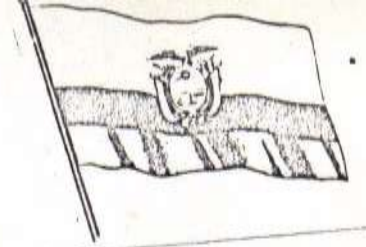


ECUADOR STUDY GROUP



Vol 1 No. 2

November 1976

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L. J. Harris

Secretary/Treasurer
D. E. Freeman

INTRODUCTION

Responses to ESG (Ecuador Study Group) Newsletter No. 1 as well as to various "anuncios" in stamp trade journals have been gratifying. There may be more of us than we thought!! In addition to the original 12 members reported in July, ESG now has 21 new members bringing our total paid up membership roster to 33. The names and addresses of all members including the new ones, are listed in this newsletter. Many of your letters contained excellent suggestions for improving our newsletter and our communications, as well as containing usefull information of various sorts which are contained herein. The kind of responsiveness many of you have demonstrated by your letters is a good indicator of high interest and enthusiasm for ESG. Let's keep it up !!!

Our last issue came out in July. Our second one is being mailed the end of November. The reason is simple, geography and time. Your President and Secretary live half a continent apart and both are very busy. If the membership wishes more frequent communication via this newsletter, then we must have additional help in preparing the newsletter. May we have your comments please. Currently we are targeting for the next (3rd.) newsletter for first quarter of 1977. Please mail your inputs for the next issue by January 15th.

NEWS ITEMS

The July newsletter contained references to Mr. John Fosberry's The Mainsheet, and encouraged subscription to that publication. Shortly after that we were advised by John Fosberry that his publication was being discontinued. We all were sorry to hear that news because The Mainsheet was an outstanding publication for those with interests in Latin American philately and it contained many worthwhile contributions. It will be missed.

On October 23rd. D. E. Freeman received a second prize for his Ecuador exhibit in Darien, Connecticut. This was a local exhibit sponsored by the Old King's Highway Stamp Club of Darien.

SHOW & TELL

F. Herz (45 Dora La., New Rochelle, N. Y. 10804) would like to know if anyone has found Scott 529 (UPU 1949) without the carmine, horizontal bar overprint.

D. E. Freeman (54 Rapids Road, Stamford, Conn. 06905) recently located several Scott #15 bisects perforated, but on all three sides, and would like comments about the perforation on the third (diagonal) side.

The following is from T. P. Myers, (3435 Grimsby Lane, Lincoln, Neb. 68502)

1. He would like to see some basic information about tariff and rate changes.
2. He would like to see information with regard to routes, particularly in the early periods.
3. A basic bibliography telling where newcomers can learn the information that is already available so that we will not be compelled to repeat the studies of our predecessors. What kind of forgeries are we most likely to run into?
4. Mr. Myers states that if it has not already been done and if someone more knowledgeable is not interested in doing it, he can quickly bring together the information that he has on early Ecuadorian cancels. He has maybe 20 stamps that can be applied to the problem but it may serve as a starting point for someone else.

(If not already done, the above are candidates for possible worthwhile and useful projects. Any volunteers?)

J. R. Andreasen, Jr., (1810 Kenwood, Austin, Texas, 78704) currently a student at the University of Texas, advises that the University has one of the largest collections of material on Latin America and that perhaps he could help in locating references on Ecuador, although the library contains little of a directly philatelic nature.

David Nye (9380 M-38, Frankenmuth, Mich., 48734) would like to know where a specialized catalog on Ecuadorian stamps could be obtained. He would also like to obtain basic information about Seebeck and the Seebeck issues.

Albert Bork (Route One Box 51, Carbondale, Ill., 62901) writes that a sideline of his Ecuadorian collecting has been an effort to obtain the Anti-Tuberculosis seals, cancer society seals, and others of the charity type issued in Ecuador.

He also indicates that Spanish is as much his language as is English and that where language problems arise, he will help.

An item that caught the eye of Mr. J. Martin, of Victoria, Australia shows one viewpoint on Ecuador from his end of the Globe:

"For the purpose of this review, Mexico, the States of Central America and all of South America can be lumped together, since they have a very similar set of Philatelic Patterns which can be summarised as follows;

(i) Genuine philatelic interest within the countries is small. Most collecting is carried out by the wealthy classes as a hedge against inflation.

(ii) Interest in the area by the outside world is low - except for Mexico which attracts some interest from specialists residing in the U.S.

(iii) Many Latin American States have got themselves such a bad name with collectors in the past as a result of continual postal malpractices, that the whole area suffers. Worst offenders are.. Ecuador, Salvador, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Paraguay and Bolivia,

(iv) Galloping inflation has rendered most Latin American currencies unstable and this has carried over into Stamp Markets.

Given the above circumstances, it is little wonder that stamps of Latin America are so neglected by collectors. Yet this factor makes them interesting from an investing point of view. The investor prepared for the long haul of say 10 or 15 years might do worse than turn his attention to Latin America."

Extract from "Stamp Investment Guidelines"

By Bill Hornage Editor of "Stamp News" Review Publications
Dubbo N. S. W. 2830. Page 51 Latin America...

FEATURES

The following is a contribution from Dr. F. Herz. (He states that one of his favorite issues of Ecuadorian stamps is that concerning the commemoration of the centenary of the founding of the Republic (Scott 304 - 16). His article discusses the significance of these beautiful stamps which were manufactured by Waterlow & Sons Limited, London.)

I. Brief Historical Background

The territory presently comprising the Republic of Ecuador was inhabited by many diverse tribes prior to being conquered by Huayna Capac and incorporated into the Inca Empire. However, the Inca period was relatively short. At his death, Huayna Capac contrary to practice divided the empire between Huascar and Atahualpa (Scott 362.) Civil war followed, Atahualpa triumphed, but the Spaniards were already knocking at the doors (1532). The Colonial period began and lasted for almost 300 years.

Independence from Spain, was as everywhere else a long and bloody struggle. On August 10, 1809, Quito declared its independence (Scott 181-188 and C 344-C 349), but by August 2, 1810 most of the leaders had been executed. Guayaquil gained its independence on October 9, 1820 (Scott 223-242) and with the help of forces under the command of Sucre, whom Bolivar sent from Colombia, the ultimate liberation of Ecuador from Spain was achieved on May 24, 1822 (Scott 854-859, C 498-C 503; 864-868, C 518-C 524), and five days later it united with Great Colombia. This union was not a happy one: Internal discord led to the dissolution of Bolivar's dream even before his death on December 17, 1830. Thus, on May 13, 1830 the Republic of Ecuador was created with the Venezuela-born General, Juan José Flores as its first President (Scott 23-30. This issue was ordered in 1891 when his son Antonio Flores was President!). The pretense of Bolivar's ideal was kept for several years as witnessed by documents and coins inscribed: "El Ecuador en Colombia". It should be mentioned that the territory seceding from Great Colombia was significantly larger than the present country. Multiple, successive border adjustment (read: reduction in size), with the neighbors, Colombia and Peru and its former neighbor, Brazil were responsible for converting Ecuador into the second smallest Latin country of South America (Compare Scott 722-724, RA 41 and 1949 Roosevelt officials).

II. The Stamps

As indicated above Ecuador left Great Colombia on May 13, 1830, however, the stamps commemorating this event were issued in August, 1930 and some were not released until 1931. I have not looked into the reason for this anomaly. The set comprises 13 stamps, ranging in value from 1 centavo to 10 sucres. The designs of the lower values deal with agriculture and tourism. The higher values deal with the past, honoring colonial Quito and 3 heroes of the struggle for independence from Spain. Significantly no individual directly involved in the creation of the Republic is depicted in the set. Rather than give a description of each stamp as is done in the catalogs, I will give the translation of the legends and some comments:

1c.) Man plowing with an Andes scene in the background.
Legend: "Ecuador produces vegetables."

2c.) 2 men cultivating cacao with trees in background.
Legend: "Ecuador produces coffee and cacao."

5c.) A cacao pod.
Legend: " National cacao."

6c.) 2 men working in a tobacco field.
Legend: "Ecuador produces tobacco."

10c.) A variety of tropical fruits with a steamer in the background and the Zodiac signs of the Ecuadorian summer on the top left. I'm not sure if a banana is among the fruits depicted on this stamp, but it is interesting to note that in 1930, banana was not as important a contributor to export as it would be later on (See Scott 720-721 and C 427-428a).

Legend: "Ecuador exports fruits".

16c.) An Andes scene with various means of transportation: Donkey, train and airplane.

Legend: "Ecuador is a country for tourism".

The latter has still to develop.

20c.) Men loading sugar cane into an old fashioned cart.

Legend: "Ecuador produces sugar."

40c. and 50c.) Both stamps depict Quito buildings from the colonial period,

Legend: "Quito is an art museum."

1s., 2s. and 5s depict Olmedo, Sucre and Bolivar, respectively. Jose J. Olmedo (1780-1847), a poet, took an active part in the Guayaquil independence movement of 1820 and was later on one of the leaders of the 1845 revolution which overthrew President J. J. Flores. The same portrait of Olmedo (always appearing with a somewhat different coiffure) was used in several earlier stamps (Scott 63, 65, 67, 69, 143, 151 and 223). I don't think it is necessary to dwell on the contributions by Sucre and Bolivar to the independence movement of South America.

10s.) The legend: "Monuments to the Liberator Simon Bolivar" is self-explanatory. However, it would appear that by 1930 this monument was not finished, since its unveiling did not take place until July 24, 1935. Several stamps of the 1930 issue and of the 1929-30 airmail officials were overprinted to commemorate this event (Scott 331-338, C 35-C 38).

The overall artistic quality of the set under consideration is far superior than that of modern stamps. Very few errors have been described. I'm aware of two: The 5c. stamp imperforate on the left side with a 15 mm. margin and the 20c. in pairs vertically imperforate. I would appreciate learning about other errors.

Besides the overprints indicated above (Scott 331-338), in 1933 the 6c. and 16c. stamps were surcharged as 5c. and 10c., respectively (Scott 319, 320). The 20c. value was overprinted in 1934 and 1936 for the benefit of the Guayaquil Post Office (Scott RA 25 and RA 33), and the 6c. value was surcharged in 1938 as a 5c. obligatory postal tax stamp for the benefit of the International Union for the Control of Cancer (Scott RA 43), many years before a link between smoking and cancer was established!

(It was fun putting together this modest, certainly very biased contribution. I hope the members of E.G.S. enjoy it. I welcome comments and criticism. F. Herz)

The following Book Review is from L. J. Harris.

As our members are aware, the airmail stamps issued by La Sociedad Colombo Alemana de Transportes Aereos (better known to us merely as SCADTA), being Scott Nos. C-1 through C-6 and C-16 through C-25, are a significant part of any Ecuadorean airmail collection. With few exceptions, there has been little information available to collectors or specialists alike concerning these stamps. In the past, F. W. Kessler wrote "The Air Posts of Colombia" in 1936, and this work contained a short section regarding the SCADTA stamps and first flights of Ecuador. In 1963, Eugenio Gebauer revisited the subject and quite substantially edited and updated the Kessler work, in his work which was also entitled "The Air Post of Colombia". Neither book was or is readily available to most collectors. Now, however, there is a first - rate book recently published on the subject. Eugenio Gebauer and Jairo Londoño have collaborated in a 326 page work entitled "Los Primeros Cincuenta años de Correo Aereo en Colombia", or as translated, "The First Fifty Years of Air Mail in Colombia". The book is recently published by AVIANCA, the national airline of Colombia, and is available from Senor Gebauer at his home address, Aptdo. 8043, Caracas 108, Republic of Venezuela. The book has, in Spanish, (and in English translation) excellent explanations of the SCADTA company, its stamps, first flights, and other collateral information. A separate section is provided for the Ecuador SCADTA materials. It is suggested that this book is invaluable for the Ecuador airmail collector. Noted are only two blemishes. First, Señor Gebauer has not fully kept up with the market place in pricing the SCADTA stamps, as witness the large rise in the recent Scott Catalogue prices. Second, Señor Gebauer has in the Ecuador section listed several flight covers apparently only on the earlier say-so of a prolific writer with a surprising imagination. These blemishes are easily forgiven, however, when the usefulness of the entire book is contemplated. (LJHarris).

Supplement to the
"Compendium of Prestamp Postmarks of Ecuador"
By L. J. Harris

With the benefit of more than three years of hindsight, it is interesting to see whether one's work will stand the test of time. In the June/August 1973 issue of The Mainsheet we prefaced the compendium by stating, inter alia, that it was not a final work product. That is certainly true. In a very short time period we have managed to add twenty two additional stampless postmarks. This was made possible by continued efforts in Ecuador by Señor Don Alboran I. Dujmovic, and as a result of the recent auction of the stampless letter collection of the late Dr. John W. Funkhouser, in the autumn of 1975. That auction alone brought back to the market place over three hundred stampless letters of Ecuador. We also prefaced our compendium by stating there was controversy over which cities or towns should be listed therein. We are now in this regard willing to concede that a small town called Carondelet is in fact located in the Northeast part of Ecuador, in the province of Esmeraldas, and that a postmark from that town deserves listing in the compendium. We finally prefaced the compendium by smugly stating that aside from one further possibility (the town of Canar), "it is not believed that other Ecuadorean cities or towns had prestamp postmarks." In fact, however, our supplementary listing adds postmarks from Carondelet, Gonzanama, Macara, Naranjal, and Sororanga. No such limiting predictions will ever again be made; in addition, according to Senor Fernando Camino, long-time collector of Spanish Colonial marks, it is likely that stampless postmarks from the Ecuadorean towns of Cariamanga, Latola, Puyo, Tambo, and Zaruma will some day be re-discovered.

Immediately following the 1973 compendium in The Mainsheet there also appeared a short note regarding the British and French Post Offices in Ecuador. While for some time students of these matters were aware that the "Insufficiently Paid" mark was in fact shipped to the British Consulate at Guayaquil on January 26, 1863, until recently no evidence of its use has ever turned up. Now, however, in the recent Sale of H. R. Harmer Ltd of November 13, 1975, a cover with this indicator was sold. The "Insufficiently Paid" indicator is now duly listed.

What follows is a supplementary listing.

Illustration Number:	Town and The Mainsheet Listing Number:	Stamps:	Color:	Description:	Details:
1.	Ambato 10. V. VA F. 070 AMBATO FRANCA	circa 1812	Red	Three line	Legal letter to Quito, ex. Funkhouser collection
19.	Carondelet 1. CAR ONDE T (and) FRANCA	circa 1809	Red	Run-on letters in the word "Carondelet"	1809 letter to Bogota, ex. Eduardo Cayzedo collection
2.	Cuenca 8. CUENCA DEJE	1813-1814	Red	Boxed	Cuenca to Barbacoas, dated August 29, 1813 and Cuenca to Quito, dated February 9, 1814.
*	Cuenca 9. CUENCA FRANCA	circa 1820	Red	Boxed	Ex. Funkhouser collection No further details.
3.	Cuenca 10. (Police type)	1861	Black	Oval	Letter dated August 16, 1861.
4.	Gonzanama 1. (Colombian type)	circa 1830	Black	Oval	No further details.
5.	Guaranda 6. FRANCA (and) W. a. F. 070	circa 1812	Red	Two line	Letter to Riobamba, ex. Funkhouser collection.
20.	Guayaquil 16. INSUFFICIENTLY (and) PREPAID	1870	Black	Cross in center	British stamps used on September 1870 readdressed wrapper to Barcelona, Spain.
**	Ibarra 14.	1822	Red	One line	December 17, 1822 letter to Quito, to Colonel Don Vicente Aguirre, then Intendente of Quito; one time <u>aide-de-camp</u> to Simon Bolivar.

** Not illustrated: Same letters as Cuenca 8, above.

EL QUITO

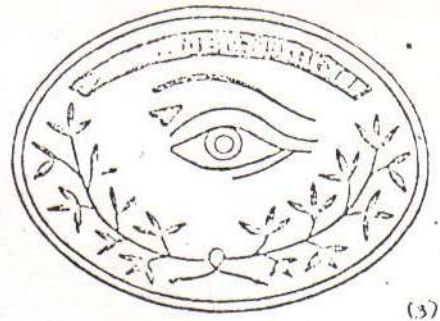
6.	<u>Latacunga</u> 8. LATACUNGA De OFICIO	1864	Red	Oval	Letter from Latacunga to Quito, dated January 4, 1864.
7.	<u>Loja</u> 4. (Colombian type)	1844	Red	Oval	Letter dated August 10, 1844.
8.	<u>Loja</u> 5. (Colombian type)	1846	Red	Oval	Letter dated September 9, 1844.
9.	<u>Loja</u> 6. FRANCA	1845	Red	Single line	Letter dated November 27, 1844.
10.	<u>Macara</u> 1.	1860	Black	Single line	Letter to Cuenca, dated October 9, 1860.
11.	<u>Monte Cristi</u> 2. MONTECRISTI FRANCA			Fancy frame	No further details.
12.	<u>Naranjal</u> 1. NARANJAL FRANCA			Oval with leaves	No further details.
13.	<u>Naranjal</u> 2. NARANJAL DEBE			Oval with leaves.	No further details.
14.	<u>Pillaro</u> 3. PILLARO FRANCA	1863	Red	Two line	Letter from Pillaro to Quito, dated July 21, 1863.
15.	<u>Quito</u> 22. (Colombian type)***	1837	Red	Oval	Letter dated September 27, 1837.
16.	<u>Quito</u> 23. QUITO FRANCA	1860-1880	Red	Circle	Letter to Cuenca from Quito, dated December 13, 1864.

*** The text, however, is "Republica del Ecuador/ Quito/ Franca".

17.	<u>Riobamba</u> 13. V.V ^O FR ^O VII RIOBAMBA FRAN CA	1819	Red	Boxed	Letter to Quito. Ex. Funkh Collection. The letters "AN and "AN" are run-on.
18.	<u>Seroranga</u> 1. (Colombian type)	1844	Red	Oval	Letter dated August 9, 1844.

V. VA F. 7°
AMBATO
FRANCA

CUENCA
DEBE



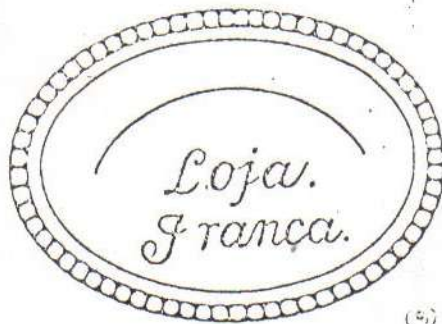
FRANCA



W. F. 7°



FRANCA



FRANCA



PILLARO
FRANCA



VV° FR° VII
RIODABA
FRANCA

FRANCA

INSUFFICIENTLY
PREPAID

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