

COPACART A

JOURNAL OF THE COLOMBIA/PANAMA PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP (COPAPHIL) BOX 2245 El Cajon CA 92021



www.copaphil.org

ISSN 1077-3053



VOLUME XXII

NUMBER 3

MARCH 2005

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*Mrs. J. S. Brown
David.*

A VERY UNUSUAL COVER INDEED!
(see Panama's First Postal Tax Stamp, page 54)

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 = jimacross@cts.com. Webpage = www.copaphil.org

OFFICERS FOR 2004-2006

PRESIDENT Debby Friedman 10 Reddy Lane, Loudonville NY 12211 rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com
 VICE-PRESIDENT .. Allan M Harris 26997 Hemingway Ct Hayward CA 94542 HPEXCHANGE@aol.com
 SECRETARY Thomas P Myers 7411 Old Post Road #1 Lincoln NE 68506 tpmphil@hotmail.com
 TREASURER James A. Cross Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 jimacross@cts.com

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

COPACARTA EDITOR James A. Cross Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 jimacross@cts.com
 LIBRARIAN Robert A. D'Elia 38 W. Poplar Ave San Mateo CA 94402 bobdelia@netwiz.net
 SALES MANAGER . James A Cross Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 jimacross@cts.com
 WEBMASTER Patrick Lamastus 5406 Birchbend Loop, Oviedo FL 32765 panama-stamps@cfl.rr.com

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

EUROPE Eric Harris 38 Wiltshire Ave. Crowthorne Berks RG45 6NQ, UK eric.harris1@btinternet.com
 PANAMA Dr. Ernesto Arosemena Apartado 9415, Panama 9, Panama kikoaro@cwpa.net.pa
 COLOMBIA Santiago Cruz Calle 33 #16-50, Bogotá, Colombia sccollectibles2003@yahoo.com

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COPAPHIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS (thru 28 February)

429 JENSEN, Craig 117D Oliva Court Novato CA 94947 USA
 428 ORTIZ, Alejandro 4363 Sepulveda Blvd Culver City CA 90230 USA
 426 RASPA, Peter 120-288 Rue Radisson Mont-Saint-Hilaire QC J3H 2Z4 CANADA
 427 RUSSELL, Tom 114 Paumanake Ave. Babylon NY USA

REINSTATED

C12 BODOFF, Jerrold I Box 70082 Marietta GA 30007 USA

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

177 LOWRIE, Walter 417 N. E St. Tacoma WA 98403 USA
 400 MOORER, Peter Noordstar 20 9005 TL Brittil NETHERLANDS

Mr. Jensen collects Colombia codes 02-05, 10-11 and 18. Mr. Ortiz collects Colombia States. Mr. Raspa collects Colombia and Panama proofs. on 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.

Member Pierre Weexsteen reports the loss or theft of a SCADTA 1921 5 pesos stamp with a violet F overprint without the dot, mint hinged, signed Sanabria and Forester while in transit by registered mail from Austria to France. Any member having information about this stamp should contact him at apierrrew@wanadoo.fr.

With reference to the article on the 1906 Panama overprint covers in the previous issue member Elliott Coleman reports the following additional covers:

21 May 1906 Panama to Dr. Herman Mohr, Colon

Normal copy of Scott 183

12 May 1906 Colon to Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama

Pair and single copy of Scott 182d (inv. ovpt.)
 25 Apr 1906 Scott 182 pair on postcard to Belgium.
 21 May 1906 Panama to H. O. Loken Colon
 Pair of Scott 182.

18 Jun 1906 Panama to F.R. Brouwer, Panama
 Scott 184 w/displaced ovpt.

Jim Cross showed five frames of his 10 frame 1924 Panama Coat of Arms Issue exhibit at SANDICAL and received a gold medal. This exhibit has been accepted for the international show in Sydney, Australia next month.

PROGRAM AT WESTPEX

President Debby Friedman will present a talk at WESTPEX Saturday 16 April at 12 noon in Room 5096 at the San Francisco Airport Marriott, 1800 Old Bayshore Highway in Burlingame immediately south of the San Francisco International Airport. The topic will be "Colombia, Some Neglected Aspects".

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

On behalf of COPAPHIL, I extend sympathy to Jim Cross on the passing of his wife of over fifty years, Luz, after a long illness. Special thanks are due to Jim for his outstanding efforts to complete the most recent mail bid sale under such difficult circumstances.

Last month I was able to travel to AMERISTAMP, the APS winter show. At the program I gave, several COPAPHIL members attended, including Alfredo Frohlich, Santiago Cruz, Gary Weiss, Craig Chartrand and Jerry Bodoff. I look forward to seeing some of our West Coast members in San Francisco in April at WESTPEX. There will be three major exhibits of Colombia at the show which is April 15-17 - Classic Colombia (Alfredo Frohlich); Tolima Insured Letter Stamps (Gianmarco Caruso) and The Valiente SCADTA Issue (Santiago Cruz). On Saturday April

16 at noon I will be giving a program on Colombia - Some Neglected Aspects. Details about WESTPEX can be found at www.westpex.com.

Bob D'Elia and I will be showing Ecuador and Colombia respectively as part of the Collectors Club of New York visit to the Royal Philatelic Society London on June 9. There will be a wide variety of exhibits of the Americas on display. If any COPAPHIL members, especially those in England, would like to attend, please contact me as special arrangements need to be made for guests.

Debby Friedman
Rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

Mail Bid sale 27 turned out to be our best sale ever breaking records for both the amount of material sold and the percentage of lots that sold. 95 of the 155 lots in the sale sold for a total of \$6893.50. After expenses of printing the catalog the sale still contributed more than \$600.00 to our publications fund. More than half of the bidders have membership numbers over 300 while all of the consignors were older members.

I delayed closing the sale for about ten days due to the death of my wife and also to allow any late mail bids to arrive. The prices realized are being distributed with this copy of COPACARTA.

I am still awaiting several payments from overseas, but anticipate that the proceeds will be distributed to the consignors by the end of March.

As usual the unsold lots are available for the minimum bids. The following lots are available: 1, 4-6, 8, 11-12, 16, 19, 30-33, 42, 44, 47, 52-54, 58-59, 63, 65-66, 68, 70-73, 75-76, 78-80, 82-83, 85-86, 89, 92, 95-96, 113-117, 120-124, 131-132, 138, 151-155. (Lot 19 is the scarce Antioquia Scott 28).

Among the better lots sold:

Lot 18 Antioquia 24a with ms. cancel (minimum \$800 sold for \$850.

Lot 62 The 1883 redrawn 2c rose on newspaper wrapper to Germany (minimum \$250) sold for \$425.

Lot 94 H&G B1 on reduced cover from Bogota to Facatativa (minimum \$25) sold for \$130.

Lot 103 Panama 1878 5c Stone III NH Blk-4 (minimum \$250) sold for \$325.

Lot 107 Panama 1878 10c Stone II NH Blk-4 (minimum \$375) sold for \$475.

Lot 133 Panama 1878 20c quadrisect on reduced cover to Colon (minimum \$90) sold for \$220.

The five Panama pre-independence post cards sold for an average of over \$30.00 each.

I plan to schedule Mail Bid Sale 28 to close on 31 Oct 2005 with the catalog to be distributed with the September 2005 COPACARTA. Consignments will be accepted between 15 July and 15 August 2005. Please notify me in advance if you plan to submit more than 20 lots.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER



It is my sad duty to report the death of my wife and helpmate, Luz Maria, on 3 Feb 2005 at the age of 79. Without a Panamanian wife it is unlikely that I would have become interested in the philately of Panama and Colombia or have founded COPAPHIL.

I met her at a service club dance in November 1949 after I was assigned to the Canal Zone. After obtaining the required army permission we were married on 9 August 1950 in Balboa by Judge Tatelman, the noted Canal Zone stamp collector.

I had been a stamp collector as a boy, but laid it aside when I was 15 and met my first steady girl friend. I resumed collecting in 1958. Later, I divided my general collection among my three sons, keeping the Western Hemisphere for myself.

While living in Baltimore in 1973, I found a loose stamp with an early Rio Hacha CDS struck on the nose. I had to look at a map to locate the town and it spurred an interest in Colombia cancels which became my first specialized collection. I showed the stamp to my wife one evening while we were in bed. Somehow, it never got remounted in my collection and I haven't seen the cancel again either on cover or a loose stamp.

Luz had little interest in philately and indeed told me that when we married she never dreamed I would have such a hobby. She only showed mild interest when I found a cover from Pocrí de Los Santos, the small village where her mother was born.

However when I began Filatelia Panamerica as a part-time mail order stamp business she kept the books manually for many years until I obtained a computer. Whenever, I took a booth at a stamp show she accompanied me and helped with the customers. Her favorite task was helping young collectors make purchases from our penny books of common Latin American stamps. We combined our trips to shows with vacations which were her reward for helping.

When I began editing COPACARTA she faithfully helped me mail it during the years when it was hand-collated at home. Only a few members met her, since she has only attended our biennial meetings in

Baltimore (where we used to live) and San Diego (where we live now).

Four of her five siblings are still living in Panama and she leaves six children, ten grand-children and four great-grandchildren. We were an old-fashioned couple in which I earned the income and she was the homemaker. She loved children and in later years when she did take part-time employment it was caring for small children in our home.

She showed the first signs of rheumatoid arthritis in 1980 when I was employed by the Organization of American States. In June 1999 when she returned from her final visit to Panama with her oldest daughter, she told me when I met her at the airport, "Jim, I can't walk." She never walked alone again and spent the rest of her life in a wheel chair. After double knee replacement surgery in 2001, she was able to walk short distances with a person supporting her, but had no sense of balance. In 2003 she was diagnosed with cancer. It went into temporary remission after chemotherapy, but became active again last fall.

I hope you will excuse me for devoting this much of the journal to her, but I believe she deserves it. I am who I am because of her continuing support. On behalf of my family I wish to thank the members who have sent condolences.

I have written about 1886-1900 previously, but in this issue, I will try to cover the postal history comprehensively in an article which can be used as a guide for valuing the material and also for judging it when it is exhibited.

Do you know which was the first Panama postal tax stamp? You may be surprised by what you find in my article in this issue.

The listing of the unique Panama souvenir sheet on ebay in February prompted Federico Brid to look thru Dr. Helme's notes on the subject. His report is found on page 54.

Ken Adams continues his look at Colombia state stamps with his recommendations for changes in the Scott catalog listings and prices which have not been changed for many years.

I have written a five part article on Colombia Registered mail thru 1935 which I intended to publish in the Collector's Club Philatelist. They no longer accept installment articles and I will begin publishing it in the next issue of COPACARTA.

THE MARKET REPORT

Matthew Bennett Sale 284

The Panama portion of member David Leeds's collection was not included in the sale of his Canal Zone material as previously announced, but was auctioned in this sale in January. In a new development the auction lots were also listed on eBay in a way that sent prospective buyers to the Bennett website to bid. I think this may be the wave of the future as it permits the firm to offer its lots to many more potential buyers than their printed catalog would reach. If I were selling a collection, I would certainly give serious consideration to a firm using this method. The collection included some scarce Panama forwarding agent covers and covers from the British Consulate in Panama, many ex-DeVoss. Prices realized include:

Lot 2318. Letter forwarded by E & H Abrahams, Colon in 1864. Only cover COPAPHIL has recorded with this marking. Sold for \$250.

Lot 2319. Letter forwarded by J. V. F. Arrivet with marking in oblique box. One of two covers recorded with this marking. Sold for \$400.

Lot 2322. Letter with forwarding markings of both L. G. Duckworth and P.A. Robinson Jr. Each marking known on only two covers. Sold for \$475.

Lot 2324. Letter with forwarding markings of both T.R. Cowan, Navy Bay Chagres and S. Hirsch acting U.S. Consul. Sold for \$725.

Lot 2325. Letter with forwarding marking of Obario, Planas & Perez 3 Nov 1866. Only cover recorded with this marking. Sold for \$400.

Lot 2326. Letter with U.S. Consulate black intaglio seal 6 Jan 1862. Only cover with this marking. Sold for \$1050.

Lot 2327. 1849 letter from Peru to London with forwarding marking of Smith & Lewis, Panama and British paid at Panama in circle marking. Sold for \$1900.

Lot 2330. Panama 1875 letter to England with British 4P plate 13 (x3) and 6P gray plate 13 (x2) tied by C35 marking of Panama. Sold for \$800. *Members George McKenzie and Brian Moorhouse have called*

my attention to the fact that there are three types of this marking which are shown below The vertical oval with three bars above and below is the scarcest.



Lot 2331. Panama 1876 letter to England with 6P gray plate 14 (x4) with horizontal oval C35. Sold for \$425.

Lot 2332. Panama 1879 letter to Germany with 3P and 1/ with C35 cancel. (catalog erroneously state 3P stamp was 1½P stamp). Sold for

Lot 2337. 1907 printed matter cover with ½P stamp and 27 Feb 1907 British Packet Agency marking. Believed to be last day of use of this marking. Sold for \$525.

eBay

Periodically better Colombia and Panama items can be found on eBay. Recent listings include:

Judicial document sent from Bucaramanga to Giron with strip of 3 of the 1889 Santander 1 centavos stamp. Described as only the second recorded cover with this stamp. Sold for \$500.

The unique Panama souvenir sheet with missing stamp, Scott C47b, listed for \$5000 and was not sold.

Soler y Llach

It is not often that an auction catalog is received early enough so that it can be mentioned in the journal before the sale. The 5 Apr 2005 sale catalog is now on-line. They are offering two very nice Panama Canal forerunners including an 1882 cover to Canada with a previously unseen SECTOR DE CULEBRA handstamp on the reverse. This sale also includes a 1799 Pasto stampless folded letter and several other Colombia and Panama items.

Brian Moorhouse

Brian's next sale will be on 2 April 2005. It includes a number of lots consigned by an English member. These include postal markings lots of stamps and covers organized by National Route number.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME STATEMENT JULY-DECEMBER 2004

INCOME	
DUES	1656.50
CONTRIBUTIONS	285.00
PUBLICATION SALES	193.00
INVESTMENT INCOME	<u>91.24</u>
TOTAL	2195.74
EXPENSE	
PRINTING	679.03
POSTAGE	530.76
COMPUTER EXPENSE	100.00
MAIL SALE EXPENSE	115.86
ADVERTISING	<u>21.29</u>
TOTAL	1446.94
NET INCOME	748.80

NOTE:

Does not include Library activity which will be reported at the end of the fiscal year.

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2004

ASSETS	
CASH IN BANK	1579.67
PETTY CASH	65.42
LIBRARY CASH ACCOUNT	29.52
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	7.35
INVESTMENTS	11,565.35
PREPAID EXPENSE	<u>250.00</u>
TOTAL	13,497.31
LIABILITIES	
PREPAID DUES	765.05
RESERVES	
BALANCE AS OF 30 JUNE 2004	11,983.46
NET INCOME FY 2004-2005	748.80
TOTAL RESERVES	12732.26

NOTE:

Prepaid expense is our share of a table at Washington 2006

COLOMBIA POSTAL HISTORY, 1886-1899

by Jim Cross

In an article in the American Philatelist (1) I identified six characteristics that can affect the value of items of postal history. These are: the origin of the item, its destination, the postal rate paid, the franking which paid those rates, the postal markings applied and miscellaneous. The latter includes such things as the celebrity of the sender or addressee, whether the item is disinfected, shipwrecked or air crash mail, whether there was dual franking with stamps of a second country, whether the franking includes bisected stamps, whether there are markings or labels showing no stamps were available and whether the cover shows unusual routing or forwarding.

Enough is now known about the availability of covers from the 1886-1899 period to describe them in terms of these characteristics. This may still be affected if a previous unknown large holding, such as the Heckel correspondence described in the previous issue, appears on the market. There is always the possibility that a cover from a post office not listed below will be found, but this has occurred less than five times in the last decade.

A new constitution was adopted on 1 August 1886 changing the name of the country to the Republic of Colombia. The next year Colombia began issuing separate stamps denominated in silver pesos for use on national mail originating in the Department of Panama. In October 1899 the "1000 Days" civil war began. These events define the beginning and end of a logical period for the collecting and study of postal history.

ORIGINS

The post offices operated in Colombia during the period can be divided into five groups as follows:

Group 1 - Offices from which more than 25 covers have been recorded. These include Barranquilla, Bogota, Colon and Panama. More than half of the available covers from the period come from these four towns and there are more than a hundred from each during the period.

Group 2 - Offices from which from 11 to 25 covers have been recorded. These include Bocas del Toro, Bucaramanga, Cartagena, Cúcuta, Honda and Medellin.

Group 3 - Post offices from which 6 to 10 covers have been recorded. These include Buenaventura, Buga, Cali, David, Ibagué, Mompos Pasto, Popayan and Santa Marta.

Group 4 - Offices from which 1 to 5 covers have been recorded. Only one cover has been recorded from many of these offices. These are indicated by an asterisk on the list below:

Aguadulce	Ipiales*	Rionegro
Almaguer	La Gloria*	Rosario
Altamira*	La Mesa	Salazar
Anapoima*	Lorica	Salamina
Anolaima*	Magangue*	Salento*
Antioquia*	Malaga	Santiago
Barbacoas	Manizales	Sincelejo
Bodega Central*	Marmato*	Socorro
Bodega de Bogota*	Neiva	Sogamoso
Calamar	Nocaima*	Sonson
Campoalegre*	Ocaña	Suaita
Duitama*	Orocue	Sucre*
Espinal*	Paipa	Tulua*
Facatativa	Palmira*	Tumaco
Fusagasuga*	Pamplona	Tunja
Garzon	Plato*	Tuquerres
Girardot*	Puerto Berrio*	Victoria
Guacari	Puerto Nacional*	Zambrano
Guataque	Quibdo*	Zaragoza

Used postal cards have been recorded from the following additional towns (there are no town cancels on cards from towns marked N):

Abejorral N	Corozal*	San Gil*
Agrado	El Banco N	Santa Librada*
Ambalema N	Guataque	Santa Rosa*
Cerete*	Remolino*	Santander*
Choconta*	Ricaurte*	

There is also a postal card cancelled by Mensajero 1, probably aboard a train of the Panama Railroad. My collection is probably more complete than any other at this time. I have covers from 42 of the 56 town recorded and postal cards from 8 of the additional 14. It is interesting to note that the two covers from Santiago which were in the Dr. Helme collection sold for \$575 and \$800 while covers with origins as scarce or scarcer in the rest of Colombia have sold for much less probably a reflection of a lack of collector interest in Colombian postal history from this period.

Group 5 - Offices from which neither covers nor postal cards have been recorded. This includes more

than a hundred additional towns. An accurate count is not possible, because there is no complete list of the post offices that were established by 1899. Used cubiertas off cover are known from a number of these offices and are the only source for the postal markings that have been recorded from them.

DESTINATIONS

Foreign countries which were destinations for mail from Colombia during the period can also be divided into five groups:

Group 1 is countries or colonies to which more than 25 covers have been recorded. It includes France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. There are probably more than two hundred covers to the United States and two hundred to the three European countries with the largest number of the latter sent to Germany. These four countries are the destinations of over 70% of the covers recorded from Colombia during the period.

Group 2 is countries which were the destinations for from 11 to 25 covers during the period. It includes only Italy and Switzerland.

Group 3 is countries to which from 6 to 10 covers have been recorded from the period. It includes Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Canada, Guatemala and Venezuela.

Group 4 is destinations to which from 1 to 5 covers have been recorded. An asterisk indicates destinations to which only one cover from the period has been recorded:

Argentina	India*	So. Australia*
Chile	Jamaica	Spain
Costa Rica	Mexico	Syria*
Denmark	Netherlands	Sweden
Dutch E. Indies*	Nigeria	Uruguay
Ecuador	Persia*	
Honduras	San Marino*	

Group 5 is all other countries and colonies. No covers have been recorded to destinations in this group.

The only towns which were destinations for any quantity of domestic mail were Barranquilla and Bogota. There are less than ten domestic covers to Colon and Panama in the period. Other destinations that have been recorded are Ambalema*, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cartagena, Garzon*, Gatun*, Honda, Ocaña* and Santa Marta. No more than five covers have been recorded to any of these towns.

POSTAL RATES

Postal rates were unchanged during the period. The most common rates were:

Domestic letters	5c per 15 grams.
Foreign letters	10c per 15 grams.
Printed matter	1c per 50 grams.
Postal cards	2c (domestic & foreign)
Registration	10c
A.R.	5c
Late Fee (Retardo)	2½c.

The most common domestic mail rate was the 5c single rate, but covers have been recorded with two, four, five and six times the single rate.

The most common foreign mail rate was the 10c single rate, but double rate letters were fairly common and covers have been recorded with three thru eight times the single rate. Heavier pieces are quite scarce.

The printed matter rates were the same for foreign and domestic mail. The Heckel correspondence (4) greatly increased the number of available covers with the printed matter rate. About fifty printed matter covers or wrappers now have been recorded, with less than ten from domestic mail. Single and double rates are fairly common and covers with three and four times the single rate have been recorded.

Officially, only government postal cards could be mailed during the period, but early single uses of private post cards from Colon and Popayan have been recorded. Picture post cards have been recorded from 1898. The earliest was mailed in Cali, the first cards from Bogota were mailed 13 Mar 1899 and cards from Panama in 1899 are also known. All 19th century uses of picture post cards are quite scarce.

I have described registered mail from Panama in part one of my article in the Collector's Club Philatelist (2). Registered mail from the rest of Colombia during the period will be covered in detail in my forthcoming article and is not be included in this article.

Covers with a "retardo" stamp are quite scarce. There are probably less than a dozen examples from this period with more than half from Panama..

FRANKING

Stamps of the 1883 Issue

At the beginning of the period post offices still had stocks of the stamps of the 1883 perforated issue. The values from 1c thru 50c from this issue have been recorded on covers from the period. The higher valued

stamps were used primarily on encomiendas and possibly to mail judicial documents. No used examples of these on covers or large pieces have as yet been recorded. These stamps were officially demonetized in 1889, but there were several late uses in the Heckel correspondence (including one use of the imperforate 2c stamp of 1883). Uses on cover during the period.

1c green (Sc 116)	2-5 covers. (Panama 2)
2c red (Sc 117)	2-5 covers (Panama 2)
5c blue (Sc 118)	2-5 covers (Panama 0)
10c orange (Sc 119)	6-10 covers (Panama 2-5)
20c violet (Sc 120)	2-5 covers (Panama 0)
50c brown (Sc 122)	1 cover (Panama 0)
1P claret (Sc 123)	0 covers
5P brown (Sc 127)	0 covers
10P black (Sc 128)	0 covers

Stamps of the 1886-1888 Issue

New stamps inscribed "Republica de Colombia" were issued between 1886 and 1888 with the 1c, 5c and 10c in 1886, the 2c and 20c in 1887 and the higher values in 1888. The name was misspelled "Repulica" on the first 20c stamp and a stamp with corrected spelling was soon issued. This issue also included a Retardo (Late Fee) stamp. Stamps in denominations greater than 20c from this issue have not been recorded on cover during this period. The 2c is only known on philatelic covers mailed by William Curtis to himself in Bogota in 1890. The two recorded uses of the 5c stamp from Panama both pay postage due on incoming covers. 10c covers from Panama or Colon are scarce and no 1c or 20c covers are known. Covers of the issue are scarce because they were replaced by the special issue for use in Panama in November 1887.

1c green (Sc 129)	6-10 covers
2c orange red (Sc 133)	6-10 covers (all philatelic)
5c blue (Sc 130)	6-10 covers (Panama 2)
10c orange (Sc 131)	25+ covers (Panama 6-10)
20c purple REPULICA (Sc 134)	1 cover
20c purple (Sc 141)	2-5 covers
50c brown (Sc 135)	0 covers
1P claret (Sc 136-7)	0 covers.
5P orange brown (Sc 138)	0 covers
5P black (Sc 139)	0 covers
10P black (Sc 140)	0 covers
2½c black Retardo(Sc 11)	2-5 covers (Panama 1)

Stamps of the 1887-1888 Issue for Panama

The uses of the 1887-1888 issue for Panama were

discussed at length by Dr. James B. Helme in his articles in the Collectors Club Philatelist (3). All of the postage stamps of the issue except the 1c are found on different papers, 2 colors for the 2c, 10c and 20c and four colors for the 5c. The 50c stamp exists in two shades on both wove and pelure papers. Most 1c to 10c stamps of the issue were used prior to 1892 and most 20c and 50c stamps were used prior to 1895, except for the 50c in Colon. Apparently the quantity delivered there was so large that it continued in use until 1903 and there were still stamps available for overprinting after Independence

1c black on green (Sc 8) 6 to 10 covers.

2c black on pink or salmon (Sc 9) 2 covers.

5c black on various colors (Sc 10) 10 covers.

10c black on yellow or buff (Sc 11) 50+ covers.

20c black on lilac or red lilac (Sc 12) 11-25 covers.

50c brown on wove or pelure paper (Sc 13-14)

6-10 covers (most from Colon).

10c registration stamp (Sc F1) 11-25 covers.

Stamps of the 1890 Issue

New Colombian stamps with values from 1c to 20c plus a registration stamp were issued in 1890. I have not recorded the 2c stamp of this issue on cover. One cover with a vertical pair of the 20c stamp imperforate between has been recorded. While loose stamps with perforation errors are found from all issues of the period except the 1899 issue, none of the others have been recorded on cover, although cancelled loose stamps are occasionally seen.

1c green (Scott 142) 2-5 covers

2c orange red (Scott 143) no covers

5c blue (Scott 144) 2-5 covers

10c brown on yellow (Scott 146) 10-25 covers

20c violet on pelure paper (Scott 147) 2-5 covers

Stamps of the 1892-1895 Issue

Catalog listings for this set usually include the 2c rose (Scott 149). This stamp was issued earlier than the others, perhaps even late in 1891. It has not been recorded on cover. Although a new issue of 1c, 5c, 10c and 50c stamps was printed in 1899 the stamps of this issue continued to be used thru the first years of the 20th century and there are some inflation uses in 1904. Like the earlier issues, the peso values of this issue have not been recorded on cover prior to 1900. The 10c stamp of this issue is the most common stamp on cover from the period. No detailed study has been reported, but there are obvious differences in the

design, color and paper color of the stamp indicating there were many printings and multiple lithographic stones.

1c red on yellow (Sc 148) 25+ covers

2c red on rose (Sc 149) no covers

2c green (Sc 150) 25+ covers

5c black on buff (Sc 151) 11-25 covers

5c brown (Sc 152) 11-25 covers

10c brown on rose (Sc 153) 200+ covers

20c brown on blue (Sc 154) 10-25 covers

50c violet on violet (Sc 155) 2-5 covers

50c red violet on violet (Sc 156) not issued

1P blue-green (Sc 157) no covers

5P red on pale rose (Sc 158) no covers

10P blue (Sc 159) no covers

2½c blue on rose Retardo (Sc I2-I3) 6-10 covers

This was used in Panama 2-5 covers

1892-1895 issue for use in Panama

The four lower values of this issue were issued in 1892 followed by the three high values in 1895. The 50c value was never sent to Colon. This issue continued in use until Panama became independent, but this description only includes 19th century uses. The 2c stamp paid the post card rate, but only a limited number of uses in 1899 are known. Two philatelic covers have been recorded, one with all values of the issue and one with the 1887-1888 50c stamp in place of the 1892-1895 50c stamp. The Helme collection had over 200 covers franked with these stamps, but almost half were used from 1900-1903.

1c green (Sc 15) 11-25 covers

2c red (Sc 16) 11-25 covers

5c blue (Sc 17) 11-25 covers

10c orange (Sc 18) 51-100 covers

20c violet (Sc 19) 26-50 covers

50c brown (Sc 20) 6-10 covers

1P lake (Sc 21) 2-5 covers

1894 Panama Surcharges

These stamps were issued due to a shortage of the 1c, 5c and 10c stamps in Panama and Colon. They were described in an article by Federico Brid in this journal (5). Bonafide commercial uses on cover are not plentiful, but there are a number of philatelic uses including about two dozen registered covers from the Mallet correspondence with various combinations of the surcharged stamps.

1c on 2c (Sc 22-23) 11-25 covers

5c on 20c (Sc 24-26) 11-25 covers

10c on 50c (Sc 27-30) 11-25 covers

Stamps of the 1899 Issue

This set of four stamps was only used for one year within the period. It continued in use for several additional years and stamps are known on inflation covers in 1904.

1c red on yellow (Sc 162) 2-5 covers

5c brown on salmon (Sc 163) 2-5 covers

10c brown on lilac rose (Sc 164) 6-10 covers

50c blue on lilac (Sc 165) 2-5 covers

MARKINGS

Town Markings

From 1886 to 1889 a few towns cancelled stamps by writing the town name across them with a pen. Only two uses of manuscript cancels on cover, from Espinal & Guamo, have been recorded in the period thus far. Other towns used town cancels without a date (Marking Class VII). These are found in many shapes and sizes. Covers with these markings often have no dates and can only be assigned to this period if the stamps are from the 1886 issue or later. Most are found on loose stamps, but six have been seen on covers from the period. Only the Bogota marking is common and it is most often seen on post cards.

Bogota double oval

Honda oval

Medellin oval

Mompos double oval

Ocaña oval

Quibdo oval

From 1889-1892 oval date stamps (Marking Class IX) were issued to most post offices except those in Panama. However, the biggest cities used non-standard date stamps. Less than five covers are known with most Class IX markings and some are known on only one cover.

From 1892-1899 most post offices except those in Panama were issued duplex date stamps with a flower killer (Marking Class X). About 1898 some towns began using a modified Class X marking on which the department name in parentheses followed the town name. Again most of the are quite scarce with less than 5 covers known. The most common are Cali, Medellin and Honda with from 6-10 covers.

Many towns also had large rectangular date stamps (Marking Class XI). These seem to have been used mainly on parcel tags and cubiertas, but they are

sometimes found on covers. Most are quite scarce and some are known on only one cover.

In Panama some subordinate post offices were issued a standard cancel without a date with the town name across the center. Those known on cover are:

Aguadulce TWN-AGU-002 1 cover.

David TWN-DAV-004 6-10 covers

Santiago TWN-SAN-003 1 cover

The larger post offices used non-standard date stamps (Marking Class XII). Some were single devices and others were duplexes with a killer. Panama, Colon and Bocas del Toro markings were illustrated in the Handbook of Panama Postal Markings to 1950. Estimates of the number of covers for these are as follows:

BOCAS DEL TORO

TWN-BOC-001 10-25 covers *

TWN-BOC-002 6-10 covers

TWN-BOC-003 1 cover

TWN-BOC-004 2-5 covers

* this mark counterfeited by De Thuin

COLON

TWN-COL-009 6-10 covers

TWN-COL-010 2-5 covers

TWN-COL-011 2-5 covers

TWN-COL-012 6-10 covers

TWN-COL-013 2-5 covers

TWN-COL-014 6-10 covers

TWN-COL-015 2-5 covers

TWN-COL-016 2-5 covers

TWN-COL-017 2-5 covers

TWN-COL-018 6-10 covers

TWN-COL-019 6-10 covers

TWN-COL-020 6-10 covers

PANAMA

TWN-PAN-014 11-25 covers

TWN-PAN-016 no covers

TWN-PAN-017 11-25 covers

TWN-PAN-018 6-10 covers

TWN-PAN-019 11-25 cover

TWN-PAN-020 no covers

TWN-PAN-021 11-25 covers

TWN-PAN-022 6-10 covers

TWN-PAN-023 6-10 covers

TWN-PAN-024 25-50 covers

TWN-PAN-025 6-10 covers

TWN-PAN-024 25-50 covers
TWN-PAN-025 6-10 covers

Non-standard date stamps were used from four towns in Colombia during the period, 10 different from Barranquilla, 4 from Bogota, 1 from Bucaramanga and 11 from Cartagena. These will be illustrated with estimated numbers of covers in a supplement to this article which will be published when the drawings have been completed.

Other Markings

There are a number of registered covers from both Colombia and Panama with New York Exchange registered markings, but the markings of San Francisco are quite scarce with two recorded from Colombia and one from Panama. Two registered covers from Bocas del Toro have been recorded with blank exchange registration labels with Mobile AL entered in pen and ink.

Two A.R. markings have been recorded from Colon. Only one cover with AR-COL-001 is known. There are from 6-10 covers with AR-COL-002.

A number of Servicio Postal Ferreo covers are found with railroad cancels. These include Bodega de Bogota, Bodega Central, Bodega de Facatativa, Fontibon and Facatativa. Less than 5 of each are known.

The first three markings of the Correo del Comercio de Cúcuta are found on 19th century covers. From 2-5 covers exist with the first type (town in italics). From 6-10 covers with the other types exist.

French Canal Company markings are known from Bas Obispo, Colon, Culebra, Emperador, Gorgona, LaBoca, Panama, Paraiso, San Pablo and Tabernilla. Some are only found on incoming mail or internal mail within the company. Only one or two of each are known except for the markings from Colon and Panama. From 2-5 of the latter exist.

Most mail from the west coast of Colombia is found with Panama Transit markings. Five different markings are known from the city of Panama. Each can be found on 6-10 covers and postal cards. They are also found on mail from other countries on the Pacific coast of South America. There are also five Colon transit markings, each found on 2-5 covers. Within the rest of Colombia only transit markings from Barranquilla are common. There are four different types from that town from the 19th century.

From 6-10 copies of each exist.

Buzon (box) markings are known from Panama., but none have been recorded from the rest of Colombia. The Panama markings are:

BOX-PAN-001 2-5 copies

BOX-PAN-002 6-10 copies.

Six late markings (Tarde or Fuera de Valija) exist from Panama and one from Colon. They have not been recorded from other towns in Colombia. The Panama markings are:

LAT-COL-001 1 copy

LAT-PAN-001 2-5 copies

LAT-PAN-002 2-5 copies

LAT-PAN-003 2-5 copies

LAT-PAN-004 2-5 copies

LAT-PAN-005 only one recorded.

LAT-PAN-006 2-5 copies.

Returned mail markings are quite scarce. Most are found on mail from foreign countries returned to the sender. My collection includes one cover each from Cali and Colon returned to Panama.

Postage due markings on outgoing mail are quite scarce, except for an extensive correspondence addressed to Fortunato Jimeno in NY which was always mailed without stamps or a return address and has Barranquilla due markings and U.S. postage due stamps. There may be as many as 100 of those covers, some dated before 1886. Due markings are known on covers from Colon, Panama, Cali and Cartagena.

Mail sent via the French paquebots during the 19th century received a transit cancel. Mail was dispatched to Europe from Colon and Savanilla on Lines A and D. There is also mail dispatched from Savanilla to Colon on the incoming voyage. There were 226 outgoing dispatches during the period covered by this article. While there were not more than two different markings for each ship during the period, if a collector wished to obtain an example of mail from each dispatch, it is likely that some are quite scarce and may not be known on mail from Colombia or Panama.

MISCELLANEOUS

Celebrity Mail.

The only item that I have recorded addressed to a celebrity is the incoming letter to Ferdinand de Lesseps with a Colombian stamp paying postage due.

Postage Due - Incoming

I know of seven incoming covers to Panama on which postage due was paid. Five of these were in the

Helme collection. I have one cover from the U.S. and another from the Bolivar departmental postal service on which Colombian stamps paid postage due in Barranquilla.

Several covers are known mailed from David to Panama in 1894 during the stamp shortage with bisected 10c stamps paying the domestic postage. Several of these have postage due collected by an additional 5c stamp cancelled in Panama.

Postage Due - Outgoing

In addition to the Jimeno correspondence to NY I have a cover from Cali to NY on which postage due was collected by U.S. stamps. I also have a cover from Bocas del Toro mailed aboard ship which was rated postage due in New Orleans. Thus far I have not recorded an outgoing cover on which postage due was paid by stamps of any other country. However, such covers may exist in collections of the destination countries.

No Stamps Available

Stamp shortages occurred during the period in Colombia especially during civil disturbances in 1895. Postal regulations required the letters be marked "No Hay Estampillas," the amount paid and signed by the postal administrator. The letter of these regulations was not always followed.

I have a cover from Buga with ms. "pago 10 cts." The postmaster in Garzon issued printed labels with with this remark. I have a 1c label used on cover.

Covers with "No Hay Estampillas" are known from Mompos (2-5 covers) and La Gloria. The latter is unique, but unfortunately was very roughly opened and one corner torn off. A cover mailed in Sucre (Bolívar?) which had no post office has a manuscript "pago de porte 5c" signed by the colecturia de

hacienda.

Shortages could also be met by bisecting higher valued stamps. I have covers with a 2c bisect paying the printed matter rate from the "Correo del Comercio de Cúcuta" and a 10c bisect paying the domestic rate from Rio Negro. There are also bisect covers from David mailed during the 1894 stamp shortage on which postage due was not collected.

Forwarding Agents

Two forwarding agents operated in Colombia during the period. B. Lopes y cia of Buenaventura apparently carried letters to meet the Pacific Mail steamships when there was no weekly scheduled dispatch from Cali and also served the nearby town of Micay which had no post office. 2-5 covers are known with his marking. Garcia y Hijo of Buenaventura provided a similar service from Cali. Only one cover has been recorded with his marking.

Official Mail

Examples of official mail from the period are quite scarce. Only from 6-10 examples are known. My collection includes one from Telegrafos Nacionales delivered by the Correo del Ciudad of Bogota and one from the Colegio de S. Bartolome in Bogota to Garzon. There are several in Dieter Bortfeldt's collection of official mail. Official registered envelopes from Colon and Panama are known returning signed return receipts from incoming registered letters.

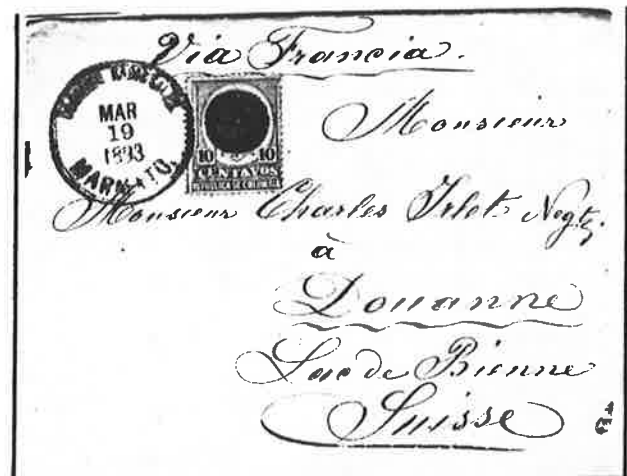
Unusual Routing

I have a postal card from Orocue addressed to Brazil which was routed via Venezuela and Barbados. This entered the Venezuelan mails at Ciudad Bolívar. It was apparently sent from Orocue down the Rio Meta and then the Rio Orinoco. This is the only piece of mail known to have followed this routing.

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SOME SCARCE 1886-1899 COVERS



1893 MARMATO TO SWITZERLAND
MARMATO IS VILLAGE NEAR MANIZALES



1896 LORICA TO SPANDAU, GERMANY
CORREOS DEPARTAMENTALES LORICA CANCEL



1893 REGISTERED LETTER. GUAMO MS. CANCEL



1898 GARZON "NO HAY ESTAMPILLAS" LABEL



1888 LETTER LA MESA TO TROY NY



1898 POSTAL CARD OROQUE TO BRAZIL
SENT VIA CIUDAD BOLIVAR, VENEZUELA

THE FIRST PANAMA POSTAL TAX STAMP

by Jim Cross

The Scott catalog lists postal tax stamps as a separate category with the set of stamps picturing Pierre and Marie Curie as the first Panama postal tax stamps, but that is incorrect. The first postal tax stamp and certainly the scarcest one on cover is the stamp issued 17 Dec 1930 commemorating the centennial of the death of Simon Bolivar.

Law No. 11 of 1930, published in the Gaceta Oficial 5845 on 10 Oct 1930 clearly sets forth the particulars. An English translation is shown in the adjoining column.

The post office chose to overprint and surcharge part of the remainders of the 4 centesimos stamp of the 1926 Bolivar commemorative set. This stamp authorized by the law was definitely a postal tax stamp. Its use was required on domestic mail in addition to the regular postage and the proceeds did not go to the post office.

A survey of several major collections of Panama postal history has revealed only one cover showing the use of the stamp in the manner required by Law 11. The only other covers that I have a record of are first day covers franked only with this stamp. David Leeds states that the Canal Zone Stamp Co. created 100 of these covers. The franking was actually invalid as the Bolivar stamp did not pay postage. However, the covers were accepted without postage due in Colon, either in error or by official favor.

The item pictured on the front cover of this issue from the collection of David Zemer is the only recorded example of a correct use of this stamp on cover in accordance with the regulations. It is an airmail letter from Panama to David. The 5 centesimos airmail stamp added to the 2 centesimos postal stationery envelope paid the seven centesimos domestic airmail fee and the Bolivar postal tax stamp was added.

One of the first day covers of the stamp and a second cover from the Zemer collection are shown on the following page. The latter is a scarce domestic registered letter with Acknowledgment of Receipt

requested, but it is missing the required 2 centesimos postage stamp. I would like to hear from any members who have other examples of the stamp used on cover as required by Law 11.

Article 1. The 17th of December of the present year is declared a day of national recognition in honor of the memory of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar.

Article 2. In respect for his memory all activities and public communication will be suspended for one minute at one P.M. of that day, the hour in which the Liberator ceased to exist.

Article 3. The Executive Power will organize a solemn procession to the monument erected to the Liberator in the plaza of this city that bears his name. In this procession all of the public officials will be represented and present floral offerings.

Article 4. The Directors of all the colleges and public schools will for that day organize student evenings in which they will praise the character and the works of the Liberator, for the veneration and as an example for the students.

Article 5. All internal correspondence that circulates thru the national post offices between the 17th of December of the present year and the 15th of February 1931, will bear as an additional franking, a commemorative stamp, of one centesimo de balboa, that will be emitted for that purpose by the Executive Power.

The receipts from the sale of these stamps, deducting the cost of printing and surcharging, will be placed at the disposition of the Sociedad Bolivariana de Panama, for the building of its library.

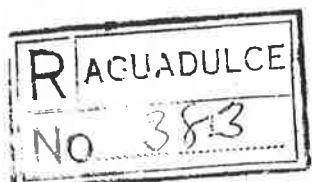
Article 6. A bronze statue of the Liberator will be erected at national expense in the Paseo del Centenario of the city of Colon.

Article 7. A signed copy of this Law will be delivered to the Government of the United States of Venezuela by the legation accredited in Caracas.

Given in Panama on the 7th of October, 1930.

BOTICA NUEVA
G. J. ECKER
AGUADULCE R. de P.

Continuación con el visto de recibo



REGISTERED COVER FROM AGUADULCE TO PANAMA
ONLY RECORDED COVER WITH THE AGUADULCE A.R. MARKING
15 CENTESIMOS STAMP OF THE PICTORIAL ISSUE PAYS THE COMBINED REGISTRATION AND A.R. FEE
IT HAS THE REQUIRED POSTAL TAX STAMP BUT LACKS THE 2 CENTESIMOS POSTAGE STAMP
(collection of David Zemer)



ONE OF THE COLON FIRST DAY COVERS OFFERED ON EBAY
(quality of scan is rather poor)

PANAMA U.P.U. IDENTIFICATION CARDS

by Federico Brid

In 1933 Panama issued a decree ordering the issue of postal ID cards. The cards followed the model created by the London Universal Postal Congress of 1929. The regulatory decree for the use of these cards states that as of the 1st of October of 1933 no items from general delivery or certified or registered items will be given to a postal patron without the presentation of an official postal ID card. The postal cards were printed in Berne and the writing was in Spanish and French.

The 22 July 1933 regulatory decree in part states that in order to obtain such a card the patron would have to present valid or notarized proof of identity, a 2.5" x 2" photograph, pay a five cent fee for the cost

of the card and adhere a 20c fiscal stamp to be cancelled by means of a postal seal. The cards were valid for three years and at the end of this period they were to be destroyed.

Photos of the front and back of a card are shown on the color page. As you can see the 20c fee was not paid by means of a fiscal stamp but by a 20c postage stamp, Scott #267, which makes this a more interesting item.

Lucie Garnier was an importer of lace and a friend of my mother and through her I was able to obtain this card. I wonder how many of these cards have survived.

IN MEMORIAM, LAWSON ENTWISTLE AND DR. GENE SCOTT

A letter from his wife informed us that Lawson Entwistle of Tucson AZ passed away on 23 Dec 2004. Lawson was a charter member of COPAPHIL. He resigned in 2002. At the time he was already more than 90 years old and had sold his Panama and Canal Zone collections.

Lawson was perhaps best known for editing the handbook of Canal Zone postal markings. I can do no better than to repeat what I wrote about him at the time that he resigned. He co-authored a series of articles on Panama postal markings thru 1906 with Dr. Ernesto Arosemena. These were published serially in early issues of this journal. He made all the drawings and also made a number of drawings of Colombia postal markings for me. In addition he taught me the method that he used to make the drawings. His drawings were included in the Panama Postal Markings handbook which we published in 2003.

The philately of Panama and the Canal Zone is richer for his efforts.

Dr. Gene Scott, the controversial television evangelist, died in Los Angeles on 21 February 2005. I consider TV evangelists on a par with snake oil salesman, but he was good for our hobby.

Suffice it to say he was a mesmerizing speaker who was able to attract several thousand members to his church and raise large sums of money.

Although he had no other source of income he amassed a large number of major stamp collections, mostly of classic stamps. He purchased Dr. Helme's Panama airmail collection for his companion and assembled a collection of Colombian states material that is the finest known to date. It included all of the known covers of the first issues of Tolima and Bolivar and one of two known covers of the first issue of Antioquia as well as multiple copies of the rarest stamps from these three states. He also had the best holding of covers of the 1902 Cauca issue which was originally listed in catalogs as a departmental issue.

He joined COPAPHIL in 1987 and remained a member until 2000. His Colombia States exhibit won the COPAPHIL award at our 1992 general meeting in San Diego. Most correspondence with him was handled by his philatelic secretary, Karol Weyna. In 1997 he published a handbook, "Notes on the Stamps of the Colombian States." He was listed as the sole author, but it is likely that Karol Weyna assisted in the writing and research. This is an excellent book and a must for Colombia states collectors.

MORE ABOUT THE STAMPS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOYACA

by Ken Adams

My article in the previous issue described the recorded varieties of the stamps of the Department of Boyaca with my comments about them. The following table lists the stamps with their numbers from various general and special catalogs, confirms those that I have personally seen, gives the current Scott values where applicable and includes my proposed adjustments to those values. Catalog abbreviations used are: Scott=S, Gibbons=SG, Temprano=T, Barriga=B and Yvert=Y

VALUE & COLOR	OTHER DESCRIPTION	CATALOG NUMBERS					SEEN		SCOTT VALUE		PROPOSED	
		S	SG	T	B	Y	M	U	MINT	USED	MINT	USED
5c green	white wove p13½	1	1	1	1	1	x	x	0.70	0.70	1.00	1.00
	white wove imperf pair	1b	1a	1b	1a		x	x	12.50		20.00	30.00
	white wove imperf vertical			1c	1b							
	white wove imperf horizontal			1d			x				50.00	
	bluish wove p13½	1a	2	1a	1A	1a	x	x	90.00	90.00	60.00	90.00
	buff vert laid p13½		1b	2	1B	1b						
	buff vert laid p12	2						x		100.00	150.00	150.00
10c gray-black bluish gray blue	imperf	4	3A	10a	2C	2	x	x	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.50
	imperf horizontal			3c								
	p12	10	3B	3a	2B	2	x	x	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.50
	imperf		3aA	10b	2E		x	x			2.00	2.00
	p12		3aB	3b	2D		x	x			2.00	2.00
	imperf					2A	x				20.00	
	p12		4B									
20c maroon brown purple-brown rose lake	imperf	5	5aA	11b	3C	3	x	x	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
	p12	11	5aB	4b	3B	3	x	x	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
	imperf		5A	11	3A			x			1.00	1.00
	p12		5B	4	3		x	x			1.00	1.00
	imperf			11a	3E		x	x			1.00	1.00
	p12			4a	3D		x	x			1.00	1.00
	imperf						x	x			3.00	3.00
	p12						x	x			3.00	3.00
50c green blue	imperf				4a	5	x	x			3.00	3.00
	p12	12	6B	5	4	5	x	x	0.30	0.30	1.00	1.00
	pair imperf horiz			5a								
	imperf				4C	4	x				10.00	
	p12	13	7B	6	4B	4	x	x	2.00	2.00	5.00	10.00

VALUE & COLOR	OTHER DESCRIPTION	CATALOG NUMBERS					SEEN		SCOTT VALUE		PROPOSED	
		S	SG	T	B	Y	M	U	MINT	USED	MINT	USED
1P vermilion	imperf.	6	8A	12	5	6	x	x	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
	p12	14	8B	7	5	6	x	x	0.30	0.30	0.50	1.00
claret	pair imperf vert. between						x					
	imperf	6a	9A	12a	5C	7	x	x	3.50	3.50	5.00	7.00
orange-red	p12	14a	9B	7a	5B	7	x	x	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
	p12						x	x			10.00	10.00
5P black on rose	imperf	8	10A	13	6A	8	x	x	1.10	1.10	1.50	3.00
	imperf, 5 omitted			13b	6Aa	8a						
	p12 (see note)	16	10B	8	6	8	x	x	11.00	11.00	1.50	1.50
	p12, 5 omitted			8b	6Aa	8a						
	p12 pair imperf vert. between						x	x			25.00	25.00
	P12 pr imperf horiz between						x				25.00	
	imperf	8a	10aA	13a	6Ab	8b	x		11.00	11.00	15.00	
	imperf, 5 omitted											
	p12	16a		8a	6b	8b	x	x	9.50	9.50	15.00	25.00
	p12, 5 omitted							x			40.00	40.00
10P black on buff	imperf	9	11A	14	7A	9	x	x	1.10	1.10	1.50	3.00
	imperf, pair tete-beche	9b	11bA	14b	7Aa	9a	x		15.00		20.00	
	p12	17	11	9	7	9	x	x	1.10	1.10	1.50	3.00
	p12, pair tete-beche	17b				9a	x	x	12.00	12.00	10.00	20.00
	imperf	9a	11bA	14a	7Ab	9b	x		11.00	11.00	15.00	
	imperf, pair tete-beche		11ba		7Ac							
	p12	17a		9a	7b	9b			11.00	11.00		
	p12, pair tete-beche				7c							
10c orange	p12	18	12	15	8	15	x	x	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50
	imperf pair	18a	13	15a	8A	15a	x		3.50	3.50	5.00	
dull yellow	p12, pair imperf vert between				8C	15b						
	p12				8B		x				1.00	

The \$11.00 Scott prices for the 5P black on rose imperf are believed to be typographical errors intended to be \$1.10.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The catalog value recommendations are those of the author and do not reflect a COPAPHIL policy. My personal opinion, based upon my experience as a dealer is that most of the errors are very scarce and might sell for quite a bit more at auction depending on buyer demand. Due to the poor paper quality, a significant percentage of the stamps have hinge thins and copies in good condition are scarcer than might be expected.

DESCRIPTION OF BOYACA PHOTOS ON COLOR PAGE

Line 1 - 5c basic stamp with ms. Tunja cancel

5c on blue paper

5c violet on buff paper perf 12 (very rare)

5c imperf pair

Line 2 - 10c gray-black

10c bluish gray

10c blue

5P black on rose

5p black on buff error

Line 3 - 20c maroon

20c brown

20c purple brown

20c rosy lake

10P black on buff

10P black on rose error

Line 4 - 1P vermillion

1P claret

1P vermillion pair imperf between

10P tete-beche pair perf 12

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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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THE COLOR PAGE



THE PANAMA U.P.U. IDENTIFICATION CARD (See article on page 55)

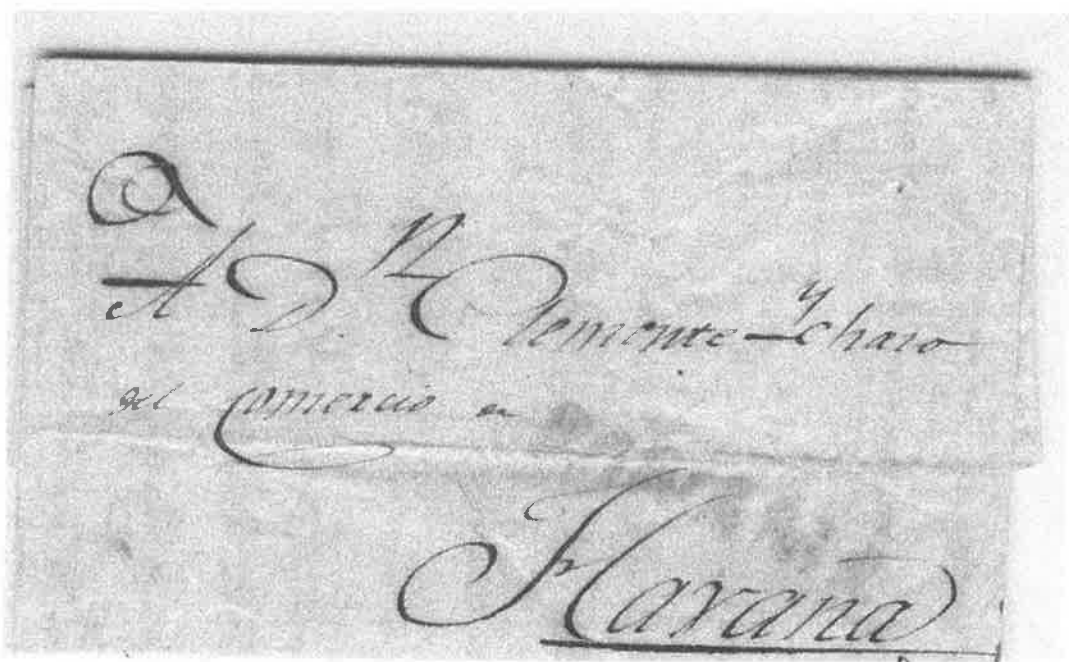


BOYACA STAMPS (DESCRIPTION ON PAGE 59)



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Panama colonial cover to Havana 1813
(see "Some Panama Covers from the David Leeds Collection" p72)

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 = jimacross@cts.com. Webpage = www.copaphil.org

OFFICERS FOR 2004-2006

PRESIDENT Debby Friedman 10 Reddy Lane, Loudonville NY 12211 rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com
 VICE-PRESIDENT .. Allan M Harris 26997 Hemingway Ct Hayward CA 94542 HPEXCHANGE@aol.com
 SECRETARY Thomas P Myers 7411 Old Post Road #1 Lincoln NE 68506 tpmphil@hotmail.com
 TREASURER James A. Cross Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 jimacross@cts.com

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

COPACARTA EDITOR James A. Cross Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 jimacross@cts.com
 LIBRARIAN Robert A. D'Elia 38 W. Poplar Ave San Mateo CA 94402 bobdelia@netwiz.net
 SALES MANAGER . James A Cross Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 jimacross@cts.com
 WEBMASTER Patrick Lamastus 5406 Birchbend Loop, Oviedo FL 32765 panama-stamps@cfl.rr.com

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

EUROPE Eric Harris 38 Wiltshire Ave. Crowthorne Berks RG45 6NQ, UK eric.harris1@btinternet.com
 PANAMA Dr. Ernesto Arosemena Apartado 9415, Panama 9, Panama kikoaro@cwpa.net.pa
 COLOMBIA Santiago Cruz Calle 33 #16-50, Bogotá, Colombia sccollectibles2003@yahoo.com

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COPAPHIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS (thru 31 May)

430 BROPHY, Peter 43 Palmer Road Yonkers NY 10701 USA
 432 GARD, William 71 Burnham Court Stratford ONT N4Z 1H2 CANADA
 431 PIROVITS, Edward 2730 Haring Ct. Brooklyn NY 11235 USA

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

C46 KEELER, Davis Box 867 Berwick NS B0P 1E0 CANADA
 C91 PRECIADO, Manuel C Box 1197 Panama Zona 9A PANAMA

Mr. Brophy collects Panama airmails and Panama and Colombia Postal History.

Member Pierre Weexsteen reports the loss or theft of a SCADTA 1921 5 pesos stamp with a violet F overprint without the dot, mint hinged, signed Sanabria and Forester while in transit by registered mail from Austria to France. Any member having information about this stamp should contact him at apierrew@wanadoo.fr.

Congratulations to member Hugo Goeggel who earned a large gold medal for his Classic Brazil exhibit at Pacific Explorer 2005 in Sydney, Australia and to James Johnson who earned a large gold medal for "Colombia - First Commerical Airlines 1920-1921"

Other exhibitors at that show included:

Gian Marco Caruso "Colombia Tolima State" large vermeil.

Jim Cross "Panama: The 1924 Coat of Arms Issue, silver.

Santiago Cruz "The Valiente SCADTA Issue" large

vermeil

Dieter Bortfeldt "Notes on Reprints & Forgeries of Colombian Stamps, Part I" (Literature) vermeil.

Quite a number of our members attended the WESTPEX 2005 show in San Francisco from 15-17 April. A COPAPHIL board meeting made a number of important decisions. Details can be found in the article on page 66.

COPAPHIL Secretary Tom Myers will present a talk entitled "The Riches of Colombia Airmails, 1932-1940 at StAmPShow 2005 on Friday afternoon 5 August 2005 at 2:00 P.M. The show will be held in Grand Rapids MI.

It's time to renew your membership for 2005-2006. Members who have not paid in advance will find a dues notice with this issue. Please note that payments made out to COPAPHIL are to be sent to our secretary Tom Myers at the address shown on the notice.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

While we are not scheduled to have our biennial meeting at WESTPEX in San Francisco until 2008, the April show had an unusually strong showing of exhibits of Colombian material. Congratulations are in order to Alfredo Frohlich who won the Reserve Grand Award for his magnificent showing of Colombia Classics. We also had a productive Board meeting where COPAPHIL's future activities were discussed, including Jim Cross' expressed desire to be relieved of his auction manager duties this year and as editor of COPACARTA next year. Jim has faithfully served as editor of COPACARTA since its first issue in 1983, and his contribution to the body of knowledge of both Colombia and Panama is enormous. Both of these activities are vital to COPAPHIL. If you are interested in either of these positions please contact me.

Another area we would like to explore is the possibility of incorporating. This is something quite a few philatelic specialty groups have done. If any member is an attorney who would be willing to assist us in understanding the pros and cons so we can make an informed decision, and perhaps help us through the process if that is the decision, I would appreciate hearing from you.

While in San Francisco I had the opportunity to visit Bob D'Elia and see our library holdings. To say that the library he has put together and manages is remarkable is an understatement. There are many hard to find references on almost every aspect of Colombian and Panamanian philately. He is also

adding copies of member exhibits. I saw things of particular interest to me that I was unaware of. If you have never contacted Bob to see what references we have that might be helpful, I encourage you to do so.

Besides his efforts to build our library, Bob has been hard at work for years working on another project – a book "Ecuador: The Philately of the Seebeck Era" Written with Douglas Armitage and edited by Bill Welch, another COPAPHIL member. The book is now at the printer. It is a hard bound book of 407 pages with extensive illustrations of the stamps and postal history. Postal stationery is also included. The book is designed as a teaching tool, especially how to recognize the genuine stamps and overprints from their reprints and forgeries. Bob has indicated that the content indirectly provides a guide for collectors of the stamps of other Seebeck countries. Some Bolivar issues were printed by Seebeck. Copies may be ordered from Bob by July 15 at the pre-publication price of \$100 plus postage (\$5 in the US; overseas addresses contact Bob). (California residents must add applicable sales tax) After that the book will be \$130 plus postage. Orders can be sent to: Bob D'Elia, 38 West Poplar Ave, San Mateo, CA 94402. His e-mail is robertadelia@earthlink.net

Debby Friedman
Rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

COPAPHIL has scheduled a special mail bid sale to assist member David Leeds in disposing of some of the better items in his Panama collection. The sales catalog is being distributed with this issue and the sale will close on 15 August 2005. Many of the covers in this sale are quite scarce and have not been previously recorded in the literature. These are discussed in an article in this issue which also serves as illustrations for the items in the sale.

We are still planning to hold our regular annual mail bid sale with consignments accepted between 15 August and 1 September 2005.

I have now served as sales manager for a number of years in addition to editing COPACARTA and would like to step down after conducting the above sale. If any member is interested in conducting the mail bid sale in 2006, please contact our president Debbie Friedman.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

Our former president and charter member David Leeds continues to amaze me. While working on the Panama Postal Markings handbook, I visited him twice. We examined his Panama covers looking for markings that were not in the draft. After the second visit David assured me that I had seen all the Panama covers that he had.

I visited him again this April to discuss his plans for disposing of his Panama collection and offer my assistance in sorting the covers. Imagine my surprise when he brought out several large boxes which I had not previously seen. There were a lot of interesting covers from Independence to the 1950's and I noted a number of markings which were not in the handbook.

More importantly there were a number of extremely scarce covers. Some of these change conclusions which I reported in my article about Panama postal history last year.

David also has much of the original stock of the Canal Zone Stamp Company which his father operated from Gatun until the mid-1930's. These include a stock of mint NH sheets which are unknown on the market. David has consented to offer a selection of 50 lots of this material in a special COPAPHIL Mail Bid Sale which accompanies this issue. I am also documenting the major covers in an article in this issue with illustrations which also serve as illustrations for the sales catalog. It will be interesting to see prices realized for some of these scarce covers which seldom appear on the market.

As promised this issue also begins a five part article on Colombian registered mail thru 1940. The first part of this article discusses 19th century registered mail and is based upon the material in my collection and the collection of Debbie Friedman, the information contained in the CD of Colombia classic covers compiled by Carlos Valenzuela and verbal information about his former collection furnished by Alex Rendon.

The final item in this issue is the text of the first part of the 1929 decree concerning Panama postal rates. The second part of the decree which contains

detailed information about parcel post rates will be published in the next issue..

It is important when reading the decrees to keep in mind that the actual postal practices in Panama as evidenced by covers did not always conform to the text of the decree. This also applied to the Colombian decrees prior to Independence.

Articles in this journal have previously described the action taken by the Panama postmaster during the 1885 stamp shortage which does not conform to the Colombian regulations in effect at the time for sending letters when there is no postage available.

Another example was contained in my article in the previous issue concerning the Bolivar death centennial stamp. Although the decree clearly states that the stamp will not be used as a postage stamp, first day covers were prepared by several individuals using the stamp as a postage stamp.

The 1929 rate decree in this issue clearly states that the early special purpose stamps for registration and acknowledgment of receipt would no longer be valid for postage after 1 April 1929. This was actually capitalized in the decree for emphasis. However covers are known on which a pair of the five centesimos registration stamps was used for registered postage. One of these is offered in the Leeds sale.

That decree also states that the fee for express and special delivery service will be paid by the special stamps issued for that purpose, however covers are known on which these fees are paid by regular postage stamps.

I have completed a search of the microfilm of the Gaceta Oficial for 1929, seeking the decree which eliminated the payment of regular postage on airmail letters in addition to the airmail postage. No such decree was found.

One item that I did find was the text of the contract between Panama and Panamerican airline for the transmittal of Panama mail. The contract was signed 8 Mar 1929, but the text was not published until six months later. It is found in Gaceta Oficial 5611 22 Oct 1929 which may be retrieved on the Internet.

PANAMA BISECT COVERS, POSSIBLY COUNTERFEITS

Bisected stamps were sometimes used to pay the postage on covers both before and after independence, although this practice was prohibited both by national and international regulations. Recently a number of counterfeit Panama covers with bisected stamps have been offered for sale. These have the following characteristics:

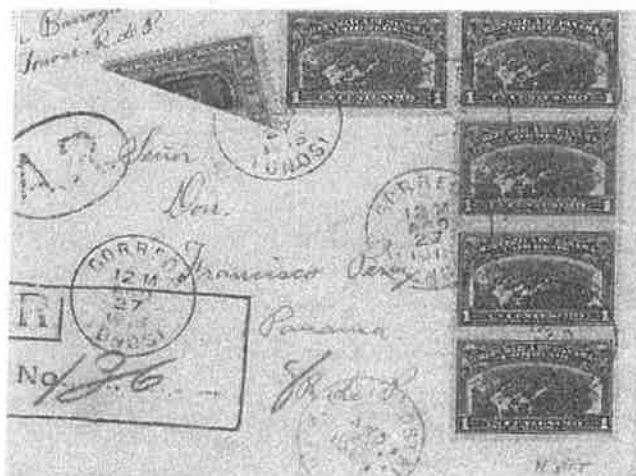
1. They originate in small towns in the interior, such as Tonosi, Sona, etc.
2. They are addressed to Panama city.
3. The envelopes are reduced or have a corner missing (They appear to be envelopes from genuine

mail from which the original stamps and markings have been trimmed.

4. They have what appear to be genuine cancels of the originating offices.

5. They bear a crude Panama CDS representing a Panama receiving mark which may be a counterfeit as a similar marking has not been seen on internal mail to Panama city during the period.

Illustrations of two such covers are shown below. Thanks to David Leeds, David Zemer and Federico Brid for information about these counterfeit covers.



THE MARKET REPORT

I have not received any reports of noteworthy Colombia or Panama auctions during the past three months. Two items sold on eBay are worthy of mention. The first was an incoming cover sent from the U.S. to Panama in 1895. It was overweight and taxed 25 centimes. The postage due was collected by two copies of the 1892 Panama 5c stamp. This item sold for \$380. There were four covers with stamps of this issue paying postage due in the Helme collection. No others have been seen by the editor.

The second item was a Colombian Return Receipt Request form for a registered letter from Colombia to Guatemala in 1903. It was franked with the 1903 10c Colombian A.R. stamp. This item received a bid of \$198, but this was less than the reserve, so it was unsold and was relisted for sale as this goes to press.

Ebay seems to be the most rewarding way to sell medium value stamps. At least two recent auction sales that have come to my attention have lumped together desirable items in large lots, generally purchased by dealers for resale, resulting in the collector receiving less for the items than their market value. It seems to me that there is a lucrative potential for an individual who is computer literate and willing to work from home. Ebay fees are relatively low and it should be possible to offer the service for a commission of 15-20% of the selling price, less than the combined seller and buyer charges of conventional auction houses.

I am not aware of anyone who is currently offering such service, but predict that there will be many individuals in the future.

REPORT FROM WESTPEX 2005

by Jim Cross

Five COPAPHIL members showed Colombia exhibits at this show which was held from 15-17 Apr 2005. These included "Antioquia" exhibited for the first time by new member Alejandro Ortiz.

Santiago Cruz received a gold medal for his Valiente SCADTA Issue which has now been expanded to eight frames. Alfredo Frohlich received a gold medal for his ten frame exhibit of Classic Colombia.

The other three exhibits received Vermeil medals. In addition to the Antioquia these were Ray Simrak's, Canadian Pioneer & Semi Official Air Mails with Canadian SCADTA and Gian Marco Caruso. Gian Marco had an interesting experience. He had entered his Tolima, Insured Letter Stamps, but these were not mounted in time, so instead he showed four frames of Classic Colombia which I last saw at CAPEX in 1996. Member Dieter Bortfeldt exhibited "Royal Cypher Labels, 1701-1922."

Debbie Friedman presented a program on "Neglected Aspects of Colombia Collecting." These included the 1883 issue and the Perkins Bacon issue. She showed slides of rare high value uses and also slides of some 1886-1899 covers which I had not previously seen and which were not covered in my article in the previous issue. In addition to the board members listed below attendees included Gary Weiss, John Lowrey, Larry Parks (and wife), Santiago Cruz and Alfredo Frohlich. Also in attendance at the show were Richard Salz and dealers Brian Moorhouse and Ray Ameen. It was noted that this was more members than the number which attended our last general meeting at TEXPEX 2004.

Board members Debbie Friedman, Allan Harris, Jim Cross, Tom Myers and David Zemer were joined by our librarian Bob D'Elia and former president David Leeds. David Zemer circulated a draft revision of the COPAPHIL by-laws which have remained essentially unchanged since 1983. Further suggestions were made and David will produce a revised copy

which will be submitted to the members for approval. Changes include expansion of the board to nine members and formalizing a procedure for disciplining members for philatelic indebtedness.

I had asked to be relieved of the duties of Treasurer and Allan Harris agreed to assume them on 1 July. Our bank account will be transferred to Bank of America, since our current bank now only has offices in San Diego county.

Secretary Tom Myers agreed to assume the duty of supervising membership renewal. The dues notice with this issue will direct you to send your renewal dues to Tom, rather than to the COPAPHIL address.

St. Louis MO was selected as the site for our 2010 meeting.

It was decided to print ten more copies of the Panama Postal Markings handbook.

Debbie Friedman will review the content of our previous slide shows and produce a new show to be sent to the A.P.S.

The future of our library was discussed and it was decided to approach the Western Philatelic Library to negotiate an arrangement to maintain it when Librarian Bob D'Elia is no longer available.

It was decided to send an additional \$250 as a contribution for our table at Washington 2006 making a total donation of \$500.

Jim Cross discussed the future of the COPAPHIL reference collection and of the scrapbooks of Colombian postal markings thru 1904 in the event he is unable to maintain them. He also asked to be relieved of the task of Mail Sales Manager.

It was decided to call for volunteers for these tasks and also for a volunteer to index COPACARTA volumes XI-XX. More details are found in the President's letter in this issue.

Bob D'Elia reported he has not yet received the computer file of the COPAPHIL bibliography from the family of Robert Mitchell. The need for a supplement to that publication was discussed.

COLOMBIA REGISTERED MAIL TO 1940

Part I of an article by Jim Cross

This article describes the use of registered mail in Colombia. It is divided into five parts. The part first part will discuss registered mail in the 19th century. The second part will discuss registered mail during "The 1000 Days" civil war from 1899-1902 and its aftermath inflation. The third part will discuss regular registered mail from 1904 to 1940. The fourth part will discuss registered airmail to 1940 and the final part will discuss incoming registered mail from foreign countries with S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps paying the registration fee.

In a previous article in the Collector's Club Philatelist I have described registered mail from Panama. Since Panama was part of Colombia until 3 November 1903, information about the registered mail originating in Panama before independence will not be repeated.

It is appropriate to repeat the words of that article with respect to domestic mail. Readers should keep in mind that very few covers from domestic mail have been preserved in Panama and Colombia. Thus, examples of domestic registered mail are scarce during the period covered by this article.

Three different Spanish terms have been used for registered mail: *certificado*, *registrado* and *recomendado*. In Colombia *certificado* was used during the period before registration stamps were issued, *registrado* was used in the 1865 regulations, and *recomendado* was generally used on registration cancels.

It is not known when registered mail service began during the colonial period. The 1811 registered cover shown on the color page was auctioned by Soler & Llach of Barcelona 20-21 Oct 1992 as part of a major sale of early Spanish colonial covers. The auction description stated it was the only known registered cover from Colombia (then known as Nueva Granada) during the colonial period. It was sent from Bogotá, then known as Santa Fe de Bogotá, to Medellin. The handstamped marking and the postmark are struck in red and the 9 Julio 1811 date was entered in pen and ink. The postage is shown on the reverse. The letter weighed 21 ounces. The first 10 ounces were charged 7 reals per ounce and the other 11 ounces were charged 3½ reals per ounce. The registration fee was 12 reals making the total 120 ½ reals. Note that the border of the letter was marked with "#" signs

denoting a registered letter. This marking or handstamped "O's" are found in the corners of all registered covers thru 1865.

The next recorded registered cover is a 29 July 1836 official letter from Popayan, capital of the Province of Cauca, to Barbacoas, a small town in the south of the province (Figure 1). It shows that Popayan had a special handstamp for registered mail by that time. Similar handstamps have been seen on stampless covers from Bogotá and Cartagena, while registered stampless covers from Medellin and Cali have been seen with handwritten markings.

By 1859 when the first stamps were issued the name of the country had been changed to the "Granadine Confederation." It was briefly changed to the United States of New Granada in 1861 and then became the United States of Colombia. Bogotá continued using a handstamp similar to that on Figure 1 with dates entered by hand. The CD, "Classic Covers of Colombia" by Carlos A. Valenzuela and Juan Carlos Valenzuela illustrates twenty-one registered covers from the 1859-1865 period from Bogotá that have this marking. One is from 1860, one from 1863, two from 1864 and the rest from the first six months of 1865. The Bogota handstamp was struck in red and there are red "O" handstamps in each corner and cancelling the stamps. The CD also illustrates two other covers; a 29 Jun 1860 cover with manuscript marking from Natagaima illustrated on the color page (Figure 2) and a cover with manuscript marking from Cali.

Article 66 of Law of 29 April 1865 established three new classes of postal service: *certificación*, *registración* and *anotación*. *Certificación* was initially offered for letters with or without valuable contents, but soon came to be used exclusively for letters containing banknotes. Large gummed labels with postal indicia were issued. These labels, known as "cubiertas" in Colombia, will not be discussed in this article. However, their use on money letters drastically reduced the use of domestic registered mail until the first decade of the 20th century. *Anotación* was described as entering a letter in the register of the dispatching office. It could only be requested for letters that were also registered. The fees for registration and annotation were set at 5 centavos each with a 21 centavos fee for personal delivery to the

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addressee. Colombia issued its first registration stamps that year, two large square stamps inscribed with the letters "R" and "A" respectively.

These are among the most extensively counterfeited Colombia stamps. These were described and illustrated in the December 1993 COPACARTA

In 1870 Colombia issued new "A" and "R" stamps in smaller format. It is easy for collectors to become confused about these stamps, because both the Scott catalog and Earee's "Album Weeds" contain incorrect information about the originals. Alex Rendon demonstrated in his exhibit of this period that three lithographic stones were prepared for each of these stamps. On the first stone the stamps have vertical lines in the circles around the letters, on the second stone the stamps have horizontal lines in the circles and on the third stone the stamps have a pattern of small dots in the circles. Scott lists stamps from stones 1 and 2 as separate issues and does not list the stamps from stone 3 at all. On the first printing, half of the sheet was "A" stamps and the other half "R" stamps, creating 10 se-tenant pairs per sheet of 100 which are not listed by Scott. At least one complete sheet from this printing exists.

Gustave Michelson made reprints of these stamps. They are similar to stamps from the third stone except that the background of the circles around the letters is blank. There are also flaws which join the O and N of ANOTACION on the "A" stamp and the I and S of REJISTRO on the "R" stamp. There are also at least two counterfeits of each of these stamps.

Stamps of both of these issues are quite scarce on cover, although they were used for five and eleven years respectively. The only covers I have seen were in Alex Rendon's collection of Colombia 1866-1883 which was shown in the Champion of Champions competition at StaMpsHOW 1986 in San Diego. It was later sold and the current location of the covers is unknown. Photocopies of these two covers are shown on the color page. The first cover shows an "A" and an "R" stamp from the first stone used on a cover from Bogota.

Decree 643 of 8 November 1882 abolished the Anotacion and Registro services as of 1 January 1883 and set the domestic registration fee at 10 centavos, the fee on overseas registered letters. The use of the "A" and "R" stamps in stock was authorized, but only on domestic letters. The second cover sent from Medellin to Barranquilla is an example of this late use with two "A" stamps from the third stone.

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The report of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs for 1878 listed just 127 registered letters and 217 registered and annotated letters in the preceding fiscal year. This shows how little the service was used. The report indicates most of the "A" and "R" stamps used in FY 1877 were sold by the administrations in Bogotá and Medellin.

When Colombia joined the U.P.U. on 1 July 1881 it adopted the procedures for registered mail required by that organization. The registration fee was set at 10 centavos and a large registration stamp (Scott F7) was issued along with a special printed envelope. A mint stamp was partially affixed to the flap on the reverse of each envelope. After the contents were inserted the rest of the stamp was affixed to the envelope forming an official seal. Obviously when the stamp was used in that way it would usually be torn when the envelope was opened. Examples of this use on cover are scarce. Figure 3 shows part of the front of an envelope with a 30 Aug 1881 use from Colon (ex-Rendon). Note that in the first two months after Colombia joined the U.P.U. only 19 registered letters had been sent from Colon.

Mint copies of this stamp are scarce and there are dangerous counterfeits. On the originals at the left side of the outer circles, the outer circle is thicker than the inner one. On the counterfeits the two circles have the same thickness. There are other smaller differences shown in the drawing in the "Vade Mecum (2)."

The volume of registered mail from the Department of Panama was equal to or greater than the volume from the rest of the country from 1881 to 1903. Within the rest of Colombia the volume was greatest from Bogotá, followed by Barranquilla, Cartagena and Medellin but by 1895 the combined volume of the last two was less than that from Bocas del Toro, the third most common origin in the Department of Panama. For example: the estimated volume from Bogotá was 3500 in 1894, compared to the estimated volume of 5750 from Panama; the estimated volume from Barranquilla was 1380 in 1891 compared to the estimated volume of 2750 from Colon.

Most of the registered mail from Colombia was dispatched overseas thru the postal agency at Barranquilla which applied transit registration markings and assigned a transit registration number to each item. Much smaller volumes were dispatched from the postal agencies at Tumaco and Buenaventura on the Pacific coast. That mail usually received Panama transit markings and was sent across the

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Isthmus of Panama by rail for shipment to the U.S. or Europe. Dr. Helme had 97 registered covers from the Department of Panama between 1881 and 1899 and I estimated the total volume from there at about 160, including the large Mallet correspondence. Probably less than 125 1881-1899 registered covers from the rest of Colombia have survived. I have 24 in my

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collection. The largest collection that I know of has 33 and another has 7. These 64 covers include 20 from Bogota and 13 from Barranquilla. There are 7 from Cartagena and 2 each from Medellin, Ibague and Palmira. There is no more than one from any other town. The fourteen other origins are listed in the following table.

RECORDED REGISTERED COVERS FROM COLOMBIAN SMALL TOWNS 1881-1899					
TOWN	DATE	SCOTT #	REG #	BASIC RATE	DESTINATION
ALMAGUER	19 May 1890	F9		LTR	
ANAPOIMA	14 Oct 1894	F11	10	LTR	FRANCE
BUENAVENTURA	27 Nov 1897	F12	137	LTRx25	SWITZERLAND
BUGA	27 Jun 1888	Note 1	7	LTRx4	USA-NY
CHIQUEQUIRA	1 May 1899	F12			USA-NY
EL ESPINAL	9 Apr 1898	F12	28	LTRx2	USA-NY
GUACARI	11 May 1899	F12	14	LTR	USA-NY
GUAMO	1893	F11	Note 2	LTR	USA-CT
MANIZALES	24 Jan 1897	F11	22	LTRx4	GERMANY
OCAÑA	27 Dec 1898	F12			BOGOTA
PASTO	16 Mar 1895	F11	63	LTR	FRANCE
SINCELEJO	15 Jul 1898	F11			USA-NY
TULUA	?? Nov 1896	F11			FRANCE
VELEZ	28 Apr 1898	F12			USA-NY
???? (Note 3)	????	F12	156	LTRx3	FRANCE

Note 1 - Buga had no registration stamps when this was mailed. A ms. marking indicates postage was paid (Fig 4).

Note 2 - No registration number was entered at Guamo. A Barranquilla # is on the registration stamp (Fig 5)

Note 3 - The origin of this letter is unknown.

The only correspondence which generated a number of registered letters during this period was that of the Bogotá stamp dealer, J. H. Ferroni & Co. This correspondence includes two unusual covers. Fig 6 shows a cover to Qom, Persia (spelled Kom). The other is a Sep 1892 cover to South Australia that received a U.S. San Francisco transit registration label. It is a long envelope with part of the postage on the reverse. Covers with this label from Colombia are quite scarce. Fig 7 shows an 1895 cover from

Barranquilla to the Sandwich Islands.

At the beginning of 1883 Colombia issued a new registration stamp which had a space for the entry of the registration number at the bottom, Scott F8. From 1883 until after 1910 all Colombian registration stamps had a design with space for the number. Scott F8 was used from 1883 until 1889 when all of the stamps showing the name of the country as E.U. de Colombia (United States of Colombia) were

Colombia (United States of Colombia) were demonetized. A new stamp was issued in 1889. A Barranquilla cover with this stamp dated 14 Oct 1890 exists. This is four months after the earliest recorded use in Panama. Earlier covers with the stamp may exist. This stamp is listed by Scott as two major numbers (F9-F10) depending upon whether the paper is gray or yellow. It should probably be a single stamp with varieties. There are pronounced shades both in the red color of the stamp and in the paper colors – copies have also been seen on pelure paper.

The 1886-1890 stamps of Colombia were printed by both Demetrio Paredes and Leon Villaveces, each responsible for some values. It is not known which printer printed the registration stamps. On 4 Jul 1892 the stamps in circulation were demonetized and replaced by stamps in the same designs, but different colors. All printing of the new issue was done by Demetrio Paredes. There was apparently a scandal, the details of which have never been published. It is known that Villaveces created unauthorized reprints of the 1887-1888 Panama issue and also of the 2 and 20 centavos stamps of 1889 and sold them to William Curtis in 1890. Apparently he had made unauthorized transfers from the die and had used them to prepare new lithographic stones to print the stamps.

The 1889 registration stamps were not actually recalled because there were none in the hands of the public, but new stamps in the same design were printed in brown. Again Scott lists these as two separate stamps (F11-F12). The two paper shades, rose buff and yellow buff are distinctive, but there are also variations in the brown color ranging from dark brown to yellow brown. These should also probably have a single major catalog number with varieties. The earliest use recorded is 23 Aug 1892 from Bogotá. These stamps continued in use until 1902 when the registration rate was increased.

A railroad connecting the city of Cúcuta in eastern Colombia with the Zulia river was completed in 1888 giving an outlet for products from the area via the river and the Venezuelan port of Maracaibo. The Colombian government did not dispatch foreign mail

from the area on this route. A 7 Apr 1888 cover from Cúcuta was routed thru Barranquilla. In 1890 the Cúcuta Chamber of Commerce began a private "Correo del Comercio" on the route to Maracaibo. The mail was franked with Colombian government stamps so it would be accepted by Venezuelan authorities and sent on to its destination. Registered mail service was offered and printed labels were attached to the letters. Covers with these labels are very scarce. Thus far none have been recorded during the 19th century.

All Colombian Departments except Cauca operated postal services which served small villages not served by the national postal service. Cundinamarca issued a registration stamp in 1883, Antioquia issued two registration stamps in 1896 and two more in 1899 and there were registration stamps in the Bolivar issues of 1879-1885 printed by Seebeck. None of these stamps are known on cover and bonafide used examples, not "cancelled-to-order," are not plentiful.

Special stamps to pay the Acknowledgment of Receipt fee were issued by Colombia beginning in 1893. These are found on approximately 30% of the 1893-1899 registered covers from Panama, but are less common from Colombia. I have only two examples on the 24 covers in my collection.

The "1000 Days" civil war broke out on 12 Oct 1899. The rebels seized steamboats on the Magdalena and the river was closed to navigation for some time. No registered covers have been seen from the interior of Colombia during the rest of 1899, but two from Cartagena will be discussed in the next part of this article.

I wish to thank Brian Moorhouse for furnishing the photos of the two registered covers formerly in the Alex Rendon collection.

References:

1. Cross, James A. "Panama Registered Mail to 1950, Part I" *Collector's Club Philatelist* 81:1, January-February 2002 p15.
2. Serrane, Ferdinand. "*Vade Mecum du Specialiste-Expert en Timbres-Poste Hors d'Europe*" Translated by Dr. Cortland Eyer.



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5



FIGURE 6



FIGURE 7

SOME PANAMA COVERS FROM THE DAVID LEEDS COLLECTION

by Jim Cross

This article discusses and illustrates previously unrecorded Panama covers from this collection.

1. A 22 May 1813 folded letter from Panama to Havana with faint straight line PANAMA cancel in red (dated from contents). The only colonial cover to Cuba recorded from Panama. Photo on front cover.

2. An Oct 1881 cover from Panama to New York with a bisect of the Colombia 1881 10c stamp. New York City 26 Oct 1881 receiving date stamp on reverse. This cover has previously been mentioned as a possible example of a second 1881 shortage of 5 centavos stamps in Panama. Figure 1.

3. A front of an 1882 printed matter wrapper used from Panama to London with a Colombia 1881 2c stamp. There is a faint London Dispatch Agency date stamp 22 Mar 1882. Figure 2.

4. A ca.1885 cover with a bisect of the Panama 1878 10c blue with a purple Direccion General de Correos cancel addressed to A.R. Andreis Panama Local de es "City of Colon" Figure 3.

5. ?? May 1888 domestic registered cover from Panama to Barranquilla (day of month illegible on cancel). Franked with 1887 5c black on bluish and Panama 1888 registrations stamp (Scott F1) with number 4832. This was used to deliver a cablegram from Panama to mainland Colombia. There is a similar cover in the Meroni collection, previously believed to be the only domestic registered use of the 1887 stamp. This is one of only four recorded covers with the 1887 5c stamp used on a domestic letter. It is the earliest recorded use of the registration stamp – the Helme collection had #6817 used 2 July 1888. Two others are not registered. Illustrated on color page.

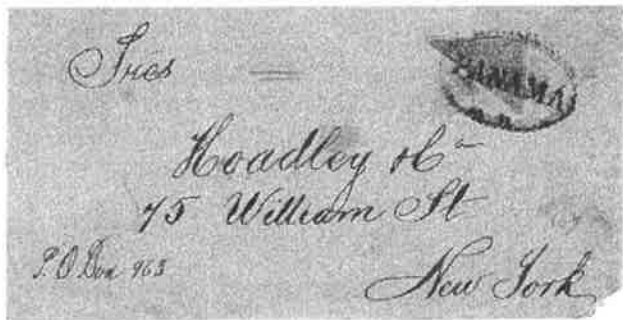


Figure 1



Figure 2

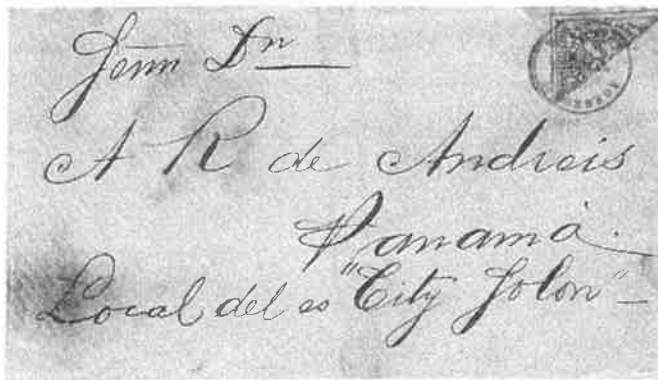


Figure 3



Figure 4

6. A 23 Nov 1897 15-30 grams registered letter from Colon to Augusta ME. Franked with 1892 20c blue and Colombian 1892 registration stamp with ms. number 2893. Only one other Colon registered cover from 1897 (ex-Helme) has been recorded. Figure 4.

7. A 15 Aug 1899 registered Wo Kee cover from Panama to San Francisco franked with an 1892 Panama 20c blue and a Colombian 1892 registration stamp with #6530. New York 25 Aug 1899 and San Francisco 30 Aug 1899 backstamps. Figure 5.

8. A May 1900 registered cover from David to Stockton CA. Franked with 1892 10c orange and Colombia 1892 registration stamp (Scott F12) with registration number 261. Backstamped Panama 25 Mar 1901 and New York 1 Apr 1901. Figure 7.

registration number 130. Backstamped Panama 31 May 1900 and New York 13 Jun 1900. A domestic registered cover in the Meroni collection (ex-Londoño) was previously thought to be the only pre-independence registered cover from David. This cover and the following cover now raise the total to three. Figure 6.

9. A March 1901 registered cover from David to a different addressee from the previous cover in Stockton CA. Franked with 1892 10c orange and Colombia registration stamp (Scott F12) with registration number 261. Backstamped Panama 25 Mar 1901 and New York 1 Apr 1901. Figure 7.



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

10. A 24 Nov 1903 large registered cover from Colon to San Francisco with ms. #3794. Franked with three x 1892 10c stamp with 1st Colon overprint, an 1895 50c brown on wove paper without overprint (Scott 13), a Colombia 20c red on blue registration stamp with 1st Colon overprint (Scott F16) and a Colombia 10c A.R. stamp with 1st Colon overprint (Scott H18). This is the earliest registered cover from Colon with overprinted stamps, the earliest and only example of Scott H18 on cover, the only use of Scott F16 when the registration rate was still 20c, and the only recorded use of a combination of overprinted stamps with an unoverprinted stamp (the 50c). One other cover with F16 is known, mailed later in

December when the rate was 10c. The stamp is also found on Lupi covers which are philatelic and may never have gone thru the mails as several have the same registration number. This is surely one of the GEMS of the provisional period. Figure 8.

11. A 30 Nov 1903 Wo Kee registered cover from Panama to San Francisco. Franked with 1895 20c violet with 1st Panama overprint in red (Scott 62) and Colombia 20c registration stamp red on blue with 1st Panama overprint (Scott F6). One of two registered covers with this stamp mailed on this date, the earliest known uses of this registration stamp. This one has #8218, ten less than the cover in the Meroni collection which is ex-Helme. Illustrated on color page.



Figure 9

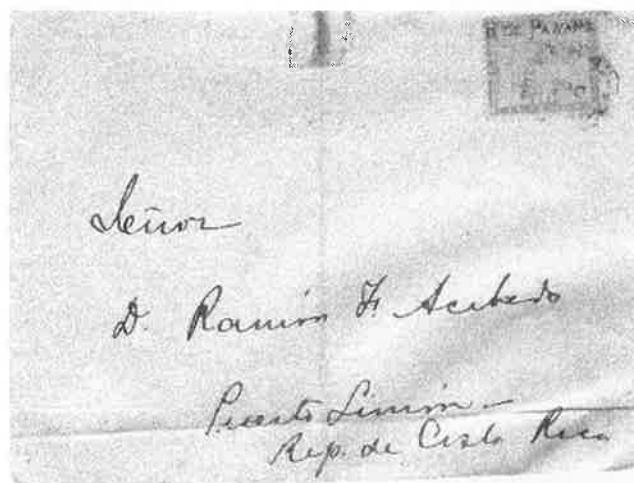


Figure 10

12. A 21 Dec 1903 cover from Panama to England. Franked with 1892 10c orange with 2d Panama overprint, bar in color of stamp (Scott 67). Covers with this stamp are quite scarce. An example in the Helme sale sold for \$450. Figure 9.

13. A Dec 1903 cover from Bocas del Toro to Puerto Limon, Costa Rica. Franked with 1892 10c orange with 1st Bocas Del Toro overprint. Rest of cancel illegible. A scarce and early use of a stamp with this overprint. Figure 10.

14. A small 4 Feb 1904 cover from Colon to New York franked with the 1895 20c violet with the 3d Colon overprint. Boxed FUERA DE VALIJA marking LAT-COL-003. Figure 11.

15. A 4 Apr 1904 cover from Barbacoas to New York franked with two x 1892 Panama 2c rose and 1895 20c violet. One of less than a dozen covers showing use of Panama stamps in Cauca and the only one with the rectangular Barbacoas handstamp. The unusual rate is found on several of these covers. It may have resulted from the difference in value of the Colombian silver and gold pesos, but no rate table for the use of these stamps has been found. Illustrated on color page.

16. A 26 Apr 1904 registered cover from Panama to San Francisco CA. Franked with an 1892 10c orange with Fourth Panama overprint (Scott 79) and Colombian registrations stamp blue on light blue with 2d Panama overprint and surcharged .10. (Scott F11) #4607. Backstamped New York 5 May 1904 and San Francisco 9 May 1904. Figure 12.

17. A 28 Apr 1904 registered cover from Panama to Troy NY. with #4768. Franked with pair of 1892 2c rose with 4th Panama overprint (Scott 77), 1895 20c violet with 4th Panama overprint (Scott 80), and Colombia 20c registration stamp red on blue with 2d Panama overprint and surcharged .10. (Scott F10) A cover with this stamp in the Meroni collection (ex-Helme) has the adjoining number #4769. These are the only recorded uses of this stamp on cover. This cover has a small TARDE handstamp and the pair of 2c stamps may have paid a late fee. Figure 13.

18. A 25 Sep 1936 airmail cover from Panama to David franked with the 2c on 24c and airmail 5c on 50c Arosemena commemoratives paying the 7c domestic airmail rate. One other cover with this franking is in my collection. The 5c airmail stamp is scarce on flown covers. Figure 14.



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14

PANAMA DECREE 65 23 MARCH 1929 - NEW POSTAL RATES

This decree published new postal rates which took effect in Panama on 1 April 1930. In addition to postal rates for mail it includes a complex rate structure for parcel post which differed according to the destination countries. An English translation of the part pertaining to ordinary mail follows:

"Decree Number 65 of 1929
(23 March)

which establishes the postal rates for internal service and for international service.

The president of the Republic
In use of his legal authority
CONSIDERING

That the present postal rates of the internal and international service require, for reasons of service, modifications and substantial additions that will produce the most complete regulations possible, with the effect of facilitating their implementation in each and every post office of the republic and to make them available to the business community and the general public and

That the postal rates that are applied to the international service require adjustments due to the provisions of the Conventions of the Universal Postal Union and the Panamerican Postal Union.

DECREES

Article 1. From the first day of this April forward the following postal rates will be applied in all of the post offices of the republic.

For ordinary mail in the interior and local service A).

LETTERS: For each twenty grams or fraction thereof B. 0.02.

LETTER CARD: For each letter card B.0.02

LETTERS AND LETTER CARDS. That are placed in the mails at the last hour will pay an additional fee of B. 0.01.

SINGLE POSTAL CARD. For a single postal card B. 0.01.

DOUBLE POSTAL CARD. For a double postal card B. 0.02.

PRINTED MATTER. Newspapers, books, literary magazines of any nature, national or foreign. FREE

PRINTED MATTER. Cards of visits, congratulations mourning, commercial advertising (in unsealed envelopes), commercial booklets, catalogs, photographs, maps, plans, and printing proofs with or without the manuscripts to which they refer.

For each 50 grams or fraction thereof B. 0.00-½

BUSINESS PAPERS: Commercial invoices, invoices or commercial listings, invoices or listings of embarkation of passengers or cargo, minutes of societies, copies or extracts of acts of private groups whether written on stamped revenue paper or not, sheet music, bank balances, statements of accounts sent by mail.

For each 50 grams or fraction thereof B. 0.00-½

SAMPLES: An article or effects of businesses no longer useful, merchandise without commercial value, cereals, wood, etc.

For each 50 grams or fraction thereof B. 0.00-½

Note: Sample may not exceed 500 grams.

BULK MAIL: Printed matter, business papers and samples mailed in a single envelope will be admitted with the title Bulk Mail

For each 50 grams or fraction thereof B. 0.00-½

Note: The printed matter, business papers and samples for bulk mailing will be brought to the post office in a form that permits the postal employees to conveniently examine the contents.

For ordinary mail in the Panamerican postal service. B).

The rates for the internal service will be applicable for the correspondence that is addressed to the countries that form part of the Panamerican Postal Union, with the exception that all printed matter that is called newspapers, books or literary magazines of any type which will be subject to the payment of B. 0.00½ for each 50 grams or fraction thereof.

Free franking for diplomatic and consular mail.

Free franking is established for all of the diplomatic and consular correspondence that is described in article IX of the Panamerican Postal Convention, enacted in Mexico the 9th of November 1926.

This free franking is subject to the specification in Executive Decree 62 of 20 March 1929.

The covers of this correspondence will bear the following legend in the space provided for postage stamps

"FRANQUICIA POSTAL PAN-AMERICANO -
SERVICIO DIPLOMATICO"

For ordinary mail of the international service. C).

LETTERS: For the first 20 grams or fraction B. 0.05
For each additional 20 grams or fraction B. 0.03

LETTER CARDS: For each letter card B. 0.05
mpos Pasto, Popayan and Santa Marta.

LETTERS AND LETTER CARDS: That are placed in the mails at the last hour will pay an additional fee of B. 0.01.

SINGLE POSTAL CARD. B. 0.02

DOUBLE POSTAL CARD B. 0.04

PRINTED MATTER: For each 50 grams or fraction thereof B. 0.01

BUSINESS PAPERS: For each 50 grams or fraction thereof B. 0.01

SAMPLES: For each 50 grams or fraction B. 0.01

BULK MAILINGS. For each 50 grams or fraction B.0.01

Note: The printed matter, business papers and samples for bulk mailing will be brought to the post office in a form that permits the postal employees to conveniently examine the contents.

For Special Services**REGISTERED MAIL:**

For registered mail in the internal or international service. (In addition to the ordinary franking) B. 0.10

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

For the mail subject to a return receipt (in addition to the ordinary and registered franking B. 0.05
Notes: First, the pieces submitted for registration and which also are subject to the return receipt requested should bear the complete ordinary franking, the registration fee and that of the return receipt requested. The total of these fees will be paid by postage stamps, with the exception of the registration fee when the special envelopes for this service are used.

Second, From the effective date of the new rates for the registration and return receipt requested, the USE OF SPECIAL STAMPS DESIGNED FOR THOSE SERVICES WILL BE DISCONTINUED. The correspondence subject to these services will bear a distinctive marking either by a label or in its absence by a marking or rubber handstamp.

EXPRESS SERVICE OR SPECIAL DELIVERY.

For ordinary mail subject to express or special delivery service (in addition to the regular postage)

For the interior service B.0.10

For the same mail destined for the exterior (in addition to the regular postage) B. 0.20

NOTES.

First. Mail subject to the express or special delivery service may also be subject to registration and return receipt services, if fees corresponding to those services are paid.

Second. The postage for express or special delivery service will be paid by the special stamps for this service.

Third. Express service for the exterior is offered for those countries which have agreed to establish it. The Direccion General de Correos y Telegrafos will give notice via the post offices of those countries to which this service is established.

FOR MAIL WITH POSTAGE DUE.

The addressees of mail with postage due will have to pay double the postage that is lacking.

This amount will be paid for each piece of correspondence using the the special stamps for the postage due service.

The Postal Agencies and Principal Postal Administrations will establish a monthly report of the accounts cashier bookkeeper for correspondence with postage due delivered, for the unused stamps for this service and for the correspondence not delivered or returned to the country of origin.

FOR POSTAL CLAIMS:

Each claim for a registered letter or for parcel post in the exterior service will have a fee of B. 0.10

For the interior service the fee will be B. 0.05

Note: The amount represented by these fees will be paid by current postage stamps affixed to the claim form and duly cancelled.

have been recorded from them.

FOR POST OFFICE BOXES.

The post office boxes in post offices will pay the following fees for quarters in advance.

Large box B. 2.00

Medium box B. 1.50

Small box B. 1.00

Deposit B. 2.50

Note:

The rentals of post office boxes will be collected in each post office in the form now established.

To rent a post office box it is necessary that the applicant deposit the sum of DOS BALBOAS CINCUENTA CENTESIMOS (B. 2.50) as a guaranty for the payment of rent for the first quarter for which it is not paid and to ensure that when it is closed it will be in good shape and the correct number of keys will be returned. s countries or colonies to which more than 25 covers have been recorded. It includes France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. There are probably more than two hundred covers to the United States and two hundred to the three European countries with the largest number of the latter sent to Germany.

These four countries are the destinations of over 70% of the covers recorded from Colombia during the period.

Group 2 is countries which were the destinations for from 11 to 25 covers during the period. It includes only Italy and Switzerland.

Group 3 is countries to which from 6 to 10 covers have been recorded from the period. It includes Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Canada, Guatemala and Venezuela.

CLASSIFIED

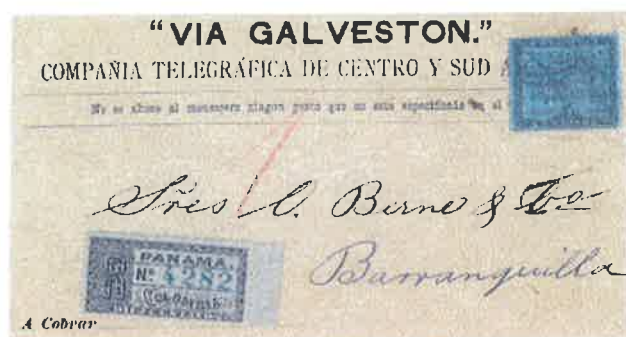
Member Free Classified Ads

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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THE COLOR PAGE



1



2



3



4



5

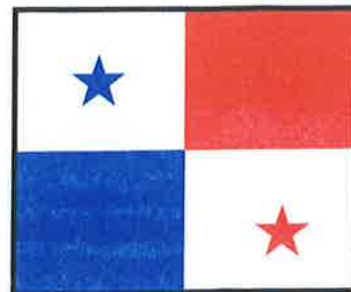


6

- 1 - 1888 Domestic registered letter
Earliest recorded use of Panama Scott F1
- 2 - 1904 Registered letter
Earliest recorded use of Panama Scott F6
One of only two uses on cover recorded.
- 3 - 1904 Panama used in Cauca
Only recorded use with this Barbacoas cancel.
- 4 - 1811 Registered letter Bogota to Medellin
Only recorded colonial registered cover
- 5 - Registered letter from Bogota
Only recorded cover with 1870 "A" and "R" stamps used between 1870 and June 1881.
- 6 - Domestic registered letter using a pair of 1870 "A" stamps to pay the 10c registry fee after 1 January 1883.

JOURNAL OF
COPAPHILTHE COLOMBIA/PANAMA
PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP

ISSN 1077-3053



VOLUME XXIII

NUMBER 1

SEPTEMBER 2005

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Figure 12
Registered cover from Pasto to Paris
(see "Colombian Registered Mail to 1940, Part II by Jim Cross" p6)

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PRESIDENT Debby Friedman 10 Reddy Lane, Loudonville NY 12211 rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com
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APPOINTED OFFICIALS

COPACARTA EDITOR .. James A. Cross Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 jimacross@cts.com
 LIBRARIAN Robert A. D'Elia 38 W. Poplar Ave San Mateo CA 94402 robertadelia@earthlink.net
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 WEBMASTER Patrick Lamastus 5406 Birchbend Loop, Oviedo FL 32765 panama-stamps@cfl.rr.com

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

EUROPE Eric Harris . 38 Wiltshire Ave. Crowthorne Berks RG45 6NQ, UK eric.harris1@btinternet.com
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COPAPHIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS (thru 31 May)

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 433 MARTIN, Roy 11 Pleasaunce Ct 158 Well Hall Rd Eltham, London SE9 6SS .. ENGLAND

DECEASED

C72 SAUBER, James W

RESIGNED

207 ROSS, Colin

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

C46 KEELER, Davis Box 867 Berwick NS B0P 1E0 CANADA
 C91 PRECIADO, Manuel C Box 1197 Panama Zona 9A PANAMA

Mr. Bohorquez collects Colombia codes 2-6.

The list of contributing members for this membership year will be published in the next issue.

COPAPHIL had a good representation among the exhibitors in the open class at Stampshow 2006.

The LANSA Story

10 frames, Alfredo Frohlich, Vermeil and AAPE Exhibitors Award of Honor.

The Mancomun Air Mails of Colombia: 1929-1950,
 7 frames, Thomas Myers, Gold

The SCADTA. System from Canada to Colombia,
 one frame, Ray Simrak, Gold

Survivors - Crashed and Salvaged Airmail in, from
and to Colombia

8 frames, Alfredo Frohlich, Gold

Tributes and Fiscal Stamps of Colombia

8 frames, Manuel Arango, Vermeil **The Valiente**

SCADTA Issue

8 frames, Santiago Cruz, Gold and APS Medal of Excellence 1900-1940

In addition to the exhibits, Thomas Myers presented a program "The Riches of Colombia Airmails 1932-1940". To an interested audience, he talked about the 1932 issue and its usage. Since most attention is given to SCADTA in the era when they issued stamps, little has been done with this either this issue or air mail in the 1930's.

Please note the names and addresses of the new Secretary and Treasurer which are given above. General correspondence concerning COPAPHIL and memberships should be sent to the Secretary. The editor's address should only be used on correspondence regarding COPACARTA or for personal correspondence to him.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Somehow the usually slow summer has been very busy. The APS Stampshow in Grand Rapids had a significant number of Colombia exhibits, summarized elsewhere in this issue, as well as the introduction of a new book, *The LANSA Story*, by Alfredo Frohlich and Dieter Bortfeldt. Congratulations to them on the receipt of a vermeil medal in the literature section of the show- quite an achievement for a book, especially one on a modern era subject. A review will be included in the next COPACARTA and a copy will be placed in our library. Also, thank you to Thomas Myers for presenting an interesting program – Colombia -The Natural Resources Issue.

Editor's Note: Due to space limitations the summary of the exhibits mentioned above will be included in the next issue.

Colombia appeared in the pages of the July *Airpost Journal* – Thomas Myers authored an interesting article "Airmail Only in Colombia." This looks at the reason for the handstamp markings found on Colombian air mail covers beginning soon after the June 15, 1931 first exchange of airmail between SCADTA and the US Post Office. Panama was in the news with an article in the June/July *Global Stamp News* on Panama's 1956 Pope Pius Set, describing the controversy surrounding the issue, described as a debacle.

For the time being please hold library inquiries in abeyance. Bob D'Elia, our librarian, suffered a stroke

after surgery in early August. He will continue his rehabilitation at home and his family is hoping he will have a full recovery. I am sure Bob will enjoy reading any personal notes you may wish to send.

I also want to thank the family of the late Bob Mitchell for their efforts in ensuring that Bob's unpublished research will be preserved. Bob was working on updates to our bibliography he co-authored as well as a listing of early auctions with Colombia and Panama. Printouts of those efforts have been secured as well as his research files on Colombia's postal stationery. The family will be sending our library a number of interesting auction catalogs and they have also donated to us several mint copies of John Myer's *Studies in the Philately of Colombia* – I expect we will be offering them for sale in the near future, probably at Washington 2006.

I hope someone will contact me to discuss becoming auction manager. As I mentioned previously, Jim Cross has asked to be relieved of this position. It is a valuable member service. Even if you feel your knowledge is limited in scope, please consider the position. Help, including expertizing as needed, is available

Debby Friedman
Rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

Participation in the special mail bid sale of David Leeds material was limited, but there was spirited bidding for some of the better covers. 14 lots were sold for a total of \$13,300 earning \$1330 in commissions for COPAPHIL. Prices realized are included in the Market Report column in this issue.

There was limited interest in the stamp lots. The following lots are available at 80% of the reserve price

listed in the sales catalog: 1-6, 8-17, 20, 22-25, 27, 29-30, 37, 39-40, 42-44, 46, 49-50.

Our next mail bid sale has been postponed to 31 January 2006. Consignments will be accepted between 15 November and 1 December 2005 and the catalog will be distributed with the next issue of COPACARTA.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

This issue begins my 23d year as editor of this journal. I have revised the format of the front page which will now be in color. I plan to feature a photo of a better Colombia or Panama item on the cover of each issue. Our printer has given us a reduction in printing costs which makes a second color page in each issue possible.

The first article in this issue is the second installment of my history of Colombia registered mail, covering the period of "The 1000 Days" civil war and its aftermath. In response to my first article member Federico Teppa has furnished a photocopy of the cover illustrated below. In addition to its scarce destination of Algeria, this is the only 19th century registered cover at the printed matter rate that I have seen.



In the next article our member from Spain, Manuel Espejo, describes and illustrates some of the perforation errors of modern Colombian issues. This is followed by Kenneth Adams' article on the 19th century issues of the Department of Santander, part of his continuing series of articles on the stamps of the Colombian states and departments. Kenneth also describes the perforation errors found on those stamps.

There are grounds for suspicion about the origins of many of these errors, which are also found on many of the Panama stamps that were printed locally during recent years. They may be printer's waste which was not destroyed, but sold to stamp dealers or they may even have been deliberately created with the

connivance of postal officials. Catalog publishers often decline to list the errors unless there is definite evidence that the stamps were included in shipments of stamps to post offices for sale to the public. However, their existence should be noted in specialized catalogs and they are an interesting, and often elusive, addition to specialized collections..

Kenneth Adams touches on another subject that has received little attention. That is the use of paper with papermaker's watermarks to print stamps. Dr. James Helme documented this use for the 1887-1888 issues for Panama and Kenneth Rowe documented its use on some of the Colombian numeral issues, but there is no comprehensive listing of such uses.

The final item in this issue is the text of the second part of the 1929 decree concerning Panama postal rates. This documents the failure of the U.P.U. to adopt uniform rules for parcel shipments. Each country was free to adopt its own rules concerning acceptable sizes, weights and contents of parcels that could be mailed. The table shows the postage often depended upon the route by which the parcel was sent.

It is very rare to find a container or wrapper from a parcel shipment with the stamps affixed. I have not seen a single example from Panama in the decade after this decree was published and in essence the rate table is of only marginal value to collectors.

Little progress has been made since 1929 in standardizing the rules for parcel shipments. Those members who have mailed a parcel overseas in the United States are aware that the postal clerk has to look up the destination country in the computer to find the rules for parcels to that country.

APOLOGY

In the previous issue I published information about possible fake Panama bisect covers with what appear to be genuine small town cancels. I had photos of several from input to the Panama Postal Markings handbook and thought I had authorization to use the information, some of which was furnished by David Zemer who first noticed these covers being offered. I apologize for using this information without permission.

TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JULY 2004- 30 JUNE 2005

INCOME	
MEMBERSHIP DUES	1616.05
CONTRIBUTIONS	290.00
PUBLICATION SALES	243.00
MAIL SALES COMMISSIONS	692.85
LIBRARY FEES	108.14
INVESTMENT INCOME	<u>214.38</u>
TOTAL	3164.42

EXPENSES	
PRINTING	1283.75
POSTAGE	930.83
COMPUTER EXPENSE	200.00
MAIL SALES EXPENSE	162.22
LIBRARY EXPENSE	20.78
ADVERTISING	<u>21.29</u>
TOTAL	2634.00

NET INCOME 530.42

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 30 JUNE 2005

ASSETS	
CASH IN BANK	1071.57
LIBRARY CASH ACCOUNT	122.53
INVESTMENTS	11,677.83
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	90.00
PREPAID EXPENSES	<u>500.00</u>
TOTAL	13,461.93

LIABILITIES	
PREPAID DUES	948.05

RESERVES	
BALANCE 1 JULY 2004	11,983.46
NET INCOME FY 2004-2005	<u>530.42</u>
TOTAL	12,513.88

TOTAL LIABILITIES & RESERVES 13,461.93

THE MARKET REPORT

The following prices were realized in COPAPHIL Mail Bid Sale 28:

Lot 7	75.00	Lot 33	350.00
Lot 18	100.00	Lot 34	1500.00
Lot 19	50.00	Lot 35	1250.00
Lot 21	75.00	Lot 36	2550.00
Lot 26	100.00	Lot 38	1550.00
Lot 28	375.00	Lot 41	1500.00
Lot 31	2550.00	Lot 45	75.00
Lot 32	400.00	Lot 47	800.00

Lots 31, 36 and 38 each sold for \$550 more than the reserve

The Soler y Llach sales of 7 April and 7 July 2005 both contained a number of better lots of early Colombia and Panama, especially lots with French maritime markings. I have not received prices realized for these sales. If any members can furnish them they would be appreciated.

A number of interesting items continue to be offered on Ebay.

Lot 713550453 was a Panama cover sent on the third Hindenburg Zeppelin America flight. According to the listing it is the only known cover originating in Panama. It was offered for \$5500 and was not sold.

Lot 561199074 was a SCADTA cover with the 1922 stamps bearing a previously unrecorded 27 July

1922 cancel from the SCADTA office in Panama. A bid of \$438 did not meet the reserve.

Lot 5610311269 was a Wo Kee cover from Bocas del Toro to San Francisco franked with an unoverprinted 1892 20c map stamp. The Bocas cancel date is unclear, but it has a 7 Dec 1903 Mobile transit mark on the reverse. This is the earliest post-independence Bocas del Toro cover I have seen and it predates the 7 Dec 1903 rate change. It sold for \$107.50.

Lot 5609000118 was a mint copy of Antioquia Scott 24a (incorrectly listed as 22a) with a hinge remnant. It did not sell for the reserve of \$750.

Lot 5609033119 was the 1860 Colombia 20c blue on a large part of an entire from Velez to Rionegro. It had an ornamental cancel pictured below. It sold for \$306.



COLOMBIA REGISTERED MAIL TO 1940

Part II of an article by Jim Cross

This part of the article discusses Colombian registered mail during the "1000 Days" civil war which began in Oct 1899 and ended with the "Treaty of Wisconsin" on 21 November 1902 and also mail during the rest of 1902 and 1903 before postal rates were converted to the new gold peso on 1 January 1904.

During the war there was fighting in every Colombian Department except Antioquia where a truce between leaders of the conservative and liberal parties preserved the peace. On 25 Oct 1899 a government decree indicated that mail would only be dispatched when it was safe to do so. No official list of the routes that were suspended is known, but apparently the only route from Bogota kept open continuously was the Atlantic route which connected it with the port of Barranquilla via the Magdalena river. Service continued on the transverse route from the river port of Nare to Antioquia and its capital, Medellin and on the northwest route as far as the departmental capital of Tunja in Boyaca. Even service on these routes was interrupted at times by rebel activity or by diversion of river steamers which carried the mail on the Magdalena river to transport troops and military supplies. Along the Pacific coast mail from the southern tier of cities; Pasto, Tuquerres and Barbacoas continued to be dispatched via the port of Tumaco and mail from Cali and nearby towns was dispatched via the port of Buenaventura. With internal mails disrupted it was not always possible to get additional supplies of stamps from Bogota to these outlying offices.

There were two rate periods during the war. From 1899 to Feb 1902 the registration rate was 10 centavos and from 1 March 1902-December 1903 the

registration rate was 20 centavos. The two rate periods will be discussed in order.

1900 to Feb 1902

At the outset of the war rebels seized several steamboats on the lower Magdalena and cut communications between Bogota and the coast. Almost immediately this caused stamp shortages in Cartagena. A 2 Nov 1899 registered cover to New York with #1318, shows the letter rate was paid by a strip of four of the 2 ½c late fee stamps. A letter mailed the next day shows ten 1 centavo stamps used to pay the letter rate. Within a week the first Cartagena provisional stamps were issued. A 12 Nov 1899 registered cover in the Robert Müller collection with #1356 is franked with a pair of the 5c provisional stamps. The only two 1900 registered covers in my collection also originated in Cartagena.

In 1901 a provisional registration stamp was printed in Tumaco. There was also a shortage of regular stamps and Tumaco produced a set of labels with the "No Hay Estampillas" text that was required by Colombian postal regulations in those situations. I have two registered covers with the provisional registration stamp, #67 used 1 Apr 1901 on a philatelic cover to England and #111 used 12 Apr 1901 on one of two recorded domestic registered covers from Tumaco addressed to Panama (Figure 8).

By June 1901 Cartagena had apparently used up its stock of registration stamps. Regular stamps were used there to pay the registration fee, cancelled with a large R/ Cartagena handstamp. A 27 Jun 1901 cover with #2491 is the earliest example of this use in my collection (Figure 9). This handstamp was used intermittently for the next three years whenever there was a shortage of registration stamps in Cartagena.



Figure 8 - Tumaco Domestic Registered Cover
Right - Figure 9, Cartagena Registered Cover

March 1902 to 1903

On 1 March 1902 Colombia raised its postal rates at the request of the U.P.U., doubling most rates including the registration rate which became 20c. However, 20c registration stamps were not available until August. The new stamps were not delivered to some offices until the end of the civil war or even later. In the interim post offices used several different methods to collect the registration fee.

Barranquilla had no regular postage stamps in stock during the summer of 1902. While the Barranquilla regional issue was being printed, the "No Hay Estampillas" marking was applied to letters with a handstamp. Figure 10 shows a double rate cover with "pago 40cs." The denomination of the registration stamp, Scott F11, has been changed to "20" with a pen. Several 1903 covers are known from Barranquilla on which 20c stamps of the 1902-1903 Barranquilla issue paid the registration fee and were cancelled with the "R" in a circle cancel which had been used for some time as a transit registration marking.

A 10 Jun 1902 registered cover from Bogota has a pair of the 10c registration stamps, Scott F11, paying the 20c fee. This is similar to uses noted from Colon and Bocas del Toro in Panama. This use has also been seen from Cartagena and Barranquilla and it is possible that similar covers may be found from other towns.

Buga, a town in the Department of Cauca near Cali, had either not received the new registration stamps by 25 May 1903 (or used them up) A cover with registration #554 has a ms. surcharge "20" on Scott F12. This is the earliest registered cover recorded from Buga..

A 7 Apr 1902 cover from Cartagena has a pair of the 10 centavos registration stamps paying the 20c fee. Both stamps have #643. Later covers in this period

have stamps of either the Cartagena or Barranquilla regional issues with the R/Cartagena cancel shown on Figure 9.

A 30 Oct 1902 domestic registered cover from Medellin to Bogota (Figure 11) has a 10 centavos registration stamp with #556. One of the two 10 centavos stamps of the Medellin regional issue paid the domestic letter rate and the other paid the rest of the registration fee. This is the only domestic use of stamps of the 1902 Medellin issue that I have seen and also the earliest recorded use of stamps of that issue.

A 20c registration stamp was soon issued in Medellin (Scott F16). Thus far no covers with this stamp have been recorded. One possible explanation follows. The number of registered letters from Medellin was no more than 750 per year, so probably no more than 1000-1500 stamps were printed. Due to the inflation, 1000 stamps with a face value of 200 pesos could be purchased for the equivalent of \$2. Probably most of the stamps were purchased almost immediately on behalf of stamp dealers. A 24 Nov 1903 cover from Medellin has a 20c stamp of the 1902 Bogota issue used as a registration stamp cancelled with the oval marking shown.

A 20 May 1903 cover from Pasto (Figure 12-on front cover) is a bit of an enigma. Pasto is one of the four main towns in the southern part of the Department of Cauca which would become the separate Department of Nariño in 1904. The reason for the creation of the new Department was that in that area Colombian silver pesos were used, just as in Panama and the area along the Venezuelan border which became the Department of Norte de Santander in 1904. The wartime inflation had not affected these areas, because Colombian banknotes did not circulate there.

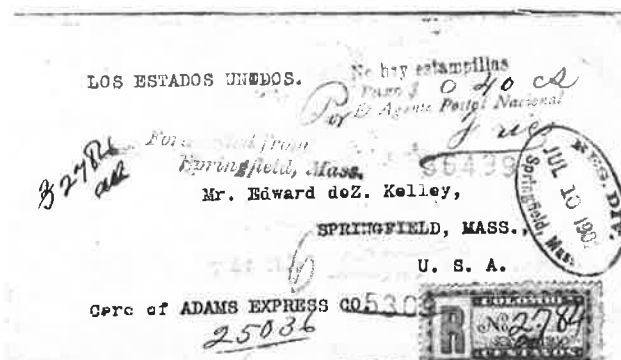


Figure 10 - Barranquilla Registered Cover



Figure 11 - Medellin Registered Cover

Available covers suggest that the 1902 postal rate increase was not implemented there. This cover is marked 50 grams which would require the quadruple postage rate which was 40 centavos at the pre-1902 rates. The registration fee would be 10 centavos and the A.R. fee 5 centavos. It is unclear why the additional pair of 5c stamps was added. This is the earliest registered cover recorded from Pasto and the only recorded registered cover franked with stamps of the 1902 Cauca regional issue. A decree of 1 Apr 1903 ordered the use of the stamps of the special issue for Panama in this territory, but apparently the stamps did not arrive from Panama until the 1st of July. A registered cover from Pasto is the only recorded complete cover showing the use of the Panama stamps with Colombian registration stamps in this area (Figure 13), illustrated courtesy of Robert Müller of Hamburg.

Figure 14 illustrates a philatelic tragedy from Tuquerres. The upper part of this cover has been removed. The weight shown was for a triple rate cover which probably was franked with Panama stamps. As the only such franking with A.R. requested it would have been a gem if it had been left intact. This is the earliest evidence of a registration use from Tuquerres.

There are two large registered correspondences from 1903. One originates in Cartagena and is addressed to Kibadi Biasini Domykos in Budapest who seems to have been a major distributor of stamps of the Cartagena and Barranquilla regional issues in Europe. Many of these covers are overfranked and their philatelic nature is usually obvious (Figure 15). The second correspondence is from Antonio Rincon, a Bogotá stamp dealer, and is addressed to various

overseas collectors and stamp dealers. Rincon usually used remainders of specialized Colombian railroad and riverboat postal stationery envelopes with stamps added. Often part of the postage is found on the reverse. Most of the Rincon covers seen also have Barranquilla transit registration markings and cancels and the origin of the covers is sometimes unclear, because the Bogotá cancel is difficult to read (Figure 16).

A 1903 cover from Bogota #3595 to Victoria, Australia (Figure 17) has the stamps on the reverse. It has a San Francisco transit registration label, one of the few recorded 20th century covers from Colombia with this marking. A Nov 1903 Rincon cover to Auckland, New Zealand with #2254 is another.

From 1893 to 1900 Acknowledgment of Receipt stamps were generally placed on the registered covers. However, after the end of the civil war, there was apparently a change in the regulations and most are found on the acknowledgment of receipt forms. Until last year only one such form had been recorded. However, a number of additional forms have been sold on ebay during the past year. Figure 18 shows an A.R. form for a registered letter sent from Bogota to Constantinople 14 Sep 1903. The returned form bears the handstamp of the Constantinople office of the German Offices in Levant. The form is franked with the 1902 10c A.R. stamp. My collection also includes A.R. forms from domestic and foreign mail from Cartagena franked with different stamps of the Cartagena regional issues of 1901-1902. Those forms were printed in Cartagena and have the name of the city of origin pre-printed.



Figure 13 - Pasto Registered Cover w/Panama Stamps



Figure 14 Tuquerres Registered A.R. Cover Fragment With Postage Stamps Removed



Figure 15 Biasini Domokos cover



Figure 16 Antonio Rincon cover



Figure 17 - Registered cover to Australia
with San Francisco Cal Exchange label.
Franking is on the reverse of cover.

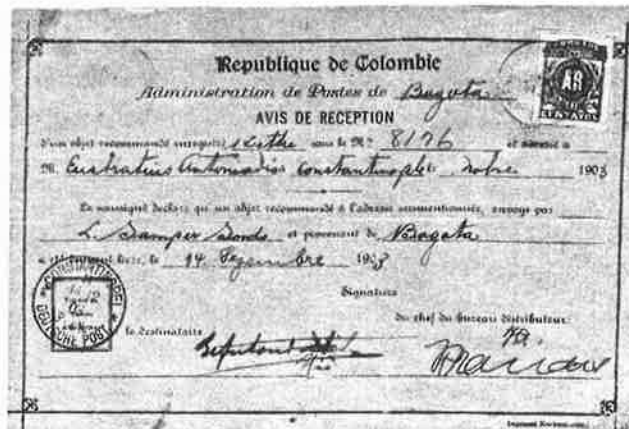


Figure 18 - Acknowledgment of Receipt Form
from registered letter to Constantinople.

Departmental Registration Stamps.

The Departments of Antioquia and Bolivar issued additional registration stamps in 1902 and 1903. These seem to have been prepared primarily for sale to philatelists and no uses of the stamps on cover have been seen. Bonafide used examples are scarce, but many stamps of the Bolivar issue are found with a fake Cartagena CDS.

References:

Cross, James A. "The Thousand Days: Colombia's Unknown War" *American Philatelist* 112:8. August 1998 pp. 752-759.

Cross, James A. "Panama Registered Mail to 1950, Part II" *The Collector's Club Philatelist* 81:2 March-April 2002 p75.

IMPERFORATE STAMPS OF COLOMBIA

by Manuel Espejo

We, human beings, came to this world without teeth and so did stamps in the middle of 1840 but, to be sincere, Mother Nature had nothing to do with the last event. The person responsible was, as you already know, the putative father of all philatelists – Sir Rowland Hill – whose only thought was during his contract with the British Royal Mail to turn the red ink of its financial accounts to black.

As soon as he decided to revoke the postal privileges enjoyed by the aristocracy, and to impose the prepayment of postage and the domestic flat rate, the task was over. God saved the Queen! As proof of the prepayment a piece of special paper had to be affixed to the letter: Stamps were born and there were congratulations and happiness for all but the postal clerks.

Neither the distinguished inventor floating in the height of his success nor the postal brass thought that the newly born stamps had to have cut their umbilical cord. To extract each stamp from the sheet a surgeon's steady hand was needed and very keen sight to navigate the narrow margins between stamps using scissors or a blade, without lancing the neighbors (This explains the scarcity of used classical stamps with four good margins), but the most surprising fact is: How was it possible that no supervisor took care of the daily handling of the stamps? Well the ever-present miracle of the bureaucracy could be the answer. They needed fourteen years to notice their subordinate's troubles who tired of such mediocrity and slovenliness may be they demonstrated or went on strike to force the Gods of the Olympus to look at them.

Anthropologists state that men – as monkeys – imitate one another, but we might expect of them some imagination and initiative which were not present either when Canada in 1842, Brazil in 1843, USA in '847, Belgium in 1849 and Denmark in 1851 issued their first stamps. Sweden released its first stamp in 1855 with perforations, but we can not certify they did not copy the idea from England that a few months before had solved the problems and had started to perforate its stamps.

With this background it is not surprising that the first Colombian stamps issued on September 1st of 1859 were imperforate and so were the following issues until 1883. From this year on they appeared with teeth, but it is well known to collectors that many issues also existed imperforate, although the standard

catalogs and the local ones (commercial tools of their editors that happen to be stamp dealers) do not consider it profitable to describe such items regardless of their value in the study of the postal history of the country and to enrich any specialized collection.

Three figures on the color page illustrate some of the stamps of later issues of Colombia which exist imperforate.

Figure 1 shows some items of the Chorographical Commission, 150th Anniversary of Independence, Pana American Highway and Simon Bolivar issues. The lack of enough information makes it difficult and risky to appreciate the rarity and value of the imperforate stamps, because sometimes only one sheet was supplied to the mail, while there were many of the others.

Collectors should be aware of this and should not consider all imperforate stamps as peers. An imperforate of A. Lincoln (1960) does not rank equal to another of the Eucharistic Congress (1966) and one of the Capital set (1955) does not rank equal to one of Manuel Mejia (1965, Figure 22). Sometimes there are not complete sets, but only singles, which furthermore do not have the same value.

People interest in the subject can learn by attending auctions or reading their catalogs. I recall now some good ones held years ago, for example, Angel Laiz of Madrid (prints from Lit. Retina. and National Print of Bogotá), George Alevizos of California (several printers), Serebrakian of New York (mainly stamps printed in Austria), Cherrystone of N.Y. (Several printeres), Filatelia Britania of Bogotá (stamps from Waterlow & Song of London), and Stanley Gibbons of London (several manufacturers, but mainly from F. N. M. T. of Spain). From June 1994, of the last mentioned auctioneer, could be seen (Figure 3) the Red Cross (1961) and the Railroad (1962) sets, which seems to be the only time they have been offered.

Imperforate stamps from the American Bank Note Co. of USA and from Courvoiser of Switzerland have not reached the philatelic markets thus far. Maybe they will appear suddenly for the pleasure or torment of collectors.

NOTE: Any information or comment on the subject would be very much appreciated by the author. Correspondence should be sent to P.O. Box 912, Cordoba 14080, Spain.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SANTANDER 1884-1899

by Kenneth Adams

BACKGROUND

Santander is located in the eastern portion of Colombia bordering Venezuela to the east, Boyaca to the south, Bolivar to the west and Magdalena to the north. The state is named in honor of Francisco de Paula Santander who led the liberal revolution.

The sovereign state of Santander did not take advantage of its constitutional right to issue postage stamps until 1884. This article covers the first 18 issues through 1899. The stamps are inexpensive according to the Scott catalog. In fact, the value for all issues and sub-numbers both mint and used totals \$106 in the 2006 Scott catalog value.

However, as I will show, there are many elusive color shades and varieties.

COVERS

Covers from Santander appear to have the highest survival rate of any of the states. I have recorded a total of 84 covers which include the Moreno correspondence, ex-Cross, covers sold and offered by

Brian Moorehouse and a recent hoard of Judicial covers noted in the December 2004 issue of COPACARTA and on ebay. This large number of covers leaves no doubt that Santander stamps did serve a legitimate postal purpose.

The 1884 to 1899 issues account for 61 covers, many having multiple stamps. I have not identified any examples of the 1892 5c Scott #15, 1899 1c Scott #16 or 1899 10c Scott #18 on cover. Only a single example each is recorded for Scott #4, 10, 14 and 17. Bisects are recorded for #6, 6a (cinco error) and 12.

Scott #19 the 50c fiscal found in red and pink is recorded on 20 covers of which about half are bisects. The provisional issue of 1904 and 1905 will not be discussed in this article; however, three covers are recorded for this issue.

The table below shows current listings in major catalogs, SC=Scott, SG=Stanley Gibbons, YV=Yvert, TE=Temprano and BA=Barriga.

CURRENT CATALOG LISTINGS OF SANTANDER STAMPS								
YEAR	VALUE	COLOR	NOTES	SC	SG	YV	TE	BA
1884	1c	Blue	Imperf	1	1	1	1	1
		Gray Blue	"	1a	1a	1b		
		Ultramarine	"			1c	1A	
	5c	Red	Imperf	2		2a		2
		Vermillion	"		2	2	2	
		Bright red	"			2b		
		Vermillion	Perf 14				2a	
	10c	Bluish Purple	Imperf	3		3a	3A	
		Violet	"		3	3	3	3
		Bright Mauve	"		3a			
		Violet	Tete-beche		3b	3b	3a	
		Blue violet	Tete-beche	3a			3Aa	

1886	1c	Blue	Imperf	4	4	4	4	4
		Ultramarine	"		4a	4a	4A	4a
	5c	Red	Imperf	5	5	5	5A	5
		Vermillion	"			5a	5	
		Bright red	"			5b		
		Red	Sideways block-3		5a		5Aa	
	10c	Red Violet	Imperf	6	6	6a	6b	6a
		Blue Violet	"				6a	
		Violet	Cinco Error	6b	6b	6b	6c	5a
		Violet	Sideways block-3		6a			
		Violet	Perf 12				6d	
1887	1c	Blue	Imperf	7	7	7	7	7
		Ultramarine	"	7a	7a	7a	7A	7a
	5c	Red	Imperf	8				
		Vermillion	"		8	8	8	8
	10c	Violet	Imperf	9	9	9	9	9
1889	1c	Blue	Perf 13 ½	10	10	10	10	10
		Blue Gray	"			10a	10A	
		Blue Gray	Perf 11 ½		13	10b	10Ab	
		Blue	Imperf			10c	10c	
		Blue	Horizontally Imperf			10d	10a	
		Blue	Vertically Imperf			10e	10a	
		Blue	Perf 11 ½				10b	
		Ultramarine	Perf 13 ½					10a
	5c	Red	Perf 13 ½	11			11	
		Vermillion	"		11	11		11
	10c	Purple	Perf 13 ½	12				
		Violet	"		12	12	12	
		Lilac	"					12
		Violet	Imperf pair	12a	12a	12a	12a	
		Violet	Pair imperf between				12b	
1892	5c	Red rose (buff)	Perf 13 ½	13				
		Red (buff)	"		14			
		Red (salmon)	"			13	13	13

1895	5c	Brown	Perf 13 ½	14				14
		Chocolate	"		15			
		Chestnut	"			14		
		Maroon	"				14	
		Chestnut	Imperf			14a	14a	
1896	5c	Yellow Green	Perf 13 ½	15	16	15	14A	15
			Perf 12		16a	15b	14Ab	
			Imperf			15a	14Aa	
			Horiz pr imperf between			15c	14Ac	
			Vert pr imperf between			15d	14Ac	
1899	1c	Black (green)	Perf 10	16	17	16	15	16
			Imperf			16a	15a	
			Horiz pr imperf between			16b	15b	
			Vert pr imperf between			16c	15b	
	5c	Black (pink)	Perf 10	17	18	17	16	17
	10c	Blue	Perf 13 ½	18	19	18	17	18
			Perf 12	18a	19a	18a	17a	

The five catalogs in the table differ significantly in both colors and types included. Using my own collection, auction catalogs, ebay and key input from several other COPAPHIL members, I have created a more accurate listing for Santander based on material known to me.

In some cases, stamps exist with a large range of shades. In other cases, subtle shade differences exist.

I will not attempt to list all of these, but include shades in the listing to indicate they exist. I will note major color variances. The confirm columns indicate stamps that I have seen or which have been reported by one of my contributors. I show the current Scott values, where they exist, along with suggested prices based on scarcity of material and recent pricing on ebay.

RECOMMENDED CATALOG LISTINGS OF SANTANDER STAMPS									
YEAR	VALUE	COLOR	NOTES	CONFIRM		SCOTT VALUES		RECOMMENDED	
				MINT	USED	MINT	USED	MINT	USED
1884	1c	Blue	Imperf Note 1	x	x	.30	.30	.50	1.00
		Gray Blue	"	x	x	.30	.30	.10	.10
	5c	Vermillion shades	Imperf Note 1	x	x	.50	.50	1.00	.50
	10c	Violet shades	Imperf	x	x	1.75	1.75	1.75	3.00
		Bright Violet	Imperf	x	x			3.00	5.00
		Dull Gray Blue	Imperf	x	x			5.00	5.00
			Tete Beche	Not Seen					

1886	1c	Dar k Blue	Imperf	x	x	.90	.90	.90	5.00
		Blue	Imperf	x				.90	
		Light Blue	Imperf	x				2.00	
		Ultramarine	"		x			5.00	5.00
		?	Sideways Blk	x				20.00	
	5c	Red	Imperf	x	x	.30	.30	.50	.50
		Bright red	"	x				1.00	
		Pale red	"	x	x			2.00	2.00
		Pale red	Sideways Blk	x				20.00	
		Lilac (error)	Imperf	x				?	
	10c	Violet shades	Imperf	x	x	.50	.50	.50	.50
		Bright Violet	"	x		.50	.50	5.00	
		Dull purple	"	x	x			2.00	3.00
		Violet	Cinco Error	x	x	25.00	25.00	25.00	50.00
		Dull purple	"	x		25.00	25.00	25.00	
		Violet	Sideways Blk	x					
1887	1c	Blue	Imperf	x	x	.25	.25	.50	1.00
		Ultramarine	"	x	x	1.60	1.60	2.00	10.00
	5c	Red shades	Imperf	x	x	1.60	1.60	2.00	1.60
	10c	Violet	Imperf	x	x	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
		Bright Violet	"	x				10.00	
		Pale Violet	"	x	x			10.00	10.00
1889	1c	Blue shades	Perf 13 ½ T1	x	x	.30	.30	.50	1.00
		Blue	pair Imperf between T1	x				10.00	
		Blue	Vertically Imperf T1	x				10.00	
		Blue Gray	Perf 11 ½ T2	x				5.00	10.00
		Blue Gray	Imperf T2	x				10.00	
		Blue Gray	Imperf T2 Printed on 2 sides	x				20.00	
	5c	Vermillion	Perf 13 ½	x	x	1.25	1.25	2.00	1.25
	10c	Violet shades	Perf 13 ½	x	x	.45	.45	1.00	.50
		Violet shades	Imperf	x		16.00		20.00	
		Violet	Bisect on pce		x				25.00

1892	5c	Red (buff)	Perf 13 ½	x	x	1.00	1.00	4.00	1.00
1895	5c	Brown	Perf 13 ½	x	x	.70	.70	4.00	1.00
		Pale Brown	"		x			10.00	3.00
		Brown /blue	Imperf Note 2	x				?	
		Brown	Imperf	Not Seen					
1896	5c	Dull Green	Perf 13 ½		x	.70	.70	5.00	1.00
		Dull Green	Perf 12		x			10.00	5.00
		Green	Perf 13 ½	x	x			2.00	2.00
		Green	pr imperf between	x				20.00	
		Green	Imperf	x				20.00	
1899	1c	Black (green)	Perf 10	x	x	.35	.35	.50	5.00
	5c	Black (pink)	Perf 10	x	x	.35	.35	1.00	4.00
	10c	Blue	Perf 13 ½	x	x	.70	.70	2.00	2.00
			Perf 12	x		1.00	1.00	10.00	20.00
			Pr Imperf between	x				20.00	

Note 1 - The 1884 1c and 5c are known in a sheet of 100 Watermark "A. Pirie & n co."

Note 2 - Imperf pair brown on one side and blue on the other with sides inverted to each other.

Note 3 - The two types of the 1889 1c were discovered by Dieter Bortfeldt

Type 1 (blue color) has a double line around the value oval and no ornaments/dot inside the figure "1".

Type 2 (blue gray color) has a single line around the value oval with ornaments/dot inside the figure "1".

CANCELLATIONS

Few town handstamps are known. Most common are the larger towns of Bucaramanga, Cucuta, Ocaña, Pamplona and Socorro. A handstamp cancel from Charala has also been recorded and is quite scarce. Manuscript cancels are the most common type used for Santander issues.

The following manuscript town cancels have been identified on State stamps:

Arboledas	Floridablanca	Pamplona
Barichara	Giron/Jiron	Pie de Cuesta
Bochalema	Guaca	Rio Negro
Bucaramanga	Guadalupe	Salazar
Capitanejo	Guepso	San Andres
Casco	Jordan	San Gayetano/Cayetano
Cerrito	Lebrija	SanGil/Jil
Charala	Malaga	San Joaquin
Chinacota	Matanza	San Vicente
Chitaga	Mogotes	Simacota
Concordia	Molugavita	Socorro
Contratacion	Ocaña	Suaita
Convencion	Oiba/Oyba	Surata

Cucuta
Curiti

Onzaga

Velez/Veles
Zapatoca

Manuscript cancels from Bucaramanga, Cucuta, Ocaña, Pamplona, San Gil and Socorro are generally available. All other towns and stamps with clear strikes of the other sell for more than the used values cited in catalogs.

CONCLUSIONS

Santander appears to be one of the easiest and least expensive states to complete. While this is true for the basic issues, locating the scarcer shades and varieties represents a lifetime challenge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank Alan Anyon, Anthony Marks and Tom Myers for their invaluable contributions to this effort. Also thanks to Jim Cross for his previous publications on Santander covers.

PANAMA DECREE 65 23 MARCH 1929 - PARCEL POST RATES

The first part of this decree was published in the previous issue of COPACARTA.. In addition to postal rates for mail it includes a complex rate structure for parcel post which differed according to the destination countries. An English translation of this part of the decree follows:

"Decree Number 65 of 1929
(23 March)

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST SERVICE BASED UPON SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Alemania (Germany)

For each parcel up to one kilogram	B0.43
For a parcel up to five kilograms	B0.68
For parcels up to ten kilograms	B1.07

Notes:

1. The parcels may not exceed ten kilograms or measure more than 60 centimeters in any direction.
2. Parcels that contain umbrellas, canes, maps, plans or similar articles may be one meter in length and 20 centimeters in width or height.

Costa Rica

For each parcel weighing 460 grams or a fraction thereof	B0.12
--	-------

Notes:

1. Parcels may not exceed 5 kilograms (11 lbs.)
2. Parcels may not exceed 55 centimeters (3'6") in any direction or a combined length and width of 180 centimeters (6 feet).
3. Parcels with umbrellas, maps, plans or similar objects may be accepted if they do not exceed 105 centimeters in length by 40 centimeters in diameter.

Ecuador

For any parcel not exceeding five kilograms	B1.00
---	-------

Notes:

1. Parcels may not exceed 60 centimeters in any direction.
2. Parcels may not be sealed, but tied in such a way that they may easily be examined by customs employees.

España (Spain)

For Spain

For parcels up to 1 kilogram	B0.62
For parcels from 1 to 5 kilograms	B0.70

For Spanish possessions

Tangier, Melilla, Ceuta and Balearic Islands

For parcels up to 1 kilogram	B0.67
For parcels from 1 to 5 kilograms	B0.75

Canary Islands

For parcels up to 1 kilogram	B0.72
For parcels from 1 to 5 kilograms	B0.80

For Gulf of Guinea

For parcels up to 1 kilogram	B0.91
For parcels from 1 to 5 kilograms	B1.19

Notes:

1. Parcels for Spain and its colonies are not certified, but in ordinary mail closed with sealing wax with a special seal from the sender in order to avoid the possibility that contents or part of them can be removed without leaving signs of the violation.
- 2 Dimensions may be up to 60 centimeters in length and 24 cubic decimeters in volume. If the parcels contain umbrellas, canes, geographic maps, plans, etc. they will be admitted up to 105 centimeters in length by 25 in volume.

Estados Unidos y Zona del Canal de Panama (United States and Panama Canal Zone)

For each parcel weighing 460 grams (1 pound) or fraction of this weight	B0.14
---	-------

Notes.

1. The maximum weight of a parcel is 23 kilograms or 50 pounds.
2. The sender of the parcel may register it by also paying the regular fee for registered mail which is B0.10 and B0.05 for Acknowledgment of Receipt. Senders will be especially informed of the convention for registration of all parcels for the United State and the Panama Canal Zone. The postal employees will inform all senders of what is required to use that service.
3. Each parcel must have a declaration of contents and their value, to meet the requirements for customs. The republic post offices will furnish a special label for the entries required by this note.

France**For France**

For the first 5 kilograms or fraction thereof B0.55

For from 5 to 10 kilograms or fraction thereof B1.25

For the French Antilles

The same rates as for France

Additional Fee. Parcels for the interior of Algeria pay an additional fee of B0.05**Notes:**

1. The conditions for mailing are the same as those for Spain.
2. The maximum weight will be 10 kilograms and the dimensions may not exceed 1.50 meters and the volume may not exceed 55 cubic centimeters.

Inglaterra (England)

For each parcel up to 1 kilogram B0.55

For each parcel up to 3 kilograms B0.75

For each parcel up to 5 kilograms B0.95

Notes:

1. Parcels for England are not certified, but in ordinary mail closed with sealing wax with a special seal from the sender, in order to avoid the possibility that contents or part of them can be removed without leaving signs of the violation.
2. The maximum weight will be 5 kilograms and the dimensions may not exceed one meter in length and 55 cubic centimeters in volume.

Italy

For each parcel up to 5 kilograms B0.60

Notes:

1. The requirements for mailing are the same as indicated for Spain, England and France.
2. The maximum weight will be 5 kilograms and the dimensions should not exceed 60 centimeters in any direction. When they contain umbrellas, canes, maps, plans etc, they may be up to 1.05 meters in length and 40 centimeters in width or density (Sic!).

Jamaica

For each 460 grams (1 pound) or fraction B0.12

Notes:

1. The requirements for admission are the same as those for England.

2. The maximum weight will be 5 kilograms and the dimensions may not exceed on meter in length and 54 cubic decimeters in volume.

Nicaragua

For each 460 grams (1 pound) B0.12

Notes: The requirements for admission are the same as those shown for Costa Rica.**Peru**

For each parcel of whatever weight up to the maximum of 5 kilograms B0.70

Notes:

1. No dimension may exceed 60 centimeters. However, those 1.05 meters in length and 40 centimeters in combined width and density may be accepted.
2. Parcels for Peru will receive the maximum possible security, but may not be sealed, only tied in such a way that customs inspection may be facilitated.

Venezuela

For each 460 grams (1 pound) or fraction thereof B0.12

Note: The conditions for acceptance or the same as for Costa Rica and Nicaragua.**Provisional**

International service not covered by special regulations.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Barbados, Paraguay, Santa Lucia, Trinidad, Uruguay and Curacao.

For each 460 grams (1 pound) or fraction thereof B0.14

Notes:

1. In addition to the ordinary postage the parcels for the countries indicated above may be registered by paying the additional fee for this service B0.10
2. The parcels for these countries may not exceed a weight of 5 kilograms, not have a dimension greater than 105 centimeters (3'6") in any direction. Their length and circumference combined may not exceed 180 centimeters (6 feet).
3. The parcels for these countries should be packed safely in solid containers and well protected, but may not be sealed. They should be tied in a way that will facilitate customs inspection.

Parcels may be sent via countries with which there are special arrangements as follows:

PLACE	VIA	SHIPS	KILOS	RATE
Algeria	France	French	5	B. 0.75
Austria	Germany	German	5	0.75
Austria	France	French	5	0.75
Austria	Italy	Italian	5	0.70
Belgium	France	French	5	0.75
British Offices in China	England	English	5	1.40
England	France	French	1	0.75
England	France	French	3	0.85
England	France	French	5	0.95
France	Germany	German	5	0.70
French Antilles	Direct	French	5	0.60
French Offices in China	France	French	1	0.88
French Offices in China	France	French	5	1.08
Germany	France	French	1	0.55
Germany	France	French	5	1.21
Hong Kong	France or England	French or English	1	0.85
Hong Kong	France or England	French or English	2	1.10
Hong Kong	France or England	French or English	5	1.35
India	England	English	1	0.70
India	England	English	3	1.05
India	England	English	5	1.40
India	France	French	5	1.21
Italy	France	French	5	0.70
Japan	France	French	1	0.90
Japan	France	French	5	1.10
Japan	Germany	German	1	0.90
Japan	Germany	German	5	1.75
Low Countries	France	French	5	0.75
Portugal	France	French	5	0.80
Syria	France	French or Egyptian	5	1.10
Switzerland	France	French	5	0.65

Prohibitions and alterations of rates in the exterior parcel post service

Notes:

1. Parcels for countries listed in this rate table may not contain articles whose acceptance is prohibited in the destination country. In general these include greases, items which easily decompose, inflammable materials, addictive drugs such as opium, morphine, cocaine and their derivatives and pornographic materials.
2. The applicable rates for the parcel service are subject to increases or decreases according to agreements with postal administrations with which there are special agreements or to directives which regulate this service such as the Universal Postal Convention and the Panamerican Postal Convention.

Interior and Local Service

For parcels weighing up to 460 grams (1 lb.) or fractions thereof	B0.10
For each successive 460 grams or fraction thereof	B0.05

Notes:

1. Parcel in the interior service are subject to the indicated tariff if registered. B0.10
2. Parcels may be subject to Acknowledgment of Receipt if the sender wishes it paying an additional B0.05
3. The maximum weight for a parcel in the interior service is 23 kilograms (50 pounds) and its dimensions cannot exceed 2.10 meters in any direction.
4. Parcels that contain liquids, dyes, greases or material which decomposes easily, inflammable, etc. which might damage the correspondence or endanger

the health of the employees when poorly packed will not be accepted. Addictive drugs (morphine, opium, cocaine, etc. and their derivatives); printed matter, photographs, books and pornographic articles and any pamphlet, book, etc. which is devoted to matters contrary to moral and good behavior will not be accepted in the post offices of the republic.

5. None the less, liquid medicines, perfumes and powders when well packed may be accepted at the discretion of the Chiefs of the Post Offices, but only at the sender's risk if the package should break.

6. Parcels may not contain personal letters or written correspondence, nor coins or banknotes.

7. Parcels which contain material which can easily decompose which were accepted in the mails thru negligence of employees and are causing damage to the receiving post office will be immediately disposed of as trash without any right to claim them by the sender or the addressee.

Indemnities.

International Service.

For the loss of a registered item or proven compromise of this class of correspondence, the National Treasury will pay the sum of B10.00

Note: The indemnity for the loss of parcels or violation of the contents is subject to the terms of the agreements with each country and to the Universal Postal Convention and the Panamerican Postal Convention.

Interior Service

For the loss of registered items or proven compromise of their contents the National Treasury will pay B5.00.

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THE COLOR PAGE



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3

COPAPHIL

COLOMBIA/PANAMA PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP
BOX 2245 EL CAJON CA 92021

E-MAIL : jimacross@cts.com



MAIL BID SALE No. 28 SELECTED PANAMA FROM DAVID LEEDS COLLECTION CLOSES 15 AUGUST 2005

TERMS OF SALE

1. Lots will be sold to the highest bidder at one advance over the next highest bid. Any non-standard bids will be reduced to the next lowest standard bid. In case of a tie lots will be sold to the bid with the earliest postmark. Telephone bids will be recorded with the date and time of the call.

2. A minimum bid is shown for each lot in the sale. Bids below the minimum will **NOT** be accepted. If there are two identical lots in the sale, **OR** bids will be accepted. Bidder may specify a maximum total bidding limit. In that case successful bids will be accepted up to the limit in the order in which the lots are listed on the bid sheet.

3. Bidders will be notified of their successful bids and lots will be shipped when payment is received.

4. All lots are sold as genuine. A purchaser who believes a lot is misdescribed or is not genuine may return the lot for a full refund within one week after it is received.

5. No buyer's commission will be charged. Shipping costs will be charged to the purchaser.

6. Placing a bid constitutes acceptance of these terms. Bids and correspondence concerning this sale should be sent to the address shown below.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

*	unused
o	used
blk	block
b/s	back stamp
c	cover
cr	crease
cds	circular date stamp
fdc	first day cover
ff	first flight
ffc	first flight cover
fl	folded letter
h/s	hand stamp
ms	manuscript cancel
nh	never hinged
og	original gum
P	proof
PC	post card
PPC	picture post card
SP	specimen
tr	tear

CONDITION CODES

XF	extra fine
VF	very fine, better than average
F-VF	fine to very fine, normal for this item
F	Fine, below average
D	Damaged

BIDDING INTERVALS

\$5.00-\$10.00	.50
\$10.00-20.00	1.00
\$20.00-\$50.00	2.50
\$50.00-\$100.00	5.00
\$100.00-\$250.00	10.00
\$250.00-\$750.00	25.00
\$750.00-\$2500.000	50.00

COPAPHIL
BOX 2245
EL CAJON CA 92021
EMAIL: jimacross@cts.com
(619)-561-4959

PANAMA STAMPS

1	10	1887-88 5c black on pale green. Two blocks of 25 (5x5) Mint NH. Some light stains.	250.00
2	10	1887-88 5c black on pale green. Block of 50 (5x10) Mint NH	300.00
3	10	1887-88 5c black on pale green. Irregular block of 22. Crease thru 5 stamps at right	100.00
4	10	1887-88 5c black on pale green. Bottom margin block-15 (3x5). Mint NH. Stain affecting 3 stamps	35.00
5	14	1892 50c brown on pelure paper. Irregular sheet of 49 Mint NH. Two stamps in top row torn Stain affecting 3 stamps. "14.000" written on back in pencil.	150.00
6	78	1904 5c blue with 4 th Panama overprint, 1 st printing. Left half sheet mint. Reinforced by hinges on back. Includes 78a position 56 and 78b position 88	250.00
7	198	1911 ½c orange map stamp. Unused sheet. No gum as issued.	75.00 75 -
8	202	1913 2 ½c. Balboa discovering the Pacific Ocean. Bottom half sheet (50). Mint NH Some marks from glassine on back. Scarce thematic multiple	125.00
9	209	1914 3c violet and black pictorial. Mint NH Sheet of 100. (Scott \$150 as singles)	200.00
10	212a	1914 20c brown and black pictorial with inverted center. NH, centered high as usual PHOTO	250.00
11	217	1919 2c overprinted for 400 th Anniversary of city of Panama. Mint NH Sheet folded once Glassine adhering to back. Stamps may separate if removed.	75.00
12	245	1926 1c green. Bolivar centennial. Mint NH Sheet of 100. Scarce thematic multiple	75.00
13	258	1928 2c green. 25 th Anniversary of the Republic Mint NH Sheet of 100.	75.00
14	259	1930 1c on 4c postal tax commemorative for centennial of death of Bolivar. Mint NH Sheet of 100 Scarce thematic multiple	100.00
15	265	1933 2c red. Amador birth centenary. Mint NH Sheet of 100.	75.00
16	C5	1930 5c airmail on 10c orange Special Delivery stamp. Mint NH sheet of 100 folded once. Scarce bicycle thematic multiple	100.00
17	F27	1904 10c green registration stamp. Mint NH Sheet of 100.	125.00
18	F30	1917 "R 5 cts" handstamp on 8c brown ABN Co issue. Variety overprinted in blue. Lower left corner block of 12 (6x2) with overprint slanting down so that part printed on bottom margin or adjoining stamps. PHOTO	100.00 100 -
19	I6	1917 Retardo ovpt on 1/2c orange. Three vertical pairs; one with top stamp w/o ovpt, one with top stamp with double ovpt, one with bottom stamp with double ovpt PHOTO	50.00 50 -
20	J1	1915 postage due pictorial 1c, left half sheet NH with ABNCo. Order Number F-4484 in top margin, annotated on margin. Adhering to wax paper interleaving	35.00

PANAMA - PROOFS, SPECIMENS AND REPRINTS

21	C93	1948 Junta commemorative 50c Carlos Arosemena. Two die proofs. First - preliminary design Second - final proof signed by K. Grove, Engraver PHOTO	75.00
22	232	1921 2c Hurtado commemorative. Top margin strip of 12 (6x2) overprinted SPECIMEN with both printed and handstamped F number in margin	75.00
23	I3	1904 2 ½c Retardo stamp. Plate proof strip of 8 (4x2) in green with bottom margin arrow indicating the gutter.	75.00
24	lot	10 stamps from ABNCo salesman's sample book. All overprinted with boxed "MUESTRA" in red	75.00
25	2	1878 10c reprint sheet of 50. Mint NH. Some light stains on back	50.00
26	lot	1924 Coat of Arms Issue, less 1/2c stamp. Stamps with violet "MUESTRA" overprint, probably from U.P.U. specimens	100.00 100 -

PANAMA-COVERS

27		1813 (19 Jun). Folded letter with faint straight line Panama cancel in red. Sent to Havana Dated from contents. Only recorded colonial cover to Cuba. (PHOTO COPACARTA cover)	800.00
28	3	ca1885 1878 20c blue bisected on cover from Panama to Colon. (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 73)	250.00 375 -
29	107	1881 (Oct) 1881 Colombia 10c violet bisected on cover front to NYC. Backstamped NY Paid 26 Oct 1881. Probably evidence of a second 1881 shortage of 5c stamps in Panama (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 73)	300.00

LOT	SCOTT #		MIN BID
30	104	1882 Colombia 2c rose on printed matter front to London. (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 73)	250.00
31	10	1887-88 5c black on blue and Panama 1888 registration stamp (Scott F1) on May 1888 (day illegible) domestic registered letter Panama to Barranquilla #4392. One of four domestic letters with this stamp Two are registered. This is the earliest recorded use of the registration stamp. Helme collection had #6817 mailed on 2 Jul 1888 (COLOR PHOTO on COPACARTA page 80)	2000.00 2550
32	19	1895 20c violet and Colombia 1892 registration stamp (Scott F11) on 23 Nov 1897 registered cover Colon to Augusta ME (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 73)	400.00 400
33	19	1895 20c violet and Colombia 1892 registration stamp (Scott F12) on 15 Aug 1899 registered cover Panama to San Francisco (Wo Kee correspondence) (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 74)	350.00 350
34	18	1892 10c orange and Colombia 1892 registration stamp (Scott F12) on May 1900 registered cover from David to Stockton CA. The earliest of three pre-independence registered covers from David (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 74)	1500.00 1500
35	18	1892 10c orange and Colombia 1892 registration stamp (Scott F11) on May 1901 registered cover from David to Stockton CA. Second of three pre-independence covers from David The third is a domestic registered cover. (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 74)	1250.00 1250
36		1892 10c orange w/1st Colon overprint (Scott 104) x three, 1892 50c on wove paper w/o ovpt (Scott 13, Colombia registration stamp w/1st Colon overprint (Scott Panama F12) and Colombian A.R. stamp w/1st Colon overprint (Scott H18) on large 24 Nov 1903 cover from Colon to San Francisco #3794. Earliest recorded post-independence registered cover from Colon with overprinted stamps. Only recorded cover with Scott H18. (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 75)	2000.00 2550
37	154	1892 10c orange with 1 st Bocas del Toro overprint on 27 Dec 1903 cover Bocas del Toro to Puerto Limon, Costa Rica. (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 75)	1000.00
38	62	1895 20c violet with 1 st Panama overprint & Colombian registration stamp w/same overprint (Scott F6) on Wo Kee cover from Panama to San Francisco 30 Nov 1903 #8218. One of the two recorded uses of Scott F6 mailed this day, lowest # by 10. (COLOR PHOTO on COPACARTA page 80)	1000.00 1550
39	67	1892 10c orange with 2d Panama overprint on (21?) Dec 1903 cover Panama to Croyden, England. (Similar cover sold for \$450 in 1997 sale of Helme collection) (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 75)	400.00
40	135	1895 20c violet with 3d Colon overprint on small 4 Feb 1904 cover Colon to New York Scarce boxed "FUERA DE VALIJA COLON" marking (LAT-COL-003) in violet (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 76)	250.00
41		1892 2c w/3rd Panama overprint (x2), 1895 20c violet w/same overprint and 1903 Colombia registration stamp w/ 2d Panama overprint surcharged "10" (Scott 72, 74 & F10) on 29 Apr 1904 cover Panama to Troy NY. #4768. Only one other cover recorded with Scott F10. (#4769 in Helme collection) (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 76)	1500.00 1500
42	79	1892 10c orange w/4th Panama overprint & 1903 Colombian registration stamp blue on bluish with 2d type of Panama ovpt surcharged .10 (Scott Panama F11) on 26 Apr 1904 cover from Panama to San Francisco #4607	250.00
43		1936 Arosemena commemoratives (Scott 277 & C20) each on a FDC dated 24 Sep 1936	100.00
44		1936 Arosemena commemoratives (Scott 277 & C20) on airmail cover Panama to David 25 Sep 1920. One similar cover recorded. Non-FDC uses of C20 are very scarce (PHOTO on COPACARTA page 76)	250.00
45	C6	1930 1B with AEREO overprint on registered FDC to NYC 28 Feb 1930. Pair of Scott F30 registration stamps added	75.00 75

PANAMA POST CARD

46	16	Carl Schleicher & Schüll #8321 "Panama, Railroad Station" used 3 Feb 1900 from Colon to Budapest. PHOTO	30.00
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PANAMA-USED IN CAUCA

47		1892 2c red (Scott 16) x two & 1895 20c violet used on 4 Apr 1904 cover Barbacoas to NY (COLOR PHOTO on COPACARTA page 80)	800.00 800
----	--	--	------------

COMPANIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL INTEROCEANIQUE DE PANAMA BONDS

48		1880 500 FR bond in blue - coupons 17-27 still attached	125.00
49		1888 Lottery bond with no stamps attached	35.00
50		1888 Lottery bond with one control stamp attached	40.00



10



18



19



C. 95 C. Arismendi

EX-21

46



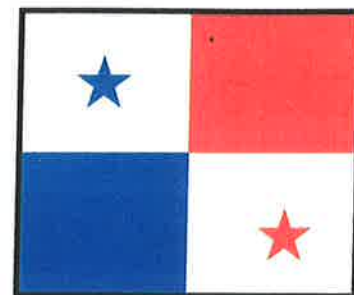
4



JOURNAL OF COPAPHIL

THE COLOMBIA/PANAMA
PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP

ISSN 1077-3053



VOLUME XXIII

NUMBER 2

DECEMBER 2005

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Figure 23

Registered cover from Correo del Comercio, Cucuta to St. Louis MO
(see "Colombian Registered Mail to 1940, Part III by Jim Cross" p27.

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OFFICERS FOR 2004-2006

PRESIDENT Debby Friedman 10 Reddy Lane, Loudonville NY 12211 rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com
 VICE-PRESIDENT Allan M Harris 26997 Hemingway Ct Hayward CA 94542 HPEXCHANGE@aol.com
 SECRETARY Thomas P Myers 7411 Old Post Road #1 Lincoln NE 68506 tpmphil@hotmail.com
 TREASURER Allan M Harris 26997 Hemingway Ct Hayward CA 94542 HPEXCHANGE@aol.com

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

COPACARTA EDITOR .. James A. Cross Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 jimacross@cts.com
 LIBRARIAN Robert A. D'Elia 38 W. Poplar Ave San Mateo CA 94402 robertadelia@earthlink.net
 SALES MANAGER James A Cross Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 jimacross@cts.com
 WEBMASTER Patrick Lamastus 5406 Birchbend Loop, Oviedo FL 32765 panama-stamps@cfl.rr.com

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

EUROPE Eric Harris . 38 Wiltshire Ave. Crowthorne Berks RG45 6NQ, UK eric.harris1@btinternet.com
 PANAMA Dr. Ernesto Arosemena ... Apartado 9415, Panama 9, Panama kikoaro@cwpa.net.pa
 COLOMBIA Santiago Cruz Calle 33 #16-50, Bogotá, Colombia sccollectibles2003@yahoo.com

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436 CHENG, Peter Box 0229 Penonome, Prov of Coclé .. PANAMA
 435 MENA, Hector Box 14831 Baton Rouge LA 70898 USA

RESIGNED

345 MILLER, Adam
 329 OSPINA, Gloria
 276 STOUGH, Jeanne

REINSTATED

153 GRIGORE, Julius W 425 Harbor Dr. S. Venice FL 34285 USA

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

C06 AROSEMENA, Ernesto Box 0830-01079 Panama PANAMA
 324 JOHNSON, James C Jr. 3125 Springs Farm Lane Charlotte NC 28226 USA
 314 MAIER, Jorg Postfach 53 Gubenreuth 91088 GERMANY

Mr. Mena collects Panama code 56

The following individuals have contributed at least \$5.00 and are recognized as contributing members for 2005-2006:

K. Adams	M. Arango,
E. Arosemena	D. Avery, Don
J. Backo	M. Barie
K. Becker	F. Brid
D. Brusie	D. Bushnell
J. Cannon	G. Caruso
C. Chartrand	E. Coleman
S. Cruz	R. Decker
T. Faistauer	L. Fournier
A. Frohlich	P. Gatons
G. Goodrich	E. Harris
R. Heymsfeld	K. Hornsby
R. Ireson	B. Johnson

C. Johnson	J. Johnson
F. Lange	E. Langlais
J. Lowery	S. Lyon
J. Maier	A. Marks
M. Marks	C. Meroni
L. Parks	M. Preciado
M. Simson	G. Tierney
L. Venegas	G. Weiss
W. Welch	J. Zambrano

An article about Colombian Mancomun and Transoceanico markings by Eric Harris was published in French in the Bulletin d'Information No. 37 of the Cercle Aérophilatélique Français July 2005.

**MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A PROSPEROUS 2006**

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

I am pleased to announce that Thomas Myers has accepted the editorship of COPACARTA beginning with the next volume due out in September 2006. Jim Cross, the founder of COPAPHIL in 1984 and editor of COPACARTA from the beginning will be retiring at that time. Jim has personally written a significant portion of the material in our journal and his efforts have played a major part in increasing interest in the philately of Colombia and Panama, not just in the US but overseas as well. Jim deserves all of our thanks for his many contributions.

We are still looking for someone to volunteer as our mail sale manager. Anyone interested should contact me.

I am also happy to announce that our librarian Bob D'Elia has indicated that he is once again able to accept requests for materials from our library. He can

be contacted at: robertadelia@earthlink.net. Kudos to Bob for the very favorable and extensive review in the October 23 Linn's of the book Ecuador: the Philately of the Seebeck Era that he co-authored. It was commended to collectors of the Seebecks of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador as well. Copies may still be available from Bob.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find information about COPAPHIL at Washington 2006. Do check out the web site for the show www.washington-2006.org for details. It promises to be an exciting show with much of interest to see in our collecting area. The next international exhibition in the United States won't be until 2016!

Debby Friedman, rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

COPAPHIL AT WASHINGTON 2006

I hope you have marked May 27-June 3, 2006 on your calendar. It is not too early to start making plans to visit the show, if even for a few days. There are many hotels in and around Washington for every budget besides the show hotels DC. COPAPHIL will be sharing a table with the Canal Zone Study Group. If you are planning to attend, please let me know if you are willing to staff our table for even a few hours. It is a great way to meet other members. We will try to organize an informal dinner during the show, probably after our meeting on May 27, so be sure to check at our table for details.

On Saturday May 27 we will have both a program and our biennial meeting. This will take place at 4 pm immediately following the meeting of the Canal Zone Study Group, with the room to be announced at a later date. The speaker will be Alfredo Frohlich; he plans to talk about LANSA.

There promises to be a number of diverse exhibits of Colombia on display. To date, I know of the following exhibits have been accepted:

Hugo Goggel - Colombia Classics in the Grand Prix Class
 Alfredo Frohlich - Classic Colombia
 Gian Marco Caruso - Tolima
 Santiago Cruz - SCADTA
 Manuel Arango - Timbres y documentos fiscales
 Alan Anyon - COLOMBIA: Revenue Documents and Stamps
 Debby Friedman - Colombia: The National Cubiertas
 Ray Simrak - Canadian SCADTA

In the Literature Class will be Jim Cross' A Handbook of Panama Postal Markings and Alfredo Frohlich and Dieter Bortfeldt's book The LANSA Story.

Also of interest Hugo Goggel will be showing Brasil 1st. Issue and our Librarian Bob D'Elia will be showing his Pre-Philatelic and Classic Ecuador collection in the Grand Prix Class.

If anyone knows of other accepted exhibits of Colombia or Panama, please contact me at rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

The mailing of this issue will be a bit delayed. I have spent a very busy three months since the last issue. First, my fiancée and I took a two week vacation to northern California. Then I began preparations to sell the mobile home which has been my residence for the past twenty-three years. This included moving my stamp collection and two file cabinets and a bookcase with reference material on Colombian and Panama philately to my fiancée's home. My unmarried daughter who lived with me for the past five years and helped care for my wife found herself an apartment and moved in..

I listed the mobile home for sale on the 1st of November and it sold within two weeks. I spent Thanksgiving week visiting family in Arizona where my fiancée had a chance to meet my children and grandchildren who live there. I cooked the turkey and the family provided the "fixins." Upon our return we began the process of disposing of my excess furniture and household goods which culminated in an estate sale on the 10th of December. Just before the sale, the mobile home had to be tented and fumigated. After the sale the unsold items were donated to charity. The transfer of the property was completed on the 15th of December.

I moved my computer to my fiancée's mobile home on the 3rd of December and converted to a high speed cable Internet connection. I am happy to report that the transition was almost without incident.

The main article in this issue is the third installment of my article on Colombian registered mail which covers regular mail from 1904 to 1935. This is a period of postal history which has not historically been popular with collectors of either Panama or Colombia. As a result the market values of covers from the period reflect an absence of demand, rather than an excess of supply.

Federico Brid was kind enough to lend me his microfilms of the 1929, 1930 and 1936 Gacetas de Panama which I have reviewed. I was searching for decrees concerning airmail rates, specifically when

the requirement for regular postage in addition to the airmail fee was dropped in 1929 and also when the reduced airmail rates went into effect in 1936. No decrees were found and the only possible source for information on the rates would seem to be articles in the local newspapers. Since there is no index to the Gaceta's, I am publishing a list of the items I found.. With the Gaceta number the text of the articles can be found on-line at

<http://www.presidencia.gob.pa/gacetaoficial>

The color page in this issue is devoted to illustrations of some of the stamps from the Department of Santander which were described in Kenneth Adams article in the previous issue.

I am including an unpublished article by the late Varro Tyler which I found in my papers. Although some progress has been made in answering the questions raised in the article, it is interesting to see how a leading student of forgeries and reprints saw the situation in Colombia a decade ago.

I am also including a translation of an article by Charles Trousseau on the Colombian departmental overprinted stamps which was originally published in Spanish in Fil-Ba. Again this is an area which has been neglected in the literature. Some years ago I purchased a collection which include a proof strike of the strip of five overprints referred to by Trousseau. As mentioned in my article on registration stamps, I have never seen a cover with a departmental overprint registration or A.R. stamp and indeed have never seen an example with a legible cancel.

In September 1994 I published a short article by David Leeds in which he identified six types of postage meters used on Panama stamps. The illustrations in this article did not reproduce well, but each was described. I have now had the opportunity to review David's collection of more than 300 covers with metered cancels and this permits a more detailed description which can serve as a basis for more detailed study of this fascinating area of modern postal history

STAMPSHOW 2005 REPORT

by Debby Friedman

The 2005 edition of the APS STAMPSHOW in Grand Rapids saw an unusually large number of exhibits of interesting and diverse Colombia material. It was the first time I had seen three of the exhibits and the ones I had seen before continue to develop. While it is impossible to summarize the exhibits in a way that can substitute for seeing the collections, this report tries to give a sense of what was there.

In addition to the exhibits, Thomas Myers presented a program "The Riches of Colombia Airmails 1932-1940". To an interested audience, he talked about the 1932 issue and its usage. Since most attention is given to SCADTA in the era when they issued stamps, little has been done with this either this issue or air mail in the 1930's. It was pointed out that the Registration stamp that was part of this set ceased to be used in 1935, while registered mail continued. Also, a cover was illustrated showing the use of a US Special Delivery stamp prepaying the service once the cover arrived in the US. The 1938 rate change overprints were also discussed.

The LANSA Story

10 frames, Alfredo Frohlich, Vermeil and AAPE Exhibitors Award of Honor.

This is a new exhibit, described as a study collection, and the first one to look at LANSA, the short-lived airline. Modern postal history is often overlooked so it can be challenging to put together an exhibit like this. Covers flown by LANSA are very scarce and this exhibit has an excellent showing of this material. The exhibit opens with the original art work for the first LANSA issue and includes complete proof sheets. The first issue was only valid for domestic mail; several very scarce commercial covers were shown. Less than a month after LANSA started operations, an international service via KLM was begun. Stamps of the former "tourism" issue were overprinted with a large L and were valid for both domestic and international air

mail; a number of these covers were also included. One of the more unusual covers had mixed franking of the first and second LANSA issues. December 1, 1950 LANSA flew what is known as the Orchid Flight from Cuba. I had only seen one cover from this flight through the years; the exhibit included five. Also shown were several uncommon incoming covers flown in Colombia by LANSA. Specimens die proofs, errors and varieties were included. A new book, *The LANSA Story*, was co-authored by the exhibitor and published by COLUMPHIL. Details about ordering the book were not available, but I expect this information will be in the next issue of our journal.

The Mancomun Air Mails of Colombia: 1929-1950, 7 frames, Thomas Myers, Gold

This exhibit shows what can be done combining mostly modestly priced material with research. I am sure many of us have at least a few air mail covers with Mancomun markings, but haven't found much information that provides an understanding of the period. The focus of this exhibit is a study of the postal markings of the Mancomun period of Colombian International air mail from 1929 to the early 1950's with emphasis on 1929-1940. It traces the development of "Mancomun" and the later "transoceanico" markings and provides information on postal rates and other markings applied to Colombian international airmail during this period.

This era began with the April 3, 1929 SCADTA flight to the Canal Zone where mail franked with a Canal Zone air mail stamp would then be flown by Pan American Airlines on its routes under a common carriage agreement. Letters originating in cities without air mail service showed how mail was transferred from the national postal system to the air mail system. Unusual destinations such as Turkey, Palestine and Japan were noted as were an interesting group of tarde and hidroavion markings. It was pointed out that this jointly carried mail was originally called "mando comun" or common

mailing, shortened to Mancomun. I hope Tom will publish more about what he has researched.

The SCADTA. System from Canada to Colombia, one frame, Ray Simrak, Gold

The story of mail from Canada can be told in a one frame exhibit as is done here. It has taken many years to assemble the material shown. Most mail was commercial in nature and proper usage of peso values is generally found only on package pieces. The majority of surviving mail from Canada is from Sun Life Assurance Company, The Royal Bank of Canada and Tropical Oil Company. Covers included not only those with CA overprints, but also some with EU for the United States used from Canada. Of particular note was a cover and a fragment from the flight of Benjamin Mendez, originating in Canada, and flown from New York City – covers from this flight are exceedingly rare and these are the only ones recorded sent from Canada. Also there was a spectacular piece sent from Montreal with eight 2 pesos overprinted CA plus two singles plus another 20 centavos franking. The other item that caught my attention was a fragment franked with two 3 pesos of the 1929 gold issue, the only high value use of this issue I have seen from Canada.

Survivors - Crashed and Salvaged Airmail in, from
and to Colombia

8 frames, Alfredo Frohlich, Gold

The subject of interrupted mail and crash covers is a fascinating aspect of aerophilately. This is the only exhibit I know of that has Colombia as the focus. Of the many interesting and well researched items were several of particular interest. The 1929 Girardot crash resulted in two different treatments of recovered mail – a small number of survivors from this crash have a label affixed that was left on when the letter was re-mailed, as evidence of postage paid. While these are very scarce, there are only 3 recorded covers that show a star marking. Shown were two of the former and one of the latter. Some of the covers were used as illustrations in the interesting book *Recovered Mail*, by Henri Nierinck. *Tributes and Fiscal Stamps of Colombia*

8 frames, Manuel Arango, Vermeil

This is an exhibit I had not seen before. It was described as a look at the origin and evolution of public revenues and begins with the Colonial era and ends with the 1,000 Days Civil War period. *Papel Sellado* (revenue stamped paper) or fiscal stamps used on various documents representing a wide variety of taxation make up most of this unusual and intriguing exhibit. It is challenging to show large documents and the exhibit did a good job displaying them to their best advantage. Notable were documents with the first and second National issues and a strong showing of *papel sellado* from the States. Magdalena was especially well represented by usages in 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871. There was so much information that I wished I had a copy of the exhibit to read more thoroughly.

The Valiente SCADTA Issue

8 frames, Santiago Cruz, Gold and APS Medal of Excellence 1900-1940

This collection is a study of the first two SCADTA issues, both in 1920, including the provisional surcharges. It has been expanded considerably since it was shown at TEXPEX 2004. I found most interesting the significant number of trial flight covers as well as fragments and dated cancellations on stamps before SCADTA established scheduled service in September 1921. This is a period that has not been well documented in the literature. One was an August 21, 1921 cover from Bogotá to Brooklyn, sent registered for surface mail only. Also shown were the largest multiple recorded on cover (block of 11, 30¢ black on rose), two scarce covers from the October 20, 1920 first flight with the so called Hummingbird cancellation, one with two 50¢ stamps, and an extensive showing of provisional surcharges. Anyone trying to identify this material using any published catalog will be frustrated as there are far more types than will be found listed. The *Handbook of the SCADTA Provisional Surcharges* that was co-edited by the exhibitor is a valuable start to studying these stamps. As more material is available for study, I hope supplemental information will be published.

COLOMBIA REGISTERED MAIL TO 1940

Part III of an article by Jim Cross

This part of the article will discuss Colombian registered mail from 1904 to 1940, excluding registered airmail which will be the subject of the next installment.

The Gold Currency Rates and "Inflation Uses"

Colombia had printed so much paper money to finance "The 1000 Days" civil war, that it had become worthless in foreign exchange. Fortunately, the income from its gold and emerald mines gave it the means to restore its currency. New gold pesos were issued on 1 September 1903. They were originally intended to be used only to pay for imports, but decrees soon followed authorizing them to be used to pay government officials, including postal employees. Effective 1 January 1904 new postal rates in gold currency were put into effect. The 1 September 1903 decree set the conversion rate of the old currency at 100 to 1 and announced the rate would be allowed to fluctuate according to the market. However, in fact, the rate remained fixed for the decade the old currency was in circulation. The new registration rate was set at 10 centavos gold and the acknowledgment of receipt fee at 5 centavos gold. This was effectively a 5000% increase in the 1903 rates.

A new issue of stamps was ordered. These were printed in the designs of the 1902 Bogota issue, but all were printed on pelure paper. This is the only indication that the new issue was denominated in the new gold currency. Meanwhile, the existing stamps were authorized for use at the 100 to 1 rate. Since it would be impractical to affix fifty 20 centavos registration stamps to an envelope, registered "inflation" uses generally show 5 and 10 pesos

postage stamps of earlier issues used to pay the registration fee.

Although the decree was to be effective on 1 January 1904, it was not printed in the *Diario Oficial* until 27 December 1903. There was not enough time for this official government publication to reach outlying towns before the effective date and covers mailed in the first few weeks of January 1904 are often franked at the old rates. The covers are evidence that the postal agency in Barranquilla did not return these for additional postage, but sent them on to their destinations without postage due markings. My collection includes a 5 Jan 1904 registered letter from Cartagena #43 to Germany with the 1903 rate and a 20 Jan 1904 domestic registered letter from Cartagena #131 to Barranquilla with the 1903 rate is also known.

Figure 19 shows the earliest gold rate registered franking in my collection on an opened out 12 Jan 1904 cover from Bogotá to France. Although there is an old registration stamp with the number affixed, the registration fee was paid by two of the 5 pesos stamps while the other paid the foreign letter postage. Although it is philatelic, this is a very scarce use on cover of the 1892 five pesos stamp, n recorded on only one non-philatelic inflation cover.

Figure 20 shows a 22 Jan 1904 registered cover from Medellin #1458 to Cuba with a pair of the 5 pesos stamps of the 1902 Medellin regional issue paying the registration postage. The registration number may have been added by a transit post office as it is far too large a number for Medellin that early in the year.



Left - Figure 19
12 Jan 1904 Cover
2 x 5P stamps
Paying fee

Right- Figure 20
22 Jan 1904 Cover
2 x 5P Medellin
issue paying fee.



The earliest cover with the new gold currency registration stamp in my collection is from Cartagena #780 to Germany dated 16 Mar 1904. However, a cover mailed from Cartagena the following day shows a 10 centavos postage stamp paying the registration fee on double rate cover to Paris. There are probably less than ten covers with this stamp. I have two. The other is a 1 Jun 1904 use from Bogotá #2205 to Argentina. (Figure 21). This cover has a seldom seen transit registration label from Valparaiso, Chile.

Although not specified in the gold currency rate decree, the currency conversion did not apparently apply in the silver currency areas of the country. Figure 22 shows a fragment from a registered cover from Barbacoas #82 franked with stamps of the 1892 Panama issue and with Scott F13 paying the registration rate. Figure 23 on the front page shows a cover franked at the new rates, but with older stamps used at face. It was carried by the Correo del Comercio of Cúcuta showing their registration label #196, the second of three recorded covers with this label.

While I am discussing gold currency stamps it is appropriate to discuss the final registration stamp issued by the Department of Bolívar in 1904.



Figure 21

1 Jun 1904 cover Bogota to Buenos Aires
Valparaiso, Chile transit label

Note that the crossbar of the N in centavos is reversed. The reversed N is also found on the three regular stamps and the A.R. stamp of that issue. It is believed that the printer reversed the N's deliberately to show that these stamps were denominated in gold currency. This stamp also has not been recorded on cover, but Figure 24 shows an "inflation use" of the 5 and 10 pesos stamps of the 1902 Department of Bolívar issue, the only registered cover from that Department thus far recorded.

The Arango and Lit. Nacional Stamps

In the contract with J. Arango for the production of the next stamp issue the government stated that when the new stamps were delivered all earlier stamps would be demonetized. The Arango issue included a registration stamp and an A.R. stamp. Covers show these stamps were apparently delivered to the government early in July 1904, but the earlier stamps were not in fact demonetized and both inflation uses and uses of the 1904 gold currency stamps can be seen throughout 1904 and into early 1905. Stamps of the Arango issue were not initially sent to Barranquilla and from July to October covers can be found from that city on which bisects of the 10c gold currency stamp are used to pay the 5c foreign letter rate. A considerable number of covers showing this use exist as well as numerous bisects on piece. Thus far no registered bisect covers have been recorded, but they may exist.

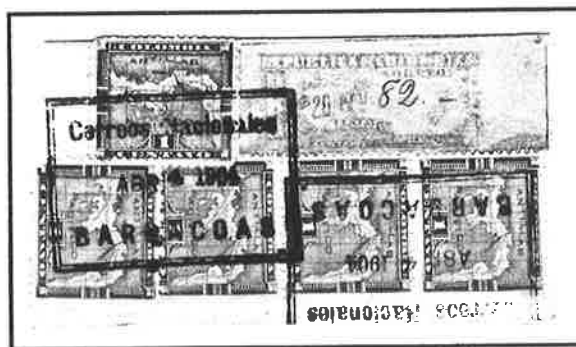


Figure 22

Fragment from cover from Barbacoas
Panama stamps with Colombia registration



Figure 24 1904 Cover from Cartagena
Only recorded registered cover from Dept. of Bolivar

The Arango registration stamp was the normal registration stamp until 1908 and remainders continued to be used for a number of years afterwards, especially in smaller towns. A 19 Apr 1915 cover from Pasto is franked with this stamp. Figure 25 shows the reverse of a letter addressed to the New York Institute of Science in Rochester NY. It shows the Arango registration stamp used on 17 Feb 1908 from Puente Nacional, a small village on the route from Bogotá to Bucaramanga. It is #2 for the year, indicating how little registered mail was sent from such villages. It is little wonder that no registered covers have been recorded from many such post offices.

The 20th century postage issues have traditionally not been popular with Colombian collectors. There have been studies of the varieties of the numeral stamps in the literature, but nothing has appeared about the registration stamps. The largest holding of registered mail from this period is the collection of Eric Harris, our English representative. His collection of the Arango issue includes the earliest recorded registered covers from Cienaga, Corozal, Pereira, Rio Hacha and Rio Negro. Quite likely covers with this registration stamp exist from additional small towns. This and the subsequent issues offer a promising field for further study.

In 1907 Colombia prohibited Departmental governments from issuing any further stamps and required that all existing stocks of such stamps be



Figure 25 1907 cover
from Puente Nacional to U.S.

turned in and destroyed. However, the national government was not prepared to provide postal service to all of the small villages which had been served by the departmental postal services. Therefore, stamps of the Arango issue and the later issue in the same design printed by the Litografia Nacional were overprinted CORREOS DEPARTAMENTALES with two types of handstamps (Scott LF1-4). The overprinted stamps were then sold to the Departmental governments at a discount for use on the remaining routes that they operated. These are among the scarcest 20th century Colombian stamps. Scott prices do not reflect their scarcity. I have not seen a mint set of the four stamps offered for sale in the past 27 years and used stamps are almost as scarce. I am not aware of covers with any of these four stamps.

The 1908 registration stamp used the Arango design with Lit. Nacional at the bottom. The Litografia Nacional was the government printing agency. These stamps are found perforated 10, 14, 10x14 and 14x10. The gauge 14 is approximate and some stamps measure closer to 13.5 than 14. This issue was used continuously from 1908 to 1917 with the exception described below. The Harris collection contains uses of this stamp from Bucaramanga, Calamar, Carmen and Mompos, the earliest recorded registered covers from each of these towns. Additional uses from small towns probably exist.

resting this cover was acquired in Leipzig several years ago.



Above - Figure 25 - Cover with 1910 Registration Stamp



Right- Figure 26 - 1923 cover from Cucuta.

The Independence Centennial Issue

In 1910 Colombia celebrated the centennial of its initial declaration of independence from Spain. To commemorate the event a set of commemorative stamps was issued. These are the first national stamps which were printed outside of Colombia with the exception of the 1892-1895 map stamps for use in Panama. The designs show important figures in the independence movement. The set included a registration stamp and an A.R. stamp. The following paragraph appeared in the Philatelic Journal of America, quoting Norman Thornton writing in the Gibbons Journal:

"The centenary issue of Colombia included a registration stamp which, as we remarked at the time in our new issue columns, showed an execution scene. This stamp has now been withdrawn from use, following on representations made by the Spanish Minister in Bogotá, who protested against the inscription, "Fusilados Por Orden Del Gobierno Español"

The history of the incident is as follows: Morillo and his Spaniards besieged Cartagena by land and sea. After a heroic resistance of four months, the defenders found themselves at the end of their resources and endeavored to escape by sea. Morillo entered the town, depleted of two-thirds of its inhabitants. He re-established the Inquisition and instituted a military tribunal to judge the "brigands" who had taken refuge in the surrounding country. They were enticed into the town under a promise of a general amnesty, and were shot in a body on February 24, 1816. A very discreditable proceeding which the Spanish authorities were naturally anxious to treat as -bygone-."

The inscription in English reads: "Shot .. By Order of the Spanish Government." The stamp was withdrawn by Decree 696 of 6 August 1910 after being in use for only 17 days. Used copies are far scarcer than mint copies. Figure 26 shows one of the few surviving covers, mailed 8 August 1910 (two days after the withdrawal decree) from Bogotá with #1925 (this cover was previously illustrated in the November 1986 COPACARTA). Note that the projected volume of registered mail from Bogotá, 3300 in 1910, was less than that in 1903, an indication that the volume of registered mail in the country was not increasing.

The 1917 - 1925 Issues

The next registration stamps were issued 25 August 1917. There were two stamps, a bi-colored 4 centavos value and a 10c value. "Historia Postal del Las Tarifas de Los Correos en Colombia" by Carlos Valenzuela Acosta, a book giving Colombian postal rates, makes no mention of a 4 centavos registration rate. The rate on foreign letters was reaffirmed at 10 centavos by decrees in 1907 and again in 1924. The rate on domestic letters was reaffirmed at 10 centavos in 1911 and if the published table is correct was actually increased to 15 centavos in 1918. The 4 centavos stamp is found with an inverted center. It is known that used 4 centavos stamps are scarcer than mint copies. To determine how the stamp was used it would be useful to examine it on cover, but COPAPHIL thus far has no record of a cover with this stamp.

During the period from 1917-1925 stamps of the Perkins-Bacon issue were the definitive stamps of Colombia. However, due to World War I and later budgetary difficulties, a number of different

provisional stamps were issued during the period. These offer a large variety of frankings for the collector of registered mail with the 1917 10c stamp.

Figure 27 shows a 1923 registered cover from Cúcuta to Switzerland franked with the 10 centavos registration stamp of the 1917 issue (ex-Gebauer). It was sent by a member of the Commission of Experts which was working on the demarcation of the border between Colombia and Venezuela. The Maracaibo transit registration marking shows that the Colombian government was dispatching mail from Cúcuta via the route which had been pioneered by the Correo del Comercio.

Colombia's final registration stamp for other than airmail was issued in 1925. It has no denomination, but major catalogs supply the denomination as (10)c. However, decree 1197 of August 1925, published in *Diario Oficial* 19973 reduced the registration rate to 8 centavos. It seems likely that some, if not most of these stamps were used at that rate. The Harris collection has only two registered covers with this stamp, both mailed from Bucaramanga in Sep 1925. Covers with this stamp seem to be quite scarce. Most registered covers seen after 1925 have regular postage stamps paying the registration fee.

BOOK REVIEWS

by Debby Friedman

The LANSA Story – The Postal History of the Colombian Airline LANSA by Alfredo Frohlich and Dieter Bortfeldt, published 2005 by Colomphil, hard bound, 179pp.

Very little has been written about this short-lived airline. This is the first major work about LANSA (Limitada Nacional de Servicio Aereo). It was established to compete with AVIANCA which eventually took it over. Its first air mail flight was June 22, 1950 and it became part of Avianca in September 1951. The book covers LANSA's stamp issues, proofs and varieties as well as forgeries. There are copious color illustration, including both domestic, outgoing and incoming mail. I find especially interesting the last two sections. The first includes reproductions of cancellations, information on rates, airports with LANSA service and where they had agencies. The second section includes information on LANSA planes and accidents and

reproduces a number of interesting government decrees and documents. Because so little has been written the bibliography is very short.

LANSA is an example of a challenging modern postal history area that can be collected. It will take a prolonged search to put together even a modest collection of LANSA covers. This book is an important reference, not just for basic information about the stamps, but also to give the reader a clear understanding when evaluating covers of what mail was actually carried by LANSA as opposed to covers that used LANSA stamps after the Avianca merger. I highly recommend this book if you are interested in Colombian airmail.

The book is available from Dieter Bortfeldt (email colomphil@usa.net.) While the book is being sold for \$90, a discount has been extended to COPAHIL members who may order copies for \$75.

Historia de las Tarifas del Correo Aereo en Colombia, by Carlos Valenzuela A., 2005, Bogota, 131 pages, in Spanish with both color and black and white illustrations

Carlos has accepted the challenge to do what nobody has before – to publish all of Colombia's airmail rates from 1920-2005. Included in this fascinating book is rate information about SCADTA, Avianca, TACA and Lansa, transoceanic mail, correo extra rapido 1950-1962 and extensive information from 1957 to 2005. While it is possible

some additional information may yet surface, the details in this book provide essential information, most previously unavailable, and allow for an understanding of the changing airmail rates. The modern postal history of Colombia is often overlooked as a challenging area to collect. The availability of rate information will hopefully spur interest.

Inquiries about availability of the book should be directed to the author at chvalenzuela@hotmail.com

SELECTED DECREES FROM GACETA DE PANAMA

1930

- #5662 - 4 Jan 1930. Visit of the Secretary of Gobierno y Justicia.
- #5662 - Jan 1930. Payments due from Argentina.
- #5662 - 4 Jan 1930. Termination of the 1912 agreement with the U.S. concerning exchange of parcel post.
- #5663 - 6 Jan 1930. Resolution 3 of the Direccion General de Correos y Telegrafos concerning traffic to the interior.
- #5667 - 15 Jan 1930. Decree 238 30 Dec 1929 authorizing the 15c, 20c, and 25c airmail stamps (Scott C7-C9)
- #5671 - 24 Jan 1930. Decree 7 of 14 Jan 1930. Authorized free telegraph franking for the Banco Nacional.
- #5675 - 1 Feb 1930. Decree 10 of 22 Jan 1930. Sets foreign airmail rates per 15 grams.
Costa Rica & Colombia B0.10
Ecuador, Venezuela & Curacao B0.15
Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador, British Honduras, Mexico, U.S. and Cuba B0.20.
Canada, Peru, Bolivia, Puerto Rico B0.25.
Interior B0.05 per 20 grams plus B0.02 postage per 20 grams.
- #5675 - 1 Feb 1930. Decree 13 of 24 January 1930 authorizes the 5 centesimos surcharge on the 20 centesimos orange special delivery stamp (Scott C
- #5688 20 Feb 1930. Contract dated 6 Dec 1929 with PANAGRA outlining the rights of Panamerican Airlines.
- #5704 - 14 Mar 1930. Decree 37 of 27 Feb 1930 authorizing the airmail overprint on the 1918 1B stamp (Scott C6).
- #5745 - 5 May 1930. Decree 53 of 22 April 1930. Establishes telegraph and telephone rates.
- #5796 - 16 Jul 1930. Decree 88 of 26 Jun 1930. Sets additional telegraph rates.
- #5824 - 25 Aug 1930. Decree 106 of 2 Aug 1930. Authorizes issue of airmail stamps as of 4 Aug 1930. (Scott C10-C14)
- #5849 - 8 Oct 1930. Law 16 of 15 Oct 1930. Establishes 2% Consular Tax on packages imported by mail.

- #5889 19 Dec 1930. Decree 46 of 22 Nov 1930. Agreement for exchange of parcel post with Cuba.

1936

- #7300 - 18 May 1936. Decree 188 of 14 May 1936. Authorizes HABILITADA overprint on 30,000 10c stamps. Scott
- #7311 - 2 Jun 1936. Decree 130 30 May 1936. Closes the postal sub-station in the Chorillo district of the city of Panama.
- #7311 - 2 Jun 1936. Decree 131 of 30 May 1936. Authorizes home delivery in the city of Panama for mail with a home address.
- #7371 - 31 Aug 1936. Decree 1919 of 29 Aug 1936.
- #7374 - 3 Sep 1936. Decree 192 of 2 Sep 1936. Establishes the organizing committee for the 1936 U.P.A.E. Congress.
- #7383 - 16 Sep 1936. Decree 199 of 15 Sep 1936. Authorizes overprinting of HABILITADO 3c on 150,00 1 centesimo stamps for use as a revenue stamp on perfumes.
- #7387 - 22 Sep 1936. Decree 198ter of 14 Sep 1936. Authorizes the overprinting of the Arosemena commemorative stamps 60,000 2c on 24c and 35,000 5c on 50c to be issued on 24 Sep 1936. (Scott & C20).
- #7413 - 5 Nov 1936. Decree 64 of 30 Oct 1936. Authorizes the sale of the 1936 U.P.A.E. stamps as of 1 Dec 1936.
- #7426 - 25 Nov 1936. Lists returned mail for September (No lists found for other months).
- #7430? - 30 Nov 1936. Decree 83 of 26 Nov 1936. Sets procedures for sale of U.P.A.E. stamps. Discounts as authorized by Article 28 of Law 22 of 1925. Only complete sets will be sold by the Direccion General de Correos.. Buyers elsewhere are limited to 25 copies of any stamp.
- #7434 - 7 Dec 1936. Contract dated 1 Dec 1936 with the Empresa Nacional de Transportes Aereos for airmail service to David, Bocas del Toro and Puerto Armuelles for a period of 10 years.

SOME MYSTERIES OF COLOMBIAN PHILATELY

by Varro E Tyler

Editor's Note: The late Professor Varro E. Tyler was the foremost student of philatelic counterfeiting, author of numerous books and articles on the subject and leader of the A.P.S. summer seminar on counterfeiting. He was a member of COPAPHIL at the time of his death several years ago. I found this unpublished manuscript which he wrote about a decade ago when going thru our files in preparation for my move. It is fitting to publish his thoughts on this subject as a tribute to his work, even though some research on the stamps he describes as since been published.

There are probably more unanswered questions about the authenticity of various nineteenth century stamps of Colombia than those of any other country. For example, after Charles Phillips wrote his famous article in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* 16:74-76 (1905), in which he declared that certain modified stamps of the 1868-1877 period were reprints nine years passed before the Scott Catalog in 1914 noted the existence of "Reprints." They continued to be designated as such in that reference until John N. Myer's scholarly articles appeared from 1937 to 1939 in various issues of Volumes 51 to 53 of *The American Philatelist*. Adopting Myer's findings, Scott in 1940 changed the designation to "Counterfeits-formerly believed reprints." This appellation prevailed until 1946 when Scott suddenly began to refer to them as "Counterfeits or reprints," a practice that continues to this day.

It would appear that sometime prior to 1946, Scott had obtained information from some source that cast doubt on Myer's classification of these items as forgeries. The philatelic literature is vast and basically unindexed, so it is easy to overlook articles, but I have been unable to locate any information published between 1940 and 1946 that would have caused the catalogers to change their minds about the status of the imitations of these issues. To be sure, the *Catalogo Leo Temprano*, 20th ed., 1984, does refer to them as Reimpresion Michelson" but then goes on to describe the substantial design differences between them and the issued stamps. These differences are of such a nature that it is highly unlikely, if not impossible, that the items in question could be reprints - that is, printed from the original stones. What happened to

cause the catalogers to doubt Myer's seemingly logical conclusions that the stamps with modified designs must be outright forgeries? Can any reader enlighten us on this matter?

In June 1889, both *Alfred Smith & Co.'s Monthly Circular* No. 174:43 (1889) and *The Philatelic Record* 11:109 (June 1889) recorded the issuance of a black ½c. stamp with eagle design on plain white paper with a fine line at the perforations intended for the transmission of newspapers with the city of Bogota and its suburbs. This stamp was said to be perforated 13½. Initially, the stamp was cataloged by Scott as Colombia no. 451, a back-of-the-book item for the city of Bogota. Then, as the regular postal issues of the country multiplied and utilized more numbers. it was designated no. 551. Finally when BOB items received special prefixes, it was renumbered LX1, its present identified. During this entire period, the stamp was listed as perf 13½. It has never been properly described by Scott as a newspaper stamp.

Suddenly, in 1974, the Scott Catalog changed this listing from perf. 13½, a gauge that had been found accurate since 1889, to perf. 12. Again, no published study has been found establishing perf. 12 as the proper gauge of this stamp. Still, that perforation is the one listed in the *Catalogo Alvaro Barriga Colombia* 1990/91. This description may be deceptive, however, because in that catalog the stamp is grouped with the ½c redrawn design issued in 1896 which does exist perf. 12. In Fig. VI of his article on Colombia previously referred to, John Myer illustrates a genuine ½c. stamp of 1889; it is perforated 13½. I have six copies of this stamp in my reference collection, and all are perforated 13½. As a matter of fact, I have never seen a perf.. 12 copy of LX1. What caused Scott to change to an incorrect perforation 12 description after listing the stamp correctly as perf 13½. for more than three-quarters of a century? Or is it just possible that I have never seen a genuine copy of this stamp?

The 5- and 10-pesos stamps of the 1870-77 issue of Colombia (Scott nos. 64 and 65) and their redrawn designs (nos. 78 and 79) as well as their forgeries and printings on various papers represent a complex mystery that has apparently never been completely solved. Following John Myer's study,

Scott deleted as bogus the 5p. brown and the 10p. black on lilac rose stamps (nos. 125 and 126) supposedly issued in 1886 because their designs were those of the so-called reprints of the redrawn stamps (nos. 78 and 79) of 1877. Yet, the 1990/91 Catalog Alvaro Barriga continues to list these two items (nos. 110 and 111) as authentic postal issues. The Stanley Gibbons catalog also describes them as issued stamps (nos. 118 and 119). Why? Which catalog is correct? Does anyone know?

Mysteries also abound among the stamps of the Colombian States. For example, Scott notes that of the 1869 issue of Antioquia, the 2½ blue (no. 5), 5c green with shaded figures (no. 7), 10c. lilac (no.8), 10c blue (not numbered) and the 1p. rose red have all been reprinted. Yet, The *Philatelic Journal of America* 6:317-319 (1890) published a translation of a letter from Domingo Hincapie, Postmaster of the Department of Antioquia, certifying that none of the stamps of the 1869 issue had ever been reprinted. Further, a declaration by the printer of these stamps, Daniel Ayala, reaffirmed that they had never been reprinted by the government or by anyone else and that the printing plates for them were destroyed in 1875 or 1876.

My own limited observations on the 1869 stamps indicate that an uncataloged 2c. ultramarine value is a crude forgery. Reprints do not exist of the 2½c. blue (no 5), but an excellent forgery may easily be mistaken for a reprint. It could even be a reprint-forgery, made from a new plate using slightly modified original printing materials. The same is true for the 5c. green with solid figures (no. 6); the uncataloged 5c. blue in this design is a relatively crude forgery. I have never seen a forgery or reprint of the 5c green with shaded figures (no. 7) and question the existence of either. The so-called reprinting of the 10c. lilac stamps (no. 8) is either an excellent forgery which may be distinguished by the inappropriate shading in the lower flowers, or it is a reprint-forgery made from modified original printing materials. The uncataloged 10c. blue is likewise either an excellent forgery or a reprint-forgery made from a modified and defaced original die. Two outright forgeries and an excellent reprint-forgery also exist of the 20c brown (no. 9). Various total forgeries as well as reprint-forgeries also exist of the 1p rose red and vermillion stamps (nos. 10 and 10a). Reprint-forgeries of the 1p. with broad margins may be properly classified by noting the lack of double

frame lines about each stamp.

It is obvious that the attestations regarding the absence of reprints and early plate destruction of the 1869 issue of Antioquia refer only to the original printing stones and to stamps (reprints) prepared using them. Even a cursory study of the issue reveals that for many values subsequent printings were made from new plates prepared from more or less original dies or other design materials. A detailed study of this issue is required to clear up some of the mystery surrounding it.

In the decade or so following the issuance of the 1899 series of Antioquia featuring a portrait of General Cordoba, the stamps of this attractive series (nos 117-127, F3, F4 and LF1) were highly valued. A 14-value set of the imperforate stamps (so-called trial printings) was selling in 1910 for about the same price as a used copy of the United States 10c. 1847 Washington stamp (Scott no. 2). Today we know that these imperforate stamps, printings in unissued colors, and many of the perforate stamps as well, are merely reprints and of strictly nominal value. Scott does not even note that reprints of the set exist, although Gibbons states that "many" are in circulation. This is a vast understatement. Huge quantities were sold by the old-time Berlin dealer Philip Kosack early in the century. While experienced collectors can distinguish them on the basis of paper, gum, shade and perforation differences, untold numbers still reside in most collections as genuine stamps. Who made them and when? Were these reprints authorized by postal authorities in Antioquia? If so, why? Another mystery?

These selected examples of problems relating to just a few of the stamps of Colombia and one of its states illustrate a small portion of the vast amount of work that needs to be done if the philately of this country is to be put on a reasonably sound basis. To me, it seems most unfortunate that there are so few collectors willing to study the stamps they accumulate and to publish their observations so the information may be shared with others. Until this is done, Colombia will remain a country whose early stamps are more unknown than known. Surely there are readers of this article who love good mysteries and who are willing to work toward their solutions. Or possibly some of the solutions are already known, but no one has bothered to put them into print. That would be an even greater misfortune.

NATIONAL STAMPS USED FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF COLOMBIA

by Charles Trousseau

Editor's note. This is a translation of the article which was originally printed in Fil-BA III No. 111 Jan-Feb 1962. Little has appeared in English concerning these issues and this translation should be useful to collectors of these issues.

Decree Number 906 of January 1906 ended the postal emission of the Departments of Colombia when it decided that the issuing of stamps was the exclusive function of the national government. But because of the lack of sufficient funds, the national government could not take immediate charge of the maintenance of all the National and Departmental routes in existence, they permitted the provisional continuation of national and departmental routes in the departments that wished to do so.

The aforementioned decree authorized the departments that used the routes not yet nationalized to use the existing supply of their own stamps, furthermore anticipating that when the supply or part of it was exhausted, the National Postal Administration could provide new stamps. But as to the date indicated, the stamps given to the departments could not be used outside their own borders or the routes established by them. To allure the departments to this plan and in trying to find the best way to help maintain the postal routes, the stamps request of the government would be sold at one half of their face value.

In the beginning the stamps supplied by the government to the departments under this agreement were received without any overprint. For this reason when the stamps are not on covers they could not be distinguished from the national issues except for the cancellations which are clearly departmental cancellations and not national cancellations.

After a while, and probably to prevent the use of stamps bought at departmental post offices for letters mailed on national routes or vice versa, they decided to overprint the stamps supplied. In effect, stamps bought in either office were sold at face value. Incases where the stamps were used in offices different from where they were purchased (government or department), that office suffered a loss of half of the face value.

The rubber stamp used to create the overprint was of sufficient size to make 5 impressions over the Numeral stamps printed by J. L. Arango in 1904.

The same rubber stamp was also used on the numeral stamps of 1908 printed by the Litografia Nacional, Bogota, was not wide enough to cover the entire strip of 5.

The above information clearly proves that the use of the overprint was ordered before the printing of the Litografia Nacional series of 1908. The date of 1909 given in all the catalogs for the issues of "Correos Departamentales" in effect then is in error. This makes one believe, without positive proof, that these stamps were in use from 1907.

It would be interesting if the friends of the Bogota Stamp Club could review the editions of the Diario Nacional from 1906 to see if they could discover the ministerial order that mandated the overprints. We would have then a approximate date of the first date of use of these stamps, because it is unlikely we would ever know the exact date of the first utilization or the location.

This then is the origin of the long series of "Correos Departamentales" and an explanation of the numerous types and varieties that are present in each of the "centavos" values. It should be considered that the overprint was only applied in Bogota as they received the orders from the Departments, and these overprints were used on existing issues.

The nationalization of the postal service was progressing little by little. Use of the "Correos Departamentales" stamps was lessening each year and their use was ending, putting an end to the stamp issues of the departments.

It is necessary to insist in the indisputable fact that the overprinted "Correos Departamentales" stamps were only for use on the internal routes of each department. Letters in service to other departments or for use outside of Colombia were the sole right of the Correo Nacional which was not to accept letters franked with stamps of the "Correos Departamentales."

The stamps utilized by the Departments, with or without overprints, should not be listed for any reason as stamps of a national issue as presently cataloged by Yvert. They are clearly Departmental issues and should be listed as such as are the particular stamps of each department as cataloged by Gibbons, Michel and Scott. Every collector of Colombia who would brag that he knows the stamps

of this country should have a separate place in their albums under Departmental Stamps which should include all the departmental uses including Registration and Acknowledgment of Receipt stamps.

It is curious to note that the three catalogs mentioned above have no mention of the departmental use of the national stamps without overprint. The only explanation of this omission must be the lack of complete knowledge or simply ignorance of the facts of departmental cancellations in use. This unfortunately is also true of many collectors in Colombia itself.

In my view, but without any firm base to securely state it, the overprints in colored inks are of doubtful origin even if made by legitimate rubber stamps. And even though the catalogs do not mention them it is probable that one can encounter inverted overprints and incomplete impressions which is common with all stamps overprinted by hand stamp, and I question if these were made solely to create "varieties."

The original article included illustrations of some national stamps showing departmental cancels. These are not available, but the following is a listing of the items illustrated. Editor

2 centavos, issue of 1910, oval cancel, CORREOS DEPARTAMENTAL, JERICO

2 centavos, issue of 1910, oval cancel, CORREOS DEPARTAMENTAL, SONSON

1 centavo, J. L. Arango, type VI, oval cancel, CORREO, DEPARTAMENTAL, ANTIOQUIA.

1 centavo, J. L. Arango, type VI, straight line cancel C. D. CAROLINA.

1 centavo, J. L. Arango, type VI, oval cancel, CORREO, DEPARTAMENTAL, SONSON

1 centavo, Lit Nal without imprint 13.5 x 9.5 large oval cancel, C.D. TITIRIBI.

1 centavo, Lit Nal without imprint 13.5 x 9.5 large oval cancel, MEDELLIN.

1 centavo, Lit Nal without imprint 13.5 x 9.5 oval cancel, C O R R E O DEPARTAMENT

AL YARUMAL.

2 centavos, block of 4, Lit. Nal. type 1, 13.5 x 13.5, oval cancel, CORREOS DEPARTAMENTALES, ANDES.

2 centavos, pair, Lit. Nal. type I, 13.5 x 13.5, oval cancel, CORREOS DEPARTAMENTAL SONSON.

All of the above are from the Department of Antioquia.

Two stamps of 2 centavos, Lit. Nal., type I, 13.5 x 13.5 with cancel of BOLIVAR (town) on one and a fragment of a cancel on the second of oval DPTALES. The latter cancel could be from Santander or perhaps from Cauca?

2 centavos, J. L. Arango, type I with cancel of Departamento de Bolivar with date stamp of 1906.

2 centavos, Lit. Nal. type I, 13.5 x 13.5 with partial cancel "mento Norte d" which was probably used in Norte de Santander.

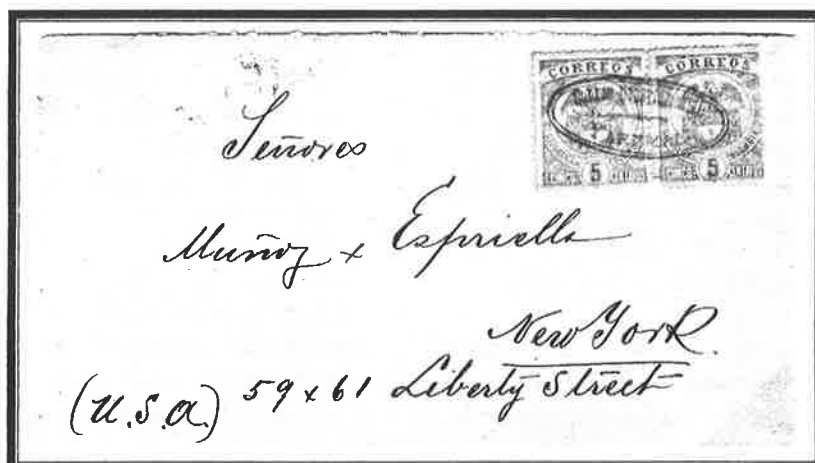
Editor's Note: The author overlooked another possible explanation for the existence of cancels of departmental post offices on unoverprinted national stamps.

Since the departmental stamps could not legally be used on mail to other departments or foreign countries, perhaps departmental post offices in small towns not served by a national post office maintained a small stock of national stamps as a service to mailers who wished to write to another department or foreign country.

A few earlier covers franked with departmental stamps and sent to foreign countries have been seen, although no study of those that exist has been published.

Lending evidence to the other possible explanation, my collection contains the cover

illustrated below showing use of national stamps with a departmental cancel from Yarumal on a letter to New York. The letter is backstamped in Barranquilla 21 Jan 1901.



PANAMA POSTAL METERS

by Jim Cross

This article is based upon a study of over 300 metered covers, mostly from the period from 1970-1988. These include a significant quantity of covers addressed to the admissions department of Texas A&M., especially between 1984 and 1988.

No types not previously listed by David Leeds in his article in the September 1994 COPACARTA were found. All except one of the meters were used in the city of Panama. The exception was a Leeds Type II machine used in Colon. Only one meter can definitely be identified as coming from a commercial user. This is a Leeds Type I meter on which a boxed indication of the user has been added.

The evidence strongly suggests that some of the meter machines identified in this study were used by clerks in postal facilities in the city of Panama. It is possible to identify the locations of some of the machines from registration markings on letters without other stamps. Since mail could only be registered at a post office, it is probable that these meters were applied there.

All strikes seen are in red ink and applied directly on the covers rather than on labels which are applied to the covers (the common practice in U.S. postal facilities. The quality of many of the strikes is poor and it is often difficult or impossible to determine the machine number or the date.

All machines except a single example of the Leeds Type VI meter have a number less than 567. These are preceded by the prefix P.B. which stands for Pitney Bowes. The Type VI meter has the number P 46968 which probably is a machine number assigned by the manufacturer.

The remainder of the article is organized by meter type. Each entry gives the meter number, the earliest and latest dates recorded and the location where the meter was used, if known.

TYPE I METER



29	7 Jul 1960	19 Apr 1961
36	14 Dec 1954	10 Dec 1960
99	3 Oct 1968	
120	25 Oct 1963	



36	14 Dec 1959	
	Tropicana la Gran Muebleria	

Since machine number 36 is listed above it is possible this is the same machine with additional text added.

TYPE II METER



44	2 Mar 57	4 Oct 65	Panama Zone 1
52	30 Aug 63		
115	18 Aug 65		
122	28 Sep 68	13 Mar 73	Panama Zone 1
132	24 May 66	20 Dec 83	Panama (Note)
133	5 Sep 74	4 Feb 83	Panama Zone 1
134	5 Dec 73		Panama Zone 5
135	14 Dec 67	19 Sep 81	Panama Zone 9A
136	31 May 67	25 Aug 96	Panama Zone 4
138	16 Jan 68		
139	26 Oct 70	19 Feb 87	Panama Zone 5
208	7 Sep 71	26 Sep 83	Panama Zone 3
209	19 Dec 74	25 Sep 85	Panama-Obarrio
229	22 Dec 71		
287	13 Feb 87		

Note-Seen from Zone 3, Zone 1 and Zone 9A

TYPE II-A METER



Similar to Type II with Colon postmark

133 19 Jan 68 4 Feb 85

Note that this machine number is also found with a Panama postmark with overlapping dates.

TYPE III METER



104 3 Mar 73 11 Jan 84
 105 17 Sep 82 2 Feb 84
 112 4 Sep 81
 201 11 Sep 74
 225 31 May 75
 255 29 Jul 85
 262 21 Oct 84
 267 12 Feb 87
 269 27 Nov 81
 271 6 Feb 75
 282 date struck off envelope
 343 4 Feb 83
 344 26 Sep 83
 347 10 Jan 83
 465 15 Oct 81
 466 24 Feb 87
 468 4 Sep 81 6 Nov 84 Panama Zone 5
 554 17 Mar 87 25 Sep 88

TYPE IV METER

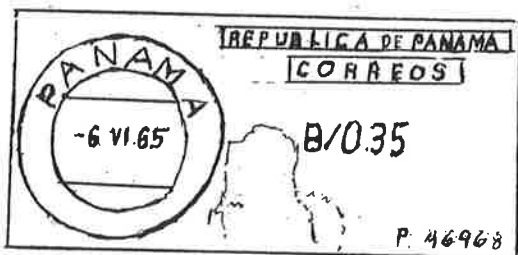


290 date unclear
 313 6 Feb 75 Panama Zone 5
 316 15 Sep 75 10 Dec 87 Panama Zone 5
 337 19 Aug 85
 338 23 Sep 82 4 Sep 85
 340 6 Feb 84 14 Mar 84
 370 17 Sep 82
 373 6 May 85
 400 10 Mar 86 23 Sep 87
 409 10 Jul 85
 424 26 Nov 79 11 Nov 81
 425 2 Nov 83
 436 12 Nov 81
 444 15 Mar 82 21 Jan 93
 453 15 Sep 82
 455 19 Apr 82
 462 24 Sep 86
 476 23 May 82
 514 2 Sep 82 14 Jun 83
 516 2 Aug 75 27 Jun 86 Panama Zone 5
 525 7 Feb 86 21 Sep 87
 561 10 Jan 85 30 Sep 86
 563 8 Jun 84
 565 16 Jul 84 20 Oct 87 Panama Zone 9A
 566 27 Aug 87

TYPE V METER



54 30 Aug 63
 131 28 Apr 83
 144 11 Apr 72 Panama Zone 3
 145 13 Jul 82
 148 12 Sep 84
 172 8 Feb 73
 182 26 Aug 69 20 Oct 69 Colon Free Zone
 191 18 Jan 63 26 Aug 63
 194 18 Jan 84
 244 20 Nov 82 30 Jan 87



46978 6 Jun 85

Only one cover is known and details of the tower are not clear on that copy.

Although this collection is possibly the largest available accumulation of Panama meter mail, it obviously does not answer all the questions about such mail. The lowest meter number in the collection is 29 and the earliest date of use is number 44 on 2 Mar 1957. Earlier covers probably exist. There are 58 different meter number in the collection between number 29 and number 566. How many of the remainder can be found on cover?

How many additional meter numbers now exist and are there any additional types?

PREGUNTA

Colombia Experimental Booklet

Does anyone know anything about an experimental booklet of Perkins Bacon stamps offered by Superior Stamp & Coin Co. on 29 Nov 1982. It contained four panes of Scott 374, 10c blue, and two panes of Scott 402, 30c olive bister, in a plain blue cover. It must have been prepared about 1926.

It is certainly an odd combination of stamps. The

10c stamps would have paid the U.P.U. rate, but the 30c would not have paid any regular combination of postage and fees. If legitimate it was certainly an experiment. Or, it may have been privately produced.

I am indebted to Gary LaCrosse for bring the advertisement for this sale to my attention.

THOMAS MYERS

THE MARKET REPORT

This quarter I will report on a few sales on e-bay.

Lot 5636626556, a mint NH copy of the 1910 10 pesos of the Colombian Independence Centenary sold for \$151.32.

Lot 5629390837, a Panama Railroad Co. stock certificate, sold for \$344.65.

Lot 5629555152, a copy of the 1894 1c Garzon "No Hay Estampillas" stamp on a cover to France sold for \$212.50

Lot 5626773110, a used copy of the Pehlke post card showing Tequandama Falls sold for \$46.99. (This was incorrectly listed and many collectors may have missed it. Normal market price is \$150+.)

Lot 5677627775, a cover with a pair of the 1892

Panama 5c stamps used on an 1898 cover to the U.S. with an embossed U.S. Embassy seal on the envelope, sold for \$203.50.

The following lots are from a Soler y Llach sale which was also listed on e-bay.

Lot 6571136726, a registered philatelic cover from Colon to Munich, sold for \$407.65. The registration stamp was Scott F11. This is only the second known use of this stamp on cover from Colon, both from the same correspondence. The other is ex-Helme.

Lot 6571136300, a copy of the Panama 1888 20c on an 1891 cover to New York, sold for \$319.03.03.

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THE COLOR PAGE STAMPS OF SANTANDER



SHADES OF SCOTT 1 & 3

SHADES OF SCOTT 4



SHADES OF SCOTT 5 AND BLOCK SHOWING SIDEWAYS CLICHES



SHADES OF SCOTT 6 & PAIR SHOWING "CINCO" ERROR

SHADES OF SCOTT 7



SHADES OF SCOTT 9

BISECT OF SCOTT 9 ON PIECE

SHADES OF SCOTT 14



SHADES OF SCOTT 10 AND IMPERF PAIR



SHADES OF SCOTT 15, SCOTT 16, 17 AND PAIR OF SCOTT 18 IMPERF BETWEEN