

South America: British Guiana, Ecuador

Unpaid Letter: Invalid Stamp



Georgetown, British Guiana, to Zurich, Jan.3 to 24,1938.

Invalid use of Trinidad & Tobago stamp. Prepaid rate: 6 cents/20gr.

Deficiency: 6¢ Guianese = 30c gold = 30c Swiss. Postage due: 2 x 30c Swiss = 60c.

Underpaid Letter: Special Social Tax



Guayaquil, Ecuador, to La Chaux-de-Fonds, arriving Dec.5,1946. Prepaid rate: 20 centavos/20gr x 2 for 21-40gr + 10c special surtax at Guayaquil post office for social security = 50c. Deficiency: 10c Ecuadoran = 12½c gold = 15c Swiss. Postage due: 2 x 15c Swiss = 30c.





F. BURTON SELLERS

12637 RAMPART DRIVE SUN CITY WEST, ARIZONA 85375-4605

April 3, 2003

Mr. Harlan F. Stone P. O. Box770334 Woodside NY 11377-0334

Dear Harlan:

Even the Haiti specialists have problems with Haitian postal rates!! This arises from the fact that not only were official government decrees often contradictory, but rates sometimes were changed without official notice and postal employees were often uncertain as to what they were. The problem with postage due on short-paid incoming mail to Haiti is an even more vexing problem, which I tried to cover in my article in the 1996 Congress book, so I can empathize with your difficulties with your cover.

I can give you some information on Haiti postal rates. But I think you may still have a problem applying them to your particular cover. From Haiti's entry into the UPU in July 1881 until a recodification of postal regulations in 1919, the rate for foreign letters by sea mail was 5 centimes de gourde/15 grams for less than 300 miles and 10 centimes if greater than 300 miles. The gourde (100 centimes) was then equal to the US dollar so these rate equivalents were 5 and 10 cents US respectively. By 1906 the gourde had deteriorated relative to the dollar and was now only 20 US cents. Haiti then instituted a dual currency postal system of gourdes and piastres, with the latter now the US dollar equivalent. Foreign mail had to be paid at the piastre rate, which was a way for the government to extract money from the foreign business traders while the local peasants paid the cheaper rates for their domestic mail. This weird system persisted, more or less, until the US occupation of Haiti began in 1915 and lasted until 1934. The US advisors put an end to this dual system with new 1919 detailed regulations. The gourde was pegged at 20 US cents and new strictly gourde denominated stamps were issued in 1920 to replace the plethora of overprinted stamps that served from 1915 to 1920. This does not impact your problem, but I thought you'd be interested in this development.

The 1919 rates, which were applicable to your letter, were indeed 10 centimes de gourde/25 grams (approx. 1 ounce) for sea mail to the US, and 25 centimes de gourde for external mail to other UPU countries. These rates held until some considerable time after your letter was posted. Under UPU regulations, your letter was apparently short paid 15 centimes de gourde (equivalent to 3 US cents), which should be double to the Swiss equivalent of 6 US cents. I don't know what the Swiss equivalent was then, but you will know if the "20" was the appropriate equivalent Swiss charge, but sounds suspect to me. If my Haiti rates are correct, I'll be very interested to know how this tracks with your Swiss knowledge! We're still studying later rates so I have no tabulation to indicate dates or values of such changes, but they were frequent. Hope this will be of some help.

Kindest regards,

Bul

Haitis

Port-au-Prince, to Rebstein, Centon St. Gallen

Nov. 13-29, 1929
Prepard rate: (Pails) ? [Deficiency: 5 centimes Hartism = 5 c gold = 6 c 5 wass [Postage due: 2 x 6 c 5 wass = 12 c

$$\frac{6 \times 16}{16} = \frac{96}{16} = 6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$\frac{30}{27} = 1.2 \times 12$$

letter 15 H / 15 g old 305/25 gold

$$\frac{5}{10} \times 30 \times 2 = \frac{300}{10} = 30$$

$$\frac{5}{15} \times 30 \times 2 = \frac{300}{15} = 20$$

$$5 \times \frac{15}{15} = \frac{75}{15} = 5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$\frac{6}{15}$$
 × $\frac{30}{15}$ = $\frac{360}{15}$ = $\frac{25}{15}$

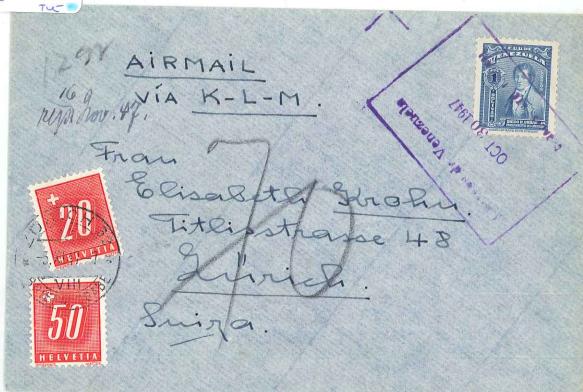
$$\frac{10}{20} \times 30 \times 2 = \frac{600}{20} = 30$$

ETA POSTAL





UENCEDAS 2500 1947 SHANT MID To Switz \$ 25









February 1, 1921, Swiss Increased Postage Rates

South America: Chile

Underpaid Letter: Incorrect Postage Due



Santiago, Chile, to Zurich, Oct.13 to Nov.21, 1921. Prepaid rate: 40 centavos/20gr.

Deficiency: 20c Chilean = 12½c Latin = 10c Swiss.

Tax mark: incorrect 50c calculated at origin as double deficiency in Latin centimes, but crossed out at destination.

Postage due: 2 x 10c Swiss = 20c, but correct **25c double deficiency** in Latin centimes incorrectly collected by postman (*brieftrager* cds).

1924 Swiss Reduced Postage Rates

Central America: Costa Rica, El Salvador

Unpaid Letter: Disallowed Provisional Stamp



San Jose, Costa Rica, to St. Gallen, May 16 to June 7,1930. Prepaid rate: 10 centimos/20gr. Invalid stamp: 40c telegraph stamp overprinted 13c as **provisional postal stamp**, **not recognized by Swiss** before July 1931 UPU rate tables listed increase from 10c to 13c. Deficiency: 10c Costa Rican = 12½c gold = 15c Swiss. Postage due: 2 x 15c Swiss = 30c.

Underpaid Letter: Special Route Charge



San Salvador, El Salvador, to Basel, Mar.18 to Apr.7,1931. Savadoran **routing handstamp**: 3c surtax "**via Guatamala**" and Atlantic Coast. Prepaid rate: 5 centavos via Pacific Coast x 2 for 21-40gr. Deficiency: 3c Salvadoran = 15c gold = 18c Swiss. Postage due: 2 x 18c Swiss = 36c rounded down to 35c. Mixed postage due stamps from 1910 and 1924 issues.

Bolivia

LÜER Y PAYE

LA PAZ - BOLIVIA
CASILLA 345 SOCABAYA 5

T 10 ch

Firma

Berneralpen-Milchgesellschaft,

STALDEN - Emmenthal.

SUIZA.



La Paz, Bolivia, to Stalden

Dec.23, 1930-Jan.21, 1931

Prepaid rate: 24 centavos/20gr via Panama

Postage due: double missing 4c converted into 10c Swiss

105/2091 + 10c/20gr = 25

Deficiency: 5 c Bolivian = 10 c gold = 12 c Swiss Postage due: 2 x 12 c Swiss = 24c