MORE ABOUT POSTMARKS ON STAMPED REVENUE PAPER

Opinions of the members of the Ecuador Philatelic Study Group, about Postmarks on Stamped Revenue Paper

Thank you friends

EIVIND LUND (NORWAY)

I have not much knowledge about the revenue paper. Revenue paper are seen used with or without postmarks. The first sealed paper (6 reales value) is postmarked red Quito Franca. As you see the first three sealed papers (postmarked Quito, Latacunga and Riobamba) seem to has been sent from Quito. On arrival the postmark was applied the sealed paper. Could it be the same reason as I writes below.

On first and second issue, postage was glued on afterwards on the revenue paper. Cut from the wrappers was glued to the revenue paper to prove such act of mailing. The revenue paper had no validity if it was not sent through the mail (Leo Harris).

BERNARD BESTON (AUSTRALIA)

"Sealed" Revenue paper is not a term I have ever seen in relation to "Stamped" revenue paper. Or is this a google translation of the Spanish? Is this the case in England also or is this peculiar to Australia.

MANUEL ARANGO (COLOMBIA)

It seems to me that the observation of Bernie Beston is correct. The best translation of "papel sellado" is “Revenue stamped paper", not "sealed".

If I understand well what exposed by the Mr. Eivind, documents with hand stamps of Quito, Latacunga and Riobamba began in Quito and subsequently upon arrival at these cities were applied. I do not think it is correct this assessment. The fact that the seal of revalidation say QUITO, does not mean that they were initiated in this city. Revenue stamped paper revalidated for Ecuador with Quito seal was used in almost all its territory. Please look closely at the top right edge of the document of Latacunga. It was written with different font indicating the value of postal payment: 2 reales, meaning it’s went through the post office. On the others this data is not displayed.

I am enclosing some documents similar to those presented by Georg, extracted from my book "Recovering our pre-philately in the light of the Colombians historical archives". In the document of Roldanillo Franca is seen on the right of the red handstamp, the indication of 1 real as payment of the corresponding rate; Buga Franca in 1796, also notes an indication of payment of mailing costs.

All these documents with indication of having passed through the mails were located only in the provinces of Popayan and Ecuador, covering the entire colonial period from 1772 until 1809 or a bit later. Why only in this region? We do not know. I have reviewed thousands and thousands of documents in the Colombian national archives and I have never found revenue stamped paper with similar postmarks in different areas than Popayán and Ecuador.

So concluding, in my opinion all these documents were sent by judicial authorities with the different processes through the mail and not as a sign of authority as suggested by Georg.
Huy sir mio, con el motivo de hallarme en el Puente de Llanogrande, fué bastante conocimiento por espacio de seis años en el servicio de la Renta, he advertido que de proveerse como hasta aquí de la denominación Partes de Buga, esté distante, no ahora la Renta, cuanto de no proveerse a dicha cima-abondancia, la primera.

Hablando con el mismo tiempo en la deficiencia, desde y últimamente de estanquero, he comenzado con motivo de guerra, y por conducción de Dios que acabó mil doscientos setenta y seis, de Agosto de 1795, en el mismo lugar, en el nombre de Nicolás Durán, por Don Pbro. Fray del Province de Tiquieman, cuya

Con el original que con ojalado nombre de Fray se remite en su a la dirección Pbro. cucarán Pbro. de Caly, 28 de Agosto de 1795.

Martín Guerra.
Convenio, en Ocaña, el mes de...
Cali Franca 1796
Seis reales.

SELLO SEGUNDO, SEIS REALES AÑOS DE MIL Setecientos y ochenta y dos M.CC.LXXIII.

Juan José de Luis de Luna Fernández y Cubero, Valenciana

Villalona

Quito Franca 1787
Roldanillo Franca 1787
Roldanillo Franca 1809