3.3 Letter Rate UK to Victoria • Jamaica to Egypt

Prior to Imperial Penny Postage Required under UPU Rules

Divided cards sent to or from colonies and territories in the British Empire that had not yet joined the penny postage scheme required letter postage.

Letter POST CARD. FOR INLAND POSTAGE THIS SPACE, AS THE ADDRESS WELL AS THE BACK, MAY NOW BE WRITTEN USED FOR COMMUNICATION. FOR FOREIGN POSTAGE THE BACK ONLY. (Post Office Regulation.) Dec 4'03 Hunt, M/c. Edgar Smith Esq Builders Ecchange Melbourne Australia Dear Jir + P. 6.s iou more stam Tanchester a other towns, do you prefer coloure It manchester N.

UK to Victoria: Manchester 4 December 1903 – Melbourne
 Foreign letter rate: 2¹/₂ pence

§§ Penny postage from the UK to Australia was introduced 1 April 1905. Prior to that date, letter postage was required.

The sender correctly replaced the text 'POST CARD' with 'Letter'.

| UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE Jamaica (Jamaïque) POST CARD This Space may be used for Communication. | |
|--|------|
| bit a some hause Mr. anthong Darm bit a some Porte Perlante | enia |
| a. Show f shte & Things but Cairo Jamaica b. 5 | |

Jamaica to Egypt: Kingston 7 March 1906 – Port-Said-Caire 28 March 1906
 Foreign letter rate: 2¹/₂ pence

§§ Jamaica joined the penny postage scheme 24 May 1899, but Egypt did not follow suit until 1 May 1906. Prior to that date, letter postage was required.

3.4 Letter Rate Tasmania to Crete • Victoria to Turkey



When no bilateral agreement was made, letter rate was required until the decision from the 1906 Rome congress was implemented by the countries involved.

Tasmania to Crete:
 Hobart 5 February 1906 – Herakleion 27 February [12 March] 1906
 Foreign letter rate: 2¹/₂ pence
 There is no recorded agreement between Australia and Crete.

| rie Graphic Serie la plecose la plecose |
|---|
|---|

 Victoria to Turkey:
 Geelong 25 May 1905 – Suez 26 June 1905 – Alexandrie 27 June 1905 – – British Post Office Constantinople 3 July 1905

 Foreign letter rate: 2½ pence
 §§ There is no recorded agreement between Australia and Turkey.

3.4 Letter Rate Sweden to NSW • United States to the UK

BREEKORT CARTE POSTALE PLATS FÖR SKRIFTLIGT MEDDELANDE ADRESSEN HARINGAS HAR Moed 5709

 Sweden to New South Wales: Stockholm 12 July 1905 – Katoomba 14 August 1905
 Foreign letter rate: 20 öre
 There is no recorded agreement between Sweden and Australia.

Kobe, 6/2/07 Union Dest Union Postale Universelle 書端合聯便 Had the afternoon on shore, x went in ckshas to this 2 Ver fall. country bu Jeavin tor mus

➤ Japanese card, dated Kobe 6 February 1907, by US seapost to the UK: "PACKET BOAT." – Honolulu 19 February 1907 – Purley 12 March 1907

Foreign letter rate: 5 cents

§§ Very late, but correct, letter rate. Divided cards were permitted within and from the United States 1 March 1907 through a unilateral decision. By then, most countries – including the UK – had stopped surcharging incoming divided cards.

3.4 Letter Rate Victoria and the UK to Japan

No Agreements Required under UPU Rules

► Victoria to Japan:

Melbourne 23 November 1905 Kobe 31 December 1905 to Yokohama

Foreign letter rate: $2^{1/2}$ pence

§§ There is no recorded agreement between Australia and Japan.

§§ On 22 November 1905 – the day before this card was posted! the following was published in The Sydney Morning Herald:

J. J. Clineque post Cards. THIS SPACE M. PONDENCE CA THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR CORRES-PONDENCE WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH Miss Landscape 61 omr. R.D.S.S.

POSTCARDS. With reference to the arrangement recently made as regards postcards for transmission within the Commonwealth [of Australia], and between the Commonwealth and New Zealand, for the face of the cards to be divided by a vertical line, the space to the left of the line to be utilised, if desired, for a written communication, and to the right for the address, the postal authorities advise the receipt of a notification from the Japanese postal administration that cards divided as described above have been forwarded to Japan, where they are not allowed to circulate as postcards, and are therefore surcharged on delivery with double the deficient postage. It appears that the reduction of half of the space reserved for the address renders it difficult to add to the address a translation in Japanese, which is done to facilitate delivery.

b. lea

► UK to Japan: Stourport 2 October 1906 Tokio 12 November 1906

Foreign letter rate: $2^{1/2}$ pence

§§ No bilateral agreement between the UK and Japan is recorded in British postal circulars.

The blue handwriting on this card is probably a Japanese translation of the address, as referred to in the newspaper quoted above. Japan was one of the last countries in the world to accept divided postcards.

Morocco 000000 rencies rencie Colección Hispano - Marroqu albert. H. Thom Librería Espa n FOTOTIPIA THOMAS. - BARCELONA

 Morocco (British post) to the United States: Tangier 26 April 1906 – Boston MA 11 May 1906
 Foreign letter rate: 25 centimos

§§ There is no recorded agreement between Morocco and the United States.

⊠ 1906 was the last year when the 'Morocco Agencies' were operated by Gibraltar and used overprinted Gibraltar stamps. On 1 January 1907 the British Post Office took over and introduced Morocco overprints on British stamps.

8 -PM Kes 6

➤ Canada to the US: Toronto 24 May 1906 – Brooklyn NY 26 May 1906
 ☑ Letter rate to the US: 2 cents (inland rates applied between Canada and the US)
 §§ There is no recorded agreement between Canada and the US, so letter postage was required for this card, as it has a hand-drawn dividing line and personal correspondence to the left.

3.4 Letter Rate Various Countries

No Agreements Required under UPU Rules

► Transvaal to Germany: TO REPORTED REVENUE 7 Pretoria 12 December 1904 to Noerdlingen Foreign letter rate: $2^{1/2}$ pence letion **§§** There is no recorded hint affan fir f agreement between Transvaal and Germany. POST CA ► Cape of Good Hope THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN to Sweden: This Space may not be used for Mossel Bay Oversea Comunication. 18 June 1906 In Dobtorinnan morrel Bay 2. 18 juni 1906 to Stockholm Kara dilla Manuna! Hanna Larston Higen shripvit men det blir Foreign letter rate: a gas en heldag Zich Tankte så att pag h 2¹/₂ pence 13 A **§§** There is no recorded Arifoa detra Tockhohm m aro or i Port Elisabeth, agreement between mo Ach share jug shri Halm alla hemman Sweden and the Europe. n Cape Colony. The vist de inner Photochrok Geska efter a 10 50 Union Postale Universelle JECIO Bilhete Postal 9051 C L JILING 171 esponden 2a. 30 ▶ Ponta Delgada space reservante para con This part for corresp 0.6 to the US: Ponta Delgada 26 May 1906 Boston/Chelsea MA 9 June & 14 July 1906 Eliot ME 14 July 1906 Foreign letter rate: 50 réis **§§** There is no recorded agreement between Portugal or Portuguese colonies and the US.

3.5 Letter Rate UK to Sweden • Victoria to the US

Unnecessary Letter Postage Due to UPU Regulations

Because of lacking knowledge of postal regulations, senders at times applied letter postage even in cases when that was not necessary.

| CARD. E. CARTOLINA POSTALE. THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN HERE. |
|---|
| faria Milsson Stora Hög |
| attendes Joeden |

> UK to Sweden: Liverpool 9 June 1903 – Charlottenberg
 E Foreign letter rate: 2¹/₂ pence
 § Postcard postage, 1 penny, would have sufficed as there is no message on the address side (UPU regulation).

| ADER PHI ADER PHI ADE | RECEIVED THE Adde only to be written here. |
|---|--|
| A ALT Starting Start Start Starting Sta | Min Davies 3909 north Reese Street |
| Moonee Bonds Melbourne Australia | Philadelphia Penna U. J. America |

 Victoria to the US: Melbourne 22 February 1906 – Philadelphia PA 24 March 1906 – – Nice Town Sta Phila. PA 24 March 1906

E Foreign letter rate: $2^{1/2}$ pence

§§ Postcard postage, 1¹/₂ pence, would have sufficed as only the sender's and the recipient's name and address are written on the address side (UPU regulation).

3.5 Letter Rate UK to Italy, Bavaria and the US

Unnecessary Letter Postage

Due to Bilateral Agreements

Three examples of divided cards sent from the UK at the 2¹/₂ pence letter rate in spite of bilateral agreements to accept such cards at the postcard rate.

► UK to Italy:

Cheltenham 5 March 1906

to Florence

§§ Bilateral agreement with Italy announced in a British postal circular 12 December 1905.

POST CARD. CK'S WIDE WORLD" SERIES. POSTKARTE. Regd.] (FOR ADDRESS ONLY.) OILETTE' hiss. E. Wilson WIDE resurs boote & for AR ACE MAY THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTE ► UK to Bavaria: Eccles 9 July 1906 Nuernberg 11 July 1906 **§§** Bilateral agreement with Germany (including trasse Bavaria) announced in a British postal circular 12 December 1905. Juno Dear Eden Hon

7 m

Castle to give way to Cronwell

letter starts in reply & your Daddy's

at Fintern, shall wait to write in a

good letter, but as ne are "en nonte

Note:

would think it sery

I have a

21- mas The last-1

➤ UK to the United States:
 Tintern 17/9 1906
 Chepstow 17/9 1906
 Riverside CN 27/9 1906

old

all

tomantie.

Im

- is most-picturesque.

§§ Bilateral agreement with the US announced in a British postal circular 21 August 1906.

% home D. L. Riversi onesticut u.J.a.

mis

3.5 Letter Rate NSW to the US • New Zealand to Austria

Unnecessary Letter Postage Due to Unilateral Decisions

In certain cases, divided cards with message on the address side could be **sent at the postcard rate due to unilateral decisions** taken by sending and receiving countries, even if there was no bilateral agreement. This was, of course, not easy to know for the correspondents, who at times applied letter postage.

 New South Wales to the United States:
 Gosford
 15 December 1906 to Reading, MA

Foreign letter rate: 2¹/₂ pence (postcard rate was 1¹/₂ pence)

| FOX SPACE MAY BE USED FOR COMMUNICATION. | |
|--|--------|
| Sind regarder M. S. Howe Abest-wishes Geadnig | r |
| Bali beale MAS. Marce | 2 a |

§§ Following a unilateral decision, Australia stopped applying tax marks on outgoing divided cards shortly after the UPU congress in Rome. The United States took a unilateral decision to stop charging postage due for divided postcards arriving from abroad without tax marks 28 June 1906. Postcard postage, 1¹/₂ pence, would therefore have sufficed even though there was no bilateral agreement between Australia and the United States.

F T. Series No. 2504 This space may dezmas kolekte. in vida; partoin precipe, bu ditain do Faharbar in las bendi al mi vidajon de via ando sur p. k .: Se jes, mu estos alte Darmata kaj mi ciam respondos al fir type ve sendos. Ma adreso estas Fidela R. a. Olsen H. M. Customs Christchurch -New Lealand

New Zealand to Austria: Port Chalmers 22 September 1906 Brünn 5 November 1906 Kojetitz in Mähren 6 November 1906

Foreign letter rate: 2¹/₂ pence (postcard rate was 1 penny)

§§ New Zealand took a unilateral decision to stop applying tax marks on outgoing divided postcards in December 1905 and Austria took a unilateral decision in February 1905 to abstain from charging postage due for incoming cards without T marks. Postcard postage would therefore have sufficed. But again, how would the sender know?

4. Postage Due

Divided cards sent at the postcard rate before that was allowed were usually taxed as letters and addressees had to pay postage due. This section first shows divided cards in inland mail taxed as letters before such cards were allowed for domestic use (4.1). Then follow examples of international mail. Postage due might be charged if cards were sent prior to bilateral agreements (4.2), prior to the introduction of Imperial penny postage (4.3), or in the absence of any agreement (4.4).

The standard UPU procedure for underpaid mail was that the sending country decided whether or not the correct postage had been paid and, if necessary, applied tax marks. However, divided postcards without tax marks from the sending country were sometimes surcharged on arrival in the destination country (4.5) or - less often - received tax marks in transit through a third country (4.6). It also happened that postal administrations decided to ignore tax marks on divided postcards arriving from abroad (4.7).

This section also shows examples of forwarded cards with postage due (4.8) and divided cards for which the recipients refused to pay postage due (4.9).



UK to Japan: Folkestone 23 July 1903 – Kobe 1 September 1903
 Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)
 [T] UK: T and 15 (centimes deficiency)

[T] Japan: DUE 12 SEN and a tax mark in Japanese (double deficiency)§§ No bilateral agreement with Japan is recorded in British postal circulars. The text on top of the card is a Japanese transcription of the address (Oriental Hotel).

This postcard shows the normal procedure for international postage due mail according to UPU regulations. The post office in the sending country noticed that the postcard did not qualify for the postcard rate and was therefore underpaid, struck a "T" (taxe) mark and made a note about insufficient postage expressed in French currency. In the destination country, this amount was doubled and transformed into local currency to obtain the postage due that the recipient had to pay.

4.1 Postage Due New South Wales • Belgium

Domestic Mail Not Permitted for Inland Use

Domestic postcards taxed as letters because of divided address side are difficult to find in most countries as such cards were normally not for sale in places where they were not permitted.

New South Wales:
 Sydney
 December 1904
 Wentworth Falls
 December 1904

Domestic postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2 pence)

[T] Due mark: 'MORE TO PAY 2^D (double deficiency)

| This part may be used for Correspondence FOR INLAND USE ONLY. |
|---|
| 2 Do pr ward ly - Relliar 25 Jung Gen? Y G |
| Dog . Lale |
| hever missis a good beautodhitally |

§§ This card was **taxed as a letter the day before divided postcards were accepted in Australia**, according to a report in the *Western Mail*, published on 10 December 1904:

PICTORIAL POST CARDS. Melbourne. December 6. The Postmaster-General has instructed the State Deputies that pictorial post-cards may circulate in Australia at post-card rates, containing matter in addition to the address on the face side, provided that a vertical line be drawn across, on one side of which the address is to be written and on the other the correspondence matter.

POSTALE CART eulgment dans le régime intereur (FRANCE, ALGERIE et TUNISIET Partie réservée à la correspondance Adresse du Destinatair Roosee. Wy agn Madamorselle Ro Rouson encer Nan un gaataur au pensiona me leek ndaag 4 Marao nie n method ons allen maar by O. Mees Com chère Ernestone

 Belgium: Heers
 18 February 1905
 Velm
 19 February 1905

Domestic postcard rate: 5 centimes (letter rate was 10 centimes)

[T] T, 010 and 10 cts postage due stamp (double deficiency)

§§ Letter postage required before divided cards were accepted for domestic use in Belgium on 1 September 1905.

.06 Raphael Tuck & Sons! "Animal Life." Series 1415. FOR POSTAGE, IN THE UNITED (FOR ADDRESS ONLY THIS SPACE MAY Miss Edna Marshman, 118 So. Walnut Str., West Chester, ART PUBLISHERS TO

United States: Westchester PA 10 October 1906
 Domestic postcard rate: 1 cent (letter rate was 2 cents)
 [T] 'Due 1 ¢' and postage due stamp

§§ Divided cards were not allowed for inland use in the US until 1 March 1907. For domestic mail in the US, postage due was single (not double) deficiency.

| Alt 1 ace and a | WW SEP 15 SEP 15 G-PM S HIE STACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARE. ROST CARD |
|--|---|
| Anders, Cal. and Lapoig. No. 8515. Anders, Cal. and Lapoig. No. 8515. Anderson BENDER'S NAME AND Anderson Albrance 4 Anderson Albrance 4 Anderson Albrance 4 analysis - 25 a analysis - 25 | rost CARD. Nr. Aubert Seaton " Indramade" Jarduie Matherin Sale China |

► United States to US post in China:

Tamalpais CA 15 September 1906 – San Francisco CA 15 September 1906 – – Shanghai China U.S. Postal Sta. 16 October 1906

E Domestic postcard rate: 1 cent (letter rate was 2 cents); **[T]** note: 'Due 1 ¢'

§§ Domestic US rates and conditions applied for mail exchange between the US and the US Postal Agency in Shanghai since 1 June 1903.

4.2 Postage Due UK to Germany and Uruguay

Prior to Bilateral Agreements Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

Before bilateral agreements were made, divided postcards required letter postage. If only the postcard rate was paid, the addressee was charged postage due.

POST CARD. ADDRESS ONLY TO THE THIS SPACE, AS WELL AS THE BACK, MAY NOW BE USED FOR COMMUNICATION. (Post Office Regulation). WRITTEN HERE. Should be delig M. Kermse miss to receive

UK to Germany: Jersey 24 August 1902 – Groitzsch 27 August 1902 (very early!)
 Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)
 [T] UK: T (L for London) and 15 (centimes deficiency, partly erased)

[T] Germany: 25 (pfennig due, double deficiency)

§§ Letter postage required prior to bilateral agreement announced 12 December 1905.

THE ADDRESS TO BI K. de Z Paysandi

VK to Uruguay: Woodbridge 5 (?) April 1903 – Montevideo 30 April 1903
 Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)

[T] UK: T, no visible note about deficiency, [T] Uruguay: 6 centesimos due stamps (double deficiency)
 §§ Letter postage required prior to bilateral agreement announced 13 February 1906.

4.2 Postage Due UK to France

Prior to Bilateral Agreements Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

§§ Letter postage was required for divided postcards sent from the UK to France prior to a bilateral agreement announced by the British post on 12 December 1905. In France, a postage due stamp was affixed each time an attempt was made to charge postage due. Several postage due stamps may therefore appear on the same card, in case of forwarding or repeated attempts to find the addressee.

➤ UK to France:
 Maida Hill
 13 September 1905
 Paris 14 September 1905
 Forwarded:
 Nîmes 15 September
 Forwarded:
 St-Gilles-du-Gard
 Forwarded:
 Ax-les-Thermes
 16 September 1905

Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)

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

FOR INLAND USE ON poul avons us kmps. Ju ch hour hours and Jons beaucoup_ Eon brens monnes vance

[T] A first 30 centimes postage due stamp (double deficiency) was postmarked in Paris, but crossed over as no postage due was paid. A second was postmarked in Nîmes and not crossed over. That, together with the absence of additional postage due stamps, suggests that the person who forwarded the card from Nîmes to St-Gilles-du-Gard may have paid the postage due.

E USED THE ADDRESS ONLY TO WRITTEN Regulation.)

➤ UK to France: Stratford 30 March 1904 to Paris

Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)

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

[T] France: 30 centimes postage due stamp(s) (double deficiency)

The three 30 centimes postage due stamps, together with the marks and notes (à représenter...) on the card, show that two attempts to distribute the card and charge postage due failed, but that the addressee paid for her card the third time the postman arrived. The small '4 / 9' marks are postmen's marks, indicating their district.

4.2 Postage Due Germany to Sweden and Holland

Prior to Bilateral Agreements

Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

• Germany to Sweden: Dresden 21 July 1905 Sassnitz-Trelleborg 22 July 1905 Båstad 23 July 1905

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

[T] Germany: T and $12^{1/2}$ (centimes deficiency)

[T] Sweden: 'Lösen 20 öre' (double deficiency)

| AD I C |
|--|
| Postkarte 9 3 a for the second |
| |
| alland Cappa . " Alla Stand 21 10 21 |
| Ellar habre vi varie 75 217058-6 17 100 |
| ordan i man dags ach. |
| Some ganger have |
| varie i malbrigalleriet |
| mid and valde skoller ack Dokkandbasen |
| i mandago voro vi pia |
| Micht seten Serasse ach if My Mill of 1" |
| regim. Vibri in person 0.00.04 Orvertor |
| anal ach ma alldeles for- trafligt och betolo 350 papuron |
| Willie In The I was a second s |
| non afour Hilsinghang and Antimities Bastad |
| on papper ach Met how 95 1 77 2 |
| ma diegon wie kunde fait with |
| Tusude heloningan till |
| |
| they ach Copper frim Sin. |

§§ Most bilateral agreements were mutual – once an agreement was in place it applied in both directions – but there were exceptions. Divided cards could be sent at the postcard rate from Sweden to Germany from 1 April 1905, whereas cards from Germany to Sweden were taxed as letters until 1 September 1905.

| Administratie der Posterijen en Telegrafie. Inhoud: Briefkaart Gedrukt stuk, met port belast. | ➤ Germany to Holland: Frankfurt (Main) 30 August 1905 |
|--|--|
| 20.5.05 Levelezie Le | So August 1903 Scheveningen 31 August 1905 ■ Foreign postcard rate: 10 pfennig (letter rate was 20 pfennig) [T] Germany: T and 12½ (centimes deficiency) [T] Holland: 12½ cent postage due stamps (double deficiency) Letter postage required prior to bilateral agreement 26 September 1905. |
| | |

The main reason why postal administrations initially hesitated to admit divided postcards was that such cards provided very limited space for postal notes and postmarks on the address side. Here is an original solution to that problem: a transparent envelope, with postage due stamps on the outside.

4.2 Postage Due Sweden to Switzerland and Spain

Prior to Bilateral Agreements

Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

Var adres: 12 in orb na postale - Carte postale nion postale universelle - Weltpostverei a Postal -- Postcard Tar 28 Juni 1903 Hay d. test heu Ichau misi moster

Sweden to Switzerland: Stockholm 30 June 1905 – St. Blaise 4 July 1905
 Foreign postcard rate: 10 öre (letter rate was 20 öre)

[T] Sweden: T and 12¹/₂ cent.(imes deficiency, partly covered by postage due stamps)[T] Switzerland: 25 and postage due stamps (double deficiency)

§§ Letter postage required prior to bilateral agreement announced 23 November 1905.

Kara Pappa! a shall inte to, all (Adressen anbringa ardasta , men has ejha fillo stund mest Gru att viha lagat nam och spingitfat rov af Edvin et part nasde nog, att det äs ar brefeller no Denna del får ánvändas för skriftligt Falure meddelande. 21 1905.

 Sweden to Spain: PLK 275 (TPO Falun-Storvik) 21 July 1905 – – Madrid 26 July 1905 – Huelva 27 July 1905

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

[T] Sweden: T and 12¹/₂ cent.(imes deficiency)

[T] Spain: 25 (centimos, double deficiency)

§§ Letter postage required prior to bilateral agreement announced 29 January 1906.

4.2 Postage Due

Queensland to ORC • Tasmania to India

Prior to Bilateral Agreements

Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

CARD. POST The Address only to be written here. well as the back may be used This space as hann malane am Lucins land

► Queensland to the Orange River Colony:

Rockhampton 27 February 1906 – Bloemfontein (Poste Restante) 2 April 1906
Postcard rate to the UK and some of its colonies: 1 penny (letter rate was 2 pence)
[T] Queensland: 15 ctms T corrected to 10 (centimes deficiency)
[T] Orange River Colony: T 2^D (double deficiency)

§§ Letter postage required prior to bilateral agreement recorded 14 May 1906.

used for 0.30.ANE N. Melvill 17 MA.06 o laypur rovedale POSTAGE DUE FOREIC Pelina Dun ANNAS W India

► Tasmania to India:

Launceton 15 February 1906 – Tuticorin 8 March 1906 – Dehradun(?) 17 March 1906
Postcard rate to the UK and some of its colonies: 1 penny (letter rate was 2 pence)
[T] Tasmania: T and 5 c, corrected to 10 c(entimes deficiency)
[T] India: FOREIGN POSTAGE DUE / TWO ANNAS (double deficiency)

§§ Letter postage required prior to bilateral agreement recorded 17 May 1906.

4.2 Postage Due

Prior to Bilateral Agreements

South Australia to Natal • UK to the US

Other Rate, Taxed as Letters

This Sola may be nly to b spond Dear Arthur, Mor. A. Ing just a few lines Barque Bankfields Port Natal ring you are leaves us atp er is very muc is very coldat 0 had a good good

South Australia to Natal: Port Adelaide 14 March 1906 – Point Natal 9 April 1906
 1¹/₂ pence postage (since 7 March 1906, postcard rate was 1 penny, letter rate 2 pence)
 [T] South Australia: T 5 cts (deficiency)
 [T] Natal: T and T 1^d (double deficiency); Australian tax mark deleted

§§ Letter postage required prior to bilateral agreement recorded 9 May 1906.

here. Mr. John M Eves. 17 Mundel Such

VK to the US: Leeds 29 May 1906 – New York 7 June 1906 – Rochester NY
 2 pence postage (postcard rate was 1 penny, letter rate 2¹/₂ pence)
 [T] UK: T 5 (centimes deficiency, LV for Liverpool)
 [T] US: DUE 2 CENTS and postage due stamp (double deficiency)

 §§ Letter postage required prior to bilateral agreement announced 21 August 1906.

4.2 Postage Due

Germany to France • France to Belgium

Prior to Bilateral Agreements

Unpaid, Taxed as Letters

Carte postale - Postkarte - Cartolina postale - D opisnise riefkaart, 1 Открытое-письмо — Post card — Levelezö Lap -Nous avons vinte a sol Monsieur François Pricet le Rathspeller, ai l'an con-· Xerve, avec des soins forà l'Hermitage . chants, des fort curieun formeann de Vienen Vins In NINT Rhin nous nous sommes offer le lusie, moyennant I marks, de consommer Denn décilitées de Rudesheimen 1727, fact bar malgie san Ebic Day S VON ZEDLER & VOGEL, KUNSTANSTALT, DARMSTADT

Germany to France: Bremen 21 August 1905 – Saint Dié 23 August 1905
 Unpaid, letter rate was 20 pfennig

[T] Germany: T; France: 50 centimes postage due stamp (double deficiency)§§ The card is taxed as an unpaid letter. A bilateral agreement between France and Germany came into force on 1 September 1905, shortly after this card was sent.

respondance su recto. Tous les pays Correspondance Adresse a. bento

France to Belgium: Sedan 11 June 1905 – Bruxelles 13 June 1905
 Postcard rate was 10 centimes, letter rate 25 centimes
 Belgian 10 centimes stamp not accepted as the postcard was mailed in France
 [T] France: T and 0 to indicate invalid stamp

[T] Belgium: T and 2 changed to 5 (décimes); 50 centimes postage due stamp (double deficiency)

§§ First taxed as unpaid postcard (2 décimes), then changed to unpaid letter because of the short message. Divided cards between France and Belgium became accepted in September 1905.

Prior to Imperial Penny Postage Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

A few countries joined the penny postage scheme during the period shown here (1902-1907). Before they joined, divided postcards required letter postage.

: wy Smoond CVOS THE ADDRESS ONLY TO WRITTEN HERE. an other ing. 25104 da , de 1 60 local papers, your permission, of cour

UK to Victoria: Weston Super Mare 25 August 1904 – Melbourne
 Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)

[T] UK: T 15 (cts deficiency), [T] Victoria: T3^D and postage due stamps (double deficiency)
 §§ Divided cards from the UK to Australia required letter postage until imperial penny postage (same for letters and postcards) was introduced 1 April 1905.

RI BE well Min Molly M Teurta nou

UK to Rhodesia: Dundee 14 August 1903 – Bulawayo 5 September 1903
 Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)

- **[T]** UK: T 15 (cts deficiency), L for London, **[T]** Rhodesia: 3d (double deficiency)
- **§§** Divided cards from the UK to Rhodesia required letter postage until imperial penny postage (same for letters and postcards) was introduced 3 April 1906.

4.4 Postage Due Victoria to Sweden • NSW to CGH

POST CARD be used for correspondence The Address to be written Dadma 1

When no bilateral agreement was in place, postage due was charged if only the postcard rate was paid.

Victoria to Sweden: Melbourne 26 June 1905 – PKXP No 2 30 July 1905 – Torekov
 Foreign (overseas) postcard rate: 1½ pence (letter rate was 2½ pence)

 [T] Victoria: T 10 c (deficiency), [T] Sweden: 16 (öre postage due; double deficiency)
 §§ There is no recorded agreement between Australia and Sweden.

Autotype Post Cards SPACE M. BE USED FOR C ADDN WITHIN THE COMMONW EXTRA POSTAGE. En nes 0 P.P.C I cannos dos 0

 New South Wales to Cape of Good Hope: Burradoo (1379) 19 September 1905 – Maitland 26 October 1905
 Foreign (overseas) postcard rate: 1¹/₂ pence (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)
 [T] NSW: N.S.W. T 10 (cts deficiency), [T] CGH: 2 (pence postage due; double deficiency)
 §§ There is no recorded agreement between Australia and Cape of Good Hope.

Y BE US OR COMMUNICATION.

Straits Settlements to France: Singapore 14 February 1905 – Paris 10 March 1905
 Foreign postcard rate: 3 cents (letter rate was 8 cents)

[T] Straits: T (under the postage due stamps) and 1/20 c(entimes deficiency)[T] France: 40 centimes postage due stamps (double deficiency)

§§ There is no recorded agreement between Straits Settlements and France.

Va rdeller only to be written here.

 UK to Chile: Birmingham 13 September 1904 – 'Via Lisbon & Cordillera' – – Valparaíso 19 October 1904 – Santiago 20 October 1904

- E Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)
- [T] UK: T (L for London) and 15 (centimes deficiency); [T] Chile: Tax marks from Valparaíso and Santiago indicating 6 centavos due (double deficiency)
 - **§§** There is no recorded agreement between the UK and Chile.

4.4 Postage Due Germany to British India and Dutch East Indies

No Agreements Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

§§ Germany made no bilateral agreements with non-European countries. All divided cards sent outside Europe were therefore taxed as letters until a unilateral decision to accept such cards at the postcard rate was announced on 4 September 1906.

➤ Germany to British India: Charlottenburg

14 March 1906

Allahabad 31 March 1906

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

[T] Germany: T and 12¹/₂ (centimes deficiency)

[T] Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office: Overland postage due 2 A(nnas) 6 P(ies) (double deficiency)

[T] British India: Allahabad 31 MA 06 Unpaid

| Post card - Carte postale - Postkarte - Carte - Post card - Carte postale - Postkarte - Carte - Carte - Postkarte - Carte |
|---|
| Minde work and son |

The Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office, operated by the P & O Steam Navigation Co., was set up in 1868 to speed up the sorting of mail to and from India. Sorting was carried out on board the ships by staff from the Indian Post Office. From the late 1870s until 1914, the Sea Post Office also applied 'Overland Postage Due' marks, indicating postage due in Indian currency.

 \square Unlike the 2–6 due mark shown in the Dovey & Bottrill handbook, this mark has the correct spelling of the word 'Postage'.

The card travelled with P & O steamer S/S Egypt, Brindisi 19 March – Aden 25 March – Bombay 30 March 1906.

ostale - POSTKARTE - Post Card Union postale universelle- Cartolina postale - Dopisnice - Levelezö - Lap - Karta Dopisnica Korespondencht listek - Briefkaart - Brefkort - Tarjeta postal - Открытое цисьмо Schriftliche Mitteilungen Nur Adresse Stengel & Co., Dresden 29710 Marrague T

➤ Germany to Dutch East Indies: Berlin 15 July 1906 Soerabaja 14 August 1906

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

[T] Germany: T and 12¹/₂ (centimes deficiency)

> **[T]** Dutch East Indies: 12¹/₂ cent postage due stamps (double deficiency)

4.5 Postage Due Portugal and Denmark to the UK

Tax Marks on Arrival Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

§§ Postal authorities of the sending country should signal, with a T mark, if international mail should be taxed at the destination. However, *'in case of obvious error'*, UPU rules allowed postal authorities in the destination country to charge postage due for incoming mail even if it arrived without a T mark.

 Portugal to the UK: Lisboa
 25 January 1905
 Prestonkirk
 29 January 1905

Foreign postcard rate: 25 réis (letter rate was 65 réis)

[T] No Portuguese tax marks

[T] UK: 'Liable to Letter Rate' with signature and 3^D I.S.G. (Inland Section), representing double deficiency

POSTALE UNIVERSELLE ORTUGAL CARTE POSTALE. BILHETE POSTAL ido fi correspondencia Espaço reservad

Briefkaart - Levelezö-Lap - Postkarte - Correspondenzkart - Brefkort Alma postale - Carte Postale -Unione postale universale Tarjeta Postaj Gina Catiões Postaes - Postcard I am han jeg takke big Kuler, In Rea May Maane, and bone r re har you liver her in Smoblemen torato "Unnlighedeur Inunf" Har might stidier vulti fade i - Golt chintes Fal a hele Familie as flyth fil Koseus. Hauber sur non mon Venty

► Denmark to the UK: Odense 23 August 1905 to Glasgow

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

[T] No Danish tax marks

[T] UK: 'Liable to Letter Rate' with signature and 2¹/2^D I.S.E. (Inland Section)

 [T] Deficiency was 10 øre or 12¹/₂ centimes,
 2¹/₂ pence represented double deficiency

§§ Although divided cards were permitted for domestic use in the UK already in 1902, the British post frequently applied the UPU rule about 'obvious error' and surcharged incoming divided postcards without tax marks from the sending countries. It seems that this practice ceased after the publication of the Post Office circular of 12 December 1905, which relaxed the regulations for divided postcards, even though this circular formally only concerned divided cards sent abroad from the UK. The circular contained a list of countries to which divided postcards could be sent at postcard rate. The list included both Portugal and Denmark.

4.5 Postage Due New Zealand and Dominican Republic to the US

Tax Marks on Arrival Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

§§ On 28 June 1906, the US made a unilateral decision that all divided cards arriving from abroad should be accepted at the postcard rate. Prior to this decision, the United States consistently surcharged incoming cards arriving without T marks.

COLIFC

New Zealand to the US: Christchurch 5 December 1905 – Bridgeport CT
 Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)
 [T] New Zealand: no tax marks

[T] US: 'Collect postage 6 cents' and postage due stamps (double deficiency)

Correspond Adress rat

► Dominican Republic to the US: Puerto Plata 7 February 1906 –

– New York 15 February 1906 – New Orleans LA 17 February 1906

E Foreign postcard rate: 2 centavos (letter rate was 5 centavos)

[T] Dominican Republic: no tax marks (following a unilateral decision)[T] US: 'Collect postage 6 cents' and postage due stamps (double deficiency)

4.5 Postage Due Canada and British India to Sweden

Tax Marks on Arrival Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

§§ Whereas the UK kept charging postage due for incoming divided cards long after such cards were allowed for domestic use and the United States, on the contrary, stopped surcharging incoming cards several months *before* they were accepted in the US, many countries accepted incoming cards without T marks at the same time as divided cards were permitted for inland use.

Canada to Sweden:
 Victoria BC
 19 May 1904
 Sassnitz-Trelleborg
 6 June 1904
 to Kårehogen

Foreign postcard rate: 2 cents (letter rate was 5 cents)

[T] No Canadian tax marks

[T] Sweden: 'Lösen 24 öre' (double deficiency)

§§ Letter rate required prior to bilateral agreement 30 May 1906.

§§ When divided cards were accepted for domestic use in Sweden, 1 April 1905, a postal circular announced that divided postcards arriving from abroad should not be taxed in Sweden unless they had tax marks from the sending country. Before April 1905, incoming divided cards could be taxed even if they arrived without T marks, according to the UPU rule about 'obvious error', but this was not common.

written on

 British India to Sweden: Calcutta
 1 September 1904
 Sea Post Office A
 3 September 1904
 Djursholm
 20 September 1904
 E Foreign postcard
 rate: 1 anna (letter

rate: 1 anna (letter rate was $2^{1/2}$ annas)

[T] No Indian tax marks

[T] Sweden: 'Lösen 24 öre' (double deficiency)

§§ Letter rate required prior to bilateral agreement 11 August 1906.

4.5 Postage Due France and Germany to Belgium

Tax Marks on Arrival Postcard Rate, Taxed as Letters

§§ Belgium allowed divided card for inland use 1 September 1905. Before that, incoming cards with correspondence on the address side were taxed as letters, even if they arrived without tax marks.

CAR recto n'est pas accepte par ious les pay tranc (Serenseigner ala Poste) ADRESS Won cher Mous d'enroyous de Dores nos a mitiéo and Simanch Wille baisers Delormit

France to Belgium: Gérardmer 30 August 1905 – Spa 31 August 1905
 Foreign postcard rate: 10 centimes (letter rate was 25 centimes)
 [T] No French tax marks

[T] Belgium: T, 30 (centimes due) and postage due stamps (double deficiency) Taxed in Belgium the day before divided cards were allowed.

| Dult karles Carte postale 1944 And Autor A |
|---|
| Stuttgart, Schlossplate 1905 |
| Brete Reller nie Stuttym |
| Digne de mei 35. Villa Stedrienne. |

Germany to Belgium: Stuttgart 3 August 1905 – Middelkerke 4 August 1905
 Foreign postcard rate: 10 pfennig (letter rate was 20 pfennig)
 [T] No German tax marks; [T] Belgium: 25 cts postage due stamps (double deficiency)

4.6 Postage Due CGH to Norway • Martinique to Canada

Tax Marks in Transit Applied in the UK and the US

UPU regulations did not clearly state whether tax marks could be applied in transit through a third country. However, available material from a number of countries shows that this happened, but that such tax marks were sometimes ignored on arrival – possibly because the postal authorities in the transit country did not have correct information about the rules and practices of the other countries involved.

 Cape of Good Hope to Norway:
 Port Elizabeth
 4 January 1904
 Kristiania
 26 January 1904
 Berger i Jarlsberg
 26 January 1904
 E Postcard rate: 1 penny

(letter rate was $2^{1/2}$ pence)

[T] CGH: No tax marks

[T] UK: T (London) and 15 (cts deficiency, under 4 øre postage due stamp)

[T] Norway: 24 (øre, double deficiency) and postage due stamps

HE BACK, MA mucher risis rulde againe en bliling AL di Laplen my nan desverse chhe g mel dii have by innie mi het er det un shern hade hel liver day 10 min Iwar mugd bedre er ikke da den dielije und hjenne i Norden

§§ The UK is known to have applied tax marks on mail in transit, mostly to or from its colonies. In this case, that was correct as divided cards between the Cape Colony and Norway were not accepted until 14 June 1906, according to a Norwegian postal circular. When the card arrived in Norway, the addressee therefore had to pay postage due.

Via Pato Rica, Tous les pays étrangers n'acceptent pas la correspondance au recto (Se ADRESSE CORRESPONDANCE MARTINIOUE martinique april Ether

Martinique to Canada:
 Fort de France
 1 May 1906
 Yarmouth NS
 21 May 1906

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

> **[T]** Martinique: No tax marks

[T] United States: Collect postage 6 cents (corresponding to double deficiency)

> **[T]** Canada: No tax marks

§§ The US also applied tax marks on transit mail at times. According to the *Journal Officiel de la Martinique*, this card should have been accepted at the postcard rate, as an agreement between France and Canada from May 1904 also applied to the French colonies. It is not clear whether postage due was charged on arrival in Canada.

4.6 Postage Due Hungary to Brazil • Denmark to Congo

Tax Marks in Transit Applied in Germany

§§ According to German postal circulars, divided postcards could not be sent outside Europe until 4 September 1906. Prior to that date, the German post seemingly also applied tax marks on all divided cards to non-European countries in transit, regardless of the regulations of sending and destination countries.

> Hungary to Brazil:

Budapest 25 August 1906 Succursal (Rio de Janeiro) 19 September 1906

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

[T] Hungary: No tax marks

[T] Germany: T (partly covered by the 200 réis due stamp; no visible note about deficiency)

[T] Brazil: 240 (réis due) and postage due stamps (taxed as letter)

le Ornestina de crons

§§ There is no recorded agreement between Hungary and Brazil. However, according to UPU circulars from late 1905 and early 1906, Hungary had taken a unilateral decision not to apply tax marks on any outgoing divided postcards and Brazil had taken a unilateral decision not to surcharge incoming divided cards that arrived without tax marks. Consequently, this card was **taxed as a letter only because of the German practice to apply T marks in transit.**

leithygade 19 1906 BREVKORT Ihave Brody. Brefkort Postka Carte postale Cartolina Hormed in Hilsen fra os her hjemme i det lille har del all mmark vi paaby of du ha , reg ble Blade 20m har sendle over toldi someliding med del borld sender Jeg dig flore. du har vel mog Lagel Valles Br all gaar som oad vanlig Tils alle drover som väl og Hare Broder var mange Jonge Hilsel tradin Me

Denmark to Congo: Kjøbenhavn 7 March 1906 Léopoldville XX April 1906 Inongo 18 May 1906

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

> > **[T]** Denmark: No tax marks

[T] Germany: T and 12¹/₂ (centimes deficiency)

> **[T]** Congo: No tax marks

§§ No bilateral agreement with Congo is reported in Danish postal circulars, so in this case the German post was right in applying tax marks. Yet there is no indication that postage due was charged in Congo.

4.6 Postage Due Denmark to Egypt • Austria to the US

Tax Marks in Transit Applied in Germany

§§ German tax marks applied in transit probably caused a good deal of additional confusion among postal staff and correspondents around the world. In some cases, they were deleted on arrival, due to bilateral agreements or unilateral decisions.

Denmark to Egypt:
 Kjøbenhavn
 9 April 1906
 to Cairo

Foreign postcard rate: 10 øre

[T] Denmark: No tax marks

[T] Germany: T and 12¹/₂ (taxed as an underpaid letter)

[T] Egypt: Tax marks deleted and no postage due charged from the recipient

| To a contraction of the state o | 1/4 of 14 thanks of 14 thanks of 14 thanks of 14 thanks of 14 thanks of 14 thanks o | mr. cdut. Parmenia |
|--|---|--------------------|
|--|---|--------------------|

§§ A bilateral agreement between Denmark and Egypt was in force since 29 January 1906. Consequently, postcard rate was sufficient for this card and no postage due was charged on arrival.

10 10 orrespondenz-Karte. rispondenza. 10 miss De: aters Atlantic City. Hotel Windsor. New Jersey. U. S. a.

Austria to the US:
 Madonna di Campiglio
 2 August 1906
 to Atlantic City NJ

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

[T] Austria: No tax marks

[T] Germany: T and 12¹/₂, changed to 1/15 (cts)

[T] US: All tax marks deleted and no postage due charged on arrival

§§ This is one complicated: Austria struck no tax marks on divided cards sent abroad according to a unilateral decision from 28 February 1905. Germany applied tax marks on transit mail to non-European destinations prior to 4 September 1906, regardless of such decisions. By mistake, the German post first indicated the difference between foreign postcard and letter rate from Germany (12¹/₂ cts), but this was later changed to 1/15 (indicating a 15 cts deficiency according to Austrian postal rates). Yet the US had made a unilateral decision, 28 June 1906, to abstain from charging postage due for divided cards from abroad, even if they arrived with tax marks.

4.7 Postage Due UK to Finland • Switzerland to Russia

Tax Marks Ignored on Arrival Due to Unilateral Decisions

§§ Some countries made unilateral decisions not to charge postage due for incoming divided postcards, even if they arrived with tax marks from the sending country. An early example is Russia, where a postal circular dated 10 [23] December 1903 stated that divided cards arriving from other countries should be accepted at postcard rate. A later circular explicitly confirmed that tax marks from the sending country should be ignored.

 United Kingdom to Finland (which at this time belonged to Russia): Chelsea
 24 December 1903 to Koski

Foreign postcard rate: 1 penny (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)

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

[T] No postage due charged on arrival

This side may have a message written upon it for Inland Postage, but the right hand side must be reserved for address and stamp only. Address to Now the you , he are living on this si Ladon own & 20 much to till in F

§§ This card is an extremely early example of a divided card accepted at the postcard rate in international mail exchange due to a unilateral decision by a national postal authority. The Russian decision from December 1903 made reference to requests from foreign postal administrations to accept divided postcards. Most likely, this referred to a letter from the French post with such a request, sent out in early December 1903 to several different countries. Most countries took some time to answer, and it was not until May 1904 that the French post announced a first set of bilateral agreements. But in the case of Russia, a unilateral decision anticipated the bilateral agreement.

Carte posta Reserviert für die Korrespondenz Partie réservée à la Correspondance Hochauce Marin! Disphuje Cino kar abien jak baur 12 semple no vi the dai she memory to dojetie

Switzerland to Russia: Zürich 23 June 1904 Sosnowice 12 [25] June 1904

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

[T] Switzerland: T and 15 (centimes deficiency)

[T] No postage due charged on arrival

4.7 Postage Due Victoria and Newfoundland to the US

Tax Marks Ignored on Arrival Due to Unilateral Decisions

§§ An order of the US Postmaster General, dated 28 June 1906 and published in the *Daily Postal Bulletin* the following day, said that divided cards arriving from abroad should be allowed at the postcard rate. The result of this unilateral decision was that tax marks from sending countries were ignored.

 Victoria to the US: Melbourne
 11 July 1906
 San Francisco CA
 15 August 1906
 Ashtabula OH
 20 August 1906

Foreign postcard rate: 1¹/₂ pence (letter rate was 2¹/₂ pence)

[T] Victoria: T 10 (centimes deficiency)[T] Tax mark cancelled and no postage due charged on arrival

This space may be used for correspondenced Larra Miss Dreda Brash Many thanks for 23 Prospect I Ashtabula your postcard. It was very pretty: 9 ope you will like his one. Thind Regards El. Ja nearly yours tadys Mc Dowell

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that post cards bearing a message upon the left-half of the front – the right-half being reserved for the address – which may be contained in mails hereafter received in the United States from other countries, shall be considered and treated as post cards; and when postage at the rate applicable to post cards in international mails has been prepaid thereon in full, shall be delivered to addressees without additional charge for postage. Geo. B. Cortelyou, Postmaster General (*Daily Postal Bulletin*, 29 June, 1906)

THE ADDRESS TO (THEY D I have just areved to - day and will be herefor 100 / week's write as soon as you This bard

 Newfoundland to the US: St. John's 21 August 1906 to Cambridge MA

■ 2 cents postage (letter rate was 5 cents)

[T] Newfoundland: T and 1/15 (taxed as letter, 1st weight class, and 15 centimes deficiency)

[T] Tax marks cancelled and no postage due charged on arrival

§§ There are no recorded agreements between the US and Australia or Newfoundland. Instead, the tax marks on these two cards were cancelled due to the unilateral decision taken by the US.