

"Worldwide postage due on Mexican mail"

The penalties to the letters that has not been paid, appears when Mexico made the transition from the operation of the Mexican Post Office regulation to the Universal Postal Union regulation after its integration in 1878.

All letters that avoided some part of the appropriate rate for inbound or outbound service, were identify with specific symbols for collecting the fee in the destination.

The following collection shows cronologic development of the postage due on Mexican mail since 1877 to 1964. Including the following countries: Italy, México, France, Argentin, Cote de O'r, Belgique, Switzerland, England.

All those cover shown, have 3 diferent identification from Mexican Postal Service:

- a. LABELED INDICATION
- b. POSTMARKED INDICATION
- c. INSTRUCTIVE NOTE WITH POSTMARKED INDICATION
- d. POSTMARKED WITH HANDWRITING INDICATION



This cover from Veracruz, México to Genoa, Italy, was franked with stamps invalid for UPU countries, thus turn it as a non paid letter, postmarked New York with a "T" means "Must be paid". French steamboat marked the Mexican stamp with 3 lines to invalidate it and ratify unpaid postage.

1.15 Lire paid in destination by the addressee.

LABELED.

México issued labels to mark the fine that destinatary should cover, those labels wer not stamps just indicators.



México's way to identify a underrate letter that must be completed the payment by the addressee was throug stamped with the "T" or a label as shown in the cover above.

Mexico's inland rate in July 1892 was 10c up to 15g; cover indicates 30g, correct rate should be 20c. Penalty was: "Pay the missing rate (10c) to reach the correct rate (20c) and add again the ammount of the correct rate"... reason why was it was fined and labeled with the 30c purple label: 10c missing plus 20c of the correct rate.

POSTMARKED.

In México there were a different postage due postmarks with "T" used in purple and black color, some framed some circled, with or without amounts and cents.



Letter paid underated 1895, just with 5c. at the back (cancelled in origin, México D.F.), postmarked with 10c. as a fine and paid 2 days later with tow 5c. stamps in destination city, Valle de Santiago, Gto.



Letter paid underated in Mexico D.F. postmarked with the circled variety that includes name of the city. 5c missing in the franking, the exchange currency was 1c. of peso = 5c. of gold francs. reason why it is indicating 25c. gold francs (5c. of peso) and paid at double in France.



INSTRUCTIVE NOTE.

The instructive note is the notification of the fine, in order the addressee had the legal arguments about why they had to pay to receive the letter (when the regular action should be just deliver it). The instructive note should be attached with glue to the cover to be view for everybody with no exception, that instructive note does not exclude the protocole to postmarking with the "T" and indicate the amount to be paid.



Mexico's inland rate in July 1896 was 15c up to 15g, addressee in origin city, Mexico D.F., just paid 10c. Penalty was: "Pay the missing rate (5c) to reach the correct rate (15c) and add again the amount of the missing rate".

Letter paid in Nogales, Veracruz once delivered.



Postcard sent to Buenos Aires, Argentina with 1c missing in the rate, identify with the “circled T”. Mexico’s international rate in 1902 for postcards to Southamerica and worldwide was 3c; Penalty was paid in Argentina by addresse and stamped with a green postmark.



Postcard sent to Weshiang, Gold Cost (British Empire), using the “small circled T” additional 1c missing in the rate with free-type postmarks. Mexico’s worldwide rate in 1902 was 3c; UPU official currency was gold francs, the foreing exchange between mexican peso and the gold franc was 1 = 2.5, fine was the missing franking plus same amount, reason why card paid 5c gold francs.



Postcard sent to Toulon, France with 1c missing in the rate not identify in México, marked with a "T in a triangle" in France.

Mexico's was a strong currency that in less than 1 month more expensive that the gold franc at the end of April foreing exchange between mexican peso and the gold franc was 1 = 5, fine paid was 10 gold francs.



Postcard sent to Anvers, Belgique, with 2c missing in the rate, marked with "circled T" and it was identify with 5c. free-type postmarked.

Mexico's world wide rate in 1907 was 4c; foreing exchange between mexican peso and the golf franc was 1 = 2.5, fine was the missing franking plus same amount, reason why fo the 2 c. missing card paid 10c gold francs.

HANDWRITTEN.

In the absence of any die marker, if the postal service people detect any missing franking the solution should be mark by hand on the cover the "T" at list and if they have identify the missing rate add it in the same way... by hand.



Letter sent from Tlalchapa, Guerrero in the south of México to Poschiavo, Switzerland, with 5c missing in the franking, marked with "handwritten T".

Mexico's rate to Europe in 1908 was 10c; foreing exchange between mexican peso and the gold franc was $1 = 2.5$, fine was the missing franking plus same amount, reason why for the 5c. missing card paid 25c gold francs.

MIXING Marking: Postmark-Handwritten & Instructive note.

Some stamping devices does not have the numbers included, and missing franking must by placed by handwritten and some cases could include the instrutive note or different adds.



Inland letter from Guadalajara to Tepatitlan both cities in Jalisco state with 5c missing in the franking, stamped with the "T" and "handwritten fine" and Instructive note attached in the backside. Mexico's national rate in 1908 was 5c every 15g; Letter weight is 25g correct franking should be 10c, fine was the missing franking plus same amount, payment shown through 10c paid with "complementary stamps" with an exclusive usage of postage fine.



International letter from México D.F. to Naples, Italy in 1909 with 80% of the rate missing, it was stamped with the "small circled T" and 40c fine with "free type numbers".

Mexico rate for basic weight letter to Europe in 1909 was 10c; foreign exchange between Mexican peso and the gold franc was 1 = 2.5, fine was the missing franking plus same amount, reason why for the 8c. of pesos missing, fine was 40c gold francs paid in France.



International letter from México D.F. to París, France in 1909 with 50% of the rate missing, it was stamped with the "T" and "handwritten fine" and stamped note "Insuficientemente franqueada" (uncomplete franking) that postmark is known as the no. 10.

Mexico rate for basic weight letter to Europe in 1909 was 10c; foreign exchange between mexican peso and the gold franc was 1 = 2.5, fine was the missing franking plus same amount, reason why for the 5c. missing fine was 10c of peso or the 25c gold francs paid in France.

Insuficientemente franqueada

5.6 cm width 1.3 height



Letter from Melbourne, Australia to Chihuahua, México, 1910 fined in Melbourne.
 The letter arrives to México and paid the 10c missing rate with
 "Complementary stamp"; due to the destinatary was not in the country letter
 was addressed to London to end the postal process and be delivered.



Postcard sent from México D.F. to Loiret, France in 1911 tried to paid with revenue stamps no valid for postage. According to the Mexican regulation that a "Intention of payment" then must be address nevertheless identifies as "not franking" with the postmark "No franqueada" and postmarked with the "0" (Zero) that postmark means that stamps attached are not valid for postage usage and it is marked as well with the "T" and "20c" with free type postmarks.

Mexico's worldwide rate for postcard 1911 was 5c; foreign exchange between Mexican peso and the gold franc was 1 = 2, fine was the missing franking plus same amount, reason why for the 5c. of peso missing fine 20c gold francs paid in France as shown.



Postmark No. 12

NO FRANQUEADO.

Postmark No. 10



Postmark No. 11



Urban rate for letters in 1916 was 4c. In the letter shown above payment was just the half. Missing franking was 2c. fine was 2c plus the same ammount with a total of 4c shown in the auxiliary postmark but updated to 5 due to scarce of 4c. stamps. The upgrade was because the postal law said that "was mandatory to paid the fine with complementary stamps at the moment of the latter claiming" as a second rule applied "there were no possibilities to excent the painment of postage rates and fines" and finally the regulation said that it was forbidden to cut teh stamps for any reason" then the decision to upgrade the postage fine to 5c indicate that there were no existence in that post office of 4c. stamps.



International letter 1927, 8c was the rate for US, for european territory the correct rate was 10c. There is a mistake in the fine, because the 10c indicated is the correct francking, but the correct should be the missing franking; Payment of the fine of 30c of franc gold is due to the foreing exchange of 1 peso = 1.5 gold francs, nevertheless the correct fine should be: 6c gold francs.

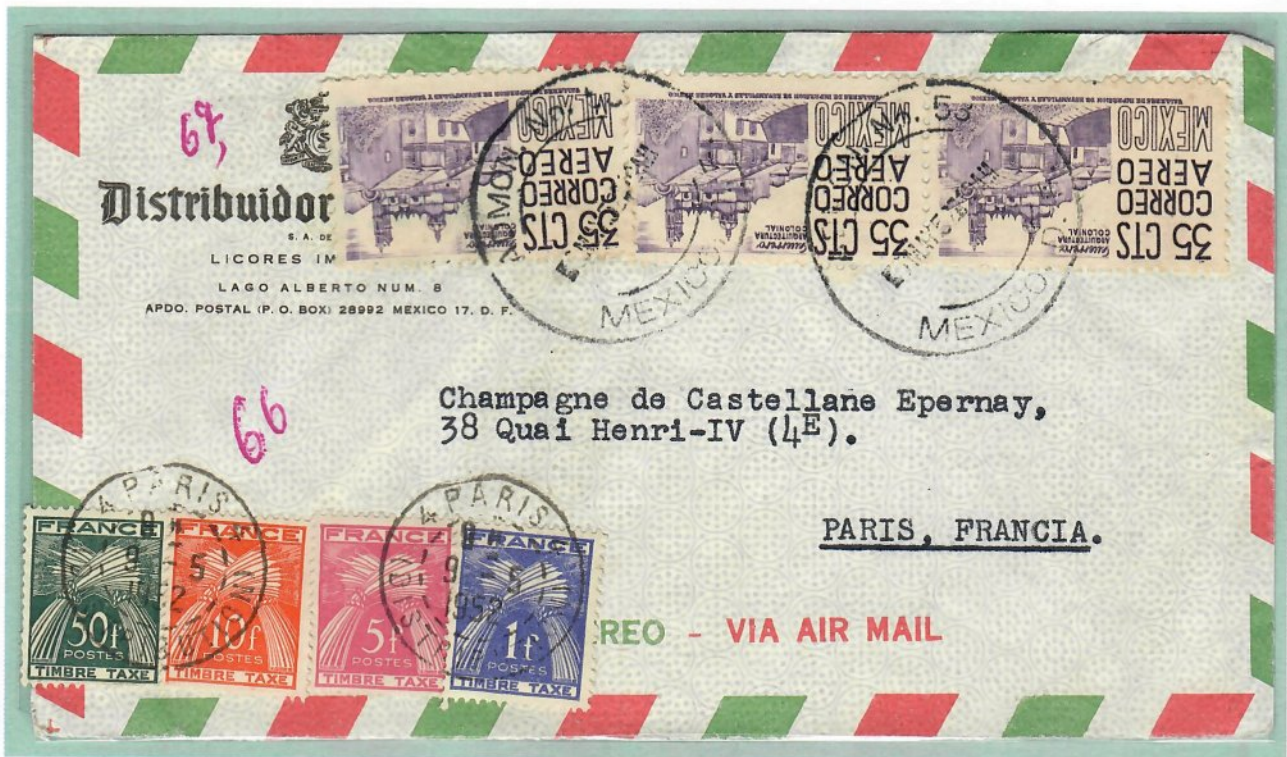


Letter from 1943, from México to Basle Swtzerland, had a francking attached of 20c. for second class (print matter) but it was closed then should be clasified as 1st class and as a consequence fined. Tarif table for 1940's indicate .



There were just one way to avoid to “pay a fine” and it is to complete the total amount of the letter before the letter leaves the office to its destination.

The letter shown above from 1946 shows a postmark “FALTA PORTE” that means that the letter was identify and hold by the postal service and the addresse has the chance to avoid the fine just to completing the postal rate to be send to the destination; letter show 2 stamps one canceled on August 1st, and the second one on August 2nd, reason Why the penalty process was stopped.



The letter from the year 1952 shown above was shipped without the complete postage rate, correct franking should be 1.80 pesos.

The fine was 66 gold francs, foreign exchange was 1 mexican peso = 44 francs reason why the payment is 66 francs as a fine is per the 0.75 pesos at double.



“0” (Zero) was the postmark that indicates that the stamps used for franking are not valid for postage payment. The letter from 1964 shown above has an auxiliary postmark “T” and “0” it is because the attached stamps are not for postage those are beneficence stamp to support the fight against the tuberculosis.



Postmark No. 20



Postmark No. 21