

ECUADOR STUDY GROUP



Vol. 2 No. 1

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President
L. J. Harris

Secretary/Treasurer
D. E. Freeman

NEWS ITEMS

- ° On February 2, 1977 our President John Harris gave a lecture to the Collectors' Club of New York City. His subject of course was Ecuador. John did an outstanding job describing the early development of Ecuadorian Philately from the pre-postal era through the issues of Nicholas Seebeck. His talk was appropriately supported by various frames of exceptional Ecuador material which provided many examples of early postal history and development. John's talk was followed by a very lively, open discussion period - a positive testimony to the acceptance of his presentation as well as interest in South American Philately.
- ° Dr. Fritz Herz's article, "Ecuador Centenary Issue" appeared in Stamp Show News of January, 1977 (This was essentially the same work that appeared in the Ecuador Study Group Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 2). Keep up the good work Fritz.
- ° ---- ALBORAN I. DUJMOVIC ----
It is with regret that the passing of Alboran I. Dujmovic is announced. Captain Dujmovic was known to many of us and contributed much to the knowledge of Ecuadorian Philately, as well as providing a continuing inspiration. He was the founder of Club Filatelico in Guayaquil. He died in Guayaquil on January 24, 1977.
- ° Cliff Adams suggested that something be added to our Newsletter Logo which would more clearly indicate that the Ecuador Study Group is Philatelically oriented. This is an excellent suggestion and your Secretary/Treasurer has now added what appears in the heading of this issue. (I hope it meets with membership approval.)
- ° A new feature to the Newsletter has been proposed:
 - things you want to buy
 - things you want to sell
 - things you want to trade

The buy/sell/trade section will start with the next issue. If any member wishes to "advertise" Ecuador related material, our Newsletter may be an excellent vehicle for this purpose.

- Our thanks to Mr. Francisco Perez Febres Cordero, Director of the Guayaquil Newspaper "El Universo" for writing and publishing a notice last month about the activities of the Ecuador Study Group. The article helped a great deal and was much appreciated. (Not reproduced here)
- The following appeared in the Guayaquil Newspaper "El Universo" and is of general interest:



EDITADO POR LA DIRECCION GENERAL DE CORREOS DEL ECUADOR

Emisión de estampillas en honor de Noguchi

La Dirección General de Correos del Ecuador dispuso la emisión especial de estampillas en conmemoración al primer centenario del nacimiento del doctor Hideyo Noguchi, científico japonés que fue factor determinante en el control y erradicación de

la fiebre amarilla, epidemia que causó estragos en la población porteña, a comienzos del siglo. La nueva emisión postal coincidió con la fecha en que se cumplió la centuria del natalicio del doctor Noguchi y pasó a convertirse en otro de los homenajes rendidos al famoso naturalista asiático.

Translation:

Stamp Issues Honoring Noguchi

The General Post Office Administration of Ecuador ordered the issue of special stamps in commemoration of the first centennial of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi's birth. Dr. Noguchi, a Japanese scientist was a determining factor in the control and eradication of yellow fever, an epidemic which at the beginning of the century caused ravage among the coastal population. The new postal issue coincided with the date of Dr. Noguchi's centennial and thus became another honor given to the famous asiatic naturalist.

(These issues, of November 8, 1976, consist of a 3S airmail stamp and a 10S miniature sheet.)

SHOW AND TELL

- ° Our member Joe Hahn (P. O. Box 522, State College, Pa., 16801) writes that he is working on a study of the original and reprints of the Seebeck issues of Ecuador, from 1892 to 1896. He would appreciate hearing from members who might be willing to assist in such a study.
- ° Our member Herbert H. Moll (Apartado 50413, Caracas 105, Venezuela) is principally interested in the first issue materials of Ecuador. He would like to hear from members with a description of first issues covers which they have, broken down as follows:
 - (a) addressee (i.e. Gonzales Chavez or Thomas La Chambre of Lima, etc.),
 - (b) what stamps on each cover,
 - (c) how many covers of each type, and
 - (d) description of covers with bisected stamps. Also,
 - (e) description of British Used covers from Guayaquil,
 - (f) description of French Post Office in Guayaquil covers.
- ° Mr. Arnold D. Paddock (3952 Candlenut Lane, Dallas, Tx. 75234) is primarily interested in polar philately. He would like to hear from our members as to the following:
 - (a) What does "FIAF EXFIGUA" on the 1974 airmail (Scott No. C-538) mean. Why is the antarctic shown on the map? (Scott states, "EXFIGUA Stamp Exhibition and 5th General Assembly of Federacion Inter-Americana de Filatelia, Guayaquil, Nov. 1973." (DEF))
 - (b) Why was the IGY stamp of 1958 used for the Colon Fair overprints in 1964?
 - (c) What activities, if any, did Ecuador pursue during the International Geophysical Year?
- ° Mr. Jeffrey D. Beller (3723 Greentree Drive, Wantagh, N.Y. 11793) specializes in World Refugee Year material. He wishes to be advised if first day covers of Ecuador's World Refugee Year stamps (Scott 709, 719, and 0205) exist, and if so, where he might purchase them.
- ° D. Sher (2837 Minto Drive, Apt. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio 45208) communicates the following items (a) - (f):
 - (a) He asks for Yvert Contemporary with Forbin Revenue Catalog covering the period of 1912 to 1915. The reason for wanting this material is that it contains listings of Fire Control Issue. Please contact D. Sher.
 - (b) Query: MOVILES/MOVIL
The word MOVILES appears on the most frequently encountered revenue stamps of Ecuador and the word MOVIL has been used to appropriate for revenue purposes stamps intended for other use. Clearly a literal translation is meaningless. My best guess is that it is actually a legal style contraction to one word of a technical phrase (analogously to INC. or LTD. in US or British usage). Does anyone know for certain? Am I correct in describing such issues as 'general revenue'?

- (c) A new Philatelic Practice.
For those interested in registered mail, the Guayaquil Post Office now uses a stick-on registration label instead of a U. S. style rubber stamp.
- (d) The comments and queries on p. 2 of Newsletter, Vol. 1 No. 2 are answered to a large extent by Harris' bibliography of Ecuador and its later supplement (4th Quarter 1966) which appeared in the "Philatelic Literature Review" Quarterly, Vol. 14, 4th Quarter, 1965 (An index to the now defunct Pan American Philatelist* appeared in the Philatelic Literature Review as well). My own file of literature is based on Harris' article. I have given some thought to what form I think an updated bibliography should take - First a simple listing by author with each article identified by a code designed to allow items to be interpolated (as in library numbering systems) and second a classified listing, under various headings and using the codes for reference.
- (e) Century of the Republic issue - a note on the article by Dr. F. Herz.

Some years ago Waterlows decided to withdraw from the security printing field and sold its printing presses to de la Rue (to prevent them falling into the wrong hands) and put on sale a vast amount of specimen material which was apparently used for samples by its agents. In particular all denominations of the centenary issue were sold, overprinted and with a small hole punched, some imperf., in different colours than the issued stamps.

1c	sepia & carmine	20c	yellow orange & deep green
2c	carmine & sepia		
5c	bronze green & deep claret	40c	bright blue & black
6c	myrtle green & sepia	50c	sepia & deep green
10c	reddish orange & blackish olive	S/.1	sepia & royal blue
16c	deep olive & brown ochre	S/.2	black & blackish purple
		S/.5	black & scarlet
		S/.10	bistre brown & deep green

As a 100% Gibbons man I have followed their practice of putting the centre colour first as well as their colour guide.

- (f) The 2nd edition of Gibbons 'Overseas 2' catalogue was published last year, 29th November. This is the volume that covers Ecuador. The main listings go up to December, 1975 and an addendum includes later issues to June, 1976. The de la Rue Columbia speculatives of the 1960s are listed in a special appendix. Gibbons has included the SCADTA issues for the first time.

* I have a complete file of the Pan American Philatelist.

FEATURES

Cliff Adams answers the query of Newsletter Vol. 1, No. 2 from T. P. Meyers: If anyone has the answer to the first three items it is L. J. Harris, but the answer to No. 4 is that it has already been done. In May of 1969 Jorge Ayora of Quito completed his marvelous study (43 typewritten pages replete with all known cancellations shown on stamps and/or in separate drawings) entitled "Obliteraciones de la Primera Emision de Estampillas Ecuatorianas en el Periodo 1865 - 1872 y Oficinas Postales de la Epoca" (Cancellations on the First Issue of Ecuadoran Stamps of the Period 1865 - 1872 and Post Offices of the Era.) This wonderful study also contains a detailed chapter on maritime postmarks used in Ecuador before and during the early stamp period. (While I was in Guayaquil in July and August of 1975 Captain Dujmovic graciously permitted me to Xerox Dr. Ayora's work, which, as far as I know, has not as yet been published. Perhaps Mr. Harris will know if it has, or has not, been published.)

Because I am sure the following will interest most Ecuador Study Group readers, herewith a brief breakdown (resume in English) of the parts of Dr. Ayora's work dealing with the postmarks and cancels:

Fully dated (i.e. Octavalo 5 Nov. 65) double circle postmark with a small 5-pointed star at bottom, always in black, used from 1865 to the end of 1869, in the following cities (not in Quito nor Guayaquil): Alausi, Ambato, Babahoyo, Cuenca, Pelileo, Pichota (now Rocafuerte), Portoviejo, Riobamba and Tulcan.; an identical type but lacking the year from all cities mentioned above except Tulcan, which used a half-moon device to block out the year; Portoviejo which simply left the inner circle blank, as did Jipijapa after experimenting for awhile with a type with two half-moons blocking out day and year and leaving only the month. All in black except the two types from Jipijapa in red. Used from 1870 until 1871, with those from Ambato, Guaranda, Latacunga and Octavalo used on the 1872 perforated stamps. All the above types have the month abbreviated or complete in French (i.e. Mai, Aout).

Another full dated double circle type from Quito (always in black) with the months in Spanish rather than in French and with a tiny cross, or dot, at each side, and the word FRANCA below. At least two examples of this postmark are known from the pre-philatelic period, one 18 May 1864 and the other 13 August 1864. At the end of 1870, Dr. Ayora reports a quite similar but somewhat different type showing a tiny rosette of 6 dots at each side. This was used not only by Quito but also by Alausi, Azoguez, Chimbo, Esmeraldes, Iberra, Pelileo, Pillaro and Riobamba as late as 1878, usually in red, rarely in black or blue.

Guayaquil used its own double circle dated postmark with the city's name at top and no other words nor ornamentation in the outer circle and the full date (i.e. 2 Feb. 67) in the inner circle. Pre-philatelic covers from 1864 with this mark also are

known. It was used, always in black, until 1868 - with the famous error, 1863 instead of 1868. In fact, the date 1868 does not exist. Between 1869 and 1872 Guayaquil used a double circle dated postmark almost identical to, but larger than, the one used by Quito and other cities from 1870 to 1878. This mark is found mostly in black, occasionally in blue. In 1872 Guayaquil introduced an almost identical mark, the only difference being a tiny 5-pointed star at each side instead of the little rosette. Known in blue, black and red.

Dr. Ayora next lists seven postmarks that must qualify as cancellation gems in any advanced collection of early Ecuador. One is a tiny circle some 17mm in diameter, bearing the coat of arms of Ecuador, with the words Republica del Ecuador at top and Otavalo at bottom, with the impression always reversed, or negative. It is found only in black, and is very rare. Another is the straight-line boxed LATACUNGA, also in black. Next, two similar types for Chimbo, both double circles, each with dotted outer circle, and 6-pointed stars at the sides, one with solid line inner circle containing a 6-petalled flower - Chimbo at top and laurel wreath below, the other with dotted inner circle and Franca at bottom. Both known only in black. Still another is a straightline AMBATO enclosed in an elongated hexagon made up of tiny dots, also in black. Finally, Dr. Ayora cites a double circle postmark with, in the outer circle the word PELILEO at top and the letters M.C. at bottom, with the inner circle blank, reported by Joe Hache and two other Belgian philatelists in a Belgian stamp magazine in 1953. Dr. Ayora says that while he has never seen it, the Belgians reported it in black on a 1/2r and a 1r green of 1865-1866.

Dr. Ayora then turns to the well-known mutes, of which three types are common, two less so, and five scarce to rare. First is the rhomboid of 64 dots (Type D1), which, through long usage, becomes tiny squares found in black and red from Alausi, Babahoyo, Cuenca, Guaranda, Jipijapa, Loja, Portoviejo, Quito, Riobamba and Tulcan - and, says Dr. Ayora, probably from other cities. First used in December, 1867 and through the 1872 perforated issue. Next is the rhomboid of 54 dots (Type D2) with the word FRANCA in the center, used in black and red in Guayaquil from 1868. Finally, of the common types, is the rhomboid of 42 dots (Type D3) with the number 3154 in large figures in the center, used only by Quito in black and red. As Dr. Ayora points out about this famous mute, "it is identical to the one used in the French town of RIXHEIM until its evacuation in 1870 as a result of the Franco-Prussian war." He adds that this cancellor was probably sent to Quito as a sample by the manufacturer and was put immediately to use - first at the end of 1870 and continued through the issue of 1872. Next Dr. Ayora describes an unusual cancellor (Type D4) - a 10-pointed vertical format star with the letters PI in the center, which he feels may represent "Poste Interne" or "Porte Interno." This mute was used in Quito - in black, red and occasionally blue - from 1870 and Dr. Ayora speculates that, as in the case of the

Rixheim rhomboid, it may have been sent as a sample. Because of the superior quality of the work, he does not feel that it could have been made in Ecuador at the time. Next is the attractive mute (Type D5), a small double circle with a 6-petalled flower in the center, with the outside circle much thicker than the inner. As one cover is known from Pelileo in July, 1872 with this mark cancelling the stamp in black, it is attributed only to that city.

Next are listed five unusual and most uncommon mutes, all in black, with provenance unknown. One (Type D6) is an undulated outer circle with eight "peaks" enclosing a small inner circle with eight tiny wedges and a dot in the center. Another (Type D8) is in the form of a 14-point sawtooth wheel with an inner circle containing an open cross with dot in its center. (NOTE: The writer has a variation of the above two mutes - a peculiar combination of the two. In black on two copies of the Un Real green I have a mute which is a 14-point sawtooth wheel with a tiny inner circle containing eight tiny wedges and an open dot. A "marriage" of types D6 and D8? The writer would certainly appreciate hearing from anyone who has a similar cancel - or, for that matter, to exchange correspondence on postmarks and cancels on the issues through 1872 perforated.) To continue, Dr. Ayora reports a circle of four segments with a network of lines in the interior (Type D7) and a variety of this mute, a normal circle with similar network of lines. Dr. Ayora writes that the Belgian Hache et al reported a mute (Type D9) consisting of a tiny sawtooth circle of 10mm with 11 sharp teeth and tiny dot at center. The last mute (Type D10) mentioned by Dr. Ayora is one reported as having been seen by B.W. Haworth and is in the form of a small rectangle (almost a square) with a series of slanting broken lines - or dashes - found on a Un Real green of the 1865 printings.

Dr. Ayora also reports the use of only two pre-philatelic marks to cancel stamps of Ecuador's first issue. One is the two-line Cuenca Franca in oval, struck usually in blue but occasionally in red, on the very first printings of the 1865 issue. The other is IBARRA FRANCA in two lines in black and at times in red. He also notes that as such cancels are "very rare" they are presumed used for only a very short time. Dr. Ayora also notes that a number of cities and towns used their name written in pen and ink to cancel the early 1865 printings. He lists usage from Ambato, Azoguez, Babahoyo, Chimbo, Cuenca, Duale, Esmeraldas, Guaranda, Ibarra, Jipijapa, Loja, Manta, Montecristi, Pelileo, Pillaro, Porteviejo, Riobamba and Tulcan. Only black ink was used. Pen cancellations in the form of wavy lines or an X also are known, and Dr. Ayora adds that in his opinion all pen cancellations known are evidence of postal - not fiscal - usage.

Putting aside the pen cancels and the two pre-philatelic marks, if my mathematics are right, we are dealing with 27 different types (28 if my D6-D8 combination is recognized) of postmarks and

cancelles used on the 1865-1872 "first issue" of the stamps of Ecuador. Of this number, 14 are postmarks in the sense that they identify the place of origin, while 13 (or 14) are true mute cancellations giving no indication of origin.

Given all the time, and most of the money in the world, it still would present quite a challenge (maybe an impossibility) to complete a cancellation collection of all types from all cities of Ecuador as outlined above. I would like to try it, but while I have the time, I most certainly do not have the money!
(Cliff Adams, P. O. Box 864, Key West, Florida, 33040)

SECURITY MARKINGS OF MODERN ECUADOR

2. From D. Sher and appearing in Gibbons', January, 1977.

D. Sher

The note in Gibbons' *Overseas 2* following S.G. 1442 of Ecuador, mentioning the use of fluorescent security markings on the stamps printed in Quito, could go further as these markings have introduced an element almost of confusion in some issues. Further, the security overlays have been used for more issues than are listed in the catalogue.

These security markings consist of phrases printed repetitively across the sheet in fluorescent ink, invisible to the naked eye but readily apparent under ultraviolet light. Three types occur in the period covered by *Overseas 2*.

Type I: GOBIERNO DEL ECUADOR
GOB.....

Large letters, widely spaced lines.

Type II: GOBIERNO DEL ECUADOR
SUMINISTROS DEL ESTADO-
GOBIE.....

Small letters, closely spaced lines.

Type III: SERVICIO DE CORREOS
NACIONALES EMPRESA DEL ESTADO
-SERV.....

Intermediate size letters, closely spaced lines.

Curiously enough these overlays can just be seen faintly in some of the illustrations in the *Overseas 2* catalogue. Specifically Type II can be seen in S.G. types 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, and Type III in S.G. types 418, 419, 421, 423, 426, 427 and 428. A fourth type of overlay was introduced early this year on two denominations of the Tilupulo colonial monastery set, namely the phrase GOBIERNO DEL ECUADOR INSTITUTO GEOGRAFICO MILITAR GOBIE..... in intermediate size letters and closely spaced lines.

All that can be done here is to describe the contents of one man's collection, covering the period of the current *Overseas 2* listings, and hope that any defects will lead to a co-operative effort to improve the listings of modern Ecuador. Two items, denoted by 'G' below, have only been seen in the Gibbons' catalogue illustrations and one, 'S', was seen in a dealer's stock. The letter 'W' has been used below to indicate a watermark. Otherwise the following tabulations are self-explanatory.

No overlay

1971 2 s, 5 s. and 40 s. revenues overprinted.
1973 Visit of Venezuelan president (W).
1973 Earth satellite station (W).

Type I

1969-70 Apostles of peace.
1970 Butterflies (white background).
1970 Provincial arms and flags.

Type II

1971 Quito religious art.
1971 Visit of Chilean president.
1971 Postal museum.
1971 'El Universo' newspaper.
1971-72 Pan-American highway conference.

Type III

1972 Visit of Argentinian president.
1972 Lawyers' Federation congress.
1972 Oil industry.
1973 CEPAL.

Mixed types

1969-70 Operation friendship
None (1378), II(1378a), I(1379).
1970 Butterflies (coloured backgrounds)
None: 50 c., 60 c., 80 c., 1 s. 30.
Type I: 10 c., 20 c., 30 c., 40 c., 1 s., 1 s. 50.
1971 1 s. violet revenue overprinted
None: 60 c., 1 s., 1 s. 10.
Type I: 2 s. 20.
Both: 80 c., 1 s. 30, 1 s. 50, 2 s., 3s.
1971-72 CARE
Type II: 50 c., 60 c., 80 c.
Type III: 40 c.
Both: 30 c.
1972 Pinchincha (portraits)
Type II: 40 c., 50 c., 70 c., 1 s. 30, 5 s., 10 s.
Type III: 60 c., 20 s.
Both: 30 c., 1 s., 3 s., 4 s.
1972 Pinchincha (scenes)
Type II: 1 s. 20, 1 s. 80(s), 2 s. 30, 2 s. 50, 4 s. 50,
5 s. 50, 6 s. 30, 7 s. 40, 7 s. 90.
Type III: 1 s. 20(G), 1 s. 80, 2 s. 40, 4 s. 75,
6 s. 90.
1972 Civic and armed forces' day
Type II: 2 s.
Type III: 2 s. (G), 3 s. 6 s., 30, 6 s. 90.
Both: 4 s., 4 s. 50.
1973 Day of the Americas
II (1523), W only (1523a).
1973 Galapagos Islands
None: 30 c., 40 c., 60 c., 70 c., 1 s., 1 s. 30, 3 s.
(all W).
Type II: 50 c.

Further notes on the overlays.

1. Dimensions and arrangement.

	Type	I	II	III	IV
Size		3	1	1.5	2
Separation		9	2	2.5	3.5
Arrangement		C	S	S	S

Size: height of letters (mm).

Separation: measured from the bottom of adjacent lines (mm).

Arrangement: C- words appear in columns, S- semi-staggered (adjacent lines displaced, alternate lines in columns).

2. There are two forms of IV with identical wording and dimensions, differing only in the thickness of the lettering.

The overlays are probably lithographed, at least to judge from a number of varieties that are best explained in terms of a tearing and careless replacement of transfers.

Type II varies greatly in clarity even across the same sheet. On some issues it is extremely faint.

The overlays come in several different orientations, conjugate varieties (upright or inverted, sideways reading up or down) occurring frequently.

3. The overlays really do seem to be invisible to the naked eye, at least to my eye and I have tried several tricks from oblique illumination to coloured filters.

There is a curious effect to be seen in the sheet margins, a sharp change of shade from white (around the edge of the sheet) to a whitish ivory over the printed area. The overlays continue across the (sharp and straight) boundary without any interruption or change. Presumably this has something to do with the printing of the stamps rather than the overlays.

4. The overlays can be seen in some Gibbons' catalogue illustrations where they appear in reverse, dark lettering on white rather than the bright on dark under UV.

5. The paper also fluoresces to some extent and I am inclined to think that this contributes to the visibility and appearance of the overlays in Gibbons' illustrations.

(D. Sher)

The French Consulate in Guayaquil, Ecuador, accepted letters for mailing aboard steamships of "Line F" of the South Pacific service of La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, a French shipping company, from approximately March 1, 1872 through March 14, 1874. This Line ran a steamship monthly from Panama City, then in the Republic of Colombia, to ports in the Republic of Chile, with an intermediate stop at Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the 4th or 5th day of each month for trips to the South, and on the 24th or 25th day of each month for trips to the North. The steamships then used were the "Ville de Brest" and the "Ville St. Nazaire". There was applied at the Consulate to covers carrying the then current French adhesive postage stamps the eight-sided Guayaquil CDS and/or the lozenge of dots with an anchor obliterator, both normally in blue. See Figures 1 and 2. The postal rates from ports on "Line F" to France was then 1 Franc, 30 Centimes, and to Lima, Peru, and other local ports of call, 60 Centimes, each rate being for 10 grammes or less of weight.¹

Not many covers used from the French Consulate have survived. Raymond Salles, in his 20 years of collecting, has informed the author he has only seen some fifteen different. The following is a listing by postmark date and postage stamps carried of those covers presently accounted for:

(a)	<u>Used to Lima, Peru</u>		
	August 4, 1873	30 c Ceres (2) and Un Real (2)	2
	October 4, 1872	30 c Napoleón (2) and Un Real (2)	3
	October 4, 1872	25 c Ceres (2) 5 c Napoleon (2) and Un Real (2)	3
	May 4, 1873	30 c Ceres (2) and Un Real (2)	4
	October 4, 1872	25 c Ceres (2), 5 c Napoleon (2) and Un Real (2)	5
	November 10, 1872	40 c Napoleon, 80 c Ceres, and Un Real (4)	6
(b)	<u>Used to France</u>		
	April 24, 1873	5 c Ceres (2), 80 c and 40 c Laures	7
	September 24, 1873	(not reported)	7
	November 25, 1873	80 c, 40 c and 10 c Ceres	7
	November 25, 1873	25 c Ceres (2) and 80 c Ceres	7
	December 24, 1873	80 c, 40 c, and 10 c Ceres	7

It has been speculated that the additional use of French postage stamps on mail carried from Ecuador to Peru amounted only to accountancy franking.⁸ This would seem to make sense, since at the time Ecuadorean postage stamps prepaid delivery in Peru, and there would have been no good reason to pay a very expensive additional postage. Alternately, the Ecuadorean stamps may have been modern, bogus additions.⁹ The author has no hard and fast information on either explanation, and solicits from members of the Ecuador Study Group their observations.

The author has had for some time a pair of the French Ceres issue, 15 centimes bistre, Scott No. 56, with an enigmatic oval CDS of Guayaquil, dated February 4, 1874. Since the very similar Guayaquil postmark of that era which was used by the Post Office on Ecuadorean stamps (See Figure 3) also had the small roses of six petal points and the word "Franca" at the base, and had the month expressed in Spanish rather than in French, the author's enigmatic CDS was for a long time without an adequate explanation. But no longer, perhaps. While at INTERPHIL the author acquired a fragment of a cover, used from Guayaquil to Paris, with 1 franc, 30 centimes postage, and carrying the black lozenge of dots with anchor obliterator and the black CDS of Colon-

Aspinwall. This fragment has no Ecuadorean stamps, but carries the enigmatic CDS, with the date of January 24, 1873. See figure 4. According to Salles, the majority of covers posted at the Guayaquil Consulate carried either the regular eight-sided CDS or the postmark of a subsequent port.¹⁰ As all mail to France from Guayaquil transited by railroad the isthmus from Panama to Colon-Aspinwall, and thereby connected to steamships of "Line A" to St. Nazaire, this fragment should have been, and was, postmarked at Colon-Aspinwall on the 1st of February, in time to make the sailing of the steamship "Floride" to St. Nazaire, France, on February 3rd.¹¹ The fragment also carries the red rectangular "PD" applied at the Guayaquil Consulate for trips to France.¹² The date of the enigmatic CDS also corresponds to the departure date of the steamship from Guayaquil. Thusly the fragment, in the author's mind at least, appears to be legitimated, notwithstanding the lack of the customary eight-sided Consulate CDS. It is the author's thesis that the enigmatic CDS at Figure 3, being different from those in current use by the Ecuadorean Post Office, lacking as it does the word "Franca" but having the month stated in French rather than in Spanish, was for reasons yet unknown applied by the Ecuadorean authorities in conjunction with the mail services of the French Consulate. The word "Franca" was not needed in the CDS as the fragment was neither prepaid at the Ecuadorean Post Office nor carried in the Ecuadorean mails. As there was a specific written agreement between the Ecuadorean Government and the British Legation regarding the British Consular mail services via the Pacific Steam Navigation Company,¹³ so might there be a like agreement between the Ecuadorean Government and the French Legation? Do any Ecuador Study Group members have access to the Ecuadorean Government archives in Quito?



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

FOOTNOTES

1. Raymond Salles, La Poste Maritime Francaise, Vol. 4, p. 58
2. H. R. Harmer, Inc., The Alfred H. Caspary Collection, June 2-5, 1958, Sale No. 14, Lot 1006. Perhaps this is the same cover referred to by Delf Norona. See Notes on the First Issue of Ecuador, Collectors Club Philatelist, April, 1926, p. 65.
3. H. R. Harmer, Inc., The Louise Boyd Dale and Alfred F. Lichtenstein Collections, May 5-7, 1970, Sale No. 9, Lots 796 and 797.
4. Charles Jewell, F. R. P. S. L., "Combination Covers" (A reprint from the London Philatelist, circa 1943, p. 12.)
5. Photographed by the author from the collection of Foix A. Grifol, at BELGICA, 1972. This cover, according to Raymond Salles, was submitted to the expert committee of the F. I. P. who declared that two Un Real, yellow stamps of Ecuador were added later. Apparently the owner soaked off the offending stamps, and it was so displayed at BELGICA.
6. H. L. Lindquist, "Ecuador" The Stamp Specialist Red Book, p. 92. This double rate cover has no Consulate CDS, but does have the lozengé of dots with anchor obliterator and the regular Guayaquil CDS of the date indicated.
7. Letter of Raymond Salles to the author, dated November 17, 1965.
8. Charles Jewell, op. cit. p. 13
9. Letter of Raymond Salles, op. cit.
10. Raymond Salles, La Poste Maritime Francaise, supra, p. 182.
11. Raymond Salles, supra, p. 80.
12. Raymond Salles, supra, p. 60.
13. El Nacional, Quito Ecuador, July 28, 1964, No. 79.

ESG MEMBERSHIP

ESG is pleased to announce the following new members:

;BIENVENIDAS!

(Total paid membership is now 40.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Cliff Adams
P. O. Box 864
Key West, Florida 33040 | 4. Elliot S. Korklan
580 Edmands Road
Framingham, Mass. 01701 |
| 2. Arthur Bolduc
P. O. Box 391
Nashua, New Hampshire 03060 | 5. Jaime Rivadeneira L.
Casilla 122
Cuenca, Ecuador |
| 3. Mort Goodman
2509 No. Larchmont
Santa Ana, California 92706 | 6. Carlos Wong Silva
P. O. Box 4329
Guayaquil, Ecuador |
| | 7. Roger F. Wessler
107 East Springfield
Sullivan, Missouri 63080 |

The following two members have reported address changes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Norman Brassler
258 Ridgewood Ave.
Glenridge, New Jersey } old

P. O. Box 215
Buckhill Falls, Pa. 18323 } new | 2. Gary Rosintoski

P. O. Box 288
Brockport, New York 14420 } old

P. O. Box 227
Carthage, New York 13619 } new |
|---|---|