (Gebühr Bezahlt) due to the shortage of postage stamp. This system was allowed until 14th December 1923.

A postcard sent from Freiburg to Lenzkirch on 1st September 1923.

Postal rate was 30,000 marks (Rate Period 17) which was paid by stamps to the value of 400 marks and 29,600 marks in cash

An insured (for 10 Md marks) envelope sent from Tiesendorf to Bad Reichenhall on 18th October 1923.

The insurance fee was 200m marks (0.02m marks for each 1m insured value). The postal charge was 7m marks for a double weight letter (37g) (Rate Period 20) plus 5m marks registration fee (mandatory for insured mail) making 212m marks in total of which 12.2m marks was paid with stamps and the remaining 199.8m marks paid in cash.



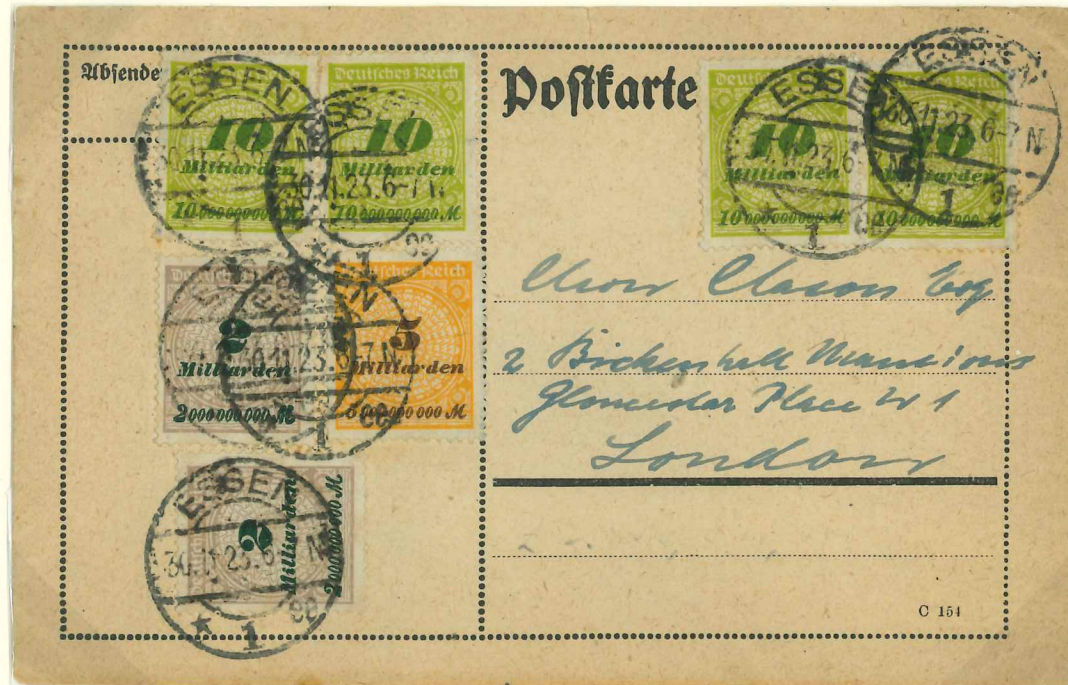
GERMANY - the end of HYPERINFLATION and then CURRENCY REFORM

Currency Reform

A postcard sent from Essen to London on 30th November 1923. It is franked with stamps to the value of 49 Milliarden Marks (overpaid by 1Md) to pay the foreign postcard rate of 192 Milliarden Marks under the "Four Times Franking" agreement which came into force on 26th November. Rate period 26.

From 1st December 2 1923, the Mark was revalued as 1 "Renten Mark" ("Clean Mark") = 100 Renten Pfennig for One Billion (1,000,000,000,000) old marks. During December 1923, any old stamps remained valid and could be used on mail or exchanged with new Renten mark stamps at the post office.

An envelope sent on the first day of the new currency franked with a 10pf (Renten Pfennig) stamp



New currency stamps on piece used on 1st December and old stamps used on piece on 1st and 4th December 1923

