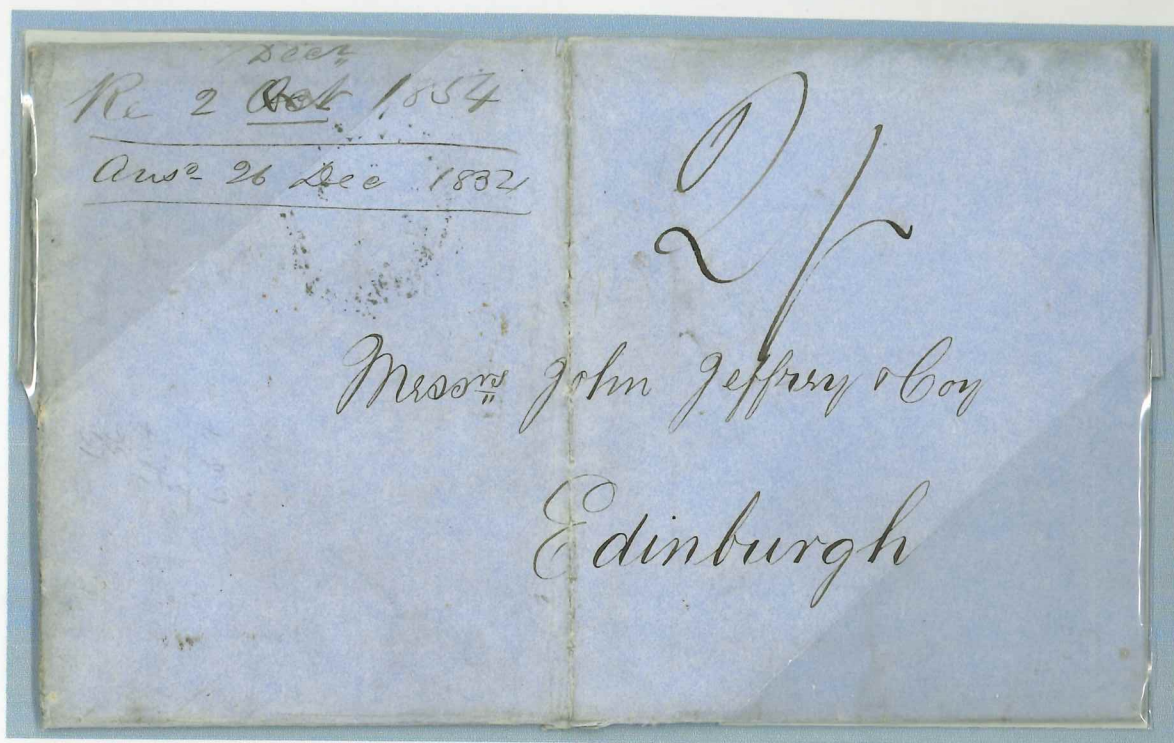


British Royal Mail packet rates to **Chile** were two shillings via Southampton to ½ oz weight from 23 October, 1845. A one shilling rate via Southampton to ½ oz. for **Argentina** and **Chile** began in January, 1861.



2/- unpaid

Valparaiso, Chile, 15 October, 1854—47 days

The British packet rate to **Brazil** was one shilling via Southampton to ½ oz weight from 1 April, 1853 until the end of 1875. The one shilling rate via Southampton to ½ oz. for **Uruguay** began under the rate structure for Argentina in January, 1861.

### Unpaid Packet Letter to Brazil



1/- unpaid



Reverse: Rio Janeiro, London, Glasgow datestamps

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 13 August, 1853—33 days

Unpaid Packet rate to Glasgow. Transit London, received Glasgow 15 September, 1853.



Ch. 12

Depu: T. H. Capart. 13<sup>th</sup> Aug 44  
Orgl: Flora

Mrs. A. Conway Jones  
Valleyfield  
Edinburgh  
Perrenish James

2/- unpaid

Mrs. A. Conway Jones  
Perrenish  
Edinburgh  
via Panama  
Scotland

Valparaiso, Chile, June 30, 1848

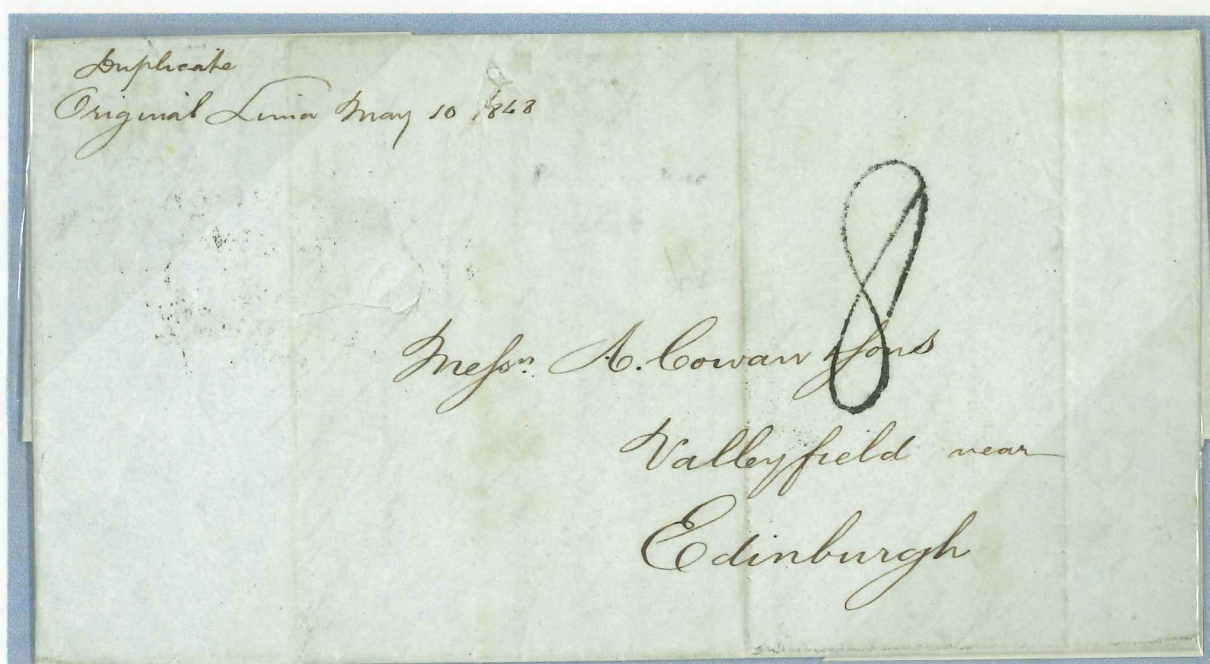
Unpaid packet letter to Edinburgh via Panama. Reverse transits September 2, September 5 arrival.  
Above: "There is much consumption for the expensive paper than the lower quality. The prices obtained for you are full market value. I hope you remain satisfied and we shall be happy to receive further shipments."

Chile encouraged Scottish immigrants, Scots came to Valparaiso seaports trading in exported goods.  
The Scottish paper industry had the advantage of abundant natural resources and low cost labor, and it sold paper worldwide.

## Central and South America

## Peru

A two shilling Packet Rates via Panama was in effective from 1845 until 1866 to Peru with packet service via Panama.



Lima, Peru, 10 May, 1848

Unpaid Ship Letter to Edinburgh. Black 8 handstamp applied at Liverpool upon receipt for 8d per ½ oz. 6 October, Liverpool, 7 October, Edinburgh. Reverse octagonal Liverpool Ship datestamp.

Notation: "Duplicate— Original, Lima May 10, 1848"

Sending a duplicate was a common practice to insure against lost mail.

Above: "One case of paper remains unsold. Please send part ruled with blue lines, sending samples of each kind."



No packet service was established for Surinam or Haiti prior to 1840, as British interests grew in the area Surinam (Dutch Guinea) was later served by packet from Demerara.

## Surinam to Edinburgh and Forwarded



Surinam, 10 July, 1831 — 78 days

Unpaid Ship Letter rated 10d inland to Edinburgh and 8d ship letter. Manuscript 1/6½ rated in London foreign letter office and handstamped boxed mail tax ½d. At Edinburgh receipt, rate paid. Recipient forwarded at Edinburgh. Manuscript ratings marked off and re-rated 7d manuscript rate and handstamped with unboxed Addl ½d mail tax for forwarding to Glasgow.

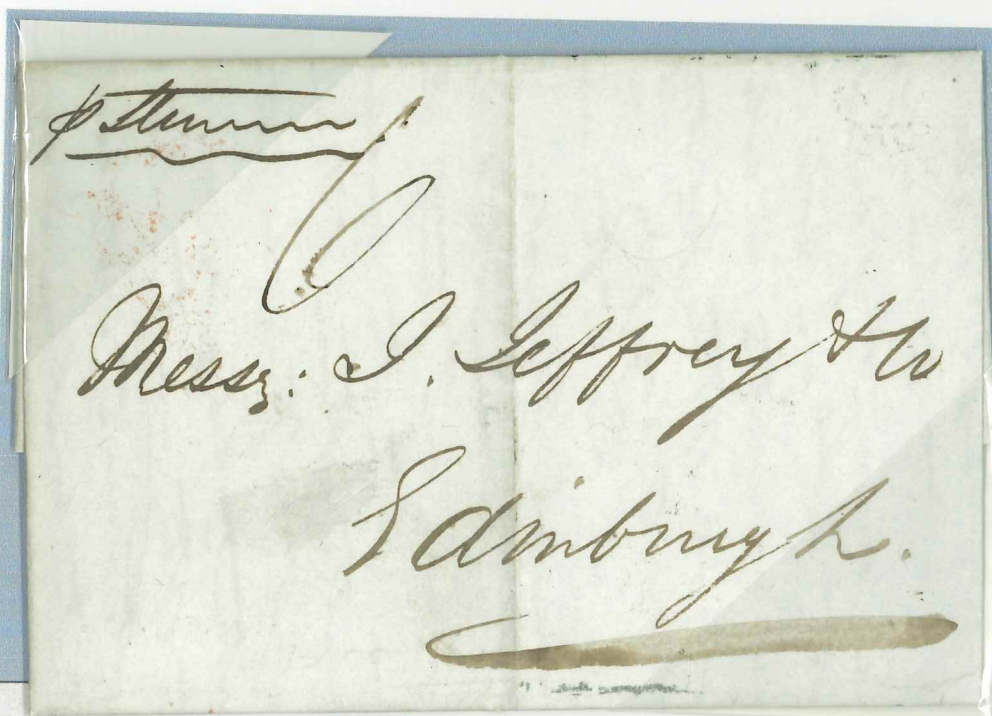
1/4½ unpaid

10 July Surinam  
21 September London  
23 September Edinburgh  
25 September Glasgow.

SHIP LETTER  
BRIGHTON

Reverse step box marking  
for arrival port Brighton  
1821-1843

6d unpaid



Trinidad, 25 September, 1857 — 23 days

Unpaid Packet Letter, rated manuscript 6 Trinidad 25 September on Conway via Grenada, Carriacou & St. Vincent to 27 September, Barbados 30 September, St. Thomas. Then on Magdalena to Southampton and London 17 October, Edinburgh 18 October receipt.

Reverse at 75%

Letter contents: re: shipment of bottles of liquor and champagne

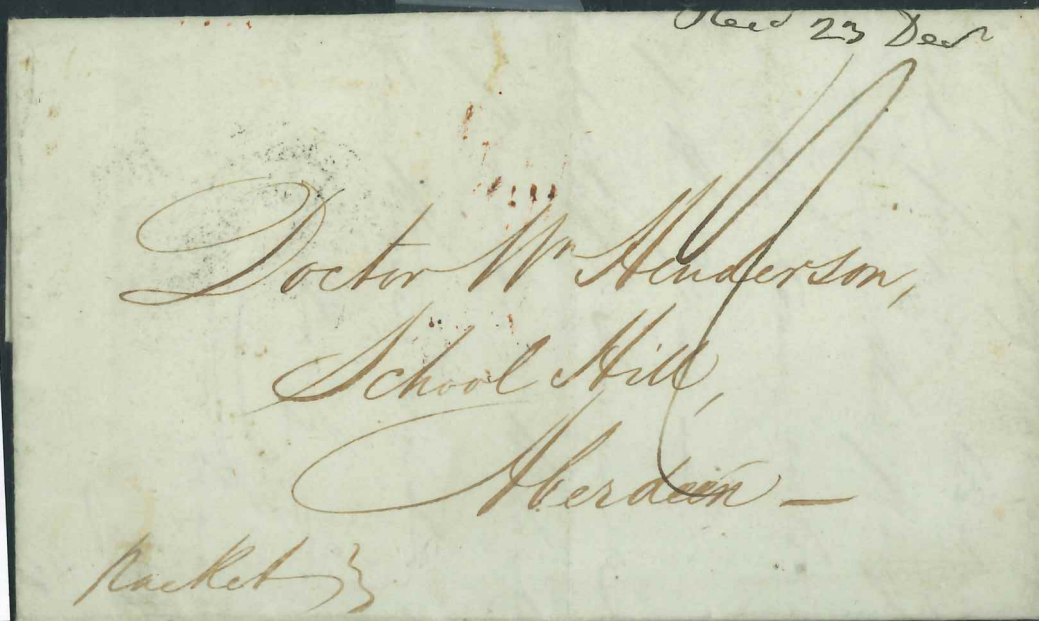
Trinidad 25 Sept 1857  
C. Connor.  
Recd 19th Oct 1857  
Ans 31 Oct 57





Reverse

17 November 1842  
Kingston, Jamaica to  
Aberdeen, 1/- unpaid  
per British packet *Dee*.  
23 December, Aberdeen  
36 days transit.



No packet service was established for **Haiti** prior to 1840, mail indicates ship letter carriage. As British interests grew in the area it was later served by packet from Demerara.

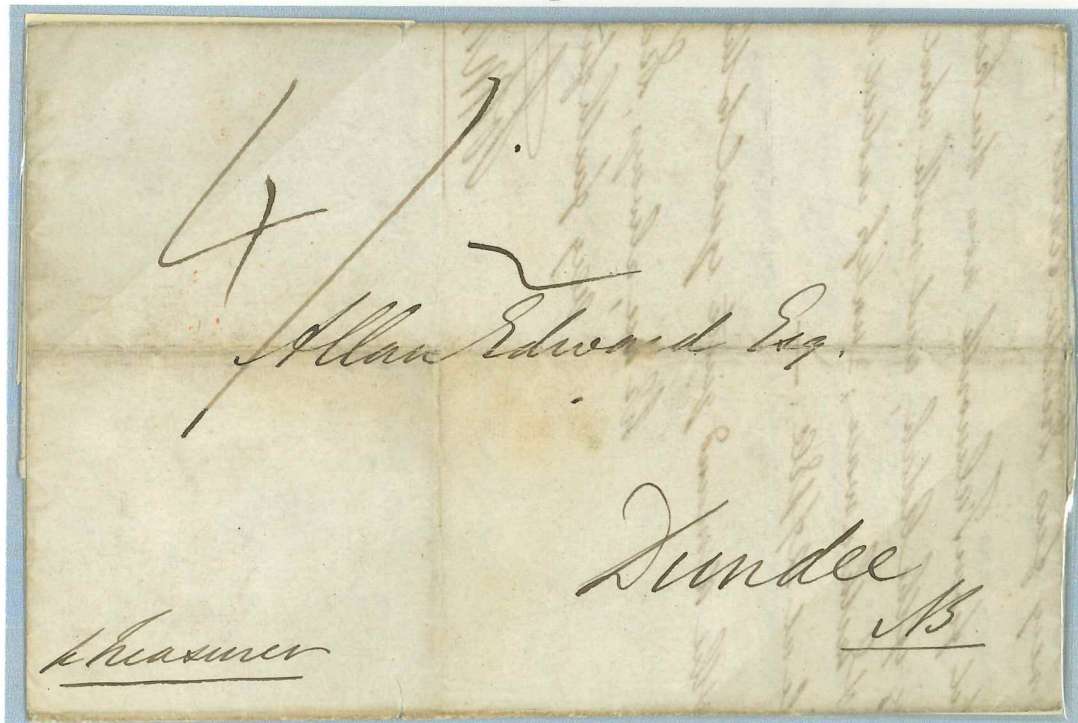
### Double Rate Ship Letter from Haiti

4/2 unpaid

Double 1/4 rate for 500-600  
miles from Falmouth port  
of arrival to Dundee, N.B.  
(North Britain) and 8d ship.  
Manuscript lower left, per  
ship *Treasure*  
Received 3 August, 1833.

**FALMOUTH  
SHIP LETTER**

1812-1849  
reverse



Port au Prince, Haiti, 20 June, 1833 — 43 days

From Haiti, a Scottish Coffee planter writes in 1833:

"Coffee still 14 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, the demand quite equal to the supplies...Have cargo much ready for sale."



A 1/- British West Indian packet rate began in 1863, routing via New York and Charleston on a US packet beginning in June, 1868.

1/- unpaid



Havana, Cuba, 3 June, 1870—20 days

Unpaid Packet Letter to Edinburgh via New York with additional unpaid 12¢ rate to New York. Specified routing per *Missouri* via New York, 11 June New York transit, 23 June, Edinburgh.

### Cuba Double Rate Letter via New York

John Jeffrey  
brewing →



2/- unpaid

Havana, Cuba, 28 March, 1872 —19 days

Unpaid double rate Packet Letter to Edinburgh with rate paid to New York. Routing per *City of Merida* via New York. 3 April transit and hand stamped for Single rate letter 24. In Liverpool rated as Double Letter with manuscript 2/-, on 16 April, Edinburgh received.

Scottish Exporting: Caribbean markets were served by American and British steamers. Above: shipment of casks of beer.



1/2 unpaid

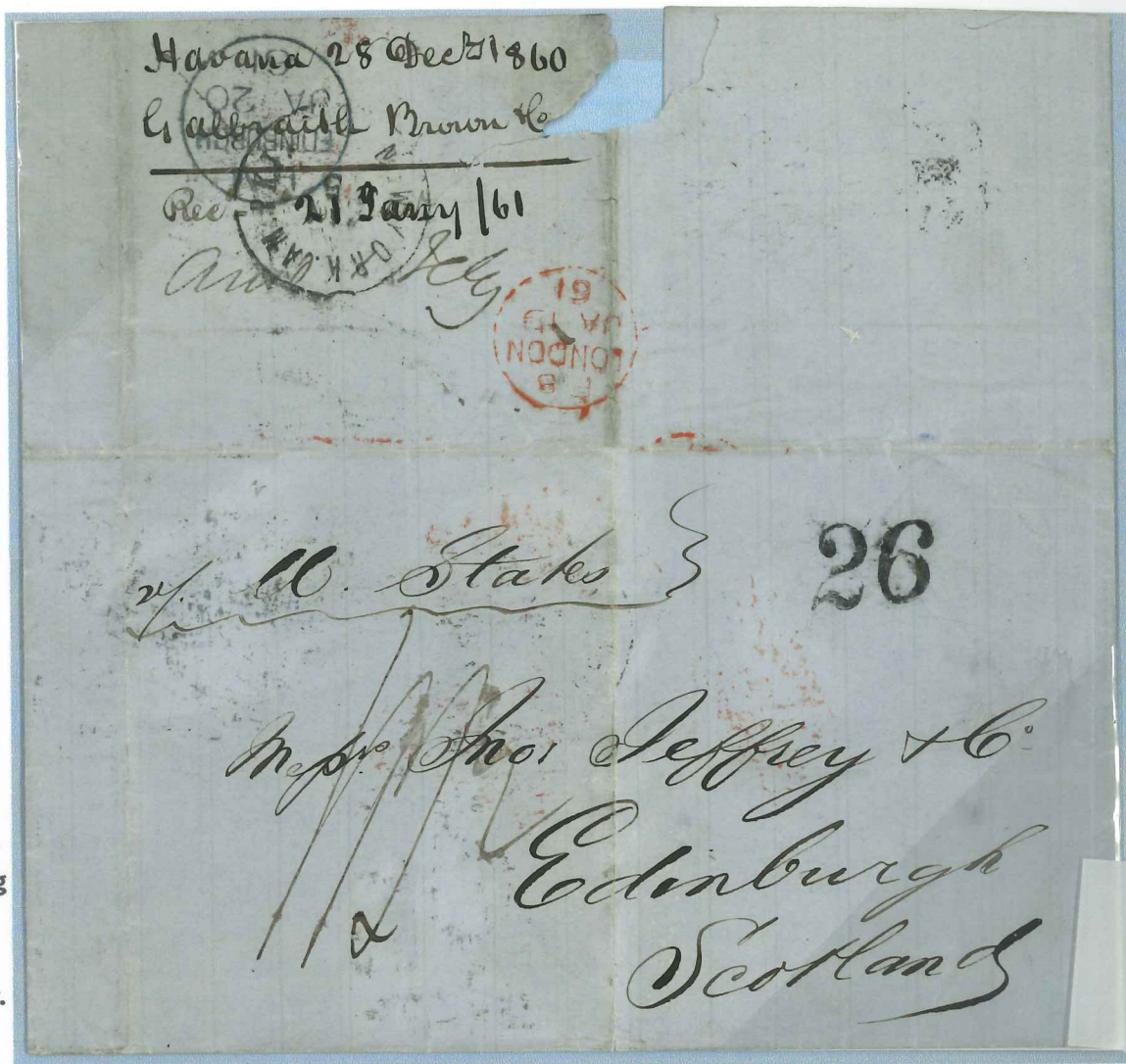
Unpaid American  
packet letter from  
Havana via New York.  
5 January, New York  
19 January, London  
20 January, Edinburgh

Marked "v/ US States"

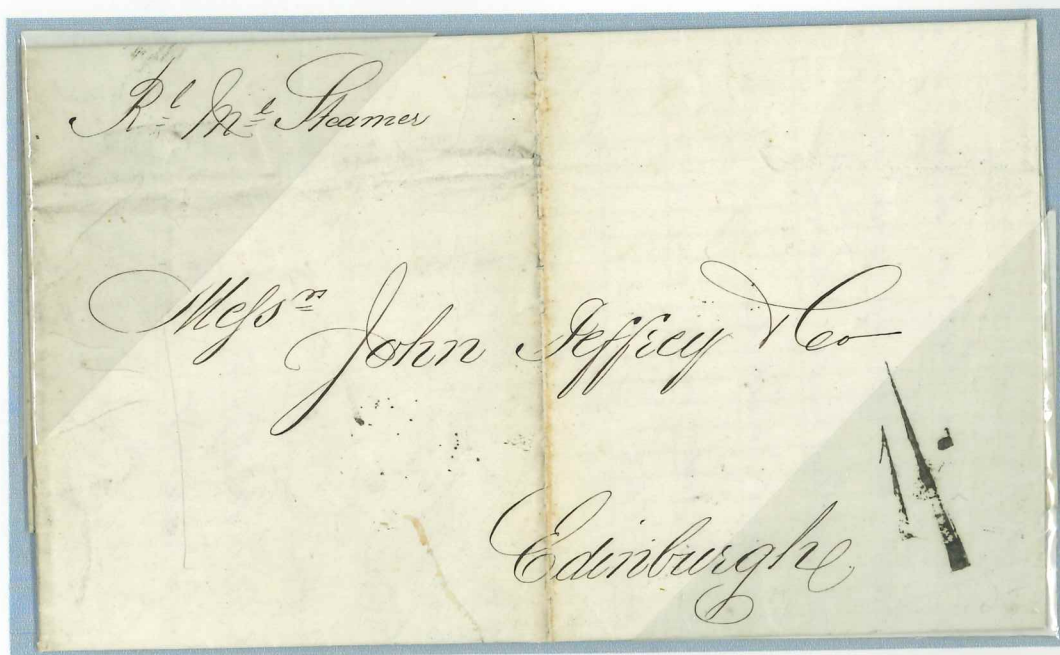
26 handstamp US rate  
24¢ plus 2¢. Manuscript  
1/2 for 1/- rate and 2d  
carriage via the US.

John Jeffrey company →  
pioneers of lager brewing  
in Scotland.

Export 600 casks of beer.



Havana, Cuba, 28 December, 1860 — 23 days



1/- unpaid

St. John's Puerto Rico, 27 June, 1869 — 16 days

Unpaid Packet Letter to Edinburgh per Royal Mail steamer *Melledgan*. Porto Rico transit  
27 June, 1870. Black 1/- handstamp at foreign office arrival port. 13 July, Edinburgh.