

# SCADTA

## *Development of Colombian airmail*

Objective. The exhibit to explain and show the development and evolution of the Colombian airmail from the pioneer period to the issue in Ecuador through the service on foreign mail and route. Development. To show by carrier, route and rate keeping a chronologic order and evolution of the main outbound and domestic routes and the different rate changes as time went by.

Plan for the exhibit.

- 1.0 Colombia takes wings. Pioneer period, the Knox-Martin issue.
- 1.1 Issue of the French Concessionaire "Compañía Colombiana de Navegacion Aerea".
- 2.0 First Scadta issue.
- 2.1 Provisional overprint, Behr-Heyder issues, Forero reprints.
- 2.2 Second Scadta issue.
- 2.2.1 Provisional overprint.
- 2.2.2 Official franks.
- 2.3 Third Scadta issue.
- 2.3.1 Late usage.
- 2.4 Fourth Scadta issue.
- 2.4.1 Official franks.
- 2.5 Postal stationery.
- 2.6 Provisional issue, Benjamin Mendez Rey
- 2.7 Fifth issue, Servicio Bolivariano de transportes aereos.
- 2.8 Simon Bolivar issues.



- 3.0 Scadta services on foreign mail and route.
- 4.0 Consular overprints.
- 4.1 Peso Oro Americano issue.
- 5.0 Department of Norte Santander.
- 5.1 Department of Santander.
- 6.0 Scadta issue in Ecuador.
- 6.1 Official franks.

The following markings are used throughout the exhibit:

🔍 Represents original research.

Highly significant items are marked with green ©

©©© = less than 10 items know; ©© = less than 100 items know; © = less than 250 items know.

Several pieces in the exhibition belonged to important collections awarded with Large Gold medals or have been published in various publications. in order to recognize its origin, the following abbreviations are indicated.

**CHG** = Item from the Collection of Dr. Hugo Goeggel, Colombian Air Mail 1919 – 1930.

**LGSC** = Item from the Large Gold Collection of Santiago Cruz – Colombian Scadta air post issues.

**PHSPS** = Published in Handbook of the Scadta provisionals surcharges 1921-1923, Santiago Cruz, Dieter Bortfeldt, 2004, Bogota.

**PHSW1** = Published in Handbuch Scadta Teil 1 Briefmarken, Bernd Woehlbrandt, 2017.

**PHSW2** = Published in Handbuch Scadta Teil 2 Briefmarken, Bernd Woehlbrandt, 2022.

**PGDKS** = Published in Die Geschichte der Deutsche-Kolumbianosche Luftfahrtgesellschaft Scadta und Ihre Luftpost. W Brandes, 2000 Bremen.

**PEDHG** = Published in Edition D'or XXXVI – Colombian Air Mail 1919 – 1930, The Dr. Hugo Goeggel Collection, The Global Philatelic Network, 2012.

General abbreviations: c. = centavos, p. = pesos, © = certificate, § = signed.

### Bibliography:

Air mail routes and rates on South America 1928-1940, Mario D. Kurchan, 1999, Buenos Aires.

Catalogues des Aérogrammes du monde entier, Frank Muller, 1950, Paris.

Colombian airmail, postage stamps (1919-1923), Barry P. Fletcher, 2016.

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Los primeros 50 años de correo aereo en Colombia, Eugenio Gebauer, 1975, Bogota.

Michel Südamerika 2020/2021 (K-Z), Schwaneberg Verlag GmbH, 2013, Munich.

Sanabria's Air Post Catalogue, 1948, Nicolas Sanabria, Inc. New York.

The air Post of Colombia, F.K. Kessler, 1936, Brooklyn New York.





1.0 – COLOMBIA TAKES WINGS

It was back in 1919 that the citizens of Colombia decided to take to the air. To be precise, the 18<sup>th</sup> of June, on which date a pioneer flight was made under the auspice of the Government, from Barranquilla to Puerto Colombia, and piloted by the American ace, William Knox Martin.

For this historic flight the Colombian Government issued special stamps of which only 200 copies were printed. There is conjecture as to whether it was 260, but this seems proven, since three sheets were used in overprinting the existing 2-centavos "Nariño" rose Carmine of the 1917 issue. The printing was achieved by a wide-set type repeated 10 times in a single horizontal row, ten stamps at a time, with a different surcharge position for each of the ten. However, the position is not the criterion. The 260 stamps reported as printed must have been included in the three sheets, which totaled 300 stamps. The fifth stamp has a striking peculiarity, the figures "1" in the date line are in Arabic "1" instead of the Roman "I" used. Two full sheets of 100 stamps of the ordinary 2c. denomination were cut by a guillotine knife into 20 horizontal rows at one time prior to sale, thus vertical multiples and blocks cannot exist.

18.6.1919 – Survey flight Barranquilla-Puerto Colombia.

Experimental flight, about 10 miles between towns. Official air post stamp were issued especially for this and is the only means of recognizing these covers. There were 160 letters carried on the plane, the mail being dropped at Puerto Colombia and the plane returning to Barranquilla without test landing. Ordinary departure and arrival postmarks of Barranquilla and Puerto Colombia of June 18.

2c. carmine-rose, position 7, cover addressed to Anibal Lombardi in Puerto Colombia, cancelled by two strikes of Barranquilla datestamp and target, with Puerto Colombia acceptance alongside.

Of the 260 copies issued of these surcharged stamps, most were flown on cover. Overall, it is known from previous research that some 49 were retained in mint condition. This indicates that around 211 were sent on cover. ®, ©.

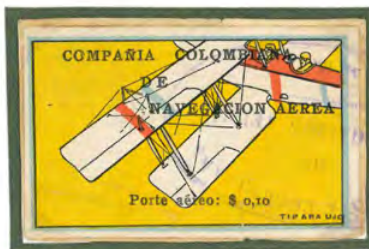
1.1 – ISSUE OF THE COMPAÑIA COLOMBIANA DE NAVEGACION AEREA

When the "Compañia Colombiana de Navegacion Aerea" CCNA obtained the contract to carry mails between Barranquilla and Cartagena there was no time to prepare a definitive issue of air stamps. In this emergency, the company bought up the entire available stock of poster labels being sold by a Barranquilla printer (Curtis Aviation Co.) and them surcharged in varying arrangements "Compañia Colombiana de Navegacion Aerea – Porte aéreo: \$ 0,10".

These were used for a short time pending the arrival of the regular air stamps. The rate being 10 centavos for 15 grams. Printing: 100 sets.

Left wing of biplane.

22 stamps are know on cover or used. ®®, ©.



22.2.1920 – First flight cover sent from Cartagena to Barranquilla. Pilot of the plane Farman Type 40 "Cartagena", powered with a Renault aircooled motor 130HP, was René Bazin having aboard Don Guillermo Echavarría and the mechanic George Goupil. The flight lasted one hour and ten minutes.

Cover franked with 10 centavos, air mail rate, and 3 centavos for the Colombian domestic rate. Departure mark: cachet reading CORREO AEREO CARTAGENA-COLOMBIA 22 FEB 1920. The multicolor vignette received the oblong cancellation of the company agency of Cartagena. Arrival postmark of Barranquilla of the same date.

66 stamps of the ocean liner subject are know on covers. ®®, ©, §.



2.0 – FIRST SCADTA ISSUE

The first issue used by the new contractors for the airmail service, the «Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aereos», was printed in letterpress by C. Valiente M. of Barranquilla in sheets of 6x18 = 48 stamps. The sheet was formed by 48 individual clichés and printing as such was inferior in comparison to the second issue, however this fact enables a detailing plating study. The margins of the sheet remain without perforations.

4.10.1920 – Stamps gummed with perforation 11 3/4, showing Junkers hydroplane over the Magdalena river and a typical riverboat (rear-paddles).



521 sheets for 25'008 stamps.  
 ☞ Plating position 5.

Varieties.



Mirror image. ☞ Plating position 17.



Black dot. ☞ Plating position 43. **LGSC.**



313 sheets for 15'024 stamps.  
 ☞ Plating position 5.



Misplaced perforation. ☞ Plating position 12.



Broken "0" on "50" right corner.



**Second largest multiple recorded.**  
 Double and misplaced perforation noted. ☞ Plating position 1-3, 7-9, 13-15. **@@@**

18.10.1920 – First flight Barranquilla – Giradot – Bogota.

On October 18, 1920, Scadta signed a contract with the government. Acquiring the right for 5 years to transport mail by air on the Magdalena river, and to issue stamps for the collection of the corresponding surcharge, limited to 30 centavos for each 15 grams weight or fraction thereof. The following day, on October 19, the Junkers Type F-13 piloted by Hellmuth Von Krohn, assisted by the mechanic Wilhelm Schnurbusch, undertook the 1000 Km. flight to Giradot, where it arrived next day.



Cancellation of Barranquilla.  
**3 covers and less than 6 stamps are recorded with this cancel. @@@ PHSW2.**

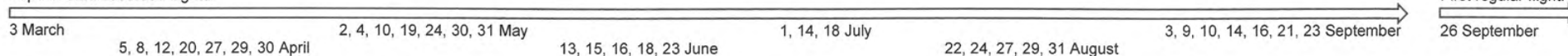


21.10.1920 – Arrival cancellation of Bogota.  
 ☞ Plating position 5.  
**Only stamp recorded to date with this cancel. @@@**

2.0 – FIRST SCADTA ISSUE

Experimental Scadta flights between 2 March and 23 September 1921. One day later Scadta started introducing flight according to the timetable with two flight per week between Barranquilla and Girardot. Each Monday and each Thursday Scadta went to the inland and the coast. Is very difficult to detect the number of realized experimental flights because there are only some covers or dated stamps. The readable date of the postmark on mail pieces and loose stamps need not correspond with the day of the flight.

Experimental recorded flights.



2.3.1921 – Ordinary postmark of Bogota "MAR 2 1921" used on the first return flight to Barranquilla; flight operated by the pilot Hellmuth Von Krohn and the mechanic Wilhelm Schnurbusch, on board of the Junker Type F-13 christened "Colombia". **7 covers and less than 5 stamps are recorded to survive.** PHSW2. Plating position 23.



29.4.1921 – First flight of the aircraft A-8 "Magdalena". Letter sent from Girardot to Cologne, Germany, bearing 2.10p. for the air mail 7-rate and 60c. for the Colombian foreign postage. The letter was cancelled on April 29, 1921 in Bogota. It is not know whether this was done by National Post or by Scadta agency. Irregular block of seven cancelled by oval green Girardot handstamp. The envelope was sealed on two sides by damage at the post office in Cologne. Plating positions 14-15, 20-21, 26-27, 32. **Second largest multiple recorded on cover. First use of the Girardot agency postmark. 2 covers are recorded to survive, the only one outside Colombia.** PHSW2.



8.4.1921 – Ordinary arrival postmark of Bogota **3 stamps are recorded to survive.** PHSW2. Plating position 26.



12.4.1921 – Ordinary postmark of Bogota. **3 stamps are recorded to survive.** PHSW2. Plating position 21.



24.5.1921 – First flight on the aircraft A-10 "Caldas".

Letter sent from Barranquilla to Bogota via Girardot. Arrival postmark 28.5.1921. Franked with 30c. for the sigle air mail rate, tied by Barranquilla agency cancel, National 3c. paid for the domestic postage. **Only recorded cover to date.** PHSW2. Plating position 16.

13.6.1921 – Ordinary postmark of Bogota. **5 stamps are recorded to survive.** PHSW2. Plating position 47.



2.0 – FIRST SCADTA ISSUE

Q 1.7.1921 – Ordinary postmark of Bogota.  
**4 stamps are recorded to survive.** @@@  
 Plating position 7, 13. PHSW2, LGSC.



Q 8.9.1921 – Ordinary arrival postmark of Bogota.  
 Part of a cover sent to Manchester, England, franked with 80c.  
 four-time air mail rate, 12c. paid for the international postage.  
**Only recorded mixed franking know to date.** @@@  
 PHSW2. Plating position 9.



Q 20.9.1921 – Ordinary postmark of Giradot.  
 Last experimental flight to the south.  
**Only recorded on this route.** @@@  
 Plating position 3.



Q 14.7.1921 – Oval postmark of Barranquilla.  
**4 stamps are recorded to survive.** @@@  
 Plating position 14.



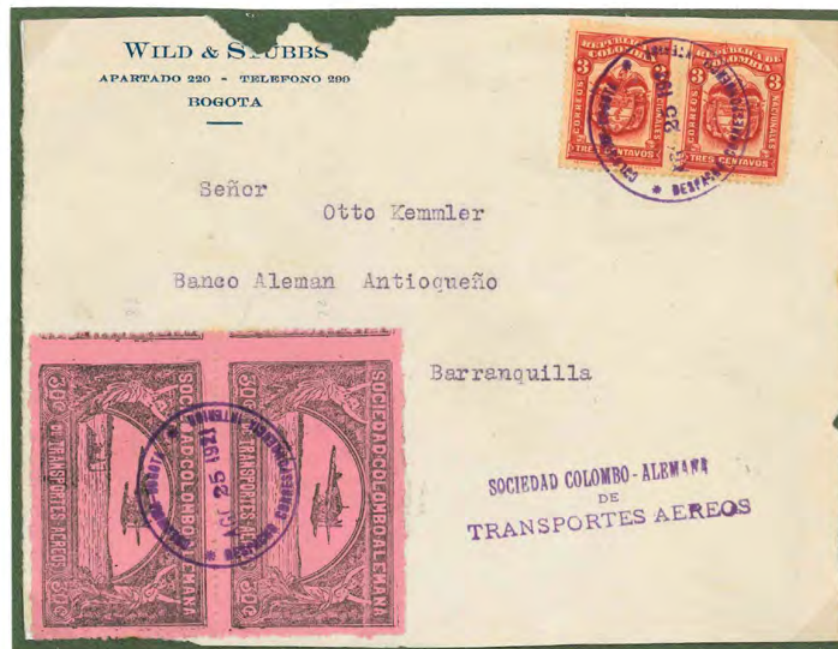
Q 18.7.1921 – Ordinary postmark of Bogota.  
**2 stamps are recorded to survive.** @@@  
 Plating position 5.



Q 1.9.1921 – Ordinary postmark of Bogota  
**4 stamps are recorded to survive.** @@@  
 PHSW2. Plating position 5.



Q 15.9.1921 – Ordinary postmark of Bogota  
**2 stamps are recorded to survive.** @@@  
 PHSW2.



Q 25.8.1921 – Letter sent from Bogota to Barranquilla, franked with 60c. double air mail rate. National 6c. paid for the domestic postage.  
**8 covers are recorded to survive, only recorded with double rate.** @@@  
 Misplaced perforation.  
 Plating positions 22, 28.

Q 22.9.1921 – Last experimental flight to the north.  
 Letter sent from Bogota to New York, United States, franked with 30c. for the single air mail rate, 3. National paid for the Colombian foreign postage.  
**4 covers are recorded to survive.** @@@  
 Plating position 49. LGSC, PHSW2.



2.0 – FIRST SCADTA ISSUE

Regular flights. With the discovery of mail items bearing a special stamp dated Monday the 26<sup>th</sup>, the previously valid view of the start of regular flight had to be revised. Within half year, Scadta was able to set up a functioning network of seaplanes for the transportation of mail, goods and passengers. Improved aircraft, a suitable infrastructure and qualified womans and mens formed the basic for this. The beginning of air traffic was an essential pillar of development of Colombia.

26.9.1921 – First regular flight.

Commemorative handstamp reading "Sociedad Colombo Alemana de Transportes Aereo .- LUNEN 26-.". Note the error "m" instead "n" in "Tramsportes".

Plating position 24. **1 cover and less than 4 stamps are recorded to survive.** @@@



29.10.1921 – Letter addressed to Anibal Lombardi, sent from Neiva to Barranquilla, franken with 30c. tied by violet "NAVEGACION AEREA NEIVA".

Plating position 24. Letter without National stamps. **Earliest recorded use with an exemption fee.** @@@



8.10.1921 – Large back cover sent from Bogota to Barranquilla, franked with 1.80p. for the sixth air mail rate. Plating positions 30c. 41, 50c. 1, 40, 48. **First and last stamp of the sheet.**



1921, November – Letter sent from Bogota to Brooklyn, United States, franked with 30c. single air mail rate in Colombia. 3c. National, tied by round Barranquilla cancel, paid for the international postage. Plating position 29.

7.11.1921 – Clock cancellation of Barranquilla.

Plating positions 4-5, 10-11.

**Largest multiple recorded with this cancellation.** @@@



2.0 – FIRST SCADTA ISSUE

Q Late 1921 – Letter sent from Neiva to Dorking, England, franked with 60c. for the double airmail rate and 5c. for the international postage all tied by light "SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO SCADTA, NEIVA" cancels. Variety: partial perforation on stamps. Plating positions 40, 41.



Q 1921, December – Letter sent from Medellin to New York, United States, franked with 1.50p. vertical pair with sheet margin, plating position 19, 25 and single with sheet margin at right, plating position 6, cancelled by violet Medellin Scadta handstamp on reverse of legal-sized cover, deduced at right presumably cutting off National stamps.



17.12.1921 – Letter sent from Girardot to Barranquilla, franked with 50c. tied by oval green agency cancel, for the double air mail rate; 3 National paid for the domestic postage.

Q Plating position 24. **3 covers are recorded to survive with this date.** @@@



Q 31.7.1923 – Registered letter sent from Neiva to Dorking, England, arrival postmark 30.8.1923 via Barranquilla 31.7.1923 and London 29.8.1923. Cover franked with 30c. for the air mail postage 20c. paid for the registration international postage. Plating position 17. Stamp tied by violet double ring un-dated cancel with a misplaced variety. **Only 3 registered cover recorded.** @@@



2.1 – PROVISIONAL OVERPRINT

25-27.10.1921 – Handstamp overprint "\$ 030c" on 50c. Issued in Bogota.



Plating position 1. Variety: inverted handstamp. Only four stamps recorded. LGSC, PHSPS §.

14.11.1921 – Handstamp overprint "VALOR 30 Ctvos – S.C.A.T.A. on 50c. Issued in Barranquilla, printing 350.



Vertical pair, right sheet margin, tied by Barranquilla "clock" cancel. LGSC, PHSPS.

Front cover sent from Bogota to Barranquilla franked with 30c., sheet margin at left, tied by three-line cancel of Bogota, used with National 3c. Unique example on cover, LGSC, PHSPS §.



14.11.1921 – Behr-Heyder letter sent from Medellin to Bogota, franked with 30c. tied by Manuel José Tobon cancel of Medellin, used with National 3c. for the domestic postage. Violet surcharge. Partial double handstamp variety. One of six covers recorded. LGSC, PHSPS.



10.11.1921 – Handstamp surcharge "VALOR 30 CENTAVOS" on 50c. Issued in Medellin. Printing 1'080.



Type II. Surcharge with a different "T" in "CENTAVOS."

Plating position 45.



Only four stamps recorded. LGSC, PHSPS §.

31.10.1921 – Handstamp overprint "30c" on 50c. Issued in Bogota. Type I.



Type II. Surcharge appears mostly as "outline" of the numbers. §.





2.1 – PROVISIONAL OVERPRINT

Handstamp overprint "VALOR 30 CENTAVOS" on 50c. Issued in Medellin.  
Type identified by the "hook" of "L" in "VALOR."

17.11.1921 – Commercial cover sent from Medellin to Paris, France, via Barranquilla, franked with 60c., horizontal pair, double air mail rate and National 10c. paid for the Colombian foreign postage.  
**One of the two example on cover @@@ §.**



22.10.1921 – Handstamp surcharge "VALOR 30 CENTAVOS" on 50c. Issued in Girardot. Type identified by damaged lettering.



Variety: paperfold across the stamp.  
**One of two stamps recorded @@@.**

25.1.1923 – The "Forero" reprints. In various collection we find covers like this just with a comment like "Late usage..." etc. but nothing is mentioned in Kessler or Gebauer about a Provisional Surcharge being used in 1923, 3 years after the other kwon recorded. However these covers went through the mail, but curiously only kwon with the same date of origin 25.1.1923 of Barranquilla, sent by C. Forero to Antonio Mejia cancelled by Scadta datestamp in red. Furthermore, nearly all covers show a handstamped number, under cover carries the number 47.  
**One of seven covers know @@@.**



November, 1921 – Commercial cover sent from Medellin to Amersfoort, Netherland, via Barranquilla franked with 80c. for the triple air mail postage and National 10c. paid for the Colombian foreign postage.  
**Unique mixed franking know to date @@@.**

2.1 – PROVISIONAL OVERPRINT – THE ROLE OF DR BEHR-HEYDER

Kessler mentions that official governmental airmail stamps became unnecessary as SCADTA received official approval to issue its own stamps. No study of the SCADTA issue would be complete without mentioning Dr Behr-Heyder. He was a geologist who was under contract to the Colombian Government to carry out geological research. Many covers addressed to and from him are found. According to experts, Behr-Heyder managed the SCADTA office in Girardot in 1921. His presence there was not unusual as SCADTA was a German-Colombian air company and many of the staff there were of German extraction. A keen philatelist, he saw to it that many of the provisional SCADTA's were sent to him by either himself or by others covers were addressed to him from several towns in Colombia, showing he had contacts all over the country. This would not be unusual if he were considered an important postal official.

Behr-Heyder also had relatives in Germany, as is evidenced by letters he sent to them using some rare provisionals. These prove useful, as not many were airmailed overseas, meaning they readily verify the rates set for overseas mail. Dr Behr-Heyder was just one of several addresses to receive these issues, and the existence of other senders and recipients validates the use. If we refer to Kessler's numbers 21 to 24, we can verify that these were sent by a SCADTA agent in Neiva after 19 September 1921. There were other officials who realized that values would increase. Vicente Puccini, the postmaster of Puerto Colombia, sent many letters to his friend, Lombardi. In addition, John Myer mentioned how some employees of the Medellin post offices appeared to have the power to designate surcharges. He mentions that 'one Joaquin Arbelaez, an employee of that post office, and a philatelist and stamp dealer' made surcharges on normal Colombian stamps (not stamps described in this monograph) using a Remington typewriter.

4.11.1921 – First Behr-Heyden Issue in Girardot. Hand surcharge "VALOR 10 CENTAVOS". Letter sent from Girardot to Bogota, bearing 10c. stamp with top sheet margin, clearly showing a small part of additional inverted surcharge, cancelled by light Girardot oval and "Navegacion Aerea, Neiva" handstamps with additional strikes on reverse, used with National 3c. on cover to Dr. Behr-Heyder. Bogota 1921 boxed arrival handstamp ties 3c.

☞ Variety: Double – one inverted "1" of "10". Only one cover recorded. 🇪🇪🇪. LGSC, PHSPS.



4.11.1921 – First Behr-Heyden Issue in Girardot. Hand surcharge "VALOR 10 CENTAVOS". Letter sent from Girardot, light green oval handstamp, to Neiva, bearing 10c. for the domestic airmail service and National 3c. tied by "Navegacion Aerea Neiva" handstamp, additional strike cancels surcharged stamp. Arrival datestamp of the same date.

☞ Variety: Inverted "1" of "10". Only three covers dated 4.11.1921 have been recorded. 🇪🇪🇪. LGSC, PHSPS. § A. Rendon.



2.1 – PROVISIONAL OVERPRINT – THE ROLE OF DR BEHR-HEYDER

Large part of cover front sent from Girardot to Barranquilla. Vertical pair, bottom stamp with "E" in "Centavos" omitted used with uncharged 50c. and National 3c. vertical strip of three with selvage at bottom, tied by Girardot oval handstamp, blue boxed Barranquilla handstamp applied upon arrival tying National stamps.  
 Unique mixed franking recorded @@@. **CHG, LGSC, PEDHG.** Only cover not addressed to Behr-Heyder, § Field.



4.11.1921 – Hand surcharge with error in the lettering on Valor, "Vaolr 10 Centavos" on 50c. Issued in Girardot. Second Behr-Heyder issue. According with Kessler total printing was 400 copies.  
**Bortfeldt has a census of 7 stamps in used condition @@@.**



4.11.1921 – Typewriter surcharge "Valor \$0.10" on 50c. Issued in Girardot. Third Behr-Heyder issue. This overprint are being made for philatelic purpose. They exist on flown covers, almost addressed to Dr. Behr-Heyder. Is very difficult to establish the exact status of this stamps. Scadta was preoccupied with others problems at the time and therefore did not check such details. In the other hand, due to the fact the original stamp have a 50c. value they had no reason to object these overprints, since they collected the original face value of the stamps when they were product of their employee.

Letter sent from Girardot, undated green oblong agent cancel, to Neiva. Arrival linear blue-violet postmark. Cover bearing 10c. for the domestic single air mail rate and 3c. for the Colombian domestic postage.  
**Bortfeldt has a census of only 1 cover of this route dated 4.11.1921. Earliest know date @@@.**



4.11.1921 – Letter sent from Girardot, undated green oblong agent cancel, to Neiva. Arrival violet postmark "Navegacion Aerea Neiva" 4.11.1921. Cover bearing 10c. for the domestic single air mail rate and 3c. for the Colombian domestic usage.  
**Bortfeldt has a census of 6 covers addressed to Behr-Heyder and 3 covers to other addressees @@@. LGSC.**



2.2 – SECOND SCADTA ISSUE

The second issue is similar in design at the first one. Printed in letterpress by C. Valiente M. of Barranquilla in sheets of 4x8 = 32 stamps. The sheet was formed by 32 individual clichés. Sheets completely perforated.

11.11.1921 – Opening line Barranquilla – Cartagena.

15c. blue on white wove paper printed in letterpress in sheets containing 2 panes in Tête-bêche position. Printing: 339 panes of 32 stamps for a total of 10'848 stamps.

Bloc of six , plating positions 3-4, 11-12, 19-20.



14.11.1921 – Return flight Cartagena – Barranquilla.

Letter sent from Cartagena to Barranquilla, franked with 15c. for the air mail rate, National 3c. paid for the domestic postage. **Third day of use.** Plating position 20. **CHG, PEDHG.**



Cancellation of Cartagena.

plating positions 11, 19, 27. **Largest multiple recorded.**



18.12.1921 – Remington typewriter advertising cover sent from Cartagena to Barranquilla, franked with 15c. correct air mail rate and 3c. for the domestic postage. Departure mark: violet circular un-dated agent cancel of Barranquilla. plating position 7.



28.3.1922 – Letter sent from Cartagena addressed to Anibal Lombardi in Barranquilla, franked with 15c. air mail rate and 3c. paid for the domestic postage. Departure mark: violet circular un-dated cancel of Cartagena. plating position 21.



2.2 – SECOND SCADTA ISSUE

Q 11.11.1921 – Tête-bêche position, as proven by this exhibit.

Horizontal pair and single from bottom part of pane showing parts of adjoining stamps at bottom in tête-bêche format.

This rare variety occurred during the printing process where the sheet was printed and turned, this caused by improper cutting of panes in margin between stamps, unlikely many example exist.

Q plating position 27-28. § A. Rendon. @@@, CHG, LGSC, PEDHG.



Letter sent from Neiva to Dorking, England, via Cartagena, franked with the complete set of the second Scadta's issue. The 10c. stamps present a variety of perforation, the 15c. stamp present the partial tête-bêche variety. Departure mark: circular un-dated cancel Neiva.

Q 10 centavos plating position 32, 15 centavos plating position 26; 30 centavos plating position 7.

Only recorded to date. @@@, PHSW2.



19.11.1921 – Steamer and Junkers aircraft over the Magdalena river. 30c. red on slight yellowish wave paper printed in letterpress in sheets of 32 stamps 8 rows by 4 columns. 350 sheets for a total of 11'200 stamps.

Q Plating position 4.  
Variety double perforation.



Printer's logo, once per sheet over position 5.  
Plating positions 5-6, 13-14, 21-22.

Q Plating position 31.  
Variety mirror image.



Q Plating position 31.  
Variety displaced perforation.



Q Plating position 31.  
Variety worn plate.



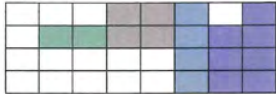
2.2 – SECOND SCADTA ISSUE

19.11.1921 – Steamer and Junkers aircraft over the Magdalena river. 30c. red on slight yellowish wove paper printed in letterpress in sheets of 32 stamps 8 rows by 4 columns. 350 sheets for a total of 11'200 stamps.

Printer's logo, once per sheet over position 5.  
Double horizontal perforation.  
Plating positions 4-5, 12-13. **LGSC.**



Plate of 32 stamps.



Cancellation of Barranquilla.

Plating position 11.  
5.12.1921 – "Clock".



Plating position 10.  
"Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aereo. (Compañía Anónima)". §



Plating position 16.  
"HIDROAVION".



Plating position 31.  
Double ring.



5.12.1921 – Barranquilla "Clock" cancel.  
Plating positions 6, 14, 22, 30.  
Second largest recorded used multiple.  
⑥⑥⑥, **LGSC.**



Bogota cancel.  
Plating positions 8, 15-16, 23-24, 31-32.  
Largest recorded used multiple.  
⑥⑥⑥, **LGSC.**



2.0 – FIRST SCADTA ISSUE

Monday 21.11.1921 first day of usage – Large part of a cover front deduced cutting off National stamps sent from Barranquilla to Medellin franked with 60c. for the double air mail rate, tied by violet Barranquilla "Clock". Plating position 17, 4. **Earliest recorded use.** 🕒🕒



20.4.1922 – Letter sent from Cartagena to Medellin, tied by un-dated violet double ring, franked with 30c. correct single air mail rate, 3c. National paid for the domestic postage. Plating position 7. "Sociedad de Mejoras Publicas" receipt advertising. **Only recorded.** 🕒🕒, LGSC

17.12.1921 – Letter sent from Bogota to Barranquilla, franked with 90c. for the triple air mail rate, 10c paid for the domestic postage. Double ring un-date agency cancel. Plating position 4, 11, 12. **LGSC**



1.12.1921 – Mourning cover sent from Bogota to Medellin franked with 30c. for the correct single air mail rate, 3c. paid for the domestic postage. Arrival postmark 6.12.1921. Plating position 12. **LGSC**



2.0 – FIRST SCADTA ISSUE

Bisects usage. Not authorized but tolerated.

December 1921 – Commercial front cover sent from Bogota to New York, via Barranquilla. Left 2/3 bisect, used with a normal 30c. air mail rate 50c., National 3c. paid for the Colombian foreign postage. Scadta stamps tied by double ring agent cancel of Bogota, Barranquilla datestamp ties National stamp. Plating position 9, 24. **Only three bisected covers recorded.** @@@



Usage as 75c.  
Stamps cancelled by three-line Bogota agency.  
Plating position 8, 16.  
**Less than 5 bisects reported to survive.** @@@, LGSC.



Excess postage.

Excess postage are due if the postal customer has not franked the mail sufficiently. In this case the consignment will be marked with an additional postmark which includes the letter "T". Excess postage occur mainly on covers from abroad. Domestically, the post was mostly posted at the Scadta agency and thus correctly franked.

1.3.1922 – "One-cover system" sent from the United States to Bogota, via Barranquilla. The air mail postage was 30c. paid in Barranquilla for the air mail service in Colombia, violet square "T \$ -30". Cover franked with 2 US cents for the American foreign postage, 4c. paid for the Colombian postage. **Oldest know excess postage.** @@@, PHSW2.



Back cover usage as 45.  
Stamps cancelled by three-line Bogota Scadta agency  
Plating position 17.  
**Less than 5 bisects reported to survive.** @, @@@, LGSC.



2.2 – SECOND SCADTA ISSUE

24.11.1921 – Steamer Junkers aircraft over the Magdalena river.

10c. stamp yellow on white wove paper printed in letterpress in sheets of 32 stamps, 8 row by 4 columns. Formed by four cliché blocs of 8 stamps as types. Printing 12'672 stamps for a total of 396 sheets.

Printer's logo, once per sheet over position 5.

**Misplaced and double horizontal perforation variety, largest recorded multiples.** ⓂⓂⓂ LGSC.

Plating position 5-6, 13-14, 21-22, 29-30.



Bisects use.  
Top right diagonal half, used with 15c. both tied by "Servicio Posta Aereo SCADTA, Bogota" cancels on a small piece, bisect tied across cut twice. Ⓜ, § Schoendorf.  
**Less than 5 bisects reported to survive** ⓂⓂⓂ LGSC.



28.2.1922 – Postal card sent from Neiva to Bogota, arrival postmark of the same day, via Giradot, franked with 10c., air mail rate, and 2c. for the domestic postage.

**Last day of 10c. postal card. One of 4 recorded cards** ⓂⓂⓂ.



2.2.1 – SECOND SCADTA ISSUE – PROVISIONAL OVERPRINTS

5.5.1922 – Fifth provisional issue from Bogota "30 cent" on 10c. by Grey Violet rubber handstamp.

This provisional surcharge was produced in Bogota due to a sudden shortage on 30c. stamps, when preparing the outgoing mail for the same day. Kessler states in his catalogue that only 200 stamps were prepared, more likely 6 sheets of 32 stamps for a total of 192 stamps. Ⓜ

Used in Bogota. §

Variety: misplaced perforation.



Double ring un-dated cancels.

Bogota.


Honda.

Manizales.

Neiva.



2.2.2 – OFFICIAL FRANKS – FRANCHISE OF THE SCADTA SURCHARGE

20.10.1921 – Letter sent from Bogota to Scadta office in Barranquilla, franked with 50c. for the air mail postage, without additional franking of the Colombian postal administration.  
Tied by 3-line Scadta cancel of Bogota and long date stamp.  
The oldest letter know from the authorities  PHSW2.



Official letters of Scadta from the beginning time have no special markings as an official mail. The sender was the company, but assistants could also send mail without Scadta stamps. There was always the national stamp. There was no air surcharge.

December, 1921 – Official letter sent from Bogota to Düsseldorf, Germany, via Barranquilla, tied by 3-line Scadta cancel of Bogota franked with 10c. National for the Colombian foreign postage. Sender: Charlotte von Bauer.  
The earliest official letter know to date .



1922 – Official letter sent from Bogota to Düsseldorf, Germany, via Barranquilla, tied by violet double-ring Scadta cancel of Bogota, franked with 10c. National for the Colombian foreign postage. Sender: Charlotte von Bauer.



2.3 – THIRD SCADTA ISSUE – SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA

19.12.1921 – Stamps designed by Richard Klein of Munich, Germany, printed by Meisenbach Riffarth & Co. Munich. The centavos values show the airplane Junkers F-13 over the Magdalena river with the Vulcan Nevado del Tolima in the background. The 60c. followed on April 1<sup>st</sup> 1923. The peso values show the main square of the city Bogota, the Plaza Bolivar and the cathedral of the city. A crape appears on the right mountain, Guadalupe. This mistake was corrected only on the fourth issue were in appears on the left, Montserrat. All these stamps of this issue were printed in sheets of 25 stamps perforated 11 1/2. Printing are noted near the exposed stamps.

Centavos values.



Orange-yellow  
25'000



Blue-green  
50'000



Brown-orange  
50'000



Red-Brown  
20'000



Claret



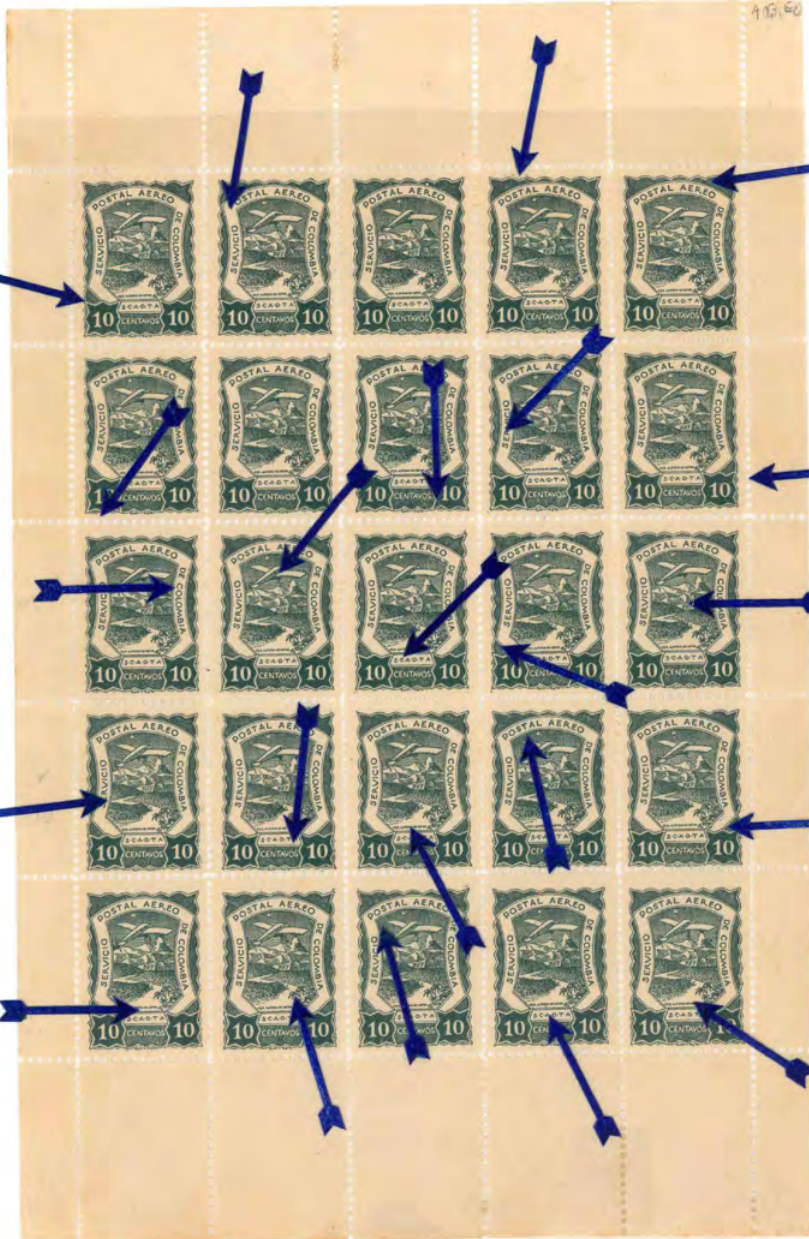
Green  
275'000



Blue  
50'000



Vermillion  
90'000



Personal study of the 10c. sheet. Through this study can check the position of the stamps on the original sheet. The little errors are noted on the sheet. Printing 2'000 sheets.

Pesos values.



Gray black  
11'000



Rose  
6'000



Violet  
6'000



Olive-green  
1'000

Imperforated pair, Plating position 1-2.



6.7.1922 – Letter sent from Medellin to New York, franked with 30c. tied by circular un-dated cancel of Medellin, correct air mail rate, 3c. were paid for the international postage. Arrival promotional cancel Scadta's agency in New York. Plating position 6.



2.3 – THIRD SCADTA ISSUE – SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA

Complete sheet of 25 stamps with a misplaced perforation.  
 Printing 800 sheets §.



20.4.1922 – Letter sent from Medellin to Cartagena, tied by a double ring un-dated cancel, franked with 30c. single air mail rate and 3c. for the domestic postage. The 20c. value have a variety of a misplaced perforation. Cartagena arrival postmark on National stamp.



Without vertical perforation.



1922 – Letter sent from Medellin to Hamburg, Germany, via Barranquilla, franked with 20c. single air mail rate 10c. were paid for the international postage. Departure mark: violet un-dated double ring cancel of Medellin.



2.3 – THIRD SCADTA ISSUE – SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA

Proof in brown.



25.12.1921 – Letter sent from Cartagena, tied by a double ring un-dated cancel, to Medellin, franked with 15c. single air mail rate and 3c. for the domestic postage. National arrival postmark of Barranquilla. **Earliest recorded use.** RRR



Unperforated pair. §



Perfin "SC".



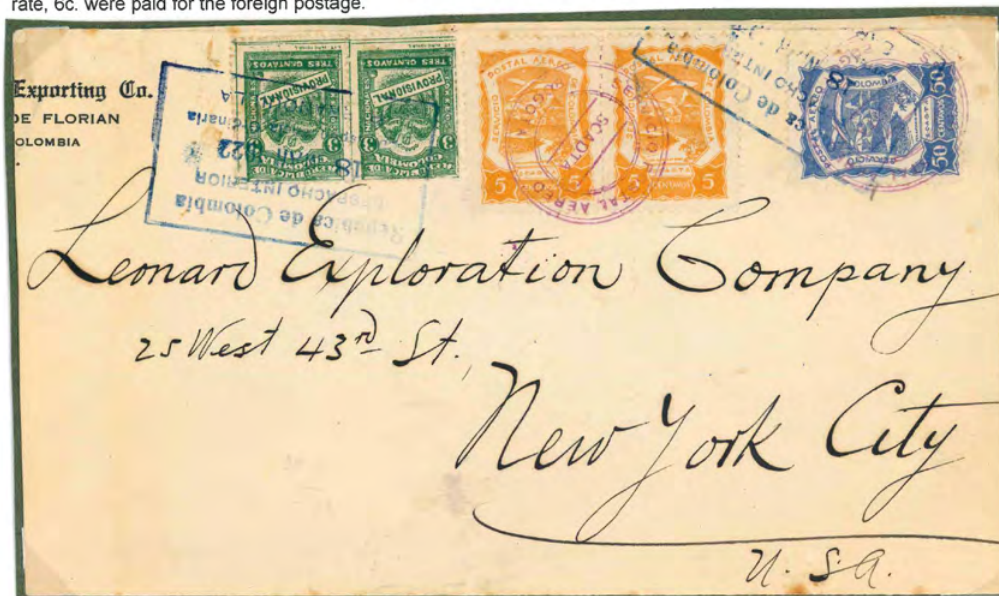
6.1.1922 – Letter sent from Girardot to Cartagena franked with 30c. single air mail rate, 3c. were paid for the national postage; tied by violet Scadta un-dated double ring cancel.



26.10.1922 – Letter sent from Medellin to Barranquilla franked with 50c. double air mail rate and 6. for the domestic postage, tied by Scadta un-dated double ring cancel of Medellin. Light green label "By Airmail in Colombia".



17.3.1922 – Letter sent from Bogota to New York, via Barranquilla 18.3.1922, franked with 60c. for the double air mail rate, 6c. were paid for the foreign postage.



2.3 – THIRD SCADTA ISSUE – SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA

Overprint "R" for Registration service.

The Registration fee was 20c., which value was overprint with the different types of "R" for this purpose. However, in certain instance, the offices ran short on 20c. stamps, and in Bogota during April 1923, the 10c. was surcharged. If of course, only occurs in pairs on covers. In Cienaga, the 5c. and the 15c. were used in combination to make up the 20c. registration. This office also used the 50c. in which case 30c. represented the postage and 20c. the registration fee.



10c.  
Plating position 25.



20c.



Inverted overprint  
Plating position 16.



Double overprint  
Plating position 6.



Pair one stamp with double overprint  
Plating position 24-25.

2.4.1923 – Registered front of a heavy letter sent from Bogota to Medellin. The postal rate of 33c. corresponds to a weight of 165 gr. The Scadta rate of 2.30p. agrees with rate levels of 15 gr. Instead of the 20 gr. used earlier.

According to the rates on heavy letters found, Scadta chanced the rate levels from 20 gr. to 15 gr. some time in 1922.

Only recorded evidence of a red-violet boxed registered cachet. @@@, CHG, PEDHG.



1.12.1922 – Registered letter sent from Bogota to Koblenz, Germany, re-addressed to Prague, via New York, franked with 50c. air mail postage. National postage were 20c.



19.7.1922 – Registered letter sent from Bogota to Bern, Switzerland, via Barranquilla, franked with 1.20p. for the international air mail postage. National postage paid 20c.



2.3.1 – THIRD SCADTA ISSUE – SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA – LATE USAGE

At that time every issue of stamps had an exact period of usage. When a new issue was edited and the old one wasn't sold off, Scadta conceded the usage of the old issue for some time. So the customers could use up their old stocks.

7.3.1922 - Letter sent from Girardot to Barranquilla. Top right corner selvage single, pos. 8, used with 20c. Scadta third issue each tied by violet double ring un-dated cancel on uprated 3c. entire cancelled by violet Girardot boxed datestamp. Two blue boxed arrival datestamp, one tying 10c. and an additional strike on reverse. **Less than 8 entires are known** @@@ LGSC.



1.4.1922 – Letter sent from Honda to Cartagena via Barranquilla, blue boxed datestamp 2.4.1922, franked with 10c. single used with 20c. Scadta third issue each tied by violet double ring un-dated cancel. **One of three covers recorded in this route** @@@ LGSC.



30.3.1922 – Commercial letter sent from Girardot to Barranquilla. Vertically pair 10c, used with 50c. Scadta third issue each tied by violet double ring un-dated cancel. Triple airmail rate, 9c. were paid for the domestic usage tied by blue Barranquilla boxed datestamp. **Less than 20 recorded covers** @@@.



6.5.1922 – Letter sent from Honda to Barranquilla. 10c single used with 20c. Scadta third issue each tied by violet double ring un-dated cancel, 3c. national cancelled by blue boxed datestamp. **One of five covers know in this route.** @@@ PHSW2.



2.4 – FOURTH SCADTA ISSUE – SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA

4.6.1923 – Stamps designed by Richard Klein of Munich, Germany, printed by the German government printing works Reichsdruckerei, Berlin. The centavos values show now the airplane with boats instead of wheels over the Magdalena river with the Vulcan Nevado del Tolima in the background. The 40c. and 80c. followed on December 1928. The peso values show the main square of the city Bogota, the Plaza Bolivar and the cathedral of the city. All these stamps of this issue were printed in sheets of 25 stamps perforated 14x14 ½. Printing noted.

Every fourth sheet has the order number 1.996.22 for the first printing and 1.1063.25 for the second in the right corner.

For registration fee.



Orange-yellow 232'725    Bright green 434'725    Red 603'650    Gray 362'150    Blue 3'766'700    Violet 75'000    Dark green 387'250    Yellow-brown 339'300    Olive 35'000    Overprint in red "R" 116'850



Gray 136'800    Orange-red 42'875    Purple 26'125    Olive-green 21'625

Excess postage.

1.4.1929 – Taxed cover sent probably from outside Colombia "Two-cover system" to Bogota 20c. postage added with 10c. tax for the complete single air mail postage, 4c. paid for the Colombian surface postage. Double line rectangular cachet "T \$ \_\_\_\_\_" with manuscript 0.10. Mail from abroad can always be recognized by the note "Colombia" or similar. **PHSW2**.



24.4.1928 – Letter sent from Bogota to Hamburg, Germany, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. for the single air mail postage, 8c. were paid for the Colombian foreign postage.





2.4 – FOURTH SCADTA ISSUE – SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA

SECRET DOT – In 1923 a shipment of stamps sent by steamer "Christian Horn" disappeared, according to reports 640 sheets of the 30c. value, which represented a substantial amount of money. In order to detect these stamps were overprinted with a small "dot" on the face of the stamps.

Because the color of dots is the same as the stamps, it is not always easy to notice it. The following values reported with the dot; 10c., 15c., 30c. and 60c. and are known with cancellations as late as 1929. According to Mr. Glaser the missing stamps were found later.

Example of "secret dot" on used stamps.



10c.



30c.



60c.

17.3.1924 – Letter sent from Barranquilla to Bogota addressed to the President of the Colombian Republic.

Cover franked with 30c. market with a "secret dot", for the single air mail rate. National 3c. were paid for the domestic postage.



17.9.1925 – Letter sent from Barranquilla to Bogota, probably originated in Hamburg, Germany by a "Two-cover system", franked with 3.90p for the air mail rate in Colombia. 39c. paid for the National surface postage. Arrival postmark 19.9.1925

60c. market with a large brown "secret dot".

2.4 – FOURTH SCADTA ISSUE – SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA

8.5.1928 – Registered letter sent from Santa Marta to Munich, via Barranquilla, franked with 35c. for the Colombian air mail postage and 16c. for the foreign postage. The 20c. value is black instead the normal grey. Only cover known in this route 0000.



3.4.1924 – Registered letter sent from Bogota to Locarno, Switzerland, franked with 50c. for the registered air mail service and 20c. for the Colombian foreign postage. Arrival postmark 29.4.1924.



24.9.1928 – Registered letter sent from Bogota to Moscow, Russia, via Barranquilla and New York. Cover franked with 50c. for the single registered postage, 24c. paid for the Colombian foreign service.



20.10.1928 – First flight Colombia – Ecuador – Peru via Cartagena, Buenaventura and Guayaquil extension of the Scadta line down the west coast.

Registered letter sent from Barranquilla to Paita, Peru, franked with 1.20p. for the registered air mail postage, 24c. paid for the Colombian foreign postage. Rectangular blue cachet reading "PRIMER CORREO AEREO COLOMBIA-ECUADOR-PERU".



2.4 – FOURTH SCADTA ISSUE – SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA

26.6.1925 – First flight Colombia – Venezuela.

Letter sent from Barranquilla to Maracaibo, Venezuela, franked with 30c. single airmail rate and 3c. for the Colombian postage tied by Barranquilla datestamp.

Departure mark: round agency cancel Barranquilla.

Commemorative double line framed violet cachet reading:

"PRIMER CORREO AEREO COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA 27 JUNIO 1925".

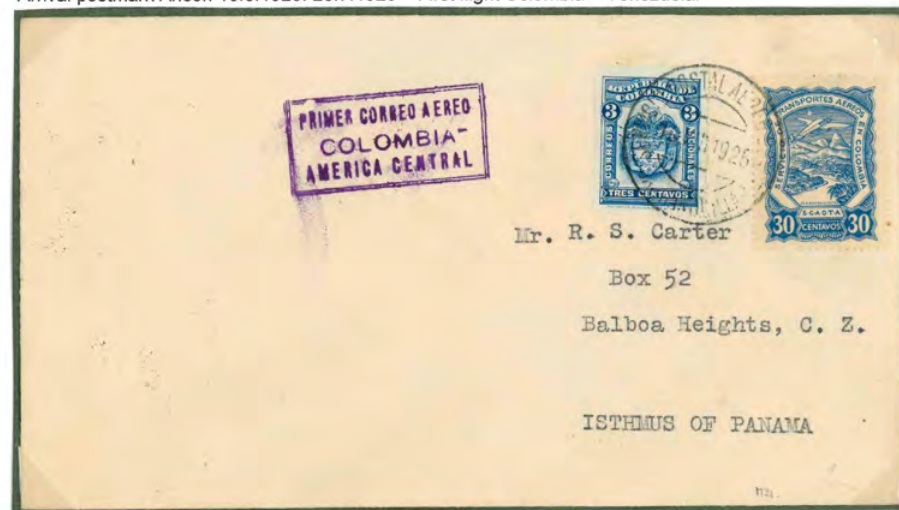


10.8.1925 – First flight Colombia – America Central.

Dr. Peter Paul von Bauer wished to expand air service into Central America and to provide an air link to United States. On 10 August 1925, two Dornier Wal hydroplanes "Pacífico" and "Atlantico" flew from Barranquilla to Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, British Honduras and Cuba. At the end US Government did not grant permission to Scadta for operating flights into USA because US Army air Corps. opposition. The cover were tied by a commemorative double line framed violet cachet reading "PRIMER CORREO AEREO COLOMBIA\_ AMERICA CENTRAL".

Letter sent from Barranquilla to Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, via Cristobal, transit postmark 12.8.1925, franked with 30c. single airmail rate and 3c. for the Colombian postage.

Arrival postmark Ancon 13.8.1925. 26.7.1925 – First flight Colombia – Venezuela.



Letter sent from Barranquilla to Managua, Nicaragua, franked with 30c. single airmail rate and 3c. for the Colombian postage. Arrival postmark Managua 17.8.1925.

2.4 – FOURTH SCADTA ISSUE – SERVICIO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA

24.3.1926 – First flight Puerto Wilches – Bucaramanga.  
Letter sent from Puerto Wilches to Bucaramanga,  
backstamped in ordinary postmark in red 29.3.1926,  
franked with 15c. single air mail rate and 4c. for the  
Colombian domestic postage.  
Commemorative triangular black cachet.

27.3.1926 – First flight Bucaramanga – Puerto Wilches, return flight.  
Letter sent from Bucaramanga to Puerto Wilches, arrival postmark of the same date, franked with 15c.  
single air mail rate and 4c. for the Colombian domestic postage. Commemorative triangular black cachet



13.11.1927 – First flight Bucaramanga – Mesa de los Santos.  
Letter sent from Bucaramanga to San Gil, two different arrival postmarks 14.11.1927 on back,  
franked with 15c. single air mail rate and 4c. for the Colombian domestic postage.  
Commemorative boxed red cachet reading:  
"PRIMER VUELO – A LA – MESA DE LOS SANTOS – DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTANDER".  
**Unlisted flight. Stated to be one of only six covers recorded. @@@**



22.11.1927  
First flight Barranquilla – Cali  
Flight between Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Rectangular red-violet cachet reading "PRIMER CORREO AEREO INTEROCEANICO de Buenaventura a Barranquilla"; pilot Herbert Boy. He had to fly over the jungle of El Quindio although it would be much easier via Panama, but USA did not allow to fly over that route.

Letter sent from Barranquilla to Cali  
Arrival postmark 24.11.1927, via Cartagena, Sautata and Quibdo, franked with 60c. for the double air mail fee and 8c. paid for the Colombia domestic postage.

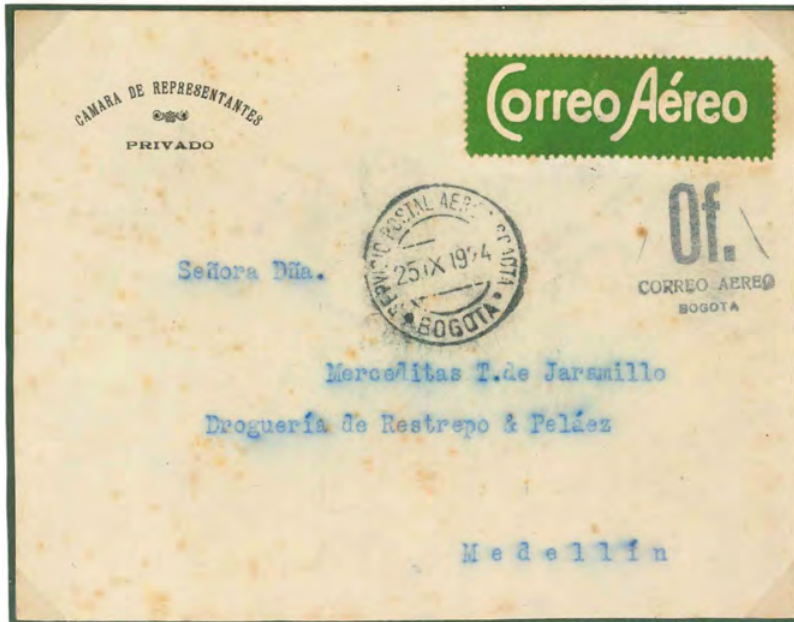


2.4.1. – OFFICIAL FRANKS – FRANCHISE OF THE SCADTA SURCHARGE

31.12.1923 – Letter sent from Bogota to Stockholm, Sweden, via Barranquilla, and Berlin, were was applied the promotional cachet "Save 10 days by using Scadta services" of the Scadta agency in town, franked with 2c. fo the Colombian foreign postage, printed matter rate "IMPRESOS". Violet franchise mark "Of. CORREO AEREO BOGOTA".



Public authorities.  
25.9.1924 – Cover of the Parliament (Camera de Representantes) with signature of the sender sent from Bogota to Medellin. Black franchise mark "Of. CORREO AEREO BOGOTA". Overall postage free.

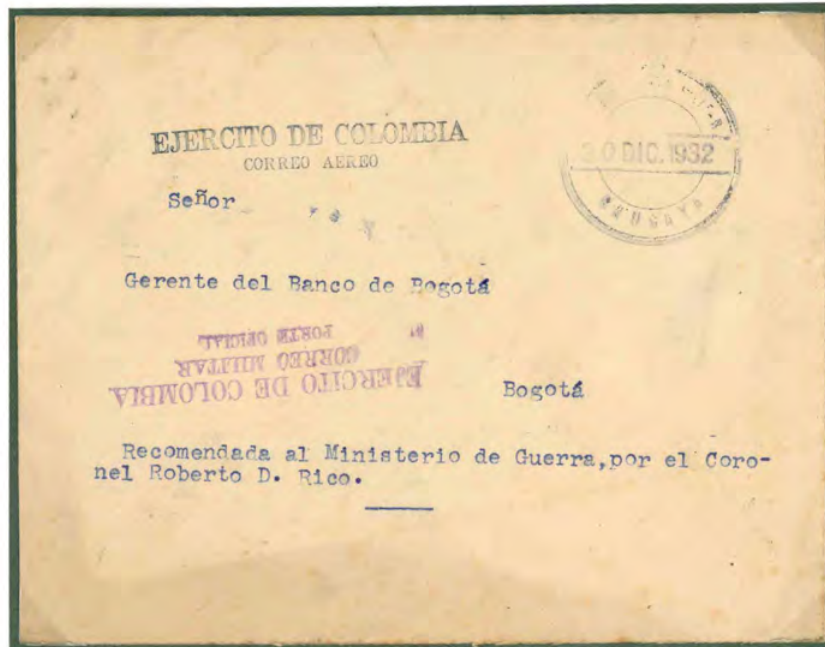


14.1.1924 – Letter sent from Bogota to Zurich, Switzerland, via Barranquilla, franked with 15c. for the Colombian foreign postage. In Switzerland was applied the promotional cachet "Save 10 days by using Scadta services" of the Scadta agency in Bern, managed by Manuel Röthlisberger, honorary general consul in Switzerland. Red-violet franchise mark "Of. CORREO AEREO BOGOTA".



2.4.1. – OFFICIAL FRANKS – FRANCHISE OF THE SCADTA SURCHARGE

19.8.1931 – Cover of the Foreign Ministry (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores) with signature of the sender sent from Bogota via Barranquilla to General Consul of Colombia in San José, Costa Rica. Violet rectangular boxes mark "Franquicia Postal Panamericana". Arrival postmark 27.8.1931. Overall postage free. (333)



Military mail with Scadta participation.

In August 1930 there was a border conflict since Peru occupied the Colombian border town Leticia. At the beginning on 1932 Herbert Boy, the chief pilot Scadta, offered the Government aircrafts and personal to participate in the conflict, The Colombian president accepted and established a special squadron under the command of Herbert Boy who was promoted to the rank of major.

Second flight to Bogota.

14.10.1932 – Printed envelope sent from Caucaya to Scadta offices in Bogota, struck with framed "CORREO AEREO FRANCO" and circular "CORREO AEREO MILITAR – CAUCAYA".

Letter probably belonged to members of the Scientific Section of the Scadta, which was engaged in aerial photography for the Instituto Geográfico Militar. Arrival postmark 17.10.1930.

Overall postage free. (333)



20.12.1932 – Letter from Caucaya to Bogota tied three-line violet mark "EJERCITO DE COLOMBIA CORREO MILITAR – PORTE OFICIAL", by two-line black mark "EJERCITO DE COLOMBIA CORREO AEREO" and by circular "CORREO AEREO MILITAR – CAUCAYA".

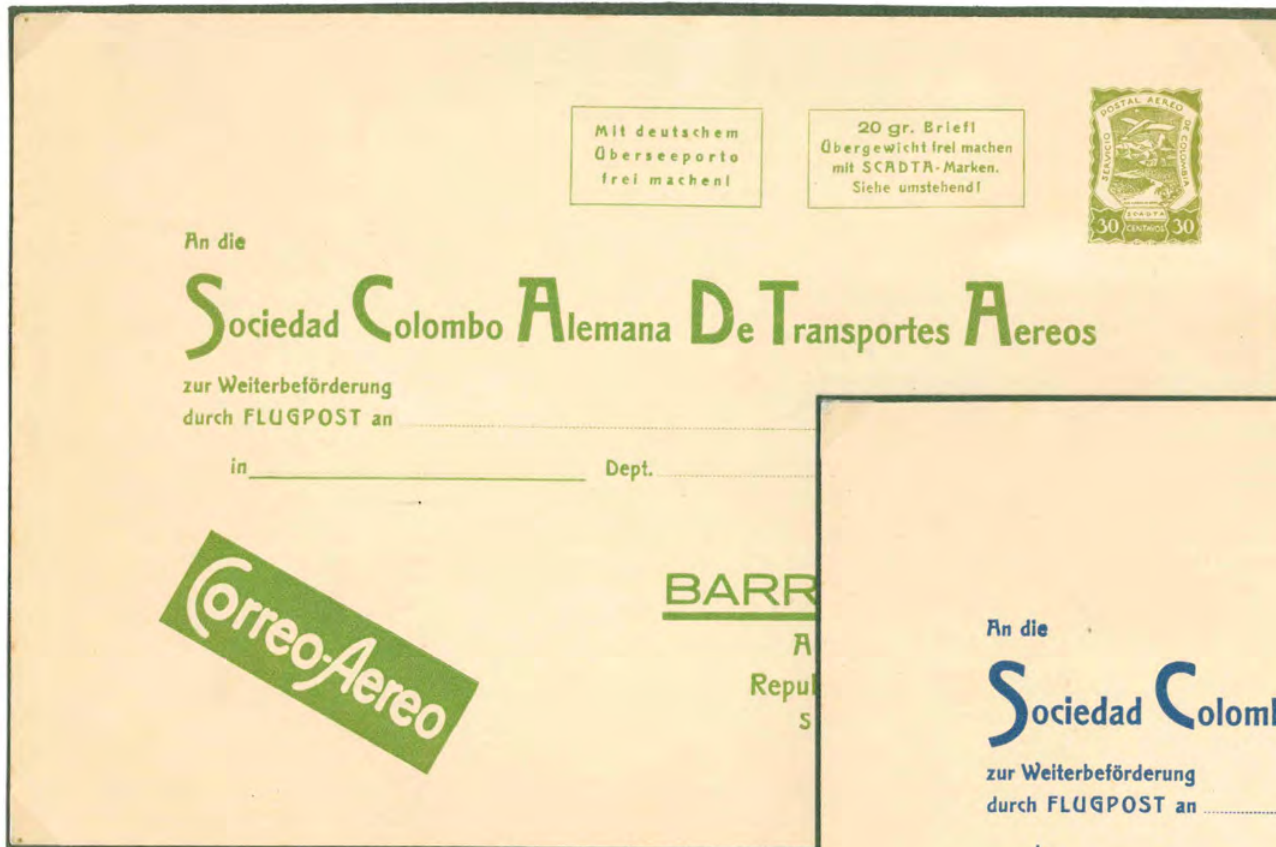
Signature of the sender Col. Roberto D. Rico.

Arrival postmark 23.12.1932. Overall postage free. (333)

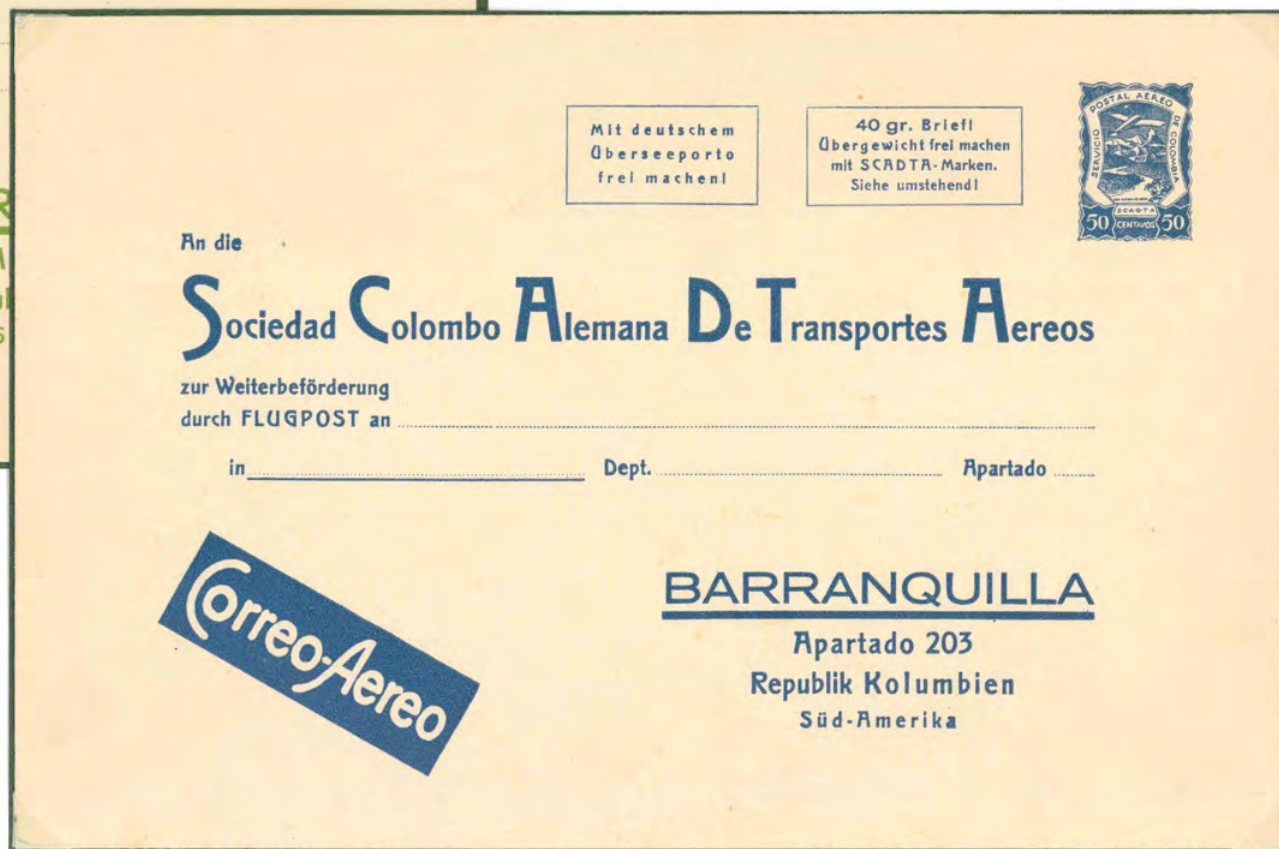
2.5 – POSTAL STATIONERY

Scadta always tried to reduce the efforts for their customers; printed some stationeries with partial smaller postage. The customers didn't want to buy these offers in big amounts. Scadta decided to change the type of the stationeries with no better results. All stationeries were printed between 1923 and 1927. Remainders of them customers could use without time limits.

1.1.1923 – 30c. envelope for use only from Germany. Imprinted stamp paid first 20 gr. rate for air within Colombia. Under "two cover system", letters in envelope required no Colombian postage. Appropriate German postage required for transit in Colombia. German postal authorities considered them inadmissible, removed from sale 1.9.1923. Instruction printed inside flap upper body



50c. envelope for use only from Germany. Imprinted stamp paid for heavier enclosures Up to 40 gr. Instruction printed inside flap upper body



2.5 – POSTAL STATIONERY

1925 – 10c. postal card on card stock without watermark. Stamp design by Prof. Richard Klein, Munich, and color same as revised 10c. airmail stamp of June 1923. Upper left 3-line inscription "POSTAL CARD" and "For service by transport in Colombia (SCADTA)".



16.10.1925 – Postal card for the domestic usage, sent from Bogota to Barranquilla. Ref. number 000 1 – 000 2. National postage paid by 2c. stamp.



1924 – Imprinted 20c. airletter sheet first regularly issued by any postal entity. Layout like postal card; "POSTAL CARD" replaced by "AERIAL MESSAGE" Without watermark. **This airletter sheet is considered the world's first aerogram.**



3c. National stamp pre-affixed by Scadta post office. With 2-line watermark "LOUIS STAFFEL WITZENHAUSEN K NORMAL 3a"

One of the first air letter card with perforated margins on 3 sides. 20c. with watermark. "LOUIS STAFFEL WITZENHAUSEN K NORMAL 3a" Thin brown glassine-type paper inserted to reduce sticking.





2.6 – PROVISIONAL ISSUE

Because of the theft of 640 sheets of the 30c. value, and a strike in German harbours, the 30c. value was depleted in a short time and a provisional issue had to be made. Scadta overprinted 440 sheets of the 20c. value in Barranquilla. According with Kessler the first day of issue was Friday 12.10.1923, surcharge "30 30" in red. The distance between the two "30" varies from 18 ¼ mm and 19 ½ mm. Printing 11'000.

**Wednesday 10.10.1923 – First use know in Barranquilla**

Letter sent to Bogota, arrival 13.10.1923, franked with 30c. for the airmail postage and 3c. for the domestic postage. Distance between the two "30" varies from 18 ¼ mm.



22.10.1923 – Letter sent from Barranquilla to Bogota, franked with 30c. for the airmail postage and 3c. for the domestic postage. Distance between the two "30" varies from 19 ½ mm.



At the end of October the deficiency of the 30c. value was refreshed. So Scadta overprinted the 60c. value of the second issue.

30.10.1923 – Surcharged "Provisional 30 30" Blue at Barranquilla. Sold at Barranquilla, Bogota, Manizales and Medellin. The distance between the two "30" varies from 18 ¼ mm. and 19 ½ mm. Printing 12'500 stamps.

Type I: aligned "Provisional" and "30" at the left.

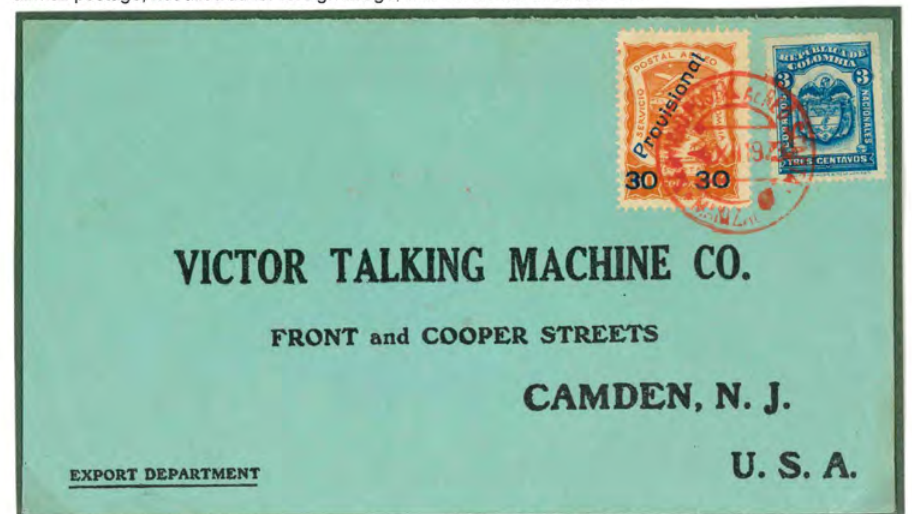
14.11.1923 – Letter sent from Medellin to Bogota, arrival postmark 17.11.1923, franked with 30c. for the airmail postage and 3c. for the domestic fee.



Type II: "Provisional" and "30" not aligned.



6.12.1923 – Letter sent from Manizales to Camden, United States, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. for the airmail postage, not allowed for foreign usage, and 3c. for the domestic fee.



2.6 – PROVISIONAL ISSUE – BENJAMIN MENDEZ REY

These stamps were on sale for one day only in Barranquilla, Bogota, Cartagena and Girardot on the day Capt. Benjamin Mendez passed through these towns on the last part of his good-will flight from New York to Bogota. Mendez carried a few letters with him from New York.

Souvenir-Cover of the Scadta prepared on the occasion of the arrival of the Pilot Mendez on 31.12.1928 in Bogota. All envelopes were cancelled the same day; they were transported to Berlin, Germany.



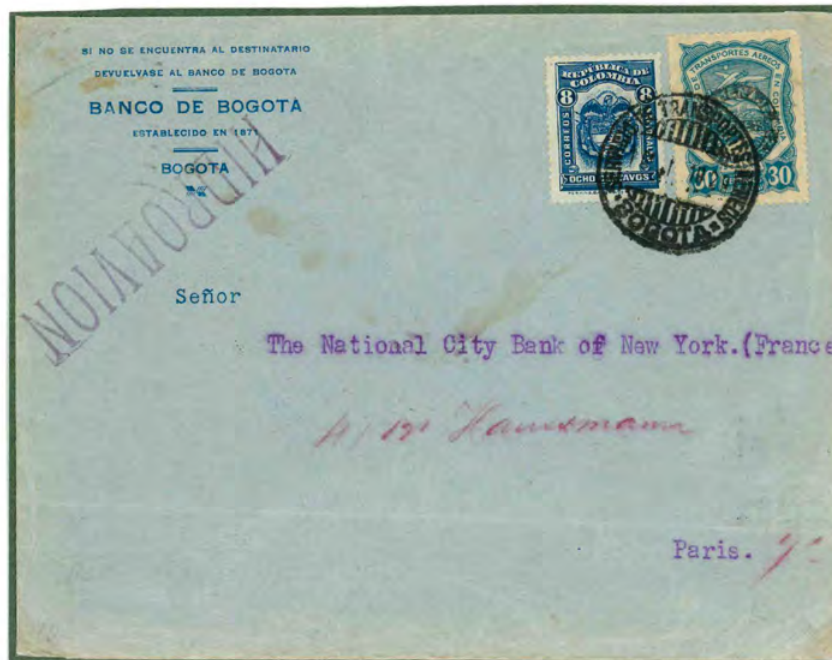
5'000



5'000

18.1.1929 – Commercial cover sent from Bogota, tied by black round dated cancel, to Paris, France, arrival postmark 8.2.1929, franked with 30c. air mail fee, 8c. were paid for the Colombian foreign postage. Violet linear cachet "HIDROAVION".

Only commercial cover known to date @@@.



2.7 – FIFTH ISSUE – SERVICIO BOLIVARIANO DE TRANSPORTES AEREOS

1.6.1926 – With this stamps issue the Scadta wishes to emphasize the fact that did not only carry mail service in Colombia but in all the "Bolivarian" countries as well, wich comprise the following states: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Panama and Venezuela. The centavos values show the Magdalena river and the volcano Tolima in the background. The pesos values depict the Colombo's vessel "Santa Maria" together with a modern Scadta airplane. Stamps designed by Dorothea Suffrian, Berlin. Printed by the german government printing works, Reichsdruckerei Berlin. The indication "Sobretasa aerea" or airmail fee. Also states that ordinary postage had to be paid separately.

The centavos values were printed in sheets of 50 stamps; the pesos values in sheets of 25 stamps. The order number of the printing works in the middle of the lower margin, first printing 1944.17. These stamps were sold and used only in Colombia to pay the airmail fee on mail within Colombia or for foreign colombian mail. Printing noted.



200'000      450'000      300'000



2'320'000      1'000'000      200'000



150'000      130'000      100'000



107'500      Unlisted variety.  
Broken "D" of "SCADTA"



37'500      25'000

25.7.1929 – First dispatch of airmail Colombia – Panama.  
Commercial letter sent from Manizales to Panama, arrival postmark 1.8.1929, via Barranquilla,  
franked with 30c. single air mail rate and 4c. for the Colombian foreign postage.

This is not a first flight, only a first dispatch, of airmail from Colombia to Panama by Scadta Lines Panama applied a special receiving cachet in black

One of only 2 covers recorded. @@@



12'500

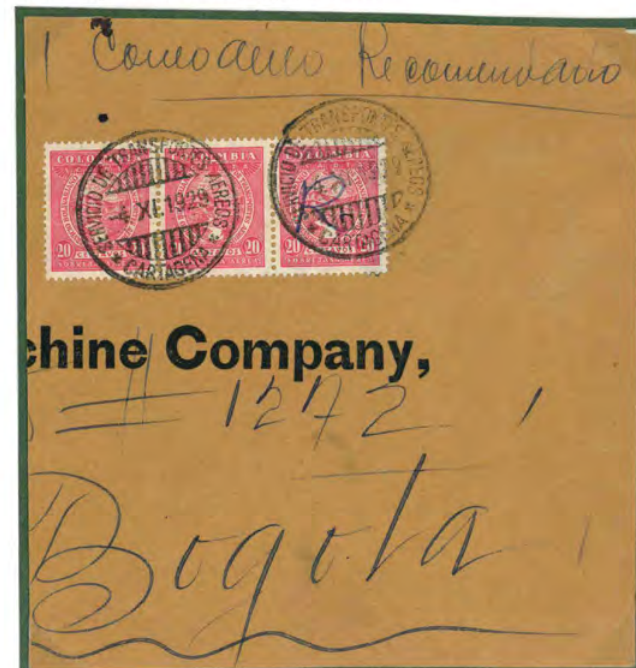
Registered

In July 1929, Cartagena run short of registration stamps and used the 20c. with a large "R" marked with an indelible pencil



107'500      10c.      20c.

4.11.1929 – Registered part of cover sent from Cartagena to Bogota, franked with 60c. (strip of three 20c. value with the last one manuscript with a large blue "R" for the registration fee.



2.7 – FIFTH ISSUE – SERVICIO BOLIVARIANO DE TRANSPORTES AEREOS

31.7.1929 – First flight Bogota – Cali, survey flight.

Letter sent from Bogota to Cali, arrival postmark 1.8.1929, franked with 20c. for the single air mail rate National 4c. paid for the surface postage.

Three small sack of mail carried, two of wick were newspapers.



1929, December – Dispatch of airmail Colombia – Panama. Violet boxed commemorative cachet. Commercial letter sent from Buenaventura to Panama, arrival postmark 10.12.1929, franked with 30c. for the airmail fee and 4c. for the colombian foreign postage. This in not a first flight, only a dispatch of airmail from Colombia and Panama by Scadta lines. Panama applied a special receiving cachet in violet. **Unlisted.**



23.10.1929 – First flight Bogota – Ibaguè.

Letter sent from Bogota to East Patchogue, United States, via Ibaguè, franked with 30c for the international air mail postage and 4c. for the Colombian foreign postage. Arrival postmark 4.11.1929.

**About 175 covers carried. ®**



23.10.1929 – First flight Ibaguè – Bogota, return flight.

Letter sent from Ibaguè to Bogota, franked with 20c. for the single air mail postage, National 4c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage. Arrival postmark of the same date.

Ordinary Scadta cancellation of Ibaguè in bright blue, all have name spelled "JBAGUE".

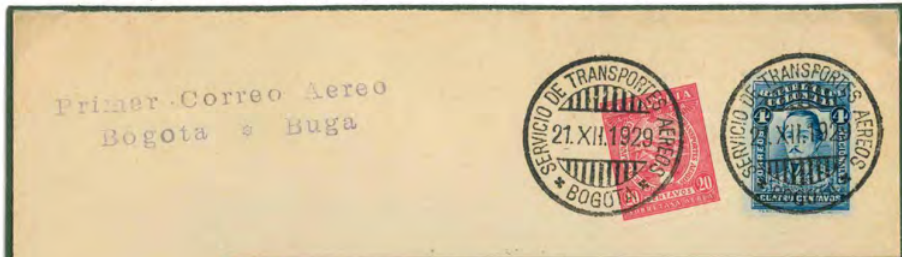
**About 175 covers carried. ®**



2.7 – FIFTH ISSUE – SERVICIO BOLIVARIANO DE TRANSPORTES AEREOS

21.12.1929- First flight Bogota – Buga.

Letter sent from Bogota to Buga, arrival postmark of the same date, franked with 20c. for the single air mail rate National 4c. paid for the surface postage. **About 200 covers carried.** ©



22.12.1929 – First flight Buga – Bogota.  
**About 175 covers carried.** ©

21.12.1929 – First flight Bogota – Armenia.

Letter sent from Bogota to Armenia, franked with 20c for the air mail fee and 4c. for the Colombian domestic postage. Applied arrival postmark dated in error 23.11.1929. Commemorative cachet as an inverted "V" instead "A" in "Aéreo".

**About 175 covers carried.** ©



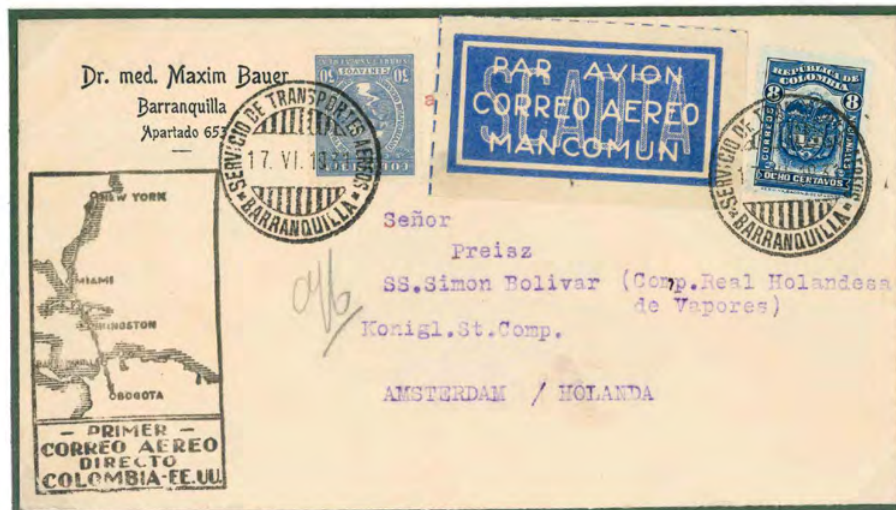
20.11.1931 – First flight "American Clipper" Barranquilla – Miami, United States. Pilot Col. Lindbergh. Letter sent from Barranquilla to Miami, arrival postmark 24.11.1931, bearing 30c. for the airmail fee and 5c. for the foreign postage. Ref: stamps K 82, M 240, M 298.

**Unlisted flight by Kessler, Muller and Gebauer.** ©

17.6.1931 – First flight Colombia – United States. Black commemorative cachet.

It was the first exchange of Airmail between the Colombian Scadta lines and the U.S. post office. Before this time covers had to be franked with both Scadta and Canal Zone or U.S. postage to receive air delivery over U.S. lines. On June 15, 1931 the U.S. recognized the Scadta stamps.

Letter sent from Barranquilla to Amsterdam, Netherlands, via New York, franked with 30c. for the airmail fee and 8c. for the Colombian foreign postage.



2.8 – SIMON BOLIVAR ISSUE

15.12.1930 – Stamps issued in honour of the Latin American liberator, General Simon Bolivar, on the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his death, 17.12.1830. Surcharge printed in Colegio Salesiano de Leon XIII in Bogota. On sale from 15 to 20 December 1930. Printing: 10c 20'000, 20c. and 30c. 10'000.



Varieties.



Small "0" in both dates. Ⓜ

Small "1" in the middle. Ⓜ  
Strip of 3, plating positions 46-48.

Double overprint. ⓂⓂ

Broken "D" of "SCADTA". ⓂⓂ  
Unlisted variety. Ⓜ

15.12.1930 – First day of issue. Registered letter sent from the French Embassy in Bogota to Dublin, Ireland, via Barranquilla 16.12.1930 and New York 30.12.1930. Cover bearing 30c. for the single air mail rate, 20c. for the registration fee and 16c. were paid for the Colombian foreign postage.



19.12.1930 – Letter sent from Ocana to Bogota, arrival postmark 2.12.1930, franked with 20c. single air mail rate and National 4c. for the domestic postage.

16.12.1930 - Letter sent from Medellin to Manizales, arrival postmark 19.12.1930, franked with the complete set of the issue and the commemorative national stamp of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death.

Note: the cover was sent the day before the issue of the Colombian national stamp – 17.12.1930.



3.0 – SCADTA SERVICES ON FOREIGN MAIL AND ROUTE

8.4.1925 – Survey flight Curaçao – La Guaira, Venezuela.

Letter sent from Willemstadt to Caracas, franked by Curaçao 107.5 cent tied by special first airmail Handstamp in black used with this first flight which had been planned to coincide with the setting up of a new company "Aeromaritima" in order to open new international routes to be Pan Am, however, the plane on the return flight near Paraguaña Guajira, which caused the plans to be aborted.

Flown with Dornier J Wal "Atlantico" with Italian registration I-DOOR, piloted by Von Buddenbrock

50 letters were carried on the plane. ☺☺



14.8.1925 – Survey flight Cristobal – San José, Costa Rica.

Pre-stamped cover franked by Cana Zone 5 cents tied by special round violet cachet "COLOMBIA-CENTRAL AMERICA AIR MAIL PIONEER TRIP". Arrival postmark of the same date. The Cristobal to Puerto Limon leg was part of a demonstration flight carried out by Scadta, with the Dornier J Wal "Pacífico", which left Barranquilla on August 10<sup>th</sup> of 1925, and arrived at Canal Zone August 12, Costa Rica August 14, Nicaragua August 17, Honduras August 20, Guatemala August 22 and British Honduras August 24.

25 letters were carried on the plane. ☺☺



4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINT

We have seen that Scadta route Barranquilla – Girardot – Bogota shortened the delivery of mail to and from the interior of Colombia, saving from 8 to 14 days in the process. Therefore, it was only logical that mail delivered outside Colombia should also profit from this rapid communication. In order to facilitate flight reservations and mail transportation Scadta opened several agencies abroad, mainly in the United States, Germany and Panama. The first Scadta's agent in New York was Gonzalo Mejia. From then on the American sender could use the airmail service within Colombia. The method of operation was still somewhat complicated. The sender had to use two envelopes (two-cover system), the exterior one was addressed to the Scadta office in Barranquilla bearing stamps, for foreign postage. Inside he put the cover to be sent to his correspondent in Colombia. The Scadta office in Barranquilla opened the exterior envelope and inside found the letter franked with the Scadta stamps (air mail fee) to be sent to its destination in Colombia. The mandatory national postage (3c. each 20 grams) was paid and affixed on the envelope by Scadta official.

☞ "GMejia" Signature.  
Signature trial in grey blue tied by double ring Barranquilla cancel. Position 2 on the plate.  
Two unused trial overprints was found in the Scadta's archives.  
Unique ☺☺☺.



In order to distinguish the stamps Gonzalo Mejia sold, as well as control purposes, he signed them with red ink. This were the first issue of stamps used abroad. First day of issue 4.10.1920, valid to 1.3.1922. Printing noted.



5'000, 104,1 sheets.



Variety, misplaced perforation

Block of four, top margin. ☞ Plating positions 4-5, 9-10.



1'000, 20.8 sheets. §

4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

A – Germany. Forerunners



1.4.1922 Ohlings.



16.11.1922 – Lörrach.



15.4.1922 – Letter sent from Germany to Medellin, arrival blue boxed cancel 20.4.1922, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. tied by double ring Barranquilla cancel for the Colombian air mail service. National 3c. paid for the domestic usage.



3'500.



6'000.



7'950.



6'600.



55'500.



5'000.



15'400.



5'750.



4'400.



1'525.



1'150.



1'000.

Overprinted in Berlin in black and blue-black 20 mm. The stamps were also used in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and during February 1923 in Switzerland.

Black



20.

Blue-black.



20.



50c.



1p. \$



2p. \$

8.2.1923 – "One-cover system" sent from Reetz, during the gross inflation period, to Bogota, via Barranquilla, red round agency cancel dated 12.3.1923, transit blue boxed cachet 11.3.1923, franked with 30c. single airmail rate and 150 Mark for the German foreign service.



Stamps overprinted in black by machine at the German government works in Berlin. The consular overprint in use since 1921 were abandoned in 1929 when the fifth issue of Scadta made its appearance and automatically eliminated the need for consular on future issue. The currency as indicated on the stamps "o.am." – oro americano – was the US gold dollar. A – Germany. 4.6.1923, black overprint 12 mm. Printing noted.



4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

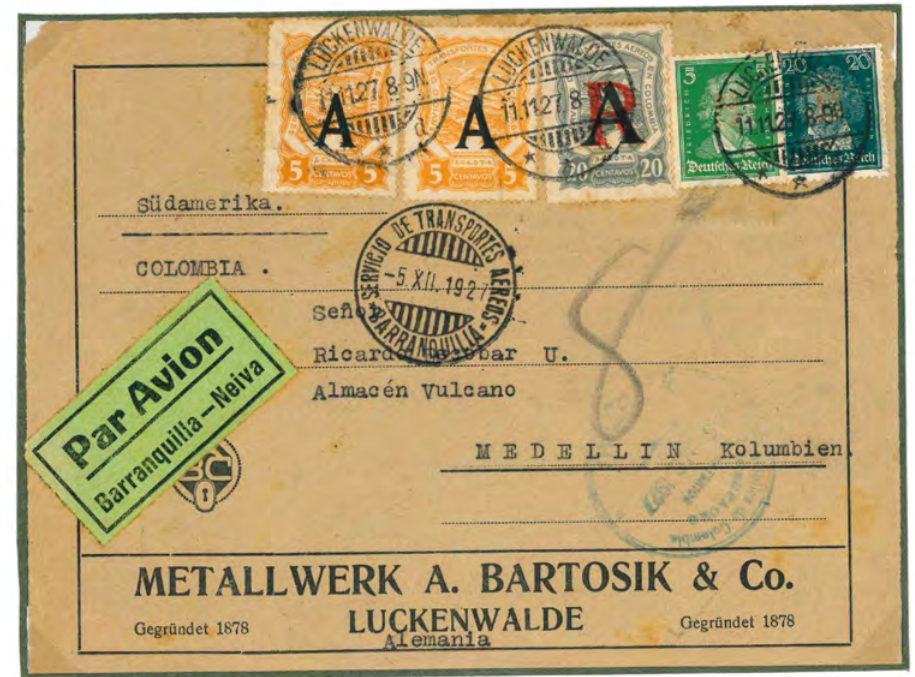
30.8.1927 – “One-cover system” sent from Munich to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. for the air mail postage In Colombia, green label “CORREO AÉREO COLOMBIANO”, and 25pf. for the German postage due. Transit postmark Barranquilla 20/21.9.1927.



The small "A" overprint is a genuine error. It was prepared by printing office, but not intended for sale. A sudden rush order caused the shipment and consequent issue of this value. It was first sold on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 1925. Printing 2'000.



11.11.1927 – Registered “one-cover system” sent from Hamburg to Medellín, franked with 30c. air mail postage and 25pf. (Perfin) were paid for the German postage due. Light-green Scadta label “Par Avion Barranquilla – Neiva”.



4.10.1924 – “One-cover system” sent from Ohlings to Medellín, via Barranquilla, franked with 60c. double air mail postage in Colombia and 45pf. (Perfins) for the German postage due. Transit postmark Barranquilla 10.11.1924, arrival postmark 13.11.1924. Light-green Scadta label “Par Avion Barranquilla – Neiva”.

4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

B – Belgium. Sold from 1.7.1926, black overprint 12 mm. Printing noted.

Pesos value.



500.



300.



300.



300.

12.11.1930 – “Two-cover system” sent from Bruxelles to Quayaquil, Ecuador, franked with 30c. for the air mail postage in Colombia, National 4c. paid for the surface postage. Arrival postmark Quayaquil. Scadta green label “By Airmail in Colombia”.



13.3.1928 – Registered “One-cover system” sent from Bruxelles to Bogota, via Barranquilla franked with 80c. double air mail postage for the registered service, 4.50 Franc for the Belgian postage due. Overprinted registration stamp with a variety “little R”. PHSW1. Transit postmark Barranquilla 5.4.1928. Scadta green label “By Airmail in Colombia”.



D – Denmark. 1923. Violet hand-stamped 10.5 mm.



15c.



30c.

1.6.1927 – Black overprint, 12 mm. Printing noted.



350. ®



250. ®



250. ®



250. ®

4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

E.U. – Unites States. Hand-stamped overprint in violet 6.5 mm.



Complete sheet of the 30c. value.

12.2.1923 – "Two-cover system" sent from New York to Manizales, via Barranquilla, franked with 2.10p. seven-rate air mail and 24c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage. Arrival postmark 16.2.1923



26.12.1923 – "Two-cover system" sent from New York, United States, to Medellin via Barranquilla, tied by red round cancel whit error in date (1932 instead 1923). Franked with 30c. for the single air mail rate and 3c. for the domestic postage.



4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINT

4.6.1923 – Machine printed overprint in black by Reichsdruckerei Berlin.



7'500.



15'000.



11'600.



45'000.



170'000.



5'000.



35'000.



2'000

19.10.1927 – Official "Two-cover system" sent New York, Consulado General de Colombia, 17 Battery Place, to Bogota, franked with 30c. for the air mail postage. No National postage were paid.



15.2.1925 – Large part of a parcel bearing at least 25,30p. sent from Montreal, Canada, to Bogota with transit postmark of Barranquilla. The 60c. stamps are without the "EU" overprint, omitted, and have a secret dot. **Largest franking recorded to date.** RRR

Pesos value.



8'400.



3'800.

Q Variety: 1p. stamp with tags at plating "X". Plating position 19. 336 stamps.



3'200.



3'400.

In 1928 parcels paid 1p. for each pound, or fraction thereof, maximum weight for parcels 22lbs.

4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINT

On September 25<sup>th</sup> 1928, the New York office of Scadta issued the 15c. and 30c. with the "EU" overprint done locally by Flemming & Benedict. The overprint was done lithographically instead of typographically like the Berlin overprint. The difference between the 2 printing may be distinguished by variation in the serif of the "E". Printing noted.



1'500. §



49'000.

20.11.1928 – "One-cover system" sent from New York to Bogota, arrival postmark 3.12.1928, via Cartagena, transit black round postmark, franked with 30c. for the single air mail postage in Colombia, 2 cent paid for the America postage fee. Light-green Scadta label "By Airmail in Colombia".



28.5.1924 – "Two-cover system" sent from New York to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 60c for the double air mail rate in Colombia, 6c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage.



30.12.1926 – Registered "One-cover system" sent from New York to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 1.10p. for the triple registered air mail postage in Colombia, 2 cents were paid for the American foreign postage. Scadta light-green label reading "From Barranquilla via Colombian air mail." The 60c. value have no "EU" overprint – omitted.



4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

F – France. Overprinted in violet without spot after "F" 8 mm.



60c. bloc of 14 stamps. Largest recorded multiple. PHSW1, @@@

5.11.1923 – "Two-cover system" sent from France to Bogota, franked with 30c. single air mail rate, 3c. were paid for the Colombian domestic postage. Arrival postmark 7.11.1923.



Overprint in violet with spot after "F" 8 mm.

19.3.1923 – "Two-cover system" sent from France to Medellin, via Barranquilla, franked with 60c. double air mail postage in Colombia, 6c. paid for the domestic usage. Transit postmark Barranquilla 19.3.1923.



4.6.1923 – Machine black overprint, 12 mm. Printing noted.

20.2.1928 – "Two-cover system" sent from France to Bogota, franked with 30c. single air mail rate, 4c. were paid for the Colombian domestic postage. Arrival postmark 22.2.1928.



900.



525.



475.



450.

4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

G.B. – Great Britain. Hand-stamped overprint

Violet 6.5 mm.

Violet 6.25 mm. §

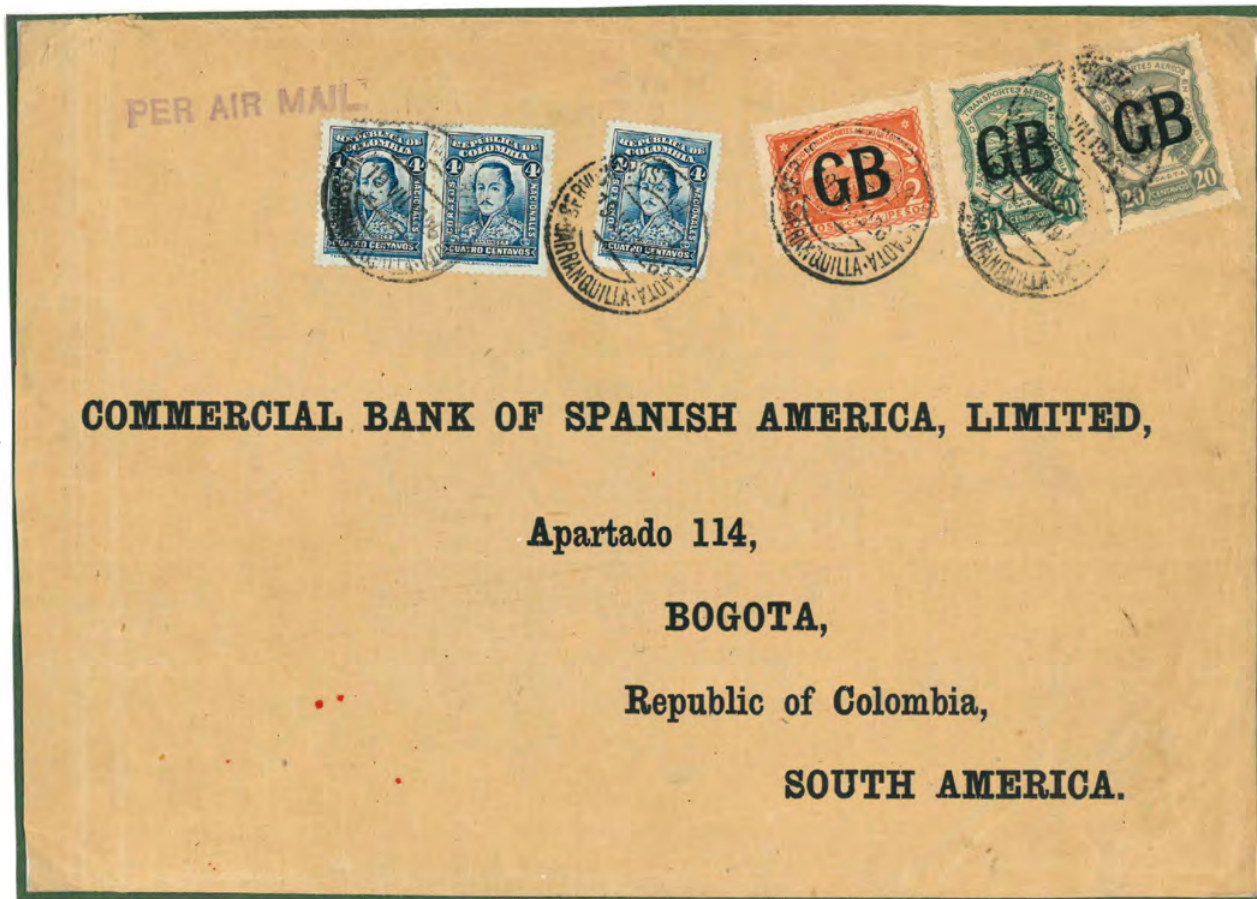
Variety.  
Right stamp without  
"G.B." overprint.



17.11.1924 – "Two-cover system" sent from London to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 60c. Double air mail postage in Colombia and 6c. paid for the domestic postage. Arrival postmark 19.11.1924. Scadta light-green label "Par Avion Barranquilla – Neiva".



19.7.1925 – "Two-cover system" sent from London to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 2.70p. for the air mail postage in Colombia; 12c. paid for the domestic postage. Arrival postmark 21.7.1926.



4.6.1923 – Machine black overprint, 12 mm. Printing noted.



900.



400.



300.



200. ©

4.0 - CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

28.8.1924 - "Two-cover system" sent from Liverpool to Medellin, via Barranquilla, franked with 15c. for the single air mail postage in Colombia (matter letter - Impresos), 3c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage.



26.11.1925 - Registered "Two-cover system" sent from London to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 90c. for the triple air mail rate, 8c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage. Cover was taxed for the registration fee, violet boxed cachet "T \$ 0.20R".



26.9.1927 - Registered "Two-cover system" sent to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 1.20p. for the registered air mail service in Colombia, 16c. paid for the domestic postage. Red hand-stamped "R" on the first stamp of 30c. value. Manuscript blue "R 95" indicated the registration check number.



11.6.1926 - Large part of a registered "One-cover system" sent from London to Bogota, franked with 1.20p for the air mail postage, 7 pence were paid for the English foreign postage. Cover taxed, violet boxed cachet "T \$020R" for the omitted registration fee. Letter sent by ship "Berengaria" to Barranquilla, transit postmark 30.6.1926.





4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

H – Netherlands. Hand-stamped overprint in violet 6.5 mm.



Complete sheet of 30c. value. Only recorded ③③③.

4.6.1923 – Machine black overprint, 12 mm. Printing noted.



600.

400.

300.

300.

4.7.1927 – Large part of a "Two-cover system" sent from Amsterdam to Medellin, via Barranquilla, franked with 1.80p. for the air mail postage in Colombia, 24c. paid for the domestic postage.



4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

I – Italy. 11.12.1923 Machine black overprint 12 mm. Printing noted.



1'550. 1'575. 1'675. 1'825. 5'800. 525.



750. 925. 475. 325. 325. 275.

20.10.1929 – "One-cover system" sent from Milan to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. single air mail postage in Colombia, and 1.25 Lire for the Italian foreign postage.  
 Transit postmark 18.11.1928. Arriva postmark 20.11.1928.  
 Scadta green label "By Airmail in Colombia".



25.9.1928 – "One-cover system" sent from Turin to Bogota, via New York and Barranquilla, franked with 30c. single air mail postage in Colombia (stamps without overprint "I") and 4c. for the Colombian domestic postage. The cover is dual franked with 1.25 Lire.



1.10.1928 – "Two cover system" sent from Turin to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. single air mail rate in Colombia, 4c. were paid for the domestic postage.  
 Arrival postmark 3.10.1928.  
 Scadta green label "By Airmail in Colombia".



4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

P – Panama. Hand-stamped overprint in violet 6.5 mm.

28.1.1924 – “Two-cover system” sent from Panama to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. single air mail postage in Colombia, 3c. paid for the domestic usage. Arrival 30.1.1924. Only know Consular cover with a bisected Consular-stamp. ®®®

4.6.1923 – Machine black overprint, 12 mm. Printing noted.



6'400.



1'450.



1'350.



1'350.

25.4.1924 – “One-cover system” sent from Panama, tied by red hand cancel “Por Hidroavion” to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. for the single air mail rate in Colombia and 5 centesimos Panama foreign postage. Transit postmark Barranquilla 28.4.1924. Arrival postmark 30.4.1924.



PE – Peru. Hand-stamped overprint in black 6.75 mm.

5.5.1929 – First combination flight Panagra-Scadta from Peru to Canal Zone with hand-stamped PE. Letter sent from Lima to New York, via Guayaquil, Barranquilla and Cristobal, transit postmark 6.5.1929, franked with 30c. single air mail rate ant 1.72 pesos for the Peruvian foreign postage. ®



4.0 – CONSULAR OVERPRINTS

S – Switzerland. The stamps were also used in Liechtenstein.

3.11.1922 – Forerunner.



Basel cancel.



1923 – “Two-cover system” sent from Le Locle to Bogota, arrival postmark 18.1.1924, via Barranquilla, transit red postmark 17.1.1924, franked with 30c. for the single air mail postage in Colombia, and 3c. the Colombia domestic postage.

The overprinted stamps for Switzerland were issued only on 1.1.1924.

The only correspondence with this kind of stamps in know between the company “Ch. Glauser – Perrin & Fils” based in Le Locle and his Colombian correspondent. ®®

11.1.1927 – Registered “One-cover system” sent from Bern to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 1.10p. for the triple registered air mail postage and 30 Rappen for the Swiss foreign postage. Arrival postmark 9.2.1927.

Light-green Scadta label “Par Avion – Barranquilla-Neiva”.



13.1.1926 – “One-cover system” sent from Le Locle to Bogota, red arrival postmark 9.2.1926, via Barranquilla, transit red postmark 5.2.1926, franked with 30c. for the single air mail postage in Colombia, and 30 Rappen for the Swiss foreign postage.

Light-green Scadta label “Par Avion – Barranquilla-Neiva”.



4.1 – PESO ORO AMERICANO ISSUE

1.6.1929 – Together with the fifth issue a new set was printed for overseas use, to replace the various consular overprint. The designer and printer were the same as those for the previous issue. The stamps were used together with the stamps of the country of origin as payment of the air mail fee. The value of the stamps is expressed in "Pesos o./am" meaning "Peso oro Americano", or US Gold Dollars. They were sold in all countries at the current rate exchange for the US Gold Dollars. The rate for a ½ oz. letter from US, Panama, Canada and Canal Zone was 25c. Stamps printed in sheets of 50 (5x10) for the cents values and in sheets of 25 (5x5) for the dollars values. Watermark multiple rosettes. Perforation 14, dollars values perforation 14 x 13 ¼. Printing noted

Airmail generating in Australia.

3.5.1931 – Colombian postal stationery sent from Brisbane to Cali, via Buenaventura, franked with 30 cents for the Colombia air mail postage and 6d. paid for the Australian air mail postage. 8c. were paid for the Colombian domestic postage. Australian grey air mail label "See By AIR MAIL Western Queensland". Scadta green label "Correo Aéreo".



15'500. 20'000. 25'000.



20'000. 125'000. 300'000.



27'500. 50'000. 12'500.



18'750. 12'500.



2'500. 2'500.



Airmail generating in Austria.

14.4.1930 – Colombia postal stationery sent from Vienna to Cali, via New York, Cristobal, Canal Zone, and Buenaventura, franked with 25 cents for the Colombian air mail postage, 40 Austrian Croschen, 20c. Canal Zone postage and 8c. were paid for the Colombian domestic postage. Arrival postmark 29.4.1930. Austrian air mail label "Mit Flugpost Par Avion". Scadta green label "Correo Aéreo". §

4.1 - PESO ORO AMERICANO ISSUE

Airmail generating in Belgium.

12.6.1930 - Letter sent from Anvers to Medellin, via Barranquilla franked with 30c. for the air mail postage rate in Colombia, 4c. for the Colombian domestic postage. Arrival postmark 14.6.1930.



Airmail generating in Brazil.

24.5.1930 - Combined flight with Deutsche Luftschiffbau Zeppelin G.m.b.h. Registered letter sent from Rio de Janeiro to Cali, via Recife, Habana, Cuba, and Barranquilla, franked with 30c. for the registered Colombian air mail postage for the Scadta route Barranquilla Cali, 10'000 Brazilian réis paid for the Zeppelin route Rio de Janeiro - Habana, 300 réis paid for the Brazilian foreign postage, 12c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage. According to Sieger 118 letters were transported with the Zeppelin to Cuba. ☉☉



Airmail generating in Brazil.

23.9.1931 - Combined flight with Deutsche Luftschiffbau Zeppelin G.m.b.h. Third flight in South America 1931. Postcard sent from Rio de Janeiro to Cali, via Friedrichshafen, Germany, returned to South America by ship one month later, franked with 2'500 réis for the Zeppelin postage Brazil - Germany, 200 réis for the Brazilian foreign postage, 10c. for the air mail postage in Colombia.



4.1 – PESO ORO AMERICANO ISSUE

Airmail Generating in Mexico.

25.11.1927 – Postal card sent from Monterey to Bogota, arrival postmark 14.12.1927, via Barranquilla, 12.12.1927. 10c. paid for the Colombia air mail service, 2c. for the National postage. Addressed to Barnard Wilson Shaw, well know for his correspondence between Mexico and Colombia at that time. @@@, PHSW2.



Airmail generating in Panama.

8.6.1929 – Letter sent from Panama to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. for the Colombian air mail postage, 2 Panama centesimos paid for the foreign postage. Arrival postmark 17.6.1929. Scadta green label "Correo Aéreo".



29.6.1931 – Registered Colombian postal stationery sent from Mexico City to Cali, via Barranquilla, franked with 90c. for the Mexican air mail postage, 50c. paid for the registered air mail postage in Colombia, 7c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage. Mixed franking. Scadta green label "Correo Aéreo".



5.12.1929 – Letter sent from Panama to Bogota, franked with 90c. for the triple Colombian air mail postage, 4 Panama centesimos paid for the foreign postage. Scadta green label "By Airmail VIA SCADTA".

4.1 – PESO ORO AMERICANO ISSUE

Airmail Generating in Russia

5.5.1931 – First Zeppelin flight Leningrad – Berlin.

Colombian postal stationery sent from Leningrad to Cali, via Berlin, by ship to Buenaventura, franked with 48k. for the Russian air mail postage, 30c. paid for the air mail postage in Colombia, 8c. were paid for the Colombian domestic postage. Arrival postmark 28.5.1931.

Scadta green label "Correo Aéreo.



Airmail generating in Spain.

5.5.1930 – Letter sent from Barcelona to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. for the air mail service in Colombia, 4c. paid for the domestic postage. Arrival postmark 6.5.1930  
Scadta green label "By SCADTA Airmail"



6.8.1931 – Letter sent from Barcelona to Medellin, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. for the Scadta service in Colombia, 4.80 Pesetas were paid for the Spanish foreign postage. Arrival postmark 24.8.1931.





4.1 – PESO ORO AMERICANO ISSUE

Airmail Generating in the United States.  
 service 29.11.1929 – Registered letter sent from New York to Manizales, via Cartagena, franked with 2.50p. for the registered air mail in Colombia, 32 cents paid for the American foreign postage. Scadta green label "By AIRMAIL IN COLOMBIA".



9.10.1930 – Letter sent from New York to Medellin, via Barranquilla, franked with 75c. for the triple air Mail postage in Colombia, 90c. paid for the American foreign postage. Scadta green label "By Airmail VIA SCADTA".



19.5.1931 – Registered letter sent from New York to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 70c. for The registered air mail postage in Colombia, 17c. paid for the American foreign postage. Mixed franking.



30.12.1930 – Letter sent from New Rochelle to Bogota, via Buenaventura, franked with 25c. single air mail postage in Colombia, 30c. paid for the American foreign postage. Scadta green label "By Airmail VIA SCADTA".



4.1 – PESO ORO AMERICANO ISSUE

Airmail Generating in Switzerland.

14.3.1930 – Registered letter sent from Zweisimmen, to Cali, via Basel and Cartagena. franked with 50c. for the registered air mail postage in Colombia, 70 Rappen for the Swiss foreign service. 10c. were paid for the Colombian postage. Arrival postmark Cali 12.4.1930



24.11.1934 – Letter sent from Caracas to Medellin, via Barranquilla, franked with 30c. for the Colombian air mail service, 1.65 Bolivar paid for the foreign postage of Venezuela. Transit postmark Barranquilla 26.11.1934, arrival postmark 27.11.1934.



9.10.1930 – Registered letter sent from Geneva to Bogota, via Barranquilla, franked with 1.40p. for the Colombian air mail registered postage. Transit postmark Barranquilla 24.10.1930. Scadta green label "By SCADTA Airmail".



Airmail generating in Venezuela.

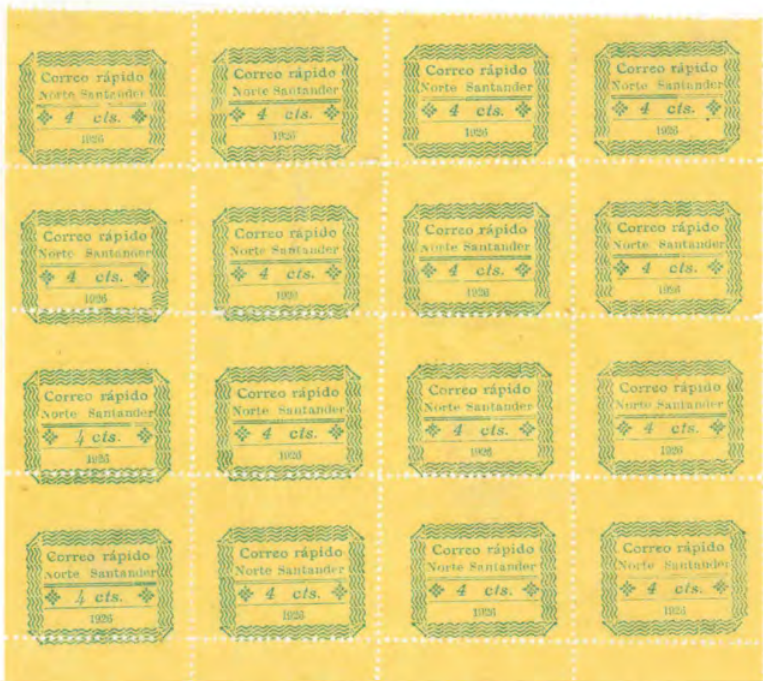
2.7.1932 – Large part of a cover sent from Venezuela to Colombia via Barranquilla, franked at least with 9.50p. for the Colombia air mail postage, 74.25 Bolivares paid in Venezuela.



5.0 – CORREO RÁPIDO DEL NORTE DE SANTANDER

This was a highway express mail system which was organized in cooperation with the government of departments (provincias) of Santander del Norte and Santander del Sur, in order to link with the Cosada schedules. Cosada produces special stamps for the payment this service. Therefore the letters carried by this system had to bear three kind of stamps, the nationals, those of Scadta and those of the Correo Rápido.

First Issue. Printed in two blocks of 6x4 = 24 stamps, arranged in vertical tête-bêche position with a large interspace. Thin yellow wove paper. Perforation 11 ½. No gum.



Q Bloc of 16 stamps, plating positions 1-4, 7-10, 13-16, 19-22.

Second largest multiple recorded. ⑥⑥⑥

Variety: Position 7: right frame with one set of horizontal lines.  
 Position 13: open "4" and double lines over "cts." separate  
 Position 19: open "4" and double lines over "cts." with right part filled.

8.12.1926 – Letter sent from Cucuta to Bogota, via Bucaramanga, franked with 4c. for the Cosada air mail postage, 30c. paid for the Scadta postage, 4c. paid for the domestic postage. Standard letter to 20 gr. with progressive number N° 841.  
 Correo Rápido postmark of origin in Cucuta.

Q Variety: position 7: right frame with one set of horizontal lines. ⑥

The line Bucaramanga – Cucuta. North-Bond  
 The provincial government authorized the constitution from a private express mail service between Cucuta about Pamplona to Bucaramanga. The ordinance was published in the paper "Gazeta Department" in 4.4.1926.

19.11.1926 – Letter sent from Cucuta to Bogota, via Bucaramanga, franked with 4c. for the Cosada air mail postage, 30c. paid for the Scadta postage, 4c. paid for the domestic postage.  
 Standard letter to 20 gr. with progressive number N° 683.  
 Correo Rápido postmark of origin in Cucuta.



5.0 – CORREO RÁPIDO DEL NORTE DE SANTANDER

2.3.1929 – Registered letter sent from Pamplona to Rennes, France, via Bucaramanga, franked with 24c., 6-rate franking for the Cosada air mail postage, 50c. paid for the Scadta registration postage, 16c. paid for the Colombian foreign postage. Arrival postmark 31.3.1929. Correo Rápido postmark of origin in Pamplona.

Largest recorded multiple on cover. PHSW2



Second issue, first printing. Official dates of circulation of the Correo Rápido stamps have not been found. According to the dates on the covers, they were in use between 1927 and 1930. The sheet arrangement consisted of vertical strip of six to ten stamps.

Type I: no point after SANTDER and point after CUCUTA.



Type II: point after SANTDER and no point after CUCUTA.



Second printing. The sheet arrangement consists of two panes of six. The printing may easily be recognized by the word "PROVISIONAL" as it will be recalled than in the first printing the word was spelled "PROVISIONAL"



21.9.1929 – Letter sent from Cucuta to Bogota, via Bucaramanga, franked with 4c. for the Cosada air mail postage, 20c. for the Scadta postage, 4c. for the Colombian domestic use.



Verticals pairs with the two different types.



Type I.

Type II.

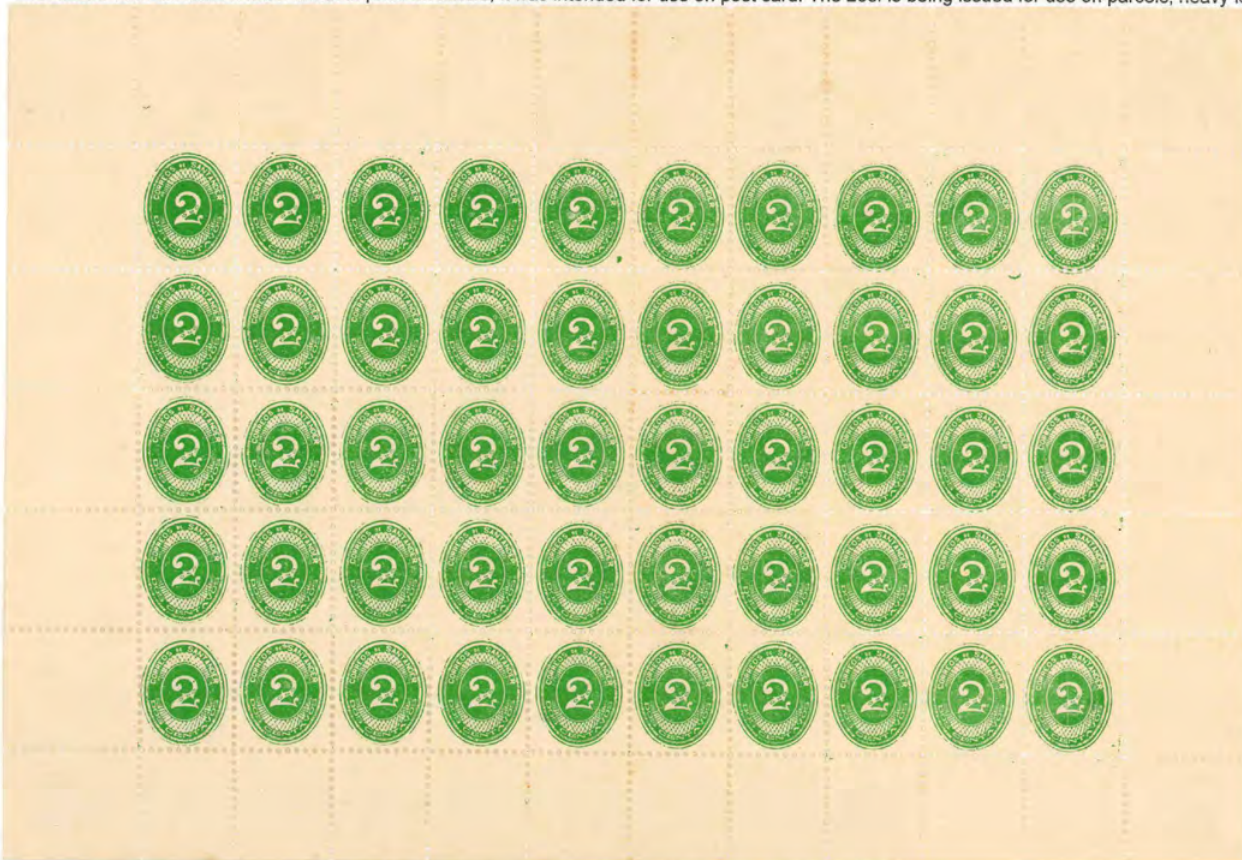


1930 – Cucuta.

16.11.1930 – Cucuta.

5.1 – CORREO RÁPIDO SANTANDER

First Issue. The 2c. value is often found in pairs on letters, it was intended for use on post card. The 20c. is being issued for use on parcels, heavy letters or registered articles. Complete sheets.



Secondary line #3 Velez – Suaita – Charala.

26.2.1929 – Registered letter sent from Suaita to Antwerpen, Belgium, via Bucaramanga, Barranquilla and New York, franked with 4c. for the Cosada air mail postage, 50c. were paid for the Scadta registration postage, 4c. paid for the Colombian foreign postage. Only recorded cover in this route to date. @@@ PHSW2



6.3.1928 – Letter sent from Socorro to Barranquilla, via Bucaramanga, franked with 4c. for the Cosada air mail postage, 30c. were paid for the Scadta postage, 4c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage.



5.1 – CORREO RÁPIDO SANTANDER



23.11.1927 – Letter "Sample without value" sent from Socorro to Barranquilla via Bucaramanga, franked with 12c. for the Cosada air mail postage, 55c. were paid for the Scadta postage, 5c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage. Arrival postmark 29.11.1927.  
Only recorded franking to date. PHSW2



31.12.1927 – Registered letter sent from Socorro, error on postmark 31.7.1927, to Barranquilla, via Bucaramanga, registered bleu-grey double-line cachet registered 2.1.1928. Cover franked with 4c. for the Cosada air mail postage, 50c. were paid for the Scadta registration postage, 12c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage.

Secondary line #2 San Gil – Barichara – Zapatocha.

18.1.1930 – Letter sent from Barichara to Barranca Bermeja via Bucaramanga and Puerto Wilches. franked with 4c. for the Cosada air mail postage, 20c. were paid for the Scadta postage, 4c. paid for the Colombian domestic postage.  
Only recorded mixed franking to date. PHSW2



6.0 – ECUADOR ISSUE

The development of the Ecuadorian market was carried out by Scadta in a short time. It began with crossing of the Equator on April, 29<sup>th</sup> 1928 and with the landing of the plane in Guayaquil. One month later the present Ecuadorian President Mr. Ayora signed a law, so that Scadta got the only flying rights for Ecuador, Scadta made a first investigation flight on June 10<sup>th</sup> 1928, also taking along covers. The local resident printing house Artes Graficas Senefelder made a first set of stamps. They gave these stamps to the Scadta office in Guayaquil 11 days before Scadta started the regular flying service on August 17<sup>th</sup> 1928. The responsible persons didn't like the stamps, so that almost the entire edition was burned in the Banco Central del Ecuador. Printing noted.



The service of Scadta was offered in Ecuador only for the time of two years and four months.

28.8.1928 – First printing, Colombian Scadta stamps of 1923 overprinted in two operations, the two horizontal lines were printed first and the word "PROVISIONAL" in a second operation. Therefore, the position of the word "PROVISIONAL" in relation the two horizontal lines varies considerably. The word "PROVISIONAL" is inclined at an angle of 45 degrees. Printing noted.

One hour after the Scadta was operated the 50c. value with the surcharge "Cts" was withdrawn but 100 stamps had already been sold to Fernando E. Parraga who used 82 stamps on covers addressed to Buenaventura and Barranquilla. All these covers registered and the address handwritten. At the first Scadta refused these covers but upon the insistence of Mr Parraga the Scadta office accepted them and sent to Colombia.



7.12.1928 – Postcard sent from Guayaquil to St. Gallen, Switzerland, via Barranquilla, franked with 70c. for the postcard air mail fee, 6c. were paid for the foreign postage of Ecuador.



1928, November – Letter sent from Guayaquil, tied by round blue postmark, to New York, United States, via Barranquilla, franked with 1 ½ Sucre for the single air mail postage, 10c. were paid for the foreign postage. Scadta green label "Correo Aéreo" and light-green label "By Airmail in Colombia".



6.0 – ECUADOR ISSUE

18.11.1929 – Letter sent from Guayaquil to Zurich, Switzerland, franked with 1 ½ Sucre for the single air mail postage, 10c. were paid for the foreign postage.



21.6.1930 – Letter sent from Guayaquil, to Görlitz, Germany, via Cristobal, Canal Zone, franked with 75c. for the air mail postage, 20 cents for the Canal Zone postage. 16c. were paid for the foreign postage. **Mixed franking with airmail stamps of Canal Zone.**



21.6.1930 – Letter sent from Guayaquil, to Braunschweig, Germany, via Cristobal, Canal Zone, franked with 75c. for the mail postage, 20 cents for the Canal Zone postage. 20c. were paid for the foreign postage. **Mixed franking with airmail stamps of Canal Zone.**



6.1 – OFFICIAL FRANKS – FRANCHISE OF THE SCADTA SURCHARGE

Public authorities.

Cover of the Ministry of Interior (Ministerio de lo Interior y Obras Públicas) sent from Quito to New York, United States, via Guayaquil. Blue franchise rectangular boxed mark "OF. CORREO AEREO GUAYAQUIL". Overall postage free.

