### **4.8 Postage Due** UK to Switzerland and France

### Forwarding Inland Mail Forwarded Abroad

**§§** These two postcards were first sent within the UK at the postcard rate but then **taxed as letters when forwarded abroad.** A special UPU rule said that postage due for forwarded mail should be single (not double) deficiency if correct postage had been paid for the original destination.

United Kingdom:
 Malvern
 22 September 1904
 to London

Domestic postcard rate: <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> penny

➤ Forwarded to Switzerland: Bex 24 September 1904

**[T]** UK: T (with an L for London) and 20 (cts deficiency)

**[T]** Switzerland: 20 (cts postage due) and postage due stamp (single deficiency)

castmark ; 2200 ONLY TO HERE e her 4 then go to h shallb

and City son Bille Etter Lely Ill rom treast se

United Kingdom:
 Devonport
 11 April 1904
 to London

Domestic postcard rate: <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> penny

 Forwarded to France: London 12 April 1904
 Biarritz 14 April 1904

Uprated to 1 penny foreign postcard rate

**[T]** UK: T (L for London) and 15 (cts deficiency)

[T] France: Postage due stamp, 15 centimes (single deficiency)

**§§** Bilateral agreements with Switzerland and France were announced in a British postal circular 12 December 1905. Divided cards sent abroad prior to that data required foreign letter postage ( $2^{1}/_{2}$  pence). For the card to Switzerland, deficiency was 2 pence = 20 centimes. The card to France was uprated with a halfpenny stamp to foreign postcard rate, so deficiency was  $1^{1}/_{2}$  pence = 15 centimes.

**§§** It is unclear, however, whether it was correct by the British post to tax these two cards as letters. According to UPU rules, postcards originally sent with inland mail should be accepted for postcard postage when forwarded abroad as long as they fulfilled the *inland* regulations for postcards.

### **4.8 Postage Due** UK to Switzerland • Bavaria to Belgium

### Forwarding International Mail

When an underpaid card sent abroad was forwarded to another country, or back to the country of origin, postage due was normally charged from the addressee once the card reached its new destination. But in some cases postage due was paid by the person who forwarded the card.

► UK to Switzerland:

North Walsham 8 July 1905

Wengen 10 July 1905

Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pence)

**[T]** UK: T 15 (centimes deficiency; L for London)

**[T]** Switzerland: 30 (cts due, double deficiency)

 Forwarded (back) to the UK
 London 18 July 1905

to North Walsham

Hull and Add the space my of the port of the space my be used for communication. Many thanks the there will be used for communication. Many thanks the there will be the there will be used for communication. Many thanks the there will be the the the there will be the the the there will be the the the the there will be the the the the the the the the the th
how my hours Statigestand

**[T]** As no postage due was paid in Switzerland, the British post made a note of 3d postage due to be paid by the addressee. UPU rules said that if a postal item sent abroad was underpaid, postage due should be charged even if the item was later forwarded to the sending country and the postage would have been sufficient for inland mail.

§§ Letter rate was required prior to bilateral agreement (UK-Switzerland) 12 December 1905.

P Carte Po 172 Nürnberg the atables! Ny ballaceb over mus in Tacha n.

► Bavaria to Belgium: Erlangen 11 July 1905 La Panne 13 July 1905 Foreign postcard rate: 10 pfennig (letter rate was 20 pfennig) **[T]** Bavaria: No visible tax marks [T] Belgium: T, 025 and postage due stamps (double deficiency) ► Forwarded (back) to Bavaria: La Panne 13 July 1905 Lagerlechfeld 15 July 1905

**[T]** The post in Belgium made a note that the person who forwarded the card from La Panne had paid the postage due. Consequently, no postage due was charged when the card arrived in Lagerlechfeld.

**§§** Letter rate was required prior to bilateral agreement (Germany-Belgium) 1 September 1905.

### **4.9 Postage Due** Germany to Belgium • UK to Switzerland

### Refused by the Addressee Because of Postage Due

Surcharging of divided postcards caused a lot of frustration among the public. Yet there exist surprisingly few cards for which the addressees have refused to pay postage due. Here are two examples.

Germany to Belgium:
 Langebrück
 24 June 1905
 Bruxelles
 26 June 1905

Foreign postcard rate: 10 pfennig (foreign letter rate was 20 pfennig)

**[T]** No German tax marks

**[T]** Belgium: T, 25 and postage due stamps (double deficiency)

**§§** Letter rate was required prior to 1 September 1905



► Returned to Germany with a note by the postman 'Refusé pour la taxe / le facteur' (refused because of postage due) and postmarks 'REBUT' and 'Retour à l'envoyeur' – ZURÜCK and Langebrück 29 June 1905

**[T]** Germany: 20 (pfennig due), to be paid by the sender.

Fincher Shiffy. are Jo- monow 7 the onver nnahme Refusé the will

➤ UK to Switzerland:
 Hyde Park Corner B.O.
 Leeds 14 July 1903
 Menzingen
 16 July 1903

Foreign postcard rate: 1 pence (foreign letter rate was 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pence)

**[T]** UK: T (L for London) and 15 (cts deficiency)

**[T]** Switzerland: 30 (cts due) and postage due stamps

§§ Letter rate was required prior to 12 December 1905

▶ Returned to the UK with a note by the postman 'Annahme verweigert' (reception refused), confirmed by a bilingual label, and postage due stamps cancelled 'UNGÜLTIG' – London 28 July 1903 (red postmark)

 $\boxtimes$  A surcharged card that was refused by the addressee should be returned to the sender, who had to pay the postage due. If the sender could not be identified, the card normally ended up at the dead letter office, and was destroyed after a certain time. Yet a number of cards returned to London in 1903 have somehow gotten into the hands of collectors. The red 'EX' is probably an inspector's mark from the dead letter office.

# **5. Mistakes and Mysteries**

With the rapidly changing rules and agreements about the use of divided postcards, it is not surprising that even the post sometimes made mistakes. It was quite common that postal clerks failed to apply tax marks on divided cards that were sent, with a message on the address side, to destinations where this was not (yet) allowed (5.1). In one particular case – registered mail – divided cards should in fact not be subject to postage due even if they arrived underpaid, according to a special UPU rule (5.2). On the contrary, it also happened that cards received tax marks by mistake even though they followed the regulations (5.3). For international mail in particular, postal clerks sometimes made mistakes when deciding the amount to charge in postage due (5.4). Misdirected mail might also cause problems and confusion (5.5). Finally, when most cards are described and sorted into their proper categories, there are always a few items that remain postal mysteries (5.6).



► UK to France:

Jersey 15 August 1904 – Granville 16 August 1904 – St. Mandé 17 August 1904 Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pence)

**§§** This rather banal-looking card represents no less than five mistakes, four of which were made by postal staff:

- 1) The sender put on a 1 penny stamp (postcard rate) but wrote a short message on the address side. This was not permitted until a bilateral agreement came into force in December 1905.
- 2) The British post failed to apply a tax mark. It was UK policy to tax all divided cards sent abroad as letters until December 1905.
- 3) The French post struck a tax mark on arrival. This was also an error, as a postal bulletin from May 1904 said that divided cards arriving in France without tax marks should be accepted at the postcard rate.
- 4) The person who applied the French tax mark failed to indicate the missing postage (15 centimes, the equivalent of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pence).
- 5) The postal clerk in St. Mandé therefore charged only 10 centimes postage due instead of the correct amount, 30 centimes (double deficiency).

## **5.1 Mistakes and Mysteries**

### **Failure to Charge Postage Due**

**No Tax Marks** 

Egypt to the US • Grenada to Italy

4.01 RIAMAIGS OSTAGE IN EGYPT ONLY Gasette" "OILFTTE Mr. May Richter. 61 Beach Glen Str. Rogbury Boston Mass. Faptian n. J. of America

Egypt to the United States:

Cairo Shepheard's Hotel Post Office 5 April 1905 - Boston MA 21 April 1905

E Foreign postcard rate: 4 millièmes (letter rate was 10 millièmes)

**§§** Divided cards from abroad were accepted in the United States 28 June 1906. Prior to that date, it was US policy to tax incoming divided cards as letters, but in this case the postal clerk failed to do so.

GRENADA Post Card Barage Casa Baragiola Via Vittoria

➤ Grenada to Italy: Grenville 2 November 1905 –
 - St George's 3 November 1905 – Como 21 November 1905
 Image: Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pence)

**§§** There is no recorded bilateral agreement between Grenada and Italy. When this card was sent, it was Italian policy to charge postage due for incoming divided cards from countries with which Italy had made no such agreements.

# 5.1 Mistakes and Mysteries

#### Failure to Charge Postage Due In Spite of Tax Marks

Norway to China • Queensland to Egypt

1/12/905 STALE Moser ordisty CARTE 1 XII 05.1-3E Vi var nede for at more (Kun for Ad I onis bide made of therade Iden, da fik. Hatien harte the hjem, at hun vilde reije our Mr. Hobert Berglin land pro Genua, hvis hun hunde Vi har nu imidles lid fait bestad Em, at hum inhe fits bythet billettern Missim house de matte redre via England Krist monis han acts " where vertes dia for tidlight neste sman hia Ørn, shal shribe med des samme Schj er ankunmen. Til Genua horde reisen A. Sinti hölsen Vanli hölsen Hjælma. narmere appen. E. R. 688.

 Norway to China: Kristiania 11 December 1905 – Peking Deutsche Post 21 January 1906 – Peking 22 January and 2 February 1906 –
 Shanxi/Pingyang 9 February 1906 – Shanxi/Yuncheng XX February 1906

E Foreign postcard rate: 10 øre (letter rate was 20 øre)

[T] Norway: T and 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (centimes deficiency); China: No postage due charged§§ There is no recorded agreement between Norway and China.

POST CARD SERIES (This Space to BIRSBAME VIEWS, Correspondence Only). ddress On/ 29 SERIES main " SHELL " OURED

 Queensland to Egypt: Bundaberg 9 March 1906 – Colombo 29 March 1906 – – Suez 8 April 1906 – Caire 9 April 1906

- Foreign (overseas) postcard rate: 1½ pence (letter rate was 2½ pence)
   [T] Queensland: 10 CTMS T; Egypt: No postage due charged
  - **§§** There is no recorded agreement between Australia and Egypt.

### **5.2 Mistakes and Mysteries** Russian Post in China and France to the UK

### **Underpaid Registered Mail** No Postage Due According to UPU Rule

**§§** When international registered mail arrived unpaid or underpaid, no postage due should be charged from the addressee according to a special UPU rule. Instead a message about the error should be sent to the postal administration of the sending country. The rationale behind this rule was that registered mail should be paid for at the post office and that it was the responsibility of the postal staff to make sure that correct postage was paid.

#### ► Registered divided postcard from the Russian post in China to the UK:

Kharbin Field Post Office 3 and 4 [16 and 17] September 1905

Censorship Manchurian Army

Registered W.D.O. London 6 October 1905

**§§** Letter rate required prior to bilateral agreement announced 12 December 1905 by the British Post Office.

Markin 1987805 1987805 Medio dan da Medio dan da Medi	
Cher Anie Ne de sache par la Christie paire etaut uguse, je Ollor Kotromandias compte pouvoir & derie bolo Castle street plus librement plus dons les motifs de mon tilence. N'oublis par que mons dommes en hume je me de la che par su mint	16/8 TROS DE TADOURTS CONTRA Carte Postale.
Je ne le la che has su inter	Cher Anis Ne de gache par la Objerrier 12 paig chant signie je Ollor Kolomandia
Je ne le là che par su tint, CONONSTER	Jelus librement plus 66/67 Cassie street and hard & f'an pliquere Mathe and Or ford Street
	silence. N'oublis pas que nous donnues en humi- Je ne la là che pas su tint, Sondon Monte mais dois me retaine
	hoo.

The 10 kopek postage and the absence of the dotted 'R' mark normally used for registered international mail suggest that the Russian post, by mistake, treated the card as inland mail (postcard rate: 3 kopek, registration fee: 7 kopek). Correct postage was 20 kopek (10 kopek foreign letter rate, 10 kopek foreign registration fee).

 $\boxtimes$  The card was sent in conjunction with the Russo-Japanese war, hence the censorship mark.

2ha Marsalle Partie réservée à la Correspondance her Mormens Coster NES'8 i ben regrette de n'avon pri erand & die dyrant de Marsulle utol à Lanzibat un mot et me me for from onsentle que Vaireve Mi Varles ent reports your Mad an 25 Mar, a tinto a Non contralement champile 24 Cours 1 Reymond

**§§** When these cards were sent, the British post normally surcharged incoming divided postcards as letters even if they had no tax marks from the sending country. But in these two cases **no postage due was charged**, in accordance with the special UPU rule about registered mail.

- Registered divided card from France to the UK: Marseille 18 June 1905 Registered S.W.D.O. London 20 June 1905
- Foreign postcard rate: 10 centimes (letter rate was 25 centimes), registration fee: 25 centimes
  - ► Forwarded to Paris Paris 21 June 1905

**§§** Letter rate required prior to bilateral agreement announced 12 December 1905 in the UK and in November 1905 in France.

### **5.3 Mistakes and Mysteries** Switzerland and Malta to the US

### Tax Marks Applied in Error In Spite of Correct Letter Postage

mehror Postkarte, 400 Weltpostverein - Unio - Briefkaai aum für M Mister. Buchbinder 1905

Switzerland to the US: Zug 13 December 1905 – New York 23 December 1905
 Foreign letter rate: 25 centimes

**[T]** US: Due 6 cents and postage due stamps

Large amounts of divided cards from Europe arrived in New York the weeks before Christmas in 1905 and surcharging these cards soon became a routine. So much a routine that this card, too, received a tax mark, **in spite of correct letter postage!** 

CARTE POS Correspondance Tous les pays étrangers n'acceptent pas la correspondance au recto, se renseigner a la Poste 10 matty.

➤ Malta to the United States:
 Valletta 26 February 1906 – New York 10 March 1906 – Wyncote PA 12 March 1906
 Image: Foreign letter rate: 2½ pence
 Image: US: Due 2 cents and postage due stamp

The sender paid the correct letter rate, yet the addressee was charged 2 cents due.

### **5.3 Mistakes and Mysteries** Victoria to the UK • Sweden to Belgium

### Tax Marks Applied in Error In Spite of Bilateral Agreements

Victoria to the UK:
 Melbourne
 22 November 1905
 to Rumford

Postcard rate to the UK: 1 penny

**[T]** Victoria: T 10 c (taxed as letter); tax mark deleted

POST CARD.	
This Space may be used for Correspondence. Elith love and best	The Address only to be written here
Wishes for a happy Emas aproxperais	miss. Rand. Remington House,
new year. Swrotelo you come time	Rumford.
yourecived the lette	Estex. England.
Ine from us all.	

**§§** A bilateral agreement about divided postcards sent from Australia to the UK was recorded by the Australian Postmaster-General on 22 November 1905 – the day when this postcard was sent! The card was first taxed as a letter, but apparently information about the agreement reached the post office in Melbourne later that day, or at least before the card was sent off to the UK. The tax mark was therefore deleted (with an obliterator which was normally used at the post office in Melbourne for incoming mail where the stamps had not been properly cancelled at the sending post office). No postage due was charged on arrival.

Brev-Kort Brefkort -**Carte** Postale Correspondenzkarte Levelezö-Lap Weltpostverein Cartolina postale Dopisnice Postkart Karta korespondencyjna ostale un Dop Briefkaart Retourne dans mos Jago 12 me 2appelle arec 10 lus grande 11 Umile. raver crétaire Communal e que vour stiments à m venilles. hen receron mes salutat.

➤ Sweden to Belgium: Latorps Bruk 11 November 1905 Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont 14 November 1905

Foreign postcard rate: 10 öre

**[T]** Sweden: T and 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (taxed as letter); tax marks later deleted

**§§** A bilateral agreement between Sweden and Belgium was in force since 1 September 1905, so the card should be accepted at the 10 öre postcard rate. The mistake was discovered (probably already in Sweden), the tax marks were deleted and no postage due was charged on arrival.

# **5.3 Mistakes and Mysteries** UK to China • Ceylon to the UK

### **Tax Marks Applied in Error** In Spite of Imperial Penny Postage

CARD T THIS SPACE AS WELL AS THE BACK, MAY THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE NOW BE USED FOR COMMUNICATION. WRITTEN HERE. (Post Office Regulation). Gle 7 5 North: Jel Shanghai Shaw mo wend Sllen Jel: Co. pros

UK to China: Clapton 30 October 1902 – Shanghai
 Imperial penny postage (valid for both postcards and letters)
 [T] UK: T and 15 (centimes deficiency), tax mark deleted

**§§** There was a British post office in Shanghai and penny postage was in force since 1 May 1902 from the UK 'to all places in China, where there are British post offices'. Tax marks applied in error and deleted; no postage due charged on arrival.

CEYLON POST	LE UNIVERSELLE (CEYLAN) CARD
This Space may be used for Communication. Jo Jo, "Athen" Golombo July Http: Dear Contin	Hus it. Berlyn 10 Porthand Broad
rop wheath yours? anon bourg witter yours? any noor ag stime clive mene teren, which our	Hou, Krighton England

Ceylon to the UK: Colombo 4 July 1905 – Hove
Postage 6 cents, corresponding to imperial penny postage
[T] Ceylon: T and 15 (centimes deficiency), tax marks deleted
§§ Ceylon was a member of the penny postage scheme since the start in 1898. Tax marks applied in error and deleted; no postage due charged on arrival.

### **5.4 Mistakes and Mysteries** France and Germany to the US

### **Erroneous Postage Due Amount** Lacking Knowledge of Foreign Rates

When divided cards without tax marks were surcharged on arrival, the post on the destination needed to know the postal rates of the country of origin in order to charge correct postage due. At times this knowledge was lacking, as shown by these two cards sent to the US.

France to the US:
 Paris
 26 February 1906
 St. Louis MO
 11 March 1906

Foreign postcard rate: 10 centimes (letter rate was 25 centimes)

**[T]** France: no tax marks

**[T]** US: 5 (cents due) and postage due stamp

. entro	CARTE POSTA Tous les Pays etrangers n'acceptent pas la Cerres (Se renseigner a)
it quead	CORRESPONDANCE W 26-2 06 07 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06
ud pro a	is a deleging 42.14 Connecticut Str.
ne superior und	state to the Mo-

**[T]** This card arrived in the US without tax marks, and unlike most postcards from Europe it did not receive the characteristic 'opera glass' tax mark in New York. Instead it seems that the need to charge postage due was not discovered until the card reached St. Louis. The postal staff there were obviously not familiar with the postal rates in different countries. 5 cents postage due represent twice the difference between letter rate and postcard rate from Germany and Scandinavia, but for France and most other countries double deficiency was 6 cents.

ince. Jansas norils

Germany to the US: Kirchhofen 9 January 1906 New York 18 January 1906 to Salina, KS

Foreign postcard rate: 10 pfennig (letter rate was 20 pfennig)

[T] Germany: no tax marks[T] US: 'Due 6 cents' and postage due stamps

**[T]** For this card, deficiency was 10 pfennig or 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> centimes. Double deficiency should have been 5 cents but the addressee was charged 6 cents. An unusual error by the post in New York.

**§§** Both cards shown here required letter postage as no bilateral agreements were in place and it was US practice to tax incoming divided cards as letters until after the Rome congress.

### **5.4 Mistakes and Mysteries** Switzerland to Bavaria • UK to Italy

### Erroneous Postage Due Amount Lacking Knowledge of UPU Rules

Incorrect postage due might be charged because postmen did not know UPU regulations and/or made erroneous interpretations of tax marks and other postal notes on incoming mail.

 Switzerland to Bavaria:
 Bern
 July 1904
 Muenchen
 July 1904

Foreign postcard rate: 10 centimes (letter rate was 25 centimes)

**[T]** Switzerland: T and '15 cts'

**[T]** Germany: 15 (pfennig due)

**§§** Letter rate required prior to a bilateral agreement in force 1 September 1905.

CARTE POSTALI Postkarte	E - POST CARRON artolina Fostale
Blick auf die Stadt Beur und die Berner-AlAgn vom Kursaal Schänzli aus gesehen. L. Elsern'.	Hern Josef Struck
firm Drinf arfall me. Venige Rnisma mip if Knina no ip nor Jamis Hor noiper Jac	Avino Hehreinermeister
Approgram Labor bin. Hoffmallig ift bin, hif and alles brim Sten Bookartenverlag F. Opch-sylleg Bern. 1698	ENJUMAISArepe 56/J. 3. Aug.

**[T]** A deficiency of 15 centimes normally translated into 25 pfennig postage due in Germany, corresponding to double deficiency of 30 centimes according to UPU rules. In this case it seems that the postal clerk misunderstood the note '15 cts' and charged only 15 pfennig.

FOR INLAND POSTAGE ONE AIS SPACE MAY NOW BE USED FOR COMMUNICATION. Many thanks for Postcards received.	CARD THE ADDRESS BULKER THE ADDRESS OF CHARDEN
Alpe gan are Eiger gun Travels. The is worth seeing Schear - Seefun 29. 10. 05 Rom	Al mittente À l'envoyeur perché parce que Con Jon lon Jon lo

 Domestic use in the UK:
 Dublin 30 April 1903 to London

Domestic postcard rate: 1/2 penny

➤ Forwarded to Italy: Lombard St. 1 May 1903 Rome 4 May 1903

Uprated to 1 penny foreign postcard rate (letter rate was 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pence)

[T] UK: T (L for London) but no visible note about deficiency

**§§** Letter rate was required prior to a bilateral agreement in force 12 December 1905.

**[T]** On arrival in Italy, the Italian post attempted to charge 30 centesimi postage due (double deficiency). According to UPU rules, postage due should instead have been single deficiency, 15 centesimi, as the card was underpaid when forwarded abroad and correct postage had been paid for the original destination.

➤ As shown by the yellow Italian label, the recipient refused to pay the postage due. The card was therefore returned to the UK, and arrived in London 11 June 1903.

**5.4 Mistakes and Mysteries** 

#### **Erroneous Postage Due Amount**

**Unclear Tax Marks** 

Russia to Sweden • W. Australia to Denmark

Russia to Sweden:
 Astrachan
 20 October 1904
 [2 November]
 Sassnitz-Trelleborg
 9 November 1904
 to Eskilstuna

■ 5 kopek postage (postcard rate was 4 kopek, letter rate 10 kopek)

**[T]** Russia: Tax mark for domestic use deleted, but not replaced with international tax marks

**§§** Letter rate required prior to 1 April 1905.

всемірный почтовый союзь. Ро UNION POSTA ОТКРЫТОЕ 11.04 9

**[T]** As the Russian post did not make any note about deficiency in French centimes, the Swedish post seemingly assumed that the card should be taxed with twice the difference between foreign postcard rate and letter rate from Russia: Lösen 24 öre. Correct postage due, given the 5 kopek postage paid, would have been 20 öre.

 $\square$  A nice detail with this card is that the sender has commented on the divided address side. He was obviously not familiar with this innovation, so having written a long account on the image side he turned the card around and continued the message: *A see there is a space to write here...* – a discovery that cost the recipient 24 öre!

STRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND ONL BE USED FOR COMMUNICATION. ito cards u gead to excl quali n sel thedrals, but long as any pretty card isofgeo graphical onthe scene yours Art Series-Copyright.

 Western Australia to Denmark: Perth
 9 (?) December 1905 Kjøbenhavn 8 January 1906

Foreign postcard rate: 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pence (letter rate was 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pence)

**[T]** Western Australia: an unclear tax mark, probably T 10

[T] Denmark: 24 (øre)

**§§** There is no recorded agreement between Denmark and Australia.

**[T]** In a magnifying glass, the Australian tax mark looks like an indistinct T 10, which was the correct deficiency (10 centimes corresponding to 1 penny). But at a quick glance it looks more like T 15 and that was how the Danish post read it. The addressee was therefore charged too much postage due -24 instead of 16 øre.

Perth was one of the few places in the world outside the UK where hexagonal tax marks were used.

### **5.5 Mistakes and Mysteries** Sweden to France • UK to Germany

### Misdirected Mail With Tax Marks

One kind of postal mistakes was misdirected mail. This was usually due to sorting errors or unclear addresses, and might in some cases give rise to unexpected tax marks.

Sweden to France:
 Stockholm
 22 December 1905

► Missent to the US

New York 4 January 1906 K.City & La Junta 6 January 1906

Resent to Europe
 Honfleur
 20 January 1906

Foreign postcard rate: 10 öre (letter rate was 20 öre)

mansoul Fick BREF Gio den franklige CARTE FOCALE Arminkan (2000) hommen 22 Milling Strand Total And Total
times and the service of the Continue
en hut, chung gimes Chy hu fak larbey anternes mit men Hor some file And a inter Hor for the g Hor har the g Hor the the g Hor the the for the formation
tin mansa Frisken? (Calvadas)

§§ Bilateral agreement Sweden-France 1 April 1905, but no agreement Sweden-US.

[T] US: Taxed as a letter, 'Due 5 cents' (double deficiency), as there was no bilateral agreement Sweden-USA.[T] France: US tax mark ignored, as the French post realized the error.

The railway postmark K.City & La Junta (Colorado) suggests that at least two postal clerks – one in Europe and one in New York – have read **'Colorado' instead of 'Calvados'!** 

OMMIT

**§§** Letter rate was required prior to December 1905. Due to the unclear address, which did not include 'Germany', the card received tax marks from three different countries in three different currencies – all in three days!

 > UK to Germany: Grays 14 April 1904
 > Missent to Holland Brummen 15 April 1904
 > Missent to Switzerland Brunnen 16 April 1904

Sent to Germany Bremen 17 April 1904

Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pence)

**[T]** UK: T (L for London) and 15 (cts deficiency)

**[T]** Holland: 15 (cents due, double deficiency)

**[T]** Switzerland: 30 (cts due, double deficiency)

**[T]** Germany: Porto and 25 (pf. due, double deficiency)

### **5.6 Mistakes and Mysteries** Spain • France to the UK (?)

### Mysteries Things I Do Not Understand

No matter how carefully you study postal rules and regulations and try to interpret those old postal items that come your way, you always end up with one or two things that you just cannot figure out. I guess that's the charm of postal history!

Domestic use in Spain:
 Valencia
 13 November 1905
 Barcelona
 16 November 1905
 to Sabadell

Domestic postcard rate: 10 centimos, with postmark from Valencia

Additional 5 centimos for 15 centimos domestic letter rate with postmark from Barcelona

\$\$ Letter postage was required prior to7 December 1905.

rrespondance pays étrangers n'acceptent pas la ance au recto, se reuseiguer à la Po Elsemeion payer pabia va valido el correo enando entregue tas postales, de amera o un debieron receibir tarborta tarde en lugar de momana. como rupongo recibiran pero no area fuere por paberme levontado tarde no, pun à bas 7 ya estaba en la calle par fue tanto lo

**Mysteries**: Why was additional postage added in Barcelona rather than at the sending or receiving post office? What was the procedure for this additional postage? Was it paid for by the sender or by the addressee?

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR COMMUNICATION. THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN HERE (In British Isles only.) (Post Office Regulation.)

➤ The French stamp and the address 'Angleterre' suggests that this card was sent from France to the UK

> Stamp cancelled London F.S. 15 (Foreign Section) 31 July 1903

Foreign postcard rate from France was 10 centimes (letter rate was 25 centimes)

**[T]** No tax marks, neither from France nor from the UK

**§§** Divided postcards from France to the UK were not allowed until November 1905 according to the French postal bulletins, and not until mid-December according to a British postal circular.

**Mysteries**: Was the card really sent from France to the UK? In that case, why was the stamp cancelled in London and not in France? And why was the card accepted at postcard rate?

### **5.6 Mistakes and Mysteries** UK to Sweden/France • France to Germany/Norway

### Mysteries Things I Do Not Understand

 From the UK to Sweden:
 Southport
 30 December 1904
 Rotebro
 6 January 1905
 Forwarded to France:
 Cannes
 9 January 1905

Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pence)

**[T]** UK: T 15 (centimes deficiency), L for London

[T] Sweden: Note '24 öre'

THE CAR Bros. FOR INLAND COMMUNICATION THIS SPACE MAY BE USED. THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN HERE. manel 12. hauck Southhor

(double deficiency) covered by the 10 öre stamp ( foreign postcard rate from Sweden); **[T]** France: No tax marks **§§** Letter rate required prior to bilateral agreements (UK-Sweden 12 December 1905; Sweden-France 1 April 1905).

**Mysteries**: Were 24 öre postage due paid in Sweden? In that case: Why was additional postage (10 öre) paid? And why was not the British tax mark deleted? And in any case: Why was no postage due charged in France?

wondheim Norwening nostlagernal CART A utiliser seule (Franc Partie réservée à la Corres

#### **Mysteries:**

Why is there no French T mark on the card? Was postage due charged the first time the card was in Dresden? Was postage due charged in Trondheim? Was postage due charged the second time the card arrived in Dresden? When, where, and why was the German 'T' mark deleted? Why is there a second note of 20 (instead of 25) pfennig due? ➤ France to Germany: Vizille 29 August 1904 Dresden 31 August 1904

Foreign postcard rate: 10 centimes (letter rate was 25 centimes)

[T] France: No tax marks

**[T]** Germany: T, '25' pf. due (double deficiency)

§§ Bilateral agreement September 1905

 Forwarded to Norway: Christiania
 2 September 1904 Trondhjem
 3 September 1904

**[T]** Norway: '24' (øre due) and postage due stamps

► Forwarded to Germany: Dresden 6 September 1904

[T] Germany: 20 (pfennig due)

# **6.** Format Variations

The early divided postcards present a range of varieties in the format of the card and in the layout and use of the address side. This section shows a number of such varieties, but starts with a few examples of cards that may be considered 'forerunners' of divided postcards (6.1). Once divided cards were accepted, old undivided postcards were at times transformed to divided cards by a printed line added by the publisher (6.2). At most half the address side could be used for personal messages, but it happened that publishers printed cards with a larger part for correspondence (6.3) or that senders wrote text outside the designated area (6.4). A few other layout varieties are also shown (6.5 and below), as well as an example of how the divided address side affected the design of the image side (6.6). Early divided cards often had printed instructions about permitted use (6.7). Divided postcards had to conform to general rules regarding the size and shape of postcards (6.8). Finally, a UPU decision, entering into force 1 October 1907, put an end to the postal confusion regarding the status of divided postcards (6.9).

► UK to the US: TOURIST PROGRAMME free by Post from GK & Ardrishaig Packet DAVID MACBRAYNE, Ltd. DST 119 HOPE STREET, GLASGOW. A Columba 0.0 8 August 1907 Woonsocket RI 17 August 1907 Master Ralph W. Colwell Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny 516 South Main Street Woonsochet, R. J. U. S. a Land of the tartan and the plaid, The song, the sheiling low, The thistle and the heather bell, The eagle and the roe."

(Copy)



**§§** The UPU regulations from the 1906 Rome congress stated that the sender could freely use the image side and the left half of the address side of the postcard. This divided postcard shows an innovative interpretation of this rule – an image printed on the 'message part' of the address side, together with an advertisement for tourist trips in Scotland. Instead, the image side provides a generous space for correspondence.

The postcard was sent from a river post on the Firth of Clyde, the Greenock and Ardrishaig Floating Post Offices, operated by Scottish shipping company David Macbrayne Ltd between 1879 and 1917. The *Columba* was the company's first vessel to have a post office on board. The letter A in the postmark indicates that the card was posted on the way from Ardrishaig to Greenock (the letter B was used in the opposite direction).

### **6.1 Format Variations** Belgium • Switzerland to Germany

### **Forerunners** Illustrations on the Address Side

**§§** Early UPU regulations said that the 'face' of the postcard was reserved for stamps, postal notes and addresses, whereas vignettes could be printed on the 'back'. Yet postcards with large images or other decorations on the address side were accepted – and even produced – by several postal administrations already in the 1890s. That was a first step towards more liberal rules regarding the use of the address side.

Belgium:
 Salzinne (Namur)
 14 June 1896
 Bruxelles
 14 June 1896

Domestic postcard rate: 5 centimes

|--|

Above a privately produced postcard from 1896, richly illustrated and with coloured decorations, accepted by the Belgian post. Below an illustrated postal stationery card (*Jubiläumspostkarte*) produced by the Swiss post in 1893, commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of postage stamps in Switzerland.

R Nº 267	
Hum Very Poek	
Anionbank Unionbank	2
24 XII 33 2 Mannheim RAVE 98 - 86,000 - Gültigkeit bis 31 XII PFAUEG	

Registered postcard from Switzerland to Germany: Zürich 24 December 1893 to Mannheim

Foreign postcard rate: 10 centimes

Registration fee: 25 centimes

**§§** The UPU congress in Washington 1897 formally accepted postcards with printed 'vignettes or advertisements' on the address side. Such cards sometimes also had a dividing line to separate the advertisement from the space for address and therefore appear as direct forerunners to divided postcards. Here are two examples from Canada, both sent at the 🖃 1 cent domestic postcard rate.



Postal stationery card used by the Canadian Express Company to notify the recipient of the arrival of goods. Part of the address side used for advertising the company's money order services. Dividing line and instruction: 'The space below is reserved for the address only'. ➤ Local use: Berlin Ont. 22 April 1902



Postcard from the Spanish Cigar Factory of Canada, advertising its different brands of tobacco, with a dividing line strongly resembling those of later divided cards. ➤ Toronto 20 January 1900 – Cobourg Ont.

### **6.2 Format Variations** Serbia to Finland • Bavaria • Sweden

### **Dividing Line Added after Original Printing**

ons

by the sender.

9 June 1906

Once divided cards were Deruena introduced, postcard curra producers sometimes found old undivided ELEZÖ-LAP Il geronder cards difficult to sell, and aquet e us un des therefore added printed dividing lines. Traulem Printed lines for the Woud 2000 address run across the me Wallen whole card, indicating that the dividing line was under added after the original printing. sinos ► Belgrade 17 November rebolaget - agros 1905 to Helsinki nlomo karte. Added dividing line and text 'Messages Mitteilungen zulässio Juck allowed'. Not very Otacs Vainan Courte fal elegant, but used Man Wilminho Jassau - Jufford Mail iff abarry Sul München 8 June 1906 Convenden-- Mühlthal and Passau Isur "hourinfan "he that in.... Jenk P. J. Ison Trul 14/0 h Ulinden. MEDDELANDE SKRIFTLIGT BREFKORT (Carte postale) ADRESSEN ANBRINGAS & DENNA SIDA Fröhen rid ade 'Space for written

message' and added dividing line.

► Kårehogen 1 March 1909 - Gothenburg

funa

Cr. 618 C. N:s

### **6.3 Format Variations** United Kingdom • France to Italy

**§§** When divided postcards were introduced, postal regulations generally permitted the sender to use at most half the address side for a personal message. Printed cards that allowed more space for the message could be taxed as letters.

PICTORIAL POST CARD. This Space, as well as the Back, may, The Address ONLY be used for Communication. to be written here. monnie, could you n Jurner Elmhvertlodge Juffley In glooter ve sea with no ha 9 in on monday I shought Joh like you to come befole m gets in to harness we see hima looking better Jeopes Patie is with you n be pleased to see with on monday, hope yo be able to come the has mower but

On this British postcard, the printed dividing line leaves far more room for the message than for the address.  $\blacksquare$  In spite of this, the card has been accepted at the  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny postcard rate. > Gloucester 4 February 1905 – Suffley

F. Tous les Pays étrangers n'acceptent-pas (Se renseig DRESS

■ In France, this card was accepted at the 10 centimes postcard rate, but the Italian post noticed that the dividing line was printed a bit too far to the right. **[T]** The card was therefore taxed as a letter (letter rate 25 centimes). The 30 centesimi postage due stamp represents double deficiency. ➤ Paris 22 May 1906 – Firenze 24 May 1906

### Writing Outside Designated Area Using More than Half the Address Side

**§§** Writers with a lot to tell sometimes used more than half the address side of the card for their messages. This, too, might attract a tax mark, depending on how strictly the postal clerks applied the regulations.

S

The British post was usually quite flexible in the treatment of postcards where the sender transgressed the dividing line.  $\blacksquare$  This card was accepted at the  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny postcard rate even though the message filled a large part of the address side...  $\blacktriangleright$  Greystones 15 September 1906 – Tralee

Unce Culmanie ua 10. . gus 4030 Bommy no raine Much mond Miner ar Открытае Postale ЯИСЬМО всемірный вочтов оррееприденціи. Adpecs. 1020 an Lond el Go Kulon duys , ni mono min conaro ne Mauerna Sapon lecap. 240! no omenma muna forg 4 Geny Meny M. hasag mara nen 10 mous n. C nn in M-ky deafon mo 10.3.9. annor Ke Opan Lus not hold a line of Phototopic Scherer, Nabholz & Co., Moscon. Hordinia Mepers, Horonsus & No., Mount of the Kancing mino unning.

...whereas the Russian post decided that this writer went too far, and taxed the card as a letter. ■ Postcard rate was 3 kopek and letter rate 7 kopek, so **[T]** 8 kopek postage due represent double deficiency. ➤ Kamenka Kiev. 7 [20] November 1906 – Novoselitsa Be. 9 [22] November 1906

### **6.4 Format Variations** France to Sweden/Germany • Portugal

### Writing Outside Designated Area Specific National Rules

**§§** UPU regulations from the 1906 Rome congress said that the sender could freely use the image side and the left half of the address side of a postcard. But before these regulations came into force in October 1907, certain countries applied more restrictive rules.

**§§** An early interpretation of the French rules for divided postcards was that the designated space for messages was below the word 'Correspondance'. If writing appeared above this word the card might be taxed as a letter.

However, the French Bulletins Mensuels from both June and August 1905 urged the postmen to adopt a more tolerant attitude in this respect, due to numerous complaints from the public.

CORRE bether. In hundra

France to Sweden: Paris 20 June 1905 – Sassnitz-Trelleborg 22 June 1905 – Engelholm
 Postcard rate: 10 centimes but taxed as letter (letter rate was 25 centimes)

§§ Bilateral agreement France-Sweden: December 1904

**[T]** France: T (but no note about deficiency); Sweden: 'Lösen 24 öre' (double deficiency)

▶ Forwarded to Germany: Engelholm 26 June 1905 – Berlin 27 June 1905

[T] Germany: 25 (pfennig due), as no postage due was paid in Sweden (if so, tax marks should have been deleted)

VERSELLE POS UNION Espaco reservado a ha de coursen una carla ainda não star

§§ In Portugal, writing was only permitted on the address side of divided postcards. If writing also appeared on the image side, as on this postcard, letter rate was required.

This rule was announced in the official decree from late December 1903 that introduced divided cards in Portugal, and repeated in a decree from April 1905. It seems that the rule was applied until UPU regulations came into force.

Portugal (local use): Lisboa 16–17 July 1906. Postcard rate: 10 réis but taxed as letter (letter rate was 25 réis)
 [T] Postage due stamp, 30 réis (double deficiency), postmarked Lisboa 17 July 1906

### 6.5 Format Variations Russia to Bavaria • Angra to Portugal

Before UPU regulations stabilized the layout and use of the address side of divided cards, a range of more or less innovative varieties can be found.

usin ( товый союзъ. Россія. BCEMIP TOUNIVERSELLE. RUSSIE. UNIO CARTE POSTALE. OTKP As bock 20 g roud erz xalize riedland ud mesy merell 201 0 120 105 PIIRA

Cards with personal correspondence to the right (instead of left) could formally be taxed as letters, but were mostly accepted at the postcard rate.

Russia to Bavaria: Vilki 15 [28] July 1905 – Bad Reichenhall 31 July 1905
 Foreign postcard rate: 4 kopek

-Karka korespon OAKPPITOE IN Tarjeta postal Bri 5 ANGRA ANGRA

Another original way of using half the address side for personal correspondence: Handwritten message on top and address on the bottom of the address side. Accepted by postal clerks in both Angra and Portugal.

Angra to Portugal: Angra do Heroísmo 17 April 1906 – Lisboa 22 April 1906
 Postcard rate for Portugal, Madeira and the Azores: 10 réis

### **6.5 Format Variations** Portugal to Ponta Delgada and the US

### **Other Layout Varieties** Layout of the Address Side

Postcard publishers in Portugal for some time used a vertical design of divided postcards, with the address on top and a space for messages below. This layout was apparently fully accepted by the Portuguese post, at least until UPU regulations entered into force.

Portugal to Ponta Delgada:
 Ambulancia Norte II (Oporto-Lisbon)
 2 January 1906
 Ponta Delgada
 8 January 1906

Postcard rate for Portugal, Madeira and the Azores: 10 réis



BILHETE POSTAL PORTUGAL CARTE POSTALE a headoen

Portugal to the United States: Lisboa 2 May 1906 Schenectady NY 17 May 1906

E Foreign postcard rate: 20 réis

§§ At this time, the US post normally taxed incoming divided postcards as letters, whether or not they had tax marks from the sending country. But this card escaped postage due. Perhaps the postal clerk in New York was confused by the uncommon layout and therefore did not strike the usual postage due mark?

### 6.5 Format Variations Turkey to Egypt and Italy

### **Other Layout Varieties** Layout of the Address Side

The traditional postal stationery cards from the Turkish Post Office, with their elaborate ornamental frame...

la Bibliothigu Firecter Carre edivin

Turkey to Egypt:
 Damas 30 January 1904 – Cairo 4 February 1904
 Foreign postcard rate: 20 para

...inspired the layout of this type of divided picture postcards, with the framing used for separating the space for correspondence from the space for address.



Turkey (Austrian Post) to Italy:
 Salonich 24 October 1905 – Quarto al Mare 28 October 1905
 Foreign postcard rate: 20 para

### 6.5 Format Variations Jaipur • France

### **Other Layout Varieties** Advertisements on the Address Side



Innovative use of the division: double dividing line with advertisement for a 'General Paper Merchant' in Dehli.

Jaipur: Sawai Jaipur (Head Post Office) 18 October 1906 – Gangapur
 Domestic postcard rate: <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> anna

(Geodgo) (Passad al Passad	POSTALE ent réservé à l'adresse
FÊTE DES ENFANTS	Adress du Destinataire PA
OFFERTE PAR LE JOURNAL	Contraction and the second second
i Ar Matin	Me Gassenty 11 rue Cournefort
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11 me Courselat
CARTE POSTALE SOUVENIR	
Donnée par "LE MATIN"	5° arr 3 Paris
Sfrie	
Édition Raphaël Tuck & Fils - Paris.	

Division and advertisement added on an undivided card. On 'Children's Day' in Paris 1904, French journal *Le Matin* distributed 35,000 postcards for free, to be sent by the visitors from four temporary post offices (open only that day). Most cards were previously undivided Tuck postcards, which had probably become difficult to sell after the introduction of divided cards. All cards were pre-franked with 10 centimes stamps, with an M perfin (for *Le Matin*).

France: Vélodrome d'Hiver 19 June 1904 – Paris
 Domestic postcard rate: 10 centimes.

### 6.6 Format Variations Sweden

#### **New Design of the Image Side** Due to the Introduction of Divided Cards

The new layout of the address side also affected the design of the image side.

Undivided cards usually had a white space for writing on the image side, but this became unnecessary when messages could be written on the address side. These three cards – all with the same picture! – show this development.





Above: Undivided card with a white space for correspondence on the image side. (September 1903)

Left: Early divided card, still with a narrow white stripe for writing on the image side. (September 1905)

Divided card with no space for correspondence on the image side. (November 1906)

An important reason for the popularity of divided cards was that postcard collectors preferred cards with a full image side, without any written messages.



### 6.7 Format Variations UK • Austria • Sweden • India

#### **Instructions for Users** Permitted or Forbidden Use

Early divided cards often had printed instructions about permitted and/or forbidden use of the address side.

1) A common early British instruction: For INLAND Postage only this space may be used for communication.

The card bears the trademark of **Frederick Hartmann – the initiator of divided postcards.** 

2) Austrian instruction, with reference to the relevant postal circular: *Permitted for written messages by the sender, according to Royal decree of 23 November 1904...* 

3) Swedish card with enumeration of permitted countries: Space for written message **only** within Sweden and to France, Norway, Russia, Germany.

4) British card with enumeration of forbidden countries: This space may be used for Inland and Foreign Communication except to the United States, Japan, and Spain.

5) Indian card with an intriguing instruction: The address only to be written on this side, except when sent to Europe, when this space may be used (1 anna postage).



### **6.7 Format Variations** Cape Verde • France

### **Instructions for Users** Modified Instructions • Lacking Instructions

 Divided postcard with a view from Cape Verde sent to the United States:
 S. Vicente 30 March 1903

Bowling Green OH 24 April 1903

Foreign postcard rate: 25 réis



Original text in English: POST CARD. / This Space may be used for Correspondence. (See Post Office Regulations.) / FOR ADDRESS ONLY. Added text in Portuguese saying that 'This side is only for the address.' and the instruction in English about correspondence on the address side deleted.

A very early divided card with non-British picture and text.

CARTIS der 18: april dresse du Destilutaine une EN ruch phono gay un et hn For suych lea alla akha

 France to Sweden:
 Paris 18 April 1905
 Sassnitz-Trelleborg 20 April 1905
 Jönköping 20 April 1905

Foreign postcard rate: 10 centimes

**[T]** France: T and 0,15 (centimes deficiency)

[T] Sweden: Lösen 24 öre (double deficiency)

> Postage due charged because of *lacking* information about foreign use!

**§§** In order to avoid that divided postcards sent abroad were surcharged as letters, the French postal authorities decided that a warning should be printed on divided cards, saying that all foreign countries did not accept correspondence on the address side. A perverse consequence of this decision was that French postal clerks began to apply tax marks on postcards without this text, as they did not conform with the regulations for postcards. The card above would otherwise have been accepted at the postcard rate (bilateral agreement December 1904).

### 6.8 Format Variations Sweden • United Kingdom

#### Size of the Postcard Divided Cards with Irregular Format

**§§** Even in those cases when divided cards were permitted, letter rate still applied if cards violated general regulations about size. According to UPU rules, incorporated into most national regulations, the size of a postcard should be 14 x 9 cm.

 Divided 'snowball' card, domestic use in Sweden:
 Stockholm 24 December 1905 to Hästbo

Due to the irregular size, 10 öre domestic letter rate was required.



antrary BE WR TO erna

CARD. POST POSTKA CARTE POSTALE. THE ADDRESS ONLY THIS SPACE, AS WELL AS THE BACK, MAY NOW BE USED FOR INLAND COMMUNICATION ONLY .- Post Office Regulation. HERE. Q-2 Willie, Mr. W. Walkerfor. 401 Newport Load 91 Sellerby Exceeds lim s of size Witho

 Divided 'Book Post Card', domestic use in the UK: Stockwell 2 July 1904 to Kennington Park
 Postcard rate <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d

**[T]** 'Contrary to regulations' and taxed as a letter (double deficiency, 1d)

> Divided postcard, domestic use in the UK:
>  West Hartlepool 29 May 1906 to Middlesbrough

> > Postcard rate <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d

[T] 'Exceeds limits of size' and taxed as a letter (double deficiency, 1d)

The card measures 13.7 x 9.2 cm, so the postal clerk who surcharged it must have been in an extremely bad mood that afternoon...

### **6.9 Format Variations** United States • India to UK • UK to US

### The End of Postal Confusion Universal Acceptance 1 October 1907

**§§** On 1 October 1907, the decisions from the UPU congress in Rome came into force worldwide and postcards with a divided address side were formally accepted in all mail exchange. Less confusion and frustration for correspondents, postmen and postcard publishers – and less fun for the postal history collector! **The exhibit ends with three divided postcards sent on 1 October 1907.** 

► United States: Dillard OR 1 October 1907 1907 to Rosebury OR A M **E** Domestic postcard THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK rate: 1 cent POST CARD M Miss yladys & Rosel House-boat Speedwell Sninagan. Sept. 30 POS COMMUNICATION ► India to the UK: Srinagar 1 October 1907 00 to Reigate a GRaha Foreign postcard rate: 1 anna POST OCT car Ellie 1030 AM DE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE in Wells WRITTEN HERE 901 elda une L Mrs f. range Caress hipov 10 turday 525 Westmorelan ► UK to the US: Sail Inesdo Congresbury all on mile Love + best uslus 1 October 1907 Bulla Indianapolis IN 11 October 1907 Sept. 20 - 0 \$ U.S.a Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny