

# COPACARTA



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Box 2245  
El Cajon CA, 92021

PANAMA

COPAPHIL  
Box 2245  
El Cajon CA, 92021



Philatelists  
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Colombia & Panama Philatelists  
Everywhere in the world

SEPTEMBER  
1996

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*Subscrie J. B. Bailliere et Fils*

*19, Rue: Bonaparte,*

*Paris*

1904 Cover showing Panama 5c stamp used in Cauca (ex-Helme)

COPACARTA is published quarterly by COPAPHIL, the Colombia/Panama Philatelic Study Group, P.O. Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021, a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the philately of Colombia and Panama

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**COPAPHIL NEWS**

**NEW MEMBERS (thru 15 AUGUST 1996)**

339 ROD HUGHES ..... 3 Little Acton Drive ..... Wrexham LL12 8DH .. ENGLAND

**CHANGES OF ADDRESS**

306 JOSE F CASTILLEJO .. Paseo de la Habana 6 ..... Madrid /8036 ..... SPAIN  
 C78 HERBERT L TINDALL ... 5238 Denlinger Road ..... Gap PA 17527 ..... USA  
 152 ANTHONY WILKINSON . c/o Delta Exhibitions, Greets Green Rd W. Bromwick B70 9ER .. ENGLAND

**REINSTATED**

193 BILL BARTLETT ..... Postmaster ..... Saanichton BC V8M 100 CANADA  
 331 MANUEL ARANGO E. ... Calle 4 #39-15 Bl 3 No 201 ..... Medellin ..... COLOMBIA

**DECEASED**

C38 DR. JAMES B. HELME

Carlos Edwards is recognized as a contributing member for 1995-1996. Mr Hughes collects Colombia, codes 1-14, 16, 19-20 and Panama codes 51-57, 59, 61-64, 66 and 68.

**SPACE FILLERS**

In tribute to Dr. Helme, the final article which he prepared with co-author Federico Brid is being published in this issue in its entirety. Because of the length of the article most of the regular features have been omitted, but will return in the next issue. Dr. Helme has appointed Federico as the administrator of his philatelic estate. COPAPHIL will cooperate with Federico in ensuring that Dr. Helmes extensive library of notes, photocopies, audiotapes of interviews, etc. is preserved for future philatelists.

Jim always had extensive plans for his future activities. His 1996 plans included remounting his

exhibit for CAPEX. I was looking forward to seeing the exhibit as I had traded four of my better second issue Panama covers to him for two of his covers of Panama stamps used in Cauca and I knew he had also acquired other new material. The title of his exhibit, as listed in the CAPEX program, included the 1878 issue, but the collection as exhibited did not include that issue or any of the new material he had acquired. The title page was the one from Korea which mentioned that the exhibit would be remounted and expanded before CAPEX \*96. In view of the circumstances this was conveniently ignored by the jury.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

CAPEX \*96 is now history. Frankly, nine days was more than enough: by the final day of the show my dogs were barking furiously....by now, a week later, they're just growling. I must say that this CAPEX Organizing Committee put on a **SUPER SHOW**...a great improvement over the one staged a decade ago. The weather did happen to be a bit "iffy" at first...but then what did that matter when all visitors were indoors! As far as myself and other COPAPHIL members present were concerned, there was one tragic blot on this otherwise memorable occasion...and that was the news of **Jim Helme's** untimely death from a massive heart attack on June 7th in Philadelphia, where he was visiting his daughter and attending his Princeton class reunion. Jim's exhibit of **PANAMA: 1878 ISSUES** in CAPEX \*96 received a Gold Medal and a Special Prize. I grieve that he never got to receive them. Jim's close associate on early Panama studies, Federico Brid, has written an obituary which you'll see elsewhere in this Journal, but I would like to add my "two bits" to his words. "Jim: I shall miss you

more than you could ever have imagined! Rest in Peace, my friend!

On the subject of CAPEX \*96 I must record my great disappointment at the paucity of our Society members who attended this International Show. I had arranged for a society meeting of twenty, but only five showed up. Unfortunately, our guest speaker, Hugo Goggel, from Colombia, was a Commissioner and thus was invited on a tour of Niagara Falls by the CAPEX Committee: that happened to be the very day that our meeting was planned. So: sadly, our meeting didn't add up to a hill of beans!

In the absence of any business matters being brought up by the members, I guess we (the Executive Committee) will keep on tramping the same old path for another term!

Our editor, Jim Cross, was present at CAPEX and he took note of all COPAPHIL exhibitors and their awards they received: you'll find the compendium elsewhere in this issue.

RAY IRESON

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 THE TREASURER'S REPORT

## BALANCE SHEET AS OF 30 JUNE 1996

## ASSETS

Cash in Bank	2704.86	
Petty Cash	50.80	
Library Cash Account	275.28	
Investments	9616.73	
TOTAL		12,647.67

## LIABILITIES

Advance Dues	751.47	
Due to Consignors	1162.00	
TOTAL		1,913.47

## RESERVES

Balance 30 June 1995	9668.97	
Added 1995-1996	1065.23	
TOTAL		10,734.20

## INCOME STATEMENT 1 JUL 95 - 30 JUN 96

## INCOME:

Annual Dues	1607.45	
Contributions	390.04	
Mail Sales Commissions	1132.70	
Publication Sales	17.00	
Investment earnings	698.58	
Library Fees	134.41	
COPACARTA Ads	7.50	
TOTAL		3,987.68

## EXPENSE

Printing	912.58	
Postage	880.39	
Supplies	36.64	
Library Expense	72.63	
Computer Expense	400.00	
Mail Sales Expense	620.21	
TOTAL		2,922.45

Addition to Reserves	1,065.23
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## SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

by Jim Cross

Mail Bid Sale 14 was closed on 15 July 1996. 142 lots were sold for a total of \$5259.50 earning \$525.95 in commissions for COPAPHIL. Checks to the consignors were mailed during the following week. There were 11 consignors and 23 successful bidders. Lists of prices realized in Sale 13 and Sale 14 are enclosed with this issue of COPACARTA.

## FUTURE SALES

Sale number 15 will be another Colombia sale. Lots for this sale should be submitted between 1 October and 31 October. The sale catalog will be mailed with the December 1996 COPACARTA.

Sale number 16 will be a special PACIFIC 97

sale of better grade material with a minimum bid of \$50 per lot. It will include both Colombia and Panama. The catalog will be mailed with the June 1997 COPACARTA prior to PACIFIC 97 and copies will also be available at the COPAPHIL booth at that show. Lots for this sale should be submitted between 1 April and 30 April 1997.

Please do not submit sales lots early and remember to contact the sales manager before sending more than 25 lots for a single sale. Failure to follow these instructions places an unnecessary burden upon the sales manager who must safeguard the lots while they are in his custody.

## REPORT FROM CAPEX

by Jim Cross

I drove to Toronto from my daughter's house in Rochester NY on Thursday, the second day before the show was scheduled to open and arrived just after lunch to find a scene of organized chaos. Crews of workmen were everywhere, constructing dealer's booths, installing electric wiring, moving in displays and doing the hundreds of small tasks that are necessary to prepare for a large international stamp exhibition. Crossing the border with my exhibit was no problem. Customs officials merely asked where I was going and why. When I answered, Toronto to do some research in the archives and attend the stamp show they waved me thru without inspection.

Stopping at the front desk to obtain a badge, I was delayed a bit. The staff was still learning what was required and I was apparently the first exhibitor who had come by. A supervisor explained what was needed and I went upstairs to the bin room. There a representative of the customs agent took my customs form and the staff took my exhibit to be checked in. The exhibit frames had been erected and mounting of exhibits had already begun. I volunteered to help and spent the next four hours in this task.

The show was held on the second floor of the Toronto Convention Center, a spacious area with good lighting. There was adequate space with areas for the public to rest and eat. The exhibition layout was orderly and it was easy to find exhibits and dealers booths with the floor plan. This contrasted with the layout at AMERIPEX in 1987

where it took several days to get accustomed to the floor plan and it was commonplace to be unable to find a booth or exhibit that one was interested in.

The number of bourse dealers was less than I had expected and there were only a limited number from the United States. Several dealers have told me that the cumbersome and costly customs regulations which require posting of a bond on merchandise brought in for sale and the high cost of bourse booths made the show unattractive for them. However, the limited number of U.S. dealers probably contributed to lower attendance by Americans, certainly evidenced by the limited number of COPAPHIL members from the east coast that were in attendance.

Member Brian Moorhouse was the only dealer with a specialized stock of Latin America. Among his new acquisitions are three items that merit mention. First, he has found a registered internal mail cover franked with the second issue Panama 5c stamp. This is only the third reported use of this stamp on internal mail and the only registered internal mail cover reported from Panama. The other items were a strip with dye proofs of the four stamps of the first Panama issue in sepia and a similar strip with the four stamps of the second Tolima issue. Examination of the two strips suggests that there was another strip between them on the sheet, (possibly with the four stamps of the second issue of Cundinamarca).

Four U.S. cover dealers shared a booth under the name of Triple S Covers and I found their

combined stocks the second best source Latin American material. In one of the stocks I found a cover with a pair of the 20c stamp of the second Panama issue. Multiples of this stamp on cover are scarce. Dr. Helme's exhibit shows a cover with a strip of three, but none with a pair.

As would be anticipated there were a large number of Canadian dealers, most of whom seem to have had mainly Canadian material.

Space was provided in the Court of Honor for Brigitte Kaplan's exhibit "Colombia Aereo, Nuevo y en Sobres," but the exhibit, which won the grand award at ESPAMER 96 in Madrid, failed to arrive.

Nine Colombia and Panama exhibits were entered in the open competition (all exhibitors are COPAPHIL members except Santiago Sanchez). The exhibits with awards earned are shown in the box below.

Hugo Gogge	Classic Colombia	Traditional Philately	Large Gold
Dr. James B. Helme	Panama, the 1878 & 1887-88 Issues	Traditional Philately	Gold
Santiago Sanchez	Colombia Clasica, 1859-1868	Traditional Philately	Large Vermeil
Bernd Sander	SCADTA, El Primer Correo Aero de Colombia	Airmail	Large Vermeil
Jairo Londoño	Estado Soberano y/o Departamento de Antioquia	Traditional Philately	Vermeil
Raymond Ireson	The Panama Canal Story	Thematic	Vermeil
James Cross	Colombia, The Unknown War	Postal History	Large Silver
Deborah Friedman	The Postal Cards & Envelopes of Colombia	Postal Stationery	Large Silver
Carlos Valenzuela	Vuelos Precursores en Colombia	Airmail	Large Silver

Four additional COPAPHIL members exhibited material from other areas. Robert D'Elia received a large vermeil for Prephilatelic and Classic Ecuador, Jorg Maier received a large vermeil for Chile, 1853 to 1900, Finn Stjernholm received a large vermeil for Postal Stationery of El Salvador and Robert Markovits showed U.S. Officials 1873-1884. In addition the show committee solicited two additional categories of exhibits. One frame exhibits were used to fill out rows of twenty-five frames which had three eight frame exhibits and non-competitive five and eight frame exhibits were mounted to replace exhibits which did not arrive. Three members had exhibits of these types which were not listed in the show program. The show stealer (in my opinion) was Ray Ireson's one frame exhibit of the Quest for El Dorado, featuring material from his recent find which, in addition to material previously published in this journal, includes the original deed for the purchase of the property on which the tunnel to attempt to drain Lake Guatavita was dug. Ken Rowe, who was the general chairman of CAPEX, exhibited Colombia, the 1908 numeral issue. Unfortunately, not all of our members present saw these exhibits, because they were not in the show program.

A jury of COPAPHIL members appointed by Ray Ireson reviewed the Colombia/Panama exhibits and I was privileged to receive the special COPAPHIL award for the exhibit showing the best original research. The award is a beautiful replica of the gold owl artifact which was pictured on two Colombians stamp, Scott C674-C675. A similar

award will be given at PACIFICA.

Throughout the show there was widespread dissatisfaction by exhibitors with the judging and the levels of medals awarded. Numerous exhibits which had been previously shown internationally received medals one or even two levels below those that they had previously obtained. It is curious that the previous CAPEX produced similar results ten years ago, even though this was a different jury with few members from the former jury. Because of my interest in the inflation covers of Colombia, I took special note of two postal history exhibits, one showing the 1923 German Inflation and the other showing the hyper-inflation in Hungary in 1945-1946. Both of these exhibits were outstanding in my opinion, completely documenting each step of the inflation with many scarce and unusual covers. Both exhibits had previously received international gold medals, but neither received one at this show. There seemed to be definite prejudice against exhibits of more modern material.

I took notes of the contents of each of the exhibits in our area and will describe them in more detail in the next issue. I also took additional photos which will be included in that issue.

Most of the exhibits that I had the opportunity to study seemed to be of very high quality, although there were some exceptions in the thematic area. That group contained a number of poorly organized and sloppily mounted exhibits of very ordinary material and it is difficult to understand how they qualified to be shown by receiving a vermeil in a national competition.

I attended the seminar on judging of Postal History. I raised the question of whether specialized societies such as COPAPHIL could aid the judging process by preparing summaries indicating the scarcity of postal history items from various periods for our countries. I remain convinced that lack of familiarity with the material is wide-spread among jury members and that this in turn leads to overemphasis in judging on presentation and nit-picking over minor details. Unfortunately, previous commitments made it impossible to remain for the entire session, but I understand there was some spirited discussion of this question after I left.

The COPAPHIL meeting on Friday 14 June was very poorly attended. President Ray Ireson had planned for an attendance of thirty, but only five members and one non-member attended. The show organizing committee had scheduled a trip to Niagara Falls for that day for the commissioners and jury members which was joined by the members present from Colombia. Officers and board members present were able to discuss and resolve a number of issues concerning future organization plans.

Bill Welch reported that the APS is attempting to reenergize FIAF, the Interamerican Filatelic Federation and that it is tentatively planning to

devote its 1998 spring meeting in New Orleans to exhibits of the Americas.

I reported to the other board members on the new printer that we are using and also on plans to include color pages in some issues when suitable material is available.

We discussed the special mail bid sale which will be held in conjunction with PACIFICA and it was decided that security considerations dictate that the material not be brought to the show. However, the lots will be photocopied and the photocopies will be available at the COPAPHIL booth. Members that I saw at the show included:

John Arn	United States
Alvaro Barriga	Colombia
Bill Bartlett	Canada
Gianmarco Caruso	Colombia
Andrew Cronin	Canada
James Cross	United States
Debbie Friedman	United States
Hugo Goggel	Colombia
Ray Ireson	Canada
Jairo Londoño	Colombia
Jorge Maier	Germany
Brian Moorhouse	England
Giana Wayman	Costa Rica
Bill Welch	United States



Shoppers at CAPEX. L to R. Jim Cross, Gianmarco Caruso, Ray Ireson, Santiago Sanchez.

**JAMES B. HELME, M.D. 1924-1996: A PERSONAL RECOLLECTION**

by Federico Brüd

Dr. James B. Helme, "Jim," the dean of Panama philately died of a massive heart attack at the University Hospital in Philadelphia on June 7. He was 72.

Born in Port Chester, New York, Jim graduated from Princeton University in 1947, and obtained his M.D. degree from the University of Washington in 1952. He did his residency in pediatrics at the Vanderbilt University Hospital and practiced medicine in Nashville, Tennessee until his retirement in 1982. He is survived by his son Franklin, three daughters, Martha, Susie and Cary and seven grandchildren.

As he wrote me many years ago, Jim began collecting stamps in his pre-teen years. On a trip through the Panama Canal, his ship stopped at the Port of Cristobal on the Atlantic side. While touring Colon, he asked his father to take him to the Colon post office to buy some stamps. This purchase introduced Jim to the stamps of Panama and from that point on, it became a life-long passion to obtain, study, research, write and exhibit the stamps of Panama and the Canal Zone.

I first met Jim Helme while attending AMERIPEX in Chicago in 1985. His award winning gold medal collection of the 1st Panama map issue was on display. Jim took me to his exhibit, and with a lot of patience and understanding started showing me frame after frame of wonderful items I had never seen before. I still remember his enthusiasm when we came to a Honduras mixed franking cover. The master was at work, and the student was eager to learn. Back home, I wrote him a letter which was the beginning of a long correspondence stream that continued until a few days before his death when he went to New Jersey to visit his daughter Cary and attend a class reunion at Princeton. With him was a draft of this article on the Panama Hamilton proofs I had sent him a few days earlier. That draft has been finalized and is now the key article in this issue of COPACARTA.

With the publication of the Hamilton proof article, Jim's death brings to a close a long series of works that appeared in the most prestigious philatelic

journals in the country. The New York-based *Collectors Club Philatelist* not only published some of his most prominent articles, like the definitive series on the Panama 1886-87 1st Map issue, but twice gave him their "Best Article of the Year" award. I was fortunate to share with him one of these awards for the *Panama 1885 Stampless Period* series.



Jim's need to exhaust the topic before the work was ready for publication produced definitive studies. At the same time, this drive for completeness left a series of topics unfinished, such as the history of the Panama state postal system up to 1886, the Panama 4th provisional issue, the Panama arms issue, the early Panama registration covers and others. Having his notes and research materials available, we hope to bring to press some of these unfinished products.

Jim's death is a great loss to the students of Panama and Canal Zone stamps. To postal historians, his collections, exhibits, APS expertizing opinions, notes and writings remain a testimony to a great passion for all that is encompassed by the philately of the Isthmus of Panama. Even though I have lost a co-researcher, a guide and most important of all, a friend, I am grateful for the wisdom I have acquired during these ten years of intensive collaboration.

**THE PANAMA ISSUE OF 1906- 1907**  
**PRINTED BY THE HAMILTON BANK NOTE CO. OF NEW YORK**  
**The Background of the Issue and a Listing of the Die and Plate Proof Varieties.**  
 by Federico A. Brid and James B. Helme M.D.

#### Historical Perspective

The February 1987 *COPACARTA* published a one page article on the Panama Hamilton Bank Note Co. issue of 1906. The article's intent was to solicit members of COPAPHIL to report any proofs varieties in their collection for a comprehensive listing to be published in a future issue of *COPACARTA*. It has been over nine years since that appeal. It is time to keep our promise and publish the information we have gathered.

Federico Brid's interest in the proofs of the 1906-07 HBNC. issue started when he went to a New York philatelic show in 1982. He used to attend New England shows often and always made a point of visiting the booth of the Classic Collector from Canada. Dealer Sergio Sismondo was always friendly, spoke Spanish and usually had interesting stories and Panama items for sale. This time Mr. Sismondo showed him three different color die proofs of the frame of the HBNC. issue which he promptly purchased. Back home Mr. Brid pulled out a copy of an article by Philip H. Ward Jr. "*Panama, The Issue of 1906. History of the development of designs, essays, proofs and stamps prepared by the Hamilton Company of New York*" and started comparing his new purchases with the listing of Mr. Ward's article. This article was published in April and July 1948 in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*. In the introduction Mr. Ward states that: "Through some circumstance, all of the material pertaining to this issue has been gathered and maintained in one place, and presents a most interesting story of the progression of this issue and problems which had to be circumvented". Even though there are a number of illustrations and what appears to be a comprehensive listing of the proof varieties found in this "gathering", Mr. Brid's three die proofs were not described in the Ward article. After correspondence between the two authors, and a comparison of 76 die proofs in the collection of Dr. Helme with the Ward listings, the question was raised as to how many varieties existed that were not including in the Ward "gathering". The search was on and as we will demonstrate from this listing, quite productive.

At one time a large portion of what was a

production file for the nine value issue and two postal cards was gathered in one place. Trying to reconstruct and provide better detail of what might have been the contents of the production file has been quite a challenge. What we know is that this "gathering" or a large portion of it was offered to Dr. Helme in 1956 for \$5,500. The material was not purchased, but a table-like recording was created of its contents that has served as a guide to the authors. Since the original purchase of the three die proofs from Mr. Sismondo, the holdings of the two authors have been consolidated into one collection. A great deal of proof and die material has continue to be added to this collection through purchases from collectors, dealers and auction houses. Information of small proof holdings from two COPAPHIL members has also being received and recorded. In March 1992 a prominent Canal Zone specialist and COPAPHIL member sent one of the authors a one volume collection containing substantial HBNC. proof material for examination and recording. This collection has recently become part of this consolidated holding.

Even though we had recorded or had in our collection a considerable number of die and plate proofs, there were still a number of items listed in the Ward article that had not come to light since the offering of 1956, especially the wash drawings and hand painted pieces. In late 1992, fellow COPAPHIL member David Leeds sent Mr. Brid a copy of a one page article that appeared in *Stamps Magazine* in 1989. The article described Latin American collections at the Museum of American History in Washington. One of the collections listed was a three volume set of a "highly specialized collection from Panama covering the years 1906-07". After verifying that this collection was of HBNC. material, Mr. Brid visited the National Postal Museum in December 1994 and recorded its contents in detail. The museum also provided color slides of the hand painted items. With the recent purchase of the one volume collection and a closer examination of its contents, we are now able to complete the recording of what must have been an enormous amount of experimentation by the

Hamilton Bank Note Co. in the production of this nine value set, experimentation evident from the difficulty they must have had with the 1/2¢ stamp. Sharp registry of the red, blue and green colors printed from a stone had to be just right to create a composite flag image. Obtaining this sharp registry so it could be combined with a steel engraved frame, must have been a large challenge to the printers.

Before we begin the listing it is useful to review some of the historical events leading to the production and issue of the HBNC Co. stamps.

Mr. Ward's article starts with the following statement: "On April 7, 1906, the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co. of New York received an order from the republic of Panama for a series of nine stamps and, apparently, two postal cards. On all of the stamps, with the exception of the lowest value, the frame was to be steel engraved, but the center vignette was to be transferred to, and printed from, stone." Although multiple visits have been made to the Panama National Archives seeking correspondence or information about contracts between the republic of Panama and the HBNC Co., no records of these transactions have been found. Correspondence with the successors of the Hamilton Bank Note Co. has also not produced results. The little we are able to confirm on the history of this issue was published in the *Gaceta Oficial*.

Right after the November 3, 1903 independence from Colombia, the new republic started divesting itself from all things that linked her with the former Department of Colombia. There were millions of stamps of the 1st and 2nd Panama map issues in stock, and the fastest way to convert these Colombian stamps into Republic of Panama stamps was to overprint them. Thus we have a series of overprintings that at times became notorious for its creativity and greed. The first overprinting of stamps with the words REPUBLICA DE PANAMA was done with a handstamp and they were issued on November 9, 1903. Even though the millions of unused Department of Panama stamps in stock were sufficient to last for years, the new republic started the process of contracting for a definitive issue as early as February 1904.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of March 2, 1904 published an announcement dated February 28, 1904 requesting bids for a printing of 600,000 sets of a nine value issue. The values were to be \$1.00, 50¢,

20¢, 10¢, 5¢, 2¢, 1¢, 10¢ Registration and 5¢ Acknowledgment of Receipt. Even though this was a solicitation for bids, one of the clauses of the announcement was that the printing should be done by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Other fascinating clauses were that the bidder was allowed to keep up to 73,000 sets of the new stamps (canceled to order) and to buy the entire supply or part of the supply of the old Colombian stamps for an undetermined sum. This was to take place as soon as the new issue was delivered. We know that this printing never materialized, at least not to the extent proposed. The American Bank Note Co. did print for Panama five general issue values between 1904 and 1905 (Scott 179, 180, F27, H22 and 13). The proposed sale of the old Department of Panama stamps was not realized when these values were received, since they continued to be available for postage until the release of the HBNC Co. issue.

During the course of 1904 and 1906 the *Gaceta Oficial* continued to publish sporadic audits and quantities of what obviously are old Department of Panama stamps. The *Gaceta Oficial* of September 24, 1904 includes a very long decree, number 118 of August 20, 1904, reorganizing the postal and telegraph services for the new Republic. During this period, there are no further announcements of bids or contractual arrangements for new issues until the publication of decree number 107 of August 20, 1906 which appeared in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 21st. The decree begins with the following preamble: "The President of the Republic, exercising his legal rights and considering that the new postage stamps ordered from the United States to replace the Colombian are close to arrival, and that according to the latest information, the entire set will be received in parts and not the entire issue, and that there is an urgency in placing the new stamps in circulation as they arrive." The preamble is followed by three articles stating that once there are sufficient quantities of the new values on hand, the corresponding values of the old stamps would be retired.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of September 28, 1906 published the minutes of a visit by the Secretary of Government to the General Postal Administration that took place August 31. The purpose of the visit was to take an inventory of the stock of the 2¢ Colombian stamps, to retire these old stamps from

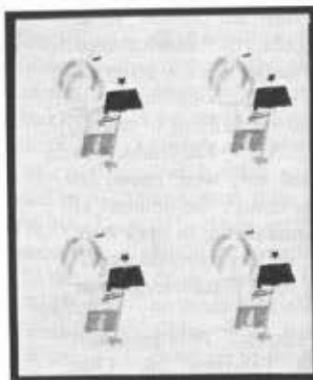
circulation and to place a new 1¢ stamp in circulation. The new 1¢ stamp is from the HBNC's series. Since the old Colombian stamps were based on the silver standard, they had half the value of the new HBNC's stamps that were based on the gold standard. Thus the exchange of the old 2¢ stamps for the new 1¢ stamp is an equal value exchange. The next news of new stamps arriving in Panama, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 21, 1906, was the minutes of another visit by the Secretary of Government to the General Postal Administration on 19 November 1906 to take an inventory of the entire stock of the old Colombian stamps, to retire them from circulation and to place the rest of the new values into circulation.

Even though we do not have original documentation of the quantities ordered and printed of this issue, the collection of the U.S. National Postal Museum has notations of quantities and dates of orders for the nine value set and the two postal cards. Since the material contained in the museum albums was part of the records of Mr. Philip Ward, we are assuming this information was included in the original production file and came from the archives of the HBNC's. At present this is the most concrete information available as to quantities ordered. It is depicted in the table at the left.

Value	1st Order	2nd Order	3rd Order
	7 April 1906	7 March 1907	6 June 1907
1/2c	1,000,000		
1c	1,500,000		2,000,000
2c	1,000,000	3,000,000	
2.5c	1,000,000		
5c	800,000	2,000,000	
8c	800,000		
10c	500,000	500,000	
25c	400,000		
50c	300,000		
<b>Postal Cards</b>			
1c		700,000	
2c		300,000	

Inventory of the known die and plate proof varieties

Medio Centesimo (Scott 185)



LEFT  
Die proof of the frame  
Printed over an essay  
of the vignette with large  
stars and a small wreath  
(DP-1)

RIGHT  
Plate proof of the  
vignette. Red inverted.  
Green wreath inverted and  
double (PPV-16)

**AR Artwork**

- AR1 Artist hand painted drawing with flag hanging down. Orange brown frame, red and blue vignette (Color photo, page 25).
- AR2 Artist's 2nd wash drawing, with normal flag flying horizontally

**DPV Die proofs of vignette – steel engraving**

- DPV-1 Black on wove
- DPV-2 Black on thick paper
- DPV-3 Black on India mounted on card
- DPV-4 Dark brown on wove
- DPV-5 Yellow brown on wove
- DPV-6 Red on wove
- DPV-7 Gray on wove
- DPV-8 Blue on wove
- DPV-9 Reddish orange on wove
- DPV-10 Purple on wove
- DPV-11 Green on wove
- DPV-12 Green on wove mounted on card

**DPV Die proofs of vignette—stone impression.**

- DPV-13 Blue only on wove
- DPV-14 Red only on wove
- DPV-15 Green only on wove

**DPV Die proofs of vignette. Combination of steel engraving and stone printing.**

- DPV-16 In red, green and blue colors. Red star with blue outline
- DPV-17 In red, green and blue colors. Red star larger than issued

**PPV Plate proofs of vignette**

- PPV-1 Block of four, red only. (Five impressions, three inverted)
- PPV-2 Block of four, red and blue only. No wreath, blue shifted 100% to right.
- PPV-3 Block of four, red and blue only. No wreath, blue shifted 50% to right.
- PPV-4 Block of four, red and blue only. No wreath, red impression inverted
- PPV-5 Block of four, red and blue only. No wreath. Red is on top of the blue flag and at right.
- PPV-6 Block of four, red and blue only. No wreath. Blue double, one inverted. Red inverted.
- PPV-7 Block of four, red and blue only. No wreath. Blue triple. Red double, one inverted.
- PPV-8 Block of four. The red, blue and green colors as issued.
- PPV-9 Block of four. The red, blue and green colors as issued. Blue double.
- PPV-10 Block of four. The red, blue and green colors as issued. Red 50% to right.
- PPV-11 Block of four. The red, blue and green colors as issued. Red is shifted up.
- PPV-12 Block of four. The red, blue and green colors as issued. Red and wreath shifted down.
- PPV-13 Block of four. The red, blue and green colors as issued. Red inverted. Wreath shifted down.
- PPV-14 Block of four. The red, blue and green colors as issued. Wreath inverted.
- PPV-15 Block of four. The red, blue and green colors as issued. Wreath inverted and double.
- PPV-16 Block of four. The red, blue and green colors as issued. Red inverted, wreath double and inverted. (Photo)
- PPV-17 Block of ten. Red and blue only. Printed on both sides of the paper.
- PPV-18 Block of eight. Printed on both sides of the paper. Side one - red and blue only. Side two - four impressions of the red only.
- PPV-19 Block of four. Printed on both sides of the paper. Side one - red and blue. Side two - red only
- PPV-20 Block of four in issued colors. Wreath smaller than issued.

**DPF Die proofs of the frame.**

- DPF-1 Black, thin paper.
- DPF-2 Black, thick paper.
- DPF-3 Black on india die sunk on card.
- DPF-4 Green on wove
- DPF-5 Purple on wove.
- DPF-6 Red on wove.
- DPF-7 Yellow brown on wove
- DPF-8 Yellow brown on wove mounted on card.
- DPF-9 Blue on wove.
- DPF-10 Dark brown on wove.
- DPF-11 Reddish orange on wove.

**PPF Plate proof of the frame.**

- PPF Imperforate block of four in issued color.

**DP Die proofs.**

- DP-1 Die proof of frame printed over an essay of the vignette. This vignette essay has large stars, a small wreath and a combination of stone and engraved printing **(Photo)**.
- DP-2 Die proof of frame printed over an essay of the vignette. This vignette essay has small stars with a blue outline of the red star, a small wreath and a combination of stone and engraved printing
- DP-3 Die proof of the frame printed over an essay of the vignette. This vignette essay has small stars, with a blue outline of the red star, a small wreath and a combination of stone and engraving printing. Perforations have been added to resemble a perforated stamp.
- DP-4 Die proof of frame with pasted center.

**PP Plate Proofs.**

- PP-1 Block of four of complete stamp imperforate
- PP-2 Block of four of the complete stamp imperforate. The frame is in beige color

Un Centesimo (Scott 186)



LEFT  
Black vignette  
painted on wove  
and pasted on a  
card Unfinished  
helmet No name.  
(DPV-2)

RIGHT  
Green frame  
printed on a piece  
of wove pasted  
on a card  
(DPF-3)

**AR Artwork.**

AR-1 Artist's hand painted drawing of the frame in orange brown

**DPV. Die Proofs of the Vignette.**

DPV-1 Black without name  
 DPV-2 Black without name mount on card & labeled. *1st Proof (Photo)*.  
 DPV-3 Black with name on thin paper.  
 DPV-4 Black on wove.  
 DPV-5 Black on india die sunk on card.  
 DPV-6 Bluish black on wove.  
 DPV-7 Blue on wove.  
 DPV-8 Green on wove.  
 DPV-9 Green on wove mounted on card.  
 DPV-10 Purple on wove.  
 DPV-11 Red on wove.  
 DPV-12 Reddish orange on wove.

**PPV Plate Proofs of the Vignette.**

PPV-1 Plate proof of the vignette in black. Imperforate block of four

**DPF. Die Proofs of Frame.**

DPF-1 Black on thin paper  
 DPF-2 Black on wove.  
 DPF-3 Black on wove mounted on card. **(Photo)**  
 DPF-4 Reddish orange on wove  
 DPF-5 Light green on wove.  
 DPF-6 Green on wove.  
 DPF-7 Green mounted on card and labeled: *3rd proof*.  
 DPF-8 Purple on wove.  
 DPF-9 Red on wove.  
 DPF-10 Blue on wove.

**PPF Plate Proofs of the Frame.**

PPF-1 Plate proof of the frame in green Imperforate block of four.

**DP Die proofs of entire stamp.**

DP-1 Die proof of frame with pasted center. Green frame and gray center.  
 DP-2 Die proof of the black vignette printed inside a die proof of the green frame  
 DP-3 Die proof of the black 50¢ (broad shoulders) vignette printed inside a die proof of the green frame  
 DP-4 Die proof of the black 50¢ (broad shoulders) vignette. The vignette is double and printed inside a die proof of the green frame  
 DP-5 Die proof of the black vignette printed inside a die proof of the green frame. Perforations added to resemble a perforated stamp

**PP Plate proofs of the entire stamp.**

PP-1 Imperforate block of four. *Orange* vignette, *green* frame.  
 PP-2 Imperforate block of four. *Orange* vignette, *blue* frame.  
 PP-3 Imperforate block of four. *Purple* vignette, *red* frame.  
 PP-4 Imperforate block of four. *Purple* vignette, *green* frame.  
 PP-5 Imperforate block of four. *Red* vignette, *green* frame.  
 PP-6 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette, *orange* frame.  
 PP-7 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette, *green* frame.

- PP-8 Imperforate block of four. *Green* vignette, *blue* frame.
- PP-9 Imperforate block of four. *Gray black* vignette, *green* frame.
- PP-10 Imperforate block of four. *Gray black* vignette, *deep brown* frame.
- PP-11 Imperforate block of four. *Gray black* vignette, *strong red* frame.
- PP-12 Imperforate block of four. *Gray black* vignette, *purple* frame.
- PP-13 Imperforate block of four. *Gray black* vignette, *blue* frame.
- PP-14 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette, *strong red* frame.
- PP-15 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette, *purple* frame.
- PP-16 Perforated single with CANAL ZONE overprint. *Gray black* vignette, *blue* frame.
- PP-17 Imperforate block of four. *Orange* vignette of the 2¢ value (Cordoba), *green* frame.
- PP-18 Imperforate block of four. *Orange* vignette of the 2¢ value (Cordoba), *blue* frame.
- PP-19 Imperforate block of four. *Orange* vignette of the 5¢ value (Arosemena), *blue* frame.
- PP-20 Imperforate block of four. *Orange* vignette of the 10¢ value (Obaldia), *blue* frame.
- PP-21 Imperforate block of four. *Orange* vignette of the 10¢ value (Obaldia), *green* frame.

**Dos Centesimos (Scott 187)**



LEFT  
Die proof of frame  
Black on india  
die sunk on card  
(DPF 3)

RIGHT  
Plate proof  
Vignette of the 1c in blue.  
Frame of the 2c in red.  
(PP-17)

**AR Artwork.**

- AR-1 Artist's hand painted drawing of the frame in orange brown

**DPV Die proofs of the vignette.**

- DPV-1 Black without name.
- DPV-2 Black on wove with name.
- DPV-3 Black on wove mounted on card.
- DPV-4 Black on india, die sunk on card
- DPV-5 Bluish black on wove.
- DPV-6 Red on wove
- DPV-7 Reddish orange on wove.
- DPV-8 Green on wove.
- DPV-9 Blue on wove.
- DPV-10 Purple on wove

**PPV Plate proofs of the vignette.**

PPV-1 Imperforate block of four in black.

**DPF Die proofs of the frame.**

- DPF-1 Black on thick paper.
- DPF-2 Black on thin paper.
- DPF-3 Black on india die sunk on card. **(Photo)**
- DPF-4 Yellow brown on wove.
- DPF-5 Reddish orange on wove.
- DPF-6 Red on wove
- DPF-7 Red on wove mounted on card.
- DPF-8 Blue on wove.
- DPF-9 Green on wove.
- DPF-10 Pink on wove
- DPF-11 Pink die sunk on card.
- DPF-12 Purple on wove.
- DPF-13 Six die proofs of frame in various shades of red.

**PPF Plate proofs of the frame.**

- PPF-1 Imperforate block of four in lake.
- PPF-2 Imperforate blocks of four in twelve different tints of red. Some coloration fading due to poor inking.

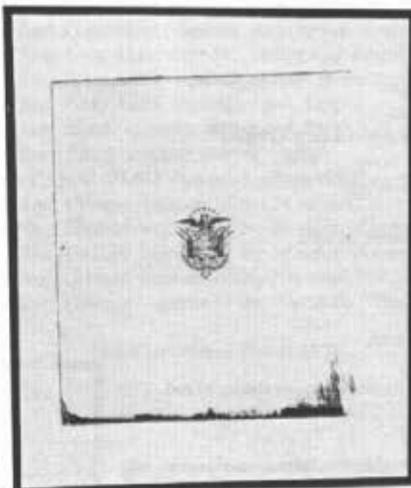
**PP Plate proofs of entire stamp.**

- PP-1 *Blue* vignette, *dark blue green* frame
- PP-2 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette, *orange* frame.
- PP-3 Imperforate block of four. *Purple* vignette, *strong red* frame.
- PP-4 Imperforate block of four. *Green* vignette, *strong red* frame.
- PP-5 Imperforate block of four. *Orange* vignette, *purple* frame.
- PP-6 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette, *strong red* frame.
- PP-7 Imperforate block of four. *Moderate red* vignette, *green* frame.
- PP-8 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette, *blue* frame.
- PP-9 Imperforate block of four. *Green* vignette, *dark blue* frame.
- PP-10 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette, *green* frame.
- PP-11 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette, *purple* frame.
- PP-12 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette, *brown* frame.
- PP-13 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette, *dull yellow* frame.
- PP-14 Imperforate block of four. *Slate blue* vignette, *slate blue* frame.
- PP-15 Imperforate block of four. *Light slate blue* vignette, *light slate blue* frame.
- PP-16 Imperforate block of four. *Green* vignette of the 1¢ value (Balboa), *strong red* frame.
- PP-17 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette of the 1¢ value (Balboa), *strong red* frame. **(Photo)**.
- PP-18 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette of the 1¢ value (Balboa), *strong red* frame.
- PP-19 Imperforate block of four. *Purple* vignette of the 1¢ value (Balboa), *strong red* frame.
- PP-20 Imperforate block of four. *Green* vignette of the 5¢ value (Arosemena), *strong red* frame.
- PP-21 Imperforate block of four. *Purple* vignette of the 10¢ value (Obaldia), *strong red* frame.
- PP-22 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette of the 10¢ value (Obaldia), *strong red* frame.

Dos y Medio Centesimos (Scott 188)



Die proof of frame  
Green on pink card  
(DPF-1)



RIGHT  
Die proof of vignette in black.  
No title under arms and circle  
in pencil around arms (DPV-1)



Die proof of stamp.  
Purple on wove  
(DP-3)

**AR Artwork.**

AR-1 Artist's drawing of the frame in reddish orange

**DPV Die proofs of the vignette**

- DPV-1 Black on beige card. No title under the arms and thin pencil circle around them. **(Photo)**.
- DPV-2 Black on wove paper. No title under the arms and thin pencil circle around them.
- DPV-3 Black on wove paper. Title under the arms.
- DPV-4 Black on thin paper. Title under the arms.
- DPV-5 Black on india mounted on card. Title under the arms.
- DPV-6 Green on wove. Title under the arms.
- DPV-7 Red on wove. Title under the arms.
- DPV-8 Orange on wove. Title under the arms.

**DPF Die proofs of the frame.**

- DPF-1 Green on pink card. **(Photo)**.
- DPF-2 Red on pink card.
- DPF-3 Black on card.
- DPF-4 Green on wove.
- DPF-5 Purple on wove.
- DPF-6 Reddish purple on wove.

**DP Die proofs of the entire stamp.**

- DP-1 Die proof of the black vignette printed inside a die proof of the orange frame.
- DP-2 Dark green on wove.
- DP-3 Purple on wove. **(Photo)**.
- DP-4 Blue on wove.
- DP-5 Red on wove.
- DP-6 Yellow brown on wove.
- DP-7 Reddish orange on card.
- DP-8 Reddish orange on wove.
- DP-9 Red brown on wove.
- DP-10 Beige on wove.

**PP Plate proofs of the stamp.**

- PP-1 In issued colors.
- PP-2 Green on thin white paper (.06 mm. thick).
- PP-3 Green on cream vertically laid paper (.16mm thick).
- PP-4 Green on cream horizontally laid paper (.16mm thick).
- PP-5 Green on hard bond paper (.10mm thick). Word **PROOF** printed in black on reverse.

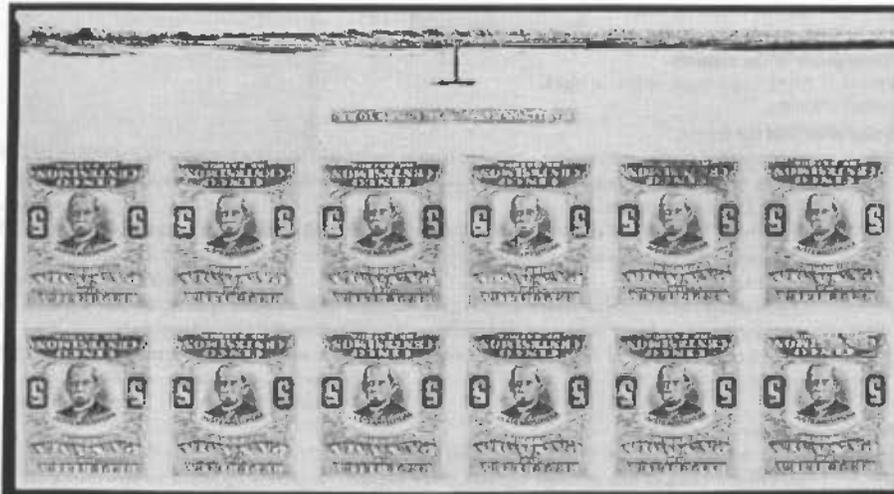
**Cinco Centesimos (Scott 189)**

Plate proof. Top margin imperforate block of ten, black vignette and dull blue frame. Frame inverted (PP-10).

**AR. Artwork.**

- AR-1 Artist drawing of the frame in greenish blue with note in black ink. *Space a little more DE BALBUA*

**DPV Die proofs of the vignette.**

- DPV-1 Black labeled. *1st proof.*
- DPV-2 Black labeled. *2nd proof*
- DPV-3 Black with a notation. *plain marked as such.*
- DPV-4 Black on wove.
- DPV-5 Black on india die sunk on card.
- DPV-6 Black on wove mounted on card.
- DPV-7 Bluish black on wove.
- DPV-8 Yellow brown on wove
- DPV-9 Red on wove
- DPV-10 Green on wove.
- DPV-11 Purple on wove.
- DPV-12 Blue on wove
- DPV-13 Reddish orange on wove.

**DPF Die proofs of the frame.**

- DPF-1 Black on india die sunk on card.
- DPF-2 Black on wove mounted on card.
- DPF-3 Bluish black on wove.
- DPF-4 Blue on wove
- DPF-5 Green on wove
- DPF-6 Green on wove, heavy cross-hatching
- DPF-7 Purple on wove.
- DPF-8 Light red on wove
- DPF-9 Reddish orange on wove.
- DPF-10 Yellow brown on wove.

**PPV Plate proof of the vignette.**

- PPV-1 Imperforate block of four in black

**PPF Plate proofs of the frame.**

- PPF-1 Plate proof of the frame in various shades of blue in twelve blocks of four, a marginal strip of four and a block of eight with imprint. Blocks show experimentation with blue colors. Inking at times fading during the printing process
- PPF-2 Imperforate block of nine of the frame with smudges of blue ink on the left margin and the word: *C. Blue*. It appears that the smudges were made by dipping a finger in blue ink and smearing it on the piece of the stamp paper.
- PPF-3 Imperforated block of six of the frame with three smudges of blue ink. It appears that the smudges were made by dipping a finger in blue ink and smearing it on the piece of the stamp paper.
- PPF-4 Imperforated full sheet of 100 of the frame without gum. The bottom three rows are the only rows fully printed.

**PP Plate proofs of the entire stamp.**

- PP-1 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette, *blue* frame
- PP-2 Imperforate block of four. *Orange* vignette, *green* frame.
- PP-3 Imperforate block of four. *Purple* vignette, *carmine* frame.
- PP-4 Imperforate block of four. *Purple* vignette, *orange* frame.
- PP-5 Imperforate block of four. *Green* vignette, *dark blue* frame.
- PP-6 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette, *orange* frame.
- PP-7 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette, *orange* frame.
- PP-8 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette, *purple* frame.
- PP-9 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette, *red* frame.
- PP-10 Imperforate top margin block of ten. *Black* vignette, *dull blue* frame, 1-frame inverted. (Photo).
- PP-11 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette, *blue* frame.
- PP-12 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette of the 1¢ value (Balboa), *orange* frame.
- PP-13 Imperforate block of four. *Green* vignette of the 1¢ value (Balboa), *orange* frame
- PP-14 Imperforate block of four. *Purple* vignette of the 1¢ value (Balboa), *orange* frame.
- PP-15 Imperforate block of four. *Black* vignette of the 1¢ value (Balboa), *orange* frame.
- PP-16 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette of the 2¢ value (Cordoba), *orange* frame.
- PP-17 Imperforate block of four. *Purple* vignette of the 2¢ value (Cordoba), *orange* frame.
- PP-18 Imperforate block of four. *Green* vignette of the 2¢ value (Cordoba), *orange* frame.
- PP-19 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette of the 5¢ value (Arosemena), *orange* frame
- PP-20 Imperforate block of four. *Purple* vignette of the 10¢ value (Obaldia), *orange* frame.
- PP-21 Imperforate block of four. *Blue* vignette of the 10¢ value (Obaldia), *orange* frame.
- PP-22 Imperforate block of four. *Green* vignette of the 10¢ value (Obaldia), *orange* frame

## Ocho centesimos (Scott 190)



LEFT  
Plate proof of frame in purple  
Lower stamps almost albino.  
(PPF-1)

RIGHT  
Die proof of vignette in black  
printed inside die proof of  
frame in olive. Perforations  
added to resemble a  
perforated stamp (DP-4)

**AR Artwork.**

AR-1 Artist's hand painted drawing of the frame in light green.

**DPV Die proofs of the vignette.**

- DPV-1 Black on wove without name.
- DPV-2 Black on wove with name.
- DPV-3 Black on thin grayish paper.
- DPV-4 Black on wove mounted on card.
- DPV-5 Black on india die sunk on card.
- DPV-6 Bluish black on wove without name.
- DPV-7 Bluish black on wove with name.
- DPV-8 Red on wove.
- DPV-9 Purple on wove.
- DPV-10 Beige on wove.
- DPV-11 Reddish orange on wove.
- DPV-12 Green on wove.
- DPV-13 Blue on wove.

**PPV Plate proof of the vignette.**

PPV-1 Imperforate block of four in black.

**DPF Die proofs of the frame.**

- DPF-1 Black on thin grayish paper.
- DPF-2 Black on wove paper
- DPF-3 Black mounted on card
- DPF-4 Black on india die sunk on card.
- DPF-5 Green on wove.
- DPF-6 Purple on wove.
- DPF-7 Reddish orange on wove
- DPF-8 Red on wove.
- DPF-9 Blue on wove.
- DPF-10 Yellow brown on wove
- DPF-11 Dark brown on wove.

**PPF Plate proofs of the frame.**

- PPF-1 Two imperforated blocks of four of the frame in purple. Poor inking on various stamps.
- PPF-2 Two imperforated blocks of four of the frame in two shades of purple.

**DP Die proofs of the entire stamp.**

- DP-1 Die proof of the black vignette printed inside a die proof of the frame. Dark purple frame.
- DP-2 Die proof of the black vignette printed inside a die proof of the frame. Light purple frame.
- DP-3 Die proof of the black vignette printed inside a die proof of the frame. Olive frame.
- DP-4 Die proof of the black vignette printed inside a die proof of the frame. Dark purple frame. Perforations have been applied all around to resemble a perforated stamp. **(Photo)**.
- DP-5 Die proof of the black vignette printed inside a die proof of the frame. Olive frame. Perforations have been applied all around to resemble a perforated stamp.

**PP Plate proofs of the entire stamp.**

- PP-1 Two perforated vertical marginal pairs of the entire. One marked "pressed" and the other "for pressing" on the margins in pencil
- PP-2 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, purple frame.*
- PP-3 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, green frame.*
- PP-4 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, red frame.*
- PP-5 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, brown frame.*
- PP-6 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, dull yellow frame.*

**Diez centesimos (Scott 191)**



Plate proof. Vignette of the 2c value in red in frame of the 10c purple. (PP-12).



Die proof of frame in reddish orange (DPF-6)



Die proof of the vignette in black printed on wove mounted on card. (DPV-6)

**AR Artwork.**

- AR-1 Artist's hand painted drawing of the frame in violet.

**DPV Die proofs of the vignette.**

- DPV-1 Black without name.
- DPV-2 Black, labeled "old."
- DPV-3 Black on thin grayish paper.

**DPV Die proofs of the vignette (Continued)**

- DPV-4 Black on wove.
- DPV-5 Black on india. Shadows not finished.
- DPV-6 Black on wove mounted on a card. **(Photo)**.
- DPV-7 Black on india die sunk on card.
- DPV-8 Purple on wove.
- DPV-9 Red on wove.
- DPV-10 Reddish orange on wove.
- DPV-11 Green on wove.
- DPV-12 Blue on wove.

**PPV Plate proof of the vignette.**

- PPV-1 Imperforate block of four in black.

**DPF Die proofs of the frame.**

- DPF-1 Black on wove.
- DPF-2 Black on india die sunk on card.
- DPF-3 Black die sunk on wove pasted on card.
- DPF-4 Blue on wove.
- DPF-5 Red on wove.
- DPF-6 Reddish orange on wove. **(Photo)**.
- DPF-7 Light purple on wove.
- DPF-8 Purple on wove.
- DPF-9 Dull yellow on wove.
- DPF-10 Green on wove.

**PPF Plate proofs of the frame.**

- PPF-1 Two imperforate blocks of four in two shades of purple.
- PPF-2 Imperforate block of four in purple.

**PP Plate proofs of the entire stamp.**

- PP-1 Imperforate block of four. *Red vignette, green frame.*
- PP-2 Imperforate block of four. *Orange vignette, purple frame.*
- PP-3 Imperforate block of four. *Blue vignette, orange frame.*
- PP-4 Imperforate block of four. *Green vignette, blue frame.*
- PP-5 Imperforate block of four. *Purple vignette, red frame.*
- PP-6 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, red frame.*
- PP-7 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, dull yellow frame.*
- PP-8 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, purple frame.*
- PP-9 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, green frame.*
- PP-10 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, brown frame.*
- PP-11 Imperforate block of four. *Orange vignette of the 1¢ value (Balboa), purple frame.*
- PP-12 Imperforate block of four. *Red vignette of the 2¢ value (Cordoba) purple frame.*
- PP-13 Imperforate block of four. *Orange vignette of the 5¢ value (Arosemena), purple frame.*

Veinticinco centesimos (Scott 192)



LEFT  
Die proof of frame  
in reddish orange.  
Notice large die crack  
at top left. (DPF-9)

RIGHT  
Plate proof. Black frame  
and vignette. (PP-2).

AR Artwork

AR-1 Artist's hand painted drawing of the frame in black with the following notation in black ink: *Correos ought to be out of circle where head is to come. In printing two colors, black center may cover "correos".* There is a line pointing to the written value.

DPV Die proofs of the vignette.

- DPV-1 Black on thin paper.
- DPV-2 Black on wove paper.
- DPV-3 Black on wove mounted on card.
- DPV-4 Black on india die sunk on card.
- DPV-5 Black on wove, light crosshatching.
- DPV-6 Bluish black on wove.
- DPV-7 Purple on wove.
- DPV-8 Blue on wove.
- DPV-9 Reddish orange on wove.
- DPV-10 Red on wove.
- DPV-11 Dull yellow on wove.
- DPV-12 Green on wove.

PPV Plate proof of the vignette.

- PPV-1 Imperforate block of four in black.

DPF Die proofs of the frame.

- DPF-1 Black on wove.
- DPF-2 Black on wove mounted on card.
- DPF-3 Blank on india die sunk on card.
- DPF-4 Green on wove.
- DPF-5 Yellow brown on wove.
- DPF-6 Purple on wove.
- DPF-7 Red on wove.
- DPF-8 Red on wove mounted on card.
- DPF-9 Reddish orange on wove. (Photo).
- DPF-10 Blue on wove.

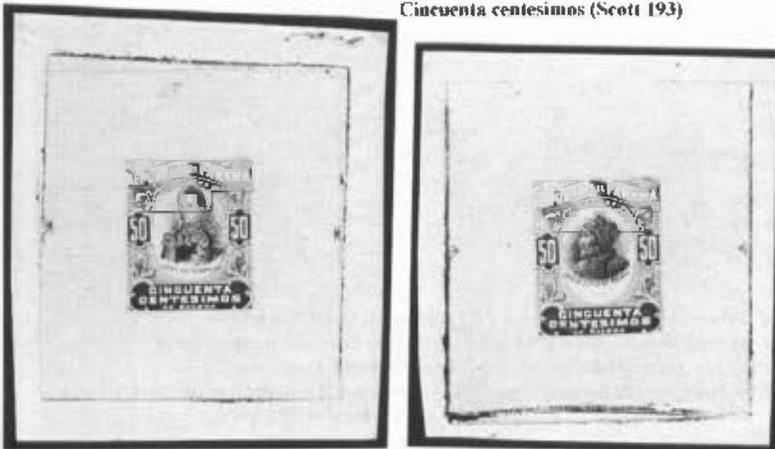
**PPF Plate proof of the frame.**

PPF-1 Imperforate block of four in black.

**PP Plate proofs of the entire stamp.**

- PP-1 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, green frame.*  
 PP-2 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, black frame. (Photo).*  
 PP-3 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, purple frame.*  
 PP-4 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, brown frame.*  
 PP-5 Imperforate block of four. *Black vignette, red frame.*

Cincuenta centesimos (Scott 193)

**LEFT**

Die proof of vignette with broad shoulders printed in black inside a die proof of the frame in black. (DP-4)

**RIGHT**

Black vignette of the 1c value (double) printed inside the frame of the 50c value in black. (DP-3)

**AR Artwork.**

- AR-1 Artist's hand painted drawing of the frame in purple  
 AR-2 Artist hand painted drawing of the frame in purple. There is a black pasted center of a woman with a large hat. There is an inscription in black ink: "Elaborate border. This is O.K."

**DPV Die proofs of the vignette.**

- DPV-1 Black with very broad shoulders and no name, marked "1st proof."  
 DPV-2 As above without the "1st proof" markings and with pencil notations.  
 DPV-3 As above with shoulders less broad, marked "2nd proof"  
 DPV-4 Black on card marked "1st proof."  
 DPV-5 Black without the name and pencil corrections around the shading.  
 DPV-6 Black on card marked "second proof"  
 DPV-7 Black on card marked "third proof."  
 DPV-8 Black on wove without name.  
 DPV-9 Black on india die sunk on card.  
 DPV-10 Black on thin grayish paper.  
 DPV-11 Black on wove.  
 DPV-12 Black on manila  
 DPV-13 Black on wove. Name not as rounded as final design.  
 DPV-14 Bluish black on wove.  
 DPV-15 Green on wove.  
 DPV-16 Purple on wove.  
 DPV-17 Red on wove.  
 DPV-18 Reddish orange on wove.  
 DPV-19 Blue on wove.

**PPV Plate proof of the vignette.**

PPV-1 Imperforate block of four in black.

**DPF Die proofs of the frame.**

- DPF-1 Black on thin grayish paper marked *1st proof*.
- DPF-2 Black on thin paper marked *2nd proof*.
- DPF-3 Black on wove.
- DPF-4 Black on india die sunk on card.
- DPF-5 Bluish black on wove.
- DPF-6 Red on thin paper mounted on card marked *1st proof*.
- DPF-7 Red on wove mounted on card.
- DPF-8 Red on wove.
- DPF-9 Green on manila.
- DPF-10 Green on india.
- DPF-11 Green on wove.
- DPF-12 Blue on wove.
- DPF-13 Reddish orange on wove.

**PPF Plate proofs of the frame.**

- PPF-1 Imperforate block of four in black.
- PPF-2 Imperforate block of four, poor inking.

**DP Die proofs of the stamp.**

- DP-1 Die proof of the black vignette printed inside a die proof of the frame. Black frame.
- DP-2 Die proof of the black vignette pasted inside a die proof of the frame. Bluish black frame.
- DP-3 Die proof of the 1¢ vignette printed inside a die proof of the frame. Black frame.
- DP-4 Die proof of the black vignette (broad shoulders type) printed inside a die proof of the frame in black.
- DP-5 Die proof of the black vignette (inverted) printed inside a die proof of the frame in black.

**PP Plate proofs of the entire stamp.**

- PP-1 Imperforate block of four *black vignette, black frame*.
- PP-2 Imperforate block of four *black vignette, green frame*.
- PP-3 Imperforate block of four *black vignette, purple frame*.
- PP-4 Imperforate block of four *black vignette, red frame*.
- PP-5 Imperforate block of four *black vignette, brown frame*.



**CLASSIFIED**

Classified per line, one issue \$.50, four issues \$1.50.  
 Business cards, one issue \$1.50, four issues \$5.00

**WANTED – COLOMBIA/PANAMA** map issues of 1887-1896, subsequent overprints and varieties, covers, Scott and non-Scott. Used only, E-VF or better for these. Send list with asking price or stamps for inspection. APS 134245, other references. Everett Johnson, 432 Hartwick Lane, Fairfield CA 94533 (Dec 1996)

**WANTED – COLOMBIA AND PANAMA SPECIAL DELIVERY** stamps, proofs, specimens, covers, unusual items. Scott E and CE numbers. Bob Markovits, Box 891, Middletown NY 10940. (Dec 1996)



THE ORIGINAL ARTIST'S DRAWING FOR THE 1/2 CENTESIMO STAMP OF THE 1906 - 1907 HAMILTON BANK NOTE ISSUE.

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# COPACARTA

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 V O L U M E R  
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ISSN 1077 - 3053

COPAPHIL  
 Box 2245  
 El Cajon CA, 92021

PANAMA

COPAPHIL  
 Box 2245  
 El Cajon CA, 92021



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DECEMBER  
 1996

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## COPAPHIL NEWS

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

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## DECEASED

114 VITAUTAS STASIUKYNAS

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242 J. ARN	336 J. DIAZ-SEIXAS	324 J. JOHNSON	328 G. PURKIS
167 M. BARIE	C20 L. ENTWISTLE	138 W. KLEIN	148 B. SANDER
162 K. BECKER	289 T. FAISTAUER	238 E. LANGLAIS	C72 J. SAUBER
150 M. BERN	302 S. FORSTREUTER	177 W. LOWRIE	106 F. STJERNHOLCK
C12 J. BODOFF	181 A. FOSTER	314 J. MAIER	276 J. STOUGH
267 N. BORK	C30 D. FRIEDMAN	284 R. MANCO	261 W. TELFER-BRUNTON
C17 J. CANNON	244 A. FROHLICH	C57 A. MARKS	C78 H. TINDALL
332 G. CARUSO	198 P. GATONS	121 M. MARKS	300 A. TREFRY
143 C. CHAMBONNET	C90 F. HARRIS	C60 R. MITCHELL	C80 J. VADEBONCOUER
C18 A. CHEDID	190 G. HUNSBERGER	263 C. OSCHMANN	C84 B. WELCH
295 W. CRAIN	125 R. JIMENEZ	C64 V. PASCUAL	
C88 R. D'ELIA	335 E. JOHNSON	293 J. PRINCE	

For the third successive issue it is my sad duty to report the death of a one of our members who has made major contributions in researching and publishing postal history. Information received from Colombia indicates that Vitautas Stasiukynas passed away there this summer. Vitautas contributed a number of articles on Colombian postal history to COPAPHIL. Most importantly he was the first individual to document the existence

of censorship during the "1000 Days" and to identify the large handstamps found on the back of many letters from the period as censorship markings. He also wrote a fine survey of classic Colombian stamps which was published in the American Philatelist and contributed photocopies of a number of decrees from the Diario Oficial to the COPAPHIL library.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

When I received the Membership Roster as of September 1, 1996, I was surprised to note that we have only 19 members in Colombia and a mere 6 in Panama, and yet we have as many as 29 spread across ten countries in Europe. We even have one member in Singapore! The geographic breakdown in the United States shows the heaviest concentration to be in California (21), Florida (14), and Texas (10). I got to wondering what made all of those non-residents of Colombia and Panama decide to start collecting those two countries' stamps.

In my own case, I was stationed in Colombia (Cartagena, Cali, and Barranquilla) for a total of 13 years during my career with the Royal Bank of Canada, and it was while I was in Cali that my interest in collecting was rekindled. From my pre-parenthood days I had collections of Great Britain and Jamaica, which fell into neglect as our children were born. However, I slowly brought them up to date and then I took on Colombia. What a most wonderful choice I had made! Not being a fan of printed albums, I preferred to lay out my own page design, but slavishly followed the America Bible, SCOTT, Oh, to be true. I also carried the *Temprano and Barriga* catalogues, but it took me a while to realize that my "Departamentos" coverage lacked Panama...because Scott lists those Colombian issues under "Panama". I finally set out to correct that omission, and in doing so I opened an entirely new can of worms!

It was at the time of the Carter/Torrijos sparring match over a new Panama Canal Treaty, and it occurred to me that subject would make an interesting thematic collection... although I had never dabbled in thematics before then. But, that bug had bitten me badly and thematic fever caught me in its grip (I'm still a captive!). But as I researched my subject I discovered a host of new ancillary fields to Colombian and Panamanian

philately...the Gold Rush trans-isthmian era covers, the Isthmian Forwarding Agents covers, covers indicating carriage by the different steamer lines on both sides of the Isthmus during the Gold Rush days, I was now getting into postal history...and what a wealth of tremendously interesting facets to Colombia/Panama philately came alive to me! I can honestly state that my decision to start a Colombia collection is what put me on the road to becoming a philatelist, graduating from a mere "stamp collector" class!

Over the years I have honed my thematic exhibit, "The Panama Canal Story", up to a Gold and Grand Award winning display. I'm proud of the many 'gongs' that it has received, but what affords me infinitely greater satisfaction is the increased knowledge that the development of said exhibit has given me of Colombia and Panama, their histories and peoples. All of this from little pieces of paper and ratty old envelopes (the uninitiated don't understand our code-word "cover")! What a MARVELLOUS hobby is *Philately!!!* I can't think of any other area which offers such a wide scope of collecting interest... "Acuse de Recibo"... "Entrega Inmediata"... "Oficial"... "Recomendado"... "Correos Urbanos"... "Retardo"... "Semioficiales"... "Cruz Roja"... "Min. Comunicaciones"... and "Departamentos". Yes: I am grateful to the Gods that I chose to collect Colombia! And I only hope that all of my fellow COPAPHIL members derive the same enjoyment and satisfaction that I have from having made the same choice!

In closing I would like to extend my warmest best wishes to all of our far-flung members that their Holiday Season will be a Happy one and that 1997 will see significant additions to their collections!

RAYMOND W. IRESON

## SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

The catalog of sale number 15 is being mailed with this issue. It includes 200 lots of Colombian material including strong sections of postal

stationery. The sale will close on 31 January 1997. Lots with tie bids go to the sheet with the earliest postmark, so get your bids in early!

## REPORT FROM CAPEX, PART II

by Jim Cross

Part I of this report described the show and COPAPHIL participation in it. In this issue I will comment on the competitive Colombia and Panama exhibits which were entered in the show.

**CLASSIC COLOMBIA**

Hugo Goggel

**Large Gold - Traditional Philately**

This is probably the finest assemblage of classic Colombia material which has ever been exhibited internationally. Hugo's already outstanding collections has been augmented by a number of the better items from the Londoño collection. It contains mint and used stamps including many multiples, the known printing errors including inverted transfers and transfers of incorrect values in the stones and twenty-six covers of stamps of the first four issues (1859 - 1862). As an example of the depth of the exhibit, there are four mint and six used copies of the 1859 1 peso stamp on blue paper, Scott 7a. The collection contains a complete sheet of the first stone of the 1859 20c stamp including the errors. It also contains Federico Larsen's plating of the stone of the 1861 1 peso stamp. In my opinion this exhibit should be a serious contender for the grand award at any international show.

**PANAMA, the 1878 & 1887-1888 Issues**

Dr. James B Helme (deceased)

**Gold - Traditional Philately**

The contents of this exhibit have previously been described in this journal. As mentioned in the previous issue, the title and cover page of the exhibit indicated that the exhibit was to include the 1878 issue, but this was not the case and the exhibit shown was unchanged from what was previously shown internationally. This could easily have resulted in lowering the award level, but was overlooked by the jury, possibly due to Dr. Helme's untimely death.

**COLOMBIA CLASICA, 1859 - 1868**

Santiago Sanchez

**Large Vermeil - Traditional Philately**

This was the only exhibit of our area by a non-member of COPAPHIL. In order to fill the five frames, the definition of Classic Colombia was expanded to include the first eight issues. The exhibit shows mint stamps with some multiples and used stamps with emphasis on cancelations. It contains a number of incomplete platings of various stamps. It contains the tete-beche pair of

the 1859 20c. It contains only eight covers, two of the first issue and one of the second issue. The five fifth issue covers show only use of the 10c values. The write-up of almost all stamps includes the micrometer measurement of the paper thickness, but there is no explanation for this on the cover page and no conclusions are drawn in the write-ups. It appears that little of the classic material, including covers, which has been on the market in recent years has been added to this collection. In my opinion the jury was very generous in its award to this collection, which may not yet be "ready for prime time."

**SCADTA, El Primer Correo Aero de Colombia**

Bernd Sander

**Large Vermeil - Acrophilately**

This is an important collection of this subject. It includes a cover of the SCADTA first flight, the VAOLR error on cover and twelve covers with combination German and SCADTA franking. The showing of the first surcharges includes 10c and 20c on 50c surcharges on piece. Third issue material includes proofs. There are seven covers showing the handstamped "R" on different values. Covers include a Type III "R" overprint (Cienaga) on a 5c + 15c cover. The showing of the 1923-8 (Postal Aereo) issue includes proofs and covers including a late use of the 10c on cover. There are two covers with the 1923 30c surcharge and a cover with the Mendez issue.

The consular overprints are represented by 11 covers with various handstamped overprints and 20 covers with various machine overprints. I am not an authority on the SCADTA issues, but a leading specialist on them pointed out a number of key items found in other SCADTA collections which are lacking.

**ESTADO SOBERANO Y/O DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA, Jairo Londoño.****Vermeil - Traditional Philately.**

This exhibit begins with nine covers from the stampless period. The first issue is represented by thirty-three stamps including used pairs of the 2½c and 5c values. The succeeding estado soberano issues are represented by mint and used stamps with six covers. There is a cover with a bisect of the 1893 issue. The final frame shows the various cancels used in Medellín. This exhibit has been previously shown internationally and received a higher award and the CAPEX award level may in part be because little has been added to the exhibit since it was previously shown.

**THE PANAMA CANAL STORY****Raymond Ireson****Vermeil - Thematic**

This exhibit takes a broad view of its topic, beginning with the discovery and colonization of the Americas and the search for a western route to the Indies. It explores De Lesseps' experience in building the Suez canal and his failure in Panama. The competition of the Nicaragua and Panama routes is documented, as is the construction and operation of the canal.

This broad view makes it possible to include classic stamps and covers from a number of countries which enhance the philatelic value of the exhibit. I have been privileged to see the growth of this exhibit from its first showing in 1983 in Miami to its present state. It is a fine example of what can be done with an unusual theme and is, perhaps, more popular with the public than it is with the jury.

**The Postal Cards & Envelopes of Colombia****Deborah Friedman****Large silver - Postal Stationery**

This exhibit is the best of the most comprehensive accumulation of this material that has been made to date. The exhibit is a newcomer to the international exhibition scene, but the exhibitor is no stranger, having earned gold medals with her Colombian airmail exhibit.

It is complete in the sense that examples of all known items are shown. It contains the only complete used set of the original and revalued Pehlke view cards, a number of unique items including the discover copy of a previously unknown error and a comprehensive showing of Ferreo and Fluvial envelopes properly used for the purpose for which they were issued. There is good representation of pre-1886 used post cards and the exhibit contains the majority of the scarce known proper postal uses of reply halves of double post cards. In my opinion this exhibit deserved far better treatment from the jury.

**VUELOS PRECURSORES EN COLOMBIA****Carlos Valenzuela****Large Silver - Aerophilately**

This five frame exhibit showed seventy-eight covers and one fragment mounted one to a page. It included eight post-1940 flights. Key items included covers from the 1925 Barranquilla - Curacao - La Guaira flight, from the 19 June 1935

military flight to Leticia and the TACA - UNGUIA flight.

National and international juries are not particularly impressed with exhibits of first flight covers as most of these are considered to be of philatelic origin. Therefore, it is unusual for them to receive a high medal level, although they may be quite popular with the public.

**COLOMBIA, THE UNKNOWN WAR****James Cross****Large silver - Postal History**

This exhibit contains 122 covers or cover fronts selected to document the postal history of "The 1000 Days" and the 1904 inflation period. As it is mine I will give you my view of the exhibit. The covers were selected to document ten phases of the postal history as follows:

1. Cartagena Provisional Issues
2. Wartime Uses of Pre-War Stamps
3. Wartime Censorship Markings
4. Rebel Provisional Issues
5. Measures taken due to Stamp Shortages
6. The 1 March 1902 postal rate increase
7. Regional issues of 1901 - 1903
8. Uses of the 1904 gold currency issue.
9. Measures Taken in Silver Currency Areas (Cucuta, Quibdo and Southern Cauca)
10. 1904 - 1905 "inflation covers."

The exhibit was completely remounted for CAPEX using computer-prepared pages. I chose to draw a double border around each page and a border around each stamp or cover shown. I selected what I chose to be ten key items which I enclosed in a double bordered box designed to call them to the attention of the viewers. Many of these have already been illustrated in this journal. Three pages showed used stamps selected to show issues for which covers are scarce. These were the Cucuta rebel provisional issues (one cover was shown) and the 1902 Medellin regional issue for which only one 1902-3 cover plus a range of 1904 uses on inflation covers was shown.

This exhibit was critiqued by a distinguished European member of the jury, a member of the FIP commission on Postal History. His first comment was that the exhibit should have been shown as traditional philately because of the three pages of stamps. I pointed out their scarcity on cover and also that only used copies were shown. He persisted because the exhibit contained used copies not only of the basic stamps, but also of the errors which, in his view, were not permitted.

VARIETIES OF THE 1881 OFFICIAL CUBIERTA

by Jim Cross

Lots 182-183 in COPAPHIL Mail Bid Sale 15 are two copies of this official cubierta (Higgins & Gage 5) with variations in the border. In order to describe them properly I searched the literature for a description of known varieties. Higgins and Gage lists the basic cubierta on white wove paper and a variety 5a on white paper ruled with blue lines. The COPAPHIL Postal Stationery Study Circle recorded two sizes of this cubierta 135 x 87 mm. and 135 x 80 mm. and indicates that two types of the first size are known. These are based upon the length of the second text line which reads "SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES" On one variety this line is 2mm. high and 109.5mm. long. On the second variety this line is 1.5mm. high and 85mm. long. These varieties are not listed in Higgins & Gage.

However, I could find no mention in the literature of varieties in the border of the form. This border is composed of stock type of filigree work laid end to end. The upper and lower borders are composed of thirteen pieces of type each and the side borders of seven pieces each on the smaller size and eight pieces each on the larger size. As illustrated in figure 1 each piece of type has a spiral at one end and a stem at the other.

FIGURE 1



Examination of three copies in my collection plus the two copies in the mail sale reveals two different border design patterns in each size. From

the differences found it is impossible to deduce what a correct design was intended to look like. Figure 2 below shows an enlargement of the left border from one of the auction lots. Note that at the left the first two ornaments are joined with the spirals together resembling a pair of eyeglasses. The stem of the third piece is joined to the stem of the second piece making a V shaped depression. This alternating pattern seems to be the most common and may represent the intended result. However, on this variety the fourth, fifth and sixth pieces from the left are laid with the stem on the left adjoining the spiral of the previous piece. Then the seventh piece is laid so that the two spirals form the eyeglass pattern.

On the borders composed of an odd number of pieces of type there seems to be no pattern as to which direction the first piece of type in a row is pointing. Some have the stem pointing left and others pointing right. Note that in Figure 2 the first two pieces in the top border meet to form a V. The border varieties that have been seen thus far are shown below (L or R indicates the end at which the stem is found):

	TOP	RIGHT	BOTTOM	LEFT
135 x 80 mm	RLLLRPPRRRLRR	LLRRLRL	RRLLLRPPRRRLRR	LRLLLRRL
	LRRLRLRLRLRLRL	LLRRLRL	RRLLLRPPRRRLRR	LRLLLRRL
135 x 87 mm	RRLRLRLRLRLRL	LRRLRLRL	LRRLRLRLRLRLRL	RRRLRLRL
	LRRLRLRLRLRLRL	RLRLRLRL	RLRLRLRLRLRLRL	RLRLRLRL



FIGURE 2

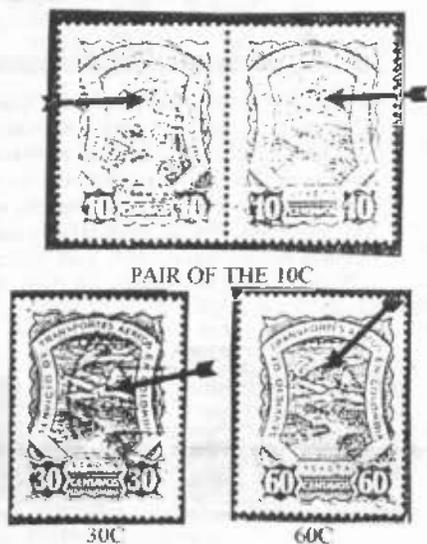
## SCADTA, THE SECRET DOT ON THE FOURTH ISSUE

By W. Brande

This article which first appeared in German in *LATEINAMERIKA*, Issue 48, 2 - 1995 is reprinted by permission of the editor. Translated by Gerard Marque.

The Michel catalog gives the following remark after SCADTA numbers 29-39 (Scott 38-50). "The theft of 640 sheets of the 30 centavos stamps from the steamer "Christian Horn" made it necessary for the add a dot near the aircraft. Similar dots were also added to the 10, 15 and 60 centavos stamps."

The specialist will ask: "When only sheets of the 30 centavos stamps were stolen, why were the 10, 15 and 60 centavos stamps marked? This question cannot be resolved now, but maybe all stamps included in this shipment were considered to have been stolen." The printer in Barranquilla marked the stamps. The illustrations below show the details.



It should be mentioned that these dots also exist on the 15 centavos stamp, but so far I have not seen an example. Other fellow collectors have not seen it either. If a collector owns one, I would appreciate hearing from them.

Actually what happened was: On 1 September 1923, the steamer Christian Horn left Hamburg for South and Central America and arrived in Puerto Colombia during the middle of October. But at

this time, the mouth of the River Magdalena and its riverbed were not dredged, so the shipment had to be transferred to a train for the last twenty miles of its journey.

Kessler, as well as Michel, mentions that 640 sheets of the 30 centavos stamps never arrived at SCADTA. In order to distinguish between the stamps which were delivered to SCADTA and the ones which were presumed stolen, SCADTA ordered that a control mark be added, which was printed in one pass on the entire sheet of 25 stamps (5x5). It is sometimes difficult to find these dots, as they were printed in the same color as the stamp. The dot can be found in the middle of the stamp, below the plane, but there can be a vertical or horizontal shift. Some dots are circular and easy to find, others are hardly recognizable and difficult to find. As the sheets probably did not pass evenly thru the press, the position of the dots will vary. Sometimes imagination is necessary to discern the dots.

The thieves got wind of these preventative measures and, fearing discovery, burned the stolen stamps. On account of this, SCADTA stopped adding the secret dots on later deliveries. Dr. Ignacio Lopez, one of SCADTA's lawyers maintained that the stamps which were stolen were not destroyed and were recovered.

On account of the theft and in addition a strike at the German ports, the delivery of further stamps was delayed. Soon all the 30c stamps were sold and SCADTA was forced to issue provisional stamps (Michel 41-42, Scott C51-52).

The secret dots can be most frequently found on the 30 centavos stamps. When we consider that the total printing of the 30 centavos stamps was 3,766,700 stamps the 640 sheets or 16,000 stolen stamps was less than 1/2% of the total.

In some cases the secret dots can also be found on stamps with consular overprints. Those known include "BR" (Brazil) and "A-U" (Argentina/Uruguay).

Thus far it is not known how many stamps exist with added secret dots, therefore it is difficult for catalog editors to determine correct valuations for those stamps. The SCADTA collector has to rely on experience and previous realized price lists to serve as a basis for the evaluation.

W. Brande, H.-Goebel Str. 31, 28357 Bremen.

COLOMBIA: NEW ISSUES, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1996

After going several months without a new stamp issue ADPOSTAL caught up by issuing 27 new stamps in this six month period. The first was described in the June issue. The others are as follows. Unless otherwise indicated they were printed in sheets of 20 and 1200 official first day covers were prepared.



- **25 April 1996.** Isla de Providencia. Airmail. 800 pesos. A contest was held among artists resident on the island and the winning design was submitted by Luz Maria Tobón, a native of Antioquia living on the island for several years. 500,000 copies printed by Thomas Greg & Sons.
- **26 April 1996.** Bicentennial of the birth of Policarpa Salavarrieta 1796. Policarpa was a young orphan girl who served as a messenger during the war of independence. Known as "La Pola", she was captured in 1817 by the royalists, sentenced to death and executed by firing squad on 14 November 1817. Design shows painting by José Maria Espinosa. Airmail. 900 pesos. 500,000 copies printed by Thomas Greg & Sons.



- **2 May 1996.** Poet Leon de Greiff. Centennial of his birth on 22 July 1895. Design is a caricature by Ricardo Rendón. Ordinary mail. 400 pesos. 500,000 stamps printed by Caravajal S.A.
- **20 Jun 1996.** Hospital Order of the Brothers of San Juan de Dios. Commemorating 400th anniversary of the arrival of Fr. Francisco

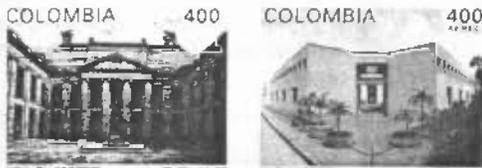
Hernández and five companions to take charge of hospitals in Cartagena, Nombre de Dios and Panama. Designed by Claudia Romero Mora. 500,000 copies printed by Caravajal S.A.



- **25 Jun 1996.** Four stamps in the city Coats of Arms series showing arms of Marinilla, Mariquita, Mompos and Santa Maria la Antigua de Darien. The latter was an early settlement on the Isthmus of Panama which was later abandoned. Printed set-tenant in sheets of 16 by Caravajal S.A. Face values are 400 pesos. 250,000 copies of each stamp issued.



- **2 Jul 1996.** Medellín Subway. Designed by Iván D. Bernal R. 500,000 copies printed by Caravajal S.A. Ordinary postage. 500 pesos.
- **12 Jul 1996.** Medellín Cathedral. Airmail. 400 pesos. 500,000 copies printed by Thomas Greg & Sons.
- **16 Jul 1996.** 1996 Olympic Games. Design shows five runners in different colors. Issued for special services. 500 pesos. 510,000 copies printed by Caravajal S.A.



- 18 Jul 1996. Commemorating the 150th anniversary of the construction of the National Capitol. Design shows a photo by Rolando Peñaloza. Ordinary postage. 400 pesos. 500,000 copies printed by Thomas Greg & Sons.
- 30 Jul 1996. The National Archives. Airmail. 400 pesos. Design shows a photo by Rolando Peñaloza. 500,000 copies printed by Thomas Greg & Sons.
- 12 Aug 1996. Colombian Myths & Legends. Four airmail stamps with face value of 900 pesos each. Designs are "Creacion Kogui", "Yanna Wayu", "Hombre Jaguar" and "Dueño de los Animales." The Kogui are an indigenos tribe of the Sierra Nevada while the Wayu are a people of the Guajira peninsula. The jaguar man is found in myths of many tribes from Central America and South America. The lord of the Animals or Wai Maxsé is found in the mythology of the Desana people of the Department of Vaupés. Stamps were designed by Al. Vivero. Printed in sheets of 16 by Thomas Greg & Sons Total issue is 1,000,000 copies or 250,000 of each design. Illustrated on front cover.



- 16 Aug 1996. 25th Anniversary of CERLALC, the Centro Regional del Libro para la America Latina, a specialized UNESCO agency dedicated to the promotion of books and reading in the region. Airmail stamp. 800 pesos. Designed by Estrella Santamaria. 500,000 copies printed by Carvajal S.A.
- 17 Aug 1996. 50th Anniversary of SAYCO, the Society of Authors and Composers of Colombia. Ordinary postage. 400 pesos. Design by Juan Carlos Agudelo shows a guitar and musical notes. 500,000 copies printed by Carvajal S.A.
- 5 Sep 1996. Sheet of eight different stamps honoring pioneers of the petroleum industry. Seven stamps show photographs of General Virgilio Barco, Manuel Maria Palacio, Roberto de Mares, Diego Martinez Camargo, Priscilliano Cabrales Leon, Jorge Isaacs and Francisco Burgos Rubio, while the eighth stamp shows an oil field worker and the logo of ECOPETROL, the Empresa Colombiana de Petróleos. Besides the photographs each stamp shows a scene from the Colombian petroleum industry in a circle at the right side. Airmail. Face value 800 pesos each. Printed in sheets of 16. Designed by Signos Deseño Grafico. 800,000 stamps (100,000 of each design) printed by Thomas Greg & Sons. Three of the stamps are illustrated below.



## MORE ON STAMPS OF PANAMA USED IN CAUCA

by Jim Cross

I promised Dr. James B Helme not to publish the details of his covers of this issue until he could collaborate on a complete article on the subject. Due to his untimely death this will now be impossible. I had acquired two covers from Dr. Helme in exchange for several covers of the second Panama issue which he planned to add to his exhibit. These two covers, both used in 1904 after the postal rate increase, were in my exhibit at CAPEX and one was shown on the cover of the previous issue of COPACARTA. Dr. Helme's

collection included three additional covers of the issue. These five covers and the cover in the David Leeds collection are the only ones whose current location is known. In addition there is the cover illustrated in the Myer article in the *American Philatelist* and the registered cover mentioned by Heydon in his handbook. (For details of these covers see my article in the March 1995 COPACARTA), whose current owners are unknown. Details of these eight covers are shown in the table below.

Known Covers With Panama Stamps Used in Cauca						
#	Origin	Destination	Date	Stamps	Remarks	Illustration
1	Barbacoas	Cali	2 Jul 1903	10c	ms. El Admor E.O. Ortiz Jul 2 1903 Popayan CDS 18 Jul 1903	Figure 1
2	Barbacoas	New York	Oct 1903	1P	ms. Anulada Barbacoas El Admor E.O. Ortiz Panama Transit 26 Oct 1903	Figure 2
3	Tumaco	New York	19 Dec 1903	2c (2)	Tumaco CDS Double printed matter rate Reduced at right	AP June 1950 J. Myer article
4	Tumaco	Paris	8 Feb 1904	5c	Tumaco CDS	COPACARTA Sep 1996
5	Tuquerres	New York	Feb 1904	20c	Tuquerres Debe hs. undated Panama Transit 2 Mar 1904	Figure 3
6	Tumaco	New York	28 Feb 1904	5c(2), 1c, 2c	Tumaco CDS. Incorrect franking for any known rate	Figure 4
7	Barbacoas	New York	4 Apr 1904	20c, 2c(2)	Rectangular DS. Incorrect franking for any known rate.	Figure 5
8	Pasto	?	?	20c(2)	With Colombia Reg & A/R stamps Listed in Heydon handbook	No illustration known

Cover # 1 was mailed to a known philatelist, Xenon Lemos. While the ms. postmark does not indicate the town of origin, E. O. Ortiz was the postmaster at Barbacoas, well known for creating the 1903 "no hay estampillas" labels. Dr. Helme believed this cover originated in Popayan and that was the source for the report in my original article. The Popayan CDS was probably a transit marking.

The 13c franking on cover #5 and the 24c franking on cover #6 are unusual. The gold currency foreign letter rate was 5 centavos per 15 grams or fraction thereof and the printed matter

rate was 2 centavos per 50 grams or fraction thereof. Cover 5 does not seem large enough to have contained 180 grams of printed matter. Covers #1-#3 were mailed at the 1 March 1902 postage rates. The other dated covers were mailed at the 1 Jan 1904 gold currency rates.

Any member knowing the location of covers #3 and #8 or of any other covers of Panama stamps used in Cauca is urged to contact the editor. Five covers are illustrated on the following page, reduced 50% for large covers and 67% for small covers. Cover #6 courtesy of David Leeds.



FIGURE 1

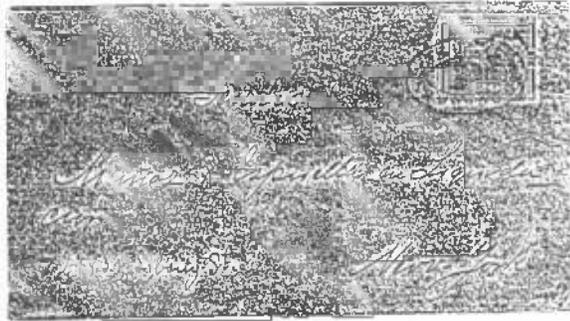


FIGURE 3



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5

## AN INTERESTING POST CARD FROM BOCAS DEL TORO

Eric Harris has sent photocopies of the post card illustrated below. It is postmarked Bocas del Toro 24 March 1901 and addressed to Bath, England via New Orleans. The cds. of the flag cancel at the lower left was struck off the card, but it is probably the transit mark of New Orleans. The most interesting part of the card is the message. It was sent by a missionary at St. Mary's Mission and is apparently addressed to a relative, either his wife or sister. The message reads:

*"Dear A. Please thank mother & the family for Times & pictures; they arrived the day before yesterday. Letters, etc. generally come quickest via New Orleans. Has L. gone to E. yet? I should not at all be surprised to find myself in England in May, for the Bishop writes, 'As to your salary, if the mission does not support you in paying their share, it must be discontinued.' It certainly does not, & so far this year it has only given me house rent. Bocas depends upon bananas, & the banana*

*trade is depressed. I hope there have been no more floods & that the house keeps dry. We have been having a water famine till lately during which water was sold at 10 cents a bucket, but the rain came at last. We depend totally upon rain water. Twelve & a half Colombian dollars, that is 25 half dollars for we have no whole ones. Each half dollar is as big as a florin. ADM."* At the top of the card the exchange rate is noted as follows:

*"\$2.50 Col = \$1 U.S.A.*

*\$5 U.S.A. = £1  
on an average"*

The card was written in the eighteenth month of the Civil War which the writer does not mention. The exchange rates shown indicate that there had been only a slight depreciation of the Colombian silver currency, but that at least in Bocas there was a shortage of one peso coins. It is not clear from the message what the twelve and a half Colombian dollars refers to.



**ERROR FOUND ON 1996 COAT OF ARMS ISSUE**

by Dieter Bortfeldt

Alvaro Barriga has found an error in the sheet of Colombian Coats of Arms issued in April. The stamp was intended for ordinary postage. However on some of the sheets the Monpox stamp is inscribed AEREO. Apparently the error was discovered during the printing and a second plate was prepared with AEREO omitted. It is estimated

that the error is found on 30-40% of the 62,500 sheets which were printed. The higher estimate would mean there are 150,000 ordinary mail stamps and 100,000 airmail stamps. There has been no official announcement of the error by ADPOSTAL. Pictured below is a sheet showing the error.

046484



## POSTAL SERVICE IN YARUMAL

This anonymous article appeared in the May 1996 issue of *FLASH*, the new journal of the Club Filatélico de Bogotá. Translated by the editor.

Yarumal is an important industrial town, located in the northern part of the department of Antioquia, founded 29 March 1787. Postal service in Yarumal began in the year 1852, when the assembly of the sovereign state, established it by ordinance #9 of 11 October. Yarumal began its correspondence with Medellín, Santa Rosa de Osos and Cáceres.

It became necessary to extend the mail service to other mining regions in the area, which became possible thanks to the constructions of roads to Ituango, Gómez Plata, Zaragoza and Anora which made the regulation of this service possible.

Just as in earlier epochs the mail was carried in a leather sack, carried on the shoulder of a person who covered the distance on foot in the steep areas and elsewhere on muleback. For forty years from 1910-1950 the position of mail carrier from Yarumal to Medellín was filled voluntarily by Mr. Andres Rodriguez Zca. His route went at first by way of Porcecito and later by way of Santa Rosa de Osos.

He was lovingly called Andresito and to distinguish him from others, he was known as "Andresito the paquetero." He was born in Yarumal in an ordinary peasant home, as is common for men predestined to serve their compatriots. He finished his primary education in the seminary of the city of Santa Fe de Antioquia, earning the grade of teacher. He was employed in Anorí, Cedeño, along the trail to Chamuscados in the municipality of Anorí and later at the San Luis College in Yarumal.

He married Doña Julia Cano with whom he had seven children. After he was married he was assigned to teach in a pueblo far from his home and he resigned his position. Later he devoted his time to traveling to Medellín carrying packages. The first years he made the trip on foot in three days, since vehicles did not yet arrive in Yarumal. His office in the village was established in the Arizmendi barbershop and in Medellín the center of his activities was the famous Vesuvius cafe.

Andresito left the village each Monday for Medellín carrying letters, packages and other commissions. At this time the postal service was not yet institutionalized and it was necessary to resort to other measures to make up for its lack. Anyone who wanted to send something to Medellín and wanted to have absolute certainty that it would arrive whole and on time, made use of the services of Andresito.

Once he was in Medellín, the day after he had left the village, he made his deliveries in one of the famous bars of the epoch (El Vesuvio). Everyone came here to claim what Andresito the paquetero had brought. Simultaneously, while making deliveries, he was also accepting items. When he finished the deliveries, he went shopping, not for himself, but for the "commissions" he had received. Besides the mail, Andresito carried articles to the village which could not be found there and had to be brought from Medellín. Each Thursday Andresito returned to the village and made his deliveries door to door.

The arrival of Andresito in the village was a sensation, because he arrived laden with packages, with commissioned items for some and for others with good or bad news. Week after week he made the complete trip, making deliveries promptly and efficiently carrying out his labors.

A letter written in the village at this time on Monday morning was in the hands of the addressee by Tuesday afternoon at the latest. Similarly, that which was sent to the village on Tuesday would arrive by Thursday afternoon.

Soon Andresito, without noticing it, gained a reputation as being efficient, honest and competent in his work. Everyone trusted him and it is not known that he ever violated the trust that they placed in him.

The times changed. Andresito died, and with his death was buried the tradition of the paquetero. The postal service arrived in the village with civilization. There was no longer a need for the paquetero. The postal service replaced him, but we don't think that replacement has been equal. From day to day, a letter placed in the postal service on Monday in the village, has an extreme risk of being lost. A package, if it arrives at all, arrives when it is no longer needed. It seems that what does arrive now is the bad news, which does not run, but rather flies.

Andresito was paid when he finished his commissions. He was always paid for he always carried out the commission. Today we pay in advance for a service with which we probably won't be satisfied.

Everyone trusted Andresito. Very few trust his replacement. With the postal service we have now, many of us yearn for Andresito the paquetero.

He died the 7th of September of 1951 in an absurd traffic accident travelling to Medellín in a vehicle of the former Transportes Vázquez that had left Yarumal at 7 in the morning. A chapter and legend of what the mails used to be ended with the death of Andresito.

**FORGERIES AND REPRINTS  
THE 5P AND 10P STAMPS OF 1888**

Information concerning these forgeries is furnished by Anthony Wilkinson. In the COPAPHIL reference collection that we purchased they are ascribed to Fournier. Generally the 10 pesos forgery is far superior in many parts of the design to the 5 pesos forgery. No forged examples of the 5 pesos brown stamp have been reported. The same 10 peso forgery is found in blue on white, perforated 13 1/2

CHARACTERISTICS	GENUINE	FORGERY
<b>5 pesos, black on white.</b>		
Paper color	white	buff
Perforation	clean-cut 10 1/2	rough 11 1/2
C of CORREOS	fat	thin
A of REPUBLICA	with cross bar	without cross bar
Cap of liberty in shield	well drawn	badly drawn
Upper part of flags each side of shield	dotted	horizontally lined
White line above PESOS which touches numeral circle	bent up	curved up
<b>10 pesos black on rose surfaced.</b>		
Surface color	rose	pink
Perforation	clean 10 1/2 imperf.	clean 11 1/2 or 13 1/2, imperf.
C of CORREOS	fat	thinner
RE of CORREOS	joined at bottom	not joined
Left wing of condor	over top flagstaff	under top flagstaff
Right wing of condor	over end of top flagstaff	covers end of top flagstaff



GENUINE STAMPS



FORGERIES

## THE MARKET REPORT

During the past six months, I have not noticed any major auction sales of Colombia or Panama in auction catalogs that I follow, although there were some scattered items. However there are two sales in the near future that are worth commenting upon.

Brian Moorhouse's 18 May sale included a composite sheet of 100 of the Colombia 1870 "A" and "R" stamps in panes of 25 with both vertical and cross-lined backgrounds. Price realized is unavailable.

Brian Moorhouse's 16 November sale included lot 209, a faulty registered cover front to London with Tumaco "no hay estampillas" labels and the provisional Tumaco registration stamp which sold for £225 against an estimate of £75.

Lot 205 in that sale was a cover with two of the Cauca Atrato locals used from Rio Sucio to Quibdo. Price realized is unavailable.

Lot 213 of the sale was an ABNCo die proof of the vignette of the 1910 Independence Centenary registration stamp with the error "tusilados" for "fusilados" corrected in ms. Price realized is unavailable.

Lot 221 of the sale was an unused copy of the 1868 Antioquia 1P red. Price realized is unavailable.

The December 17 Earl P.L. Apfelbaum sale includes several scarce and unusual Colombian state lots including:

1396 Popayan "no hay estampillas" label, Unused.  
1405 Tolima 1870 5c on blue quadrilled paper (Sc 8). Used block of 4.

1412 Tolima 1886 20c lemon in unused block of 4 showing tete-beche variety.

1413 Tolima 1886 2P. Unused strip of four with tete-beche pair and also two stamps imperf between.

The 19 December George Alevizos Sale #98 includes:

600 1861 1P used no gum, tiny inclusion.

604 1862 error 50c in sheet of 20c red. Scott 26b. A VF copy of this classic error. **Signal Bloch.**

The sale also includes a number of lots of covers grouped together by time periods.

## REPORT FROM EXFILBO

EXFILBO 96, the Colombian National Stamp Exposition, was held in Bogota from 18 to 26 October 1996. As would be expected a number of COPAPHIL members served on the executive committee. Four of the six judges were also COPAPHIL members. The opening of the exposition was commemorated by ADPOSTAL with the issuance of a stamp on 18 October. There were 11 Colombian exhibits, eight exhibits of the rest of the world, 13 thematic exhibits, 8 youth exhibits, 3 literature exhibits, 2 experimental exhibits (revenues & stamped paper) and five non-competitive exhibits shown by members of the jury.

Exhibits in the Colombia section by COPAPHIL members included:

Colombia, Correo Oficial y Franquicias.

Dieter Bortfeldt.

Estado Soberano de Tolima, Gian Marco Caruso.

Colombia Clasico, Felipe Toro Pinzon.

Barranquilla, Felipe Toro Pinzon.

Antioquia 1895 - 1896, Rodrigo Uribe Jaramillo.

Exhibits in the non-competitive section by COPAPHIL members included:

La Edad de Oro de SCADTA, Hugo Gogget.

Correo Aereo de LANSA 1950-1951.

Jairo LondoñoT.

Cubiertas de Valor Declarado, Mario Ortiz.

Coleccion Aerca de SCADTA con Consulares

Bernardo Sander.

Correo Transportado por Empresas Aereas

Desaparecidas entre 1930 y 1970.

Carlos Valenzuela.

Manuel Arango exhibited "El Papel Sellado en Colombia 1640-1820 in the experimental section.

The show program included an article on the Barranquilla issues of 1902 - 1905 prepared by Carlos Valenzuela and the late Vitautas Stasiukynas. The article is lavishly illustrated with examples of errors, printing errors and multiples. A translation will be published in a future issue of COPACARTA.

## FROM THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

Popayan  
12 June 1996

Dear Mr. Cross

I am a devoted reader of COPACARTA, having read all of the articles which have appeared to date and with special interest those that you have written. Let me take this opportunity to thank you for the enormous effort you have put forth as editor of this excellent philatelic publication.

In recent days, reading your note concerning the article published by Dieter Bortfeldt in the 30th Edition of the Leo Temprano catalog concerning the varieties of papers used in the printing of Colombian stamps, I resolved to write these lines and send you a some examples, as a gift for the COPAPHIL Study Group.

It is difficult for the great majority of philatelists to tell whether whitening agents were used in the manufacture of paper or not and in what quantities. For that reason I wrote to Dieter in June of 1995 proposing that the papers not be classified normal, luminescent or fluorescent, without taking into account what can be seen using an ultraviolet lamp.

Papers in which whitening agents are not used (normal paper), produce an image that varies from dark lilac to purple due to strong absorption of ultra-violet light. When strong whitening agents are used (fluorescent paper), the absorption of ultraviolet light is very low and the image that is seen varies from grayish white to snow white. For that reason I proposed to Dieter that it was more logical to classify the papers as of high, medium or low absorption of ultraviolet light. Almost all philatelists have an ultraviolet lamp (this may not be true ED.)

The use of an ultraviolet lamp, also makes it easy to see the differences in the thickness of papers and the differences in gum used in the production of the stamps. By this means we can see the reasons for the small differences in colors which appear in most issues.

It is universally accepted that perforation differences constitute varieties on a stamp, likewise the paper differences should constitute them. By use of an ultraviolet lamp, it is possible to distinguish the "quality" of the paper used by the printers. Until now we only have made distinctions in papers according to their thickness or their

color. With the lamp we can distinguish more subtle differences in thickness, quality or gum and one more very special variety, when the stamps are printed on the reverse side of the paper and no on the front side as they should be.

I began my studies with the known varieties of papers used by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in the issues of 1917 to 1924. I have been able to find interesting varieties in all of the ABNCo. issues from 1935 to 1948 and in almost all of the issues of the Litografía Nacional since 1935; small, but interesting, differences in the issues of 1937 and 1938 and those of 1946 to 1950. But where one can really appreciate large differences in the quality of paper is after the issues of 1960, as for example the stamps which I am including with this letter. Do me the favor of observing them both from the front and from the reverse.

In my collection I have selected more than 750 stamps which were printed on distinct paper types. The majority of them are found in two different types, but there are cases of three types of paper. The total stamps in this group is about 1700.

Much time is devoted to the study of classic issues and very little to the modern ones. As far as Colombia is concerned, now just as 130 years ago, we continue using papers without better controls on quality and even, as you can appreciate from the enclosed letter, we continue to create "no hay estampillas" covers.

Juan Zambrano  
COPAPHIL member 334.

This letter was accompanied by two copies of twenty different modern stamps showing two distinct paper types under ultraviolet light.

Mr. Zambrano's letter describes another way in which Colombian stamps may be studied. I have long believed that an ultraviolet lamp is a valuable tool for a serious philatelist. However, I must confess that until the receipt of this letter, I had never used one. An ultraviolet lamp can also be a valuable tool in the detection of forgeries. Small differences in paper and ink between genuine stamps and forgeries which are scarcely visible in normal light may show up quite differently under ultraviolet light.

Editor

## SPACE FILLERS

With this issue we resume our normal format. Note that although the reverse side of the color page is not printed, it is still included in numbering cumulative pages in the volume.

This issue features a number of short articles on a variety of subjects. Dieter Bortfeldt has published a bilingual monograph on the Coat of Arms issue of the Department of Antioquia 1896 - 1897. The English language version will be excerpted in a future edition of COPACARTA.

It is a sad commentary on our times, that the anonymous author of the article on Postal Service in Yarumal laments the inability of the modern postal service, with all of the modern means at its disposal, to provide service as good as that provided by a private messenger who traveled on foot and on muleback. From the comments of our members and the time it takes to receive correspondence from at home and abroad, the same comments could certainly be made about the postal service of many other countries including the United States, although here we do not seem to have as much of a problem with mail getting lost.

I found Mr. Zambrano's letter of interest. It has finally spurred me to purchase an ultraviolet lamp, primarily for use in examining forgeries and reprints. You can expect to see the findings incorporated in other articles about material from the COPAPHIL reference collection.

I hope that many of you are planning your vacation schedule for next year to include a visit to PACIFICA. COPAPHIL will have a table there. While this will give us a place to meet other members, it also means that we will need volunteers to man the table during the show. You can not expect the officers, none of whom live in the San Francisco Bay area, to do all of the work. We especially need volunteers who live in the area to volunteer for a four hour shift sometime during the show. If you are willing, drop a line to Ray Ireson and let him know. Thru deaths and non-renewals we have lost almost 20% of our membership from its peak of 192 just two years ago. Ten years ago we recruited 35 new members at AMERIPEX. We have a similar opportunity at PACIFICA.

I note that Hal Edwards has retired from the position of editor of the *Oxcart*, journal of the Society of Costa Rica Collectors, after 18 years (72 issues). Let me express my appreciation to Hal for a job well done. He has been replaced by a three man committee which will produce the journal until a new editor is appointed. Seeing the announcement leads me to wonder what is the record for the most issues of a philatelic publication produced by a volunteer unpaid editor. Can any member supply an answer?

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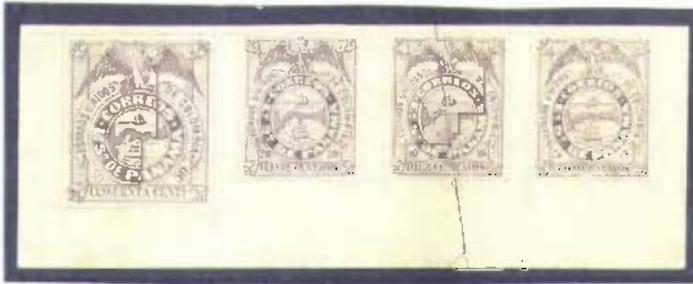
 CLASSIFIED

Classified per line: one issue \$.50, four issues \$1.50.  
Business cards: one issue \$1.50, four issues \$5.00.

**WANTED—COLOMBIA/PANAMA** map issues of 1887-1896; subsequent overprints and varieties, covers Scott and non-Scott. Used only. F-VF or better for these. Send list with asking price or stamps for inspection. APS134245, other references. Everett Johnson, 432 Hartwick Lane, Fairfield CA 94533 (Dec 1966)

**WANTED—COLOMBIA AND PANAMA SPECIAL DELIVERY** stamps, proofs, specimens, covers, unusual items, Scott F and CE numbers. Bob Markovits, Box 891, Middletown NY 10940 (Dec 1966)

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1 DIE PROOF STRIP OF THE PANAMA FIRST ISSUE IN BROWN



3 DIE PROOFS OF THE BOLIVAR 1874-1878 ISSUES



2 DIE PROOF STRIP OF THE TOLIMA SECOND ISSUE IN BLUE



4 ENLARGED PHOTOCOPY OF THE TWO PESOS CINDERELLA ISSUE OF TOLIMA



5. COLOR REPRODUCTION OF THE COLOMBIAN COAT OF ARMS FROM AN EARLY PRINTING BY PAUL KOHL, CHEMNITZ

1-3 courtesy of Brian Moorhouse  
4. courtesy of Jorg Maier

(Page 46 is a blank page)

# COPACARTA

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Philatelists  
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Colombia & Panama Philatelists  
Everywhere in the world

MARCH  
1997

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67%  
reduction

REGISTERED COVER WITH PANAMA STAMPS USED IN CAUCA (See Page 61)

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## COPAPHIL NEWS

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## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

310 BORTFELDT, Dieter ..... Transversal 11A No 125-30 Int 1 ..... Bogota ..... Colombia  
 C14 BRID, Federico A ..... 12 Still St #14 ..... Brookline MA 02146 ..... USA  
 224 GERACI, Joseph J ..... Box 4129 ..... Merrifield VA 22116 ..... USA  
 329 OSPINA R, Gloria R ..... Transversal 11A No 125-30 Int 1 ..... Bogota ..... Colombia  
 C78 TINDALL, Herbert L ..... Tel Hai Cottage 95 PO Box 190 ..... Honey Brook PA 19344 ..... USA

## DROPPED FROM ROLLS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

273 DALZIEL, James A W	C35 GRIPPO, William M	241 MARTIN, A. Lee
260 EDWARDS Carlos R	108 LANPHEAR, Robert G	319 PIERCE, Newton K
320 ENGMAN, Eugene	118 LEWIS, James L	111 SHECK, Robert L
214 FARRAR, Frank F	146 LOPP, George W	103 TEMPRANO, Leo
195 FISCHER, William W	330 MADRIGAL, Luis	210 WAYT, Howard J
C89 FOLLANSBEE, Nicholas	157 MAIER, George	

Mr. Ashworth collects Colombia, codes 02-05, 10-12 and is a dealer in unusual covers and postcards. Mrs. Franklin collects Colombia, codes 02-07 and 11.

I usually read my copies of stamp journals as soon as they are received, but while preparing to exhibit at CAPEX, I fell behind and finally reached the bottom of the stack in January. Thus I failed to take note of the excellent article by Vitautas Stasiukynas which appeared in the March 1996 *American Philatelist*. It discussed Colombian

postal rates in the early 1860's and was illustrated with nine photos of interesting early covers. I failed to mention this in his obituary in the previous issue.

The same *AP* also contained a thoughtful article by member Ken Rowe concerning the FIP administrative requirements placed on countries holding sanctioned international shows. As chairman of CAPEX Ken is well versed in this subject and his views are worthy of serious consideration by the FIP committees.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Time marches inexorably onward and before we realize it, May 29th will have roiled around. Come on, now: I shouldn't have to spell out in spades the significance of that date! But just in case you're having a memory lapse about it; what about....PACIFIC 97!

From May 29th to June 8 San Francisco will be hosting this World Philatelic Exhibition, and all stops have been pulled out to ensure that this will be a mind-boggling event. The exhibition was heavily oversubscribed with requests for nearly 8000 frames and only 3400 competitive frames available. The show received 1347 applications from collectors in 73 countries, of which only 599 could be accepted. There were also 230 philatelic literature and 23 philatelic software entry forms received and accepted. So: with a rejection to acceptance ratio of nearly 1.3 to 1, there are an awful lot of disappointed people out there. How many of them are from within our own COPAPHIL ranks. I have no means of knowing. All I can say is that I am not amongst them for the simple reason that I did not submit an entry form—for a philatelic exhibit, that is. However, I did have my arm twisted to enter the Literature section with the article that I wrote on "The Development of Aviation and Airmail Service in Colombia" for *The Canadian Philatelist* (See page 47 of the March 1996 issue of *COPACARTA*.) My entry was accepted.

To be quite honest, I have never paid much attention to the Literature Section of shows, whether they be of National or International stature. But I'm beginning to have a change of heart. Without Literature, where would we be? Take for instance, our very own *COPACARTA*... Over its thirteen years of existence it has documented (and continues to document), new discoveries in our particular field of interest. We all owe a debt to those dedicated researchers who share their new discoveries with us and thus enhance our own knowledge of the philately of

Colombia and Panama. Is that not the raison d'être of COPAPHIL? And *COPACARTA* is the vehicle for spreading this new found knowledge.

At this belated hour I have come to realize that I ought to have leaned on our Editor, Jim Cross to enter *COPACARTA* in PACIFIC 97's Literature Section!. Hey, Jim: I'm sorry about that, old buddy.... but I'll see that we get into a future International!! (editor's note: I did not enter, because, in my opinion, too much of the judging is on the presentation, instead of the content of the publication—maybe, next year with our new color pages, etc.)

Now: at this point I wish to thank most sincerely all those authors out there who have over the years contributed articles on their research into Colombia and Panama philately and made *COPACARTA* into the fine journal that it is. Jim Cross has done a splendid job in putting all of this ball of wax together, but without YOU, dear Contributors, he would not have had the material to accomplish his Editorial mission! Please keep up the good work! Thanks! Muy agradecido! Merci!

Now: I come to a painful part of my letter to you. Revenue Canada and I are not seeing eye to eye at present. You know what they say, "You can't beat City Hall!" And its dubious that one can beat Revenue Canada (or the IRS for that matter!). So: they are depriving me of the where-with-all to travel to San Francisco this May to be there with you all. To say that I am most disappointed would be a British understatement of fact! However, I shall be there with you all in spirit, and to those of you who had your entries accepted I wish you all BON CHANCE!!

Jim Cross will record all the events and winners in a future issue of *COPACARTA*! Until then: felicidades!

RAYMOND W. IRESON

## STOP PRESS

We have just received word that there will not be a FIAF show at the APS spring meeting in New Orleans in 1998. The APS hopes to have a FIAF show in Florida in 2000. Therefore, we will proceed with our alternative plans to hold our 1998 meeting at CHICAGOPEX.

## SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

Mail Bid Sale Number 15 was closed at the end of January and lots were mailed to successful bidders early in February. Bids were received on 129 lots and there was spirited bidding on a number of lots, some of which had as many as 5 or more bids. The following lots which were unsold are offered on a first come, first served basis at the minimum bid listed in the catalog plus postage costs:

3	68	115	147	171	187
12	69	120	149	172	188
35	78	122	152	174	189
44	79	123	153	175	190
45	83	124	154	176	191
46	86	129	155	177	192
47	98	135	158	178	193
48	104	137	159	179	194
52	105	138	160	180	195
61	107	143	162	181	197

63	108	144	167	182	198
65	110	146	170	185	

Please submit your orders as soon as possible as I would like to settle with the consignors by the middle of April.

As previously announced Mail Bid Sale Number 16 will be an elite sale of Panama and Colombia material. Lots must have a minimum bid of \$50.00. No consignor should submit more than 20 lots without previous permission from the sales manager. Lots should be submitted as soon as possible and MUST be received by 20 April when work on the catalog will begin. The catalog will be mailed with the next issue of COPACARTA in the middle of May so that members can receive it prior to PACIFIC 97.

Photocopies of all of the lots will be available at PACIFIC 97. The sale will close on 15 July 1997.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME STATEMENT  
1 JULY TO 31 DECEMBER

INCOME	
Membership Dues	1460.50
Contributions	392.75
Publications Sales	15.20
Mail Sales Commissions	61.15
Investment Income	274.91
TOTAL	2204.51
EXPENSES	
Printing	696.81
Postage	433.12
Supplies	2.45
Meetings	65.04
Computer	200.00
Other	200.00
TOTAL	1685.03
NET INCOME YTD	519.48

Does not include YTD library activity

BALANCE SHEET  
31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	
Cash in Bank	1538.57
Petty Cash	34.58
Library Cash Account	275.28
Investments	10,267.85
TOTAL	12,116.28
LIABILITIES	
Prepaid Dues	862.60
RESERVES	
Balance 30 June 1996	10,734.20
Net Income YTD	519.48
TOTAL	11,253.68
TOTAL LIABILITIES + RESERVES	12,116.28

Investments are in bank CD's maturing 17 March and 17 September 1997.

## THE 1896-1897 COLOMBIAN COAT OF ARMS SERIES OF ANTIOQUIA, A STUDY AND CLASSIFICATION (Part 1)

by Dieter Bortfeldt

### INTRODUCTION

The "Coat of arms of Colombia" series of Antioquia is without a doubt one of the most interesting for its classical design and for the famous omitted centers of the high values. In issue number 7-9 of *Colombia Filatelica*, October 1989, pages 4 - 11, Juan Santa Maria published correspondence, dates of deliveries, quantities and details about the distribution of this series. At that time data about which colors belong to the A series and which colors belong to the AA series were unknown, as were details about the types of stamps and their identification, constant flaws and the composition of the sheets. Santa Maria mentioned that sheets or large multiple pieces were unknown. This was an important article about the background of the series, but lacked details about the technical philatelic aspects which would allow identification of the types and as such stimulate serious philatelists to create a specialized collection of such an interesting series, comparable to only a few in Colombian philately.

This article repeats some of these official data about quantities and about the numbering of the sheets which was mentioned in Santa Maria's article in order to complete the total history of the series including newly discovered details which correct or confirm this data.

Throughout the investigation of this study I could count on the support of Mr. Rodrigo Uribe Jaramillo who has one of the finest collections of Antioquia with a quantity of material, as well as large multiples and possibly the only existing sheet with its number and indication of the series. Using other important multiple blocks and proofs with inscriptions on the margins in my collection, we were able to reconstruct all parts of the sheets necessary to identify types and nearly all positions of constant flaws.

### PRINTING

It is known that the series was printed in the United States on behalf of Mr. Julio Uribe S., at that time Secretary of Finance, with the collaboration of Camacho Roldán & Van Sichel of New York who acted as agents. The name of the printer is as yet unknown, but Santa Maria states it was either H.H. Thomas, H & R Elliot & Co. or

the American Bank Note Company. Due to the quality of the printing I am inclined towards the first two possibilities, as the ABN Co. had used the technique of engraving since the 1870's for various Latin American countries and produced stamps of much better quality. At first glance the printing is comparable to engraving, but somehow "flat." Certain characteristics prove that we are looking at an original engraved design transferred to a metallic offset plate and not to a lithographic stone; in other words the image on the plate is face up and not a "mirror image." We reached this conclusion based upon the following findings:

1. The sharpness of the fine lines.
2. The retouchings or more accurately "re-entries" in the corner lines that are somewhat typical of engraving.
3. The identical vertical repetition of a multiple transfer of 5 horizontal se-tenant designs (only 3 se-tenant types on the registration stamps).
4. The coloring and even ink application without the big differences normal in traditional lithography.
5. Lack of size variations which one would expect in engraving due to the wetting of the paper required during printing.
6. The very small quantities of the majority of values in the series which do not justify other types of printing.

### DESIGN

The unknown artist produced a very classic design for its times and by requirements of the client. The central image is the coat of arms of the Republic of Colombia with the inscription of the Department of Antioquia around it and with a clear indication of the value. It is a nice design in all aspects. It is based upon a single basic design with the exception only of the 2 ½ centavos Recomendado (Registration) stamp which preserves only the central design of the coat of arms and the unit of value indication of centavos and pesos. It is precisely in these variations the important differences are found which permit the classification of types.

### SHEET COMPOSITION

The engraver prepared 5 stamps in a horizontal

line with the respective value indication which he then duplicated by transfer 20 times in the sheets of centavos values and 10 times in the sheets of the pesos values ( Figure A).

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

With existing multiples we can prove that the same system of transfers was applied to all values with the exception of the 2 ½ centavos registration stamp where the sheet was formed of multiples of three in the same way. (Figure B)

1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1

Apparently all sheets carry in the margin the sheet numbers as well as the letters A or AA, the same letters found in pencil on multiples of proofs existent (ex-John Myer). This allows us to confirm and correct the data published by Santa Maria. One has to mention the perfect mounting of the sheet - observing the interspaces between the stamps, which as such also distinguish this type of printing from the traditional lithographic printings of the time where one not only notes the irregular spacing, but also the so-called "shadows" of the cuts of the transfer papers which have not always been erased and are more or less visible depending

upon the use /state of the plates. There are still philatelists who think that these "shadows" are the separation lines between stamps, which do exist in some stamp printings. In others both types of lines are known to exist. Blocks and part sheet reconstructions have enabled us to prove the above-mentioned composition of the sheets.

METHODS USED TO IDENTIFY THE TYPES

Comparing stamp by stamp in blocks and multiples, vertically and horizontally, one observes that all stamps in the vertical columns are completely identical with the exception of constant flaws, while the different types are found in horizontal rows se-tenant. But why are there so many differences?

It is logical - the engraver/printer prepared a strip of 5 stamps (except for the 2 ½ centavos registration stamp). In other words he copied the basic design 5 times by means of transfers which in themselves produced slight varieties during the transfer process, especially in areas of text. Once the 5 transfers had been mounted their value tablets were completed individually. The numeral is not necessarily in the corresponding position on each stamp. The variations are visible in the scroll ornaments at the left and right of the value tablet. Obviously, this method is a time consuming process. Apart from that, the space required, for example, for the number 2 is less than that required for 2 ½. After entering the dates, the engraver proceeded to mount the "Centavos" or "Pesos" text bands. The entry of the values had to be repeated for each value, but this was not needed for the denomination bands. However, he apparently did repeat this process as well producing even more "identifiers" of the types which can be seen in the enlarged illustrations.

The research has also proven that the AA series was printed from the same plates as the A series and as such there are no differences between the stamps in the two colors for each value in the series. The letters "A" and "AA" served as a "color identification."

SHEET NUMBERS.

As per the official documents published in *Colombia Filatelia* all sheets were numbered, starting with 1, which was a sheet of the 50 centavos olive of the AA series. The highest number, 4237, is found on a sheet of the 2 centavos stamp of the A series. There is no order

to the numbering of the sheets, either by value, or by quantity. There was no repetition of sheet numbers on the different values. Most likely the numbers were applied manually just before sending the sheets to Colombia, only as a control. These are the first sheet numbers found on stamps of Colombia. (See Figure C).

#### COLORS AND QUANTITIES

We have found indications of plate identifiers A and AA on blocks and multiples, as well as on the complete sheet of the 5 centavos green. These allow us to allow us to review, correct and define the printing order of some of the colors of the series. Perhaps in the future more pieces will be found which will identify the printing order of the remaining colors.

Santa Maria's indications of quantities have also been revised and corrected. These figures include all of the sheets delivered including those sent free of charge. The total quantity of stamps of the series was 425,400. There was one color variety in the series, the 2 centavos in the color of the 10c light violet. The sheet numbers and quantity of these varieties is not known, but there were probably no more than 2 sheets or 200 stamps.

Among the known imperforate proofs on thick paper there is an unissued variety of the 5 pesos stamp in ultramarine and black. John F. Myer had in his collection one or two proof sheets which were later separated. Most likely the remainders of the proof sheets represent the largest known multiples of this series, larger than multiples of issued stamps. One can estimate the quantities of proofs taking as a base the known pieces - estimates which we include in our list.

#### ERRORS

There are only a few known errors in this issue. Besides the 2 centavos stamp in the color of the 10 centavos, there are vertical and horizontal pairs imperforate between of the 2 ½ centavos and a vertical pair imperforate between of the 3 centavos olive. There is also a completely imperforate pair of the 5 centavos (which color is not known). All values exist as imperforate proofs on thick paper without gum. The famous omitted centers are proofs as they only exist in unissued colors and were supplied free of charge by the

printer. They exist mint and used in small quantities.

#### BASIC FACTS

Paper used: white wove, 92 microns

Paper of proofs: white wove 130 microns (120 microns for the 2 ½ centavos registration stamp).

Size of the design: 20.75x24.50mm.

registration stamp 37.75x22.25mm.

Perforation: 14 x 14

Sheet size: 100 (10x10) except for the 1, 2 and 5 pesos stamps which are 50 (10x5).

Catalog numbers: Scott 97-116, F1-F2

Temprano 96-116, 165-166.

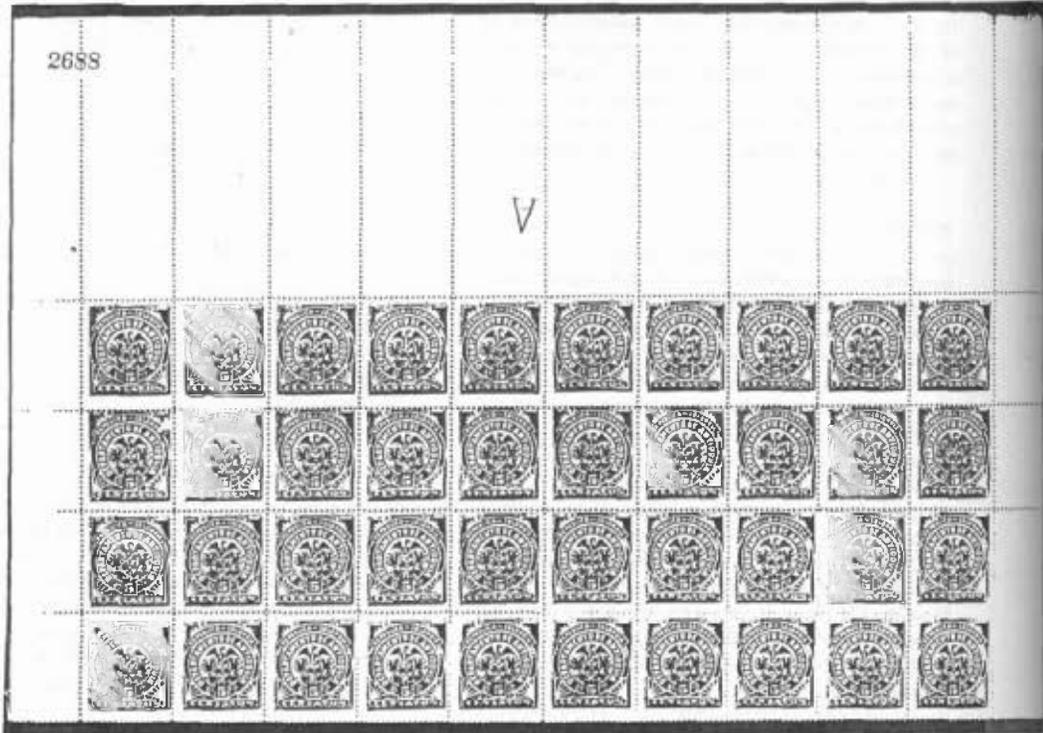
Michel 84-105.

#### CANCELLATIONS

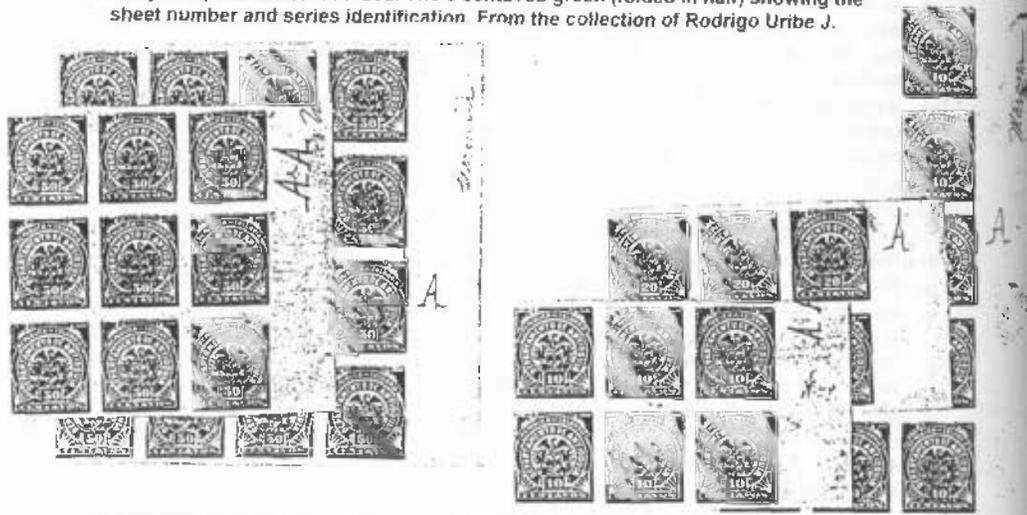
Although more than 400,000 stamps were issued, only a very few are known used on cover or on piece and as such are much appreciated. Various values are known bisected on piece and although this use was not authorized, they seem to be authentic. Stamps are known with manuscript cancels. A large quantity of stamps with gum are known with cancels, probably applied by stamp dealers. The subject of cancellations and bisects is an area for further study.

#### FORGED CANCELLATIONS

As reported in this journal in December 1994 circa 1900 a large numbers of remainders and reprints of departmental stamps came on the market. In general collectors of the time preferred handstamp cancels to manuscript cancels, believing the latter to represent fiscal use. It is said that a dealer named Kohn or Cohn of Hamburg, Germany produced forged and fantasy cancels which were applied to a large stock of Colombian stamps to fulfil the demands. There are excellent imitations of oval handstamps of Medellín and Tifiribi, as well as a large oval cancel 72mm. in diameter with text reading Administración General de Hacienda y Correos, Medellín, without date. The cancels are found in colors ranging from blue to violet. Many of the stamps with these cancels have gum. The forged handstamps were illustrated in the Forgeries and Reprints column of the issue of COPACARTA cited above.



The only complete sheet recorded. The 5 centavos green (folded in half) showing the sheet number and series identification. From the collection of Rodrigo Uribe J.



SOME PROOFS SHOWING INDICATION OF SHEET NUMBERS IN THE MARGINS

TABLE DESCRIBING THE STAMPS IN THE SERIES

VALUE	COLOR	SERIES	SHEET NUMBERS	QUANTITY ISSUED	NUMBER OF PROOFS	REMARKS
2c	Gray	A	4020-4237	21,800	200	
2c	Lilac Rose	AA	3805-4019	21,800	200	
2c	Light Violet	?	?	100		Color Error
2 1/2c	Brown	A	482-773	16,100	200	
2 1/2c	Steel Blue	AA	452-481	16,100	200	
3c	Orange	A	939-1098	16,000	200	
3c	Olive Green	AA	774-938	16,400	200	
5c	Green	A	2576-3801	122,600	200	
5c	Yellow	AA	1099-1249	122,700	200	
10c	Bright Violet	A	340-451	11,200	200	
10c	Light Violet	AA	2229-2339	11,100	100	
20c	Blue	A	169-228	6,000	200	
20c	Brown Orange	AA	113-168	5,600	200	
50c	Rose	A	57-112	5,600	200	
50c	Gray Olive	AA	1-56	5,600	200	
1P	Blue & Black	A	1250-1266	800	100	
1P	Red & Black	AA	1267-1287	1,000	100	
2P	Orange & Black	A	1324-1332	400	100	
2P	Green & Black	AA	1333-1340*	400	100	
2P	Violet	A	Note 1	400		Center Omitted
5P	Red Violet &	A	1310-1317	400	100	
5P	Purple & Black	AA	1318-1323*	350	100	
5P	Yellow	A	Note 1	350		Center Omitted
5P	Green	A	Note 1	350		Center Omitted
2 1/2c	Blue	A	1452-1499	11,200	100	Registration
2 1/2c	Rose	AA	1341-1451	11,100	100	Registration

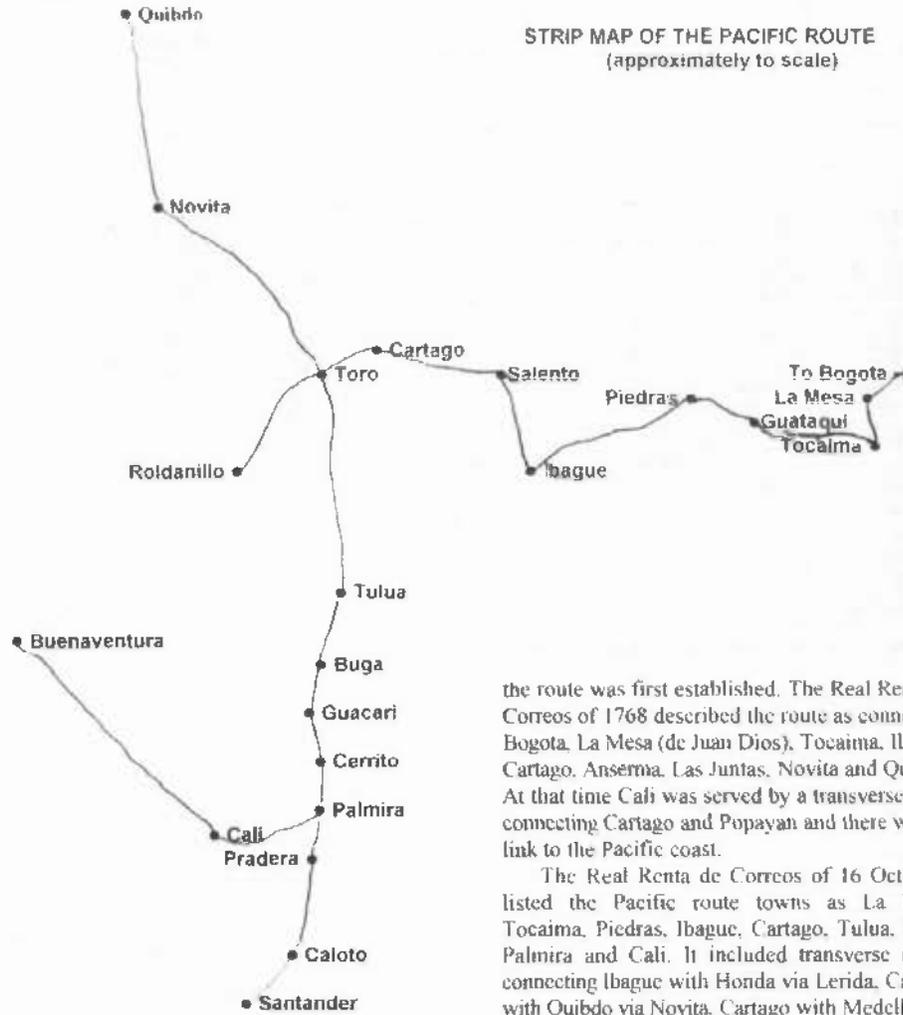
\* Sheet 1325 is the 5P Purple & Black

Note 1 - The sheets with center omitted are number 1288-1307

It is not known which numbers apply to which stamp

The second part of this article which will appear in the next issue of COPACARTA will describe and illustrate the types of each of the denominations

NATIONAL POSTAL ROUTE 4 – THE PACIFIC ROUTE  
by Jim Cross



The Pacific route connected Bogotá with the Pacific Coast port of Buenaventura. It was an extremely rugged route. First it descended from Bogotá to the Magdalena River valley, then climbed the central cordillera and crossed the high pass west of Ibagué, then descended to the Cauca river valley and followed it south to Cali. From Cali it climbed the western cordillera and then descended to Buenaventura. It is not known when

the route was first established. The Real Renta de Correos of 1768 described the route as connecting Bogotá, La Mesa (de Juan Dios), Tocaima, Ibagué, Cartago, Anserma, Las Juntas, Novita and Quibdó. At that time Cali was served by a transverse route connecting Cartago and Popayan and there was no link to the Pacific coast.

The Real Renta de Correos of 16 Oct 1806 listed the Pacific route towns as La Mesa, Tocaima, Piedras, Ibagué, Cartago, Tuluá, Buga, Palmira and Cali. It included transverse routes connecting Ibagué with Honda via Lerida, Cartago with Medellín via Supia, Cali with Popayan and Cali with Buenaventura.

The report of the Director General of Posts for 1877 listed the post offices on the route as Bogotá, La Mesa, Tocaima, Guataquí, Piedras, Ibagué, Salento, Cartago, Tuluá, Buga, Cerrito, Palmira, Cali and Buenaventura. The trip from Bogotá to Buenaventura was scheduled for 12 days and 20 hours. It included transverse lines which connected Cartago with Quibdó via Novita, Cartago with

Roldanillo via Toro, Palmira with Santander via Pradera and Caloto and Cali with Popayan via Santander. These are the routes that are shown on the map at the beginning of this article. When the Ferrocarril de Cali was completed the mail between Cali and Buenaventura was carried by rail. As described in my article in the March 1993 *COPACARTA* this mail was initially carried free of charge, but in 1898 became an expense of the contractor. An interesting short transverse route was added later connecting Tocaima with Agua de Dios, the site of the Colombian fazaret (leper colony).

The Pacific route served all of the larger towns of northern Cauca while the towns of southern Cauca were served by the southern route from Popayan. As a result the Department of Cauca

never found the need to establish a separate Departmental postal service, although a provincial route was established to connect Quibdo with the mining towns along the Rio Sucio.

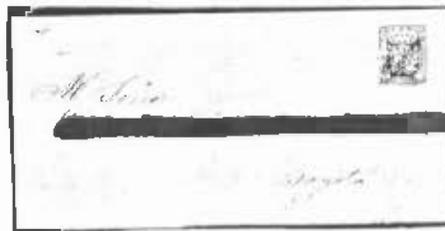
Buenaventura was served by ships of the Pacific Steam Mail Co. which carried the Colombian mails from Buenaventura to Panama under contract during most of the 19th century after it was established. Micay and Guapi, small Pacific ports located between Buenaventura and Tumaco were not served by the mail packets. One 19th century cover has been recorded which originated in Micay and was carried to Buenaventura by a local forwarding agent.

The table on the following page tabulates the postal markings known from national post offices on the Pacific route thru 1904.



ABOVE: Bisected 20c on cover front. Only recorded 19th century marking of Salento

RIGHT: c1864 cover with ms. Piedras cancel. Only recorded 19th century marking of this town. Reduced size illustration from the 1994 Soler & Llach catalog of the J. Londoño classic Colombia collection.



TOWN	DEPT	PRE-STAMP	MS MARK	1859-1904	REMARKS
Buenaventura	Cauca	4	Yes	12 (6)	
Buga	Cauca	8	Yes	8 (5)	
Cali	Cauca	8	Yes*	13 (8)	
Caloto	Cauca	5	Yes	1 (1)	
Cartago	Cauca	9	Yes	4 (5)	No class X
Cerrito	Cauca	None	Yes	1 (1)	
Guacarí	Cauca	None	Yes	3 (3)	
Guataqui	Cundinamarca	None	Yes	2 (2)	
Ibague	Tolima	7	Yes	7 (2)	
La Mesa	Cundinamarca	5	Yes*	4 (1)	No class X
Novita	Cauca	5	Yes	2 (1)	
Palma	Cauca	6	Yes	8 (4)	
Pedras	Tolima	None	Yes*	1 (0)	No class X
Pradera	Cauca	None	Yes	1 (0)	No class X
Quibdo	Cauca	6	Yes	2 (1)	
Roldanillo	Cauca	4	Yes	2 (1)	No class X
Salento	Antioquia	None	No	1 (1)	No class X
Santander	Cauca	7	Yes*	2 (1)	
Tocaima	Cundinamarca	3	Yes	7 (0)	No class X
Toro	Cauca	4	Yes	1 (0)	
Tulua	Cauca	6	Yes	4 (1)	

**TABLE SHOWING TOWN MARKINGS RECORDED FOR TOWNS ON THE PACIFIC ROUTE**

In the MS MARK column an asterisk after YES indicates the ms marking has been recorded on cover.

In the 1859-1904 column the number in parentheses indicates markings that have been recorded on cover.

Towns for which the Class X (duplex with flower killer) marking has not been recorded are indicated.

Editor's Note: This completes the survey of 19th century national postal routes. Other articles in the series have appeared as follows:

Northern Route May 1989

Atlantic Route March 1996

Northeast Route June 1996

Southern Route September 1990

Manizales Route December 1993

Western Route September 1995

New members interested in this subject may wish to order copies of these articles from our librarian.

There was one other national route, #7 the Eastern Route, which connected Bogota with Villavicencio via Chipaque, Cáqueza and Quetame. No pre-stamp covers are known from these four towns and their postal markings have not been reported on cover or on loose stamps thru 1904.



This rather ragged 1904 cover is the earliest reported cover from Novita. The franking totals 22 centavos in gold currency stamps of the 1904 issue.



This 1905? fragment shows a clearer strike of the rectangular Novita date stamp. This is a scarce example of the 1903 100 pesos stamp used on a piece

The above items courtesy of Robert Müller

## SOME NOTES ON COLOMBIAN POSTS IN 1857

The following notes are excerpted from pages 259-261 of the book "*New Granada, Twenty Months in the Andes*" by Isaac F. Holton, M.A. published by Harper & Brothers New York in 1857. The author was professor of chemistry and natural history at Middlebury College. An appendix (not being reprinted here shows the Colombian mail routes according to the decree of 19 November 1855.

"Señor Plata has been in correspondence with me on coinage. We find that the silver real is a little heavier than the new dime while the gold condor is somewhat lighter than the double eagle. He at length decided to recommend the slight changes necessary to make our coins identical. The silver is now identical with that of France and is a tender for all sums. Consequently, the gold is bought and sold at varying prices.

The Secretary of Finance (Hacienda) has the charge of the whole matter of mails. *A priori*, I should expect this to be the worst managed post of the whole administration. To my admiration, it is the best. It is far more wisely adapted to their condition than ours is to us at the North, and is not susceptible of any radical improvement. Despite of barbarism and barbarous roads, there are comparatively few irregularities, and the losses very few, and all borne by government. The department not only supports itself, but yields a revenue.

Most of the mails are weekly each way: the rest are twenty-six a year. The offices are few, not over 150. The mode of conveyance is left at the option of the contractor, but in many places the mail must always be carried on men's shoulders. On better roads, mules carry cubical trunks, called *balijas*. They are covered with (tanned) leather. *Cargas* are not to exceed 220 pounds. *Correristas* may not carry things to traffic in, and their bundles are searched to prevent it. The Indian is born a commercial traveler, for with a few hours of him many things may vary 50 or 100 per cent in price. Hence this needful precaution.

The hours of arrival and leaving every office are fixed by decree, and each post-master - *Administrador de Correos* - must state the hour on the way-bill, and actually see him off. Their regulations permit a negro to carry the mail, but would take from a drunken man, and imprison him. Ours are satisfied if he is a white man, and it matters less if he be drunk or sober. Indeed, I doubt if nine tenths of their carriers would not be prohibited by the laws of our glorious Union from

serving in that capacity, and yet, incomprehensibly enough (! am ashamed to admit it), their department is served far better than ours.

When I came up the Magdalena there were two steam-boat companies on the river, in the Santa Marta Company the nation has an interest, but it was too poor to buy one in the other. A system of canoes and bogas for mails is provided on the river independent of both, but when the Santa Marta boats overtake a mail, they must take it in. The others, in self-defense are obliged to refuse to do so. We left one behind us so in Barranquilla, but it afterward passed us as easily when we were in the champan. The nation has the power to require all boats to take a mail at a fixed price, or even gratis, if it chooses. It would do a real service to the country should it require fixed starting days for at least one weekly steamer each way, and forbid any irregular steamer from starting just in advance of the packets. The uncertainty of meeting boats is a great obstacle to travel here.

One important peculiarity of the mail system here is what are called *encomiendas*. We have no bank-notes, and if we remit, it must be in coin. Gold dust, emeralds, sample cards, etc., are sent in this way, and once, I believe, I saw even a saddle tree thus mailed. I once sent a horse by mail - a real live horse! Its head was securely tied to the tail of the mail-horse at the beginning and end of the journey: I know not which horse carried the *balijas* the most. I had a *ruana* once sent by *encomienda* from Bogotá to Cartago. It is supposed to have left Bogotá at 2 P.M. of Wednesday by mule, and Ibagué at 10 A.M. of Saturday by a human carrier-*carguero*-and to have arrived at Cartago at 6 P.M. of Tuesday. Travelers rarely pass this space in less than a fortnight.

The identical coin committed to *encomienda* is paid out. Bills of exchange, drafts, etc., are unknown. No fear of loss is entertained. Not one mail robbery per year occurs. A peon, wretchedly poor, carries it through a wilderness where it is 126 hours from office to office (Popayan to Pasto); an Indian takes it 125 hours' journey to the

next office (Pasto to Mocoa); both know that their heavy load is mostly money, but they neither think of robbing or being robbed. Never mind: they are barbarians, and their very color would be a legal bar in our happier land to their being placed in such temptations. We ought to send them missionaries to Christianize them.

The rates of postage are high, and that is more excusable in a country where so few write letters. A letter from one place to another in the same province pays ten cents per half ounce; beyond the bounds of the province it is fifteen. Books under four ounces, newspapers, seeds, and grafts go free. The rates for encomiendas vary according to value and distance.

One word of advice as to foreign mails. There is nominally a mail connection at Panamá between the United States and New Granada, and you can pay through. Do no such thing, unless you wish to lose both money and letter as I have done. To get letters to New Granada, get them on board some ship that will touch at a Granadan port, and let them be mailed there. To get them from here, arrange with some consul. That model of a consul, Mr. Sánchez, of Cartagena, is full of good works of this kind toward entire strangers. I have been under similar obligations to an unknown consul at Panamá; but trust not the United States mail at Panamá unless in the last extremity. I would sooner trust the cook of a schooner bound to Santa Marta, Sabaniña, or Cartagena.

Granadan travelers are often embarrassed by the importance of Christian names—*nombres* and the little account made of surnames—*apellidos*. Women do not change their surname when they marry, but may connect the husband's to it by a

*de*; thus when Señor Barriga married Dolores Fuertes, she became Dolores Fuertes de Barriga. (Editor's note: this is one of the oldest chestnuts in the Spanish language). Their son José may write his name simply José Barriga, or José Barriga Fuertes, or José Barriga y Fuertes. I prefer José Barriga (Fuertes).

In the letter-list the Christian names are arranged in alphabetical order, and Honorable John Smith must seek his name under the letter H. John Smith, Esq., under J, and Mr. Smith under M. and S. Had he forewarned all his correspondents to direct to Juan Smith invariably, he would have saved both himself and the officials much trouble. Directed to Don Juan el Inglés, they would be surer of reaching him than by any possible direction in a United States post office."

The Appendix contained the following concerning Panama:

#### "ISTHIMUS ROUTES

These are the under the control of the Estado de Panamá. It is intended that each distrito shall have a post office, but all is, as yet, unsettled. The principal offices are to be at the following places. The distances of each of these from Panamá is annexed:

Panama .....	0.
Colon .....	47.5
Natá .....	99.4
Pesé .....	149.1
Santos .....	142.8
Santiago .....	155.3
David .....	310.7

#### ABOUT THE COVER

In response to my article in the last issue, Robert Müller sent the photocopy of this registered cover which was sent from Pasto to Austria. The Pasto postmark is unclear, but is apparently late in March 1904. However, the letter did not transit Panama until 25 Apr 1904. The cover is annotated on the reverse in English. "Received at Panamá in bad condition." Additional backstamps are New York, 4 May 1904 and Wien, 13 May 1904. The sender's name is on the reverse: Samuel del

Castillo, Pasto (Cauca) Colombia.

The front of the cover is marked with the weight of 40 grams for which postage of 30 centavos in stamps of the issue for Panama is affixed. The cover bears a Colombian registration stamp.

This may be the registered cover mentioned in Heydon. In any event it is the eighth recorded cover of Panama stamps used in Cauca.

## COLOMBIA: NEW ISSUES, SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 1996

This listing also includes a new issue of April 1996 which was not included in the listing published in the previous issue.



- **23 April 1996.** Jose Asuncion Silva. Colombian Poet. Centenary of his Death 1896. Airmail. 400 pesos. Stamp design shows a picture of Silva by F. Nader which was published in a book of his verses in 1945 in Bogota. 500,000 copies printed by Caravajal S.A. in sheets of 20. 1200 official first day covers prepared.



- **19 September 1996.** The 50th Anniversary of the Colombian Golf Federation. Airmail. 400 pesos. Design shows a stylized golf course with a ball approaching the flag designed by Janneth Mayorga R. and Jorge Cabrera. 500,000 copies printed by Caravajal S.A. in sheets of 20. 1500 official first day covers prepared.



- **22 November 1996.** 1996 Christmas Issue. Two similar multicolored stamps, both showing drawings of a mail carrier and a young woman. The 400 pesos stamp for ordinary mail shows the mail carrier presenting a letter to the woman. The 400 pesos airmail stamp shows the woman reading a letter while the mail carrier is clutching a large number of letters to his chest with both hands. The stamps were designed by Alvara Barrios. A total of 800,000 stamps were printed by Thomas Greg and Sons of Colombia in sheets of 20. 1200 official first day covers were prepared. (It is presumed that the issue was 400,000 of each stamp and that there were 600 first day covers of each stamp, but this is not given in the official new issue announcement).

## ABN CO. PRINTINGS OF STAMPS FOR COLOMBIA

by Manuel Espejo

Editor's Note: As a preface to this article the following pertinent information has been taken from an article by James Crampacker which appeared in the *Canal Zone Philatelist* Vol 31, No. 2 Second Quarter 1995. The ABNCo. identified its printings for its Foreign Department by a job/work order number composed of the letter "F" (for Foreign Department) followed by a number. These numbers were assigned in strictly chronological order without regard for the country for which the stamps were printed. This number was printed on the selvedge of each sheet of the stamps. On the majority of the specimen sheets which were sold at auction the F number and order date is also found handstamped in red on the selvedge in addition to the printed number which is in the color of the stamp.

Some years ago I had the opportunity to buy several specimens of Colombian stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co. Although a bit expensive, they were gorgeous and able to please the most apathetic collector.

The stamps came carefully placed on little stockcards, as usual in auctions, and each set or single stamp carried a tiny tag with a number typed on it.

At that time I couldn't relate those number to anything already known such as Scott or Yvert numbers, dates of emission, lot identification etc., so I assumed they might be references of prior owners or earlier auctions, and therefore I dismissed the matter.

Last winter I decided to reorganize my Colombian blocks collection, and one evening when I was enjoying myself working out the most pleasant way to display the first set of orchids on a page of the new album, suddenly something rang a bell.

I have many blocks of four and multiples, but only a few of them have selvedges. By chance this specific set was a big multiple from the upper right corner, and its selvedge not only had the sequential number of the sheet, but also the inscription F-12230.

Since I had kept a list of the so far meaningless

numbers, I retrieved it and searched for the puzzling code F-12230, and lo and behold!, there it was.

After checking a couple more blocks with the same success, it was evident that those numbers could all be related to the stamps, and perhaps it would be worthwhile to elaborate a little more for the benefit of plate block collectors and specialists, and of course, historic philatelic records.

The Colombian Postal Administration issued the first set of stamps printed by the ABNCo. On the 7th of July 1910, commemorating the centenary of National Independence. The collection has ten stamps (Scott #'s 331-338, F22 and H17) engraved and recess printed.

In spite of the dullness of the designs, the set has two especially scarce stamps: The first is the ½ centavo stamp with the portrait of Camilo Torres portrait with an inverted center. (Colombia has only two stamps with inverted centers, the other one is the 4 centavos Port of Colombia, green and white registrations stamp that was printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in 1917, Scott F23a). The second is the 10 pesos lake showing General Nariño demanding the liberation of slaves. Despite a printing of 8000, this is one of the most elusive Colombian stamps, missing in almost all collections.



EXAMPLES OF ABNCO. STAMPS FOR COLOMBIA

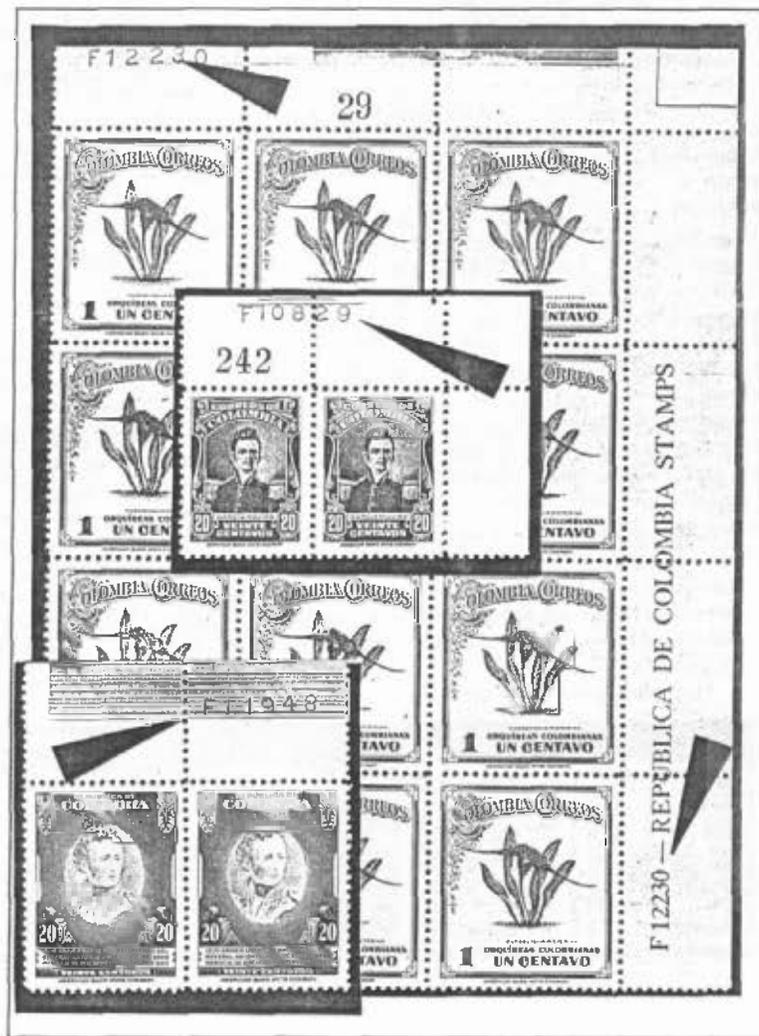
Twenty four years passed before there was another ABNCo. product in the Colombian mails. In 1934 a 5 centavos brown stamp appeared depicting a coffee plantation and a bit later in 1939 a mixture of designs began the regular presence of ABNCo. stamps in Colombia until 1956 when the issue on December 28th of two values honoring the oldest man in the world, Javier Pereira (1789-1956) marked its last appearance.

During the 46 years the ABNCo. printed 122 postage stamps which the Colombian Postal Administration stretched to 180 by overprinting and/or surcharging the basic stamps. The company also printed a number of revenue stamps for Colombia. Highlights of this production are the 1946 set honoring General Sucre, the Colombian orchids set of 1947 and the airmail series promoting tourism, sold in 1941 and 1948 and overprinted years later with the initials of Avianca and Lansa.

The list beginning on the next page shows the ABNCo. file numbers that I have found with the stamps identified by Scott and Temprano numbers. I have been unable to verify all of the numbers on the list, due to the lack of material showing the selvedge numbers. Corrections or additions would be welcomed. Send them to the author at P.O. Box 912 Córdoba, Spain.

As a final point, I would like to mention that the chronological inconsistencies between the two number series are due

either to the practice of catalog editors of listing stamps of similar designs as a set, regardless of the dates of issue, or delays by the Postal Administration in releasing stamps which it had ordered and received from the printer. The stamps having several file numbers were probably reorders. That is the case of the Bolivar 1 centavo green whose total printing was 17,000,000 stamps, of the four postal tax made available for postage by official decree in 1952 whose total printings amounted to 85,000,000 stamps, and of the stamps later overprinted for use by Avianca and Lansa.



**COPACARTA**

**MARCH 1997**

Scott Cat #'s	Temprano Cat #'s	ABNCo F- Numbers
331-338	253-260	F-2397
*384, 385	361, 363	????
420		F-9880
437, 439	463-464	F-9880
467, 574	494	F-10526-7, F-10730-2, F-10827-9 F-11851, F-12705
468	492	F-10526-7, F-10730-2, F-10827-9 F11309, F-11851, F-12705
469	493	F-10526-7, F-10730-2, F-10827-9 F11085, F11309, F-11851, F-12705
470	495	F-10526-7, F-10730-2, F10827-9 F11309
471	496	F-10526-7, F-10730-2
472	497	F-10526-7, F-10730-2
473	498	F-10526-7, F-10827-9, F-11851
474	499	F-10526-7
488	494	F-10732, F-10827-9
489	514	F-10827-9
490	515	F-10827-9, F11309, F11851
491	516	F-10827-9, F-11851
492	517	F-10730-2, F-11309, F-11851
*496	544	F-10526-7, F-10730-2, F-10827-9 F-11309
520-522	558-60	F10526-7, F-10730-2, F-10827-9 F11805, F11309
525	561	F-11851
528-36	577-85	F-11948
539-41	588, 90-1	F-12228
*543-544	592-3	F-12253
546-51	595-00	F-12230
554	605	F-12391
*562-4	615-7	F-12305
566	619	F-12389
574	640	F-11851, F-12705
*596	696	F-10526-7, F-10730-2, F-10827-9, F-11309, F-11851, F-12705
597-601	714-18	F-13207
602, 604-7	735-9	F-12431
603	MC27	F-11852
608	740	F-13122
612	763	F-12431
*618	765	????
*669	864	F-13790-1

Scott Cat #'s	Temprano Cat #'s	ABNCo F- Numbers
C121-33	520-32	F-10825(cts), F-10826(\$), F-11239-0, F-11556-7, F-11834-5
C145	589	F-12229
C151-63	623-35	F-11239-40
*C175-85	670-80	F-12655-6, F-13050-1
*C186-98	657-69	F-12655-6, F-13050-1
*C200-7	697-04	F-13144-5
*C208-16	705-13	F-13144-5
C217-25	714-23	F-13207
*C226	742	F-13144-5
*C227	745	F-13087
*C228-30	748-50	F-12431
*C237	766	????
*C238	746	F-12431
C283	833	F-13087
*C288	865	F-13790-1
*C290	867	F-13144-5
F12	R19	F-2397
H16	AR47	F-2397
*O2	O4	F-9880
RA13	CR4	F-10733, F-11086, F-11853
RA19,21	MC21-2	F-12001
RA23	MC23	F-12136
RA23A-5	MC24-6	F-11852
*RA26	CR6	F-10526-7, F-10730-2, F-10827-9 F-11085, F-11309
*RA30	MC28	F-10827-9, F-11309, F-11851
RA41	729	F-12341, F-13072, F-13293
RA42	730	F-12431, F-13087
RA43	731	F-12431
RA44	732	F-12431, F-13122, F-13293
Note 1	733	F-13087
RA45	734	F-12431
*RA47-8	MC37-8	F-11851, F-12704, F-12431
*RA51	744	F-12431

Note 1 - Scott does not list the 8c blue postal tax stamp without the 2c airmail surcharge

\* indicates stamps which were overprinted after receipt of the basic stamps in Colombia

F numbers are not available for the four revenue stamps which were overprinted for postal use.

## THE MARKET REPORT

This January I visited family members in Arizona and stopped off for a few hours at ARIPEX in Tucson. This show is especially popular with dealers from the northern part of the United States as they can combine a business trip with a winter vacation. Most of the major postal history dealers in the country were in attendance. Many had booths at the ORCOEXPO bourse in Orange County CA the previous week and came to the SANDICAL show in San Diego the following week.

I had an opportunity to view the dealers stocks at both shows. As reported previously the amount of Colombia and Panama postal history available in dealers stocks is much less than it was a decade ago. I believe this reflects the popularity of postal history collecting. My purchases for my own collection were just five pre-1910 used picture post cards. One of these is worthy of mention. It was mailed from Medellin to Syracuse NY on 17 March 1904 with an inflation franking of a strip of four of the 50 centavos stamp of the 1899 issue. This is the first post card inflation franking recorded with stamps of this issue and thus far is the only recorded use of this stamp on cover.

The November 1996 auction by Brian Moorhouse was noteworthy for a scarce registered cover from Tumaco franked with a eight of the 2 1/2 centavos Manuel Jimenez "no hay estampillas" labels and also with the Tumaco provisional registration stamp. The sale included 71 Colombia and 32 Panama lots with something for everyone.

The 25 February 1997 sale of Soler y Llach also contained 65 Colombia lots and 13 Panama lots. These included a number of scarce pre-stamp and forwarding agent covers. Some of these included:

Lot 305 - A 27 Oct 1778 cover from Blanco to Santa Fe with cancel GUADS, type 1. This is the only recorded example of this marking.

- Lot 308. A 6 May 1785 cover from Santa Fe to Bonsa with cancel TNA (Tunja) in red.
- Lot 309. A 21 Mar 1786 cover from Santa Fe

to Tunja with TNA and FRANCO in red.

- Lot 304. A 27 Dec 1804 cover from Vega de Supia to Buga canceled VEGA DE SUPIA and FRANCA in sepia.
- Lot 318. A c1807 cover from Rio Hacha addressed to Francisco Jose de Caldas in Santa Fe with HACHA/FRANCA and VIVA/FERNANDO/VII. The only recorded example of this Spanish patriotic marking.
- Lot 322. A 17 Mar 1810 cover from Pamplona to Ocaña with a crowned line VIV FERNANDO VII. The only recorded example of this marking.
- Lot 333. A 21 Jul 1836 registered cover from Popayan to Barbacoas. The CERTIFICACION A POPAYAN marking may be unique.
- Lot 1679. An 1843 cover addressed to U.S. FRIGATE UNITED STATES, PACIFIC SQUADRON with forwarding agent marks of ZACHRISSON in New York and Panama.
- Lot 1679. An 1851 letter from Boston to Valparaiso with a red PAID/AT/PANAMA marking with ms. "2".
- Lot 1685. An 17 Oct 1888 cover from Panama to New York franked with the 1887/8 20c black on lilac, Scott 12. According to Helme this would be a new earliest recorded use of this stamp on cover.

Prices realized for this sale have not yet been received.

The 7 March 1997 sale of Postal History Auctions Ltd. in London was noteworthy for lot 981. The catalog described this as an 1889 letter from Panama to NY franked with 1, 2, and 5 centavos stamps of the map issue (not cancelled) and on the reverse various postage due markings and a pair of U.S. 2c postage due stamps. This was the correct collection of double the shortage amount and indicates the stamps were probably genuinely on the letter, although uncanceled. Panama collectors will realize that this is only the second recorded use of the 1887 2 centavos stamp on a cover. My bid was unsuccessful. I hope to publish a photocopy of the cover in the next issue.

### FORGERIES AND REPRINTS, THE COLOMBIAN 5P STAMP OF 1866

This was the first 5 peso stamp issued by Colombia and was intended primarily for use in paying postage on "encomiendas" (parcel shipments). It was normally affixed to the shipping document which was retained in the postal administration files. Apparently, these were retained for a required period and then disposed of. Many of the stamps were soaked off of the documents and this seems to be the source of most used stamps on the market.

#### ORIGINALS

Lithographed. The design shows the Colombian Coat of Arms. The condor is facing to the left, unlike most of the stamp designs in which it is facing to the right. The eye of the condor is set far back in the head. There are periods after E. and U. in the inscription and also after COLOMBIA. The laurel plants at the bottom have 5 distinct inner leaves on each side and the longest ones penetrate into the inner circle of the design. The stem of the right branch of the laurel clearly passes over the left. The numeral 5 at the bottom is well proportioned and the flag of the 5 almost touches the cross-hatching above it. The stamp is printed in very dark black ink on white paper with a green surface glaze.

#### FORGERY 1

This is lithographed with a printed denomination at the bottom. The condor has a round head with the eye in the normal place. There are no periods after E. U. and COLOMBIA. The left branch of the laurel leaves seems to pass over the right, but both are indistinct. The entire stamp is faintly printed. This is Earee's first forgery. The

COPAPHIL reference collection does not have a copy of this forgery.

#### FORGERY 2

Lithographed. Attributed to Fournier. Paper color is brighter than on the originals. There are periods after E. and U., but not after Colombia. None of the laurel leaves on the right branch penetrate into the inner circle. This forgery is frequently found with a small round hole punched over the point where the two branches cross. The 5 is smaller and there is a clear space between the flag of the 5 and the cross-hatching above it. The green glazed paper is brighter than that of the originals.

#### FORGERY 3

Lithographed. There are periods after E. And U., but not after COLOMBIA. The eye of the condor is in the normal place. The laurel leaves do not penetrate the inner circle. The upper part of the 5 is smaller than the lower part and there is a space between flag of the 5 and the cross-hatching above it. This appears to be the stamp Earee illustrated.

#### FORGERY 4

Lithographed. This is a fantasy in the design of the 10 pesos stamp of the 1866 issue.

The illustrations for this article appear on the color page of this issue. Shown also on the color page is a sheetlet of forgeries of the 20c stamp of the 1864 issue, showing how three target cancels were used to cancel the sheet. This was lot 119 in COPAPHIL Mail Bid Sale 15. The color on this sheet did not reproduce well. It should be brighter.

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### SPACE FILLERS

Let me begin this column with an apology. I erroneously attributed the information in the Forgeries and Reprints column of the previous issue to Anthony Wilkinson. The source should have been Allen Anyon. Both of these English members have contributed articles and photocopies for the COPAPHIL scrapbooks and I failed to mark the name of the contributor when I

removed the article from its envelope.

This issue includes an article on American Bank Note Co. issues of Colombia by Manuel Espejo, a resident of Spain who joined us this year. This complements the research on Panama ABNCo. issues which is being done by David Leeds.

It is quite common for collectors, exhibitors and auction firms to use descriptions like "only" or

"earliest" recorded cover (the term recorded is now preferred to "known" or "reported" which have often been used). This description begs the question: "Who is recording this information?"

As I have previously mentioned in this journal a number of COPAPHIL members are recording uses of specific issues. For Colombia Brigitte Kaplan has been recording 1859-1865 issues on cover and James Negus is recording all Colombia states usages on cover. Kenneth Rowe is working on the postal markings found on the numeral issues of Colombia. The late Dr. James Helme recorded early Panama stamps used on cover and Federico Brid has custody of the notebooks with his records. Federico has recorded usages of the Hamilton Bank Note Co issue on cover.

For COPAPHIL I have recorded all Colombia and Panama postal markings thru 1904. I have a computerized listing of the markings and also ten scrapbooks in which I have mounted photocopies of the earliest and latest identified usage of the markings on loose stamps, covers, postal cards or cubiertas. These scrapbooks are filled with a fourteen year accumulation of photocopies taken from my collection, auction catalogs and submissions by members.

In the next issue I will summarize what has been learned about the scarcity of stamps on cover between the 1859 and 1904 issues. It seems appropriate that COPAPHIL begin registers of recorded covers of any stamp for which less than 10 uses on cover are believed to exist.

Even with the individuals who are already working on this project it still leaves a lot of material to be covered. I believe it is especially important to begin the recording of postal markings and uses on cover for the rest of the 20th

century up to World War II. I suspect that there are a number of stamps from the period which are almost as scarce on cover as some of the so-called "classics." Are there any volunteers? You may find that you acquire a new specialty that you never knew existed.

While many members have made submissions of material for the COPAPHIL postal markings scrapbooks, many others are still to be heard from. As an incentive, any member submitting ten or more photocopies of postal markings from their collection will be offered a free Classified ad of up to three lines in COPACARTA. Send your ad copy along with the photocopies.

Are you receiving auction catalogs that I do not mention in the Market Report column. Perhaps they are catalogs for sales in which you do not even bid. If the catalogs have Colombia or Panama lots, especially if they are illustrated, send in the catalog for our library. To save postage it is not necessary to send the entire catalog. Take it apart and send in just the cover plus the pertinent pages. All submissions will be recognized.

You probably have guessed that I have a rather jaundiced view of judging at philatelic exhibits. I do not see any judges on our membership roster except for those who are also collectors of Colombia and or Panama. And several of the leading collectors of our area, including some who are called upon to judge at national or international shows are not members and probably do not read COPACARTA on a regular basis.

I am skeptical that such individuals can really be prepared to judge material from other than the classic areas of Colombian and Panamanian philately and I think it helps to explain the low award levels that some of these exhibits receive.

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1891 USE OF 5 CENTAVOS STAMP OF 1887- 1888 PANAMA ISSUE ON INTERNAL MAIL. ONE OF THREE REPORTED COVERS OF THIS TYPE OF USE.



SHEETLET OF FORGERY OF 20 CENTAVOS STAMP OF 1864 ISSUE SHOWING FAKE CANCELS.



ORIGINALS AND FORGERIES OF 5 PESUS STAMP OF 1866 ISSUE

(Page70 is a blank page)

# COPACARTA

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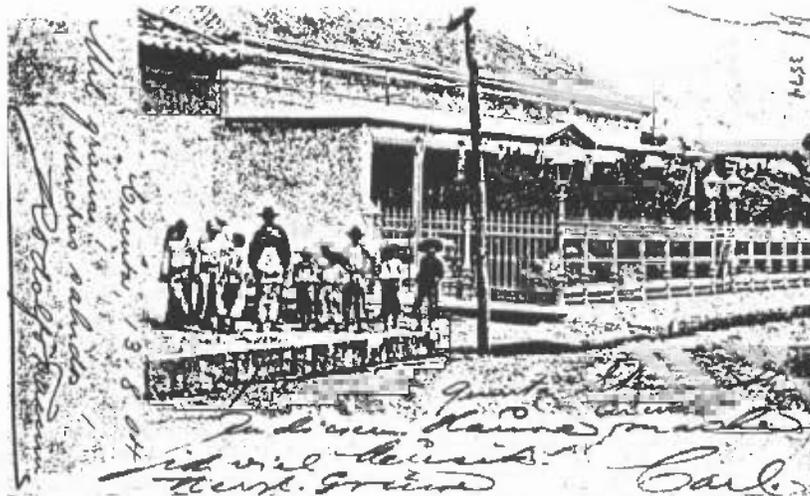
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Colombia & Panama Philatelists  
Everywhere in the world

JUNE  
1997

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EARLIEST RECORDED PICTURE POST CARD FROM CÚCUTA (See Page 88)

COPACARTA is published quarterly by COPAPHIL, the Colombia/Panama Philatelic Study Group P.O. Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021, a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the philately of Colombia and Panama. You may contact COPAPHIL by E-Mail through [jimacross@juno.com](mailto:jimacross@juno.com).

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**COPAPHIL NEWS**

**NEW MEMBERS (thru 1 May 1997)**

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**REINSTATED**

157 MAIER, George

**RESIGNATION (effective 30 Jun 1997)**

236 Van Rompay, Rene

Mr. A. Lee Martin was erroneously reported as dropped from rolls in the previous issue. Our apologies to Mr. Martin.

**YOU CAN NOW CONTACT COPAPHIL BY E-MAIL AT  
[jimacross@juno.com](mailto:jimacross@juno.com)**

Mr. Miller collects Colombia codes 03-04 and 11. Mr. Topper collects Colombia code 10. Mr. Tanguay collects Colombia codes 02-05 and 11 and Panama codes 52, 54-56 and 61.

Member Ken Rowe has been so kind as to donate a copy of his handbook "The Postal History and Markings of the Forwarding Agents." This hardbound volume is his fourth work on this subject and includes many of the latest findings from Colombia. It lists agents in Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Honda, Santa Marta and

Tunaco in Colombia and Chagres, Colon and Panama in Panama.

Carlos Valenzuela writes that there will be a Bolivarian Exposition in Cali, Colombia this autumn. No dates or other particulars have as yet been furnished.

It is time to to renew your membership for the next year. If you current membership expires in June 1997, a membership renewal form is being included with this issue of COPACARTA.

## COPAPHIL AT PACIFIC 97

by Jim Cross

We have had difficulties in communicating with PACIFIC 97 officials concerning a COPAPHIL booth at the show, but have verbal assurance from the Exhibition Manager that we will be accommodated. However, the COPAPHIL booth will not appear in the published program. Look for us in the organization's area of the show.

The booth will not be manned on the first day of the show. Like every other collector, the officers want to use the first day to contact their favorite dealers before the available gems are sold.

There will be a sign-in sheet at the booth and all members attending are urged to sign-in (first day included) so that we will know who is present.

## SEMINAR/MEETING CALENDAR

Saturday 31 May. 3:30 to 5:30 P.M. Room #228-230 Pacific Rim.

Seminar by Deborah Friedman and Alex Rendon. "Colombia, Stories Your Tio Juan Should Have Told You."

Monday 2 June. 2:00 P.M. Room #256. Membership Meeting.

Thursday 5 June. 10:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. Room 228-230 Pacific Rim.

Seminar by Deborah Friedman and Alex Rendon. "Colombia, Stories Your Tio Juan Should Have Told You."

Our seminar, which will be repeated twice, will be conducted by former president Deborah Friedman and Alex Rendon, a professional philatelist who is the leading expert on Colombia in the United States today. It is always a pleasure to listen to them and I know they will have some surprises for us.

The membership meeting will be conducted by the officers present. We will discuss current and future planned activities. We are also planning a short "Show and Tell" period. A list of Colombia and Panama exhibits that have been accepted is not available, but we will have one at our booth during the show. Once we know what is being exhibited and which exhibitors are attending we will arrange

for walk-throughs of the exhibits with the exhibitor or a knowledgeable member who can explain and analyze what is being shown.

Photocopies of lots in mail bid sale 16 that are not illustrated in the sale catalog will be available at our booth.

One of the most important aspects of an international show is the opportunity to meet other members in an informal setting, perhaps over dinner. We have not planned any formal social events, but members attending should plan on dining with their fellow members at least once during the show. Check at the booth prior to closing time each day to see who is eating what where with whom.

## SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

Mail Bid Sale 15 was closed on 15 April 1997. I am waiting for one late payment before paying consignors, but this should be finished by the time this issue is mailed. Material from 11 consignors was sold. 141 of the 200 lots were sold for a total of \$4126.00. Prices realized are being

distributed with this issue.

The catalog of Mail Bid Sale 16, the special PACIFIC 97 sale is also being distributed with this issue. This sale will close on 15 July 1997. Plans for the following sale will be announced in the next issue.

THE 1896-1897 COLOMBIAN COAT OF ARMS SERIES OF ANTIOQUIA,  
A STUDY AND CLASSIFICATION (Part 2)

by Dieter Bortfeldt

Part 1 of this article described the issue and the make up of the sheets of the different values by repeated transfers of a strip of 5 for the postage values and a strip of 3 for the registration stamps. This part of the article describes and illustrates the types on the six lowest values.

2 Centavos, both colors.

**TYPE I**

1. Small DE.
2. Line retouched.
3. Smaller A in COLOMBIA.
4. Top curve of 2 thin.

TYPE I



**TYPE II**

1. 1 in REPUBLICA thin and deformed.
2. Deformed B in COLOMBIA.
3. 2 finishes without upward curve.
4. Value tablet nearly touches panel.

TYPE II



**TYPE III**

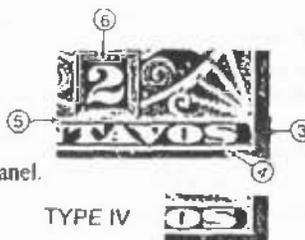
1. Thin 1 in REPUBLICA
2. Broken line.
3. A in COLOMBIA like an arrow.
4. Defective C in CENTAVOS
5. Spot in scroll.



TYPE III

**Type IV**

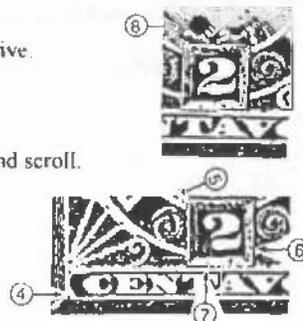
1. Small E in DE
2. Line retouched.
3. Value tablet close to panel.
4. Defective panel below S.
5. Small space between value tablet and panel.
6. Top curve of 2 thin.



TYPE IV

**Type V**

1. T and O in DEPARTAMENTO defective.
2. Large and irregular D in DE.
3. Broken line.
4. Left side of panel defective.
5. Enlarged space between value tablet and scroll.
6. Top part of 2 cut.
7. 2 finishes like a hook.
8. Constant flaw (position 85 only).  
Circular spot approx 2mm diameter.



TYPE V

**COPACARTA**

JUNE 1997

2 ½ Centavos, both colors.

**Type I**

1. OLO of COLOMBIA defective.
2. Line and corner retouched.
3. Smaller A in COLOMBIA.
4. Larger scroll on the left touching value tablet.

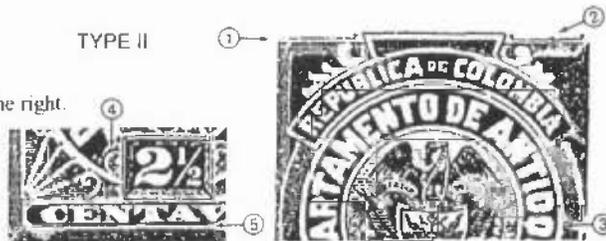
TYPE I



**Type II**

1. Missing dot on top of line on the left.
2. Line retouched.
3. Q in ANTIOQUIA touches frame line.
4. Scroll smaller on the left and larger on the right.

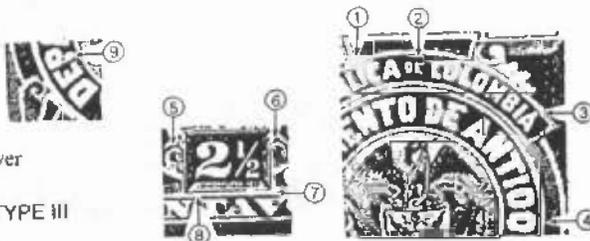
TYPE II



**Type III**

1. LI of REPUBLICA touch forming a U.
2. Larger E in DE.
3. Larger A in COLOMBIA nearly touching frameline.
4. Q of ANTIOQUIA more like an O.
5. Larger scroll on the left with spots in it.
6. Spots in scroll on the right.
7. Larger space between value tablet and lower panel.
8. 2 ends in a fine line.
9. Spot in P of DEPARTAMENTO.

TYPE III



**Type IV**

1. Small DE.
2. Defective C in COLOMBIA
3. Open corner.
4. Well defined curve with lines.
5. Curve of scroll complete.
6. White spot on top of value tablet.
7. Value tablet touches panel.
8. Panel defective.

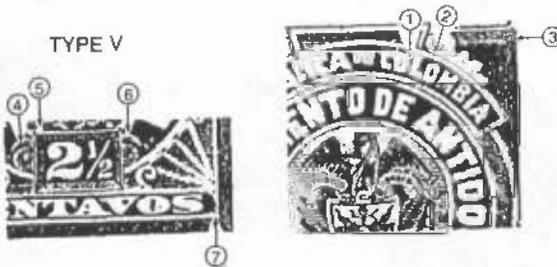
TYPE IV



**Type V**

1. E in DE curved upwards.
2. Spot below O in white area.
3. Retouched corner.
4. Scroll with "moon" type retouch.
5. White spot on top of value tablet.
6. Scroll with "moon" type retouch.
7. Panel nearly touches frame.

TYPE V

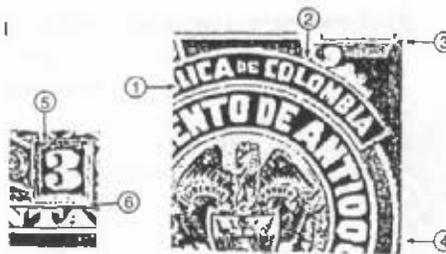


**3 Centavos, both colors.**

**Type I.**

1. LI in COLOMBIA touching.
2. LO smaller in COLOMBIA.
3. Corner retouched.
4. Broken outside line.
5. 3 defective.
6. Reduced space between the value tablet and the panel.

TYPE I



**Type II.**

1. Partial double line.
2. Retouched corner.
3. Enlarged panel below M.
4. Q touches the white line.
5. 3 well centered in tablet.

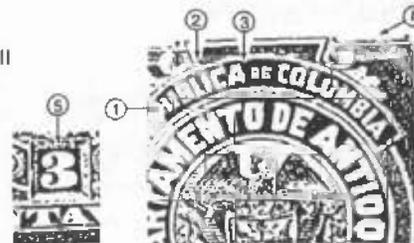
TYPE II



**Type III.**

1. Defective U in REPUBLICA.
2. LI of REPUBLICA touch.
3. A defective.
4. Broken line.
5. 3 centered in value tablet.

TYPE III



**Type IV.**

1. LI of REPUBLICA joined to form U.
2. Large interior in O.
3. Defective line.
4. Spot in numeral 3.
5. Reduced space between value tablet and panel.



TYPE IV



**Type V.**

1. LI separated.
2. Line complete.
3. Top of A rounded.
4. D looks like a P.
5. 5 upwards.
6. Large space between value tablet and panel.



TYPE V



**COPACARTA**

JUNE 1997

**5 Centavos, both colors.**

**Type I.**

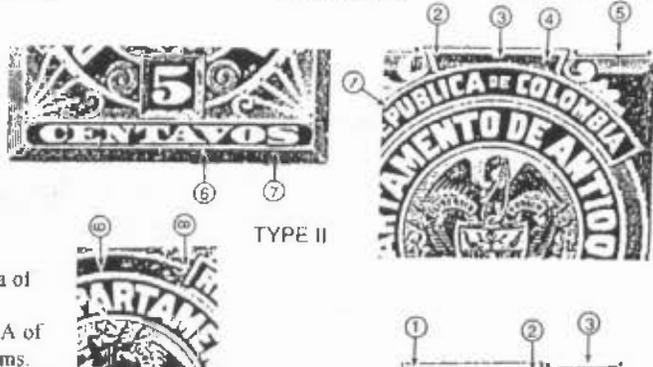
1. CA cut below.
2. C in COLOMBIA defective.
3. E of DE defective. Panale enlarged below LO of COLOMBIA.
4. Spot in C of CENTAVOS.
5. E of CENTAVOS curves downward.
6. Constant flaw. White spot in left frame. Sheet position unknown.



TYPE I

**Type II.**

1. P of REPUBLICA defective.
2. LI of REPUBLICA nearly touch.
3. Large E in DE.
4. E curved on top in large DE.
5. Line retouched, partly doubled.
6. Line below A of CENTAVOS.
7. Panel defective below S.
8. Constant flaw. White spots in area of REPUBLICA.
9. Constant flaw. White line from PA of DEPARTAMENTO to coat of arms.



TYPE II

**Type III**

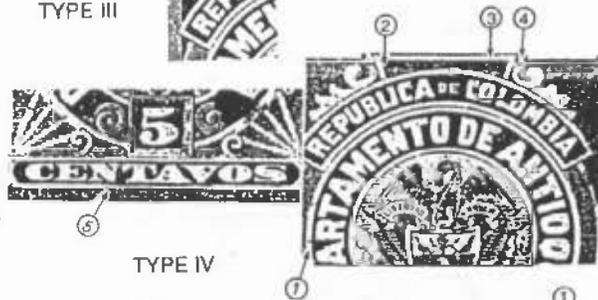
1. LI of COLOMBIA nearly touch.
2. Enlarged panel below LO of COLOMBIA.
3. Partial double line at top right.
4. Outside line broken at right below corner.
5. E of CENTAVOS defective.
6. Bottom of right foot of end cut off.
7. Constant flaw. B of REPUBLICA joins border above it.



TYPE III

**Type IV**

1. Dot above AR of DEPARTAMENTO.
2. LI of REPUBLICA joined forming a U.
3. E of DE defective.
4. LO of COLOMBIA arc joined at bottom.
5. Irregular panel.



TYPE IV

**Type V.**

1. Top right border line retouched.
2. Panel irregular below EN of CENTAVOS.
3. Number moved upward in number tablet.



TYPE V

JUNE 1997

COPACARTA

10 Centavos, both colors.

**Type I**

1. L of REPUBLICA looks like an l
2. Middle bar of E of large DE cut diagonally.
3. Top right frame line retouched.
4. Center of 0 of 10 is thick.
5. Defective C in CENTAVOS.



**Type II**

1. P of REPUBLICA cut at top.
2. Ll of REPUBLICA nearly touch.
3. Spot in T of DEPARTAMENTO.
4. Top right frame line broken and partly double.
5. White line below QUIA of ANTIOQUIA is irregular.
6. R of REPUBLICA defective and spot in white line below adjoining A.
7. Center of 0 of 10 is thin.



**Type III**

1. Ll of REPUBLICA nearly touch.
2. Top line of E of large DE curves upward.
3. Top right border broken, partially double.
4. A of COLOMBIA deformed and nearly touches frame.
5. Center of 0 of 10 is thin and irregular.
6. Small scroll at right.
7. Space between value tablet and panel at right.
8. Constant flaw. Spot in top left frame, position unknown.



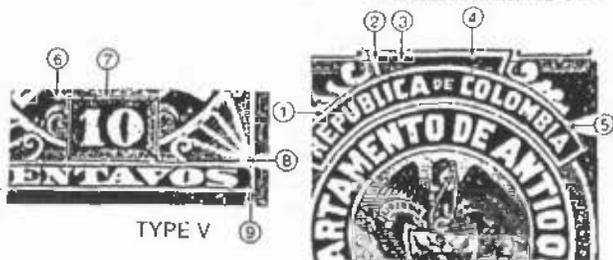
**Type IV**

1. E of large DE defective.
2. Panel irregular in area of MBIA of COLOMBIA.
3. Half moon scroll at left.
4. Center of 0 of 10 is thin and irregular.
5. Bottom line of S of CENTAVOS is thin.



**Type V**

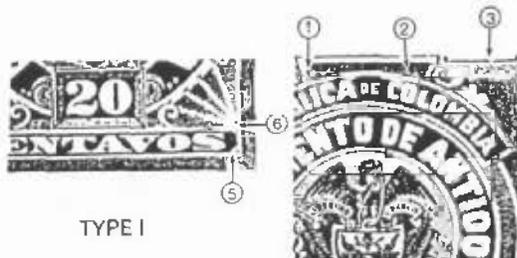
1. Small defective P in REPUBLICA.
2. L of REPUBLICA looks like an l.
3. C of COLOMBIA cut diagonally.
4. Spots in border above C and L of COLOMBIA.
5. Thin l in Colombia.
6. Scroll is nearly complete.
7. l of 10 curved and center of 0 is thick.
8. Line from the value tablet to the right.
9. Panel nearly touches frame at right.



20 CENTAVOS, both colors.

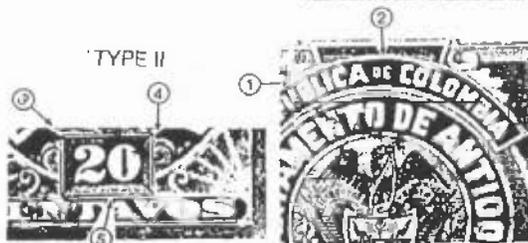
Type I

1. LI of REPUBLICA touching to form U.
2. Middle bar of E of large DE shorter.
3. Top right border line cut.
4. Outside border line shorter at lower left.
5. Right end of CENTAVOS panel cut.
6. Larger space at top right of CENTAVOS panel.



Type II

1. Top of B of REPUBLICA cut off.
2. Large E in the small DE.
3. Colored area enters into value tablet.
4. Larger right scroll with spots in the interior.
5. Value tablet closer to the panel.



Type III

1. Retouched outer border line at top right.
2. MBIA moved upward nearly touching white line.
3. Tip of Q enters the inner circle.
4. Panel irregular below E of CENTAVOS.
5. Bottom of 2 defective.
6. CENTAVOS panel ends in point at right.
7. Design at right aligned with value panel.



Type IV

1. T of DEPARTAMENTO defective.
2. First O of COLOMBIA has thick interior.
3. Top border line retouched at right.
4. Right outer vertical line broken opposite U.
5. Spot in left scroll.
6. Right end of CENTAVOS panel irregular.
7. Top part of C of CENTAVOS small.



Type V

1. PU of REPUBLICA irregular.
2. Top right border line retouched, partly doubled.
3. Top right corner retouched.
4. Outer vertical line of value panel broken at left.
5. Spot in right scroll.
6. Interior of 0 of 20 thin and straight.
7. Extra dot and spot in panel below S.



TO BE CONCLUDED IN NEXT ISSUE

**FAM 5 FIRST DISPATCHES**  
**COSTA RICA TO CANAL ZONE AND PANAMA 13 MARCH 1930**  
 by Allan M. Harris

As an exhibitor of Canal Zone, Panamanian and Costa Rican aerophilately, I include the inauguration of the first regular air mail service from Costa Rica on U.S. Foreign Airmail Route 5 in all of my exhibits. This service is documented in various airmail catalogs as having taken place on Tuesday, March 11, 1930. As a student of aerophilately, I have seldom found the dates for first flights published in the catalogs to be wrong, but errors do occur. Once an error occurs, it is understandable how it might be perpetuated as a result of other catalogs using the published information.

*The American Airmail Catalogue, Fifth Edition*, on page 1762, indicates that the first southbound flight from San Jose, Costa Rica, to

Cristobal (F5-41), to Panama City (F5-41a), and to Colon (F5-41b) took place on March 11, 1930. *The Standard Airpost Catalogue, 1933 Edition*, on page 104, *D. Field's Priced Catalogue of Air Mail Stamps and Airposts of the World 1934, Second Edition* on page 102, and *Frank Muller's Catalogue des Aerogrammes du Monde Entier, 1950* on page 177, all show the same date.

This article documents proof that this date is incorrect, and that the correct date was two days later on Thursday, Mar 13, 1930. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate a cover sent to Cristobal, Canal Zone. The front of the cover has a cancellation, *Correo Aereo Costa Rica Mar 11 1930* and the back has a receiving mark of Cristobal, Canal Zone, Mar 13, 1930, 4 PM.



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate a cover sent to Colon, Republic of Panama. The front is also cancelled *Correo Aereo Costa Rica March 11, 1930*, and the back is stamped received *COLON Mar 13 1930*.

Examination of these covers and similar covers aroused my suspicions and convinced me to

question the date in the catalogs. Why was there two days between the date of cancelling the covers in Costa Rica and the receiving cancels in both the Canal Zone and Panama? A flight between San Jose, Costa Rica, and the Canal Zone with a stopover in David, Panama should have taken less than five hours.



FIGURE 3

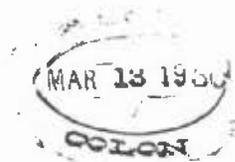


FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5



FIGURE 6

Examination of a third cover added credence to my suspicions. This cover (figures 5 and 6) is cancelled Correo Aereo Costa Rica 13 March 1930 and backstamped Agencia Postal Panama, Mar 13, 7 PM.

The answer to the enigma came from the archives of aerophilatelist, David Leeds of Los Angeles, California. David is currently the editor of the Canal Zone Philatelist, and also working on a book, Canal Zone Aerophilately 1918 - 1979. While exhibiting at SESCOAL '96, I enjoyed the opportunity to stay at David's home and share information on the subjects of both Canal Zone and Panama aerophilately. In David's archives, there are copies of the FAM 5 Route schedules and

timetables for southbound and northbound flights for February and April 1930 (Figure 7).

These tables document that southbound flights scheduled between February and April were on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Mondays. March 11, 1930, was a Tuesday. The first regularly scheduled southbound flight would have had to be on Thursday, March 13, 1930. The tables show that the total travel time scheduled between San Jose and Panama City with a stopover at David was four hours and fifteen minutes. The travel time between San Jose and Cristobal with stopovers at both David and Panama City was four hours and forty-five minutes.

April 1930

APRIL SUPPLEMENT, 1930

February 1930

Schedule of F. A. M. Route No. 5

Southbound	Fastest time	Southbound
<b>Tues., Thurs., Sat.</b>		<b>Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday</b>
(C. T.) 7:00 a. m.	Lv. Miami, Fla.	7 a. m. Lv. Miami, Fla.
(C. T.) 8:45 a. m.	Lv. Habana, Cuba	10:00 a. m. Lv. Habana, Cuba
(C. T.) 1:45 p. m.	Lv. Cozumel, Mexico	2:30 p. m. Lv. Cozumel, Mexico
(C. T.) 4:30 p. m.	Ar. Belize, British Honduras	5:00 p. m. Ar. Belize, British Honduras
<b>Wed., Fri., Sun.</b>		<b>Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday</b>
(C. T.) 7:30 a. m.	Lv. Belize, British Honduras	8:30 a. m. Lv. Belize, British Honduras
(C. T.) 11:30 a. m.	Lv. San Lorenzo, Rep. of Honduras	11:00 a. m. Lv. San Lorenzo, Honduras Republic
(C. T.) 1:00 p. m.	Ar. Managua, Nicaragua	1:30 p. m. Ar. Managua, Honduras Republic
<b>Thurs., Sat., Mon.</b>		<b>Thursday, Saturday, and Monday</b>
(C. T.) 7:00 a. m.	Lv. Managua, Nicaragua	7:00 a. m. Lv. Managua, Nicaragua
(C. T.) 12:45 p. m.	Lv. David, Panama	9:00 a. m. Ar. Puntarenas, Costa Rica
(C. T.) 3:00 p. m.	Lv. Panama City, Panama	10:15 a. m. Ar. San Jose, Costa Rica
(C. T.) 3:45 p. m.	Ar. Cristobal, Canal Zone	12:00 noon. Ar. David, Panama
<b>Tuesday</b>		<b>Tuesday</b>
(C. T.) 8:00 a. m.	Lv. Cristobal, Canal Zone	8:30 a. m. Lv. Cristobal, Canal Zone
(C. T.) 1:45 p. m.	Lv. Cartagena, Colombia	1:45 p. m. Lv. Cartagena, Colombia
(C. T.) 2:30 p. m.	Ar. Barranquilla, Colombia	2:30 p. m. Ar. Barranquilla, Colombia
<b>Wednesday</b>		<b>Wednesday</b>
(C. T.) 8:00 a. m.	Lv. Barranquilla, Colombia	8:00 a. m. Lv. Barranquilla, Colombia
(C. T.) 2:30 p. m.	Ar. Curacao, Dutch West Indies	2:30 p. m. Ar. Curacao, Dutch West Indies

FIGURE 7

The question that needed to be answered is how could an author and/or catalog editor mistake the flight date for March 11, 1930? The answer can be inferred from details found in *Sanabria's Air Post Catalogue - 1957 Edition*, page 98. A set of four official stamps was surcharged in red for the inaugural northbound flight from San Jose to Miami on March 11, 1930. The set sold out in a few hours. It is likely that collectors purchasing the set of stamps to service their first northbound inaugural flight covers for March 11, 1930, took this opportunity to prepare and post their first southbound inaugural flight covers at the same time. Hence, most of the covers for the first southbound inaugural flight of March 13, 1930, were also cancelled in San Jose on that date, March 11, 1930.

It can be postulated that the erroneous date of the southbound inaugural flight can be attributed to publicity related to the inaugural northbound flight. Condensed newspaper accounts relating to inaugural flights from Costa Rica on U.S. FAM Route 5 might have alluded only to the March 11, 1930 date of the northbound flight. The San Jose, Costa Rica cancel on covers for the southbound flight would have supported this conclusion. Or, the answer may have been that the incorrect date was just a typographical error in one of the early catalog listings.

The author would be pleased to hear from anyone who has a cover from the southbound flight with destination Cristobal, Canal Zone or Colon, Panama which has a San Jose, Costa Rica cancel of 13 March 1930.

## AVAILABILITY OF COLOMBIAN STAMPS ON COVER 1886 TO 1902

by Jim Cross

In the August 1986 issue, I wrote a short article on this general subject. Since that time I have been recording 1886 to 1902 uses on cover and have far more information than what was available then. However, I find that the earlier conclusions are still valid. However, now it is possible to document the availability of stamps on cover more precisely. I am aware that the COPAPHIL records are still incomplete. I estimate that overall the number of items recorded may be not more than one third of what exists. However, the numbers give an idea of relative scarcity.

The August 1986 article estimated the total number of stamped covers between 1859 and 1886 at approximately 500 of which about 75 were franked with stamps of the classic issues of 1859-1865. Brigitte Kaplan's report on covers of the first three issues in the March 1996 COPACARTA tabulated 66 covers. The number of covers of the fourth thru sixth issues is probably at least as great giving a revised estimate of 150 classic covers. Covers of the 1866 to 1881 issues seem to be at least as scarce. The Alex Rendon exhibit of these issues was notable for the limited number of covers that it contained. I would estimate the total for the period as no more than 150 even though the period of use was 2 1/2 times as long. The main reason is that such covers come chiefly from domestic mail. The COPAPHIL records show that preserved covers from internal mail remain very scarce thru 1904. It seems likely that the stamps were soaked off of most covers that were available in order to provide used stamps for American and European collectors. The student of Colombian postal history, especially used postal cards, is struck by the prevalence on those cards of offers to supply Colombian stamps to the addressees.

I have not recorded uses on cover of stamps of the 1883 issue prior to 1 August 1886, but do have records of those used between that date and 1889 when they were demonetized. These records probably represent about 30% of the covers of that issue that exist.

The tables that follow summarize the number of known uses on cover by denomination and type of use. Quantities recorded are shown for all issued stamps except the 1892 and 1894 issues for use in Panama. The records of these uses have not yet been obtained from the Helme estate. The tables tabulate the number of uses on cover between 1 August 1886 and 1 March 1902 when the first civil war rate increases took place. Covers

with frankings of multiple denominations are listed under each denomination, so the total number of covers is less than the sum of the listings.

The listings of the Cartagena provisional issues of 1899 and 1900 do not include the Fearon covers mailed on 6 March 1900 with printed addresses. A number of these covers were mailed with identical frankings and there is no way to distinguish them from each other. Covers with bisepts of the 10 centavos stamp of 1892 mailed locally in Rio Hacha by Dr. Nicholas and covers with bisepts of the 20 centavos stamp of 1892 mailed from Rio Hacha to Francis Nicholas in Summit NJ in April 1901 are not recorded for the same reason. Both of these correspondences were philatelically inspired.

Covers of the ten centavos stamp of 1892 paying the 10 centavos foreign rate are the most common from the period. Covers with this franking from Barranquilla, Bogota and Cartagena have not been recorded. The 31 covers of this stamp shown in the table originated in other cities.

The tables do not include the covers of the 1900 rebel provisional issues from Cúcuta, Scott 175-184.

Only 17 covers with the 1 centavo printed matter rate have been recorded during the 16 year period. The only two covers with the 2 centavos local letter rate are two philatelic covers prepared by William Curtis during his 1890 visit to Bogota. Thus far only 3 picture post cards franked with 2 centavos stamps from cities outside of the Department of Panama have been recorded in the period, while 11 used picture post cards have been recorded from Panama. Quite a few used early picture post cards have had the stamps removed.

Only 9 covers with the 5 centavos domestic letter rate for letters under 15 grams have been recorded and 5 of the 5 centavos stamps issued during this period are not known on such a cover. Only two double weight domestic covers have been recorded. Even if 2/3 of existing covers have not been recorded, this documents the scarcity of domestic covers.

Only one cover each has been reported for the first Acknowledgement of Receipt and Retardo stamps.

Following the article on the 1895 five centavos stamps, a number of members reported covers of that issue. However, there are still only three uses recorded on a 5 centavos domestic letter. The pages of the COPAPHIL register for that stamp are reproduced at the end of this article on page 88.

While we would prefer to have photocopies of the covers registered, members may wish to send just a list showing the origin, date of postmark,

name and address of addressee and a description of the postmark.

**TABLE 1 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF 1 CENTAVO STAMPS 1886-1902**

ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1883 Scott 116	1c printed matter rate	2	1 from Panama
	2c printed matter rate	1	2x1c
1886 Scott 129	1c printed matter rate	4	
	2c printed matter rate	1	
1890 Scott 142	1c printed matter rate	1	
	5c domestic letter rate	1	5x1c
1892 Scott 148	1c printed matter rate	5	
	2c double printed matter	2	2x1c
	3c triple printed matter	1	3x1c
	other uses	12	Many used with other values
1899 Scott 162	1c printed matter rate	1	
	other uses	2	
1899 Scott 169	1c printed matter rate	1	Cartagena Provisional on Bolivar 55
	other uses	1	
1899 Scott 170	other uses	2	Cartagena Provisional
1901 Scott 185	1c printed matter rate	1	Cartagena regional 1c black
1901 Scott 187	other uses	1	Cartagena regional 1c blue
1887 Panama Scott 8	1c printed matter rate	2	
	other uses	2	
1892 Panama Scott 15		4+	Does not include Dr. Helme records
1894 Panama Scott 22-23		unavailable	

**TABLE 2 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF 2 CENTAVOS STAMPS 1886-1902**

ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1883 Scott 117	all uses	2	
1887 Scott 133	2c local letter rate	2	Both Curtis covers
	other uses	1	
1890 Scott 143	all uses	0	
1892 Scott 149	all uses	0	2c red
1892 Scott 150	2c double printed matter	4	2c green
	2c post card rate	3	
	other uses, various	13	Many used with other values
1899 Scott 171	all uses	3	Cartagena provisional issue
1901 Scott 186	all uses	1	Cartagena regional black on rose
1901 Scott 188	all uses	0	Cartagena regional brown
1887 Panama Scott 9	all uses	2	
1892 Panama Scott 16	2c post card rate	11+	Does not include Dr. Helme records
	other uses	3+	Does not include Dr. Helme records

TABLE 3 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF 5 CENTAVOS STAMPS 1886-1902			
ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1883 Scott 118		0	
1886 Scott 130	5c domestic letter rate	1	
	other uses	2	1 use as a postage due stamp
1890 Scott 144	5c domestic letter rate	0	
	other uses	4	
1892 Scott 151	5c domestic letter rate	0	5c black
	other uses	4	
1895 Scott 152	5c domestic letter rate	3	5c brown
	other uses	18	
1899 Scott 163	5c domestic letter rate	0	
	other uses	4	
1899 Scott 167	other uses	4	Cartagena prov. red on buff
1899 Scott 172	other uses	2	Cartagena prov. maroon on gr blue
1901 Scott 174	other uses	2	Cartagena prov. red
1902 Scott 189	other uses	1	Cartagena regional violet
1902 Scott 191	other uses	0	Cartagena regional yellow brown
1887 Panama Scott 10	5c domestic letter rate	3	
	other uses	4	
1892 Panama Scott 15	5c domestic letter rate	2 +	Does not include Dr. Helme records
1894 Panama Scott 24-26		0	Does not include Dr. Helme records

TABLE 4 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF 10 CENTAVOS STAMPS 1886-1902			
ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1883 Scott 119	10c foreign letter	2	1 from Panama
1886 Scott 131	10c foreign letter rate	15	5 from Panama
	other uses	3	
1890 Scott 146	10c foreign letter rate	7	
	other uses	2	
1892 Scott 153	10c foreign letter rate	31	Partial count. See page 83.
	other uses	9	Dr. Nicholas bisects not included
1899 Scott 163	10c foreign letter rate	3	
	other uses	2	
1899 Scott 168	10c foreign letter rate	2	Cartagena prov. ultramarine on buff
	10c double domestic rate	1	
1899 Scott 173	all uses	4	Cartagena prov. red on salmon
1902 Scott 190	other uses	0	Cartagena regional yellow brown
1902 Scott 192	other uses	0	Cartagena regional black
1887 Panama Scott 11	10c foreign letter rate	9	
	other uses	5	
1892 Panama Scott 16	10c foreign letter rate	4+	Does not include Dr. Helme records
1894 Panama Scott 27-28	all uses	0	Does not include Dr. Helme records
1894 Panama Scott 29-30		unavailable	

TABLE 5 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF 20 CENTAVO STAMPS 1886-1902

ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1883 Scott 120	20c double foreign rate	1	
1887 Scott 134	all uses	0	
1889 Scott 141	20c double foreign rate	3	
	other uses	1	
1890 Scott 147	all uses	3	
1892 Scott 154	20c double foreign rate	7	
	other uses	4	Not including Dr Nicholas bisects
1902 Scott 193	all uses	0	Cartagena regional issue - maroon
1887 Panama Scott 12	20c double foreign rate	4	
	other uses	2	
1892 Panama Scott 19	all uses	1+	Does not include Dr. Helme records

TABLE 6 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF 50 CENTAVOS STAMPS 1886-1902

ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1883 Scott 122	all uses	1	
1888 Scott 135	all uses	0	
1892 Scott 155	all uses	4	
1892 Scott 156	all uses	0	no evidence stamps was ever used
1899 Scott 165	all uses	0	
1887 Scott Panama 13	all uses	6	
1887 Scott Panama 14	all uses	4	
1892 Scott Panama 20	all uses	0	Does not include Dr. Helme records

TABLE 7 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF PESO STAMPS 1886-1902

ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1883 1P Scott 123	all uses	0	
1886 5P Scott 127	all uses	0	
1886 10P Scott 128	all uses	0	
1888 1P Scott 136	all uses	0	pelure paper
1888 1P Scott 137	all uses	0	
1888 5P Scott 138	all uses	0	orange brown
1888 5P Scott 139	all uses	0	black
1888 10P Scott 140	all uses	0	
1892 1P Scott 157	all uses	1	
1892 5P Scott 158	all uses	0	
1892 10P Scott 159	all uses	0	
1892 1P Scott Panama 21	all uses	0	Does not include Dr. Helme records

TABLE 8 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF 10 CENTAVO REGISTRATION STAMPS 1886-1902			
ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1883 Scott F8	10c registration rate	2	
1889 Scott F9	10c registration rate	4	
1889 Scott F10	10c registration rate	2	
1890 Scott F11	10c registration rate	10	
1892 Scott F12	10c registration rate	17	
1887 Scott Panama F1	10c registration rate	2+	Does not include Dr. Helme records
1898 Scott Panama F2	10c registration rate	0	Does not include Dr. Helme records
1900 Scott Panama F3	10c registration rate	2+	Does not include Dr. Helme records
1901 Scott Panama F4	10c registration rate	0	Does not include Dr. Helme records

TABLE 9 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF 5 CENTAVOS A/R STAMPS 1893-1902			
ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1893 Scott H1	5c A/R rate	1	
1894 Scott H2	5c A/R rate	5	2 from Panama
1902 Scott Panama H4	5c A/R rate	3	Does not include Dr. Helme records

TABLE 10 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF 2 ½ c RETARDO STAMPS 1886-1902			
ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1886 Scott I1	2 ½c retardo rate	1	
1892 Scott I2	2 ½c retardo rate	3	red
1892 Scott I3	2 ½c retardo rate	0	red on bluish

TABLE 11 – RECORDED USES ON COVER OF ½ c CORREO URBANO BOGOTA STAMPS 1886-1902			
ISSUE	TYPE OF USE	NO.	REMARKS
1889 Scott LX1	½c city mail rate	0	
1896 Scott LX2	½c city mail rate	1	

STAMP: 1895 5c orange brown on buff Scott 152 or red brown on salmon Scott 152a  
 USAGE: Domestic rate 15 grams.

#	Media	Origin	Date	Postmark	Addressee	Source	Date	Remarks
1.	Cover	Ocaña	21 Oct 1896	X	Enrique Venturi, Barranquilla	JC	1 Jan 1997	152
2.	Cover	Bogotá	20 May 1899	X	Tomas Sanchez Pradilla, Honda	JC	1 Jan 1987	152a
3.	Cover	Orocua	14 Jun 1898	X	Jorge Pinedo?, Bogota	AW	1 Jan 1989	

STAMP: 1895 5c orange brown on buff Scott 152 or red brown on salmon Scott 152a  
 USAGE: All other uses

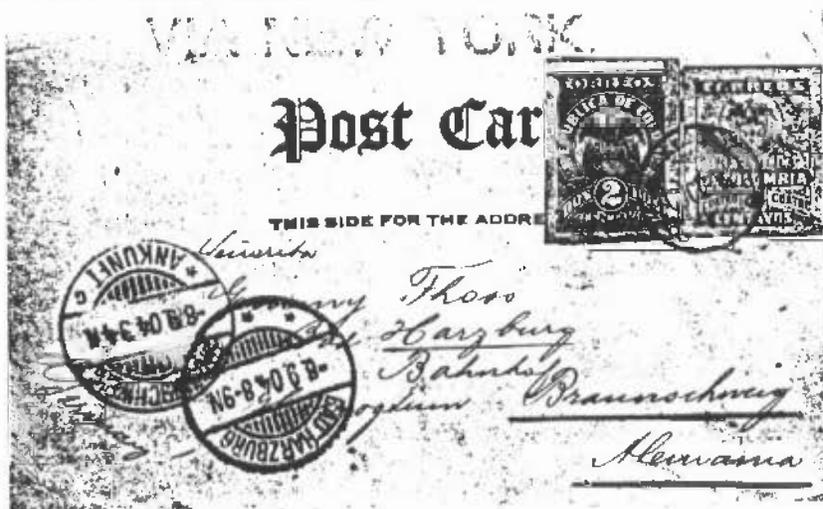
#	Media	Origin	Date	Postmark	Addressee	Source	Date	Remarks
1.	Cover	Socorro	19 Mar 1898	X	Compania Espanoles New York NY	JC	1 Jan 1997	152x2 foreign rate
2.	Cover	Garzon		X	Rigaud & Compania Paris France	JC	1 Jan 1997	152ax2 foreign rate
3.	Cover	Socorro	25 Mar 1898	X	Pundarford & Co. New York NY	JC	1 Jan 1997	152x4 double foreign rate
4.	Cover	Santa Maria	12 Jul 1898	X	Emilia Bowden Bogota	JC	1 Jan 1997	152ax2 double internal rate
5.	Cover	San Cristobal	Sep 1898	X	Majer von Rehbinder Königsberg Germany	JC	1 Jan 1897	152+152a C del Comercio
6.	Cover	Zambrano	7 May 1897	X	H. T. Cooper & Co. Ltd London England	JC	1 Jan 1997	152+152a foreign rate
7.	Cover	Mompós	17 Mar 1899	X	Mlle Ribon Paris	AW	1 Jan 1997	x2 foreign rate
8.	Cover	Bogotá	7 May 1897	X	Major C.J. Platzmayor	JM	1 Jul 1996	x2 foreign rate
9.	Cover	Barranquilla	2 Apr 1899	XII	Peter Henderson & Co New York	DF	1 Oct 1995	x2 foreign rate
10.	Cover	Bogotá	25 Apr 1895	X-1	Jose Bosch, Buenos Aires	DF	1 Oct 1995	x2 foreign rate
11.	Cover	Cúcuta	1 Nov 1897	CDC-4	Kelsey Ross & Co New York	DF	1 Oct 1995	x2 foreign rate
12.	Cover	Bogotá	20 Apr 1896	X-1	Ambrosia Ma. Ortega Santiago Chile	DF	1 Oct 1995	x2 foreign rate
13.	Cover	Ibaguè	Apr 1897			EH	1 Jun 1986	x2+reg+AR
14.	Cover	????	Jul 1898	X	F. Beniquez, New York	GL	1 Jul 1996	1 stp marked T + 5c U.S. dup
15.	Cover	Bogotá	9 Mar 1899	X-1	William Spencer, New York	GL	1 Jul 1996	x2 foreign rate
16.	Cover	Cartagena	10 May 1899	XII-2	Secretary of Treasury, Washington DC			x2 foreign rate
17.	Cover		Apr 1896	X	Rafaël Lory, Brussels, Belgium	KR	1 May 1997	x2 foreign rate
18.	Cover	Bogotá	13 Apr 1899	Reg	C. A. Schneider, Heiden, Germany	KR	1 May 1997	x2+153+F12 dbl fgn rate + reg

## ABOUT THE COVER

The cover photo shows a picture post card from Cúcuta which was sent via the Correo del Comercio to Germany in 1904. The picture is a photo in sepia and may have been printed directly on post card stock. It bears no imprint of the publisher or printer and there is no printed caption. However, the sender has written Quinta Steinworth on the front. There is also a small handwritten 3574 at the upper right which might be the publisher's card number. The reverse of the card is shown below. It was sent to Brunswick, Germany

on 13 August 1904 and franked with 2 and 4 centavos stamps of the 1902 Bogota issue. Assuming that the stamps were purchased with silver currency to pay the post card rate, the card seems to have been overpaid. The reverse has the word POST CARD and THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS in English.

This is the earliest picture post card recorded from Cúcuta and sent via the Correo del Comercio.



## SPACE FILLERS

The color page in this issue illustrates the cover mentioned in the Market Report of the previous issue. The color photocopy was obtained by Alan Anyon from the London auction house. Although it may not show up well on the illustration the lot description was erroneous. The three stamps on the cover ARE cancelled with the T/Colon cancel in red which is also struck on the cover. The Colon postmark is on the reverse. Had it been correctly described and illustrated this lot would probably have brought £600 for the seller instead of £180.

Dieter Bortfeldt mentioned that the cancels on the 1896 - 1897 Antioquia issue are a matter for further study. The remainder of the color page

illustrates cancels from the collection of the editor. Manuscript cancels on these stamps seem quite scarce. The two pictured are the only ones that I have seen. Manuscript cancels are more common on stamps of the 1904 Antioquia issue. The used stamps include the two 5 pesos stamps with missing centers. The cancels show that these stamps were distributed to departmental post offices and not retained in Medellín. It is unclear whether the Titiribi cancel pictured is an original or the forgery.

On the subject of this issue the catalog for mail bid sale 16 includes an unreported color error, the 10c stamp in gray. It is in the color of the 2c gray stamp and may be the complement of the 2c color

error (i.e one 2c sheet printed in violet and one 10c sheet in gray by mistake).

There was some problem in copying the color page for this issue. The Panama cover is actually on yellowish paper. However, if the copies was adjusted to show that cover properly the stamps below did not reproduce well. The printer that does the rest of the journal does better color work, but his price for it is prohibitive.

This issue is being printed early so that I can prepare for PACIFIC 97 and so at least members in North America can receive it before the show. Reports from Colombia indicate that mail delivery there is greatly delayed, even though it should arrive within a week as it is sent via the airmail printed matter rate.

In this issue we again welcome a new author, Allan Harris. Allan is one of the members whose exhibit was not accepted for PACIFIC 97, but his two daughters' exhibits were accepted in the junior division. Take the time to check out their exhibits if you are attending the show. Juniors in our hobby in the United States are scarce and it is a pleasure to find a family that shares the hobby.

The time has come for the annual struggle known as membership renewal. The expiration dates in the mailing list file have been checked and are correct according to our records. If your expiration date is 06/97, a renewal form accompanied the journal. There have never been less than 55 members who failed to renew by the 15th of August when second notices are mailed. Since over 60 members have paid dues in advance this means that the response to the first notice is only about 50%. This is the most disappointing part of being editor and treasurer. Are you trying to send me a message that the journal is unimportant and therefore there is no hurry about

paying the bill?

I have now been using my IBM compatible computer for two years. The world of computers is arcane and it came as no surprise that, having signed up for E-mail service, the internal modem purchased with the computer did not work because of a conflict in channel assignments. This is common and not particularly difficult to fix, but beyond the ability of most users, so the computer had to make a trip to the dealer. It was not an outpatient visit, so it spent the night there, but came home the next day cured.

Publishing a newsletter requires the use of facilities of the word processing program that most users never try. I could have taken the easy way out and printed the register on page 88 separately and then pasted it on the master page for the printer, but I wanted to do it the modern way. That required me to merge two pages of the register file and then inclose them in a graphics box on the page so that they could be turned sideways and printed while the page heading came out the normal way. If you are thinking of being my successor, be sure to take a desk-top publishing course, as these techniques are almost impossible to master without instruction.

I also find that there is a "bug" in my WORDPERFECT software that sometimes causes the computer not to display what is typed when overwriting existing text in two column format. Probably this capacity of the software is used by less than 1% of those who use it. I like to overwrite the old copy, because I can use existing headings and boilerplate (the term for constant text that appears in each issue).

If you have an E-mail capacity and have not already sent in your E-mail address, drop me an E-line and let me know your address.

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THE COLOR PAGE



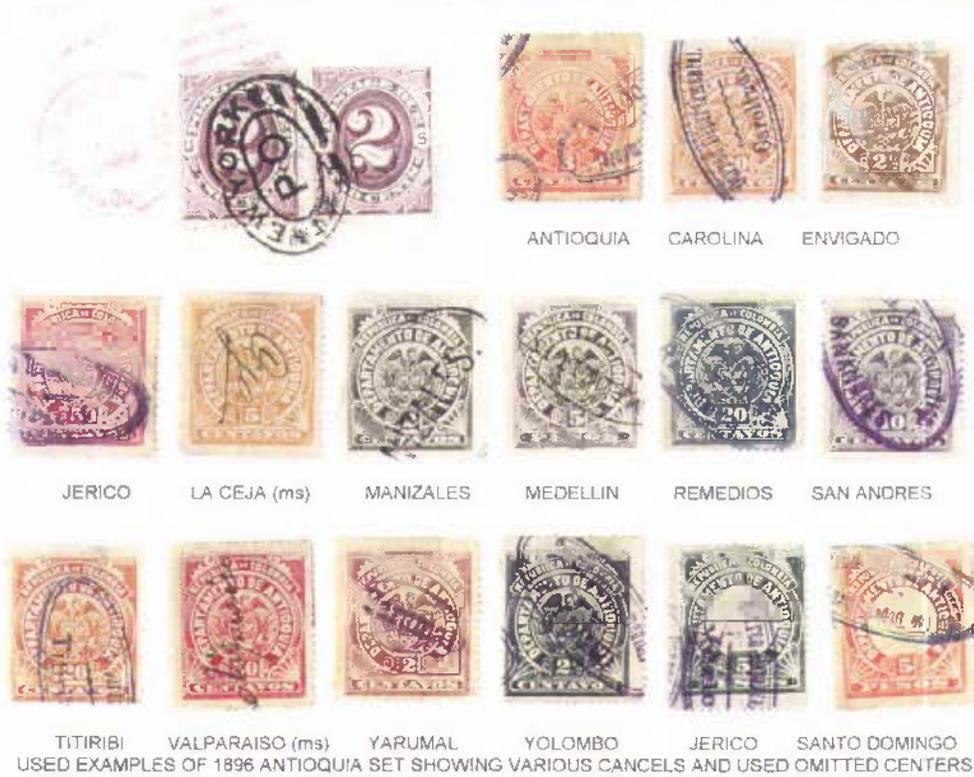
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ANTIOQUIA CAROLINA ENVIGADO

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TITIRIBI VALPARAISO (ms) YARUMAL YOLOMBO JERICO SANTO DOMINGO  
USED EXAMPLES OF 1896 ANTIOQUIA SET SHOWING VARIOUS CANCELS AND USED OMITTED CENTERS