

C O P A C A R T A

JOURNAL OF THE
COLOMBIA/PANAMA PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP (COPAPHIL)
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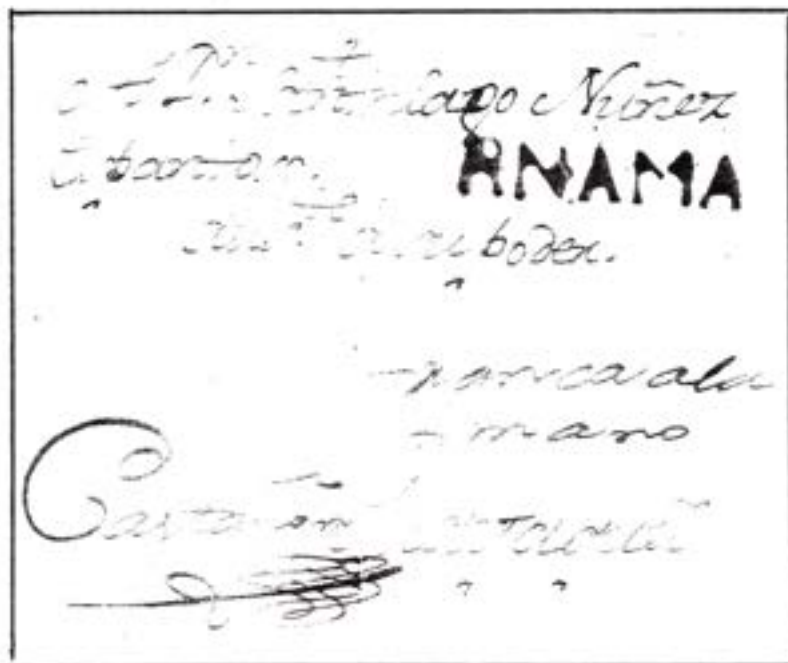
VOLUME XXII

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THE SECOND RECORDED COVER WITH THE EARLIEST PANAMA POSTMARK
(see the Market Report, page 5)

COPAPHIL IS a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the philately of Colombia and Panama. Annual Dues: U.S. & Canada \$10.00, other \$15.00. E-Mail = jimacross@cts.com. Webpage = www.copaphil.org

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COPAPHIL NEWS**NEW MEMBERS (thru 31 August)**

420 HAGGBLOM, Kris Box 180 Nanuet NY 10954 USA
 421 LYON, Stephen R 1888 Woods Drive Beaver Creek OH 45432 ... USA
 422 PEREIRA, Juan M 10321 SW 89 ST Miami FL 33176 USA

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

C14 BRID, Federico SFS Panama/Box Pty 15000 5573 NW 72 Ave Miami FL 33166 .. USA
 302 FORSTREUTER, Stephen Winkelstrasse 27 Koppingen CH-3425 SWITZERLAND

RESIGNATIONS

118 LEWIS, James

Colombia and Panama were well-represented at Valencia 2004. All of the exhibitors were COPAPHIL members. A list of exhibits and medals won follows:

GOLD

Gian Marco Caruso
 Tolima Estado Soberano y Departamento.

James C Johnson
 Colombia, Prephilatelic Postal Services and Routes

Mario Ortiz
 Cubiertas de Valor Declarado

LARGE VERMEIL

Santiago Cruz
 The Valiente SCADTA Issue

Alfredo Frohlich
 Classic Colombia

VERMEIL (literature)

Carlos Venezuela
 Historia Postal de las Tarifas de Los Correos en Colombia

LARGE SILVER

Charles F Meroni Jr.
 Panama Registered Mail: 1881 -1903

SILVER

Carlos Valenzuela
 Correos Ferreos en Colombia

In addition members Jörg Maier and Giana Wayman received gold medals, the former for "Chile, the First London Issue 1853" and the latter for "Classic Honduras 1763 - 1890." Jörg Maier also received a large vermeil for his exhibit of "The Pacific War 1879 - 1884."

Librarian Bob D'Elia has closed his office and become a retiree. Please note the change of address of the library listed above.

Former president David Leeds has consigned his Canal Zone collection for sale by Matthew Bennett on 2-3 October. The sale includes his Panama forerunners. The auction catalog is available on-line at www.bennettstamps.com

The following members have contributed at least \$5.00 and are recognized as contributing members for 2004-2005:

129 K. Adams	198 P. Gatons	177 W. Lowrie
361 D. Avery	C33 G. Goodrich	314 J. Maier
162 K. Becker	415 R. Heymsfeld	C57 A. Marks
410 D. Bushnell	377 K. Hornby	C65 V.B. Pascual
C17 J. Cannon	388 C. Johnson	C91 M. Preciado
332 G. Caruso	324 J. Johnson	353 S. Schaefer
381 C. Chartrand	389 J. Johnson Jr.	240 M. Simson

317 S. Cruz	316 W. Kraemer	351 G. Tierney
291 R. Decker	238 P. Lamastus	128 L. Venegas
336 J. Diaz-Seixas	382 W. Lange	C82 W. Walton
289 T. Faistauer	238 E. Langlais	C84 W. Welch
C30 D. Friedman	C52 D. Leeds	321 G. Zelenka
244 A. Frohlich	403 J. Lowrey	

The COPAPHIL Panama Postal Markings Handbook received a silver award in the literature competition at StaMpsHOW 2004 in Sacramento.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

As you read in the June COPACARTA, TEXPEX showcased an incredible group of Colombia and Panama exhibits, the largest and most diverse exhibition of our specialty outside of Colombia. Congratulations to Santiago Cruz who won the Reserve Grand award for his exhibit of The Valiente SCADTA Issue and Jerry Kasper, winner of the COPAPHIL prize, an antique map, for his gorgeous one frame exhibit of SCADTA Postal Stationery. Jerry has placed a copy of his exhibit on his web site – <http://www.aerogramme.com/>. It will be found by clicking on exhibits on his home page. It is well worth a look whether or not you collect SCADTA.

We have reached agreement with the Canal Zone Study Group to share a table at Washington 2006. The first bulletin for the show has recently been issued. Further information is available on the show's web site www.washington-2006.org. We will have our next meeting at the show.

At our Board meeting in Texas, we agreed to a new member benefit, a free classified ad once a year to run on a space available basis. Do take advantage of this opportunity. All members are entitled to one free 25

word ad per year. Ads will be run in the Classified section of COPACARTA, subject to the following conditions:

1. Ads will be run on a space available basis.
2. Ads must relate to Colombia or Panama.
3. Content may be to seek information, buy, sell or trade.
4. Name and address and/or email address are in addition to the 25 word limit.
5. Ads may not be accumulated from one year to the next.
6. All ads must be sent or emailed to Jim Cross, Editor of COPACARTA

Lastly, I encourage you to send scans of interesting items with a brief caption to our webmaster for inclusion on our website. These illustrations generate interest and judging by the inquiries I get, quite a few non members have found our site. You can contact Patrick Lamastus at panama-stamps@cfl.rr.com.

Debby Friedman
rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

I had previously intended to close our next mail sale on 31 October and mail the catalog with this issue of COPACARTA. However, I received almost no consignments for the sale. Colombia material is especially needed.

Therefore the sale is postponed for three months and will close 31 January 2005. The catalog will be mailed with the December issue of COPACARTA.

In order for the sale to be a success additional consignments are needed. Send them to arrive before 15 November. If you are planning to send more than ten items, it would be useful if you could notify me in advance of the submission.

Remember that lots must have a minimum market value of \$5.00 and that consignors are responsible for setting the minimum bid for each lot.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME STATEMENT FY 2003-2004

INCOME	
DUES	2,048.00
PUBLICATION SALES	1,430.30
MAIL SALES COMMISSIONS	689.45
CONTRIBUTIONS	461.90
LIBRARY FEES	195.71
INVESTMENT INCOME	<u>204.82</u>
TOTAL	5,030.18
EXPENSE	
PRINTING	1,970.13
POSTAGE	1,086.68
LIBRARY EXPENSE	410.38
COMPUTER EXPENSE	200.00
MAIL SALES EXPENSE	75.96
SUPPLIES	115.18
ADVERTISING	36.09
MEETING EXPENSE	<u>30.70</u>
TOTAL	4,962.55
NET INCOME	67.63

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 30 JUN 2004

ASSETS	
CASH IN BANK	1,286.51
PETTY CASH	56.07
LIBRARY CASH ACCOUNT	29.52
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	7.35
INVESTMENTS	<u>11,484.06</u>
TOTAL	12,863.51
LIABILITIES	
PREPAID DUES	366.35
RESERVES	
BALANCE 1 JUL 03	12,429.53
NET INCOME FY 2003-2004	67.63
TOTAL	12,497.16
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	12,863.51

NOTE: In addition to our cash reserves we also have approximately \$2000 worth of publications for sale, including copies of the bibliography, the Panama Postal Markings Handbook and back issues of COPACARTA.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

I have made a few minor changes to the format of this volume, designed to give a bit more space for illustrations on the front cover.

When proofreading fails Murphy's Law ensures that the uncorrected errors will be in the place guaranteed to cause the editor maximum embarrassment. There have been two instances in the previous volume. In the March 2004 issue I incorrectly identified Juan Trippe as a Panamanian citizen. He was in fact an American born in 1899 in New York, the son of an investment banker.

The second error was in the first name of the author of the article in the June 2004 issue. While Craig Chartrand's name was correct in the table of contents and the article heading, I referred to him as Chris in the Editor's letter.

I also was incorrect in stating that Santiago Cruz received the first reserve grand award earned by a member at one of our general meetings. Our president Debby Friedman received one in 1992 for her "Colombia Airmail."

Although Gustave Schay did some research for postal references in the Panama archives, there had been no comprehensive searcher until Federico Brid. Thus all previous references in the literature on the Panama State stamps were written by authors who were unaware of the contents of the archives. Collectors who made specialized collections of the issue were also unaware of them.

The study by Federico Brid in this issue is the first which takes the material from the archives into account. My role was to help him fit his information into the space that is available and put it into COPAPHIL format.

Debby Friedman's short article explores a topic which has not appeared previously in the literature which provides another variety of "cubiertas" for the collector.

Many of our readers may not be familiar with exhibiting at international shows. I hope my article will be useful in preparing for WASHINGTON 2006.

THE MARKET REPORT

While there have been no major sales of Panama or Colombia collections during the quarter, there have been a number of important Panama lots included in more general sales.

David Feldman

Lot 31753 of the May sale was the first recorded complete cover with the 1878 5 centavos Panama state stamp used by the national post office during the 1881 stamp shortage. It is illustrated on the color page and sold for 4800 Swiss Francs plus commission.

Galeria Filatelica de Barcelona

The 29 June sale included two outstanding and previously unrecorded colonial covers.

Lot 1033 is illustrated on the front cover of this issue. It is the second recorded cover with the earliest recorded Panama postal marking. The contents are in the envelopem a letter dated 17 Feb 1777. The cover sold for 11,000 Euros plus the 17% buyer's commission, the second highest price recorded for a Panama cover. The letter concerned the status of some accounts. It is difficult to decipher completely, because it contains a number of abbreviations no longer used in modern Spanish.

Lot 1034 was the second recorded cover with the VIVE FERNANDO VII marking from Panama. It sold for 8000 Euros plus the commission. This is the third highest price recorded for a Panama cover.

In the same sale, Lot 1035 was an 1819 cover to Cadiz, with Panama marking and a large 10R handstamp in red. The letter inside is headed Lima y Cadiz 9 de Fbre de 1819 which may indicate the Panama marking is a transit marking. It sold for 3100 Euros plus the commission and is illustrated below.



This sale also included three other better pre-stamp Panama covers including two with ms.cancels., but I do not have lot numbers and prices realized.

Soler Y Llach

The 28 May sale included 9 Panama lots.

Lot 1237 was a 1798 record of embarkation for the paquebot Nuestra Señora de los Dolores sent from Panama to Guayaquil. This is the earliest record of embarkation from Central America and one of very few known during the Spanish colonial period. It sold for 3200 Euros plus commission.

Lot 1238 was a 19 Nov 1811 cover from Portobello to Lima, the earliest known cover from Portobello (not listed in the September 2003 COPACARTA). It sold for 1250 Euros plus commission.

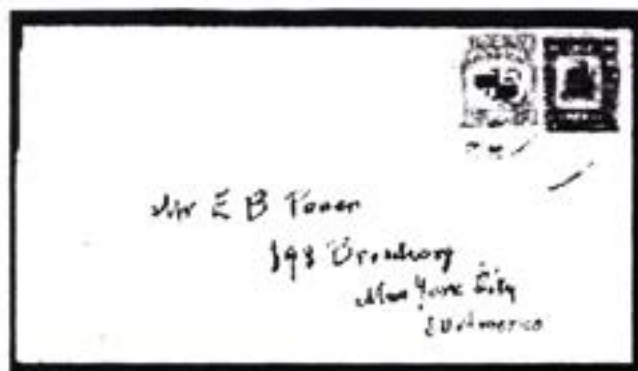
Lot 1239 was the only recorded cover with the oval DEBE CHAGRE marking on a cover to Bogotá, ex-DeVoss. It sold for 925 Euros plus commission.

Lot 1242 was a 20 Nov 1847 cover from Los Santos to Bogotá with the H.C.D.L.S. FRANCA marking. (listed as unique, but one of two recorded). It sold for 1800 Euros plus commission.

Lot 1243 was a 25 Mar 1855 letter to Bogota sent by the British consulate in Colon with the scarce PAID AT COLON marking and ms. paid 4d. There is a CARTAGENA DEBE transit marking with handstamped 1 1/2 (REALES). It sold for 2000 Euros plus commission.

ebay

Item 5512896664, sold on 15 August, was the second recorded cover with the 1906 Hamilton Bank Note Company 2 centesimos stamp with inverted frame. It sold for \$124.72, far below its market value.



A SHORT HISTORY OF COPAPHIL

by Jim Cross

Since a majority of the present members have joined in the last ten years and many of those involved in the early years of the organization are no longer with us, I think it is appropriate to write this history of the organization for the benefit of the newcomers.

In 1982 my youngest daughter completed her 4th year of college and I decided that at age 54, I would not renew my contract with the Organization of American States, but would take a second retirement, supplementing my military pension by becoming a mail order stamp dealer. After traveling across the country to check several possible locations my wife and I decided to sell our house in northern Virginia and settle in the San Diego CA area. I had begun to specialize in collecting the stamps of Colombia and Panama ten years before and realized that there was no specialist organization for collectors of those countries. I had always enjoyed writing and thought it would be an interesting retirement activity to edit a philatelic newsletter.

Therefore in the late spring of 1983, I placed notices in major stamp publication seeking collectors who would be interested in becoming members of such a specialty group. Since July 1983 was the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, it was decided to formally begin the organization on that date. I drafted a set of by-laws and prepared a simple membership application. Applicants were asked whether they were willing to be board members or officers and to vote on the proposed by-laws. Dues were set at \$7 for members in the U.S. and Canada and \$10 overseas. The response to the initial publicity was quite positive and by Bolivar's birthday there were 48 members. It was decided that anyone joining during the first year would be considered a charter member. There were 91 charter members, 31 of whom are still active. The membership numbers were assigned to the first members in alphabetical order, so member number one has no special significance. Charter members' numbers are preceded by the letter C.

There have been a total of 418 members. The table that follows shows the number of new members that joined each year and the number that were still active in 2003-2004.

1983-84	91	31	1994-95	20	6
1984-85	19	2	1995-96	4	2
1985-86	37	6	1996-97	8	4
1986-87	42	12	1997-98	10	3
1987-88	25	1	1998-99	4	3
1988-89	23	2	1999-2000	6	2
1990-91	11	2	2000-01	6	4
1991-92	14	4	2001-02	12	9
1992-93	15	5	2002-03	19	8
1993-94	15	5	2003-04	20	20

There were 148 active members at the end of the year. The biggest year for recruiting after the first year was 1986-1987 where 37 new members joined during AMERIPEX. In contrast only 4 new members joined during PACIFIC 1997. Due to increased postal rates dues were increased to \$8.50 for the U.S. and Canada in 1992-93 and to \$10 for the U. S. and Canada and \$15 overseas in 2002-2003.

The first issue of the journal was published in Falls Church VA, although it shows the address in El Cajon CA where I had obtained a post office box. The first few issues were typewritten and then photocopied. I later obtained a TRS-80 computer and the journal was prepared on it thru June 1994. During this time reproduction equipment had less capabilities then at present and the quality of the journal was sometimes poor, especially when illustrations were made from photocopies. In the fall of 1994, I obtained a modern PC and completed an adult school course in WordPerfect and subsequent issues of the journal have been prepared using it.

Beginning with Volume XIV in September 1996 a color page was added to the journal. In 1998 we switched to our present print shop, Copy Corral in Lakeside CA. This has led to significant improvement in the quality of the journal. Since most of the expenses of the organization are for printing and mailing the journal, I have served as treasurer since the inception of the organization. COPAPHIL assets are kept in a savings account and certificates of deposit. The Librarian has a separate account and transfers surplus cash periodically to the main account.

Since no one volunteered for the position, I assumed the position of president for the first year.

The initial board consisted of Debby Friedman, Tom Myers, Gary La Crosse, Dr. Ernesto Arosemena, and Brad Wilde.

We held our first general meeting at WESTPEX 1984 which was held in Oakland in May due to a fire in the usual show hotel in San Francisco. It was decided to hold biennial general meetings and encourage groups of members to have regional meetings in the intervening years. Debby Friedman offered to become president. She held the job for the next eight years and her diligent efforts to recruit members and organize interesting general meetings were largely responsible for our successful growth. We also decided to appoint overseas representatives in Colombia, Panama and Europe. Eric Harris became our European representative and has served for twenty years collecting dues from members in England and organizing regional meetings at major stamp shows in London.

We have endeavored to vary the location of our general meetings so that members in different parts of the country can have an opportunity to attend. Meetings have been held as follows:

1984	WESTPEX	Oakland CA
1986	AMERIPEX	Chicago IL
1988	BALPEX	Baltimore MD
1990	FLOREX	Orlando FL
1992	SANDICAL	San Diego CA
1994	NAPEX	Washington DC
1996	CAPEX	Toronto ON
1998	CHICAGOPEX	Chicago IL
2000	WESTPEX	San Francisco CA
2002	PHILATELIC SHOW	Boxboro MA
2004	TEXPEX	Dallas TX

Presidents of COPAPHIL have been

1984-1990	Debby Friedman
1990-1994	David Leeds
1994-1998	Raymond Ireson
1998-2002	Dr. Antonio Chedid
2002-2006	Debby Friedman

COPAPHIL conducted its first mail bid sale in August 1984. Our first sales manager was Gerard Marque. Gerard did a wonderful job getting sales organized and thanks to his efforts COPAPHIL built a reserve which can be used to help fund publications. When Gerard asked to be relieved several members conducted sales. Then due to the lack of volunteers I took over that job as well.

Robert D'Elia volunteered for the job of librarian. He was diligent in seeking out references pertaining to Colombia and Panama philately, getting photocopies if originals were not available. COPAPHIL has one of the most complete specialized philatelic libraries in existence. For his efforts Robert was appointed COPAPHIL's first Life Member in 2002.

Robert Mitchell tackled the task of preparing a Colombia/Panama Philatelic Bibliography working with the librarian. The product of their labors became COPAPHIL's first handbook, which was published in 2001.

COPAPHIL created a number of specialized study circles. Not all of the circles have been active, their success depends upon the coordinator. The work of the postal markings circle led to a number of articles on 19th century postmarks in COPACARTA. The work of the postal stationery study circle assembled a body of information which will be used in the planned COPAPHIL Postal Stationery Handbook.

In January 2000, I began compiling Panama postmarks thru 1950 building on a project begun by Dr. Ernesto Arosemena and Lawson Entwistle. With the cooperation of Panama collectors in the membership this resulted in the publication last fall of the first edition of the Panama Postal Markings Handbook.

Many members have prepared articles for the journal. In the first decade COPACARTA had very little information about Panama. Dr. James Helme, the leading Panama collector, preferred to publish in other media and wrote only one article for us. Since his death in 1996 the journal has been more balanced and volume XXI was mostly devoted to Panama in honor of the Panama independence centennial. Since the journal is the main contact of many members with the organization, I have tried to publish on all phases of Colombian and Panamanian philately. I prefer to publish articles by others, but for a number of issues, I have had to fill the space by writing articles myself. Since my specialties are Colombian postal history 1886-1904 and the 1924 Panama Coat of Arms issue, this has probably led to overemphasis on these subjects at the expense of others.

One area that has had little coverage is Colombian aerophilately. This is unusual, because Colombia played a major role in early airmail history. Articles on any phase of this subject are especially welcome.

David Letterman has pioneered the use of 10 Most Lists with many imitators. For the benefit of new members here is my list of the 10 Most Interesting Articles in Volumes I-XV of COPACARTA, August 1983 - June 1997. If they are in your area of interest you may want to order photocopies from the Librarian. The number of pages is given in each entry.

NUMBER 10

"The Panama Issue of 1906-1907 Printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York" by Federico Brid & Dr. James B. Helme. Volume XIV:1 September 1996 pp. 9-25 17 pages. This was the last article written in part by Dr. Helme. It lists the unbelievable number of proofs and color trials of this issue, the most complete listing in the literature.

NUMBER 9

"Memories of an Employee of the U.S. Postal Agency, Cali, Colombia" by Jim Cross. VI:2 Nov 88 pp 37-38 w/picture on front cover. 3 pages. By fortunate chance, I learned that the father of an El Cajon CA postal clerk had worked at the agency. While he had no earthshaking new information, it is interesting to learn what the job was like.

NUMBER 8

"Use the Colombian Airmail" by Eric Harris. II:3 Feb 1985 pp48-49, II:4 May 1985 pp.59-60, III:2 Nov 1985 p34, IV:2 Nov 1886 pp. 28-29. 7 pages. This four part article was the first documentation of the advertising handstamps used by various S.C.A.D.T.A. agencies on airmail covers.

NUMBER 7

"Colombia: Censorship During the '1000 Days'" by Dr. Vytautas Stasiukynas. V:3 Feb 88 pp. 48-54. 7 pages. This was the first published article to identify the markings found on 1900-1902 covers as censorship marks. He cited the pertinent decrees and illustrated marks. Additional illustrations were published in the following issue.

NUMBER 6

"Manuscript Cancels of Antioquia" by Howard Frome. VIII:2, Dec 1990 pp31-35, VIII:3 Mar 1991 pp. 54-57, VIII:4 pp. 81-85. 14 pages. While there are other publications which list manuscript cancels, this is the only reference that includes tracings of the cancels. Howard later published shorter articles with tracings of the manuscript cancels of other Colombian state/department post offices.

NUMBER 5

"The Coat of Arms Issue of Antioquia 1896-7" by Dieter Bortfeldt. XIV:3 Mar 1897 pp. 51-55, XIV:4 Jun 1897 pp. 75-79, XV:1 Sep 1897 pp. 12-15 plus illustrations on the color page. 15 pages. The complete story of the issue with quantities printed, transfer types used, etc.

NUMBER 4

Colombia: "The Antioquia Provisional Issue of 1901-1902" by Alan Anyon. IX:3 Mar 92 pp. 63-72. 10 pages. The complete story of this issue illustrating all the varieties of these type-set stamps.

NUMBER 3

"Nineteenth Century Santander Covers" by Jim Cross. XI:4 Jun 1894 pp 77-86 10 pages. The story of this find, in what may be the most poorly described Colombian auction lot in history, of a 26 cover correspondence of a professor at the Normal School in Bucaramanga. I earned a gold medal with a one frame exhibit of this material at PIPEX. The 26 covers are described along with seven other known 19th century Santander covers and most are illustrated, although not all photocopies are too clear.

NUMBER 2

"The Stamp of El Dorado" by Ray Ireson. XII:4 Jun 1895. pp. 70-74. 5 pages. This describes an even more unbelievable find in the small Canadian town of Trois Rivieres of a hoard of the 1863 private post stamps issued by the company that attempted to drain Lake Guatavita in order to recover the gold ornaments believed to be on the lake bottom. The find included the original deed for the property, the local stamps and eight letters from the British engineer to his Colombian partner in Bogota, six franked with these rare stamps.

And finally here is my choice as the best article published in the journal in the first fifteen years.

NUMBER 1

"Colombia, the Numeral Issue of 1908" by Kenneth Rowe. VII:1 Sep 1989 pp. 12-17, VIII:4 Jun 1991 pp. 71-79, X:3 Mar 1993 pp. 52-53, X:4 Jun 1993 pp. 73-75, X:1 Sep 1993 pp. 5-6. 19 pages. This is the best research article which I have had the privilege of publishing. It identifies all of the printings of each value of this issue and illustrates how to identify them, with many drawings to illustrate the settings.

PRINTINGS OF THE PANAMA STATE STAMP ISSUE OF 1878

by Federico Brid and Jim Cross

In the March 1999 COPACARTA Federico Brid published a translation of Decree 37 of February 1878 which authorized the printing of stamps for use by the Panama state postal service. He also described how the stamps were ordered by General R. Aizpuru from Demetrio Paredes in Bogota and documented the first shipment of the stamps to Panama:

5 centavos	20,000
10 centavos	15,000
20 centavos	10,000
50 centavos	5,000

Initially the late Dr. James B. Helme believed these stamps were only used for two years, because the only dated cancels on used copies are from 1878 and 1879. However, this was because the use of the date stamp was apparently discontinued after a year. The stamps were used until April 1886 when the state postal system was discontinued.

Federico Brid has found records in the Panama archives documenting additional deliveries of the stamps to Panama. The government's fiscal year began on the 1st of August of each calendar year and apparently the estimated year's requirement of stamps was ordered from the printer in each fiscal year from 1878 thru 1883.

Recently Patrick Lamastus placed a description of how to identify the stamps from various printings on his personal webpage. This summary was initially prepared by Jose Castillejo whose collection of these stamps was sold at Auction by AFINSA on 3 November 1999. This information is not completely correct. The material found in the archives, information about the remainders and a study of the cancellations of the period raises serious questions about the provenance of some of the 50 centavos stamps. This is of special interest because of the scarcity of the stamps on thin paper listed by Scott as Panama 4. This article presents what is now known about the printings of the issue.

John N Myer published an article "Reprints of the 1878 Issue of Panama" in the American Philatelist in August 1950 based upon the material in his collection, which was later acquired by Norman Hubbard and eventually purchased by Jose Castillejo.

The Printer

Demetrio Paredes of Bogota, who printed the Panama state stamps, printed most Colombian stamps from 1868 thru the end of the century. He was a lithographer and all of the stamps he printed were produced by that process. The evidence of the stamps suggests that his workmanship was not always of the highest quality, especially in the early years. The first printing of the 1868 issues of Colombia is characterized by clear impressions. However, when second duty stones were prepared the impressions were very rough.

Leon Villaveces was a Spaniard who came to Colombia in the 1870's. The evidence suggests he was a more skilled lithographer. While there is no proof, it is possible that he initially worked for Paredes and prepared the die from which the third printings of the 1868 Colombian stamps were prepared. Villaveces later moved to Medellin where he printed a number of issues for the state of Antioquia. Both Paredes and Villaveces produced some values of the 1886-1889 issues of Colombia and Villaveces produced the 1887-1888 issue of stamps for Panama.

In his exhibit of Colombia 1866-1883 Alex Rendon showed both postal forgeries and what he termed "export printings" of the high values of the 1868-1870 issues. The export printings were stamps which were only known in mint condition and apparently never used. He believed both kinds was produced from lithographic stones prepared from transfers from the initial dies indicating that one of the lithographers was involved in their production. As we will show Rendon's export printings are very similar to printings from one of the stones of the 50 centavos stamp.

The Stamps - General

Die proofs exist with the 50c, 20c, 10c and 5c stamps in a row. Proof sheets are known in brown, ultramarine and red brown. The first was shown on the COPACARTA color page in Dec 1996.

All four values were printed in sheets of fifty containing five rows of ten transfers each. It is possible that one printing of 5 centavos stamps was in larger sheets. No author has mentioned transfer types of the original stamps and the stones may have been made from a single transfer laid down fifty times.

All four values are found on papers of various thicknesses and printed in different shades of ink. All major catalogs list these stamps as Panama 1- 4, except Scott which assigns separate numbers to stamps on thick and thin papers. The Michel and Minkus catalogs price stamps on the two papers separately, but do not assign separate numbers.

The delivery records show that there were multiple deliveries of the 5 centavos and 10 centavos stamps. Since only three lithographic stones of each are known, the stones must sometimes have been reused by the printer when new orders were received. The multiple deliveries may be the reason that stamps from the same stone are found on papers of different thicknesses and printed in different shades.

Due to the fact that only a few stamps used in 1878 and early 1879 can be dated, it is impossible to determine the delivery from which most individual 5c and 10c stamps originated. The deliveries in 1878 thru 1880 were received before the beginning of the fiscal year, while the 1881 to 1883 deliveries were received during the fiscal year. There are no records of deliveries after 12 December 1883. During the next two years there were civil disturbances in Colombia. In March 1885 there was civil strife in Panama during which the rebels first occupied Colon which was almost completely destroyed by fire. When government troops retook Colon, the rebels occupied the city of Panama. Naturally it was not possible to order stamps from the printer during this period.

The largest collection of these stamps in the 1940's was assembled by John Myer. Based upon the correspondence between William Curtis and Lucius Hubbard published by Myer in an article on Colombia Reprints in the *American Philatelist*, it seems likely that he obtained much of his material from Hubbard's widow. This is reinforced by his article on Panama Reprints which states that some of the material was obtained in 1890, the year that Curtis was in Colombia.

The Myer collection was purchased by Norman Hubbard (no relation to Lucius), who exhibited it in the Court of Honor at the COPAPHIL general meeting at BALPEX in 1988. This collection was later sold to Jose Castillejo, a retired Spanish diplomat, who added additional material to it. The Castillejo collection was sold to AFINSA which offered it at auction on 4 November 1999.

The second largest holding of the issue belonged to the late Dr. James B. Helme. The complete sheets in this collection were sold as a single lot in the 1997 sale by Shreves. The details of the single stamps in the Helme collection are not available, so only details of the Castillejo collection are included in this article.

The 5 Centavos Stamp

The following deliveries are recorded:

4 July 1878	20,000
2 July 1879	10,000
8 May 1880	23,000
16 Jun 1880	1,000
29 July 1880	950
21 November 1881	20,000
24 January 1882	19,750
15 December 1883	<u>20,000</u>
TOTAL	114,700

All stamps from the first stone are blue-green. Most are found on medium to thick paper – copies on thin paper are much scarcer. The Castillejo collection had 5 mint and 12 used examples of the former, but only one mint, one used and one privately perforated example of the latter. No multiples have been recorded. The 1880 order was for 25,000 stamps and there is correspondence in the archives indicating one sheet was missing in the last 1880 delivery.

Stamps from the second stone are gray-green. At least five complete sheets are known. Two in the Castillejo collection were on different types of paper, suggesting that at least the two deliveries were stamps from this stone. The stamps on thin paper from this printing do not have a dot inside the loop of the P of Panama.

Federico Brid documented the use of the 5c stamps of this issue by the national postal service in 1881 in his article, "Colombia U.P.U. Mail and the Panama Issue of 1878." in the March 1999 *COPACARTA*. A total of 5000 stamps were used in that way. Recently the first cover documenting this use was sold at auction. It is illustrated on the color page in this issue. More details about this cover and its origin are given in an article in the latest edition of *The Main Sheet*. Three uses on fragments of covers are known.

Stamps from the third stone are found in gray-green and yellow-green on thin paper. The largest recorded multiple is a mint block of 10 (2x5) which was in the Castillejo collection. Most of the yellow-green stamps from this printing have a dot inside the loop of the P of Panama. This block shows a very narrow image of the bottom of two stamps in its top margin. Hubbard

and Castillejo believed this indicated the stone from which it was printed was larger than 50 stamps. The authors have not examined this block.

Almost all of the 5c stamps were used. When remainders were recalled the Cocle post office furnished 600 and Sona post office 35. There is no way to determine which stone or delivery these represented, but if they were the source of the full sheets in the Castillejo and Helme collections, they would seem to have been from the second stone.

The 10 Centavos Stamp

Three stones were used which can be identified by the presence or absence of a flaw under the TA of CENTAVOS outside of the stamp border. The lower two thirds of the shield at the upper left was left blank on the die and this is found on stamps from all three stones. Since 10 centavos reprints were made from transfers of the 20 centavos stamp with the denomination changed, they have a complete shield at the upper left and this is an easy way to identify them.

The following deliveries are recorded:

4 July 1878	10,000
8 May 1880	8,000
29 July 1880	1,000
10 August 1880	1,000
21 November 1881	5,000
24 January 1882	<u>5,050</u>
TOTAL	30,050

There may have been later deliveries for which records have not yet been found in the archives.

The stamps from the first stone are dark blue and are found on medium to thick paper. The flaw is found as a dot only on positions 42 and 50. The largest multiple is an irregular block of 45 from the Castillejo collection, which also includes a block of 6 which permits reconstruction of the entire sheet.

The stamps from the second stone are in blue on thin paper. The flaw is found as a dot in all positions. The largest recorded multiple is a block of 20 (4x5) from the left margin was in the Castillejo collection.

The stamps from the third stone are in blue on thick paper. The flaw is now a strong line under the "TA" of CENTAVOS. The largest recorded multiple is a block of four from the lower left corner which was in the Castillejo collection.

When remainders were recalled a total of 531 complete ten centavos stamps were returned from post offices. There is no way to know which stones and which deliveries these represented, but they may be the source of the multiples in the Castillejo collection.

The 20 centavos Stamp.

There is a record of only a single delivery of 10,000 stamps on 4 July 1878. All of the stamps were printed from the same stone. However, two shades of ink were used, dark rose red and light rose red, which also appear differently under ultra-violet light. This was possibly caused by a change in the ink used during the printing run.

The Helme collection had two sheets of each shade and the Castillejo collection had a complete sheet of each. Complete used stamps are quite scarce. The Castillejo collection contained only one of the first shade and two of the second.

There were 2717 copies of this stamp in the remainder sale, so there would have been no need for a second stone or a second delivery.

The 50 centavos Stamp

This is a controversial stamp. Castillejo believed three stones were used (these were described as three printings in the catalog of the sale of his collection). The Helme collection had a proof from the first stone printed in black, plated as coming from position 24.

There is a record of only one delivery of 5000 stamps on 4 July 1878. In addition to the delivery records the Panama archives contain many inventory reports from Colon, Panama and interior post offices. These show that there was very little to no use of this value. Examples of used stamps are extremely scarce. There were 3795 fifty centavos stamps in the remainder sale indicating only 1205 had been sold while the stamps were current.

Stamps from the first stone are found in various shades, which may be due in part to aging of the remainders, many of which were exposed to the Panama climate for up to eighty years. The Castillejo collection included complete sheets identified as orange, pale orange, bright orange and yellow-orange.

The records indicate there was no postal need for a second printing. However, stamps from a second stone exist. They are printed more sharply than the stamps from the first stone and include stamps from one sheet on pelure paper. This variety, listed by Scott as Panama 4, is the scarcest stamp of Panama. Nine copies of this stamp have been identified and their plate positions determined from the guidelines. The hammer prices of the three copies in the Helme sale were \$2500, \$2700 and \$2800. The hammer price for

each of the two copies in the Castillejo sale was 3700 Euros. Seven recorded copies of this stamp are mint, one is used and one has a fake cancel added.

The 50c stamp was listed in the Scott catalog as 50c yellow from 1890-1900 and as 50c orange from 1901-1904 with no mention of paper type. A 50c buff on thin wove paper was first listed in 1905, the year that Luff wrote his handbook on Panama.

At that time he wrote:

"The stamps have been reprinted a number of times, on a variety of papers, with and without gum. Many of the reprints of the 50 centavos appear to have been made from the original stone. They are finely printed, but differ from the original stamps."

In his 1921 handbook Frederick Heydon wrote:

"These stamps have been several times reprinted, the early reprints being finely printed, while the later ones were made from new stones from retouched dies and show progressive marks of deterioration. It is probable that these reprints would have been valid for postage, and their inclusion in specialized collections is therefore advisable, although not recommended for the general collector." He then lists only the 50c buff, a brownish orange shade and a privately pin perforated variety as originals and all other shades as reprints.

Myer, writing in 1950, wrote:

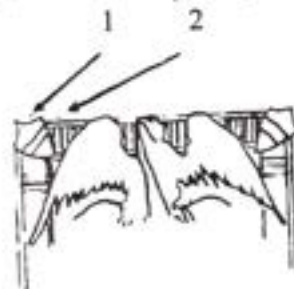
"Luff's statement that 'the reprints of the 50 centavos appear to have been made from the original stone. They are finely printed but differ in shade from the original stamps' is in error. It is true that there exist copies of the 50c in various shades from a pale yellow to a golden yellow. These, however, are all originals"

The original dies for the issue and presumably the last duty stones were still in the possession of the printer Demetrio Paredes in 1886. When Gustave Michelson printed his essays for the 1887-1888 issue and offered them to the Panama postmaster, he specifically requested that the dies be turned over to him in return for the proposed stamps. The Michelson letter was quoted by Dr. James B. Helme and Federico Brid in their second article on the Panama 1887-1888 issue on page 54 of the January-February 1990 *Collector's Club Philatelist*.

How then can the 50 centavos stamps from the second stone be explained. Paredes had only printed 100 sheets from the duty stone in 1878. He

presumably retained the stone in expectation of a further order which never came. If the original stone deteriorated, he may have prepared a second stone to be ready to print from it when a new order was received. By then he had more experience which might explain why stamps from the second stone appear more "finely printed" than stamps from the first stone.

In addition to being finely printed, it is possible to identify stamps from the second stone by flaws which appears as dots in the left top margin of the stamp.



The drawing above shows the location of the dots. They are often faint and can be seen best when magnified under strong light. On the color page of this issue three stamps have been superimposed. The bottom stamp is from the second stone and shows both dots, the middle stamp is a reprint (note the rough printing; for example the incomplete top border) and the top stamp is from the first stone. Hopefully the dots will be visible when the color page is reproduced.

Since there was never a need for a second delivery, the evidence suggests the stamps from the second stone were never delivered to Panama. These are orange and the impressions are sharper than those of the first printing. The Castillejo collection had a complete sheet from this printing. There are no known genuinely used stamp from the second stone, but several stamps, including one on pelure paper have been seen with forged cancellations. These are shown on the color page.

Heydon clearly believed that all stamps from the second stone were reprints. The conclusion that all fifty centavos stamps from the second stone are reprints is not absolute, but the descriptions by the old time experts like Luff and Heydon, the evidence that only stamps from the first stone were found in the remainders, that the only genuinely cancelled 50c stamps are from the first stone and that all known cancelled copies from the second stone have forged

cancellations strongly suggest that no stamps from the second stone were part of the original and only delivery of 5,000 fifty centavos stamps to Panama.

The Castillejo sale catalog included one stamp listed as being from a "third printing". This stamp is orange on thin paper, but thicker than the pelure paper of "Scott 4." Federico Brid also has four copies of this stamp about which nothing else is known.

Used Stamps

Only one cover with a complete stamp from the state service is known. It has a Panama manuscript cancel and was sent to Paraiso. The other recorded cover with a complete stamp is from the national

postal service. Five genuine handstamped cancels that have been seen on Panama state stamps are illustrated below. Only one includes a date and the dates seen are only from 1878 and 1879. Three of the handstamps are from the state treasurer (Hacienda) or the office of the Director General of Posts. Research by Federico Brid indicates that the latter office was not established until 1883. Most used stamps are crudely canceled with a pen mark, occasionally an ms. town name is seen. Four counterfeit cancels have been seen on 50 centavos stamps. One is also found on a quadrisect of the 20 centavos stamp on piece. The counterfeit cancels are illustrated on the color page in this issue.



The 1885 Stamp Shortage

Audit reports show that by February 1885 there were no longer 5 centavos stamps on hand in either the Colon or Panama state post offices. This is about the time the national post offices also ran out of stamps. The civil strife in Colombia prevented resupply and it was necessary to use bisects of the 10c stamps and later quadrisects of the 20c stamps. Covers and pieces are known with these bisects and quadrisects. Many of these are cancelled by the handstamp of the Direccion General de Correos. An 1885 cover from the Castillejo collection with a 20c quadrisect is the only known registered cover with stamps of this issue. There is more information about the shortage of state stamps in the Panama archives and this will be the subject of a future article.

Remainders

Remainders of the state stamps were recalled when the state postal service was discontinued in April 1886. The following table shows the quantities returned by district.

District	5c	10c	20c	50c	Date
Aguadulce	0	118.5	0	29.5	22 May 1886
Chiriqui	0	146	84	0	7 May 1886
Cocle	600	24.5	22	40	22 May 1886
Colon	0	241.5	396.5	40	22 May 1886
Panama	0	0	334	8	7 May 1886
Santiago	0	2.5	90.5	9	21 Apr 1886
Sona	35*	0	0	0	3 May 1886
TOTAL	635	533	927	126.5	

Federico Brid was able to verify these quantities in the Panama archives, except the totals for Sona and

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Colon. An earlier researcher, J. B. Wright, included these two towns in his notes, giving his source as notes found in the archives and they are probably correct. The Santiago postmaster mentioned that many of his returns were bisects and that he had been authorized to make them due to a lack of 5 centavos stamps.

Remainders of the state stamps were sold to Juan Ehrman, a Panama banker, on 28 Feb 1887. The sale included additional 20c and 50c stamps in stock in the state treasury as well as the returns. It is quite likely that Ehrman sold many of the mint stamps which are now in collections. However, he was probably not the source for the 50c stamps from the second stone. Not all of stamps bought by Ehrman were sold when he purchased them.

Sometime before World War II Gustave Schay visited the Ehrman family and saw some of remainders. He wrote in his notes that what he saw were many sheets and multiples, most of them loose sheets, some sheets stuck down on paper. There were a few sheets of the 5c stamp, several sheets of the 20c stamp, numerous sheets of the 50c stamps, but no multiples of Scott #4 and no reprints. He also wrote that one sheet of the 20c stamp had a corner block of four removed, since this block was sent by the Panama government as a gift to President Franklin Roosevelt. Schay's notes were acquired by Dr. Helme in the 1960's and are now in the possession of Federico Brid.

In the 1940's the Panama stamp dealer Paredes sold some of the remainders purchased from Ehrman's heirs. These included a number of complete sheets, especially remainders of the 50c stamp.

Early in 1960 Sam Luce, a Canal Zone stamp dealer, contacted Dr. Helme and offered him a full sheet of the 5c stamp, two sheets of the 20c stamp and two sheets of the 50c stamp that had been consigned to him for sale. In 1971 Dr. Helme visited Panama and purchased the rest of the remainders from Mr. Ehrman's son. There were sheets and multiples, most stuck to folders made of old stamped revenue paper. He also purchased the original auction invoice for the sale of the remainders. Dr. Helme prepared an inventory of what he purchased as follows:

- Complete sheet of the 5c, all stuck.
- Block of 40 of the 10c, about half stuck..
- Three sheets of the 20c, many stamps stuck.
- Block of 45 of the 20c, about half stuck.
- Thirteen sheets of the 50c, some sheets stuck

Since Dr. Helme marked the source of the sheets in his collection, Federico Brid was able to identify them when the collection was sold. All were from the first stone. The auction invoice was sold in the Helme sale,

later became part of the Castillejo and was included in the sale of his collection.

Counterfeits

The 10c stamp was counterfeited by Jean Sperati. A proof of the counterfeit with his signature was in the Castillejo collection. Sperati copied the original stamp including the missing parts of the upper left shield. Other copies of this counterfeit probably exist. Fournier counterfeited the stamps, but there are differences in design and the colors differ from the issued stamps. Two are illustrated on the color page.

Reprints

The dies of the Panama stamps plus whatever remainders were in the possession of the printer were part of the purchase by Gustave Michelson of demonetized Colombian stamps in 1889. Legally they should not have been included because they were the property of the Department of Panama rather than the national government. Michelson may have also either obtained stamps printed from the second stone or the stone from which they were printed at this time. He is the most likely source of the 50c stamps from the second stone.

Since the original die was not defaced it was used to prepare transfers for the stones of the reprints. There is a proof of these transfers which has strips of three of the 10c and 5c stamps in the top row and of the 20c and the 50c stamps in the bottom row. The proof is printed in blue-green. The transfers of each value differ enough so that they can be distinguished by a specialist.

The 10c reprints are the easiest to identify, because they were made from the die of the 20c stamp which has the complete design in the upper left shield. They also have the other characteristic of the 20c reprints. The new denomination was entered on the transfers and differs on each of the three transfers..

The 20c reprints can be identified by a line descending from the right wing of the condor.

The 5c reprints are the most difficult to identify since there is no characteristic common to all three types. On Type I there is a dent in the last A of PANAMA at the middle of the side towards the bottom of the stamp. On Type II the top of the condor's left wing is obliterated by a colorless spot. On Type III the E and O of CORREOS are connected.

Initially 50c stamps from the second stone were included in sets of the reprints. When these were all sold the 50c stamp was reprinted. The three transfers described by Myer were used, but they had deteriorated so much that the stamps look like crude counterfeits and are easily detected. See the example on the color page.

GARZON: THE PRIVATELY PERFORATED CUBIERTAS

by Debby Friedman

Until the 1905 issue of cubiertas, all were issued imperforate. A few cubiertas have been found used from Garzon in 1892 with private perforations. To make separating the imperforate cubiertas easier, either the postmaster or a postal employee in Garzon used a tracing wheel to create these private perforations. Since cubiertas were not sold directly to the public as stamps were, these perforations had to have been created within the post office. It is not known if perforations were added to the entire stock of cubiertas on hand in Garzon at the beginning of the period of use or on an occasional basis.

Based on the four used examples found to date, these perforations were applied over a period of approximately six months in 1892. The earliest

recorded example is dated April 24, 1892 (figure 1). It was used to send \$20 pesos to Neiva. Three of the four examples recorded are on cubiertas from the first 1890 series (the blues) – 20¢, 30¢ and 70¢. The 30¢ is dated August 28, 1892 and the 70¢ October 9, 1892. The fourth and latest example is dated October 23, 1892 (figure 2). It is on a 50¢ cubierta of the 1887 issue. It was correctly used as a 50¢ cubierta to send 50 pesos to Bogota. Leftover cubiertas from prior issues were often used long after others had been issued as is the case here.

I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has additional examples of privately perforated cubiertas mint or used from either Garzon or another location. My email address rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com.



JUDGING AT F.I.P. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

by Jim Cross

In the COPAPHIL News column I regularly report Colombia and Panama exhibits which have won awards at international shows. However, members who are not exhibitors may not understand the meaning of the various awards. The International Federation of Philately (F.I.P) is composed of national stamp societies. It establishes the rules for international exhibitions which are given under its patronage. The exhibitions may be open competitions or restricted to specific classes, such as Juniors or Literature.

National organizations which wish to hold a show under F.I.P. patronage must abide by its rules. A country can hold one F. I. P. show each decade. Many of the rules relate to financial arrangements, the appointment of national commissioners and other matters which are not of general interest. Others establish the rules for exhibiting and the criteria for judging the exhibits.

In order to be accepted at a F.I.P. show an exhibit in any class except literature must have been shown nationally and received at least the equivalent of a vermeil award. However, since national standards vary the quality of exhibits from different nations may vary. I noticed this especially in 1996 at CAPEX in the thematic class, where many of the exhibits entered would not have received a vermeil award at a show in the United States.

The first time that an exhibit is shown at a F.I.P. show the exhibitor may only enter five 16-page frames. When an exhibit has earned a large vermeil in a F.I.P. show or a regional international show such as ESPAMER, the exhibitor may then enter eight 16-page frames. To encourage new exhibitors at least 20% of the competitive exhibits must be from first time international exhibitors. There is also a F.I.P. Championship Class which is restricted to exhibits which have received a large gold at previous F.I.P. exhibitions in any three years during the preceding decade. These exhibits may only be shown in the Championship Class. There may also be a Court of Honor in which exhibits are shown by invitation.

F.I.P. Judging Criteria

Exhibits at F.I.P. shows are presently graded on a 100 point basis. The F.I.P. General Rule for Evaluation (G.R.E.V) divides the points into four categories with maximum values as shown:

Treatment and Importance	30
Philatelic Knowledge, Personal Study & Research	35
Condition and Rarity	30
Presentation	5

The G.R.E.F. states that medals are then awarded on the basis of the point total as follows:

Large Gold	95-100
Gold	90-94
Large Vermeil	85-89
Vermeil	80-84
Large Silver	75-79
Silver	70-74
Silver Bronze	65-69
Bronze	60-64

Since all exhibits have qualified by receiving at least a vermeil medal at a national show, it is expected that they should qualify for at rating of 60 or above.

There are also Special Regulations for Evaluation (S.R.E.V.) which give further guidance by class of exhibit. In the Postal History class these state that in the first category 10 points should be given for importance and 20 points for development, completeness and correctness, while in the third category 20 points should be given for rarity and 10 points for condition. The S.R.E.V. also includes a few general examples, e.g., that the postal history of a capital city is more important than that of a provincial town and that examples of international postal rates are more important than examples of domestic rates but it does not give more specific guidelines on how points are to be awarded.

Juries

F.I.P. maintains a list of qualified jurors. These are generally individuals who have served as judges in national shows and have served a specified apprenticeship as an international judge for specific classes of exhibits. The rules require that show organizers select their jury members from the list of qualified jurors. Generally the organizers attempt to create an international panel with jurors from many participating nations.

The National Class

Show organizers are authorized to establish a national class for exhibits of the host nation. At Washington 2006 the national class will naturally be

for U.S. exhibits and those attending will have the opportunity to see many of the best U.S. exhibits.

Rating Systems

There are many pitfalls in numeric rating systems. Over fifty years ago when I studied personnel management in college, my textbook stated that they should only be used when there are clear criteria for each numerical rating.

Most of us are aware of the problems in judging athletic events such as gymnastics, diving and figure skating where there have long been few specific criteria for determining ratings..

Without specific defined criteria numerical ratings systems habitually show a halo effect; that is – only the highest part of the rating scale is used. In gymnastics an athlete may fall in an event and still receive a rating of 9 or more out of a possible 10.

There are a number of ways in which the inherent shortcomings of rating systems can be minimized. One way to define specific criteria is to assign a maximum value to an item based upon its degree of difficulty. This is used in some gymnastic events. A start value is given and then deductions are made for faults found during a performance. Even if an event is completed without faults, it can only receive its predetermined maximum rating.

Another version is used in diving competitions where each dive is assigned a starting value and the rating received is multiplied by the starting value to give the final result..

Another technique is to require specific deductions for types of faults that are found during judging. In gymnastics, specific points must be deducted for such things as stepping out of bounds or falling from an apparatus.

The most comprehensive method is to specifically define the meaning of each numeric rating on the scale. The halo effect in a scale from one to ten can be reduced in a personnel rating system by defining each number. Some examples:

- 10 - The most outstanding individual that the rater has seen in this job category.
- 9 - Not the most outstanding, but capable of performing at a higher level.
- 4 - Competent, but bad work habits sometimes affect the quantity and quality of work.
- 2 - Unsuitable for the job and should be transferred to a less-demanding position.

When there are a number of raters, a useful technique is to discard the highest and lowest ratings and then average the others to determine a final rating.

How Philatelic Judging Is Done

In national shows in the United States, each member of the jury examines each exhibit and takes notes. Generally a numeric rating scale is not used except for one-frame exhibits where it is required. The jury then meets and considers each exhibit.

There are no fixed rules for the deliberations. Usually the chairman of the jury assigns specific exhibits to each juror, taking into account their background and specialties. The assigned juror first makes a recommendation for a medal level. If there is general agreement this becomes the medal level. If there is disagreement jurors present their reasoning and a vote of the majority determines the medal level.

Due to the large number of exhibits at a F.I.P. international show, the jurors are divided into a number of panels, each of which evaluates exhibits in a specific class.

There are indications that the process followed at international shows may actually be similar to that described above and that in many cases the medal level is decided first and then appropriate point scores are awarded to reach that level. The alternative, which would be quite time-consuming, would be for the jury to deliberate separately for the rating to be given in each of the four areas mentioned in the G.R.F.E (the six areas in the S.R.F.E. for postal history) and then compute the total to determine the medal level.

I had a conversation with an acquaintance who was an exhibitor at the recent show in Valencia. He has an outstanding collection which he recently enhanced by purchasing the major part of another outstanding collection of his specialty. A juror told him that when the jury met to evaluate his exhibit, there was a general consensus that it should receive a large gold (which it deserves), but no mention that this was because its ratings added up to 95 or more.

Specific Critique of the F.I.P. Judging.

In general there is much too wide a span in the rating scale in most categories. It would be difficult to define the criteria for 30 to 35 different ratings in any of the three applicable categories. There would be some improvement if eliminate the lower 60% of the rating scale were eliminated, so that exhibits are rated from 1 to 40. This would reduce the possible ratings in

postal history to 4 for importance, 8 for treatment, 14 for philatelic knowledge etc., 8 for rarity, 4 for condition and 2 for presentation, if the present weighting is used. However, it would still be difficult to identify 14 possible states of philatelic knowledge..

- **Importance** needs to be defined more specifically. At first glance there is little question that some areas of philately are more important than others. But is this really so? Can any thematic exhibit be of top philatelic importance? The Importance rating eliminates most 20th century exhibits from top medal contention. The statements in the S.R.F.E. for postal history do not seem to have a sound basis. Why is the postal history of Berne more important than the postal history of Zurich or that of Berlin more important than that of Hamburg? The preference for international versus domestic rates is logical for the United States and major countries in Europe where retained examples of domestic mail are most plentiful, but this is not true of the rest of the world. Examples of domestic mail from Panama and Colombia are much scarcer than examples of international mail after 1881.
- **Treatment.** In some types of exhibits there are alternate ways to treat a subject. A traditional philately exhibit can be organized chronologically, with artwork followed by proofs, the issued stamps and uses or it can be organized by denomination of the issues shown with each denomination organized chronologically. In the first method uses on cover can be organized by denomination or by type of use without regard for denomination. Is one treatment superior to the other or is this just a matter of personal opinion? The S. R. F. E for postal history specifies that treatment includes completeness and correctness as well as organization. Completeness is an important characteristic of an exhibit and probably should be a separate criteria.
- **Philatelic knowledge, personal study and research.** This is certainly important, but not easy to evaluate on the basis of an exhibit, unless the exhibitor omits an important fact or makes an error. However jurors seldom have time to read all of the write-ups, so errors may not always be noticed. In many cases jurors are aware of articles the exhibitor has written and these may

color the judgement of the juror. Even if only scores from 1 to 14 were awarded in this area, it is difficult to define the differences which would lead to the various ratings.

- **Rarity.** This is certainly an important criteria. It should not be confused with market value, which is often determined as much by the number of collectors interested in an item as by its actual scarcity. Rarity in a postal history exhibit is difficult to evaluate unless the juror is a specialist in the area being shown. In a recent article in the American Philatelist I identified six areas in which rarity should be judged in postal history; origins, destinations, postal rates paid, postal markings, the use of specific stamps to pay a rate and miscellaneous (which includes earliest recorded uses, mail to and from important persons, etc.). In many cases jurors have to accept what the exhibitor states about rarity in the write-up, yet exhibitors are discouraged from mentioning it directly in the write-up or marking rare items in some easily distinguishable way.. It seems to me that in less well-known collecting areas rarity is often underrated.
- **Condition.** Condition is difficult to judge because it is not an absolute. If stamps or covers in good condition are known to exist, then the presence of poor examples in an exhibit may be grounds for a lower award. However, if the only available examples are in poor condition, then condition should not affect the level of the award. Jurors who are not specialists in the area being exhibited may be unaware of the usual condition of material from that area.
- **Presentation.** This refers to the way in which an exhibit is mounted. Obviously pages should be clean and neat and laid out to be attractive to the viewer. When exhibits are transported and mounted by the show committee, it is always possible for a stamp or cover to become misaligned or even fall from its mounts and the exhibitor should not be penalized for this unless it occurs throughout the exhibit. Traditionally exhibits have been prepared on plain paper with typewritten write-ups and stamps and covers mounted without borders. The advent of the modern computer creates many more possibilities thru use of variations in font, type size and color and the ability to draw boxes in which to mount

stamps and covers. Some jurors are prejudiced in favor of the old style of presentation. With a maximum value of only 5 at the international level, presentation should not be of major importance in determining medal level., but often the juror's pre-conceived notion of what is proper presentation appears to color the ratings given in other areas.

Can the G. R. F. E. be Improved?

I think the answer to this question is definitely yes. There is nothing wrong with a numeric rating system, but it needs to be greatly simplified, so that it can be applied consistently.

I am not convinced there is a reason to have eight medal levels. I would suggest that they be reduced to five: platinum (or large gold), gold, vermeil, silver and bronze.

Next the exhibiting areas considered important enough to be eligible for platinum medal should be identified.

I would suggest the adoption of a rating system similar to that used in judging diving competitions with three start values; 1.2 for important exhibits, 1.0 for other eight frame exhibits and 0.8 for five frame exhibits.

The number of points should be reduced to 20, divided as follows:

Completeness	5
Rarity	5
Research & Knowledge	5
Treatment	3
Presentation	2

The rating should then be multiplied by the start value to give final rating. Medals should then be awarded based on the ratings as follows:

21-25	Platinum
-------	----------

16-20	Gold
11-15	Vermeil
6-10	Silver
1-5	Bronze

Specific criteria should be developed for the each ratings from 1 to 5 in the categories of completeness and rarity and 1 to 3 in treatment.

The juror should assume that each exhibitor begins with a 5 rating for research & knowledge and make deductions for things found in the exhibit which indicate lack of research and knowledge, such as errors in facts, misidentification of material, failure to identify counterfeits, reprints, etc.

The juror should assume that the exhibit begins with a 2 for presentation and deduct only for things which definitely detract from the appearance of the exhibit, such as use of different types of pages without reason, repeated misspellings, stamps and covers not neatly mounted, overall sloppy appearance, etc. Again the regulations should specify what is expected and what deductions should be made.

In such a system to receive a platinum award an exhibit with a start value of 1.2 would need a basic rating of 17 or more. A five frame exhibit could receive a gold medal with a basic rating of 19 or 20.

Application of the Proposed System to Exhibits of Colombia & Panama

I would suggest the following specialties should receive a 1.2 starting value and be eligible for a platinum award.

- 1920's Colombian Airmail
- Colombia & Panama Pre-stamp Postal History
- Classic Colombia Stamps 1859-1865
- Colombia/Panama Forwarding Agents and Consular Postal Services
- Colombian State Postal Services

CLASSIFIED

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THE COLOR PAGE



THE FIRST RECORDED COVER WITH THE 5c STAMP USED BY THE NATIONAL POST OFFICE



ENLARGED OVERLAPPING 50c STAMPS (see page 13)

COUNTERFEIT CANCELS

- 1 ON 50c STONE TWO (SCOTT 4)
- 2 ON 50c STONE TWO
- 3 ON 50c STONE TWO
- 4 ON 50c STONE TWO & 20c QUADRISECT (imitation of national cancel at left)



FOURNIER FORGERIES



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JOURNAL OF THE
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ADDITIONAL COVER WITH THE COLON DABE POSTMARK
(see the Editor's Letter, page 24)

COPAPHIL IS a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the philately of Colombia and Panama. Annual Dues: U.S. & Canada \$10.00, other \$15.00. E-Mail = jimacross@cts.com. Webpage = www.copaphil.org

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COPAPHIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS (thru 30 November)

425	BOULON, Phillippe	22 Av. de Nice	Antibes 06600	FRANCE
423	TEPPA, Federico	Juimont 22	Payerne CH-1530	SWITZERLAND
424	WEBER, Walter H	Apartado Aereo 596	Medellin	COLOMBIA

REINSTATED

C86 FAIRLIE, Michael 9880 Choke Cherry Ln Papillion NE 68046 USA

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

380	GUEVARA, Pedro E	Apartado 0816-03160	Panama Zone 5	PANAMA
C46	KEELER, Davis	2 Angel St.	East Falmouth MA 02536 ..	USA
302	FORSTREUTER, Stephen	Winkelstrasse 27	Koppingen CH-3425	SWITZERLAND

DECEASED

C60 MITCHELL, Robert L Jr.

DROPPED - NON PAYMENT OF DUES

412 CRAIG, Robert L	153 GRIGORE, Julius	297 LIAKOPULOS, Nicolas
401 DEBRUYNE, Dimitri	407 JONASSON, Bjorn	C70 ROWE, Kenneth
405 FENTRESS, Gary	419 MAESAKA, Atsushi	406 YAMASAKI, Carol

Mr. Teppa collects Colombia codes 01-05,07, 10-11, 14, 16 & 19 and Panama codes 55, 61 and 64. Mr. Boulon specializes in the U.P.A.E. commemorative stamps. There is a link to his webpage on our webpage. Mr. Weber collects Colombia codes 02-04 and 11.

The following additional members have contributed at least \$5.00 and are recognized as contributing members for 2004-2005:

334 M. Arango	408 E. Coleman	C60 R Mitchell
C06 E Arosemena	117 A. Cronin	305 M. Schroeder
167 M. Barie	267 B. Johnson	C83 G. Weiss
C14 F. Brid	121 M. Marks	334 J. Zambrano
385 A. Castro	358 C. Meroni Jr	

Two exhibit awards to members are announced in the President's letter.

Fritz Lange received a gold medal in Singapore for his exhibit of Panama, Crossroad of the World. He has put his complete exhibit on his webpage. It is a model for what can be done. There is a link to it on our webpage and it is a "must see" for any Panama specialist.

PROGRAM AT AMERISTAMP EXPO

President Debby Friedman will present a talk on Colombia Postal Stationery on Saturday February 19, 2005 at 11:00 A.M. The show is being held at the Cobb Galleria Center in Atlanta GA

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Congratulations to our Secretary Tom Myers for winning a gold medal and APS Research award at Minnesota Stamp Expo 2004 for his exhibit "Mancomun" Airmail of Colombia 1929-1952. It is quite an achievement to win a gold with modern material and the APS Research Medal is a coveted award. Word has also been received that Alan Anyon has received another gold medal at the September STAMPEX in London in the international class for 8 frames of revenues. Panama airmail markings were the subject of a long article in the last issue of the Jack Knight Air Log. A copy can be obtained from our librarian. And yet another Panama issue (F6-7) was the subject of the "Stamp Market Tips" column in Linn's. Exhibiting and writing can only serve to stimulate interest in our collecting areas.

COPAPHIL has committed to sharing a table with the Canal Zone Study Group at Washington 2006. It is not too early to make hotel reservations. Check out the show web site www.washington-2006.org for further information. As is mentioned in this issue, I will be presenting a program on behalf of COPAPHIL at the APS's winter meeting Ameristamp Expo in Atlanta February 18-20. Visit the APS web site at www.stamps.org for details about the show. I hope to see some of you there. If you think you may come do let me know; I will try to organize a Friday evening dinner for those in attendance.

Debby Friedman
rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

ROBERT MITCHELL 1923-2004, A REMEMBRANCE

COPAPHIL lost one of its dedicated researchers and charter members when Bob Mitchell passed away October 27 after a valiant battle with acute leukemia. Bob was a Brooklyn, New York native, but moved to Kew Gardens, Queens. He was a 1943 graduate of MIT and then served with the Army in the Pacific including New Guinea and Japan. He retired with the rank of Lt. Colonel. On his retirement from professional life he was Executive Director and President of the Chlorine Association of America. Bob was a lifelong collector of Colombia, continuing the collection begun by his father in the 1930's.

Bob first contacted me in 1975 after reading the late Walter Blell's articles on various postal cards of Colombia in the journal of the United Postal Stationery Society; I had helped with the English versions. In 1979, before COPAPHIL was created, Bob started the Colombia Postal Stationery Study

Group. The circulars he published constitute a valuable reference to this area and contain much information found nowhere else. He also was interested in revenue stamps and worked with Alan Anyon on a still unpublished catalog. Knowledge and therefore literature was his major interest. Bob worked as a volunteer in the Collectors Club Library, mining it for numerous listings for what became our landmark, award-winning publication *A Philatelic Bibliography for Colombia and Panama* (co-authored with our dedicated librarian Bob D'Elia). Without his considerable effort, this publication would not have been possible.

He is survived by his wife Elaine and two children, Duncan and Pamela. On behalf of COPAPHIL, I extend sympathy to his family. We will miss him.

Debby Friedman

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

There was a good response to the call for additional consignments for mail bid sale 27. As a result this sale has some unusual material from both Colombia and Panama. The catalog is being mailed with this issue. It will close on 31 January 2005. A bid sheet is

enclosed with the catalog, but you may also bid by e-mail to jimacross@cts.com. In case of ties, the earliest postmarked or dated e-mail message will receive the lot, so members are encouraged to bid early.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

In my opinion postal history is the last frontier of philately. Stamp catalogs give a good summary of what stamps exist and there is a large body of literature which discusses errors and minor varieties.

However, there is only limited information available about postal history. In the case of Colombia and Panama there are no complete lists of post offices with the dates when they were established. Carlos Valenzuela has recently published two works which give most Colombian postal rates, but no similar reference exists for Panama.

There are only a few published censuses of recorded covers from the two countries and most of those are incomplete. A considerable amount of postal history material from Colombia and Panama is now in specialized collections of our members, but there may be as much more which either has never appeared on the market or has been in other collections for decades. Some covers are probably still owned by individuals who are not collectors. When these are sold they are sometimes offered for less than their scarcity would merit.

When I prepared the list of Panama pre-stamp covers in the September 2003 issue, I was aware of only two covers with the COLON DABE postmark, which was used on unpaid letters from 1852 to 1859. If called upon to appraise one of these in a collection I would have used that as the basis for the appraisal.

The large auction lot which contained the Heckel correspondence described in this issue, sold by Greg Manning Inc., also included a number of unremarkable Colombian pre-stamp covers. However, it did have the COLON DABE cover sent to Barranquilla (illustrated on the front page of this issue). It is unbelievable that this major auction firm did not list it as a separate lot.

On behalf of the purchaser I contacted several members that I thought might be interested in this cover. From their responses, I learned that another cover had been purchased at the international show in Valencia last year and that the buyer had seen still another cover at the show. The latter may be the cover which was in the Soler y Llach sale described in the Market Report in this issue or it may be a fifth cover.

It is now known that there are at least four and possibly five covers with this marking and this will

inevitably affect the value of each of them when they are sold.

Much of this issue is devoted to postal history. With the help of Federico Brid and another of our members it is now possible to publish an inventory of covers with the 1906 Panama surcharges including a large number of the covers with some of the numerous errors which were prepared by local collectors in Panama and the Canal Zone.

Another article describes a new find of mostly judicial covers with the stamps of the Department of Santander. These covers and the covers that are known with large frankings of the 1906 Hamilton Bank Note Co. issue of Panama show that judicial mail was an important component of early mail within Colombia and Panama. There may be other examples of the use of stamps in judicial archives.

Ken Adams purchased the large lot of covers from the Paul Heckel correspondence which is summarized in this issue. Ken also prepared color photocopies of the covers which will be placed in our library. Several of the better items are illustrated in black and white in the article.

This issue also includes the first of a series of articles on Colombian state and department stamps by Ken, beginning with the states about which little has been published. Ken welcomes correspondence or e-mail from other members who specialize in these stamps. Some years ago he purchased an extensive collection of forgeries and reprints of these issues which was assembled by a collector in Germany. As part of the series information about the forgeries will be included where applicable.

The issue also includes an excellent review by Federico Brid of the latest publication prepared by our member, Vicente Pascual V. His first was a compilation of the bond issues of the Panama Railroad Company and the French Canal Company with color illustrations of the bonds from his collection. That book is on sale at the Panama Canal Museum in Panama.

Both are excellent publications which should be in the library of every Panama specialist, but both would probably have a wider audience if the text were in both Spanish and English.

THE MARKET REPORT

Soler & Llach Sale 8 November 1904

Soler & Llach has withdrawn from the AFINSA partnership and are again conducting separate auctions. Prices are in Euros and I have added the 18% buyer's premium to the record sale prices. This sale included a major Panama postal history holding consigned by one of our former members. There were sixty Panama lots, of which thirty-two were sold. The sale also included fourteen Colombia lots, of which six were sold.

Lot 64, a cover from Savanilla to Paris franked by four French 25 centimes stamps with the octagonal Savanilla postmark, sold for €2832.

One of the surprises was Lot 230, the ca 1790 cover from Panama to Bogota which is the earliest cover with the second Panama postmark (item #2 on the list in the September 1903 COPACARTA). This cover, which sold for \$675 in the DeVoss sale in 1978, was only estimated at €200 and sold for €374.

Lot 235, one of two known covers from Parita, sold for €2124. It had sold for \$623 in their 6-7 March 1990 sale.

Lot 236, the only pre-stamp cover from Penonome, (pictured below) sold for €2555. It had sold for \$580 in their 6-7 March 1990 sale.

Lot 241, a 28 Aug 1849 cover from the British consular post office in Chagres to Paris, sold for €2360.

Lot 242, an 1850 letter from London to Lima with various forwarding agent markings and the British consular "PAID AT PANAMA" marking, sold for €1416.

Lot 250, an 1859 letter from Bogota to NYC forwarded by C.J. FOX with a C O L O N F R A N C A handstamp in red, sold for €1003.

Lot 267, a cover from Santa Marta to NYC

with the scarce Colon diamond marking (Ex-DeVoss), sold for €767.

Lot 269, a stamped envelope from Victoria (Australia) to Surinam with an 1892 strike of the British Packet Office in Panama, sold for €944.

One reason for the large number of unsold lots in my opinion was the unusually high starting bids required for many of the post 1886 covers. For example, a stampless newspaper wrapper from the Colon Telegram addressed to Capt. Bass of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. was listed at €100. The Bass correspondence was extensive and there seems to be no shortage of these wrappers.

Antonio Torres Private Treaty List #35 undated

This is a glossy catalog with color photographs of most lots. The Colombia and Panama items on the list seem to be extremely overpriced.

An ordinary Colombia postal card from Panama in 1888 with the straight line TARDE marking, LAT-PAN-001 is listed at \$600. This marking was used from at least 1886 to 1906. It probably exists on at least a dozen postal cards and covers.

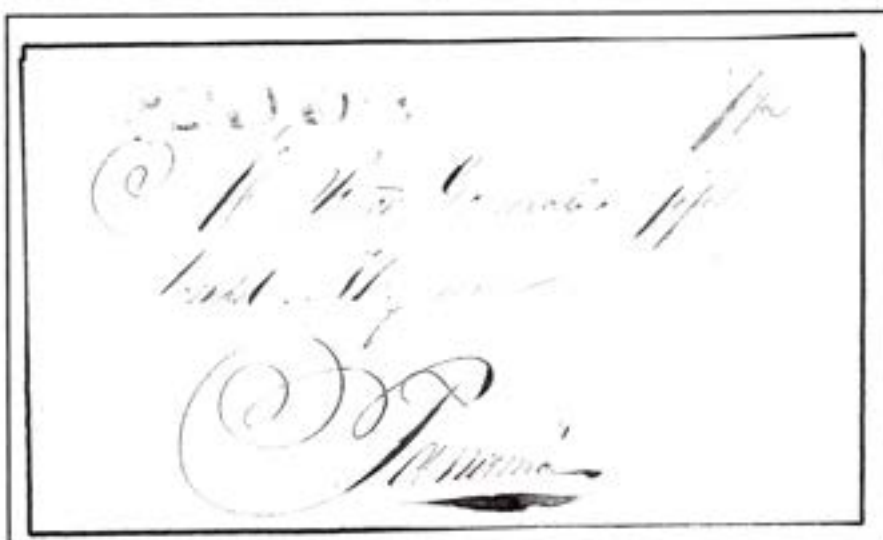
Even more amazing is one of the Capt. Bass stampless newspaper wrappers listed at \$700.

ebay

There continue to be occasional better items listed for sale.

A Von Krohn crash cover was offered in late October. It had an unspecified reserve which was greater than the high bid of \$143 received.

A 16 Dec 1923 SCADTA consular cover from Panama with 30c with handstamped P was listed by a German dealer with a minimum bid of \$899 and did not sell.



PANAMA: COVERS WITH THE 1906 SURCHARGES

by Jim Cross

In the March 1996 *COPACARTA*, I published a listing of the varieties of these surcharged stamps that had been identified by Heydon and Dumont.

In my summary of Panama postal history in the December 2003 *COPACARTA* I wrote, "I believe that these stamps are all scarce on cover." I illustrated a 2 centavos surcharge used on a post card which was the only postal use I had a record of, at the time.

I have since learned that there is a small group of philatelic covers, similar to the philatelic covers described in Craig Chartrand's article on the 1917 Panama registration stamp in the June 2004 issue. Many of these covers was part of the Helme collection, but were not sold separately. The purchaser has furnished photocopies of the covers and is offering six of them in our current mail bid sale. I am documenting them here for the historical record.

Many of the addressees were doctors or employees of the Quarantine Office where Dr. J. C. Perry worked. It is possible that the other addressees were

used to avoid creating identical covers and that all of the covers actually became part of Dr. Perry's collection.

Federico Brid has also furnished a listing of additional covers of this issue which was in Dr. Helme's notes. Thus all of the currently recorded covers are included in the lists below.

The early recorded dates of use on cover are:

Scott 181 1c on 20c 12 Apr 1906
 Scott 182 2c on 50c 17 Apr 1906
 Scott 183 5c on 1P 19 May 1906
 Scott 184 5c on 1P 19 May 1906

Dr. Helme's notes indicate that Scott 183-184 were placed on sale on 18 May 1906, but he does not cite his source.

The first table below lists what may be non-philatelic uses of the stamps, although some of these are also suspect because of the use of multiple stamps to make up a rate. The second table lists uses which are almost certainly philatelic.

LISTING OF PROBABLY NON-PHILATELIC COVERS (25)

POSTMARK	FRANKING	ADDRESSEE
12 Apr 1906 Colon	1c on 20c Scott 181 x 2 (post card) 2c on 50c Scott 182	Address obliterated, England
17 Apr 1906 Colon	2c on 20c Scott 182 x 3 (registered ltr) 1904 5c w/4th Panama Scott 78 x 2	Eisenman & Eleta Panama
14 May 1906 Panama	2c on 20c Scott 182 (post card) pair	Susan Davignon, ??? France
16 May 1906 Panama	2c on 20c Scott 182 (post card)	Miss J. B. Duerr, Brooklyn NY
11 Jun 1906 Colon	2c on 20c Scott 182 (post card)	??? USA
14 Jun 1906 Panama	2c on 20c Scott 182 (post card)	??? Bocas del Toro
18 Jun 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183 Blk-4 (registered ltr)	Jack Lyhdes, Hamburg, Germany
23 Jun 1906 Colon	2c on 20c Scott 182 strip-3 and pair (letter)	Carr & Co Carlyle England
26 Jun 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 pair (letter) 1904 1c Scott 179 x 3	Friedman Bros. St. Louis Mo
23 Mar 1906 Panama	2c on 20c Scott 182 pair (post card)	Mrs. Ottitie Farnham, Washington DC
5 Jul 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 pair (post card)	Mrs. T. S. Jones ??? Canada
11 Jul 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ Scott 181 (post card)	Luedeke Corozal C.Z.
10 Aug 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 rose pair (post card) 2c on 50c Scott 182 (overfranked)	??? France

10 Aug 1906 Panama	2c on 50c Scott 182 (post card) shifted vertically so bar is at bottom	??? USA
13 Aug 1906 Panama	2c on 50c Scott 182 (post card)	Henry L. Allen, New York
21 Aug 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 rose pair, one w/c.t. (post card)	???? England
1 Sep 1906 Panama	2c on 50c Scott 182	Dr. Claude C. Pierce, Colon
10 Sep 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 rose pair (registered ltr) 2c on 50c Scott 182 1904 1c w/4th Panama (Scott 76) pair 1904 5c w/4th Panama (Scott 78) 1906 1c (Scott 186) pair	J. Coquand, Paris
13 Oct 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 (registered letter) 1904 5c w/4th Panama (Scott 78) 1904 10c w/4th Panama inv (Scott 79d)	Carlson Currier Co. San Francisco
16 Oct 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 strip-6 (registered front) 1906 1c (Scott 186) x 2 1904 5c w/4th Panama (Scott 78)	F. Henkel, Weisbaden Germany
17 Oct 1906 El Boquete	2c on 20c Scott 182 x 3 (letter)	Foster McLellan Co.??? USA
28 Oct 1906 Panama	1c on 20c Scott 181 (registered ltr) 1906 1c (Scott 186) x 2 1904 10c w/4th Panama (Scott 78)	Comptoir des Forges & Acieres, Paris (postage seems to be insufficient)
27 Nov 1906 Chitre	1¢ on 20¢, Scott 181 (printed matter)	Foster McLellan Co Buffalo NY
31 Dec 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183 pair (letter)	Frank Tweedy, Washington D.C.
31 Dec 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 (front)	Frank Tweedy, Washington D.C.

LISTING OF PROBABLY PHILATELIC COVERS (46)

POSTMARK	FRANKING	ADDRESSEE
2 May 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ rose Scott 181 2¢ on 50¢ pair w/inv ovpt Scott 182d	Surgeon J.C. Perry, Panama
2 May 1906 Colon	2c on 50c pair w/inv ovpt, Scott 182d	J. B. Evans, Colon
2 May 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ rose Scott 181 2¢ on 50¢ pair w/inv ovpt Scott 182d	H. A. Token, Colon
3 May 1906 Panama	1c on 20c 2 copies, 1 red, 1 rose Scott 181	G. R. Brouner, Panama
12 May 1906 Colon	2c on 20c inv strip of 3, Scott 182d	Dr. H. B. Mohr, Colon
12 May 1906 Colon	2c on 20c blk-4 w/inv ovpt Scott 182d	Dr. J.C. Perry, Panama
12 May 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ dbl ovpt-one shifted, Scott 181e 2¢ on 20¢ (2) unlisted by Scott	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
12 May 1906 Colon	2c on 20c w/inv ovpt 1904 2c w/4th Panama inv pair Scott unlisted	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama

12 May 1906 Colon	2c on 20c inv blk-4 on unoverprinted 1895 20c stamp Scott unlisted	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
12 May 1906 Colon	2c on 20c inv pair on unoverprinted 1895 20c stamp Scott unlisted	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
12 May 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ dbl ovpt-one shifted Scott 181e 2¢ on 50¢ pair w/inv ovpt Scott 182d	Claude C Pierce, Colon
18 May 1906 Colon	1c on 20c Scott 181 2c on 50c Scott 182 pair 2 ½c Retardo Scott 13 (demonetized)	Harry Leonard, Cristobal
19 May 1906 Panama	1c on 1P Scott 183 pair	H. O. Loken, Colon
19 May 1906 Panama	1c on 1P Scott 183 pair	Dr. Claude C Pierce, Colon
19 May 1906 Panama	1c on 1P Scott 183 pair	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
19 May 1906 Panama	1c on 1P Scott 183	Perry-Pierce, Colon
19 May 1906 Panama	1c on 1P Scott 183	Dr. Claude C. Pierce, Colon
20 Mar 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 Shifted up, so bar at top and bottom	Dr. Claude C. Pierce, Colon
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 pair 1906 1P w/3rd Panama shifted vertically down Scott 75	Surgeon J. C. Perry, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 blk-4	Dr. H.B. Mohr, Colon
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 pair w/diagonal ovpt	Dr. C.C. Pierce, Colon
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 pair w/diagonal ovpt	Dr. Perry, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P pair w/inv ovpt Scott 183d	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P block-4 Scott 183	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183 pair	Kenneth Bovar, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183	Alexander Lundes, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183	Leonard Schwon, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183 pair	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183	H.G. Loken, Colon
21 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P Scott 183 pair shifted up and diagonal with bar at bottom	J. B. Evans, Colon
22 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama pair w/inv ovpt Scott 184d	Leonard Schwon, Panama
22 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3d Panama Scott 184 str.edge	Dr. C. C. Pierce, Colon

22 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 blk-4 shifted diagonally up	Dr. Fleetwood Gruver, Panama
22 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 shifted vertically up	Surgeon. J. C. Perry, Panama
22 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 Shifted vertically up & right, bar at bottom	Dr. Claude C. Pierce, Colon
26 May 1906 Panama	5c on 1P w/3rd Panama Scott 184 shifted right	Don G.Brouwer, Panama
?? Jun 1906 Colon	2¢ on 50¢ w/dbl ovpt Scott 182c 1¢ w/4th Panama ovpt (Scott 76) 5¢ w/4th Panama ovpt (Scott 78)	Dr. Fleetwood Gruver, Panama
8(?) Jun 1906 Panama	2¢ on 50¢ with dbl ovpt Scott 182c	Dr. H. B. Mohr Panama (sender was Dr. Perry)
21 Jul 1906 Colon	2¢ on 50¢ pair w/dbl ovpt Scott 182c 5¢ w/4th Panama ovpt inverted M (Scott 78g) 1¢ w/4th Panama ovpt (Scott 76)	Dr. Fleetwood Gruver, Panama
22 Jul 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ pair and sgl (can't determine what type of error) Scott 181 1¢ w/4th Panama pair (Scott 76)	Dr. J. C. Perry, Ancon C.Z.
27 Jul 1906 Colon	1c on 20c two one red, one rose 1P with 3 rd Panama ovpt (Scott 75)	Dr. J. C. Perry, Ancon C.Z.
27 Jul 1906 Colon	1¢ on 20¢ pair w/ovpt shifted left so only one stamp has the value Scott 181 var 1¢ on 20¢ with double ovpt Scott 181e 1c x 2 w/4th Panama ovpt (Scott 76)	Dr. J. C. Perry, Ancon C.Z.
27 Jul 1906 Colon	1c on 20c w/dbl ovpt Scott 181e blk-4 1904 1P w/3rd Panama ovpt (Scott 75)	Dr. J. C. Perry, Ancon CZ
1 Sep 1906 Panama	2¢ on 50¢ pair w/ovpt shifted down so bar shows at both top and bottom Scott 182 1¢ on 20¢ pair w/inv surch Scott 181d	Dr. J. C. Perry, Panama
1 Sep 1906 Panama	2¢ on 50¢ pair with ovpt shifted up Scott 182 1¢ on 20¢ with inv ovpt Scott 181d	Dr. C. C. Pierce, Colon
?? ??? 1906 Colon	2¢ on 20¢ w/inv ovpt Not listed in Scott 2¢ on 50¢ pr w/ovpt shifted down Scott 182	Dr. J. B. Evans, Colon

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

An audit of the accounts revealed an error in recording the vouchers for advance dues on the computer. The entire balance of advance dues at the beginning of the year was credited as income, rather

than just the amount prepaid for 2003-2004. The net effect was to overstate the year's income by \$348 and understate the liability for prepaid dues at year-end by that amount

COLOMBIA: THE PAUL HECKEL CORRESPONDENCE

by Jim Cross

Paul Heckel (sometimes called Pablo) was the Colombian consul in various cities in Germany and Switzerland between 1887 and 1922. Recently an accumulation of 128 covers addressed to him was sold as a part of large Latin American collection lot purchased by one of our members.

The earliest item in the lot is a newspaper wrapper from Bogota addressed to Paul as the Consul of Colombia in Nuernberg. It has a Savanilla paquebot marking of 5 Sep 1887 and a Nuernberg arrival marking of 27 Sep 1887. It was forwarded to Davos Platz, Switzerland. The latest item addressed to him is a 1921 letter. The latest item in the correspondence is a mourning cover addressed to Frau Consul Clara Heckel, Orselina, Switzerland with a 13 May 1922 postmark. In the interim there are covers addressed to him in Hamburg, Ludwigshaven, Nuernberg and Munich.

Apparently Paul returned to Colombia for an extended visit in the spring and summer of 1897, probably without his wife as there is a cover addressed to her as Frau Consul during the same time period. Although he was in Colombia for less than a year on this visit he retained the envelopes from more than forty pieces of correspondence that he received while he was there. These may be as many as half of the

domestic covers which exist from the 1886-1899 period. There are covers included addressed to J.M. Vaughn in Ambalema and George Freese in Bogota and covers to Heckel addressed care of those individuals.

Heckel also kept a number of newspaper wrappers and covers from printed matter mailings. These definitely affect the scarcity and value of certain types of covers from this period. The quantity of covers in this lot is greatest from 1887-1899. There are only thirty covers franked with stamps issued after 1900, but several of these are unusual. Since Heckel seems to have saved the envelopes from his correspondence, there may well have been many more covers which were not part of this lot. I have seen a number of other covers addressed to him in Davos Platz, Switzerland and two have been consigned by another owner in our current mail bid sale.

Since this lot will be broken up by the purchaser, I think it is appropriate to describe its contents and illustrate a few of the better items for the record. The listing is divided into domestic items and mail sent to foreign destinations.

The purchaser has also furnished color photographs of the correspondence which will be placed in our library.

Domestic Mail

- 1886 5c blue Mourning cover to Bogota. Stamp cancelled by oval AUTENTICO/EI Telegrafista/IGNACIO ARANGO probably 1897
- 1892 1c orange 5 printed matter covers, Barranquilla to Bogota different dates from Apr 1897. One from Panama to Ambalema addressed to J.M. Vaughn. 3 covers with 5 x 1c Barranquilla to Bogota. Cover with 30 x 1c (60-75 gr) with 20 stamps on reverse. Cover with 1c x 2 (stamps on back) - apparently a local letter within Bogota, no legible cancel.
- 1892 2c green cover with 2c x 2 and 1c, Barranquilla to Bogota. 2cx5 on cover (15-30 gr.) Barraquilla to Bogota.
- 1895 5c brown 13 covers to Bogota, 1 from Bogota, 2 from Santa Marta, 1 from Neiva, 2 from Honda, 1 from Medellin, 6 from Barranquilla. 1 cover Bogota to Ambalema. 4 covers to Bogota with pair (15-30 gr.), 1 from Honda, 3 from Barranquilla 1 with strip of 4 (45-60 gr.) Barranquilla to Bogota.
- 1892 10c brown on pink. 2 covers from Barranquilla to Bogota. 10c+5c 2 covers to Bogota (30-45 gr), 1 from Honda, 1 from Barraquilla. Cover with pair + 5c (60-75 gr.) Barranquilla to Bogota.
- Official letter w/o stamps. Delivery of a telegram in Bogota.
- 5c Servicio Postal Fluvial envelopes. 4 sent to Bogota, 1 from Barranquilla, 3 from Honda. 1 sent to Barranquilla with m.s. cancel Pto. Nacional.
- 10c Servicio Postal Fluvial envelope. 1 sent from Honda to Bogota.

Tolima State Mail

- 1895 5c red Cover with ms. Amb to Honda
- 1895 1c blue on rose + pair of 2c green on lt. green. Cover with ms. Amb to Honda
- 1895 1c blue on rose Cover w/strip of five cancelled by ms. lines to Honda

Foreign Mail

- 1881 2c red Part of newspaper wrapper with stamp and address. Late use Feb 1888

- 1883 2c red 7 newspaper wrappers from Bogota to Germany, six forwarded to Davos Platz, Switzerland
 1883 10c violet 1888 cover (15-30 gr.) Bogota to Switzerland.
 1886 1c green Pair with 1883 1c and 2c on piece from Bogota to Switzerland. Probably from heavy printed matter mailing. Printed matter cover Bogota to Nurenberg, forwarded to Hamburg
 1886 5c blue Pair on cover, Cartagena to Switzerland
 1886 10c orange 1889 cover Cartagena to Switzerland
 1886 20c violet (REPULICA) On 25 Oct 1890 cover to Hamburg. Late use, but only recorded use on cover thus far.
 1890 5c lt blue Two covers each w/pair on cover Bogota to Hamburg
 1890 10c brown Two covers from Bogota to Hamburg
 1892 1c orange Two wrappers to Germany each w/illegible cancels
 1892 2c green Cover w/illegible cancel and large TARDE in circle to Munich. Forwarded to illegible address on Rhine River.
 1892 10 brown on pink. 16 covers from 1893 to 1899 to Germany from Bogota or Barranquilla. One from Paipa. Pair on 1895 cover from Bogota to Ludwigshafen. Pair on registered cover with Scott F1Barranquilla to Munich. Strip of 3 on damaged cover from Bogota to Munich. Two Munich postal seals added to seal damage.
 1892 20c brown on blue. Cover to Ludwigshafen. Registered cover from Bogota to Munich with Scott F12. NY Exchange label.
 1892-1895 1c, 2c and 5c combinations. Two covers from Bogota to Munich. 1c, 2c, 5c, 20c on cover to Germany (30-45 gr.)
 1899 1c orange Four undated printed matter covers from Bogota to Germany. 1c + 1892 2c green uprating a 2c postal card 1902.
 1899 5c brown Piece with stamp and address - probably from large printed matter mailing. Pair on cover from Cartagena to Ludwigshafen.
 1903 4c blue/green Bogota Issue. Two complete 1903 issues of "El Trabajo" newspaper from Popayan. Each with stamp and address label.
 1902 10c pink Bogota Issue. Pair on cover to Gemany.
 1902 20c brown Bogota Issue. Three covers from Bogota to Germany plus one with 11c additional postage added
 1904 5c red Gold Currency Issue. Used on piece from printed matter mailing with label.
 1904 2c red Numeral Issue. Post card to Garmisch, Germany
 1904 5c blue Numeral Issue. Three covers from Bogota to Garmisch, Germany
 1908 2c red 1912 mourning cover from Bogota to Garmisch, Germany. Three post cards to Garmisch, Germany
 1908 5c blue Two covers to Garmisch. One with Hamburg-American Line cancel.
 1910 2c red Two post cards. One is the Centenary of Independence card with flag and coat of arms (printer not indicated). One message is dated 25 Jul 1910. There is no dated cancel. Scott lists issue date as Aug 1910
 1910 5c blue 1911 cover to Garmisch. Also 1910 cover with 5c numeral stamp added, Bogota to Munich.
 1917 Perkins Bacon. 1c & 2c on 3c stamped envelope. Bogota to Orselina, Switzerland 1920. 1c & 2c on 1917 letter from Barranquilla to St. Gallen, Switzerland. 5c on 1918 censored mourning cover Barranquilla to St. Gallen. 10c on 1922 cover to Orselina, Switzerland.
 1920-21 Provisionals. 5c on 1921 letter to Orselina. 10c on 1922 mourning cover from Barranquilla to Orselina.



Left - Late use in 1887 of the 1883 redrawn 2c imperf. Scott. This stamp is very scarce on cover

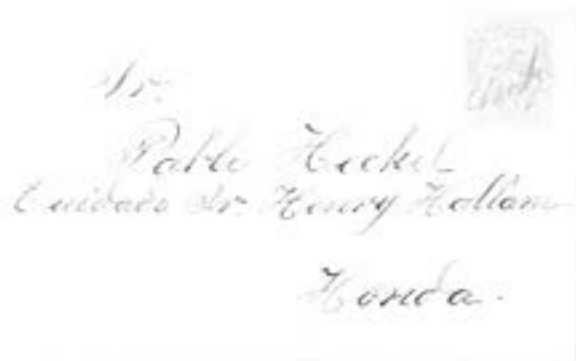
Right - 1886 5c used on domestic cover to Bogota, with private cancel Autentico / El Telegrafista / Ignacio Riango



Left - 1892 10c used on cover to Germany. Although return address is Bogota, the letter was mailed in Paipa. The only recorded 19th century cover from this town.

Right - Servicio Postal Fluvial 5c used from Pto Nacional (ms.cancel) to Barranquilla. Arrived 15 Apr 1897





Tolima 1895 5c on cover from Ambalema (ms cancel) to Honda



Tolima 1895 1c and 2c x 2 on cover from Ambalema (ms cancel) to Honda.

Both probably 1897 uses.

1932 PANAMA AIRMAIL CLOSING TIMES FROM GACETA DE PANAMA 6282 22 APRIL 1932

FAM-5 EXPRESS. Wednesdays. Registered mail 2 P.M., Ordinary Mail 3 P.M.

For Miami FL, Cuba, Jamaica, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Northern Brazil (via Trinidad)

FAM-8 Mondays and Fridays. Registered mail 7 P.M., Ordinary Mail 8 P.M.

For David, Central America, Mexico and Brownsville TX

FAM-5 Fridays. Registered mail 7 P.M., Ordinary Mail 8 P.M.

For Puerto Berrios Guatemala, Belize British Honduras, Mexico, Cuba and Miami FL

FAM-9 Mondays and Thursdays. Registered mail 2 P.M., Ordinary Mail 3 P.M.

For South America as far as Montevideo, Uruguay

NATIONAL ROUTE 1 (Airplane) Tuesdays and Thursdays 8 P.M.

For Aguadulce, Chitre, Santiago, Las Lajas and David

NATIONAL ROUTE 2 (Seaplane) Tuesdays and Thursdays 8 P.M.

For Colon and Bocas del Toro

NATIONAL ROUTE 3 (Seaplane) 2nd of each month (3rd if the 2nd falls on a Wednesday or Friday)

For San Miguel, Garachine and La Palma, Darien.

NATIONAL ROUTE 4 (Seaplane) Sundays 11 A.M.

For Coiba

National airline's planes will leave from Paitilla Airport at 6:30 A.M. on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays and return in the afternoon on the same days.. (Editor's Note: the published schedule does not give mail closing times for Monday flights).

STAMPS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOYACA

by Ken Adams

I have been collecting stamps of the Colombian States for 25 years and at the same time I have gathered quite a bit of information from auction, articles and in recent years, ebay. It is my goal to write a series of articles about the different Colombian state issues with a focus on my observations about what material exists, how common or scarce it is, varieties and suggestions concerning valuations. My goal is to help collectors better determine what exists and to stimulate discussion and corrections to my observations. I will test the water with the limited issues of the department of Boyaca.

The department was well served in the 19th century by the northeast route of the national postal service which connected Bogota and Cucuta and traversed the settled area of the department. It did not issue stamps until 1899, the beginning of "The 1000 Days" civil war, possibly because the national government no longer served towns in the department. The decrees establishing the department postal service, setting its rates and authorizing the issue of its stamps have never been published. It is not known whether it continued to operate until 1906 when the stamps of the departments were demonetized.

Almost all of the stamps of the Department are

found both imperforate and perforated, as our stamps of the national government and some other departments during the same period. It is possible that perforating machines were not usable during the war due to lack of spare parts and the stock was perforated later. However, there are no dated cancels which would confirm this theory.

While Scott lists 18 stamps by assigning separate numbers to the imperforate and perforated stamps, some other catalogs consider these to be varieties of a single stamp. The table below shows the numbers from Scott (Sc), Stanley Gibbons (SG) and Temprano (T). Other catalog data is shown in comments where applicable.

Very few covers with Boyaca stamps have been seen. I have recorded only two:

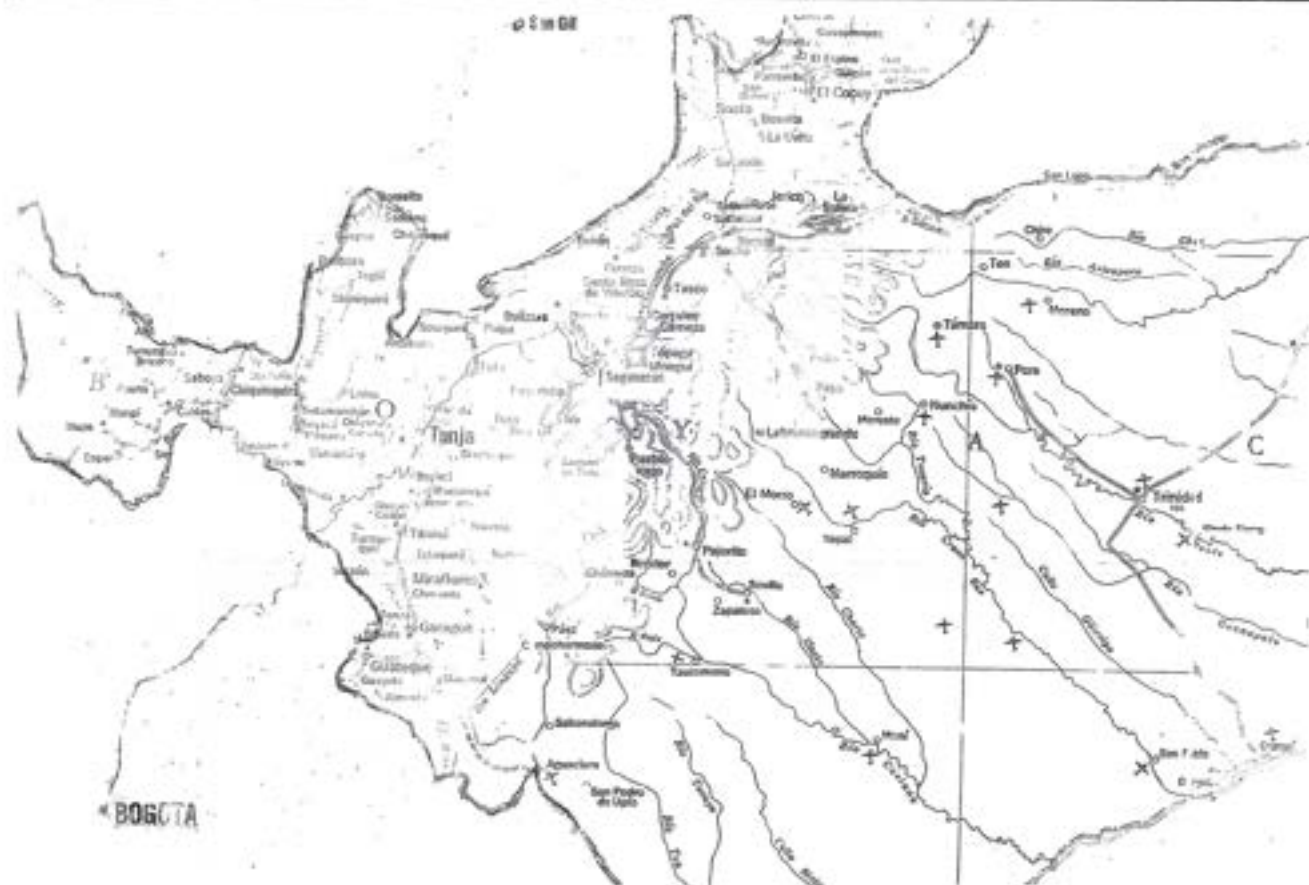
1. Cover with two copies of Scott #1.
2. Cover with a 5 pesos stamp (unsure if it is perforated or imperf) to Bogota canceled TUNJA/ANULADA

It seems likely that the second cover is an inflation use mailed after the adoption of gold currency in 1903. Many loose stamps have a fancy cancel with BOYACA in the center, possibly cancelled to order for collectors.

STAMPS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOYACA				
DATE	STAMP	VARIETY	CATALOG #'s	COMMENTS
1899	5c blue green	white wove paper perf 13 ½	Sc1, SG, T1	Scott gives date as 1902. Both mint and used can be found easily. Most used have BOYACA oval. I have ms. cancels of Tunja and what is probably Suata.
		bluish paper perf 13 ½ (1902)	Sc1a, SG2, T1a	Paper is very clear bluish color. Mint copies appear a few times per year. I know of only one used copy which was in 1979 Shelton Sale.
		white wove imperf pair	Sc1b, SG1a, T1b	Mint pairs & singles seen, but not often. I know of a used (BOYACA) pair and a used single
		white wove pair imperf vert	Sc-, SG-, T1c	Only listed by Temprano. I have not seen
		white wove pair imperf horiz	Sc-, SG-, T1d	Only listed by Temprano. I have not seen.
		laid paper perf 12 (1902)	Sc2, SG1a, T2	Very scarce. I have not seen

1903	10c	dark gray imperf	Sc4, SG3A, T10a	Common mint, less common used
		dark gray perf 12	Sc10, SG3B, T4a	Quite common
		bluish gray imperf	Sc-, SG3Aa, T10b	
		bluish gray perf 12	Sc-, SG3Ba, T4b	
		blue perf 12	Sc-, SG4B, T--	I have a mint imperf copy, not listed.
1903	20c	red brown imperf	Sc5, SG5A, T11a	color is dark red brown (claret)
		red brown perf 12	Sc11, SG5B, T4a	
		maroon imperf	Sc-, SG5Aa, T11b	Much scarcer than red brown
		maroon perf 12	Sc-, SG5Ba, T4b	Much scarcer than red brown
1903	50c	green imperf	Sc-, SG-, T--	I have mint copy and know of a used copy, both with large margins. This is Minkus 5
		green perf 12	Sc12, SG6B, T5	Fairly common
		dull blue imperf	Sc-, SG-, T--	This is Minkus 6. Mint & used copies valued at twice price for perf 12 stamp. Also in Yvert.
		dull blue perf 12	Sc13, SG7B, T6	Scarce stamp. I have not seen used example
1903	1P	red imperf	Sc6, SG8A, T12	This is very scarce. I know of only one used copy
		red perf 12	Sc14, SG8B, T7	Fairly common mint and used.
		claret imperf	Sc6a, SG9A, T12a	Also quite scarce. I have not seen used examples
		claret perf 12	Sc14a, SG9B, T7a	Difficult to find, especially used
1903	5P black	on rose imperf	Sc8, SG10A, T13	Not a common stamp, especially used. I have one used copy with partial boxed cancel
		on rose perf 12	Sc16, SG10B, T8	Current Scott price of \$11.00 is an error, should be \$1.10. Readily available mint and used, many used have BOYACA cancel.
		on buff imperf (error)	Sc8a, SG10Aa, T13a	A very difficult stamp. I have one mint example
		on buff perf 12	Sc16a, SG10Ba, T8a	I have not recorded an example.
		"5" omitted perf 12	Sc-, SG10Bb, T8b	I have one used example.
		"5" omitted imperf	Sc-, SG-, T13b	Minkus and Yvert only show values for mint examples.
		on rose perf 12 vert pr imperf between	Sc-, SG-, T--	I have recorded both a mint and used pair. Seems to be scarce.

1903	10P black	on buff imperf	Sc9, SG11A, T1	Somewhat difficult to find, especially used examples. I have partial boxed cancel and a very nice CORREOS Sogamosa cancel
		on buff perf 12	Sc17, SG11B, T9	Readily available mint and used, many used have BOYACA cancel.
		on rose imperf (error)	Sc9a, SG11Aa, T14a	I have one mint example, no others noted.
		on rose perf 12 (error)	Sc17a, SG-, T9a	I have not recorded an example
		tete-beche pair imperf	Sc9b, SG11Aa, T14b	I have recorded one 1980 auction example and one from ebay in a collection lot. Not common
		tete-beche pair perf 12	Sc17b, SG11Ba, T9b	Mint pairs available, but not common. Sheet layout un known, pairs per sheet not known..
		on rose tete-beche pair imperf	Sc-, SG11Aba, T14b	Not listed by Scott. I have not recorded an example.
1904	10c orange	perf 12	Sc18, SG12, T15	Available, but often faulty due to thin, fragile paper.
		imperf	Sc18a, SG13, T--	Difficult to find. I have a mint single, but no pairs recorded.
		Pair imperf vert	Sc-, SG-, T15b	Only listed by Temprano. I have not seen



MOST OF BOYACA. (from 1960's Esso road map)

The Northeast route from Bogota to Cucuta crossed the Department exiting north of Soata.
The Northern route from Bogota to Bucaramanga crossed the western part thru Chiquinquirá towards San Gil.

ADDITIONAL COVERS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTANDER

by Jim Cross

Until recently almost all of the recorded nineteenth century covers from the Department of Santander were those in the Moreno correspondence which was described in my article in the June 1994 COPACARTA.. In that article I illustrated most of the known covers, only one of which was from judicial correspondence.

I have now received photocopies of a further find mostly of judicial covers from a member who wishes to remain anonymous. Unfortunately many are quite large and at times only front or parts of fronts have been retained. Since it is difficult to illustrate them in the limited space available on our color page, I am illustrating just the stamps from some of the

documents, but all are found on covers as described in the list below.

There are four items with stamps of the first issue of Santander including two with copies of Santander #1. As reported in my previous article the only known cover with a single copy of #1 was stolen from the collection of one of our members in Europe and is thought to have been destroyed.

The postal rates for judicial matters were published in the Gaceta de Santander #1708 8 Feb 1884.

Many cancels are written once to cover a long strip of stamps and include words not seen on individual stamps.

LIST OF NEWLY FOUND SANTANDER COVERS					
#	FRANKING			CANCEL	TO
1	1884 1c Blue	Scott 1	x 10	ms. San Gil Agosto 6 de 1887	Bucaramanga (part of front)
2	1884 1c Blue	Scott 1	x 17	ms. Provincia de Garcia Rovira	Molagovita (77c for 340 grams)
	1887 1c Blue	Scott 7	x 3		
	1887 10c Violet	Scott 9	x 6		
3	1884 5c Red	Scott 2	x 4	ms. Charala	Socorro
4	1884 10c Violet	Scott 3	x 8	ms Socorro Octubre 3 de 1885	Barichara
5	1886 1c Blue	Scott 4		Mute pen mark from Barichara	San Gil (only recorded cover w/1c)
	1886 5c Red	Scott 5			
6	1886 5c Red	Scott 5	x 12	Mute pen mark from Barichara	Socorro
7	1886 5c Red	Scott 5		Mute pen mark from Giron	Bucaramanga
8	1886 10c Violet	Scott 6	x 4	Mute pen mark from Giron	Soto (near Bucaramanga)
	One is "cinco" error				
9	1886 10c Violet	Scott 6		hs Bucaramanga oval	Garcia Rovira
	"cinco" error bisected				
10	1887 1c Blue	Scott 7	x 5	ms. Convencion	Bucaramanga (Moreno Corresp.)
11	1887 1c Blue	Scott 7	x 5	hs. Socorro Oval	Charala
12	1887 5c Red	Scott 8		hs. Bucaramanga straight line struck twice to form a cross	Socorro
	1887 10c Violet	Scott 9	x 5		
13	1907 ½c on 50c Red	Scott 37	x 2	hs Matanzas Oval	Bucaramanga (only cover with 1906 Cucuta surcharges)
	1906 Cucuta 2c on 2c		x 5		

The complete item #9 is illustrated on the following page. Although the stamp has the "cinco" error it was actually a 10c stamp, so it was bisected to create a 5c stamp, creating a most unusual item of Colombian postal history.

605
 A la Honorable
 Cámara de Diputados en la ciudad de Panamá
 Panamá
 D. J. de la Cruz
 Jefe de la Oficina de Asesoría Jurídica
 de la Corte Suprema de Justicia
 Panamá

Contiene el despacho número 109, suscrito
 de don J. de la Cruz, el cual se describe a
 continuación:

Lo contiene:

El Sr. Jefe de la Oficina de Asesoría Jurídica
 de la Corte Suprema de Justicia

Panamá

Panamá



LOS ORÍGENES DE LA REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ A TRAVÉS DE LAS POSTALES, A REVIEW

by Federico Brid



A picture post card, illustrated in the book, shows one of the bloody battles at the outset of the "Thousand Days War", the battle of the Calidonia Bridge.

Los Orígenes de la República de Panamá a Través de las Postales, by Vicente Alberto Pascual Landa, published by Panamericana Formas e Impresos S. A., Bogotá, Colombia. 2003. 187pp., hardbound. \$60 + \$5 shipping in US, other countries at shipping costs. Order books through COPAPHIL, Box 2245, El Cajon, CA 92021 or write to the author at vap@vpinvestment.com The book was published to commemorate the centenary of the Republic of Panama. The author will donate \$10 to COPAPHIL for each book ordered by its members.

This book is in Spanish, and is a labor of love. With special attention to quality and detail it is a historical and pictorial representation of the beginnings of the Republic of Panama. Over 180 cards have been selected from Mr. Pascual's collection of 7,000 Panama picture post cards. The cards are enlarged and richly illustrated in full color reflecting the period of pre-independence and post-independence from Colombia.

Mr. Pascual Landa starts his book with a Prologue that narrates the development of the post card starting with the legend of St. Valentine, Christmas cards, New Year cards, correspondence cards and finally the illustrated cards. Illustrations abound through out each section including a collage of period post cards from various countries.

The book is further divided into three sections: Panama in 1903, picture post cards before independence and picture post cards of the new Republic. There is an index of the illustrated cards that includes the name of the publishers.

The section of Panama in 1903, written by Alfredo Figueroa Navarro and Vicente Stamato is a delightful cross section of historical facts intertwined with vignettes and anecdotes taken from period newspapers like *El Duende*, *El Lápiz*, *El Cronista*, and *La Estrella de Panamá*. Here again we find multiple illustrations that relate to the historical narrative.

Of note are period maps, most likely from the collection of Vicente's father, who has the best known collection of early maps of Panama. Within this section we find sixteen pages of facsimiles of newspaper ads of 1903. The postal history collector will recognize names like Hong Kee, Isaac Brandon and Luria & Co. seen so often on early Panama covers. Navarro and Stamato conclude the historical overview by creating a chronology of important events of 1903 leading to the 3rd of November independence.

The most beautiful and informative sections in the book are the last two where Mr. Pascual has selected cards from his collection to show development of every-day life in the Isthmus and its transition from a Department of Colombia to an independent Republic.

The enlarged format of the cards, often one illustration per page is accompanied by a narrative that brings the card alive with historical meaning. An example is the caption that follows the Calidonia Bridge card pictured above: *An imaginary drawing of the so-called "battle of the Calodonia bridge" of 25-26 July 1900 where the liberal forces led irresponsibly by General Emiliano J. Herrera, suffered tremendous losses at the hands of the conservative army General Carlos Albán.*

The grapeshot - wrote Belisario Porras - thick as hail overcame entire platoons and between an atmosphere of smoke and blood and the smell of gun power and burned rags, bodies can be seen of men and beasts rolling in an agony of death in horrible confusion. The cry of Long Live the Liberal Party! is heard again and a new platoon is seen advancing and jumping among the bodies of the dead. The enemy, laying in ambush, their eyes on the rifle sights allows

them to come closer, ever so close and then the guns fire again.

During these bloody encounters, the liberals suffered approximately 500 casualties. Among the dead were the future leaders of the liberal party. Temístocles Díaz, Juan Antonio Mendoza and the poet Adolfo García; we also find Fabio Tejada, doctor Rogerio Agüero, Fabio Miranda, Samuel Rostrup, Teodoro Aparicio and many more.

The Panama Centenary of 2003 brought about several new publications, some re-telling the known history, others adding new information to the 1903 independence process. Mr. Pascual's book does both, but most importantly, it provides a face, through period post cards and other illustrations, to a story that otherwise could be just an interesting narrative. Without a doubt this book should be part of the library of the Panama and Colombia collecting public.

CLASSIFIED

Member Free Classified Ads

Each member is entitled to one free 25 word ad per year. Ads will be run in the this section of COPACARTA, subject to the following conditions:

1. Ads will be run on a space available basis
2. Ads must relate to Colombia or Panama
3. Content may be to seek information, buy, sell or trade
4. Name and address and/or email are in addition to the 25 word limit.
5. Ads may not be accumulated from one year to the next
6. Ads must be received by the Editor by the 15th of the month prior to publication.

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FELIZ NAVIDAD

Y

UN PROSPERO AÑO 2005

THE COLOR PAGE - SANTANDER COVERS



Only recorded cover with the Santander 1887 1 centavo blue - Moreno Correspondence

12



3

8



9

Stamps from Santander Covers (refer to numbers in table on page 37)

C
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*Mrs. J. S. Brown
David.*

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

COPAPHIL IS a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the philately of Colombia and Panama. Annual Dues: U.S. & Canada \$10.00, other \$15.00. E-Mail = jimacross@cts.com. Webpage = www.copaphil.org

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COPAPHIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS (thru 28 February)

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 400 MOORER, Peter Noordstar 20 9005 TL Brittil NETHERLANDS

Mr. Jensen collects Colombia codes 02-05, 10-11 and 18. Mr. Ortiz collects Colombia States. Mr. Raspa collects Colombia and Panama proofs. on specializes in the U.P.A.E. commemorative stamps. There is a link to his webpage on our webpage. Mr. Weber collects Colombia codes 02-04 and 11.

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

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

21 May 1906 Panama to Dr. Herman Mohr, Colon

Normal copy of Scott 183

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

Pair and single copy of Scott 182d (inv. ovpt.)
 25 Apr 1906 Scott 182 pair on postcard to Belgium.
 21 May 1906 Panama to H. O. Loken Colon
 Pair of Scott 182.
 18 Jun 1906 Panama to F.R. Brouwer, Panama
 Scott 184 w/displaced ovpt.

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

PROGRAM AT WESTPEX

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

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

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

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

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

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

Debby Friedman
Rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

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

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

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

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

Among the better lots sold:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE EDITOR'S LETTER



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MARKET REPORT

Matthew Bennett Sale 284

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Lot 2332. Panama 1879 letter to Germany with 3P and 1/ with C35 cancel. (catalog erroneously state 3P stamp was 1/2P stamp). Sold for

Lot 2337. 1907 printed matter cover with 1/2P stamp and 27 Feb 1907 British Packet Agency marking. Believed to be last day of use of this marking. Sold for \$525.

eBay

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

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

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

Soler y Llach

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

Brian Moorhouse

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

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME STATEMENT JULY-DECEMBER 2004

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

NOTE:

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

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2004

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

NOTE:

Prepaid expense is our share of a table at Washington 2006

COLOMBIA POSTAL HISTORY, 1886-1899

by Jim Cross

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

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

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

ORIGINS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DESTINATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POSTAL RATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANKING

Stamps of the 1883 Issue

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

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

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

Stamps of the 1886-1888 Issue

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

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

Stamps of the 1887-1888 Issue for Panama

The uses of the 1887-1888 issue for Panama were

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

- 1c black on green (Sc 8) 6 to 10 covers.
- 2c black on pink or salmon (Sc 9) 2 covers.
- 5c black on various colors (Sc 10) 10 covers.
- 10c black on yellow or buff (Sc 11) 50+ covers.
- 20c black on lilac or red lilac (Sc 12) 11-25 covers.
- 50c brown on wove or pelure paper (Sc 13-14) 6-10 covers (most from Colon).
- 10c registration stamp (Sc F1) 11-25 covers.

Stamps of the 1890 Issue

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

- 1c green (Scott 142) 2-5 covers
- 2c orange red (Scott 143) no covers
- 5c blue (Scott 144) 2-5 covers
- 10c brown on yellow (Scott 146) 10-25 covers
- 20c violet on pelure paper (Scott 147) 2-5 covers

Stamps of the 1892-1895 Issue

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

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

- 1c red on yellow (Sc 148) 25+ covers
- 2c red on rose (Sc 149) no covers
- 2c green (Sc 150) 25+ covers
- 5c black on buff (Sc 151) 11-25 covers
- 5c brown (Sc 152) 11-25 covers
- 10c brown on rose (Sc 153) 200+ covers
- 20c brown on blue (Sc 154) 10-25 covers
- 50c violet on violet (Sc 155) 2-5 covers
- 50c red violet on violet (Sc 156) not issued
- 1P blue-green (Sc 157) no covers
- 5P red on pale rose (Sc 158) no covers
- 10P blue (Sc 159) no covers
- 2½c blue on rose Retardo (Sc 12-13) 6-10 covers

This was used in Panama 2-5 covers

1892-1895 issue for use in Panama

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

- 1c green (Sc 15) 11-25 covers
- 2c red (Sc 16) 11-25 covers
- 5c blue (Sc 17) 11-25 covers
- 10c orange (Sc 18) 51-100 covers
- 20c violet (Sc 19) 26-50 covers
- 50c brown (Sc 20) 6-10 covers
- 1P lake (Sc 21) 2-5 covers

1894 Panama Surcharges

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

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

5c on 20c (Sc 24-26) 11-25 covers
 10c on 50c (Sc 27-30) 11-25 covers

Stamps of the 1899 Issue

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

1c red on yellow (Sc 162) 2-5 covers
 5c brown on salmon (Sc 163) 2-5 covers
 10c brown on lilac rose (Sc 164) 6-10 covers
 50c blue on lilac (Sc 165) 2-5 covers

MARKINGS

Town Markings

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

Bogota double oval
 Honda oval
 Medellin oval
 Mompos double oval
 Ocaña oval
 Quibdo oval

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

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

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

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

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

Aguadulce TWN-AGU-002 1 cover.
 David TWN-DAV-004 6-10 covers
 Santiago TWN-SAN-003 1 cover

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

BOCAS DEL TORO

TWN-BOC-001 10-25 covers *
 TWN-BOC-002 6-10 covers
 TWN-BOC-003 1 cover
 TWN-BOC-004 2-5 covers

* this mark counterfeited by De Thuin

COLON

TWN-COL-009 6-10 covers
 TWN-COL-010 2-5 covers
 TWN-COL-011 2-5 covers
 TWN-COL-012 6-10 covers
 TWN-COL-013 2-5 covers
 TWN-COL-014 6-10 covers
 TWN-COL-015 2-5 covers
 TWN-COL-016 2-5 covers
 TWN-COL-017 2-5 covers
 TWN-COL-018 6-10 covers
 TWN-COL-019 6-10 covers
 TWN-COL-020 6-10 covers

PANAMA

TWN-PAN-014 11-25 covers
 TWN-PAN-016 no covers
 TWN-PAN-017 11-25 covers
 TWN-PAN-018 6-10 covers
 TWN-PAN-019 11-25 cover
 TWN-PAN-020 no covers
 TWN-PAN-021 11-25 covers
 TWN-PAN-022 6-10 covers
 TWN-PAN-023 6-10 covers
 TWN-PAN-024 25-50 covers
 TWN-PAN-025 6-10 covers

TWN-PAN-024 25-50 covers

TWN-PAN-025 6-10 covers

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

Other Markings

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

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

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

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

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

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

From 6-10 copies of each exist.

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

BOX-PAN-001 2-5 copies

BOX-PAN-002 6-10 copies.

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

LAT-COL-001 1 copy

LAT-PAN-001 2-5 copies

LAT-PAN-002 2-5 copies

LAT-PAN-003 2-5 copies

LAT-PAN-004 2-5 copies

LAT-PAN-005 only one recorded.

LAT-PAN-006 2-5 copies.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Celebrity Mail

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

Postage Due - Incoming

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

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

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

Postage Due - Outgoing

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

No Stamps Available

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

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

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

hacienda.

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

Forwarding Agents

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

Official Mail

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

Unusual Routing

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

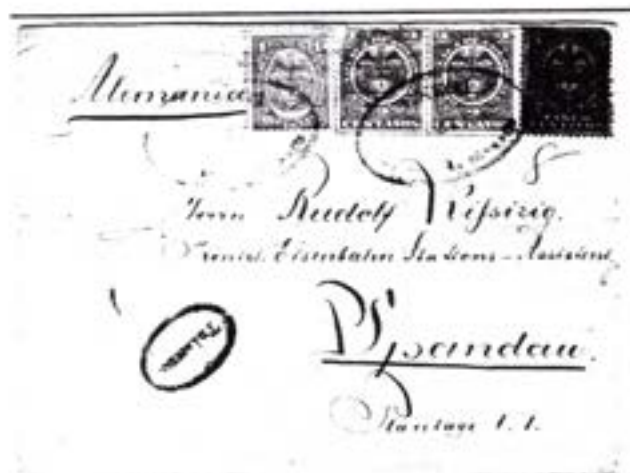
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6. *COPACARTA*, Vol XXI Sep 2003. Front Cover Illustration.

SOME SCARCE 1886-1899 COVERS



1893 MARMATO TO SWITZERLAND
MARMATO IS VILLAGE NEAR MANIZALES



1896 LORICA TO SPANDAU, GERMANY
CORREOS DEPARTAMENTALES LORICA CANCEL



1893 REGISTERED LETTER. GUAMO MS. CANCEL



1898 GARZON "NO HAY ESTAMPILLAS" LABEL



1888 LETTER LA MESA TO TROY NY



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

THE FIRST PANAMA POSTAL TAX STAMP

by Jim Cross

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comunicación de recibos

M
A.R. AGUADULCE



AGUADULCE
No 383

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

SCADTA
OFICINA DE COLON
Calle del Frente No. 509A
P. O. Box 104, Colon C. Z.

PRIMERA FOLIA
DICIEMBRE
117
1930
COLON



First Day of Printing

Interamerican Aerosol and Supplies
11 Broadway
New York N.Y.

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

PANAMA U.P.U. IDENTIFICATION CARDS

by Federico Brid

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

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

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

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

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

IN MEMORIAM, LAWSON ENTWISTLE AND DR. GENE SCOTT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORE ABOUT THE STAMPS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOYACA

by Ken Adams

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

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

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF BOYACA PHOTOS ON COLOR PAGE

- Line 1 - 5c basic stamp with ms. Tunja cancel
 5c on blue paper
 5c violet on buff paper perf 12 (very rare)
 5c imperf pair
- Line 2 - 10c gray-black
 10c bluish gray
 10c blue
 5P black on rose
 5p black on buff error
- Line 3 - 20c maroon
 20c brown
 20c purple brown
 20c rosy lake
 10P black on buff
 10P black on rose error
- Line 4 - 1P vermillion
 1P claret
 1P vermillion pair imperf between
 10P tete-beche pair perf 12

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Each member is entitled to one free 25 word ad per year. Ads will be run in the this section of COPACARTA, subject to the following conditions:

1. Ads will be run on a space available basis
2. Ads must relate to Colombia or Panama
3. Content may be to seek information, buy, sell or trade
4. Name and address and/or email are in addition to the 25 word limit.
5. Ads may not be accumulated from one year to the next
6. Ads must be received by the Editor by the 15th of the month prior to publication.

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**YOUR FREE AD HERE
 SEE INSTRUCTIONS ABOVE**

THE COLOR PAGE



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



BOYACA STAMPS (DESCRIPTION ON PAGE 59)

**C
O
P
A
C
A
R
T
A**

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

COPAPHIL IS a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the philately of Colombia and Panama. Annual Dues: U.S. & Canada \$10.00, other \$15.00. E-Mail = jimacross@cts.com. Webpage = www.copaphil.org

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COPAPHIL NEWS

NEW MEMBERS (thru 31 May)

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

NEW OR CORRECTED ADDRESSES

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

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

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

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

Other exhibitors at that show included:

Gian Marco Caruso "Colombia Tolima State" large vermeil.

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

Santiago Cruz "The Valiente SCADTA Issue" large

vermeil

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

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

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

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

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

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

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

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

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

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

Debby Friedman
Rbreuer1@nycap.rr.com

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

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

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

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

THE EDITOR'S LETTER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PANAMA BISECT COVERS, POSSIBLY COUNTERFEITS

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

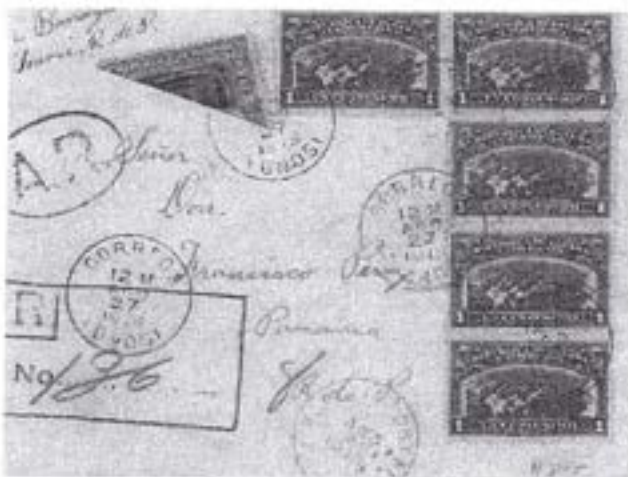
1. They originate in small towns in the interior, such as Tonosi, Sona, etc.
2. They are addressed to Panama city.
3. The envelopes are reduced or have a corner missing (They appear to be envelopes from genuine

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

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

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

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



THE MARKET REPORT

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

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

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

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

REPORT FROM WESTPEX 2005

by Jim Cross

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLOMBIA REGISTERED MAIL TO 1940

Part I of an article by Jim Cross

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

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

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

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

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

denoting a registered letter. This marking or handstamped "0's" are found in the corners of all registered covers thru 1865.

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

By 1859 when the first stamps were issued the name of the country had been changed to the "Granadine Confederation." It was briefly changed to the United States of New Granada in 1861 and then became the United States of Colombia. Bogotá continued using a handstamp similar to that on Figure 1 with dates entered by hand. The CD, "Classic Covers of Colombia" by Carlos A. Valenzuela and Juan Carlos Valenzuela illustrates twenty-one registered covers from the 1859-1865 period from Bogotá that have this marking. One is from 1860, one from 1863, two from 1864 and the rest from the first six months of 1865. The Bogota handstamp was struck in red and there are red "0" handstamps in each corner and cancelling the stamps. The CD also illustrates two other covers; a 29 Jun 1860 cover with manuscript marking from Natagaima illustrated on the color page (Figure 2) and a cover with manuscript marking from Cali.

Article 66 of Law of 29 April 1865 established three new classes of postal service: certificación, registraci3n and anotaci3n. Certificación was initially offered for letters with or without valuable contents, but soon came to be used exclusively for letters containing banknotes. Large gummed labels with postal indicia were issued. These labels, known as "cubiertas" in Colombia, will not be discussed in this article. However, their use on money letters drastically reduced the use of domestic registered mail until the first decade of the 20th century. Anotaci3n was described as entering a letter in the register of the dispatching office. It could only be requested for letters that were also registered. The fees for registration and annotation were set at 5 centavos each with a 21 centavos fee for personal delivery to the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 3 - The origin of this letter is unknown.

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

Barranquilla to the Sandwich Islands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

References:

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



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5



FIGURE 6



FIGURE 7

SOME PANAMA COVERS FROM THE DAVID LEEDS COLLECTION

by Jim Cross

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

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 1



Figure 2

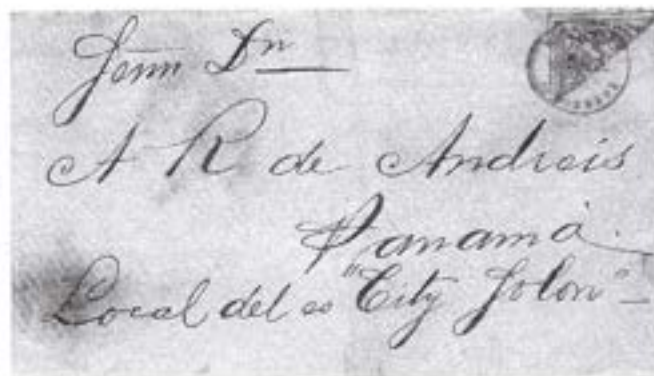


Figure 3



Figure 4

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

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

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

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



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

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

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

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



Figure 9



Figure 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14

PANAMA DECREE 65 23 MARCH 1929 - NEW POSTAL RATES

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

"Decree Number 65 of 1929
(23 March)

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

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

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

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

DECREES

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

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

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

LETTER CARD: For each letter card B.0.02

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Sample may not exceed 500 grams.

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

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

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

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

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

Free franking for diplomatic and consular mail.

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

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

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

"FRANQUICIA POSTAL PAN-AMERICANO -
SERVICIO DIPLOMATICO"

For ordinary mail of the international service. C).

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

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

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

SINGLE POSTAL CARD. B. 0.02

DOUBLE POSTAL CARD B. 0.04

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

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

SAMPLES: For each 50 grams or fraction B. 0.01

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

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

For Special Services**REGISTERED MAIL:**

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

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

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

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

EXPRESS SERVICE OR SPECIAL DELIVERY.

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

For the interior service B.0.10

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

NOTES.

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

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

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

FOR MAIL WITH POSTAGE DUE.

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

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

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

FOR POSTAL CLAIMS:

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

For the interior service the fee will be B. 0.05

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

have been recorded from them.

FOR POST OFFICE BOXES.

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

Large box B. 2.00

Medium box B. 1.50

Small box B. 1.00

Deposit B. 2.50

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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Each member is entitled to one free 25 word ad per year. Ads will be run in the this section of COPACARTA, subject to the following conditions:

1. Ads will be run on a space available basis
2. Ads must relate to Colombia or Panama
3. Content may be to seek information, buy, sell or trade
4. Name and address and/or email are in addition to the 25 word limit.
5. Ads may not be accumulated from one year to the next
6. Ads must be received by the Editor by the 15th of the month prior to publication.

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THE COLOR PAGE



1



2



3



4



5



6

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