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Registered cover from Bogota to Paris 16 Feb 1929 with hand drawn "R"
Figure 38 in "Colombian Registered Mail to 1940, Part IV" by Jim Cross p47.

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

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COPAPHIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS (thru 31 May)

437 KUIPERS, Henry Beethoven Laan 15 Almelo 7604 G.C. NETHERLANDS
 438 PRICE, Alfred 113 Swallow Drive Brandon MS 39047 USA

DECEASED

C64 PASCUAL, Vicente B

REINSTATED

C85 WILDE, Brad 5720 Budapest Place Dulles VA 20189 USA

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

C46 KEELER, Davis 2 Angel St. E. Falmouth MA 02536 USA
 C50 LACROSSE, Gary 1138 Willow St... #5 San Jose CA #5 USA
 252 MÜLLER, Robert In der oberon Wanne 1 Hessich Oldendorf 31840 GERMANY

DROPPED, NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

182 AGGERSBERG, B.J.	316 KRAEMER, Ward R.	422 PEREIRA, Juan M.	092 SWANGER, Garth
302 FORSTREUTER, S.A.	318 LAMASTUS, Patrick	411 POWER, Neil	
C31 FROME, Howard	263 OSCHMANN, C.-D.	287 RICE, James F.	
C36 HANNA, James	378 PASCUAL, Vicente A	360 ROSS, Joe	

Mr. Price collects Colombia codes 02-06 and Panama codes 54-57. Mr. Kuipers collects Colombia codes 02-06 and 12 and Panama codes 54-60 and 62.

A CD of all completed volumes of COPACARTA is now available. It will provide easy accessibility to the remarkable body of information published during the editorial tenure of Jim Cross. Copies can be ordered at the member price of \$20 plus \$1 for postage to US addresses and \$2 postage for all others.

At our 2004 Board meeting, it was decided to pursue this option. Joseph Hahn has scanned all of the pages of the journal as he has done for several other groups and will handle orders for us. Sales will enhance our publication fund.

Orders should be sent with checks payable to:

Joseph Hahn.

1015 Old Boalsburg Road Apt G-5

State College, PA 16801-6149

Alternatively, you may order and pay for copies using paypal. Use Joe's email address for the paypal address: joehahn2@yahoo.com

Several of our members will be exhibiting at WESTPEX 2006 in San Francisco. Alfredo Frohlich will show LANSAs and a new exhibit of Locals and Carriers. Santiago Cruz will be showing a new exhibit of official. The show will be 28-30 April at the San Francisco Airport Marriott Hotel.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

I have just returned from the Saint Louis Stamp EXPO 2006, truly a delight for anyone interested in Latin American philately. The show committee courageously opted for a Latin themed show. Only four multi-frame exhibits were non Latin American material and all sixteen of gold medal winners were Latin material.- four of Colombia. Most exciting of all was that Alfredo Frohlich's exhibit of Classic Colombia won the grand award – something that has not happened at a national show in the United States in my 35 plus years of collecting Colombia. My congratulations to Alfredo for a magnificent collection – if you attend Washington 2006 you will have the opportunity to see his exhibit. Additional information about the Colombia exhibits and their awards is in a separate article. Thank you too to Bill Welch for an informative talk on Colombian Fiscals. From discussions at the show it is clear that this concept will be repeated in the future.

Washington 2006 is fast approaching – the show opens on May 27th and closes June 3. This is a show not to be missed – the next international show in the US won't be until 2016! Cost has significantly reduced the number of international exhibitions scheduled in the coming years. The large number of exhibits of Colombian material were described in the

last COPACARTA. We are sponsoring an interesting two part program on May 27 at 4 pm and will also be sharing a table with the Canal Zone Study Group. We have been assigned booth number 2846S in the Society area of the show. Further information about the show is available at www.washington-2006.org.

Spending a few hours at the table is a great way to meet other like-minded collectors, so if you will be coming even for a day or two please consider volunteering and contact me with your plans so I can schedule coverage. 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. We will have two speakers- Alfredo Frohlich talking about LANSA and Dieter Bordtelt presenting Colombia Classics-New Discoveries.

Last but not least, congratulations to Jim Cross on his recent wedding. On behalf of COPAPHIL I wish Jim and Pat a happy and healthy life together.

Debby Friedman
rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

SAINT LOUIS STAMP EXPO 2006 REPORT

by Debby Friedman

With a Latin American emphasis, it was a pleasure to see a wide range of Colombian material on display. Bill Welch also presented a fascinating talk on Colombian Fiscals, using original documents to illustrate the evolution and use of fiscals from 1858. I hope he will convert his comments into a survey article for COPACARTA. Several of the exhibits were new to me and improvements were obvious in others. The following tries to give a sense of what was on view.

Classic Colombia, Alfredo Frohlich, Grand Award

As was mentioned in my column, the major news was that Alfredo Frohlich won the Grand Award with a magnificent ten frame display of Classic Colombia. While it will not have ten frames at Washington 2006 you will have the opportunity to see a portion of the

collection there as well as at the Champion of Champions competition at the August APS Stampshow in Chicago. It is a highly specialized collection of the first five issues (1859-1862) that includes new information about printing stones and sheet layouts. There are also extensive cancellation studies. Some of the more interesting and rarely seen items included a pair of the first issue 5¢ with a punched hole on the 20¢ transfer error and two of the four recorded mint pairs with the "5" error in the sheet of 20¢; three pairs/multiples of the second issue 10¢ showing the tete-beche layout; the only recorded third issue single 5¢ franking and one of three covers with 2X 5¢; and the 5th issue unique mint block of nine stamps showing double printing.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 56

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

Again the mailing of this issue will be delayed by a week. I finished the previous issue the day after Christmas, but our printer was closed during the holiday week, so it could not be completed and mailed until the first week in January. At that time my fiancée and I also finalized a pre-nuptial agreement. This involved several trips to visit our lawyers.

Patricia Hicks Wilson and I were married in a private ceremony in her home on the 22d of January. We began planning for a wedding reception which was held during the President's Day weekend in February. One reason for the long period between the wedding and the reception was that we needed to be married early, because there is a long waiting period for the issue of the marriage certificate in San Diego County and this was needed for my wife to obtain an identification card as widow of a military retiree. Early this month we left for a ten day honeymoon in Panama. Member Federico Brid kindly offered the use of his home on Taboga island for part of our stay. We transited the canal and visited a few of the tourist sites. It was my wife's first visit to Panama. Unfortunately she fell when getting out of Federico's motor boat and strained her back. This prevented us from taking several side trips we had planned. Member Dr. Ernesto Arosemena visited her in the hotel and brought medicines which eased her pain and made it possible to fly on the return trip.

In between these events I began work on this issue. I was able to complete several of the articles in January. My Colombia registration article had originally been drafted for publication in the Collectors Club Philatelist in order to inform the wider collecting world about this collecting specialty. It was not published in that journal because of their new editorial policy not to publish lengthy serial articles. As a result the text was ready with only a few changes required. The final installment of this article which will discuss incoming S.C.A.D.T.A. consular registered mail will be published in the next issue.

I entered five frames of a new exhibit of Panama airmail in the Sandical Stamp Show in San Diego in January and received a vermeil medal. As far as I know this is the first exhibit of Panama aerophilately which concentrates on the uses of the service during the 1930's and 1940's, rather than on the first flight covers prepared for extensions of the U.S. foreign airmail routes. I got the idea for this exhibit while gathering the information for the summary history of Panama mail to 1941 which I published in the March 2004 COPACARTA. I am sharing some of what I have learned in an article in this issue.

One of the things which I learned has surprised me. A number of the Panama airmail stamps are as scarce on cover as many of the classic S.C.A.D.T.A. stamps, yet they sell for far less. This is clearly due to the lack of demand. Panama collectors have not chosen to specialize in this area of its philately. When they do prices of many of these covers will probably increase.

The next issue will be the final issue that I will edit. In addition to the final installment of my registration article most of the rest of the issue will be devoted to a report on Washington 2006.

I had originally intended to remain as editor of this journal for twenty-five years, but the events of the past year have caused me to relinquish the job a bit sooner. Fortunately Tom Myers has volunteered to take up the reins. Tom could really use help from more members, especially in preparing articles for publication. Most of you are familiar with how much of the contents I have written myself. This has not been my personal desire, but has been due to a lack of articles by others.

If Tom doesn't receive more articles from members, it may be necessary to reduce the number of pages in this quarterly journal.

I failed to give credit to member Gary La Crosse for the translation of the article on Colombia Departmental issues in the previous issue. Gary has also sent some additional photocopies which will appear in a supplement to the article in the next issue.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

by Jim Cross

Mail Bid Sale 29, which featured some very specialized Panama material, including many items from the former Castillejo collection, was a success. 123 of the 194 lots have been sold for a total of \$10,172.50. Commissions and sale of several lots belonging to COPAPHIL generated \$1055.95.

Many of the specialized Panama lots generated multiple bids and many sold for much more than the minimum bids. There was especially strong bidding for used stamps of the 1878 Panama State issue, especially those with legible cancels.

Lot 118, the 50c on thin paper sold for the minimum bid of \$3000. Only six definitely genuine copies of this stamp are known and there is one other

stamp whose status is doubtful. Probably there was only one sheet of this stamp as the known copies have been plated and come from different positions. It is possible that more mint copies of this stamp exist, but have not been identified by their owners.

Lot 119, the proof of the Panama 1878 50c in black, (possibly unique) sold for the minimum bid of \$1000.

The following lots are unsold and are available for the minimum bid on a first come, first served basis: 8, 10, 15-20, 22-23, 27-35, 37, 40, 46-47, 49-50, 52-54, 56, 60, 61-61, 66, 124, 128, 128-130, 132, 134-136, 138-145, 151-152, 154, 157, 162, 163-169, 172-174, 177, 185-186, 188-191.

THE MARKET REPORT

by Jim Cross.

Recently an ebay consignor, Rubystamps, has offered a series of mint NH copies of the 10 peso stamp of the Colombia 1910 Centennial issue, Scott 234. This stamp, which Scott lists at \$200 mint, apparently is listed at 800 Euros in Michel. That price is quoted in the listings. The results have been:

5649648460 11 bids sold \$91.20 31 Dec 2005

5652755835 11 bids sold \$81.00 10 Jan 2006

5655217266 No bids unsold at \$99.00 17 Jan 2006

5659634072 13 bids sold \$114.50 30 Jan 2006

5663603514 9 bids sold \$71.20 9 Feb 2006

5664459486 6 bids sold \$96.00 13 Feb 2006

5666525527 8 bids sold \$75.00 19 Feb 2006

5670246948 9 bids sold \$62.00 4 Mar 2006

Ebay lot 56612071893, a copy of the Colombia 1917 4 centavos registrations stamp with inverted center, Scott F23a, sold for the minimum bid of \$399.99.

The David Feldman sale in December included a Panama cover lot. One of the three covers, illustrated below is the second known cover with the 2 centavos stamp of the 1887-1888 issue. This cover was known from a description in the Kohler catalog when it was sold, but it was not illustrated at the time and sold for only 35DM. The cover has a 20c stamp of that issue on rose paper and a 1 centavo stamp as well. The 23c

rate may have included 2 1/2c as a RETARDO fee. Amazingly it was lotted with a 10c cover with straight line SANTIAGO franking sent to Nova Scotia. That is the only known use of the 1887-1888 issue from a town in the interior. The lot, including a third 10c cover from Panama, sold for 2200 Swiss francs.

Lot 3703 of the December CORINPHILA sale was a late 1903 registered cover from Bocas del Toro (Mobile transit on 1 Jan 1904) with an overprinted 20c stamp and registration stamp #1630. This sold for 1600 Swiss francs. A similar cover with #1601 was in the Helme collection.



COLOMBIA REGISTERED MAIL TO 1940

Part IV of an article by Jim Cross

This part of the article describes Colombian registered airmail. Let me begin with a confession. I am not an expert in Colombian airmail. However, the literature contains very little written on this subject. In my 23 years of editing this journal I have been exposed to a lot of information and Eric Harris, a leading collector of Colombian registered mail has been kind enough to share photocopies of his collection with me. The auction catalogs for the Jack Boonshaft collection sold by Harmers on 19 Dec 1993, the Augusto Peinado airmail collection sold by Harmers on 19 Oct 2000 and the Eugenio Gebauer collection sold by Corinphila on 22 May 2003 contains numerous photographs of S.C.A.D.T.A. registered covers including many illustrated or mentioned in this article.

There is as yet no compilation of S.C.A.D.T.A. registered covers. Therefore it is impossible to state the earliest uses of the various stamps or how many covers exist with the various provisional overprints. The text and illustrations in the rest of this part of the article show some of the material which exists. This article provides an overview of what exists. Hopefully, a specialist will be able to expand upon it in the future.

There is no record of registered mail on the Knox Martin flight or the flights by C.C.N.A. Therefore the history begins with S.C.A.D.T.A. (The Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transporte Aereo).

History of S.C.A.D.T.A.

S.C.A.D.T.A. was founded in December 1919 and given an exclusive contract to provide airmail service in Colombia the following year after the failure of C.C.N.A. to meet the terms of its earlier contract. The contract authorized S.C.A.D.T.A. to charge for mail carried on its flights, but required that the mail have regular postage as well. Experimental flights began in 1920 and by October planes from Barranquilla were reaching Girardot in the upper Magdalena river valley, where mail could be sent by rail to Bogotá. The first S.C.A.D.T.A. stamps were printed by C. Valiente M. in Barranquilla. The S.C.A.D.T.A. rate for mail between Barranquilla and Girardot was initially set at 50 centavos per 20 grams. Although Scott lists the Valiente stamps as a single set, only the 30c black on rose paper, first used on the 4 October flight and

the 50c green, first used on the 20 October 1920 flight were issued in October 1920.

Regular weekly service between Barranquilla and Neiva was inaugurated in September 1921. The plane made intermediate stops at El Banco, Barranca Bermejo, Puerto Berrio, Honda and Girardot. Mail for Medellin was sent by rail from Puerto Berrio. Mail for Bogotá was sent by rail from Girardot. The S.C.A.D.T.A. rate for mail from Barranquilla to Girardot was reduced to 30c per 20 grams and 20c for each additional 20 grams. The rate from Girardot to Neiva was 10 centavos per 20 grams. To meet these rates 50c stamps were surcharged to 10c and 20c. When supplies of the 30c stamps were used up it was necessary to surcharge 50c stamps to 30c. The remaining four stamps printed by Valiente were issued in November 1921.

S.C.A.D.T.A. Registered Mail

It is not known exactly when registered mail was first carried. A July 1922 history written by Dr. Peter Von Bauer, quoted by Gebauer & Londoño states: "Registered letters are accepted and delivered personally to the recipients." S.C.A.D.T.A. operated special post offices in major cities. Because of this there were two classes of S.C.A.D.T.A. registered mail. Mail which did not go thru the national postal system was franked only with S.C.A.D.T.A. registration stamps, while mail which was either mailed at or directed to an address served by the national postal system had to bear a national registration stamp as well. From 1921 to 1925 these were generally the 1917 10c pictorial (Scott F24). For a short period in 1925 the non-denominated registration stamp (Scott F25) was used, first at the 10c rate and after 1 October 1925 at the 8c rate. An example of this use at the 10c rate is illustrated in the following article and the Harris collection also contains an example. When the use of this stamp was discontinued the national registration fee was paid by ordinary postage stamps when required.

The S.C.A.D.T.A. registration rate was set at 20 centavos. Initially no special registration stamps were issued and the registration fee was paid by stamps of the Valiente S.C.A.D.T.A. issue.

Figure 31 shows a registered cover sent from Bogotá to Berlin. The S.C.A.D.T.A. franking is two

surcharged stamps, 30c on 50c for the letter and 20c on 50c for the registration fee. Note the cover also has Colombian postage including a registration stamp. Early registered covers with stamps of the Valiente issue sent to Bern, Switzerland and England are known.

The third S.C.A.D.T.A. issue inscribed "SERVICO POSTAL AEREO DE COLOMBIA" was delivered on 19 Dec 1921. It did not contain a registration stamp, but stamps are found handstamped with the letter R in various colors. Gebauer & Londoño listed three types of handstamps, but a later communication from Eugenio Gebauer indicated that the Type II handstamp was actually found only on consular agency mail from Germany and should be listed with those stamps. I will refer to the others as Types I and III, since that nomenclature is widely used.



Type I - 12 x 11 mm. Type III - 11 x 9.5 mm.

Type I is known on the 5c, 10c, 20c and 30c stamps. The 5c, 10c and 15c stamps were used in combinations on covers to pay the registration rate, while the 30c and 50c stamps were used to pay combined postage and registration rates. The handstamps sometimes tie the stamps to the covers clearly showing they were applied after the stamps were affixed. Covers also exist on which the stamps paying the registration fee are marked with a manuscript "R." It is only possible to determine where Type I overprints of different types and colors were used by examining covers. Figure 32 shows an example of the Type I overprint in black on two 10c stamps on a 6 Apr 1923 cover from Medellin to Bogotá (ex-Gebauer). On one of the stamps the overprint is inverted. A 1922 cover from Bogota to Cartagena (ex-Boonshaft) has franking including a pair of the 20c stamps, only one of which has the "R" handstamp; the only such use recorded. Figure 33 shows a pair of the 10c stamps with the scarce red violet overprint on a cover from Bogotá to New York. (ex-Gebauer) A number of covers with the Type I handstamp are addressed to Johanna Beyr-Heyder in Koeln-Rhein, Germany. These are

considered philatelic and less desirable than commercial uses.

The type III handstamps were used chiefly in Cienaga, but also in Santa Marta. Figure 34 shows a 23 Mar 1923 cover with a Type III handstamp in brown from Santa Marta (ex-Gebauer). The cover was addressed to General Nel Ospina, President of Colombia at the time. A damaged 1922 cover in the Boonshaft collection showed a Type III handstamp struck twice to tie a 20c stamp to a cover from Cienaga to Bogotá.

Figure 35 shows a 10 Apr 1922 cover from Bogotá to Boston with a red manuscript. "R" overprint tying the 20c stamp to the cover (ex-Gebauer). This may have been used due to a temporary shortage of registration stamps.

The Fourth & Fifth S.C.A.D.T.A. issues.

The fourth S.C.A.D.T.A. issue inscribed "SERVICIO DE TRANSPORTES AEREOS EN COLOMBIA" was issued 4 June 1923. The delivery included 20 centavos stamps overprinted with a large R in red (Scott CF1). However, during July and August 1923, the 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c stamps were handstamped with the Type III overprint in Cienaga. Covers showing this use are scarce. Figure 36 shows an example on a 1 Aug 1923 cover to Bogotá (ex-Gebauer). Figure 37 shows a 30 Aug 1928 cover from Medellin to Bogotá. Apparently there was a temporary shortage of registration stamps in Medellin and the 20c stamp has a large hand drawn red "R".(ex-Peinado) Figure 38 on the front cover shows a 1929 cover from Bogota with a hand-drawn registration stamp from the Eric Harris collection. Figure 39 shows a scarce example of a registered air letter sent from Bogotá to Germany on 22 Dec 1928 (ex-Peinado).

One sheet of the basic 20c stamps was printed in black instead of gray. This variety is listed by Sanabria as 89a. Three small covers showing use of this stamp are known. One was sent from Neiva to Bogota 27 Oct 1923.

An article by Hugo Goeggel and Carlos Valenzuela in Bogota Filatelico No. 33 in July 2000 included drawings of S.C.A.D.T.A. registration markings as follows:

El Banco	Cali (2)	Manizales
Barranquilla (2)	Cartagena	Medellin (3)
Bogotá	Cienaga	Neiva
Bucaramanga	Honda	Quibdo
Buenaventura	Magangue	Santa Marta (3)

This is only a preliminary list. My collection includes S.C.A.D.T.A. registered covers from Pasto and Tumaco and the Harris collection includes another from Tumaco and covers from Barranca Bermejo and Puerto Wilches. Covers from other towns probably exist. The article did not indicate the inclusive dates when these markings have been seen on covers, but most are probably found on covers with the stamps of the fourth S.C.A.D.T.A. issue.

In 1923 two surcharged airmail stamps (Scott C51-52) were issued by S.C. A. D. T. A. A 1986 article by Alex Rendon in COPACARTA explained what is known about them. Due to a theft of stamps from a shipment from the printer in Germany, all stocks of the 30c stamps were recalled from S.C.A.D.T.A. offices in Colombia and replaced by the 30c on 20c surcharges and later by the 30c on 60c surcharges. When the recalled stamps were again put in use a "secret dot" had been added to the recalled stock, so that any attempt to use the stolen stamps could be detected. I have no information as to whether registered covers exist with either of the surcharged stamps.

The fifth S.C.A.D.T.A. set (Scott C55-C67) was issued 1 June 1929. The 20c stamp of this issue was also overprinted with the letter R creating Scott CF2. These stamps were used from 1929 to 31 December 1931.

ADELCO

On 1 January 1932 the Colombian government assumed responsibility for S.C.A.D.T.A. It did not

integrate the former S.C.A.D.T.A. agencies into the national post offices, but instead created a new branch of the post office, the Administration del Correo Aereo de Colombia (ADELCO) which operated the agencies. 15,000 of the registration stamps from the fifth S.C.A.D.T.A. set were overprinted CORREO AEREO. The registration stamp became Scott CF4. Perhaps as many as 6000 of these were sold mint to collectors. The overprinted stamps were valid for use until 30 April 1933, although a new set of stamps was issued on 1 August 1932. Due to the limited number of stamps issued and the relatively short period of use, this registration stamp is less common on covers than the first two issues. Figure 40 shows a 9 Jul 1932 domestic registered cover from Tumaco to Cali (one of three uses of this stamp in the Eric Harris collection).

The overprint has been counterfeited. The drawings below show the original and counterfeit overprints applied to the registration stamp.

CORREO AEREO

CORREO AEREO

The stamps of the 1 August 1932 issue were bi-colored pictorials showing products of Colombia. The 20 centavos stamp of this issue was overprinted with the letter "R" creating Scott CF5. On 15 January 1939 the remainders of this stamp were surcharged to 5 centavos for use as ordinary airmail stamps. It is not known exactly when the use of the registration stamp ended.

Figures 31-37 & 39 are in color on page 60.

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Gebauer, Eugenio & Jairo Londoño T. "Los Primeros Cincuenta Años de Correo Aereo en Colombia. 1975 Italgraf S.A., Bogota.

Gebauer, Eugenio. Letter published in COPACARTA III:4, May 1985 p61.

Goggel, Hugo & Valenzuela, Carlos. "Estudio de Marcas Postales Utilizadas por la SCADTA entre 1923 y 1936" Bogota Filatelico No. 33 July 2000 p5.

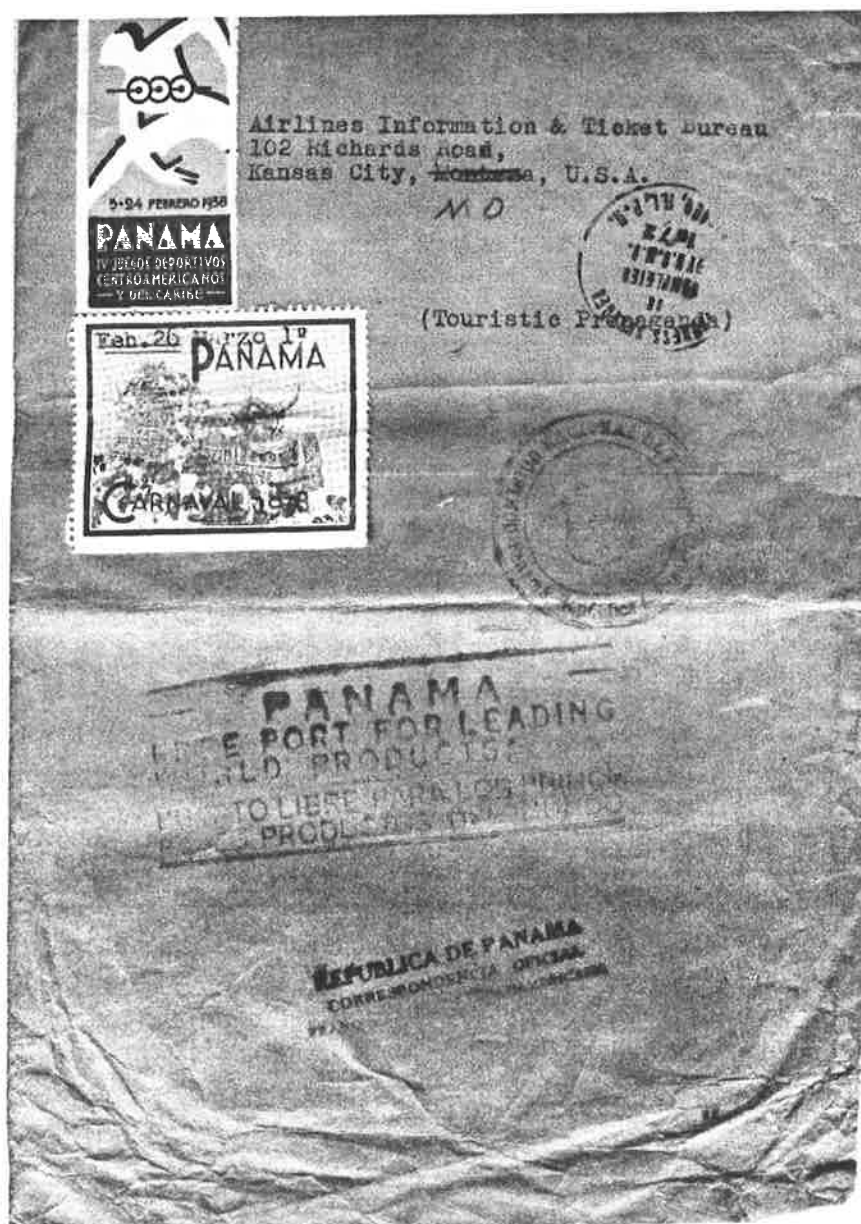
Rendon, Alex. "SCADTA, the Events of October 1923." COPACARTA 3:4 May 1986 p65-6



Figure 40 - Cover with Scott CF5

AN INTERESTING PAPER SACK

by Jim Cross



The paper sack pictured at the left was mailed from Panama to Kansas City by official mail. The various handstamps were not clearly struck and may not be clear on the photograph. The oval with coat of arms in the center is from the Comision Nacional de Turismo. The bottom strike reads "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA/CORRESPONDENCIA OFICIAL/Franqueo Postal Panamericana" Above it is a bilingual slogan not previously recorded which reads "PANAMA FREE PORT FOR LEADING /WORLD PRODUCTS/PUERTO LIBRE PARA LOS PRINCI-PALES PRODUCTOS DEL MUNDO.

On the upper part the sack has a propaganda seal for the IV Juegos Deportivos Centroamericanos y del Caribe. in reddish brown and yellow. Beneath this is a propaganda seal for the PANAMA CARNAVAL 1978 in gray blue and red. The dates Feb. 26 Marzo 1º have been typewritten across the seal.

An oval strike of a handstamp that reads "CHICAGO IL TERM/TR 2/DEC 29/WILLIAM G. LEWIS" is on the back. An inverted strike of a handstamp reading "EXPRESS

SERVICE/COMPLETED/ BY U.S.M.I./ 1. 72/CHICAGO ILL P.O " is on the front. The envelope is marked (Touristic Propaganda) on the front and is addressed to the Airlines Information & Ticket Bureau/102 Richards Road/Kansas City, Montana, U.S.A. Montana has been crossed out and MO has been written in pen and ink. The envelope was folded in three parts to approximate letter size (the top portion is not shown on the photograph. It seems reasonable to assume that the contents were a supply of the two labels which are affixed to the sack. Probably the agency was asked to affix them to mailings of brochures or tickets to promote the two events on the labels.

The envelope was probably sent by ordinary mail as there are no markings indicating that it was airmail. This is the only envelope that the author has seen with these two propaganda labels.

MORE ON THE REGISTRATION LABEL OF 1925

by Thomas P. Myers

The registration label of 1925 is undoubtedly one of the most elusive Colombia stamps. We have no idea how many were issued. It is rarely found as a single in dealer stocks and even more rarely on cover. Cross recently reported two on-cover examples from the Harris collection. Both are from Bucaramanga in Sep 1925 when the registration fee was 8¢. Cross speculates that the undenominated labels may have been introduced before the registration fee was reduced in August 1925.

I am pleased to report a cover from Medellín to England dated 27 Jul that bears out Cross' speculation (fig. 1). It passed through Barranquilla on 30 July. In addition to the 10¢ postage on the front of the cover it bears five additional 5¢ claret stamps on the back making a total of 45¢, which pays the UPU rate for a cover weighing between 140 and 160 grams. The cover also bears SCADTA stamps to the value of 2 pesos + a 20¢ SCADTA registration stamp. Since the registration fee was not reduced to 8¢ until August the provisional registration label paid the 10¢ registration fee.

I have also recorded a SCADTA cover from Bogotá dated 3 Nov 1925 that bears a provisional registration label. It was addressed to the United Kingdom then forwarded to Bremen before being returned to Colombia. The cover bears both the

registration label and a SCADTA registration stamp. Postage paid was just 6¢. The amount is insufficient for the UPU letter rate but the envelope may have contained business papers, printed matter, or samples for which the rate was 2¢ per 50 grams with a minimum of 8¢ for business papers. SCADTA air supplement is \$1.25.

Based on these two additional covers we know that the provisional registration stamp had been issued by late July 1925 and that it was used to pay both the 10¢ and the 8¢ registration fee. It was used from late July to early November and was distributed at least to Bogotá, Bucaramanga, and Medellín. Additional information is eagerly solicited.

These covers also raise the question of the period of time both ordinary and SCADTA registration fees were required. A quick review of my records reveals covers from 1922 and 1923 when only SCADTA registration was required. A cover from March 1926 also bears only the SCADTA registration payment. Others will be able to amplify the period during which both ordinary and SCADTA registration fees were required.

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MORE ABOUT PANAMA AIRMAIL

by Jim Cross

In order to prepare the history which I wrote in the March 2004 issue, I studied the photocopies that were furnished for the postal markings handbook project. From these I received several general impressions about airmail prior to 1941 as follows:

- a. Domestic airmail was relatively scarce.
- b. Airmail to countries in Latin America other than Argentina was relatively scarce, except for first flight covers.
- c. A number of airmail stamps appeared to be quite scarce on cover.

While visiting David Leeds last year, I had the opportunity to view a box of his airmail covers that I had not previously seen. David has collected modern Panama covers for many years and his collection was

probably the largest of its kind. What I found reinforced the above impressions. David sold me over a hundred of the covers and I purchased others, including many that were listed on ebay. I now have evidence to further support these impressions.

Domestic Airmail

Probably no more than 50 pre-war domestic airmail covers have been preserved other than the first flight covers from the 28-29 November 1931 flights. Most of these are from airmail sent from David or nearby cities to Panama or the Canal Zone. Airmail from Panama or Colon to towns in the interior is much scarcer. Table 1 lists the domestic covers that I have recorded. The covers not marked “#” are from my collection.

TABLE 1 - DOMESTIC PANAMA AIRMAIL COVERS OTHER THAN FIRST FLIGHT COVERS 1929-1941				
DATE	ORIGIN	DESTINATION	FRANKING (SCOTT #'s)	REMARKS
2 Jun 1929	Panama	David	12c C2+236	Note 1
5 Sep 1929	David	Panama	12c C2+H&G B11	Note 1
15 Sep 1929	David	Panama	12c C2+H&G B11	# Note 1
28 Sep 1929	David	Panama	22c C2+236 +E3	Special Delivery
24 Oct 1929	David	Panama	12c C2+236	# Note 1
19 Dec 1929	David	Panama		
26 Dec 1929	David	Panama	12c C2+236	Note 1
12 Jul 1930	David	Panama	14c C5(2)+236(2)	Dbf Rate, large envelope
17 Dec 1930	David	Balboa Hts CZ	7c C10+H&G B11	
8 Feb 1931	Panama	David	7c C10+236	
19 May 1931	David	Cristobal CZ	7c C5 + 236	# Admiral Byrd plane
23 May 1931	David	Panama	7c C10+236	# Ex-Helme
2 Sep 1931	David	Panama	7c C10+236	
17 Feb 1932	David	Panama	17c C10+238+H&G B11	# Registered
8 Jul 1932	Concepcion	Panama	7c C10+235(2)	
17 May 1933	Boquete	Panama	7c C10+236	#
23 Aug 1933	David	Panama	43c C10+C16+237+ 264(2)+265+H & G C3	Registered + A.R.? Quadruple rate
12 Jan 1934	David	Panama	17c C10+236+ E3	Special Delivery

15 May 1934	Potrerillos	Santiago	7c C10+236	#
4 Feb 1935	David	Ancon CZ	17c C10 +272	Registered
16 Sep 1935	David	Panama	17c C10+236+266	# Registered
28 Sep 1936	Panama	David	7c C20 +277	
23 Jun 1937	Panama	Pto Armuelles	7c C21 +280	#
19 Jul 1937	David	Panama	7c C36 +	#
28 Sep 1937	David	Ancon CZ	7c C37+307	#
4 Mar 1938	David	Balboa Hts CZ	7c C10+236	#
Undated	Pto. Armuelles	Panama	7c C10+236	# Transported Aereo Gelebert Note2
1939?	Panama	Pto. Armuelles	8c C56+324+RA2	Transportes Aereo Gelebert. Note 2

Notes:

1. These covers have the David-Panama First Flight Marking with the word "PRIMER" removed.
2. Large numbered label affixed on reverse. of cover, No date stamp.
3. No covers have been recorded flown to or from Coiba or Bocas del Toro, see flight schedules published in COPACARTA December 2004 p32. No First Flight Cover from Coiba flights is known.

Airmail to the Americas

Experience has verified that airmail to destinations in the Americas other than the U.S. and Argentina is relatively scarce. The list below shows those in my collection by rate period. The rate periods are:

- (1) the 1929 rates (not applicable to all countries),
- (2) the 1930 rates.
- (3) rates effective from late 1937.
- (4) rate (3) plus 1c postal tax from 15 Jun 1939.

Argentina	2, 4
Bolivia	4
Brazil	3, 4
Chile	2
Colombia-coast	2
Colombia-interior	2
Costa Rica	2, 4
Cuba	none
Dominican Rep.	none
Ecuador	2
Guatemala	2, 4
Haiti	none
Honduras	2
Mexico	3

Nicaragua	4
Paraguay	none
Peru	4
Salvador	4
Uruguay	2
Venezuela	none

The collection also includes covers to Canada 2, Dominica 3 and Netherlands Antilles 1,2

Airmail to Europe, Africa and Asia

Prior to the inauguration of transatlantic and transpacific flights, it was possible to send letters by air to the United States and then onward by sea to the destination. Such mail had to be franked at the rate of airmail postage to the U.S. plus the U.P.U. rate to the destination. The latter was 5 centesimos. per 30 grams. The only exception was mail to Spain which could be mailed at the U.P.A.E. letter rate of 2 centesimos per 30 grams. Air/sea covers to the following destinations have been recorded:

Austria	Italy
Czechoslovakia	Newfoundland
England	Portugal
France	Scotland
Germany	Spain
Hong Kong	Sweden
Ireland	

No covers from Panama have been recorded on the first flight of FAM-14 to the Orient, but a first flight cover exists from the extension of the route to Hong Kong on 17 Apr 1937. The only other pre-war cover from trans-pacific airmail recorded thus far is a 1941 cover to Malaya.

There was a 24 day period from 20 May to 14 Jun

COPACARTA

1939 when trans-atlantic airmail could be mailed without a postal tax stamp. No covers have as yet been recorded from Panama from that period. Trans-atlantic airmail covers to the following destinations have been recorded prior to 7 Dec 1941:

Denmark (German Occupation)
 England
 France
 Hungary
 Switzerland

Scarce Airmail Stamps on Cover

A number of the airmail stamps issued by Panama in the 1930's were printed in quantities of 30,000 or

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less, some as few as 5000. Probably as many as 2500 of each were sold to collectors in mint condition. Most of these airmail stamps are scarce on covers, either because they were 5 centesimos values most often used on domestic airmail covers which were seldom preserved or because they were 50 centesimos and 1 Balboa values which were most often used on large items which were also seldom preserved. It appears that less than ten covers with each of these stamps now exist. I have taken a census of several of the leading Panama collectors. Table 2 lists the reported non-philatelic covers with each of these stamps.

TABLE 2 - LIST OF COVERS WITH SCARCE AIRMAIL STAMPS				
DATE	ORIGIN	DESTINATION	FRANKING	REMARKS
SCOTT C6 - 1930 CORREO AEREO ON 1B 10,000 ISSUED				
8 Feb 1930	Colon	E. Orange NJ	1.10B C6+F30(2)	Registered
21 Mar 1930	Colon	Midland TX	1.10B C6+238	Registered front
26 Mar 1930	Panama	Philadelphia PA	C6	Registered
SCOTT C13 - 1930 AIRMAIL SET 50c RED				
2 Mar 1931	Panama-Calidonia	Los Angeles CA	60c C13+C10+237	Triple rate
10 Apr 1931	Panama	Mexico City	60c C13+237(2)	Double rate registered
31 Jan 1934	Colon	Germany	90c C13+C11+C12	Quadruple rate, air/sea mail
SCOTT C14 - 1930 AIRMAIL SET 1B BLACK				
14 Sep 1937	Panama	Schenectady NY	1.10B C14+263	Registered
SCOTT C17A - 1934 "CORREO AEREO" ON 20c SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP (black overprint)				
None recorded				
SCOTT C20 - 1936 5c ON 50c AROSEMENA COMMEMORATIVE 30,000 ISSUED				
28 Sep 1936	Panama	David	7c C20+277	
28 Sep 1936	Panama	David	7c C20+277	
14 Oct 1936	Panama	Czechoslovakia	65c C20(2)+C3+276(4) +277(3)	Registered, double rate air/sea letter
19 Nov 1936	Panama	New York NY	30c C20(4)+275	Registered
SCOTT C25 - 1936 U.P.A.E. ISSUE 50c CARMINE ROSE 5,800 ISSUED				
None recorded				
SCOTT C26 - 1936 U.P.A.E. ISSUE 1B BLACK 5,500 ISSUED				
None recorded				

SCOTT C31 - 1936 U.P.U. OVERPRINTS - 50c CARMINE ROSE 4,200 ISSUED				
None recorded				
SCOTT C32 - 1936 U.P.U. OVERPRINTS - 1B BLACK 4,500 ISSUED				
None recorded				
SCOTT C33 - 1937 "CORREO AEREO 5c" ON 15c ULTRAMARINE - 14,700 ISSUED				
24 Aug 1937	Panama	Colombia	20c C33(4)	
9 Nov 1937	Panama	Danbury CT	15c C33(3)	
27 Dec 1937	Panama	Philadelphia PA	15c C33(3)	
SCOTT C34 - 1937 "CORREO AEREO 5c ON 20c BROWN NUMBER ISSUED UNKNOWN				
None recorded				
SCOTT C35 - 1937 "CORREO AEREO 10c" ON 10c VIOLET 6,000 ISSUED				
None recorded				
SCOTT C36 - 1937 "CORREO AEREO 5c" ON 24c BLACK BROWN 15,400 ISSUED				
19 Jul 1937	David	Panama	7c C36+305	
SCOTT C37 - 1937 "CORREO AEREO 5c" ON 1B DARK VIOLET & BLACK 25,000 ISSUED				
17 Sep 1937	Panama	Germany	25c C37+C8	Air/sea letter
23 Sep 1937	David	Ancon CZ	7c C37+307	
4 Oct 1937	Panama	Havana Cuba	8c C37+234(2)+290	
14 Mar 1938?	Panama	Lisbon IA	8c C37+234(2)+236	
SCOTT C38 - 1937 "CORREO AEREO 10c ON 50c BLACK 5,900 ISSUED				
None recorded				
SCOTT C39 - 1937 "CORREO AEREO" ON 5c DARK BLUE 14,200 ISSUED				
None recorded				
SCOTT C52 - 1938 U.S. CONSTITUTION ISSUE 50c ORANGE & MULTICOLORED 10,000 ISSUED				
None recorded				
SCOTT C53 - 1938 U.S. CONSTITUTION ISSUE 1B BLACK & MULTICOLORED 10,000 ISSUED				
None recorded				
SCOTT C60 - 1939 CANAL ANNIVERSARY 50c BROWN NUMBER ISSUED UNKNOWN				
None recorded				
SCOTT C61 - 1939 CANAL ANNIVERSARY 1B BLACK NUMBER ISSUED UNKNOWN				
None recorded				

TUMACO FIRST FLIGHT COVERS

by Jim Cross

The American Airmail Catalog lists first flight covers from Tumaco on FAM-9 as follows:

F9-7 Tumaco-Mollendo May 24-27 (no-cachet)	17.50
a. To Any other Route 9 point south,	
May 24-27 (no cachet)	25.00
F9-8 Tumaco-Cristobal May 26-28 (no cachet)	17.50

No quantities are given, but the listed values, if accurate, suggest that there might be from 25-50 of each. There is a general note for covers on this flight which says "there were no special cachets at other points, but covers are sometimes found certified by the Postmaster or other authority."

Although the latest edition of the catalog gives U.S. and Canal Zone airmail postal rates, it does not give the rates for airmail from other origins which were applicable to the first flights.

Colombia had internal airmail service for seven years by this time, but such airmail letters were only franked with the Colombian stamps needed to pay the postage for ordinary mail and the additional postage rate for airmail was set by the airline and paid by special stamps issued by S.C.A.D.T.A.

Therefore there was no Colombian government airmail rate. The question then arises, "What postage rate applied to the covers carried from Tumaco on FAM-9?" Specifically what was the rate when the first flights occurred.

At the recent SANDICAL stamp show I was looking at Colombian covers in a dealer's stock when I noticed the cover illustrated at the right. It has just two 2c stamps of the 1916 Perkins Bacon issue which would pay a 4c letter rate. It is marked airmail, signed by the Tumaco postmaster and has the proper Cristobal receiving mark for a first flight cover on the reverse. The dealer had no idea that it was a first flight cover and offered it for sale at just \$2.00. I was unsure about the airmail rate, but purchased it and offered it to Allan Harris who specializes in the FAM Latin American first flight covers. Allan confirmed that it was a proper first flight cover and stated that he owned a cover with similar franking addressed to the United States which is also illustrated at the right.

The conclusion is inescapable that the Tumaco postmaster treated these like S.C.A.D.T.A. covers from Tumaco and applied just the 4c national postage that would be on such covers.



The XXIII Bogota Philatelic Exhibition - September 21st-25th, 2005

by Gian Marco Caruso

Due to increasing costs, the show was held at the Bogota Philatelic Club's large meeting room. Since the size of exhibits had to be limited to mostly 1-3 frame collections (9-27 pages), the show provided an opportunity for experienced exhibitors and beginners to exhibit for first time "small" and "medium" size collections. As a result, there were exhibits collections of previously unseen and original topics from Colombian philately as well as thematics. 85 frames were shown in addition to four literature entries. For the first time, the show included a judging critique as is done at shows in the United States. Also introduced at the show was the new book "*History of the Colombian Airmail Tariffs*" written by Carlos Valenzuela. The Judges were Brigitte Kaplan, Carlos Valenzuela and Gian Marco. Caruso The awards below are for exhibits of Colombian material.

The Grand Award, a large gold and special prize went to Ricardo Botero for his Classic Colombia. This was the first time the collection was exhibited; it included a reconstruction of the sheet of the 5 centavos 1861, plus several rare pieces and classic covers.

Large golds medals and special prizes were also awarded to two literature entries:

"*Colombia Data Filatelica*", by Javier Gutierrez, a large work on three CD's. It is an updated work that goes from the first issue through 2004. The author includes full color illustrations of every issue, and lists all FDCs known. The contents, if printed, would be around 7,000 pages.

"*The Workbook*" by Dieter Bortfeldt, over 200 pages with an analysis of the first eight issues (1859-1868). There are plentiful illustrations of every stamp of these issues.

Gold medals:

Colombian Red Cross by Manuel Arango and special prize; Manizales Local Posts and Medellin City Postal Issues with special prize by Rodrigo Uribe (exhibited separately). 1917 Perkins Bacon issue proofs and 1910 Colombian Centenary Issue by Santiago Cruz; Santander Provisionals by Walter Weber with felicitations of the judges. Also, for

literature, "*Scadta Provisional Overprints*," a book by Santiago Cruz and Dieter Bortfeldt.

Large Vermeil medal:

"*The Lansa Story*" by Alfredo Frohlich and Dieter Bortfeldt

Vermeil medals:

Colombian Red Cross by Manuel Arango; Simon Bolivar by Carlos Gonzalez with felicitations of the jury; Mancomun Mail by Juan Andres Constain with special prize; Colombian Meter Postal Stamps by Javier Gutierrez with felicitations of the jury; Boyaca by Beatriz de Ruiz and Juan A. Constain; Red Cross by Cesar Jaramillo.

Large Silver medals

Colombian "X" Cancellations by Mario Ortiz; Colombian Cinderellas by Felipe Toro.

The following collections were mentioned for good research in philately: Colombia Data Filatelica (Javier Gutierrez), both exhibits from Rodrigo Uribe (Medellin and Manizales Local issues) and the Boyaca State Exhibit (Constain and Ruiz).

Non competitive exhibits by the Judges included Colombian Railway Postal Service by Carlos Valenzuela and Scadta Stationary and Colombian Philatelic Dealers from the XIX Century both by Gian Marco Caruso.

As a judge I would like to make special mention of several entries. "*The Lansa Story*" book, was an interesting compendium about this Colombian airline written by Alfred Frohlich and Dieter Bortfeldt.. Also of particular interest was a first time exhibit of Boyaca State Issues by Beatriz de Ruiz and Juan Andres Constain. I also found particularly interesting a very didactic collection about Simon Bolivar by Carlos Gonzalez from Medellin, the Colombian Red Cross collection by Cesar Jaramillo, the Colombian Meter Postal Stamps (provisional labels printed by machine replacing stamps) by Javier Gutierrez. and Mancomun Mail by Juan Andres Constain.. There was also an interesting exhibit of Free Samples by James Johnson- these were advertising cards, mostly from the US, but some from Colombia, offering free samples of pharmaceuticals.

SAINT LOUIS STAMP EXPO 2006 REPORT (continued)

Revenue Stamps of Colombia, 1858-1933

Bill Welch, Gold and Best Revenue Exhibit

Colombia was the first country in the Americas to issue national revenue stamps – in 1858. This eight frame exhibit breaks with the tradition of showing the issues of the National government, the sovereign states and cities separately. City issues are assigned to departments to provide a clearer picture of where and why some revenues were issued. I enjoyed seeing some unique and/or seldom seen material, including a block of six of the 1860-61 typeset provisional issue; trial color proofs of the 1880 issue (ex John Myer); an 1887 Cubierta mailing fiscals to an office; and two copies of the Cartagena provisional, one ex-Myer and the other the example illustrated in Morley;

The Valiente SCADTA Issue

Santiago Cruz, Gold and APS 1900-1940 award

For an overview of this eight frame exhibit, see the December 2005 COPACARTA. Since I last saw it in Grand Rapids, material has been added, including a proof of the 15¢, one of two recorded for the issue; a number of covers, including bisects, from the Colombian Railway Company; and the only recorded 30 and 50¢ stamps with the provisional Panama overprint (ex-Boonschaft). The many multiple frankings are also eye-catching.

The Mancomun Airmails of Colombia 1929-1950

Thomas Myers, Gold

For an overview of this six frame exhibit, see the December 2005 COPACARTA. There is always something new to discover in this underappreciated material. Something I had never seen before was cover used on a January 3, 1932 at Barranquilla with a small rectangular hand-stamp with the text “Con. Mancomun or Maritime” that allowed the clerk to cross out one, depending on what was not applicable. There was also an interesting December 9, 1931 cover from Tumaco to the US franked with a 20¢ airmail stamp with Mancomun crossed out as the 20¢ only paid for domestic airmail – 30¢ was needed to the US; and a 2¢ Perkins Bacon postal card sent by air in 1937 marked Mancomun; I don’t recall seeing another such use of the card.

Internal Mail of the Viceroyalty of New Granada, Dieter Bortfeldt, Silver

The four frame exhibit focused on the Colonial era from 1690-1814. Having never collected pre-philatelic Colombia, this material was unfamiliar to me. It is a time with rich postal history. Included were a 1731 folded lettersheet from San Gil and carried by a Chasqui (authorized letter carrier) asking for royal help; a 1775 folded lettersheet from Pedral to the Superior Bailiff of the Santo Oficio (Inquisition); another sent in 1813 from San Gil with a manuscript “Viva La Independencia”; and one sent in 1814 from Zepamanga to an Alcalde inscribed “De donde no hay Correos” (the Pando Manuscript states that mail from villages away from normal routes. Also notable were recently discovered hand drawn maps of Colonial postal routes.

Colombian Red Cross

Manuel Arango, Silver-Bronze

This was the first time this two frame exhibit was shown in the US. The development of Red Cross stamps was traced chronologically. The stamps on and off covers of the 1930’s were particularly interesting; Usages of the types of the Medellin red cross stamps are very rare. A photocopy of a cover unknown to me and not in the collection was included – it was described as a cover delivered by hand during the Thousand Days War showing a Red Cross emblem and Ambulancia del Ejercito del Norte. The information in this exhibit makes for interesting reading and I hope it will be developed into a future article in COPACARTA.

The 1910 Centenary of Independence Issue

Santiago Cruz, Vermeil

This is a new one frame exhibit looking at this issue which was produced by the American Bank Note Company; it is Colombia’s first commemorative issue. Shown were the ten stamps of this issue with covers of the lower values and a very rare usage of the Acknowledgement of Receipt stamp, on a form to Paris; a variety of die proofs from the ABN archives through to the final printings, including color proofs and a photo of the painting submitted to the printer to produce the 1¢ stamp.

MAIL FROM THE COMARCA DE SAN BLAS

by Jim Cross



The Comarca de San Blas is located along the North Coast of Panama stretching from Carti Sugtupo (Carti on map above) on the west to the Colombian border. It is thinly populated by San Blas Indians many of whom live on islands along the coast. These Indians are short and stocky, usually somewhat less than five feet tall.

When I was stationed in the Canal Zone from 1949-1953, males from this tribe performed all of the K.P. duty in the military mess halls. I don't know when this practice began. They worked under a chief who usually spoke some English or Spanish. At Fort Clayton those that worked for our battalion and several nearby companies lived on the third floor of our headquarters building with cots and footlockers just like the military. When they were not working they were usually playing softball in the quadrangle.

Most soldiers knew little about them. We knew where they came from and were told that they usually worked long enough to buy a number of pigs (supposedly an indication of wealth in their culture) which would permit them to return home and find a wife. We heard that a Catholic priest lived among them and was allowed to stay because he was working on a written form of their language which is known as Cuna, but that no other outsiders were allowed to live in their territory.

On a visit to Panama in 1977 my wife and I visited the territory. We flew by light plane from Panama and landed on an island which had an airfield, a Panamanian police post and a small motel. No Indians lived on this island. We were taken to

one of the islands by launch and given a tour which included visiting a large house which was used in common by the community. The women made the well-known molas and some were for sale. We were told that there were a couple of thatched huts on the island which visitors could rent for an overnight stay, but none of our party spent the night there.

There is no information available about when post offices were opened in the San Blas territory or how the mail was delivered there. The modern map above shows that there are now seven airfields in the territory, but it is not known when regularly scheduled flights were established to connect the territory with the rest of the country. A list of post offices from the 1980's includes six in the territory, Carti Sugtupo, Mulatupo, Nargana, Playon Chico Ailigandi and Puerto Obaldia. The first five were official post offices and the latter was an ad-honorem or private office. A letter is also known postmarked Tubuala, a town not shown on the map, but located midway between Navagandi and Puerto Obaldia.

I have records of four covers from the San Blas territory which are described below:

The first from the collection of Dr. Ernesto Arosemena is a letter from Nargana (figure 1). It is franked with two stamps issued in 1949, but the postmark of Nov 21 does not have a year date. The addressee is the Hollywood Radio and Television Institute, whose mail from Latin America often found its way into dealer's stocks. The sender is Arnulfo Robinson of Nargana. If mailed in 1949 this is the earliest cover recorded from the territory.



FIGURE 1

The next cover was mailed 19 Oct 1950. There is no year in the postmark, but there is a 19 Oct 1950 transit postmark from Panama city on the reverse. The postmark has the town name spelled Aligandi, although the return address has it spelled correctly. The cover is addressed to Balboa C.Z. and the letter is still inside (Figure 2). It is a brief letter from Mariel Iglesias, a protestant missionary, to Mrs. C. J. Atkinson. It reads:

"My Dear Mrs. Atkinson, We were so happy to receive your good letter and do appreciate your prayers on our behalf. The article that you saw in the paper was put there to stir up opposition against the work. An Indian from the Catholic town of Nargana has taken it upon himself to oppose the new mission, even to writing to the President of Panama. Fortunately, the Intendente is in favor of our effort to help the people of Mulatupu. Since the Protestants are in the minority in Panama all we can do is to pray and trust God to work things out. If we fight back, it will only cause more trouble. We are not working under any special church or mission board, but are trusting soley (sic!) in our Lord and Savior. We would appreciate your prayers for the work.

In His Glad Service,
Mariel Iglesias (Mrs. A.)"



Figure 2

The last two covers were mailed in Carti Sugtupo. Both are addressed to businesses in Guatemala. The first is a registered letter mailed 4 Apr 1977 (Figure 3). It was franked by 40c and 23c stamps. This was 13 centesimos short of the correct postage. It was struck first with a marking to return it for additional postage, but this was crossed out and it was marked T-0.20 in red. The registration marking has the name of the town misspelled "SUPTUPO" and the sender misspelled the name "Cardi Suidub." This is the earliest recorded registered cover from San Blas. Note that by early April it was the 62d registered letter sent that year. The mailer was Francisco Chiari Diaz.



Figure 3

The fourth cover was mailed 20 Jun 1978 (Figure 4). The mailer was Rafael Canto Castro.



Figure 4

It cannot be determined whether the mailers of Figures 1, 3 and 4 were Indians or Panamanians living in the San Blas territory.

If any members have additional covers from the San Blas territory I would be interested in hearing from them.

THE COLOR PAGE



L - Figure 31



R - Figure 32



L - Figure 33



R - Figure 34



L - Figure 35



R - Figure 36



L - Figure 39



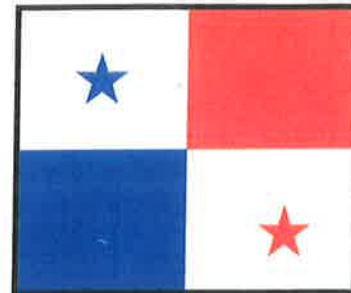
R - Figure 37



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The second recorded domestic registered cover with 1887-1888 Panama issue stamps.
See the Market Report page 65

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 440 FOSTER, Arthur 10 Longwood Drive #121 Westwood MA 02090 USA
 439 LEE, Jose Ng P.O. Box 0301-00817 Colon PANAMA

REINSTATED

C89 FOLLANSBEE, Nicholas P.O. Box 3210 Ashland OR 97520 USA

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

408 COLEMAN, Elliott W Box 119. Pound Ridge NYC55576 ... USA
 C55 MALZ, Leo Box 2100 Canal St. Station New York NY 10013 USA
 364 PORTA, Jose (Pty 13) ... 110010 NW. 30TH St Suite 104 Miami FL 33172 USA

Mr. Fenton collects Colombia, codes 02-05,07-08,10-14, 16 and 18 and Panama codes 60-64, 66 and 68. Mr. Foster collects Colombia codes 11,19 and 20 and Panama code 54 as well as Colombia locals and Cinderellas.

Four members exhibited at the WESTPEX show in San Francisco in April earning awards as follows:

Colombia Private Carriers, Alfredo Frohlich, gold and COLOMPHIL award for outstanding research

Colombia Official Cubiertas, Santiago Cruz, Vermeil

Tolima Insured Letter Stamps 1879-1896, GianMarco Caruso, Vermeil

Internal Mail- Colonial Colombia, Dieter Bortfeldt, Vermeil

Dues notices for 2006-2007 are included with this

issue. Please note the new instructions for payments by Paypal. Members who have prepaid their dues for the coming year should not receive a dues notice.

Alfredo Frohlich's exhibit of classical Colombia will be in the Champion of Champions competition at the APS stampshow in Chicago in August.

A CD with all back issues of COPACARTA is now available for \$20 plus \$1 postage in the U.S. and \$2 postage to other addresses. .

Orders should be sent with checks payable to:

Joseph Hahn.

1015 Old Boalsburg Road Apt G-5

State College, PA 16801-6149

Alternatively, you may order and pay for copies using paypal. Use Joe's email address for the paypal address: joehahn2@yahoo.com

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

This issue of COPACARTA marks the last issue edited by Jim Cross, the founder of COPAPHIL. Since 1983 he has worked tirelessly to promote the philately of Colombia and Panama. In recognition of his efforts the Board of Directors has granted Jim Honorary Life Membership in COPAPHIL and designated him as Editor Emeritus. The text of the Proclamation given to Jim at our meeting at Washington 2006 is printed elsewhere in this issue. A Panama print was also given to Jim as a small token of appreciation. Thomas Myers will assume the editorship with the September issue. I hope you will support his efforts by contributing articles for him to publish.

Washington 2006 had more to see than was possible in the time available. A summary of the Colombia and Panama exhibits and their awards is in this issue. Congratulations to all of our members who exhibited, including Hugo Goggel, Giana Wayman and Brian Moorhouse who exhibited other Latin American material. Thank you to Alfredo Frohlich and Dieter Bortfeldt who presented the programs at our meeting and Tom Myers who prepared our one frame society exhibit. I also want to thank Paul Gatons both for his help with our table at Washington 2006, which was invaluable, and for agreeing to compile an updated index to COPACARTA.

At our meeting, a presentation was made by Eliot Landau representing Chicagopex about their planned all Latin American show in 2012. He mentioned how impressed they were by the Colombia exhibits they saw recently in St. Louis where a number of our members participated. We were invited to have our 2012 meeting there, an invitation accepted by the board. Our 2008 meeting will be at WESTPEX; a site for 2010 is under discussion. A summary of the actions taken at our Board meeting is in this issue. Of particular note was the decision to give our reference collection to the APS. It will then be available for use to expertise stamps and will be more accessible. Jim Cross has built this important collection through the years. APS has indicated they will be delighted to receive it and will designate it as the COPAPHIL reference collection.

If you need an incentive to travel to the August APS Stampshow in Chicago, there will be a number of interesting Colombia exhibits there, including Alfredo Frohlich's Classic Colombia in the Champion of Champions Competition. Tom Myers will also be presenting a program.

Debby Friedman
rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com



Jim Cross shows the framed copy of a print of Colon harbor with several box cars of the Panama Railroad on the tracks in the foreground which he received at a ceremony at the general meeting at Washington 2006.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

When I decided to try to found an organization for students of Colombian and Panamanian philately in July 1983, I had no idea what the result would be. I had decided to take early retirement from the O.A.S. and realized that my means would be limited. I thought that if I could not be the Dr. Johnson of this philately, I might at least be the Boswell. It turned out that I was also able to find collecting niches that were less popular and thus affordable. As a result I have been able to acquire enough material to earn national gold awards for three exhibits of my specialized collections.

I have learned a lot about the history of Colombia and Panama and especially about the "1000 Days" and the events which led to Panama's independence.

I had edited the Baltimore Philatelist for three years in the 1970's and had an idea of what it involved. I hoped that other members of COPAPHIL would do the bulk of the writing and I would just have to edit and publish their information. That did not turn out to be completely true and I found the need to write more articles than I planned, whenever there were not enough other contributors.

My editorship began in the early stages of computing. I began with a Radio Shack TRS-80 computer with 8" floppy disks and a printer that had only two fonts. Photocopying was in its infancy and illustrations from photocopies were often almost illegible in the published newsletter. Looking back at issues of those first few years, I am often embarrassed by their quality, but they do contain much useful information.

I took a step forward in September 1994 using a new computer and WordPerfect to improve the quality of the journal. Two years later I added our first color page and as color printing prices fell this became a regular feature. In my last volume I have added color to both the front and back pages.

During these twenty-three years I have made many

new friendships and am pleased that many of our Colombian members are choosing to exhibit their collections in the United States as well as at home. It is also encouraging to see some of them specializing in other periods besides the classic stamps of 1859-1865 and classic airmail

There have been some disappointments as well. Several leading Colombia and Panama collectors either did not join our group or have been inactive members. The late Dr. James Helme chose to publish his Panama research elsewhere, rather than in COPACARTA. On the other hand that spared me the difficult task of editing his lengthy manuscripts.

It has not always been easy to facilitate data exchange between American and Latin American collectors so that published works can reflect all the information that is available. I have been offered very few articles on Colombian airmail, which is an important part of its philately. I have also been unable to develop a regular source of information on the new stamp issues of these countries and as a result this has only been published sporadically.

Our mail sales have given us a growing publication fund, but thus far we have only published the bibliography and the Panama postal markings handbook. I am working on a second edition of that handbook which will contain newly found markings and also cover at least the next fifteen years thru 1965. There are many areas of our philately in need of definitive studies including postal stationery and revenue stamps.

Unlike General MacArthur, this old soldier does not plan to fade away. I hope to continue adding material to my collections and to be a regular contributor to future issues of COPACARTA.

I want to thank the board for making me an honorary lifetime member and also giving me the title of Editor Emeritus — I just wonder what duties may go along with that title.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

by Jim Cross

Mail Bid Sale 30 will be held on 31 October 2006. I already have a promise of a number of Panama lots including seldom offered 1903-1904 overprints. Please mail lots to reach me at Box 2245 El Cajon CA 92021 between the 1st and 15th of August. Please contact me by letter or email at jimacross@cts.com before submitting more than fifteen lots.

Consignors are responsible for submitting a

description of their lots and the minimum bid acceptable. This is a sale for specialists and experience has shown that mint and used sets and singles do not sell unless the items are scarce. The minimum bid on any lot must be at least \$5.00.

The catalog for the sale will be distributed with the September 2006 COPACARTA.

THE MARKET REPORT

Brian Moorhouse offered a domestic registered cover franked with the 5 centavos stamp of the 1887-8 Panama issue at Washington 2006. The cover, pictured on the front page, sold for \$950. It is the fourth recorded use of this stamp on a domestic cover, one other is registered. He also offered a 1 centavo printed matter cover from the same issue for \$550.

ebay

Offers of the Colombia 1910 Centennial issue, Scott 234 continue to appear on ebay. The latest NH single sold for \$78.80. Two NH blocks-4 were offered, one for \$499 and one for \$1190, but neither sold. A NH inscription block-8 was offered for \$1299, but this also did not sell. A set of the American Bank Note Co. specimens of the centenary issue Scott 331-8 was offered for \$325 and did not sell.

A mint LH set of the 1936 Barranquilla games issue, Scott 421-436 was offered at \$750 and did not sell.

A used copy of the 1868 Antioquia 5 centavos stamp, Scott #2, with manuscript cancel was sold for \$80.00

A printed matter cover with Bolivar 1892 1 centavo black overprinted with wavy lines and used as a Cartagena provisional stamp, Scott 169, sold for \$224.50.

A copy of the 1914 Panama 5 centavos pictorial with inverted center, Scott 210a, sold for \$175.00.

An unused Colombia 70 centavos telegraph card, not listed in Higgins and Gage was offered for \$2500, but did not sell.

Heinrich Köhler, Sale 327 20 May 2006

Lot 558 New Granada 1861 2 ½c black, Scott 13 vf mint og sold for 820 Euros.

Lot 564 New Granada 1861 10c blue, horiz. pair with Bogota "0" cancel, Scott 16, sold for 750 Euros

Lot 566 Colombia 1862 1P red lilac on bluish with ms. cancel, Scott 23, sold for 680 Euros.

Lot 567 Colombia 1863 50c red, error of color with BOGOTA oval cancel, Scott 26b, sold for 3200 Euros.

Lot 575 Antioquia 1868 2 ½c blue with ms. cancel sold for 580 Euros.

Lot 576 Antioquia 1868 5c green, unused w/o gum, Scott 2, sold for 640 Euros.

Lot 578 Antioquia 1868 10c lilac with ms. Medellin cancel, Scott 3, sold for 940 Euros.

Lot 580 Antioquia 1868 1P red with large margins ms. Medellin cancel, slight thin, Scott 4, sold for 560 Euros.

Lot 581 Antioquia 1878 2 ½c blue on pelure paper, Scott 24a, unused with small ink marks and an ironed out crease, sold for 520 Euros.

Lot 583 Antioquia 1879 10c violet on pelure paper large margins, unused, Scott 28, sold for 760 Euros.

Lot 587 Cundinamarca 1883 VALEDOS REALES on green, unused no gum, Scott 16, sold for 1450 Euros.

Lot 910 Panama 1878 50c coat of arms on thin paper, unused no gum, Scott 4, sold for 2400 Euros.

Lot 1365 Colombia CCNA Mother with Child with Barranquilla cancel, Scott C2, sold for 960 Euros.

Lot 1366 Colombia CCNA Flier in Biplane on cover 22 Feb 1920 Cartagena., sold for 3700 Euros.

Lot 1367 Colombia CCNA Ocean Liner with 3c stamp on cover 23 Feb 1920 Barranquilla, Scott C10, sold for 1300 Euros.

Lot 1372 Colombia SCADTA 10c yellow, sheet of 32, Scott C12. Sold for 500 Euros.

Lot 1378 Colombia SCADTA 15c blue, sheet of 32, Scott 13. Sold for 500 Euros.

Lot 1391 Colombia SCADTA 30c black on rose and 50c green used on piece, sold for 670 Euros.

Lot 1400 Colombia SCADTA 30c rose, pair, single and bisect on cover, Scott C15. sold for 820 Euros.

Lot 1401 Colombia SCADTA 50c gray-green, sheet of 48, Scott C16, sold for 600 Euros.

Lot 1403 50c gray-green signed Mejia on cover with Barranquilla cancel, Scott C16, sold for 1100 Euros.

Lot 1406 Colombia SCADTA surcharge Valor \$0.10 typewritten in red on 50c canceled NAVEGACION AEREA Neiva on cover sold for 600 Euros.

Lot 1437 Colombia SCADTA registered cover from Bogota to Bern with 1922 5c, 20c and 30c with the 5c having a handstamped R in violet. Sold for 850 Euros.

Lot 1438 Colombia SCADTA registered cover from Medellin to Paris with 1922 50c and 10c x 2 with the latter having handstamp "R" Sold for 500 Euros.

Lot 1495 Colombia SCADTA pair of package labels, one with 5P x 7 and one with 5P x 3 plus 2P stamps of the 1923 issue cancelled in Barranquilla. Sold for 1150 Euros.

Lot 1521 Colombia SCADTA international issue 5c, 10c and 15c on cover from Villars sur Ollon, Switzerland to Medellin, Scott C68-70, sold for 530 Euros.

Lot 1558 Colombia SCADTA registered letter from Austria to Ecuador with 30c German consular issue with machine "A". No SCADTA registration stamp

affixed and marked with boxed T 0.20. Sold for 520 Euros.

Lot 1561 Colombia SCADTA incoming letter to Medellin with Costa Rica consular issue 30c with machine C.R. Sold for 2300 Euros against a starting price of only 200 Euros.

Lot 1590 Colombia SCADTA incoming registered letter from Italy to Bogota with two 5c , 50c and 20c registered stamps with machine overprinted "T" Barranquilla cancel 10 Apr 1928. Sold for 900 Euros.

Lot 1597 Colombia SCADTA incoming cover from Baden, Switzerland to Medellin with 60c x 9 and 30c stamps with machine overprinted "S." Sold for 900 Euros.

Lot 1599 Colombia SCADTA incoming cover from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela with 30c stamp with handstamped "V".Cancelled in Barranquilla 16 Nov 1926. Sold for 1550 Euros.

Lot 1601 Colombia SCADTA incoming registered cover from Venezuela to Bogota. with 30c , 60c and 20c registration stamp with machine overprinted "V" Cancelled in Barranquilla 31 Dec 1926. Sold for 1000 Euros. This cover is illustrated below as it is valuable addition to my article on consular registered mail.

This was an important sale of SCADTA material with a total of 236 lots. Only 98 lots (41%) were sold. I have listed those that sold with a hammer price of 500 Euros or more. This price does not include buyer premiums or V.A.T. 16 more lots had minimum bids of 500 Euros or more in the catalog. 12 of these did not sell and the other four were sold at 90% of their minimum bids.



COLOMBIA REGISTERED MAIL TO 1940

Part V of an article by Jim Cross

Note: Figures 42-44 and 46-48 are shown in color on the last page of this issue.

When regularly scheduled S.C.A.D.T.A. service was initiated, the airline wanted to offer the opportunity for foreign mailers to have their mail carried by air within Colombia. They established offices where mailers could purchase the S.C.A.D.T.A. stamps in various countries beginning with the United States, Germany and Panama. Some were in Colombian consulates, while others were in private businesses. The stamps used by those offices are collectively known as S.C.A.D.T.A. consular issues. At first mailers had to send their letter with the S.C.A.D.T.A. stamps inside another envelope addressed to the S.C.A.D.T.A. office in Barranquilla. There the outer envelope was opened and required Colombian postage stamps were added to the enclosed envelope. The S.C.A.D.T.A. stamps were cancelled in Barranquilla and the envelope was flown to its destination. In order to identify the source of the mail the S.C.A.D.T.A. stamps were overprinted with the initials (in Spanish) of the country of origin. The overprinted consular stamps were replaced in 1929 by a general issue for use in all countries. Only the general issue is listed in the Scott catalog, but the country overprints are listed in the Gibbons and Michel catalogs. Registered incoming mail during the "two cover" period does not have registration stamps of the country of origin on the inner envelope, but the origin can be recognized from the consular overprint and the Barranquilla cancel. While most mail has consular stamps of the country of origin, that was not required. Covers are known from countries that did not have S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps. These are franked with consular stamps of neighboring countries. There are occasional covers from countries that did have S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps which are franked with the consular stamps of other countries. Some of these are noted below.

The "two cover" system was cumbersome and since the inner envelopes did not have regular postage, S.C.A.D.T.A. had to add Colombian stamps to mail them. It began negotiating agreements with foreign governments to allow the S.C.A.D.T.A. stamps to be affixed along with the national stamps, so that only one envelope was needed. The first

agreement was reached with Germany but was not effective until 1 September 1923. By then an agreement with Switzerland had been reached and implemented on 15 Jul 1923. The agreement with the U.S. was effective on 1 Jun 1925.

It is not known exactly when S.C.A.D.T.A. agencies began offering registration service. The earliest consular overprints from most countries were handstamped. When the fourth S. C. A. D. T. A. issue registration stamps were printed, consular overprints were printed for many of the agencies. The quantities of these stamps printed are shown below where known. While most registration stamps have the large red "R" found on Scott Colombia CF1, some consular agencies also received 20c stamps which were overprinted with a smaller "R". Stamps with the smaller "R" are not found without a consular overprint.

The largest accumulation of S.C.A.D.T.A. consular registered covers was in the Gebauer collection auctioned by CORINPHILA in 2003. The 43 registered covers in the sale which were offered as single items sold for an average of 835 Swiss francs. plus a 17% buyer's premium. Fifteen other registered covers were sold as part of larger lots.

Beginning with a 6 December 1926 agreement with Great Britain S.C.A.D.T.A. began negotiating agreements with foreign postal administrations to use their national stamps to pay the S.C.A.D.T.A. airmail fees. Gebauer & Londoño give a list of agreements, but give no details about how S.C.A.D.T.A. received payment for carrying this mail. Consular stamps could probably still be used after the agreement dates, but they were no longer required. The date after which consular registration stamps was no longer required is given in the individual listings below for countries with which agreements were reached.

On 1 June 1929 a special issue of S.C.A.D.T.A. stamps replaced the use of the consular overprints. This set, Colombia Scott C68-C79, has denominations in U.S. dollars and was used overseas in countries with which an agreement to use national stamps had not yet been negotiated in the same way as the consular overprints had been used. The 20c stamp of this set was also overprinted

with a letter "R" creating Colombia Scott CF3. Stamps of this issue were used until countries negotiated agreements with Colombia for mutual acceptance and delivery of each other's airmail. The incoming registered covers are discussed in alphabetical order by consular overprint.

It is difficult to get a complete picture of S.C.A.D.T.A. consular registered mail. Many covers are probably in collections of the originating country as examples of dual franking. Early covers may be in collections of pioneer airmail flights. Some may never have been sold at auction. The listings below show the earliest covers in collections of COPAPHIL members and in the auction catalogs of the three large collections listed in Part IV. Earlier and additional uses may exist.

A Alemania (Germany)

A registered cover from Hamburg (ex-Peinado) dated 7 Oct 1922 had only a 30c Valiente stamp affixed. It was sent on from Barranquilla to Bogotá with a T-60c marking which included the registration fee. (Figure 41) The earliest consular registered covers from Germany have a handstamped "R" on the 20c stamp of the third S.C.A.D.T.A. issue which has a large "A" overprint (formerly listed as Gebauer Type II). Covers with this stamp cancelled 28 Mar 1923 are the earliest

recorded incoming registered covers from a consular agency. One is shown in Figure 42. A second cover with the handstamped "R" with the same date was addressed to Dr. Fritz Gerike in Bogotá (ex-Gebauer). A cover from Hoechst to Bogota with illegible date in 1924 (ex-Gebauer) has a hand-drawn A in red on the 20c stamp of the third S.C.A.D.T.A. issue. (figure 43).

5750 registration stamps with printed "A" overprints were prepared. These were also used on mail from Austria and Czechoslovakia. A cover from Wien, Austria dated Dec 1926 is known. The Gebauer collection had a 6 Nov 1928 cover from Gablonz, Czechoslovakia to Cali. It has a large handdrawn red "R" on the 20c stamp of the fourth S.C.A.D.T.A. issue (figure 44). This cover was forwarded to Canada.

Registered covers with consular agency stamps from Germany are more common than those from any other country. The Gebauer sale included twelve, plus one use of the "A" stamp from Austria and two uses from Czechoslovakia.

The use of S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps from Germany was no longer required after 15 November 1927; from Austria and Czechoslovakia after 1 June 1929.



FIGURE 41. Oct 1922 registered cover from Hamburg to Bogota with S.C.A.D.T.A. postage due.

A-U Argentina - Uruguay

All consular overprints are handstamped. No registered covers have been recorded.

B Belgium

1000 registration stamps with large "R" with printed "B" overprints were prepared and also some with a small "R" overprint (the quantity is illegible in Gebauer & Londoño). A 23 Feb 1927 cover from Antwerp has a small "R." A 26 Jul 1928 cover has a large "R".

Bo Bolivia

All overprints are handstamped. No registered covers have been recorded.

Br & BR Brazil

All overprints are handstamped. There is a cover addressed to Bogota with this stamp cancelled 17 Feb 1929 in Barranquilla which seems to be from a "two cover" mailing.

C Cuba

All overprints are handstamped. There was an 1928 registered cover from Cuba in the Gebauer collection. The registration fee was paid by a handstamped 20c stamp without "R" overprint.

Ca Canada

All overprints are handstamped. There was a registered cover front in the Gebauer collection with no S.C.A.D.T.A. registration stamp. It was marked with S.C.A.D.T.A. T-20c postage due.

CH Chile

All overprints are handstamped. No registered covers have been recorded.

CR Costa Rica

All overprints are handstamped. The earliest recorded cover is dated 11 Nov 1928. There is a 22 Nov 1929 cover with the registration fee paid by Scott CF3.

D Denmark

The earliest overprints are handstamped. 350 registration stamps with printed "D" overprints were prepared. Gebauer had a registered cover from Kobenhaven to Bogotá dated 29 Oct 1927. The use of S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps from Denmark was no longer required after 1 June 1929.

E España (Spain)

The earliest overprints were handstamped. 450 registration stamps with large "R" printed overprints and 100 with small "R" printed overprints were prepared. The earliest recorded cover mailed in Spain is a 4 Nov 1927 cover from Vigo to Bogotá. A Nov 1928 cover to Bogotá is franked with the large

"R" overprint (ex-Boonshaft). A 14 Nov 1927 cover from Berlin to Bogotá is franked with a mixture of Spanish, French and Dutch consular stamps with a Spanish consular registration stamp with small "R" (ex-Gebauer)

EU Estados Unidos (United States)

The earliest overprints were 30c and 50c stamps of the Valiente issue handstamped with the signature of G. Mejia, the S.C.A.D.T.A. agent in New York. No registered covers with these stamps have been recorded. The next overprints were handstamped. 2000 registration stamps with printed "E.U." were prepared. There is an October 1923 registered cover franked with a mixture of handstamped and printed consular stamps. The registration fee is paid by two copies of Scott CF1 with a handstamped E.U. overprint. One of these two stamps probably paid part of the S.C.A.D.T.A. airmail fee (ex-Gebauer). The use of S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps from the United States was not required after 15 June 1931.

F France

The earliest overprints were handstamped. 1150 registration stamps with printed "F" were prepared. The earliest recorded cover has an illegible French postmark and an arrival date in Cartagena of 3 Jun 1925. It is an early example of a "one cover" mailing. A cover cancelled 17 Dec 1926 in Barranquilla, originated in Paris and was sent to Bogotá (ex-Peinado). It was mailed under the "two cover" system and has no French postage stamps. The use of S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps from France was no longer required on letters from 1 September 1928, but they continued to be required on parcels.

GB Great Britain

The earliest overprints were handstamped. 600 registration stamps with printed "GB" were prepared. The earliest recorded cover is dated 20 May 1924. It originated in London and was sent to Bogotá. It is franked with three 30c stamps of the 1921 issue with handstamped G.B. overprints, part of which apparently paid the S.C.A.D.T.A. registration fee. It is an early and perhaps unauthorized example of a British mailing by the "one cover" system (Ex-Boonshaft). A 28 Nov 1924 cover franked with six x 5c stamps with G.B. machine overprint has an unoverprinted copy of Scott CF1 and was apparently sent by the "two cover system" to Medellín (ex-Gebauer). The use of S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps from Great Britain

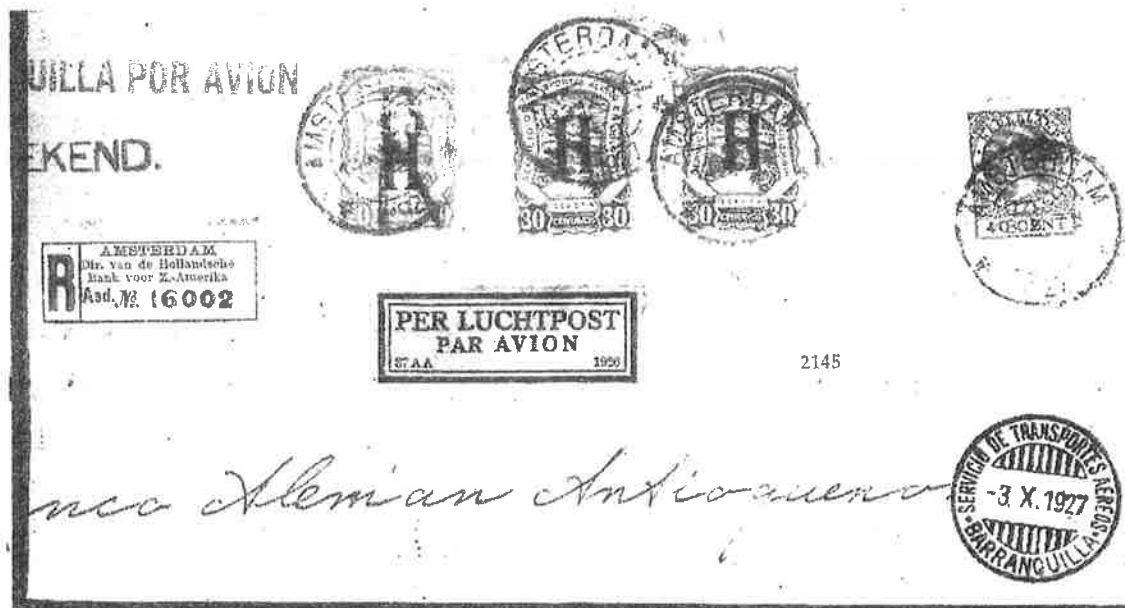


Figure 45 - October 1927 cover from Amsterdam to Bogota with handdrawn "R" on S.C.A.D.T.A. 20c stamp.

was no longer required after 6 December 1926. However, a cover cancelled 26 Sep 1927 in Barranquilla has a 20c "GB" stamp with two different red crayon "R" overprints, also apparently from a "two cover" mailing (ex-Gebauer). The cover has Colombian regular postage and a Colombian 8 centavos stamp paying the national registration fee.

H Holanda (the Netherlands)

The earliest overprints were handstamped.. 600 registration stamps with a printed large "R" and 350 with a printed small "R" were prepared. The earliest recorded cover is dated 16 Feb 1927 and was sent from s'Gravenhage to Bogota. It has a small "R" (ex-Gebauer). An October 1927 cover from Amsterdam to Bogota has a regular 20c stamp with printed "H" and a large "R" drawn in red ink, Figure 45 (ex-Boonshaft). The "H" overprints were also used in Dutch colonies. No registered covers from colonies have been seen with consular overprints, but Figure 46 shows a 1 Oct 1929 cover with CF3 sent from Curacao to Bucaramanga (ex-Gebauer).

I Italy

The earliest overprints were handstamped. 1700 registration stamps with a printed large "R" and 225 with a printed small "R" were prepared. The earliest recorded cover is from Mar 1928 with a large "R" sent to Bogot  (ex-Boonshaft). A Mar 1934 (day

illegible) cover from Rome to Medellin shows a late use of Scott Colombia CF3.

P Panama

The earliest overprints were handstamped. 600 registration stamps with printed "P" were prepared. The earliest recorded cover is dated 31 Dec 1926 and was sent from Panama to Bogot . (Ex-Gebauer). While the cover has Panama postage, it does not have a Panama registration mark, nor was the franking sufficient for registration from Panama. Incomplete franking has been noted on other registered covers from Panama, but no explanation for it is known. Figure 47 shows a cover with the proper Panama registration franking and marking, but no S.C.A.D.T.A. registration stamp; it received a S.C.A.D.T.A. T-20c marking.

The Panama stamps were also used on mail from the Canal Zone. An Oct 1926 registered cover to Bucaramanga has the Panama stamp with printed "P" (ex-Gebauer). A 29 Jan 1930 cover from Balboa Heights shows a use of Scott Colombia CF3. There is also a registered cover from Italy mailed 30 May 1929 with four 15c stamps with "P" overprint. This also has no S.C.A.D.T.A. registration stamp and received the T-20c marking (ex-Boonshaft).

Pe Peru

All overprints are handstamped. No registered covers have been recorded.

S Switzerland

The early overprints were handstamped. Registration stamps with printed "S" were prepared, 1000 with a large "R" and 425 with a small "R." The earliest recorded cover is dated 27 Jul 1923 and was sent from Zurich to Bogotá. S.C.A.D.T.A. stamps on the cover have a violet handstamped overprint. There are two stamps missing from the cover; these must have been additional S.C.A.D.T.A. stamps. This is a very early use of the "one cover" system which was authorized by Switzerland effective 15 Jul 1923. The use of S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps from Switzerland was no longer required after 1 Dec 1929 for parcels and after 1 Jan 1932 for letters. However, a 29 Jan 1932 registered cover from Zurich to Bogotá is franked with Scott CF3.

The Switzerland consular overprint stamps were also used on mail from Liechtenstein. Figure 48 shows a 29 Nov 1927 cover from Triesenberg to Bogota with the handstamped consular registration stamp (ex-Peinado).

Su Suecia (Sweden)

No handstamped overprints exist. 500 registration stamps with printed "Su" were prepared. The earliest recorded registered cover is dated 2 Nov 1927 from Stockholm to Bogotá (ex-Gebauer). This cover shows a scarce use of the 5 pesos consular services stamp (Figure 49) There is a Nov 1928 cover from Gavle to Bogotá (ex-Peinado) (The use of S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps from Sweden was no longer required after 1 June 1929).



Figure 49 - 2 November 1927 registered cover from Stockholm to Bogota

V Venezuela

The early overprints were handstamped. 500 registration stamps with printed "V" were prepared. See the registered cover in Market Report page 66. The use of S.C.A.D.T.A. consular stamps from Venezuela was no longer required after 1 November 1931.

Uses of 1929 issue stamps from other Countries.

This issue was used in a number of countries for which consular overprints were not prepared. A few are listed below.

Mexico

A 26 Mar 1931 cover from Mexico City to Bogotá was franked with the 50c stamp of the 1929 issue which paid both the regular postage and registration fee.

U.S.S.R.

A 2 Oct 1931 cover from Leningrad to Cali had the S.C.A.D.T.A. postage paid by three stamps of the 1929 issue for domestic service (Scott C68-C70). Ex-Gebauer.



Figure 50 - 1930 Registered cover from Yugoslavia to Cali franked with Colombia Scott CF4

Yugoslavia

A 13 Mar 1930 cover from Fornja Radgona to Barranquilla used a Colombian postal stationery envelope and franking included CF3. It was forwarded to Cali (perhaps by ordinary mail) and apparently no additional S.C.A.D.T.A. postage was collected, ex-Gebauer (Figure 50). According to Gebauer & Londoño the 1 June 1929 agreement with Austria to end the use of consular service stamps also applied to Yugoslavia. Perhaps the agreement only affected airmail postage and it was still necessary to add S.C.A.D.T.A. registered postage.

Summary

The five parts of this article and the first two parts of my earlier article on Panama in the Collector's Club Philatelist describing its pre-independence registered mail have documented the great variety of registered mail from Colombia and

the scarcity of examples of many registration uses on cover. The existing covers are scattered in many different collections. The collection of Eric Harris is the only one I know of which has covers from the entire period described in my articles. Charles Meroni has the largest collection of the Panama uses including much of the former Helme collection. I have a good range of Colombia material from 1886 to 1904. Scarcer items are scattered among many collections and it would be very difficult to assemble them in a single collection. An opportunity was missed when the lifetime accumulation of Eugenio Gebauer was dispersed among a number of S.C.A.D.T.A. collectors.

Reference:

Gebauer, Eugenio & Jairo Londoño T. "Los Primeros Cincuenta Años de Correo Aereo en Colombia. 1975. Italgraf S.A., Bogota.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Recognizing the need for the greater appreciation, knowledge and promotion of the philately of Colombia and Panama, Jim Cross founded the Colombia – Panama Study Group, COPAPHIL, in 1983, and

Whereas, Jim Cross served as COPAPHIL's first president, and

Whereas, As the first and only editor of the COPAPHIL journal, COPACARTA, since its inception, Jim Cross has published four issues a year for twenty-three years, and

Whereas, Jim Cross has written innumerable articles on various aspects of Colombian and Panamanian philatelic history, published in COPACARTA, study circle newsletters and other philatelic publications, greatly adding to the body of knowledge, and

Whereas, Jim Cross edited the handbook, "Panama Postal Markings", and

Whereas, As Secretary – Treasurer of COPAPHIL, Jim Cross has maintained the membership rolls, processed applications to add new members and maintained organizational accounts, and

Whereas, As Manager of the COPAPHIL auctions for many years, Jim Cross has fostered the exchange of philatelic material between members, and

Whereas, As a Board Member Jim Cross has offered his ideas and advice on promoting COPAPHIL's mission and activities,

Therefore, Be it resolved that

The Board of Directors of COPAPHIL recognized and expresses its appreciation to Jim Cross for his twenty-three years of tireless and devoted contributions to COPAPHIL, and

The Board of Directors designates Jim Cross as COPACARTA Editor Emeritus, and

The Board of Directors grants Jim Cross Honorary Lifetime Membership in COPAPHIL.

**Approved this 27th Day of May 2006
Deborah Friedman, President of COPAPHIL.**

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON 2006

by Jim Cross with Thomas Myers

The show was held in the large Washington Convention Center which had adequate room for both the exhibits and dealers booths. The building is so large that long walks from the entrances were the rule. There were motorized scooters available for rent by those who needed them. Admission was free, but the show program was sold for \$20.00 and it was difficult to find everything without one.

I barely had time to sign in at our booth before the meeting of the Canal Zone Study Group which was followed by the COPAPHIL meeting. An estimated 35 members and guests attended our meeting which began with the ceremony in which President Debby Friedman read the proclamation on the preceding page and presented me with a framed print showing a very early view of Colon with the tiny box cars of the Panama railroad in the foreground.

Following a discussion of future plan events two speakers made power point presentations. First Alfredo Frohlich discussed LANSA, the short lived competitor to AVIANCA which operated mail service in Colombia for only three months in 1950. This mail was franked by Colombian airmail stamps with an L overprint (Scott C175-C185). Many varieties of these overprints exist and the presentation showed many double, inverted and misplaced overprints. A second set of L overprints (Scott C200-C207) were issued in 1951, even though by that time LANSA had been absorbed by AVIANCA. Alfredo also illustrated counterfeits of these overprints.

The second speaker was Dieter Bortfeldt. Dieter's subject was new discoveries among the classic stamps of Colombia. His presentation stressed the need to study stamps in great detail and look for minute differences which are easily overlooked. He illustrated his talk with examples of finds that he has made recently, most of which have been reported in his journal, COLUMPHIL.

That evening about 35 members and guests including some members of the Canal Zone Study Group met for dinner at La Tasca, a nearby Spanish restaurant which specializes in tapas. The dinner seems to have included as many plates as there were guests. At the end we were invited to help ourselves from two large paellas, one with chicken and one with

sea food, but most of us were so stuffed that we could only take a small sample. A dinner has traditionally been an event at our general meetings, but this is certainly the best we have had.

On Sunday a fife and drum group in colonial costumes marched thru the convention center, spending the most time at the children's area. This was a large area which included a display of model trains as well as well as various activities for young collectors.

The Court of Honor was a special enclosed area to which admittance was limited. By Friday afternoon the crowds had diminished and I was able to view this area without a long wait. It included proofs of the U.S. first issues, inverted jennys and other U.S. classics as well as items from the British royal collection. The curator of those collections wished them to be kept at a controlled temperature which was so low that the entire convention center floor was uncomfortably cold, so much so that many visitors cut their stay short. This was quite unfortunate and it was the one disconcerting factor in what was otherwise an outstanding show.

We signed up at least seven new members for COPAPHIL who will join as of the 1st of July and will be listed in the next issue. We also sold a number of copies of the Colombia/Panama Bibliography.

Debby Friedman was able to sell the Panama collection of the late Robert Mitchell realizing a good price for his heirs. This contained a large collection of the reprints of the 1887-1888 issue on a variety of colored papers, second only to the collection of the late Dr. James Helme. COPAPHIL is always willing to assist the heirs of a member with the disposition of a collection. All members should advise their heirs that this service is available in case of an untimely death.

On Friday afternoon, the officers and board members present met to discuss important items of business including some issues which had arisen as a result of the change of secretary, treasurer and editor of COPACARTA.

A summary of the minutes of that meeting prepared by secretary Thomas Myers is given on the next page.

Minutes of the Board Meeting of Jun 2006

Members present: Friedman, Cross, A. Harris, Zemer, Welch, Myers (Secretary)

1. Payment of dues. Checks in US dollars should be drawn on a US bank to avoid payment of bank fees if drawn on a bank located in another country. Foreign members may pay through Paypal. Alan Harris will check on opening a Paypal account for Copaphil. Alan Harris and David Zemer will figure out the details.

Also, dues for Canada will be \$12 effective July 1 in view of higher postage. We will revisit dues after new postage rates in place in 2007.

2. Auctions. Jim Cross and Ken Adams will each run one auction per year. All comers should be able to buy but only members to offer material in COPAPHIL auctions. Press release in Linn's for sales and will endeavor to get auction list on web site.

3. Press Releases. Bill Welch will prepare and circulate the releases but someone else must feed him the information.

4. Library and collections. Approved an annual budget of \$200 for acquisitions for the library. Expenditures over that amount will have to get pre-approval from the President in consultation with the Board. At some future time we expect that the Copaphil library may be placed with APRL.

. Forgery collection will be placed with APRL -

Debby will look into the details.

5. Biannual meetings: 2008 Westpex, 2010 Balpex or Napex ; APS summer show another possibility- Debby will check on availability of dates; 2012 Chicagopex.

6. Cancellation data. Colombia data now held by Jim Cross will be turned over to Ken Adams.

7. Study circles. Jim will reactivate a Panama group.

8. Advertising. In COPACARTA. Tom will check on cost of partial/ full page in B&W and full page color. \$500 for full page in color??

9. Officers. Affirmed present officers and Board Members. Jim Cross will be added as a Board Member and vice president when he ceases to edit COPACARTA.

10. Announcements.

a) Paul Gatons will update the index for COPACARTA.

b) Someone should take it upon himself to offer Colombia/Panama programs at major stamp shows if going; let President know so publicity can be done.

11. By-laws - revision in progress; drafts given to members of board for comment back to Tom.

Thomas P. Myers

WASHINGTON 2006 EXHIBITS

by Debby Friedman, Thomas Myers and Jim Cross

There is no substitute for seeing these diverse collections first hand, but we hope our comments give those of you unable to attend the show a sense of what was displayed.

Colombia Classics in the FIP Championship Class
- Hugo Goggel, 8 frames;
Finalist, Grand Prix d'Honneur

Classic Colombia - Alfredo Frohlich, Large Gold,
8 frames

Visitors to Washington 2006 had the rare opportunity of viewing two of the finest exhibits of

early classic Colombia. Both exhibits featured large multiples and many covers of Colombia's earliest issues, from 1859 to 1863. Other important classic collections are owned by Eugene Langlais, Padre Posada, Juan Santa Maria, and Felipe Toro.

Goggel showed two of the two most important pieces in Colombian philately, both from the 1859 issue. First was a left margin block of 50 the 20¢ blue issue with an inverted cliché at position 13 and a "5" substituted for "20" in position 35. He also showed a left margin block of 25 of the 20¢ blue issue with a punch out at position 38 and inverted clichés in positions 13, 41, and 50.

The 1861 issue is remarkable for the fact that so few large multiples exist. For the 20¢ value there are overlapping multiples of twelve and eighteen stamps in the Goggel collection and several other multiples. But for the 2½¢ value the largest multiple is a horizontal strip of five in the Goggel collection which also includes two horizontal strips of three; while Froelich brings together all known pairs of the value. The largest multiple of the 10¢ value is a strip of three and for the one peso value a vertical strip of four. Goggel's exhibit includes the Larsen reconstructions of the 5¢ and 1 peso values which demonstrate that the complete sheets were composed of fifty-four stamps.

Both exhibits showed many of the scarce covers from the early classic period. There were twelve covers from the 1859 issue, twenty-two from 1860, ten from 1861, five of the six recorded covers of the 1862 issue and seven of the 1863 issue. Perhaps the most remarkable was Froelich's 1860 cover that combined the 10¢ value with two revenue stamps.

Froelich's exhibit excelled in presentation using thin blue lines to highlight ordinary stamps in the exhibit, thick blue lines for extraordinary items, and maroon lines for show-stoppers. Both Froelich and Goggel used diagrams effectively to locate blocks within the sheets. Froelich's exhibit won the Grand Medal at Westpex and so will appear in the Champion of Champions competition at the APS StampShow in August 2006, in Chicago. Be sure to see it there.

Tolima - Gian Marco Caruso, Large Vermeil, 8 frames

Tolima was the third sovereign state after Bolivar and Antioquia to issue stamps- in 1869. The write-ups reflected the exhibitor's research in the official newspapers and publications of Tolima, including the original decrees authorizing various issues. The exhibit is divided into three historical periods :

-1869-1884, the first five issues of the Sovereign State of Tolima

-1885- the issues of the State of Tolima, with the long and short wings condor issues

-1887-1903, showing the Department of Tolima issues of 1887, 1890 and 1903

The first issue material builds on the study by Larsen; included are approximately 400 examples of the first issue, including reprints, two full sheets of 10 and other large pieces. The reprints are studied and classified. There is an interesting section on the long

and short wing issues and I hope Gian Marco will publish his research. There are several covers in the exhibit including one of the second issue. Interestingly all but two of the covers are official judicial ones.

The Valiente SCADTA Issue - Santiago Cruz, Gold and special prize, 8 frames

For an overview of this exhibit see the December 2005 COPACARTA. There continues to be new material to see in this exhibit. Of particular interest is the section of experimental flights. I noted 1921 covers dated March 2, April 26, June 13, June 16, July 2, July 18, August 25, September 1 and September 8. Unusual cancellations included one of two recorded Lunes 26; Puerto Colombia and Isaacs Hermanos, Honda. Also shown was a September 2, 1921 cover from New York, the earliest recorded cover from the exterior.

Timbres y documentos fiscales - Manuel Arango, Large Vermeil, 8 frames

While this exhibit overlapped the material in Alan Anyon's showing, the emphasis was on revenue stamped paper usage and documents using revenue stamps, beginning with the 1858 first issue. Stamped paper from the states is scarce; included were examples from Antioquia, Boyaca, Bolivar, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama (with added stamps), Santander and Tolima. A number of items were indicated as the only one recorded. Notable was an interesting Bolivar passport from 1902 for outward travel and unusual uses of stamped paper from the Civil War era.

Colombia: Revenue Documents and Stamps - Alan Anyon, Large Vermeil, 5 frames

This was the first international showing of this exhibit. It is organized starting with several early revenue documents, then national issues and Habilitacion stamps, then shows the provisional issues of 1859-61, the 1864 Bogota stamp and State issues followed by passport stamps, Panama overprint stamped paper and stamp, and Civil War material. Numerous examples used on document as well as large multiples were shown. Items included a document that was the earliest recorded use of the 1858 first revenue issue; the 1859 second issue on document and examples of the 1885 provisionals only

document and examples of the 1885 provisionals only in use briefly. Three pages of the seldom seen 1859-61 provisionals were included as were two used examples of the 1886 Cartagena provisional. Unusual was a composite printer's proof of both Bolivar and Tolima revenue stamps.

Colombia: The National Cubiertas - Debby Friedman, Large Vermeil, 5 frames

This was the first international showing of the exhibit. Shown were mint and used examples from each issue, with emphasis on usage. Sheet reconstructions included the seldom used 25¢ 1865 (used) and the more often used 50¢ 1865 and 1867 (mint). Among the numerous covers were a July 12, 1865 cover with the 50¢, the earliest recorded cover of the issue; also included was another with the 1865 50¢ plus 30¢ added stamps of the 1865 issue (see www.COPAPHIL.org for an illustration). There was a cover with the 1875 postal forgery and three covers from the 1905 issue.

Canadian SCADTA - Ray Simrak, Vermeil, one frame

This one frame exhibit represents many years of collecting, Canadian SCADTA material being difficult to come by. In the December 2005 COPACARTA, this exhibit was described. Some additional items of note are an August 1929 cover with a CA 20¢ with a manuscript R sent from New York and a May 1929 cover with a 30¢ CA and Canadian stamps sent via Barranquilla to Cartagena then forwarded to Curacao, DWI and with a TARDE marking.

SCADTA Postal Stationery, Jerry Kasper, Vermeil, one frame

Included are mint and used examples each type of postal stationery issued by SCADTA. Particularly interesting are the perforated aeromissiva sent registered to Germany, and the three used large envelopes issued in 1923 for use from Germany – one being the very rare 50 cent

Panama: Crossroad to the World 1770-1902, Fritz-Walter Lange, Large Vermeil

Fritz won a gold medal in Singapore for five frames of this material. The exhibit shows examples of mail from Panama, incoming to Panama and transiting thru Panama. The first category includes mail dispatched

by forwarding agents and by the British and French consulates as well as by the post office. The exhibit begins with the earliest known cover from Panama illustrated on the cover of the September 2004 COPACARTA. It includes a number of scarce covers of the pre-stamp period including the H.C.D.L.S. cancel of Los Santos. The first issue of Panama is represented by two bisects of the 10c and three quadrisepts of the 20c on pieces. The 1887-8 Panama issue included one of the two known domestic uses of the 5c stamp.

The transit material included twenty-eight covers with British transit markings including both mail from South America going to Europe and also mail from Europe going to South America and Australia. The French Canal company period was represented by an outgoing cover with the Paraiso marking and the unique incoming cover from France with the La Boca marking. Fritz is planning to sell this collection which is listed without a price in the latest David Feldman list of private treaty offers.

The Panama Canal Story - Ray Ireson, Vermeil, eight frames

Ray has chosen to give broad coverage to this thematic exhibit. Thus the story begins with the discovery and exploration of the Americas and includes the possible Nicaragua route. This allows him to show scarce stamps and covers from a number of countries as a part of the exhibit.

In addition to the above exhibits there were three Colombia/Panama handbooks in the literature class: *Postal History of Antioquia*, Juan Santa Maria, Gold

This is an in-depth study in Spanish by a long-time student of this area. Current availability is unknown, the COPAPHIL library has purchased a copy.

The Lansa Story, Alfredo Frohlich, Large Silver

This book was previously reviewed in COIPACARTA. A copy is in the COPAPHIL library. Contact Dieter Bortfeldt colomphil@usa.net for information about purchasing a copy.

Panama Postal Markings 1758-1950, Jim Cross, Silver

Published by COPAPHIL, this book is now out-of-print. A copy is in the COPAPHIL library.

COLOMBIAN POSTAL HISTORY 1886-1899

by Jim Cross

I first wrote on this subject in the May 1988 COPACARTA tabulating the origins and destinations of Colombian covers in my collection between 1886 and 1904. I also wrote a series of articles between 1989 and 1997 describing six of the main Colombian postal routes and the postmarks known from towns on the routes. It is appropriate now to update the data.

My exhibit of this postal history is organized in

three sections. The first contains examples of the types of covers that exist including different rates and examples of covers from special services. The second organized by postal route shows mail originating in towns on the routes. The third shows mail from Panama.. The following table indicates the examples of postal rates in my collection.

RATE	DESCRIPTION	COLOMBIA					PANAMA			
		1883	1886-8	1890	1892-5	1899	1883	1886-7	1887-8	1892-5
1c	Printed Matter 0-50gr	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
2c	Printed Matter 51-100gr	X			X		X			
2c	Post Card				X		X			X
3c	Printed Matter 101-150gr				X					
5c	Domestic letter 0-15gr		X	X	X				X	X
10c	Domestic letter 16-30gr				X					
20c	Domestic letter 46-60gr				X					
25c	Domestic letter 61-75gr				X					
10c	Foreign letter 0-15gr	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20c	Foreign letter 16-30gr	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
30c	Foreign letter 31-45gr				X					
40c	Foreign letter 46-60gr			X					X	X
80c	Foreign letter 106-120gr				X					
2c + 10c	Registered postal card				X	NA		NA		
4c + 10c	Registered printed matter				X	NA		NA		
5c + 10c	Registered domestic ltr 0-15gr		NA			NA		NA	X	X
10c + 10c	Registered foreign ltr 0-15gr	X	NA		X	NA	X	NA	X	X
20c + 10c	Registered foreign ltr 16-30gr	X	NA	X		NA		NA		X
30c + 10c	Registered foreign ltr 31-45gr		NA		X	NA		NA		
40c + 10c	Registered foreign ltr 46-60gr		NA		X	NA		NA		
80c + 10c	Registered foreign ltr 106-120gr		NA	X		NA		NA		
10c+10c+5c	Regis, + A.R. foreign ltr 0-15gr	NA	NA	NA	X	NA		NA	NA	X
250c+10c+5	Regis. + A.R. foreign ltr 360-375gr	NA	NA	NA	X	NA		NA	NA	
10c + 2.5c	Foreign ltr. 0-15gr + late fee	NA	NA	X	X	NA	NA	NA		X
20c + 2.5c	Foreign ltr. 16-30gr + late fee	NA	NA			NA	NA	NA	X	

In addition examples are shown of the following types of mail:

- Domestic and foreign letters without stamps with postage due. Colombia
- Underpaid foreign letters with postage due. Colombia & Panama
- Postage due collected on incoming letters. Colombia & Panama
- Cubiertas used on cover. Colombia
- Used Servicio Postal Ferreo postal stationery. Colombia
- Used Servicio Postal Fluvial postal stationery (used as interded from river ports.) Colombia.
- Domestic official mail (unfranked). Colombia.
- Fragments of parcel post wrappers with 15.75P and 58P in stamps. Colombia
- Bisect of 5c used for 2c local letter rate. Panama
- Way bill for mail from Panama to Bucaramanga
- Wrapper from free mailing of newspaper. Panama.
- Registered return receipt for registered mail sent from Panama to Barranquilla.

As I indicated in my 1988 article, most recorded covers from the period originated in Bogota, Cartagena and Barranquilla in Colombia and Panama and Colon in Panama. These probably account for 75% of the covers from Colombia and 85% of the covers from Panama.

Six additional towns account for at least 10% of the total. These are Cali, Cucuta, Honda and Medellin in Colombia and David and Bocas del Toro in Panama.

The Panama mail has been the most thoroughly studied. Only five covers from origins other than the four listed above have been recorded during the period, two from Aguadulce and three from Santiago. No covers have as yet been recorded from any other post office in the territory of Panama. The Santiago cover in the Helme sale sold for \$575, while the second Panama issue cover from Santiago was sold as part of a lot of three covers described in the Market Report in the previous issue. Neither of the Aguadulce covers has appeared on the market since COPAPHIL was established.

The situation in the rest of Colombia is similar, but of larger magnitude. There are ten towns from which from three to five covers have been recorded. These are: Agrado, Bucaramanga, Buenaventura, Buga, Guacari, Mompos, Neiva, Pamplona, Pasto, Popayan and Santa Marta. I have at least one cover from each of these towns

Two covers have been recorded from Calamar, Lorica, Malaga, Orocue, Palmira, Rio Negro, Salazar, Sincelejo and Socorro. I have at least one cover from each of these towns and both from three of them.

Only one cover from the period has been recorded from thirty-five towns: Almaguer, Anapoima, Anolaima, Altamira, Antioquia, Barbacoas, Bodega Central, Campoalegre, Duitama, El Espinal, Fusagasuga, Garzon, Girardot, Guataque, Ibague, Ipiales, La Gloria, La Mesa, Magangue, Manizales,

Marmato, Ocaña, Plato, Puerto Berrio, Quibdo, Salamina, Salento, Suaita, Tumaco, Tunja, Tuquerres, Victoria, Zambrano, Zapatoca and Zaragoza. Twenty-three of these are in my collection.

In addition postal cards have been seen from Agrado, Cerete, Cerrito, Choconta, Guataque, Remolino, San Gil and Santa Rosa. A number of additional Class IX or Class X town markings have been seen on cubiertas or official cubiertas.

Unlike the covers from scarce origins in Panama, the covers from Colombia have been selling at very reasonable prices. I recently purchased one of the two known covers from Orocue on e-bay for only \$20 and have not paid more than \$100 for any of the covers from the towns listed above in my collection. The reason seems to be that this period of postal history has been almost totally neglected by collectors of Colombian stamps and postal history.

Even a cursory inspection of the stamps indicates that there were multiple transfer types and probably multiple stones of the 10c stamps of 1890 and 1892 and the 20c stamps of 1892, yet no one has as yet written about them in the literature and no one has exhibited the 1883-1899 issues in a traditional philately exhibit since COPAPHIL was founded..

Stamps exist showing some sheets with unperforated margins, but it is not known if these are found on all sheets. Dr. Helme found that there were two different sheet sizes of the lithographed 1887-1888 Panama issues and possibly that is also true of the Colombia issues.

Stamps of several of the issues of the period are found with perforations of two or more different gauges. Imperforate and part-perforate multiples exist indicating a number of sheets probably existed. Two lots of these were included in our Mail Bid Sale 29.

THE COLOR PAGE

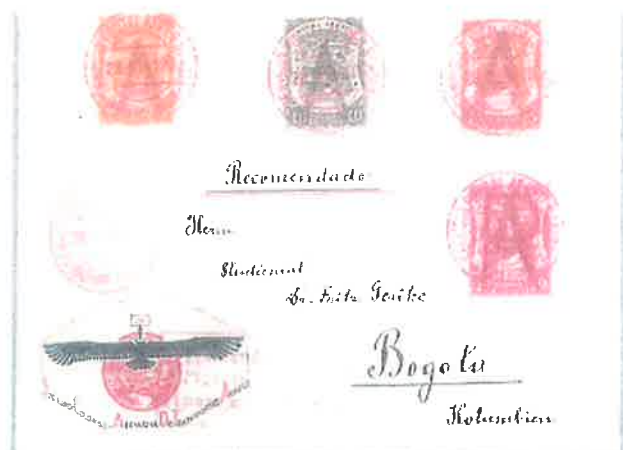


Figure 42 - 28 Mar 1923 cover with handdrawn "R"



Figure 46 - 1930 cover from Curacao with Scott CF4



Figure 43 - cover from Germany with handdrawn "R"



Figure 47 - Cover front from Panama with S.C.A.D.T.A. postage due marking for registration fee.



Figure 44 - German Consular stamps used from Czechoslovakia with handdrawn "R"



Figure 48. 21 Nov 1927 cover with Swiss consular stamps used from Liechtenstein.