The following stamps of the first series exist with double-printing: 1 f (403), 2 f (404), 3 f (405), 4 f (406), 6 f (407), and 8 f (408). The 16 f stamp of the first series with Perf. 14 (410) is dark violet, while the same stamp with Perf. 15 is black violet.

Some stamps of the second series have been printed on two different types of paper: a thinner, and a thicker. Here, the 2 f (429), 3 f (430), 4 f (431), 6 f (432), 8 f (433), and 20 f (436) stamps exist on both types of paper; the 16 f violet stamp with Perf. 14 (435) exists only on thin paper, while the others exist on thicker paper. The design of the 20 f stamp on thin paper (436) shows more clouds than that of the same stamp on thicker paper. The 16 f stamp (435) exists in two perforations and color variations: the stamp with Perf. 14 is violet, while the stamp with Perf. 15 is either lilac or violet - the former being more common. "Violet" is more bluish while "lilac" is more reddish.

It is interesting to note that the 8 f (408), 16 f (410), 32 f (413), and 40 f (414) stamps of the first series have also been forged. The forged stamps are on unwatermarked paper.

Overprints of 1931 - 1932

In 1931 - 1932, the 3 f, 8 f, 16 f, and 25 f stamps belonging to the former series were overprinted due to a change in the postal rates. Since the stamps of the two series (with the two watermarks) existed with two (14 and 15) perforations, some of the overprinted stamps exist in four variations.

Three stamps also exist with forged overprint: these are:
- the 6/8 f stamp with Wmk 133 and Perf. 14 (454a)
- the 6/8 f stamp with Wmk 210 and Perf. 15 (451)
- the 2/6/8 f stamp with Wmk 133 and Perf. 15 (467)

The 6/8 f stamp with Wmk 210 and Perf. 15 also exists without perforation.

Portrait Series of 1932

In this series used for general postage until 1939, there is one color variation. The first stamp issued from the set was the 40 f stamp (477) depicting the painter Michael Munkacsy. The blue of the stamps of the first printing is brighter ("cobalt blue") that the blue of the stamps printed in the later years.
Rakoczi Commemorative Series

In this series two printing errors are known. In the 10 f stamp (487), the 11. stamp of each sheet (first stamp of the second row) shows Rakoczi with part of his mustache (the curl) missing. A rare error exists in the 32 f stamp where on the 4. stamp of some sheets, the lower part of the numeral "3" is more round and extends below the level of the numeral "2".

Eucharistic Congress Souvenir Sheet

The souvenir sheet (B94) was issued to commemorate the International Eucharistic Congress held in Budapest in May of 1938. The sheet consists of seven stamps and at the bottom of each stamp, the name of the designer (MARTON LAJOS) is given. There are a number of sheets where this name is missing.

It is interesting to note that the size of the sheet is listed differently in the various catalogs; Scott gives it as 136.5 X 155 mm, while Michel states it as 130 X 149 mm. Its actual size is 136 X 154 mm as listed correctly by the Zumstein catalog.

"Return to Home" Commemorative Set

On December 1, 1938, in order to commemorate the restoration of part of the territory lost in 1918 to Czechoslovakia, the 20 f and 70 f stamps of the St. Stephen general series were reissued in a different color and with the overprint "HAZATERES 1938" (535-536). The respective color of the two stamps (in parentheses the color of the original stamp) is salmon pink (carmine lake) and brown on greenish paper (olive green on bluish paper); the color of the overprint is blue and carmine. From the 70 f stamp one sheet of the overprint is blue and carmine. From the 70 f stamp one sheet (100 stamps) was shipped by mistake without the overprint to the post office of Nagymanya. When the error was discovered, 64 stamps had already been sold. This so-called "Nagymanya" stamp is one of the most expensive Hungarian stamps.

"Hungarian for Hungarian" Series

One quite rare plate error is known here: some copies of the 40 + 20 f stamp (B102) have a small horizontal line at about 2/3rd height before the numeral "40".
Horthy Commemorative Series of 1940

There are three major printing errors known in connection with the stamps of this series. The first two are related to the 20 f stamp (557). On the stamps belonging to this series, the name of the designers - LEGRADY SANDOR and MARTON FERENC- is given in the bottom left and right corners respectively. There are copies of the 20 f stamp known where either the first letter of LEGARDY or the last letter of FERENC is missing. In other words, the names are respectively printed as EGRADY SANDOR and MARTON FEREN.

The third major error is related to the 10 f stamp (556). Here, due to a slippage of the plate in the two-color printing, some stamps exist with a "double head", either there is a line parallel to the top of Horthy's head or a line parallel to it profile. The distance between the portrait and this second line can be anything up to about 1 mm.

There are also some minor printing errors known. On some of the 6 f stamps there is a short line through one of the hoofs of the horse, while on the 62nd stamp of the sheets of this stamp, the second part of the capital letter M (in MAGYAR) has a horizontal line and thus, looks like an A. On the 61st stamp of the sheets of the 10 f stamp, the top left of the capital M is missing and there is a white dot instead of it. On some other 10 f stamps, there is also a white dot between HORTHY and MIKLOS.

It might be mentioned that some reports also refer to two basic design problems. The 6 f (555) stamp commemorates the organization of the Hungarian National Army in Szeged, in 1919, and depicts the Votive Church of Szeged with the date 1919, as a symbol of the city, although in 1919, the church was just under construction. Similarly, the 20 f stamp (557) which commemorates the restoration of the Northern territories depicts the cathedral of Kassa with the date 1939 although Kassa was annexed in 1938. Actually, neither is an error because the Votive church was selected as the symbol of the city of Szeged, and the cathedral of Kassa as the symbol of the restored territories and the dates 1919 and 1939 refer to the anniversary dates and not to the particular happenings related to the picture of the stamp on which the dates appear.

"East Returns" Commemorative Stamp

In the plate used for the first printing, the original text KELET VISSZATER (The East returns) was erroneous on the 52. stamp of each sheet: the word "KELET" is misspelled as "KELETVU". The error was recognized and corrected soon.
"South Returns" Commemorative Series

On April 21, 1941, in order to commemorate the restoration of part of the territory lost in 1918 to Jugoslavia, a two-stamp set was issued by overprinting the 10 f and 20 f stamps of the regular postage series with the text DEL VISSZATER. (The South Returns) (559-560). A few 10 f stamps exist without the overprint. Since the color of the stamp remained unchanged the error can be seen only in pairs where one of the stamps is overprinted.

Szechenyi Commemorative Series

This set of five stamps was issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Count Stephen Szechenyi (1791-1860). There are two known plate errors on the stamps of the set. The first is related to the 10 f stamp (573) the design of which shows the portrait of Szechenyi and the coat-of-arms of the Szechenyi family which, among others, shows one black raven in each of the right top and left bottom part of the crest. On the 90. stamp of each sheet, the black raven seems to have a white craw. The second printing error occurs on the 40 f stamp (517) which depicts the Greek god Mercury, a train, and a ship; there is a small pennant on the foremost of the ship. This pennant is missing on the 11. stamp of each sheet.

1942 - Additions to the Regular Postage Series

In 1939, a new regular postage series was issued to replace the 1932-portrait series and the 1938 St. Stephen series. The stamps of the new series show the hold crown, St. Stephen, the Madonna, Patroness of Hungary, and various Hungarian churches; they were printed on a paper with Wmk 210. In 1941-42, due to changes in the postal rates, new additions were issued to this series, but now, with a new watermark (Wmk 266). Two errors are known here. It is known that one sheet of the 30 f lilac stamp showing the Matthias church in Buda (587) existed without perforation and was actually sold at one post office. The second error occurred at the 8 f stamp (slate green) depicting the holy crown (582); here a few sheets are known in which the perforation at the last row is missing.

Stamp Honoring the Death of Stephen Horthy

In 1942, a stamp (600) was issued to honor the death of Stephen Horthy, the son of the regent and himself deputy regent, who died in a plane crash at the Eastern Front. A few copies of this stamp exist without perforation at the lower edge.
The stamp show the portrait of Stephen Horthy with an allegoric design depicting the "Hadak Utja" (road of warriors) of the ancient Hungarian legend corresponding to the Milky Way, with Csaba, the youngest son of Attila and two of his followers riding over it. Above the mounted warriors there are some stars indicating the Milky Way, in three clusters consisting of 4 + 2 + 2 stamps. The first cluster is about in the middle top of the stamp, the second right from it, and the third cluster is on the very right, just before the head of the horse of the first rider.

In the first stamp of each sheet of 50, the first cluster consisted of three stars instead of four, while in the tenth stamp, it consisted of five stars. Stamps where there are three stars instead of two before the head of the first horse have also been reported.

Famous Soldiers Series

This set issued in 1943 for regular postage, depicts famous Hungarian soldiers from the IX. century up to the freedom fighters of 1948-49, further the Madonna, patroness of Hungary, and the holy crown with St. Stephen's statue in the background. The 30 f stamp showing the holy crown is also known missing perforations and even a few full sheets of 200 stamps exist without perforation

Red Cross Issue of 1944

This is the third red cross series issued during World War II. The stamps (B171-B174) show various scenes with nurses and the red cross in a white oval background. Copies of the 20+20 f stamp (B171) are known where - due to incorrect positioning during the multistep printing - the red cross is off-center to the right.

II. POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

Green Stamps with Black Numeral

The first postage due stamps were issued on December 1, 1903. Their design shows a green ornament with the denomination in black in a white oval. Until 1915, stamps of this basic design have been issued with different watermarks and perforations.

There are two very rare errors both known representing inverted centers: the 20 f stamp with Wmk. 136a and Perf. 15 (J16b), and the 20 f stamp with the first version of Wmk 136 (Scott does not distinguish between the two versions; the first version is Wmk 5 in Michel) and Perf. 15 (J16). There are only a few known to exist of each of them.
Since the 20 f stamp with the vertical watermark is quite rare, it was also forged, by taking the more common 5 and 50 f stamps with the same watermark, removing the numeral, and printing the new numeral "20" in its place.

**Green Stamps with Red Numeral**

In 1915, the color of the numeral was changed to red and now, all stamps had the horizontal version of Wmk 137. From this series, the 15 f stamp (J34) issued in 1918 also exists with inverted center: it occurred four times in each sheet, at the 10., 20., 30., and 40. stamps. The 50 f stamp was also printed with inverted center; however, since before 1920, this stamp was issued only with the KOZTARSASAG overprint, the original stamp and its error version will be discussed below.

**Stamps with KOZTARSASAG Overprint**

In February 1919, a number of postage due stamps have been overprinted diagonally with the text KOZTARSASAG (Republic). Of these, the 50f (J44; black numeral) and the 40 f (J49; red numeral) stamps also exist with inverted overprint. The 50 f stamp (J50; red numeral) also exists with inverted center and either regular or inverted overprint. It should be mentioned that the stamps with the inverted overprint were also forged.

In the KOZTARSASAG-overprinted series, there is one stamp which has never been issued with the overprint: this is the 3 f stamp (J46). However, by error, a few copies reached postal sale. On some of these, the missing overprint can be seen on the back of the stamp.

**Stamps with MAGYAR POSTA Imprint**

In case of the postage due stamps, the Hungarian postal authorities were in delay. Thus, while the harvester-parliament stamps with the text MAGYAR POSTA were issued in January 1919, the corresponding postage due stamps (J65-J69) were issued only one year later. From this series the 2 f stamp (J65) also exists with inverted center, and the whole series exists in both green and dark green variations.

**Green Stamps with Red Numeral, Issued 1920-1922**

In 1920, the 10 f and 20 f stamps (J32, J35) of the original MAGYAR KIR POSTA series were reprinted; the color of the reprint is darker green. Then, between 1920 and 1922, a number of postage due stamps with the new denomination were issued, among them, the 50 f stamp (J38) already mentioned. This stamp also exists with inverted center.