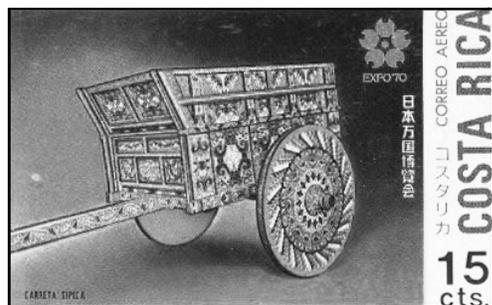


THE OXCART

Society for Costa Rica Collectors

Vol. 49, no. 3
Serial number 200



Official perforated stamps of the Cocos Island issue to Canada May 1938. see article beginning on p. 12.

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Visit a stamp show

In the next several months we have shows from east coast to west coast, from Florida to Wisconsin. Take the time to attend the seminars even if they are not your special interest. You will probably find something that applies to your specialty. See list on page 43.

Editor's Notes

StampShow 2010. Last week I spent a wonderful four days at StampShow in Richmond. StampShow is more akin to an international stamp show than to an ordinary stamp show. There are seminars and exhibits—the best of the best in the Champion of Champions competition. Two Colombian exhibits and a Peruvian exhibit were in the Champion of Champions. Another Colombian exhibit was in the open competition. And there are dealers from all over the country. The Peruvian and Haitian groups held meetings there. Neither is very large but it is a great chance to meet the members of kindred societies. At StampShow it is not so much what you can buy but what you can learn!

Socorico Publications for Sale. In the last few months I have had the great pleasure of reviewing past issues of the *Oxcart* going all the way back to the beginning. As long time members know, there is a wealth of information in those pages. If you haven't gotten the disk of past issues I encourage you to do so and to review it from time to time. On page 15 you will find *Socorico* literature offerings for sale. The first item offers the first 100 issues of the *Oxcart* as well as the complete run of the *Costa Rican Philatelist*. If you are even half-way serious about Costa Rican phi-

lately you need the disk! At \$15 it is an *incredible* bargain!

Socorico is fortunate in having the best country catalog that I know for Latin America (I don't know of any better catalog for any country). Everything is there—proofs and essays, numbers printed, varieties, you name it. It's wonderful! A tribute to the society and most particularly to its editor, Hector Mena.

Need Authors. The editor needs authors both for the advanced audience and for those less experienced in Costa Rica philately. A society journal should be for novices to the field as well as for advanced collectors and I welcome articles directed at both audiences.

Novices should write for this journal for two reasons. Most importantly, it will help them to organize and focus on what they do know. By organizing and presenting this information it will encourage those who are more experienced to focus on the questions that people are asking and on gaps in knowledge that they find.

There are few less experienced in Costa Rican philately that I intend to write. Perhaps my fumbblings will interest others and perhaps remind them of things that they have forgotten.

Officers

President:

Raúl F. Hernández
4204 Haring Road
Metairie LA 70006
RHerna3870@aol.com

Vice President

Rafael Pinto
P.O. Box 155-1000
San Jose, Costa Rica
rpinto13@gmail.com

Elected Directors

1) Wallace Craig
Fullerton CA

2) David Giles
Ottawa, Canada

Secretary

David Carter
215 South Western Ave.
Butte MT 59701
DCarter@Mtech.edu

Treasurer

Leslie E. Bissell
1102 Grand, Suite 804
Kansas City, MO 64106
kcleslie@aol.com

Librarian

Dr. Hector R. Mena
P.O. Box 14831
Baton Rouge LA 70898
hrmena8@cox.net

Editor

Thomas P. Myers
P.O. Box 522
Gordonsville VA 22942
(540) 832 3907
tpmphil@hotmail.com

Auction Managers

Raul Hernandez—
business
Hector Mena—philatelic

Webmaster

Richard Simpson
RSimpson@141.com

Find us on internet

Www.socorico.org

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Presidents View

Raúl Hernández



It is no surprise to see on the news the possibility of another postal increase next year. The U.S. Post Office has proposed a rate increase effective on January 2011.

The Postal Service was \$3.5 billion in the red for the third quarter and may not be able to make a required payment for future retiree health benefits. I'll keep you all posted of any new developments.

Ten years ago we were very fortunate to welcome Bill Critzer as "The Oxcart Editor". Bill was instrumental in reformatting our publication and for the first time it was issued in color. Also, the implementation of a digital journal came into existence. There is no doubt that our organization is grateful and indebted to Bill for all the help given during the years as the Editor, the graphics were of first quality, his responsibility to deliver "The Oxcart" on a timely manner was unsurpassed. Editing, publishing and mailing is not an easy task and he did it voluntarily always open to ideas and suggestions. Unfortunately all good things in life come to an end, he decided to pursue some other interest and resigned effective with the #199 publication. I am very grateful for all the help given to both the organization and myself and wish him success.

This issue opens a beginning with a new Editor: Mr. Thomas Myers. Tom is a long-time collector having joined the American Philatelic Society in 1971. Before he retired, Tom was Curator and Professor of Anthropology in the University of Nebraska State Museum. He did anthropological research in the Andes and the Amazon as well as on the Great Plains. His personal familiarity with Peru and Colombia led him to specialize in those countries. He also collects British air mail.

As time passed he became an exhibitor, and then an accredited philatelic judge. In addition to editing *Socorico* he edits *Copacarta*, the journal of the Colombia-Panama group, the *GBCC Chronicle*, and *Trencito2*, the on-line journal of the Peru Philatelic Study Circle. He also writes the Latin American column for *Linn's Stamp News* and contributes to other philatelic journals. I would like to give Tom our heartiest welcome as the new *Socorico* Editor.

CHICAGOPEX 2012 will host U.S. societies that promote Latin American philately. This is a big deal. Seven Latin American groups are already planning to participate: The Brazil Philatelic Association; the Colombia-Panama Philatelic Study Group; the International Society of Guatemala Collectors; the Mexico-Elmhurst Philatelic Society International; the Nicaragua Study Group and the Peru Philatelic Study Circle. Expect to see **many** Latin American exhibits. The date is November 16-18, 2012. You should plan to attend. I hope that there will also be several Costa Rican exhibits. If you are thinking about doing an exhibit now is the time. There are many shows prior to Chicagopex at which you can hone your skills.

Also The Virginia Philatelic Federation (VPF) invites members to exhibit at VAPEX, the Virginia Philatelic Exhibition. VAPEX is a WSP (World Series of Philately) event, and will be held in beautiful and historic Williamsburg November 12-14, 2010. For more information, see the VPF website, [www.vaphilatelic.org](http://vaphilatelic.org). The prospectus is on-line at <http://vaphilatelic.org/docs/2010prospectus.pdf>. Our new editor, Tom Myers, is on the VAPEX board. Contact him if you have any questions.

History Behind Philately ...

Mariano Montealegre

The name of Mariano Montealegre is often seen in reference to our pre adhesive stamp history. Mr. Montealegre was born in Guatemala in August 1783 or 82. His name is noticed in documents of the Tobacco Factory of Nicaragua in 1802 and the same factory in San Salvador in 1804 (fig. 1). He was appointed Chief Accountant of the Tobacco Factory of the Province of Costa Rica in July 1809. He lived in Costa Rica since then.

Mr. Montealegre was involved in the political and social life of the province from his position as second in command of the tobacco factory, the main colonial product of Costa Rica. He was appointed Director of Posts of San Jose in 1813 for the



Fig 1. to Mariano Montealegre Factor de la Renta de Tabacos de San Jose.

next 26 years. In February 1818 he replaced the director of the Tobacco Factory Mr. Jose

Mariano Valenzuela (fig 2,3).

Prior to the 1840s most of the mail in Costa Rica was originated from the tobacco factory business. Therefore, the postal service was not formally organized until 1847.

Mr. Montealegre married Jeronima Fernandez and they have nine children, among them was Dr. Jose Maria Montealegre (1815-1887), who became President of the country between 1859 and 1863 (fig 4). The Montealegre Fernandez family was also involved in coffee cultivation and at one time they were the largest producers. Mr. Montealegre was very active in politics, was Vice President of the early Republic in 1824 for one year and he is considered the first diplomat, serving in

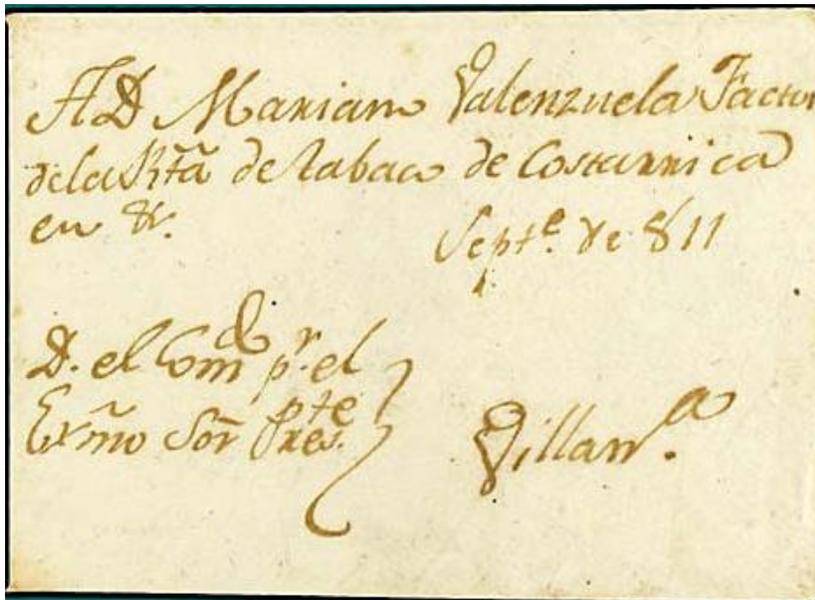


Fig 2. to Mariano Valenzuela Factor de la Renta de Tabaco de Costa Rica Sep 1811



Fig 3. to Mariano Valenzuela in Villanueva

Nicaragua as a sort of ambassador. He was a political enemy of President Braulio Carrillo and a friend of Francisco Morazan, who appointed him director of the Tobacco Factory. He became ill in 1842 and at the end of next year was able to finish his last book "Government Styles since Independence". He died in November 1843.

Addendum. Mariano Montealegre Balmaceda came from Granada, Spain to Guatemala in 1775. He married Josefa Bustamante and only one child is known: Mariano Montealegre Bustamante, who is the subject

of this article. Montealegra Balmaceda emigrated to Leon, Nicaragua and became "Fiel de Almacenes". His son came along with his father and probably he had the connections to work in the Renta de Tabacos de Nicaragua and El Salvador, until he was transferred to Costa Rica. There he established the Costa Rica branch of the Montealegre family.

However, Montealegra Balmaceda married again to a colonial lady from Cartago (Costa Rica) named Casimira Romero and they have 7 children. The Montealegre Romero family

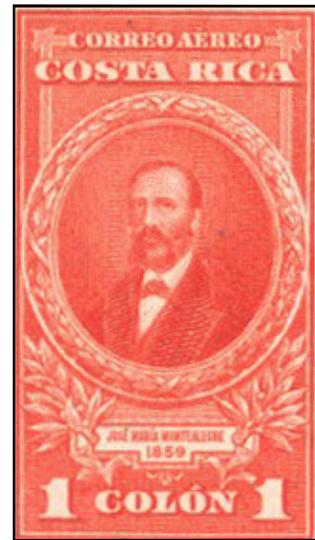


Fig 4. Dr. Jose M. Montealegre, educated as surgeon at the University of Edinburgh.

remained in Nicaragua and they were as prominent as their siblings in Costa Rica. A granddaughter son was the first president Sacassa in 1889 and his son was the second in 1933.

Due to their political involvement in politics family members are also found also in California, England and Chile.

Ref: Mauricio Melendez, Raices, edicion 13.

Adapted from Repertorio Filatelico No. 325 by Fred O'Neill

Stamp Shows in Your Area

Milcopex, September 24-26, 2010, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Southeastern Stamp Show, September 24-26, 2010, Marietta, Georgia
 Indypex, October 1-3, 2010, Indianapolis, Indiana
 Sescal, October 1-3, 2010, Los Angeles, California
 Okpex, October 22-23, 2010, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
 Vapex, November 12-14, 2010, Williamsburg, Virginia
 Filatelico Fiesta, November 12-14, 2010, San Jose, California
 Chicagopex, November 19-21, 2010, Itasca, Illinois
 Florex, December 3-5, 2010, Orlando, Florida

Honoring our Founder: William Lyons

- 1915 Born in Chicago
- 1933 Graduated from High School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- 1936 "Emigrated" to San Francisco
- 1942 Joined the United States Navy
- 1943-45 Spent WWII in the South Pacific, Fiji, and Pelelie, Palau Group
- 1950 Qualify in submarines USN
- 1951 Transferred to Regulus Missile Program, Point Mugu, CA
- 1953 Married Marta Paris Torres
- 1955 Transferred to Yorktown, VA. About this time became a very keen collector of Costa Rica stamps and covers.
- 1957 Transferred to Naval Base, Puerto Rico
- 1967 Retired from USN. Got a job with Litton Guidance Systems
- 1970-73 Worked for Singapore Department of Defense as part of a Litton team
- 1974 Sold Costa Rica stamp collection. Began to collect Deutsche Seepost covers
- 1988 Sold the Deutsche Seepost collection
- 1990 Began to build submarine scale models of which he has about forty.
- 2002 Marta passed away. Forty nine plus good years of marriage
- 2003 to the present date life goes on!

How did you start collecting Costa Rica stamps? As a boy I collected US stamps, but not very seriously. I did learn that the Scott catalogue was almost a must. One day in 1956 I found a shoe box full of letters that don Rafael Paris had sent to Marta over a period of several years. The stamps looked interesting, so I went to the Base library and checked out their copy of the last Scotts'.

I was amazed to learn that some of the stamps on the covers were catalogued as much as fifty cents! You will agree, I m sure, that



Bill Lyons, USN

50c in those days was a lot more than it is today. The next thing I recalled doing was buying collections of CR being offered by dealers, mostly in New York. The deepest I got into this collecting business, the better I liked it.

What do you like most of collecting Costa Rica stamps? Were I like best about Costa Rica collecting were the friendships which resulted from a beginners search for information. Included (but not limited to) in the list were Oscar Rohrmoser, Dr. Saenz, Alfonso Peralta, Angel Coronas, Alvaro Bonilla Lara and many others. All have since gone to their just rewards. Since I have just passed the 94th milestone, I predict that it can't be too long before I join them.

What is the future of Costa Rica collect-

(Continued on page 47)

1911 Overprints with Inverted Correos and Bar Cancel

Hector Mena

The most important error of the 1911 overprint on large telegraph stamps is the inverted Correos in position 46 of the plate setting of 50.

The purpose of this essay is not to decide if this error is speculative or not. More details of this error and others in the 1911 overprints were covered by the master article by Alfonso Peralta recently translated in The Oxcart No 196. This error appears in several telegraph stamp values (Sc 93-99) but I



Fig. 1. Genuine pair with inverted overprint on lower stamp.

will use only the error on the 5 Colones green telegraph stamp for illustration purposes.

Peralta bitterly complained about the number of forgeries of this error which in certain values is very rare. He states that since the forgeries were made at the same time of the original im-



Fig. 2, 3. Detail of Fig. 1. Note that on inverted overprint the first r of correos touches the o.

pression the quality is very good but he has found minute details that allowed him to identify a forgery.

Fortunately, the secret to determine a forgery of the inverted Correos is well known to any advance Costa Rica philatelist. The key minutia is that on the inverted overprint the first R of Correos is touching the O at its base. This can be clearly seen in the photographic plate prepared by Peralta (Oxcart page 39) and in the color photographs



Fig. 4, 5. Genuine demonetized remainder with detail.



Fig. 6, 7. Inverted overprint remainder on which the r of correos does not touch the o.

shown here.

For better detail we have figure No. 1 showing a vertical pair with the bottom stamp with the inverted Correos. Fig 2 and 3 show a detail of the lettering of a normal and inverted legend in the same stamps.

As mentioned in the same article by Peralta and many others in the past the remainders of the 1911 overprints and several other obsolete issues were demonitized by printing a 5 line marking either vertical or horizontal (bar cancels) and the stamps were sold in public auction. It is the common belief that a stamp bearing this marking is genuine, since they were overprinted in government facilities on government stock. Therefore, if we found an error, particularly in the stamps under analysis, we have to agree that the error is genuine.

In the current auction there

(Continued on page 50)

The Perforated Official Stamps of Costa Rica

Summarized and translated from *Repertorio Filatelico No. 325* by Fred O'Neill.

Perforated official stamps originated in the misuse of the postage stamps distributed to the government dependencies [agencies] for their official mail that occurred before the administration of president Leon Cortes started in May of 1936. At that time the official postage stamp stock available for use was the 10 stamp issue of 1926 with the National Arms (ScO70-79) and the 1934 regular airmail issue overprinted "Official" by the American Bank Note Co (ScCO1-13).

These two issues were also available for purchase by the public for philatelic purposes in the post office and at the Bank of Costa Rica, which was the custodian of the fiscal paper. However, it appears that government employees were illegally "passing" these stamps, received free at their offices, to the public.

At the end of 1936 new stamps arrived with the Coco Island map. A half million of each of the two values had been overprinted "Official" by American Bank Note Co (ScO80-81). Early next year the government decided to perforate a hole in all the stamps sent free to its agencies and to allow non punched stamps for sale to collectors.

In addition to the Coco Island stamps, several sheets of the 1934 regular airmail issue received the same hole (ScC15-27). The author does not



Fig 1 Official perforated by error. A block of 25 is the largest known.

believe that the Bank of Costa Rica did this by error and probably more than one bank employee got fired as consequence of this "mischief."

Bank officers requested from the Secretary of Finance (in charge of authorizing postal issues) a resolution authorizing these stamps to be used in official correspondence in March 1937. There were 10 sheets of 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25c, 35 sheets of 40c, 20 sheets of 50 and 60c, 25 sheets of 75c, 30 sheets of 1C, 15 sheets of 2C and 5 sheets of 5 and 10C normal stamps receiving the perforation according to the Secretary of Finance note.

Although most stamps were used in official mail, few covers are found and mint sets are usually available. These perforated stamps should be collected as part of the official mail and not a variety of the regular airmail postage stamps. Blocks of perforated stamps are also very rare. (Fig 1)

Decree No. 440 of June 25, 1937 established that the official stamps should be used only for that purpose and if they were found on regular mail it should be considered as not having paid postage. Decree No 17 of Au-



Fig 2. Coco Island Official Perforated used in a wrapper to Copenhagen. Wrappers are difficult to find because they were discarded. Earliest date known to author is Jun 1937



Fig 3. Jul 1939 to Paris. Error perforation in 40c stamp. Castro collection.

gust 6, 1937 authorized the exchange of non punched stamps for regular postage stamps, but the exchange was not allowed for punched stamps.

Decree 14 of July 20, 1937 authorized the circulation of the second official issue with the National Shield (ScO82-94). It has 13 values and 9 were perforated with a star by the original printers Waterlow & Sons.

Existing covers indicate that the regulations of using perforated stamps on official mail were correctly followed after 1937. The most common covers are the ones with the overprinted Coco Island issue (Fig 2). The author has seen only about

6 or 7 covers with the non over-printed but perforated stamps of the regular 1934 issue (Fig 3).

However, used stamps loose or on cover of the 1934 overprinted and perforated issue have not been seen despite that they could have been used for two years between 1934 and 1936.

Used stamps of the 1934 over-printed and perforated issue, loose or on cover, have not been seen despite the fact that they could have been used for two years between 1934 and 1936.

It appears that the Bank of Costa Rica did not distribute these stamps to the government agencies since they had enough stamps from the 1937 issue and the erroneously perforated stamps.

The final destination of these stamps was back for regular postage use when they were over-printed again with a "1944" on the one colon stamp and then with a "1945" in a box. In addition these stamps were overprinted for revenue use with the marking "Defensa Economica" in May 1944.



Bill at a meeting in Cincinnati.

(Continued from page 44)

ing? It seems to me that there has been a renewal of interest, as evidence by the material being offered in EBay. For one thing any serious collectors quickly learns that collecting the "whole world" means that you will end up with a little of everything but nothing of any significance.

How would you collect Costa Rica stamps? I would not have the temerity to tell anyone who contemplates the collection of Costa Rica what or how to collect. As first, I collected everything philatelic pertaining to CR. Later, I leaned toward postmarks and covers, unusual destinations. I corresponded for a while -- long before the present war -- with a collector in Iraq. I sent him several registered covers which he returned to me nicely stamped with Iraqi back stamps in English and Arabic. I also became interested in postage stamps used as revenues. I guess it all boils down to the old saying "one man's meat is another man's poison"

Official Airmail Stamps

Hector Mena

The preceding, very interesting, article by Fred O'Neill helps us to understand, place in perspective, and become aware of some features of the official airmail stamps beyond what current catalogues provide.

We can find additional details of the number of official airmail stamps printed in an article by Pedro Duque published in *Antologia Filatelica Costarricense* in 1971. The article is about the airmail issue of 1934 and its surcharges, overprints, reprints, etc. over the years. For the purpose of this note we review only the information on the stamps overprinted "OFICIAL"



Fig. 1. ScCO1. The OFICIAL overprint was applied by the American Bank Note Company.

by the American Bank Note Co. prior to their arrival in Costa Rica (fig. 1, ScO1-13).

Duque tabulated the number of stamps used for other purposes and concluded that sixty-six came out with the following numbers: Sixty six percent of the stamps were not used for its

intended purpose but they were overprinted for regular airmail postage or revenue use (Table I) (fig 2, 3, and 4).

The residual stamps as originally overprinted were not used for official mail as indicated by O'Neill, but they were available for sale to collectors. Since only about 3000 sets



Fig. 2. 1 colon airmail official stamp overprinted 1944.

Table I: Official Airmail Stamps*

12-Apr-34 Decree #1 Value	Scott No.	Printed	12-Mar-37 Perforated hole	10-Nov-44 Decree #30 Overprinted "1944"	22-May-44 Overprinted "Defensa Economica"	4-Jan-45 Overprinted 1945 in box	Remainders
5c	CO1	75,000	unknown		10,000	10,600	54,400
10c	CO2**	35,000	idem		3,000	8,200	23,800
15c	CO3***	25,000	idem			10,200	14,800
20c	CO4	25,000	idem			18,700	6,300
25c	CO5	25,000	idem		10,000	9,200	5,800
40c	CO6	25,000	idem			19,700	5,300
50c	CO7	25,000	idem		10,000	9,600	5,400
60c	CO8	25,000	idem			20,000	5,000
75c	CO9	25,000	idem		10,000	10,200	4,800
1C	CO10	100,000	idem	50,000	2,000	43,400	4,600
2C	CO11	10,000	idem		2,000	4,500	3,500
5C	CO12	10,000	idem		2,000	4,900	3,100
10C	CO13	10,000	idem		2,000	4,900	3,100

*from Pedro Duque in *Antologia Filatelica Costarricense*, 1971

**50,000 printed May-34

***10,000 printed Aug-44



Fig 3. Official overprinted *Defensa Económica*.



Fig 4. official overprinted 1945.

could have been formed it appears that most ended on the hands of philatelists since this set is easily available. The Scott Catalogue prices them lower than contemporary airmail issues or which the maximum number of sets are in the range of 2 to 5,000. However, all these issues were available for postage and a few high values could have been actually used.

The order to perforate official stamps for distribution to government offices is not backed by any known available document or decree. After reviewing the literature, mostly the Laws and Decrees collection compiled by Alvaro Bonilla and published as an addendum in several *Costa Rica Filatelica*



Fig 5. Official perforated stamps of the Cocos Island issue to Canada May 1938.

issues I could not find any information.

The only document that refers to this matter is the one mentioned by O'Neill which was issued after the fact that the perforation was done on unintended stamps. An electronic communication from Fred mentions that he believes that the idea was provided by Alfredo Moya, noted philatelist of his time, to his relative Raul Gurdian who was the Finance Minister in charge of issuing postage stamps. They may have believed that perforating a hole on the stamps would render them non collectable. An administrative order was probably issued, since the Cocos Island stamps were perforated and used (Fig 4). However, there is no evidence that the same was done with the official airmail stamps

and probably the 170 sheets of erroneously perforated stamps were enough to meet the requirement of the Bank.

The first practical conclusion is that Scott Catalogue listing and pricing of CO1 to 13 as used stamps is inaccurate. Most likely none was used for any kind of postage.

The second practical conclusion is that probably the official overprint stamps were not only never postally used but also may never have received the hole and all ended either on the hands of philatelists as mint sets or overprinted for other issues. This conclusion will be proved to be erroneous if stamps of this issue show up with a legitimate perforation, which of course would be easy to make.

Write for the Oxcart

(Continued from page 45)

are three inverted Correos stamps with a bar cancel. One is illustrated as Fig 4 and a close up of the inverted Correos is Fig 5. Since the R touches the O and the stamp has bar cancels the obvious conclusion is that the stamp has double evidence of genuineness. The other stamps meet the same

criteria.

However, I want to show another stamp 98b with the same bar cancels on Fig 6 and a close up inverted Correos seen in Fig 7 which does not seem to have the letter r touching the letter o. This stamp without bar cancels would be considered a forgery; however a doubt arises because the bar

cancels. This situation raises the following questions weather the R touching the O is constant on all the stamps or if may be clear because under inking. Considering the primitive printing of these overprints any explanation is possible, as many other things in our imprecise hobby.

Prices Realized Socorico Sale 199

The sale was a complete success as the previous ones with only a few unsold lots. There were a few lots with five or more tied bids, and as stated on our sale conditions the first winner gets the lot. Lot #67 was the lot with most bidding.

LOT #	REAL-IZED								
1	0.75	31	1.00	65	6.25	95	15.50	130	2.25
2	3.50	32	0.50	66	6.00	96	8.25	132	0.50
3	2.50	33	3.00	67	20.00	97	10.25	133	10.25
4	51.00	36	8.25	68	10.25	98	21.00	134	1.00
5	21.00	37	30.00	69	3.00	99	2.00	135	1.00
6	6.25	39	1.75	70	2.50	101	4.00	136	1.00
7	115.00	40	26.00	71	10.25	102	10.25	137	3.25
8	41.00	41	1.75	72	31.00	103	9.25	138	1.00
9	26.00	42	21.00	73	30.00	104	2.25	139	4.25
10	21.00	43	2.25	74	46.00	105	46.00	140	3.75
11	18.50	44	4.00	75	2.00	106	15.50	141	0.50
12	2.00	46	21.00	76	5.25	107	8.25	142	0.50
13	2.25	47	11.00	77	9.25	108	5.25	143	6.25
14	82.00	48	4.75	78	2.00	110	5.25	144	8.25
15	18.50	49	5.25	79	41.00	111	21.00	145	3.75
17	1.75	50	3.75	81	46.00	112	9.25	146	3.25
18	4.25	51	21.00	82	8.25	113	2.00	147	0.50
19	2.75	52	6.25	83	8.25	114	1.00	148	0.50
20	3.25	53	10.25	84	2.25	116	1.00	150	0.50
21	0.50	54	10.25	85	21.00	117	3.00	151	0.50
22	1.50	55	10.25	86	32.00	118	0.50	152	21.00
23	12.50	57	4.75	87	15.50	119	0.50	153	21.00
24	7.25	58	3.25	88	8.25	121	0.50	154	2.75
25	0.50	59	1.25	89	10.25	122	3.25	155	4.75
26	20.00	60	1.75	90	57.00	123	3.25	156	6.75
27	22.00	61	4.50	91	6.75	124	1.00	157	2.25
28	8.25	62	14.00	92	2.00	125	2.25	161	2.25
29	16.00	63	36.00	93	6.00	126	1.00	162	4.75
30	2.00	64	2.00	94	6.00	127	1.00		

Socorico Publications for Sale

New *The Oxcart Issues #1 to 100 (1960-1985) on CD-ROM.* Includes the complete run of the Costa Rica Philatelist 1952-1955. Produced by Richard S. Simpson. Adobe Acrobat Reader required to open files. \$15 for members and \$30 for non members postpaid.

New *Costa Rica Graphic Philatelic Record.* Edition 1.0 Includes Gold winning exhibits from Roland Nordberg, Frederick Mayer, Carlos Saenz. Also samples of fake stamps, interesting items of prior sales and a revenue stamp album. \$10 for members and \$20 for non members postpaid.

Mena-Rohrmoser Costa Rica Documentary Revenue Stamp Catalogue. Second Edition 2006 by Hector Mena, Rafael Pinto and Fernan Pacheco. Softbound, VI + 96 pages. \$15 members, \$25 non-members, weight 16 ounces.

Costa Rica Postal Catalogue, Third Edition 2004, by Hector R. Mena. Softbound. VI + 260 pages. \$25 members, \$40 for non-members. Included is the July 2005 1st revision on a CD in Adobe Acrobat format with most illustrations in color. Weight 34 ounces. Domestic postage is \$3 US media rate. Consult www.usps.gov for international rate choices.

The Oxcart: Available are issues #101 through #167 at \$3. Issues #168 on are \$4 each. Plus postage, weight 2 ounces per issue.

Airmail Postal History of Costa Rica, 1999, by Richard Saundry, Fred O'Neill et al. Softbound (tape). VI + 121 pages. \$15 members, \$25 non-member, weight 12 ounces.

Costa Rica Postal Stationery, 1998, by H. Dana Mitchell. Softbound (tape). IV +41 pages. \$5 members, \$10 non-members, weight 6 ounces.

History of Revenue Stamps of Costa Rica (1870-1970), by Alvaro Bonilla Lara. Softbound (tape). VII + 232 pages. \$20 members, \$30 non-members, weight 31 ounces.

The Index to Costa Rican Philatelic Literature, Part II (1974-2000), Third Edition by Hector R. Mena. Unbound, 88 pages, \$5 for members, weight 9 ounces.

The Index to Costa Rican Philatelic Literature (1863-1972) by Earl G. Fossum and Hector R. Mena. Softbound (tape), 124 pages. \$5 for members, weight 14 ounces.

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MAIL AND INTERNET AUCTION SALE 200

September 2010

By Hector Mena and Raul Hernandez

Send all bids and payments to Raul Hernandez, 4204 Haring Road, Metairie, LA 70006 USA or rher-na3870@aol.com . The closing date is **September 25, 2010 at noon**. The winning bid will be one raise over the next highest bid. All the lots are illustrated in the Socorico Web Site with complete auction conditions. Bids a step above the second highest bid will be placed in our web site two and one week and one or two days prior the closing date. The same information can be obtained by phone, fax or mail from R. Hernandez. A buyer fee of 5% will be charged, but it will be waived if payment is received within 15 days after notification. If no payment is received 30 days after notification the lot will be assigned to the second highest bidder. The cost of postage is additional. Packages over \$100 will be sent insured and foreign ones will be sent airmail registered. Consult www.usps.com for postage rates. Submit items for next auction by **October 15, 2010 by noon** to Hector Mena, P.O. Box 14831, Baton Rouge LA 70898.

Lot	Description	Reserve
001	35-34 Coat of Arms 1892 gum hinge marks includes: 37a, 42a, 44a cat 138	\$40.00
002	58 s/c block of 15 right bottom with plate number MNH	\$4.00
003	58a as above block of 15 MNH \$4.00	
004	59a 1c perf 11x14 used 4 items cat 12	\$1.00
005	62a 5c perf 11x14 used 10 items cat 10	\$1.00
006	62 5c mint no hinge cat 3 \$0.50	
007	62 5c ambulante cancels 4 items	\$2.00
008	62 on the nose dated cancels 8 items	\$1.00
009	62 on the nose dated cancels 8 items	\$1.00
010	79 1c o/p high or middle used 5 items	\$1.00
011	79, 80, 83 op gum hinge cat 5	\$1.00
012	80 divergent asterisks 2 items	\$1.00
013	80a inverted o/p gum hinge	\$2.00
014	88 s/c on small telegraph block of 24 reinforced with paper on back	\$8.00
015	80e 2c o/p perf 11x14 used 2 items cat 20	\$5.00
016	S97b large telegraph o/p inverted Correos bar cancel	\$2.00
017	98b as above on 5C inverted Correos bar cancel	\$2.00
018	98b as above	\$2.00



Ex Lot 001



Lot 002



Lot 016



Lot 018



Lot 013



Lot 017



Lot 019



Lot 020



019	111 5c s/c strip of 3 raised O on second stamp MHN	\$2.00
020	115 20c Jimenez imperf pair fainted printed	\$2.00
021	140 10c s/c pair used, broken 0 in left stamp	\$1.00
022	150a 13 inverted surcharge	\$0.50
023	183 stamp exhibit souvenir p.o. mint 5 sheets cat 15	\$1.00
024	201-208 soccer issue gum traces of hinge	\$5.00
025	219-223 town cancellations 65 items	\$2.00
026	267-73, C515-22 National & Provincial Arms used	\$1.00
027	375-6 Gold Museum artifacts 2 strip of each used	\$1.00
028	399a Natural resources strip of 3 used	\$1.00
029	405a Seoul Games strip of 2 used	\$1.00
030	466-75 Marine Life used + FDC cover cat 12	\$2.00
031	476 book of Figueroa triptych MHN	\$0.25
032	485-88a America MNH cat 17	\$3.00
033	494-95 paintings MNH	\$1.00
034	496 Saints procession matching bottoms MNH + used	\$1.00
035	499-506 postmen, church, Figueres including SS, 3 MHN issues	\$1.00
036	519, 520, 523 Lyra, Gandhi, children 3 issues MHN	\$1.00
037	521 turtles strip of trip plate number MNH cat 6	\$2.00
038	522 Mushrooms pair MNH	\$1.00
038a	532-33 orchids MHN cat 7.50	\$2.00
039	536-7 Sydney Olympics 2 blocks of 4 MHH	\$2.00



Lot 024



Lot 038



Lor 041



Lot 045



Lot 048



Lot 049



Lot 060



Lot 063

040	C539-45 painting, AIDS, birds, 5 issues MHN	\$2.00
041	546-8, 553 s/c on patriotic symbols MNH	\$1.00
042	549-51 orchids, child labor, locomotive 3 issues MNH	\$1.00
043	554-60 literacy, bridge, congress, health organization, 5 issues MNH	\$1.00
044	561-64 marine life MNH	\$1.50
045	567 America marine life pair MNH	\$1.00
046	569/72 national anthem, Lindbergh, Indian ruins, 3 issues MNH	\$1.00
047	573-76 flora MHN	\$1.50

Air Mail Stamps

048	C11-13 s/c on revenue stamps gum hinge	\$34.00
049	C14a (A14a) o/p on telegraph stamp MNH	\$12.00
050	C57-66 soccer issue light hinge	\$40.00
051	C81-91A, 124-27, 179-81 President issues 1943, 45, 46, 48 mint no hinge	\$12.00
052	C81-91 President issue 1943 overprinted Muestra, mint no hinge	\$10.00
053	C124-27 President issue 1946 overprinted Muestra, mint no hinge	\$3.00
054	C128-40 hospital San Juan overprinted Muestra mint no hinge	\$20.00
055	C160-67 Roosevelt issue overprinted Muestra, mint no hinge	\$6.00
056	C168-77 Iglesias/National Theater issue o/p Muestra mint no hinge	\$10.00
057	C183 s/c block of 4, line on top first s/c (A195d) heavy tropical stain on back	\$1.00
058	C210 National Fair 10C used	\$2.50
059	C229 15c industries strip of 3 perf shifted right MNH	\$1.00
060	C276-82 centenary imperf proofs with hole (PPA287-94) ungummed paper	\$20.00
061	C294-28 + ss OAS issue mint no hinge	\$4.00
062	C321-28 + ss United Nations issue mint no hinge	\$5.00
063	C336 35c s/c on 50c industries double (A348a) MNH	\$20.00
064	C362-66 + ss Centenary First Issue mint no hinge	\$6.00
065	C604 85c INS issue right corner block of 6, target on hand pos 99 MNH	\$2.00
066	A664a orchid 30c vertical pair imperf in between gum no hinge	\$15.00
067	C654 as above different background color in blocks of 4 MNH	\$4.00
068	A698a Rotary 3C pair imperf in between MNH	\$15.00
069	C691 Virgin Angels 1C imperf pair ungummed paper (printer waste)	\$4.00
070	C692 Virgin Angels 1.10C imperf pair ungummed paper (printer waste)	\$4.00
071	C692 as above imperforated block of 4 on different color (printer waste)	\$4.00
072	CO1-13 official airmail o/p gum hinged	\$12.00

Airmail Covers

073	C4 (2), C5 (3), 150 to New Hampshire Aug 1930	\$5.00
074	C11 + 121 FDC to New York Dec 1931 reg	\$10.00
075	C15 5c + C50 60c to New York Feb 1941	\$2.00
076	C16 (2), C18 (2) to Managua stamps on back Oct 1934	\$5.00
077	C17 (2), C33, C34 to Guatemala May 1938	\$2.00
078	C23, C17 to Baton Rouge Jun 1939 reg	\$2.00
079	C24, C15 to San Francisco Mar 1934 1' tear on top	\$2.00
080	C25 + C92, others Consul in Limon to Caracas Set 1944 reg damage	\$5.00



Lot 065



Lot 068



Lot 137



Lot 066

081	C33 pair Puntarenas to Denver Jan 1942	\$1.00
082	C41 pair, C74 to New York Nov 1941	\$2.00
083	CC46 (4) San Isidro to Detroit Dec 1941	\$4.00
084	C46, C68, C76 to Indiana Dec 1941	\$2.00
085	C48, C51 to Albany Apr 1941 reg	\$3.00
086	C57 (5, 2 on back) soccer 15c FDC to Habana May 1941 reg	\$2.00
087	C59 soccer 40c to Norfolk Jul 1941 censor	\$1.00
088	C61 soccer 60c FDC to New York May 1941	\$2.00
089	C61, C75, 156 to Washington unclear date	\$1.00
090	C61+ 219 to New York Set 1941 censor	\$1.00
091	C76 University 40c to Wisconsin Nov 1941	\$1.00
092	C78 University 1C + C69 to England Set 1941 censor	\$4.00
093	C79 as above 2C, 178 (9), 219 most on back to Buenos Aires Jan 1943 censor	\$5.00
094	AC82 + 227 to Ohio Jan 1943 censor	\$2.00
095	C84A, C179 to New York Nov 1948	\$1.00
096	C85, C83, 227 (2) to India Nov 1943 censored	\$5.00
097	C88, C82 (8) Limon consul to Caracas Dec 1945 damage at right	\$3.00
098	C88A 1C to Caracas May 1946	\$2.00
099	C91, C84, 219 to London Dec 1944 censor	\$5.00
100	C91 pair, C94 pair to Caracas Jul 1944 censor damage at right	\$5.00
101	C91, C92 etc to Caracas Jul 1944 censor	\$9.00
102	C117, + C15, C76 to Arkansas July 1964	\$1.00
103	C118. 234 to Cleveland Apr 1945 censor	\$1.00
104	C118 pair shifted s/c + C127 to Caracas May 1946	\$3.00
105	C127 presidents 75c to Caracas Jun 1946	\$1.00
106	Mixture to Baltimore Oct 1952	\$1.00
107	C128, C129 San Jose local 1946-7 (2 covers)	\$1.00
108	C129 (6) Turrialba to Porto Alegre May 1947	\$2.00
109	C137 Hospital 1C to Caracas Jul 1946	\$2.00
110	C141, C324 philatelic from Coronas, to Bailey, to Lyons, reg	\$1.00
111	C175, C176, C177 FDC San Jose local Jan 1946 (3 covers)	\$5.00
112	C175 2C pair to Germany Sep 1947 damage on top	\$2.00
113	C181, C201 on back San Juan Tobosi to San Jose Mar 1951	\$2.00
114	C203 45c to England Sep 1961, C262 35c to Little Rock 1957 (2 covers)	\$0.50
115	C209 5C to Chile Dec 1951 reg \$3.00	
116	C226 s/c over Roosevelt (5) + 257 to England Jul 1951	\$0.50
117	C256-72 Filibuster War FDC Jun 1957 stamps on front and back size 10	\$3.00
118	C371-77 Presidents FDC to Michigan Dec 1963	\$2.00
119	C602 from Tilaran 1973 postage due marking	\$1.00

- 120 1961 metered to Ohio Nov 1961 with tuberculosis seal \$0.50
- 121 CSeveral issues covers size 6 to Germany or Ohio (5 covers) \$0.50
- 122 Several issues covers size 10 to Los Angeles or Ohio (6 covers) \$0.50

Complete Sheets

- 123 158 3c sheet of 100 damage salvage right side \$1.00
- 124 335-37 Orchids 13C sheet of 15 MNH \$20.00
- 125 387 museum artifacts 8C sheet of 25 MNH \$10.00
- 126 388 museum artifacts 15C sheet of 15 MNH \$5.00
- 127 489 Limon 30C sheet of 25 MNH \$8.00
- 128 492 Independence 30C sheet of 16 MNH \$5.00
- 129 534 Central Bank Museum 60C sheet of 15 MNH \$12.00
- 130 568 Children's books & illustrations sheet of 11 MNH \$1.50
- 131 569 National anthem sheet of 10 \$1.00
- 132 C220-23 s/c on Columbus 5c 4sheets of 25 MNH \$30.00
- 133 RA33-36 Madonna & child complete sheets of 50 MNH \$3.00
- 134 RA69-72 Christmas 1976 complete sheets of 25 MHN \$3.00

Miscellaneous

- 135 EN8 and 10 used locally 1911 (2 stamped envelopes) \$1.00
- 136 Semi Postal complete issue B1-7 gum light hinge cat 30 \$8.00
- 137 RA32 horizontal pair imperf in between MNH \$2.00
- 138 Type E revenue stamps 1915-1926 (100 items) \$1.00
- 139 Revenue Puntarenas Hospital 10c block of 4 used \$2.00
- 140 Venditti flight label type a \$5.00

