

COPACARTA

Volume 33
Number 1
September 2015



*Unique se-tenant block of the Tolima typesets.
See article beginning on p. 4.*

<i>Editor's Remarks</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>From the President's Desk</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>The "Moorhouse" Block by Walter H. Weber</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>The Mint Panama ABNCo 2c Cordoba Envelope – why is it so scarce? by David Zemer</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Record Price Realized for Used Panama ABNCo 1c Balboa Invert (Sc197a) by David Zemer</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>The League of Nations in Leticia! by George Struble</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Fiscal Stationery of Colombia by Manuel Arango Echeverri and Alan D Anyon FRPSL</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Unknown Censorship Marking from Pradera in 1902 by Robert Müller</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Unusual Antioquia Material Offered on Ebay</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Review: Extracts from the Dr. Arthur K. M. Woo Collections by Debby Friedman</i>	<i>20</i>

Write for Copacarta

Editor's Remarks

This issue features two important articles. The first is Walter H. Weber's description of the *Moorhouse Block*, the unique se-tenant block of four of the Tolima type-sets. The second is a contribution by Manuel Arango and Allen Anyon on the fiscal postal stationery of Colombia. The article is extremely well illustrated to make up for the present lack of a catalog of this material.

Palmares—Stampshow

Copaphil was again well represented at Stampshow in Grand Rapids, Michigan where Alfredo Frohlich had two exhibits in the World Series of Philately completion: *Panama, the Path between the Seas*; and *United States of Colombia*. George Struble's exhibit, *SCADTA Main From and To Switzerland*, was also in the Grand Prix competition.

Santiago Cruz' exhibit, *The*



Gold award winners at Stampshow: Alfredo Frohlich, David Zemer, and Santiago Cruz.



John P. Wynns at the Canal Zone Study Group table.

1910 Centenary Issue of Colombia, took a gold award. David Zemer's *The 1920 Panama and Canal Zone 50c and \$1.00 Stamps* also won a gold award in the multiframe competition.

In the one-frame completion David Zemer won a gold award with his exhibit, *World War I Censorship of Mail in the Canal Zone*. John P. Wynns won a vermeil award for his exhibit, *Peru's 12 Centavos Issue of 1905* and a silver award for *Canal Zone: the 1926 Independence Sesquicentennial Issue*.

Palmares—Singapore

Alvaro Castro-Harrigan took a gold award at Singapore for his exhibit, *Panama: Second Map Issue and the First Emergency Surcharges 1892-94*. Dario Diez garnered a large vermeil for his exhibit, *The United States of Colombia "Cubiertas."* Alfredo Frohlich, *Republic of Colombia - International Mail, 1886 -*

(Continued on page 8)

COPAPHIL OFFICERS

President	Dario Diez		diez.dario@gmail.com
Vice-President	Brad Wilde	U.S. Logistics Center, Dept of State/Consular, 225 S Vermillion, Brownville TX 78521	bgwndal@yahoo.com
Secretary	Scott Schaffer	15 Natureview Trl, Bethel CT 06081	schafter_s@sbcglobal.net
Treasurer	Allan M. Harris	26997 Hemingway Ct., Hayward CA 94542	HPEXCHANGE@aol.com
Editor	Thomas P. Myers	P.O. Box 522, , Gordonsville VA 22942	tpmphil@hotmail.com
Sales Manager	Ken Adams	5112 S 193rd St Omaha, NE 68135	kenstampneb@cox.net
Webmaster	Patrick Lamastus	5406 Birchbend Loop, Oviedo FL 32765	patrick@iCollectPanama.com

Visit the Copaphil web site at <http://www.copaphil.org/>

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

Europe	Malcolm Bentley	155 Percheron Dr Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU212QX, UK	malcolm.bentley1@ntlworld.com
Panama	Dr. Ernesto Arosemena	P.O. Box 0830-01079 Panama City, Rep. of Panama	kikoaro@cableonda.net
Colombia	Santiago Cruz	Calle 33#16-50, Bogota, COLOMBIA	Scollectibles2003@yahoo.com

Advertising rates: Business card \$10.

From the President's Desk

WHO SENDS LETTERS ANY-MORE?

This question always jumps to mind when thinking about the future of philately. Letters being replaced by the adoption of the Internet, chats, Whatsapp, messengers, Twitter, Facebook and countless social networks that exist today. Furthermore, traditional postal services all over the world not only faced with declining volumes but also to the competition of private couriers, are struggling to transform themselves into third party logistics operators to serve the digital age e-commerce and its explosive development.

The question here is how

long before postal services, as we know them today, become obsolete? And then, what will be the use of postal stamps? Will they continue to exist if no longer serve the purpose for which they were invented by sir Rowland Hill some 175 years ago?

According to a survey done by US Post Office last year the typical household received a personal letter about every seven weeks and if we look into our mailbox what we find are bills, magazine, advertising material and junk mail of every sort but no personal letters.

We all have a computers; very few don't, and it is easier to

send an e-mail rather than writing a letter, knowing which stamp to use -because postal rates vary constantly-, finding an envelope and mailing it. With all this hassle is not difficult to figure out what we will do and it is easier to understand why people don't write letters anymore. Simply to illustrate the case, just ask yourself ,when was the last time you received/sent a personal letter to some one you know? Do you think will you ever write a personal letter again?

As a collector of Postal History from XIX century it was

(Continued on page 8)

COPAPHIL AT New York 2016

May 28 - June 4, 2016 the international philatelic exhibition World Stamp Show NY2016 will take place in New York City at the Javits Convention Center. This is the once in a decade show and is the first time it has been in New York City since 1966. New York is such a wonderful place to visit and explore - there are endless possibilities. The show venue is easy to get to by public transportation. It is not too early to start planning a trip.

The show web site is www.ny2016.org. All of the show bulletins are on the web site and you can sign up to receive future ones. The web site has extensive information about the show, visiting New York and hotels the show has made discounted arrangements with. There are many more hotels in NYC from budget friendly to ultra-luxury.

COPAPHIL will have a high profile at the show. We have scheduled three programs: Santiago Cruz "SCADTA: The First Issues" Sunday May 29, 10-11 am Alfredo Frohlich "Panama: The Path Between the Seas" Monday May 30, 10-11am ; Dario Diez "Colombia: The Affair Michelsen," Wednesday June 1, 10-11 am.

Also, COPAPHIL will be sharing a table with the Canal Zone Study Group. If you are coming, I hope you will volunteer to staff our table for a few hours. It is a great way to meet other collectors. If you are coming, please let me know what days you will attend. If there is enough interest, I will plan an informal get-together one evening. If you have any questions about visiting NYC, please ask me - I live there!

Debby Friedman @nyc.rr.com



Jacob K. Javits Convention Center

THE "MOORHOUSE" BLOCK

Walter H. Weber

Without any doubt, the most controversial and discussed stamps of the Sovereign Colombian States are the first issue (1870/71) of the Tolima Typesets. These have been subject to various studies over the years of which the most comprehensive by far is the one by Dr. Gene Scott in his book, *Notes on the stamps of the Colombian States*. Most of the Tolima Typeset collections I have seen have been mounted based on this information and I also mount my own collection this way as well.

Scott describes six different settings issued in various pane formations and in different kind of papers (wove, buff, blue laid, batonné etc.).

The original layout of the setting of the Typeset issues was of 10 stamps printed in five rows of two stamps each. There are some interesting variations mentioned in Scott's research making the Tolima Typeset series a challenging subject for the serious collector.

Settings I, II, and III are all printed in panes of five centavos.

Setting IV is a composite and has two face values: 5 centavos for positions one to six and 10 centavos for positions seven to ten.

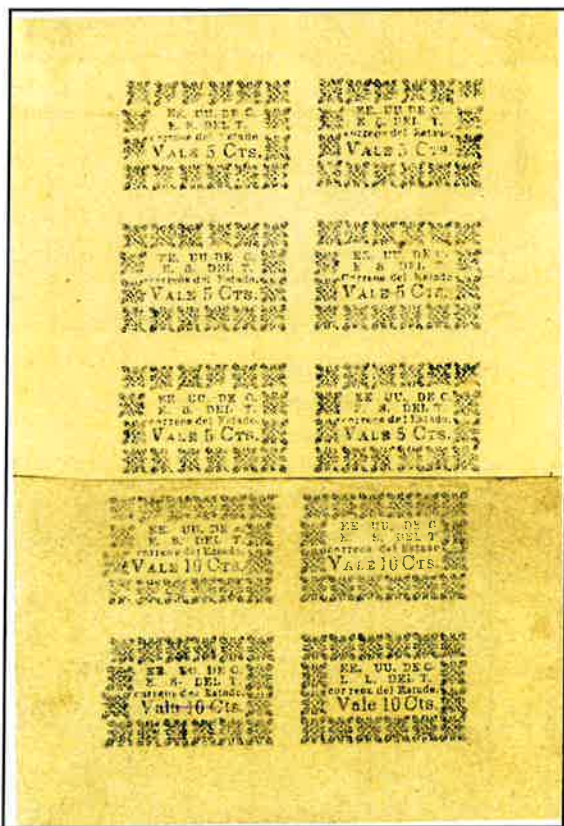


Fig. 1. Reconstructed se-tenant block, setting IV.

There is no intact complete sheet known and a few multiples



Fig. 3. The Venadillo strip

reconstructed sheets are all that exists, i.e. a block of six of 5 centavos and a block of four of the 10 centavos to illustrate the complete sheet. (fig. 1).

There was no se-tenant of the 5 and 10 centavos stamps reported until Scott officially wrote as follows:

For years, Belgian stamp dealer and cataloger Moens maintained that the Tolima Typesets had been printed in panes of six, because he had only seen blocks of six of the 5c values on white paper (blue paper panes did not reach Europe until De Coppet and Michelsen dispersed their holdings). The State post offices, to avoid loss of revenue by selling 10c stamps for 5c by accident, routinely cut

the panes into two sections before sale. Though the resulting blocks are by far the most common multiples of the Typesets, no intact pane has ever been discovered. The se-tenant strip of two 5c values plus a 10c used from Venadillo fig. 2) is the sole item which proves that the Setting was, like its predecessors, printed in panes of ten subjects— six 5c and four 10c, and in the same manner.

By the way, the mentioned USED Scott item was offered by

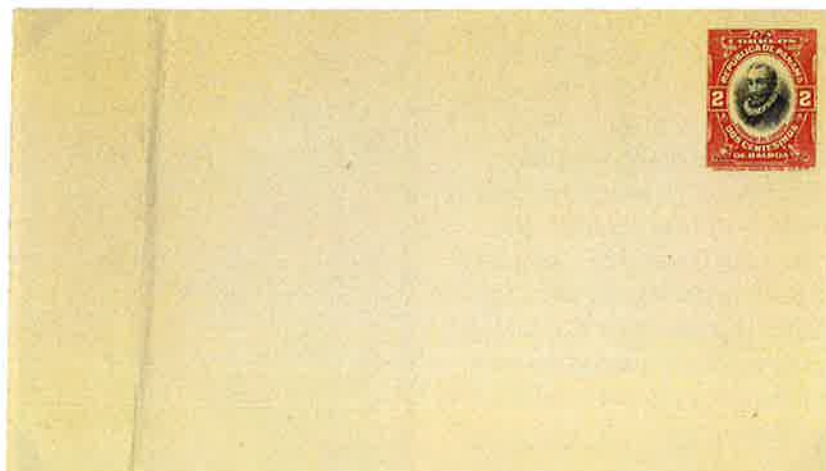
(Continued on page 5)

The Mint Panama ABNCo 2c Cordoba Envelope – why is it so scarce?

David Zemer

In David Leeds 1991 article on Panama stationery, he wrote that this 2c envelope "... is the most difficult to get unused". I remember later that when asked he said that he had only seen one in his lifetime of collecting and it was in his collection.

I looked for an unused copy for decades and only in 2011 was I able to purchase David's copy from his estate. The next year one appeared on eBay being sold by a German and I snapped it up. Since then one other unused copy has appeared on eBay and on June 6, 2014 it sold for \$ 165. We also have recorded one copy owned by a collector of Panama stationery;



one owned by a collector of mint postal stationery; and there was one in the Irwin Gibbs sale. Therefore we have recorded a total of only 5.

Endnotes

David Leeds, *Panama Postal Stationery*, COPACARTA, VOL IX, No.1, September 1991. pp. 20-25.

Write for Copacarta

(Continued from page 4)

Investphila in Lugano, Switzerland in their Auction Catalogue number 12, dated March 2009 as the "Legendary Wickersham Strip." comparing it with the famous "Pack-Strip" of Brazil!!

Some years ago Brian Moorhouse, the well-known Latin American specialist dealer based in the UK, discovered a unique intact block of four unused stamps showing two 5 centavos values se-tenant with two 10 centavos values, being positions 5 to 8 from Setting IV. He

recalls that he found it at one of the London Stampex shows. A dealer at the show had a pile of album pages from an old collec-



Fig. 3. Se-tenant block of 5c and 10c values, the "Moorhouse" block.

tion and each page had been priced individually for sale. The block in question was simply mounted on such a page with several other stamps. Brian did not say what he paid for the page but he indicated that it had been priced very modestly! In due course he sold the block to a collector in North America and, some years later when that collector decided to sell some material, he bought it back again and offered it me. I am pleased to say that this unique piece now enhances my Tolima collection.

Record Price Realized for Used Panama ABNCo 1c Balboa Invert (Sc197a)

David Zemer

Siegel, in its *Rarities of the World* auction June 25, 2015, sold one of Panama's philatelic gems which is probably the most elusive stamp for either collectors of Panama or collectors of inverts to acquire: **the American Banknote Company 1c Balboa invert, sc. 197a** (fig. 1). My records show that this is only the second used copy ever to have been offered at public auction.

The first copy was in the Shreves' *Cunliff Collection of Inverts* offered on June 18, 2009. It had a rip at the top but sold for \$4456 including the 15% auction fee. Prior to the Shreves' sale the Scott Catalogue had not listed a value for a used copy because they had never recorded one sold at a public sale. Two years later, in 2011, Scott priced a used copy at \$7500.

I first saw the stamp sold by Siegel in 2011 when I found it online at the Philatelic Foundation records of PF certificates. It had received PF certificate nr. 479787.

The certificate and description at the Siegel auction both mention a vertical crease from a fold but it was barely noticeable until I was able to view a high resolution scan provided by Siegel. The location of the crease is shown in red but as the description from Siegel says the



Fig. 1. 1c Panama ABNCo Invert - Scott 197a. (high resolution scan provided by Siegel).

vertical crease at left does not detract. (Fig 2).

The sale of this stamp was probably overlooked by most Panama collectors as it was listed under US Possessions instead of Panama. It sold for just \$6900 including the 15% auction fee – a low figure when its scarcity is considered and the fact that it is a key item in any collection of Panama, "Philatelic Gems," or inverts.

This rarity may have been overlooked because this sale had so many extremely highly priced US stamps. For example, Lot 3100, the 5c Brown, A. Grill Essay (Sc80a) sold for \$22,000. Lot 3101, the 30c Orange, A. Grill (Sc81), sold for \$250,000; lot 3102 3c Rose, B. Grill (Sc82), sold for \$575,000; lot 3103



Fig. 2 1c Panama ABNCo Invert - Scott 197a - crease shown in red.

10c Green, Z. Grill (Sc85D), sold for \$325,000; lot 3104, 3c Red, F. Grill, Printed on Both Sides (Sc94d), sold for \$37,500.

A dozen other stamps sold between \$10,000 and \$260,000. It is easy to understand how this rarity could have been overlooked by so many serious collectors.

I would like to know more about its ownership history but the previous owner has not been identified and I would appreciate if he could contact me. I have added a scan of this copy to my records and hope to finally finish my research on these inverts next year followed by an article in *COPACARTA*.

The League of Nations in Leticia!¹

George Struble

Leticia is a town in the far southern tip of Colombia. In the 1930s, jungles and mountains made it almost completely inaccessible from the rest of Colombia, but it had strategic importance to Colombia because it was on the Amazon River and therefore had access to Brazil and the Atlantic Ocean. Leticia was much more accessible from Peru than from the rest of Colombia. In fact, the town was mostly settled by Peruvians, but a 1922 treaty – unpopular in Peru – recognized Colombian ownership. Which is why some Peruvian hoodlums, followed by a unit of the Peruvian Army, took over the town in September of 1932. The difficulty of sending troops there put Colombia at a major disadvantage in defending its territory. It tried to send a few gunboats around the coast and up the Amazon, but that was unsuccessful. However, the SCADTA airline (Sociedad Colombo-Allemana de Transportes Aereos) was contracted to transport some troops to the area. SCADTA did not need an airfield, since its seaplanes could use the Putumayo. The Peruvians were shocked and routed when planes arrived with soldiers in early 1933; however, neither side could win decisively, so conflict continued. This was the only time in SCADTA's existence when it played a military role.

Meanwhile, a new strongman took control in Peru. He

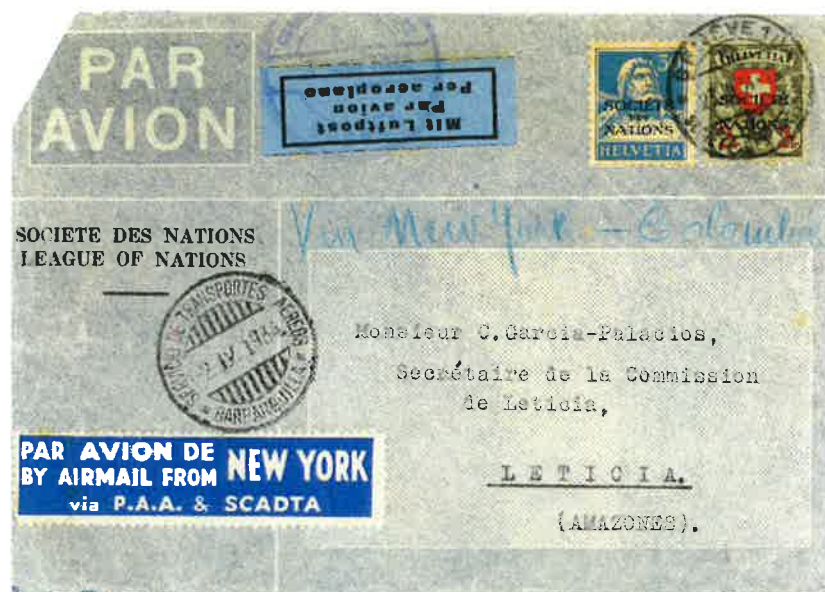


Fig. 1. 1934 Swiss letter addressed to Leticia via Bogotá and backstamped in Leticia.

was a close friend of the Colombian president, and the Letician “war” was an embarrassment to him, though popular with a large segment of the Peruvian population. His face-saving solution was to allow the League of Nations to mediate a settlement, the only time the League of Nations was successful in resolving a conflict. The League of Nations negotiated a cease-fire in May 1933; the League did make a finding and awarded Leticia back to Colombia in June 1934.

During this process, the League of Nations had a peace-keeping presence in Leticia. The cover shown here – official correspondence of the League of Nations – was addressed to Mr. Garcia-Palacios, the Secretary of the Leticia Commission, whose official stamp on the back of the



envelope confirms receipt. The cover was mailed March 23, 1934 in Geneva, sent by ship to New York, then flown by Pan American Airways (this was during the disastrous period when the United States Air Corps was flying US mail, but Pan American contracts were not affected), arriving in Barranquilla, on the Colombian coast, on April 2. Regular SCADTA air service flew the letter to Bogotá on April 3. I believe

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 2)

1899, large vermeil; James C. Johnson, *Colombia Classic Issues*, large vermeil; Gian Marco Caruso, *Estado soberano del Tolima*, large vermeil; Jorge E. Arbelaez, *Colombia Prephilatelic Letters with Content*, large vermeil.

Ameripex 2016

Now is the time to sign up for the upcoming Ameripex show that will be held in Atlanta next January 29-31. As you know, Ameripex features the single frame Champion-of Champions competition and one frame exhibits are the main emphasis of the competition.

New York 2016

The countdown is on for the opening of the New York



Alvaro Castro (right) with his son-in-law Francisco Perez

International in May. See Debby Friedman's notes and plea for assistance on page 3. The web-site is: www.ny2016.org.

We will be sharing a booth



David Zemer with his award-winning exhibit.

with the Canal Zone Study Group so please help out if you are able.

As many of you know, The *American Stamp Dealer and Collector* has been publishing a series of Steven Rod's well-illustrated articles past international shows held in the U. S. It is a pretty impressive series.

(Continued from page 3)

my belief that finding covers was difficult but when examining today situation, at least in Colombia, is becoming more and more difficult to find circulated letters with stamps on it,

and assembling a collection of present Postal History is almost impossible.

So keeping in mind this situation, I encourage you to save present Postal History for

future generations, making an effort to send someone you know a personal letter beautifully franked with stamps that are properly postmarked.

(Continued from page 7)

SCADTA must have flown it to Leticia too; while Leticia was an important issue in Colombia, SCADTA would have made trips there, perhaps once a week. The four days between Bogota and Leticia are consistent with waiting for the next flight, but I believe is too short a time period for the letter to be carried overland. The letter was received by the Commission on April 7.

Swiss international postage was 30 Rp. There were two

choices for airmail surcharge to Colombia; to fly by SCADTA in Colombia would be 80 Rp. for 10 grams. But for 200 Rp. the cover could be flown by Pan American from New York as well as by SCADTA in Colombia, and the League of Nations *did* pay for that. The airmail etiquette shows that this was a well-planned routine.

Until 1932, mail to be flown by SCADTA required special stamps purchased from SCADTA, since SCADTA did

not have a government mail-carrying contract – or subsidy! – and was thus outside the UPU umbrella. But on January 1, 1932, SCADTA was awarded a government contract, so its postage could be paid by stamps of the originating country. Since this was official correspondence of the League of Nations, its postage was paid by League of Nations stamps.

Fiscal Stationery of Colombia

Manuel Arango Echeverri and Alan D Anyon FRPSL

The first thing is to define what is understood by fiscal stationery. If we use the definition of postal stationery we can say that it is a piece of paper or other printed material carrying a printed sign by which the postal system is committed to making a pre-paid service. Fiscal Stationery is the same with the printed sign signifying payment of an estate tax or covering other official transactions.

Postal stationery in Colombia was not very common and its use has been quite restricted over time. The use of fiscal stamped paper (*papel sellado*) commenced in 1640 and fiscal stamps were introduced in 1858 when they were both first used to fill this hole in a massive and widespread form.

Only four different uses of fiscal stationery are recorded. The first two are known with very little circulation as we will see later on. The third of them transcended time for a little more than 28 years, being in operation as true fiscal stationery from 1959 up to 1987 when by force of law their use was discontinued. The fourth type



Fig. 1. United States of Colombia. Sovereign State of Bolívar. 1868 revenue stamped paper with 30 cents printed stamp.

was in use for just over 16 years. Thus we have:

Revenue Stamped Paper

Just two examples of this type are known. Used in 1868 and 1869 fiscal years, during the constitutional period of the United States of Colombia, issued by the Sovereign State of Bolívar under the law of September 24, 1867, which ordered the use of revenue stamped paper with a value of 30 cents per page. A single rate, thus replacing the use of fiscal stamps that were adhered to the ordinary paper as fiscal tax. For 1869 the design was similar, changing the year of use on top. This is the only use of fiscal stationery in the nineteenth century in Colombia.

In the twenty century just one example of this type is known with revenue stamps on *papel sellado*, in two different colours printed by Thomas de la Rue de Colombia SA.

Based on Act No. 58 of December 13, 1960, which invested the President with extraordinary powers until July 20, 1961, in order to adjust the current tax

rates and to extend and incorporate the stamp duty and stamped paper to some acts, documents and indirect taxes that had hitherto not been subject to tax.

Based on the above, Decree #001 of 1 January 1961 was issued, partially regulating the special Decree No. 2908 of 21 December 1960 and in its Art. 1 set at fifty cents (\$0.50) the value of each sheet of stamped paper. Until the new issue of 50 cents stamped paper was put on sale, a twenty cents (\$0.20) fiscal stamp was added to each of the thirty cents stamped papers currently in circulation. The two colours of this "provisional" paper are in figs. 2 and 3.



Fig. 2. \$0.20 cents, rose over white, 1961



Fig. 3. \$0.20 cents, brown over white, 1961.



Fig. 4. 25 cents Ecclesiastical Fiscal Stationary. From Bogotá \$0.25 cents.



Fig. 5. No value shown, Bogotá 1981.

Ecclesiastical Fiscal Stamps

This tax was established on the grounds that "the faithful are obliged to assist the Church in their needs, so that it has what is necessary for divine worship, for apostolic and charitable works and decent support of priests". Under Canons 952 §1 and 1264 of the Code of Canon Law, the Assembly of Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Bogotá, by decree of March 17, 1987, laid down the criteria for the annual tariff readjustment. It also stated that those who handled certification to prove canonical status or needed records having legal validity should require that these documents be printed in the original paper issued by the priesthood. This tariff is directed primarily to the maintenance and administrative and operat-

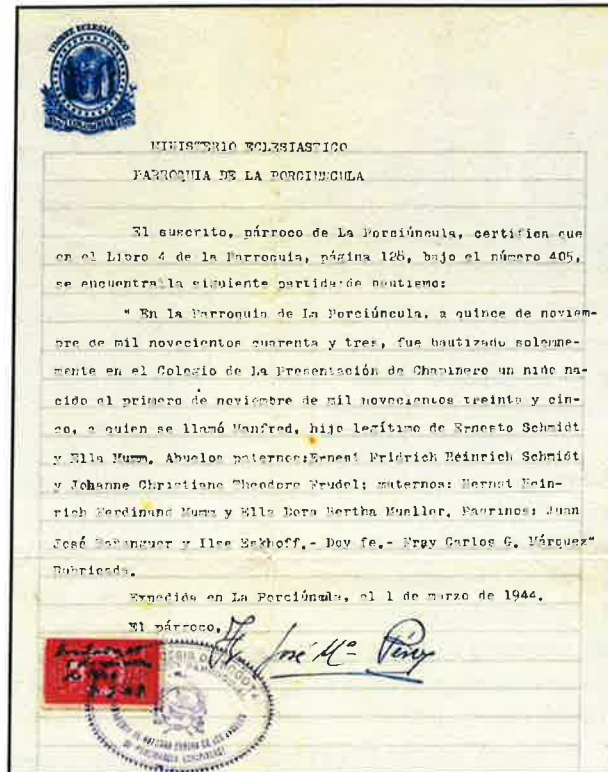


Fig. 6. \$0.10 cents. Bogotá. 1944.

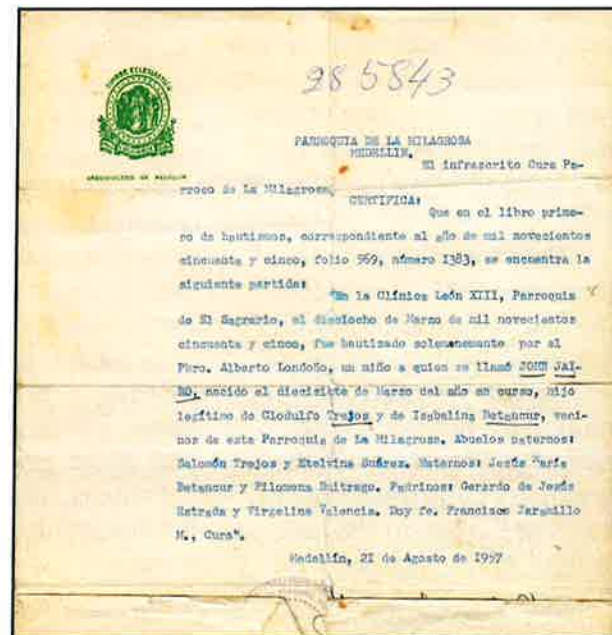


Fig. 7. \$0.10 cents, Medellín 1957.

ing expenses of the churches in the area.

Ecclesiastical fiscal stationery has been found from Bogotá: no value showed, 10 cents and 25 cents, and Medellín with values of \$0.10 cents, \$0.25 cents, \$0.50 cents, \$1.00, \$1 on \$ 0.25 cents



Fig. 8. \$0,25 cents. Medellín 1960.



Fig. 9. \$0.25 cents, Medellín 1966.

and \$ 1 on \$ 0.50 cents. All of them dated between 1940 and 1985 (figs. 4 - 12). In addition examples have been seen from Barranquilla, Garagoa, Ibagué, Santa Marta and Zipaquirá and, no doubt, others exist.

Tax Certificates (Paz y Salvo)

The first tax certificates

and execution of other public and private transactions. Until 1932 in some of them the following sentence appears: "According to Article 3 of Law 84 of 1925 you are notified that". Curiously enough, the law referred to has nothing to do with tax certificates but with Revenue Budget and Budgetary



Fig. 10. \$1.00. Medellín 1960.

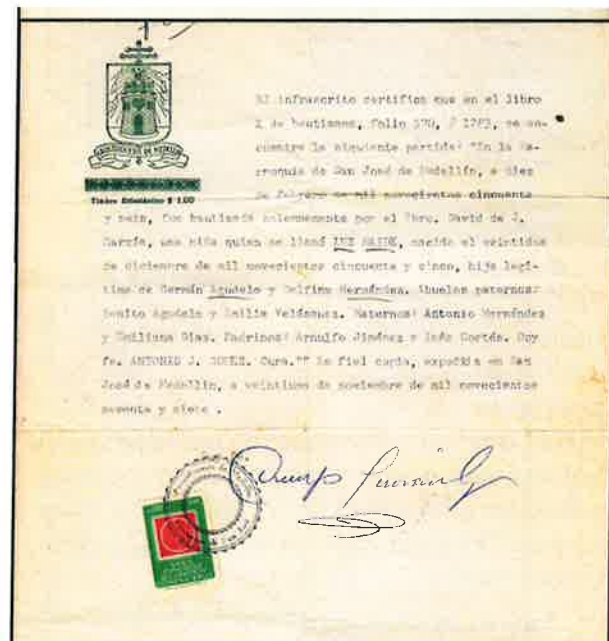


Fig. 11. \$1.00 over \$0.25 cents, Medellín 1967.

(Paz y Salvo) were introduced in 1927 as an obligation for all real estate transactions

Appropriations for the fiscal period beginning January 1st ending December 31st 1926. This reference to the wrong law continued through a number of years.

By Law 64 of 1927, income tax was consolidated and the difference between gross and net income was established. Both luxury tax and income tax were the first efforts by the government to establish a modern income tax system. Among

PARROQUIA DE S. S. DEL CARMEN - Barranquilla.

Libro 6.- de Bautismos.

Folio: 14.-

Número: 42.-

Apellidos: / DEL VALLE CANABO.-

Nombres: CAROLINA STABEL.

Fecha del Bautismo: 7 de Febrero de 1944.-

Ministro: Sr. ALFONSO DE TALLADA.

Lugar y fecha de nacimiento: 19 de agosto de 1942.-

Hijo(a) legítima, de: JUAN - VALLE CANABO Y MARÍA STABEL.

Abuelos Paternos: -

Abuelos Maternos: -

Padrinos: JUAN DE S. TORRES Y FRANCISCA MARTÍNEZ DE S.

De fe: Sr. JESÚS DE LINCOLN.

Lugar y fecha de Expedición: Barranquilla, 4 de abril de 1944.

Notas Marginales: Sin cuota municipal de inscripción.

ROBERTO HERNÁNDEZ PINEDA

Vicente Oseja

Fig. 12. No value. Barranquilla 1944.

other measures recommended by the Kemmerer Mission were the centralization of the national revenue service; allowable deduction for depreciation; tax withholding on interest of public debt instruments; and, finally, an indirect control method for revenues on notary and foreign office services. The *Paz y Salvo* paid the fiscal tax with revenue stamps (figs.13,14, 15).

Law 81 of 1931 introduced other measures to strengthen the internal revenue system: increased

ADMINISTRACION DE HACIENDA NACIONAL

Bogotá 16 de Julio de 1926

Para los efectos del artículo 3º de la Ley 84 de 1925, comunico a usted que Ana Maria Bernal

está a paz y salvo con el Tesoro Nacional por concepto de impuesto sobre la renta.

El Administrador de Hacienda Nacional

Al Señor Notario del Circuito de Bogotá

Fig. 13. First example of a Tax Certificate used in 1926.

Nº 4

ADMINISTRACION DE HACIENDA NACIONAL

Bogotá 16 de Junio de 1922

Señor Notario del Circuito de Bogotá

Para los efectos del artículo 3º de la Ley 84 de 1925, comunico a usted que Aniceto Hayanga

está a paz y salvo con el Tesoro Nacional por concepto de impuesto sobre la renta.

El Administrador de Hacienda Nacional

RECAUDACION IMPUESTO SOBRE LA RENTA

Fig. 14. Type I. (Nº 4).

Nº 5

RECAUDACION DE HACIENDA NACIONAL

Bogotá 15 de Junio de 1922

Señor Notario del Circuito de Bogotá

Para los efectos del artículo 3º de la Ley 84 de 1925, comunico a usted que Jesús Casas Manrique

está a paz y salvo con el Tesoro Nacional por concepto de impuesto sobre la renta.

El Reaudador de Hacienda Nacional

AN EMPLEADO

Fig. 15. Type II. (Nº 5).

842

Nº 16....

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA Y CREDITO PUBLICO

Bogotá 16 de Julio de 1926

El suscrito

para los efectos de los artículos 17 y 19 de la Ley 81 de 1931, certifica que Rosalva Encina de Pineda

está a paz y salvo con el Tesoro Nacional por concepto de impuesto sobre la renta y POR CUOTA MILITAR (DECRETO 5º 81)

POR BOGOTÁ

Rosendo López

Fig. 16. Example with the indication of use: MILITARY CUOTA.



Fig. 17. Type I used in 1959. Printed by Standard Register Co, Dayton Ohio, USA

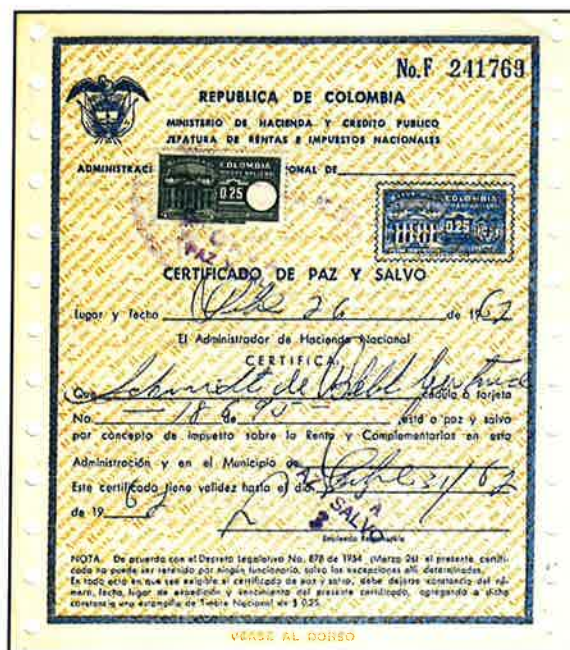


Fig. 18. Typo II used in 1960. The printer is not known.



Fig. 19 To complete the required value (\$0.50) a 25-cent stamp was added.



Fig. 20. Unique model with \$1 printed.

income tax rates, including partners in private partnerships to pay taxes individually; and taxed limited liability partnerships as such.

Article 17 of Law 81 of 1931, *Official Gazette* No 21,731, dated 6 July 1931, regulated by Decree 2226 of 1931 on new taxes, required the presentation of Tax Certificate (*Paz y*

Salvo) for the execution of public and private transactions related to the transfer of mortgages, leases, or any other transactions of real estate or inheritance rights of real estate or



Fig. 21. \$1 Paz y Salvo printed by *Thomas de la Rue de Colombia, S.A.* Used in 1968.



Fig. 22. \$5 Tax Certificate printed by *Thomas de la Rue de Colombia.* Used in 1972.

other type of property or any other kind of authorization that must be granted before a notary as proof that grantors are in good standing with the nation's income tax revenue service. The Collector of National Revenues in the grantors' domicile municipality issued these certificates without any charge for the certification. Article 19 required the same *Paz y Salvo* certificates to be presented to the authorities on leaving the country.

Decree No. 92 of 20 January 1932, which substituted for Decree 2226 of 1931, reads in Article 1° paragraph 46 that *all the certifications that employers or officers of the administrative*

or judicial system issue under the Law, including Paz y Salvo certificates with the public treasury, must pay \$0.25 in revenue stamps. As from this moment we can see how the payment of revenue on Paz y Salvo certificates developed, using revenue stamps. From 1959 they became true fiscal stationery with a printed stamp, whose value corresponded to the current rate.

Article 17 of Decree 406, 1931 relating to income tax, applied the Military Fee (*Cuota Militar*), a contribution of citizens to finance the war with Peru in the early 30's. The Military Fee certificate did not re-

quire the use of stamped revenue paper nor revenue stamps. Decree 508 of March 9, 1933, complementing Decree 406 of February 25, 1933, eliminated the payment of the Military Fee. This tax lasted a short time because the war did not last long. (fig. 15).

Law 69 of December 23, 1946, established some provisions related to the treasury. Article 33 maintained the value of the *Paz y Salvo* certificates at \$0.25, value in force since 1932 and now extended until 1960. The first fiscal stationery of "*Paz y Salvo*" was used in 1959 produced by Standard Register, Dayton Ohio, USA with a



Fig. 23. \$10 Tax Certificate printed by *Int de Publicaciones,* used in 1976.



Fig. 24. \$10 Tax Certificate printed by *Thomas de la Rue de Colombia,* used in 1976.



Fig. 25. \$10 Tax certificate printed by Danarango.76. Used in 1977.



Fig. 27. \$15 Tax Certificate printed by Carvajal S.A. Used in 1981.



Fig. 26. \$10 Tax Certificate printed by Carvajal & Cia. Used in 1975.



Fig. 28. \$15 Tax Certificate with two surcharges: the first \$5 and the second \$1 in accordance with Law 11, article 18 from 1983 to complete the \$21 required. Printed by Carvajal & Cia. Used in 1983.

printed 25c stamp.

Decree 1 of January 1st, 1961, in its Article 4, supplemented by Decree 1651 of 18 July 1961 Article 119, increased the value of *Paz y Salvo* to 50c. While forms were edited and printed with \$0.50, revenue stamps worth \$0.25 were added to the forms in use at the time, which only had a \$0.25 stamp printed. This provision was also applied to foreigners leaving the country: "Article 115. foreigners leaving the country will receive a "*Paz y Salvo*" certificate after paying the full balance of income taxes owed, no matters if they are due or not and taxes caused in the current year...". The *Paz y Salvo* certificates must carry the statement "valid to leave the country."

Law 24, 1963, art. 3, no. 6

increased the cost of tax certificates to \$1.00 as from January 1st, 1964. Only one type of this *Paz y Salvo* certificate is known (fig. 20).

From 1968 the certificates were printed for the first time on security paper with ornaments and colours to prevent forgery (fig. 21). The printer was THOMAS DE LA RUE DE COLOMBIA S.A. They were issued in five different colors: green with buff background, and blue, purple, green and carmine all with pink backgrounds.

Decree 1366 of 1966 established measures to control tax evasion. Private income tax liquidation was implemented with the obligation to pay it before receiving the official liquidation; tax withholding from salaries was enforced up to a maxi-

imum of 10%, as an advance tax.

In 1967 a gasoline tax was created and in the same year Decree 444 introduced the first Foreign Exchange Regulation (*Estatuto Cambiario*) taxing foreign remittances. This Decree created the *Plan Vallejo*, to allow duty free import of raw materials and supplies for goods to be exported. It also implemented the *Certificado de Abono Tributario* (CAT) to substitute exemptions established by Law 81, 1960. The *Banco de la República* immediately paid 15% in cash to exporters of the total value of the export. CAT certificates were to be redeemed by the Tax Revenue authority one year after issue.

Promptly the value of the certificates was adjusted to five pesos (\$5.00) which were used



Fig. 29. \$20 Tax Certificate printed by Danaranjo, tied with a \$1 surcharge as ordered in the Law 11, article 18 from 1983 to complete the \$21 required.

Used in 1983.



Fig. 30. \$30 Tax Certificate printed by Thomas de la Rue, tied with a \$12 surcharge as ordered in the article 1° and 3° of the Decree 3148 from 1984 to complete the \$42 required. Used in 1986.

only in the second half of 1971 and in 1972 (fig. 22). Seven types are known in different colors and shapes. From 1973 to 1979 this value was increased to ten pesos (\$ 10.00) for each certificate. Fifteen different types of this certificate used in the same period, printed by Thomas de la Rue de Colombia, Danaranjo, International Publications and Carvajal & Cia are known.

Law 002 of January 21, 1976, *Official Gazette* No. 34,480 of February 2, 1976, organized matters concerning stamped revenue paper and tax stamps as well as others matters concerning indirect taxes. It kept at \$10 the cost of *Paz y Salvo* certificates. Article 12 reads: "*Paz y Salvo* certificates issued by public entities for taxes or levies, ten pesos (\$10.00) each; if the certificate is issued for several persons or entities it will still cost ten pesos (\$10.00) each".

For the years of 1980 and 1981 and for a part of 1982, the value of the tax certificate stood at fifteen pesos (\$15.00), all printed by Carvajal y Cia. Three different types are known.

Law 11, June 23, 1983,

Official Gazette 36.281 of June 24, 1983 article 18, increased by 5%, for a period of three years, the stamp tax implemented by Law 2, 1976 and rules to provide resources for the "Corporation for Reconstruction and Development of the Department of Cauca", affected by an earthquake on 31 March of that year. This provision included the *Paz y salvo* certificates whose cost was set at \$21 (fig. 28) for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985. Four different types of them are known printed by Carvajal SA and by Danaranjo. *Paz y Salvo* \$15 with two rubber stamped surcharges, the first \$5 and the second \$1 in accordance with article 18 of Law 11 of 1983.

Decree 3140 of December 28, 1984, *Official Gazette* No. 36.281 of December 28, 1984, increased rates of revenue stamps and reads as follows: "Article 8 sets up a value of thirty pesos (\$30.00) for each certificate, and if issued for several persons or entities: thirty pesos (\$30.00) for each group".

The same Law, article 3, provided that in accordance with Law 002 of 1976, and other

rules that enlarged and complemented it, an increase of five percent (5%) on Revenue Stamps bound to the Corporation for Reconstruction and Development of Department of Cauca would be made. Consequently certificates would cost \$32.00 peso each.

Immediately afterwards and for the years 1986 and 1987 certificates were issued with the amount of forty dollars (\$40). Issued in double color: dark blue and candy pink and green and pale yellow. This time by printed by Thomas de la Rue de Colombia.

By Article 1, numeral 12 of Decree 3749, 1986, the cost of *Paz y Salvo* certificates was increased to fifty pesos (\$50.00) each.

Finally by Decree 2503 of December 30, 1987 in article 151 the provision was "Disposal of *PAZ Y SALVO* certificates. All tax certificates are eliminated for taxes administered by the Department of National Revenue".

Thus we come to the end of the use and legislation of tax certificates that were greatly represented in Colombian law.



Fig. 31. \$40 Tax Certificate printed by Thomas de la Rue. Bogot . Used in 1983.



Fig. 32. \$20 Tax Certificate printed by Thomas de la Rue, tied with a \$10 surcharge as ordered in the Decree 3749 from 1986, article 1 , numeral 12 to complete the \$50 required. Used in 1987.

Tax Credit Certificate-CAT

Another mechanism of promoting non-traditional exports introduced in 1967 was the tax credit certificate *CERTIFICADO DE ABONO TRIBUTARIO*). These certificates were bearer documents, freely transferable and issued by the Central Bank. Upon refund of the foreign exchange from exports other than oil and oil products, raw cattle hides and coffee, the Bank of the Republic gave certificates to export an equivalent amount in *pesos* of 15% of the total value of the foreign exchange. However, this percentage could be modified annually by the national government, according to various criteria such as the competitiveness of Co-

lombian exports.

They were introduced by Article 166 of Decree 444 of 1967, thus "Upon refund of the foreign exchange from exports other than oil and oil products, raw cattle hides and coffee, the Central Bank will issue export tax credit certificates equivalent to the amount in Colombian pesos, to 15 percent of the total value of the payment. Such securities will be received at par from the collection offices of taxes for the payment of taxes on income and additional customs taxes and sales, having fulfilled the terms stipulated by the Government, which initially shall be one year. This period will be progressively reduced until their complete elimination

when the fiscal and monetary situation permits".

At present certificates are known with values for 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 pesos, all issued in two colors and printed by Thomas de la Rue de Colombia. They were finally eliminated by Law 48 of December 27 1983 in its article 2  after 16 years of use.

As readers will appreciate Colombian tax law, resulting in appropriate fiscal stationery, is very complex but it is hoped this article will explain what exists and why.



Fig. 33. \$50 Tax Credit Certificate printed by Thomas de la Rue and used in 1976.



Fig. 34. \$10,000 Tax Credit Certificate printed by Thomas de la Rue and used in 1974.

Unknown Censorship Marking from Pradera in 1902

Robert Müller

The War of a Thousand Days caused many difficulties to the postal system. Not only did it affect the distribution of mail, it restricted the distribution of the stamps themselves. Postage stamps were issued Cartagena, Barranquilla, Medellín, and Cauca to meet the shortage. Elsewhere the shortage was overcome in other ways.

Fig. 1 shows a 10c telegraph stamp used for postage from Pradera, ten miles south of Palmira, on 22 Jan 1902. On the back (fig. 2) there is a previously unknown censorship marking reading "Republica de Colombia - Departamento del Cauca - Alcaldia del Distrito - Pradera" with manuscript "8 de Enero 1902 - Pase El Alcalde Victor Fasiari (?)."



Fig. 1. Telegraph stamp used to pay postage in Palmira.



Fig. 2. Reverse of fig. 1 showing censorship in Pradera.

The letter did not receive another mark until it transited Panama on 6 Feb. It was received in New York on 18 Feb 1902.

Telegraph stamps are seldom seen on cover. From the civil war period I have seen just one other cover with a telegraph stamp (from Popayan, also January 1902).

If somebody is troubled by the use of a telegraph stamp I illustrate a second cover from Palmira with bisected pre-war



Fig. 3. Bisected 5c stamp from Palmira identified as short paid in Colombia and assessed 10c in the United States.

5c stamp used to pay the 2c printed matter. It was cancelled 14th January, just one week before the telegraph stamps and, taxed 10c in New York where it was marked as closed against inspection. Significant is the missing "1902" (fig. 3). *Why?*

Evidently neither Colombian nor United States post office officials considered the corner removed at the lower right to be sufficient to view the contents. "closed against inspection"

Again in 1904 the year date was missing on a double rate 40c cover to Meriden, USA (fig.4) even though a new can-



Fig. 4. 1904 double rate cover from Palmira to Meriden CT.

celling device was employed.

Civil war time covers from Palmira are scarce and I would

welcome any other as scan or photocopy. (romer23@gmx.de)

Unusual Antioquia Material Offered on Ebay



Antioquia's 1903 series is not often offered except as singles which are extremely common. Recently some unusual items were offered on Ebay including proofs, bisects, and imperf pairs which are shown nearby. The proofs sold for \$40 with only one bidder; while the bisects sold for \$31 with two bidders. To me, this was a surprisingly small amount of interest for quite unusual material..



Extracts from the Dr. Arthur K. M. Woo Collections. Edited by Brian Moorhouse, FRPSL 2015. Limited edition of 50 copies. 240 pp

The book, with an introduction by Dr. Norman S. Hubbard, is a visual treat as well as a reference work. Some of the major items illustrated have never been shown before. It reflects the breadth and depth of Dr. Woo's many International Gold and Large Gold collections.

The first section includes some of his personal favorite items from a wide variety of countries. This includes three Colombia items. The second section includes material that give a "brief flavor" of his exhibit collections. Illustrated are eight pages from his Colombia Pre-UPU collection.

The favorite items from Colombia include - the only recorded 1859 first issue 2½ c green block of four on cover with additional single 20c clue sent from Santa Marta to Medellín -1859 First issue "50" cliché error -1863 5c orange tête-bêche pair on 1864 cover from Santa Marta to Ambalema -1920 unique unsurcharged Compania Colombiana Navegacion Aerea (10¢) "Condor" ScC8 on a February 22, 1920 first flight cover from Cartagena - Barranquilla (fig. 1).

The CCNA cover has rarely been seen publicly. It has an interesting pedigree - EX-Larsen, Rendon, Boonshaft and Goeggel. I came to know this cover when it was in the spectacular three frame large gold collection of Colombia C1-11

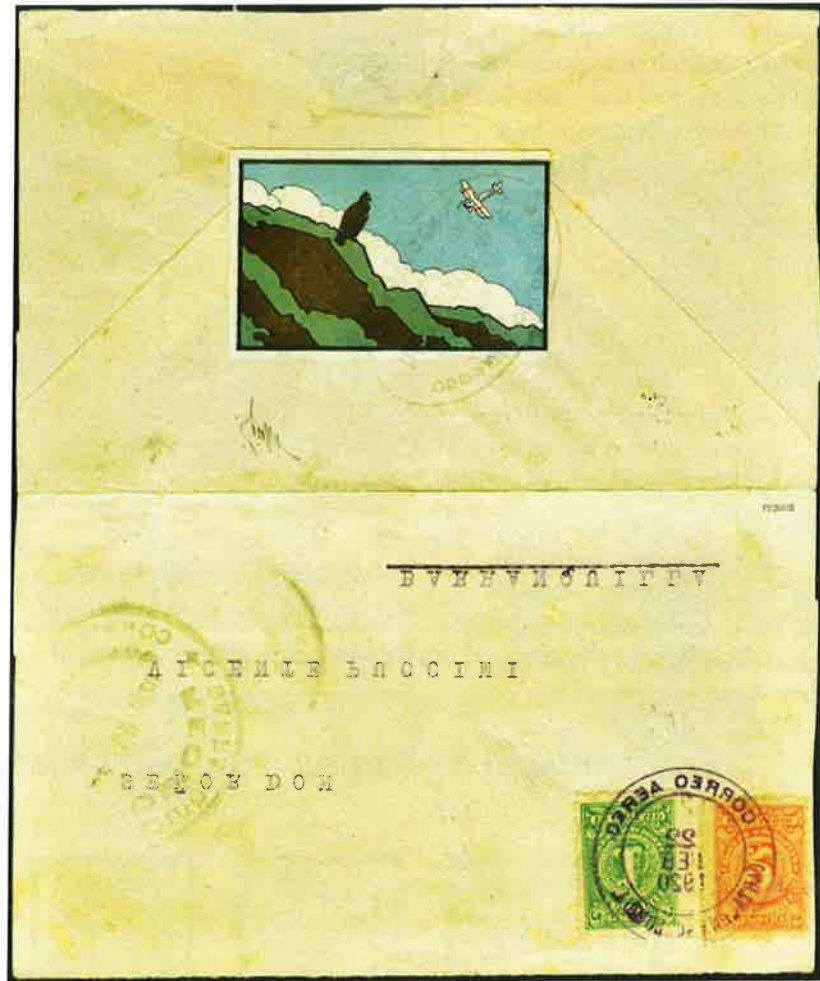


Fig. 1. "Condor" on a first flight cover from Cartagena to Barranquilla.

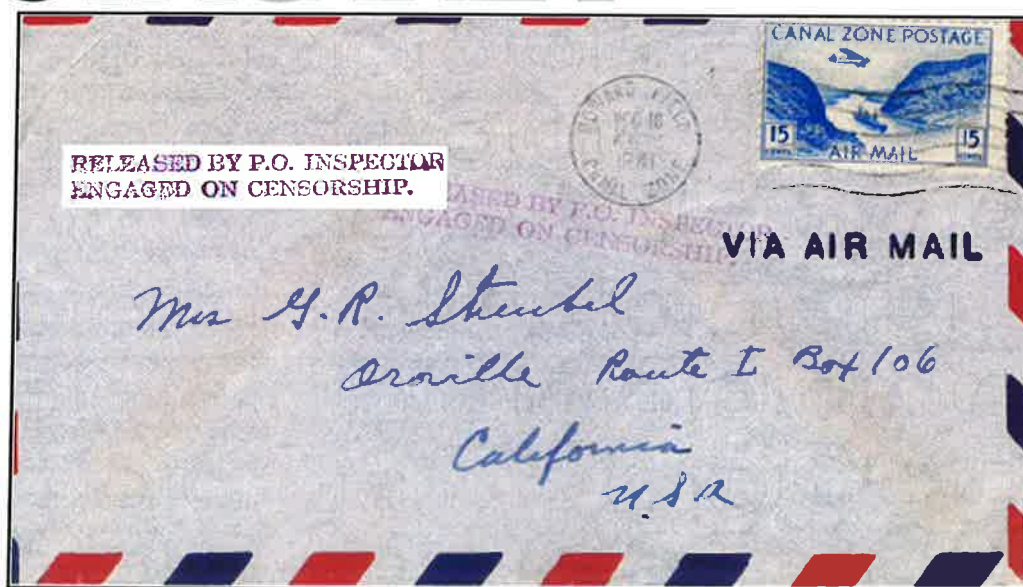
material formed in the early 1980's by the late Alex Rendon. That collection was sold privately to Jack Boonshaft and subsequently sold at auction.

The other Colombia pages include treats to see such as two covers with the 25c Sobreporte stamp. (This stamp prepaid the fees charged by foreign consuls until Colombia joined the UPU to forward mail to countries that did not have postal treaties with Colombia.) It is interesting to note one of the covers was ex-de Coppett, one of the legendary 19th century collections of Colombia. There is also a beautiful cover from Bogota to Iba-

gue franked with both the A and R stamps (ScF3 and 4). There are also two spectacular 1881 *cubierta* entieres, each with a stamp from the Liberty head issue.

The book is priced at £80 per copy plus shipping. Only 50 copies were printed. It is full color, hardbound. For information on availability contact Brian Moorhouse at brian@moorhouse.com. A copy of the book is in the library of the Collectors Club of New York; it may be in other libraries as well.

Debby Friedman.



*Early censor mark applied by the post office in San Antonio TX.
(see article beginning on p. 3).*

Canal Zone Civil Censors, January 1943 By Paul F. Ammons	3
The 1911 Panama Advertising Booklet: Correspondence from the files of the ABNCo Foreign Department By David Zemer	10
What's Selling on Ebay by Debby Friedman	18

COPAPHIL AT New York 2016

May 28 - June 4, 2016 the international philatelic exhibition World Stamp Show NY2016 will take place in New York City at the Javits Convention Center. This is the once in a decade show and is the first time it has been in New York City since 1966. New York is such a wonderful place to visit and explore - there are endless possibilities. The show venue is easy to get to by public transportation. It is not too early to start planning a trip.

The show web site is www.ny2016.org. All of the show bulletins are on the web site and you can sign up to receive future ones. The web site has extensive information about the show, visiting New York and hotels the show has made discounted arrangements with. There are many more hotels in NYC from budget friendly to ultra-luxury.

COPAPHIL will have a high profile at the show. We have scheduled three programs: Santiago Cruz "SCADTA: The First Issues" Sunday May 29, 10-11 am Alfredo Frohlich "Panama: The Path Between the Seas" Monday May 30, 10-11am ; Dario Diez "Colombia: The Affair Michelsen," Wednesday June 1, 10-11 am.

Also, COPAPHIL will be sharing a table with the Canal Zone Study Group. If you are coming, I hope you will volunteer to staff our table for a few hours. It is a great way to meet other collectors. If you are coming, please let me know what days you will attend. If there is enough interest, I will plan an informal get-together one evening. If you have any questions about visiting NYC, please ask me - I live there!



Debby Friedman

RBREUER@NYC.RR.COM

Editor's Notes

This Month

This month we feature a couple of long articles on Panama. In an article beginning on page 3 Paul Ammons addresses the question of censorship markings during World War II. Particularly of note is an early marking applied by post office officials in San Antonio TX rather than by regular censors.

Beginning on p. 10 David Zemer discusses the 1911 Panama Advertising Booklet.

Not to be forgotten is Debby Friedman's review of Ebay offerings of Colombian material. I am always glad to see what she picks out and her erudite comments upon it.

Cross-over Philately

In an editorial bemoaning the demise of philately in the *Revenue Journal* (vol. XXVI, no. 2, pp. 29-30, Sept 2015) John Barefoot remarks that philatelists should widen their tent. He is not the first to say so but he does make a suggestion that I

have not seen before. In Germany, he says, there is a style of collecting called *Heimat-sammlung* — collecting the story of one's home town. In a world where genealogy has more adherents than stamp collecting something like that could catch on. Rather than towns, it might be boroughs in New York, or rural counties elsewhere. Perhaps "scrapbooking" could include philatelic material.

In this country there is a growing interest in local history. Several years ago I wrote a postal history of Louisa County, which was published in the county historical magazine which I now edit. Occasionally I am able to use covers as illustrations for a period or a person.

One of the great challenges of genealogy and local history is that there is so little correspondence to tell about the person or his life. Philatelists curate personal letters that often contain information about family matters. Unless we bring them to

the attention of local historians and genealogists, they will never know many of the details about the subject of their inquiry.

[Thanks to Hector Mena for bringing this editorial to my attention].

Copacarta Illustrations

Some Copacarta authors prefer to embed their illustrations in the manuscript. That's OK as a guide but you should be aware that the image quality is much lower than if the illustrations are sent separately.

As always, all figures should be referenced in the text and you should include a separate list of captions rather than letting me guess why you chose to illustrate that particular item.

Palmares

Chicagopex 2015 . Gold award: Alfredo Frohlich Republic of Colombia - International Mail 1886-1899.

COPAPHIL OFFICERS

President	Dario Diez		diez.dario@gmail.com
Vice-President	Brad Wilde	U.S. Logistics Center, Dept of State/Consular, 225 S Vermillion, Brownville TX 78521	bgwndal@yahoo.com
Secretary	Scott Schaffer	15 Natureview Trl, Bethel CT 06081	schaffer_s@sbcglobal.net
Treasurer	Allan M. Harris	26997 Hemingway Ct., Hayward CA 94542	HPEXCHANGE@aol.com
Editor	Thomas P. Myers	P.O. Box 522, , Gordonsville VA 22942	tpmphil@hotmail.com
Sales Manager	Ken Adams	5112 S 193rd St Omaha, NE 68135	kenstampneb@cox.net
Webmaster	Patrick Lamastus	5406 Birchbend Loop, Oviedo FL 32765	patrick@iCollectPanama.com

Visit the Copaphil web site at <http://www.copaphil.org/>

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

Europe Malcolm Bentley 155 Percheron Dr Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU212QX, UK malcolm.bentley1@ntlworld.com
 Panama Dr. Ernesto Arosemena P.O. Box 0830-01079 Panama City, Rep. of Panama kikoaro@cableonda.net
 Colombia Santiago Cruz Carrera 17 #91-42, Apto. 502, Bogotá, COLOMBIA Scollectibles2003@yahoo.com

Advertising rates: Business card \$10.

Canal Zone Civil Censors, January 1943

Paul F. Ammons

According to Boyle, prior to September 28, 1940 the Pan American Airways (PANAM) terminal at Cristobal, Canal Zone (CZ) supported Sikorsky flying boats and S-18 amphibians. The Cristobal post office served as the CZ registered mail exchange office and processed all incoming and outgoing registered and air mail. On that date the Balboa post office assumed duties as the mail exchange office. The PANAM terminal at Balboa, co-located with Albrook Air Field, supported landplanes as they superseded the water-based planes.

In December 1941, the air point of entry (APOE) for air mail leaving the CZ and points north along FAM 8 for the United States (U.S.) and beyond was Brownsville, Texas (originally Foreign Contract Air Mail Route (FAM) 8; later merged into FAM 5). For air mail leaving the CZ eastward for the U.S. and Europe, the APOE was Miami, Florida (FAM 5).

The San Antonio, Texas censor station opened at 6:00

p.m. CST on December 12, 1941 and was charged with the censorship of mail and other types of communications crossing the international border of the U.S. from Port Arthur, Texas, inclusive, to Yuma, Arizona, exclusive. Censorship work in the San Antonio district dated from December 10, 1941, with the opening of the field telegraph station in San Antonio. The next day censorship of international telephone calls began. On December 16, 1941, censorship of international mail began. Postal censorship in the San Antonio District operated under the direction of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eight Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas until March 15, 1942 when this branch was turned over to the U. S. Office of Censorship (OOC), Washington, D. C. Panama originated air mail addressed to the U.S. was typically carried north on FAM 8 and was initially censored in San Antonio.

Figures 1 and 2, respectively, are very early examples of San Antonio, TX censorship

mark, which reads, "Released by P.O. Inspector engaged in censorship," of mail from El Salvador and the Canal Zone to the U.S.

The Balboa, CZ censor station opened at 1:30 p.m. EST, December 13, 1941 as an activity of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence of the Panama Canal Department (PCD) exclusively with Army staff under Captain N.A. Brown who had been trained at the joint Army-Navy school at Arlington, Virginia, and had been sent to the Canal Zone in October 1941 to plan and prepare for censorship when it became necessary. Captain Brown served, in the various stages, as the District Postal Censor; Chief Censor, Balboa Station; and also as the Sector Censor for the PCD. Operations began under the technical control of the newly formed Office of Censorship and was locally administered by the War Department through the CG, PCD who again, as in WWI, assumed complete authority over all military and civilian operations in the Canal Zone under the provisions of the



Fig. 1. Early example of San Antonio Tx censorship of mail from El Salvador.



Fig. 2. Early example of San Antonio Tx censorship of mail from the Canal Zone

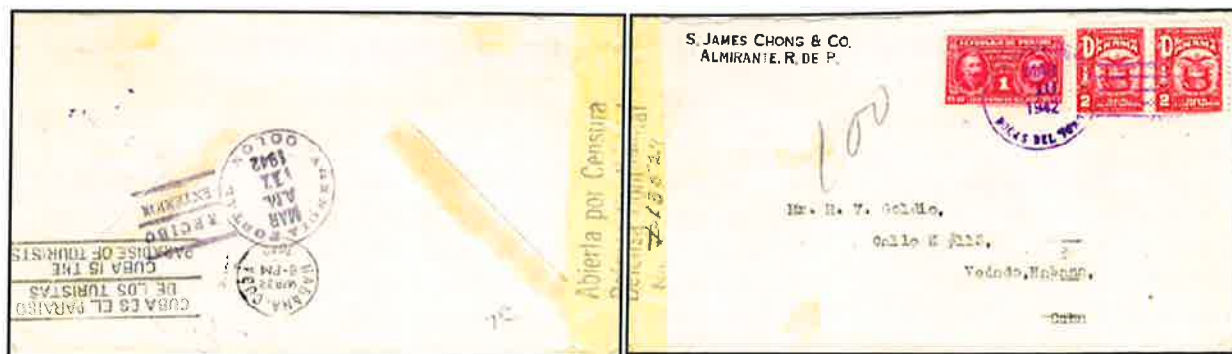


Fig. 3,4. Initially CZ censored mail was re-sealed using either white or yellow paper tape after affixing a hand stamp with handwritten censor number.

Panama Canal Act of 1912. Between December 13, 1941 and January 1, 1942, a number of civilian personnel were employed. Training of all employees began immediately and carried on along with mail examination. Training of the examiners to qualify them for their important job was standardized to the limits of efficiency, and the usual procedure was to give each recruit a week's basic training in the station, followed by two weeks of intensive work at special tables before they were assigned to posts on the examination floor. Examiners who were to handle specialized material, such as business or financial mail, required additional training and courses were set up in the various specialties. But the most effective training was found to be on the job, by the supervisors and consultants in special fields, who observed the examiner's work and were available to answer their questions.

The Miami, Florida censor station began censoring international mail on December 15, 1941. Miami received South American air mail and was responsible for the censorship of all mail to and from Cuba and other Caribbean Islands. Colombia originated air mail addressed to

the U.S. was typically carried on FAM 5 via Barranquilla and Kingston, Jamaica and was initially censored in Miami.

There was no major censorship activity within the CZ prior to January 1, 1942 and less than 3,000 pieces of mail were believed to have been examined in the CZ during December 1941. However, there are examples of CZ and Panama originated mail being censored by the San Antonio,

New Orleans, and Miami censor stations in December 1941.

On January 1, 1942, the Balboa censor station was staffed by five Army officers and 64 civilian staff (Table I).

The Cristobal censor station opened on January 5, 1942, initially with Army staff and eight civilian staff transferred from the Balboa censor station.

In the early months of 1942,

Table I

Actual Staffing					Authorized
Date	Balboa	Cristobal	David	Total	
1 Jan. 1942	69	0	0	69	
5 Jan. 1942	0	9	0		
1 Dec. 1942	222	84	2	308	
30 June 1943	265	89	3	357	
31 Dec. 1943	278	77	3	358	410
31 Aug. 1944				341	400
28 Feb. 1945	269	58	3	330	400
1 Sept. 1945				200 ¹	
16 Sept. 1945				6 ²	
1 Oct. 1945			0		

1. Although censorship had ceased two weeks prior, employment requirements called for a two week notice before termination. Thus many employees were carried on the rolls with nothing to do.
2. These employees were disposing of condemned mail and closing down operations.



Fig. 5. shows a different Canal Zone censor handstamp applied to a cover inbound from Guatemala to Panama.

examination of outbound terminal mail from the CZ and Panama to the U.S. was conducted, although very large quantities of this mail were, of necessity, released without examination. It should be noted that, at peak staffing, no more than 100 censors were employed in the two CZ censor stations. Careful estimate of personnel requirements for 100% examination of outbound terminal CZ mail directed to the U.S. revealed that a staff of approximately 800 employees would be necessary. It was soon realized that the local labor market precluded the employment of such a force and a series of actions were taken to reduce the scope of responsibility to one that could be more realistically achieved. This was accomplished by eliminating certain types of mail to be examined locally and reducing the percentage of the remaining mail to be examined.

The workload was reduced first by exempting from local censorship all mail previously examined by our allies, particularly that censored by the countries of the United Kingdom (UK) although some such mail was re-examined when believed to contain information of local

countries which passed through U.S. ports or countries under UK censorship were censored there. In addition all mail between the U.S. and Central and South America was subject to examination at ports of departure from or entry into the U.S. After January 1942, outbound terminal mail addressed to the U.S. was examined almost exclusively by the continental U.S. censor station at the U.S. air and sea ports of entry (POE).

Postal censorship in the CZ involved (1) outbound mail originating in Panama or the CZ and addressed to non-U.S. destinations, (2) inbound mail (not previously censored by Allied governments) addressed to Panama or the CZ, (3) transit or international mail originating in any country and passing through the CZ to any other country. Transit mail was almost exclusively to and from Latin American countries.

During the war, each examiner was assigned a number, which was not to be re-assigned to anyone else. During December 1941 and January 1942, the Balboa and Cristobal censor stations used provisional numbers in the range of 2 to 500. By General

interest. A further reduction occurred gradually until by 2 February 1942 all mail between the Isthmus and the U.S. was subject to examination at POE into the U.S. Isthmian mail to foreign

Order 24, the OOC on February 2, 1942 assigned Balboa censor numbers 13001 to 13800. Subsequently, 13501 to 13800 were re-assigned to Cristobal. According to Broderick and Mayo, observed censor numbers range from 13008 to 13243 for Balboa and 13503 to 13580 for Cristobal.

Initially, mail opened for examination by Canal Zone censors was re-sealed using either white or yellow paper tape after affixing a hand stamp with handwritten censor number. Figures 3 and 4, are respectively, the back and front of a March 1942 cover from Panama to Cuba.

Fig. 5 shows a different Canal Zone censor handstamp applied to a cover inbound from Guatemala to Panama.

On March 1, 1942, the OOC assumed responsibility and control of all civil censorship. OOC became fully operational in the CZ on March 15, 1942. Responsibility and control of civil censorship was transferred from the PCD which retained control of military (Army) censorship. Direct operations in the CZ were conducted under a District Postal Censor (DPC) headquartered at Balboa. The major censor station was located at Balboa, with a smaller station at Cristobal, and a very small station at David, Republic of Panama. The David station was a sub-station of Balboa while that at Cristobal was for all practical purposes a separate station.

Beginning on a 1942 date yet to be determined, Canal Zone censors began using pre-printed, white paper resealing labels on mail opened for examination. Figures 7 and 8 are, respectively,

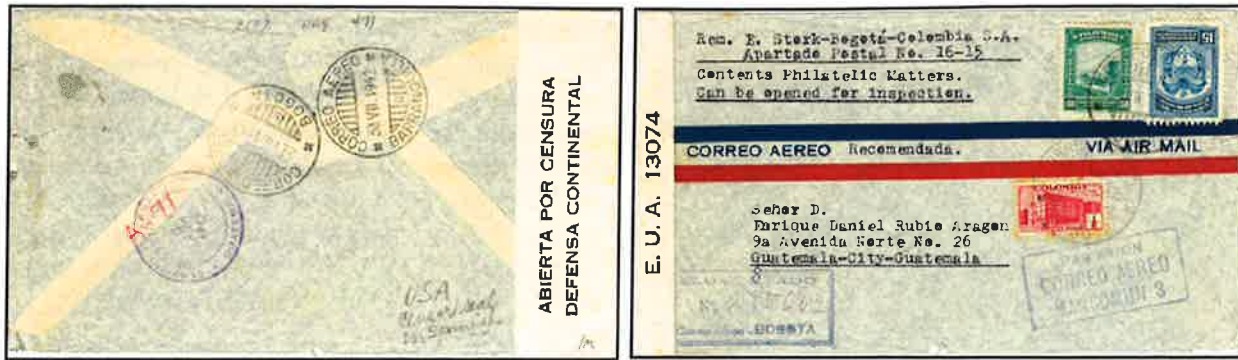


Fig 7,8. July 1942 cover from Colombia to Guatemala with pre-printed white paper sealing label.

the back and front of a July 1942 cover from Colombia to Guatemala.

Later, in a cost saving move, the pre-printed, white paper resealing labels were replaced by transparent resealing tapes with pre-printed text and censor number. Figures 9 and 10 are, respectively, the back and front of a October 1943 cover from Panama to Argentina.

Still later, in a further attempt to save money, Canal Zone censors were issued transparent resealing tapes without pre-printed censor number and handstamps with their assigned censor number. Figures 11 and 12 are, respectively, the back and front of a November 1944 cover from Colombia to the Canal Zone.

No data has been found that would permit an accurate portrayal of the CZ censor staff on a monthly basis. However, excerpts from various documents indicate the staffing trends. These figures show that Balboa peaked on or about December 1943 while Cristobal reached its maximum in June 1943.

No typical organizational or functional charts have been located which would provide a clear picture of the setup or operations of the CZ censor stations. The only clues have been found in general correspondence and in a budget estimate in which the words departments, divisions, sections, and units were not clearly defined and were loosely used. The problem is further complicated as there was an al-

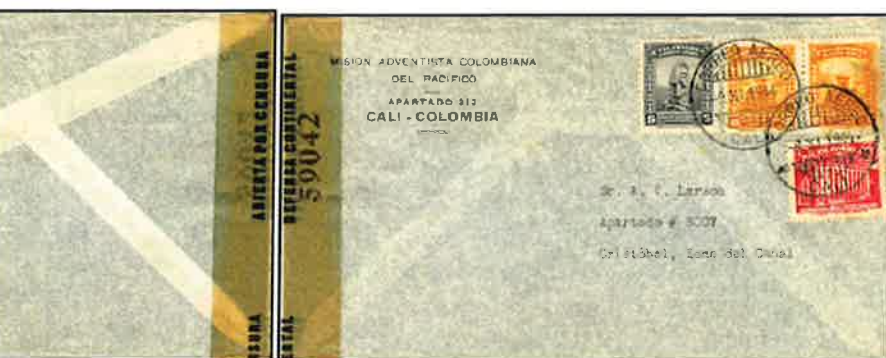


Fig. 11, 12. Transparent tape with hand-stamped censor number.

most constant revision of the organization and a shifting, merging, and separation of functions in an endeavor to arrive at the most effective overall operation. For example, examination of registered mail was at one time assigned to three different components based upon their specialty. An effort was made to improve the control and integrity of this class of mail by establishing a unit which censored only registered mail, but this was thwarted by the agreement with the RP that all terminal mail of that country would be examined only by a separate section established for examination of Panamanian mail. The following is a surmised organization of the Balboa censor station which, although probably containing inaccuracies, presents a general picture of the organizational and functional distribution of duties and responsibilities:

1. Administration Division. Was responsible for budget preparation, personnel management (including recruitment and training), supply, maintenance, and custodial services.

2. Records and Typing Division. Performed all typing, filing and reproduction.

3. Receiving, Dispatch and Classification Division. Received all mail subject to censorship in bags from the CZ Postal Service (CZPS) which transported all terminal CZ and RP mail, and all transit mail to and from the censor stations; distributed mail to the various examination units; recaptured the mail after examination; and replaced it in the original bags and pouches for delivery to the CZPS for dispatch. It was responsible for maintaining up-to-date "watch lists", and checking all mail against these lists. The "watch lists" consisted of names of individuals - diplomatic or otherwise - whose mail was exempt from examination; and the names of suspicious firms and individuals derived from such sources as the National Proclaimed List, the British Statutory List provided by the OOC, Diplomatic Lists furnished through the State Department, local intelligence agencies, and information garnered while reading the mail. These lists were constantly changing and at one time contained over 20,000 entries.

4. Security Division. This division was responsible for checking for secret inks and bringing them into readability; searching for and decoding ciphers and codes; analyzing chemical and materials; and providing technical support for other divisions. It examined all mail of suspicious persons and firms and made random checks on other mail. It had a well-equipped laboratory, a staff of about 55, and processed about 30,000 pieces of mail a month. There were no censor devices or markings appearing on the covers indicating that a special examination had been made. However, a former censor has advised that, in the early stages of censorship, a

Table II (part 1)

	Balboa	Cristobal
I Executive	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
II Administration		
Chief	1	1
Personnel and Payroll	8	2
Finance	3	1
Supply	3	1
Examiner Training	0	1
Maintenance and Messengers	9	9
II. Subtotal	24	15
III Receiving, Dispatch and Classification		
Chief	1	1
Receiving and Dispatching	8	2
Classification and Internal Distribution	22	10
Registered Mail	3	4
"Watch List" Maintenance	3	1
III. SUBTOTAL	37	18
IV Records and Typing		
Chief	1	1
Flexoline Operators and Lists	5	1
Typing and Reproduction	30	11
Files	12	8
Library	1	0
Condemned Mail	1	0
IV. Subtotal	50	21

Table II (part 2)

V. Examination		
Chief	1	1
A. Business Mail		
Assistant Chief	1	0
Registered Mail and Parcel Post	17	23
First Class Mail	25	14
VA. Subtotal	44	38
B. Personal Mail		
Assistant Chief	1	0
Spanish and Common Languages	27	10
Uncommon Languages	12	3
V.B. Subtotal	40	13
C. Panama Mail		
Business mail	18	0
Personal Mail	11	0
Registered Mail	8	0
V.C. Subtotal	37	0
D. Examiner Trainees	7	0
E. Laboratory		
Secret Inks	12	2
Codes	3	1
Photo Lab	2	2
Pictorial	3	1
Braille	1	0
V.E. Subtotal	21	6
F. Special Examinations and Miscellaneous		
Publications	2	5
Privileged Mail	17	3
Boarding Officers	4	1
Radio	2	0
Reexamination	5	0
Inspection, Review and Liason	2	0
V.F. Subtotal	32	9
V. Subtotal	181	66
Station sub-total	294	121
Grand Total	415	

large "x" was applied with a chemical to the letter itself to bring out secret inks. Initially, no method was found to remove all traces of the chemical with the result that many letters were forwarded with remnants of the "x" appearing. None such have been reported. Later, a new secret ink was found on letters from South America which required the development of a new reagent which was more readily removed.

5. Examination Division. This, of course, was the key division performing the real purpose of censorship - reading and abstracting information from the mail. During WWI the examination was separated into mail of interest to specific government agencies - Army, Navy, War Trade Board and State Department. In WWII mail was sorted primarily into two classifications - personal and business. Two segments of this division, the APO Section and the Panama Mail Section, were peculiar to the CZ as no such functions are known to have been in operation elsewhere.

A. Personal Mail Section. Examined only personal mail. This was first sorted by country of addressee and then alphabetically by name of addressee. Each examiner was assigned a section of the alphabet permitting each examiner to become familiar with the mail of one or more persons. As time passed, the system was modified so that one examiner would have access to mail both to and from an individual. This degree of specialization resulted in a more thorough knowledge of continuing comments of the individual under surveillance and some characteristics of the individual which enabled the examiner to prepare more accurate and complete reports of the material gleaned from reading the mail. Some examiners were also able to identify changes in foreign government positions and update the "Diplomatic Lists" more rapidly than changes occurring through the slow moving channels of the State Department.

B. Business Mail Section. Handled business mail between organizations and commercial firms. Mail was sorted by type of business such as Perfumery and Cosmetics, Pharmaceuticals, Oil and Petroleum Products, Shipping, Banking, and such associations as Rosicrucians, Free Movements (German, French, Italian, etc.), Spanish Republic and various labor move-

ments in Central and South America. An examiner was given all mail to and from a specific firm and soon acquired a good knowledge of what transpired in that firm permitting not only the identification of items of national interest but the identification of name changes, subsidiaries or covert agencies. Again, the examiners developed proficiency in spotting abnormal changes in the flow of finances and materials and provided the U.S. government with information on the availability of materials and food items which led to improved planning and control of shipments of goods. As an example, one censor obtained information on a surplus of food in a South American country which enabled the U.S. to tap into this source and make more judicious use of existing supplies.

C. Panama Mail Section.

This was created during negotiations with the RP which were intended to preclude the establishment of a separate censor office by the RP and to assure that all international mail was subject to examination by U.S. authorities. This section, directly supervised by an appointee of the Panamanian government, examined all international mail of the RP which was not subject to censorship elsewhere. All mail subject to local censorship was dispatched by the Panama postal authorities to the CZPS which delivered the mail to the censors. It was dispatched to destination by the CZPS upon return by the censor office. Initially Panamanian mail was handled separately from other mail but eventually was returned to the CZPS for dispatch together with CZ mail.

D. Army Post Office (APO) Section. This was a temporary section being in existence between 15 December 1941 and 30 May 1943. The PCD initially lacked the space, finances and officer personnel to initiate the office of Sector Censor to examine incoming Army mail and outgoing officer and civilian mail. The Intelligence Office of the PCD was responsible for administering both the Army and civil censorship programs and, now, Major Brown was both the DPC and Army Sector Censor. Thus it was no problem to establish censorship of a portion of Army mail in the civilian agency. Out-going Officer mail was sent to this section after being dropped and processed in an APO, while mail of Army civilians was intercepted at the CZ Post Offices and sent to this section after being processed. All mail was returned to the CZPS for dispatch.

A Xmas Unit was activated only during the holiday rush of mail which consisted primarily of greeting cards. Its nucleus was the Re-examination Unit supplemented by other available personnel who were given a crash course in censorship. In December 1943, when the Balboa censor station was normally examining about 5,000 pieces of mail a day, the Xmas Unit established a record of 13,963 pieces being censored on 27 December with 13,382 being examined on the 28th and no mail was released without examination.

Staffing Request and Distribution. The following December 1943 staffing request provides further information regarding the organization of the CZ censor stations.

The above tabulations show that although the local authorities had requested a staff of as high as 415, they were actually allowed no more than 410. The maximum known force employed at any one time was 380. The discrepancy between requirements and actual staffing always amounted to between 30 and 57 employees. Understaffing was the major problem encountered by local censorship throughout the war.

References:

1. Boyle, Thomas H., *Air mail operations during World War II*, American Air Mail Society, 1998.
2. U.S. Office of Censorship, *History of the Office of Censorship*, Volume 5, 'Histories of District Postal Censorship Stations', pages 1-30. 'Balboa-Cristobal', University Publications of America, Washington, D.C., 1977, Kesaris, Paul, editor. (Declassified December 14, 1971 by the Archivist of the U.S.).
3. U.S. Office of Censorship, *A Report on the Office of Censorship*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1945.
4. Broderick, Wilfrid and Mayo, L. Dann; *Civil censorship in the United States During World War II*; Civil Censorship Study Group and War Cover Club, 1980.

The 1911 Panama Advertising Booklet Correspondence from the files of the ABNCo Foreign Department

David Zemer

In the previous articles we wrote that we were unable to locate two important documents required to tell the complete story of the development of one of Panama's rarely seen gems: the 1911 Advertising Booklet.

The first missing document was a mock-up booklet known to have been found in a box of leftovers in the last lot of the American Bank Note Company 1990 Archive Sale but resold by a dealer to an unnamed customer in 1991. The second was the ABNCo correspondence files for Panama and the Canal Zone –rumored to exist since 1990 but never verified by any Panama philatelist.^{1,2}

To my surprise I was able to acquire both the mock-up booklet and the ABNCo Foreign Department's correspondence files in 2014. With these new discoveries we now have the possibility to more fully understand the design, production, and finally shipment to Panama of this rarely seen booklet. The correspondence also presents a unique opportunity to gain an insight as to how the ABNCo Foreign Department interacted with Panama and with other ABNCo departments.

The main body of this report will follow the chronological order found in the files of the ABNCo correspondence.

To close this narrative we also include the original discovery letter signed by Bliss in 1911 that was acquired after the

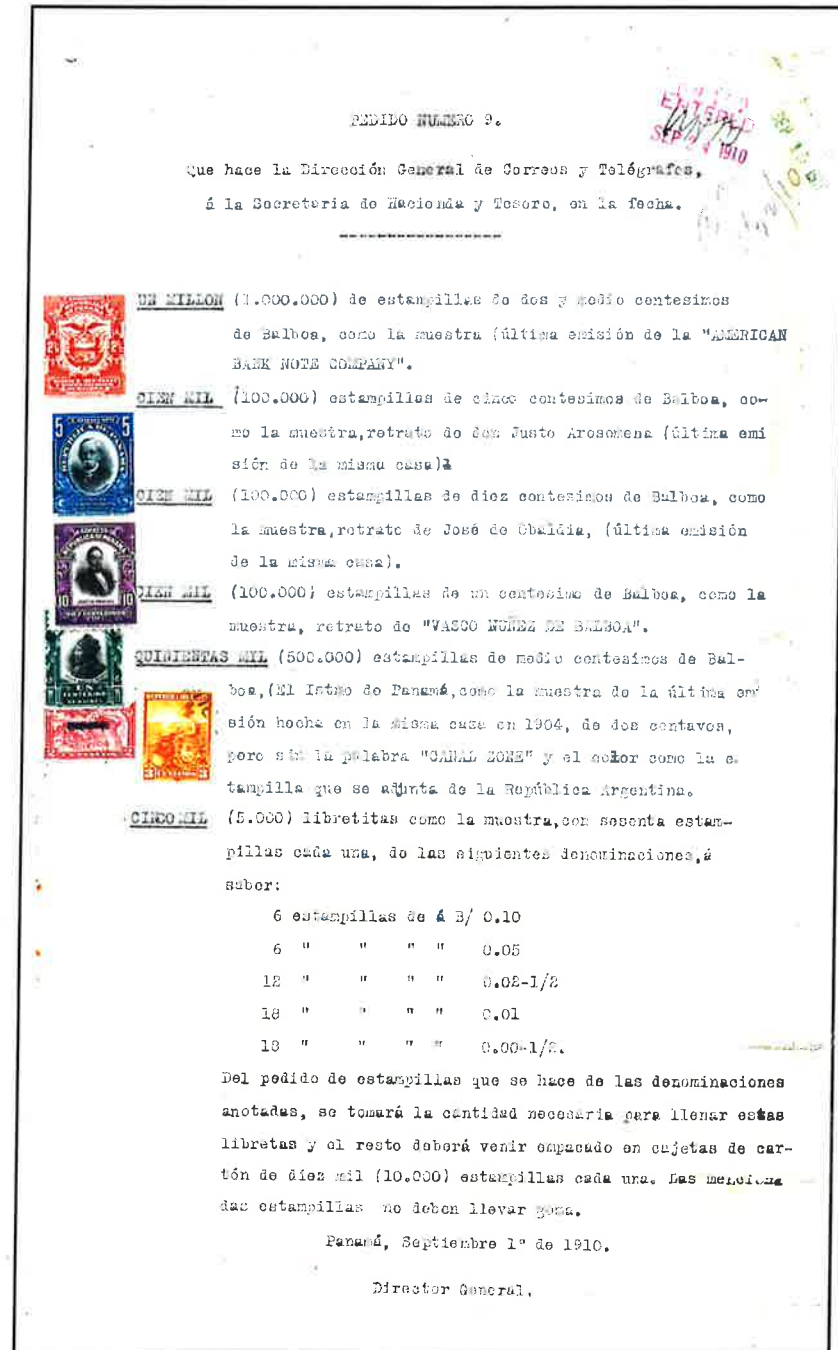


Fig. 1. September 1, 1910 Order No. 9 for Ungummed Stamps and Advertising booklet.

previous articles were published, reiterate the scarcity of this

booklet, and then speculate as to why so few 1911 booklet stamps



Figure 2a – Mock-up Booklet Stamps panes.

have been found on cover.

September 1, 1910: Pedido Numero 9 - the order from Panama for the Advertising Booklet

September 15, 1910 the ABNCo's Foreign Department received *Pedido Numero 9*, Order Number 9 (fig. 1), together with a rough mock-up booklet from Panama's department of the Treasury and Finance. In it Panama ordered

1,000,000	2½c stamps
100,000	5c stamps
100,000	10c stamps
100,000	1c stamps
500,000	½c stamps

for a total of 1,800,000 stamps.

Panama had miscalculated the number of 1c stamps for the 5000 booklets that Panama had

ordered so on their own volition the ABNCo printed 200,000 additional 1c stamps for a total of 2,000,000 ungummed stamps.

Each booklet, as per the mock-up, would have 60 stamps of the following denominations and order in the finished booklet:

6 stamps (one pane)	10c
6 stamps (one pane)	5c
12 stamps (two panes)	2½c
18 stamps (three panes)	1c
18 stamps (three panes)	½c

for a total of 300,000 booklet stamps to be taken from the 2,000,000 stamp order.

The 1,700,000 remainder stamps were to be packed in paste-board boxes containing 10,000 stamps each and shipped to Panama.

In a departure from all past practices the stamps were not gummed.

The 10c, 5c, and 2½c, stamps that Panama pasted on the order as examples of the stamps to be printed had been manufactured by the ABNCo in 1908³ and were in circulation in Panama. Panama's use of the 1c Balboa stamp from the Hamilton Banknote Company and the 2c map stamp overprinted *CANAL ZONE* for the ½c stamp along with a sample of an orange stamp from Argentina to indicate color requires some explanation together with a bit of speculation.

The Panama 1906 HBNC Co 1c Balboa Stamp

In 1908 the ABNCo had printed 500,000 1c Balboa



Pg. 3 A LA VILLE DE PARIS



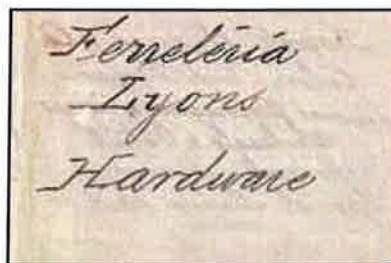
Pg. 4 Le PALAIS ROYAL



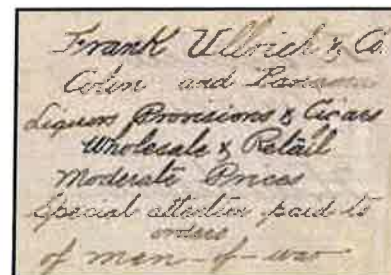
Pg. 5 GUARDIA and CO



Pg. 6 THE LADIES STORE



Pg. 7 FERRTERIA LYONS HARDWARE



Pg. 8 FRANK ULLRICH and CO



Pg. 9 C QUELQUEJEU and CO



Pg. 10 EL CIEL O



Pg. 13 LA ULTIMA MODA

Figure 2b. Mockup Booklet Advertisements on Interleaves. All views cropped

stamps, Sc 197, for Panama. The Canal Zone did not request any 1c Balboa stamps in 1908 and therefore those stamps were not overprinted and remained in storage in Panama.

Because Panama had more than enough 1c Balboa HBNC Co stamps, Sc 186, on hand to supply their needs for the near future we assume that Panama left the 1908 1c ABNC Co stamps in their original unopened boxes to try and prevent the sheets from sticking together. In 1910 Panama still had an ample supply of the 1c HBNC Co stamps and

therefore used one of these as a model for the new ungummed stamps.

Canal Zone 1904 2c ABNC Co Map Stamp used as the model for the 1/2c stamp

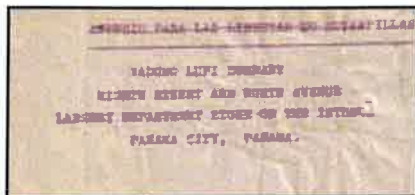
The ABNC Co had also printed 1/2 c stamps for Panama in 1908, Scott No. 196, to pay for printed matter but Panama had made a mistake and ordered them in red/rose. This was a problem for Panama because the UPU required stamps for each class of mail to have the same colors. Since the color for printed matter was green and for

postcards red⁴ Panama was unable to use these red 1/2 c stamps for international mail and the order of red stamps stayed unopened in their boxes until 1915.

On Order No. 9 Panama used the 1904 2c rose *mapita* overprinted CANAL ZONE, Scott No. 10, as an example of the design required and to be clear that the color should be orange they pasted the 3 centavos Argentina stamp next to it.

The Mock-up Booklet

Together with Order No. 9 of September 1, 1910 Panama



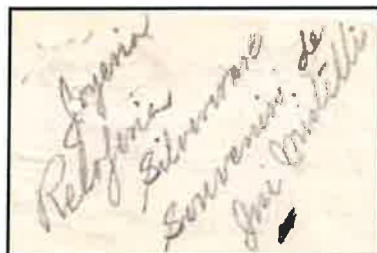
Pg. 14 MADURO LUPI COMPANY



Pg. 15 AMERICAN BAZAAR



Pg. 16 BOTICA Y LIBERIA



Pg. 17 VOYERIA



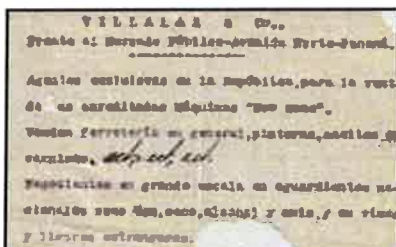
Pg. 18 LA MASCOTA



Pg. 19 LA POSTAL



Pg. 20 METROPOLE



Pg. 21 VILLALAZ and Co

sent a rough example of the booklet that they wanted the ABNCo to produce. It originally had 10 panes (fig. 2a) and 21 advertisements (fig. 2b) but when it was acquired in 2014 one pane for the 1c Balboa stamp and four advertisements, pages 1, 2, 11 and 12 were missing.

This was the first booklet of stamps that Panama had ever issued and to help fund it each interleaf between the stamp panes had an advertisement from a local merchant on each side for which the merchant was to pay \$ 5/year.

In both the production and specimen booklets there were 10 interleafs, one between each pane of stamps. In addition there

was one advertisement on the inside back cover for a total of 21 advertisements. Each advertisement had a page number printed on it to help when the booklets were assembled. These advertisements are shown in the previous articles and will not be duplicated here.

The examples of stamps to be used on the pages of the mock-up booklets must have been a bit disconcerting to the ABNCo but they took these in stride and did not leave many comments on this matter in their files. The 10c Obaldia stamp, Scott No. 201, on Order No. 9 was from the ABNCo whereas its counterpart on the mock-up was Scott No.191 from the HBNC.

The 5c Arosemena stamp, Scott No. 200, on the mock-up booklet and the 2 ½ cent arms stamp, Scott No. 199, were from the ABNCo.

Panama pasted the 1906 HBNC 1c Balboa stamp on the mock-up like they did on Order No. 9 but for the ½ c model used another 1906 HBNC stamp, Scott No. 185. The complete mock-up booklet was obviously put together in a hurry but it shows the confidence that Panama had in the ability of the ABNCo to produce a quality product without much direction from Panama. Arriving at the same time as Order No. 9 was a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury and Finance dated **September 3, 1910** directing the ABNCo to send the bill for the

Figure 2b. (ctd) Mockup Booklet Advertisements on Interleafs.
All views cropped

ungummed stamps and booklets to the Panama Consulate in New York City.

September 19 Mr. A.C. Cary of the Foreign Department sent Mr. C.A. Lee, the Assistant Manager of Sales, the mock-up booklet and asked for a cost estimate to print and deliver 5000 booklets to the Finishing Department for binding. Cary told Lee that the stamps would be delivered to him in sheets of six with a sheet of wax tissue.

September 22 Lee wrote Panama that they were accepting the order but that Panama had put an advertisement on the margin of one of the stamps and that it would have to be removed. He also wanted conformation that Panama did not want the stamps gummed. Furthermore since the HBNC 1c Balboa stamps sent by Panama with Order No. 9 were not manufactured by the ABNCo he pro-

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY ESTIMATING DEPARTMENT	
SALES DEPARTMENT TYPOGRAPHICAL DIVISION Herewith please find estimate as requested: <i>10/5/10</i>	
Name of customer	<i>Foreign Dept</i>
Description	<i>574 Stamp Books</i>
Number of Copies	<i>3975 x 2 1/2</i>
Size	<i>Citizens Bond 16 1/4 folio</i> <i>Litho Enamel Cover</i>
Number of Pages	<i>24 pp + cover</i>
Composition and Type Page Size	<i>as copy</i>
Presswork	<i>Black</i> <i>Black</i>
Binding	<i>3 wire saddle - 12 leaves - 10 sheets of stamps + 10 sheets interleaves wax paper</i>
Decorating and Engraving	
Selling Cost	<i>\$225.00</i> <i>OK</i>
<i>If we do not bind deduct \$60.00 from above price</i>	
Respectfully, <i>S. W. Mason</i> Estimator.	

Fig. 3 - October 5, 1910 - Internal Cost Estimation from the Typographical Department.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SALES DEPARTMENT	
October 6th, 1910.	
Mr. A. C. Cary, Asst Manager Foreign Department	
Dear Sir:—	
We beg to quote you the sum of \$225.00 for 5,000 Stamp Books for the Republic of Panama; inside stock to be 16-1b folio Citizens Bond; Litho Enamel Cover; 24 pages and cover; printed in black ink throughout; two saddle-wire stitches; 12 leaves, 10 sheets of stamps and 10 interleaves of wax paper; f. o. b. New York—\$225.00.	
If we are not to bind these Books please deduct \$60.00 from the above named price.	
Yours truly, <i>Charles</i> Asst Manager of Sales.	
CAL-W Copy herewith.	

Fig. 4. October 6, 1910 - Cost Estimate from Sales Department to Foreign Department.

posed using the 1c Balboa stamp that they had printed for the Canal Zone, Scott No. 31, which was issued in November 1909, and he enclosed an example. Mr. Lee said the overprint would not appear on the new stamps but that an alternative would be to make a new engraving – implying a time delay and higher costs.

September 26 the printing department notified Mr. Cary that they had entered his order but questioned the specification that the stamps not be gummed. Because the ABNCo was waiting for a response from Panama concerning which 1c stamps to use the printing department was holding up the

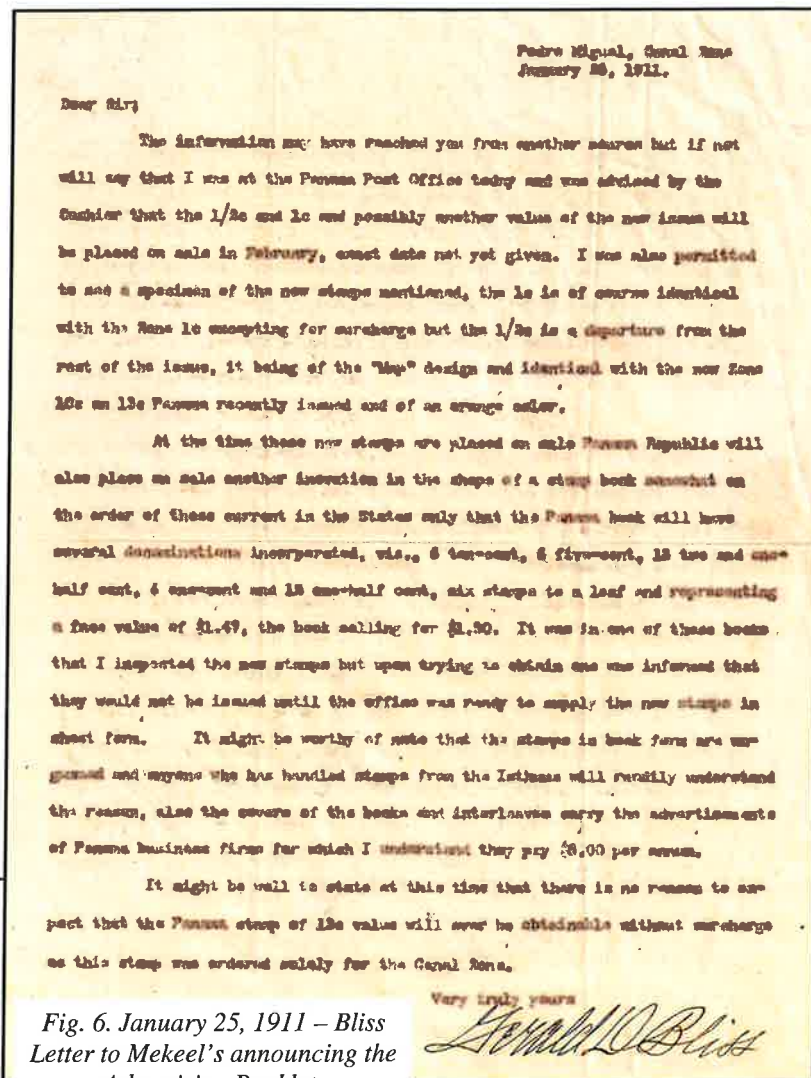
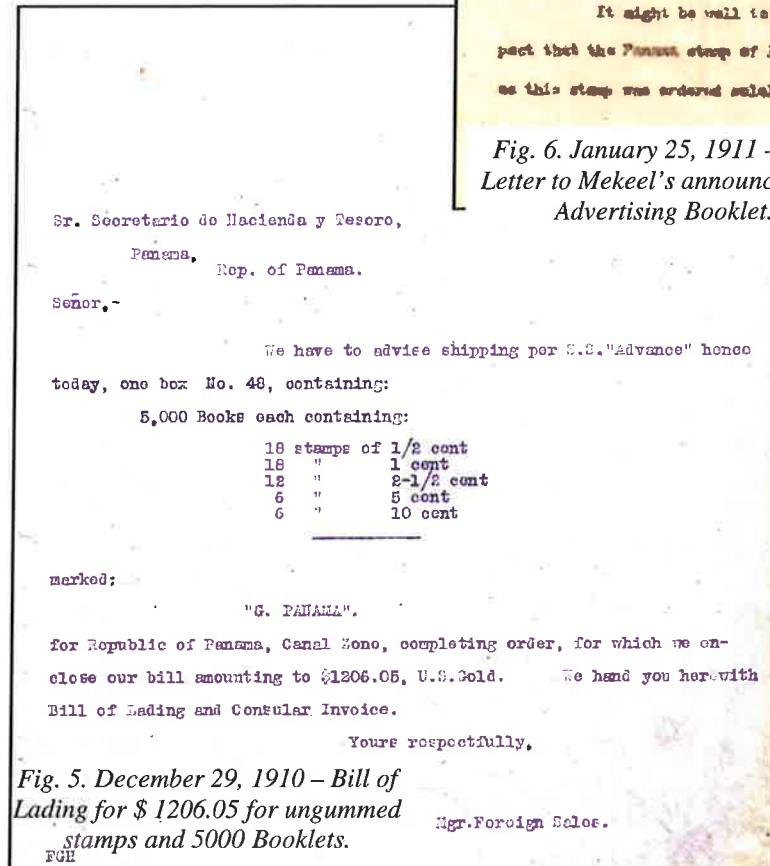
printing of the 1c Balboa stamp.

On the top right corner of Order No. 9 the number 02659 has been stamped in violet. This is the official Foreign Order number that the ABNCo has assigned to this order and it was applied to most of the previous correspondence.

October 5 S.W. Mason of the Estimating Department gave a selling price of \$ 225 to produce the booklets from the ungummed stamps (fig. 3).

October 6 the Sales Department typed up the estimate and specifications of October 5 and sent it to Mr. Cary of the Foreign Department. In manuscript the Sales Department adds \$ 75 for binding and \$ 25 for boxes for a total of \$ 325 (fig. 4).

October 14 Panama sent the ABNCo a letter which arrived Oc-



tober 24 in which they agreed to the points made by Lee in his letter of September 22 but this time the Secretary of Treasury and Finance refers to the last map stamp printed by the ABNCo for the Canal Zone as the guide for the 1/2 c stamp. This stamp is the 13c stamp overprinted CANAL ZONE, Scott No. 36.

October 26 Mr. Lee sent Panama a letter with the price for the 5,000 booklets of \$325, F.O.B. New York.

December 13 Panama sent the ABNCo a cable "RUSH STAMPS" to which the ABNCo responded by cable December 14 to "Mendez Director General - Will Ship Stamps



Fig. 7. Unexploded Advertising Booklet –
One of five documented.

Steamer December Twenty two".

December 22 the ABNCo Foreign Sales Department sent Panama a letter that "We have to advise shipping per S.S. *Colon* hence today, two Boxes Nos. 46 & 47, containing ..." These were the 1,700,000 ungummed remainder stamps, not the finished booklets.

December 29 the ABNCo sent Panama and their consul in New York City a letter "We have to advise shipping per S.S. *Advance* hence today, one box, No. 40 containing 5,000 Books ..." They also enclosed their bill of \$ 1206.05 U.S. Gold for the complete order of stamps and booklets (fig. 5).

December 30 the ABNCo wrote Panama advising them of the shipment and explained that because the sheets of stamps were not laid out as needed for booklet stamps additional 1c stamps were printed and included in the shipment. They hoped that Panama would understand and pay for the additional stamps. The same day the Consul in New York City sent the ABNCo a check for \$ 1206.05.

December 30 Panama wrote the ABNCo a letter demanding an explanation as to why there were an extra 210,000 1c stamps in Box 46 when there should only be 10,000. They also stated that even though there is a great demand to use these stamps the boxes would not be opened until they received an explanation. This letter was received at the ABNCo on **January 11, 1911** and it included a second copy of Order No. 9 but without any stamps.

January 4, 1911 the ABNCo sent a letter to the Panama Consulate thanking them for the check and for the ABNCo the sale seemed to be com-



Fig 8a October 8, 1913 - Earliest Known Use of Ad
Booklet Stamp, Underpays by 6 cents the Registration
rate to Argentina

plete until the December 30 letter from Panama arrived. The ABNCo did not respond to this because they knew that their explanation of December 30 was on its way to Panama.

January 17 Panama sent the ABNCo a letter arriving **January 27** accepting their explanation from December 30 of why there were additional 1c stamps and that closed the order.

Bliss Letter to Mekeel's announcing the Advertising Booklet

January 25. Gerald Bliss, the postmaster at Pedro Miguel, Canal Zone and a major supplier of stamps to dealers in the USA, wrote a letter to Mekeel's describing the new booklet that he was allowed to see that day. He was not allowed to buy it as it would not be offered for sale until sometime in February. He describes the new ½ c map of the Isthmus stamp as being identical to the 10c on 13c stamp being used in the Canal Zone except that it is orange in color. He also remarks that the 1c Balboa booklet stamp was the same as that in use in the Canal Zone, Scott No. 31, sans the CANAL ZONE overprint (fig. 6).⁵

Scarcity of the Advertising Booklet

February 25, 1911 Mekeel's reported that Bliss had sent them a booklet so we know that they were for sale in February (fig. 7). The high price of \$1.50 for one booklet made the purchase of it the reason that so few of the only 5,000 manufactured have survived. In our census published in 2010 we were able to document five

(Continued on page 17)



Fig 8b December 9, 1913 - 2c pays postcard rate to Sweden



Fig. 8c December 29, 1913 - 1c pays postcard rate to USA.



Fig 8d January 3, 1914 - 2c pays postal card rate to Germany

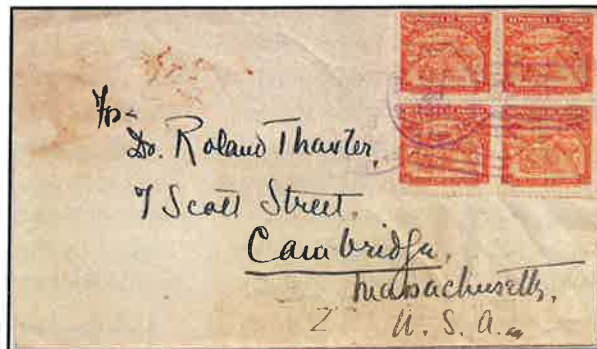


Fig 8e January 26, 1914 - Latest Known Use of Ad Booklet Stamp, 2c pays letter rate to USA.

complete booklets. Since then no new ones have been reported.⁶

Scarcity of Booklet Panes

The single panes are even scarcer than the mint booklets with only a single pane of each denomination documented as of 2015. These were only known to have been sold on eBay in 2007 and, because no one, including the author, understood their importance, went unsold the first time they were offered. Single panes from the advertising booklet are easily identifiable because the ungummed sides of the stamps are white, there are four staple holes in the selvage and the horizontal perforations at the top and bottom of each pane are cut instead of torn.

Scarcity of Booklet Pane Stamps on Cover

Stamps from these booklets on cover have been recorded five times but only with the ½ c or 1c stamp. All are postmarked between October 8, 1913 and January 26, 1914 (figs. 8a - e).

Scarcity of Used Booklet Pane Stamps Off-Cover

After more than 25 years of searching for these advertising booklet stamps only two have been found off-cover. The last one is a ½c stamp discovered as late as May 2015. We can only speculate that the scarcity of used off-cover booklet stamps could have been due not only to the fact that very few were manufactured but also to collectors' distain for stamps without

well-formed perforations.

For seemingly common stamps like these, to most collectors and dealers indistinguishable from other printings and not listed in any major stamp catalogue for decades, the demand to buy and mount any stamps with a straight-edge or clipped perforations was probably small and no doubt many of these were relegated to the trash can.

From this grouping of dates we speculate that Panama had decided to allow the post offices to sell individual stamps from the booklets in anticipation of the upcoming reduction in first class rates on January 15, 1914 from 2 ½ c to 2c. The 2 ½ cent

(Continued on page 20)

What's Selling on Ebay

Debby Friedman

Even though my collecting interests are narrower than they used to be, I continue to find it interesting to see what appears on ebay. The range of material continues to be amazing, though there is a lot to sort through. The best material brings strong prices, possibly even more than at regular auctions. With a few exceptions, prices realized for most stamps are significantly less than in Scott catalog. Recently I noted a mint, never hinged set of the first Lansa issue (C167-74) was sold for \$21 against a catalog price of \$73. An examination of sold and unsold listings is instructive.

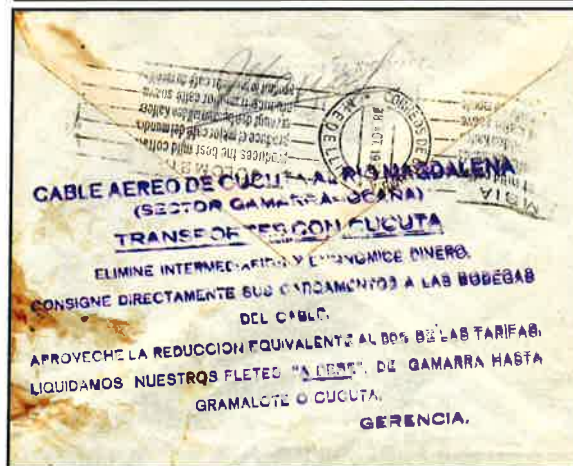
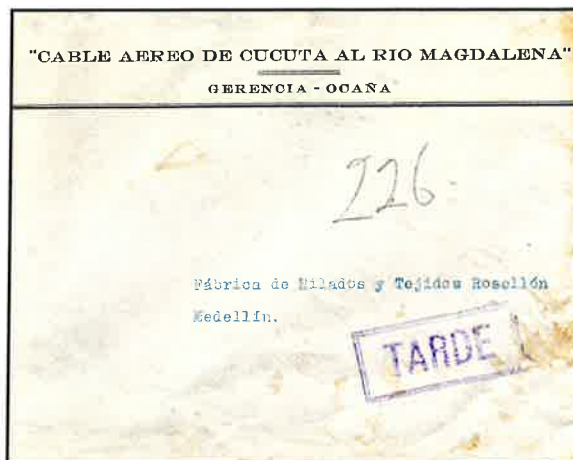
Private carriers, including those of railroads attract major interest. Ferrocarril de Caldas material is very rare. I owned one cover many years ago. Four stamps were recently sold. A 5¢ stamp recently brought \$811 (311462660701) and an unrecorded black proof of the stamp \$760. (311462660701) Two

other types realized \$407. and \$440 (311454388865 and 381415158445)

Because this material is so rare, I quote from the listing some background "The Caldas Railway System started in 1921 in Pereira and operated well into the 1950's when it was absorbed by the National Railways System. It is not known when the company issued stamps, probably between 1923 and 1930 as stated by Bortfeldt in his book *Private Mail Carriers of Colombia*.

Another interesting item was a cover sent from Ocaña in 1933, carried by the Cable Aereo de Cucuta. It brought \$560 (381436660253) The Cable Aereo de Cucuta al Rio Magdalena was a private mail carrier. The back of the cover is noteworthy as it has a company ad promoting their services. The Franquicia Franchise Handstamp was said to be the only one recorded.

Because the aforementioned book *Private Mail Carriers of Colombia* is not easily obtained, the following information is from the listing:



381436660253

The construction of the air cable from Cucuta to Gamarrá on the Magdalena River was authorized by law 69 of 1923 and began in January 1925. The only section built, from Gamarrá to Ocaña on the Western part of the Department of Norte de Santander, was inaugurated on 7 August 1929. The cable transported mail, freight and passengers. The use declined once the Gulf Oil Co. Road was built and for this reason as well as a fatal accident on

(Continued on page 19)



311462660701



311470642124



311454388865



381415158445



171992654654. Inset—U.S. Postal Agency in Cali.

1 June 1943, the service was finally suspended on 18 June 1943.

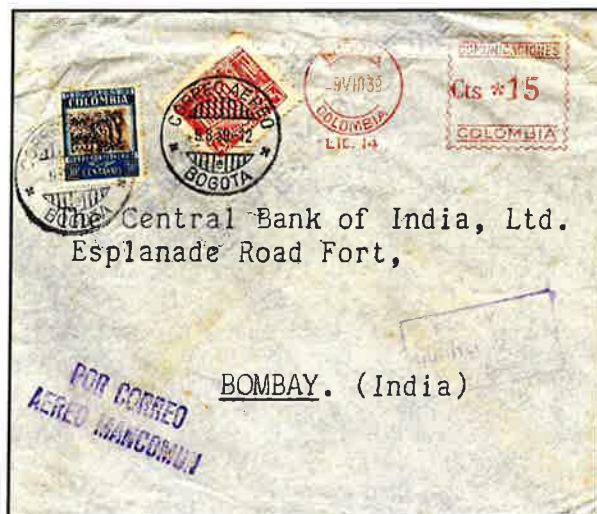
Several covers have recently been offered with backstamps of the U.S. Postal Agency at Cali. It was operated under the supervision of Canal Zone Director of Posts September 2, 1940 - January 31, 1942. Because of schedule changes in air mail flights from Miami to and from various points along the western coast of South America that resulted in planes staying overnight in Cali the agency was established at Cali. The Cali Agency neither sold nor cancelled stamps, but incoming mail from north and south was processed, including the backstamping of registered mail only. Mail was handled daily, except Fridays and Sundays, either north or southbound, with flights both ways on Saturdays. According to the listing, registered mail was estimated at 400-600 pieces per flight.

The American Air Mail Catalog lists these as well as the ones from the US Postal Agency at Barranquilla. The cover of-

fered with a Chile origin and a clear strike of the double-ringed Cali backstamp sold for \$12 (171992654654). Another from Peru sold for \$1.51. A cover Bolivia with the backstamp of the US agency at Barranquilla sold for \$9.50.

There is instructive literature about these operations. The late Alex Rendon published an excellent summary of the two agencies in COPACARTA November 1988 and the late George Brett published a major article in the 1955 American Philatelic Congress book about the Barranquilla agency. That agency operated July 19, 1936 — July 14, 1937.

These registered covers could be part of an airmail collection of the originating country, Colombia, Canal Zone or US. They are not as common as the prices realized reflect. I recall the late Alex Rendon tried to put together a collection of covers cancelled dur-



381404846462. Destination: India.

ing each month of these operations - he did not succeed.

Covers to unusual destinations continue to bring higher realizations than would ordinarily be the case. For example, a cover franked with the common 30¢ Riches of Colombia issue would normally only bring a few dollars if it even sold, but one recently sold for \$70 had a destination of INDIA. - I suspect it is destined for an exhibit. (381404846462).

While buyer beware continues to be important when it comes to classics being offered that are forgeries, poor item descriptions make it easy to overlook interesting material. A great example of this was a



291567324113. Provisional cubierta.

cover offered recently described as "COLOMBIA : 1895 COVER TO BOGOTA, 1 BIRD STAMP". The cover brought \$40 which would be a strong price for a cover of this period with ordinary franking. The cover was actually a rare hand-made cubierta, worth far more than what it realized (291567-324113).

It should be noted that interesting forgeries have collector interest in their own right. A Sperati forgery, signed, of Scott



371458498402. Signed Sperati forgery.

#18brought \$75 (3714584-98402).

There are many fine books and articles that have information about forgeries of Colombia classics as well as the early States. The COPAPHIL Bibliography is a good starting place. The APRL has a copy.

Cubiertas, both national and official continue to regularly appear of ebay. Some are particularly interesting to me. I had a major collection of this material and decades of collecting yielded very few with origins in Panama. A very late use of the 50¢ 1867 issue (1875) from Pa-



311468670039. Cubierta from Panama.

nama to Popayan brought \$178. \$178 The listing did note that it was SENT TO FORMER PRERSIDENT OF COLOMBIA, TOMAS CIPRIANO DE MOSQUERA, but I think the price reflects the rarity of the origin. There was no signature on receipt (311468670039).

(Continued from page 17)

stamps in the booklets would have overpaid the letter rate by ½ c, a cost of 25% more than the 2 cent rate. Note in particular the cover dated January 28, 1914 it is one of the earliest Panama covers bearing the new reduced 2c letter rate.

Because there was no gum on any of these stamps they would not have stuck to the interleaves or to each other and 100% of the stamps would have remained in good condition to be sold.

Request for Information

The author would appreciate being notified if any of our readers know of any additional Panama Advertising Booklets, single panes, or booklet stamps on cover that were not listed in our previous census. Please send

good quality scans to SOSA-HILL@hotmail.com

Note: This paper will be published simultaneously in *COPACARTA* and *The Collectors Club Philatelist* as was done for the previous papers on Panama booklets. Copies of the 50 pages of ABNCo correspondence for this topic, in searchable pdf format, and a Single Frame Exhibit will be available at the American Philatelic Research Library and on www.COPAPHIL.org.

Endnotes

- 1) Zemer, David (2008) The Panama Advertising Booklet of 1911, *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 87, No.1, (January–February 2008), pp. 35–47.
- 2) Zemer, David (2007) The Panama Advertising Booklet

of 1911," *COPACARTA*, Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 7–15, 20.

- 3) Zemer, David (2002) ABNCo, Archive Production File of the Panama Stamps Printed in 1908, *The Canal Zone Philatelist*, Vol. 38, Number 2, Whole Number 143, pp. 26–29.
- 4) Gough, James Peter (2002) UPU Colour-Coding, London, *Philatelist*, 111:129–140.
- 5) *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (1911) Feb 18, Volume XXV, Number 7, Whole Issue Number 1051.
- 6) Zemer, David (2010) Panama 1911 and 1916 Booklets Revisited: Amounts Printed and Update to Census. *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 89, No. 1, January–February, pp 45–47.

COPACARTA

Volume 33
Number 3
March 2015



**Late fee stamp used for postage
on censored letter to Manchester.**

- Colombia Telegraph Cards* by Deborah Friedman 3
Panama Auction Report by Bradley Wilde 9
The Beginnings of Transoceánico Airmail by Thomas P. Myers ... 12
A Favorite Cover by Alan D. Anyon, FRPSL ... 16
What's Selling on Ebay? by Debby Friedman ... 17
More J.J. Dudak First Day Covers by Robert Müller 19
Cancellations from Cali by Thomas P. Myers ... 20



APS STAMP SHOW 2015

Grand Rapids, MI • August 20-23, 2015

Editor's Remarks

Stampshow

I hope you are planning to attend Stampshow in Grand Rapids MI this August. You can pre-register now on the APS web site.

Grand Rapids is far enough north that it is likely to be a little cooler and more pleasant than the rest of the country. If you don't know our Great Lakes, this is your chance. The sandy Lake Michigan shores are just an hour to the west and the northern forests frequented by paper birch are not far away.

Palmares

Once again Copaphil exhibitors were active during this quarter led, as usual, by Colombians.

Ameripex 2015

Multiframe: Gold: Alfredo Frohlich; *SCADTA Airmail Stamps for SCADTA Airmail Service in Ecuador*.

Single Frame Prix d'Honneur: David Zemer, *The 1920 Panama and Canal Zone One Balboa Stamp from Photograph*

to Production.

Single frame gold: Colombia - Alfredo Frohlich, *The Simon Bolivar Centenary Issue of December 17, 1930*; David Zemer, *The 1911 Panama Advertising Booklet*.

Single Frame Silver
Bronze: Santiago Cruz, *Colombia Stamp Art by Mosdossy*.

Sarasota 2015

Multiframe. Gold: Jorge Arbelaes, *Colombia Prephilatelic with Content* also APS pre 1900 Medal of Excellence and the Postal History Society Award; Santiago Cruz, *SCADTA's First Issues—A Traditional Approach to Airmail Stamps*, also Airmail Poster and APS 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence; Alfredo Frohlich, *Chile—The Rouletted Issues 1877-1899*.

Single Frame. Gold: David Zemer, *The 1911 Panama Advertising Booklet*.

Panama Update

We are pleased to add Brad Wilde's column on recent Ebay and auction results. It will make

those of us specializing in Colombia much more aware of the collecting possibilities in Panama since Brad comments on a number of 20th century items, even some that date after 1940!

Tourist Airmails

Someone, maybe two someones, out there is building a collection of the 1945 air mail series (ScC134-144). A 1947 cover from Bogotá to Malacca



recently sold on Ebay for \$21.51 with two serious competitors. How much correspondence was there between Colombia and Malaya? It will certainly be a notable item in an exhibit.

COPAPHIL OFFICERS

President	Dario Diez		diez.dario@gmail.com
Vice-President	Brad Wilde	U.S. Logistics Center, Dept of State/Consular, 225 S Vermillion, Brownville TX 78521	bgwndal@yahoo.com
Secretary	Scott Saffer	15 Natureview Trl, Bethel CT 06081	schaffer_s@sbcglobal.net
Treasurer	Allan M. Harris	26997 Hemingway Ct., Hayward CA 94542	HPEXCHANGE@aol.com
Editor	Thomas P. Myers	P.O. Box 522, , Gordonsville VA 22942	tpmphil@hotmail.com
Sales Manager	Ken Adams	5112 S 193rd St Omaha, NE 68135	kenstampneb@cox.net
Webmaster	Patrick Lamastus	5406 Birchbend Loop, Oviedo FL 32765	patrick@iCollectPanama.com

Visit the Copaphil web site at <http://www.copaphil.org/>

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

Europe	Malcolm Bentley	155 Percheron Dr Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU212QX, UK	malcolm.bentley1@ntlworld.com
Panama	Dr. Ernesto Arosemena	P.O. Box 0830-01079 Panama City, Rep. of Panama	kikoaro@cableonda.net
Colombia	Santiago Cruz	Calle 33#16-50, Bogota, COLOMBIA	Sccollectibles2003@yahoo.com

Advertising rates: Business card \$10.

Colombia Telegraph Cards

Deborah Friedman

This article is reprinted from the January-February 2013, Whole No. 388 issue of *Postal Stationery*, the journal of the United Postal Stationery Society (UPSS) and is reprinted here by permission. More information about the UPSS is at www.upss.org, or contact upss-ed@pacbell.net.

Probably the least understood Colombia postal stationery listed in Higgins & Gage is the telegraph card. They had a short life, which accounts for having only one issue. The first portion of this article will explain the use of telegraph cards; the rates, types of cards; and their design and dimensions. It will note the types and varieties of cards recorded and the extant catalog listings for the cards. The second portion will present more detailed information from the notes of the late Robert Mitchell who led a Study Group that examined telegraph cards in greater depth.

Prior to telegraph cards, charges for telegraphs were paid by special telegraph stamps. The stage was set for the issuance of telegraph cards when on March 22, 1893 President M. A. Caro signed a decree that discontinued the use of adhesive telegraph stamps after July 1 and replaced them with "special cards." Another decree, May 23, 1893 Decree 958, indicated that accounting for the stamps was complicated and reiterated that as of July 1, 1893 the use of stamps was suspended and re-

placed by cards with a value equivalent to the rates for telegrams.

The Decree of May 23, 1893 explained the use. You could not send a telegram without filling in a card.

The government official in charge of the mail and telegraphs was delegated the power to design the card and implement the decree. The decree explained that those cards must contain information as to what was paid, the date and name of addressee and destination of the telegram. Every person who sent a telegram in any office of the Republic was to receive the card that would serve as a receipt for payment as well as a document for any complaint about delay or non-delivery. You could not make a claim or complaint without the card. How you would know about any delay, certainly on a timely basis, is not obvious. It was also indicated that if the card was altered or had any scratching concerning the date or address of recipient, the sender could not make a claim. Employees were required to keep account of and have responsibility for the number of cards they filled in. The cards were not to be sold to the public. Instructions were also given that if you were sending a telegram that cost more than 1 Peso, the sender was to be is-



Fig. 1.

sued multiple cards with the same control number on the cards

Decree 832 of April 20, 1893 established the new rates for telegrams: 20 centavos for the first 10 words. Every 5 additional words cost another 10c up to 1 peso for 50 words. After that, the fee increased to 20c additional for every 5 words. More than 60 words would be 20c additional for every 5 words and for 100 words, 3 Pesos. Telegrams for foreign destinations would be double and urgent telegrams 4 times these rates. There was no mention of a 10c rate.

Resolution 95 of May 24, 1893 said there would be 10 different "tickets" from 10c to 1 Peso to pay for telegrams. The cards were to be lithographed in the stated colors: 10c green; 20c red; 30c ultramarine; 40c orangish; 50c dark violet; 60c brown red; 70c gray; 80c black; 90c lilac; \$1 Peso carmine. The colors of the cards as printed are:

10c green

20c brick red and orange red

(Ascher only refers to



Fig. 2. Back of fig. 1



Fig. 3. Type A, showing the two shades, imperf and perf.

- orange red)
- 30c blue
- 40c ochre
- 50c violet
- 60c red brown
- 70c gray green
- 80c black
- 90c violet
- 1 Peso claret (Ascher calls this burgundy)

This resolution gave the dimensions of the cards to be 10 x 5 cm. They were required to have the arms of the Republic, "Telegraficos Nacionales" and the value in numbers as well as a place to write the # of words, date, name of recipient and direction (Fig. 1) and on the reverse the text and a pre-printed facsimile of the signature of the Director General of the National Mail and Telegraph (Luis Holguin.) The cards were litho-

graphed on cream colored laminated stock by Samper Matiz in Bogota.

The front of the 10c and backs of all of the cards as issued are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The back text is printed in black as part of an overall design with fancy corner ornaments and wavy horizontal lines, and states:

*Direccion
General de Correos
y Telegrafos
Esta tarjeta
girara libre de
porte por los
correos de la
Republica en caso
de reclama-
cion por extra-
vio o demora en la
entrega*

Del telegrama cuyo porte representa.

Resolucion de 24 Mayo de 1893

/s/ Luis Ma. Holguin

Translated, the text reads: "This card will be carried free of charge by the postal service of the Republic in case of any claim for miscarriage or delay in the delivery of the telegram to which it refers."

The Higgins & Gage as well

Table I. Type Descriptions

Feature	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D
R de C banderole	yes	No	Yes	Yes
Rays	yes	No	No	No
Period after NALES	yes	No	Yes	Yes
Samper Matiz, Bogota	14.5m m	16.5m m	14.0m m	19.5m m
Shield center compartment				
lines at left	8	10	8	10
lines at right	10	7	8	8



Figure 4. 30c Type B perforated.



Figure 5. 40c Type A perforated.



Figure 6. 50c Type D perforated.



Figure 7. 60c Type C perforated.

as the Ascher listings are incomplete. Higgins & Gage lists 10 values (H&G H 1-13). Two types are noted – with and without rays “in back of the crest at the upper left” and separate numbers are assigned for several perf and imperf varieties. No catalog numbers are given nor is there mention of a 70 or 80 centavo card. Though rare, these do exist. I have recorded 4 examples of each of these. There is also a listing for a 90 centavo card reported by Ascher with the text on back inverted. I have not personally seen this card. All values are known imperf and six values are also known perfo-

rated 13 ¼ on two or three sides. No multiples are known. Tables 1 and 2 provide a listing of what is known to exist. Figures 1, 3-11 illustrate all the denominations and types.

A December 16, 1893 Decree 1679 ended the use of the cards as of June 1, 1894 and replaced them with a special “Papel Sellado” (stamped paper). The decree was published in the *Dario Oficial* until January 16, 1894.

Officially in use for only 12 months, used cards are rarities. They were likely thrown away when no longer needed. It has been said that there are fewer

than ten recorded examples; I have recorded six. Of these, five were used between January 2 and 4, 1894. Given the published rates, the 10c must have been used along with another card.

Though not known cancelled, used examples are recorded based on contemporary dates with appropriate names and addresses. The following used cards are known:

20c July 10, 1893 Melgar –
Tocaima (Figure 12)

10c January 2, 1894 Cart-
agena to Barranquilla

20c January 2, 1894 Cart-

Table 2. Reported Varieties

	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D
	Imp Perf	Imp Perf	Imp Perf	Imp Perf
TC 1 10c green		X		
TC 2 20c brick red	X X			
TC 3 30c blue		X X		
TC 4 40c ochre	X X			
TC 5 50c violet	X	X		X X
TC 6 60c red brown	X		X X	
TC 7 70c gray green	X			
TC 8 80c black	X			
TC 9 90c violet	X X			
TC 9a back inverted	X			
TC 10 1P claret	X			



Fig. 8. 70c Type A imperforated.



Figure 9. 80c Type A imperforated.



Figure 10. 90c Type A imperforated.



Figure 11. 1 P Type A imperforated.

agena to ?

30c January 4, 1894 Cart-
agena – Villanueva (Figure
12)

30c January 4, 1894 Cart-
agena to Sincelejo

60c January 2, 1894 Cart-
agena - Barranquilla

A COPAPHIL Postal Stationery Study Group, led by the late Robert Mitchell, existed in the late 1970's until March 1987. In its last circular number 9 there were identified four different types that are described in Table 1. On some values there is a variation in the placement of the coat-of-arms relative to the

frame thus suggesting that the frame and coat-of-arms were transferred separately. So far only the 50c and 60c are known in more than one type; whether the different types occurred on the same stone is unknown. The five horizontal dotted lines in the center have differences between values but seem to be the same for any particular frame design. The reported varieties as compiled in 1991 by Mitchell are shown in Table 2.

Mitchell studied the technical aspects of the printing and papers of the cards. His unpublished research included the following observations about the

ten values:

"the cards were lithographed on laminated card stock .22 - .25 mm thick (.009 -.010") The 30c card was reported on stock .48mm thick and the 50c type D card has also been seen on card of about .40mm thick. The cards average 100x50mm; the frames are different for each value and average 95x45mm in size. There appear to be single guidelines between all cards as well as above and below the top and bottom cards. The backs were printed in black with the resolution above on a background of horizontal wavy lines. The dimensions of the back de-



Figure 12. Used examples of the 20c and 30c cards.



Figure 13A. 10c, 30c and 50c cards overprinted for use as currency. The first two are perforated.

sign are generally 94.5 – 95.2 x 44.8 – 45.2 mm. The backs of the 60c are 92 x 44.8 – 45.2 mm although they seem to come from the same master. There appear to be single guidelines between most backs and at the outside left. There are double guidelines at the top of one 50c type A and at the bottom of two 1P backs.

In his catalog Ascher wrote that 'These cards were apparently printed six to a sheet which were not perforated below and on both sides so that most cards would be imperforated below and on both sides so that most cards would be imperforate on one or two neighboring sides. That would suggest the cards were printed in sheets of six, either three rows of two or two rows of three. However larger sheets of 9, 2 x 8 or 2 x 10 are possible. One example of the 20c and three examples of the 30c have been reported perforated on all four sides as well as a 30c perforated at the left, top and right; this strongly im-

plies a sheet size for at least some values having rows of three or more. No other values have been reported with these perforations. Some of the higher values may even have been printed in sheets of four."

Mitchell recorded seven position varieties of the 20c red and a few of the other values were identified. He indicated that in view of the short use period and the scarcity of the cards, it seemed doubtful that there could have been more than one stone for any of the values. Resolution of the questions raised by Mitchell about sheet size was hampered by the fact that none of the Study Group members had enough copies to progress further. More have surfaced through the years. Perhaps someone interested in plating will again take on the challenge.

New Life for Old Cards

When the use of the cards for telegraph duty ended, unused examples remained in government storage. Those cards had

an unusual new life - they were overprinted and used as currency by the army to pay the soldiers during the War of 1000 Days. This was authorized by the government c. 1900.

The overprints are in black and consist of a fancy design with a rectangle across the center with the text "Habilitado del Cuartel generalísimo", translated as "Validated by the office of the General". In the top loop is the name "Emilio Garcia", and in the bottom loop the city name of "Bogota". Across the bottom is printed "Cambiará el presente por MONEDA LEGAL", or "You can change this for LEGAL MONEY". Vertically at right is printed "Bogotá, Abril de 1900", Figure 13.

The backs of the telegraph cards as issued, with the normal black text and design as shown in Figure 2, are overprinted by another overall design consisting of ornamental blocks except there is an open space in the center. In that space is a coat of arms with an eagle. Figure 15



Figure 13B. 60c and 1 P card overprinted for use as currency.



Figure 14. 30c with seal of the National Army.



shows one example.

The imperforated 30c is known with a red seal imprint of the "National Army" at lower right, Figure 14. It is unknown if denominations other than the 10c exist with this red seal.

The 90c is known with the overprint normally used on the front repeated on a blank back, Figure 16. Since the back is blank, there was no need for the overall block overprint. It is not known which denominations have the overprint on a blank

back, nor the reason it exists. It could be from unfinished remainders, or possibly additional printings of the front sides only obviating the need to apply the overall overprint on the back.

It is not known if all denominations were utilized for currency, but in addition to the five illustrated here, a 90c is recorded

Acknowledgements.

I want to acknowledge the scholarship of the late Robert Mitchell without which this arti-

cle would not be possible, the archival research of the late Walter Blell and the assistance of Dario Diez.

References:

- Colombia Postal Study Group
Circular 4 October 1983 p.2
- Colombia Postal Study Group
Circular 5 April 1984 p.3
- Colombia Postal Study Group
Circular 9, March 1987 p.6-8

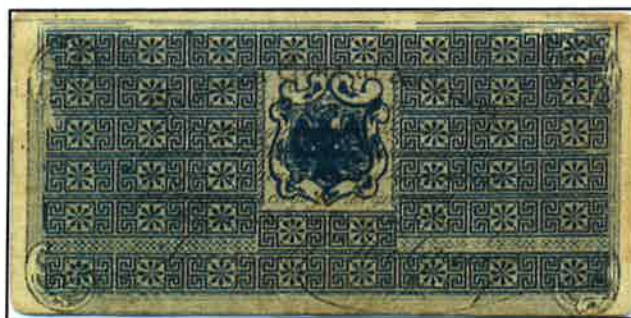


Figure 15. Back side of a currency card showing the overall overprint.



Figure 16. Back side of the 90c telegraph card with the overprint. Note the lack of the normal black text..

Panama Auction Report

Bradley Wilde

At the nudging of Debbie I have finally again written a Panama eBay report covering the past 3-4 months.

Covers: An interesting registered usage of the 2 1/2 centesimos postal envelope with the 5 centesimos Arosemena stamp addressed to Napa, California sold for \$25.32 (all prices include postage).

While the January 1928 Lindbergh covers are pretty common, foreign destinations are much harder to find. A registered cover to the Bahamas with two copies of the 5 centesimos stamp sold for \$24.15. While addressed to Walter Hess, a noted philatelist, it still is a nice destination.

A postcard with the 2 centavos Scott #77 mailed to San Francisco sold for \$26. This was a nice cover because it had a "buzon" marking.

The 10 centavos *mapita* with red Republica de Panama handstamp sold for \$51.50. The cancel was very light which is

probably why it did not sell for over \$100.

A 1911 cover with a strip of 5 of the 1/2 centavo Hamilton to the USA sold for \$57 (fig. 1).

A registered official letter with a New York Registry label mailed to Germany in 1904 sold for \$99.99. This was a bargain as it was the only recorded copy and had an AR handstamp.

A cover bearing several of the different Panama stamps including F29 and The A.R. on 2 1/2 centavos stamp sold for \$114.

A 1906 post card with four copies of the 1ct Panama overprint on 20 centavos 1906 series sold for \$61 (fig. 2). I was the second hi bidder and if I had had the chance would have bid again.

A 1909 registered letter (Mallet) to England with three



Fig. 1. 1/2c Hamiltons on a postcard to USA.

copies of the 5 centesimos and a single copy of the 1 centesimos, as well as New York Registry label, sold for \$58. It is possible this was a triple weight cover (5+3+3).

A nice copy of Panama 1904 two centesimos postal card with two copies of the 1 centesimo green to the Netherlands sold for \$90.

A July 12, 1885, cover mailed right at the nexus between when there were no stamps available and when they were, franked with a 20 centavos fiscal stamp, mailed to San Francisco sold for \$189.63 (fig. 3). This is a very interesting



Fig. 2. 1906 post card to France.



Fig. 3. 1885 cover franked with revenue stamp.



Fig. Bocas del Toro provisional overprint to Costa Rica

cover. One of the few known covers with Scott C19 sold for \$199.

Stationery: The 2 centavos postcard of 1893 mailed to noted dealer Otto Bickel in San Marino sold for \$30.03. This is a nice destination. The lighter color 2 centavos postcard to the United States sold for \$40.50.

These next two covers are very rare and I did not see them for sale. If I had the prices might have been higher. The first is H&G 5 Panama Bocas del Toro provisional overprint from 1904 mailed to New York City in May 1904. It sold for \$229.03. The second is the R de Panama Bocas del Toro provisional overprint dated December 10, 1903, to Costa Rica. It sold for \$229.03 as well. Examples of these two cards may not come up for sale for a long time.

First Day Covers: A cacheted fdc with the Panama Rotary Golden Anniversary set (Scott #C150-152) sold for \$24.99 with buy it now. Amazingly a corner block of four of the Chiriqui centennial stamp of 1949 on the view postal card

sold for approximately \$40 with buy it now.

Flight Covers:

A Colon to Cali 1937 first night flight sold for \$23.19. What made it interesting was that it had two of the 1937 Correo Aereo overprint stamps, a Habilitada, and the

UPU overprint on 10 cent airmail. It was addressed to the noted philatelist Judge Tatelman.

The Lindbergh circle flight cover (AAMC 91 var) to the United States on November 24, 1931, sold with buy it now for \$27.

The March 10, 1930, first flight to Costa Rica, addressed to Fred Laidlaw of Pan American Airways sold for \$31.

Another of the Lindbergh circle covers, but addressed to Barranquilla, sold for \$31.50.

The highest price paid recently for the 1929 Panama outlaw flight was achieved when a copy sold for \$30.70.

Postage Stamps: Stamp prices seemed pretty steady and a lot of them sold at a good percentage of Scott catalogue value. Scott #2, mint, hinged, blue, thin paper (catalogue \$60) sold for \$37.60. Scott #3, mint, hinged, in rose red thin paper sold for \$22 (catalogue \$40). A second, similar copy sold for \$32. Scott #7, mint, no gum, 1st printing, with thick paper sold for \$24.50. Scott #7, mint,

hinged, orange, with medium paper sold for \$25.15 (catalogue \$13).

Scott #110, mint, hinged, but beautifully centered, sold for \$31. Scott #114, mint, 1 peso, hinged, OG (cat \$70) sold for \$46. Two additional copies of Scott #114 on individual pieces sold for \$39. Scott #136, 1 peso, mint, hinged, sold for \$32.90 (catalogue \$16). Scott #139, mint, hinged, (catalogue \$200) sold for \$128.40. There were 17 bids placed. Scott #156, mint, sold for \$89 with a buy it now. Scott #189 imperf pair, inverted vignette sold for \$55.09.



Scott #234, Mint, OG, H, with red inverted error sold for \$25.49. This stamp does not come up for sale frequently.

The 1949 UPU overprint doubled, one inverted, XF, signed by Paredes sold with a best offer, it had been priced at \$49.99.



The 1955 Popes series is interesting as dealers in Europe habitually ask nearly \$100 for it. A complete set VF, NH (except the 3 centesimos) sold for \$33.

Scott #6, 10 centavos, ming, medium thick paper, sold for \$37 (catalogue \$65). Scott #17, Retardo, mint, hinged, sold for \$37 (catalogue \$25).

Air Mail. Scott #C1 with imperf lower margin (10 possible) sold for only \$38 with 11 bids. A copy of C20a double overprint, mint, OG, (cat \$60) sold for \$53.70. Scott C38a inverted surcharge (cat \$30) sold for \$46.99. This is a scarce invert.

Scott E115, 50 centavos brown, mint, hinged, off center, 2nd Colon overprint (catalogue \$35) sold for \$38.60. Scott #H19, the Blue AR with 3rd Colon overprint with beautiful wide margins sold for \$28.76 (catalogue \$11).

The 5 centavos, purple/rose Retardo stamp (Scott #I1) with 4th colon overprint sold for \$37.78.

Essays and Proofs: A set of the 1886 perforated essays sold for \$86.

Scott #202 plate proof on India paper sold for \$225 with a buy it now. A sunken die proof of the 1942 5 centesimos Balboa Discovering the Pacific sold for \$200. A proof of the purple and



orange Golden Altar stamp of 1942 sold for \$29. I think the price was low

SCADTA: Panama Scadta 5 pesos used with machine P (Sc CLP66) sold for \$24.50. It was nicely centered. Panama Scadta 50 centavos with the handstamp purple P (SC CLP39) sold for \$36. A cover with the 5 centesimos Arms of Panama stamp and 30 centavos printed "P" mailed to Bogota from Colon on January 22, 1925, sold for \$90.68. A 1930 cover mailed from Panama to Ecuador with a 2 centavos Arms of Panama and a 25 centavos gold standard Scadta stamp sold for \$103.

FORERUNNERS: The one penny (SG166) used with C35 cancel sold for approximately \$31. The centering was decent. The six pence (SG Z96) used with an upside down sock

on the nose C35 cancel sold for \$35. The four pence (SG160) sold for roughly \$33.

A six pence dull violet with C35 sold for \$45. Four pence with C35 sock on the nose cancel sold for \$49.50.

A 1866 France folded letter via British PO to Chile sold for \$51. A piece with a pair of the 6 pence with a C35 cancel as well as British PO cancel for Panama sold for \$52. A 1 penny venetian red with C35 socked on the nose cancel sold for \$52. An 1867 cover from France to Chile with the A Panama British PO cancel sold for \$95.

While normally I do not put in covers that did not sell I am making an exception. The earliest recorded usage of a Panama forwarding agent "I.B" Feraud, 1835, did not sell for \$250. I think this was a sleeper and someone missed the chance to get an excellent item.

MISCELLANEOUS: A Mexico UPU booklet given out at the 1937 meeting held in Panama sold for \$42.51. I have never seen this before.



Ship cover to USA with I. B. Feraud forwarding mark did not sell.



1866 SFL from France to Chile via Panama sold for \$51.

The Beginnings of Transoceánico Airmail

Thomas P. Myers

Beginning July 20, 1939 mail could be carried to Europe in just 4½ days (fig. 1). Before that time air mail for European destinations was carried by air only to New York, then by sea to its destination.

First Flight

The first flight from Colombia took place on 20 July 1939 (fig. 2). The route extended from Barranquilla to Miami to New York, and then across the North Atlantic to Europe (fig. 3). In addition to the first flight cachet the cover bears a *transoceánico* directional marking that had been introduced as early as February in Bogotá. Though not intended for use until North Atlantic service began, some clerks used the transoceánico directional marks quite early (fig. 3).

Directional Markings

SCADTA had a long history of using mancomún hand stamps (Harris 1991, 1993; Myers 2004) to identify international air mail. *Transoceánico* marks went one step further to indicate air service across the



Fig. 1. Flier announcing the beginning to transoceanic air mail to Europe — 4½ days from Colombia to Europe.



Fig. 2. First flight cover from Bogotá to Italy dated 19 July for transoceanic service via Barranquilla.



Fig. 3. FF cachet.



Fig. 4. Early use of a *transoceánico* hand stamp, 14 Feb 1939. \$1.50 air supplement for a triple weight letter. UPU postage did not quite keep up, paying only the double rate.



Fig. 5. Red *transoceánico* mark from Office 2 in Bogotá.

North Atlantic.

The first *transoceánico* marks were modeled on the *mancomún* marks currently in use. They were intended to indicate that North Atlantic air mail service had been pre-paid. In contrast, the *mancomún* hand stamps on mail bound for Europe indicated that air mail service had been paid only as far as New York.

The Bogotá *transoceánico* marks were initially applied in magenta ink, the same as used for the *mancomún* marks. The letter shown in fig. 4 was mailed from Station 1 on 14 Feb 1939,

five months before *transoceánico* service began. Of course, it is possible that the wrong date slug was placed in the hand stamp. *transoceánico* marks from Bogotá typically had an Arabic numeral in the upper left corner to indicate the office branch number. Station 2 also used a magenta mark in February. Bogotá later used a red hand stamp from station 1 in mid 1940 and from stations 2 and 4 as early as March 1940 (fig. 5).

Cali hand stamps were also in red (fig. 6).

There appears to have been only one air mail office in Cali since station numbers are lacking. Transit marks on the back indicate that the letter left Cali for Barranquilla on 20 Oct 1939. It then traveled to Miami and New York before reaching its destination in Borgoin on November 1, 1939, 11 days in transit.

Honda and Popayan used black hand stamps from station 1 in December 1939 and November 1940, respectively (fig. 7). In contrast, Tunja seems not to have used a *transoceánico*



Fig. 6. *Transoceánico* registered letter from Cali with red directional mark and without station number. 1 peso air mail stamp pays 80c air supplement + 20c registration fee.



Fig. 7. Honda used a black hand stamp at Office 1 in late December 1939.



Fig. 7. Black directional mark from Popayan Station 1 on 29 Nov 1940.

mark as late as April 1940.

Over the next ten years Barranquilla, Cali and a number of other cities also had several SCADTA post offices that were designated by Arabic numerals. Among them are Cartagena, Manizales, and Medellín (Harris 2001).

Wartime in Europe

The eastern end points of the trans-Atlantic route shifted during the war. Whereas Marseilles initially had been the terminus of the continental route the terminus shifted to Lisbon in September 1939. Many European destinations were unavail-

able during the war. A new style of *transoceanico* mark was employed (fig. 8), perhaps a private mark.

The South Atlantic Route

There were other possible routes to Europe that might have seemed particularly attractive to Germans in Colombia who wished to correspond with their homeland without being reviewed by censors' eyes.

German and French national airlines had operated on the South Atlantic route from the easternmost point of Brazil to west Africa and thence to



Fig. 8. Interrupted service to France with a hand-stamped explanation in French that service had been interrupted.

Europe. I know of no mail from Colombia that went by the South Atlantic route.

In contrast, a considerable amount of Peruvian mail for Europe was carried by the South Atlantic route. It usually carried directional marks while mail to be carried by the North Atlantic route often lacked these marks.

Neither the South Atlantic route nor the air-sea North Atlantic route seems to have had a time or rate advantage for Peruvian mail. Even so, the North American route seems to have been the default route since little



Fig. 9. August 1939 from Peru to Germany via the South Atlantic route is docketed "via Lufthansa."



Fig. 10. Peruvian letter for the South Atlantic route handstamped, "via Lufthansa" in the post office.



Fig. 11. April 1940 registered letter from Peru to Paris via Air France.



Fig. 12. April 1940 letter to Czechoslovakia via Air France.

mail from the 1930s was directed to North America even though transit marks make it clear that it was carried by the northern route.

Peruvians often specified whether the mail should be carried by the French or German air line. The two carriers cooperated at this time with one going mid-week and the other on the weekend. Mail for the German carrier might be identified by typed directional instructions: *via Lufthansa* (fig. 9) or hand stamped *via Lufthansa* in the post office (fig. 10).

Mail to be carried by Air France might be stamped "Air France" in the post office (figs. 11-11). Note that the post office was using two different Air France hand stamps in April

1940. Though the first is a registered letter it bears only the mark of the originating post office on the reverse. Air France service ended in June 1940.

Lufthansa ceased service in August 1939 and was quickly replaced by LATI, the Italian carrier, on the South Atlantic route, on 21 December 1939. LATI service continued until December 1941.

Though hand stamped "via Lufthansa" in the post office, the sender made a type script notation that it should be carried by LATI (fig. 13). The sender of another letter specified the relationship between the two Axis carriers by designating his letter to be carried "Via Lufthansa/Lati" (fig. 14).

The Trans-Pacific Route

The possibility of a letter being carried to Europe via the Trans-Pacific route seems a bit far-fetched. Before the war a letter would have taken much longer to traverse Asia and Africa than it would have if it were carried by the air/sea route across the North Atlantic. It might have been safe from American censorship before the United States entered the war but unless it was carried by KLM after the Netherlands had been captured it would have been subject to British or French censorship.

References Cited

Harris, Eric (1991) Colombia, "Mancomun" Airmail

(Continued on page 18)



Fig. 13. 1940 letter from Peru to Germany hand stamped for service by Lufthansa but docketed to be carried by LATI.

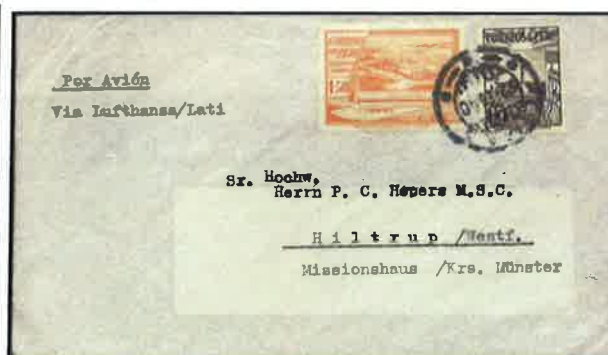


Fig. 14. 1940 letter from Peru to Germany docketed "Via Lufthansa/Lati."

A Favorite Cover

Alan d. Anyon, FRPSL

In the early 1960's I decided that I needed a hobby that, when I retired, would not be dependent on perfect health or perfect weather. Philately nicely fitted the bill and Colombia was the country in which I chose to specialize. When I had achieved a good collection of Colombian and its Sovereign States postage stamps I turned to back of the book material.

Due to disruptions in supplies of national postage stamps the postmasters of several Colombian towns produced their own postal labels, despite this being contrary to the postal laws. One such was Cali. In 1879 the local postmaster had a series of labels prepared. In the values of 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, and 1 peso and UN Peso. They were printed in sheetlets of 5 labels imperforate on white, blue, blue quadrille and buff papers. However that is not the end of the story as 4 different "plates" were created. Thus a "full house" would comprise 480 different labels, all plateable. The Tapling Collection in the British Library, London, has 30

sheetlets; I have six!

My collection of these labels commenced in the early 1970s and I believed not a single cover with any of them had sur-

Luckily the cover is annotated "56.20 cs" showing it had been sent certified and contained 56.20 pesos. Even if the weight required double or triple rate it would still not need a 1 peso



vived. To my delight in July 2011 I was offered a cover bearing the 1 Peso value on buff paper at a surprisingly bargain price. It proved to be Plate IV position 1 tied with the typical "0" handstamp found on used examples of these labels. But why a 1 Peso label when the postal rate from Cali to the destination Mompós was only 5c.

label. However rather than use several labels to make up the correct rate the postmaster had rounded-up the charge. This cover is the only 1 peso example recorded and only one the of this issue, with the 5c value, is known. It is now one of my favorite covers because it shrieks "genuine," unique and reached me so unexpectedly.

Write For Copacarta

We are looking for NEW authors.
Our Editor will be glad to work with you to bring your ideas and your discoveries into print.

WHAT'S SELLING ON EBAY

Debby Friedman

I find it interesting that increasingly there is being offered on Ebay material that would be expected to appear in the catalogs of major auction houses. For example a censored Late Fee cover from Medellin to England, franked with a 5¢ numeral issue paying the single letter rate and a 5¢ late fee stamp Scott I7, was sold for \$264. These covers are extremely rare. An interesting article on these stamps was published in the June 2007 COPACARTA. (Fig. 1) Also sold was a scarce LIADCA cover (\$336)

Another example was a cover from the 1928 Goodwill flight from New York to Bogota piloted by Captain Benjamin Mendez Rey and sponsored by the newspaper Mundo Al Dia. This rare cover, the third one recorded, can also be considered a crash or interrupted flight cover. The covers are all franked with a 30¢ EU consular overprint and have a special handstamp VUELO NEW YORK - BOGOTA - AEROPLANO "RICAURTE" - PILOTO BENJAMIN MENDEZ - SUSCRIPCION LEVANTADA POR "MUNDO AL DIA" 1928. This example sold for \$500.



I am very familiar with Colombia's use of the concept of

Habilitacion, re-validating outdated papel sellado and revenue stamps. I don't recall a discussion of this approach with stamps in the literature. In recently looking at some of my covers, I came across the mourning cover illustrated here – it was sent from Bucaramanga March 31, 1904 to Syria and has a manuscript

"habilitada" (fig. 3).

It is one of three covers I have from the same correspondence, all from Bucaramanga with March 1904 dates. After Colombia demonetized its currency and stamps due to the 1000 Days War, you find covers with 5 pesos stamps paying 5 centavos postage or large multiples of low value Barranquilla issues folded on the backs of envelopes. I mention this because recently an unrecorded 5 centavos of the 1902 Bogota issue with a *Habilitada* manuscript was sold for \$45 (fig. 4). I have not seen an authorization for this use and it is something that warrants study.

There seems to be a significant discrepancy between the



prices realized for the SCADTA provisional overprints on the 50¢ first issue and the Scott catalog values. Recently two used copies of C24 were offered. Scott gives a value of \$1,850 mint and \$1,450 used. One copy went unsold at \$725 starting price and the other sold at \$276.

Aspirational pricing continues to be seen, especially in listings of *cubiertas*. For example, two different mint sets of ten values of the first 1890 *cubierta* issue were offered in recent months. One was unsold at a start price of \$311 (and unsold at the relisted price of \$278); the other one was unsold at \$29.99. Mint examples of this issue are

relatively common and generally have faults.

While there have been a variety of revenues turning up on Ebay recently, there have been a few items of note offered. A listing "Ecuador? Colombia? What is it" was a rare Colombia revenue on piece, an 1861 typeset provisional. It appears to be Anyon 7/ Forbin 5. While the condition left something to be desired, I cannot remember ever seeing an example on piece or document offered and I have never owned one. It brought \$32.



Buy it Now offerings are often priced unrealistically high



but sometimes there are bargains to be had such as a group of 6 different revenues described as 1905-06. Documentaries. Anyon 212-213, 221-222 & 224-225. Key values on buff wove paper imperf, white wove paper perf 13 & white laid paper perf 13, top values. Unused, no gum or pen cancelled. FINE, VERY FINE & rare. They are Forbin 114-5, 120-21 123-4. These high value revenues are seldom offered and were a great buy at \$60.

Recently a wide variety of both imperforate and perforate Barranquilla issues have been sold. The perforate types are

seldom offered. More attention used to be paid to the Cartagena issues and their use, but lately there is strong interest in the Barranquilla issues. I only have a 2011 Scott available, but most realizations are above catalog and in a few cases significantly above. This is not the case with mint classics. I am not sure how deep the market is, but here are some interesting realizations of mint stamps:

194a perf 12 – CV \$9.50 - \$30
195a perf 12 CV \$9.50- \$30
196a perf 12 CV \$47.70 - \$67
198a sewing machine perf CV \$35 - \$38

210a perf 12 – CV \$9.50 - \$26
216a perf 12 CV \$5.25 - \$26 & \$28

216a sewing machine perf CV \$5.25 - \$25

220 a sewing machine perf CV 20 - \$24

221a perf 12 CV \$22.50 - \$30

222a perf 12 CV \$22.50 - \$30

(Continued from page 15)

Etiquettes and Handstamps.
Copacarta IX(2): 36-44.

Harris, Eric (1993) Colombia, "Mancomun" Airmail Etiquettes and Handstamps, Part II. *Copacarta XI* (2): 26-29.

Harris, Eric (2001) Transoceanico Markings. *Copacarta* (March): 45-6.

Myers, Thomas P. (2004) Colombian Airmail, Supplementary Markings from the Mancomun Period. *American Philatelist* :128-131.

Myers, Thomas P. (2012) Air-mail to Europe, Air Through-out. *Copacarta 29*(3).



Fig. 15. 1939 Germany with typescript "via Lufthansa" and hand stamp.

More J.J. Dudak First Day Covers

Robert Müller
romer23@gmx.de

In December 2010 Thomas P Myers reported in *Copacarta* a series of 11 ADELCA first day covers from J.J. Dudak in Bogotá to Mr. R.S. Carter in the Canal Zone. I found another pair of FDCs in my collection from 15 XII 1930 Simon Bolivar edition (fig. 1).

Editor's Note. Your editor has recorded four additional covers in this series: numbers 8, 13, 14, and 18. Their registration numbers are 3570, 3575, 3576, and 3580, respectively (fig. 3). All four have a 5c stamp in addition to the 1c and 2c stamps on the cover reported by Muller. They also bear a private hand stamp: 17870; 17865, 17864, and 17860. All are dated 1 Abr 1932. Three of them are back stamped 15 April in New Orleans and one 17 April in Palm Beach.

Also, I recently bought a nice 1932 cover on Ebay from a well known dealer in Thailand (fig. 2). The Waterlow series has no first day of issue yet. All catalogues that I checked show just 1932 as date of issue. The date of cancellation is 1 ABR 1932. The number on the cover is No.16, with the registration number 3578, so there must at least be 15 others. It would be interesting to see if somebody finds more, probably also from the other denominations.

Editor's Note. I have recorded four other covers in this series, numbers 8, 10,13,14,16. Numbers 8, 14, and 16 bear a

1c stamp in addition to the 2, and/or the 5c value. All are addressed to T.F. Southard in West

Palm Beach, Florida.



Fig. 1. Two FDCs, #s 5 & 7) from J.J. Dudak to R. R. Carter in the Canal Zone.



Fig. 2. FDC of 1932 Waterlow series marking April 1 as the day of issue of these denominations

Cancellations from Cali

Thomas P. Myers

Like many other Colombian cities Cali used a prephilatelic postmark: *Cali franca* (fig. 1) or *Cali debe* (fig. 3) to cancel the first postage stamps. *Cali franca* was the more common since the letters were franked. It is evident that the post office had at least two *debe* marks since the *debe* on one of them was blacked out while the 1859 issue was still in use (fig.



Fig. 1. *Cali franca* and *Cali mute* marks on the first issue.



Fig. 2. *Cali franca* on the 1866 issue.



Fig 3. *Cali debe* on the 1865 issue



Fig. 4. 1883 Arms issue.



Fig. 5. Manuscript cancellations first appear on the 1866 issue.



1,3) although a *debe* mark was used as late as the 1865 issue (fig. 3). Note that both red and black ink was used on the 1858 issue. At a much later date the *franca/debe* was removed for use on the 1883 Arms issue. The oval was no longer visible



Fig. 6. *Cali ms* on the 1881 issues



Fig. 7. *Cali manuscript* on the 1883 Arms issue

(fig. 4).

Manuscript cancellations first appear on the 1866 issue (fig. 6) and continued in use through the 1877 and 1881 issues, at least until 1884, appearing on the EEUU Arms issue (fig. 7) and a dated postal card.

A dated manuscript cancellation on the 1877 Liberty issue



Fig. 8. 1881 dated manuscript cancellation on the 1879 issue.

shows that the issue continued in use at least until 1880 and an 1879 issue dated 1881 (fig. 8) shows that stamp continued in use for at least two years.

The boxed *Cali* cancellation appears first on the EEUU Arms issue of 1883 but it is most often found on the first issue of the Republic (fig. 9).



Fig. 9. Boxed *Cali* on the 1883 Arms Issue and the 1886 issue of the Republic of Colombia.

By 1902 Cali had adopted the circular date stamp of the national postal system.

Conclusions

The postmarks of Cali followed a very different progression than those of Bogotá or Medellín.

References

Myers, Thomas P. (2013) Early Colombian Cancels. *Copacarta* 31(2) 15-17.

COPACARTA

Volume 33
Number 4
June 2015



Philatelic cover with rare use of the 5 peso and 10 peso Arango stamps of 1904

- The First Numeral Issue 1904/05 (Arango) – An Update, Part I* by Robert Müller 4
The Panama material in the Irwin J. Gibbs Collection of the Canal Zone Auction by David Zemer 16
Valor Declarado Label from Ráquira by Debby Friedman 20
Telegraph Cards, Some Additional Notes by Debby Friedman 20

COPAPHIL AT New York 2016

May 28 - June 4, 2016 the international philatelic exhibition World Stamp Show NY2016 will take place in New York City at the Javits Convention Center. This is the once in a decade show and is the first time it has been in New York City since 1966. New York is such a wonderful place to visit and explore - there are endless possibilities. The show venue is easy to get to by public transportation. It is not too early to start planning a trip.

The show web site is www.ny2016.org. All of the show bulletins are on the web site and you can sign up to receive future ones. The web site has extensive information about the show, visiting New York and hotels the show has made discounted arrangements with. There are many more hotels in NYC from budget friendly to ultra-luxury.

COPAPHIL will have a high profile at the show. We have scheduled three programs: Santiago Cruz "SCADTA: The First Issues" Sunday May 29 10-11 am Alfredo Frohlich "Panama: The Path Between the Seas" Monday May 30 10-11am ; Dario Diez "Colombia: The Affair Michelsen," Wednesday June 1 10-11 am

Also, COPAPHIL will be sharing a table with the Canal Zone Study Group. If you are coming, I hope you will volunteer to staff our table for a few hours. It is a great way to meet other collectors. If you are coming, please let me know what days you will attend. If there is enough interest, I will plan an informal get-together one evening. If you have any questions about visiting NYC, please ask me - I live there!

Editor's Remarks

Dues

Dues are due. Please see the enclosure in this issue.

Palmares

WESTPEX: Santiago Cruz - *The 1910 Centenary Issue of Colombia* Gold and APS 1900-1940 Medal Of Excellence; Dario Diez - *Main Offices in the Carrera General from Catagena to Tuquerres*, Gold and COLOMPHIL award for Outstanding Study of South & Central American Philately;

James Johnson - *Classic Colombia Issues 1859-1868* Gold.

Philatelic Show: David Zemer - *1920 Panama and Canal Zone 50 cent Stamp from Photograph to Production Single Frame* Gold.

NAPEX: Bradley G. Wilde - *Panama Postal Rates during the Mapita Era, 1887-1906*, Vermeil; Bradley G. Wilde — *Canal Zone: An Overview of Airmail Rates to Europe, 1929-1979*, Single frame vermeil.

Copaphil at NY 2016

Please note our participation at New York in 2016 in the preliminary announcement on the front page. Chances are, there is more to come. If you haven't already, start making plans now!



COPAPHIL OFFICERS

President	Dario Diez		diez.dario@gmail.com
Vice-President	Brad Wilde	U.S. Logistics Center, Dept of State/Consular, 225 S Vermillion, Brownville TX 78521	
Secretary	Scott Schaffer	15 Natureview Trl, Bethel CT 06081	bgwndal@yahoo.com
Treasurer	Allan M. Harris	26997 Hemingway Ct., Hayward CA 94542	schaffer_s@sbcglobal.net
Editor	Thomas P. Myers	P.O. Box 522, , Gordonsville VA 22942	HPEXCHANGE@aol.com
Sales Manager	Ken Adams	5112 S 193rd St Omaha, NE 68135	tpmphil@hotmail.com
Webmaster	Patrick Lamastus	5406 Birchbend Loop, Oviedo FL 32765	kenstampneb@cox.net
			patrick@iCollectPanama.com

Visit the Copaphil web site at <http://www.copaphil.org/>

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

Europe Malcolm Bentley 155 Percheron Dr Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU212QX, UK malcolm.bentley1@ntlworld.com
 Panama Dr. Ernesto Arosemena P.O. Box 0830-01079 Panama City, Rep. of Panama kikoaro@cableonda.net
 Colombia Santiago Cruz Calle 33#16-50, Bogota, COLOMBIA Sccollectibles2003@yahoo.com

Advertising rates: Business card \$10.

The First Numeral Issue 1904/05 (Arango) – An Update, Part I

Robert Müller (romer23@gmx.de)

Introduction

This issue was the first I wrote about for the German society (*ARGE Lateinamerika*) and in *Mainsheet* in the late 1980s, and it kept my interest alive over the years. A few years ago, quite by accident, I bought an impressive stamp collection at Köhlers Auktion covering the three "Numeral issues 1904-22" from an unknown collector named Alan Richardson, Grimsby, England (has somebody heard about him?), probably from the early 1940's (one remark is signed 1943) everything handwritten with thousands of stamps on more than 1000 pages, long studies and statistics, a lifetime's work. Much information is based on the work of Studd, with whom he was in contact. One long handwritten letter was sleeping between the pages starting „My dear Studd,..“.

Based on my stock and my personal research I want to preserve the information for the future generations of collectors. To give a guide for quick research I will at first repeat the known plate types and present some new types in a short sur-

vey. You will also find yet unknown plates from the 10c, 20c and the "AR" 5c stamps, and a subtype of the 1 Peso and 10 Peso stamps (from my personal research). I put a lot of effort into hundreds of 10c "R" stamps, but I could find no different plates.

Special thanks go to Santiago Cruz who helped me with a lot of scans. I did not add them to the statistics but I did integrate the information and some of the scans. They are marked S.C. or "(ex S.C.)"

History

Due to the effects of the civil war, 1899-1902, the value of the Colombian peso in paper money had fallen to 1% of its value before the war. On 1 October 1903 Colombia issued a new gold based currency. On 1 January 1904 new postal rates were announced. The Litografía Nacional produced a provisional issue on pelure paper with the design of the 1902 Bogota issue. My first days of use of these stamps are from February 1904.

The Numeral issue from J.L. Arango should have been issued in July 1904 but the earli-

est cancellation found is on the 2c-stamp from Plate I, dated 9 August 1904.

As most of the collectors around 1900 were looking for used stamps, and this issue was in use for a long time, the demand for unused stamps of the issue was very low so there are few sheets or part sheets on the market today. As a result, the sheet-size of the different plates is mainly unknown. The perforation is constant without varieties except where it is partially missing.

Intermediate Stones were used only for the last 1c and 2c plates. Plate VI of the 2c has the only distinctive color variety.

Plates or Stones - Overview

Following you will find a guide to sort your stock. I will not repeat all marks but just the main differences to distinguish plates easily.

½ cent

Plate I. "foliate" (leaf above O of MEDIO) overlapping, imprint spaced, color clear orange (fig. 1).

Plate II. "foliate" overlapping, imprint close, color dis-



Fig. 1. Three stones of the ½ cent value.

Fig. 2. Eight stones of the 1c value.



tinctive yellow.

Plate III "foliate" short, imprint close, first R with dash, color varying from yellow to orange.

1-cent (fig. 2)

Plate I-III have the imprint spaced, foliate overlapping and

the color is grey-green (fig. 2).

Plate I: broken U in UN
Plate II: U complete Plate III
double line above REPUBLICA

Plate IV-VI have the imprint close, foliate overlapping and the color is grass-green.

IV+V have a broad left

line, IV has a dot upper right, V two other dots, VI a normal left line. VII + VIII have the foliate short.

VIII has a spur under O of CENTAVO (with 10 different "intermediate stone" types), color varies.



Fig. 3. Seven stones of the 2c value.



Fig. 4. Six stones of the 5c value.

2-cent (fig. 3)

Plate I has the "hook" turning to the left. Plate I-V have the foliate overlapping (fig. 3).

Plate II-IV just differ in the left upper ornament. Plate V has the double line above the pearls.

Plate IIA+IIB are subtypes, distribution unknown. Mixed pairs are known.

Plate VI+VII have the foliate short.

Plate VI with dot in first R of CORREOS, VIa in carmine, VIb orange

Plate VII has the spur (like

1c VIII) with 10 different "intermediate stone" types.

5-cent (fig. 4)

Plate I + II have the hook turned left and imprint spaced, with Plate II having a blue line partly visible between the middle of 5 until I of COLOMBIA (fig. 4).

Plate III-VI have foliate still overlapped, imprint close

Plate III-IV have an extra line beneath the 5, Plate III with a dash under V of CENTAVOS.

Plate V-VI have foliate short, double line above RE-

PUBLICA, a blue dash in the ring, middle up.

Plate V: big white line left from the pearls. Plate VI line is small, a break in the M of COLOMBIA

10-cent (fig. 5)

Plate IA and IB just differ in the dot in the first O of COLOMBIA. There must be different plates with different quantities of each subtype. There are possibly printings with just Type IA. Overprinted stamps (0.03 on 10c from 1918) are mainly Type IB.



Fig. 5. Two plates of the 10c value.



Fig. 6. Three plates of the 20c value.

Plate II has different lines in the upper left and right ornament.

There exist very fine printings from Plate I with ornaments with more lines looking similar to plate II, but they are still the same lines from plate I. Plate II lines are completely different.

Overprinted 0.03 stamps from Plate IA (just 4 found so far) all have very clear distinctive printing and come from an early state of the plate.

20-cent (fig. 6)

Plate IA/IB and II have a spaced imprint. Plate IA has a break in the U of REPUBLICA.

Plate II is always "very black" and nearly always has a very distinctive white pearl after the S of NACIONALES. Plate II always has the break of Plate IA. Because of that it has been hidden for so long. Beside that

there is a break in the 2 and an "open" E in VEINTE.

Plate III has the imprint close. The color is of a deep black that looks more "warm" than Plate II. The ornaments top left and right are different, the CENTAVOS always looks like a double print.

AR Stamp (fig. 7)

Plate I. has a clear blue color. The background of the AR looks more colored.

Plate II has a dark blue color. The background of the AR looks different. 3 little dots in "I"

On Plate I there is more white space between the stamps. On Plate II the stamps are closer.

1 Peso (fig. 8)

The 1 Peso-stamp nearly always has a broken (second) O in COLOMBIA. Just a rare sub-

type has a normal "O"

10 Peso (figs. 9-11)

The leaves near the left shoulder have completely different structures in plates I and II (fig. 10). In addition, there is a kind of "re-entry" on the left side of the head that creates something like a shadow on the left white collar (fig. 11).

As I have only found two of these stamps I cannot confirm that it is a separate Plate II or just a subtype. Some printing flaws confirm that it is not the same sheet position. The fact that they both show a significant difference for both the frame and the center also speaks of a separate plate. Further examples are needed. Especially a corner piece of Pos.1 of Plate I would confirm the theory of two plates. S.C. sent another 20 mint stamps (including four stamps on cardboard) and 6 used to ex-



Fig. 7. The AR and 1 peso values



Fig 8. Varieties of the 1 peso stamp



Fig. 9. Two stones of the 10 peso value.



Fig. 10. Detail of Stone II of the 10 peso.



Fig. 11. Re-entry to left side of the head on plate II.

amine, all Type I.

The Mystery

There is one point that is especially mysterious about this numeral issue produced by J.L. Arango. Other issues printed by lithographic (stone-) plates have a first plate that is in use for some time. When it is worn the printer re-draws it or makes a new stone. With this issue the process is completely different. There are long periods of parallel usage of nearly all the different stones. Especially when you consider the 1c and 5c values, all plates have late uses between 1911 and 1916; and early uses start between 1904 and 1908.

So first of all the question arises: "Why there were so many different designs or plates at the same time?" Brigadier M.A. Studd feels certain that these changes (in the design)

were deliberate (p.46). Probably Arango had several different companies under contract. That would also explain some color varieties. Possibly there were two or three companies with each producing one or more different stones.

I can imagine a central storage where all the different printings have been put in stock and distributed upon demand. They were probably even mixed with the second Numeral issue, "Lit Nacional". That would explain the late uses. In some cases I have large gaps between the recorded dates.

For example the 1/2c stamp with Plates I and III. Plate I is generally a fine and distinctive yellow whereas Plate III just appearing nine month later with a usage of nearly 10 years had a widespread range of colors. Plate I has a short usage until 1907. In 1907 Plate II appears

with another yellow color, more lemon like, but again distinctive without color varieties, also used until 1915. So it looks as if Plate I+II went to the same printer with relatively constant colors and Plate III to another printer with more lively variable use of colors.

In the case of the 1c stamp you have Plate I-III in the same grey-green, starting all between August 1904 and February 1905. A completely different green color starts in August 1905 with Plate VII, which is nearly the same color for Plate IV, V, VII and VIII (later with more varieties).

Again a suggestion that Plate I-III went to the printer with the constant color usage, the other plates to the second printer.

The 2c stamp Plate I,III and V has printings in nearly

constant colors whereas the other five printings present various color varieties.

With the 5c stamp we have a distinctive dark blue quite constant with Plate III and IV. Plate I and II have another but similar character of color varieties.

The 10c stamp was probably printed by just one supplier, 98 % are from Plate I., with 85 % which are subtype IA which is probably not just a subtype. There is only one block with setenant Type IA and IB and a block of 27 with just Type IA. S.C. has a large judicial cover-front from 1916 with a mixed franking with at least 46 10c stamps. Some of them show Type IB, but I cannot identify all.

On the other hand over printed stamps (0.0003 on 10c) are mainly Type IB. So I think there was at least one plate with just Type IA and one or more later plates with mainly Type IB.

10c stamps Plate I are printed in very fine and distinctive impressions and also from late worn plates. But there are constant printing flaws from both impressions confirming a theory of a long life of the first plate.

Another possibility would be, that as an exception this plate was first used from the producer with distinctive colors and later from the other pro-

Table I: Varieties of the ½c stamp

Type	Mint	Used	Largest units*/u	Early/late dates	Remarks
I	12	99	/ ☉ Block 6/8/10	11.Oct.04/1907	orange
II	11	80	* Bl. 4/☐ Bl. 4	28.Ago.07/1915	yellow
III	33	262	* Bl.4/ ☉Bl.66 in two parts	20.Jul.05/1915	many tones of yellow/orange

Table II: Varieties of the 1c stamp

Type	Mint	Used	Largest units*/u	Early/late dates	Remarks
I	40+ 100	173	* half sheet of 100/ ☐Str.4	*.20.Feb.05/1913	
II	=	69	/ ☐Pair	10.Feb.05/1911	
III	16	194	* Str.3/ ☐Str.5	*31.Ago.04 (transit)	until Jan.1910
IV	6	151	/ ☐Bl.6+Str.5	17.Abr..07/1914	
V	1	43+ 25	/☐ Bl.25	3.Feb.09/1913	
VI	10	126	* Bl.4/☐ Bl.4	7.Ene.08/1915	
VII	5	280	* Bl.4/☐ Bl.6	5.Ago.05/1913	
VIII	3	124	* Bl.4/☐ Bl.6	18.Apr.06/1912	
T	181	1185			

ducer with more color varieties.

The 10c Plate II is itself a mystery. I found just 5 examples in more than 20 years with not even one example in the Alan Richardson collection. However a recent hoard brought 3 more to light with now 8 stamps that are still less than 2% of my stock. As they all show different printing flaws this cannot be a subtype but must really be a separate plate. No 10c Plate II with overprint were found jet.

What makes the thing more difficult is that even in Plate I there are some stamps with more or less different upper ornaments left and right, that are important to detect Plate II. But these ornament

varieties of Plate I are all a result of different printing qualities.

The last plates of 1c (Plate VIII) and 2c (Plate VII), the plates with the spur, are completely different from all other plates. Arango used an intermediate stone for them. These two printings especially show many different color varieties. The printing is much worse than before and shows many flaws, probably from a third printer, or even from Arango himself? We can only speculate again about this, but the difference in production and quality of these two plates is striking.

When the contract with Arango ended and the production of the second Numeral is-

sue (*Litografía Nacional*) started in the Government Printing Office there must still have been large quantities of the Arango issue in stock in several post offices or in the central stock in Bogotá. For some plates you have just a few late usages but from others you find a lot. Possibly some reserve stock was distributed later (and/or used for the overprinting of 10c and 20c stamps in 1918). But as you have late usage for nearly every plate this must have been a rule rather than the exception.

Unfortunately most of the used stamps have no legible date nor the name of the town of use so deeper research on this point is very difficult.

Quantities, Varieties and Times of Usage.

If you try to get all the different plates in an unused condition you will be surprised how difficult this is. Even after nearly 30 years I still have some gaps. In used condition some are also quite scarce. From the 10c Plate II there was none in the Richardson collection and I found 5 over the years and just recently found 3 in a lot, so it is 8 in total now with no multiples and no covers.

Unfortunately sheets or part sheets are also very rare. There are numerous plate varieties

which would be interesting to study. That will probably be a topic for later research.

There are several misperforations such as imperforate between and double perforation varieties. But they are all scarce too.

John N. Myer reported a set of proofs on cardboard without perforation and shows the 1 c Plate III with the double line above "REPUBLICA" (1957: 35, fig. 1). I can report the 10c Plate IA and I have some proofs like this from the 1902/3 issue of Antioquia that was also pro-

duced by Arango. Santiago Cruz has four imperforate cardboard pairs of the 1907 issue: 10c Plate IA; 1 Peso; 5 peso; and 10 Peso Plate I (fig. 21).

Besides these I had never seen any completely imperforate stamps that looked genuine. Imperforate examples, even on cover, are always single stamps and mostly come from the first plates, that produced many "jumbos" due to misplaced perforation, which invite cutting off the perforation to make them look imperforate.

Santiago Cruz presented

Table III: Varieties of the 2c stamp

Type	Mint	Used	Largest units*/u	Early/late dates	Remarks
I	8	230	/⊙ Str.3	9.Ago.04 (earliest)	till 1908 1x1916
IIA/B	11	174	* Pair imperf. betw./⊙ Str.4	25 May 07/1909	2 diff color
III	1	42	/⊙ Pair(3)	3.Jul.08/Nov.08	3x Ferroca.-can.
IV	2	128	/ ⊙Bl.4+Str.3	2.Oct.06/May07 +	1x1909,colors
V	4	54	* Pair imp.btw./⊙ Bl.4+Str.5	10.Oct.04/1906 +	1x1912
VIa	1	221	/ ⊙Pair	12.Jun05/Ago.09	carmine
VIb	=	31	=	8.?.05/Jul.07	orange
VII	3	150	/ ⊙Str.3	5.May 06/1909	
T	30	1030			

Table IV: Varieties of the 5c stamp

Type	Mint	Used	Largest units*/u	Early/late dates
I	3	116	/⊙ Bl.4	10.Oct.04/Nov1914
II	14+88	316	* Bl.88(2parts)/⊙ Bl.6+ Str.5	Nov.04/1916
III	40	444	* Bl.6(2x)+Bl.7/ ⊙Bl.21	19.Oct.06/1914
IV	7	167	* Pair imp.btw./ ⊙Bl.8	7.Nov.07/1913
V	3	174	/ ⊙Str.3+4	☒22.May.05/ mostly 1907/1x1914
VI	<u>4</u>	<u>103</u>	/⊙Bl.4	Jul/06-1913
T	159	1320		

me with a mint corner-block of twenty four imperforate 2c stamps of plate I (fig. 12). This is the **first imperforated** block of this issue that I have ever seen and beside that first mint unit of the 2c plate I itself. It is probably part of a file sheet. Unused imperforate stamps would have been much commoner had they been issued by the postal authorities.

I can record many **new "early dates"** (bold letters) compared to Studd's record (1946) except with the 5c. With this Studd is still "up-to-date" after 68 years in five of the six plates. A reason for this is probably that he had many 5c stamps at hand for his research, because it is the foreign letter rate. On the other hand more of the other values have come on the philatelic market from inside the country.

½ cent (Table I)

There are no perforation or other important varieties of the ½c stamp.

1 cent (Table II)

Perforation Varieties:

- Type III: used stamp with right margin imperf. at right
- Type IV: mint stamp with top margin imperf. at top
- Type VII: used pair imperf. between

2 cent (Table III)

Perforation Varieties:

- Type I: mint corner block (24) imperforate, the only imperf. unit of the complete issue (fig.).
- Type II: mint pair imperf. between
- Type V: mint vert. pair imperf. between /used Jumbo, printers

mark up and down

5 cent (Table IV)

The 5c. in used condition is more common because it covered the overseas rate.

Perforation Varieties:

- Type II: mint vertical pair imperf. between, used horizontal strip of 5 imperf. Between

- Type III: used double perforation

- Type IV: mint horizontal pair imperf. between.

10 cent (Table V)

Type IA/IB exists in one mixed block of 8 Type IB/IA in 4 vertical pairs IB/IA. One cover-front 46 stamps mixed IA/IB franking 3.Jul.1916 (ex S.C.)



Fig. 12. Type I imperforate.

Type IB is more common with overprint.

Type II is surprisingly scarce but it must be a different plate since all eight examples have different plate flaws. So it cannot just be a plate error.

Perforation Varieties:

•Type IA: proof on cardboard (fig. 21).

•mint vertical pair imperf. between. (ex. S.C.)

•used horizontal and vertical pairs imperf. between.

"0.003" (L/R means to the left/right) on 10 cent stamp (fig. 13)

This stamp is quite scarce on cover.

Overprint varieties. There are some interesting overprint-varieties like "E pecie" (Pos. 31) (Myers 2006). The two stamps on the left show this E pecie and the plate-flaw from the 10c stamp "3 little lines beside O of CORREOS on the left. The third stamp shows the same plate-flaw, but without the overprint-variety "E pecie". The fourth stamp shows the overprint-variety "E pecie" without the plate-flaw. (The fifth stamp shows the overprint-variety to the left should be Pos.40).

This overprint-variety exists only as Pos. 31 regarding the overprint-position (or pos. 70 if the overprinted is turned to

Table V: Varieties of the 10c stamp

Type	Mint	Used	Largest units*/u	Early/late dates	Remarks
IA	50	344	* B1.6(3x)/ ⓄB1.27	Nov.04/1907 +	3.Jul.1916
IB	5	43	/Ⓞ hor. pair(3x)	7.Jan.07	3.Jul.1916
II	=	8	=	no legible dates	all diff flaws
T	55	395	=	=	=

Table VI: Varieties of the 0.003 overprint on 10c stamp

Type	Mint	Used	Largest units*/u	Early/late dates	Remarks
IA	L	=	3	Pair on cover	
	R	=	1		
IB	L	3	36	/ Ⓞhor. str.3	3 Jun 18
	R	7	27	* B1.4/	14 May 18
T	10	71			

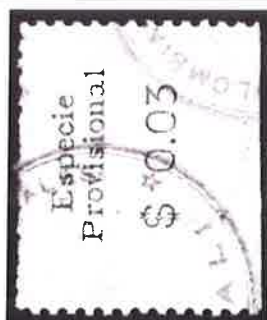


Fig. 14. Overprint in sheet margin

the right side). But sometimes the overprint was shifted sideways so that one complete overprinted was placed on the sheet-margin, so that the overprinted stamp could also land on the 10c-stamp of position 30 or 32.

This leads to an endless number of possible but probably extremely rare combinations.

Alan Anyon recently reported a previously unknown provisional stamp just consisting of this overprint on white paper. This is obviously the overprinted margin used as a 3c stamp (fig. 14).

There should also exist some pairs, one with and one without overprint. But they have not been reported. So I would like to suspect, that the postoffice sold the margin for 3cent and kept the unoverprinted 10 cent stamp for something else (personal pocket?).

20 cent (Table VII)

Perforation Varieties:

•Type IA used horizontal pair imperforate between.

Covers with the 20c are



Fig. 13. \$0.03 overprints on the 10c Arango.

Table VII: Varieties of the 20c stamp

Type	Mint	Used	Largest units */u	Early/late dates	Remarks
IA	12	97	/⊙ Bl.8(S.C.)	22.Nov.1905	Gray
IB	5	50	/⊙ Bl.8(S.C.)	10.Abr.07/ 1915	Gray
II	7	71+70	/ ⊙Bl. of 70	10.Feb.17	Deep black
III	<u>18+100</u>	<u>34+96</u>	* sheet of 100/ ⊙96 in units		Deep black
T	142	418			



Fig. 15. \$.00½ overprints.

quite scarce. Dates are hardly ever legible because of the black color.

Type IA units are found as well as mixed IA/IB units vertically and horizontally so they are clearly subtypes. Sometimes the mark in the U has almost disappeared, sometimes it is very clearly not there. Type IA+IB are mostly found in a grey color, sometimes in a very clear and distinctive printing (as with the 10c), but some exist in rougher printing and some with nearly the same black as was used for Type II+III.

Plate II is a new discovery and always of very deep black color.

Plate III in single stamps is quite rare. But I have 96 stamps in small units, for example a packet-cover with 35 stamps on it.. There was probably some shortage of 1 peso stamps and this plate III printing served as a

reserve, because it was still in use in 1917. But with overprint it is again rare.

"\$.00½" ("L/R" to the left/right) on 20 cent (fig. 15, Table VIII)

This stamp from every plate is **extremely** rare on cover. S.C. has a cover with eight Type II L including a strip of 7. The date is 30. Abr., probably 1918.of 7.The

date is 30. Abr., probably 1918.

Here again overprint variety "E pecie" on Plate IB shown, both stamps with the same plate flaw on the 20c-stamp, a small black dot above A of REPUB-LICA (fig. 15).

This overprint variety should exist on every plate. "Overprint-margins" are not known from this stamp. Other overprint-varieties do exist (see also T.P.Myers in Copacarta Vol.24 from 2006). The overprint "Especie Provisional" is the same as on the 10cent stamps. Just the value was replaced. There are 46 stamps on the sheet with a small first "o" reading o.001/2 and the other 56 stamps with a larger first 0 reading 0.001/2.

1 Peso stamp (Table IX)

Used Bl.4 with two vertical pairs IA/IB, cancelled May 1916 (ex S.C.)

Packet label? with mixed franking incl. 1 Peso Type IA

Table VIII: Varieties of the 0.00½c on 20c overprint

Type	Mint	Used	Largest units */u	Early/late dates	Remarks
IA	L	1	9	*Bl.4(SC)/	used Pair IB+IA
	R	1	6		used Pair IB+IA
IB	L	3	7	* Pair/ ⊙Pair	
	R	2	4		2.Abr.18? * Var. E_pecie
II	L	7	17	/ ⊙Bl.4	24.Abr.18 *Doubl.Over pr.
	R	2	7	* Pair/⊙Bl.4 (SC)	Left over Right
III	L	-	7		11.May.18
	R	-	-		
T		16	57		



Fig. 16. Packet label incl. 1 Peso Type IA cancelled Medellin Encomienda 16.Jan.1913 (ex S.C.)

Table IX: Varieties of the Peso stamps

Value	Type	Mint	Used	Largest units */u	Early/late dates
1P	IA	7	23	/ ☉Str.3(2)	1906/23.Oct.11
1P	IB	1	1	Paket-Card with 2x IA/1x IB	15.Ago.13
5P		5	34	Bl. 4 (exS.C.)/-	1906/-2.Abr.14
10P	I	4	11	Bl. 4 (exS.C.)/-	cov.29.Abr.1911
10P	II	0	2	=	=



Fig. 17. Reverse side of a transport paper (money-order) franked with 7,20 pesos. (Cruz collection)



Fig. 18. Registered cover with 5 and 10 peso stamps + registration stamp (Cruz collection).

cancelled Medellin *encomienda* 16.Jan.1913

Type IA: proof on card-board

5 Peso stamp (Table IX)

At least two money-orders with a 5peso mixed franking do exist. One is dated Dec.1908 (ex S.C.) (fig. 16)

Proof on cardboard (fig. 21).

10 Peso stamp (Table IX)

Type IA: proof on card-board (fig. 21).

Some dealer covers exist with the 5 peso and 10 peso stamps together. Santiago Cruz has a cover with registration number 1075 (fig. 17). My cover is number 1078, so probably more than four were produced. If you compare the postage with today, such a cover would have the postage value of about \$450.

AR-Stamp 5c (Table X)

An AR stamp is used as postage on a philatelic cover from Pombo Hermanos in Cartagena to New York City (fig. 19). Together with the 2c cover

Table X: Varieties of the Special Service Stamps

Value	Mint	Used	Largest units */u	Early/late dates
AR TyI	3	4	cov.28.Sept.04	=
AR TyII	12+ 100	8	* B1.4 + kompl. sheet 100/	=
R	10	322	Pair/-	Cov.26.Oct.04/ Cov.16.Ago.16

Plate I this is the second earliest date of the whole issue.

Registration Stamp 10c

Proof on cardboard is known (ex S.C.)

Mint vertical pairs imperforated between are known.

This stamp was in use for more than 10 years. The color is the same as the normal 10c stamp and offers the same variations from deep to light violet. The sheet size is unknown but probably less than 100. I found some eye catching plate flaws, repeated between one and four times. Even that number in 320 is not below average, so it is possible that only one plate was used. But still I suspect that there should be more than one plate. But, even after hours of study I could not find a significant difference that would identify a second plate.

Used stamps show a large variety of "Numbers" in different colors, smaller or larger figures or handwritten. This will be a topic for another study. Also a kind of overprint „SERIE A“ straight line or „SERIE B“ in a half circle can be found (rare).

Specimens

Santiago Cruz sent a scan from a complete set overprinted

"ULTRAMAR" (fig. 20) from the Portuguese UPU post office in Bern. This set confirms the belief that all denominations were issued simultaneously. All values show an example of the first plate (Plate I) except the 1c stamp, which shows a stamp from Plate III (which is the plate with the earliest recorded dates and therefore should be called Plate I).

Summary.

If you look at the special-

ized Michel catalogue for German stamps or if you take a trip into Swiss, British or Danish semi-classics you will find endless lists of rare varieties, plate flaws colors etc. You get an idea of what would be possible with Colombian philately. To list all plate flaws of this issue would fill a small booklet. I therefore encourage everybody to try to look closer at your stamps.

Many results I found merely by starting this article and by asking myself questions that arose during my writing.

Literature:

Anyon, A.D. (1998) The 1918 Especie Provisional Surcharges. *Copacarta* 15(4): 78.

Barron, J.H. (1925) The Colombia Numeral Issue of 1904. *London Philatelist* 35: 211-13.

Müller, R. (1987,1990, 1992)

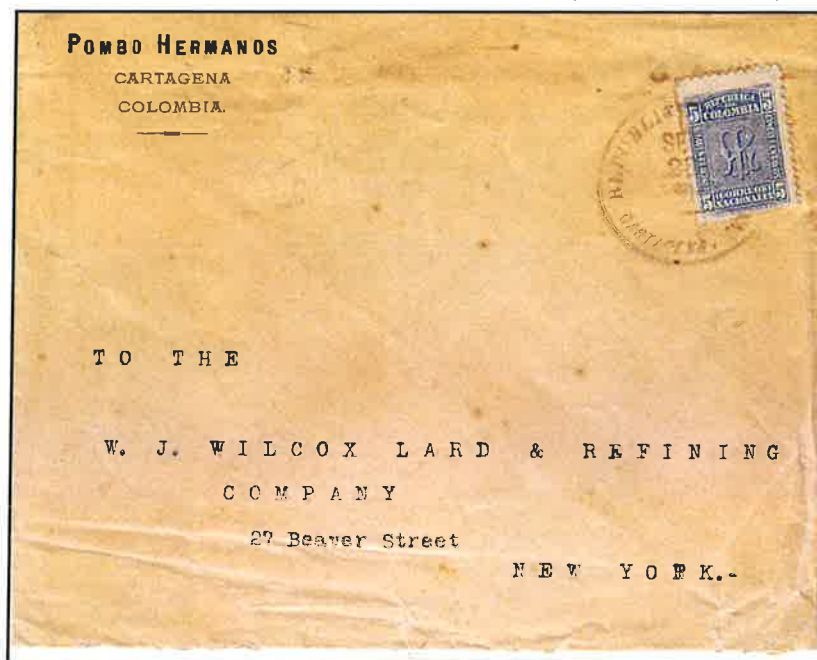


Fig. 19. The philatelic cover dated 28 Sept. 04 from Cartagena to New York (back stamp 10th Oct. 1904) from Pombo Hermanos with the AR stamp used as a normal stamp. Together with the 2c cover Plate I this is the second earliest date of the whole issue.

Kolumbien, Fremarken-Ausgabe 1904-05. *ArgeLA Rundbrief* 32: 15-19; 37: 19; 42: 38.

Müller, R. (1989) Colombia, Notes on the 1904 National Issue. *Mainsheet* 14(55): 42-43.

Myer, J.N. (1957) Types of the 'Numeral' Issues 1904-1917. *The Congress Book, 1957* edited by David Lidman, p. 33-48. American Philatelic Congress.

Myers, T. P. (2006) Provisional Stamps of the Perkins Bacon Period: The Especie Overprints of 1918. *Copacarta* 24(1): 12-14.

Studd, M.A., (1946) Colombia, the Numeral Issues of 1904, 1908 & 1920-22. *London Philatelist* 1946 p.45-51, p.134-37, p.163-64.



Fig. 20. Ultramar overprints from the Portuguese post office.



Fig. 21. Lithographed cardboard proofs by J. L. Arango, 1904 (Cruz Collection)..

The Panama material in the *Irwin J. Gibbs Collection of the Canal Zone Auction*

David Zemer

On May 21, 2015 Irwin Gibbs sold his Canal Zone stamps and stationery at a Siegel auction in New York City. He had started his collection almost 50 years ago. Irwin focused on the very best Canal Zone stationery. His gold medal exhibits won every major prize in the stationery and Canal Zone categories, including the UPSS Champion of Champions award in 2000 and in 2012.

In 2014 the UPSS and Canal Zone Study Group co-published the 3rd edition of *Canal Zone Postal Stationery*, edited by Irwin with major work done by George Krieger. It consisted almost entirely of material from the Gibbs collection, and won a gold medal for literature at CHICAGOPEX 2014. At the CZSG meeting during Westpex 2015, Irwin was presented the Dick Salz award for this new handbook, and for his exceptional contribution to the promotion and understanding of Canal

Zone stationery.

Irwin was scheduled to undergo surgery this year and elected to do so only after his collection was sold. To the shock of all, he passed away shortly after his sale. We will remember his generosity for our hobby, both in time and financial support, every time we refer to his handbook or see an ex-Gibbs stamp or cover.

His collection consisted of about 99% Canal Zone and 1% Panama material. The prices realized for the Panama material were exceptional, with the total realized exceeding \$15,000. The sale catalogue is online at www.SiegelAuctions.com for the individual lots and we add a short critique for each Panama lot, as most have never been documented before. All prices include the 15% auction fee when applicable.

LOTS 1215, 1216 – These two lots derived from Lot 518 of the Panama production file for the 1909 1c Balboa stamp in the American Bank Note Company (ABN Co) sale at Christie's, September 1990, which was



Irwin Gibbs receiving the Canal Zone Study Group's Dick Salz Award from Dick Bates at the CZSG meeting, Westpex 2015.

bought for \$2090 by Dr. James Helme. At the Helme Estate sale June 26-27, 1998, it was still one lot, number 1118, and sold for \$2750 to Irwin Gibbs. In the Gibbs sale, Lots 1215 and 1216 **sold for \$3910.**

The photograph of Balboa, the hand colored essay, and the approval die proof, are the foundations for any study of this important stamp, Scott 197, used by both the Canal Zone and Panama.

LOTS 1272, 1273 – These registered envelopes were printed for (and not "by" the



ABN Co for use in the Canal Zone. After they were delivered to them, the Canal Zone decided they no longer would offer registered envelopes, and the lot was returned to Panama, which obliterated the words "Canal Zone" and the 10c rating, as shown below in lots 1274-1290. Three envelopes did not receive the obliteration, probably in error, and were sold over the counter in Panama. Two unused copies are known, along with only one used copy, which was postmarked in the Canal Zone using Canal Zone stamps.

Lot 1272 was one of two recorded unused registered envelopes without obliteration, ex-Plas, 1993, lot 794, \$1265.

Sold for \$2645 against the estimate of \$1500-2000.

Lot 1273 is the only recorded used copy without obliteration, ex-Plas 1993, lot 795, \$5775. **Sold for \$2760.**

Lots 1284-1290 – Irwin had the largest known collection of the obliterated registered envelopes. These were only used in Panama, but because of their connection to the Canal Zone, are highly sought after by Canal Zone as well as Panama and postal stationery collectors. An estimated dozen of the small, 165 x 93 mm, Size 11, and less



than 10 of the large, 240 x 100 mm, Size 22, are believed to have survived. The small envelopes sold at very reasonable (e.g. low) prices, probably because bidders did not recognize the scarcity of the ratings, towns of origin, or destinations on the used examples.

Lot 1284, the small (Size 11) mint envelope, **sold for \$316.**

Lot 1285 (Size 11) was used to Sweden. 15c paid the 5c registry rate plus the double external 1st class rate of 10c. This is the only example known to

have the 10c Panama Exposition stamp, Scott 211. An added bonus was the cancellation from the very small town of Guabito, with registration in Sixaola followed by Bocas del Toro. **It sold for \$345.**

Lot 1286 (Size 11) to the USA had a rating of 15c, 5c for registry plus 5 times the two-cent internal 1st class rate to the USA. 15c makes these the two the obliterated registered envelopes with the highest recorded rates. Also from Guabito, it **sold for \$259.**

Lot 1287 (Size 11) had





only a 2-cent rate to England instead of the normal 5c rate for 1st class mail. 2c paid the foreign rate for business papers, printed matter, samples, etc., and is the only recorded use of a 2c foreign rate on obliterated envelopes. **It sold for \$288.**

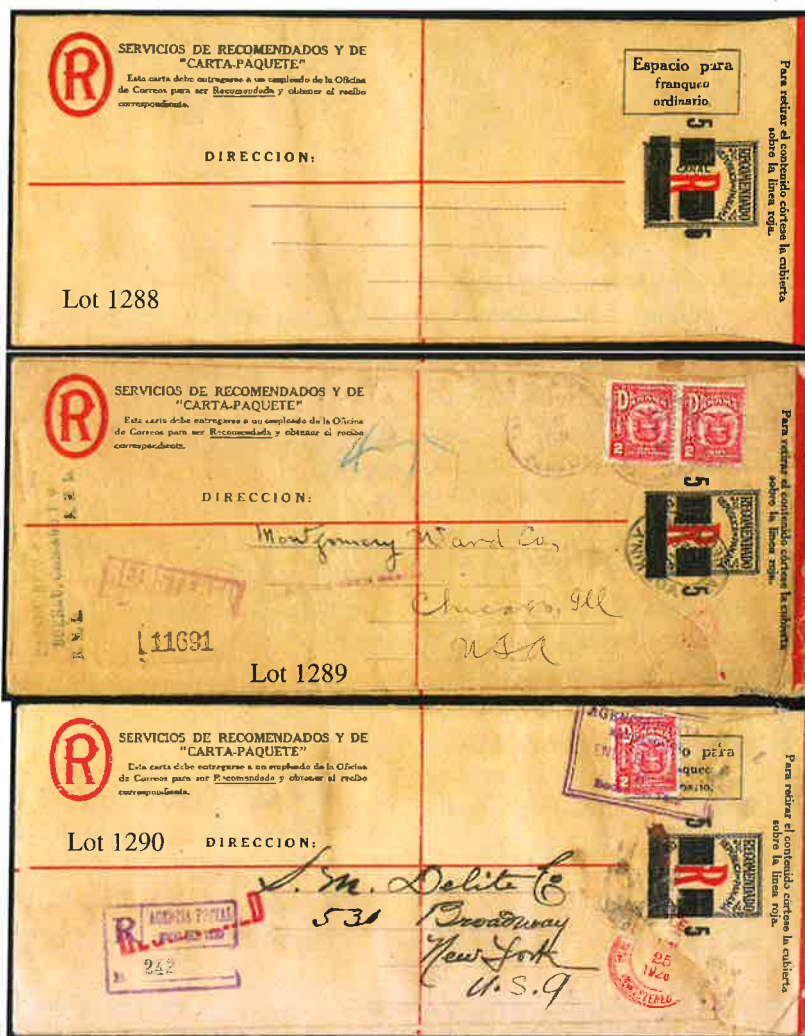
Lot 1288 is one of three unused large (Size 22) envelopes recorded. It was estimated at \$300-400 and created spirited bidding. Several bidders who sent in high bids came away disappointed. **Sold for \$1610.**

Lot 1289 (Size 22) paid double the internal rate to the USA. Estimated at \$300-400, it **sold for \$978.**

Lot 1290 (Size 22) paid the normal 1st class internal rate. Estimated at \$200-300 it **sold for \$805.**

LOT 1291 contained 149 items still on the original exhibit pages, containing many scarce items.

1291a—At the start of this lot is the extremely scarce mint Panama 2c Cordoba, H&G B5. The difficulty in finding this envelope in unused condition has never been explained. I have only found one reference to the rarity of this envelope in David Leeds' *COPACARTA*, Vol. IX, No.1, September 1991, article on Panama stationery, where he



wrote that this 2c envelope "... is the most difficult to get unused". I remember that when asked, he said that he had only seen one in his lifetime of collecting and it was in his collection. Today only 7 (one reported to be in very poor

"sunburned" condition) are recorded, one of which was in Lot 1291. **Estimated value of \$300-500.**

Three ABN Co Panama postal stationery specimens were in this lot. All three were recorded by David Leeds in the



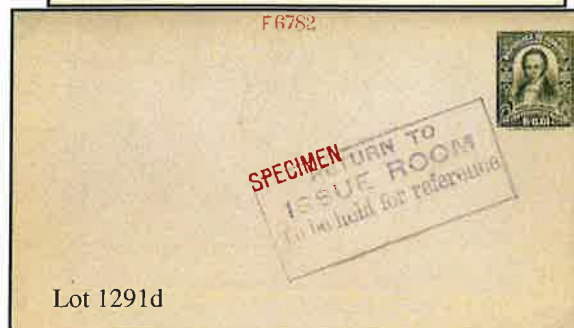
Lot 1291a



Lot 1291b



Lot 1291c



Lot 1291d

same article, and are essential for a thorough study of Panama stationery. Two of the three were resold as soon as the new owner of this lot received it from Siegel.

Lot 1291b—Leeds: “Four copies of the *Specimen* 2c 1904 red map card recorded”. But the Gibbs’ card has *Return to Record & Specimen Room* and is unique. Backstamped JUN 1904. **Sold for \$350** on the secondary market, June 2015.

Lot 1291c - 1c Embossed Arms postcard F7567 at top and *Specimen* overprint; only two exist, and this one in Lot 1291 does not have the *Return to Record Room* stamp shown in the article. Not yet sold but value *estimated at \$300-500*.

Lot 1291d-1c Vallarino envelope. This is the envelope pictured in the Leeds’ article. **Sold for \$350** on the secondary market, June 2015.

Lot 1291e—Registration Envelope, H&G C1a, to Vienna, Austria. 5c pays the registry rate, and there is a 2½c A. R.

stamp. The 8c stamp pays the foreign rate of 5c for the first 20 gms, 3 cents for the second 20 gms. This is the only example I know of that the 8c stamp, Scott 213, has been documented on a commercial cover paying a legitimate rate. This stamp was ordered by the Canal Zone in 1908 when the registry rate was 8c and overprinted “Canal Zone”. Panama’s registry rate was 5c and stayed 5c until 1929. Panama kept its share of the 8c stamps in storage until 1916. In 1916 the stamp was issued, but sales must have been meager because the majority were overprinted as 5c registration stamps, Scott F30. **Sold on the secondary market for \$125**,

June 2015.

The Gibbs’ Canal Zone Stationery Collection will probably never be duplicated, and is still being dispersed in the secondary market among the many Canal Zone, Panama, and postal history collectors. A summary of the Canal Zone material in the sale will be published in the June 2015 issue of the *Canal Zone Philatelist*.

Acknowledgements.

Figures courtesy of C&H Stamps, Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries Inc. This article is being published in *Postal Stationery*, the journal of the United Postal Stationery Society.



Lot 1291e

Valor Declarado Label from Ráquira

Debby Friedman

In 1927, Colombia introduced into use *Valor Declarado* envelopes. These functioned as *cubiertas* did, sending money securely. In the March 2008 COPACARTA, a major work on Colombia's registration envelopes by Wayne Menuz was published.¹ For anyone interested in learning more about what exists, I recommend that article.

The envelope pictured in Fig. 1 is Menuz RE1. Tied to the cover with the date April 30, 1927 is an unusual Valor Declarado label with a manuscript Ráquira, a small city about 130 km from Bogotá in Boyaca. The # 7 is also filled in. I cannot think of any reason why such a label was needed. This

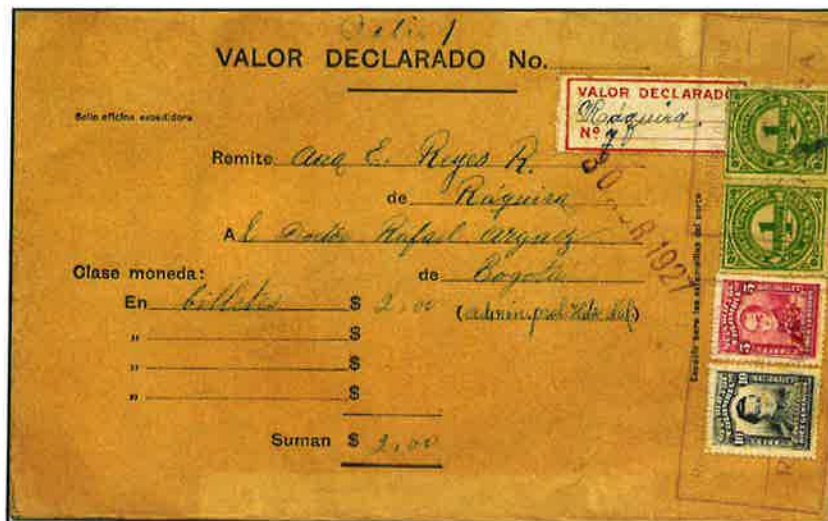


Fig. 1. Valor declarado envelope from Ráquira with label.

example is the only one I have found. Does anyone have other covers with this label or know anything more about its use?

References

1. Menuz, Wayne, Colombia's Registration Envelopes, COPACARTA V 25 #3 March 2008 pp 4-9.

Telegraph Cards, Some Additional Notes

Debby Friedman

Comments have been received from both Alan Anyon and Robert Müller confirming the existence of the 90¢ Telegraph Card with an inverted back.

Alan Anyon writes that he has what appears to be a proof of the 20¢ Type A on thick paper instead of card without the reverse printed and a couple of prints of the reverse on normal

paper without the front, one perf and the other imperf. He and I are both unsure of both their status. The cards were printed on laminated paper, so these could also be printers waste or even from delaminated paper. We probably will never know.

Müller also wrote that he can confirm that the 30¢ is the only sheet with 9 cards, not 6.

He has an example perforated on all sides as well as one imperf at the top only. He notes that all of his 50 and 60¢ perforated cards fit into the 6 card sheet format. However, I do note that Mitchell had records of a 20¢ perforated on all sides and had identified 7 position types, suggesting the 20¢ was also printed in a sheet of 9.