

A R

International post-GPU/UPU

Micro- and mini-exhibits of

Central and South America (v 1.1)

- ✉ Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica
- ✉ Colombia & Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay

Brazil will be in a separate section; British Guiana (Guyana) and Surinam are in the corresponding colonies' sections.

👉 Finding reliable rates' sources for many of these countries has been a pain (this is the reason I haven't finished doing Brazil). For most of them, I do not have much confidence in my determination of the rates (as is apparent from the write-ups), and solicit advice, especially for airmail items.

This is further complicated (or simplified) by the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain (PUAS). In 1911, the PUAS was formed (as the *South American Postal Union*), initially consisting of South American countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela); in 1921, the US and central American countries (Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama) joined, as did Honduras and Spain in 1926, and Canada and Haiti in 1931. The name changed to *Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal* (an Oxford comma would do well here) in 1991.

Preferred rates were given on mail between countries in the union, usually (but not always) domestic surface rates (airmail is another kettle of fish). In those cases where the domestic

registration fee differed from the international registration fee, I don't know which would apply to P U A S mail.

Consular mail (that is, mailed from a consulate or embassy) between P U A S members was free with respect to surface mail, but additional services (such as registration, special delivery, registration, A R) could be free or chargeable, this varying in time. (I would like to know more information about this.)

Generally, A R was well-used in these countries. For almost all of them, the A R fee at the beginning of the Treaty of Vienna period was half that of registration.

I suggest reading the A R book (<http://www.rfrajola.com/dh2019/1ar.pdf>) first, for a general description of worldwide A R.

The other exhibits, mini- & micro-, are also downloadable from Richard Frajola's exhibit site, <http://www.rfrajola.com/exhibits.htm>

Higher resolution pdfs are possible but require a DVD; please contact me if interested.

Comments, suggestions, contributions welcomed.

David Handelman
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July 2019

Revised version (1.1), December 2019. Fixed (lack of) text problem in the Chile section; numerous typos.

AR in Guatemala

ATINY but densely populated in Central America. It became independent of Spain in 1821, and became a republic when the Republic of Central America dissolved in 1841. It has been mired in corruption, ideology, despotic politicians, insurrections, massacres, civil wars, and corresponding poverty, crime, and social conservatism.

I have not seen enough material to decide whether the AR fee was paid on the registered letter in the post-Vienna period. Oddly, there is a pre-Vienna AR form (and I have seen another one), and Vienna period AR covers are frequently offered on e-Bay (at ridiculously high prices, considering that they are relatively common among AR covers of this period).

Guatemala used AR cards (unilingual Spanish) domestically, but I have not seen any international uses.

Guatemala: micro-exhibit synopsis

ONE pre-UPU AR form, several Vienna period AR covers, and a couple of later ones.

Guatemala international AR service

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

República de Guatemala.
Service des Postes.



Bureau de Guatemala.

Envoi N.º *6231/33*

Avis de réception d'un objet recommandé.

una carta y un impº

Tableau N.º 1 à remplir au Bureau d'origine.

L'expéditeur de l'envoi recommandé expédié le *13 Nov. 1887* sous le N.º *6231* à l'adresse de M. *Tommasina Forte* à *Napoli* demande si cet envoi a été reçu par le destinataire et dans le cas où l'objet n'aura pas été dûment remis, la manière dont on en a disposé.

Timbre du bureau expéditeur.



Le chef du bureau des recommandés:

Julio Palencia

Tableau N.º 2 à remplir et à signer Par le destinataire.

L'objet recommandé ci-dessus désigné m'a été remis en bon état.

Napoli 12 Octobre 87 *Giuseppe Forte*
Timbre du bureau destinataire. *per Tommasina*



Nom et signature destinataire.

Tommasina Forte

Au Bureau de Postes

à *Napoli*

Pays *Italie*

Traducción del cuadro N.º 1
El remitente del envío certificado expedido el *13* de *Nov.* de *1887* Bajo el N.º *6231* y dirigido á D. *Tommasina Forte* residente en *Napoli* desea saber si este objeto ha sido entregado al destinatario ó si la entrega no pudo efectuarse debidamente, el destino que se haya dado al envío.

Traducción del cuadro N.º 2
Que debe llenar y firmar el destinatario.

El objeto certificado arriba descrito, me ha sido entregado en buen estado. *1887*

Firma del destinatario.

Tommasina Forte

Pablo Villa

Returned from Naples (Italy) to Guatemala City, 1887. Properly signed.

• No stamps applied; AR fee paid on cover

• returned as folded letter sheet

AR covers

Vienna period



Coban to Mellenbach (Thüringen, Germany), via Livingston (Guatemala), 1895. Small AR handstamp (partially covered by New York registration etiquette), and ms crayon *Rückschein*, likely written by clerk on German-American Seapost line. Rated 26 centavos, made up from 10 cvo (of a Quetzal) registration, 5 cvo AR fee, and 11 cvo UPU via Livingston (on the Caribbean).



Guatemala City to Hannover (Germany), 1895. Fancy purple AR handstamp. Rated as above. (Or is it? It appears to have just 25 cvo postage.)

Quetzals galore!



Quetzaltenango to Alexandria (Egypt), 1896. Fancy AR handstamp.

Rated 45 cvo made out of ten 1 cvo overprinted stamps on the front, thirty 1 cvo and five 1 cvo overprinted stamps on reverse (all show the quetzal). 10 cvo registration, 5 cvo AR fee, and triple 10 cvo (50 ctm) per 15 g UPU-authorized surcharge.

Alexandria datestamp on reverse (3 Janv 1897).



AR covers, post-Vienna

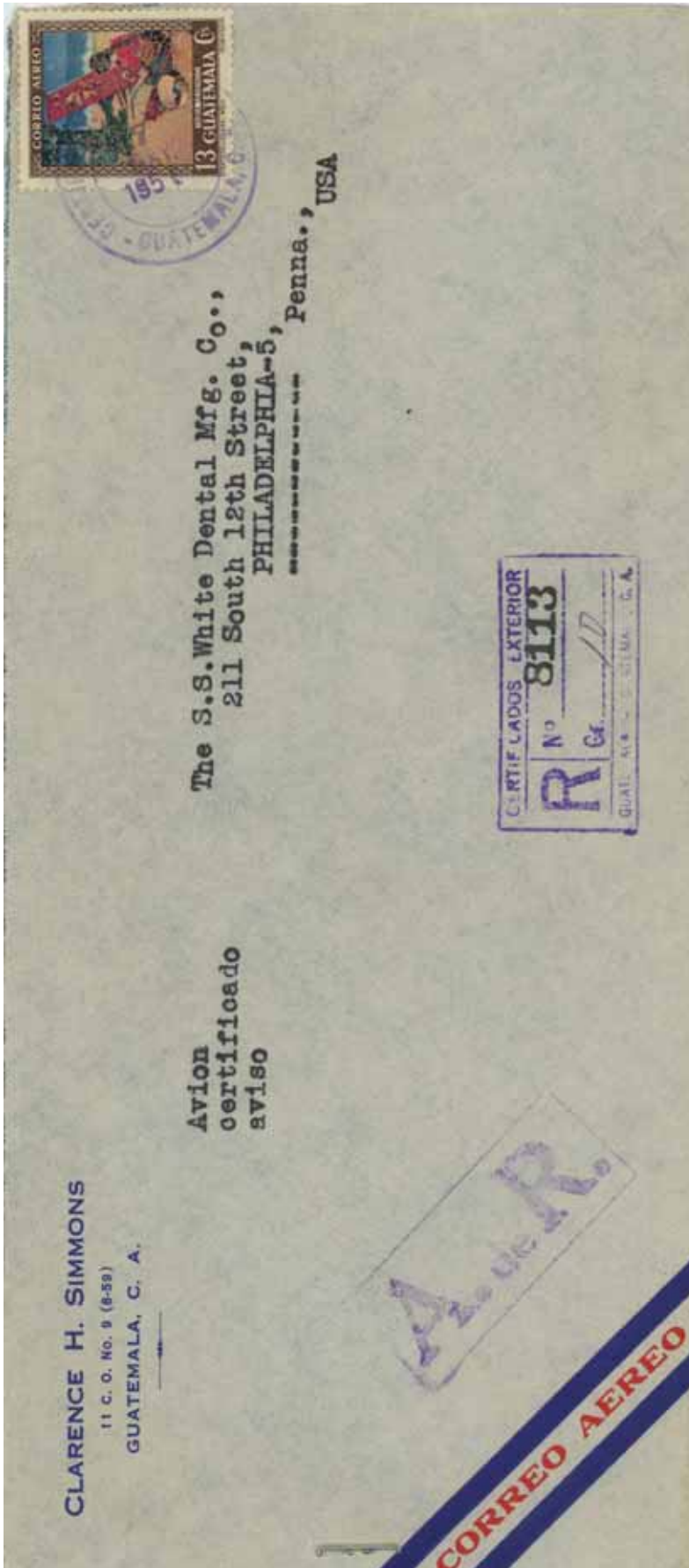


Guatemala City to Chicago, by air, 1930. Standard handstamp **A. de R.** Rated 9 centavos and one stamp missing, registration was 5 cvo, P U A S (surface) was 3 cvo, and AR fee was 2 cvo; airmail?



Guatemala City to San Angelo (TX), official, 1938. Standard AR handstamp. Official letter from post office, possibly containing an instrument worth 149 dollars (or Quetzals?). Rated 10 cvo (paid by official stamp with picture of the national bird, the quetzal), probably made up from 5 cvo for each of registration and AR fees, with no charge for (double—22 g) surface to U S.

AR covers



Guatemala City to Philadelphia, by air, 1951. Standard AR handstamp.

Rated 13 cvo: 3 cvo P U A S-letter rate to U S, double 5 cvo supplemental AR fee per 5 g to U S (10 g noted on registration handstamp); the remaining 5 cvo registration and whatever the AR fee was, do not appear to have been paid (no stamps missing front or back).

AR in Honduras

HONDURAS is a small Central American country having access to both the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean sea. Despite this, it is one of the poorest countries in the western hemisphere, and has high levels of corruption and violent crime. its history is replete with rebellion.

It became independent of Spain in 1821, to join the first Mexican Empire; in 1823, it became part of the United Provinces of Central America, and has been an independent republic since 1838.

Based on the few AR covers, in the post-Vienna period, the AR fee was paid on the registered letter, not on the form or card.

Honduras: micro-exhibit synopsis

No forms, covering envelopes, or cards, or anything Vienna period or earlier. A few covers.

Honduras international AR service

AR covers

Post-Vienna period



Trujillo to Chicago, 1919. Combined AR-registered rectangular handstamp. Rated 30 centavos: UPU-authorized supplemented letter fee 15 cvo (37½ ctm), 10 cvo registration, and 5 cvo AR. A bit of the white AR form is adhering to reverse.



San Pedro Sula to Alvinston (TX), 1922. Similar AR handstamp. Rated 47 cvo—inexplicable (same rates as above; subsequent weights at 11 cvo).

AR covers



Choluteca to Westchester (PA), 1928. Combined rectangular city-named AR handstamp. Rated 6 cvo P U A S-letter rate to US, 10 cvo registra-



Tegucigalpa to New York by air, 1937. Registered-AR handstamp. Rated 132 cvo (62 gl): 10 cvo registration, 5 cvo AR; quadruple P U A S surface (at 6 cvo per 20 g), leaves only 93 cvo for seven (or thirteen) air-mail rates per 10 (5) grams??

↓↓



AR cover



Progreso to Charles City (IA) by air, 1950. City-named AR rectangle handstamp. Rated 57 cvo: 8 cvo P U A s-letter, 10 cvo registration, 15 cvo AR, leaving 24 cvo to cover airmail to the U.S.



AR in Salvador

EL Salvador (we drop the *el* throughout) is a small, poor, and poorly-run country on the west coast of Central America. It became independent in 1821, but suffered through the usual succession of corrupt or ideological dictators, culminating in the civil war 1979–1992, which was followed by a modicum of democracy.

I could not find a rates' source for airmail; but based on the non-airmail covers, the AR fee was paid on the registered cover, not the forms or cards (if they had any).

Salvador: micro-exhibit synopsis

NOTHING Vienna period or earlier. One covering envelope, no AR cards, but a surprising number of covers.

Salvador international AR service

AR covering envelope

Post-Vienna period



Libertad (Salvador) to Dunkerque (Dunkirk, France) via New York, 1903. B de P: Bureau de poste. Returned as registered letter.

AR covers

Post-Vienna period



San Miguel to Naples via New York, 1906. Purple city-named A. R. handstamp. Rated 13 centavos UPU-authorized supplemented letter fee via Panama (if by San Francisco, only 10), 10 cvo registration, and 5 cvo AR.



Libertad to Meriden (CT), 1906. Purple city-named A. R. handstamp. Rated as above.

AR covers

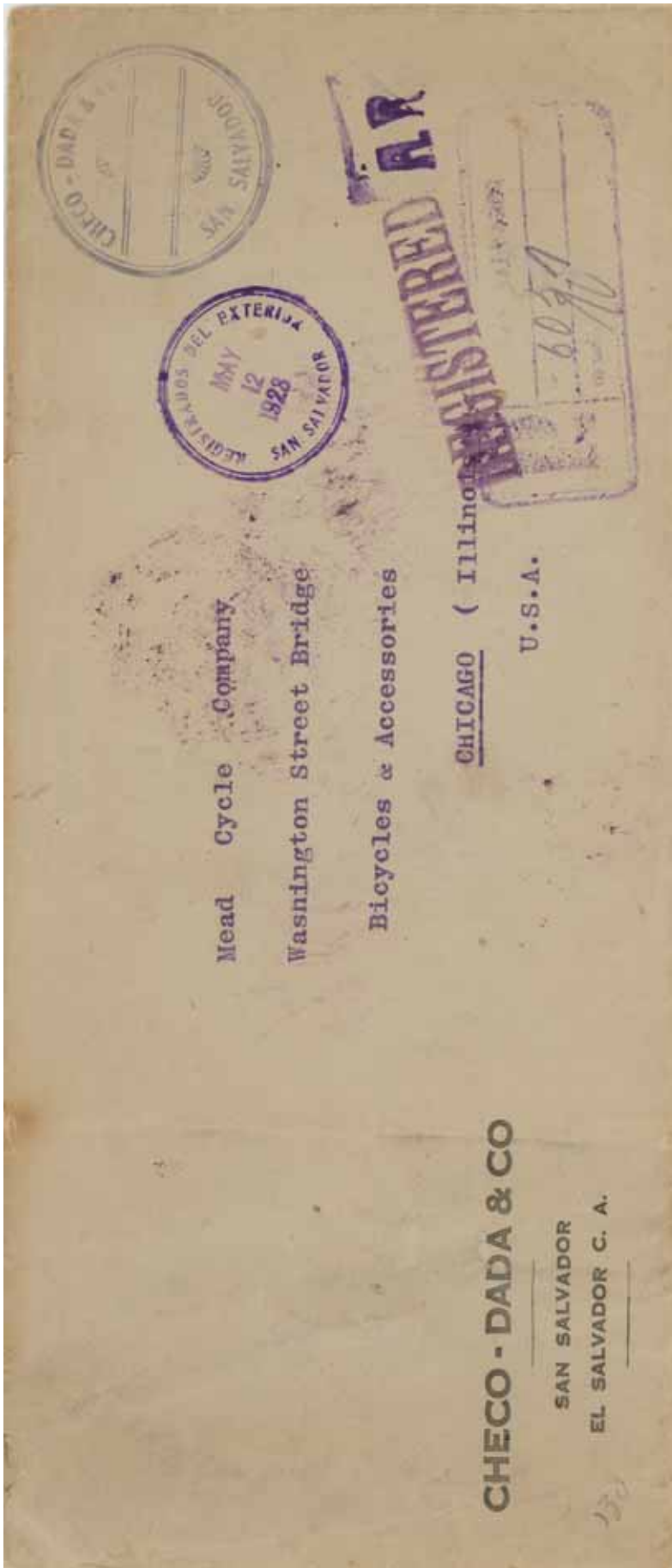


San Salvador to San Francisco via Zacapa, 1921. Small purple A. R. handstamp; outer frame not normally visible. Rated 30 cvo (both stamps overprinted 15): 15 cvo UPU-authorized letter rate (37½ ctm), 10 ctm registration, and 5 ctm AR.



San Salvador to Chicago, by air, 1930. Purple more widely spaced AR handstamp. Rated 60 cvo; presumably made up from 5 cvo for each of P U A S-letter rate, registration, and AR, leaving 45 cvo per 10 g supplemental airmail (?)—the weight is given as 10 g.

AR cover



San Salvador to Chicago, 1923. Purple AR handstamp. Rated 10 cvo for each of UPU-letter rate and registration, and 5 cvo AR.



AR cover



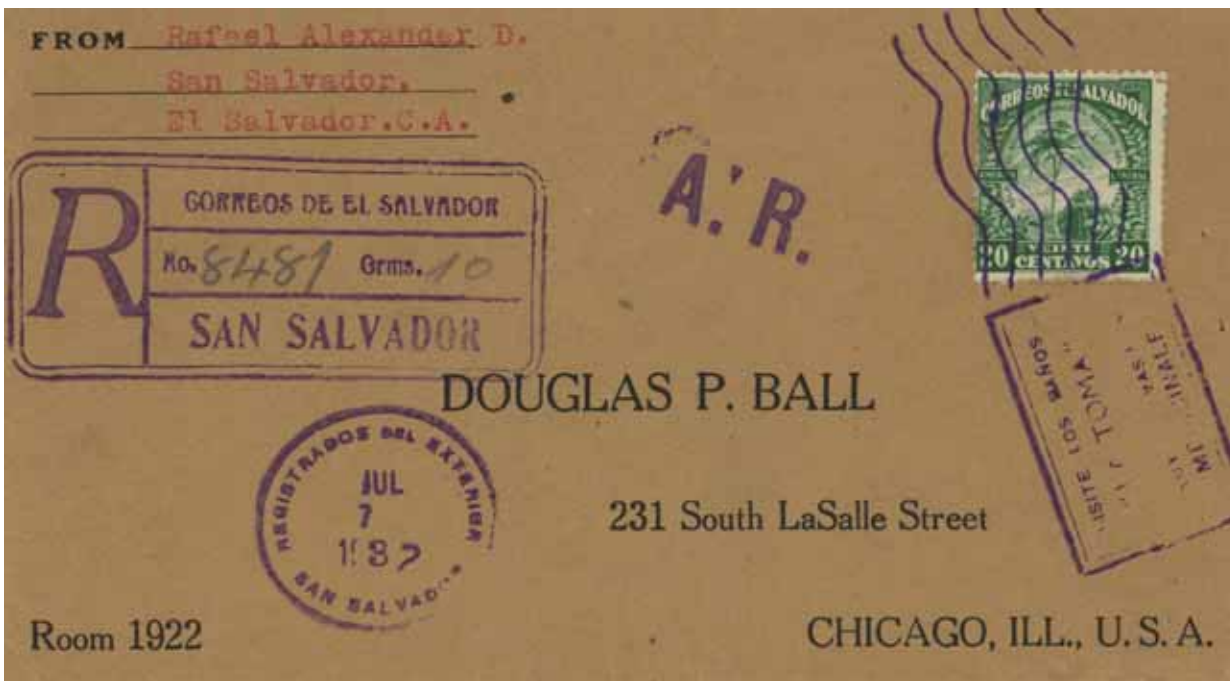
San Salvador to New York, by air, 1931. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 5 cvo for each of P U A S-letter rate, registration, and AR, leaving 40 cvo to cover 18 g air mail supplement (likely per 10 g).

AR covers



Santa Ana to Rio de Janeiro, 1932.

Typescript Certificada y A de R. Likely double 5 cvo P U A S-letter rate, and 5 cvo for each of registration and AR; the remaining 1 cvo incorporated into the postal tax, in addition to the 4 cvo overprinted stamps.



San Salvador to Chicago, 1932. Purple more widely spaced AR handstamp. Likely rated as above, but without postal tax.

AR covers



San Salvador to Krefeld (Germany) by air to New York, 1933. Standard purple A. R. handstamp. Rated 115 cvo, presumably made up as 5 cvo for each of UPU, registration and AR, leaving 100 cvo double rate (per 10 g; weight is given as 12 g).



San Salvador to Great Neck (New York) by air, 1943. Encircled AR handstamp. Rated 68 cvo: 8 cvo P U A S-letter, 15 cvo for each of registration and AR, leaving 30 cvo to cover airmail to the U.S.

AR in Nicaragua

MOST of Nicaragua became independent of Spain in 1821, soon becoming part of Mexico; in 1823, it became part of the Federal Republic of Central America, and finally became independent in 1838. In the late 19th century, Nicaragua was put forward as a possible the site for what became the Panama canal. It was occupied by the US 1909–33.

Nicaragua has been mired in social conservatism, repressive dictatorships, crooked elections, natural disasters, extremely bad governance, and massive poverty, continuing to this day.

I suspect that in the post-Vienna period, initially (1899), the AR fee was paid on the cover, not on the form, and that some time between 1920 and 1935, it switched—so the AR fee was now paid on the form, not the registered cover. The first item is a 1942 AR form—with an uncanceled stamp, which does not tell us much.

Rate information is taken from the articles by Michael Schreiber et al appearing in *Nicarao, the philatelic journal of the Nicaragua study group* (2018) 105, 1–17, referred to as [Ni].

Nicaragua: micro-exhibit synopsis

ONE (very late) form (1942), a covering envelope, and no AR cards (not surprising in view of the late use of forms). Highlights are Vienna period multiple rate AR covers, one transiting Eagle Pass (Texas). And it's downhill from there. There are numerous official covers, for which the postage applied only vaguely resembles what should have been there.

Nicaragua international AR service

AR form

B

Administration des Postes de Nicaragua
Administración de Correos de Nicaragua



AVIS DE RECEPTION ACUSE DE RECIBO

d'une lettre avec valeur déclarée de } enregistré du bureau
de una carta con valor declarado de }

UN. CARTA VIA ORDINARIA.

d' un objet recommandé } (1) registrado en la oficina
de un objeto certificado }

de } **MANAGUA D.N.NIC.** { le } **31 DE DICIEMBRE** { **1942** } (2)
de } { } { con el No }

et adressé a Mr. } **TOMAS CROCK** { a } **PHILADELPHIA PA. U.S.A.**
y dirigido al Sr. } { en }

Le soussigné déclare q' une lettre avec valeur déclarée o l' adresse susmentionnée
que una carta con valor declarado
q' un objet recommandé
El suscrito declara que un objeto certificado con la dirección arriba mencionada

Timbre du bureau distributeur



Sello de la oficina distribuidora

et provenant de } **MANAGUA D.N.NIC** été dument livré
y procedente de } { ha sido debidamente entregado

{ le }
{ el }

Signature (3)

Firma (3)

du destinataire,

du chef du bureau distributeur

del destinatario,

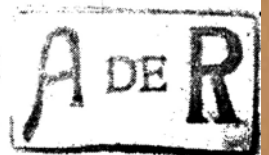
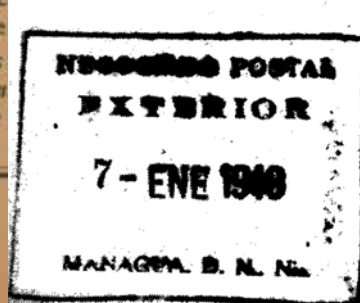
del jefe de la oficina distribuidora.

Intended to be returned from Philadelphia to Managua, 31 December 1942. Unsigned, and not even postmarked at destination—likely, registered letter returned to sender.

• 10 cvo stamp paying AR fee

• intended to be returned in a covering envelope

- (1) Nature de l' objet (lettre, échantillon, imprimé, etc.): *Naturaleza del objeto (carta, muestra, impreso, etc.*
- (2) Bureau d' origine: date de dépôt a ce bureau; No d' enregistrement au même bureau: *Oficina de origen; fecha de depósito en esta oficina; número de registro de la misma oficina.*
- (3) **NOTA:**—Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par le chef du bureau distributeur; puis être mandation, par le premier courrier, au bureau d' origine
Este recibo deberá firmarse por el destinatario o, si los por el jefe de la oficina distribuidora, colocado luego en primer correo, a la oficina de origen del objeto a que se



AR covering envelope



Matagalpa to Buffalo, 1912. Sent as **un**registered mail.



Corinto is a small town on the Pacific coast.

AR covers

Vienna period



Granada to Durango (Mexico) via San Juan del Norte (extreme southeast corner of Nicaragua), New Orleans, and Eagle Pass (TX), 1897. Blue city-named A. R. handstamp. Rated 70 centavos: quintuple 10 cvo per 15 g (UPU-authorized surcharge) for 69 g (as is marked on the cover, twice), 10 cvo registration; the AR fee is given as 5 cvo, hence overpaid by 5 cvo.

The U.S. registration etiquette cancelled Eagle Pass, Te, is known in only a handful of examples.



Massive printed matter

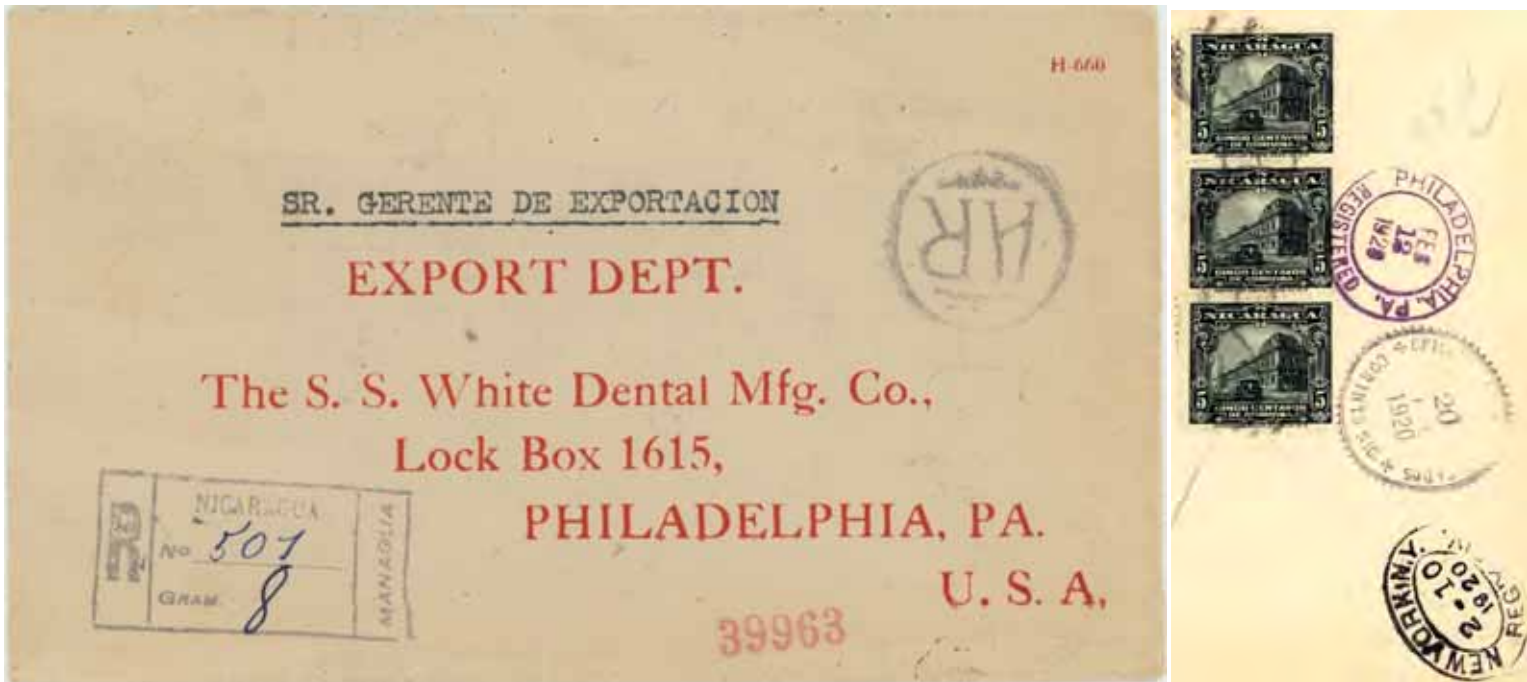
Printed matter with AR is a very usual combination



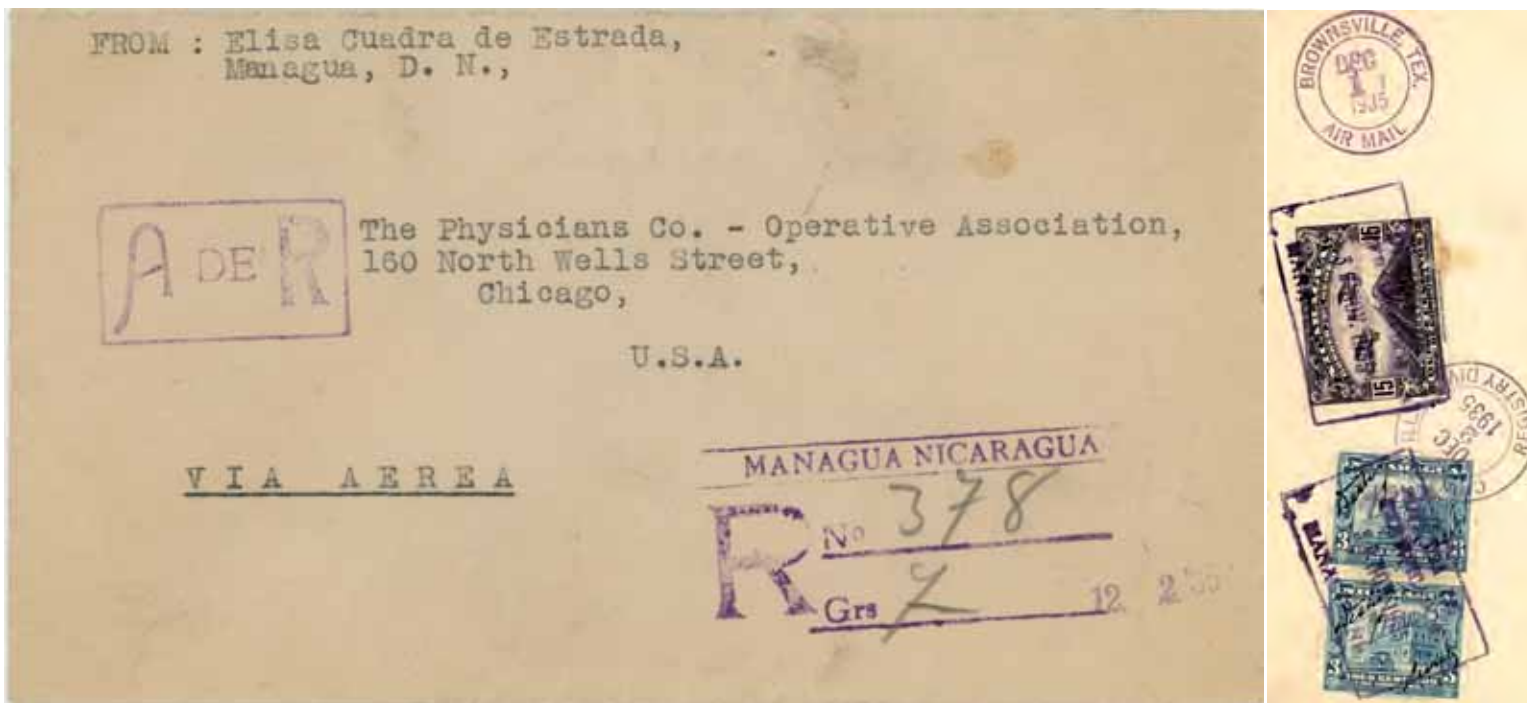
Granada to Bremen, printed matter, 1897 [portion of big wrapper]. Same city-named AR handstamp as previous. Marked 300 g, and rated 27 cvo; registration 10 cvo, AR fee 5 cvo, and sextuple international printed matter rate at 2 cvo per 50 g [URU]. With wavy **Rückschein** handstamp applied on German-American Seapost line. *Courtesy of Michael Schreiber*

AR covers, post-Vienna

Some time between these two covers (dated 1920 and 1935), the AR fee began to be paid on the form, and not on the registered letter.



Managua to Philadelphia, 1920. Barred AR handstamp. Rated 5 centavos for each of UPU-letter rate, registration, and AR. (Conveniently marked 8 grams, so single weight.)



Managua to Chicago, by air, 1935. Standard A DE R handstamp. Rated (P U A S) 2 cvo letter rate (7 g) + 1 cvo postal tax, 3 cvo registration, 15 cvo airmail supplement to US (per 14 g).

Rates?

Two official covers to U S, 1929 & 1932, both by air.

From 1921 to October 1937, P U A S registration and AR fees were 3 and 2 cvo respectively, and by surface, 2 cvo per 20 g + 1 g postal tax; airmail was 15 cvo per 14 g (ms 15 g on the cover). Since the cover is official, it may be that the surface rate did not apply, and there is concordance provided that the extra gram was ignored. This does not explain the rating of the second cover. But see the remark at the bottom.

Both addressed with the same typewriter (different ribbon), and likely the same typist.

Managua to New York, official, 1929. Ms A.R. and widely-spaced handstamp. Airmail, despite the lack of markings.



Managua to Los Angeles, official, airmail, 1932. Fancy A R handstamp. Rated 4 cvo more, but weighed less (8 g).

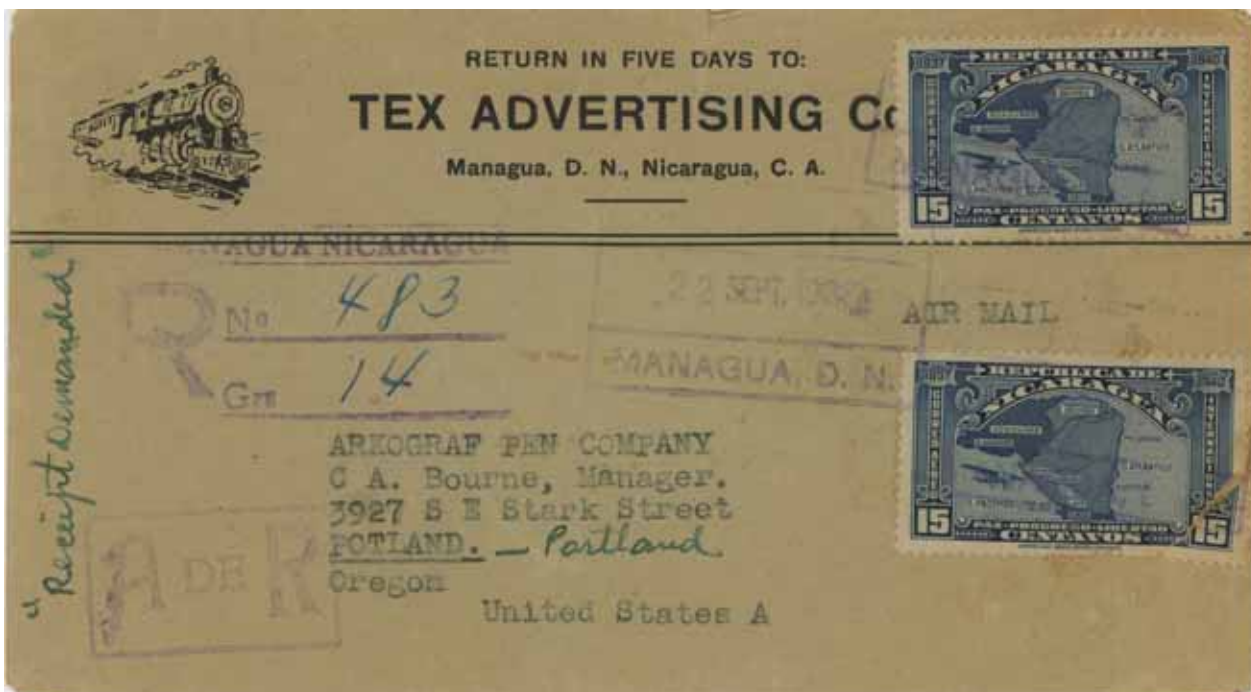


... rarely was an attempt made to frank [international official mail] correctly. —Michael Birks, cited in [Ni, p 3]

AR covers, post-Vienna



Managua to New York, airmail, 17 March 1937. Could it be that by this time, that for official mail to P U A S countries, registration and letter fees were not charged, but airmail was? This would justify the postage (15 cvo per 14 g airmail to U s).



Managua to Portland (OR), by air, September 1938. Standard A DE R handstamp; U s clerk who corrected the address marked *Receipt demanded*. Rated 37 cvo: the airmail rate to the U s changed to 15 cvo per 5 g, which would make this 45 cvo to start (triple rate for 14 g). Oddly, if we make it single airmail, the rates work out: for the period March 1938 to April 1939, P U A S registration, AR, and surface rates were 9, 6, and 6 + 1 cvo, respectively.

AR covers



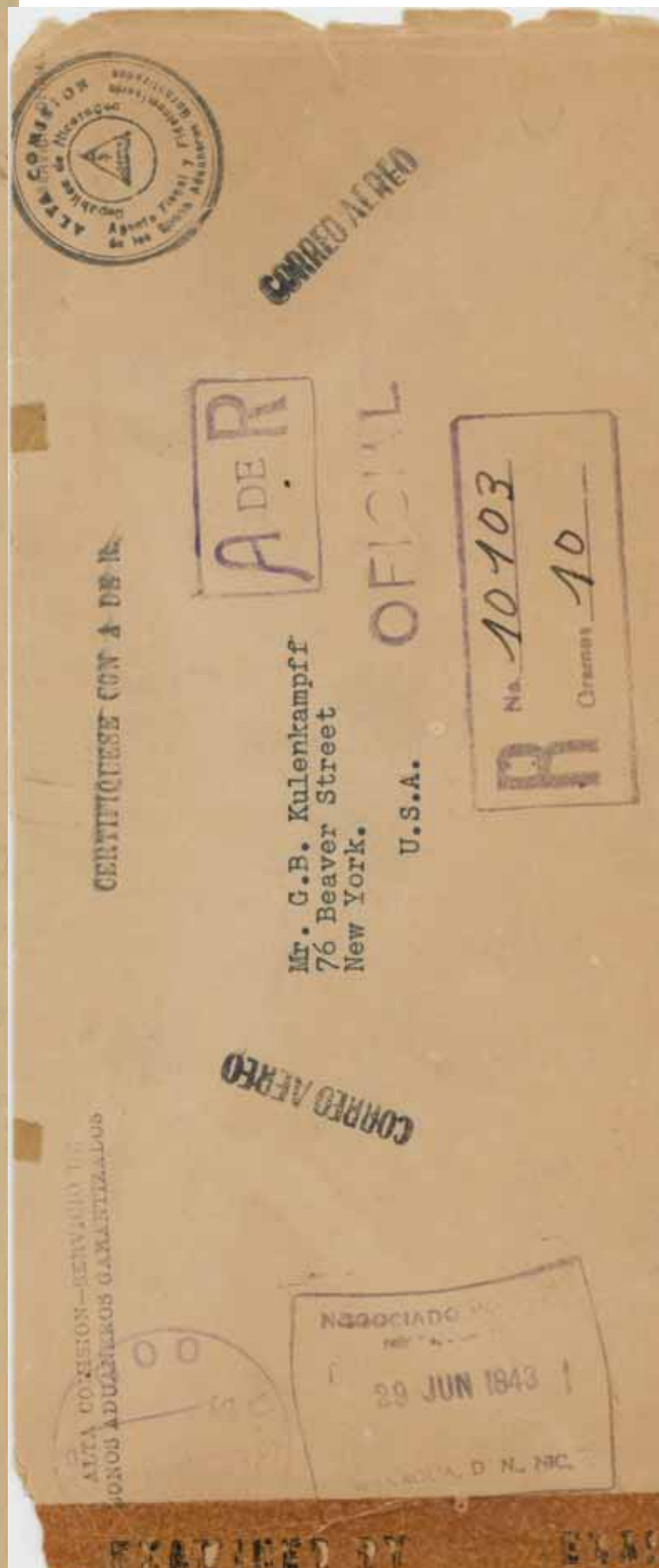
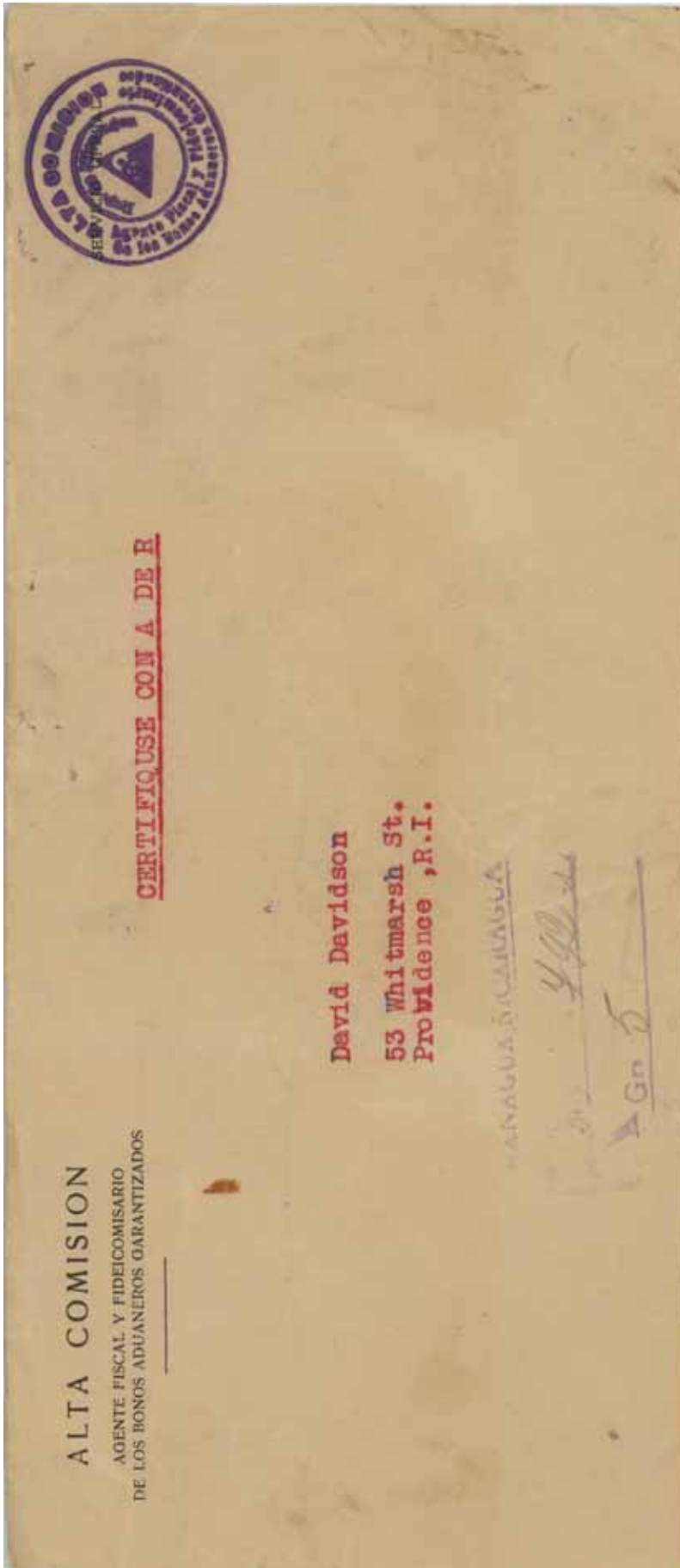
Managua to Brooklyn, official mail, by air, 1942. Combined registration and AR handstamp CERTIFIQUESE CON A DE R.

Some of the postage on consular or official mail between members of the P U A S was free, although at various times, extra services such as registration, airmail, and AR, were chargeable (which services were chargeable varied). This is from the customs department.

Rated 40 centavos. Airmail is 30 cvo per 5 g; this is 6 g so ought to have been charged double, but apparently single was charged. Registration was 20 cvo, so was obviously not charged; surface was 10 cvo, so now could have been charged, but this is inconsistent with the earlier covers ... see Birks' quote



AR covers



Managua to Providence (RI), 1937 (U S receivers on reverse indicate date). Typescript CERTIFIQUESE CON A DE R. No stamps at all; this was official mail, so apparently completely free (but compare with the previous cover, and the one to the right).

Managua to New York, by air, 1943. Standard A DE R handstamp. Same correspondence, again no charge, even though by air. U S censorship.

AR covers



Managua to Guatemala City, airmail, returned to sender, 1944. Standard **A DE R** handstamp. Rated 1.75 Cordoba, which seems impossible for a 5 g letter. *Probably philatelic*. Air to Central America was 25 cvo, etc. **AUSENTE**, literally, *absent*, meaning left. Pointing hand to **REBUT** (return to sender).



Managua to Chicago, by air, 1945. Standard **AR** handstamp. Rated 90 cvo, which actually is consistent with published rates: double airmail to US at 30 g per 5 g (6 g), P U A S letter and registration fees 10 and 20 cvo respectively.

AR covers



Managua to Alameda (CA), October 1949. Handstamp **CON ACUSE DE RECIBO**. Now the airmail rate (including surface) is 30 cvo per 5 g, registration is 20 cvo, and there is a 5 cvo stadium fee—adding to 55 cvo (and the tiny 5 cvo stamp even shows a stadium). **Hurray!**

AR in Costa Rica

COSTA RICA is a small country (51 000 km²) in Central America. It has been independent since 1847, and has a long history of economic stability and liberal values.

Early AR material seems to be extremely difficult to find, especially in comparison with other Latin American countries. From about 1930, Costa Rica almost exclusively used its very distinctive AR lozenge handstamp.



Costa Rica: micro-exhibit synopsis

NOT very much material. I could only find one AR card (1962!), and no AR forms or covering envelopes. There is one AR cover in the Vienna period, and in the early post-Vienna period, an AR cover whose only AR marking is on reverse. Then there are a few more AR covers going up to 1951.

Based on a very limited sample, in 1906, the AR fee was paid on the form, while by 1924, it was paid on the registered letter.

Costa Rica international AR service

AR card

DIRECTION GENERALE DES POSTES
REPUBLICQUE DE COSTA RICA

AVIS DE RECEPTION
AVISO DE RECIBO

d'une lettre avec valeur déclarée de { _____ } enregistré au bureau _____
de una carta con valor declarado de { _____ } registrado en la oficina RR EXTERIOR
d'un objet recommandé { (CARTA) (1) }
de un objeto certificado { _____ } sous le N° { 6067 } (2)
de } SAN JOSE le } 10-5-62 bajo el N° } _____
de } _____ el } _____

expédié par M. } ANGEL CORONAS Apt. 4352
expedido por el Sr. } _____
et adressé à M. } O. G. INGLES à } 2 SAN ANTONIO COURT.
y dirigido al Sr. } _____ en } _____
(adresse complète) } MENTONE S. II, VICTORIA AUSTRALIA.
dirección completa

le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre avec valeur déclarée } à l'adresse susmentionnée (2)
el suscrito declara { que una carta con valor declarado } con la dirección arriba mencionada
{ qu'un objet recommandé }
{ que un objeto certificado }

et provenan de { _____ } à été dument livré
y procedente de { _____ } ha sido debidamente entregada
le } 15/5/ de } 1962
el } _____ de } _____

Signature du destinataire, } _____ }
Firma del destinatario, } _____ }
Signature (s) } _____ }
du chef du bureau distributeur. } _____ }
Firma } _____ }
del Jefe de la oficina distribuidora. } _____ }

Timbre du bureau distributeur } _____ }
Sello de la oficina distribuidora } _____ }
Timbre du bureau expéditeur } _____ }
Sello de la oficina expedidora } _____ }

(1), (2), (3) { Voir notes au recto }
{ Véanse notas al reverso }

Returned from Mentone (Victoria, Australia) to San José, 1962.

NOTAS

(1) Nature de l'objet (lettre, échantillon, imprimé, etc.).
Naturaleza del objeto (carta, muestra, impreso, etc.).

(2) Bureau d'origine: date du dépôt à ce bureau; N° d'enregistrement au même bureau.
Oficina de origen: fecha de depósito en esa oficina; número de registro en la misma oficina.

(3) Nota.—Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par le chef du bureau distributeur, et renvoyé ensuite par le premier courrier, directement au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

Nota.—Este recibo deberá firmarlo el destinatario o, si los reglamentos del país de destino lo permiten, el jefe de la oficina distribuidora y será devuelto por el primer correo, directamente a la oficina de origen del objeto a que se refiere.

DIRECCION GENERAL DE CORREOS
DIRECCION GENERAL DE POSTES

République de Costa Rica
República de Costa Rica

Renvoyez à } ANGEL CORONAS
Retórvese a } _____

Rue et numéro } _____
Calle y número } _____

Boite Postale } 4352
Apartado } _____

Bureau de Poste } SAN JOSE
Oficinas de Correos } _____

COSTA RICA
AMERICA CENTRAL

AR covers

Vienna period



San José to Provincial Parliament Buildings (Toronto), 1896. With city-named AR handstamp. Rated 10 centavos registration, 10 cvo UPU-authorized supplemented fee to Canada; apparently 5 cvo AR fee paid on reverse, but there is a small section cut out.

Post-Vienna



San José to Chicago, 1906. Rounded rectangular AR handstamp resembling that of registration. Rated 10 cvo for each of registration and UPU rate; the 5 cvo AR fee would have been paid on the form. *One of very few examples worldwide where the only AR marking is on reverse.*



AR covers

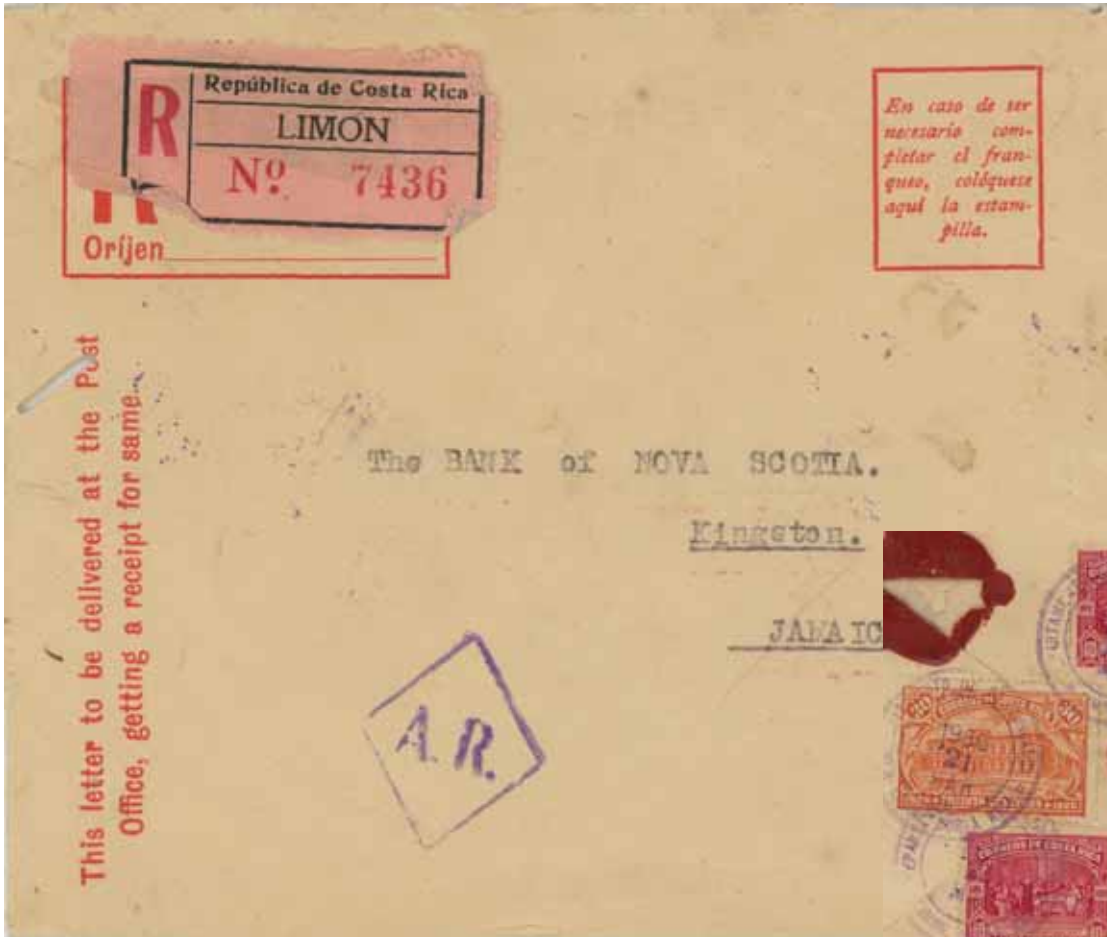
At some time in the period 1906–24, Costa Rica changed from paying the AR fee on the form/card to the registered letter.

Cartago to Minneapolis, 1924. Purple AR handstamp. Rated 30 centavos, made up of 10 cvo registration, triple P U A S letter rate at 5 cvo per weight, and 5 cvo AR.



San José to Barranquilla (Colombia), 1931. With soon-to-be standard A.R. in lozenge. Rated 45 cvo, made up of 5 cvo AR fee, 10 cvo registration, and presumably 30 cvo airmail rate to Colombia (the 20 cvo stamp is airmail).

AR covers



Limon to Kingston (Jamaica), 1936. Standard lozenge AR handstamp. Rated 90 centavos; I don't know how this is made up.



San José to Chicago, 1937. Standard lozenge AR handstamp. Rated 50 cvo: 30 cvo registration, and 10 cvo each for P U A S- letter and AR rates. The perforated white paper adhering to the reverse was probably part of the attached AR card.



AR covers



Port Limón to Pittsburg, 1937. Standard lozenge AR handstamp. Rated 30 cvo registration, and 10 cvo for each of AR and P U A S.



San José to New Orleans, by air, 1938. Standard lozenge AR handstamp. Rated 1.8 Colons, presumably made up of 30 cvo registration, 10 cvo AR fee, and 1.4 C airmail to U.S.

AR covers



San José to Boston, by air, 1951. Standard lozenge AR handstamp. Rated 2.2 Colons: 35 cvo registration, double 15 cvo P U A S (surface) to U S per 20 g, quintuple airmail to U S at 30 cvo per 5 g, and 10 cvo AR, shortpaid 5 cvo.

AR in Colombia and Panama

COLOMBIA must have been the entity most enthusiastic about AR service. Not only did Colombia and its former department Panama issue AR stamps, but so did several of its other states, and they even issued *official* AR stamps. Both Colombia and Panama continued using (not consistently) AR stamps, in Panama's case to at least 1943.

AR covers, even from the Vienna period, and typically (though not always) with AR stamps, are not rare. The **Dr James B Helme Panama collection** (downloadable from *Copaphil*: <http://copaphil.org>, then go to References) contains many dozens of them, both pre- and post-independence.

Panama joined Colombia (*voluntarily*, according to Wikipedia) in 1821 as a department (similar to a state). The Thousand Days' war (1899–1902) was fought (unsuccessfully) in order to secede from Colombia. However, with U S support (motivated by the building of the canal), it declared independence in November 1903. The only known Panamanian cover dated 3 November 1903 (Separation Day) is shown in the Panama within Colombia section.

Colombia: micro-exhibit synopsis

PRE-VIENNA and a 1903 example (from a well-known correspondence) of *AR forms*, as well as one used in 1929. No covering envelopes here but they exist, and no AR cards that I know of. I don't have any pre-Vienna AR covers, but Vienna period and somewhat later examples (some with AR stamps) were not difficult to find. We conclude with a 1933 use of an AR stamp (that requires a microscope to distinguish it from regular issues) of 1917. I don't know why I haven't found AR covers after this date.

Based on the forms and covers, the AR fee was paid on the form pre-Vienna, and on the registered letter post-Vienna.



The leftmost one is disputed.

Colombia international AR service

AR forms

Pre-Vienna



From Cali (Cauca) via Panama, to London, 1890. Probably not returned at all—the form remained attached to the registered letter when delivered (AR was not well-understood in UK). TARDE (late), presumably on the voyage to Europe.

- 5 cvo stamp applied, paying AR fee
- intended to be returned as a folded letter sheet

AVISO DE RECIBO.	AVIS DE RECEPTION.
Objeto recomendado número <i>570</i>	Objeto recommandé num. <i>TARDE</i>
La parte A se llenará por el empleado que reciba el objeto que se recomienda, quien doblará esta hoja y la atará a dicho objeto.	La partie A sera remplie par l'employé du bureau d'origine.
La parte B la llenará la persona á la cual va destinado el objeto, y llenado este requisito, esta hoja será devuelta, por primer correo, por la oficina que entregó el objeto á la que lo remitió.	La partie B sera remplie par le destinataire ou son fondé de pouvoir; et renvoyé au bureau d'origine par le bureau de destination.
A	B
Dirección } <i>P. O. Matthews & Co</i> Adresse } <i>114 Abchurch Lane, London</i> (England.)	Localidad { Destinación {
Sello ó nombre de la oficina remitente. Timbre ou nom du Bureau d'origine.	Fecha } á de de 189 Date {
SERVICIO NACIONAL JUL 25 1890 CALI.	Recibí la pieza anotada en la parte A . Je reconnais avoir reçu l'objet décrit dans la partie A . Firma del receptor. Signature du Destinataire.

Post-Vienna AR form

Domestic form (unilingual Spanish) used internationally; a number of these are known from this correspondence.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.
AGENCIA POSTAL NACIONAL.

Aviso de recibo de l Rdo

Número 1533 35 gramos

Cartagena, 06 de Julio de 190 3

Remite a señor Domingo del Valle y 3

A señor J. R. de Buenavista y 3
11 Esmeralda y 1 Budapest

Lattau 1903
25/11
J. Gracian

Se suplica al señor Jefe de la oficina del destino, escriba en seguida la fecha en que escribe
este, y que lo devuelva a su Agencia.

Stamp: 10 centavos, 1903, CARTAGENA. Blue AR handstamp: 1903, JUL 25, 6.

Returned from Budapest to Cartagena, 1903. The blue AR handstamp on the stamp is sometimes regarded incorrectly as an overprint. Part of a large correspondence.

- 10 centavos stamp pays AR fee

- returned in a covering envelope

Late AR form

It is plausible that Colombia did not introduce AR cards until the 1940s.

République de Colombie
Administration des postes de Cali

AVIS DE RECEPTION


d'un objet recommandé enregistré *lettre* sous le N^o *1670* et adressé à *C. A.*
M *Pardo* à *New York* le *6-3-1929*

Le soussigné déclare qu'un objet recommandé a l'adresse susmentionnée, envoyé par *C. A.*
Pardo et provenant de *Cali*

a été dûment livré, le *9* 192*9*

Signature
du chef du bureau distributeur:

8 centavos



Mod. N^o 9

Intended to be returned from New York to Cali, 1929. No US markings; this suggests that the form remained with the registered letter on delivery.

- 8 centavos in stamps paying AR fee

- to have been returned in a covering envelope

AR covers

Colombia issued a wide range of AR stamps over the period 1894–1917, and use continued for a while after. Various states also issued AR stamps, even official ones (see the table in section 5 of the book). It also used a denominated registration label, hence a registration stamp.

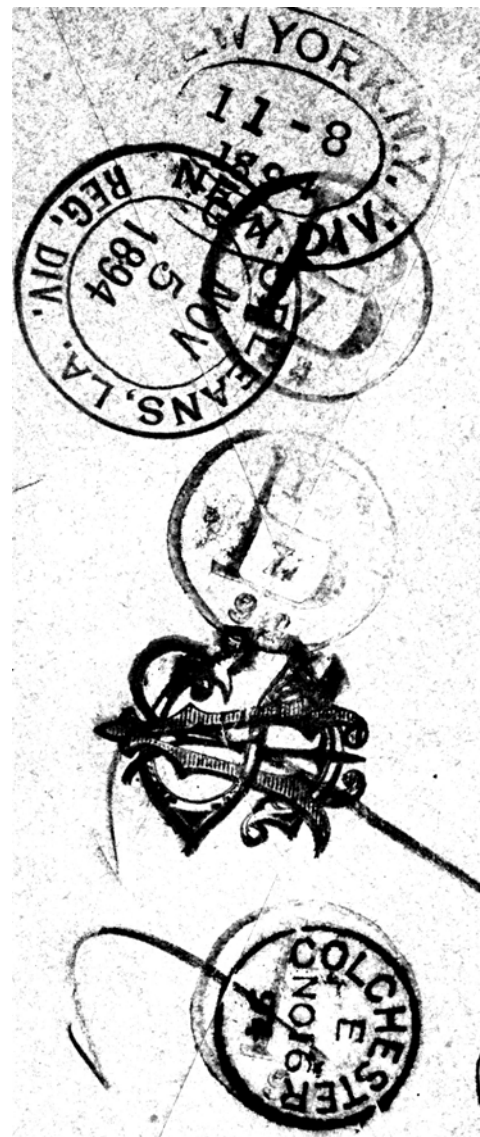


Cartagena to Colchester (UK), 1894. Red A. R. handstamp, and denominated registration etiquette.

Rated 10 centavos for each of registration and UPU letter rate; the 5 cvo AR fee was supposed to be paid on the cover in this period, but there is no evidence of a stamp missing, front or back.

It is possible that as with Chile for a brief period, the presence of an indication of AR meant that the AR fee was paid (in cash).

Unfortunately, the addressee is a well-known stamp dealership.



Vienna period, with AR stamps



Medellin to Drôme (France), double, 1898. With vermillion AR stamp (issued 1894, and the only one until 1902). Rated 10 cvo for each of registration (etiquette) and UPU letter rate (per 15 g; marked 20^g), and 5 cvo AR fee. Via Colón (Panama) and New York.



Cartagena to St Louis, 1894. Rated as above except single rate (the two regular stamps are both 5 cvo).

Vienna period postcard



Baranquilla to Mexico City, returned to sender, 1894. Reply postcard. Ms A. R. Rated 10 cvo registration (etiquette), 5 cvo AR fee, and printed 2 cvo reply card rate. Unfortunately, sent by Antonio Rincon, philatelic contriver.



Post-Vienna

Sometimes, Colombia paid the AR fee on the form post-Vienna (except when an AR stamp was used), sometimes not.

Bogota to Olmütz (Moravia; then in Austria, now Olomouc in the Czech Republic), via Barranquilla and Paris, 1908. Un-framed AR handstamp. Rated 10 cvo for registration (etiquette), and 5 cvo for each of UPU letter rate and AR fee.

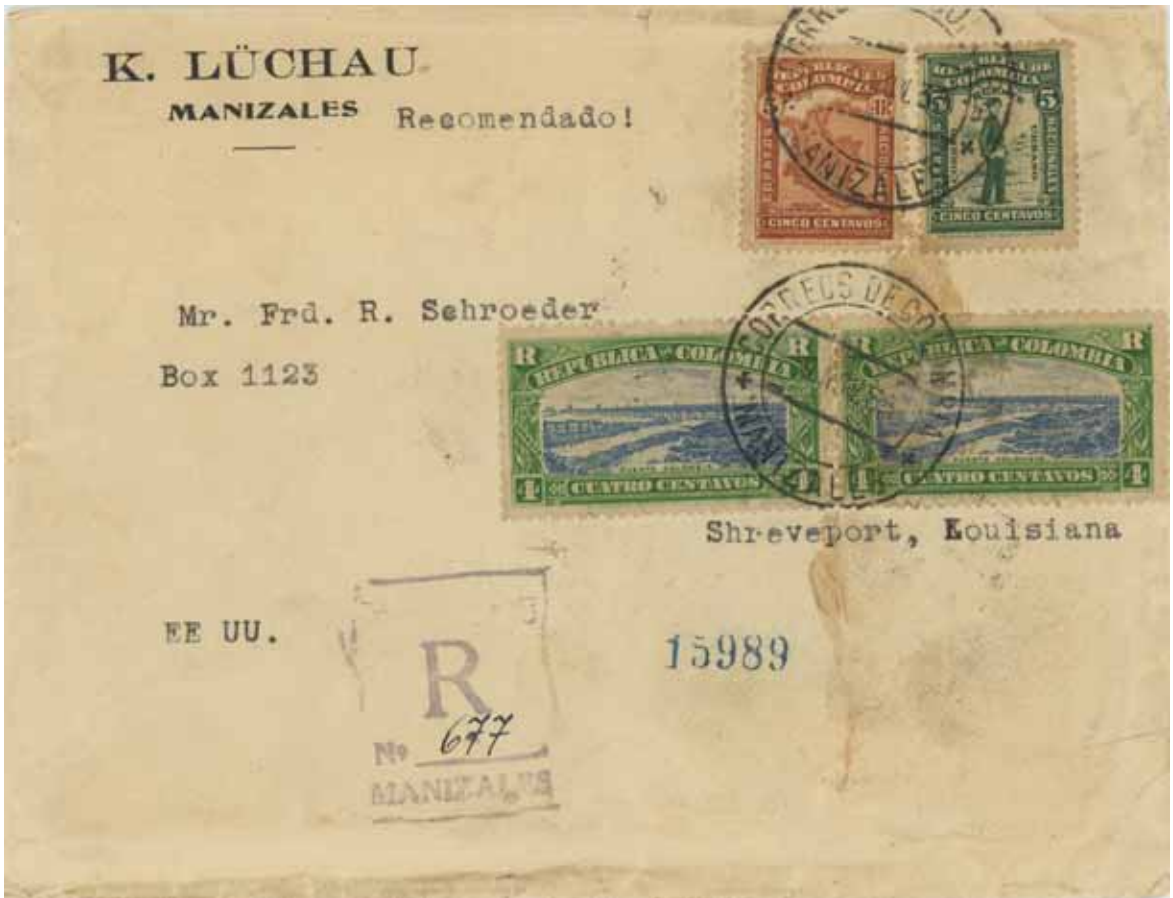


Medellin (?) to Naples, 1917. Ms RAR. Rated 10 cvo for registration (etiquette), and 5 cvo for UPU letter rate. AR fee paid on form. Evidence of AR service includes the remnant of the AR form on reverse.



Italian censorship. This is part of a substantial correspondence.

AR well-hidden



Manizales to Shreveport (LA), 1933. Only indication of AR service is the stamp, issued 1917. Rated 8 cvo for registration (paid by two 4 cvo registration stamps), 5 cvo UPU letter rate, and 5 cvo AR fee.



Panama as a Colombian department (to 1903): micro-exhibit synopsis

THERE are a great many covers in the Helme collection (see the first page). Here we just have three AR covers: an 1896 example with the Colombian AR stamp overprinted for use in Colón; an AR front dated 8 April 1902, a few days after all rates were doubled (and is the earliest such); and the unique Separation Day (3 November 1903) cover.

Panama (to 1903) international AR service

AR covers

Vienna period



Colón to Chicago, 1896. Colombian AR stamp overprinted (or cancelled) COLON. Rated 10 cvo for each of registration (etiquette) and letter rate, and 5 cvo AR fee.

Post-Vienna



Colón to New York, doubled rates, 8 April 1902. [front only] Colombian AR stamps triply cancelled A.R. COLON. Colombian rates doubled earlier in the month, and this is the *earliest* AR cover with doubled rates. Rated 20 cvo for each of registration (etiquettes) and letter rate, and 10 cvo AR fee.

Some catalogues insist that the AR stamps were overprinted, which of course is not the case.

Separation Day

On 3 November 1903, the Panama City fire department staged an uprising to secede from Colombia. The US Navy gunboat *Nashville*, situated in the waters around Colón, prevented a group of about 500 Colombian soldiers from taking the train Colón–Panama City, and the revolution was successful.



Colón to Binghamton (NY), 3 November 1903. Only known Panamanian cover of this date. Colombian AR stamp (issued 1903) tied by multiple strikes of the A.R. COLON handstamp. Rated 20 centavos registration (paid by denominated registration etiquette, issued 1902), 20 cvo UPU letter rate, and 10 cvo AR fee. *Courtesy of the owner of the cover*

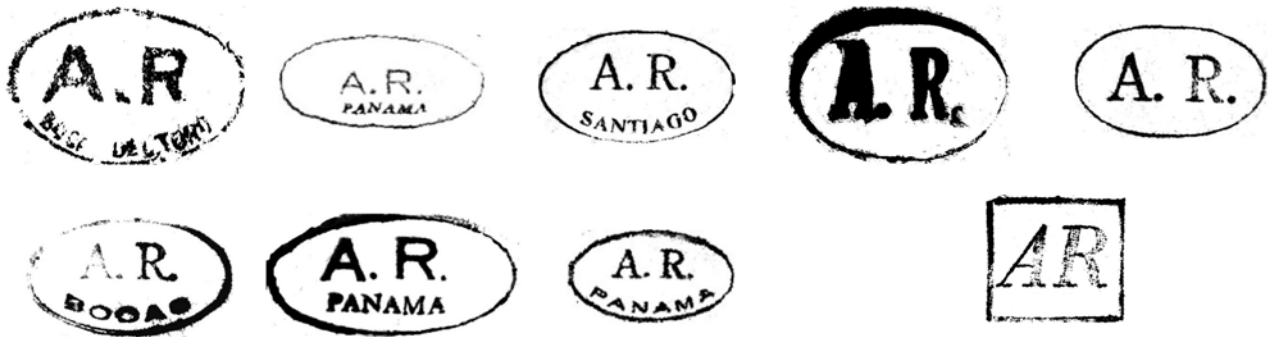
Independent Panama (1903 on): micro-exhibit synopsis

THREE covering envelopes, one of which is dated 1904; the other two give a relatively tight interval 1910–12 over which returned covering envelopes ceased to be registered. I couldn't find any AR forms or AR cards. However, there are plenty of AR covers. Perhaps the most important is dated 3 January 1903, Separation Day, the first day of the revolution leading to independence.

Early AR covers tended to use AR stamps, while later ones rarely did. Nonetheless, there is a 1943 use of stamps overprinted AR in 1917.

From the covers, we infer that the AR fee was paid on the registered letter (not on the form or card, if they even used cards).

A few places in Panama used AR handstamps that included their name.



Panama international AR service

AR covering envelopes



Returned to Cartagena (Colombia) from Colón, 1904. Returned as registered mail. Interesting duplex flag datestamp.



AR covering envelopes

Registration ceased sometime in the period 1910-12.

REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

AVIS DE RECEPTION EN RETOUR
(AVISO DE RECIBO DEVUELTO)

Le Bureau de Postes de Panama

LA OFICINA DE CORREOS DE PANAMA

Au Bureau de Postes

A LA OFICINA DE CORREOS

DE

Canal Zone

D-OFFICE
R
No. 34606

REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

AVIS DE RECEPTION EN RETOUR
(AVISO DE RECIBO DEVUELTO)

Le Bureau de Postes de Panama

LA OFICINA DE CORREOS DE PANAMA

Au Bureau de Postes

A LA OFICINA DE CORREOS

De

Buffalo, N.Y.

RECEIVED
F 4
D 10
1912
LA OFICINA DE CORREOS DE PANAMA

Returned registered to Canal Zone, 1910.

Returned unregistered to Buffalo, 1912.

AR covers

AR stamps



Panama City to London, 1905. Blue AR stamp (issued 1903) tied by British blue cross (indicating registration). Rated 10 centesimo registration (paid by denominated registration etichette, issued 1904), 10 cmo UPU letter rate (paid by Colombian stamp overprinted PANAMA), and 5 cmo AR fee. Via New York.

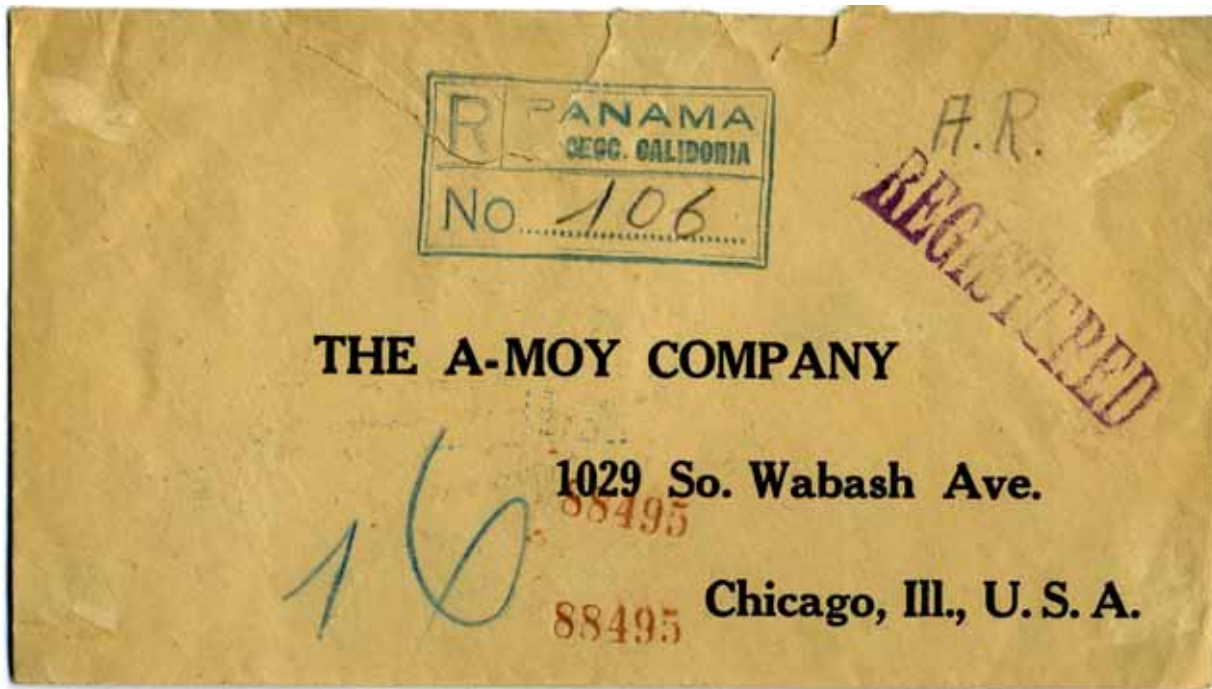


Panama City to Washington, forwarded to Paris, 1924. 2½ centesimo stamp overprinted A. R. (issued 1916). Rated 5 cmo registration, 2 cmo P U A S (domestic) letter rate to U S (should have been charged an additional 3 cvo to make up the UPU letter rate to France), and 2½ cmo AR fee.

AR covers



Bocas del Toro to Chicago, 1926. A number of Panamanian post offices had city-named AR handstamps in an oval. Rated 5 cmo registration (paid by imprinted stamp), 2 cmo P U A S letter rate to U S, and 2½ cmo AR fee.

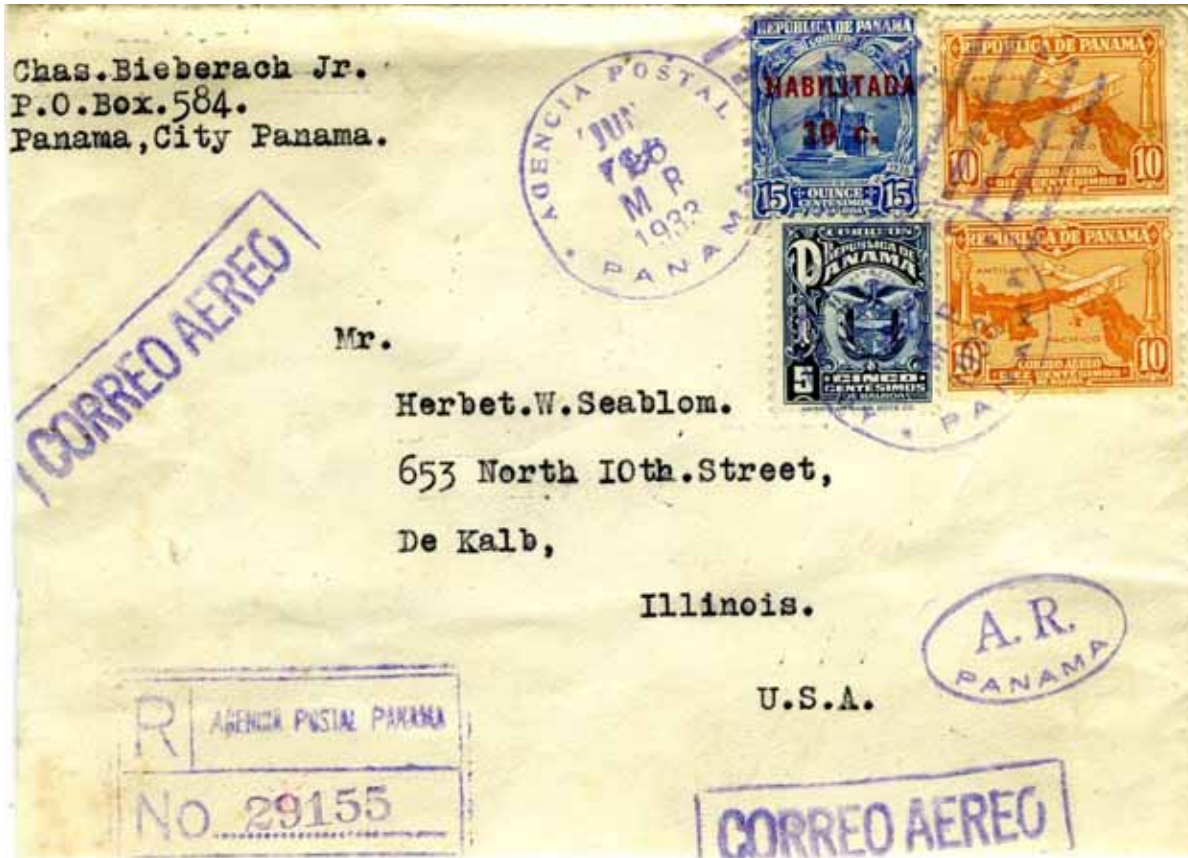


Calidonia (Panama City) to Chicago, 1928. Pencil ms A.R.. Rated as above, but ½ cmo shortpaid, presumably a small deficiency tolerated by the post office.



AR covers

Registration and AR rates doubled on 1 April 1929, to 10 cmo and 5.cmo respectively.



Panama City to de Kalb (IL), by air, some rates doubled, 1933. Panama (City) AR handstamp. Rated 35 cmo (overprinted stamp); registration plausibly 10 cmo, AR 5 cmo, leaving 20 cmo for air to the U S (10+–15 g). Red sunburst chicken (?) registered mail etiquette, similar to that of Mexico, except seldom seen.



Santiago to Chicago, 1934 [front only]. Santiago A.R. handstamp. More stamps were presumably on reverse. With Panama's chicken registration seal.

AR covers



Bocas del Toro to Noroton (CT), some rates doubled, 1939. Sock on the nose A.R. handstamp. Rated registration 10 cmo, AR 5 cmo, and P U A S letter rate 2 cmo.

Lady Hope may refer to an organization set up by Elizabeth Cotton (1842–1922). She was an evangelical temperance type (the worst kind), who delusionally claimed to have heard Darwin regret his agnosticism.



Santiago to LA, by air, 1942. Santiago A.R. handstamp. Rated 44 cmo, made up from 10 cmo registration, 5 cmo AR fee, apparently 28 cmo air rate to U S (15+–20 g?), and 1 cmo postal tax stamp (proceeds used for cancer research). With different registration seal.



AR covers

AR stamp used 26 years after issuance.



Bocas del Toro to Los Angeles, 1943. A different AR handstamp from Bocas; two of the overprinted **A. R.** 2½ cmo stamps, paying the AR fee. Registration was 10 cmo, leaving 2 cmo P U A S letter rate to U S, and the seemingly ubiquitous 1 cmo Curie postal tax stamp. U S censorship.

The Institute of Mental Physics was run by fraudster dell Segno (see the St Thomé & Principe cover in the Portugal & colonies mini-exhibit).



Santiago to Los Angeles, 1943. Santiago AR handstamp. Rated as above. U S censorship.



AR covers



Colón to Mexico City, by air, 1943. Different AR handstamp. Registration was 10 cmo, AR fee 5 cmo, leaving 15 cmo air mail rate to Mexico, and the 1 cmo postal tax stamp.



Panama City (?) to New York, by air, 1943. Different AR handstamp. Rated as above (including the postal tax stamp).

AR covers



Panama City to Montreal, by air 1945. Generic (no city) AR handstamp. Rated 56 cmo, leaving 40 cmo for multiple airmail rate to Canada(?) and the 1 cmo postal tax stamp. Montreal duty-free handstamp.



David to Tulsa (OK), by air, 1947. Generic AR handstamp. Registration 10 cmo, AR fee 5 cmo, 5 cmo air mail rate to U S, and 1 cmo regular stamp on reverse.



AR covers (sort of)



Panama City (?) to New York, by air, 1948. Generic AR handstamp. Rated 10 cmo registration, 5 cmo AR fee, 5 cmo airmail to U s, and 1 cmo postal tax stamp.



Not an AR cover, 1948. Just an airmail cover to Brooklyn, at the 5 cmo rate to the U s, with 1 cmo postal tax. The stamps are cancelled with the generic AR handstamp; it was probably not supposed to be used in this way. One of the backstamps is a registration datestamp—it wasn't registered either.

AR covers



Santiago to Wichita (KS), by air, 1952. Generic AR handstamp. Rated 10 cmo registration, 5 cmo AR fee, 5 cmo airmail to U.S., and 1 cmo fiscal (for education); apparently the image in the upper right represents 10 cmo, although it was printed by/for the sender.



Panama City to Philadelphia, 1957. Panama City AR handstamp (slightly larger than predecessors). Rated 21 cmo, rated as above.



AR covers



Panama City to Rio, by air, 1953. Panama City AR handstamp. Rated 22 cmo (the 15 cmo overprinted 10 cmo in 1947); presumably, 10 cmo registration, 5 cmo AR fee, and 5 cmo air to Brazil, overpaid 2 cmo (?).



Same correspondence, 1954. This time, rated 21 cmo, including 1 cmo fiscal (for education).



AR in Venezuela

VENEZUELA became independent of Spain in 1821, then of *Gran Colombia* in 1830. Political turmoil, despots, corruption, gross mismanagement, from its inception, and more recently, populism, have made this country a basket case—despite its huge oil deposits.

It's embarrassing; I only have two AR items.

Venezuela: micro-exhibit synopsis

TWO covers, and one cover mistakenly handstamped AR.



Venezuela international AR service

AR covers

Post-Vienna period

Maracay to East Hartford (CT) via Caracas, by air, 1942. Nonserif encircled A.R. handstamp. Rated 20.9 Bolivars: registration was .5 B, and AR was .4 B, leaving 20 B to be made up from surface at 20 cvo per 20 g and 50 cvo air supplement to U S for the first 10 g. Assuming the air supplement was per 10 g (and not some weird number for the second and subsequent weights), a weight of 330 g would yield airmail and surface charge of 19.9 B. So if the assumptions are correct, the package is 10 cvo over- FROM :- paid, **close enough**. U S censor tape on reverse.

MANVILLE D. SMITH
HOTEL JARDIN
MARACAY, VENEZUELA



CERTIFICADO

TO :-

PRATT & WHITNEY AIRCRAFT
SERVICE DEPARTMENT
EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
EE. UU. DE A.

R Maracay
No. 641

ATT :- MR H.N. IGO

POR AVION
CERTIFIQUESE
AVISAR RECIBO

R CARACAS
(SERVICIO AEREO)
No. 671



IN ENGLISH & SPANISH
BLANKET LICENSE # B-669

AR covers



Maracaibo to New York, by air, 1947. Standard AR handstamp. Rated .4 B (including a 10 cmo fiscal stamp), inexplicable.



Not an AR cover, 1950. AR handstamp used (improperly?) as a killer. Rated 30 cmo, presumably single airmail rate.

AR in Ecuador

ECUADOR is located on the west coast of South America, straddling the equator. It declared independence in 1822, but had unstable governance throughout the nineteenth century. It lost portions of its territory to its neighbours, right up to 1942, and even had a war with Peru, ending in 1999.

I could not find much AR material (two forms, and two Vienna period covers). Based on the one AR form in the post-Vienna period (1931), the AR fee was paid on the form (or card, if they ever used them), not the registered letter.

Ecuador: micro-exhibit synopsis

VERY little. One Vienna-period AR form, and another in the early 1930s; no covering envelopes AR cards, but two Vienna period covers.

Ecuador international AR service

AR forms

Vienna period

A

ADMINISTRATION DE L'ÉQUATEUR

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

~~{ d'une lettre assurée }~~
~~{ d'un objet recommandé }~~ enregistré..... sous le N^o 1339 et adressé..... à

M. P. Malxieu à Quito le 2 Dec 1896.

Timbre du bureau distributeur

Le soussigné déclare } ~~qu'une lettre assurée~~ } à l'adresse susmentionnée
 } ~~qu'un objet recommandé~~ }

et provenant de Dayton (Ohio) a été dûment
livré..... le 7 Janvier 1897.

Signature (*) P. Malxieu

du destinataire: P. Malxieu

Perdu chef du bureau distributeur: Amador Fera

(*) Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le permettent, par le chef du bureau distributeur, puis être mis sous enveloppe et envoyé, sous recommandation, par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

Returned from Quito to Dayton (OH) 1897. Interestingly, the registered letter from Dayton (part of the Dayton correspondence) was mailed on 2 December 1896, the letter was delivered 7 January 1897, but the form wasn't postmarked until 13 February. It was however, signed by both the addressee and the postmaster.

- no stamps (Vienna period)

- enclosed in a covering envelope

Post-Vienna period AR form

Late for a form.

A. C. G.—Form. No. 91—1,000 E].—7430

B
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DE GUAYAQUIL (ECUADOR)
AVIS DE RECEPTION

d' une lettre avec valeur déclarée de *lettre*
d' un objet recommandé () (1) } enregistrée au bureau
de *Guayaquil* le sous le No. *10935* (2)
et adressé à *M. E. F. Marcet* à *Bonifacio Mejica, 79*
Jell Stauras (Cuba).

Le soussigné déclare { qu' une lettre avec valeur déclarée
qu' un objet recommandé } à l'adresse susmentionnée

Timbre du bureau distributeur et provenant de _____ à été dûment
livré le _____ 193
Signature (3)
du destinataire: _____ du chef du bureau distributeur: _____

(1)—Nature de l'objet [lettre, échantillon, imprimé, etc]
(2)—Bureau d'origine; date de départ à ce bureau; No. d'enregistrement au même bureau.
(3)—NOTE.—Cet avis doit être désigné par le destinataire, ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par le chef du Bureau distributeur. Puis être mis sous enveloppe et envoyé, sous recommandation par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet à ce qui il concerne.

Imp. Minerva

Returned from Cuba to Guyaquil, 1931. Entirely in French. Apparently printed in a small run of 1000, 7 4 31. Not signed for, so either the registered letter was returned sender, or the form was left attached to the letter.

- AR fee of 10 cvo paid on the form
- to be put in a covering envelope and returned as **registered** mail

This is the latest I have seen a form intended to be returned by registered mail. Moreover, although it was printed in the 1930s, it also includes the instruction to send the form to the post office of origin, rather than the sender; in 1921, the UPU had decided forms/cards were to be returned directly to the sender of the registered letter, not the office of origin. It seems clear that the printers have been copying the notes (at the bottom) from previous printings, without modification, since at least the early 1920s.

AR covers

Vienna period



Guyaquil to Constantinople, via Paris, 1895. [front only] Encircled AR handstamp. Rated 25 cvo: 10 cvo for each of UPU-authorized surcharged letter rate and registration, and 5 cvo AR. From the National Brewery!



Guyaquil to New York, 1898. Different, but worn AR handstamp. Rated as above.

AR in Peru

SITUATED on the west coast of South America, Peru is one of the few democracies in the region. Under Spanish control until 1824 when it declared independence. It suffered from wars, unrest, and social instability alternating with economic improvements until the late twentieth century.

I haven't seen any AR forms, and the one AR covering envelope shown isn't mine (but I don't know whose it is). However, Vienna period AR covers seem to exist in profusion, and are much more common than their pricing suggests. Based on three (!) covers in the post-Vienna period, the AR fee was paid on the registered letter.

Peru: micro-exhibit synopsis

NOT much. One pre-Vienna covering envelope, no AR cards, but five Vienna period covers (including a huge stationery, although I've seen others used with AR), and a few later ones.

Peru international AR service

AR covering envelope

Pre-Vienna period



Callao to San Remo (Italy) via London, 1889.

Courtesy of ??—please let me know who you are



AR covers

Vienna period



Lima to Solingen, double, 1893. Standard encircled AR handstamp. Rated 37 cvo: probably double 11 cvo letter rate via Panama (only 10 cvo if by San Francisco), 10 cvo registration, and 5 cvo AR.



Lima to Bordeaux, 1895. Same AR handstamp. Rated single letter rate via Panama, registration, and AR fees, as above.

Vienna period

Sometime in 1897, the AR fee appears to have increased to 10 cvo (from 5). This change is unrecorded in [UPU].



Payta to Markham (near Toronto), quadruple?, 1897. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 60 cvo: quadruple letter rate via San Francisco at 10 cvo per weight, and 10 cvo for each of registration, and AR. Canada is a difficult-to-find destination from South America in this period.



Callao to Valparaiso (Chile), 1898. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 30 cvo: 10 cvo for each of single letter rate, registration, and AR. Registration etiquette applied in Chile.

Vienna period



Lima to Berlin, 1898. Standard AR handstamp. Rated triple 10 cvo UPU and 10 cvo for each of registration and AR.

AR covers



Payta to Paris, 1907. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 96 cvo: registration and AR fees were 10 cvo each, leaving 76 cvo: not even close to either 10 cvo or 12 cvo rates per weight in effect.

AR covers



Lima to Liguanea (Jamaica), 1934. Faint standard A.R. handstamp. Rated 70 cvo: triple letter rate at 10 cvo per 20 g, and 20 cvo for each of registration and AR.

Courtesy of Paul Wright



Lima to New York, by air, 1941. Different, small A.R. handstamp. Rated 155 cvo: 15 cvo surface to U S, 95 cvo airmail supplement to U S; registration and AR fees at 20 cvo each, seemingly overpaid 5 cvo (with a 5 cvo stamp?). The overprinted stamp is denominated 1 Sol (= 100 cvo).

AR in Bolivia

BOLIVIA is a poor, large, landlocked country on the western border of Brazil. It achieved independence in 1825. Far less AR material seems to be available than from other South American countries.

Rates, especially airmail rates in the period 1930–50, are a real problem. What few sources there are do not appear to be accurate, so most of the time, I am just making guesses.

Early in the Vienna period, it used a somewhat fancy AR etiquette. It continued to use AR forms until the 1970s, so I doubt they introduced AR cards before then. The six AR covers that don't use the etiquette all have quite different AR handstamps (including one ms notation).


Bolivia: micro-exhibit synopsis

NOTHING pre-Vienna. Two forms, 1902 and 1959, suggesting that post-Vienna, the AR fee is on the form, not the registered letter. I managed to find one AR covering envelope. There is a damaged Vienna period AR cover with etiquette, and a slightly later one without, and several other covers.

Really post-Vienna

While not the latest AR form (1973), certainly very late.

Form. No. 64



des Postes

C

Avis de Reception

Aviso de Recepción

Timbre de bureau
espéditeur

d'une lettre avec valeur déclarée de carta aérea
de una carta con valor declarado
d'un objet recommandé (Certificada) (1)
de un objeto certificado
d'un colis postal
de una encomienda postal

Enregistré au bureau
registrada en la oficina

de La Paz - 27/10/59 sous le N° 152568 (2)
de carta 415 bajo el No.
expédié par M. F. W. Ackerman
expedido por el Sr. California
(adresse complète) [dirección completa]

Le sousigné déclare <i>El suscrito declara</i>	qu' une lettre avec valeur déclarée <i>que una carta con valor declarado</i> qu' un objet recommandé <i>que un objeto certificado</i> qu' un colis postal <i>que una encomienda postal</i>	à l' adresse <i>a la dirección</i> susmentionnée <i>arriba indicada</i>
---	---	--

et provenant de _____ a été dûment
y proveniente de _____ *ha sido debidamente*
libré le _____ 194

TIMBRE
du bureau
distributeur

Signature (3)
Firma

du destinataire
del destinatario

de l'agent du bureau distributeur
del agente de oficina de distribución

(1) Nature de l'objet (lettre, échantillon, imprimé, etc.)
Naturaleza del objeto [carta, muestra, impreso, etc.]

(2) Bureau d'origine, date de dépôt à ce bureau; N° d'enregistrement au même bureau
Oficina de origen; fecha de depósito en esa oficina; No. de registro de la misma oficina.

(3) NOTA.—Cet avis doit être signé par les destinataires ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par l'agent du bureau distributeur, puis être mis sous enveloppe et envoyé, par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qui le concerne.
Este aviso debe ser firmado por los destinatarios o si los reglamentos del país de destino se lo acuerdan, por el agente de la oficina de distribución, después de ser cerrado y enviado por el primer correo, a la oficina de origen del objeto a que se refiere.

La Paz to California, 1959.

- AR fee paid by stamps totalling 300 Bolivianos
 - not signed
 - intended to be returned in a covering envelope
- Probably ignored when the letter was delivered.

AR covering envelope

Post-Vienna



Sucre to Buffalo via La Paz, 1912. Returned as registered mail. One of the fancier covering envelopes.

AR covers

Vienna period



La Paz to Dresden, 1894. With blue-green AR etiquette. Rated 10 centavos registration, 11 cvo UPU-authorized supplemented fee via Panama (if not via Panama, only 10). The AR fee was to have been prepaid in this period, and it appears that just as for Chile, presence of the AR etiquette indicated payment of the 5 cvo fee in cash.



Tarija to Buenos Aires, 1897. Double ring AR handstamp. Rated 10 cvo for registration and 5 cvo for each of AR and rate to Argentina.

AR covers



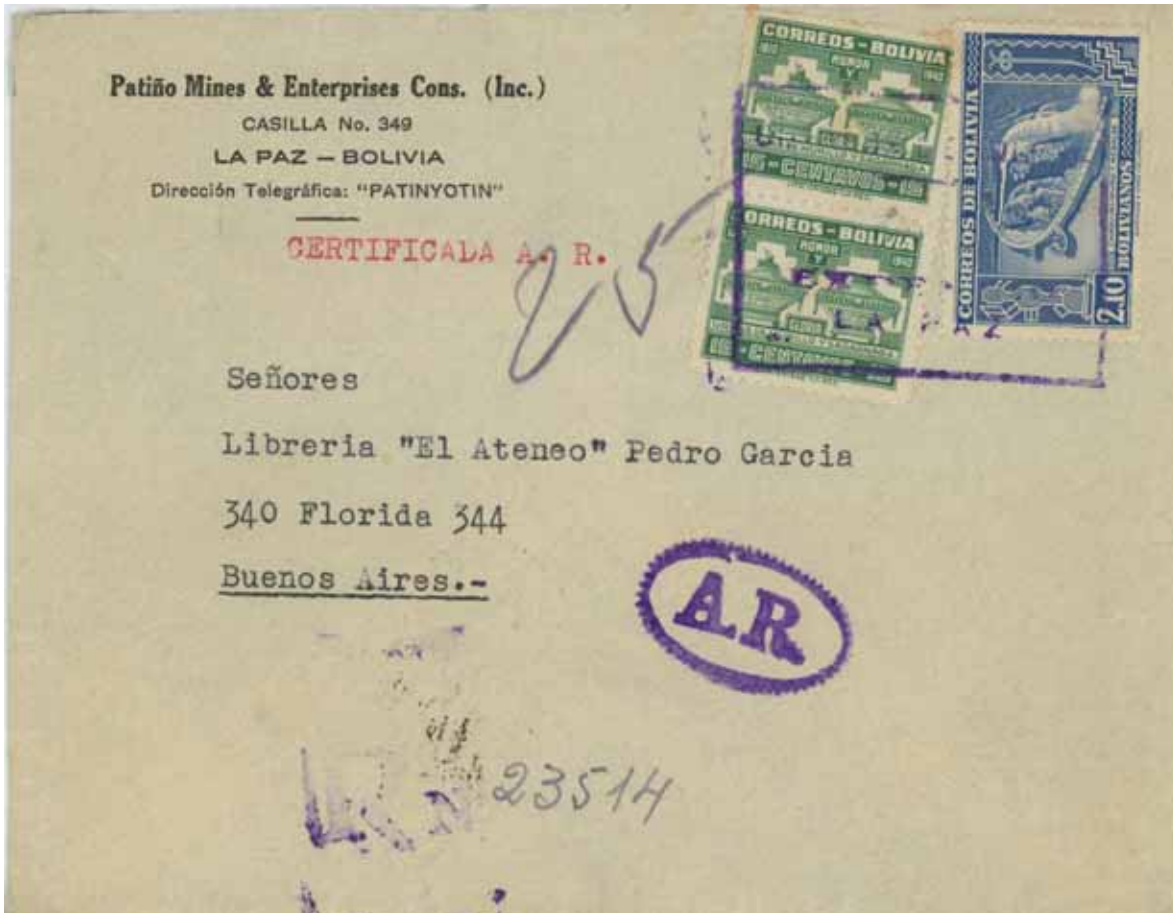
Santa Cruz de la Sierra to Newark (NJ), by airmail, 1931. Double boxed rectangular AR handstamp. Rated 85 cvo: 20 cvo registration, surface (P U A S) to U S 15 cvo per 20 g; cover is marked 15 grs, double (?) air mail supplement 25 cvo per 10 g. Also marked *Muestras sin valor/Sample* (without value), but it appears to have been treated as first class.



AR covers



Trinidad-Beni to Pößneck (Thüringen, Germany), 1932. Indelible pencil ms *A. R.* Rated 40 centavos: 20 cvo for each of UPU and registration rates. Overlapped stamps were not supposed to be allowed.



La Paz to Buenos Aires, ca 1940. Purple cogged oval *AR* handstamp. Rated 2.4 Bolivianos, and I have no idea how this is made up.

AR covers



La Paz to California, 1951. Purple AR handstamp. Rated 9 Bolivianos air to U S, and 6 B registration. U S RRR handstamp.

AR covers



La Paz to New York by air, 1955. Airmail AR handstamp. Rated 210 Bolivianos: double 90 B per 5 g airmail to U S, and 30 B registration (?).

AR in Paraguay

PARAGUAY is a landlocked country just to the southwest of Brazil. It became independent in 1811. After the usual sequence of dictators and a civil war, it suffered a horrendous defeat in the Paraguayan War, 1864–70: half the population died. It regained some of its lost territory in the Chaco War (with Bolivia, 1932–35). This was followed (eventually) by another civil war, and then the 45-year Stroessner dictatorship. Political instability continues to this day, although people seem to be living relatively happily.

Paraguay joined the U P U 1 July 1881. So it is something of a surprise to have an 1882 AR form. Based on just two post-Vienna covers, it appears that the AR fee was paid on the cover, not the form or card.

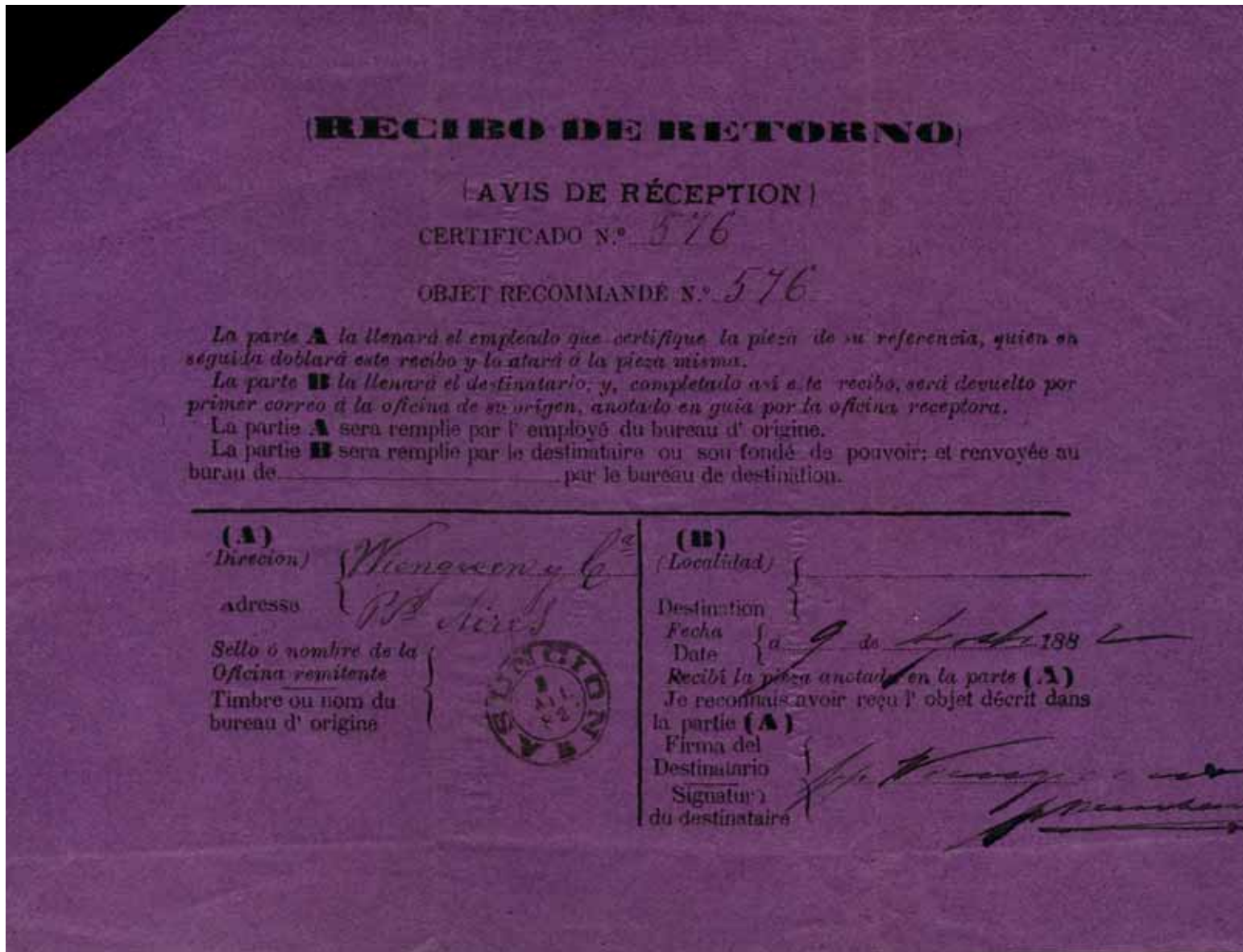
Paraguay: micro-exhibit synopsis

A VERY early AR form, two Vienna period AR covers, and two more covers.

Paraguay international AR service

AR form

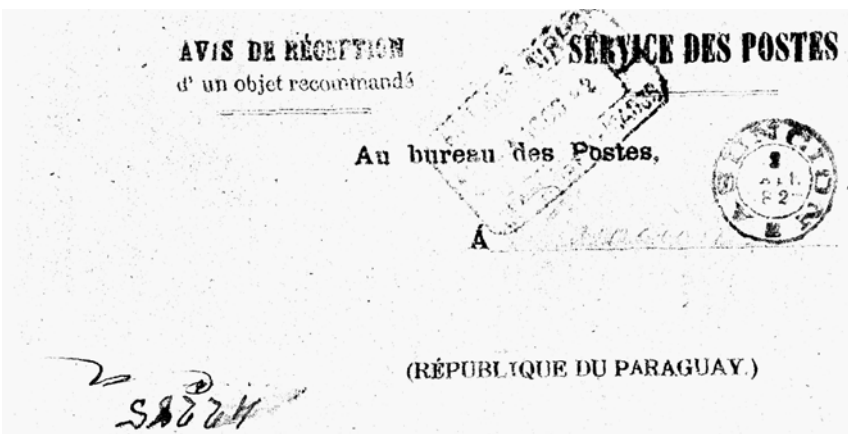
Pre-Vienna period



Returned from Buenos Aires to Asuncion, 1882.

• no stamps applied

• returned as folded letter sheet



AR covers

Vienna period

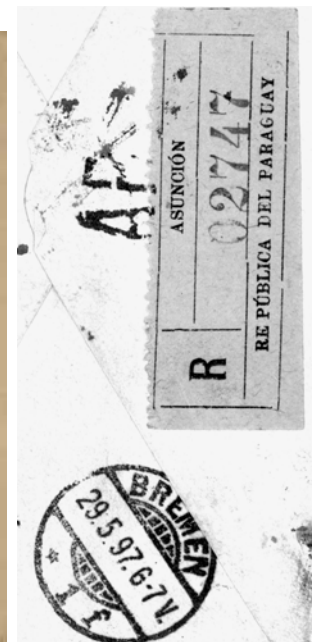
Both of these are rated 60 centavos, with the AR fee being paid on cover (as is the case for almost all countries in the Vienna period). But the literature gives 10 cvo for registration and each weight, and 5 cvo for AR. Likely a rate change is missing, as the UPU rate increased to 40 cvo in 1900.



Asuncion to Buenos Aires, 1895. Crude AR handstamp. Stamps diagonally overprinted OFICIAL.



Asuncion to Bremen, 1897. Same AR handstamp. Wavy **Rückschein** handstamp attributed to German-American Seapost clerks on mail incoming to Germany.



Post-Vienna period



Asuncion to Philadelphia, 1928. Boxed AR handstamp. Rated 350 cvo: 150 cvo P U A S-letter rate to U S, and 100 cvo for each of registration and AR.



Pila to Mar del Plata (Argentina), 1934. Same AR handstamp. Rated as above.

AR in Chile

CHILE declared independence from Spain in 1818. It joined the U P U 1 April 1881, so some pre-Vienna AR material should exist. I haven't found any, but Ross Towle provided an image of one such form. In addition, I have not encountered any AR covers in the period 1920–50; this may be due to selection bias (there were so many available for 1892–1910, that I decided that later Chilean AR material was too common to bother with).

I could find just one AR form post-Vienna, but it is a *replacement*, one of the very known worldwide. A very late use of a covering envelope (Ross Towle) is shown, and two AR cards.

On the other hand, there are plenty of AR covers from the beginning of the Treaty of Vienna period to about 1910. Virtually all of these have either an AR etiquette, or use the one AR stamp that Chile issued. And this leads to some vexing questions about rates.

During most of this period, the registration fee was 10 centavos, the AR fee was 5 cvo (in common with most Latin American countries in this period, the AR fee was half the registration fee), and the U P U-authorized supplemented letter rate was 10 cvo per 20 g; this is based on [U P U]. If we look at the covers shown here dated late 1893 to 1895, we see that there is a uniform discordance with the published rates. A very plausible explanation is that in the period just before the use of the AR stamp, the presence of an AR etiquette (or other indication of AR) indicates payment of the AR fee, in cash.

In 1894, Chile's only AR stamp was issued. There is something anomalous about its use. Because of a Chilean rule that it was not to be cancelled (at least in Chile), it is difficult to verify that it belongs to the cover. However, it seems that when AR service applied, the entire postage (including the AR fee) was paid in regular stamps on the cover, ignoring the denomination of the AR stamp. A plausible explanation is that the AR stamp simply indicated that the AR fee had been paid. This might be helpful in certifying uses of the AR stamp.

For all the later AR covers that I could find (e.g., 1896, 1900, 1906, 1908), there are no rate anomalies.

There is also what amounts to a 1928 *avis de paiement* card or form (I can't decide which it is), of which a number of similar examples have appeared on e-Bay over the past few years.

Ross Towle has kindly provided very helpful comments, and contributed a number of images, including the important pre-Vienna AR form, the covering envelope, and one of the AR cards.

Chile: micro-exhibit synopsis

JUST one pre-Vienna and one post-Vienna *AR form*; the latter is a replacement. One late use AR covering envelope, and only two cards, but a number of *AR covers* 1892–1913. As many as four of them might represent genuine uses of the AR stamp. There are rate problems over the period 1893–95, but there are plausible explanations. There is also a newspaper wrapper sent with AR (1902), and a letter card (1913).

And the last item is a 1928 *avis de paiement* form (or card).

Chile international AR service

AR forms

Timbre du bureau d'origine

CHILE

AVIS DE RECEPTION 37435

Numero 929

Adresse W. A. Mac C...

Lieu de destination Philadelphia

26608

Reçu

Date

Signature du destinataire Valparaiso

IMP. del Universo-81294

From Philadelphia (via New York) to Valparaiso, 1885. Based on the flimsy paper, it must have been returned in a covering envelope.

Courtesy of Ross Towle

• no stamps applied—so AR fee was paid on the registered cover

• returned in a covering envelope

Nombre del remitente W. Sabina

Residencia Valparaiso

Portion of reverse

Replacement form

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
DU CHILI

Formulario 47

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

AVISO DE RECEPCION **B**

d'une lettre avec valeur déclarée de
de una carta con valor declarado de

d'un objet recommandé (.....) (1)
de un objeto certificado

enregistré au bureau
anotado en la oficina

de Philadelphia Pa Et Unes 14/ Mars 1902 190 sous le N.º 160-42847 (2)
do el bajo el N.º

et adressé à M Wilhelm Köhler à Sgo Chile
y dirigida a en

Le soussigné déclare
El que suscribe declara

qu'une lettre avec valeur déclarée à l'adresse
que una carta con valor declarado a la direccion

qu'un objet recommandé
que un objeto certificado

non mentionnée
arriba indicada

Timbre du Bureau distributeur
Timbre de la Oficina destinataria

et provenant de a été dûment
y procedente de ha sido debidamente

livré le 17 de April 1902
entregado el 190

Signature (3)
Firma

du destinataire
del destinatario

du chef du bureau distributeur
del jefe de la oficina destinataria

Guillermo Köhler

1) Nature de l'objet (lettre, échantillon, imprimé, etc.)
2) Bureau d'origine; date de dépôt à ce bureau; n.º d'enregistrement au même bureau.
3) NOTA.—Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par le chef du bureau distributeur, puis être mis sous enveloppe et envoyé, sous recommandation, par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

Replacement for US form, Santiago to Philadelphia, 17 April 1902. Refers to a registered letter mailed from Philadelphia to Santiago on 14 March; this would have had a US form attached, which presumably was missing or damaged. Signed by recipient in Santiago. No stamps required, as there was no charge for replacement AR forms—but in any event, Chile did not put stamps on its AR forms or cards post-Vienna.

Very few replacement AR forms are known worldwide.

- No stamps
- returned in a covering envelope by registered mail

AR covering envelope

(Very) post-Vienna



Returned from Santiago to Berlin, 1938. With Berlin post office sealing etiquettes on reverse. Since Germany had been using AR cards (not forms) since 1922, and they did not require covering envelopes, it is difficult to understand this use (and the card would have had to have been folded in order to fit).

Courtesy of Ross Towle



AR cards

Aprov. 1944-L. 437-472-40.000 Form. 8825-Oficina-A. Prot. 278

Administrations des Postes du Chili
Servicio de Correos de Chile (1)

(RECTO)
(ANVERSO)

C. 6 (Rég. Art. 26, N.º 2)

<p>Envoy recommandé } (2) envío recomendado</p> <p>Lettre-Boîte-Cofre Carta Caja Recomendada</p> <p>Avec valeur déclarée de Con valor declarado de</p> <p>Mandat de poste de } Giro Postal</p> <p>En registre au bureau de poste de inscrit en la Oficina Postal</p> <p>Le } sous le N.º } El } bajo el N.º }</p> <p>Expédié par M. } Remittente Sr.</p> <p>Et Adressé à M. } Y destinado a Sr.</p> <p>A } En } A } En }</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AVIS DE RÉCEPTION AVISO DE RECIBO AVIS DE PAYEMENT AVISO DE PAGO</p> <p>Timbre de bureau expéditeur de l'avis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GÖTEBORG 17.9. 45 UTB</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Lieu de destination) — (Lugar del destino)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Rue et</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SERVICE DES POSTES</p>
--	---

(1) Le recto est à remplir par l'Office d'origine et l'anverso debe completarlo la Administración de origen

(2) Nature de l'envoi: lettres, imprimés, etc.) Naturaleza del envío: letras, impresos, etc.)

Returned from Stockholm to Valparaiso via Göteborg, 1945. Printed 1944 in a quantity of 40 000. No stamps.

(VERSO)

<p>Le soussigné déclare que El suscrito declara que</p> <p>A été dûment Ha sido debidamente</p> <p>Timbre du bureau destinataire Timbre fechador de la Oficina</p>	<p>L'envoi } El envío } Le mandat } El giro } Mentionné à l'anverso</p> <p>Livré le } Entregado el } Pays } País } Péage }</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Signature (1) Firma:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Du Destinataire: Del Destinatario:</p>
--	--

STOCKHOLMS ENSKILDA BANK

De l'agent du bureau destinataire:
Del empleado de la Oficina destinataria;

Aprov. 1947-L. 574 (50 000 Impresos) 1947- Imp. Entarja

Administrations des Postes du Chili
Servicio de Correos de Chile (1)

(RECTO)
(ANVERSO)

C. 6 (Rég. Art. 26, N.º 2)

<p>Envoy recommandé } (2) envío recomendado</p> <p>Lettre-Boîte-Cofre Carta Caja Recomendada</p> <p>Avec valeur déclarée de Con valor declarado de</p> <p>Mandat de poste de } Giro Postal</p> <p>En registre au bureau de poste de inscrit en la Oficina postal</p> <p>Le } sous le N.º } El } bajo el N.º }</p> <p>Expédié par M. } Remittente Sr.</p> <p>Et Adressé à M. } Y destinado a Sr.</p> <p>A } En } A } En }</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AVIS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CORREO SERES-CHILE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TOMÉ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Lieu de destination) — (Lugar del destino)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Rue et</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SERVICE DES POSTES</p>
--	--

(1) Le recto est à remplir par l'Office d'origine et l'anverso debe completarlo la Administración de origen

(2) Nature de l'envoi: lettres, imprimés, etc.) Naturaleza del envío: letras, impresos, etc.)

Unsigned; presumably returned from Copenhagen to Tomé, 1953. Or left attached to the registered letter when delivered. Printed 1947 in a quantity of 50 000. We conclude that by this time, the AR fee (3 Pesos) was paid on the card, not on the registered letter.

Courtesy of Ross Towle

(VERSO)

<p>Le soussigné déclare que El suscrito declara que</p> <p>A été dûment Ha sido debidamente</p> <p>Timbre du bureau destinataire Timbre fechador de la Oficina</p>	<p>L'envoi } El envío } Le mandat } El giro } Mentionné à l'anverso</p> <p>Livré le } Entregado el } Pays } País } Péage }</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Signature (1) Firma:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Du Destinataire: Del Destinatario:</p>
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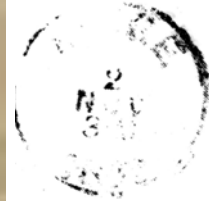
De l'agent du bureau destinataire:
Del empleado de la Oficina destinataria;

(1) Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le permettent, par l'agent du Bureau destinataire, et renvoyé par le premier courrier directement à l'expéditeur.

Cet A. R. doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le permettent, par un employé de la Oficina del destino y devolvérsele por el primer correo a la Oficina de origen.

AR covers

Chile used AR etiquettes from the beginning of the Treaty of Vienna period (1892) to at least 1913, with the exception of late 1894–95, when it issued its only AR stamp.



Santiago to Liège (Belgium), 2 October 1892. With Chilean AR etiquette (of which many different styles exist). The AR handstamp is Belgian (this is relatively early in the Vienna period). Rated 10 centavos for each of registration and UPU letter rate, and 5 cvo AR fee. Via Buenos Aires and a French steamer.



Santiago to Geneva, double, 2 January 1893. With Chilean AR etiquette. Rated as above, but double letter rate. Registration number 1!

Perplexing AR covers

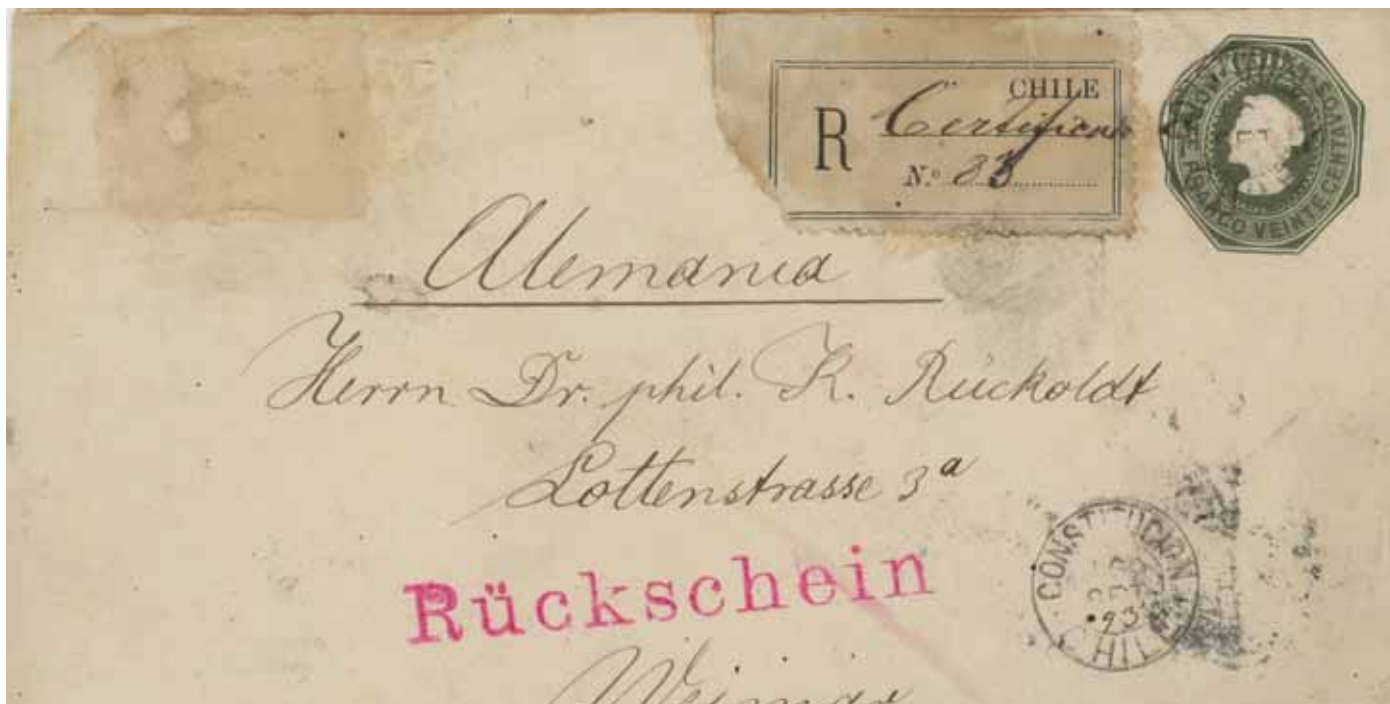
For this correspondence, Constitución to Weimar, in September 1893, the rates are difficult to understand. Each is rated 20 cvo; it is plausible but unlikely that one of them (the second one?) has a stamp missing, but not all three. The rates were 10 cvo for each of registration and UPU-letter rate, seemingly ignoring the AR fee (in the Treaty of Vienna period). In view of the subsequent covers until the issuance of the AR stamp (sometime in 1894), a plausible explanation is that the presence of the AR etiquette indicates that the AR had been paid (in cash).

All three are marked with the German-American line handstamp **Rückschein**, which is how we know the third one was sent with AR (its AR etiquette has fallen off).



Ms registration and AR etiquettes imitating the standard ones. Below and to the left of the embossed one, there could possibly have been a stamp, although there does not appear to have been enough room for it (and it wouldn't be permitted to go over the address in any event). This is dated after the top one.

Perplex continued



As with the other two, the clerk has filled in the year in the datestamp. The AR etiquette was applied at the upper left, but has fallen off. However, there is no evidence back or front, that a stamp is missing. This one is dated before the one with the provisional etiquettes—so the post office appears to have run out. All three are backstamped Weimar.

Pre-AR stamp (1894)

Chile's lone AR stamp appears to have been put in use later in the year. Consistent with the earlier covers, it is plausible that the presence of the etiquette or some other indication of AR indicated payment of the AR fee.



Valparaiso to Landau (Rheinpfalz, Germany), April 1894. No AR or registration etiquette; but there are ms *Certificado* and crayon *AR*; the red ms *Rückschein* presumably applied on the German-American line (and they seemed to have mislaid their handstamps). Rated 20 centavos, which once again ignores the AR fee.



Valparaiso to Buenos Aires, May 1894. AR etiquette (differs from all the others), but no registration etiquette; there is an ms registration endorsement. Rated 30 centavos, presumably double rate, again ignoring the AR fee.

AR stamp

Issued 1894. It was not supposed to be cancelled by the Chilean post office, creating a problem as to whether it genuinely belongs to the cover. Sometimes it was accidentally cancelled, or it could have been cancelled at a foreign office. It clearly belongs on the first item, a piece of a large parcel, and probably belongs on the second. The weird rates suggest that the regular stamps also paid the AR fee, and the AR stamp was applied merely to indicate AR service.



Valparaiso to ??, part of a parcel, 31 December 1895. The blue crayon cross suggests destination was UK. Rated 65 centavos in regular stamps: if there were no stamps on the missing part, this would represent quintuple rate at 10 cvo per weight, plus the usual 10 cvo registration, and 5 cvo AR fee.



Iquique to Edinburgh, 25 March 1895. The AR stamp has been tied by a slightly shifted Iquique datestamp, and possibly (at upper left) by an offset of the Edinburgh registered datestamp on reverse. Rated 25 centavos in regular stamps, single rate. The space to the right of the AR stamp does not appear to have had a stamp (the AR stamp may have been lifted, and not replaced exactly where it should have been).



AR stamp saga, continued



Valparaiso to Auger (France), triple, 1895. It is possible that under the AR stamp is an ms AR. Regular postage of 45 cvo represents triple rate, at 10 cvo per weight, plus 10 cvo registration, and 5 cvo AR.



Valparaiso to Weesenstein (Saxony, Germany), double, October 1894. Here 35 cvo pays double letter rate with registration and AR.

Back to AR etiquettes

The AR fee is paid with regular stamps, and the AR stamp is not used.



Santiago to Berlin via Valparaiso and British steamer, 1896. Perforated AR etiquette. The embossed stamp is denominated 10 cvo, so the cover is single rate.

Post-Vienna period

AR fee still paid on cover, not form or card.



Santiago to Buenos Aires by Spanish steamer, 1900. Different perforated AR etiquette. Rated 10 cvo for each of UPU letter rate and registration, plus 5 cvo AR fee (the embossed stamp is denominated 10 cvo).

Printed matter



Santiago to France, newspaper wrapper, 1902. With AR etiquette. Printed 20 cvo, which almost certainly exceeds the total of registration (10 cvo), AR fee (5 cvo), and 2 cvo per 50 g other articles rate.



Esta faja debe emplearse únicamente para periódicos ú otros objetos asimilados á los impresos para el Franqueo. En caso que se incluya correspondencia de caracter personal se multará el envío como si se tratara de cartas.

Post-Vienna AR covers



Coquimbo to Caen (France) via Valparaiso, double, 1906. AR etiquette cut from top of a sheet. Rated 10 cvo registration, 5 cvo AR fee, and double 10 cvo letter rate.

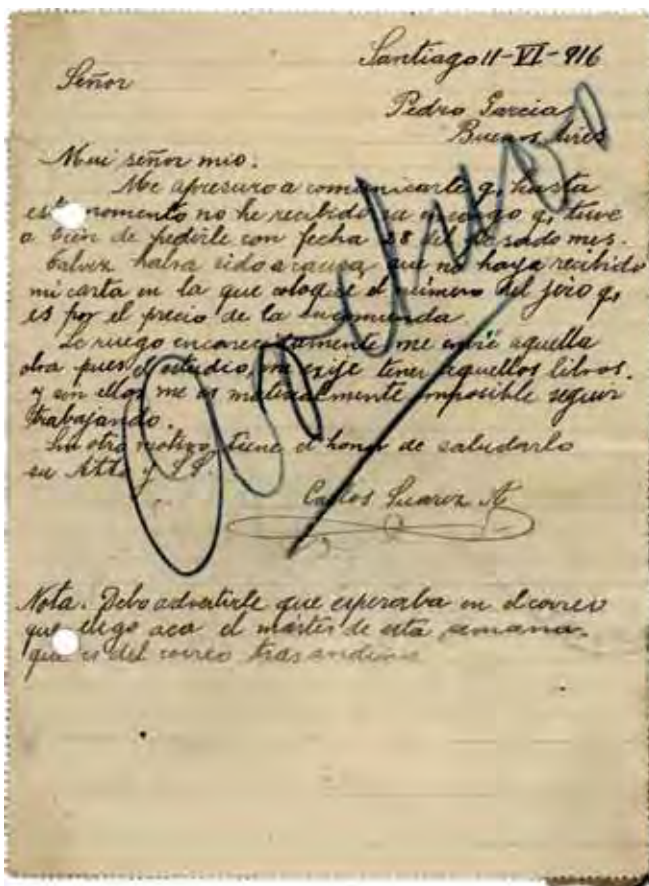


Antofagasta to Meriden (CT), triple, 1908. Torn rouletted AR etiquette. Rated as above, except triple letter rate.

AR letter card



Santiago to Buenos Aires, 1913. Usual AR etiquette. The partial stamp at left appears to be 30 cvo (José Pérez), so the total is 45 cvo (embossed stamp is denominated 2 cvo), while the registration and AR fees are each 20 cvo; this leaves 5 cvo for the letter card (post card) rate to Argentina.



Avis de paiement

Nonstandard (insofar as there is a standard for *avis de paiement* forms). But it was signed by the payee, so counts.

SOM REIMS ORO SELLADO

Administration des postes DU CHILI

MANDAT DE POSTE INTERNATIONAL

de la somme de 20 (En chiffres arabes)

Ventidos francos oro
(Les unités en toutes lettres et en caractères latins)

Payable à Boyevon de Kaufmann

Lieu de destination B. Aires

Adresse du destinataire Cachina
90 N° 1014

Pays de destination: Argentine

INDICATIONS DE SERVICE
N° d'émission: 258
Date d'émission: Febrero 14/1928
Bureau expéditeur: SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Signature de l'agent qui a adressé le mandat: [Signature]

(*) Indications à remplir par l'Office destinataire, lorsqu'il opère lui-même la conversion ou qu'il fait usage, pour ses paiements, de papier-monnaie déprécié par rapport à la monnaie métallique ayant le cours de l'or (Arrangement article 2).



Taxe perçue 10



Timbre de la oficina de origen

Bon pour 20
Soit 11.44

(Monnaie du pays d'origine)

(Cadre Réservé aux endossements, S'il y a Lieu)

QUITTANCE DU DESTINATAIRE

Reçu la somme indiquée d'autre part

Lieu B. Aires

Le 24 febrero d'1928

Signature du destinataire: [Signature]



Timbre du bureau payeur



Money order on Santiago for 20 gold francs, payable in Buenos Aires, 1928. Signed by the payee on reverse (right scan). The avis de paiement fee was 25 cvo (half the AR fee, possibly because of P U A S). Oval AVIS DE PAIEMENT handstamp. Right half of form (left half kept by sender of money order).

AR in Argentina

ARGENINA declared independence in 1816. From the late nineteenth century to about the middle of the twentieth, Argentina was among the most prosperous countries in the world. However, it declined with the advent of Peronism and the subsequent military dictatorships.

I have not seen any pre-Vienna period Argentinian AR material. However, post-Vienna forms exist, as do covering envelopes. AR cards exist, but are difficult to find (Argentina had separate cards for internal AR service, which is not dealt with here). On the other hand, AR covers, even during the Vienna period, are readily available.

From the post-Vienna forms and covers, it is fairly certain that the AR fee was paid on the registered envelope, not the form or card.

Argentina: micro-exhibit synopsis

NO pre-Vienna AR material at all, but post-Vienna AR forms (including an after-the-fact use, as part of a réclamation inquiry). A Vienna period covering envelope, and several post-Vienna. No AR cards (though they exist), but lots of covers from the Vienna period and later. This concludes with a pair of réclamation forms, one of which has a fairly complicated story, with a happy ending.

There appears to have only been one AR handstamp style in use.

Argentina international AR service

AR forms

Post-Vienna

No. 122

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE

Union Postale Universelle

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

d'un (1) *recomendé enrègistré sous le N.º* 5888
de un *recomendado registrado con el N.º*

et adressé à Mr. *Messes Saupin*
y dirigido al Sr.

le (2) *Nov 22* de 189*9*
el *Australie*

Le soussigné déclare qu' un (3) *recomendé*
El firante declara que un *certificado*

à l'adresse sus mentionée et provenent de *Sucursal*
a la dirección arriba indicada y originario de
N.º - 10 - Buenos Aires,

lui a été dûment livré le _____ de 189
le ha sido debidamente entregado el

Timbre du bureau distributeur

Signature du destinataire
Firma del destinatario

Sello de la oficina distribuidora

(1) y (2) Cartas, impresos, muestras ó papeles de negocio.
(3) Fecha del depósito tomada del sello de fechas de la oficina de origen.
Este aviso una vez firmado por el destinatario debe ser devuelto bajo sobre certificado á la oficina de origen.

Intended to be returned from Australia to Buenos Aires, 1899. Unsigned, and not even postmarked at destination—likely registered letter returned to sender.

• No stamps applied; AR fee paid on cover

• probably intended to be returned in a covering envelope

No 122

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE

Union Postale Universelle

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

d'un ⁽¹⁾ *a carta* recommandé enregistré sous le N.º } 2108
de un *a carta* recomendado registrado con el N.º }

et adressé à Mr. } Giovanni Verga Julia
y dirigido al Sr }

Le ⁽³⁾ Mars 22 de 18904

Le soussigné déclare qu'un ⁽²⁾ *a carta* recommandé }
El firmante declara que un *a carta* certificado }

à l'adresse sus mentionnée et provenant de } Buenos Aires
à la dirección arriba indicada y originario de } de Buenos Aires Argentina

lui a été dûment livré le } _____ de 189
le ha sido debidamente entregado el }

Timbre du bureau distributeur

Signature du destinataire
Firma del destinatario

Sello de la oficina distribidora

(1) y (2) Cartas, impresos, muestras ó papeles de negocio.
(3) Fecha del depósito tomada del sello de fechas de la oficina de origen.
Este aviso una vez firmado por el destinatario debe ser devuelto bajo sobre certificado á la oficina de origen.

Returned from Italy to Buenos Aires, 1904.

- No stamps applied; AR fee paid on cover
- probably intended to be returned in a covering envelope

AR covering envelopes

R N.° 330

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE
SERVICE DES POSTES

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

POUR LE

BUREAU DES POSTES

DU Ploërmel

BUREAU DES RECOMMANDÉS

d. France



Vienna period

Buenos Aires to Ploërmel (Brittany, France), 1897. Would have contained an Argentinian AR form for a registered letter from France. Mailed as registered matter.

Fórm. N.° 103

R N.° 386

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE
SERVICE DES POSTES

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION


POUR LE

BUREAU DES POSTES

DU Buffalo

BUREAU DES RECOMMANDÉS

d. New York



Post-Vienna

Buenos Aires to Buffalo, 1912. Would have contained a US AR form for a US registered letter. Mailed as unregistered matter.

AR covering envelopes

Fórm. N.º 103

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE
SERVICE DES POSTES

R N.º 15229
15214

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

POUR LE

BUREAU DES POSTES

DU

BUREAU DES RECOMMANDÉS

d. BA Buffalo
E. H. de B.

Buenos Aires to Buffalo, 1912. Contained two AR forms (as indicated by the registration numbers).

A.R. 15214

SERVICIO DE CORREOS

Fórm. N.º 217

SAN GERONIMO
4 TABR. 1912

Senor

Prof. Certificado

Buffalo

H. J. de B.

Provisional

San Geronimo to Buffalo, 1912.

AR covers

Vienna period



Buenos Aires to Pelotas (Brazil), 1893. What turns out to be the standard AR handstamp. Rated 16 centavos registration, 8 cvo AR, and 12 cvo UPU.



Buenos Aires to Florence (Italy), triple, 1895. Standard AR handstamp. Triple UPU rate at 12 cvo per 15 g, and other charges as above.



Vienna period



Buenos Aires to Brussels, forwarded to Bruges, triple, 1896. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 16 centavos registration, 8 cvo AR, and three times 12 cvo rate.



Buenos Aires to Berlin, 1896. Standard AR handstamp. Single rate.

German-American Seapost **Rückschein** handstamp.



Vienna period



Buenos Aires to Sao Paulo, forwarded to Pernambuco, 1897. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 35 centavos, apparently 1 cvo shortpaid.



Buenos Aires to Monforte d'Alba (Italy), 1897. Standard AR handstamp. Single rate.



Vienna period



Buenos Aires to Poitiers (France), 1898. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 60 centavos, triple rate.

Post-Vienna AR covers



Rosario to Los Angeles, 1907. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 70 centavos, made up of 12 cvo for each of AR and registration, and triple rate at 15 cvo per 15 g, overpaid 1 cvo.

To Victor Segno, well known fraudster. Practically all covers addressed to him are single rate (presumably containing \$10).

AR covers

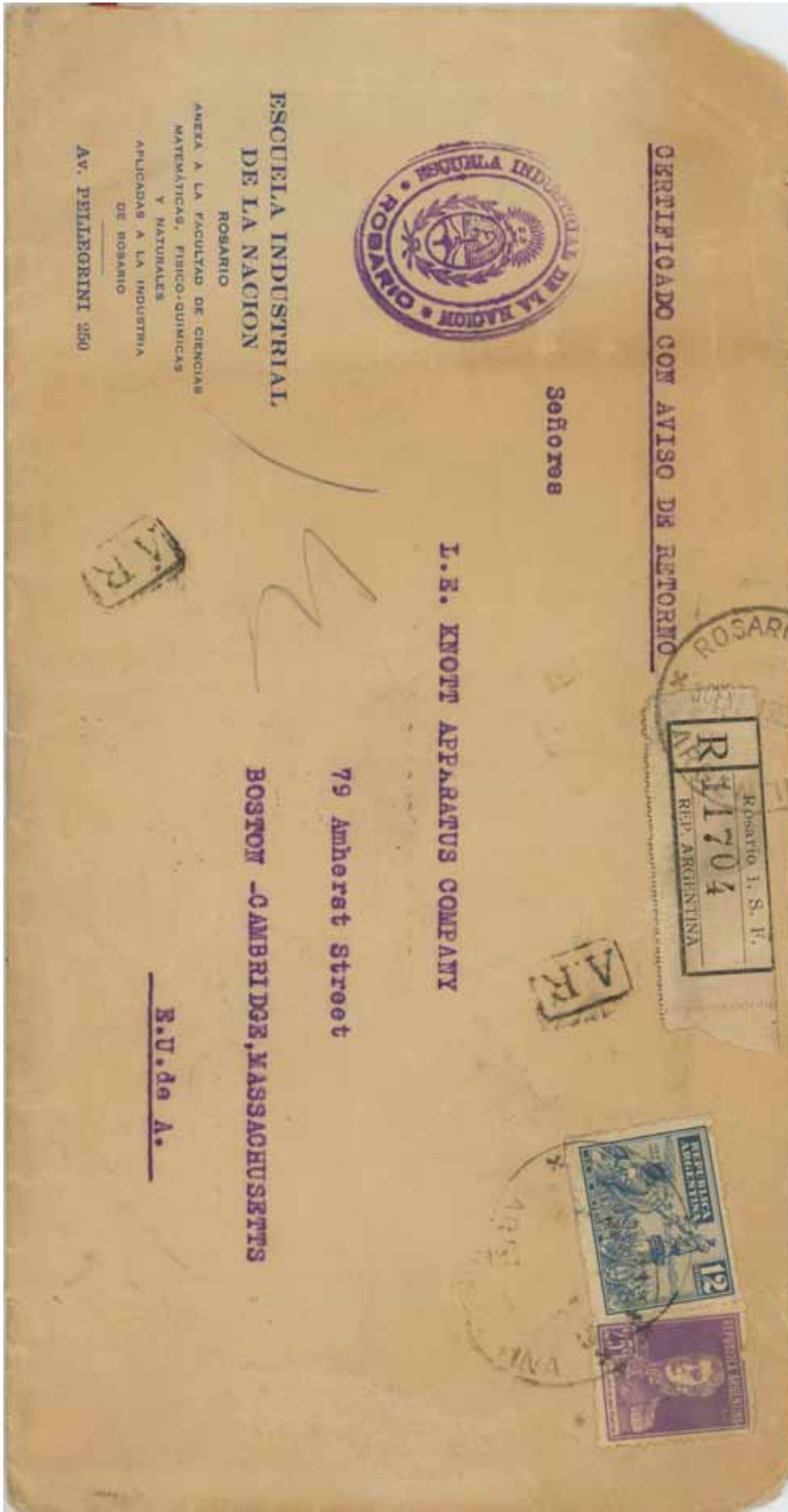


Buenos Aires to Los Angeles, 1914. Highly nonstandard AR handstamp—one wonders whether this was added later, in view of the postage, which covers only registration and letter rate to the U S (12 cvo each), not the AR fee. Another Segno cover.

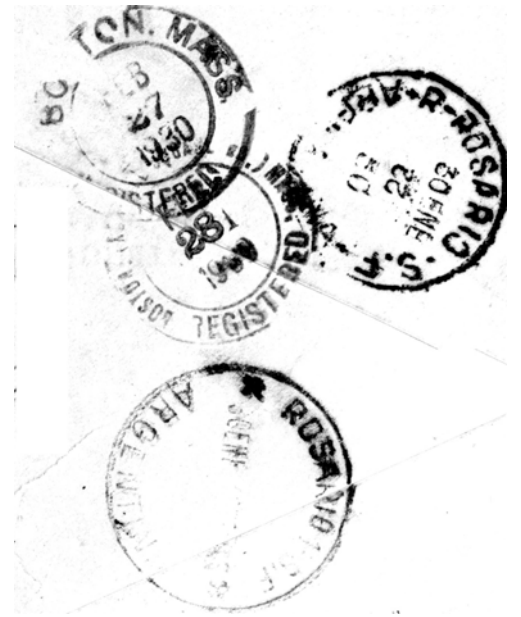


Rosario to Vienna, 1923. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 12 centavos for each of UPU letter rate, registration, and AR.

Post-Vienna AR covers



Rosario to Boston, 1930. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 20 cvo registration, 12 cvo AR fee, and 5 cvo P U A S (domestic) rate to U.S.



AR covers



Buenos Aires–Rio de Janeiro, by air, 1930. Ms A.R.. The postage applied 3.27 Pesos: 10 cvo P U A S surface to Brazil, 15 cvo registered to P U A S destination (UPU registered was only 12 cvo!), 12 cvo AR. This leaves 2.9 P, likely made up from quadruple airmail supplement (per 5 g) at 72 cvo per weight, slightly overpaid by 2 cvo. Perfins.



Buenos Aires to Vicksburg (MS), by air, 1935. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 1.42 P, made of registration (20 cvo), AR fee (12 cvo), and 10 cvo P U A S rate to U S, leaving 1 P for airmail supplement. The last disagrees with the literature (.8 P).

AR covers



Buenos Aires to Southbridge (MA), airmail, 1937. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 5.42 Pesos, made up of 20 cvo registration, 12 cvo AR, and apparently triple 1.7 P airmail to the U.S.



Buenos Aires to London, airmail attempted, returned to sender, December 1940. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 2.1 P, made up of registration fee (20 cvo), AR fee (15 cvo), and apparently 1.75 P transatlantic air mail rate. However, **PAS D'ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE**, so letter was sent by surface, and eventually returned to sender. British censorship. Air France insignia on reverse.

Réclamation and after-the-fact AR, long story

See also the Uruguay mini-exhibit for réclamation in the reverse direction.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE
Union Postale Universelle
AVIS DE RECEPTION

d'un⁽¹⁾ recommandé enregistré sous le N^o } 54
de un recomendado registrado en el N.º }

et adressé à Mr. } Eliseo B Estarillo
y dirigido al Sr. }

le⁽³⁾ } Enero 27 de 1903 Rosario (B.O. 49)
el)

Le soussigné déclare qu'un⁽²⁾ recommandé
El firmante declara que un certificado

à l'adresse sus mentionnée et provenant de } Bs Aires
à la direction arriba indicada y originario de }
Que Santos Mate

lui a été dûment livré le } de 190
le ha sido debidamente entregado el)

Timbre du bureau distributeur

Signature du destinataire
Firma del destinatario

Sello de la oficina distribuidora

(1) y (2) Cartas, impresos, muestras ó papeles de negocio.
(3) Fecha del depósito tomada del sello de fechas de la oficina de origen.
Este aviso una vez firmado por el destinatario debe ser devuelto bajo sobre certificado à la oficina de origen.

Argentinian AR form prepared 27 January for registered letter, mailed 4 January, 1903. This is an example of *after-the-fact AR*. It was not filled out, presumably returned to the office of origin before the enquiry (next page) was launched.

c/r 750 Buero Largo Ch. Montevideo
F
N° 1

REPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE
DES POSTES ET DES TÉLÉGRAPHES

RÉCLAMATION D'OBJET RECOMMANDÉ

SECTION INTERNATIONALE
N° 274
ENTRADA Y SALIDA

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL

N° 491
D 31/2

Buenos Aires, le 5/2 1903

Réclamation d'un objet recommandé N° 199, déposé par

M. J. Benders de Telle le 4 de
Janvier 1903 au bureau de B. A. (Quel. Part.)
avec l'adresse suivante: Mr. Celso B. En la calle
Cerro Largo (C. O.)

L'objet désigné ci-dessus, a été expédié dans la dépêche du bureau
d'échange de M. Brey pour le bureau d'échange
de Montevideo le 1/1 1903
inscrit sous le N° 15

Pour le Directeur Général des Postes et des Télégraphes

A Monsieur
Directeur Général
des Postes et des Télégraphes
à Montevideo

LE CHEF DU SERVICE INTERNATIONAL:
[Signature]

A REMPLIR DANS LE SERVICE D'ORIGINE

A REMPLIR DANS LE SERVICE DE DESTINATION:

Le soussigné déclare que l'envoi susmentionné a été dûment livré à
l'ayant droit le _____

LE CHEF DU BUREAU DISTRIBUTEUR:

Le soussigné déclare que l'envoi susmentionné
est encore en instance au bureau
de _____ a été renvoyé au bureau d'origine le _____
a été réexpédié le _____
à _____ n'est pas parvenu au bureau de destination

LE CHEF DU BUREAU DE DESTINATION:

EN CAS DE DISTRIBUTION

EN CAS DE NON DISTRIBUTION

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE, Buenos Aires

La présente formule doit être renvoyée à la DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES POSTES ET DES TÉLÉGRAPHES (Bureau du Service International)

From Buenos Aires for a registered letter to Montevideo (Uruguay), 1903. Refers to same registered letter number and addressee (and date of mailing) as on the AR form. At 77% full size.

REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL del URUGUAY
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE
CORREOS y TELÉGRAFOS



Pase a la Oficina de Recomendadas a sus efectos.
GARCIA Y SANTOS

N.º _____



N.º 98 Señor Director:
En quia 3 de fecha 6 de Enero último, fué remitida a Cerro Largo bajo el número 750 la carta que por la presente se reclama.

Dios Gde a Ud

José H. Revuelto



Aprobo la Administración Cerro Largo.
Expensas



Señor Director:
En fecha 13 y en día 15 de Enero de 1903, se repuso a esa Dirección el justificativo de haber sido entregada la carta a su integridad.

Dios Gde a Ud
J. Revuelto



Pase a la Oficina de Recomendadas a sus efectos.
GARCIA Y SANTOS

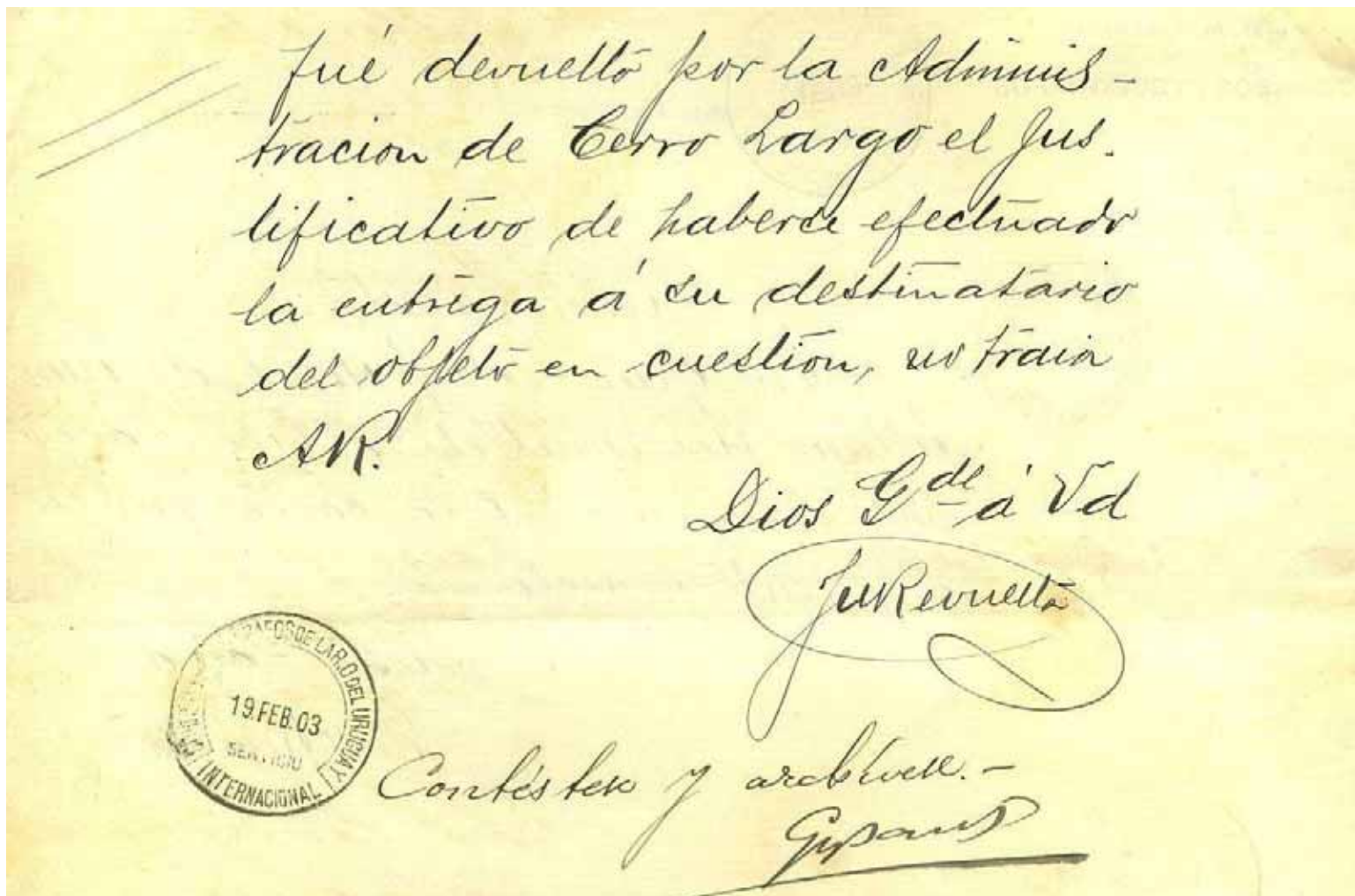


N.º 148. Sr Director:
Con fecha 15 del corriente

Remarks from Uruguayan post office officials. Rather than fill in the reverse of the réclamation form, a official foolscap page was used.

- 6 February, from the Uruguay international postal service office
- 9 February, from registration office in Montevideo, saying that the letter was sent to Cerro Largo on 6 January
- 10 February, back to international service office
- 15 February, from Cerro Largo, saying that the letter had been delivered on 13 January
- 18 February, back to international service office
- 18 February, back to registration office in Montevideo

Remarks continued on next form.



Remarks continued

- 19 February, Montevideo registration office mentions AR for the first time: the original registered letter was not sent with AR. They did not seem to be aware of the after-the-fact AR form, although it was included with this file. Also states that the correspondence will be archived.

Réclamation

1209

REPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE
Direction Générale
des
Postes et des Télégraphes

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL

N° 5367
Dost 257/m.

54011 - Russia

F

N° 10000
INTERNACIONAL
N° 3221
ENTRADA Y TRAMITE

RECLAMATION D'OBJET RECOMMANDE

Buenos Aires, le 9/12 1903

Reclamation d'un Objet recommandé N° 776.

A. R. déposé au Bureau de Matanzas

le 27 Octobre 1903 avec l'adresse suivante:

M. Julia Pinaty Ruyas
Montevideo

Cet objet a été expédié dans la dépêche du bureau de Buenos Aires
au bureau d'échange de Matanzas le 27/10 1903
inscrit sous le N° 10 de tableau I de la feuille d'avis
de la feuille d'envoi N° 2

A Monsieur le
Directeur Général
des Postes et des Télégraphes
à Montevideo

LE CHEF DU SERVICE INTERNATIONAL
[Signature]

La présente formule doit être renvoyée à la DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES POSTES ET DES TÉLÉGRAPHES (Bureau du Service International)

DE LA
REPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE, Buenos Aires

A REMPLIR DANS LE SERVICE D'ORIGINE

EN CAS DE DISTRIBUTION

Le soussigné déclare que l'envoi susmentionné a été dûment
livré à l'ayant droit le _____
Timbre du bureau distributeur

LE CHEF DU BUREAU DISTRIBUTEUR :

EN CAS DE NON DISTRIBUTION

Le soussigné déclare que l'envoi susmentionné _____
est encore en instance au bureau
de _____ a été renvoyé au bureau d'origine le _____
a été réexpédié le _____
à _____ n'est pas parvenu au bureau de destination

Timbre du bureau de destination

LE CHEF DU BUREAU DE DESTINATION :

From Buenos Aires for a registered letter to Montevideo (Uruguay), 1903. Differs from earlier form; for example, the title uses a seriffed typeface. At 77% full size.

AR in Uruguay

URUGUAY is bounded by Brazil and Argentina, on the Atlantic Ocean. It has been independent since 1828. Despite a military dictatorship (1973–85) and consequent mismanagement and persecution, it has become a prosperous, well-governed, liberal state. Probably not coincidentally, census figures indicate that about half the population has no religion.

Uruguayan AR material, even in the Vienna period, is not difficult to find. Based on the plethora of post-Vienna covers, in this period, the AR fee was paid on the cover.

Uruguay: micro-exhibit synopsis

TWO Vienna period AR forms, but no pre-Vienna material, covering envelopes, or cards. However, AR covers are relatively easy to find, even in the Vienna period. There are two printed matter AR covers (1903 and 1908). In addition, there are two réclamation forms (one resulting from a forwarding request, the other a very long story).

Uruguay international AR service

AR forms, Vienna period

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DE L'URUGUAY
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION
RECIBO DE RETORNO

DE UN OBJET RECOMMANDÉ ENREGISTRÉ SOUS LE N° 58804 (ET ADRESSÉ À M^r Federico E. Westhofen Montevideo) (DIRIGIDO AL Sr. Federico E. Westhofen Montevideo)

LE SOUSSIGNÉ DÉCLARE QU'UN OBJET RECOMMANDÉ À L'ADRESSE SUSMENTIONNÉE ET PROVENANT DE Montevideo

El abajo firmado declara que un objeto recomendado a la direccion mencionada y procedente de Montevideo

A ÉTÉ DUMNT LIVRÉ LE 1892

ha sido debidamente entregado

SIGNATURE (o) Firma (o) *[Signature]*

DU DESTINATAIRE: del destinatario *[Signature]*

DU CHEF DU BUREAU DISTRIBUTEUR: del jefe de la oficina distribuidora: *[Signature]*

Stamp: OFFICE DE RECORDS 6 AGOS 1892

Stamp: Timbre du Bureau d'origine N. York

Stamp: Galveston Tex #2205

Returned from Montevideo to Galveston (TX) via New York, August 1892. Properly signed.

- AR fee paid on cover
- returned in covering envelope

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION SERVICE DES POSTES
d' un objet recommandé

Au Bureau des Postes

A

(RÉPUBLIQUE O. DE L'URUGUAY)

Stamp: OFFICE DE RECORDS 6 AGOS 1892

Stamp: 1486

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DE L'URUGUAY
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION
RECIBO DE RETORNO

DE UN OBJET RECOMMANDÉ ENREGISTRÉ SOUS LE N° 2382 (ET ADRESSÉ À M^r A. Buecht) (DIRIGIDO AL Sr. A. Buecht)

LE SOUSSIGNÉ DÉCLARE QU'UN OBJET RECOMMANDÉ À L'ADRESSE SUSMENTIONNÉE ET PROVENANT DE Montevideo

El abajo firmado declara que un objeto recomendado a la direccion mencionada y procedente de Montevideo

A ÉTÉ DUMNT LIVRÉ LE 1898

sido debidamente entregado

SIGNATURE (o) Firma (o) *[Signature]*

DU DESTINATAIRE: del destinatario

DU CHEF DU BUREAU DISTRIBUTEUR: del jefe de la oficina distribuidora:

Stamp: OFFICE DE RECORDS 6 AGOS 1898

Returned from Montevideo to Paris, 1898. Not signed.

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION SERVICE DES POSTES
d' un objet recommandé

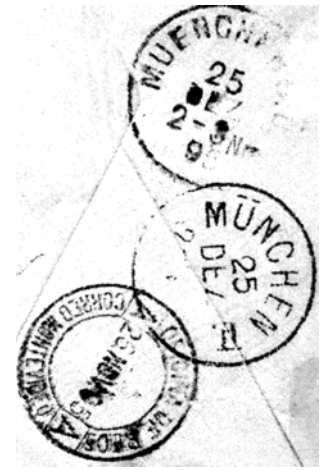
Au Bureau des Postes

A

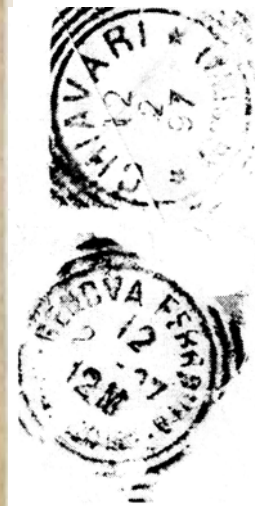
(RÉPUBLIQUE O. DE L'URUGUAY)

AR covers

Vienna period



Cordón to Munich, 1895. Standard octagonal AR handstamp (similar to that of France). Rated 10 centesimos for each of UPU-authorized surcharged letter rate and registration, and 5 cmo AR fee.



Salto to Chiavari, 1897. Standard AR handstamp. Rated as above.

AR covers



Montevideo to Buenos Aires, double, 1898. Standard octagonal AR handstamp. Rated 10 centesimos registration, double 5 cmo letter rate to Argentina, and 5 AR fee.

Post-Vienna



Montevideo to Rostock (Germany), 1899. Standard AR handstamp. Rated 26 cmo, evidently 1 cmo overpaid (10 cmo registration and UPU, and 5 cmo AR fee). Wavy German-American Seapost line **Rückschein** handstamp.

AR covers



Montevideo to Milan, 1903. Standard octagonal AR handstamp. Rated 10 centesimos for each of registration and surcharged UPU-letter rate, and 5 cmo AR fee.



Montevideo to Chicago, 1904. Standard AR handstamp. Rated as above.

Printed matter/commercial papers

Printed matter and AR is a very unusual combination.



Montevideo to Basel, 1903. Standard octagonal AR handstamp. Rated 10 centesimos for registration, 5 cmo AR fee, and 2 cmo printed matter (up to 50 g).

Printed matter/commercial papers



Montevideo to Basel, 1908. Standard octagonal AR handstamp. Rated 10 centesimos for registration, 5 cmo AR fee, and now 3 cmo printed matter (up to 50 g).

AR covers



Montevideo to Rheinfelden (Switzerland), shortpaid, 1906. Standard octagonal AR handstamp. Should have had 25 cmo postage, but only 5 cmo applied; this may be signified by the blank octagon and 25, but I don't know.



Montevideo to Rochester (NY), 1914. Different AR handstamp. Rated 8 cmo UPU, 10 cmo registration, and 5 cmo, paid by single 23 cmo stamp (how many stamps are denominated 23?). New York Institute of Science run by a fraudster.

AR covers



Montevideo to Washington (DC), 1916. Small rectangular AR handstamp. Rated 23 cmo as previous.



Montevideo to Quebec, 1937. Slightly larger rectangular AR handstamp with rounded corners. Rated 7 cmo P U A S to Canada, and 5 cmo for each of registration and AR.

AR covers



Montevideo to Detroit, 1942. Ms AVISO de RETORNO. Rated 23 cmo, likely made up of 10 cmo registration, 5 cmo AR, 5 cmo P U A S first weight, and 3 cm second weight. U S censorship.

Charged customs fee of 10¢ in the U S (this is very common).



Réclamation

A weird use. The registered item was mailed from Montevideo to Buenos Aires (1903). The addressee has filed this form (sent to Buenos Aires), requesting that, as he has moved from Buenos Aires to Montevideo, the item should be sent to him there, from BA. At 95%.

RÉPUBLIQUE O. DE L'URUGUAY

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

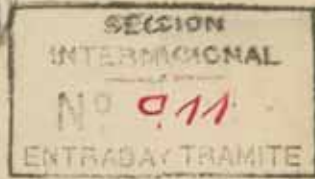
DES

POSTES ET DES TÉLÉGRAPHES

Itar
Montevideo, le



190



F



Tip. Escuela N. de A. y Oficio.

RECLAMATION *del Objeto,*
por encontrarse en esta el destinatario

A remplir dans le service d'origine

D'un objet recommandé ()
ou ~~d'une lettre de valeur déclarée de~~
~~déposée par aff.~~
le *24 Marzo p.p.* sous le N.º *456*
au bureau de *Montevideo* à l'adresse suivante:
Juan Luis
B. Aires

L'envoi désigné ci-dessus a été expédié dans la dépêche du bureau
d'échange de *Montevideo* du *24 de Marzo*
1903 (*85* envoi) pour le bureau d'échange de *Buenos*
Aires.

Il a été inscrit sous le N.º *3* de la *I* liste
de la feuille d'envoi,

S. Ch. C. ...

Le soussigné déclare que l'envoi susmentionné a été dûment livré à
l'ayant droit le _____

Le chef du bureau distributeur,

Le soussigné déclare que l'envoi susmentionné
_____ est encore en instance au bureau de
_____ a été renvoyé au

bureau d'origine le _____
a été réexpédié le _____ à _____
si est pas parvenu au bureau de destination.

Le chef du bureau de destination,

A remplir dans le service de destination
en cas de non-distribution

Nota: El destinatario se encuentra en Montevideo y pide en consecuencia se reclame al correo de Buenos Aires en el sentido de que, por primer correo sea devuelto a esta oficina.

S. Ch. C. ...

Réclamation

A very long story, running over **seven** pages. The registered item was mailed from Minas (Uruguay) with AR, on 29 April 1903, addressed to Argentina. The (first) form was prepared in Minas on 22 May. It was subsequently referred to on 29 May and 16 June. At 97%. See also Argentina for réclamation in the reverse direction.

REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY

Correos y Telégrafos

SERVICIO INTERNACIONAL

(Sello de la Oficina)

SECCION INTERNACIONAL
Nº 1329
ENTRADA Y TRAMITE

a su origen Junio 17/1903
Reclamación
1ª

Naturaleza del objeto *Carta Recomendada*
Número *246.*
don A. R.
dirigido á *Francisco Teausilla - Re-*
pública Argentina

N.º 177

puesto en el correo de *Minas*
el día *29* de *Abril* del *pte* año
inscrito en guía de fecha *la misma*
de la oficina de *Minas*
para la de *Montevideo*
número *111*
con el número de orden _____
de la _____ hoja.
por Vapor _____
Observaciones.—

CUMPLIDO
29 MAYO 1903
Nº 1154

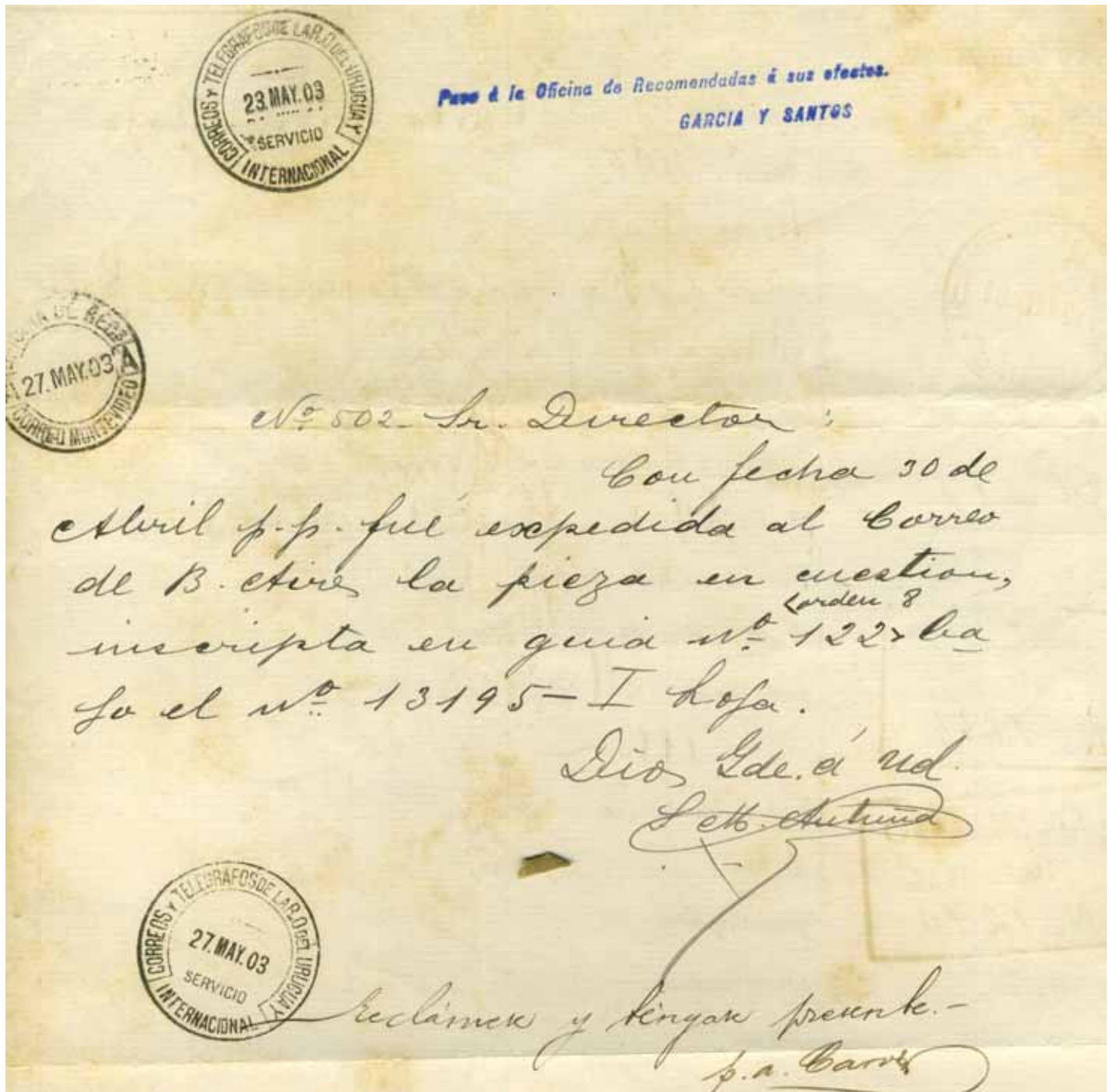
CUMPLIDO
16 JUN 1903
Nº 1290

El Encargado de la Oficina
B. h. Urquiza

Sr. Director General de Correos y Telégrafos

Réclamation (part two)

Reverse of réclamation form. With comments from the Montevideo postmaster (27 May), saying that the item sent to Buenos Aires on 30 April; noted same day at the international service office.



Réclamation (part three)

Second (duplicate) réclamation form, 15 June 1903. Below Reclamación at upper right is the notation 2^a (compare with 1^a on the first one). Same data (registration number, address, etc), and filled in by the same official. Nothing on reverse.

REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY

Correos y Telégrafos

SERVICIO INTERNACIONAL

(Sello de la Oficina)



Reclamación

2^a

Naturaleza del objeto *Carta Recomendada*

Número *246*

con *A. R.*

dirigida á *Francisco Carrillo - Repú-*
blica Argentina

puesto en el correo de *Minas*

el día *29 de Abril* del *presente* año

inscrito en guía de fecha *(la misma)*

de la oficina de *Minas*

para la de *Montevideo*

número *111*

con el número de orden

de la *hoja*.

por Vapor

Observaciones.—

El Encargado de la Oficina

P. Lacort

S. Director General de Correos y Telégrafos

Réclamation (part four)

Response from Argentina, 22 June 1903. It says that the registered letter was sent back to the Montevideo office on 16 June. There are comments on reverse (next page).

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE
DIRECCION GÉNÉRALE
DES
Postes et Télégraphes
BUREAU DU SERVICE INTERNACIONAL
N.º 2617
(Prière de rappeler ce numero)

Buenos Aires, le 22 Juin 1903

SECCION INTERNACIONAL
N.º 1640
ENTRADA Y TRAMITE

Monsieur le Directeur Général

En réponse à votre lettre du 29 Mai dernier, N.º 1114 j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la lettre recommandée à l'adresse de Francisco Conillac a été mise à la poste à Minas le 29/4/03, sous N.º 24/C-12191 a été remise au destinataire renvoyée au bureau de Montevideo le 16 courant, sous N.º 9 de la feuille 1^{re}.

Agréé, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération:

Le Directeur Général
P. Stucchi
Directeur

A Monsieur le Directeur Général des Postes et des Télégraphes
Montevideo

Réclamation (part five)

Response from Argentina, reverse. Comments from the Uruguay international service (24 June), then Montevideo (27 June) saying that the letter was sent back to Minas on 17 June, back to the international service (30 June), then to Minas (2 July), saying the letter was received, and finally back to the international service (7 July), where it was archived the following day. One might think this is the end of the process. But it wasn't.



Réclamation (part six)

Second response from Argentina, 10 July. Confirms that the registered letter had been sent to Montevideo on 16 June (erroneously giving 1902 as the year).

INTERNACIONAL
Nº 1850
ENTRADA Y TRAMITE

Republica Argentina
Dirección General
de Correos y Telégrafos

Buenos Aires Julio 10 de 1902

Nº 2702

Expte
Nº 690.M

Sr. Director General:

En respuesta a la nota de S. S. de 16 del mes p. do. N.º R. 1290, tengo el honor de comunicarle que el objeto certificado N.º 246/12.14 con A. R. impuesta en el correo de Minas el día 24/4/02, y dirigido al Sr. Francisco Casillas, Ref. Arg. Rna, ha sido devuelto a Mont.º el 16 de Junio 1902, en quita lista 9.

Saludo a S. S. con la mayor consideración.

p. el Director General

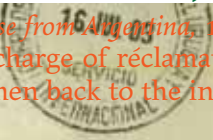
Antonio
Masturzo

Sr. Director General de Correos y Telégrafos en

Montevideo

Réclamation (part seven; the end)

Comments, reverse of second response from Argentina, 16 July. As before, goes from the Uruguayan international service to Montevideo, to the person in charge of réclamation at the international service, to Minas (who confirmed that the letter had been received), and then back to the international service, where it is archived.



Pase a la Oficina de Recomendados a sus efectos.

GARCIA Y SANTOS



Señaló a sus efectos al Encargo de Reclamaciones y devuélvase. -

García

ENCARGADO DE RECLAMACIONES

705 - Julio 21/1903

bon fecha 17 de

Junio p. p. fue devuelta al correo de estiba la carta en cuestion, inscripta en guia n.º 154 bajo el n.º 13195.

S. M. - chutuna



A conocimiento de la Administración Minas, fecha nueva. -

García



Los Directores: confirmando la nota de esta Admin. puesta al pie del oficio n.º 2617 procedente de la Rep. Argentina, de declarar: que la carta que es objeto de la presente reclamación, ha sido recibida por esta oficina de Minas p. p. p. p. -



García

ARCHIVO 30 JUL 1903