

5250

GUY

GUYANA

2

British Guiana was formed from three British territories in 1831. In 1850, primitive stamps and handstamps were placed into use for interior postage, these are among the most coveted stamps in the world. The famous 1 cent magenta from 1856 last sold at auction in 2014 for \$9.5 million. Since 1860, the colony emitted stamps for both interior and exterior mail. The country gained independence and changed its name to Guyana in 1966. Since that time, it has become a prolific publisher of cheaply made pictorial issues, largely through the ISPA, although at times there have been as many as seven different postal agencies printing stamps for Guyana. Stamps from the early 1980s overprinted “Essequibo” or “Essequibo is ours” can be considered to be patriotic issues and not local or regional issues in any sense. Essequibo refers to a region of the country that has long been claimed by Venezuela.



British Guiana

Great Britain Colony  
1850 – 1966



Guyana

Independent  
1966 – Present

5260

SUR

SURINAM

3

Surinam (Suriname in Dutch) was a Dutch colony that began issuing its own stamps in 1873. The colony was peacefully occupied by the United States in 1941 by agreement with the Netherlands government-in-exile. In 1954 Suriname became a constituent country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands - alongside the Antilles, with the Netherlands retaining control only of defense and foreign affairs. Independence was achieved in 1974.



1. Surinam, colony

Netherlands Colony  
1873 – 1954



2. Surinam, region

Netherlands Dependency  
1954 – 1975



3. Surinam

Independent  
1975 – Present

5270

GUF

FRENCH GUIANA

3

Stamps of France were overprinted beginning in 1886 for use in Guiana, “Guyane Francaise” in French. The first definitive issues were printed in 1892. After the war, Guiana was formally established as an Overseas Department of France (1946). One set of pictorial stamps were issued in 1947, but thereafter Guiana has used the regular stamps of France.



1. French Guiana

France Colony  
1886 – 1946



2. French Guiana, Vichy Government

France Colony  
1941 – 1944



3. French Guiana, department

France Colony  
1946 – 1947

5270

GUF-I

FRENCH GUIANA - ININI

2

The Territory of Inini was formed in 1930 out of the interior of French Guiana. Stamps of French Guiana were widely overprinted with “Territoire de l’Inini”. The Vichy Government also overprinted its own stamps of French Guiana with “Inini” and issued one definitive semi-postal stamp for Inini. These stamps never saw use in the territory.



Inini

France Colony  
1932 – 1946



Inini, Vichy Government

France Colony  
1941 – 1944

5270

GUF-L

FRENCH GUIANA - LOCALS

1

Crude postage stamps - essentially perforated blanks handstamped with the TAG logo were used to prepay mail for the Transports Aériens Guyanais air service in 1921. Rare.



Transports Aériens Guyanais

France Local, misc.  
1921 –

5280

VEN

VENEZUELA

2

Venezuela has continuously issued postage stamps since 1859. Names on the regular issues include:

- a. Venezuela (various 1859-present)
- b. Federacion Venezolana (1863-1864)
- c. E.E.U.U. de Venezuela (various 1865-1954)
- d. Escuelas - 1871-1893
- e. Correos (no identifier) - issue of 1893 for international postage
- f. Instruccion (no identifier) - issue of 1893 for internal postage
- g. Republica de Venezuela - 1954-1965

In 1905, special stamps were issued for the Distrito Federal, valid only for local delivery. They were valid for just 90 days (245-247).



Venezuela

Venezuela Independent  
1859 – Present



Venezuela - Distrito Federal

Venezuela Independent  
1905 –



5280

VEN-L

VENEZUELA, LOCAL POSTS

7

Various local posts from the Classic period. The set includes postmaster provisionals for Bejuma in 1854, Ciudad Bolviar in 1894 (more information needs) and Coro and La Vela. A private post was established in 1891 for internal delivery of mail in the state of Zulia, which lasted for just three months. Finally, a circular "No hay estampillas" label was used in the State of Tachira in 1906 to indicate a shortage of adhesive stamps.



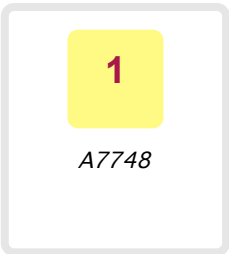
Bejuma

Venezuela Private Post  
1854 –  
*genuine*



Caracas & Petare

Venezuela Private Post  
1870 –  
*reprint*



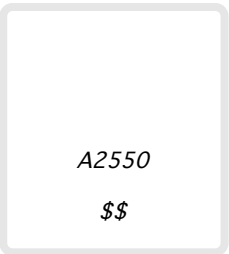
Ciudad Bolivar, Guayana

Venezuela Local Post  
1894 –



Coro and La Vela

Venezuela Private Post  
1867 – 1889  
*genuine cert*



Merida

Venezuela Private Post  
1881 –



Tachira, State of

Venezuela Local  
1906 –



Zulia

Venezuela Private Post  
1891 –

5280

VEN-P

VENEZUELA, REVOLUTIONARY

4

The federal state of Guayana (now called Bolivar) had a revolutionary government in 1902-03. A series of 22 crude stamps for the Estado de Guayana, along with stamps of Marino and Maturín with the same design, were printed in Trinidad, and were used from April-June 1903.

In 1902 Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, seeking compensation for revolutionary damages, established a blockade of La Guaira and seized the customs house. As a result of the blockade, Carúpano, a port near Trinidad, was isolated and issued provisional stamps of crude design. These stamps are covered in Scott.



Carúpano, Port of

Venezuela Revolutionary  
1902 – 1903  
*signed*



Guayana, State of

Venezuela Revolutionary  
1903 –



Mariño

Venezuela Revolutionary  
1903 –



Mariño - Guiria

Venezuela Revolutionary  
1903 –



Mariño - Yrara

Venezuela Revolutionary  
1903 –



Maturin

Venezuela Revolutionary  
1903 –



5290COLCOLOMBIA4

The first national postage stamp was issued in 1859, during the short-lived Granadine Confederation (1858-1861). With the 1861 constitution, the name was changed to the Republic of New Granada. The 1861 issues are inscribed Estados Unidos Nueva Granada. Later in 1861 a new government again changed the country name to the United States of Colombia. The stamps of 1861-1886 bear some variant of this name.

The federal government that was formed in 1855 gave power for internal affairs to the individual states, which were called “Sovereign States” under the United States of Colombia. By congressional act of 1859, states were granted sole authority to issue postage stamps for their internal mail, with National stamps required for interstate and international mails. From 1861 there were nine sovereign states. This federal system was abolished in 1886 with the formation of the Republic of Colombia, and the Sovereign States were re-established as departments of Colombia. The departments continued to produce their own stamps for internal mail as late as 1904. Stamps of Colombia's classic period are scarce, given that mail service was extremely limited in volume. Virtually all of the classic Colombia stamps have been extensively forged for the collector’s market.



1. Granadine Confederation

Colombia Independent  
1859 – 1860



2. New Granada

Colombia Independent  
1861 –



3. Colombia, United States of

Colombia Independent  
1862 – 1886



4. Colombia, Republic

Colombia Independent  
1886 – Present

5290COL-BCOLOMBIA, CIVIL WAR PROVISIONALS4

Provisional stamps from the revolutionary period of 1900-1904 are treated as regular issues by Scott.



Baranquilla, Provisional

Colombia Revolutionary  
1902 – 1904



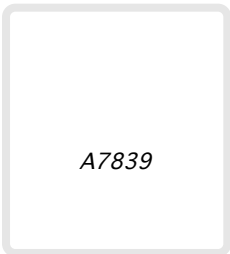
Cali, Provisional

Colombia Revolutionary  
1902 –



Cartagena, Provisional

Colombia Revolutionary  
1899 – 1902



Medellin

Colombia Revolutionary  
1902 –

5290COL-CCOLOMBIA, SEMI-OFFICIAL AIRPOST4

From 1920-1932, two companies provided airmail service under contract with the federal government, the Compania Colombia de Navegacion Aerea, and the Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos (SCADTA). The companies maintained their own post offices and required both their own stamps and national stamps for mail delivery.

SCADTA, the Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aereos, also operated in Ecuador and the United States, and pre-printed their stamps with a control mark for the country of destination.



Avianca

Colombia Airpost  
–



Compania Colombiana de Navegacion Aerea

Colombia Airpost  
1920 – 1920



LANSA

Colombia Airpost  
–



SCADTA, Colombia

Colombia Airpost  
1920 – 1929



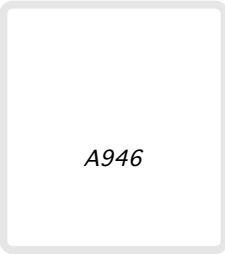
5290

COL-E

COLOMBIA, STATES (1861-1886)

5

By congressional act of 1859, the Sovereign States within the United States of Colombia were granted authority to operate their own postal services and to issue their own stamps for internal mail. From 1861, there were a total of nine sovereign states. In this catalog, the state /department of Panama is treated separately under 5870-PAN. After the 1885 revolution, the sovereignty of individual states ended, and with the 1886 constitution states became departments in the new Republic of Colombia. Under the Bogotá Convention, states retained the right to manage their own finances and postal administrations, which endured until 1904. States did not have a monopoly on internal mail however, and the law specifically allowed for private delivery services to compete with the states, even along established postal routes.



Antioquia, state

Colombia State  
1868 – 1886



Bolivar, state

Colombia State  
1863 – 1886



Cundinamarca, state

Colombia State  
1870 – 1886  
*first issue*



Santander, state

Colombia State  
1884 – 1886



Tolima, state

Colombia State  
1870 – 1886

5290

COL-F

COLOMBIA, DEPARTMENTS (1886-1909)

7

After the 1885 revolution, the sovereignty of individual states ended, and with the 1886 constitution states became departments in the new Republic of Colombia. Under the Bogotá Convention, states retained the right to manage their own finances and postal administrations. Thereafter departments continued to run their own postal administrations and issue stamps for local delivery, a system that endured until 1904. States did not have a monopoly on internal mail however, and the law specifically allowed for private delivery services to compete with the states, even along established postal routes. After the dissolution of the departmental postal authorities, the Republic of Colombia issued a series of regular stamps (1909) inscribed "Correos Departamentales" to indicate prepayment of local intra-departmental mail delivery.



Antioquia, department

Colombia Region  
1889 – 1904



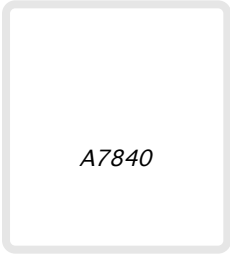
Bolivar, department

Colombia Region  
1891 – 1904



Boyaca, department

Colombia Region  
1902 – 1904



Colombia Departments  
(omnibus issue)

Colombia Region  
1909 –



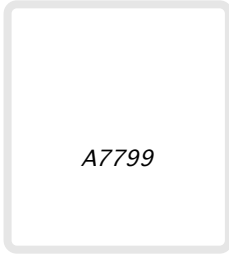
Cundinamarca, department

Colombia Region  
1904 –



Santander, department

Colombia Region  
1887 – 1907



Tolima, department

Colombia Region  
1888 – 1904

5290

COL-L

COLOMBIA, XIX C. LOCAL POSTS

10



Almaguer (bogus)

Colombia Local  
1890 –



Cali

Colombia Postmaster  
1879 –



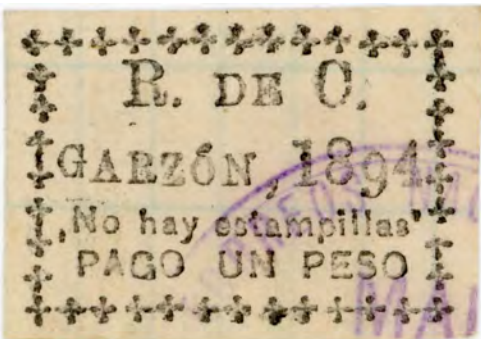
Cauca

Colombia State  
1879 – 1890



City of Bogota

Colombia Local  
1889 – 1903



Garzón

Colombia Local  
1894 –





Honda

Colombia Local  
1894 –



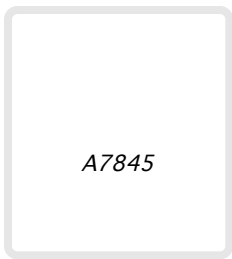
Medellin, Provisional

Colombia Local  
1888 –



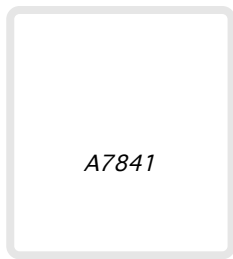
Octavio Mora, Barranquilla

Colombia Local  
1882 –



Palmira (bogus)

Colombia Local  
–



Popayan

Colombia Local  
1878 –

5290

COL-N

COLOMBIA, CIVIL WAR LOCALS

7



Barbacoas

Colombia Postmaster  
1903 –



Cucuta

Colombia Local  
1900 – 1907



Magdalena

Colombia Local  
1901 –



Manizales

Colombia Local  
1909 –



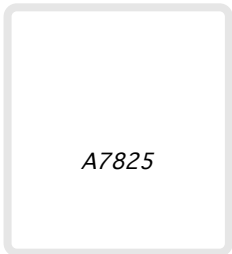
Medellin, Soc. de Mejoras Publicas

Colombia Local  
–



Riohacha, Magdalena

Colombia Postmaster  
1901 –



Tumaco

Colombia Postmaster  
1901 – 1913

5290

COL-P

COLOMBIA, SEMI-OFFICIAL POSTS

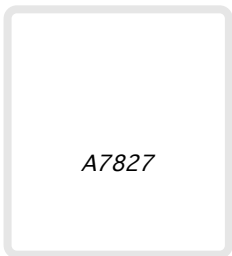
19

The Private Mail Carriers of Colombia, referred to as Correos Semioficiales were private companies permitted to carry mail in competition with the postal service, under Colombian law established in 1859. Two private services are known to have printed stamps in the XIX Century. Delivery services were most active in the 1920s and 1930s. The history of these posts is documented by Rainer Fuchs at fuchs-online.com, and in Bortfeldt and Valenzuela - “Private Mail Carriers of Colombia.”



Caldas, Correo Departamental

Colombia Local  
1928 –



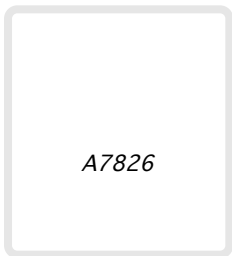
COLVEN, Cúcuta

Colombia Local  
1929 –



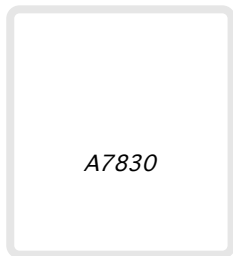
Compania de Transportes Terrestres

Colombia Local  
1927 – 1932



Compañia Urbana de Transportes Pachuribe

Colombia Local  
1928 –



Correo Semanal del Dorado

Colombia Local  
1870 –

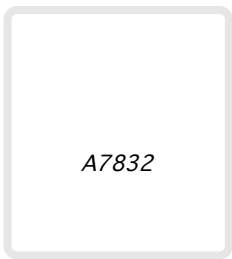




A7831

Empreseas d’Autobuses  
Antonio Puerto

Colombia Local  
1922 –



A7832

Expreso Caribe

Colombia Local  
1931 –



A2560

Expreso Tobon

Colombia Local  
1928 –



A7833

Ferrocarril de Caldas

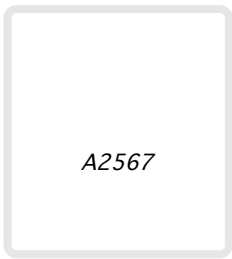
Colombia Local  
1923 – 1930



A2571

Garage Hudson

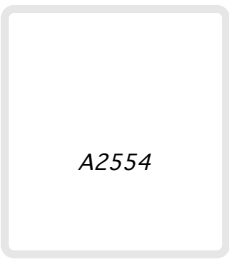
Colombia Local  
1926 – 1927



A2567

La Flota Santa Fe

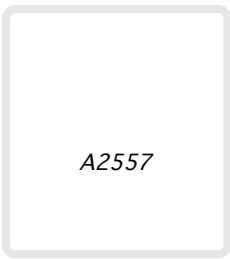
Colombia Local  
1934 –



A2554

La Vanguardia Liberal

Colombia Local  
1934 –



A2557

Norte de Santander

Colombia Local  
1926 – 1927



A2570

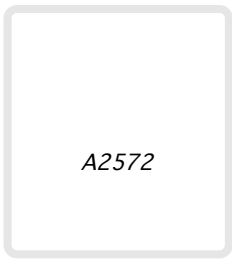
SACO (Sd. de Aviacion de  
Colombia)

Colombia Local  
1960 –



Santander (Correo Rapido)

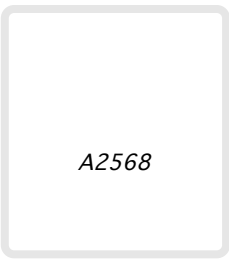
Colombia Local  
1926 –



A2572

TAXADER - Taxi Aereo de  
Santander, S.A.

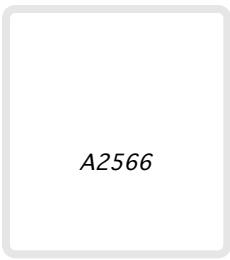
Colombia Local  
1926 – 1927



A2568

Trans-Ocampo

Colombia Local  
1952 – 1953



A2566

Transportes Economicos  
Ignazio Rojas C. y Cia.

Colombia Local  
1933 –

5300

ECU

ECUADOR

1

The first postage stamps were locally produced in 1865. Ecuador joined the U.P.U. in 1880; the 1887 issue commemorating the U.P.U. is inscribed in French as Equateur. The British and French maintained their own post offices in Guayaquil in the 19th century, but did not issue separate stamps. Ecuador has fought numerous territorial wars in the 19th and 20th centuries that have resulted in the ceding of large territories to neighboring Brazil, Colombia and Peru.



Ecuador

Ecuador Independent  
1865 – Present

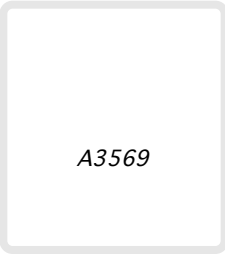
5300

ECU-C

ECUADOR, PRIVATE AIRPOSTS

1

From 1928-1930, airmail service was contracted to a private carrier, Sociedad Colombo-Alemania de Transportes Aereos (SCADTA), a Colombian company. In addition to the provisional overprints, an early airmail issue, recognized by Scott as regular issue C16-C25, were privately printed. They are inscribed Servicio Bolivariano de Transportes Aereos.



Ecuador, SCADTA

Ecuador Airpost  
1929 – 1930

5300

ECU-G

ECUADOR - GALAPAGOS

1

A 1957 commemorative issue with two designs were made for the Islas Galapagos, a province of Ecuador. They were postally valid throughout the country.



Galapagos Islands

Ecuador Province  
1957 – 1959

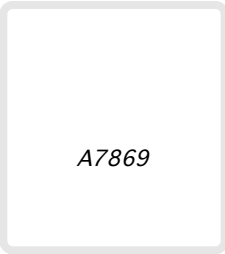
5300

ECU-J

ECUADOR, XIX. CENT. LOCALS

3

More information is sought.



Chimborazo

Ecuador Local Post  
1897 –



Guaranada

Ecuador Local Post  
1895 –



Guayaquil

Ecuador Local Post  
1883 – 1897



In 1902 a large quantity of stamps were stolen from a government facility during the fire that destroyed much of Guayaquil. As a result provincial authorities were instructed to hand-overprint existing stocks of stamps in order to control against the use of stolen stamps. These control marks, sometimes referred to as Incendios (Fire Control Marks), were stamped on the general issues of 1899 and 1901. In 1907, control marks were again encouraged in order to share money for education costs. These 1907 issues are referred to as Escolares. I have decided to not treat Incendios and Escolares separately in this catalog, as they performed similar control functions for the same local authorities. The control marks may be found on regular issues Sc. 137-173. c.f. philatelicdatabase.com



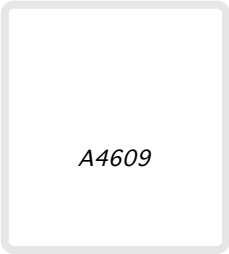
Azuay

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 – 1907



Bolivar

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 – 1907



Cañar

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 – 1907



Carchi

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 – 1907



Chimborazo

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 – 1907



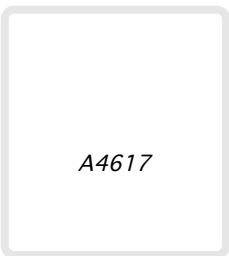
El Oro

Ecuador Control Mark  
1907 –



Esmeraldas

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 – 1907



Guayaquil Railway company

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 –



Guayas

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 – 1907



Imbabura

Ecuador Control Mark  
1907 –



Leon

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 – 1907



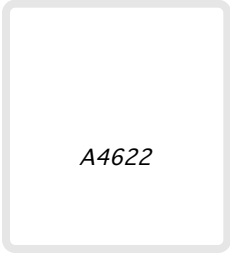
Loja

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 –



Los Ríos

Ecuador Local Overprint  
1902 – 1930



Manabi (M)

Ecuador Control Mark  
1907 –



Pichincha (N)

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 – 1907



Quito

Ecuador Control Mark  
1907 –



Tulcan

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 –



Tunguragua (DE)

Ecuador Control Mark  
1902 – 1907



5300

ECU-M

ECUADOR, MINISTRY OVERPRINTS, BOGUS

9

A 1949 issue commemorating Franklin Roosevelt were overprinted with the initials of 9 ministries. The series are plentiful and widely discredited as having no postal function. They are disclaimed in a footnote in the Officials section of the Scott catalogue.



Ecuador, M.D.

Ecuador, M.EC.

Ecuador, M.ED.

Ecuador, M.G.

Ecuador, M.OO.PP.

Ecuador Ministry  
1949 – 1949

Ecuador Ministry  
1949 – 1949

Ecuador Ministry  
1949 – 1949

Ecuador Ministry  
1949 – 1949

Ecuador Ministry  
1949 – 1949



Ecuador, M.P.S.

Ecuador, M.RR.EE.

Ecuador, M.S.

Ecuador, M.T.

Ecuador Ministry  
1949 – 1949

Ecuador Ministry  
1949 – 1949

Ecuador Ministry  
1949 – 1949

Ecuador Ministry  
1949 – 1949

5310

PER

PERU

4

The first authorized postage stamps for Peruvian mail were privately produced by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., in 1857 (see PER-S). Peru issued its first postage stamps, without any inscription, in 1858. The series of 1866 bear the Peru name. The 1871 5¢ Trecito issue, which is arguably the world’s first comemorative stamp, is inscribed “Chorrilos Lima Callao”. It was issued to commemorate train traffic between those cities, and may have been primarily printed to serve the purpose of local mail, but it was valid throughout the postal system. The 1873 issue is inscribed “Lima”. The War of the Pacific was fought between Chile, Peru and Bolivia from 1879-1883. Chilean forces occupied Lima from 1881 to the Treaty of Ancón in 1883. The series of 1874 (Sc. 21-117) were used throughout the war with a complicated legacy of regional, occupational and local overprints. In order to control against theft the post office overprinted stamps to indicate that their sale according to the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, of which Peru was a member and Chile was not. The UPU Plata Peru indicates that stamps were purchased with silver “hard” money per UPU regulations. However with the postmaster in occupied Lima losing control of mail outside of the city, these were shortly followed by an overprint of UPU Plata Lima. The remaining Peruvian government moved to a provisional capital in Arequipa. The Arequipa government overprinted stamps for use in the southern territories which it controlled, and instructed post offices under their control to overprint existing stocks of stamps for local use (PER-P). By the end of 1881, Chilean authorities took control of the main post office in Lima. Existing Peruvian stamps, as well as new issues that were in storage but not yet sold to the public, were thus overprinted with the Chilean coat of arms. After the peace treaty in 1883, Peru once again overprinted stocks of stamp to indicate a reversion to Peruvian control. Some stamps are thus thrice overprinted.



1. Peru

2. Peru - UPU Plata Peru

3. Peru - UPU Plata Lima

4. Peru, Chilean Occupation

Peru Independent  
1857 – Present

Peru Occupation  
1881 –

Peru Independent  
1881 –

Chile Occupation  
1881 – 1883



The provisional government of Peru, temporarily based in Arequipa during the Chilean occupation of Lima, instructed post offices under its control to overprint existing stocks of stamps to ensure against misuse. Scott recognizes 16 such provisional uses.

1

A955

\$

Ancachs

Peru Provisional  
1884 –

A956

\$\$

Apurimac

Peru Provisional  
1885 –



Arequipa

Peru Provisional  
1881 – 1885

A958

\$\$

Ayacucho

Peru Provisional  
1881 –

A959

\$\$

Chachapoyas

Peru Provisional  
1884 –

A960

Chala

Peru Provisional  
1884 –

A961

Chiclayo

Peru Provisional  
1884 –

A962

Cuzco

Peru Provisional  
1881 – 1885



Huacho

Peru Provisional  
1884 –



Moquegua

Peru Provisional  
1881 – 1885

A965

\$

Paita

Peru Provisional  
1884 –



Pasco

Peru Provisional  
1884 –

A967

\$\$

Pisco

Peru Provisional  
1884 –

1

A968

Piura

Peru Provisional  
1884 –



Puno

Peru Provisional  
1882 – 1885



Yca

Peru Provisional  
1884 –



5310

PER-R

PERU, LOCALS

2

Scott 103 is a provisional overprint (1884) of a Peruvian stamp valid for use only with Lima. For other stamps inscribed Lima see also Peru issues of 1871, 1873, and UPU Plata Lima overprints of 1881.

The North Peru "provisorio" overprints (Sc. 129-133) were for use in rebel-controlled areas of Northern Peru primarily in the department of Tumbes.

1

A7876

Lima

Peru City

1884 –



Peru North, provisional

Peru City

1895 –


5310

PER-S

PERU, SHIP LINES

1

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co., used adhesive stamps for ship mail and provided stamps to the Peruvian post office in 1857 for trial use prior to the printing of national issues. Additional printings of that time were also provided to the philatelic market. Forgeries abound.



Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

Pacific Ship Lines

1857 –

5320

BOL

BOLIVIA

1

Bolivia has produced postage stamps continuously since 1867, in spite of more than 190 coups and revolutions.



Bolivia

Bolivia Independent

1867 – Present



5320

BOL-G

BOLIVIA, REGIONAL ISSUES

2

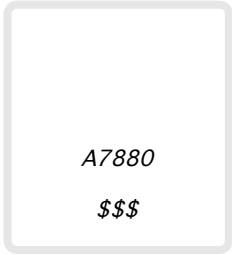
Set of six stamps with mandatory Postal Tax for Beni Province. Covered by Michel, not in Scott.

An 1911 overprint of Sc. 97 overprinted "20 Cents 1911" was locally applied by authorities in Villa Bella. It is extremely rare.



Beni Province (Bolivia)

Bolivia Region  
1946 –



Villa Bella

Bolivia Region  
1911 –

5320

BOL-R

BOLIVIA, PRIVATE POSTS

2

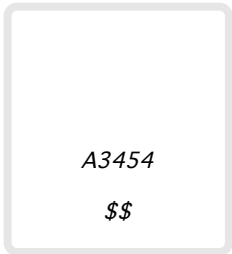
In 1863, Bolivia put out a tender for private companies to develop a postal service. Justianiano Garcia won the bid and produced stamps for the service. The contract was canceled by the National Assembly before the post was intended to start. A few stamps are known of "Garcia's Post" with cancellations, but their legitimacy is unclear. This is regarded as the first stamp of Bolivia. H&W.

Chimba was a small port about 6 km north of Antofagasta. A number of stampless covers are known with an attractive oval handstamp marked Correos de la Chimba Bolivia and an image of a ship. Not much is known about this private mail service, but the covers were franked and sent to Valparaiso and to Lima for further transport via the European posts.



Chimba

Bolivia Private Post  
1876 –



Garcia's Post

Bolivia Private Post  
1863 –

5330

CHL

CHILE

2

Chile has produced stamps continuously since 1853.

A 1910 set of stamps were overprinted for use on Islas de Juan Fernandez. Scott accepts them as regular issues(79-82) as they were postally valid throughout the system.



Chile

Chile Independent  
1853 – Present



Islas de Juan Fernandez

Chile Overprint  
1910 – 1910



LAN Chile

Chile Airposts  
–



5330

CHL-B

CHILE, LOCAL POSTS

1

A Postal Tax stamp was issued in 1942 for the city of Talca and required on all mail from that city. This local issue is mentioned but not cataloged in Scott.

A primitive postage due stamp was placed into use in Valparaiso in 1894. The blank stamps were handstamped Valparaiso Multada with a value given.



Talca

Chile Local  
1942 –

Valparaiso

Chile Local  
1894 – 1896

5330

CHL-X

CHILE, MINISTRY

2

A series of stamps for domestic and foreign postage was issued for the Ministerio de Marina in 1907.



Chile, Marine Ministry

Chile Ministry  
1907 –

Chile, National Telegraph

Chile Telegraph  
–

5350

ARG

ARGENTINA

1

The earliest postage stamps in Argentina were produced by individual provinces (see ARG-A). An issue for the Argentine Confederation (of northern provinces) was issued in 1858. These were not strictly national stamps, as the Confederation did not include Buenos Aires, which was quasi-independent until 1862. The Federal postal service was formed in 1862 and the first stamps for the nation were printed (Scott #5.). Most of the international mail during this early period was handled by the British post office in Buenos Aires.



Argentina

Argentina Independent  
1862 – Present



5350

ARG-A

ARGENTINA, PROVINCIAL POSTS

4

Argentine Confederation (Scott Nos. 1-4) was a confederation of 13 Northern Provinces, not including Buenos Aires, with its capital in Paraná, prior to the unification of the country into the Argentine Republic in 1862. Better treatment is in the Guillermo Jalil catalogue.



Argentine Confederation

Argentina Independent  
1858 – 1860



Buenos Aires

Argentina Province  
1858 – 1864



Cordoba

Argentina Province  
1858 – 1865



Corrientes

Argentina Province  
1856 – 1880

5350

ARG-O

ARGENTINA, OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS

8

Abundant copies of these Ministerial overprints exists from the period of 1913-1937.



Argentina, Ministry of Agriculture (MA)

Argentina Ministry  
1913 – 1937



Argentina, Ministry of Finance (MH)

Argentina Ministry  
1913 – 1937



Argentina, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Religion (MRC)

Argentina Ministry  
1913 – 1937



Argentina, Ministry of Justice & Instruction (MJI)

Argentina Ministry  
1913 – 1937



Argentina, Ministry of Marine (MM)

Argentina Ministry  
1913 – 1937



Argentina, Ministry of Public Works (MOP)

Argentina Ministry  
1913 – 1937



Argentina, Ministry of the Interior (MI)

Argentina Ministry  
1913 – 1937



Argentina, Ministry of War (MG)

Argentina Ministry  
1913 – 1937

5350

ARG-R

ARGENTINA, RAILWAY POSTS

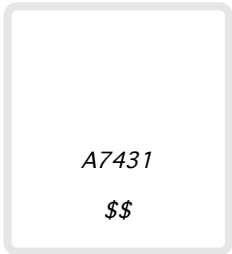
8

Regional railway posts from the 1880s are catalogued by Guillermo Jalil. (Nos. 55-72).



Ferrocaril Andino

Argentina Railway  
1887 –



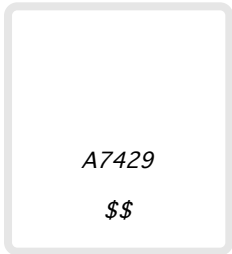
Ferrocaril Argentino del Este

Argentina Railway  
1887 –



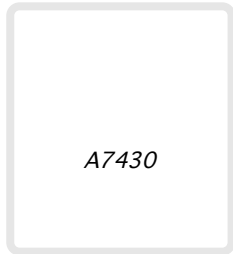
Ferrocaril Buenos Aires al Pacífico

Argentina Railway  
1887 –



Ferrocaril Buenos Aires y Puerto de la Ensenada

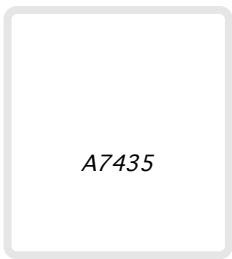
Argentina Railway  
1887 –



Ferrocaril Central Norte

Argentina Railway  
1887 –





**Ferrocarril Gran Oeste Argentino**

Argentina Railway  
1887 –

**Ferrocarril Oeste Santafecino**

Argentina Railway  
1887 –

**Ferrocarril Santa Fe a Las Colonias**

Argentina Railway  
1887 –

5350      ARG-S      ARGENTINA, PRIVATE AIR POSTS      1

This stamp is mentioned by Guillermo Jalil as an unauthorized overprint “Arc-en-Ciel 1933” for Air France.



**Compañía Air France de Buenos Aires**

Argentina Airpost  
1933 –

5350      ARG-T      ARGENTINA, TELEGRAPH      1

The National telepgraoh stamp for Argentina, catalogued by GJ.



**Telegrafo Nacional**

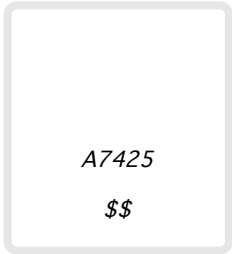
Argentina Telegraph  
–

5350      ARG-TA      ARGENTINA, TELEGRAPH - PROVINCIAL      3



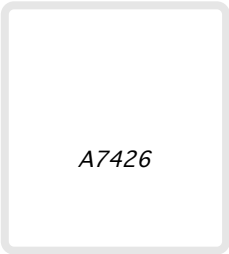
**Buenos Aires**

Argentina Telegraph  
1888 – 1890



**Córdoba**

Argentina Telegraph  
1891 –



**Entre Ríos**

Argentina Telegraph  
1898 –



5350

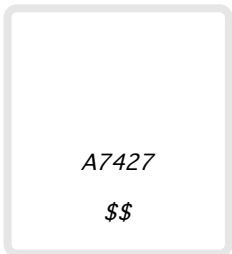
ARG-TB

ARGENTINA, TELEGRAPH - PRIVATE

2



Compañía Telegráfica del Río de la Plata  
Argentina Telegraph  
1887 –



Telégrafo Trasandino  
Argentina Telegraph  
1887 –

5350

ARG-X

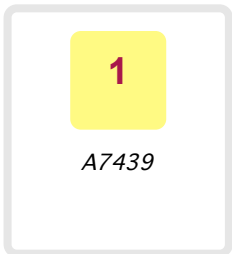
ARGENTINA, MODERN PRIVATE POSTS

9

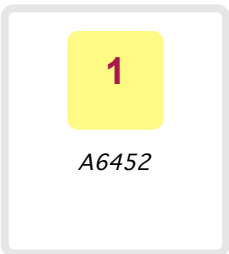
Following are nine private posts from the modern era that I have in my collection. I have not seen any reference work for these issues.



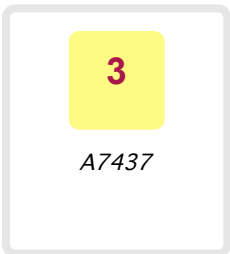
Compañía Postal del Interior - 765  
Argentina Private Post  
modern –



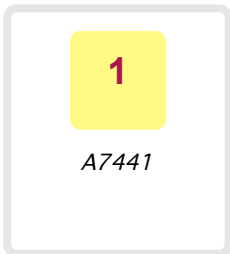
Correo Andreani - 586  
Argentina Private Post  
modern –



Herces S.R.L.  
Argentina Private Post  
modern –



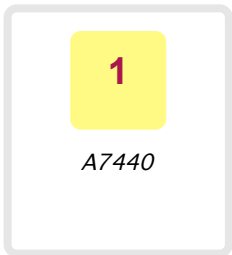
Organizacion Coordinadora Argentina (OCA) - 002  
Argentina Private Post  
modern –



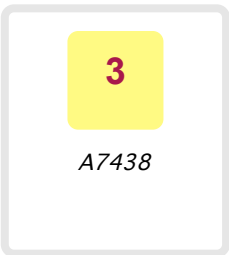
Servi Pak - 210  
Argentina Private Post  
modern –



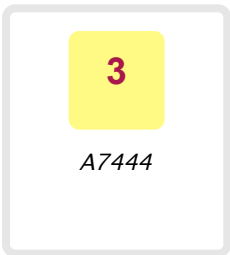
Servicio Privado de Transporte S.A. (SEPRIT) - 044  
Argentina Private Post  
modern –



STC Logística Postal - 070  
Argentina Private Post  
modern –



Transportes Andreani - 018  
Argentina Private Post  
modern –



Transportes Servemar - 001  
Argentina Private Post  
modern –

5350

ARG-Z

ARGENTINA, PRIVATE LOCAL POSTS

2

Isabel Victoria "cinderella" stamps come up from time to time for sale, but I know nothing about this stamp. The Welsh Colony of Patagonia was a commemorative stamp, valid for one day, that was issued in the Welsh Colony in Chubut to honor the centerary of the Port Madryn settlement.

Entire books have been written about Julius Popper and his stamp. Popper was a self-promoting, brash mining engineer from Austro-Hungary who established successful gold mines in Tierra del Fuego, using brutal slave labor conditions. He was also a strong proponent for the complete eradication of the native population by his private army, which was largely successful. Popper also issued his own gold currency and promoted himself as the ruler of his empire. The stamps were proportedly for use in ship mail from the mining camps to Argentine post offices, and there are some known used stamps on piece. He was murdered in Buenos Aires at the age of 35.



Isabel Victoria  
Argentina Private Post  
–



Tierra del Fuego (Popper)  
Argentina Private Post  
1891 – 1891



Welsh Colony of Patagonia  
Fantasy  
1965 –



5370

URU

URUGUAY

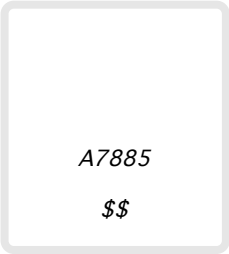
4

The first stamps for Uruguay (1-3), known as the Diligencias, were printed privately by Atanasio Lapido, the administrator of the postal service in an effort to begin a stagecoach delivery service in the interior. The stamps simply said Diligencia (stagecoach) with a value. They have been widely forged. The second issues (4-6) were the privately printed Montevideo stamps of 1858, intended for use between Uruguay and Buenos Aires. In 1859 congress passed a postal law to make the use of postage stamps obligatory for all mail. The first government issues (7-17) are also inscribed Montevideo. The second government issues (18-28) are inscribed Republica Oriental. Following the issue of 1866, stamps are variously inscribed Republica Oriental del Uruguay or simply Uruguay.



1. Uruguay, carrier issue

Uruguay Private Post  
1856 – 1857



2. Montevideo, private post

Uruguay Private Post  
1858 –



3. Montevideo, govt. issue

Uruguay Independent  
1859 – 1860



4. Republica Oriental

Uruguay Independent  
1864 – 1866



5. Uruguay

Uruguay Independent  
1866 – Present

5380

PRY

PARAGUAY

1

Paraguay is an independent nation producing postage stamps since 1870.

From 1922 various stamps were overprinted with the letter "C" for Campaña, to be sold at a discount for rural domestic delivery of mail. Though sale of C stamps were not allowed in Asuncion, this system was poorly enforced and the practice was discontinued in 1936.



Paraguay

Paraguay Independent  
1870 – Present



Paraguay, rural (Campaña)

1922 – 1936

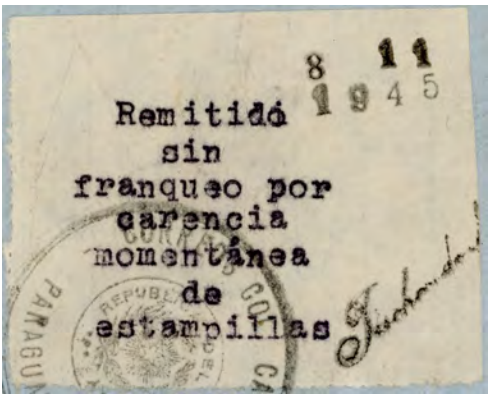
5380

PRY-L

PARAGUAY, LOCALS

1

In 1945, Paraguay completely ran out of stamps. Postmasters were instructed to mark letters as "Pagado" in lieu of stamps, however in one district, postmasters were instructed to write out "Remitado sin franqueo por carencia momentaria de estampillas." At Colonia Carlos Pfannl, the postmaster Sr. Tischendorf took the initiative to type up labels with this phrase and his signature, and use them as stamps. Only 78 labels were used, and it is one of the great rarities of local posts.



Colonia Carlos Pfannl, local

Paraguay Local  
1945 –  
genuine



5400

BRA

BRAZIL

2

Brazil was the second country (after Great Britain) to officially adopt the national use of adhesive postage stamps, in 1843. The first stamps of Brazil have denominations but no inscription. In 1889, Brazil became a republic.

- a. Estados Unidos do Brazil (1889-1906)
- b. Republica Estados Unidos do Brazil (1883)
- c. Estados Unidos do Brasil (1900-1905)
- d. Brazil (1906-1918)
- e. Brasil (1918-present)



1. Brazil, Empire

2. Brazil, United States of

Brazil Independent

1843 – 1889

#1, genuine

Brazil Independent

1889 – Present

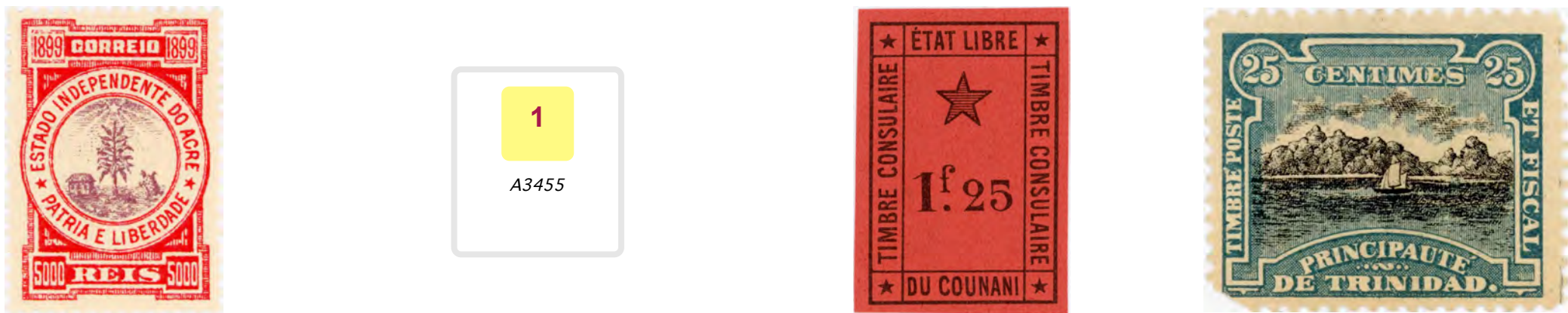
5400

BRA-P

BRAZIL, PRIVATE LOCAL

4

Included below are four of the classic philatelic fantasy stamps. For the "Estado Independente do Acre", more information needed. Amazonia were a set of elaborate stamps (1901) purported to be used to frank mail carried by railway from the mining district of Carseviere to Para, and thence by sea to Cayenne, French Guiana. This is probably a fraud perpetrated by a French stamp dealer, as covered in Melville. Also from that era were a set of stamps for the fantasy Counani Republic, supposedly north of the Amazon., and an attractive stamp for the Principaute de Trinidad, purportedly a lost empire on the Atlantic island of Trindade. The Principality of Trinidad was the dream of an American adventurer/fabulist who proclaimed the island as his own and ran it in absentia from New York, until his dreams were crushed by a British warship.



Acre, Independent State

Amazonia

Counani Republic

Trinidad Principality

Fantasy

-

Brazil Fantasy

1901 –

Brazil Fantasy

1886 – 1893

Brazil Fantasy

1896 –

5400

BRA-S

BRAZIL, SEMI-OFFICIAL AIR POSTS

2



Condor Air (Syndicato Condor Brasil)

ETA, Brazil

Varig Air, Brazil

Brazil Airpost

1927 – 1930

Brazil Airpost

-

Brazil Airpost

1927 – 1934