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Box 2245
El Cajon CA, 92021

PANAMA

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Colombia & Panama Philatelists
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MARCH
2004

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91. Earliest recorded cover from Panama to be carried by airmail within Colombia
"P" handstamp on SCADTA stamps in violet (shows poorly on illustration)

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COPAPHIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS

410	BUSHNELL, David	11 E Orange Grove Rd Apt 2713	Tucson AZ 85704	USA
408	COLEMAN, Elliott	11 Martine Ave 10 th Fl	White Plains NY 10606	USA
412	CRAGG, Robert	310 Wells Fargo Bank Bldg	Hopkins MN 55343	USA
413	FUENTES, Julio	20 Old Farm Rd	N. Caldwell NJ 07006	USA
409	PARKS, Larry	2061 Calle Yucca	Thousand Oaks CA 91360	USA
411	POWER, Neil	49 Woodhouse Lane	Sale, Cheshire H33 45Z	ENGLAND

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

336 DIAZ-SEIXAS, Jose #D0235 Box 527949 Miami FL 33152 USA

Mr. Parks collects Colombia codes 07, 12 & 20 and Panama code 62. Mr. Bushnell collects Colombia codes 02-11. The remaining new members have been recruited via the Internet and have not yet furnished an application with collecting interests shown.

As of the end of February 87 copies of the Panama Postal Markings have been sold or distributed to philatelic libraries. The handbook was reviewed in the first issue of the London Philatelist for this year and a review by Joseph Hahn will be published in a forthcoming issue of the American Philatelist. The first printing was 100 copies, but we can print additional copies if there is demand. Thus far we have received only a handful of additions to the listings.

Allan Harris showed four frames of Ecuador Aerophilately at SANDICAL where the American Airmail Society had its annual meeting. Charles Meroni's Panama Registration exhibit has been accepted for showing at Valencia 2004.

Our president would like to start broadcasting notices to members by e-mail. If you have e-mail, please

take the time to send her your e-mail address at rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com.

We have been contacted by a non-member living in New Zealand. He has an extensive collection of Colombia ms. cancels including a number on national stamps not listed in the latest published listing compiled by James Negus and printed in the Main Sheet in 1993. One stamp is of particular interest. It the pale green 20c stamp of the State of Magdalena at the right. It has an undecipherable ms. cancel with the date 1870. Does anyone have any information about this item?

A list of additional recorded manuscript cancels will be published in the next issue.



FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Colombia and Panama have certainly been in the philatelic spotlight in recent months. Jim Cross' article on the "1924 Panama Coat of Arms Issue" was in the November *American Philatelist* followed in February by Tom Myers' major article on "Colombian Air Mail Supplementary Markings from the Mancomun Period". The February *Global Stamp News* column "Have you ever Considered Collecting 'X'" extolled the virtues of collecting Colombia's 1904-8 Numeral Issues and the March *London Philatelist* includes a major effort by Eric Harris and Colin Ross on "Cachets Relating to the SCADTA Agencies Abroad". The December 22 and December 29 issues of *Linn's Stamp Market Tips* column made a plug for Colombian States, highlighting Antioquia issues. These kinds of articles draw attention to many overlooked possibilities for collecting and study.

Another showcase for Colombia and Panama is

TEXPEX where we will meet April 2-4. Besides two programs and a general meeting, the star attraction is the exhibition. Based on information available at this writing, it appears this will be the largest and most diverse exhibition of our specialty outside of Colombia. As soon as a final exhibit list is available it will be posted on our website – www.copaphil.org. It is not too late to make plans to attend.

I am also pleased to announce that our next publication project will be a Handbook of the Postal Stationery of Colombia and Panama. The goal is publication by June, 2005. This will require the cooperation of many collectors to build on the work that has already been done. We will discuss the project at TEXPEX.

Debby Friedman

rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JUL - 31 DEC 2003

INCOME

MEMBERSHIP DUES	1901.50
PUBLICATIONS SALES	1073.50
CONTRIBUTIONS	396.90
INVESTMENT INCOME	<u>119.33</u>
TOTAL INCOME	3491.23

EXPENSE

PRINTING	2,122.14
POSTAGE	642.34
COMPUTER EXPENSE	100.00
SUPPLIES	78.59
MAIL SALES EXPENSE	75.96
EBAY FEES	<u>37.53</u>
TOTAL EXPENSE	3056.56

NET INCOME 434.67

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DEC 2003

ASSETS

CASH IN BANK	2185.49
PETTY CASH	45.24
LIBRARY CASH ACCOUNT	244.19
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	<u>130.25</u>
INVESTMENTS	<u>10,510.38</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	13,115.55

LIABILITIES

PREPAID DUES 251.35

RESERVES

BALANCE 30 JUN 2003	12,429.53
NET INCOME FY 2003-2004	<u>434.67</u>
TOTAL RESERVES	12,864.20

TOTAL LIABILITIES & RESERVES 13,115.55

NOTES

1. Accounts receivable are payments for Handbooks and memberships paid via PAYPAL
2. Printing expense includes the cost of printing the Panama Postal Markings Handbook as well as two issues of COPACARTA.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

by Jim Cross

Despite having less lots than almost all of our previous sales, Mail Bid Sale 26 turned out to be the most successful sale we have ever had. 90 of 114 lots sold for a total of \$4903.50 This is the a higher percentage of sold lots than in any of previous sale and the realization was also near the record. It added more than \$475 to our publications fund after subtracting the cost of printing the sale catalog.

Successful bidders were notified during the second week of February. The high realization was due to the availability of some very scarce material, especially the multiples of the first Panama issue. It was encouraging to find that a number of our newer members bid in the sale and were able to add some scarce material to their

collections. Consignors will be paid about mid-March when all payments have been received.

There was one misprint in the sale catalog. The reserve for lot 56, the ABNCo. proof of the 1932 Colombia 2c red, should have been \$75.00, not \$795. This lot is available at that price. The following additional lots are unsold and are available at their minimum bid shown in the catalog: 1, 6, 12, 13, 19, 40, 63, 66, 70, 71, 74, 75, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 97, 100, 101, 102, 105 and 111.

I plan to conduct sale 27 this fall with consignments accepted between 1-15 August. The catalog will be mailed with the September issue and the sale will close on 30 September.

THE MARKET REPORT

This has been a quiet quarter for specialized Panama and Colombia material. I have only received three catalogs and I did not notice lots worth mentioning in any of the on-line catalogs that I checked.

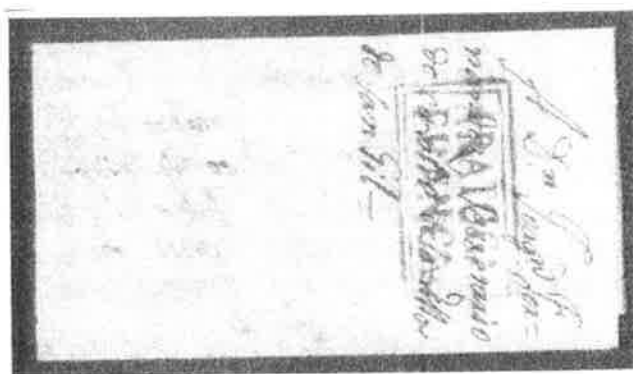
A forthcoming Antonio Torres sale includes an 1895 registered cover from Barranquilla to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) which also has a San Francisco transit registration label. This is only the second recorded cover from Colombia with this scarce label.

In the middle of January I attended the ORCOEXPO show. This is a large bourse held each January in Anaheim not far from Disneyland. It has about fifty dealers and in the past I have often found quite a few covers for my collections. This year I saw very few items and the ones available were quite ordinary.

There continue to be items of interest offered on eBay. Alvaro Barriga offered a complete mint sheet of fifty of the 1903 Colombia 50 pesos stamp. It had an opening bid of \$1400 and was unsold. However, I am mentioning it here for the record as it is the first complete sheet that I have seen.

Another unsold item from several months ago was a pre-stamp folded letter from Aratoca to San Gil. This is the first reported cover with this marking. It had a low opening bid, but a reserve which was not met. It is shown below.

Another interesting item was a 1903 mourning cover sent from Cali to Cartagena. It has a handstamped "No Hay Estampillas" marking. I have this marking on an unaddressed cover, but I had never seen it on a postally used cover. Although the cover has a torn corner, it sold for \$158.50.



PANAMA AIRMAIL POSTAL HISTORY TO 1941

by Jim Cross

The 3rd of November 2003 was the centennial of Panama's independence. This is the last of three articles prepared to commemorate that event.

AIRMAIL VIA SCADTA IN COLOMBIA

The first mail from Panama to be carried by air was sent to Barranquilla, Colombia by boat and flown by SCADTA. to destinations in that country. It was franked with the Panama stamps required for mail to Colombia plus SCADTA stamps sold at its agencies in Colon and Panama. These were SCADTA stamps overprinted with the letter "P." At first the letter was handstamped in purple while later stamps had a black printed overprint. The earliest recorded cover with franking of both Panama and SCADTA stamps is dated 30 Jun 1923, but there may be covers from the earlier "two cover" system in which the Panama stamps were placed on an outer envelope addressed to the SCADTA office in Barranquilla. Lot 289 in the recent auction of the Gebauer collection contained a 1922 example of a "two cover" mailing with a return address in the Canal Zone, but it could have been mailed from Panama. After 1 June 1929 the overprinted consular stamps were replaced by an issue of stamps for use in all countries sending mail by this service, Colombia Scott C68-79. Use of these stamps was discontinued on 15 Jun 1931 when an agreement was signed with Colombia for that country to provide airmail service to mail franked with airmail postage in Panama.

Many of the covers which have been recorded from this service are philatelic, often bearing excess SCADTA postage while the Panama stamps indicate the letter weighed much less. Three covers dated 4 Apr 1924 include the earliest uses of stamps of the Panama Arms issue and may be first day covers of that issue. Quite a few covers show use of a 5c Panama stamp, although the U.P.A.E. letter rate was only 2c. 4c postage would only have been need on items weighing over 30 grams.

Following items are illustrated:

- No. 91. 1923 cover. Stamps w/ handstamped "P"
 No. 92. A 4 Apr 1924 cover.
 No. 93. 1928 registered cover, No SCADTA "R"
 SCADTA postage due mark

EARLY FLIGHTS

The United States Army made a number of survey

flights from the Canal Zone to Central America. No outgoing mail from Panama is known to have been carried on these flights. On several of the return flights mail was carried.. While most of the addressees were in the Canal Zone, a few covers sent to addressees in the Republic have been recorded.

Charles Lindbergh made a good will flight to Central America arriving in Panama on 9 Feb 1928. Panama issued two locally printed stamps to mark his arrival, Scott 255-256, but these were only used on ordinary mail as no mail was carried on his return flight. Commemorative cancels honoring Lindbergh were used on all mail originating in Panama and Colon for several weeks after he arrived.

THE 9 FEBRUARY 1929 AIRMAIL

Almost exactly one year later Lindbergh returned to the Isthmus on a survey flight for the proposed Foreign Airmail Route 5 (FAM-5) which carried mail.

Panama authorities assumed they would be able to dispatch mail on his return flight. An airmail stamp was created by overprinting the existing 10c special delivery stamp and surcharging it 25 centesimos, the proposed fee for airmail letters in addition to the regular postage. Part of the stock of an existing 2c stamped envelope was overprinted CORREO AEREO with red and blue bars across the face for use for this airmail. The contractor, Pan-American Airways, was managed by Juan Trippe, a Panamanian citizen. Wide publicity was given to the flight and hundreds of covers were brought to the post offices in Panama and Colon to be carried on it. Trippe himself prepared a large quantity of envelopes addressed to his New York office for distribution as souvenirs of the flight.

However, the U.S. law governing foreign airmail routes specified that no mail from foreign countries could be carried on these routes until there was a signed agreement governing such mail which was approved by the U.S. Congress. An agreement was quickly prepared. However, congressional approval was delayed and despite efforts by diplomats on both sides, only mail from the Canal Zone could be dispatched on the return flight of Lindbergh's plane. Trippe decided to make the best of the situation by dispatching another plane to carry the Panama mail to Miami. (This flight is sometimes termed the "Outlaw Flight"). The postal authorities in Miami refused to backstamp this mail, except for registered covers and

sent it on to the addressees by ordinary mail, not by air. Bob Karrer has published a detailed description of these events in the Isthmian Collectors Club journal, based upon contemporary accounts in Panama newspapers.

Examination of covers carried on this flight indicates that the 25 centesimos fee may have been a flat charge without regard to the weight of the cover. Covers were mailed on this flight from both Panama and Colon using a commemorative handstamp (Figure 1). The "r" in "Internacional" was omitted on both handstamps. One of the most unusual items in my collection is a wrapper from a matchbox sized registered parcel sent to Cuba. Although the regular postage on the cover shows it weighed between 61 and 90 grams, it has only one 25c airmail stamp. The registered covers on this flight are the only Panama registered airmail covers showing the 5 centesimos registration rate. This rate was raised to 10 centesimos on 1 April 1929 before regularly scheduled airmail began. The following item is illustrated:

No. 94. Registered cover to Cuba from 9 Feb flight.

OVERVIEW OF PANAMA AIRMAIL

All foreign airmail from Panama thru 1941 was carried by contractors on United States Foreign Air Mail Routes. Panama was served by routes 5, 8 and 9. FAM-5 initially went from Miami to Havana to Belize to Tela, Honduras to Nicaragua to David to Panama to Colon. It was later extended to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Jamaica and back to Cuba completing the so-called Lindbergh Circle. As better planes became available, some intermediate stops were eliminated and Cienfuegos replaced Havana as the Cuban stop. The contractor on this route was Pan-American Airlines.

FAM-9 initially went from Panama to Peru with stops in Colombia and Ecuador. It was later extended to Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Bolivia. The contractor on this route was Pan-American Grace Airlines (PANAGRA).

FAM-8 went from Brownsville, Texas to Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama and Colon. Stops in Mexico and Costa Rica were added later. The contractor was Pan-American airlines.

The airfields for Panama and Colon were located in the Canal Zone, Albrook Field served Panama and Ancon C.Z. and France Field served Colon and Cristobal C.Z.. The planes carried separate pouches with mail for the Panama cities and the Canal Zone

cities. However, mail for either would still be delivered no matter which pouch it was in. Thus if someone from David wanted to send airmail to the Canal Zone before such dispatch was authorized, it could simply have been put in one of the Panama pouches. Backstamps on incoming registered airmail show that some mail addressed to the Canal Zone was handled first by Panama, especially items from Europe.

Before transatlantic and transpacific air service began it was possible to send airmail to Europe or Asia by paying the airmail fee to the United States and adding regular postage at the U.P.U. rate for the rest of the trip (Spain and Portugal were members of the U.P.A.E. and only 2c postage was required on letters to them). Mail for Europe was flown via Miami to New York and mail for Asia was flown via Brownsville to Los Angeles or San Francisco.

FIRST FLIGHTS

The American Airmail Catalog (AAMC), lists the first flights from Panama on FAM-5, FAM-8 and FAM-9 for each leg of the trip. It illustrates two Panama markings as figures 5g and 9d and describes the others as similar to 5g with appropriate legends. Unfortunately figure 5g illustrates the Panama marking without "PRIMER (see note 2 below). Since the illustration is referenced for later flights, it gives an incorrect impression. Figure 9d is an example of the usual marking, but is a rather poor reproduction. A more accurate drawing is shown below.



This is the first type of Panama marking. Beginning with the 12 Oct 1929 extension of FAM-9 to Buenos Aires, Argentina a second type of handstamp was used on which the center line contains a drawing of a plane and the words "PRIMER VUELO" (first flight). On the extension of FAM-9 to Argentina the plane is at the right and the text is at the left. On all subsequent flights the the plane was at the left and the text at the right as shown below:



This handstamp is not illustrated in the AAMC. The bottom line of both handstamps was changed for each flight. The table below shows the bottom lines used on each flight. From Panama's point of view the

important event was the first airmail service to different countries. Therefore, individual marks were seldom used for different legs to the same country.

PANAMA FIRST FLIGHT MARKINGS CROSS-REFERENCE TO AAMC LISTINGS					
DATE	TYPE	FROM	BOTTOM LINE	AAMC	REMARKS
22 May 1929	I	David	CHIRIQUI-PANAMA	F5-14a to Panama, F5-14 to Colon	
22 May 1929	I	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-CHIRIQUI	F5-11 fr Panama, F5-13 fr Colon	
22 May 1929	I	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-NICARAGUA	F5-9a fr Panama, F5-10a fr Colon.	
22 May 1929	I	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-HONDURAS	F5-9b fr Panama, 5-10b fr Colon	Note 1
22 May 1929	I	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-BELIZE	F5-9c fr Panama, F5-10c fr Colon	
22 May 1929	I	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-CUBA	F5-9d fr Panama, 5-10d fr Colon	
22 May 1929	I	Panama	PANAMA-ESTADOS UNIDOS	F5-9	Note 2
22 May 1929	I	Colon		F5-10	Note 3
23 May 1929	I	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-ECUADOR	F9-5a/b fr Panama, F9-6a/b fr Colon	
23 May 1929	I	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-PERU	F9-5c/d fr Panama, F9-6c/d fr Colon	
22 Jun 1929	I	David	PANAMA-CHIRIQUI (sic!)	F5-22 (service to Cristobal CZ)	
8 Jul 1929	I	Panama	PANAMA-CARTAGENA	unlisted	Note 4
8 Jul 1929	I	Colon	COLON-CARTAGENA	F5-19a	
8 Jul 1929	I	Panama	PANAMA-BARRANQUILLA	unlisted	Note 4
8 Jul 1929	I	Colon	COLON-BARRANQUILLA	F5-19b	
8 Jul 1929	I	Panama	PANAMA-CURAZAO	unlisted	Note 4
8 Jul 1929	I	Colon	COLON-CURAZAO	F5-19	
8 Jul 1929	I	David	no marking	unlisted (First dispatch to U.S.)	Note 5
16 Jul 1929	I	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-CHILE	F9-27 fr Panama, F9-28 fr Colon	Note 6
12 Oct 1929	II	Panama	PANAMA-ARGENTNA	F9-42	
12 Oct 1929	II	Colon	COLON-ARGENTINA	F9-43	
13 Jan 1930		Colon & Panama		F9-52 fr Panama, F9-53 fr Colon	Note 7
20 Jan 1930	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-EL SALVADOR	F8-23a fr Panama, F8-24a fr Colon	
20 Jan 1930	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-GUATEMALA	F8-23b fr Panama, F8-24b fr Colon	
20 Jan 1930	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-MEXICO	F8-23c fr Panama, F8-24c fr Colon	
20 Jan 1930	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-BROWNSVILLE (Texas)	F8-23 fr Panama, F8-24 fr Colon	
11 Mar 1930	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-COSTA RICA	F5-37 fr Panama, F5-38 fr Colon	
11 Mar 1930	II	David	PANAMA-COSTA RICA	F5-39	
10 Apr 1930	II	Colon	PANAMA-COLOMBIA	unlisted	Note 8
30 Apr 1930	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-NICARAGUA	F5-49a fr Panama, F5-50a fr Colon	Note 10

30 Apr 1930	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-CUBA-E.E.U.U.	F5-49/b fr Panama, F5-50/b fr Colon	Note 14
7 May 1930	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-VENEZUELA	F5-56/a fr Panama, F5-57/a fr Colon	
1 Oct 1930		Colon		F5-73 (to La Guaira, Venezuela)	Note 9
2 Dec 1930	II	Panama	PANAMA-JAMAICA	F5-69a	Note 11
2 Dec 1930	II	Colon	COLON-JAMAICA	F5-70a	Note 11
2 Dec 1930		Colon & Panama		F5-69b fr Panama, F5-70b fr Colon	Note 11
2 Dec 1930	II	Panama	PANAMA-ESTADOS UNIDOS	F5-69	Note 2
2 Dec 1930		Colon		F5-70	Notes 2 & 9
11 Feb 1931	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-VENEZUELA	F5-98a fr Panama, F5-87b fr Colon	Note 12
11 Feb 1931	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-PUERTO ESPAÑA	F5-87 fr Panama, F5-88 fr Colon	
11 Feb 1931	II	Colon	PANAMA-TRINIDAD (Ant. Ingleses)	not listed	Note 13
5 Dec 1931		Colon		F5-124/4a/4b fr Colon	Note 9
15 Apr 1932		Colon		F5-137 (to Cozumel, Mexico)	Note 9
15 Apr 1932		Colon & Panama		F8-36 fr Panama, F8-37 fr Colon	Note 15
20 May 1932	II	Colon & Panama	PANAMA-BOLIVIA	F9-62 fr Panama, F9-63 fr Colon	
4 Dec 1936	III	Colon	COLON-LIMA	not listed	Note 16
18 Jul 1937	II	Panama	PANAMA-CALI	F9-76	
18 Jul 1937	II	Colon	COLON-CALI	F9-77	Note 1

NOTES CONCERNING THE FIRST FLIGHTS

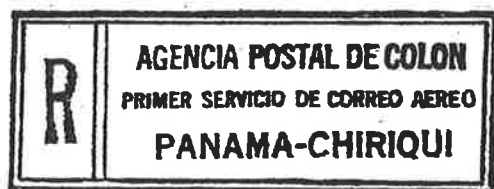
1. The handstamps from both Panama and Colon to Honduras are known with the misspelling "RANAMA-HONDURAS." The errors seem to be more common than the correct spelling.
2. Since Panama did not consider this the first flight to this destination, the word PRIMER was omitted on the second line.
3. No covers from Colon, have been seen with a correct commemorative handstamp; on some covers a handstamp with the wrong destination was applied. This might be "Balboa's Revenge" for the events of 9 February.
4. The AAMC does not list dispatches from the city of Panama on this flight, but covers with the Panama mark addressed to Barranquilla and Curacao have been seen and covers to Cartagena may exist.
5. No covers from David on this flight have been seen.
6. Not all covers carried on this flight have a marking and some have an incorrect marking.
7. FAM-9 was extended to Montivideo on 13 Jan 1930. Airmail to Uruguay had previously been sent to Buenos Aires and carried to Uruguay by another airline. A number of the covers carried on the Panama-Buenos Aires first flight were actually addressed to Uruguay or Paraguay. The AAMC lists covers to Montivideo as F9-52 and F9-53, but no such covers have been seen by the author and there are none in the collections of the individuals currently exhibiting Panama Aerophilately.
8. The first airmail was dispatched via SCADTA from Colon to Cali. The second line reads "CORREO AEREO/(Pacífico).
9. No examples of covers from this flight have been seen.
10. The 30 April 1930 flight to Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua was not the first flight to that country, in spite of the wording of the handstamp.
11. When mail was dispatched to Kingston, Jamaica and Cienfuegos, Cuba on 2 December 1930 two handstamps were applied to mail from Colon. One was used in addition to or in lieu of the usual first flight marking. The marking for Cienfuegos reads "CIENFUEGOS, Rep. de Cuba."
12. The covers to La Guaira, Venezuela read "PRIMER VUELO" Panama-Venezuela, but this was not the first flight to that country.
13. Two alternate marks were used from Colon. Both are found on some covers.
14. The same handstamp was used on mail to Cuba and Miami on this flight. On the second line PRIMER VUELO has been replaced by PRIMER VUELO/DIRECTO/VUELO LINDBERGH in smaller font in three lines .
15. Although the marking reads "PRIMER VUELO", this was not the first flight to that country.
16. Colon used a special cachet on this flight This is not listed in the AAMC. A similar cachet was used on the 17 Jul 1937 flight when
17. Cali was added to FAM-9. This marking is described, but not illustrated in the AAMC..

My article "The Wonderful World of Panama Aerophilately" in the December 2001 issue of this journal focused on some of the problems that affected the quality of Panama FFC's.

REGULARLY SCHEDULED AIRMAIL

Airmail for the first regularly scheduled flights from Panama on FAM-5 and FAM-9 was cancelled 22 May 1929 by both the Panama and Colon post offices. There were also dispatches to Panama and Colon from David, in the interior of Panama, which was a stop on FAM-5. For this flight a different overprint was applied to an existing 2 centesimos stamped envelopes with "VIA CORREO AEREO" between red and blue lines. Most covers received a Type I commemorative cachet. On flights to destinations in Latin America the second line of the handstamp reads: "PRIMER SERVICIO DE CORREO AEREO" (first airmail service). However, on mail to the United States from Panama the word "PRIMER" was omitted, probably because Panama considered the Feb 1929 flight to have been the first airmail to the United States. .

The handstamps on covers to and from David show the name of the province, "CHIRIQUI," rather than the name of the town on the bottom line. Some covers on the 22 May 1929 flights were registered. These contain an additional commemorative handstamp which is not mentioned in the AAMC. Thus far this marking has been recorded on covers from Panama and Colon to Chiriqui.(David), from Panama to Ecuador and Peru, and from Colon to Nicaragua and Honduras. Other combinations of origins and destinations may exist. The same marking with the last line reading "NICARAGUA-PANAMA" is known on an incoming registered cover to Colon and similar markings may exist on incoming registered covers from other countries to Panama and Colon.



DOMESTIC AIR SERVICE

On 28 Nov 1931, a plane named "3 de Noviembre" inaugurated the first internal airmail service by a domestic carrier. A special 5 centesimos stamp (Scott C15) was issued for use on this flight for which 5

centesimos was charged, rather than the existing domestic rate of 7 centesimos. The plane flew from Colon to Bocas del Toro and back with stops at Panama, Taboga, Chorrera, Bejuco, Anton, Penonome, Aguadulce, Santiago, Puerto Armuelles and David. First flight covers are known from each of these towns. If covers were sent from each town to each destination there is a possibility of 110 different origin and destination combinations. It is not known if all combinations exist as most covers seen from the smaller towns are addressed to either Panama or Colon. All covers received special commemorative cancels.

PANAMA AIRMAIL RATES

Four different airmail rate schedules were used between 22 May 1929 and 7 Dec 1941. The decrees establishing the rates have not been published in philatelic publications and the exact effective dates for the second and third rates are unknown. The rates were:

Rate Schedule 1. In effect throughout 1929. Letters required regular postage plus an airmail surcharge per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).

Domestic airmail - 2c plus 10c.

Nicaragua, Honduras, Belize, Ecuador - 2c plus 15c.

Colombia(coastal cities), Curacao - 2c plus 15c.

Cuba, U.S., Canada - 2c plus 20c.

Europe, Asia and Africa. 25c by air to U.S. port and 5c

by ship to destination (Spain and Portugal only 2c

by ship at U.P.A.E. rate)

Peru - 2c plus 30c

Chile - 2c plus 45c

Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay - 2c plus 50c.

The requirement for the additional regular postage was dropped sometime in late 1929.

Rate Schedule 2. Probably effective 1 January 1930 or soon thereafter. In effect until 1937. This rate schedule was published in the souvenir handbook prepared for the 1931 Congress of the U.P.A.E. (Postal Union of the Americans and Spain). The published schedule omitted Venezuela and Brazil. There is some question about the rate on letters mailed in interior towns in Panama which did not have airmail service. Many covers originating in such towns continue to have regular postage added for several years - it is not known if this was due to ignorance of postal rates or if it was required to pay for the letter to be carried to an airmail dispatch point.

Domestic airmail - 7c (no 7c airmail stamps issued until 1938, so mail had a regular 2c postage stamp or

2c stamped envelope plus a 5c airmail stamp).

Colombia (coastal cities) and Costa Rica - 10c

Curacao, Ecuador, Trinidad and Venezuela - 15c

Canada, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, Mexico,

Nicaragua and U.S. - 20c

Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia (interior cities),

Guadalupe, The Guianas, Leeward Is., Virgin Is.,

Windward Is., Martinique, Peru and Puerto Rico - 25c

Haiti, Dominican Republic - 30c

Chile - 35c

Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay - 40c.

No information is available concerning the rate to Asia when Pacific Clipper service began from San Francisco..

Rate Schedule 3. Airmail rates were reduced by more than half. The exact date is unknown. A 21 Dec 1937 cover in the David Leeds collection is the earliest recorded with the new rates. However, it was not until Feb 1938 that the first 7c and 8c airmail stamps needed to pay the new rates were issued. No rate table is available, but from the evidence of covers it appears that there were rates for the first 15 grams and lower increments for each additional 15 grams. This schedule remained in effect until 15 Jun 1939. The partial list below shows only rates confirmed from examination of covers. The rate to Europe was effective with initiation of Atlantic Clipper service. It was only in effect for a month.

	First 15gr.	Additional 15gr.
Domestic	7c	
Argentina	15c	13c
Bolivia	35c	
Brazil	18c	
Canada	8c	
Colombia (coastal cities)	7c	
Costa Rica	7c	
Curacao	15c	
Ecuador	11c	
Europe	45c	
United States	8c	7c

Rate Schedule 4. Effective 15 Jun 1939. Rates remained the same as in Schedule 3 with an additional 1c postal tax stamp required on all airmail letters.

THE AIRMAIL STAMPS AND THEIR USE

Scott assigns major numbers to 76 stamps issued by

Panama between 1929 and 1941. These include two 1c and two 2c stamps, sixteen 5c stamps, seven 50c stamps and seven 1 Balboa stamps; none of which paid any single airmail rate. The twenty lower value stamps could only be used in combinations to pay airmail rates. The twelve high value stamps could only be correctly used to pay multiples of the airmail rates. 10,000 copies or less of fifteen of these stamps were issued. The majority of Panama airmail letters during these twelve years were sent to the United States. Airmail to Argentina is the next most common, in part due to a large preserved correspondence to Libreria Ateneo in Buenos Aires. Covers, other than first flight covers, to other destinations are not common and no examples to some destinations may have been preserved. COPAPHIL has no record of a collection with examples of covers other than FFC's to each of the twenty Latin American Republics during the second rate schedule period 1930-1937.

THE 1929-1930 OVERPRINTS.

The six stamps issued in 1929 were overprints and/or surcharges on existing stamps:

9 Feb 1929. 25c on 10c Special Delivery Stamp.

Scott C1 32,400 issued

22 May 1929. 10c on 10c Special Delivery Stamp

Scott C2 50,000 issued

22 May 1929. 15c on 10c Special Delivery Stamp

Scott C3 50,000 issued

22 May 1929 25c on 20c Special Delivery Stamp

Scott C4 10,000 issued

25 Jan 1930 5c on 10c Special Delivery Stamp

Scott C5 50,000 issued

28 Feb 1930 1B pictorial stamp overprinted

Scott C6 10,000 issued

The first four stamps were issued on the dates of first flights and were primarily used on first flight covers on those dates. C5 was issued primarily to be used in combination with other stamps to make up rates for which no airmail stamps were issued. The 1 Balboa stamp was prepared for use on the first direct flight from Panama to Miami (it was originally intended that the 1B rate would include a special delivery fee). All of these stamps are scarce on other than first flight covers and the 1B stamps are especially scarce on cover. The following covers are illustrated:

No. 95. C2 on special delivery letter David to Panama
 No. 96. C4 on registered letter to Cuba. Late use.
 No. 97. Registered FDC with only recorded use of two
 F30's to pay the 10c registration rate
 No. 98. C6 used on registered front to U.S.

THE 1930 AIRMAIL STAMPS.

Stamps in two designs were issued. The three small format stamps were issued first, followed by the larger format stamps. Four additional stamps in the small format were issued later, three in 1941 and one in 1949.

20 Jan 1930	15c deep green	Scott C7
20 Jan 1930	20c rose	Scott C8
20 Jan 1930	25c deep blue	Scott C9
4 Aug 1930	5c ultramarine	Scott C10
4 Aug 1930	10c orange	Scott C11
4 Aug 1930	30c deep violet	Scott C12
4 Aug 1930	50c red	Scott C13
4 Aug 1930	1B black	Scott C14

The number of these stamps printed is not known. Only covers with single uses of the 20c stamp exist in any quantity. The 5c did not pay any airmail rate until 1946 and is usually seen in multiples or in combination with other values to make up rates for which no stamps were issued. The 50c and 1B are quite scarce on cover, although they were the only airmail stamps in these denominations in use from 1931-1936. The following covers are illustrated:

No. 99. C7 on Colon FFC. Both Trinidad markings.
 No. 100. C7 x 3 on 1941 Letter to Spain
 No. 101. C10 on cover from David. Required 2c more postage to the U.S. 7c was domestic airmail.
 No. 102. C13 on cover to Guatemala
 No. 103. Only C14 cover recorded thus far.

THE 1931 "3 DE NOVIEMBRE" ISSUE.

This stamp was issued to pay the special 5c domestic airmail rate in effect for the first flight of a domestic airline on 28-29 November 1931.

25 Nov 1931 5c blue Scott C15 400,000 issued

First flight covers are known from all eleven town at which along the route, but covers from Colon and Panama seem to be the most common. All cancels are dated 28 Nov 1931. Only one use of the stamp on a

cover from these flights to a destination outside of Panama has been recorded. It was mailed in Guabito too late to catch the flight from Bocas del Toro on 29 Nov and was sent to David by overland mail. From there it was sent to the U.S. by registered airmail. Far less than 400,000 of these stamps were used, but there is no record of the disposition of the remainders. The following cover is illustrated.

No. 104. Scott C15x4 on back of cover from Guabito.

THE 1933-1936 PROVISIONAL ISSUES

These stamps were issued during the depression years, probably to save expenses by using up remainders of earlier issues and gain income from sales to collectors. There were three stamps, but two varieties were produced of each, perhaps to take advantage of the collector market.

14 Dec 1932 20c on 25c (19mm. surch.)	Scott C16
14 Dec 1932 20c on 25c (17mm. surch.)	Scott C16A
25 Aug 1934 20c overprinted in red	Scott C17
25 Aug 1934 20c overprinted in black	Scott C17A
Jun 1935 10c on 20c (large "10")	Scott C18
Jun 1935 10c on 20c (small "10")	Scott C18A

No breakdown of quantities issued is available by Scott type, but the totals are:

C16 and C16A - 50,000
 C17 and C17A - 90,000
 C18 and C18A - 50,000.

Mint and used copies of the second type of each stamp are scarcer than the first type and covers with them are also scarcer. The 20c stamps paid the rate to the United States among other countries and covers are more common than those with the 10c stamps. The following covers are illustrated:

No. 105. C16 1933 air/sea letter to Spain(UPAE rate)
 No. 106. C17 on air/sea letter to Scotland (ca1935)
 No. 107. C18 pair on 1935 air/sea letter to Hong Kong

THE 1936 AROSEMENA COMMEMORATIVE.

The 50c orange stamp of the 1924 coat of arms issue was overprinted CORREO AEREO and surcharged 5c to honor the centennial of the birth of president Pablo Arosemena. Several sheets of the ½c orange stamp of that issue received the surcharge also. Dr. James Helme believed there were three sheets, based upon the centering of copies in his collection.

Several of these stamps were used on covers to local addressees which were not flown

Dr. Helme attached the following statement to A.P.S. Certificate #73783 issued for a cover with C20 submitted by Capt John M. Rooks, Corozal, C.Z.

"A.P.S. Certificate #71743 was issued for a cover with return address of Metro Golden Mayer of Panama S.A. addressed to Scadron Optical Company, 33 Central Ave., Panama R.P. franked with Scott #19 cancelled Oct 8, 1936. The certificate states "The A.P.S. Examiner #1 requests that the following be included with this certificate, since there are important historical verbal opinions concerning C19, perhaps only known by this examiner. This cover has a pencil 18848 in UL corner of the front. It also has a W.J.H. magenta handstamp parallel to the L. edge on the reverse and another pencil notation at the UR corner on the reverse. The W.J. H. is not a guarantee known by this examiner. Mr. Grover D. Luce, a reliable philatelist and new issue dealer in Panama when Scott C20 was issued, wrote this examiner that 'several sheets of the ½c value were overprinted by the president's son and one of the sheets was sold to Paredes.' (Paredes became known for obtaining 'favor' Panama airmail errors never issued at the post office.) Gustavo Schay, another prominent collector in Panama, confirmed this same history in 1965 when his C19 plate # block of 6, obtained from Paredes, was being examined by this examiner. Examination of known multiples (until 1976) suggests three sheets were printed. The only other known cover with C19 has a block of four and was mailed to the Canal Zone and HAS THE SAME DATE as this cover. Supposedly this 'Scadron Optical' cover was sent by airmail from Panama to Panama, NOT what would be done by it's deceptive commercial sender. The identical dates on the two known covers should be considered when establishing the status of this cover. It is this examiner's conviction that C19 should be considered as "privately overprinted, never postally issued." My opinion is that this is a GENUINE stamp, GENUINE overprint and GENUINE cover with a "privately overprinted stamp and, under these circumstances, qualifies for this 'genuine' in all respects' certificate, as other expertising services would also decide without THIS history."

Research for the "Handbook of Panama Postal Markings to 1950" has revealed further evidence about these covers. Their CDS has a three bar killer. This cancel has not been seen on covers with any other franking - raising the possibility that the cancel was privately applied and the covers were never mailed. Several more covers exist.

24 Sep 1936 5c on 50c orange Scott C20 30,000 issued.

24 Sep 1935 5c on ½c orange Scott C19 300 issued.

Although 30,000 copies of Scott C20 were printed and there are as many used copies as mint copies on the market, the stamp is extremely scarce on cover. One author characterized it in 1942 as "the scarcest Latin American airmail stamp on cover." A cover in my collection is illustrated. It is a commercial use at the 7c rate from Panama to David with the additional 2c paid by the 2c Arosemena commemorative. It is the only domestic airmail cover addressed to David that has been recorded prior to 1950, other than FFC's.

No. 108. Scott C19 cover

No. 109. Scott C20 cover to David

THE 1936 U.P.A.E. COMMEMORATIVE SET.

The 4th meeting of the U.P.A.E. Congress was held in Panama in 1936. Ten regular and six airmail stamps were issued to commemorate the meeting.

1 Dec 1936 5c red

Urracá Monument Scott C21 25,000 issued

1 Dec 1936 10c orange

Allegory Scott C22 80,000 issued

1 Dec 1936 20c red

Panama City Scott C23 60,000 issued

1 Dec 1936 30c dk violet

Balboa Monument Scott C24 5,000 issued

1 Dec 1936 50c carmine rose

Pedro Miguel Locks Scott C25 5,800 issued

1 Dec 1936 1B black

Palace of Justice Scott C26 5,500 issued

Note the small quantities of the three top values. Probably between 2000 and 3000 mint sets were sold. First day covers exist. The 30c airmail rate applied only to mail to Haiti and the Dominican Republic, but the stamp could be used on covers to the South American countries to which the rates were higher. The 50c and 1B stamps could only be correctly used on mail weighing more than 15 grams. It is, therefore,

no surprise that these values are scarce on cover and some values may not exist on other than FDC's. Following covers are illustrated:

- No. 110. C23 on registered cover to Guatemala
No. 111. C25 on FFC to Lima, Peru 4 Dec 1936

THE 1937 U.P.U. COMMEMORATIVE SET.

It is possible that the sales of the U.P.A.E. set were less than expected. Therefore, to use the remainders, postal authorities decided to overprint them to commemorate the U.P.U. All values of the set were overprinted. The overprinted stamps were issued on 1 March 1937. No first day covers have been recorded.

29 Mar 1937 5c red	Scott C27 75,000 issued
29 Mar 1937 10c orange	Scott C28 47,000 issued
29 Mar 1937 20c red	Scott C29 30,000 issued
29 Mar 1937 30c dk violet	Scott C30 25,000 issued
29 Mar 1937 50c car.rose	Scott C31 4,200 issued
29 Mar 1937 1B black	Scott C32 4,500 issued

As was often the case with Panama overprints, several overprint errors exist. C27 exists with an inverted overprint and C29 and C31 are found with double overprints. Again probably between 2000 and 3000 mint sets were sold, leaving less copies of C31 and C32 to be used than of C25 and C26, which is reflected in catalog prices. The remarks concerning covers of the previous issue apply to this issue as well. The following covers are illustrated

- No. 112. C27+C29 on 1937 cover to France
No. 113. C28 on airmail cover to Ecuador

THE 1937 SURCHARGES.

The quantities of the 1921 Centennial Issue, the 1926 Bolivar Congress commemorative issue and the 1918 1B pictorial which would be used or sold to collectors were apparently overestimated. As a result, when these stamps were withdrawn from sale, many sheets remained in the vaults, especially of the higher valued stamps. It was decided to overprint and/or surcharge these stamps in order to dispose of the remainders. Curiously, four of the airmail stamps were surcharged 5c and two 10c, rather than surcharging them all 20c, the rate to the United States where the largest volume of airmail was being sent and which would also produce more income from philatelic sales. A number of the overprinted sheets had tropical stains or developed them after being issued. No first day covers have been recorded.

30 Jun 1937 5c on 15c blue	
Bolivar Statue	Scott C33 15,700 issued
30 Jun 1937 5c on 20c brown	
Bolivar Statue	Scott C34 ??? issued
30 Jun 1937 10c on 10c violet	
Municipal Building	Scott C35 6,000 issued
30 Jun 1937 5c on 24c black violet	
Bolivar Hall	Scott C36 15,400 issued
30 Jun 1937 5c on 1B dk violet & black	
Ship in Lock	Scott C37 28,900 issued
30 Jun 1937 10c on 50c black	
Bolivar Hall	Scott C38 5,900 issued
30 Jun 1937 5c dk blue o/p CORREO AEREO	
Bolivar	Scott C39 14,200 issued

Scott C38 is found with an inverted surcharge and C39 with a double surcharge. Perhaps 2000-3000 mint sets were sold leaving about half of the 10c stamps available for sale at post offices. No first day covers have been recorded. The 10c rate applied only to Costa Rica and coastal Colombia (Barranquilla and Cartagena). Uses of the 10c surcharges on cover may be even scarcer than uses of the 5c Arosemena commemorative. The 5c stamps are most often found used in blocks to the United States or used with a 20c airmail stamp to pay the 25c airmail rates. Domestic uses with a 2c definitive stamp added are much scarcer. It is a challenge to find each of the 5c surcharges used in these three ways. No such collection is known to exist. A cover is shown with four copies of C39 used on 22 Aug 1937 to Bogota, Colombia. This cover seems to be underpaid by 5c, but was delivered without postage due.

There may still have been some copies of these stamps in stock when rate schedule 3 was adopted, but thus far no covers with these rates have been recorded. If they exist their owners may not realize how scarce they are. Following item is illustrated:

- No. 114. C39x4 used to Colombia 1937

1937 FIRE DEPT. COMMEMORATIVES

Three airmail stamps were issued to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Panama Fire Department.

25 Nov 1937 5c blue	
Fire Dept. Badge	Scott C40
25 Nov 1937 10c orange	
Florencio Arosemena	Scott C41
25 Nov 1937 20c crimson	
Jose Gabriel Duque	Scott C42

Quantities issued are not known. First Day Covers

exist. A commemorative marking was applied to covers in Panama, Colon and David for several days after the stamps were issued, but only covers cancelled on 25 Nov 1937 are FDC's. The 5c stamp is scarcest on cover, because it could only be used in combinations to pay airmail rates. Some of these stamps may have been used after rate schedule 3 was adopted, but none have as yet been recorded. The following items are illustrated.

- No. 115. C40x2+C41 on cover to Guatemala
No. 116. C42 on 1938 air/sea mail to Czechoslovakia

THE 1938 4TH CARIBBEAN GAMES SET

This set contained only airmail stamps. It is the first set issued with stamps to pay rates in Rate Schedule 3. The 1c and 2c stamps were issued in large quantities. While they could be used to make up rates for which no stamps were issued, their main purpose was probably to provide mint stamps for packet makers. A number of countries in Latin America issued such low valued airmail stamps about this time and I recall seeing them in packets when I was a boy.

2 Feb 1938 1c red	
Basketball	Scott C43 200,000 issued
2 Feb 1938 2c green	
Baseball	Scott C44 350,000 issued
2 Feb 1938 7c gray	
Swimming	Scott C45 200,000 issued
2 Feb 1938 8c brown	
Boxing	Scott C46 200,000 issued
2 Feb 1938 15c blue	
Soccer	Scott C47 50,000 issued

The issue also included 20,000 souvenir sheets. A limited number of these sheets exist with C43 omitted. The set was issued on 2 Feb 1938. No first day covers have been recorded by COPAPHIL, but they should exist. The following items are illustrated:

- No. 117. 24 Feb 1938 cover with complete set.
No. 118. C44 on Fowler flight commemorative cover addressed to General H. H. (Hap) Arnold.

1938 SANTIAGO NORMAL SCHOOL SET.

This set had one regular and two airmail stamps. It was issued without publicity in philatelic publications and not initially listed in major catalogs. Scott listed it after the next set although it was issued earlier.

5 Jun 1938 7c on 20c deep violet	Scott C53A 30,000 issued
5 Jun 1938 8c on 15c deep green	Scott C53B 30,000 issued

The stamps were only sold in Santiago and only on one day, so all covers are First Day covers. Most covers have a cachet in light green commemorating the opening of the Normal School.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. CONSTITUTION SET

This set contained five regular postage and five airmail stamps. It was issued on 7 Dec 1938. While the U.S. constitution was the model for the Panama constitution as well as constitutions of other Latin American countries and worthy of being commemorated, the set was probably issued in part in hope of large philatelic sales in the United States. The stamps are multicolored with the center in black and the flags in red and ultramarine. Colors listed are for the vignette.

7 Dec 1938 7c gray	Scott C49 60,000 issued
7 Dec 1938 8c ultramarine	Scott C50 60,000 issued
7 Dec 1938 15c red brown	Scott C51 30,000 issued
7 Dec 1938 50c orange	Scott C52 10,000 issued
7 Dec 1938 1B black	Scott C53 10,000 issued

Possibly as many as 5000 mint sets were sold. First Day covers exist with the complete airmail set and also with individual stamps. Later uses on cover are scarce and no later covers with the 50c and 1B stamps have been recorded. These are the first Panama stamps for which a marking including the words "Primer Dia de Uso" (first day of use) was applied to first day covers by the post office. Following item is illustrated:

- No. 119. C51 on 1939 double rate letter Boquete-U.S..

THE 1939 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL SET

This set included nine regular postage and eight airmail stamps. Each stamp had a different vignette relating to the Panama Canal.

15 Aug 1939 1c dull rose Belisario Porras	Scott C54
15 Aug 1939 2c blue green William H Taft	Scott C55
15 Aug 1939 5c indigo Pedro J. Sosa	Scott C56
15 Aug 1939 10c dark violet Lucien B Wise	Scott C57
15 Aug 1939 15c ultramarine A. Reclus	Scott C58
15 Aug 1939 20c pink Geo. W. Goethels	Scott C59
15 Aug 1939 50c brown F. de Lesseps	Scott C60
15 Aug 1939 1B black Theodore Roosevelt	Scott C61

I have found no record of the quantities issued. First Day covers exist including some with various cachets prepared by Walter Crosby. No census of the Panama Crosby cachets is known. As with previous issues, C54 and C55 could only be used with other

stamps to make up higher airmail rates and C60 and C61 could only be used to pay multiples of airmail rates. Since rates had been reduced in 1937, the need for the top values was even less than it had been earlier. Rate schedule 4 was in effect. Since all covers with the stamps also include a postal tax stamp, no single uses of these stamps on cover should exist. This is also true for all later issues listed in this article. Curiously the set included no 8c stamp, although this was the current rate for a 15 gram letter to the U.S. and Canada. This was remedied the next year when the 1940 surcharges were produced.

The following items are illustrated:

No. 120. C56x3 on 1940 registered letter from Dolega.

No. 121. C59+C10 on 1939 letter to Hungary.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

This stamp was issued 15 Apr 1940. Again the denomination chosen was unusual. The most common use was to pay the 15c postage on 15-30 grams covers to the United States.

15 Apr 1940 15c blue Scott C62 120,000 issued

First Day covers exist. Following item is illustrated:

No. 122. Cover from Chitre to U.S. Only recorded use of the Correo-Aereo-Chitre marking.

THE 1940 SURCHARGES.

These stamps were apparently surcharged to use up the stock of 15c and 20c stamps of 1939 issues as well as meet a shortage of lower denomination stamps.

12 Aug 1940 5c on 15c blue Armando Reclus
Scott C63

12 Aug 1940 7c on 15c ultramarine Gen Wm. Gorgas
Scott C64

12 Aug 1940 7c on 20c rose pink Gen Geo W Goethals
Scott C65

12 Aug 1940 8c on 15c blue Pan American Union
Scott C66

COPAPHIL has no record of the quantities issued. First Day covers exist. Following items are illustrated

No. 123 Registered cover with block of each value.

No. 124. C66 on 1940 cover Chitre-U.S.

THE 1941 CONSTITUTION SET.

This set contained eight regular postage stamps and five airmail stamps. The airmail stamps were created by overprinting or surcharging stamps of previous issues still in stock.

2 Jan 1941 7c on 10c orange Special Delivery Stamp
Scott C67 200,000 issued
2 Jan 1941 15c on 24c Coat of Arms postage stamp
Scott C68 15,000 issued
2 Jan 1941 20c rose small airmail stamp overprinted
Scott C69 15,000 issued
2 Jan 1941 50c red large airmail stamp
Scott C70 10,000 issued
2 Jan 1941 1B black large airmail stamp (red ovpt)
Scott C71 7,000 issued

First Day covers exist with the complete airmail set as well as individual stamps. All of these stamps are quite scarce on other than first day covers, even the 7c stamp which was issued in quantity. Following items are illustrated.

No. 125. C68x3 on 26 Apr 1941 letter to England

THE 1941 AIRMAIL DEFINITIVES.

These three stamps were issued in the design of the 1930 small airmail stamps..

1 Jul 1941 5c blue Scott C6A

1 Jul 1941 7c rose carmine Scott C6B

1 Jul 1941 8c gray black Scott C6C

Quantities issued are unknown. First Day covers exist. The following item is illustrated.

No. 126. C6B x 2 on registered cover to Brazil.

AIRMAIL USES OF REGULAR STAMPS.

Panama followed the common practice and officially limited the use of airmail stamps to items to be sent by airmail. However, an exception was made when insufficient airmail postage was affixed to the letter. In that case it received a handstamp "DEFICIENTE DE PORTE/POSTAL AEREO - SIGUE POR LA VIA ORDINARIO" (Insufficient postage for Airmail - Continuing as ordinary mail)

However, airmail could be franked with ordinary postage stamps. If special airmail envelopes were not used, the post office usually added a handstamp to mark the letter as airmail. Most used the words "CORREO AEREO" with or without stylized drawings of aircraft. A few markings included the town name such as the one on illustration 122.

When transatlantic airmail service was inaugurated in 1939, covers destined for that service were marked "TRANSATLANTICO" or "TRASATLANTICO". Several different handstamps have been recorded. Thus far no similar handstamps for transpacific service have been recorded, but examples of pre-war airmail covers from Panama to Asia sent by that

service are quite scarce. One has been seen with a manuscript marking. It is not known if this was applied by the post office or the sender.

Most regular Panama stamps issued after 1924 can be found on airmail covers. Many of these, especially the higher values, are quite scarce on cover. The following items are illustrated:

- No. 127. 236x3 on 1938 cover to Aruba
- No. 128. 241 on 1941 registered cover to Argentina
- No. 129. 334 x 3 on 1941 double rate letter to U.S.
- No. 130. 336 x 3 on 3 Jan 1941 letter to Denmark
- No. 131 337-338 on letter to U.S.

LATER AIRMAIL POSTAL HISTORY

The AAMC gives additional first flight events for the FAM routes through the introduction of jet service. In addition, other airlines began service to Panama after World War II. There is almost nothing in the literature about those flights.

In addition at some time after the war Panama began flying mail to the province of Darien and to the Comarca de San Blas located along the Caribbean coast. Covers are scarce, but a few exist. This is another subject for further research.

INCOMING AIRMAIL

Incoming pre-war airmail covers to Panama other than first flight covers are not common. There are considerably more covers addressed to the Canal Zone than to Panama. I have pre-war covers from the U.S., three Latin American republics, five British colonies

in the West Indies (part of a single correspondence) and Hong Kong. Incoming registered covers with a street address are the main source for the "Cartero" markings listed in Chapter XI of the Panama Postal Markings Handbook, all of which are quite scarce.

SUMMARY

Panama airmail collectors have historically specialized in acquiring covers dispatched from Panama, Colon and David on first flights on FAM-5, FAM-8 and FAM-9. Some of these first flight covers are fairly scarce, while others are fairly common. However, the postal history of subsequent flights prior to World War II offers greater opportunity for research and assembling a representative collections presents a greater challenge than the first flight covers. Covers illustrating many phases of that postal history are scarce and what exists is scattered. Further research remains to be done to determine the complete airmail rate structure and the availability of covers using the various airmail stamps. It is obvious that airmail covers during this period to most destinations other the United States are not plentiful, but it is not yet possible to determine just how scarce covers to a particular destination may be.

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112



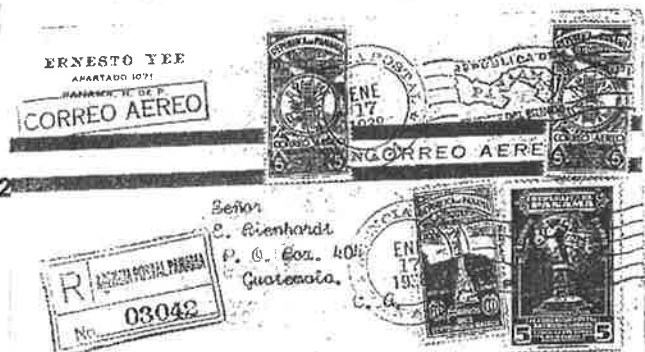
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114



102

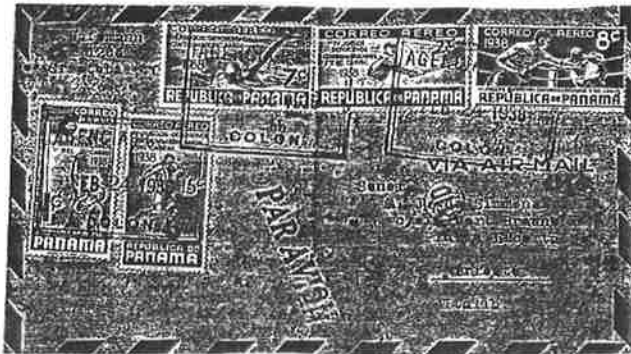


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117



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118



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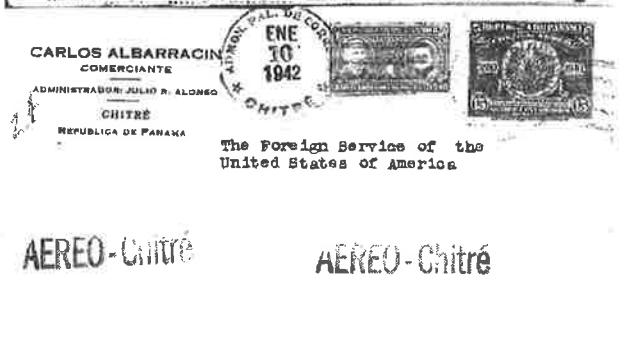
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COPACARTA



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COPACART A



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COLOMBIA

Colombia & Panama Philatelists
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JUNE
2004

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Members at our general meeting. L to R, Charles Meroni Jr, Jim Cross, Alfredo Frohlich, Dr. Gary Weiss, James Johnson, Santiago Cruz, Debby Friedman, Ray Simrak, Allan Harris
(See report on page 67)

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 416 KARLSON, Orjan Box 2430 Ramona CA 92065 USA
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 418 RUBY, Gerald

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 353 SCHAFFER, Scott 15 Nature View Trail Bethel CT 06801 USA

REINSTATED

370 CRUZ, Santiago Calle 33 #16-50 Bogota COLOMBIA

Mr. Maesaka has the longest street address I have seen: Urban Tapestry 201 Ayankoji-Dori, Shin-Machi, Nishi-Iru, Yata-Cho. He collects Colombia codes 11, 17 and 19 (railway related items). Mr. Power, whose address was in the previous issue, collects Colombia codes 1-17, 19-20 and Panama codes 50-67. Mr. Karlson collects Colombia codes 07-09, 18-20 and Panama codes 59, 62, 67-68. He also deals in Panama and Colombia. Mr. Fournier collects Colombia codes 1-15 and 18-20 and Panama codes 51-56, 60-61, 64 and 68. Mr. Heymsfeld collects Colombia codes 01-05 and 10-12. Mr. Brusie collects Colombia codes 04-05 and Panama codes 54-56 and 59. I do not have Mr. Ruby's application and I do not know his address. If any member can help, please advise me..

The Panama Postal Markings handbook has been reviewed in the June 2004 American Philatelist and this should lead to additional sales. It has also been entered in the literature competition at the 2004 APS Stampshow..

At the recent international show in Valencia, Spain Hugo Goggel showed "Pioneers of Colombia Airmail" in the Court of Honor. Member Jorg Maier served as the German Commissioner. There were six competitive exhibits from Colombia and a one frame exhibit. There were two competitive exhibits from Panama.. The complete list of awards is not available as I write this, so it will be reported in the next issue.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

Immediately after our meeting at TEXPEX, President Debby Friedman had double hip replacement surgery. Her rehabilitation is going well and she has returned home after initial rehabilitation in New York City. She should soon be able to return to her normal routine, free from pain for the first time in many years. Former president David Leeds has also recovered from surgery to replace a shunt in his arteries.

This issue is devoted primarily to three topics. First, there is a report of our meeting at TEXPEX with descriptions of the exhibits which have not been previously reviewed in this journal.

Much of the space is given to a definitive article on the 1900 Cúcuta Provisional Issues by Alan Anyon. Alan's article first appeared in COLUMPHIL and is reprinted here with the permission of the author and the editor of COLUMPHIL. It has been edited to fit in the available space and in our customary format. I have added photocopies of two covers with these stamps from our archives, one courtesy of Debby Friedman.

The third article is a first time effort by Chris Chartrand in this journal. Chris purchased the back of the book lot from the Helme collection. The core of this material was from the Gustave Schay collection which Dr. Helme purchased in the 1960's.

While Schay wrote briefly about the 1917 Panama registration stamps, this is the first complete description of the overprinted Hamilton Bank Note

Co. 8 centavos stamp that has appeared in the literature. Dr. Helme's accumulation of philatelic covers showing the use of this stamp was sold as part of the large lot purchased by Charles Meroni Jr. who has sent photocopies for our records.

Both of these articles include illustrations of unusual and scarce stamps. I have devoted a color page to each of them.

I am working on a article giving an overview of Colombian registered mail. I have found nothing in the literature concerning the use of the 1918 4c registration stamp. If any members can furnish information about this stamp or examples of its use on cover, it would be appreciated. Also if any members have or know of incoming registered covers to Colombia franked with S.C.A.D.T.A. consular registration stamps from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Peru, Uruguay or Venezuela this information would be appreciated..

Several members responded to the illustration of a State of Magdalena stamp in the previous issue. Although it is not indicated on the stamp, this was apparently a state revenue stamp. Little is known about state and departmental revenue stamps and if any member has a collection of them, this would be a good subject for an article.

Jim Cross

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

by Jim Cross

Our next sale will be conducted this fall with consignments accepted between 1-15 August.

The catalog will be mailed with the September issue and the sale will close on 30 September.

REMINDERS

IT IS TIME TO PAY YOUR DUES FOR 2004-2005 IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY PAID IN ADVANCE, DUES NOTICES ARE ENCLOSED

WE ARE TRYING TO GET AS COMPLETE A FILE OF MEMBER E-MAIL ADDRESSES AS POSSIBLE. IF YOU HAVE E-MAIL, PLEASE SEND AN E-MAIL TO jimacross@cts.com and rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com.

THE MARKET REPORT

While there have been no specialized Colombia and Panama auctions during this period, there have been several outstanding items sold in more general sales.

24 Feb 2004 Soler & Llach

Lot 1069 - Cover from the 18 Jul 1919 Knox Martin flight sold for 700 Euros plus commission.

Lot 3338 - An 1871 stampless cover sent to Genoa with French Colon-Aspinwall paquebot marking and two Italian 50c postage due stamps sold for 1150 Euros plus commission.

Lot 3340 - A 15 Feb 1905 registered cover from Colon to Germany (probably philatelic) franked with the 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c and 20c map stamps with the unlisted Fourth Colon overprint, with what appears from the photo to be a genuine copy of the 1 peso stamp with the First Panama overprint in black and Scott F27 sold for 440 Euros plus commission.

27 Feb 2004 Antonio Torres

Lot 1052 was a 26 Jun 1882 cover from Barranquilla to New York franked with five copies of the 1881 2 centavos stamp. Estimated at \$900, did not sell.

Lot 1053 was an 1895 registered cover from Barranquilla to Honolulu franked with the 1892 10c, 5c pair and registration stamp. This is only the fourth recorded cover from Colombia with the San Francisco transit registration label. Estimated at \$1200, sold for \$1400.

Lot 1128 was a 26 Apr 1849 letter from Panama to Lima with the British consular Paid at Panama circular marking.

Lot 1129 was an envelope with printed return address of Ferro Carril del Cauca sent to Westville CT in 1882. Marked with the fancy T/Panama marking (COPAPHIL DUE-PAN-002) with two U.S. 5c postage due stamps added.

30 Mar 2004 George Alevizos

This sale offered a number of lots of S.C.A.D.T.A. material (apparently unsold lots from the CORINPHILA Gebauer sale. Lot 137 was a set of handstamped H consular overprints without period, described by Gebauer as possibly unique. Lot 138 was an extremely large lot of consular overprints, estimated at \$15,000-\$20,000. Lots 144-

145 were large cover lots. Prices realized are unavailable

24 Apr 2004 Matthew Bennett

Lot 1221 was a cover from the Asbury Park NJ franked with the U.S. 1882 5c brown (Scott 205) and addressed to Dr. George Cooke on the U.S.S. Mohican c/o of the American consul in Panama. It was overweight and had a U.S. 10¢ postage due marking. The postage due was paid by two 5c stamps of the 1886 Colombia issue. The Mohican had already left Panama and the cover was forwarded to Honolulu and then San Francisco and Washington D.C. It is only the third recorded cover with these stamps used in Panama and the second postage due usage. It sold for \$1150.

28-29 Apr 2004 Cherrystone

Lot 1766 was a Zeppelin flight card from the Europe Pan-America round trip flight. It was mailed in Panama 15 May 1930 addressed to New York where a U.S. 65c Zeppelin stamp was added and it was sent to Germany. It sold for the estimate of \$1400.

4-8 May 2004 David Feldman

Lot 31573 was the first recorded cover showing August 1881 use of the 5 centavos stamp of the 1878 Panama issue by the Panama national post office (See article by Federico Brid in the March 1999 COPACARTA). It sold for 4800 Swiss Francs (approx. \$3700) plus commission.

28 May 2004 Soler y Llach

This sale offers a number of Panama classic pre-stamp covers as well as some Colombia items. Prices realized are not available as this goes to press, but will be reported in the next issue.

ebay

Better lots continue to be offered on ebay. Recent sales include two examples of the 1900 Pehlke viewcards. A copy uprated with stamps for the 1902 5c post card rate sold for \$75 and a card surcharged 5 centavos sold for \$125.

stampcircuit.com

If you have not already found it, the website www.stampcircuit.com offers links to many of the major stamp auctions. You can use its search engine to search all pending auctions and it offers the opportunity to bid on lots by e-mail.

REPORT OF GENERAL MEETING AT TEXPEX 2004

by Jim Cross

Our eleventh biennial general meeting is now history. Regretfully only ten members were present, but those that attended were treated to the largest display of Panama and Colombia exhibits ever shown in the United States – a total of 69 frames. These are reviewed below.

The following members signed the register; Jim Cross, Debby Friedman, Allan Harris, Dr. Gary Weiss, Charles Meroni Jr., James Johnson, Santiago Cruz from Bogota, Alfredo Frohlich, Ray Simrak, Thomas Myers who was a judge and Jose Cruz. Friday evening most of the group ate at a Colombian restaurant located a mile north of the show hotel. A Cuban collector who happened to come to our table at the show recommended it to us. We were joined by Mrs. Johnson. The Colombians in the group gave the restaurant a “thumbs up” for authenticity and quality.

Saturday afternoon, Debby Friedman presented a slide show on Colombia postal stationery. It showed examples of what is available including a number of esoteric items not listed in postal stationery catalogs.

By the end of the meeting the board filled three vacancies in the organization, Thomas Myers agreed to become secretary to replace Larry Crain, Allan Harris accepted the position of Vice-President and Santiago Cruz accepted the position of Colombia representative.

Saturday evening was the awards banquet. I personally found it the best meal I have ever been served at an awards banquet. There was also another first, Santiago Cruz won the first Reserve Grand Award that a Colombia or Panama exhibit has received in a show at a biennial meeting. On the negative side, the master of ceremonies was unable to correctly pronounce SCADTA. This was due in part to the use of such a fancy font for the Palmares that it was unclear what the letters were, unless the speaker was familiar with SCADTA. Colombia was misspelled Columbia in the Palmares and the medals given to winners, in my opinion, were poorly conceived. They are not marked with the medal level nor the year of the show.

Santiago Cruz brought copies of a hardback book that he wrote with Dieter Bortfeldt. See the review elsewhere in this issue. Debbie Friedman brought color photocopies of her SCADTA airmail exhibit which she has not shown for a decade. Everyone

enjoyed looking at it, especially the members who are exhibiting SCADTA. It is an outstanding exhibit and it is not an overstatement to write that our Colombian members present were amazed by the material that she has.

On Sunday afternoon, I made a presentation on Panama airmail to those members who had not left the previous evening. I had hoped to have some members of the public present, but there were none. I covered essentially the material included in the previous issue of COPACARTA and passed around full-sized color photos of unusual material not included in my exhibit or the exhibit of Allan Harris at the show.

The consensus among exhibitors (not just those exhibiting Colombia or Panama) was that the jury was extremely conservative in awarding medals. Only six gold medals were awarded. While the jury members cannot discuss their deliberations, Tom Myers did state that for a number of exhibits the vote was two members for gold and three for vermeil.

Santiago Cruz exhibited “The Valiente S.C.A.D.T.A. issues. This is essentially the material in his book which is reviewed on page 80. Scott lists the six basic Valiente stamps as a single set, but the 30c on pink and the 50c were issued first. It was necessary to surcharge the 50c stamps to pay other rates which were established, until the rest of the stamps were issued. This four frame exhibit shows the stamps and their uses on cover on various experimental and scheduled flights. Valiente was a Barranquilla printer who prepared the 1902-1903 Barranquilla issues and also the lengthy 1903 issue of the Department of Bolivar. This exhibit received a gold medal and the Reserve Grand Award.

Alfredo Frohlich showed “Survivors — Crashed and Salvaged Airmail in, from and to Colombia.” The exhibit contained 120 covers from 43 crashes between 20 Jul 1920 and 15 Jun 1961. The outstanding pieces are a cover from the Von Krohn crash, 1 of 3 covers from the 1929 crash and a cover from that crash with a label. This exhibit received a gold medal.

Alan Anyon showed “The Provisional Issues of Colombia.” This exhibit showed many issues beginning with an 1863 cover and continuing thru the Tumaco labels of 1912. Alan has an amazing

collection of these labels, including a full frame of the 1901 Rio Hacha "No Hay Estampillas" labels with many uses on cover. I was surprised to find the exhibit did not include his Cali "no hay estampillas" labels or the 1900 Cúcuta provisionals which are the subject of his article in this issue. Many labels in the collection are somewhat controversial. Some are known to have been prepared as a philatelic speculation. This exhibit received a gold medal, which was the subject of discussion among members present, some of whom believed that because of the omission of the two major provisional issues and the failure to fully describe the speculative nature of some of the labels, the medal level was excessive. Alan also received the A.P.S. Research Medal and the American Philatelic Congress Award for Excellence.

Charles Meroni Jr. exhibited "Panama Registered Mail 1881-1906" This ten frame exhibit has been described in previous issues. The material is truly outstanding and I find it difficult to believe that any jury would fail to award it a gold medal. It received a vermeil award. Charles also showed his exhibit of Cayman Islands Registered Mail which received a silver award.

I showed my "Panama-The 1924 Coat of Arms Issue." which has now been expanded from eight to ten frames. This exhibit has also been described in previous issues. It received a vermeil award.

Gian Marco Caruso showed "Colombia: Classic Collection 1859-1868. Due to the scarcity of covers, such collections have to concentrate on the stamps and on used stamps with legible town cancels. This exhibit received a vermeil award.

Dieter Bortfeldt's exhibit is entitled "Colombia Official Mail and Correspondence with Exemption-Rate Frankings" It contains a variety of material including pre-stamp "DE OFICIO" mail, official cubiertas, franked and unfranked official mail, official stamps and their use, Pan-American Union free franking and covers from the Colombian contingent in the Korean War.. This is a difficult exhibit for most judges, as most have little idea of the scarcity of this material. I especially admire Dieter's covers from 1886-1904, because I collect the postal history of this period and have only found one official cover in twenty-five years of collecting. There is little recent information in the literature on the subject and perhaps Dieter will be able to publish in the future. This exhibit received a vermeil award.

Allan Harris showed "Panama Airmail 1918-1939" This exhibit has been described in a previous issue. This exhibit received a vermeil award.

James Johnson showed "Agents and Agencies (SCADTA)." As the title suggests this is an exhibit of SCADTA airmail organized by the originating agencies both within Colombia and abroad showing the various markings that were used in these agencies. I am generally hesitant to criticize the organization of an exhibit, but there is a lack of consistency in presentation in this exhibit which makes it somewhat different to follow. Again there is limited guidance in the literature as to the relative scarcity of material from different agencies. This exhibit received a vermeil award and may be another which deserved a gold. It did receive the A.A.P.E. medal of excellence.

Dr. Gary Weiss showed "The Canal Zone First Series, 1904." This exhibit is a perfect example of the lack of clear-cut guidance for judging philatelic exhibits. There were only three stamps in the this series and they were used for less than a year. Only one frame is needed to show all of the varieties and uses. The jury criticized the length and awarded a vermeil award. This material is comparable to the Panama first issue or the Knox Martin or CCNA Colombian Airmails. If a complete and comprehensive exhibit in one frame cannot be given a gold medal it reduces the desirability of exhibiting it and denies those attending the show the opportunity of seeing some of the most interesting stamps and postal history. Dr. Weiss showed the same exhibit at WESTPEX 2004 and I am happy to report it received its deserved gold medal.

Two exhibits were entered in the single frame competition. Non-member Jerome V. Kaspar exhibited SCADTA Postal Stationery and reserved a platinum award and the COPAPHIL medal for best Panama or Colombia exhibit.

Ray Simrak exhibited "The SCADTA System, Canada to Colombia, South America", a one-frame exhibit showing the "Ca" SCADTA consular overprinted stamps in singles and blocks with two complete sheets, including the unique inverted overprint on the 50 centavos and the unique double overprint on the 30 centavos. He showed used multiples of the 10 and 30 centavos stamps, eleven covers and several uses on piece. This is the best collection of this material that has ever been assembled and the exhibit earned a well-deserved gold medal.

CUCUTA: THE 1900 PROVISIONAL ISSUE

by Alan D. Anyon



1. INTRODUCTION

In 1898 the Colombian liberal party lost the presidential elections and the aged and ill conservative candidate, Manuel Antonio Sanclemente, was elected. On 7 October 1899 the "Guerra de Mil Dias" was initiated in Socorro (Santander) where the liberals under General Gabriel Vargas Santos were fighting the conservative government. On the 15th of December 1899 the liberal General Uribe Uribe defeated the conservatives at the battle of Peralonso and General Vargas Santos was proclaimed provisional president. Santander, and especially Cúcuta, had always been liberal and was the stronghold of the liberal revolution against the central government.

2. PROVISIONAL STAMPS

On the 10th of March 1900 General Vargas Santos issued Decree No. 31 dealing with both stamped revenue paper and postage stamps. This Decree is shown on the page 71 with an English translation on page 72. It authorized the issue of a total of 595,000 provisional stamps as follows:-

1 centavo	250,000
2 centavos	125,000
5 centavos	160,000
10 centavos	50,000
20 centavos	10,000

The stamps were produced by Colonel Carlos Julio Carreño, a professional printer and editor, using the design guidance given in the decree. However, they are inscribed "Estados Unidos de

Colombia," not "Republica de Colombia" as prescribed in the decree. The initial issue was inscribed "Gobierno Provisorio" and produced in March 1900. Later, in May 1900, a second issue inscribed "Gobierno Provisional" appeared. Existing covers substantiate these dates. Colonel Carreño was a liberal who served in the battalion "Libres de Socorro" at the battle of Mantanzas. He was also responsible for the 1905 stamp issues of both the province of Cúcuta and Santander.

When the national government regained control of Cúcuta it permitted the local Chamber of Commerce to continue to use these provisional stamps at the full gold rate, despite the fact that they were inscribed "Estados Unidos" instead of República.

3. VARIETIES OF THE STAMPS

Stamps produced by typography are often prone to errors of various sorts and these provisional stamps are no exception. As they are printed on colored paper errors occurred. Two examples are known of different values appearing as se-tenant pairs. In addition various tête-bêche varieties exist. All of this information is summarized in the table on page 73. Some collections have identified an error where the n in "Gobierno" is inverted. Close examination of a number of such reputed errors has revealed that the n is not inverted, but merely overinked or badly printed. Enlarged pictures of many errors are shown in color on page 82. Others are shown below.

The provisional stamps were issued with the small vertical rubber stamped name Andrés B. Fernández, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Revolutionary Junta at the right side of the stamps, but examples are also known with the name at the left side. Rarely the overprint was omitted in error. The higher values of the Provisorio stamps are found routinely with or without the overprint, but the 1c and 2c values have not been seen with it. A number of stamps of both issues are found not only with the rubber stamped name, but also with actual signature of Fernández. Later in this article the purpose of that signature will become clear. A summary of information regarding these rubber stamps and signatures, based on numerous collections seen by the writer, is shown on page 74.

4. PRINTING SET-UP

The stamps were printed in horizontal strips only perforated vertically 11.75-12. While a number of strips have survived the writer has not seen all values in this condition and doubt exists whether the available information tells the complete story. However, the following summarizes the current state of that information:

Provisorio	1 ctvo.	strips of 5 clichés
	1 cvo.	strips of 5 clichés
	2 cvos.	strips of 4 clichés

5 cvos.	strips of 5 clichés	
5 cvos + 10 cvos	strips of 5 clichés se-tenant	
10 cvos.	strips of 4 clichés	
20 cvos.	strips of 5 clichés	
Provisional	10 ctvos.	strips of 4 clichés
	20 ctvos.	strips of 4 clichés

5. Covers

Covers bearing these stamps are extremely rare, but the writer has been fortunate in seeing a number of them. The Correo del Comercio did not use a dated cancel. Dates listed are the transit cancel in Maracaibo, Venezuela or the Cúcuta censor date..

Provisorio

14 March 1900 (Maracaibo transit)
 18 March 1900 (Maracaibo transit)
 21 March 1900 (Maracaibo transit)
 27 March 1900 (Maracaibo transit)
 16 April 1900 (Maracaibo transit)

Provisional

18 May 1900 (censor mark)
 25 May 1900 (censor mark)
 1 Jun 1900 (censor mark)
 1 Jun 1900 (censor mark)
 1 Jun 1900 (censor mark)
 19 Jun 1900 (censor mark)

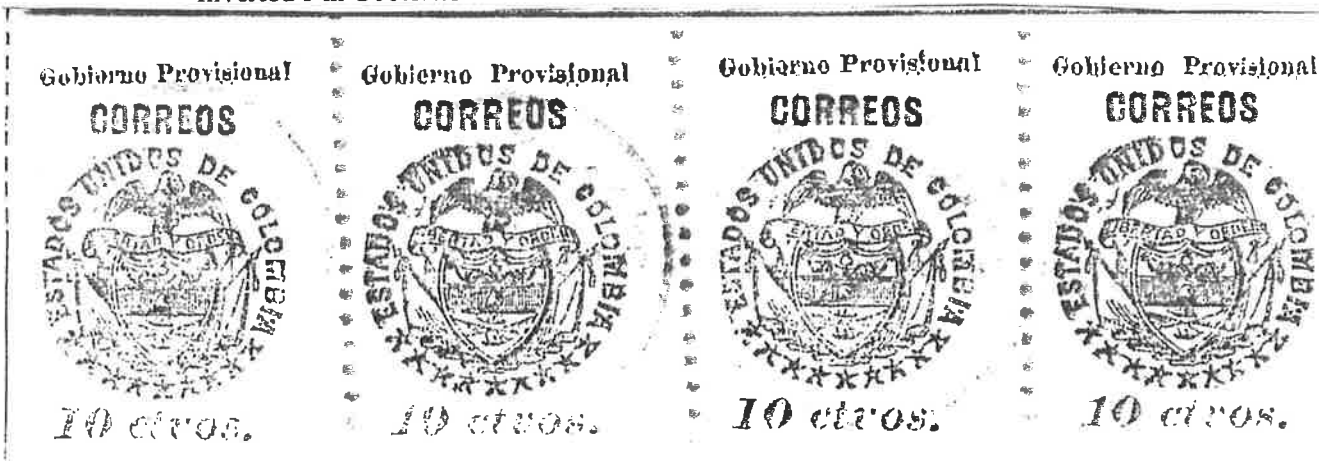
ERRORS OF THE PROVISIONAL STAMP



Inverted *e* in *Gobierno*



Two types of *1*



Two types of *1* in *10* and inverted *e* in *Gobierno* (stamps 1 and 3)

REVOLUCIONARIO

DECRETO N.º 31

sobre papel sellado y estampillas

El Director General de la Guerra.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que el Gobierno provisional creado por la Revolución en el territorio que domina, se ha sustituido en el derecho al cobro de contribuciones y en la prestación de los servicios que antes concernían al Gobierno regenerador, desconocido y caído.

DECRETA:

Art. 1º Todos los actos y contratos, que según la Legislación Civil y Fiscal adoptada por la Revolución no tienen validez si no se hacen constar por escrito en papel sellado, se extenderán en lo sucesivo y mientras no se expida papel especial para el efecto, en el que emitió el Gobierno caído, resellado con inscripción especial por la Tesorería General de la Revolución, sin lo cual no tendrá valor el papel ni eficacia civil tales actos y contratos. El resello consistirá en una inscripción, autorizada con el autógrafo del Tesorero General, que diga, "Tesorero General de la Revolución. Es corriente."

Art. 2º Hágase una emisión de estampillas postales para el servicio de correos dentro del país y para el Exterior, por la suma de veinte mil pesos correspondiente a las siguientes clases:

Dos mil quinientos pesos en estampillas de valor de un centavo;

Dos mil quinientos pesos en estampillas de valor de dos centavos;

Ocho mil pesos en estampillas de valor de cinco centavos;

Cinco mil pesos en estampillas de valor de diez centavos, y

Dos mil pesos en estampillas de valor de veinte centavos.

Art. 3º Las estampillas serán de forma rectangular y llevarán como

sello un escudo de la Nación, en el centro rodeado de una inscripción que diga República de Colombia; en la parte superior deben llevar otra inscripción que diga Gobierno provisional, y en la parte inferior otra que exprese en letras el valor en centavos de cada estampilla.

Art. 4º El monto íntegro de la emisión debe ser recibido en la Tesorería General del Ejército Restaurador, para que en esa oficina se haga la distribución a los encargados del expendio.

Art. 4º Las estampillas se pondrán a la venta en las Tesorerías Municipales y en las oficinas de correos.

Art. 6º No podrán darse a la venta estampillas que no sean contra-marcadas por los empleados que tienen el encargo de venderlas.

Art. 7º No se dará curso a correos de fuerza que no vaya portada con la clase de estampillas cuya emisión se ordena por este Decreto.

Art. 8º Las distintas clases de estampillas que se crean por este Decreto, tienen la misma aplicación a que antes se destinaban las emitidas por el Gobierno extinguido.

Art. 9º Los infractores de este Decreto, ya sean particulares o empleados, tendrán como pena en cada violación, una multa de diez pesos.

Art. 10 Queda a cargo del Intendente dar las providencias conducentes al cumplimiento de este Decreto, en lo relativo a la emisión, para que ella se haga lo más pronto posible y con las debidas seguridades.

Dado en Cúcuta, a 19 de Marzo de 1900

G. VARGAS S.

El General primer Ayudante General,

FRANCISCO LIEVANO M.

R
45

DECRETOS Y PROYECTOS CAJA 33 - CARPETA 205 - FOLIOS 7-20

PHOTOCOPY OF THE ORIGINAL DECREE

DECREE No. 31**about stamped revenue paper and stamps**

The Director General of War

CONSIDERING:

That the Provisional Government created by the Revolution in the territory controlled by it, has taken the rights of collecting the taxes and provision of services that were previously handled by a turncoat, no longer recognized and invalid Government

DECREES:

Art. 1. That all acts and contracts that are based on civil and fiscal legislation that have been adopted by the Revolution are invalid if not written on stamped revenue paper (*papel sellado*), whilst no special paper has been issue for that purpose, using existing paper of the invalid Government revalidated with a special inscription by the General Treasury of the Revolution, without which such acts and contracts are invalid. The revalidation shall consist of the inscription *General Treasury of the Revolution* together with the signature of the General Treasurer.

Art 2. Production of an issue of postage stamps for the service within the country and to the exterior for the sum of 20,000 pesos for the following classes:

- 2,500 pesos in stamps of one centavo value
- 2,500 pesos in stamps of two centavos value
- 8,000 pesos in stamps of five centavos value
- 5,000 pesos in stamps of ten centavos value
- 2,000 pesos in stamps of twenty centavos value.

Art. 3. The stamps are to be in rectangular format and show the coat of arms of the nation in the center, surrounded by an inscription reading Republic of Colombia: on top should be a further inscription reading Provisional Government and in the lower part the value of each stamp should be expressed in letters.

Art. 4. The total amount of the issue should be received in the General Treasury of the Restoring Army so that the distribution and sale can be made by that office.

Art. 4. (should be 5). The stamps are to be put on sale in the Municipal Treasurers' Offices and in the post offices.

Art. 6. No stamps can be put on sale unless the employees who are in charge of the sales sign for them.

Art 7. No correspondence will be handled unless franked with the class of stamps issued by order of this decree.

Art. 8. The various classes of stamps created by this Decree have the same applications as those previously issued by the defunct government.

Art. 9. Those who violate this Decree, private individuals or employees, will receive a fine of ten pesos for each violation.

Art.10. The implementation of this Decree will be in charge of the Quartermaster General who will give instructions to fulfil it regarding the production of the issue as soon as possible and with all necessary security.

Given in Cúcuta, 10th March 1900

General G. Vargas S.

Francisco Lievano M. Principal Adjutant General

CÚCUTA 1900 PROVISIONAL ISSUE					
	PAPER COLOR				
	Blue-green	White	Deep Pink	Yellow	Varieties
Gobierno Provisorio (all with period after CORREOS)					
1 ctvo.	X				Provisorio with/without period.
1 cvo.	X				Provisorio with/without period.. Imperf., cvo without period Gutter pair tête-bêche imperf., Gutter pair tête-bêche imperf. between
1 centavo	X				Provisorio with/without period. Gutter pair tête-bêche imperf. between
1 cvos.	X				Provisorio with/without period.
2 cvos.		X			Provisorio with/without period. Imperf.,cvos without a period.
5 cvos.			X	x	Provisorio with period., 5c+10c se-tenant, Perf 11.75x12x11x12, Inverted e in Gobierno on yellow, cvos without period.
10 cvos.	x		X	x	Provisorio with period, Imperf., Inverted e in Gobierno on white, Cross in 0 of 20.
20 cvos.		x		X	Provisorio with/without period. Imperf. Inverted e in Gobierno on white, Cross in 0 of 20.
The 5c, 10c and 20c values also exist overprinted vertically 'Andrés B. Fernández' normally at right hand side, sometimes additionally signed vertically on other side.					
The period after cvo. and cvos. sometimes registers badly or is virtually absent.					
Gobierno Provisional (all without period after Provisional)					
1 ctvo.	X		x		CORREOS with/without period. 1 of provisional inverted. 2 types of 1, 1c+2c se-tenant, Inverted e in Gobierno
1 centavo	X				CORREOS without period, 1 of provisional inverted, <i>centavo</i> error.
2 ctvos.	X		x		CORREOS with/without period. Imperf., 1 of provisional inverted, inverted e in Gobierno on deep pink
5 ctvos.	x	X			CORREOS with/without period. missing 1 of Provisional, Inverted e in Gobierno on white, ctvos smaller.
10 ctvos.			X	x	CORREOS with/without period. 1 of provisional inverted, 2 types of 1, inverted e in Gobierno on both papers
20 ctvos.		x		X	CORREOS with/without period. Provisorio instead of Provisional, Tête-bêche, Imperf.
All values are usually overprinted vertically 'Andrés B. Fernández' normally at right hand side, sometimes additionally vertically signed on other side.					

General Comments:

1. The normal paper color is indicated with 'X', while errors of paper color are shown as 'x'
2. True white paper color is virtually unknown as the paper used for some denominations was prone to toning over a period of time. This has resulted in the cream or even deep buff shades seen today.

CUCUTA 1900 PROVISIONAL ISSUE OVERPRINTS AND SIGNATURES

	Fernandez overprint right without signature						Fernandez overprint left without signature						Fernandez overprint right with signature						Fernandez overprint left with signature						Signature without Fernandez overprint	Without Fernandez overprint or signature
	Bk	Gr	Bl	V	G		Bk	Gr	Bl	V	G		Bk	Gr	Bl	V	G		Bk	Gr	Bl	V	G			
Provisorio																										
1 ctvo. blue-green																									X	
1 cvo. blue-green																										
1 centavo blue-green																										
1 cvos. blue-green																										
2 cvos. white																										
5 cvos. pink	X	X		X									X				X									
5 cvos. yellow																										
10 cvos. pink	X	X		X									X													
10 cvos. blue-green													X													
20 cvos. yellow					X													X								
20 cvos. white																		X								
Provisional																										
1 ctvo. blue-green	X						X	X					X													
1 ctvo. pink	X												X													
1 centavo blue-green	X		X																						X	
2 ctvos. blue-green	X						X						X												X	
2 ctvos. pink	X												X													
5 ctvos. white			X		X					X								X								
5 ctvos. blue-green	X												X													
10 ctvos. pink	X	X	X		X		X						X													
10 ctvos. yellow					X													X								
20 ctvos. yellow					X					X								X							X	
20 ctvos. yellow (Provisorio error)					X													X							X	
20 ctvos. white																										
Overprints:	Black (Bk)	Grey (Gr)			Blue (Bl)				Violet (V)		Green (G)															

6. FORGERIES

On the 10th of July 1907 Fernández wrote to the well-known British stamp dealer, Stanley Gibbons Ltd., advising them that Miguel Lascano C. and Andrés Lascano Berti had been producing forgeries of the provisional stamps. He stated that: "As the number of sets of the stamps sold by me in 1900 was relatively small, and as I am the only holder of the stock which then remained in my possession, I have thought it right that this fraud shall not continue, and that I should guarantee the authenticity of my stamps to stamp dealers, as they, the stamps, will all bear my full autograph." Gibbons published the letter in Gibbons Stamp Weekly Vol. VI, No. 8 24 August 1907.

The forgeries are relatively easy to identify due to a number of constant variations from the genuine stamps. They appear on all four types of the 1c, the 2c and 20c values of the *Provisorio* issue. The 1 centavo type exists only as a forgery. The 5c and 10c values have not been encountered as forgeries nor have any values of the *Provisional* issue.

GENUINE

FORGERY

Gobierno Provisorio.

CORREOS.



20 C.VOS.

Gobierno Provisorio

CORREOS.



20 C.VOS.

- the TA of *LIBERTAD* is malformed.
- There is no period after *PROVISORIO*
- The figures and letters of value are smaller than on genuine stamps
- There are four clear diagonal lines in left flag of genuine stamps, but only two on forgeries.



In the table on page 73 several tête-bêche varieties are listed. Most of these are bogus and exist only on the forged stamps as follows:-

Provisorio

1 cvo. gutter pair imperf. between

1 cvo. gutter pair imperf.

1 centavo gutter pair imperf. between.

The bogus stamps are illustrated below. However, the *Provisional* 20 ctvos. does exist as a genuine tête-bêche pair which is illustrated on the color page.

7. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STAMP

In November 2000 an acknowledgment of receipt stamp in a style that seemed to belong to the postage stamp issues was sold at auction. It is inscribed *Gobierno Provisorio* at the top, 5 ctvs. at the bottom and in the center a monogram of AR with A de R enclosed with the monogram (Figure 24). It is printed on green paper similar to that used for the 1c and 2c *Provisional* and the 1c *Provisorio* stamps. However the *Provisorio* stamps always had the value printed in non-italic type. It seems probable that this is a bogus stamp produced by the Lascano forgers.

STAMP (200%)



Gobierno Provisorio
CORREOS.



1 CVO.

1 CVO.



1 CVO.

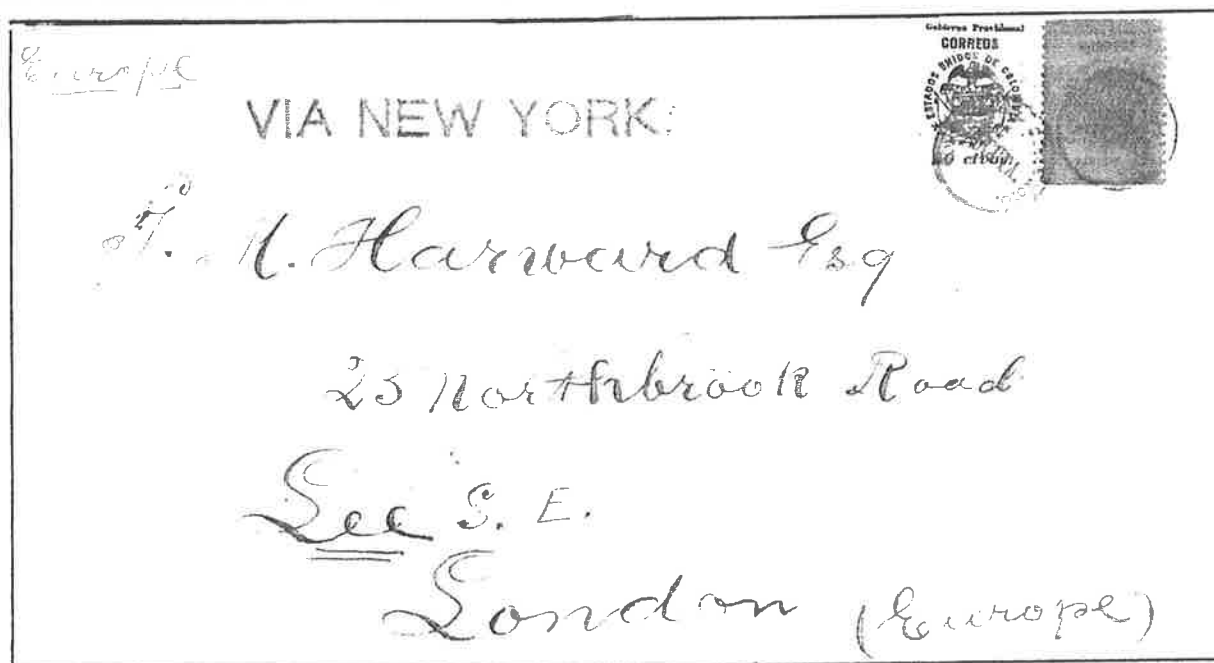
8. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Numerous fellow collectors have sent me photocopies of their holding of these stamps and my gratitude goes to all of them. I owe a great debt of thanks to Dieter Bortfeldt who provided photocopies of material held in collections within Colombia, historical data on the "1000 Days" war and who tracked down Decree No. 31 and translated it for me. Finally without the help of Debby Friedman, a significant amount of research that went into this study would not have been possible. Through her connections with the Philatelic Foundation, New York, she was able to provide me with valuable data from their collection. To The Philatelic Foundation

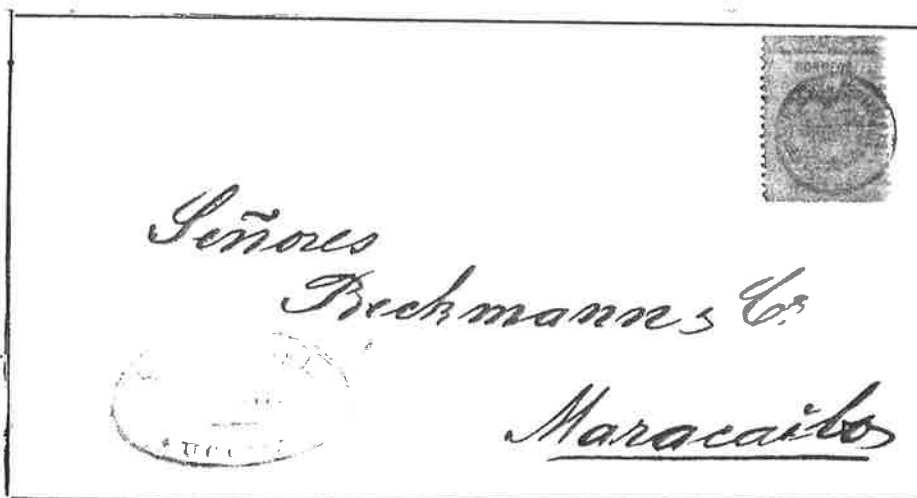
and to her I gratefully acknowledge that help and send my sincere thanks.

9. CONCLUSION

Researching this provisional issue has proved to be fascinating and rewarding. Some of the information contained in the major stamp catalogs has been both erroneous and incomplete. Stanley Gibbons is the only catalog to mention forgeries, but they were in a special position having received the letter from Sr. Fernández. It seems likely that collectors will be able to add to the data provided in this article. Please do examine your holdings of these stamps and send via the editor any additional information you discover.



TRIPLE WEIGHT LETTER. SCARCE USE OF 20 CTVOS OF PROVISIONAL ISSUE



COVER TO MARACAIBO WITH 5 CVOS OF PROVISORIO ISSUE. RATE TO VENEZUELA SAME AS DOMESTIC RATE.

PANAMA, THE FIRST 1917 REGISTRATION STAMP

by Craig Chartrand

This stamp and its varieties were described by Heydon in 1921 (Ref 1). Heydon's data was repeated by Gustave Schay in his article on Panama registration stamps (Ref 2). Neither of these articles contained illustrations and their descriptions of the three types of the numeral "5" used in the overprint setting are not too clear.

Panama did not use special purpose registration stamps between 1 April 1906 and 31 December 1916. Decree 46 of 14 December 1916 provided for the use of special registration, acknowledgment of receipt and retardo stamps beginning 1 January 1917. The evidence suggests that the main reason for this decree may have been to use up remainders of stamps in stock and generate additional revenue from philatelic sales.

The 8 centesimos stamp was included in the 1906-1907 Hamilton Bank Note Co. issue primarily to be overprinted for use in the Canal Zone where the registration rate was 8 cents. According to *Canal Zone Stamps* (Ref 3) 170,000 of the 8 centesimos stamps were overprinted, but when the Canal Zone requested additional stamps in 1909, the remaining stock was not overprinted. Overprinted 8 centesimos stamps of the 1909 American Bank Note Co. issue were delivered instead. There were two deliveries of 100,000 each in 1909 and 1910. However, the Canal Zone then raised its registration rate and no further overprinted 8 cents stamps were ordered. Although they had also been issued in Panama, the 8 centesimos stamps saw little use. There were still 30,000 8c stamps of the Hamilton issue and a significant quantity of the 8c stamps of the American Bank Note Company issue in the vaults.

In accordance with Decree 46, 30,000 of the 8 centesimos stamps of the 1906-07 Hamilton Bank note issue were surcharged with a large red "R" and "5 cts." in dark red. Scott lists this stamp as F29. Heydon stated that sources told him that 26,000 stamps were purchased by local collectors leaving only 4000 for postal use. He did not name his sources and there is no way to verify the accuracy of this account. Since all sheets contain the less numerous Type II overprints and others contain one of three other varieties, perhaps collectors believed they could be sold for a profit on the philatelic market, even if the war in Europe had disrupted the

stamp market there.

Based on recorded registration numbers, the approximate volume of registered mail in 1917 was 30,000 from Panama, 13,000 from Colon, 4675 from Bocas del Toro, 3250 from David and possibly another 5000 from other interior post offices. Obviously additional registration stamps were needed and on 28 Jan 1917 the 8 centesimos stamp of the American Bank Note set, issued in 1916, was also overprinted creating Scott F30.

The basic stamps were printed in sheets of 100. However, the overprint setting only covered a horizontal half sheet. After one half was printed the other half was printed in a second pass. Apparently there was not enough type of the chosen font for the numeral "5" for all 50 positions in the setting, so a thinner "5" without the upward turn at the top and the thickening of the ball at the bottom was also used. This constant variety, misdescribed by Scott as "Large round 5" and listed as F29b, occurs eight times in each sheet in positions 47-50 and 97-100.

Heydon also described three other varieties which are not listed by Scott. A larger, rounder and thinner "5" was used on approximately 80 sheets in position 85; there is an inverted "5" in position No. 36 on approximately 100 sheets and a sideways "s" in "cents" in position 47 on 45 sheets. The inverted "5" variety is listed by Scott as F29a without regard to the font of the "5."

The fact that these three varieties only occur in one position confirms that the sheets were overprinted in two passes and indicates that the setting was corrected between passes.

In addition there was a full sheet on which both halves have the complete surcharge inverted and another on which it is inverted on only the bottom half of the sheet. Scott lists the stamps with the inverted overprint as F29c without regard to the type of "5". There are ten possible positions from the latter sheet in which an inverted surcharge is set-tenant with a normal surcharge creating the variety listed by Scott as F29d. At least one of these has been preserved in a horizontal strip (see color page)

For ease of reference I have numbered the three types of the "5" as types I, II and III. Enlarged examples are shown on the next page in black and larger examples are shown on the color page.

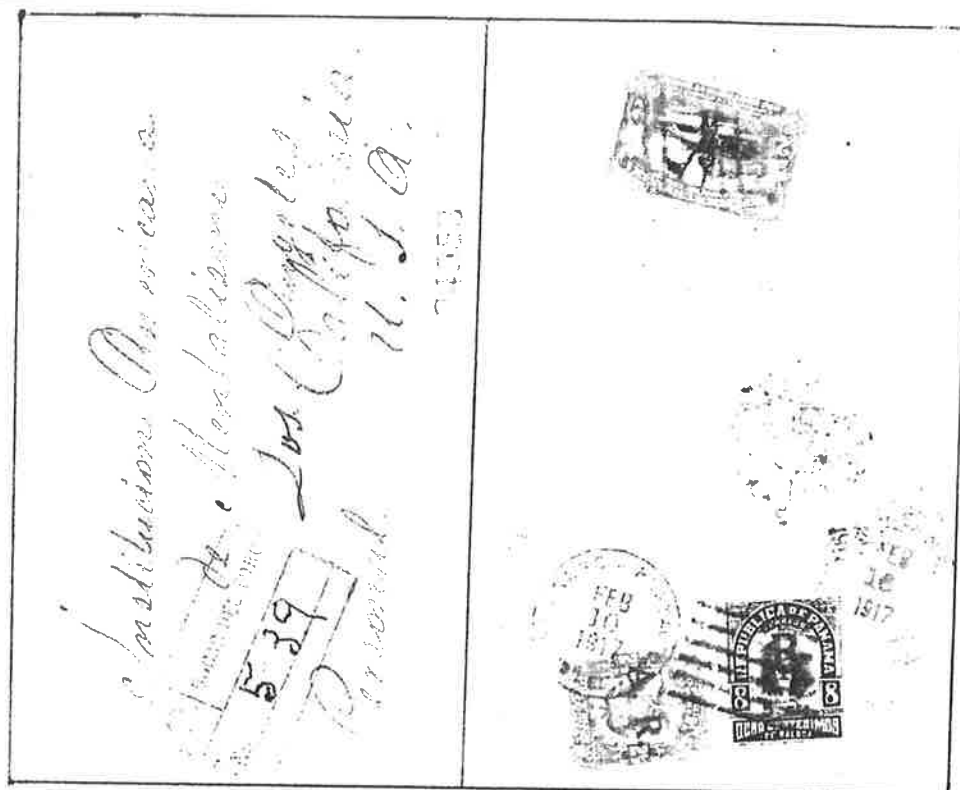
13 Feb 1917 Colon #1322 to Panama
14 Feb 1917 Colon #1377 to Pedro Miguel CZ Philatelic cover with pair, one with sideways "s" in "cts" ex-Helme
15 Feb 1917 Colon #1443 to Balboa CZ Philatelic cover with Scott H23-H23a pair ex-Helme
15 Feb 1917 Colon #1444 to Balboa CZ Philatelic cover with pair of Scott H23, one stamp with dropped "A." Ex-Helme
23 Feb 1917 Colon #1624 to Pedro Miguel CZ Philatelic cover with A/R and Late Fee stamp.
23 Feb 1917 Colon #1627 to Balboa CZ Philatelic cover with vertical strip of 5, bottom three stamps with inverted surcharge ex-Helme
23 Feb 1917 Colon #1635 to Ancon CZ Philatelic cover with A/R and Late Fee stamp.
24 Feb 1917 Colon #1651 to Balboa CZ Philatelic cover with A/R and Late Fee stamp.
24 Feb 1917 Colon #1652 to Balboa CZ Philatelic cover with strip of 3 of Scott H23 ex-Helme one stamp A. only, two stamps R.A. (Scott H23a)

27 Feb 1917 Panama #3776 to Balboa CZ
Philatelic cover with horizontal pair of
type I and type II ex-Helme

The mailers of the philatelic covers include N. W. Steventon, D. E. Riley, F. A. Bitterle, Oscar Lee, A. E. Wheeler, Max Covadlo, John Cozal, J. A. Wright, F. C. Cody and George Ade from Colon and W.K. Johnson from Panama. Addressees include Chas. M. Flynn, Eugene J. Gregg, L. W. Ludlum, Neil Witherby, J. P. Coveleski, Stephen F. Jackson, George Smith, ? Huutie and Frank H. Bitterle of Balboa, C.Z.; W.C. Knight and ?. McGaha of Pedro Miguel, C.Z.; Mike Refkovske and ?. Henry of Ancon C.Z; and Claude Mallet and ?. Ortiz of Panama.

References:

1. Heydon, F.E. *"The Stamps of Panama"* ca1921. p53.
2. Schay, Gustave. *"The Registration Stamps of Panama. The Congress Book.* 1961. p185.
3. Plass, Gilbert N. et al. *"Canal Zone Stamps"* 1986. p78.



F29 on commercial cover from Bocas del Toro to Los Angeles.

HANDBOOK OF THE SCADTA PROVISIONAL SURCHARGES 1921-1923

A REVIEW by Jim Cross



This handbook, edited by Santiago Cruz and Dieter Bortfeldt, was published in March 2004 by COLOMPHIL, the Colombian Philatelic Research Society in Bogota. It contains 90 pages, each printed on one side only and is hardbound. Almost all stamp and cover illustrations are in color and many are magnified to show significant details.

The subject surcharges are found on the 1921 SCADTA stamps printed by Valiente in Barranquilla. These include the stamps of listed by Scott as C17-C24 and C36-C37. However, as the book documents, there are different types of many

of these surcharges as well as errors. The book assigns COLUMPHIL numbers to each item. There are thirty major numbers and a total of sixty-one entries including varieties.

The handbook is based upon the collection of Santiago Cruz which received the Reserve Grand Award at our meeting at TEXPEX and material in the collections of other SCADTA collectors in Colombia and James Johnson.

It is a well-produced and useful handbook. However, the opportunity to produce an outstanding and definitive publication on this subject was missed. The authors failed to contact other COPAPHIL members who have SCADTA collections, most notably our President Debby Friedman whose collection rivals that of Santiago Cruz. In addition there is further information about the issue in the archives of the Philatelic Foundation which was not incorporated.

As a result the work falls short of its goal. It is still a very useful handbook for anyone who wishes to specialize in collecting SCADTA.

The authors have made copies available in the United States for \$65.00 per copy postpaid. Due to the high costs of mailing (the book weighs approximately 3 pounds) the price to overseas members is \$80.00. Make checks available to COPAPHIL and send them to Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021.

CLASSIFIED

Classified per line; one issue \$.50, four issues \$1.50.

Business cards; one issue \$1.50, four issues \$5.00.

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Panama Postal Markings 1758-1950. U.S. \$30.00, Canada \$35.00, Other \$40.00. Prices include airmail postage. Send orders and checks payable to COPAPHIL, to COPAPHIL Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 INDEF

THE COLOR PAGE

555

Type I

Type II

Type III

Vertical Pair
Bottom stamp
Sideways "S"Horizontal Pair Pos 35-36
Right StampSingle
Pos 36
Inverted "5"Single
Inverted Surcharge
Type II "5"
Only 12 existBlock pos 84-85 & 94-95
Top right Type III "5"
Approx. 80 existBlock of four & single
Inverted surcharge
1 1/2 sheets existVertical Strip of 10
(65%)
← shows se-tenant pair

THE 1900 CÚCUTA PROVISIONAL ISSUES

PROVISORIO VARIETIES



5 cvos. + 10 cvos. se-tenant

10 cvos.

20 cvos.



Cross in 0 of 10



Cross in 0 of 20



Cobierno error



Inverted e in Gobierno

PROVISIONAL VARIETIES

1 ctvo.

20 ctvos.



Inverted l in Provisional



1 ctvo. + 2 ctvos. se-tenant



Tête-bêche pair

1 centavo

5 ctvos.



centavo error



Missing l of Provisional

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ADDITIONAL COVER WITH THE COLON DABE POSTMARK
(see the Editor's Letter, page 24)

COPAPHIL IS a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the philately of Colombia and Panama. Annual Dues: U.S. & Canada \$10.00, other \$15.00. E-Mail = jmacross@cts.com. Webpage = www.copaphil.org

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COPAPHIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS (thru 30 November)

425	BOULON, Phillippe	22 Av. de Nice	Antibes 06600	FRANCE
423	TEPPA, Federico	Juimont 22	Payerne CH-1530	SWITZERLAND
424	WEBER, Walter H	Apartado Aereo 596	Medellin	COLOMBIA

REINSTATED

C86	FAIRLIE, Michael	9880 Choke Cherry Ln	Papillion NE 68046	USA
-----	------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	-----

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

380	GUEVARA, Pedro E	Apartado 0816-03160	Panama Zone 5	PANAMA
C46	KEELER, Davis	2 Angel St.	East Falmouth MA 02536 ..	USA
302	FORSTREUTER, Stephen	Winkelstrasse 27	Koppingen CH-3425	SWITZERLAND

DECEASED

C60 MITCHELL, Robert L Jr.

DROPPED - NON PAYMENT OF DUES

412 CRAIG, Robert L	153 GRIGORE, Julius	297 LIAKOPULOS, Nicolas
401 DEBRUYNE, Dimitri	407 JONASSON, Bjorn	C70 ROWE, Kenneth
405 FENTRESS, Gary	419 MAESAKA, Atsushi	406 YAMASAKI, Carol

Mr. Teppa collects Colombia codes 01-05,07, 10-11, 14, 16 & 19 and Panama codes 55, 61 and 64. Mr. Boulon specializes in the U.P.A.E. commemorative stamps. There is a link to his webpage on our webpage. Mr. Weber collects Colombia codes 02-04 and 11.

The following additional members have contributed at least \$5.00 and are recognized as contributing members for 2004-2005:

334 M. Arango	408 E. Coleman	C60 R Mitchell
C06 E Arosemena	117 A. Cronin	305 M. Schroeder
167 M. Barie	267 B. Johnson	C83 G. Weiss
C14 F. Brid	121 M. Marks	334 J. Zambrano
385 A. Castro	358 C. Meroni Jr	

Two exhibit awards to members are announced in the President's letter.

Fritz Lange received a gold medal in Singapore for his exhibit of Panama, Crossroad of the World. He has put his complete exhibit on his webpage. It is a model for what can be done. There is a link to it on our webpage and it is a "must see" for any Panama specialist.

PROGRAM AT AMERISTAMP EXPO

President Debby Friedman will present a talk on Colombia Postal Stationery on Saturday February 19, 2005 at 11:00 A.M. The show is being held at the Cobb Galleria Center in Atlanta GA

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Congratulations to our Secretary Tom Myers for winning a gold medal and APS Research award at Minnesota Stamp Expo 2004 for his exhibit "Mancomun" Airmail of Colombia 1929-1952. It is quite an achievement to win a gold with modern material and the APS Research Medal is a coveted award. Word has also been received that Alan Anyon has received another gold medal at the September STAMPEX in London in the international class for 8 frames of revenues. Panama airmail markings were the subject of a long article in the last issue of the Jack Knight Air Log. A copy can be obtained from our librarian. And yet another Panama issue (F6-7) was the subject of the "Stamp Market Tips" column in Linn's. Exhibiting and writing can only serve to stimulate interest in our collecting areas.

COPAPHIL has committed to sharing a table with the Canal Zone Study Group at Washington 2006. It is not too early to make hotel reservations. Check out the show web site www.washington-2006.org for further information. As is mentioned in this issue, I will be presenting a program on behalf of COPAPHIL at the APS's winter meeting Ameristamp Expo in Atlanta February 18-20. Visit the APS web site at www.stamps.org for details about the show. I hope to see some of you there. If you think you may come do let me know; I will try to organize a Friday evening dinner for those in attendance.

Debby Friedman
rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

ROBERT MITCHELL 1923-2004, A REMEMBRANCE

COPAPHIL lost one of its dedicated researchers and charter members when Bob Mitchell passed away October 27 after a valiant battle with acute leukemia. Bob was a Brooklyn, New York native, but moved to Kew Gardens, Queens. He was a 1943 graduate of MIT and then served with the Army in the Pacific including New Guinea and Japan. He retired with the rank of Lt. Colonel. On his retirement from professional life he was Executive Director and President of the Chlorine Association of America. Bob was a lifelong collector of Colombia, continuing the collection begun by his father in the 1930's.

Bob first contacted me in 1975 after reading the late Walter Blell's articles on various postal cards of Colombia in the journal of the United Postal Stationery Society; I had helped with the English versions. In 1979, before COPAPHIL was created, Bob started the Colombia Postal Stationery Study

Group. The circulars he published constitute a valuable reference to this area and contain much information found nowhere else. He also was interested in revenue stamps and worked with Alan Anyon on a still unpublished catalog. Knowledge and therefore literature was his major interest. Bob worked as a volunteer in the Collectors Club Library, mining it for numerous listings for what became our landmark, award-winning publication *A Philatelic Bibliography for Colombia and Panama* (co-authored with our dedicated librarian Bob D'Elia). Without his considerable effort, this publication would not have been possible.

He is survived by his wife Elaine and two children, Duncan and Pamela. On behalf of COPAPHIL, I extend sympathy to his family. We will miss him.

Debby Friedman

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

There was a good response to the call for additional consignments for mail bid sale 27. As a result this sale has some unusual material from both Colombia and Panama. The catalog is being mailed with this issue. It will close on 31 January 2005. A bid sheet is

enclosed with the catalog, but you may also bid by e-mail to jimacross@cts.com. In case of ties, the earliest postmarked or dated e-mail message will receive the lot, so members are encouraged to bid early.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

In my opinion postal history is the last frontier of philately. Stamp catalogs give a good summary of what stamps exist and there is a large body of literature which discusses errors and minor varieties.

However, there is only limited information available about postal history. In the case of Colombia and Panama there are no complete lists of post offices with the dates when they were established. Carlos Valenzuela has recently published two works which give most Colombian postal rates, but no similar reference exists for Panama.

There are only a few published censuses of recorded covers from the two countries and most of those are incomplete. A considerable amount of postal history material from Colombia and Panama is now in specialized collections of our members, but there may be as much more which either has never appeared on the market or has been in other collections for decades. Some covers are probably still owned by individuals who are not collectors. When these are sold they are sometimes offered for less than their scarcity would merit.

When I prepared the list of Panama pre-stamp covers in the September 2003 issue, I was aware of only two covers with the COLON DABE postmark, which was used on unpaid letters from 1852 to 1859. If called upon to appraise one of these in a collection I would have used that as the basis for the appraisal.

The large auction lot which contained the Heckel correspondence described in this issue, sold by Greg Manning Inc., also included a number of unremarkable Colombian pre-stamp covers. However, it did have the COLON DABE cover sent to Barranquilla (illustrated on the front page of this issue). It is unbelievable that this major auction firm did not list it as a separate lot.

On behalf of the purchaser I contacted several members that I thought might be interested in this cover. From their responses, I learned that another cover had been purchased at the international show in Valencia last year and that the buyer had seen still another cover at the show. The latter may be the cover which was in the Soler y Llach sale described in the Market Report in this issue or it may be a fifth cover..

It is now known that there are at least four and possibly five covers with this marking and this will

inevitably affect the value of each of them when they are sold. .

Much of this issue is devoted to postal history. With the help of Federico Brid and another of our members it is now possible to publish an inventory of covers with the 1906 Panama surcharges including a large number of the covers with some of the numerous errors which were prepared by local collectors in Panama and the Canal Zone.

Another article describes a new find of mostly judicial covers with the stamps of the Department of Santander. These covers and the covers that are known with large frankings of the 1906 Hamilton Bank Note Co. issue of Panama show that judicial mail was an important component of early mail within Colombia and Panama. There may be other examples of the use of stamps in judicial archives.

Ken Adams purchased the large lot of covers from the Paul Heckel correspondence which is summarized in this issue. Ken also prepared color photocopies of the covers which will be placed in our library. Several of the better items are illustrated in black and white in the article.

This issue also includes the first of a series of articles on Colombian state and department stamps by Ken, beginning with the states about which little has been published. Ken welcomes correspondence or e-mail from other members who specialize in these stamps. Some years ago he purchased an extensive collection of forgeries and reprints of these issues which was assembled by a collector in Germany. As part of the series information about the forgeries will be included where applicable.

The issue also includes an excellent review by Federico Brid of the latest publication prepared by our member, Vicente Pascual V. His first was a compilation of the bond issues of the Panama Railroad Company and the French Canal Company with color illustrations of the bonds from his collection. That book is on sale at the Panama Canal Museum in Panama.

Both are excellent publications which should be in the library of every Panama specialist, but both would probably have a wider audience if the text were in both Spanish and English.

THE MARKET REPORT

Soler & Llach Sale 8 November 1904

Soler & Llach has withdrawn from the AFINSA partnership and are again conducting separate auctions. Prices are in Euros and I have added the 18% buyer's premium to the record sale prices. This sale included a major Panama postal history holding consigned by one of our former members. There were sixty Panama lots, of which thirty-two were sold. The sale also included fourteen Colombia lots, of which six were sold.

Lot 64, a cover from Savanilla to Paris franked by four French 25 centimes stamps with the octagonal Savanilla postmark, sold for €2832.

One of the surprises was Lot 230, the ca 1790 cover from Panama to Bogota which is the earliest cover with the second Panama postmark (item #2 on the list in the September 1903 COPACARTA). This cover, which sold for \$675 in the DeVoss sale in 1978, was only estimated at €200 and sold for €374.

Lot 235, one of two known covers from Parita, sold for €2124. It had sold for \$623 in their 6-7 March 1990 sale.

Lot 236, the only pre-stamp cover from Penonome, (pictured below) sold for €2555. It had sold for \$580 in their 6-7 March 1990 sale.

Lot 241, a 28 Aug 1849 cover from the British consular post office in Chagres to Paris, sold for €2360.

Lot 242, an 1850 letter from London to Lima with various forwarding agent markings and the British consular "PAID AT PANAMA" marking, sold for €1416.

Lot 250, an 1859 letter from Bogota to NYC forwarded by C.J. FOX with a C O L O N F R A N C A handstamp in red, sold for €1003.

Lot 267, a cover from Santa Marta to NYC

with the scarce Colon diamond marking (Ex-DeVoss), sold for €767.

Lot 269, a stamped envelope from Victoria (Australia) to Surinam with an 1892 strike of the British Packet Office in Panama, sold for €944.

One reason for the large number of unsold lots in my opinion was the unusually high starting bids required for many of the post 1886 covers. For example, a stampless newspaper wrapper from the Colon Telegram addressed to Capt. Bass of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. was listed at €100. The Bass correspondence was extensive and there seems to be no shortage of these wrappers.

Antonio Torres Private Treaty List #35 undated

This is a glossy catalog with color photographs of most lots. The Colombia and Panama items on the list seem to be extremely overpriced.

An ordinary Colombia postal card from Panama in 1888 with the straight line TARDE marking, LAT-PAN-001 is listed at \$600. This marking was used from at least 1886 to 1906. It probably exists on at least a dozen postal cards and covers.

Even more amazing is one of the Capt. Bass stampless newspaper wrappers listed at \$700.

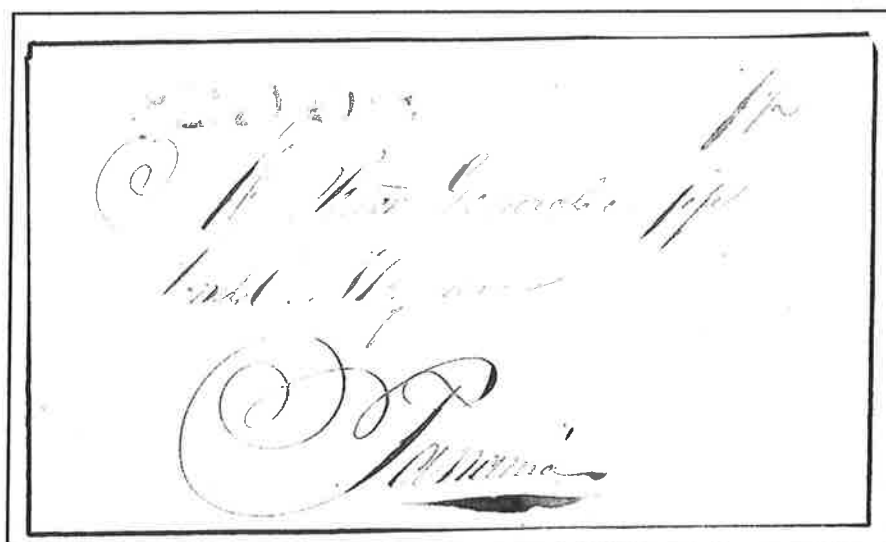
ebay

There continue to be occasional better items listed for sale.

A Von Krohn crash cover was offered in late October. It had an unspecified reserve which was

greater than the high bid of \$143 received.

A 16 Dec 1923 SCADTA consular cover from Panama with 30c with handstamped P was listed by a German dealer with a minimum bid of \$899 and did not sell.



PANAMA: COVERS WITH THE 1906 SURCHARGES

by Jim Cross

In the March 1996 *COPACARTA*, I published a listing of the varieties of these surcharged stamps that had been identified by Heydon and Dumont.

In my summary of Panama postal history in the December 2003 *COPACARTA* I wrote, "I believe that these stamps are all scarce on cover." I illustrated a 2 centavos surcharge used on a post card which was the only postal use I had a record of. at the time.

I have since learned that there is a small group of philatelic covers, similar to the philatelic covers described in Craig Chartrand's article on the 1917 Panama registration stamp in the June 2004 issue. Many of these covers was part of the Helme collection, but were not sold separately. The purchaser has furnished photocopies of the covers and is offering six of them in our current mail bid sale. I am documenting them here for the historical record.

Many of the addressees were doctors or employees of the Quarantine Office where Dr. J. C. Perry worked. It is possible that the other addressees were

used to avoid creating identical covers and that all of the covers actually became part of Dr. Perry's collection.

Federico Brid has also furnished a listing of additional covers of this issue which was in Dr. Helme's notes. Thus all of the currently recorded covers are included in the lists below.

The early recorded dates of use on cover are:

Scott 181 1c on 20c 12 Apr 1906
 Scott 182 2c on 50c 17 Apr 1906
 Scott 183 5c on 1P 19 May 1906
 Scott 184 5c on 1P 19 May 1906

Dr. Helme's notes indicate that Scott 183-184 were placed on sale on 18 May 1906, but he does not cite his source.

The first table below lists what may be non-philatelic uses of the stamps, although some of these are also suspect because of the use of multiple stamps to make up a rate. The second table lists uses which are almost certainly philatelic.

LISTING OF PROBABLY NON-PHILATELIC COVERS (25)

POSTMARK	FRANKING	ADDRESSEE
12 Apr 1906 Colon	1c on 20c Scott 181 x 2 (post card) 2c on 50c Scott 182	Address obliterated, England
17 Apr 1906 Colon	2c on 20c Scott 182 x 3 (registered ltr) 1904 5c w/4th Panama Scott 78 x 2	Eisenman & Eleta Panama
14 May 1906 Panama	2c on 20c Scott 182 (post card) pair	Susan Davignon, ??? France
16 May 1906 Panama	2c on 20c Scott 182 (post card)	Miss J. B. Duerr, Brooklyn NY
11 Jun 1906 Colon	2c on 20c Scott 182 (post card)	??? USA
14 Jun 1906 Panama	2c on 20c Scott 182 (post card)	??? Bocas del Toro
18 Jun 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183 Blk-4 (registered ltr)	Jack Lyhdes, Hamburg, Germany
23 Jun 1906 Colon	2c on 20c Scott 182 strip-3 and pair (letter)	Carr & Co Carlyle England
26 Jun 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 pair (letter) 1904 1c Scott 179 x 3	Friedman Bros. St. Louis Mo
23 Mar 1906 Panama	2c on 20c Scott 182 pair (post card)	Mrs. Ottitie Farnham, Washington DC
5 Jul 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 pair (post card)	Mrs. T. S. Jones ??? Canada
11 Jul 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ Scott 181 (post card)	Luedeke Corozal C.Z.
10 Aug 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 rose pair (post card) 2c on 50c Scott 182 (overfranked)	??? France

10 Aug 1906 Panama	2c on 50c Scott 182 (post card) shifted vertically so bar is at bottom	??? USA
13 Aug 1906 Panama	2c on 50c Scott 182 (post card)	Henry L Allen, New York
21 Aug 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 rose pair, one w/c.t (post card)	???? England
1 Sep 1906 Panama	2c on 50c Scott 182	Dr. Claude C Pierce, Colon
10 Sep 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 rose pair (registered ltr) 2c on 50c Scott 182 1904 1c w/4th Panama (Scott 76) pair 1904 5c w/4th Panama (Scott 78) 1906 1c (Scott 186) pair	J. Coquand, Paris
13 Oct 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 (registered letter) 1904 5c w/4th Panama (Scott 78) 1904 10c w/4th Panama inv (Scott 79d)	Carlson Currier Co. San Francisco
16 Oct 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 strip-6 (registered front) 1906 1c (Scott 186) x 2 1904 5c w/4th Panama (Scott 78)	F. Henkel, Weisbaden Germany
17 Oct 1906 El Boquete	2c on 20c Scott 182 x 3 (letter)	Foster McLellan Co.??? USA
28 Oct 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 (registered ltr) 1906 1c (Scott 186) x 2 1904 10c w/4th Panama (Scott 78)	Comptoir des Forges & Acieres, Paris (postage seems to be insufficient)
27 Nov 1906 Chitre	1¢ on 20¢, Scott 181 (printed matter)	Foster McLellan Co Buffalo NY
31 Dec 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183 pair (letter)	Frank Tweedy, Washington D.C.
31 Dec 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 (front)	Frank Tweedy, Washington D.C.

LISTING OF PROBABLY PHILATELIC COVERS (46)

POSTMARK	FRANKING	ADDRESSEE
2 May 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ rose Scott 181 2¢ on 50¢ pair w/inv ovpt Scott 182d	Surgeon J.C. Perry, Panama
2 May 1906 Colon	2c on 50c pair w/inv ovpt, Scott 182d	J. B. Evans, Colon
2 May 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ rose Scott 181 2¢ on 50¢ pair w/inv ovpt Scott 182d	H. A. Token, Colon
3 May 1906 Panama	1c on 20c 2 copies, 1 red, 1 rose Scott 181	G. R. Brouner, Panama
12 May 1906 Colon	2c on 20c inv strip of 3, Scott 182d	Dr. H. B. Mohr, Colon
12 May 1906 Colon	2c on 20c blk-4 w/inv ovpt Scott 182d	Dr. J.C. Perry, Panama
12 May 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ dbl ovpt-one shifted, Scott 181e 2¢ on 20¢ (2) unlisted by Scott	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
12 May 1906 Colon	2c on 20c w/inv ovpt 1904 2c w/4th Panama inv pair Scott unlisted	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama

12 May 1906 Colon	2c on 20c inv blk-4 on unoverprinted 1895 20c stamp Scott unlisted	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
12 May 1906 Colon	2c on 20c inv pair on unoverprinted 1895 20c stamp Scott unlisted	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
12 May 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ dbl ovpt-one shifted Scott 181e 2¢ on 50¢ pair w/inv ovpt Scott 182d	Claude C Pierce, Colon
18 May 1906 Colon	1c on 20c Scott 181 2c on 50c Scott 182 pair 2 ½c Retardo Scott I3 (demonetized)	Harry Leonard, Cristobal
19 May 1906 Panama	1c on 1P Scott 183 pair	H. O. Loken, Colon
19 May 1906 Panama	1c on 1P Scott 183 pair	Dr. Claude C Pierce, Colon
19 May 1906 Panama	1c on 1P Scott 183 pair	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
19 May 1906 Panama	1c on 1P Scott 183	Perry-Pierce, Colon
19 May 1906 Panama	1c on 1P Scott 183	Dr. Claude C. Pierce, Colon
20 Mar 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 Shifted up, so bar at top and bottom	Dr. Claude C. Pierce, Colon
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 pair 1906 1P w/3rd Panama shifted vertically down Scott 75	Surgeon J. C. Perry, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 blk-4	Dr. H.B. Mohr, Colon
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 pair w/diagonal ovpt	Dr. C.C. Pierce, Colon
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 pair w/diagonal ovpt	Dr. Perry, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P pair w/inv ovpt Scott 183d	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P block-4 Scott 183	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183 pair	Kenneth Bovar, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183	Alexander Lundes, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183	Leonard Schwon, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183 pair	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183	H.G. Loken, Colon
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183 pair shifted up and diagonal with bar at bottom	J. B. Evans, Colon
22 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w3rd Panama pair w/inv ovpt Scott 184d	Leonard Schwon, Panama
22 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3d Panama Scott 184 str.edge	Dr. C .C. Pierce, Colon

22 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 blk-4 shifted diagonally up	Dr. Fleetwood Gruver, Panama
22 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 shifted vertically up	Surgeon. J. C. Perry, Panama
22 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 Shifted vertically up & right, bar at bottom	Dr. Claude C. Pierce, Colon
26 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 shifted right	Don G.Brouwer, Panama
?? Jun 1906 Colon	2¢ on 50¢ w/dbl ovpt Scott 182c 1¢ w/4th Panama ovpt (Scott 76) 5¢ w/4th Panama ovpt (Scott 78)	Dr. Fleetwood Gruver, Panama
8(?) Jun 1906 Panama	2¢ on 50¢ with dbl ovpt Scott 182c	Dr. H. B. Mohr Panama (sender was Dr. Perry)
21 Jul 1906 Colon	2¢ on 50¢ pair w/dbl ovpt Scott 182c 5¢ w/4th Panama ovpt inverted M (Scott 78g) 1¢ w/4th Panama ovpt (Scott 76)	Dr. Fleetwood Gruver, Panama
22 Jul 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ pair and sgl (can't determine what type of error) Scott 181 1¢ w/4th Panama pair (Scott 76)	Dr. J. C. Perry, Ancon C.Z.
27 Jul 1906 Colon	1c on 20c two one red, one rose 1P with 3 rd Panama ovpt (Scott 75)	Dr. J. C. Perry, Ancon C.Z.
27 Jul 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ pair w/ovpt shifted left so only one stamp has the value Scott 181 var 1¢ on 20¢ with double ovpt Scott 181e 1c x 2 w/4th Panama ovpt (Scott 76)	Dr. J. C. Perry, Ancon C.Z.
27 Jul 1906 Colon	1c on 20c w/dbl ovpt Scott 181e blk-4 1904 1P w/3rd Panama ovpt (Scott 75)	Dr. J. C. Perry, Ancon CZ
1 Sep 1906 Panama	2¢ on 50¢ pair w/ovpt shifted down so bar shows at both top and bottom Scott 182 1¢ on 20¢ pair w/inv surch Scott 181d	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
1 Sep 1906 Panama	2¢ on 50¢ pair with ovpt shifted up Scott 182 1¢ on 20¢ with inv ovpt Scott 181d	Dr. C. C. Pierce, Colon
?? ??? 1906 Colon	2¢ on 20¢ w/inv ovpt Not listed in Scott 2¢ on 50¢ pr w/ovpt shifted down Scott 182	Dr. J. B. Evans, Colon

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

An audit of the accounts revealed an error in recording the vouchers for advance dues on the computer. The entire balance of advance dues at the beginning of the year was credited as income, rather

than just the amount prepaid for 2003-2004. The net effect was to overstate the year's income by \$348 and understate the liability for prepaid dues at year-end by that amount

COLOMBIA: THE PAUL HECKEL CORRESPONDENCE

by Jim Cross

Paul Heckel (sometimes called Pablo) was the Colombian consul in various cities in Germany and Switzerland between 1887 and 1922. Recently an accumulation of 128 covers addressed to him was sold as a part of large Latin American collection lot purchased by one of our members.

The earliest item in the lot is a newspaper wrapper from Bogota addressed to Paul as the Consul of Colombia in Nuernberg. It has a Savanilla paquebot marking of 5 Sep 1887 and a Nuernberg arrival marking of 27 Sep 1887. It was forwarded to Davos Platz, Switzerland. The latest item addressed to him is a 1921 letter. The latest item in the correspondence is a mourning cover addressed to Frau Consul Clara Heckel, Orselina, Switzerland with a 13 May 1922 postmark. In the interim there are covers addressed to him in Hamburg, Ludwigshaven, Nuernberg and Munich.

Apparently Paul returned to Colombia for an extended visit in the spring and summer of 1897, probably without his wife as there is a cover addressed to her as Frau Consul during the same time period. Although he was in Colombia for less than a year on this visit he retained the envelopes from more than forty pieces of correspondence that he received while he was there. These may be as many as half of the

domestic covers which exist from the 1886-1899 period. There are covers included addressed to J.M. Vaughn in Ambalema and George Freese in Bogota and covers to Heckel addressed care of those individuals.

Heckel also kept a number of newspaper wrappers and covers from printed matter mailings. These definitely affect the scarcity and value of certain types of covers from this period. The quantity of covers in this lot is greatest from 1887-1899. There are only thirty covers franked with stamps issued after 1900, but several of these are unusual. Since Heckel seems to have saved the envelopes from his correspondence, there may well have been many more covers which were not part of this lot. I have seen a number of other covers addressed to him in Davos Platz, Switzerland and two have been consigned by another owner in our current mail bid sale.

Since this lot will be broken up by the purchaser, I think it is appropriate to describe its contents and illustrate a few of the better items for the record. The listing is divided into domestic items and mail sent to foreign destinations.

The purchaser has also furnished color photographs of the correspondence which will be placed in our library.

Domestic Mail

- 1886 5c blue Mourning cover to Bogota. Stamp cancelled by oval AUTENTICO/El Telegrafista/IGNACIO ARANGO probably 1897
- 1892 1c orange 5 printed matter covers, Barranquilla to Bogota different dates from Apr 1897. One from Panama to Ambalema addressed to J.M. Vaughn. 3 covers with 5 x 1c Barranquilla to Bogota. Cover with 30 x 1c (60-75 gr) with 20 stamps on reverse. Cover with 1c x 2 (stamps on back) - apparently a local letter within Bogota, no legible cancel.
- 1892 2c green cover with 2c x 2 and 1c, Barranquilla to Bogota. 2cx5 on cover (15-30 gr.) Barraquilla to Bogota.
- 1895 5c brown 13 covers to Bogota, 1 from Bogota, 2 from Santa Marta, 1 from Neiva, 2 from Honda, 1 from Medellin, 6 from Barranquilla. 1 cover Bogota to Ambalema. 4 covers to Bogota with pair (15-30 gr.), 1 from Honda, 3 from Barranquilla 1 with strip of 4 (45-60 gr.) Barranquilla to Bogota.
- 1892 10c brown on pink. 2 covers from Barranquilla to Bogota. 10c+5c 2 covers to Bogota (30-45 gr), 1 from Honda, 1 from Barraquilla. Cover with pair + 5c (60-75 gr.) Barranquilla to Bogota.
- Official letter w/o stamps. Delivery of a telegram in Bogota.
- 5c Servicio Postal Fluvial envelopes. 4 sent to Bogota, 1 from Barranquilla, 3 from Honda. 1 sent to Barranquilla with m.s. cancel Pto. Nacional.
- 10c Servicio Postal Fluvial envelope. 1 sent from Honda to Bogota.

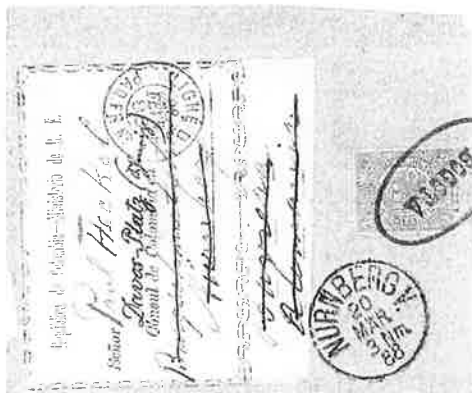
Tolima State Mail

- 1895 5c red Cover with ms. Amb to Honda
- 1895 1c blue on rose + pair of 2c green on lt. green. Cover with ms. Amb to Honda
- 1895 1c blue on rose Cover w/strip of five cancelled by ms. lines to Honda

Foreign Mail

- 1881 2c red Part of newspaper wrapper with stamp and address. Late use Feb 1888

- 1883 2c red 7 newspaper wrappers from Bogota to Germany, six forwarded to Davos Platz, Switzerland
 1883 10c violet 1888 cover (15-30 gr.) Bogota to Switzerland.
 1886 1c green Pair with 1883 1c and 2c on piece from Bogota to Switzerland. Probably from heavy printed matter mailing. Printed matter cover Bogota to Nuremberg, forwarded to Hamburg
 1886 5c blue Pair on cover, Cartagena to Switzerland
 1886 10c orange 1889 cover Cartagena to Switzerland
 1886 20c violet (REPULICA) On 25 Oct 1890 cover to Hamburg. Late use, but only recorded use on cover thus far.
 1890 5c lt blue Two covers each w/pair on cover Bogota to Hamburg
 1890 10c brown Two covers from Bogota to Hamburg
 1892 1c orange Two wrappers to Germany each w/illegible cancels
 1892 2c green Cover w/illegible cancel and large TARDE in circle to Munich. Forwarded to illegible address on Rhine River.
 1892 10 brown on pink. 16 covers from 1893 to 1899 to Germany from Bogota or Barranquilla. One from Paipa.
 Pair on 1895 cover from Bogota to Ludwigshafen. Pair on registered cover with Scott F1 Barranquilla to Munich
 Strip of 3 on damaged cover from Bogota to Munich. Two Munich postal seals added to seal damage.
 1892 20c brown on blue. Cover to Ludwigshafen. Registered cover from Bogota to Munich with Scott F12. NY Exchange label.
 1892-1895 1c, 2c and 5c combinations. Two covers from Bogota to Munich. 1c, 2c, 5c, 20c on cover to Germany (30-45 gr.)
 1899 1c orange Four undated printed matter covers from Bogota to Germany. 1c + 1892 2c green uprating a 2c postal card 1902.
 1899 5c brown Piece with stamp and address - probably from large printed matter mailing. Pair on cover from Cartagena to Ludwigshafen.
 1903 4c blue/green Bogota Issue. Two complete 1903 issues of "El Trabajo" newspaper from Popayan. Each with stamp and address label.
 1902 10c pink Bogota Issue. Pair on cover to Germany.
 1902 20c brown Bogota Issue. Three covers from Bogota to Germany plus one with 11c additional postage added
 1904 5c red Gold Currency Issue. Used on piece from printed matter mailing with label.
 1904 2c red Numeral Issue. Post card to Garmisch, Germany
 1904 5c blue Numeral Issue. Three covers from Bogota to Garmisch, Germany
 1908 2c red 1912 mourning cover from Bogota to Garmisch, Germany. Three post cards to Garmisch, Germany
 1908 5c blue Two covers to Garmisch. One with Hamburg-American Line cancel.
 1910 2c red Two post cards. One is the Centenary of Independence card with flag and coat of arms (printer not indicated). One message is dated 25 Jul 1910. There is no dated cancel. Scott lists issue date as Aug 1910
 1910 5c blue 1911 cover to Garmisch. Also 1910 cover with 5c numeral stamp added, Bogota to Munich.
 1917 Perkins Bacon. 1c & 2c on 3c stamped envelope. Bogota to Orselina, Switzerland 1920. 1c & 2c on 1917 letter from Barranquilla to St. Gallen, Switzerland. 5c on 1918 censored mourning cover Barranquilla to St. Gallen. 10c on 1922 cover to Orselina, Switzerland.
 1920-21 Provisionals. 5c on 1921 letter to Orselina. 10c on 1922 mourning cover from Barranquilla to Orselina.



Left - Late use in 1887 of the 1883 redrawn 2c imperf. Scott. This stamp is very scarce on cover



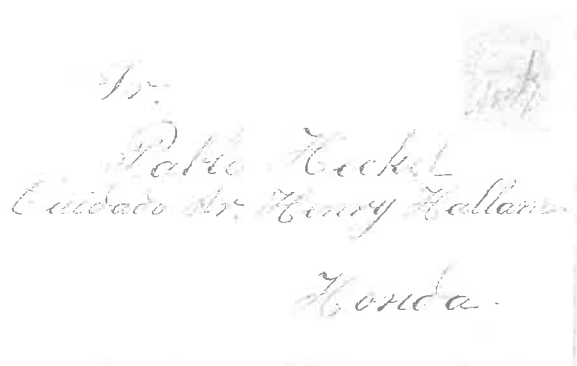
Right - 1886 5c used on domestic cover to Bogota, with private cancel Autentico / El Telegrafista / Ignacio Riango



Left - 1892 10c used on cover to Germany. Although return address is Bogota, the letter was mailed in Paipa. The only recorded 19th century cover from this town.



Right - Servicio Postal Fluvial 5c used from Pto Nacional (ms.cancel) to Barranquilla. Arrived 15 Apr 1897



Tolima 1895 5c on cover from
Ambalema (ms cancel) to Honda



Tolima 1895 1c and 2c x 2 on cover from
Ambalema (ms cancel) to Honda.

Both probably 1897 uses.

1932 PANAMA AIRMAIL CLOSING TIMES FROM GACETA DE PANAMA 6282 22 APRIL 1932

FAM-5 EXPRESS. Wednesdays. Registered mail 2 P.M., Ordinary Mail 3 P.M.

For Miami FL, Cuba, Jamaica, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Northern Brazil (via Trinidad)

FAM-8 Mondays and Fridays. Registered mail 7 P.M., Ordinary Mail 8 P.M.

For David, Central America, Mexico and Brownsville TX

FAM-5 Fridays. Registered mail 7 P.M., Ordinary Mail 8 P.M.

For Puerto Berrios Guatemala, Belize British Honduras, Mexico, Cuba and Miami FL

FAM-9 Mondays and Thursdays. Registered mail 2 P.M., Ordinary Mail 3 P.M.

For South America as far as Montevideo, Uruguay

NATIONAL ROUTE 1 (Airplane) Tuesdays and Thursdays 8 P.M.

For Aguadulce, Chitre, Santiago, Las Lajas and David

NATIONAL ROUTE 2 (Seaplane) Tuesdays and Thursdays 8 P.M.

For Colon and Bocas del Toro

NATIONAL ROUTE 3 (Seaplane) 2nd of each month (3rd if the 2nd falls on a Wednesday or Friday)

For San Miguel, Garachine and La Palma, Darien.

NATIONAL ROUTE 4 (Seaplane) Sundays 11 A.M.

For Coiba

National airline's planes will leave from Paitilla Airport at 6:30 A.M. on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays and return in the afternoon on the same days.. (Editor's Note: the published schedule does not give mail closing times for Monday flights).

STAMPS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOYACA

by Ken Adams

I have been collecting stamps of the Colombian States for 25 years and at the same time I have gathered quite a bit of information from auction, articles and in recent years, ebay. It is my goal to write a series of articles about the different Colombian state issues with a focus on my observations about what material exists, how common or scarce it is, varieties and suggestions concerning valuations. My goal is to help collectors better determine what exists and to stimulate discussion and corrections to my observations. I will test the water with the limited issues of the department of Boyaca.

The department was well served in the 19th century by the northeast route of the national postal service which connected Bogota and Cucuta and traversed the settled area of the department. It did not issue stamps until 1899, the beginning of "The 1000 Days" civil war, possibly because the national government no longer served towns in the department. The decrees establishing the department postal service, setting its rates and authorizing the issue of its stamps have never been published. It is not known whether it continued to operate until 1906 when the stamps of the departments were demonetized.

Almost all of the stamps of the Department are

found both imperforate and perforated, as our stamps of the national government and some other departments during the same period. It is possible that perforating machines were not usable during the war due to lack of spare parts and the stock was perforated later. However, there are no dated cancels which would confirm this theory.

While Scott lists 18 stamps by assigning separate numbers to the imperforate and perforated stamps, some other catalogs consider these to be varieties of a single stamp. The table below shows the numbers from Scott (Sc), Stanley Gibbons (SG) and Temprano (T). Other catalog data is shown in comments where applicable.

Very few covers with Boyaca stamps have been seen. I have recorded only two:

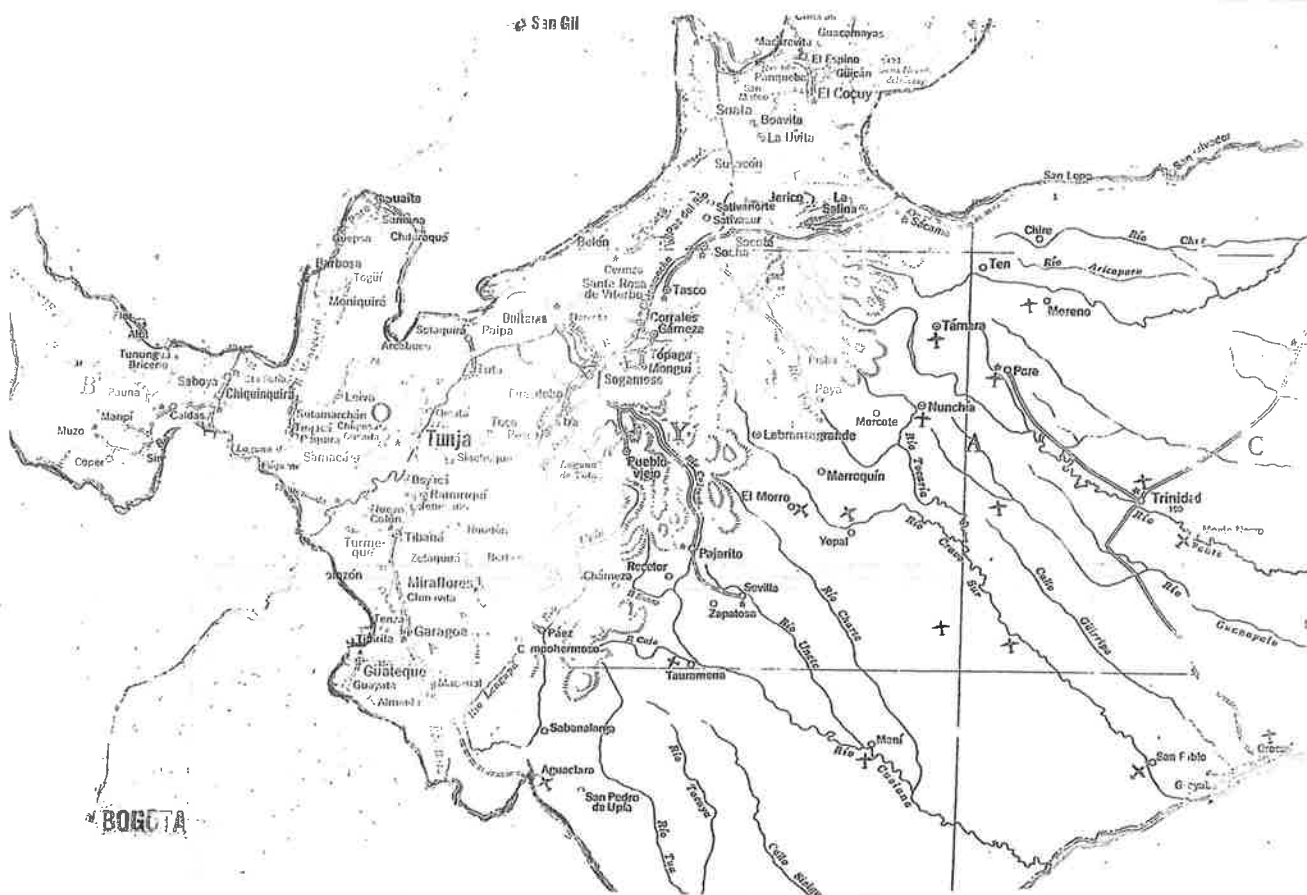
1. Cover with two copies of Scott #1.
2. Cover with a 5 pesos stamp (unsure if it is perforated or imperf) to Bogota canceled
TUNJA/ANULADA

It seems likely that the second cover is an inflation use mailed after the adoption of gold currency in 1903. Many loose stamps have a fancy cancel with BOYACA in the center, possibly cancelled to order for collectors.

STAMPS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOYACA				
DATE	STAMP	VARIETY	CATALOG #'s	COMMENTS
1899	5c blue green	white wove paper perf 13 ½	Sc1, SG, T1	Scott gives date as 1902. Both mint and used can be found easily. Most used have BOYACA oval. I have ms. cancels of Tunja and what is probably Suata.
		bluish paper perf 13 ½ (1902)	Sc1a, SG2, T1a	Paper is very clear bluish color. Mint copies appear a few times per year. I know of only one used copy which was in 1979 Shelton Sale.
		white wove imperf pair	Sc1b, SG1a, T1b	Mint pairs & singles seen, but not often. I know of a used (BOYACA) pair and a used single
		white wove pair imperf vert	Sc-, SG-, T1c	Only listed by Temprano. I have not seen
		white wove pair imperf horiz	Sc-, SG-, T1d	Only listed by Temprano. I have not seen.
		laid paper perf 12 (1902)	Sc2, SG1a, T2	Very scarce. I have not seen

1903	10c	dark gray imperf	Sc4, SG3A, T10a	Common mint, less common used
		dark gray perf 12	Sc10, SG3B, T4a	Quite common
		bluish gray imperf	Sc-, SG3Aa, T10b	
		bluish gray perf 12	Sc-, SG3Ba, T4b	
		blue perf 12	Sc-, SG4B, T--	I have a mint imperf copy, not listed.
1903	20c	red brown imperf	Sc5, SG5A, T11a	color is dark red brown (claret)
		red brown perf 12	Sc11, SG5B, T4a	
		maroon imperf	Sc-, SG5Aa, T11b	Much scarcer than red brown
		maroon perf 12	SC-, SG5Ba, T4b	Much scarcer than red brown
1903	50c	green imperf	Sc-, SG-, T--	I have mint copy and know of a used copy , both with large margins. This is Minkus 5
		green perf 12	Sc12, SG6B, T5	Fairly common
		dull blue imperf	Sc-, SG-, T--	This is Minkus 6. Mint & used copies valued at twice price for perf 12 stamp. Also in Yvert.
		dull blue perf 12	Sc13, SG7B, T6	Scarce stamp. I have not seen used example
1903	1P	red imperf	Sc6, SG8A, T12	This is very scarce. I know of only one used copy
		red perf 12	Sc14, SG8B, T7	Fairly common mint and used.
		claret imperf	Sc6a, SG9A, T12a	Also quite scarce. I have not seen used examples
		claret perf 12	Sc14a, SG9B, T7a	Difficult to find, especially used
1903	5P black	on rose imperf	Sc8, SG10A, T13	Not a common stamp, especially used. I have one used copy with partial boxed cancel
		on rose perf 12	Sc16, SG10B, T8	Current Scott price of \$11.00 is an error, should be \$1.10. Readily available mint and used, many used have BOYACA cancel.
		on buff imperf (error)	Sc8a, SG10Aa, T13a	A very difficult stamp. I have one mint example
		on buff perf 12	Sc16a, SG10Ba, T8a	I have not recorded an example.
		"5" omitted perf 12	Sc-, SG10Bb, T8b	I have one used example.
		"5" omitted imperf	Sc-, SG-, T13b	Minkus and Yvert only show values for mint examples.
		on rose perf 12 vert pr imperf between	SC-, SG-, T--	I have recorded both a mint and used pair. Seems to be scarce.

1903	10P black	on buff imperf	Sc9, SG11A, T1	Somewhat difficult to find, especially used examples. I have partial boxed cancel and a very nice CORREOS Sogamosa cancel
		on buff perf 12	Sc17, SG11B, T9	Readily available mint and used, many used have BOYACA cancel.
		on rose imperf (error)	Sc9a, SG11Aa, T14a	I have one mint example, no others noted.
		on rose perf 12 (error)	Sc17a, SG-, T9a	I have not recorded an example
		tete-beche pair imperf	Sc9b, SG11Aa, T14b	I have recorded one 1980 auction example and one from ebay in a collection lot. Not common
		tete-beche pair perf 12	Sc17b, SG11Ba, T9b	Mint pairs available, but not common. Sheet layout un known, pairs per sheet not known..
		on rose tete-beche pair imperf	Sc-, SG11Aba, T14b	Not listed by Scott. I have not recorded an example.
1904	10c orange	perf 12	Sc18, SG12, T15	Available, but often faulty due to thin, fragile paper.
		imperf	Sc18a, SG13, T--	Difficult to find. I have a mint single, but no pairs recorded.
		Pair imperf vert	Sc-, SG-, T15b	Only listed by Temprano. I have not seen



MOST OF BOYACA. (from 1960's Esso road map)

The Northeast route from Bogota to Cucuta crossed the Department exiting north of Soata.

The Northern route from Bogota to Bucaramanga crossed the western part thru Chiquinquirá towards San Gil.

ADDITIONAL COVERS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTANDER

by Jim Cross

Until recently almost all of the recorded nineteenth century covers from the Department of Santander were those in the Moreno correspondence which was described in my article in the June 1994 COPACARTA.. In that article I illustrated most of the known covers, only one of which was from judicial correspondence.

I have now received photocopies of a further find mostly of judicial covers from a member who wishes to remain anonymous. Unfortunately many are quite large and at times only front or parts of fronts have been retained. Since it is difficult to illustrate them in the limited space available on our color page, I am illustrating just the stamps from some of the

documents, but all are found on covers as described in the list below.

There are four items with stamps of the first issue of Santander including two with copies of Santander #1. As reported in my previous article the only known cover with a single copy of #1 was stolen from the collection of one of our members in Europe and is thought to have been destroyed.

The postal rates for judicial matters were published in the Gaceta de Santander #1708 8 Feb 1884.

Many cancels are written once to cover a long strip of stamps and include words not seen on individual stamps.

LIST OF NEWLY FOUND SANTANDER COVERS					
#	FRANKING			CANCEL	TO
1	1884 1c Blue	Scott 1	x 10	ms. San Gil Agosto 6 de 1887	Bucaramanga (part of front)
2	1884 1c Blue	Scott 1	x 17	ms. Provincia de Garcia Rovira	Molagovita (77c for 340 grams)
	1887 1c Blue	Scott 7	x 3		
	1887 10c Violet	Scott 9	x 6		
3	1884 5c Red	Scott 2	x 4	ms. Charala	Socorro
4	1884 10c Violet	Scott 3	x 8	ms Socorro Octubre 3 de 1885	Barichara
5	1886 1c Blue	Scott 4		Mute pen mark from Barichara	San Gil (only recorded cover w/1c)
	1886 5c Red	Scott 5			
6	1886 5c Red	Scott 5	x 12	Mute pen mark from Barichara	Socorro
7	1886 5c Red	Scott 5		Mute pen mark from Giron	Bucaramanga
8	1886 10c Violet	Scott 6	x 4	Mute pen mark from Giron	Soto (near Bucaramanga)
	One is "cinco" error				
9	1886 10c Violet	Scott 6		hs Bucaramanga oval	Garcia Rovira
	"cinco" error bisected				
10	1887 1c Blue	Scott 7	x 5	ms. Convencion	Bucaramanga (Moreno Corresp.)
11	1887 1c Blue	Scott 7	x 5	hs. Socorro Oval	Charala
12	1887 5c Red	Scott 8		hs. Bucaramanga straight line struck twice to form a cross	Socorro
	1887 10c Violet	Scott 9	x 5		
13	1907 ½c on 50c Red	Scott 37	x 2	hs Matanzas Oval	Bucaramanga (only cover with 1906 Cucuta surcharges)
	1906 Cucuta 2c on 2c		x 5		

The complete item #9 is illustrated on the following page. Although the stamp has the "cinco" error it was actually a 10c stamp, so it was bisected to create a 5c stamp, creating a most unusual item of Colombian postal history.

Green 3.

Prattman

De Juez de Comercio en lo civil de la Gran Ciu de Lima
Al Sr. Juez 1º en lo civil del Comercio de Arequipa

Chimney 330.

Contiene el desperado número 109, perteneciente
de ese Juggado; el cual se describe cumplido
L. Guerrero. Alberto G. Vique.

to do the Juggaro; all are the same and complete.

Libertopritsch.

consider

1994

LOS ORÍGENES DE LA REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ A TRAVÉS DE LAS POSTALES, A REVIEW

by Federico Brid



Combate de Panamá (Puente de Calidonia) 25-26 Julio de 1900.

A picture post card, illustrated in the book, shows one of the bloody battles at the outset of the "Thousand Days War", the battle of the Calidonia Bridge.

Los Orígenes de la República de Panamá a Través de las Postales, by Vicente Alberto Pascual Landa, published by Panamericana Formas e Impresos S. A., Bogotá, Colombia. 2003. 187pp., hardbound. \$60 + \$5 shipping in US, other countries at shipping costs. Order books through COPAPHIL, Box 2245, El Cajon, CA 92021 or write to the author at vap@vpinvestment.com The book was published to commemorate the centenary of the Republic of Panama. The author will donate \$10 to COPAPHIL for each book ordered by its members.

This book is in Spanish, and is a labor of love. With special attention to quality and detail it is a historical and pictorial representation of the beginnings of the Republic of Panama. Over 180 cards have been selected from Mr. Pascual's collection of 7,000 Panama picture post cards. The cards are enlarged and richly illustrated in full color reflecting the period of pre-independence and post-independence from Colombia.

Mr. Pascual Landa starts his book with a Prologue that narrates the development of the post card starting with the legend of St. Valentine, Christmas cards, New Year cards, correspondence cards and finally the illustrated cards. Illustrations abound through out each section including a collage of period post cards from various countries.

The book is further divided into three sections: Panama in 1903, picture post cards before independence and picture post cards of the new Republic. There is an index of the illustrated cards that includes the name of the publishers.

The section of Panama in 1903, written by Alfredo Figueroa Navarro and Vicente Stamato is a delightful cross section of historical facts intertwined with vignettes and anecdotes taken from period newspapers like *El Duende*, *El Lápiz*, *El Cronista*, and *La Estrella de Panamá*. Here again we find multiple illustrations that relate to the historical narrative.

Of note are period maps, most likely from the collection of Vicente's father, who has the best known collection of early maps of Panama. Within this section we find sixteen pages of facsimiles of newspaper ads of 1903. The postal history collector will recognize names like Hong Kee, Isaac Brandon and Luria & Co. seen so often on early Panama covers. Navarro and Stamato conclude the historical overview by creating a chronology of important events of 1903 leading to the 3rd of November independence.

The most beautiful and informative sections in the book are the last two where Mr. Pascual has selected cards from his collection to show development of every-day life in the Isthmus and its transition from a Department of Colombia to an independent Republic.

The enlarged format of the cards, often one illustration per page is accompanied by a narrative that brings the card alive with historical meaning. An example is the caption that follows the Calidonia Bridge card pictured above: *An imaginary drawing of the so-called "battle of the Calidonia bridge" of 25-26 July 1900 where the liberal forces led irresponsibly by General Emiliano J. Herrera, suffered tremendous losses at the hands of the conservative army General Carlos Albán.*

The grapeshot - wrote Belisario Porras - thick as hail overcame entire platoons and between an atmosphere of smoke and blood and the smell of gun power and burned rags, bodies can be seen of men and beasts rolling in an agony of death in horrible confusion. The cry of Long Live the Liberal Party! is heard again and a new platoon is seen advancing and jumping among the bodies of the dead. The enemy, laying in ambush, their eyes on the rifle sights allows

them to come closer, ever so close and then the guns fire again.

During these bloody encounters, the liberals suffered approximately 500 casualties. Among the dead were the future leaders of the liberal party. Temístocles Díaz, Juan Antonio Mendoza and the poet Adolfo García; we also find Fabio Tejada, doctor Rogerio Agüero, Fabio Miranda, Samuel Rostrup, Teodoro Aparicio and many more.

The Panama Centenary of 2003 brought about several new publications, some re-telling the known history, others adding new information to the 1903 independence process. Mr. Pascual's book does both, but most importantly, it provides a face, through period post cards and other illustrations, to a story that otherwise could be just an interesting narrative. Without a doubt this book should be part of the library of the Panama and Colombia collecting public.

CLASSIFIED

Member Free Classified Ads

Each member is entitled to one free 25 word ad per year. Ads will be run in the this section of COPACARTA, subject to the following conditions:

1. Ads will be run on a space available basis
2. Ads must relate to Colombia or Panama
3. Content may be to seek information, buy, sell or trade
4. Name and address and/or email are in addition to the 25 word limit.
5. Ads may not be accumulated from one year to the next
6. Ads must be received by the Editor by the 15th of the month prior to publication.

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FELIZ NAVIDAD

Y

UN PROSPERO AÑO 2005

THE COLOR PAGE - SANTANDER COVERS



Only recorded cover with the Santander 1887 1 centavo blue - Moreno Correspondence

12



3

8



9

Stamps from Santander Covers (refer to numbers in table on page 37)