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*Join Us at Westpex
April 25—27, 2014*

Editor's Remarks

Westpex

In just four short months Copaphil will be meeting at Westpex, April 25-27. There are sure to be many Colombia exhibits and even a Panama exhibit or two. The show will again be held at the San Francisco Airport Marriott overlooking the Bay. Westpex is always a great show and San Francisco is a great place to visit.

Alfredo Froehlich will speak about his exhibit, *Panama—The Path Between the Seas*.

Goeggel Sale (Part 2) at Corinphila

One of the great gifts of the web is the availability of auction sales, some long past, that can be seen on the web. Many current sales allow on-line bidding, then the sales are archived for reference purposes. What a great research tool.

In this issue Debby Fried-

man reviews the second part of the sale of Hugo Goeggel's outstanding collection by Corinphila on September 18. Most of us will never own more than a few pieces of this caliber.

This is more than just a catalog — it is a handbook. In addition to illustrations of the material being sold one finds map and sometimes wood cuts to illustrate the auction.

Album Pages

Recently a dealer-friend commented that the availability of album pages was one of the greatest considerations to people looking for a new country to collect. Most album makers do not make pages for Colombia or Panama because there are too few collectors. People do not collect Colombia or Panama because there are no album pages.

As it happens we have a very active collector base in Co-

lombia — I see it offered on Ebay from time to time. I do not know about Panama.

Paleoalbums does offer pages for Colombia 1859-1960 for \$112 and hingeless for \$331; and Panama 1868-1964 for \$113 and \$334, respectively. William Steiner offers album downloads for a much more reasonable price (<http://www.stampalbums.com/>). For \$30 a year you can download all the albums you wish.

Eric Harris

I regret to report the death of Eric Harris, long time member of Copaphil and a regular contributor to Copacarta. One of the leading Colombian philatelists in the UK, he will be missed.

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From the President's Desk

HOW PHILATELY ENRICHED MY LIFE

Like many of us, I began collecting stamps around 10 to 11 years old, after my father's motivational speech—he was not a collector- about the interesting aspects of the hobby, and helping me to write to Colombian Consular offices requesting contacts to exchange stamps; later on he gave me the Scott worldwide album. With these tools, the passion began and is still in me.

During several years I continue to collect and had the opportunity to meet great collectors like Gustavo Uribe E – cofounder of the Compañía Colombiana de Navegación Aérea-, Juan Francisco Jaramillo –a friend's grandfather- and others. At 15 I jointed the Club Filatelico de Medellín were I met the rulers of Antioquia's philately. During university studies the hobby was put aside, but I was lucky that several professors were also stamps collectors, Juan Santamaria A. among them, and that kept the "virus" alive.

Marriage, work pressure and children left no time for philately but never gave up my collection in hope that some day I would be able to return to the hobby. Almost 40 years passed

and in 2006, just few months in retirement, decide to walk Santiago's Way to fill in with the positive energy the Way has; by accident, on my first day at Roland's fountain, I met a French guy that later identify himself as an stamp dealer located in Bilbao, and this ignited the spark again. However, it took one year more before I began looking after pieces in philatelic shops and passionately took philately again into my life, awaking the prehistoric "hunter" inside me.

The last 6 years have being an odyssey of great excitement, study, meeting new friends, and above all, feeling I was accomplishing my youth dreams of having an interesting collection and sharing with the most respected collectors in Colombia and of course, visiting E-bay every day to make my daily catch.

For many people retirement is boring but in my case and, thanks to philately, my life was suddenly changed by the world that opened in front of me: new knowledge to be acquired, new techniques to learn, design and computer work to exhibit my collection, study of history to be familiar with the times of the collected material, the feeling of having the world in my hands, research and finally, the interchange of opinions with col-

leagues force me to be up dated in all matters of individual and common interest, no leaving room for compliance and tedious days without a path to follow.

Do I have to ask myself if philately enriched my life? No at all!! It had and will do, for every day I feel having something to do, something to research about, a new theme to mount in pages, writing to sustain my findings and, share topics of interest with my philately friends, a group of people that I feel proud of belonging to, people of unbelievable value for their passion fulfill the historic mission of maintaining the philatelic past alive, a past that reflects the cultural and economic richness of our countries. I'm sure many of you feel the same way I do, that philately definitely enriched us, empower each of us in living our hobby beyond limits.

That is why all of us have the duty of motivate next generations into stamps collecting, avoiding the loss of personal philatelic knowledge by publishing in COPACARTA and other magazines what we know and consider of interest for our community.

Dario Diez

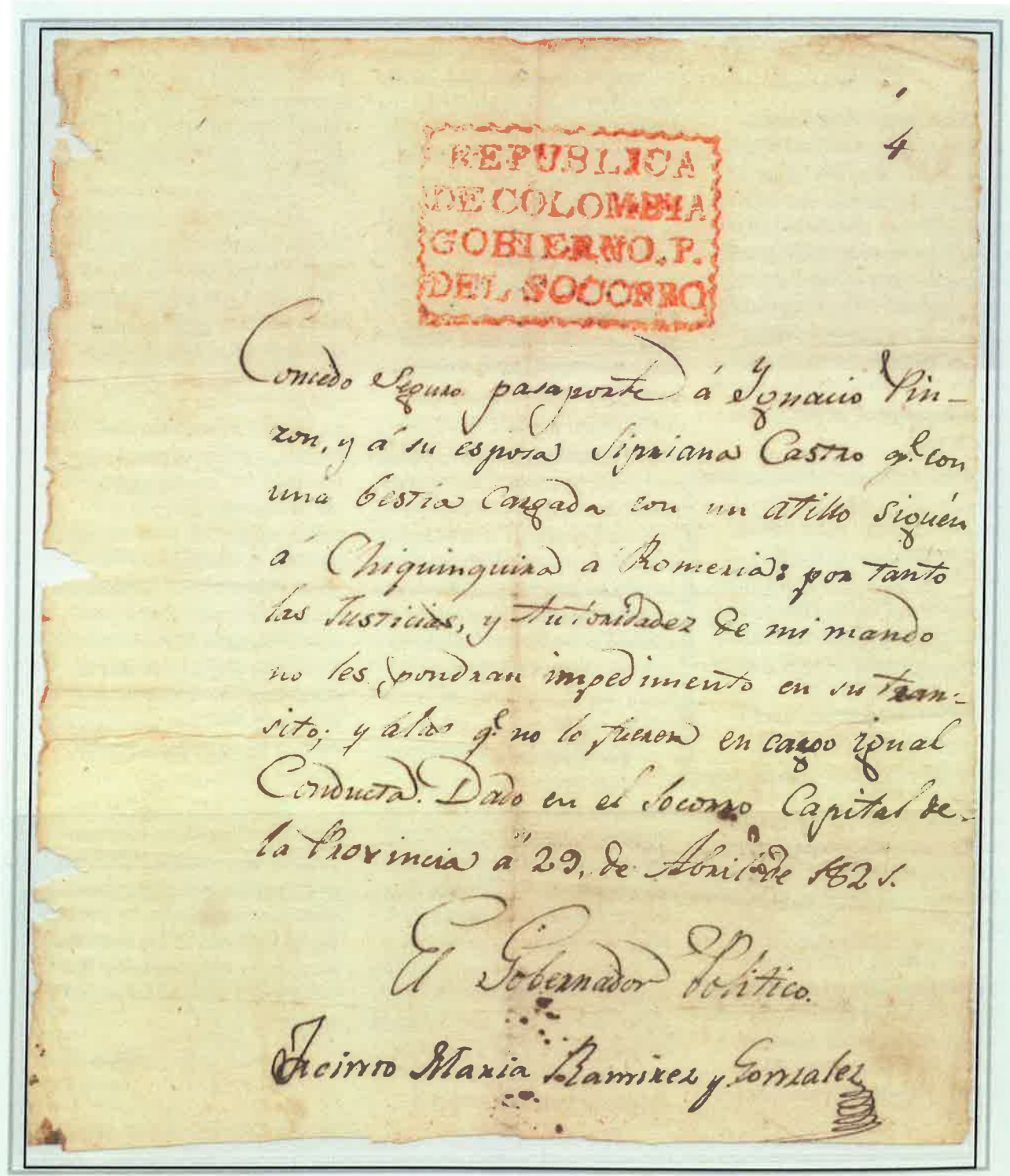


Fig. 1. 1812 passport authorizing passage from Socorro to Chiquinquira

Passports for Travel within Colombia

Alan D Anyon FRPSL

On page 12 of the June 2013 issue of COPACARTA the editor illustrated a tête-bêche pair of 10 pesos passport stamps from Tolima and asked for information about them.

Passports for travel within Colombia go back as far as 1820 when the country became independent of Spanish rule and Simon Bolivar established the Greater Colombian Republic. People travelling from one province of the country to another needed a passport document. Being an official document it required to be taxed. Figure 1 shows a passport issued on 29 April 1821 in Socorro, capital of the province of the same name. It covers Sr. Ignacio Pinzon, his wife and a beast (probably a horse) enabling them to travel through the province to Chiquinquirá in the province of Boyacá, and is signed by the Governor. The manuscript '4' in the top right hand corner is probably an indication that a tax of 4 reales was paid.

Cundinamarca

Once adhesive revenue stamps were available these were used on internal passports. It was not until the *War of 1,000 Days*, 1899-1903, that two Departments of the country used special passport revenue stamps. In 1899 Cundinamarca issued a 1 peso stamp of 2nd Class and a 2 pesos stamp of 3rd Class. The significance of the different classes is unknown as Figure 2 shows a

passport document dated 7 December 1901, valid for one month and bearing stamps of both denominations and classes totalling 10 pesos. It may well be the distance travelled determined the class and tax payable.

Tolima

The other Department with special passport stamps was Tolima, in 1902. Initially a set of five values, in a similar design, was issued all printed in black on laid blue lined exercise paper.

There was no 3rd Class stamp for some unknown reason. Later in the same year a

- 10 pesos 1st Class (also exists in tête-bêche pair Figure 3)
- 4 pesos 2nd Class (also exists in tête-bêche pair)
- 20 pesos 4th Class
- 50 pesos 5th Class
- 80 pesos 6th Class

set with simplified classes was issued for use on internal police and military passports.

- 10 pesos 1st Class
- 4 pesos 2nd Class
- 2 pesos 3rd Class

Figure 4 shows a pair of the 1st Class stamps with the manuscript notation in the gutter between the stamps "Paid \$2 more".

Late in the 19th Century the Departments of Tolima and Cundinamarca worked with



Fig. 3. Tête-bêche pair 10 peso Tolima passport stamps.



Fig. 4. pair 1st Class stamps with manuscript notation Paid \$2 more.

similar laws. However as these were departmental not national they were not published in the official gazette. The only guidance so far discovered is from the Ministry of External Affairs dated 12 March 1900 which was contained in the *Diario Oficial*. It warns all foreigners to contact local authorities for permission to travel from one place to another.

The use of special passport documents covering travel within Colombia seems to have fallen into disuse after the 1899-1903 war. For international passports normal documentary revenue stamps were used until 1916 when the current revenues were overprinted "SERVICIO EXTERIOR". However dedicated "SERVICIO EXTERIOR" stamps appeared in 1944 and



Fig. 2. Passport dated 7 December 1901, valid for one month and bearing stamps of both denominations and classes totalling 10 pesos.

were in use until the 1960's when normal revenues were again employed.

Acknowledgements. Information on this topic kindly pro-

vided by Manuel Arango E. is gratefully acknowledged. If any reader can shed further light on the significance of the class system found on the stamps issued

during the War of 1,000 Days the writer will be grateful to receive information via the editor.

Panama's 2½ Centesimo Stamp Printed for the 400th Anniversary of Balboa's Discovery of the South Sea

David Zemer

This 2 ½ centesimo stamp paid the Panama internal rate which included the Canal Zone and the USA. Very little research has been published about this stamp and since it was issued 100 years ago this is a good time to review what we have learned since 1913.

Previous to this article the best known critique of this stamp was by Frederick E. Heydon who wrote in *Mekeel's* in 1920 ⁽¹⁾, and later in his *Stamps of Panama* handbook², that he was very impressed with this

beautiful and appropriate design ... this stamp was only in use for a short time, and, as the number printed was small, it has never been common. The work has the beautiful execution that characterizes the productions of the American Bank Note Co. and all collectors will do well to

secure a copy, or if available, a block.

Laws Concerning the 400th Anniversary Discovery stamp

On October 4, 1912 Panama passed a law ordering the postal authorities to create a stamp to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the South Sea by Balboa. The law further ordered that the stamp would only be used from the 1st of September 1913 to the 25th of September 1913. After that 25th the remainders would be collected and destroyed no later than the 15th of October.³

On March 6, 1913 a decree was passed which authorized the circulation of this stamp in all post offices in the Republic of Panama. The law defined the value to be 2 ½ centesimos balboa in a light green color and

... bear an engraving on a

dark background representing Balboa standing at the top of a rock, carrying a sword in one hand while the other is place in the way on an eye-shade in the attitude of beholding something at a distance. His dog Leoncico is resting at his feet...

The decree modifies the dates of circulation and allows the stamp to circulate for 30 days starting the 1st of September. The decree further orders that no one person would be allowed to purchase this stamp in quantities of a face value of more than 5 Balboas.⁴

On November 22, 1913 an *Act of Incineration* was passed. It required the collection of all unused stamps and their incineration. Out of the 1,000,000 stamps printed 899,238 stamps were returned and incinerated. This decree also listed the

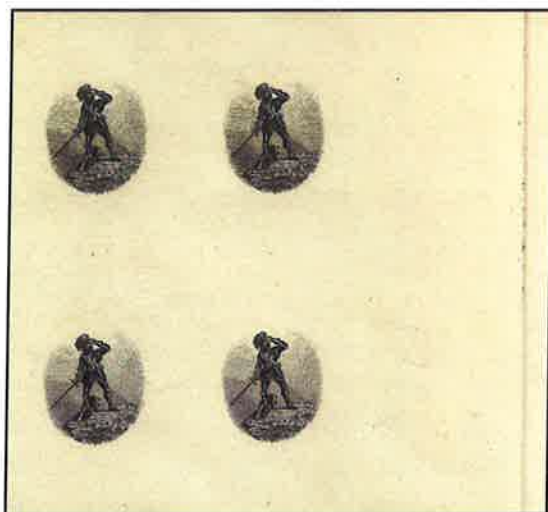


Fig. 1a. Vignette Imperforate plate proof from plate destruction 1933



Fig. 1b. Frame Imperforate plate proof from plate destruction 1933.



Fig. 2. Single SPECIMEN stamp

amount of stamps sold from the post offices in the following provinces:

Panama	63,260
Colon	23,840
Bocas del Toro	5,300
Los Santos	1,900
Chiriqui	3,722
Cocle	2,740
Total	100,762 ⁵

Stamp Design and Production

The American Banknote Company designed and produced this stamp but unlike most of the other stamps manufactured they printed for Panama after 1907 no production files were found in the 1990 Christie's sale of the ABNCo archives.⁶ Lot 538 contained one vignette imperforate plate proof pane in black on thin card and one imperforate plate proof pane of 100 of the frame in green printed when the plates were destroyed in 1933. These panes were bought by a dealer and some of the proofs have been sold on the open market (fig. 1a, 1b). The Index Card was in Lot 568 and was described by Helme in 1991 but we were unable to verify the present owner.⁷



Fig 3, Photo of essay, 15 Jan 1913, reduced photo in the center

From the description we believe that Lot 569 contained 3 full panes of this stamp, all overprinted SPECIMEN, and some of these have appeared on the secondary market but it is not known if any complete panes still exist (fig. 2)..

During the period from 1990 to 2010 a few items of this stamp from the ABNCo archives appeared on the market. An essay with a photograph of a mockup dated January 15, 1913 is the most interesting of these. It is glued to a piece of stiff paper and the vignette is a reduced photograph whereas the frame has been hand drawn. This essay is quite different than that of the final stamp. On the final stamp either a new frame has either drawn or the original drawing was modified.

fig 3. In the background of the vignette there appears to be a priest holding a cross and pointing upward, military men with flags, a native pointing downward, and a large dog.

Federico Brid recognized the scene which shows Balboa's sighting of the South Sea on September 25, 1513 and found a copy of it in a history text book used in Panama fig 4.

Further research by Vladimir Berrío-Lemm, *Jefe del Servicio Filatélico de Panamá*, led to the uncovering of an image made from an engraving on wood in 1881 by Colombian artist Alberto Urdenata. The

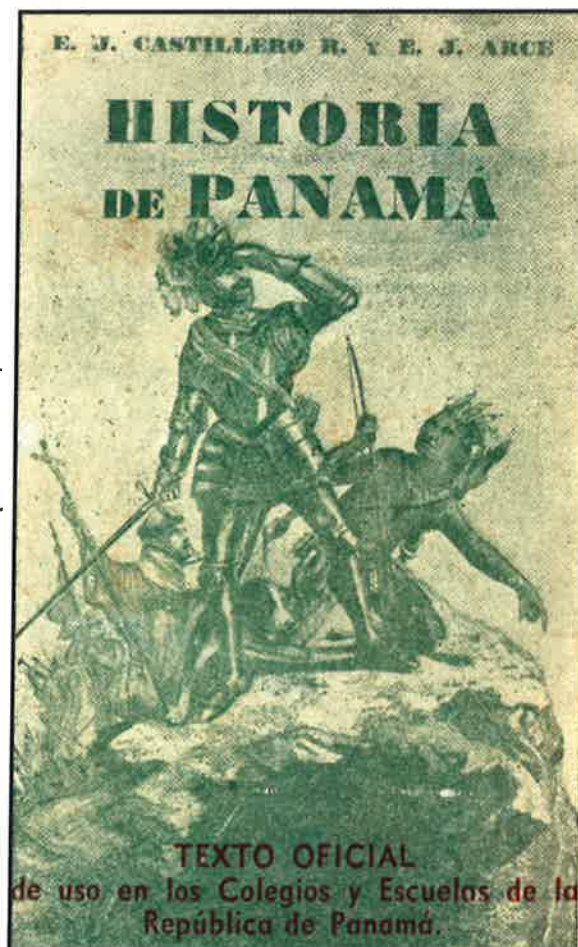


Fig. 4. Balboa discovering the South Seas from Historia de Panamá by E.J. Castellero R. And E.J. Arce



Fig. 5. Original etching of Balboa discovering the South Seas by Albeto Urdenata, 1881.

original is owned by Banco de la Republica in Colombia. [fig 5](#)

The foreground shows Balboa in a dramatic pose looking at the South Sea. In the background of the sketch we believe that the priest is Andrés de Vera, the expedition's chaplain, the native is Chief Urraca, and the dog is Balboa's dog Leoncico who was reputed to have worn a golden collar.

In the final vignette engraving all of the background excepting Balboa and Leoncico was left out. Removing the rest of the background complies with the law of March 6th which stated that the picture should show Balboa and his dog resting at his feet.

From the Index Card and several proofs we know that the vignette was engraved by Edwin Gunn and originally designated as C-1347. [fig 6](#). In the 1920's the ABNCo renumbered the old dies and C-1347 was lined out and relabeled V-43464. [fig 7](#) The boarder was engraved by Seymour and labeled C-1067. No separate die proof of the boarder has been discovered but according to the Index Card C-1067 was lined out and renumbered 26319.

The complete die proof, boarder plus vignette, was designated C-1067.

The Foreign Order Number is F 3646 and the boarder color was printed in Green Number 3

whereas the center was a ¼ mixture Yellow 56 and ¾ Green Number 2.

These colors were used on the final printing but a die proof from the Helme collection had the colors reversed with a dark green center and a lighter green boarder. Fig. 8, On the back of the die proof is a stamped impression of the ABNCo clock showing that it left the superintendent's office 11 AM on April 18, 1913.

From the information on the Index Card we believe that the date of printing was March 14, 1913 and all materials should have been returned to the files March 30th.

Two partial panes show the inscriptions on the selvage. The first

F-3646 REPUBLIC OF PANAMA 2 ½ CENT CENTENARY STAMP [fig. 9](#).

is on the right when facing the pane and the ink is the same light yellow-green used for the vignette. The inscription on the

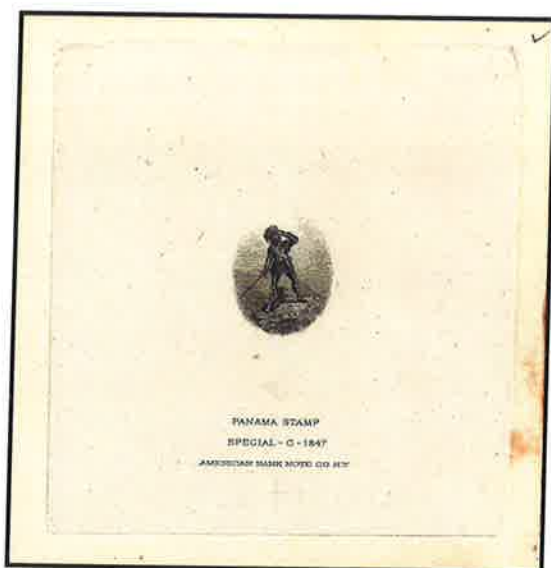


Fig. 6. Vignette engraved by Edwin Gunn and originally designated as C-1347.



Fig. 7. Die Number C-1347 lined out and renumbered V-43464 in 1920s.



Fig. 8. Die Proof with Colors Reversed dated April 18, 1913.

left of this pane is too faint to read but the bottoms of some of the letters can be seen under magnification. Figure 10 more clearly shows and this inscription is in same dark green ink used for the frame.

Stamp and Cover Scarcity

Only 100,762 Centenary stamps were sold and it appears that many of these were sold to dealers.



Fig. 10. Left side of Pane, F-3646 - CENTENNARY STAMP in Dark-green ink.

This stamp was a flop for Panama. It did get rave reviews but the time to sell it was too short and therefore the local dealers had to buy their maximum allotment of only 200 and hope that they could sell them later. Also the face value of 2½c was the Panama internal letter rate. The CZ/USA rate was 2 cents so the CZ government would not have wanted to buy these and overprint them.

Emil J. Rall appears to have been the most active of the dealers on the Isthmus when this stamp was released and he primed the pump for sales with his announcements including a

condensed version of the law authorizing it and a photograph of the stamp.⁸

A few covers from Rall (fig 11) have survived. Commercially used covers from others than Rall showing the correct rate and dated in September or shortly thereafter are much scarcer (fig. 12). Covers from towns in the Interior are even more difficult to find due to the very small amount of these stamps sold in the Interior.

The number of commercial covers mailed in September is perhaps a handful.

E.J. Rall covers number



Fig. 9. Complete Selvage showing F-3646 REPUBLIC OF PANAMA 2 ½ CENT CENTENNARY STAMP on Right in Yellow-green ink.



Fig. 11. From E.J. Rall, Calidonia, Panama City, to Boston, USA

perhaps a dozen. Some of his might be considered commercial as it looks as if he packed them full of stamps to send to customers and other dealers.

Endnotes

F.E. Heydon, *Mekeel's Weekly*

Stamp News, May 22, 1920, P. 276

F.E. Heydon, *The Stamps of Panama*, Severn-Wylie-Jewett C., Portland, ME. p. 45.

Law Number 9a of October 4,

1912.

Decree Number 28 of March 6, 1913

Act of Incineration of November 22, 1913

American Banknote Co. Archive Sale, US Possessions, Latin America and Worldwide, Christie's New York, September 12, 1990.

Helme, James, *Collectors Club Philatelist*, March-April 1991, p. 194

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, September 6, 1913, P. 291

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, September 20, 1913, p. 308, 310.

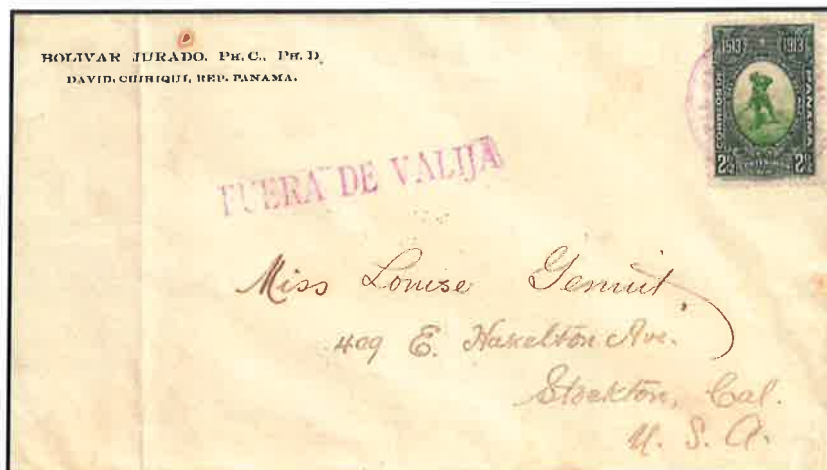


Fig. 12. David, Chiriqui to Stockton, CA transit Panama City and New Or-

(Continued on page 17)

More on the 1877 Bisects

Federico Brid writes concerning the double bisect cover that I illustrated in the last issue. I expressed some doubts about its authenticity (cover shown at right). Brid begs to differ.

He has a series of *Notas* from July-August 1881 in which the Colombian postmaster in Panama writes to Colombia concerning the lack of postage for local and UPU service. Given this, he believes that the cover in figure 1 is absolutely of genuine use given what was happening in Panama at this time. The Union Postal Union hand stamp provides absolute proof of its authenticity.

I had failed to note that the liberty stamps of 1877 were not intended for international usage.



Fig. 1. Double bisect cover from Panama to New York.

In his 1999 article Brid notes that they were authorized because of the postage stamp shortage in Panama.

Colombia UPU Mail and the Panama Issue of 1878. *Copacarta* 15(3): 51-60

References

Brid Federico (1999) Co-

Quadrisection of the Death of Bolivar Commemorative



Received by the PO in Bogota on 15 Mar 1931

Hugo Goeggel Collection, Part 2

Debby Friedman

On September 18-19, 2013 at Corinphila the second part of the Goeggel collection was sold at auction. The catalog and prices realized are on the Coriphila web site and merit a careful review. As is the first part, there were 3 sections: Colonial Postal History 1514-1810; Colombia 1859-1864 & Colombian Airmail 1919-1930. Since I never collected the first 2 areas, I will not try to analyze the results, but I think anyone interested in those areas should look carefully at the results. It is the airmail section that I will focus on. All of the prices noted do not include the 20% buyers premium. The Swiss Franc is approximately \$0.82 US.

Inevitably when there is a large collection of Colombian airmails sold at auction, some things are overlooked as bidders compete for the major rarities. For example, first flight covers

such as Mesa de los Santos and the 1925 experimental flight from Curacao, both difficult to find, brought modest prices. However, I do think there are some trends that I can see. For example Scott gives the catalog value of C1 mint as \$3500. Gibbons and Michel prices are even higher. While all of the literature says there are 200 copies, the late Alex Rendon had concluded there were 300 based on his study of the C1a's. There were 4 copies sold at prices ranging from CHF 300-750 hammer prices. The three C1 covers also brought weak prices ranging from CHF500-750. His large gold collection of C1-C10 included each of the 10 types both on and off cover as well as one of each CCNA stamp on cover to both Barranquilla-Cartagena and return. Most collectors are satisfied with one example so it would appear the market cannot support the catalog prices.

There are several collectors actively seeking covers from the first 2 SCADTA issues (C12-16), especially experimental flights. That material brought some spectacular results. For example:

- 3174 March 3, 1921 first return experimental flight Girardot - Barranquilla - Berlin, opened for display realized CHF1600; starting price 750.

- Lot 3176 July 22, 1921 experimental flight - realized CHF4200; start price CHF300.,

- Lot 3183 SCADTA First Flight - realized CHF2800; start price CHF400.

Another area where the catalog prices appear to be out of line with the market are mint and used provisional surcharges. For example:

- Lot 3185 C19 used Scott\$1200; realized CHF220 start price CHF200



Lot 3174, 1921 first return experimental flight Girardot - Barranquilla - Berlin realized CHF1600



Lot 3176 realized CHF 4200 against a start price of CHF 300



Lot 3183 realized CHF2800 v. a start price of CHF400.

•Lot 3187 C20 mint Scott \$925; realized CHF 220; start price CHF200

•Lot 3193 C23 used on piece Scott \$1450; realized CHF300; start price CHF300 This is one of the rarest provisional surcharges

•Lot 3204 C36 used Scott \$2500 realized ChF850; start price ChF500

An exception was Lot 3196, a red typewriter surcharge

(unlisted in Scott) with a Manuel Tobon cancel on a very small piece that realized ChF 2200; start price ChF150. In comparison outstanding covers with provisional surcharges sold well. The standout was Lot 3192, C22 on cover, which brought CHF 3400 against a start price of CHF800.

There were only a few covers with consular overprints in the sale. A rare front with the

Mejia signature Lot 3219 brought a strong ChF3000 against a start price of 1000 and a rare cover with a handstamped V Lot 3236 brought ChF 1200 against a start price of ChF 350. Another outstanding realization was Lot 3233, a 30¢ envelope sent from Germany. With a low start price of ChF 750, the hammer price was a remarkable ChF3200. If this was not a record price for the



Lot 3185



Lot 3187



Lot 3196— red typewriter sur-

Can anyone explain this one?



Early Colombian Cancells

Thomas P. Myers

As most readers know, with the appearance of postage stamps postmasters were authorized to cancel them with pre-philatelic marks or with a manuscript cancel. This makes for a great variety of interesting markings on every issue. They have become highly collectible. As a result, most collections of classic Colombia include post marks as an important part of the presentation. Almost always the cancellations are those used on a particular issue.

In this series of articles I shall take a different approach. That is, what cancellations were used in a particular city over time. Dating is somewhat problematic since a stamp might be used several years after it was issued. It seems natural to start with the capital city:

Bogota

Postal workers of the capital city used a variety of cancellation devices on mail from Bogota in the early days of postage stamps. At first, the pre-stamp Bogota franca mark was used but soon a series of new devices came into use.

From 1850 to 1870 the population of Bogota was about



Fig. 1. Bogota franca on an 1858 letter



Fig. 2. Bogota franca on stamps of the 1859 issue

40,000, the largest city in the country. By 1898 it had grown to about 78,000.



Fig. 3. Bogota "perla" on stamps of the 1859 and 1860 issues.

Bogota franca. In the late pre-stamp period Bogota postal workers used an oval Bogota/franca with the word franca in italics (fig. 1), here in green ink. The same mark was used on the 1859 and 1860 issues in blue ink (fig. 2), but I have not seen it later.

Bogota "perla," Bogota



Fig. 4. Bogota "perla" on stamps of 1874 and 1883.



Fig. 5. Bogota "anteojos" on 1859 and 1860 issues.

perla is the most common of the early marks. (fig. 3) It first appears on the 1860 issues and appears regularly as late as the 1865 issues; and occasionally as late as 1874 (fig. 4). By 1874 it is struck in blue ink and the details of the design are indistinct. It was used as late as 1883 though its principal use appears to have been in the mid to late 1860s.

Bogota Anteojos. The well-known Bogota "anteojos" mark also appears on stamps of the 1859 and 1860 issues (fig. 5) but was infrequently used.

Bogota oval (1). The first Bogota oval appears on the 1864 issue. It is a simple oval, thicker at the top and bottom and thinner at the ends (fig. 6). It too has serif letters which makes it easy to confuse with the Bogota perla cancellation



Fig. 6. Bogota oval (1) with serif letters on the 1864 issue.



Fig. 7. Bogota oval (2) with squared letters on stamps of 1874 and 1881 issues.



Fig. 910 Fake cancellations from Bogota. a) 1861 issue; b) 1865 issue



Fig. 8. Bogota oval (2) with squared letters cropped from an 1878 letter.

Bogota oval (2). An oval hand stamp with squared letters appears on the issues of 1868 but is most common during the 1870s (figs. 7, 8). The oval measures 25 x 23 mm. At first, black is the most common color of ink but by 1874 blue ink is normally used. The mark continues in use through 1883

Bogota oval (3). A third Bogota oval appears in the



Fig. 9. Bogota oval (3) on stamps of 1877 and 1883.



1880s I have recorded it as early as the 1877 Liberty issue (fig. 9) but that may be a late usage of the stamp. It is more common on the stamps of 1883 (fig. 9).

Manuscript cancellations.

Given the number of cancelling devices available it is somewhat surprising to find that manuscript cancellations were also used in Bogotá. They appear on stamps issued from 1865 to 1881, at least.

Fake Cancellations. There is also a fake long oval cancel that appears on bogus stamps of 1861 and 1865 issues (fig. 10a).

Another fake cancellation appears on counterfeits on the 1868 issue on greenish paper (fig. 10b)

Being the capital city one might suppose that postmarks of other cities would follow the same pattern. That is emphatically not the case as the history of postmarks in other important cities will reveal.

Medellin

Medellin is Colombia's second city with an estimated population of 37,000 to 50,000 in 1890.

Medellin franca. Like Bogotá, Medellín began by cancelling the first stamps with a pre-stamp franca marking (figs. 11,



Fig. 11. Pre-stamp franca marking was the first to be used in Medellín.



Fig. 12. Pre-stamp franca cancellation on 1863 issue

12). Usually struck in blue, the mark continued in use at least through 1866.

Another pre-stamp mark sometimes used as a cancellation



Fig. 13. Medellín "recibida" mark dated 21 Sep 1859.

tion in 1859 and 1860 was a recibida mark reading, *Recibida en la administracion de Medellin el [date]* (fig. 13).

Manuscript cancellations. Medellin postal clerks were already using manuscript postal markings while the 1860 issue was still in use (fig. 14) and continued to be used intermittently



Fig. 14. Medellin manuscript cancellations on stamps of the 1860 and 1866 issues.

through 1874.

Medellin oval. In 1866 a Medellin oval cancellation appears in black or red ink. It does not seem to be a new mark but rather the pre-stamp *Medellin franca* mark with the *franca* removed (fig. 15). The device measures 35x21 mm.

De Oficio. The pre-philatelic *de oficio* mark was brought back during the late 1870s (fig. 16). I have noted it only on the 1877 Liberty Issue in both black and red ink.

Medellin oval with bars. A small Medellin oval with bars



Fig. 15. Medellin oval is pre-philatelic franca mark with the franca removed



Fig. 16. Pre-philatelic de oficio mark utilized in late 1870s in both black and red.

above and below the town name was introduced in the early 1880s (fig. 17). It measures 30x15 mm. I have seen it on stamps as early as the 1868 is-



Fig. 17. Medellin oval with bars appeared in the early 1880s.

sue, but that is probably a late usage. It appears in magenta on the earlier stamps (1868, 1881), and in black on the 1883 issue.

Small Medellin oval. A new oval mark was introduced about 1886. It appears both on the last stamps of the EEUU de Colombia and on the first issues of the Republic (fig. 18). Like the last cancel, it measures 30x15 mm. It is usually done with magenta ink.

Conclusions

This brief review demonstrates that the two largest cities in Colombia had very different cancel histories. Future articles will review the cancel histories of other Colombian cities.



Fig. 18. Small Medellin oval

(Continued from page 11)

Acknowledgements

Federico Brid's help was invaluable in this research as he

not only found the decrees responsible for the issuing of this stamp he also recognized the scene in the essay. Further re-

search by Vladimir Berrío-Lemm led to the discovery of the etching from which the vignette was drawn.

The Numeral Issue of 1908 – 2 Centavos

An addition to the report by Kenneth Rowe in Copacarta from June 1991

by Robert Müller

Third Printing 1912

Some years ago I bought a full sheet of the 2 centavos with *Departamentos* -Overprint (ScL10) which turned out to be the short-lived and rare third printing. Now I can confirm the suggestions of Kenneth Rowe (1999).

For this plate an intermediate stone of 10 units was used (fig. 1). Further some irregular positions can be found as well as some significant plate flaws.

I used Rowe's original drawings of the die varieties (with one addition) and put them in the correct sequence (fig. 2). You can cut them out and stick them into the original work

A useful distinguishing mark for Pos. 1 "D" is the broken left foot of the "2". For Pos. 10 the small break U/L frame

5 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	5 2 3 4 5 107 8 9 10
5 2 3 4 5 107 8 9 10	3 7 2 3 4 8 9 7 8 9

Fig. 3. Cliché layout for 2c value, third printing.



Fig. 1. Intermediate stone of 10.

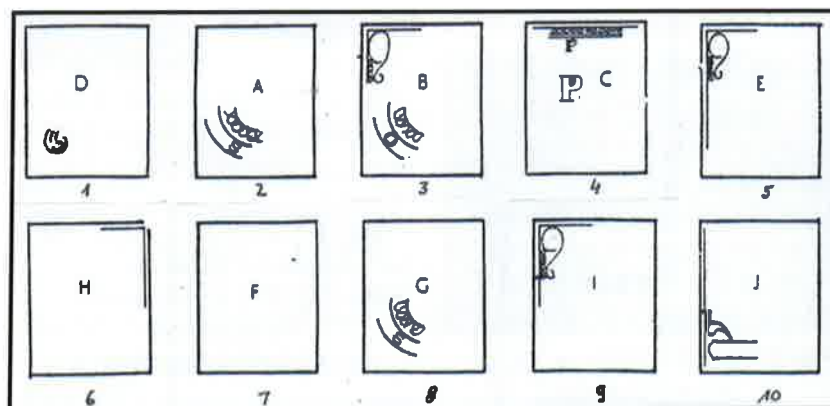


Fig. 2. Die varieties of the 2c, third printing (after Rowe 1999).

line is not constant but the lower red break is constant.

The sheet of 100 was laid out 10x10 using an intermediate cliché of ten. The cliché layout has some irregular positions that are shown in **bold face red type** in fig. 3.

There are interesting plate flaws in the following positions (fig. 4):

- Pos. 8: Big red blob after "...nales"
- Pos. 9: Broken top of the "2"
- Pos. 14: Red dot on the C of the imprint
- Pos. 21: Red dots left and in the head of the "2"
- Pos. 43: Red bubble under under L
- Pos. 50: Right upper corner broken.
- Pos. 76: Left frame line broken
- Pos. 66: Left frame broken beside C of "Colombia"

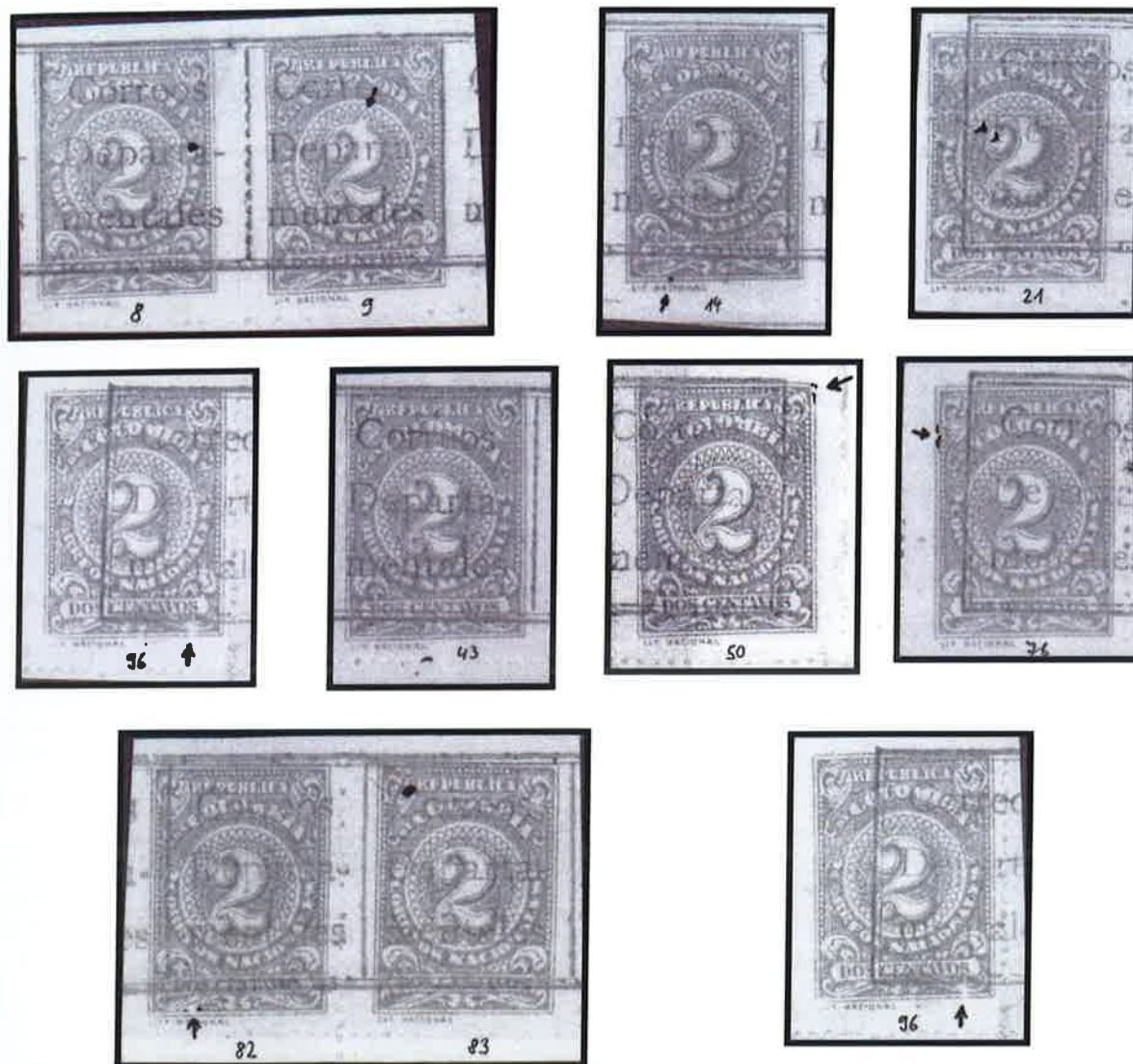


Fig. 4. Plate flaws of the third printing.

- Pos.83: Ornament left up-side broken.
- Pos.96: White break in the right bottom corner
- Pos.100: Red blob under the E of "Nacionales"

The overprint will be the subject of a future report.

References

- Rowe, Kenneth (1999) Numeral Issue of 1908-2, the 2 centavos. *Copacarta* 8(4): 71-79.



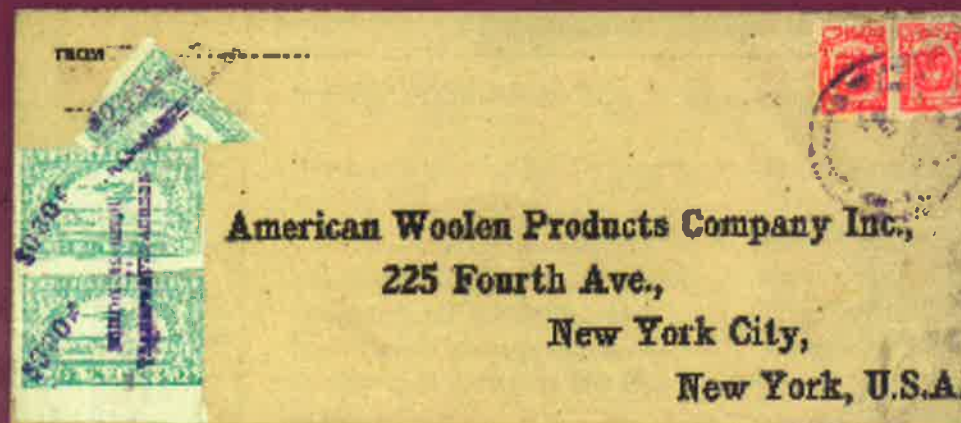
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COPACARTA

Volume 31
Number 1
September 2013

Double bisect cover from Panama to USA (see article beginning on p. 11.

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Medellin skyline.

Editor's Remarks

This number features articles by Alan Anyon, David Zemer, and Paul Nelson and J.W. Sauber. Paul's article is republished from the *American Reve-nuer* and J.W.'s from the *Ox-cart*, the journal of Costa Rican philately.

Articles Needed

Many of authors who have written for Copacarta in the past

are falling by the wayside. It is time for a new generation of writers to step forward and contribute to the journal.

Palmares

Once again Copaphil was well represented at national shows in Colombia and the United States. Congratulations to all! I hope that readers have a chance to take in these very fine

exhibits. They also did well in Thailand where Alfredo Froehlich took a large gold while a gold medal went to Santiago Cruz. See the complete listing in th President Emeritus' column.

F cancels

What is the origin of the F cancel that appears on stamps from the late 1870s to the early 1880s (see below)?



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From the Desk of the President Emeritus

I am pinch hitting in this issue at the request of Dario Diez. First and foremost, this is a major plug for both exhibiting and attending WESTPEX that will be held April 26-27th 2014. When COPAPHIL was last at in San Francisco in 2008, our exhibits were spectacular and we are being enthusiastically welcomed back. The show is held at the San Francisco Marriott Waterfront Hotel which is near the airport. The show rate is a reasonable \$131 plus taxes. Information about reserving is on the show web site. The hotel provides free shuttle transportation to the airport. It is an easy trip by train from the airport to downtown San Francisco.

Unlike many shows, WESTPEX always has more requests from exhibit frames than there is space. Our 50 frames will only be held until January 15, 2014. If we exceed that number, exhibits will be accepted on a space available basis. PLEASE DON'T WAIT. The prospectus will be on the show web site www.westpex.org in September. We will also have a special program Saturday morning. If you need additional information please contact me at rbreuer@nyc.rr.com

I have just received a copy of a two part publication *El Correo en Colombia*. The first part is 1500-1900 Los Origenes De la mula al telegrafo and the second 1900-2013 is La Transformacion Del Avion al Codigo Postal. Each one is profusely illustrated and consists of a se-

ries of articles on many aspects of Colombian philately. The authors include many names I am not familiar with, including academics. Several COPAPHIL members have articles included. These include Dieter Bortfeldt, Dario Diez, Manual Arango and Walter Weber Each soft cover book is 82 pages. It was published by Semana with the involvement of the Museo Nacional, Biblioteca Arango, Avianca and the Bogota Club Filatelico. We will try to get copies to offer to members.

Pease don't forgot that our Auction Manager Ken Adams is accepting consignments for the next auction. His address is: 5112 S 193rd ST, Omaha, NE 68135

Ecuador philately overlaps areas of Colombia, so this rapidly developing web site maintained by the Asociacion Filatelico Ecuatoriana may be of interest: <http://afe-filateliaecuador.blogspot.com/>. There are archived bulletins, at least one of which has an article on Panama overprints on Colombia postal cards.

Lastly congratulations to our exhibitors at recent shows:

Thailand 2013

Alfredo Frohlich Large Gold and Special Prize: *United States of Colombia*; Santiago Cruz Gold: *Colombia-The De-*



Winners at StampShow 2013.

partment of Antioquia 1886-1904.

APS StampShow

Manuel Arango Gold & ARA Award *Republic of Colombia Revenues 1858- 1904*; Santiago Cruz Gold & APS 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence *SCADTA First Issues – A Traditional Approach to Airmail Stamps*; James C Johnson Gold *Servicio de Transportes Aereos en Colombia 4th Issue*; James C Johnson Gold *SCADTA Postal Routes*; Felipe Toro Gold *Colombia Studies 1859-1868 Issues*; Larry Crain Silver *Search for El Dorado*

Second South Pacific Philatelic Exhibition, Bogota

James C Johnson Grand Award & Large Gold *SCADTA 3rd Issue*; Santiago Cruz Reserve Grand & Large Gold *SCADTA First Issues – A Traditional Approach to Airmail Stamps*; Georg Maier *Prephilately of the Province of Popayan in the Audencia of Quito*; Alfredo Frohlich Large Gold *Panama from Province to Sovereign State.*

Debby Friedman

Colombia: Papel Sellado

Paul Nelson, American Revenue Association

The “sealed paper” or “papel sellado” is a common way for many governments to generate income from the people who create legal documents of many kinds. Colombia, of course, was a colony of Spain for many years, and the early *papel sellado* from Spain began in 1637 and in the colonies from 1640.

There have been a few publications written about Spain’s and the colonies’ *papeles*, but not a great many that attempt to catalog this material in a philatelist’s common format, especially for the English language reader. A good reason for this is that the majority of the early pieces are lodged in national archives; the laws that govern their use are many and difficult to find and to read in Spanish.

The Postal History Foundation, in Tucson, a 501(c)(3) non-profit educational foundation, was fortunate enough recently to

receive a large donation of Colombian *papel sellado* that had been accumulated over some time. So far, the PHF has received about a half-meter high stack of these documents, all from the 20th Century. In going through this volume of papers, it has become clear that there are many varieties of what appear to be identical material. I have scanned examples of some of these varieties, and they are presented in this beginning article to expose this subject to collectors, to ask for additional input for the purpose of creating a basic catalog listing, and to make readers aware of the fact that the majority of these items will be available for sale before long. A 2012 handbook in three volumes, *El Papel Sellado en Colombia 1640-1981* by Manuel Arango Echeverri, was recently reviewed in *The American Revenue*. However, it is difficult to find and is very much for the specialist.



Fig. 1. American Bank Note Co.

One of the denominations of the more common *papeles* from the 1920s onward is the 20 centavos paper, so this initial article deals with this value only. The seals on the paper are generally identical, with some modifications that are sometimes subtle and sometimes more apparent (Table I).

The national seal coat of arms appears in the center of a circle. The design of the seal contains a shield with numerous

Table I. Varieties of 20c Papel Sellado, 1916—1944

Fig. No	Shield Shape	Imprint Color	Printer	Years Used
1	Narrow	Green	AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK	1916
2	Narrow	Black green	GEO. D. BARNARD STATIONERY CO., ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.	1923
3	Narrow	Lighter green	HERBERT KLIPPGEN KOMM-GES, DRESDEN	1927
4	Narrow	Light green	NO IMPRINT	1929
5	Narrow	Green	PERKINS, BACON & CO. LTD. LONDRES (VERT)	1933
6	Narrow	Medium green	WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED. LONDRES	1938
7	Narrow	Light green	SECURITY BANKNOTE COMPANY	1944
8	Wide	Green	WRIGHT BANKNOTE CO. FILADELPHIA	1944
9	Narrow	Yellow green	THOMAS DE LA RUE & COY., LTD, LONDRES	Mint



GEO D BARNARD STATIONERY CO ST LOUIS U.S.A.

Fig. 2. Geo. D. Barnard.



HERBERT KLIPPGEN KOMM-GES. DRESDEN

Fig. 3. Herbert Klippgen.

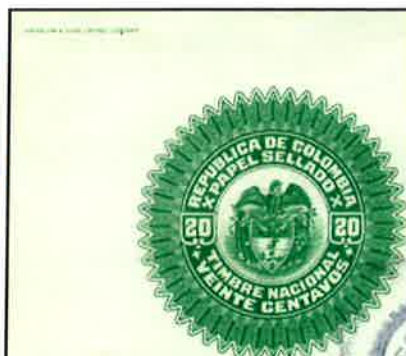


Fig. 4. Without imprint.



PERKINS, BACON & CO. LD LONDRES

Fig. 5. Perkins Bacon & Co. (vert)



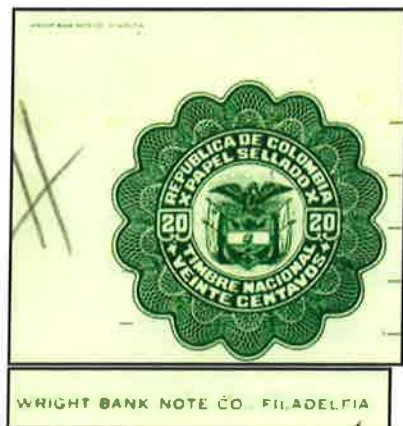
WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED LONDRES

Fig. 6. Waterlow & Sons.



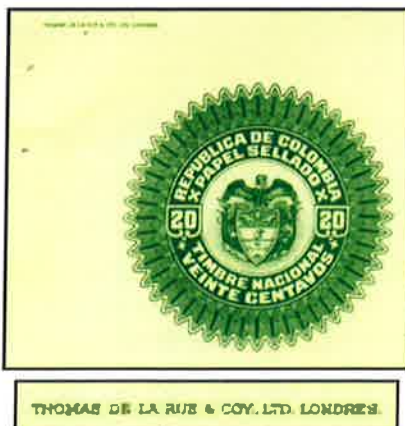
SECURITY BANKNOTE COMPANY

Fig 7. Security Bank Note Company.



WRIGHT BANK NOTE CO. PHILADELPHIA

Fig. 8. Wright Bank Note



THOMAS DE LA RUE & COY. LTD LONDRES

Fig. 9. Thomas de la Rue.

symbols. Perched on top of the shield is an Andean Condor, symbolizing freedom, holding a crown. The national motto, Libertad y Orden (Liberty and Order) is on a scroll between the

bird and the shield. The condor is depicted facing front with his wings extended, and looking to the right. The exact depiction of the condor and the arms changes over time.

On the 20 centavos papers, the shape of the shield also changes over time, from a relatively narrow, pointed shield to one that is more broad. In the more narrow shield types, the top of the condor's head is at the same diameter as the circumference of a circle drawn to be tangent to the wing tops. On the broader shield type, the condor's head is much lower and the wings are differently shown.

Many printers and ink colors in the green family are found on these 20 centavos papeles. Shown here are examples of the range to be found. Usually, but not always, the name of the printing firm is shown horizontally in the extreme top left mar-

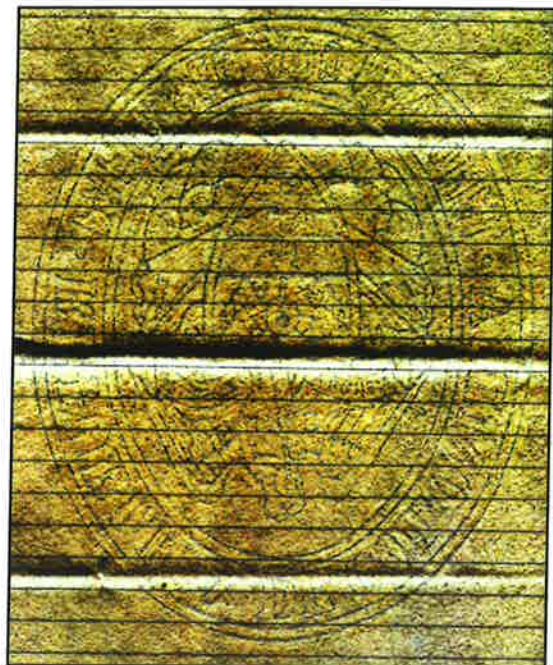


Fig. 10. Watermark.

gin of the paper in very tiny letters.

There are five lines to the right of the seal, extending to the right, boxed, margin; below the seal there are full-width lines from boxed margins at each end.

Usually but not always there is a prominent watermark in the paper for security purposes (fig. 10). The more common watermark seen in these is a vertical oval, approx. 145 mm high x 117 mm wide, roughly centered in the paper which measures 220 x 317 mm. The national seal is in the center, in

an oval approx. 116 mm high and proportional to the outside dimension. Around the perimeter, within double lines inside and out, is the text at top "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" with a five-pointed star at each end, and below, "PAPEL SEL-LADO". Usually the text letters are drawn with double lines; these and the ovals are outlined in "thin" areas in the watermark.

A question that apparently has not been answered by philatelists is whether the watermarked paper was supplied from one source to these internationally varied printing companies. The precise detail of the watermark changes

over time; this suggests that the paper was procured locally for the use of the printers. Most earlier papel sellado had either no watermark, an entirely different watermark, or in one case, this same basic design with the papermaker name J VILASECA, BARCELONA at the outer bottom edge. These papers were sized as a folio (two sheet sizes) and the papermaker mark apparently appeared only on one half the folio in the Vilaseca paper. This is the only paper with the papermaker's watermark.

Ley 69 de 1946 authorized the revaluation of the 20 centavos papeles to 30 centavos (fig. 11). The original 20 centavos was printed by SECURITY BANKNOTE COMPANY. The revalue, and the additional SERIE and paper number are in red ink; by a printer not known to me: pnels@att.net.

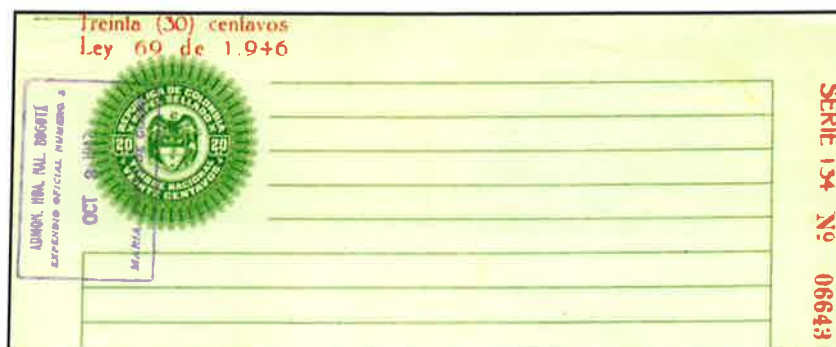


Fig. 11. Revalued Papel Sellado.

Write for Copacarta

Passports for Travel within Colombia

Alan D Anyon FRPSL

On page 12 of the June 2013 issue of COPACARTA the editor illustrated a tête-bêche pair of 10 pesos passport stamps from Tolima and asked for information about them.

Passports for travel within Colombia go back as far as 1820 when the country became independent of Spanish rule and Simon Bolivar established the Greater Colombian Republic. People travelling from one province of the country to another needed a passport document. Being an official document it required to be taxed. Figure 1 shows a passport issued on 29 April 1821 in Socorro, capital of the province of the same name. It covers Sr. Ignacio Pinzon, his wife and a beast (probably a horse) enabling them to travel through the province to Chiquinquirá in the province of Boyacá, and is signed by the Governor. The manuscript '4' in the top right hand corner is probably an indication that a tax of 4 reales was paid.

Once adhesive revenue stamps were available these were used on internal passports. It was not until the *War of 1,000 Days*, 1899-1903, that two Departments of the country used special passport revenue stamps.

Cundinamarca

In 1899 Cundinamarca issued a 1 peso stamp of 2nd Class and a 2 pesos stamp of 3rd Class. The significance of the different classes is unknown as Figure 2 shows a passport document

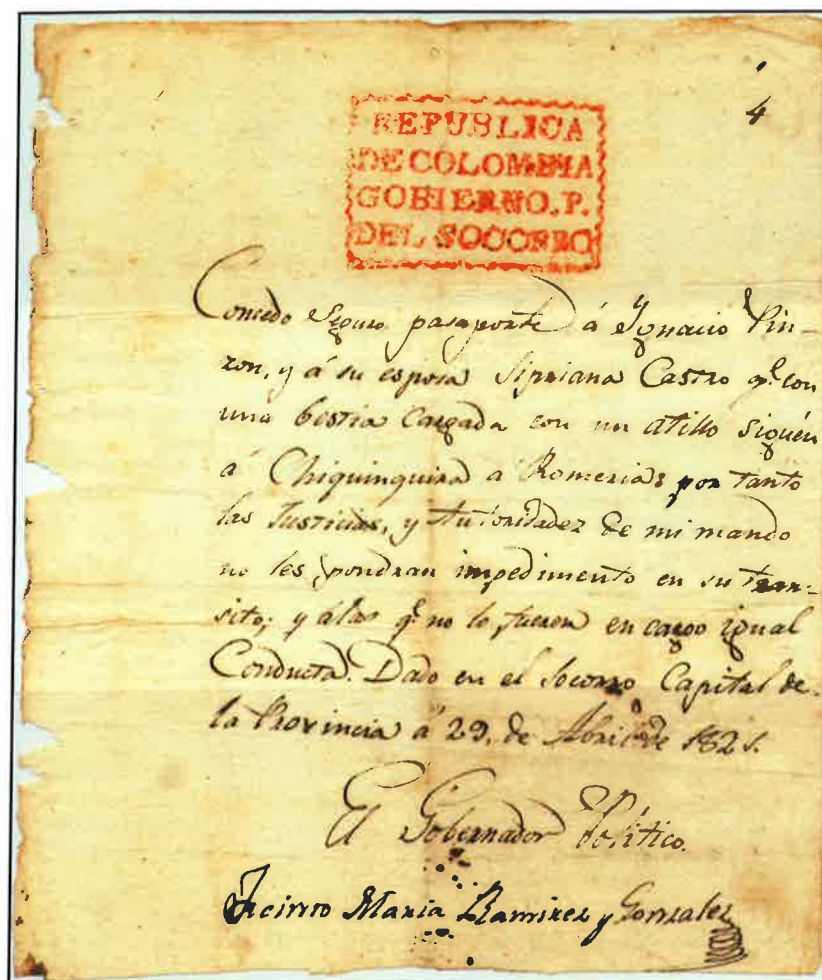


Fig. 1.

dated 7 December 1901, valid for one month and bearing stamps of both denominations and classes totalling 10 pesos. It may well be the distance travelled determined the class and tax payable.

Tolima

The other Department with special passport stamps was Tolima, in 1902. Initially a set of five values, in a similar design, was issued all printed in black

on laid blue lined exercise paper.

- 10 pesos 1st Class (also exists in tête-bêche pair Figure 3)
- 4 pesos 2nd Class (also exists in tête-bêche pair)
- 20 pesos 4th Class
- 50 pesos 5th Class
- 80 pesos 6th Class

(Continued on page 14)

A Route Map from Peter P. von Bauer, 1926

Thomas P. Myers

Debby Friedman provides the following letter and map from her collection. It is a March 1926 letter (fig. 1) from Peter P. von Bauer to Lester D. Gardner, editor of *Aviation Magazine*. The map (fig. 2) shows SCADTA airmail routes and collection routes of that date. Note that only three air routes were operational : 1) the

Magdalena River route from Barranquilla to Giradot, and from Giradot to Neiva; 2) the Caribbean route from Barranquilla to Cartagena; and 3) and the COSADA route from Puerto Wilches to Bucaramanga. The first flight from Puerto Wilches to Bucaramanga did not take place until March 24, nearly two weeks after v. Bauer's letter was

written.

Most interesting are the surface feeder routes that are revealed: 1) from Tunja and Bogotá to Giradot; 2) from Medellín to Puerto Berrío; 3) from Manizales, Ibagué, and Popayan to Cali; and then to Buenaventura where the mail would be put aboard ship; and 4) from

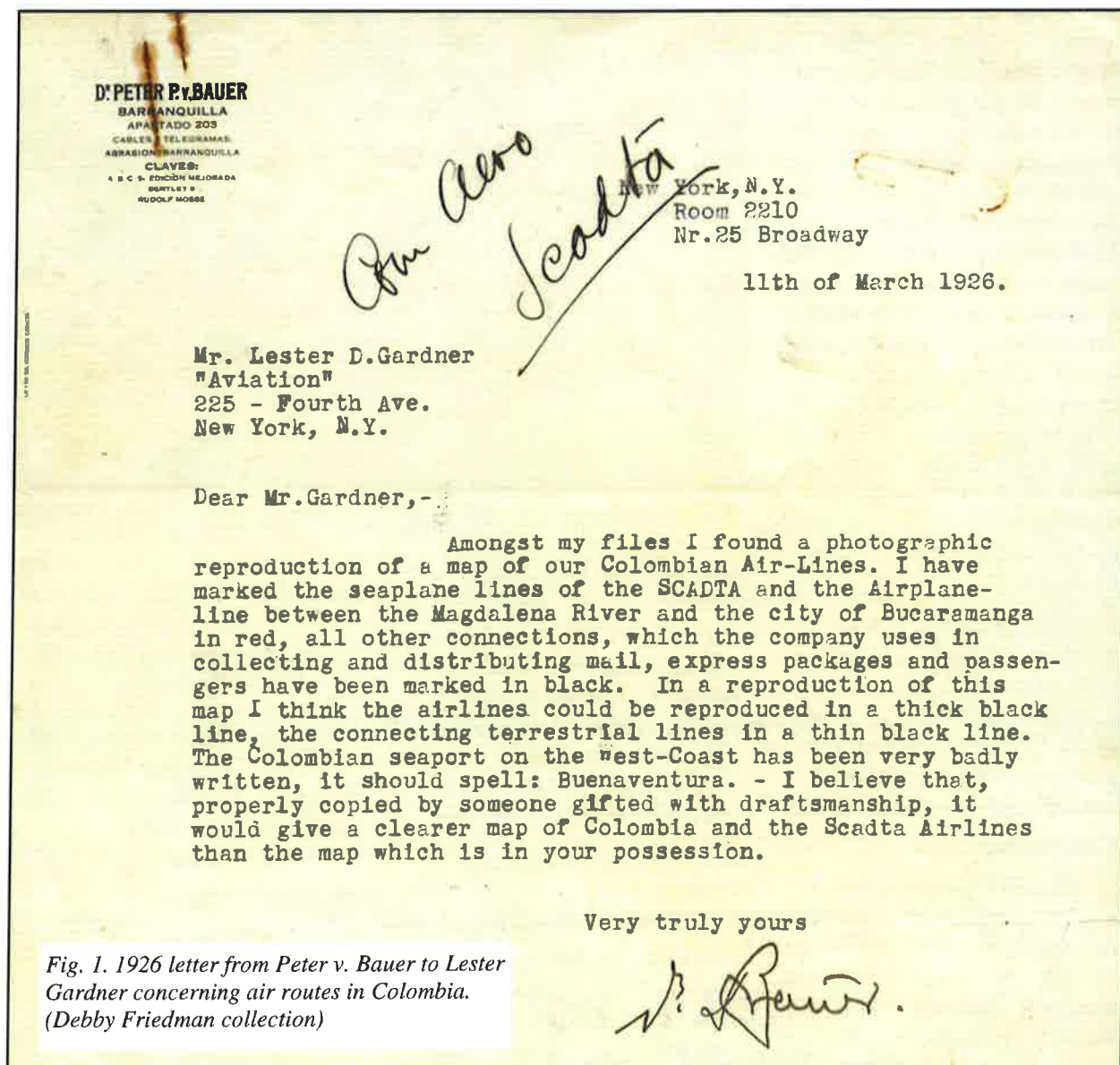


Fig. 1. 1926 letter from Peter v. Bauer to Lester Gardner concerning air routes in Colombia. (Debby Friedman collection)



Fig. 2. v. Bauer's map of air routes and surface feeder routes in Colombia. (Debby Friedman Collection)



Fig. 3. 1923 letter from Barranquilla to Cartagena.



Fig. 4. 1923 letter from Honda to Barranquilla bearing 20c postage and \$1.10 air supplement.



Fig. 5. Registered letter from Barranquilla to Bogotá. 8c domestic letter rate plus an air supplement of 60c + 20c registration fee.

Manizales to Honda; and 5) from Ibagué to Giradot.

A letter carried by the Caribbean route from Barranquilla to Cartagena is shown in fig. 3. It carries a 15c air supplement, a rate that would continue into the 1930s. Similarly, a letter between locations on the Magdalena River route would simply be carried by air from point to point. Thus a letter from Honda to Barranquilla (fig. 4) would be picked up in Honda and dropped off in Barranquilla. Simple enough.

Transport of letters to and/or from points that were not on the air routes was more complicated. A letter from Barranquilla to Bogotá (fig. 5) would be carried by air to Giradot to be trans-shipped for rail transport to Bogotá (via the Ferro-



Fig. 6. 1924 letter from Manizales to Barranquilla.



Fig. 7. 1923 letter from Bogota to Medellin.

carril de Giradot and the Ferrocarril de la Sabana (see Myers 2013).

Thus, a letter from Manizales to Barranquilla (fig. 6) would travel by road to Honda then air to Barranquilla.

A letter from Bogotá to Medellín would go by surface to Giradot, air to Puerto Berrio then surface to Medellín (fig. 7). And, a letter from Ciénaga to Bogotá would travel upriver to Giradot, then by rail to Bogotá.

Reviewing my virtual collection it is evident that finding covers to and/or from all of the SCADTA cities identified on v.

Bauer's map will be a considerable collecting challenge. Bogotá, Medellín, and Manizales are not hard to find. After that, it gets tough.

Goggel and Valenzuela (2000) illustrate 1923-1926 cancels from Barranquilla, Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cartagena, Ciénaga, El Banco, Manizales, Neiva, and Puerto Berrio. Most are of the Postal Aereo bridge type (fig. 9). Similar early cancels from Barranquilla and Honda are shown in figs. 4 and 5.

Others, such as Buenaventura and Cali, used an early

Transportes Aereos bridge type (fig. 10) which was less common. Espinal and Manizales used the same type while Apulo, Armenia, and Facatativa may have used something similar.

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Goggel Imfeld, Hugo and Carlos Valenzuela Acosta (2000) Estudio de Marcas Postales Utilizadas por la SCADTA entre 1923 y 1936. *Bogota Filatelico* 33: 5-32.

Myers, Thomas P. (2013) Railroad Ends Bogotá's Isolation in 1909. *Copacarta* 30(3): 15-18.



Fig. 8. 1924 cover from Ciénaga to Bogotá.



Fig. 9. Bridge cancels of the Postal Aereo type, 1923-1926.



Fig. 10. Early Transportes Aereos bridge cancels.

Bisects of the 1877 Liberty Issue

Thomas P. Myers

Bisects have always interested philatelists. They are not common on Colombian covers though they are somewhat more common on piece. This may be a product of an earlier time when covers were less frequently collected yet catalogs listed bisects on piece.

At this time I want to consider bisects of the Liberty issue of 1877. I am limiting my consideration to just two designs: the 10c Liberty; and the 20c Liberty. They were legitimately issued on various papers. There are also reprints.

The issue appeared in 1877 but continued in use until the early 1880s. It was intended for domestic use since Colombia was not yet a member of the Universal Postal Union. Postage rates in 1877 were 2c per 10 grams for a local letter; 5c per 10 grams for a letter to an address within the state in which it

was mailed; and 10c per 10 grams for a letter mailed to another state. Most foreign mail was postage due before Colombia joined the UPU (fig. 1). After Colombia became a member of the UPU on 1 July 1881 postage to UPU member countries was the rate was 5c per 15

grams (Valenzuela 2002: 54, 56-7).

To date I have recorded only seven domestic letters, five from a single correspondence between Bogota and Bucaramanga. Three of these are for a single weight letter and two for a triple weight (Investphila 2011: 120-124). The other two covers bear the 10c postage required for letters mailed between states (fig. 2).

More common are letters mailed to foreign destinations. I have recorded nine of these: eight to the United States and one to France. Four of the letters to the United States are addressed to C.F. Adams in Louisville. This may have been the black newspaper editor who urged blacks to demand political and social equality (Wright 1985: 158).

The cover shown in fig. 1 reached the United States on 12



Fig. 2. March 1881 letter from Bogota to USA with domestic postage paid but international postage collected in the United States.



Fig. 1. Undated domestic letter franked with 10c stamp to pay the postage between states.

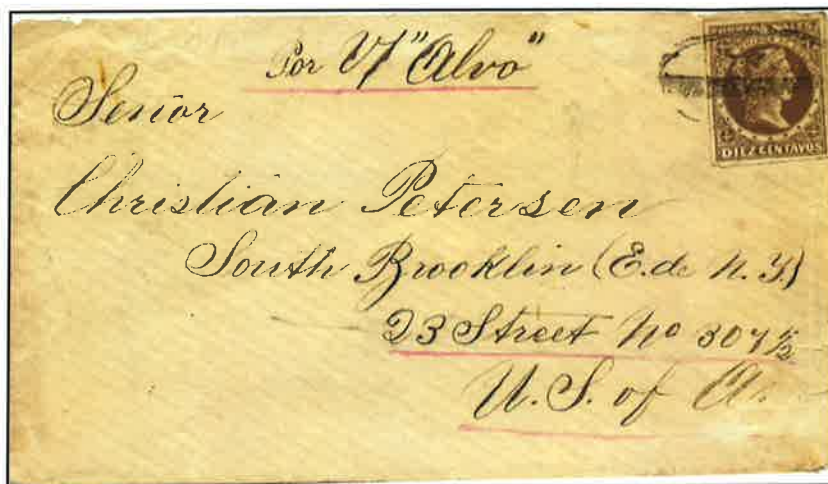


Fig. 3. Undated letter from Medellin to USA with 10c Liberty paying the international postage.

March, 1881, about 2½ months before UPU rates came into effect. 10c would correctly pay the domestic postage leaving the international postage unpaid. Upon reaching New York it was assessed 5c postage due. Presumably the postage due stamps were applied in Louisville.

The undated letter shown in fig. 3 originated in Medellin. Again, 10c postage would have would have correctly paid the postage between states. The letter was put aboard ship, probably in Barranquilla, and transported to the United States where it should have been assessed postage due

Bisects

I am always suspicious of bisects, particularly those on piece. They are so easy create. Simply put a bisect close to a stamp that pays the full postage and you will get a legitimately cancelled bisect properly tied. While stamps of the 1877 designs are common, covers are scarce. With so many of the stamps being soaked off the cover on which they originated

all, or nearly all, of the bisects on piece must be philatelically inspired.

But, while there are 10c bisects purportedly paying the international rate, I have never seen a 5c stamp of the 1877 design used for this purpose.

This is not to say that bisects were not legitimately used to pay postage. The Juan Santa

maria collection included a bisected 10c stamp with manuscript cancellation to pay the postage from Buga to Cali, both in the state of Cauca, as well as a 20c bisect from Panama to Popayan.

After Colombia joined the UPU the international postage was just five centavos. The cover shown in fig. 4 was mailed from Cartagena on 15 Aug 1881, a month and a half after Colombia began using UPU postage rates. The bisected 10c stamp appears to have been accepted by both Colombian and French authorities.

I am less confident in a cover from Panama to New York that bears not one but two bisects: a 10c stamp and a 20c stamp (fig. 5) — a total of 15c for a letter weighing between 20 and 30 grams. In addition to the cancellation the cover bears a hand stamp that reads *Union Postal ...* (fig. 5a) which sug-



Fig. 4. August 1881 letter from Cartajena to Paris with bisected 10c stamp.



Fig. 5. Double bisect cover from Panama to USA.

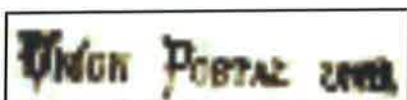


Fig. 5a. Detail of double bisect from Panama to USA.

gests that it was mailed after Colombia became a member of the UPU in 1881. Cross (2003) does not list the mark.

I have recorded the following bisects on piece: Almaguer dated 2 Aug 1881 (fig. 6); Bogota cancelled with a magenta oval with squared letters (fig. 7); a prephilatelic cancel from Guamo (fig. 8), which seems

suspicious; two examples from Ocaña, one with a Moorhouse certificate (fig. 9); three from Panama, all with a studded oval cancel (fig. 10); and Tumaco (fig. 11).

The Almaguer bisect was on a registered cover that was marked for return to sender. The Tumaco piece is particularly interesting since it includes complete examples of the 10c and 20c values as well as a bisected 10c stamp. According to the manuscript cancel it was mailed on June 1, 1882. It is, however, somewhat unusual for

the period. Normally, Tumaco used an oval cancel on stamps issued from 1868 to 1883.

The Bogota oval with squared letters in magenta is unusual but not unknown. Magenta cancels from Bogota are much more common on the Arms issue of 1883 but these cancels have rounded letters.

As noted, I am suspicious of the piece that I have identified as "Guamo franca." The only comparative example in my virtual collection dates from 1859/1860. The strike is not so clear while the oval and letter are single line rather than doubled. In contrast, all Guamo cancels from the 1870s are manuscript cancels. Other cancels beginning *Gua..* are also manuscript cancels.

Conclusions

The designs of 1877 were introduced before Colombia joined the Universal Postal Union and remained in use during

(Continued on page 14)



Fig. 6. Almaguer oval



Fig. 7. Bogota magenta oval with squared letters.



Fig. 8. Guamo franca



Fig. 9. Ocaña bisect with Moorhouse certificate.



Fig. 10. Studded oval from Panama.



Fig. 11. Manuscript Tumaco cancellation is quite unusual for the period

(Continued from page 13)

the early years of its membership, at least until mid 1882.

While technically not legal, bisects were tolerated in several cities, notably Ocaña and Panama.

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Louisville, Kentucky, 1865-1930. Louisiana State University Press.

Acknowledgements. I am indebted to Alan Anyon for his commentary on this manuscript. He is not responsible for errors in fact or interpretation.

PRIVATE TREATY SALE

Age forces the sale of a Wide-ranging Colombian cover collection. Postal History. SCADTA, Registration, Railways, Maritime, etc., etc. Send for scans of items in your preferred area.
eric.harris1@btinternet .com

(Continued from page 7)

There was no 3rd Class stamp for some unknown reason. Later in the same year a set with simplified classes was issued for use on internal police and military passports:

10 pesos 1st Class
4 pesos 2nd Class
2 pesos 3rd Class

Figure 4 shows a pair of the 1st Class stamps with the manuscript notation in the gutter between the stamps "Paid \$2 more".

Late in the 19th Century the Departments of Tolima and Cundinamarca worked with similar laws. However as these were departmental not national

they were not published in the official gazette. The only guidance so far discovered is from the Ministry of External Affairs dated 12 March 1900 which was contained in the *Diario Oficial*. It warns all foreigners to contact local authorities for permission to travel from one place to another.

The use of special passport documents covering travel within Colombia seems to have fallen into disuse after the 1899-1903 war. For international passports normal documentary revenue stamps were used until 1916 when the current revenues were overprinted "SERVICIO EXTERIOR."

However dedicated "SERVICIO EXTERIOR" stamps appeared in 1944 and were in use until the 1960's when normal revenues were again employed.

Acknowledgements. Information on this topic kindly provided by Manuel Arango E. is gratefully acknowledged. If any reader can shed further light on the significance of the class system found on the stamps issued during the *War of 1,000 Days* the writer will be grateful to receive information via the editor.

Thorne Estate Sale – February 1907

David Zemer

One of the first important stamp auctions of the new Republic of Panama and Canal Zone took place at The Collectors Club in New York City on February 14, 1907.

No mention of the William Thorne sale was found in past issues of *COPACARTA* but it is listed in the Robert Mitchell "Colombia and Panama Auctions Project" found under "Resources" on the COPAPHIL website. This Thorne Sale was unknown to me until this Spring when Federico Brid forwarded a link to a 1907 *New York Times* article that in turn had been sent to him by Peter Cheng.¹

The headline:

**RARE STAMP SALE
REALIZES \$7,968: High
Prices for Thorne Collection of
Panama Zone Issues** quickly caught my eye and I read about the estate auction of William Thorne which Walter S. Scott, the auctioneer, said was the highest total ever realized in America for a one-night sale.

The Thorne sale featured stamps from Puerto Principe, Panama, the Canal Zone, and Coamo with the highest price of \$ 245 realized for a block of four of the Canal Zone Scott No. 1: ... from the centre of the sheet, two of the stamps having "Panama" reading up and two reading down. The words "Canal Zone" are inverted on all four of the stamps, one of them having double surcharge,

both inverted. No other copy of the Canal Zone double inverted is known.

The article goes on to say that Mr. Thorne bought this block of four stamps a year ago from John A. Klee-man for only \$8.

The description for this block of four sounded familiar and I found it in *Canal Zone Stamps*² and later in Plass Sale³ where it had commanded a hammer price of \$ 18,000, the highest priced single lot in the Plass Canal Zone collection.

Panama Stamps

Lots 101-339 were Panama stamps (no postal history was in the sale) with Lot 284 expected to be the outstanding lot of the whole sale:

Colon Issue - Scott's Type j. Luff p. 42 h. 20c violet (139), block of 24.

Ten of the stamps have double surcharge. This block shows that the surcharge was applied in blocks of ten. The ordinary stamp is in itself the scarcest printed surcharge in Panama. This block with the



Fig. 1 – Block of Four with "Canal Zone" inverted and double on the bottom right stamp. Lot 309, 1993 Plass Sale, photo courtesy Ivy, Shreve & Mader.

double surcharge, is beyond a doubt the most valuable item in Mr. Thorne's Collection.

It was hammered down at \$130, the highest price for a Panama lot, exceeded only by several lots from Puerto Principe and two Canal Zone lots.

For the Panama collector interested in the 1903-1906 time period this sale is invaluable because it describes many of the Panama overprints in blocks of four or full sheets from the early days of the new republic.

A copy of this catalogue will be emailed to anyone who contacts me at sosa-hill@hotmail.com. Please request the "1907 Thorne Auction Catalogue" in the subject space.

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)

Acknowledgements - This elusive catalogue surfaced through the efforts of: Ernesto Cuesta and his website www.philat.com, Scott Tiffney, Reference Assistant at the APRL, and the Collectors' Club where it was finally found and

made available to us by: R. Bruce Marsden, Library Chairman, and Irene Bromberg the Executive Secretary.

Endnotes

- 1) <http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/>
- 2) Canal Zone Stamps, "First

Series," Fig. 2.8, p. 13.

- 3) The Dr. Gilbert N. Plass Collection of United States Possessions featuring Canal Zone, Lot 309, July 7-10, 1993, Ivy, Shreve & Mader, New York City, New York, p 4, 111(color photo).

Treasurer's Report

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JULY 2012 - 30 JUNE 2013

INCOME

MEMBERSHIP DUES	1,663.00
CONTRIBUTIONS	180.14
BOOK & CD SALES	176.61
MAIL SALE INCOME	105.00
INVESTMENT INCOME	77.75
AD REVENUE	150.00
FEES eBay & PayPal	37.97
TOTAL	2,390.47

EXPENSES

PRINTING	1,274.95
POSTAGE	1,095.84
MAIL SALES EXPENSE	151.20
CD EXPENSE	-
FEES eBay & PayPal	-
BOOK EXPENSE	250.51
SUPPLIES & EXHIBIT AWARDS	52.82
INSURANCE/BANK FEES	29.00
TOTAL	2,854.32

NET INCOME

(463.85)

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 30 JUNE 2013

ASSETS

CASH IN BANK	6,824.28
CASH ON HAND	
INVESTMENTS (US BANK CD'S)	14,646.52
PAYPAL ACCOUNT	27.86
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	
TOTAL	21,498.66

LIABILITIES

PREPAID DUES	1,422.75
PREPAID INSURANCE	29.00
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE (2)	2,592.90
TOTAL	4,044.65

RESERVES

BALANCE 30 JUNE 2012	17,123.05
MAIL SALE RESERVE (3)	736.30
RESERVE ADJUSTMENT (1)	58.51
NET INCOME FY 2012-2013	(463.85)
TOTAL	17,454.01

TOTAL LIABILITIES & RESERVES

21,498.66

Notes:

- (1) Reconciliation Entry Prior Year Reserve Adjustments
- (2) Outstanding checks Mail Sale 35
- (3) Mail Sale 35 Balance is Held in Reserve at 6/30/2013 pending final payment for postage by Sales Manager (7/6/13 Final Mail Sale 35 Report shows profit of \$580.74)

Colombia Auction Report

Debby Friedman

This time I am taking a look at what is selling on Ebay, but not primarily big ticket items.

Revenues

Recently quite a few revenue stamps have been offered, some truly scarce. Valuing Colombia revenues is difficult. The old rule of thumb from the late 1960's of \$1/ French Franc in Forbin is long out of date and Alan Anyon's excellent handbook gives neither values nor rarity factors. Even on Ebay prices can be quite variable. It is likely some of the high prices for specific items will not be replicated. I have not included prices where there was only one bid, but I do note sold prices for individual State/Panama revenues as high as \$75. Recently sold revenues of note included Panama Forbin #11, an overprint on the basic Colombian revenue - \$38 Item 130975535721 and a Cartagena 1901-02 War of 1000 Days issue Anyon H2 brought a spectacular \$113.

Item 350824324537 A relatively common 1882 2¢ cigarette tax stamp brought almost \$33, likely due to its ship thematic interest which was described. Another copy without mention of the ship brought 99¢.

Item 360711137888 An extremely rare revenue, a 1903-4 issue of Cali and Popayan with a small thin which is unlisted in Forbin and is Anyon 166 brought \$78.50. Two blocks



130975535721 360711137888

of four, one 20¢ and the other 1 Peso of what is listed as Cundinamarca leprosy stamps brought a surprisingly strong \$13.50 and \$14.49 respectively. These are listed in Forbin and Anyon. A single of the Cundinamarca leprosy stamp, the 8m purple,

Item 130941132159 which is relatively common, brought \$13.39. I can only assume these leprosy related stamps had thematic interest,

Postal Stationery

Another one of my main interests is postal stationery. In

the past year there has been a notable increase of interest on Ebay in Colombia's postal stationery. Even mint postal cards that are relatively common such as the first issue card Higgins and Gage 1g lilac brought \$27 and a 2¢ gray 1883 issue H&G #6 brought \$24.48. Mint cards of H&G #13, the 1890 single card are very common in all shades - 2 examples recently sold for \$10 and \$10.50 and a mint double card from that issue H&G 14 sold for \$11.50 and \$16.50. Not long ago these would have rarely sold and even then at very low prices. H&G 13, printed on several shades of paper, is also the most common card used as it had a long period of use, continuing through the War of 1000 Days. Panama usage is quite common and only unusual used examples bring more than around \$10. Cancellations



Lot 130941132159 with Cucuta and Salazar cancels.



Lot 130971039153 to Sweden with Barranquilla censor marki.

tions and destinations drive the prices. item 200945790541 For example, this card, with faults, and nice Cucuta and Salazar cancellations, brought \$39. Item 130971039153 Another example of this card sent in 1902 to Sweden with a striking Barranquilla censor marking on the front brought \$47.

SCADTA

I would be remiss if I didn't mention two fascinating SCADTA items recently offered. Unusual ephemera brings strong prices as there are serious collectors of early commercial airline material who are not stamp collectors. The two here came from a collection of mostly late 1930's SCADTA and SACO material that was found in an abandoned building in the Midwest. It had at one time belonged to an American who was a SCADTA pilot. I tried, but was never able to see all of what was found quite a few years ago and is being dispersed. One striking item is an 18 x 12" poster, item 271243894617. Surely this is

unique. The description says "One of the pilots that worked for SCADTA in the 1930's made this advertisement. The plane was cut out of another advertisement and added to this background. On the plane Quesada the SCADTA condor emblem is quite visible. On the bottom right corner it reads, "SCADTA Seccion Cientifica Eginhard Menghius." After spirited bidding from three

different bidders it sold for \$403.

The other item from the same seller was an unusual 18 1/2 "by 14 3/4" map, Item 271270210455. The description said "At the top of the map it reads, Lineas Aereas de Colombia 1940/1 (Airlines of Colombia). At the bottom right it reads Leyenda - Lineas Aereas Nacionales de Colombia, Lineas Aereas en Proyecto, Conexiones Aereas Internacionales and Conexiones terrestres. I do not speak Spanish, but translated they appear to be Colombia National Airlines, Airlines in Project, International air connections and terrestrial air connections. The cities on the map include Bogota, Barranquilla, Medellin, Cali, Pasto, Guapi, Tame, Maracaibo, Cartagena, Turbo, Pato, etc...At the bottom right under the legend it reads, SCADTA, Seccion Cientifica." It brought \$340.



Item 271243894617, handmade SCADTA poster.

COPACARTA

COLOMBIA PANAMA
PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP
JOURNAL

colpalphil

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Number 4
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Pre-Mancomun airmail special delivery letter to U.S.A (see article beginning on p. 12).

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BOOK REVIEW: RECUPERANDO NUESTRA PREFILATELIA A LA LUZ DE LOS ARCHIVOS HISTÓRICOS COLOMBIANOS by Paul Nelson	17
At the Auctions by Debby Friedman	18

Please note there is a modest \$2 increase in dues for 2013-2014. The US Post Office has once again raised its rates, but more importantly, COPACARTA is now being printed in full color. This is something many members have asked for. The March issue was the first color issue. Our additional cost will be over \$550 a year for printing and mailing; this dues increase will cover only about 40% of the cost. Please consider a donation in addition to your dues to support this major improvement.

Editor's Remarks

Eric Harris sent items from his collection that shed more light on the Ferrocarril de la Sabana. If you have something to add on any item published please write with the additional information. There is plenty to be learned.

Call for Auction Lots

Auction Manager Ken Adams is accepting Call for Auction Lots: Our lots for the next auction. Please send lots with your suggested minimum bids by October 15 to Ken at 5112 S. 193rd St Omaha NE 68135. Contact Ken directly with any questions: at kenstampneb@cox.net. Please note Ken will be out of the country the month of September. As always, the COPAPHIL commission is only 10%.

Palmares

Copaphil exhibitors continue to be active both nationally and internationally. See Palmares on page 15.

Cinderellas

Those interested in Cinderella material may find *Dummy Stamps* of interest. Although it deals primarily with British philatelic material it is of considerable interest and may offer some guidelines. It may be found at <http://www.stampprinters.info/dummystamps.htm>.

Stampshow

StampShow is coming soon. It will be held in Milwaukee on August 8—11. There will be more than 150 dealers and nearly 15,000 pages of exhibits, public auction, first day ceremonies,

50 societies and more! If you live anywhere nearby you should definitely plan to be there.

Dues Increase

A dues notice is included with this issue. Please heed and pay your dues quickly. There will be a small increase in dues because of our change to color printing and the increase in U.S. postage rates.

The new dues are \$15 for U.S. addresses; \$17 for Canada and \$20 for other parts of the world. This increase covers only about 40% of our increased costs. Please consider a contribution to Copaphil in addition to your dues.

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WW I Censor Markings Used in Panama and The Canal Zone

David Zemer

A review of *COPACARTA* has not turned up any research on WW I censor markings applied in Panama, but several articles have been published on this subject for the Canal Zone. In this article I summarize the efforts to identify Canal Zone censor markings, describe findings to date, illustrate examples of US Army censorship in the Canal Zone and civilian censorship of mail originating in Panama, and describe current research efforts.

In a *Canal Zone Philatelist* article in 1981¹, Dick Salz requested help from Canal Zone Study Group members in assembling information on a particular type of censor stamps from the US military in the Canal Zone during WW I. These censor stamps are generally referred to as Panama Canal Department or P.C.D. markings. The article also included the complete text of General Order 23, the official order that authorized these markings, and he asked that details of any copies of P.C.D. markings be sent to the Censor Marking Committee then chaired by Harry A. Metzler.

In *The Canal Zone Philatelist* in 1984 Metzler wrote that research on the civilian and military censorship of mail within Panama and the Canal Zone during WW I was in progress. He asked that information on five types of censor devices be sent to the Censor Marking Committee.²

The first type of censor



Fig. 1a Registered Cover originating in David, Panama, June 3, 1918, Censor No. 336.



Fig. 1b. David cover transiting Panama City, June 6, New York Registration marking applied June 20. It was opened for censoring and sealed with a paper label and PASSED BY CENSOR 336. It arrived in Napa, California on July 1.

marking that the Committee wanted was on a paper label reading "OPENED/BY/ CENSOR/ No." and bearing censor numbers 301-350 or 901-950.

Covers with hand stamped 3xx series censor markings on mail from Panama are known but none appears to have been censored in the Canal Zone or Panama. One cover, shown in Fig. 1a b, was definitely censored in the United States. It was cancelled in David, Panama on June 3, 1918, transited Panama City on June 6, and arrived in New York City on June 20. The censor label was applied over the New York City registration marking proving that this cover was censored in New York. It arrived in California on July 1.

Several covers with the 9xx censor numbers are in my collection. One to Peru clearly shows the sealing label with *OPENED BY CENSOR No. 929* in black print. On the front is a 31 mm diameter blue-green hand stamp reading *PASSED BY CENSOR* without a censor number. Because there is only a two-week period from the time that the cover was cancelled in Panama and its arrival in Peru, this cover could not have been censored in New York because the average time for a ship to travel just from Cristobal to New York and back to Cristobal was about two weeks (Fig. 2a, b).

This cover and others verify Metzler's assertion that the 901-950 series of censor labels were attached on the Isthmus and usually used on mail to or from foreign countries.



Fig. 2a. Cover mailed from Colon, June 30, 1918. It was opened in the Canal Zone and resealed with a paper label. A *PASSED BY CENSOR* mark, 31 mm in diameter, was applied. This censor mark does not have a number.



Fig 2b. The back shows *OPENED BY CENSOR No. 929* printed on the label. It arrived in Peru on July 15, 1918.

The Censor Marking Committee's second request for censor examples was for covers without a label but instead marked only by a circular hand stamp with a diameter of 30-31mm and reading *PASSED BY CENSOR* with or without boxed numbers 901-950.

A Picture Post Card to Costa Rica illustrates this hand

stamp without a label or number in the censor mark. (Fig. 3).

An example of the use of the circular stamp with a boxed number is shown on a cover to Spain (Fig. 4). The label is numbered 912 as is the circular stamp

The third censor mark that the Censor Marking Committee was looking for was on a paper



Fig. 3. Postcard, Origin Panama City, December 14, 1918. Like the mark in Fig. 2b, the PASSED BY CENSOR mark is 31 mm in diameter and numberless. Arrival in Uruguay was on January 16, 1919.

sor markings and labels. In 2009 and 2010 research on the German internees at Taboga was published in *The Canal Zone Philatelist* and *Copacarta*, respectively.⁴

P.C.D. markings are covered in an article appearing in

label reading *ABIERTA POR LA CENSURA* with censor numbers 949 and 950.

The fourth request was for covers with a circular or linear hand stamp reading *OFFICINA de la CENSURA-APROBADA*. Neither of these Spanish language markings has been discovered on Isthmian covers and the Committee believed that they were used only on internal Panama mail.

The Censor Marking Committee's fifth category of mail censorship was "Prisoner of War" mail from Taboga or Fort Randolph.

Unfortunately Metzler passed away before the Committee's findings could be published in the *Canal Zone Philatelist* and it was not until 2002 that Grigore³ filled in more of the background on Canal Zone WW I civilian censorship and included some examples of cen-

Fig 4. Cover from Panama City, November 1, 1918. Boxed censor number 912 clearly shown inside the PASSED BY CENSOR mark and on the paper label.

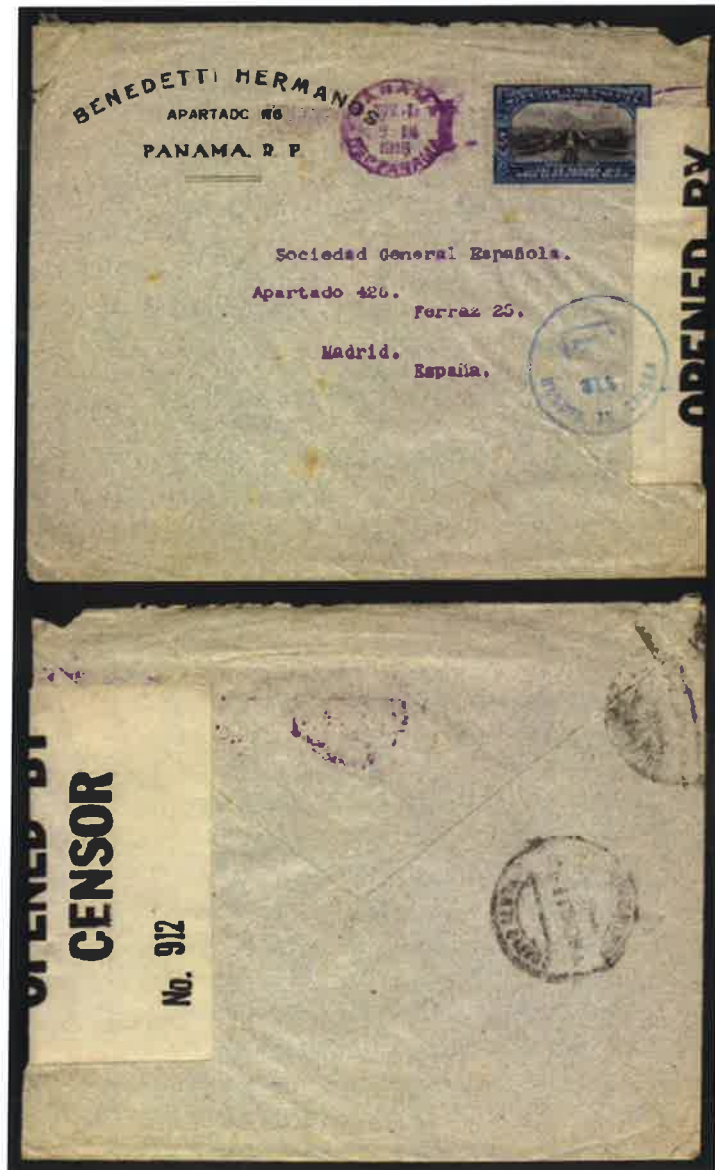




Fig. 5 P.C.D. Censor Stamp, from a cover dated August 3, 1918 (Courtesy of Wayne Worthington)

the June 2013 issue of *The Canal Zone Philatelist* but for the sake of our readers who are not members of the Canal Zone Study Group much of the article appears here.

P.C.D. Markings – a review of General Order 23

A typical example of a P.C.D. marking is shown in Fig. 5. On the right side of the marking are the words **MILITARY CENSORSHIP PASSED BY** “name and rank of officer” No. xxx, where xxx identifies a military organization. On the left side of the marking is the Great Seal of the United States and the initials **P.C.D.**, Panama Canal Department.



Fig. 6, Self-censored cover from Marine Corps Capt. Stanley D. Giffen to his wife, November 5, 1918, from Ancon Hospital (Courtesy of Brian Moorhouse)

Censorship of Out-going Officers' Mail

Officers were responsible for self-censorship of their own personal mail and that of their households. The P.C.D. marking shown in Fig. 5 came from a cover that was self-censored by 2nd Lt. Bryson, Jr., Ft. Sherman. An example of a complete cover and P.C.D. marking is shown in Fig. 6 where Marine Corps

Capt. Stanley D. Giffen self-censored his own letter from Ancon Hospital.

Censorship of Out-going Enlisted Personnel's Mail

On Mondays the outgoing mail of enlisted personnel was to be turned over, unsealed, to the officer having censorship duty in an organization other than their own. This was to provide absolute secrecy, and no information obtained by the censorship officer was to be divulged to anyone outside of the office of military censorship. Fig. 7

Incoming Mail

Incoming mail had to be censored with a P.C.D. marking as shown in Fig. 8. It is to a Private Sterback, Company E, 3rd Engineers, stationed in Corozal.

Because of the importance of relating the various military organizations and the censorship numbers related to them, the list developed by the original Committee has been reformatted in

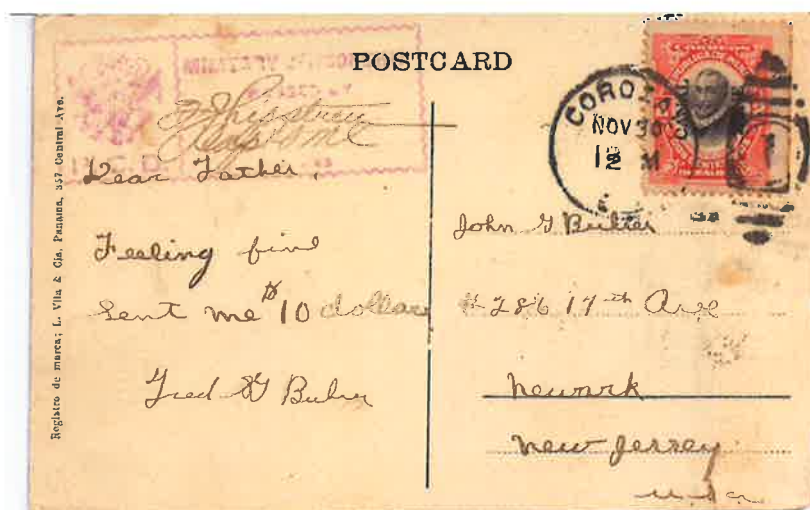


Fig. 7 Censor by an officer of an enlisted man's mail, November 30, 1918

GENERAL ORDERS HEADQUARTERS NO. 30. PANAMA CANAL DEPT.,

ANCON, C. Z., August 16, 1918,

1. The following instructions are published in amendment and addition to those contained in General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters. c. s., and supersedes the letters of instruction from these headquarters. subject: -Censorship of Mail," dated June 27, 1918, July 11, 1918, and July 15, 1918.

2. Incoming mail that has been censored by some other office need not be reexamined.

3. When the list of magazines and newspapers addressed to individuals and organizations during the period of one month has been compiled and sent in to this office as directed in letter of June 27, 1918, no further censorship of this class of mail need be made except as ordered.

4. Incoming mail to officers and their immediate families need not be censored; mail addressed to other members of their households shall be examined.

5. Mail received from points on the Canal Zone, if not previously censored, should be examined.

6. Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 5, above, are amendatory to paragraph 6, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters. c. s.

7. Incoming papers, packages, etc., not registered, insured, or C. O. D., may be turned over to the Censorship Officer of the organization to which the addressee belongs for examination. This is an amplification of the instructions contained in paragraph 8, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters, c. s.

8. Paragraph 30, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters, c. s., is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

All official correspondence between officials of the Army, officials of the Army and Navy, and officials of the Army and those of the Panama Canal, where such correspondence is sent to parties in the Canal Zone, need not be censored; such uncensored mail will therefore not be held by the postmasters as directed in paragraph 9. General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters. c.s. Official correspondence between officials of the Army and officials of any department in the United. States Government not stationed in the Canal Zone will

be censored in the same manner as the mail noted in paragraph 7, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters. c. s.

9. At those posts in this department where civilian families are stationed in Government Reservations and are connected with the military organizations in any capacity, instructions should be given them regarding the fact that their mail must be censored, and incoming mail addressed to such parties will be turned over by postmasters at such camps to the Censorship Officer.

10. Letters in foreign languages, except German, that can be read and examined by officers in the command should be turned over to them for censoring. Foreign language mail, except German, which can not be translated at the camp will be sent direct to the Mail Censor, Canal Zone, Box 100, Cristobal, for censoring. Commanding officers will notify all members of their commands that mail sent or received by them, written in uncommon languages, will have to be sent to the Postal Censorship Committee at New York City for translation before delivering to addressee.

11. Objectionable matter shall be deleted from correspondence, etc., by cutting out of the letter that part which is improper and objectionable. To prevent the destruction in this manner of harmless correspondence that may be on the other side of the sheet, it is deemed advisable that letters should be written on only one side of the sheet.

12. No matter in the German language, either printed or written, will be passed by the censors, except permissible mail to and from prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens. All communications printed or written in the German language, with the above exceptions, will be sent to the Intelligence Officer of this department for censoring.

13. The provisions of paragraph 16, General Orders, No. 23, these headquarters. c. s., especially as relates to the movement of any troops. will receive particular attention. With special reference to the families of noncommissioned officers whose organizations may in the near future be ordered from the Isthmus, it is permitted such families to inform their friends or relatives in the States, where this may be necessary, that they (the family) expect to come to the States to stay for a

while, or to make their home there. It is absolutely necessary though that such information be so worded as to convey no knowledge of the actual movement of the troops concerned, and the foregoing will not be permitted unless investigation shows that the deletion of such information would work a serious hardship on the families in question.

14. Attention of all officers is specially directed to Section III, General Orders, No, 58, War Department, 1918, concerning correspondence with strangers.

(000.73)

By command of Brigadier General Blatchford:
ROY O. HENRY.

Major, 152d Depot Brigade,
Acting Chief of Staff.

Official

HUGH T. JOHNSTON,

Captain. A. G. Department.

Acting Department Adjutant.

Table 1 to include all organizations specified in General Order 23.

General Order 23 gave the effective date of military censorship as July 1, 1918 (Fig. 9) shows the earliest known documented example of a P.C.D. marking, which is dated July 6, 1918.

General Order 23 was later modified by General Order 30, dated August 16, 1918, the last modification that could be found in *The Panama Canal Record*. General Order 30 referenced *Letters of Instructions* that had been issued on June 27, July 11, and July 15, but they were not printed in the *Canal Record*.⁵ A complete copy of General Order 30 begins on page 7. Some of the more interesting revisions to General Order 23 are summarized below.

General Order No. 30

General Order No. 30 exempted from censorship the incoming mail of officers and their immediate families and uncensored mail from other parts of the Canal Zone.

Official correspondence

between military officials as well as mail to and from officials of the Canal Zone did not need to be censored so long as these officials were all stationed in the Canal Zone. If they were not stationed in the Canal Zone, then the mail was to be censored.

Civilians living on mili-

tary reservations were told that mail coming to them, as well as any that they would send, would be subject to censorship.

Anything objectionable written in the mail was to be cut out of the page and therefore it was suggested that everyone write on only one side of the page so the cutting would not

Table 1. Censorship numbers assigned to each Military Command

Organization	Censor Number
Coast Defenses of Balboa	1 to 25
Corozal	26 to 50
Camp at Gatun	51 to 75
Coast Defenses of Cristobal	76 to 100
Camp E.S. Otis	101 to 125
Camp at Empire	126 to 150
Camp Gaillard	151 to 175
Quarry Heights*	176 to 180
Cristobal*	181 to 185
Depot	186 to 190
Motor Truck Company No. 19	191 to 195
7 th Aero Squadron	196 to 200
Department Headquarters	201 to 225

*The officers of the military police were responsible for censorship at these two commands.



Fig. 8 Incoming cover from USA, January 8, 1919. P.C.D. marking applied in the Canal Zone (Courtesy of Brian Moorhouse)



Fig. 9 Earliest Documented Usage of a P.C.D. censor stamp on a Scott No. U2 envelope, July 6, 1918

interfere with writing on the other side.

The censors were not allowed to pass any matter written in the German language. All communications printed or written in the German language, with exceptions of permissible mail to and from prisoners of war and interned enemy, were to be sent to the Intelligence Officer at Headquarters, Panama Canal Department in Ancon.

Last but not least, any correspondence written in foreign languages, excepting German, which could not be translated by officers of the command, was to be sent to the Mail Censor, Box 100, Cristobal, Canal Zone, for censoring. If the languages could not be translated at this office then the correspondence would be sent to the Postal Censorship Committee in New York City.

June 24, 1919 – The End of Mail Censorship

Mail censorship was discontinued on June 24, 1919. Most likely this was for both civilian and military censorship but this is not certain as the

1919 Annual Report of the Governor of the Canal Zone [6] only mentions that there would be a reduction in force of Gold (US citizens) Employees in the Executive Branch from 547 to 520 due

to the end of travel restrictions and mail censorship. There is no specific date or General Order given for the discontinuance of military censorship in the Report, but Fig. 10 shows the last documented usage, dated June 23, 1919, of the P.C.D. censor marking found during this survey.

Census of P.C.D. Covers

I have surveyed all of the past CZSG Mail Sales and found about 30 P.C.D. covers listed but in most cases the photos either did not show the markings as the emphasis was on the stamp and cancellation or the photocopy in the catalogue was too faint to be of any use for



Fig. 10 Last Documented Usage of a P.C.D. stamp, June 23, 1919

this research. Several times the information given in the catalogue listing, usually the year date, was incorrect so caution must be used when referencing the Mail Sale catalogues.

An additional 30 or so P.C.D. covers have been documented in the collections of collectors, in the stock of dealers, and on eBay. I have used scans of these plus the Mail Sale lots to compile a spreadsheet listing these covers by date, town of cancellation, Scott Number of stamp or stationery, P.C.D. number when legible, and the source where each cover was first found.

Because this research fo-

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cused on Panama and the Canal Zone WW I P.C.D. censor stamps, the spreadsheet does not include the names, ranks, or military divisions of either the writers of these covers or the officers who censored them but the spreadsheet could easily be expanded to include this information.

Further Research on Canal Zone and Panama WW I Censorship

There are two other areas of interest that I am working on: Mail transiting the canal and Incoming Mail.

The former was sometimes censored in the Canal Zone and the latter often in the country of origin and perhaps again when entering the postal system on the Isthmus. Because these covers have neither Canal Zone nor Panama stamps I expect that they would normally be found in the postal history collections of the countries of origin.

A spreadsheet is being used to track all Panama and Canal Zone censored covers during this time period and scans of both sides of any relevant censored covers would improve our knowledge of this subject. Please contact me at sosahill@hotmail.com if you would like to join our new WW I Censorship Committee or contribute to furthering our knowledge of Panama and Canal Zone WW I mail censorship.

Endnotes

- (1) Richard Salz, *Military Censorship*, CZP 61:25, 31,32.
- (2) Harry Metzler, *Censor Markings*, CZP 70:8.
- (3) Julius Grigore, Jr., *Canal Zone World War I Censorship*, CZP 142:1, 6-7.
- (4) David Zemer, *Mail Related to Enemy Aliens Interned in the Canal Zone and Panama during World War I*. CO-PACARTA, Volume 27,

Number 4, June 2010. pp. 6-14, 17.

(5) *Panama Canal Record*, June 1919 pp. 4, 5.

(6) *Annual Report of the Governor of the Canal Zone for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1919*. p. 25.

Acknowledgements:

Paul Ammons, Bob Karrer, Brian Moorhouse, Francisco Perez, Stephan Roche and Wayne Worthington who contributed scans of P.C.D covers and Ruthann Bates who proofread this article. The Larkin and Gibbs exhibits can be found on www.CanalZoneStudyGroup.com.

All Panama Canal Records and Governor Reports referenced here are online at the George A. Smathers Library, University of Florida's Digital Collection, www.ufdc.ufl.edu/pcm.

Queries



I don't usually pay much attention to revenue stamps but this pair of Tolima passport stamps caught my eye. Can someone explain the domestic passports of Colombia?

Air Mail Special Delivery to the United States in the pre-Mancomun Era

Thomas P. Myers

It is not unusual to see covers franked with both Colombian and U.S. stamps. Ordinarily they are incoming to Colombia franked with ordinary U.S. postage for UPAE mail plus SCADTA stamps for airmail carriage in Colombia.

The letter in fig. 1 was mailed in New York City with 17c postage paid for UPAE [Union Postal de las Americas y España] service + the registration fee. The stamps were cancelled with a mute mark because U.S. regulations did not permit dated marks to appear on the front of a registered cover. Against regulation, the SCADTA stamps were also cancelled in New York.

The sender requested that the letter be carried from New York by the S.S. Santa Marta of the United Fruit Company. The letter was received by the Colombian post office in Cartagena then transferred to SCADTA for air mail carriage to Medellin.



Fig. 1. 1919 registered cover from the U.S. to Medellin franked with U.S. stamps to pay UPAE postage + registration fee

While it is not uncommon for U.S. mail to be carried by air in Colombia it is very unusual for pre-Mancomun Colombian mail to be carried by air in the United States. The cover shown in fig. 2 was mailed in Medellin on 6 Jun 1929. It is franked with a 4c Colombian stamp plus a 30c SCADTA stamp for air carriage in Colombia. The Colombian stamps were cancelled in Medellin but

the U.S. stamps were not.

The letter reached Barranquilla on 8 June. It entered the ordinary mail stream for transport to New York where it was received on 22 June. The U.S. air mail and special delivery stamps were cancelled in the New York General Post Office on this date and the letter was forwarded to Seattle.

Special delivery service was provided in Seattle as indicated by the magenta handstamp on the front of the cover: *fee collected at office of first address*. The letter was undeliverable and forwarded to a new address in Berkeley. It was not accorded special delivery service a second time because the 10c stamp paid for special delivery service only once.

Even at later dates it is not uncommon to find covers franked with Colombian stamps that also have a special delivery



Fig. 2.. 1929 airmail special delivery cover from Medellin to Berkeley CA



Fig. 3. 1940 airmail letter from Colombia to the U.S.A. with Colombian postage and airmail stamps but a U.S. special delivery stamp.

stamp from the United States. Colombia did not have a reciprocal special delivery agreement with the U.S. until 1958.²

The letter shown in fig. 3 was mailed in Barranquilla on 27 August 1940. It bears Colombian stamps for both UPAE and air mail carriage as well as the appropriate postal tax stamps. There is also a U.S. special delivery stamp to pay for this service in the U.S.A. Like the earlier special delivery cover, this cover bears the statement, *fee collected at office of first address*. In this case the recipient was at home so the letter was delivered in the normal course of events.

Mancomun Service

International air mail service to the Americas for Colombian mail did not begin until 1 Aug 1929 when Colombian airmail was carried by Pan Ameri-

can airlines for the first time.

Initially a 25c Canal Zone stamp was required to pay the international airmail fee per ½ ounce in addition to whatever SCADTA required for domestic airmail (fig. 4). In addition, an ordinary postage stamp was required to pay the UPU or UPAE postage. At this time Colombian

air mail was carried to Cristobal by SCADTA where it was transferred to PanAm.

On 1 January 1930 international airmail fee was reduced to 20c per ½ ounce. The cover shown in fig. 5 was addressed to Czechoslovakia. It was mailed in Cali on 28 March 1931 and bears a Mancomun etiquette of the type introduced in early September, 1930. The letter was forwarded to Buenaventura by land since there was no airmail service to Cali at this date.² where it was picked up by a Pan Grace plane on F.A.M. 9.

A 20c Canal Zone stamp paid for air carriage in the Americas from Cristobal to the Port of New York where the Mancomun etiquette was cancelled with a pair of magenta bars to indicate that no further air mail service should be provided. There was no provision for airmail service in Europe. The letter was placed aboard a ship headed for Europe.

Not until 15 June 1931 did Pan American accept SCADTA stamps for air mail carriage.

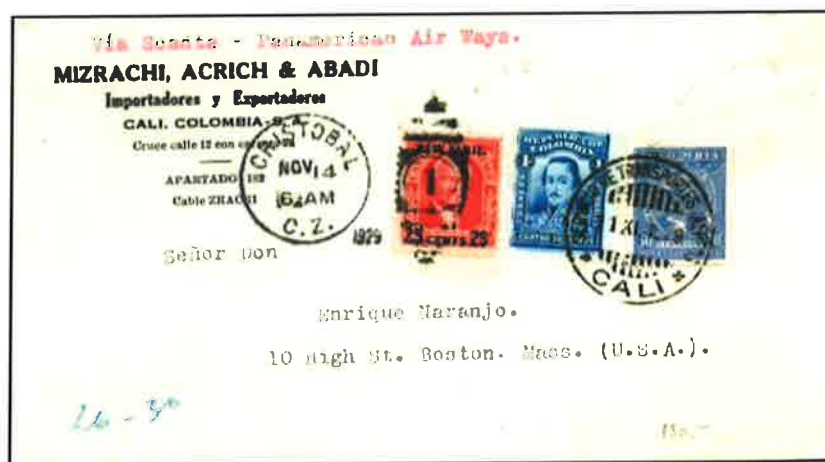


Fig. 4. Letter from Cali to the U.S.A. paying the 4c UPAE rate + 30c domestic air mail + 25c CZ postage for international carriage by PanAm.



Fig. 5. March 1931 cover from Cali to Czechoslovakia via Buenaventura, Cristobal, and New York.

Readers will recall that SCADTA was an express company equivalent to Correo Rapido Santander and others on which Colombian stamps were required in addition to the express company franking.

Prior to the establishment of air mail service by Pan Grace down the west coast of South America on

Mancomun service, on which etiquettes or hand stamps were regularly used after September 1930, except for the SCADTA route to Ecuador (fig.



Fig. 6. Cali to Guayaquil, 10 Dec 1929. The letter was carried by SCADTA throughout since Canal Zone stamps were required for Pan American Grace Service until 15 Jun 1931.

Palmares

TEXPEX. *Scadta's First Issue A Traditional Approach* Santiago Cruz, Gold; *Republic of Colombia International Mail 1886-99* Alfredo Frohlich, Gold

Sarasota. *Colombia Department of Antioquia 1888-1904* Santiago Cruz Gold; *Panama From Province to Sovereign State* Alfredo Frohlich, Gold

NOJEX: *United States of Colombia 1868-1881*, Alfredo Frohlich, Gold and Grand Award

World Stamp Expo Australia: *The UPU Issue of Colombia 1881-83*, Walter Weber, Large Vermeil; *The Department of Antioquia 1886-1904*, Santiago Cruz, Large Gold; *Colombia: The National Cubiertas of the US of Colombia 1865-86*, Dario Diez, Large Vermeil; and *SCADTA Its Presence in Costa Rica*, Alvaro Castro Harrigan, Large Vermeil. Additional exhibits of interest included *Panama: Consolidation of Its National Identity through a Decade of Issues 1906-1916*; *Colombia Pre-Philatelic letters with Contents*; *Postal Services in the Colombian Mail System 1859-1925*; and *Department of Tolima 1887-1903*.

6).

Notes

- 1) Myers, Thomas P. (2008) The Modern Period of Colombian Express Mail. *Copacarta* 25 (4): 4-10.
- 2) Myers, Thomas P. (2012) SCADTA Routes in August 1929. *Copacarta* 30(1): 16-18.

More on the Ferrocarril de la Sabana

Eric Harris sent some material that throws further light on the Ferrocarril de la Sabana. Figure 1 shows a train leaving the station at Facacativa bound for Bogota. It includes the engine, tender, four box cars and at least seven passenger cars. It is dated 1905 but surely the picture was a few years earlier.

Figure 2 shows a stretch of tracks near Bogota and figs. 3 and 3a show postal stationery postmarked "Bodega de Bogota" in 1891.

Eric has been examining his stamps for postmarks too. Figure 4 shows a double line circular date stamp with Ferrocarril and "Bo.." in the outer circle with a date in the center.

Fig. 5 shows a postmark

reading in part, "linea ferrea sabana."

The Estacion de la Sabana is shown on an AR stamp of the Perkins, Bacon series of 1917 (ScH4), the year in which the station was built; and again on the 40c stamp of 1926 (Sc405). A somewhat different view of the station may be seen on Sc474, printed by the American Bank Note company, features a different, and presumably newer but seemingly the same automobiles parked in front. A number of images on the Web give an idea of the grandeur of the station in its day.



Fig. 4. Postmark Ferrocarril ... Bog..



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6. Estacion de la Sabana in 1917.

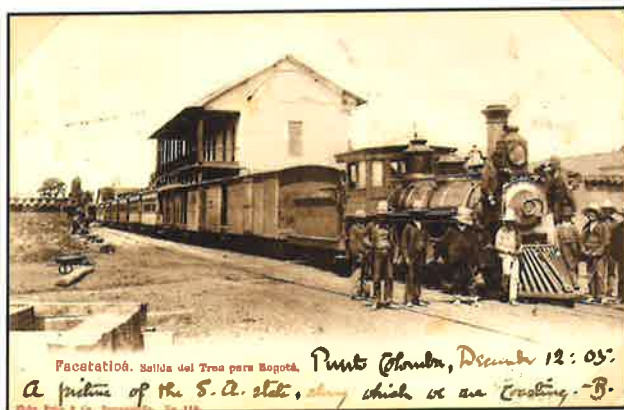


Fig. 1. Train leaving Facacativa for Bogota.



Fig. 2. Stretch of tracks on the Sabana near Bogota.



Fig. 3a, 3b. Postal stationery postmarked Bodega de Bogota.

BOOK REVIEW: *RECUPERANDO NUESTRA PREFILATELIA A LA LUZ DE LOS ARCHIVOS HISTÓRICOS COLOMBIANOS* (RECOVERING OUR PREPHILATELY FROM THE COLOMBIAN HISTORIC ARCHIVES TO THE LIGHT).

ISBN 978-958-46-1913-6 (The set of two volumes): Tomo I (Volume I) Marcas prefilatélicas y documentos postales (Prephilatelic cancellations and postal documents) ISBN 978-958-46-1914-3. Tomo II: Informes de Joseph Pando y Riva (Reports of Joseph Pando y Riva) ISBN 978-958-46-1915-0 By Manuel Arango Echeverri, Colombia

In the approximate words of the author in an email to this reviewer:

"This is a postal history research on pre philately in Colombia: 'RECUPERANDO NUESTRA PRE FILATELIA A LA LUZ DE LOS ARCHIVOS HISTÓRICOS COLOMBIANOS'. In two volumes, hard cover 22x28 centimeters, laser printing on coated 90 gram paper.

Volume I: *Pre philatelic post marks and postal documents*. In 862 pages are shown a wide range of postal markings between 1770 and 1859, many of them totally unknown until now in philatelic circles (A little

over 100 of them). All information was researched in the various historical archives of Colombia and especially in the 'Archivo General de la Nación' in Bogotá. Why is this information so far unknown? Simply no one had dared to consult in detail and find these philatelic treasures.

Volume II: *Reports of Jose Antonio Pando y Riva*. Since his arrival in Cartagena on November 16, 1769, from Mexico aboard the sloop 'The Postillon', Pando sent regularly and systematically to the Viceroy of New Granada a wide variety of reports on the progress of the work entrusted by the Count of Grimaldi. This volume presents, in 608 pages, 89 documents including letters and reports of this work to various authorities from 1769 to 1789."

Pando y Riva is commemorated by a Peruvian stamp from 1936, Scott 372.

Arango is a well-recognized philatelist, postal historian, and fiscal historian who is from Medellín, Colombia. His collections and research have been exhibited, not only in Latin America, but in international exhibitions for several years.

This two-volume publication in 100 copies is comprehensive in size and contents; all of

these documents are scans from the originals that are held in the historical archives in Colombia. As Arango says, these are the result of totally original research, in which he delved deeply into previously unmined resources.

Each of these volumes has a good index/table of contents, listing by location (Volume I) and by subject, date, and title (Volume II) the information contained. Volume I also has a bibliography, for the researcher to use in further studies. The language of the text is Spanish, of course, but a student will be able to comprehend the contents because of the excellent illustrations.

Copies of this book are held in the Slusser Memorial Philatelic Library at the Postal History Foundation in Tucson, Arizona (www.postalhistoryfoundation.org). They will be cataloged in the Union Philatelic Library (www.stamps.org) and the Global Philatelic Library (www.globalphilateliclibrary.org) sites in the near future.

The 2 volumes may be ordered directly from Manuel (arango.manuel@gmail.com). They are \$180 plus shipping.

Paul Nelson

At the Auctions.....

Debby Friedman

Many interesting items have come to auction or appeared on Ebay in recent months. Most notably February 27, the first part of the renowned Hugo Goeggel collection was offered by Corinphila. Further material will be in a September sale.

The February auction included Colonial Postal History 1514-1810 (50 lots); Colombia 1859-1864 (98 lots) and Air Mail 1919-1930 (112 lots). Most of this material has not been on the open market for many years and few of us have seen his material. While a number of items brought strong prices, some being exceptional, a significant number of lots brought either the opening bid or close to it; a few did not sell, including some major classics rarities. There were some items where the prices realized were many times their estimates. The catalog for Sale 178, including complete descriptions of the lots and prices realized is on the Corinphila web site (www.corinphila.ch) and deserves a careful review. The Swiss franc at the time of the auction was approximately \$1.07. All of the prices given are hammer prices; the 20% buyers premium is additional. While I could write about many items, I have picked just a few to highlight.

Colonial postal history is not an area where I am knowledgeable about the market, but the prices realized for four Pa-

nama related items got my attention. These included:

Lot 4264 was an 1808 entire letter from Panama to Santa Fé de Bogotá via Cartagena, addressed to Camilo Torres, with a superb PANAMÁ handstamp as well as a FRANCA handstamp, both in red. Described as an exceptional and extremely rare entire. ex F. Camino; realized \$2,782 (500 CHF MB)

Lot 4265 was an 1809 entire letter from Panama to Santa Fé de Bogotá via Cartagena, addressed to Camilo Torres, the entire struck with fine but oily PANAMÁ handstamp and, above, the patriotic handstamp VYVA FERNANDO 7 in red. This patriotic handstamp was applied in support of Spain's King then imprisoned in France. It was noted that ironically the

addressee, Camilo Torres, was to join the Revolutionary Forces later in 1809 and was shot in 1816. \$4922 (MB 1250CHF).

Lot 4302 was a February 19, 1777 entire letter endorsed for prepayment "Franco a la mano", mailed from Panamá to Guayaquil, Ecuador and struck with superb strike of contracted PANAMA handstamp in brown. It was said to be the earliest recorded handstamped cover from either Colombia or Panamá. \$13,375 (MB 2500CHF)

Lot 4304 was an 1819 entire letter from Lima to Cadiz, sent by ship to Panamá and thence across the isthmus and mailed with superb strike of PANAMÁ in red thence on to Cadiz (normally the route was via Cuba at this date). Hand struck "10 R." charge marking applied on arrival in Spain in



Lot 4265 with patriotic handstamp.



Lot 4367 brought \$14,980.

red. Described as a fine and very rare entire, just 6 pre-1821 covers recorded with this cancellation. \$5350 (MB 1000CHF)

Another colonial item of particular note was Lot 4267 - a 1771 entire letter from Santa Fé de Bogotá-La Plata-Popayan-Quito Route struck with a superb impression of contracted SANTA FE handstamp in red with manuscript "2" reales alongside for a single letter under ½ ounce. It was described as the earliest Colombian handstamp on a letter and unique. ex Santa Maria. \$7,490 (MB 1500 CHF)

1864 to 1869

The 1859-1964 section had some major rarities as well as lots with singles of many classics of this period. While provenance may have been a factor in the prices realized for some material, a few items that once graced major collections including Hubbard, Neuberger, Boker and Caspary did not sell. Attractive multiples, especially those with clear cancels brought strong prices. Singles from this

period brought both high and low prices in relationship to Scott pricing.

The section of 1859 issues had a number of major exhibition rarities. A spectacular showpiece was Lot 4312, Scott 2, 2a & 2b, the mint block of 40 5 centavos blue with two tête-bêche pairs and the "50" for "5" centavos error with the central part of the stamp cut out. \$42,800 (MB 30,000 CHF) Another was lot 4324 - this was a bright blue 20¢ tête-beche pair used with a Cartagena Franca oval cancel; said to be unique in used condition. Ex- Baron Ferrari de la Renotiére; Caspary, Neuburger. \$27,820 (MB 20,000 CHF).

Lot 4325 was an entire 1860 letter from Cali to New York endorsed "via Cartagena",



Lot 4324

tied by an oval CALI handstamp in black, and by a circular transit "Administracion De Correos De Colon / Franca" handstamp in red. It has a hand stamp "Forwarded By / C. J.

Fox / Aspinwall" in red. The cover is franked with a 5 c. blue Scott 2, lower marginal example and Scott 6, 20 c. bright blue, First Stone. The postage was only paid as far as the Forwarding Agent in Aspinwall - the catalog notes 25 centavos was the rate for a single letter at a distance up to 1350 kms. \$9,9630 (MB 4,000CHF).

Lot 4367 (fig.) was a striking 1861 part entire from Bogotá to Madrid described as prepaid to Cartagena and franked with Scott 14a & 17 paying the proper rate, Spanish postage due marking and a British Post Office Cartagena cancel. It was said to be one of only 2 1861 issue covers to overseas destinations and the only recorded combination usage of the 20 ctvs stamp. Ex Newbury and Hubbard, it realized \$14,980 (MB 12,000 CHF)

Lot 4382 was an attractive Scott 21 50 c. green corner margin single used from the top right of sheet, with the full sheet margin at top at right, showing the plate variety "M" of Colombia" does not touch the outer frame line. Noted was a minor corner bend and an interesting partial green offsetting on the top margin, neatly cancelled by manuscript "Palmira". \$1,819 (MB 300CHF)

Lot 4390 was a 1 peso reddish lilac on blued coarser porous paper, a superb mint example with exceptionally large

margins for this rare stamp, excellent color and freshness, fine unused Scott 23 ex- Larsen. \$5,885 (MB1500 CHF)

Air Post

I always find it interesting to see how Air Mail material, including SCADTA sells. C1 and 1a singles and cover prices continue to bring weak realizations in relation to Scott pricing. The CCNA prices were mixed, but if you have not looked at the catalog, it should be noted that the most spectacular CCNA cover was sold for \$34,393. This is the unique cover (exploded) with the Condor on Cliff (Scott C8) but without the CCNA surcharge. (Lot 4421) This cover once graced the Large gold collection of Alex Rendon and is ex-Boonshaft as well. It last sold in the 1993 Boonshaft auction for £35,000 (approximately \$52,500) plus 10%, significantly more than in this sale.

Better SCADTA material sells very well. There are a significant number of collectors vying for seldom seen items. A first SCADTA flight cover is coveted, but there are not enough to go around. A 30¢ single with the Hummingbird cancel sold for \$1075 (MB 300 CHF). Lot 4431 A FFC with a 50¢ single with the same cancel, addressee blocked out, brought \$6986 (MB 3,000CHF). Lot 4439 Early experimental flights are also very much in demand. A March 3, 1921 double rate cover (the first return flight Giradot – Barranquilla) sent from Bogota – New York realized \$1,720. (MB 500 CHF) Lot 4436.

Underappreciated are large die proofs of the 1921 definitive issue. These proofs are quite rare and two were offered. Both carried a MB of 150CHF. The 5¢ yellow brought \$537 and the 30¢ black \$430. Lots 4460 & 4461



Lots 4460 and 4461

There were two covers among many I could point out that deserve mention. One was Lot 4464. This was a spectacular example of the rare 50¢ SCADTA postal stationery envelope, used briefly in 1923 for mail originating in Germany. Apparently the auction describer did not value this very highly; I cannot understand why it was given a starting price of only 500 CHF (approx \$537). The last example sold at auction in 2007 and brought a hammer price of \$ 7,500. This example once was in the collection of the late Brigitte Kaplan and is one of four recorded. It realized \$8,061! The other was a rare cover flown by Captain Benjamin

Mendez on the 1928-9 flight from New York to Bogota on the Ricuarte. There were just 25 letters carried. It brought \$645, over its 350 CHF MB. Lot 4513 Interestingly this cover was resold on ebay in April and realized \$1,125.

Consular material as a whole sold well. There were some notable lots. Material from Brazil is difficult and it appears that the improved economy in Brazil is reflected in the auction results. The pricing of consular overprints in the Scott Classic Catalog needs to be revisited. Some are overpriced while others are much too low. For example, there were three lots of Brazil. Lot 4503, the pair of AU and BR overprints on 2P (ex Cole. Cole. Perez, Kaplan), MB500 CHF realized \$11,823. I understand this pair was separated at one time and reattached. Lot 4504, a complete mint BR 9.5 mm overprint set on the 1923 issue, some with thins with a MB of 150CHF realized \$3,439; Scott cv \$900. Lot 4505, a complete mint BR 7mm overprint set, 3p with thin — MB300 CHF; realized \$2580 vs. a Scott CV of \$1,100.



Lot 4464 realized \$8,061 vs. a starting bid of only \$537.