COLOMBIA **Copacarta**

The Journal of COPAPHIL,
The Colombia — Panama Philatelic Study Group
American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 142
Box 2245
El Cajon, California 92021
JIM CROSS, Editor

Volume VIII, Number 1 — September 1990

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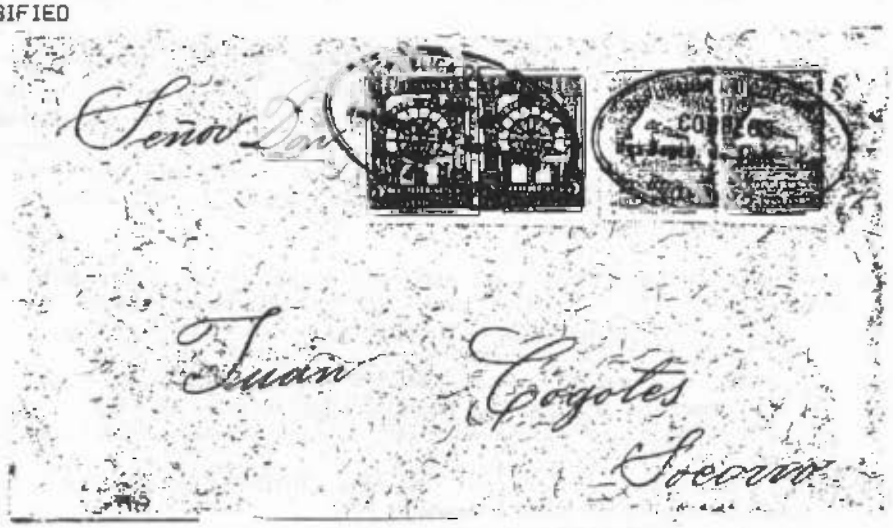


SANTANDER 1904 ISSUE USED ON COVER
(See Market Report in June 1990 issue)

COPAPHIL NEWS

New Members(thru 31 August)

260	Edwards, Carlos R.	105 Hot Road	Edison NJ 08817	USA
262	Glennon, Bernard R.	Box 2508	Friday Harbor WA 98250	USA
261X	Telfer Brunton W.A.	Address unpublished		England

Address Changes

213	Bylen, Peter	Box 411238	Chicago IL 60641	USA
108	Lanphear, Robert G.	1460 Pawnee	Orange Park FL 32073	USA
248	Lopez, Jairo M.	GPO Box 6269	San Juan PR 00936	USA
146	Lopp, George W.	PSC Box 1872	APO Miami FL 34002	USA

Deceased

133 Thompson, John

Mr. Edwards collects Panama, codes 54, 56, 57 and 67. Dr. Telfer Brunton collects Colombia, codes 02-09, 11 and 17.

The following have contributed at least $5.00 and are recognized as contributing members:

1989-1990

J. Gomez R. McArthur

1990-1991

K. Adams	V. Carbonell	A. Foster	W. Lowrie	J. Sauber
E. Arosemena	A. Chedid	D. Friedman	L. Malz	R. Sheck
M. Barie	L. Crain	A. Frohlich	M. Marks	M. Simson
E. Benedetti	J. Cross	G. Goodrich	A. Martin Jr.	V. Stasiukynas
A. Bolduc	G. Davis	J. Helme	R. Peglar	F. Stjernholck
F. Brid	R. del Campo	R. Jimenez	M. Preciado	H. Tindall
R. Calvet	R. D'Elia	R. Knuff	P. Quail	R. Uribe
J. Cannon	B. Edwards	M. Kress	K. Rowe	W. Walton

Member George Maier has published a handbook, "Postal History and Postmarks of the Audiencia of Quito," which was reviewed on page 63 of the July 1990 American Philatelist. It includes the history and organization of the postal service, postal routes, rates and markings. The area administered by the Audiencia included most of Cauca as well as Ecuador and northern Peru and this work is important for Colombian philatelists. Available from the author, Box 11460 CCNU, Quito Ecuador, for $27 (soft cover) or $32 (hard cover) plus $5 for airmail postage.

A regional meeting of COPAPHIL will be held at SESCAL in Los Angeles at 3:00 P.M., Sunday October 14th, chaired by Vice-President David Leeds. A regional meeting of the Canal Zone Study Group will precede our meeting.

Member Clyde Maxwell has 35 charter members for the Nicaragua Study Group and the first issue of the journal has been published. If your interests include Nicaragua and you haven't yet joined, drop Clyde a line.

Member J. C. Boonshaft won a vermeil award at INTERPEX 90 for his exhibit of "Colombia, the First SCADTA Issue."

An article by your editor will appear in the September issue of the American Philatelist. The subject is not Colombia or Panama, but rather something taken from his experiences in Iran during 1975-77.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Florex '90, site of our second exhibition and convention is fast approaching. It promises to be every bit as exciting as our landmark first show at BALPEX '88. The chance to see the world famous Orlando attractions is further incentive to make the trip. I look forward to welcoming you.

FLOREX will showcase a remarkable display of Colombia and Panama material. Sixty eight frames have been taken by our members, a quarter of the entire show! There should be something for everyone among the diverse exhibits which include the Postal History of Early Colombia, the Colombian Civil War, Bolivar, Panama and Air Mail. I am please that Alex Rendon has agreed to show "Local Posts of Colombia" in the Court of Honor. This is a remarkable study of a much ignored area.

Besides exhibits to tempt you, we will have a busy schedule of formal and informal activities. The formal activities program is listed below. Our speakers are well-known as highly knowledgeable researchers. All events are at the Orlando EXPO Center, 500 West Livingston St., Orlando FL. Do stop at our table when you arrive at the show for full details of our programs, including informal activities. Volunteers to staff the table are especially welcome. We hope to have a hospitality suite at the Omni International Hotel which is adjacent to the show site.

If you plan to attend and can't locate the hotel reservation information which was sent with the last COPACARTA, call the Omni directly for reservations, 305-THE-OMNI. Be sure to mention that you are coming for FLOREX. Reservations made by October 1st are $70 per night, single or double.

Enclosed with this issue is our next Mail Bid Sale Catalog. Note that it is divided into Sale 9 and Sale 9A. Our hardworking Sales Manager, Gerard Marque, has once again assembled a remarkable variety of material for the sale. Sale 9A consists of all better items. Many of you have never bid in our auctions - a careful review of this very special listing may convince you that our sales should be taken seriously. The sales are a valuable member benefit for both buyers and sellers, but your <u>active</u> participation is needed if they are to continue. Commissions from the sales have allowed us to accumulate funds to finance publication of handbooks about our specialized area.

Debby Friedman

SCHEDULE OF FORMAL COAPHIL ACTIVITIES AT FLOREX '90

Fri Nov 2	2 P.M.	"Colombia and Panama Philatelic Shenanigans - The Real Untold Story, Chapter 2" Alex Rendon
Sat Nov 3	1 P.M.	"The Colombian States, An Introduction" - Karol Weyna
Sun Nov 4	1 P.M.	"COPAPHIL Business Meeting

LA BIBLIOTECA

by Robert D'Elia, COPAPHIL Librarian

Member Bob Mitchell is continuing his work on the bibliography of Colombia and Panama. So far the library's records by author thru the letter K have been incorporated. Ultimately it is hoped that this bibliography will be published and distributed to members. Jim Negus has kindly provided us with a copy of his index of Colombia and Panama articles published between 1850 and 1979 in various publications. This cumulation, extracted from a listing in The Stamp Lover covers about 50 publications arranged by subject. A copy can be provided to members for 80 cents in postage. Jim is also interested in copies of the Colombia and Panama pages from the Kohl Handbuch, the so-called 11th Edition, published serially starting about 1926. If anyone can provide these in whole or in part, please contact me.

Bob Mitchell's work at the Collectors Club of NY has centered recently on additing listings of major auction catalogs containing Colombia and Panama material. In the process he has provided copies of catalogs (or xerox portions thereof) of numerous major sales. Included are the Robson Lowe 1960 sale of the Glassco Collection of British Post Offices abroad, the 1984 Siegel sale of the "Gordon John" collection of classical Colombia and numerous catalogs of sales by Corinphila, Kohler, Koerber, Ball, Cherrystone, S&A Auctions, Southeastern, Harmers, Billig & Rich, Kenedi from Bob's files or from my own. So if you need some information or are researching a particular area and want to know what exists, this is a good place to start. Also, if you want to rid your den of some catalogs, send them our way. Library rates or book rates are quite inexpensive and you can receive credit for your COPAPHIL library account for the cost of your postage.

Good collecting and good research go hand in hand - let's hear from you.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT

The catalog for our Ninth Mail Bid Sale accompanies this issue of COPACARTA. The sale is divided into two parts. The first part is our regular mail bid sale. The second part, sale 9A, is made up of better items with minimum bids of $50 or more. Both sales will close on the 15th of November, following our general meeting at FLOREX to permit any new members recruited there to submit bids. Photocopies of all of the lots in sale 9A and colored photographs of the most expensive lots will be available at our FLOREX table.

Lot 58 of the sale is complete mint sheets of Scott RA14-16. Elsewhere in this issue an article by the consignor describes the surcharging of these sheets. If you have an interesting or unusual item to consign in a future sale, you might also consider preparing an article about the item for COPACARTA. It enhances the attractiveness of the item in the sale, especially when the item has not been previously described in the literature.

FIL-PANAM
Box 2245
El Cajon, CA. 92021
POSTAGE STAMPS OF LATIN AMERICA
Jim & Luz Cross
(619)-561-4959

TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR FROM 1 JULY 1989 TO 30 JUNE 1990

ANNUAL DUES	45.1%	1311.00	PRINTING	43.8%	792.45
CONTRIBUTIONS	11.3%	329.00	POSTAGE	45.4%	822.80
MAIL SALE COMMISSION	20.3%	588.35	SUPPLIES	5.1%	93.92
PUBLICATIONS SALES	8.8%	254.50	MEETING EXPENSE	1.3%	23.00
LIBRARY FEES	1.9%	56.60	LIBRARY EXPENSE	4.4%	81.14
COPACARTA ADS	0.9%	25.00			
INTEREST	11.7%	340.91			
TOTAL INCOME		2905.36	TOTAL EXPENSE		1813.31

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 30 JUNE 1990

CASH IN BANK	1787.74	ADVANCE DUES	667.00
PETTY CASH	35.08	ADVANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	15.00
LIBRARY CASH ACCOUNT	144.34	TOTAL LIABILITIES	682.00
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	4118.98		
TOTAL ASSETS	6086.14	NET WORTH AS OF 30 JUNE 1989	4312.09
		NET INCOME FOR FISCAL YEAR	1092.05
		NET WORTH AS OF 30 JUNE 1990	5404.14

CHANGES IN THE COLOMBIA LISTINGS IN THE 1991 SCOTT CATALOG

Four of the five changes recommended by COPAPHIL, as reported in the COPAPHIL NEWS column of the March 1990 COPACARTA have been incorporated in the 1991 catalog.

In order to make room for the new listings the numbers assigned to the 1902-1903 Barranquilla issue have been changed from 184-195 to 194-205. Corresponding changes were made in the sub-numbers assigned to the perforated varieties of these issues. The provisional stamp formerly listed as Bolivar 61 is now listed as Scott 169.

The 1900 provisional stamps of the rebel government in Cucuta formerly listed as Santander 101-113 are now listed with the national government issues as 175-184. The two stamps formerly listed as Cauca 8-9 are now listed with the national government issues as 255-256.

The date of the 50 and 100 pesos stamps, Scott 323-324 was changed to 1903, although the listings were not moved to maintain chronological order.

The remaining listings for the Department of Cauca have been deleted. The stamps are illustrated, but correctly attributed to local provincial posts operating in the department. This conforms to the general Scott policy not to list locals in its general world catalog.

Our final recommendation, which was to duplicate the listings for the pre-independence Panama issues under Colombia was not accepted. A letter from the catalog editor stated in view of the growing length of the catalogs and difficulties in keeping dual entries identical, they prefer not to add additional dual entries and are considering removing those that are now found from the catalog.

NATIONAL POSTAL ROUTE 3, THE SOUTHERN ROUTE

By Jim Cross

In the May 1989 issue of COPACARTA, I described national postal route 4, the northern route. This article describes a second major national postal route, the southern route which connected Bogota with the Cauca valley and Ecuador. Like the northern route, it was established by the Viceroy of New Granada in 1750. It descended from Bogota to the Magdalena River valley by way of La Mesa, Anapoima and Tocaima along the Rio Bogota. In the early years it crossed the Magdalena at Ricaurte, but after 1877 it crossed at Girardot. It then turned south along the west bank of the Magdalena and followed that river upstream thru the towns of Espinal, Guamo, Purificacion, Natagaima, Aipe/Villavieja and Neiva. At Neiva the route originally recrossed the Magdalena to Garzon via Campoalegre, Hobo and Gigante. There it again crossed the river to La Plata via Agrado and Pital. In later years, that loop from Neiva to La Plata was made a feeder route and the main route stayed west of the Magdalena passing thru Yaguara and Paicol to La Plata. From La Plata the route went up the valley of the Rio Plata and crossed the mountains to Popayan. There it turned to the southwest thru Pasto and Tuquerres to Ibarra, Otavalo and Quito in what is now Ecuador. In later years Almaguer, San Pablo and Mercaderes became intermediate offices between Popayan and Pasto and the route passed thru Ipiales and terminated at Tulcan on the border with Ecuador. A strip map of the route is shown on the next page.

The first mail from Bogota to Popayan was dispatched on this route on 1 July 1750 and the first mail from Popayan to Quito on 28 July 1750. Except for the changes mentioned above, the route remained essentially unchanged thru the end of the nineteenth century. According to the 1907 Colombian Postal Manual the length of the route from Bogota to Ipiales was 910 kilometers. The 1768 schedule for the route was 19 1/2 days between Bogota and Pasto and an additional 6 1/2 days between Pasto and Quito. The 1877 schedule was 12 days and 11 hours between Tulcan, Ecuador and Bogota.

Other feeder routes besides Neiva - La Plata, included:

Tuquerres to Barbacoas and Barbacoas to Tumaco.
1877 Tocaima to Agua de Dios.
1877 Gigante to Timana.

Popayan was connected to towns in the northern part of the Cauca valley by connector routes, but those routes were administered as transverse routes of the Pacific Route and will be discussed in a later article. The earliest reported cover from the territory of present-day Colombia is a 1774 cover from Pasto. Pre-stamp covers are known from the following towns on this route: La Mesa, Tocaima, Purificacion, Neiva, Gigante, Garzon, La Plata, Popayan, Mercaderes, Pasto, Tuquerres and Barbacoas. Popayan used at least 15 different pre-stamp markings and Pasto used 8, counting each FRANCA, DEBE and DE OFICIO marking individually. Popayan markings are known in each of the six classifications assigned by Santa Maria.

The table on page 8 shows towns known to have had post offices served by this route prior to 1904 together with the number of town markings of each class which have thus far been reported. An "x" in the first column of the table indicates that manuscript markings on national stamps are known from the town.

STRIP MAP SHOWING TOWNS
ON NATIONAL POSTAL ROUTE 3
THE SOUTHERN ROUTE

=== Indicates 1750 route
between Neiva and La Plata

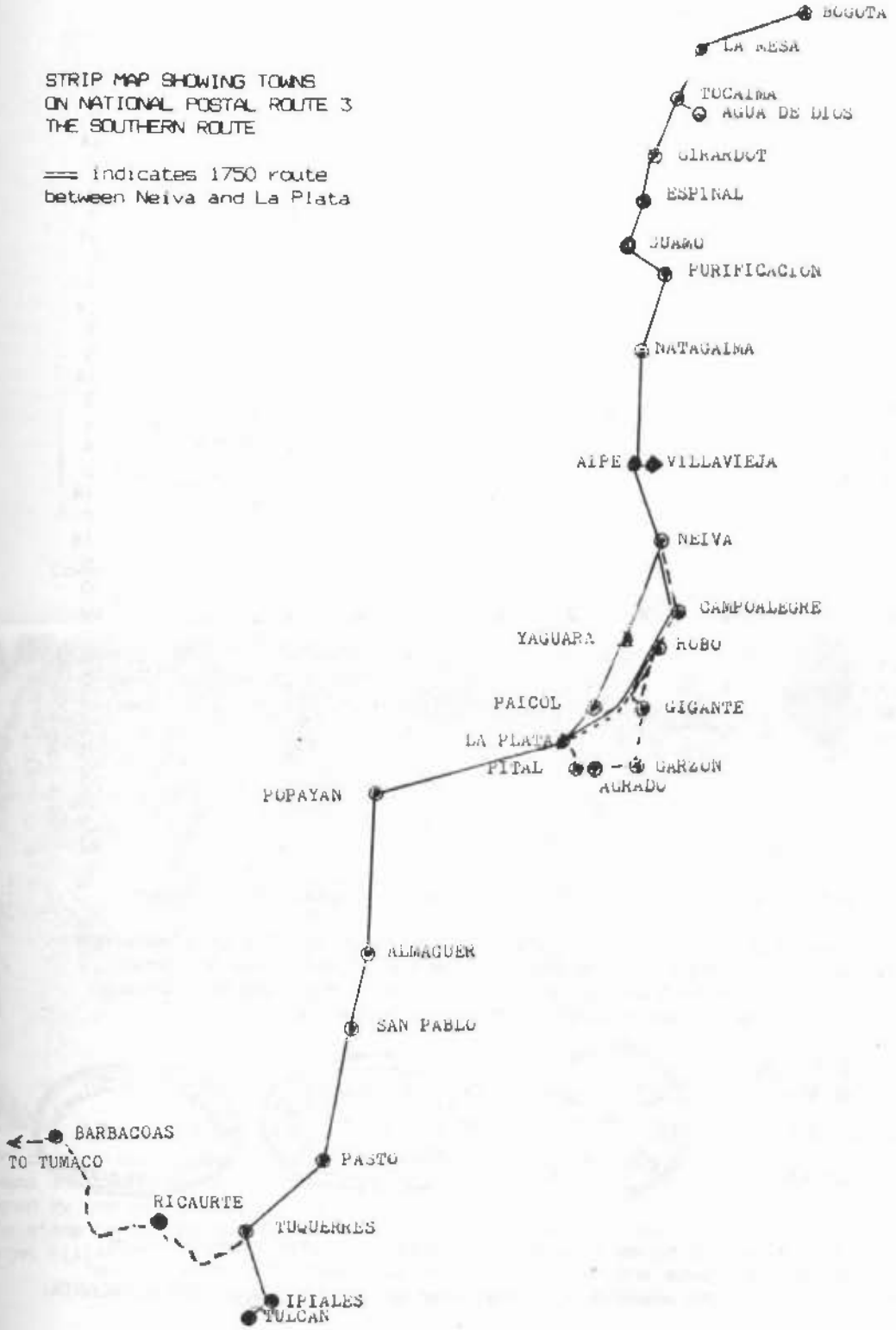


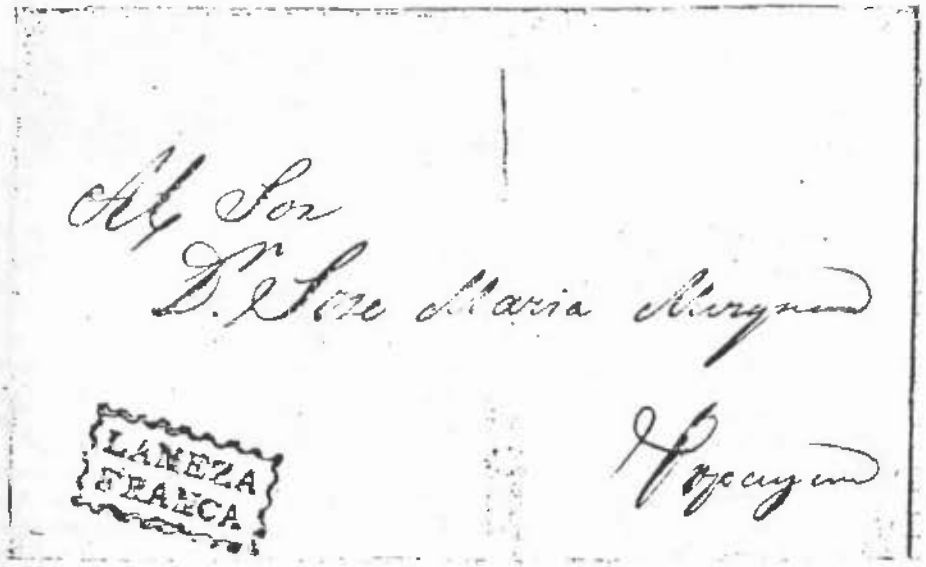
TABLE SHOWING REPORTED POSTAL MARKINGS BY CLASS
FOR TOWNS ON THE SOUTHERN ROUTE, 1859-1904

Town	MS	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	TOTAL
Agrado	X				1				2
Agua de Dios	X		1						2
Aipe	X								1*
Almaguer					1				1
Anapoima	X						1		2
Barbacoas	X	1					2		4
Campoalegre	X								1*
Espinal	X	1	3			1			6
Garzon	X	1	1			1			4
Gigante	X								1*
Girardot	X					1	1		3
Guamo	X	1	2	1					5
Hobo	X								1*
Ipiales	X		1				1		3
La Mesa	X		2		1				4
La Plata	X	1	1				1		4
Mercaderes									0
Natagaima	X								1*
Neiva	X		3		1	1	1		7
Paicol	X								1*
Pasto	X	2				1	1		5
Pital									0
Popayan	X	2	2	1	1	2	1		10
Purificacion	X	1							2
Ricaurte (Cauca)					1				1
Ricaurte (Cund.)	X			1					2
San Pablo									0
Tocaima	X	1	4	1					7
Tumaco	X	1	1			1	1		5
Tuquerres	X	2				1			4
Villavieja	X	1							2
Yaguara					1				1
TOTALS (32 towns)	27	15	21	4	6	9	10		92

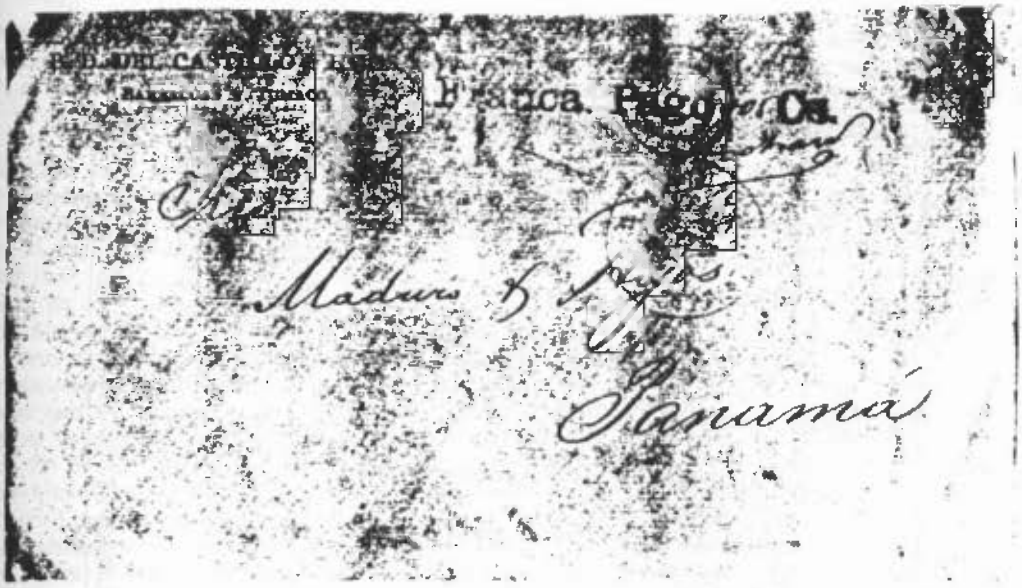
* indicates towns from which only manuscript markings are known.

No markings are known from Pital and San Pablo and the only markings from Mercaderes are those of the colonial period. Most Class VII town markings are ovals with town names. Drawings of some of the more unusual markings, prepared by Lawson Entwistle, are shown below.

On the following pages a number of pieces of postal history which originated on this route are reproduced. The earliest 19th century cover reported from Anapoima was shown on the cover of the February 1985 COPACARTA.

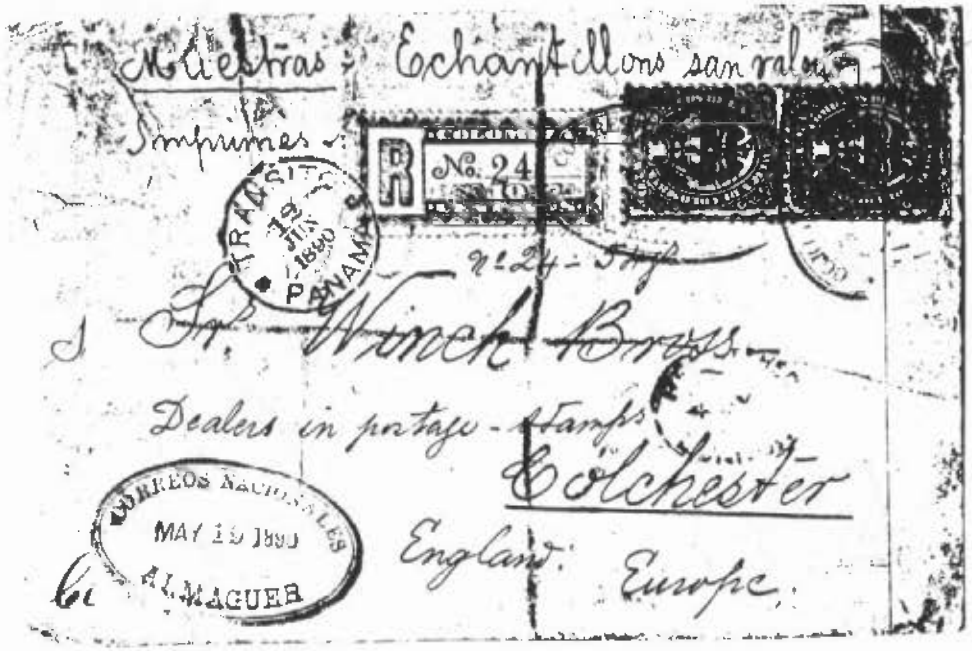


Cover from La Mesa to Popayan showing fancy boxed LAMEZA FRANCA. Undated, but this marking was used during the 1830's.



1892 cover from Tumaco to Panama. Apparently there was a stamp shortage in Tumaco and the cover was marked with a handstamp "Franca. Pago 0,05 Cs. and signed by the postal agent. There is a faint duplex cancel with a circular date stamp of the Panama type inscribed "Agencia Postal Nacional Tumaco" and a target killer.

Photocopies courtesy of Anthony Wilkinson.



Interesting registered 1890 cover from Almaguer to Colchester, England. Mailed by Zenon Lemos, the postal agent in Almaguer. The cover most likely contained the used examples of the Almaguer Cinderella issue of that year. Note that Lemos only paid the circular rate of 2 centavos marking the letter printed matter and samples. Ms. marking on the reverse showed that Winch Bros. paid 16/6 for the inclosed material.

1894 postal card mailed from Ricaurte (Cauca), a small village between Tuquerres and Barbacoas, also sent by Zenon Lemos. This is the only reported 19th century item from this town.

Photocopies courtesy of Debby Friedman

THE "CUBIERTAS" ISSUED IN 1890

by Jim Cross

From 1865 to 1889, the fee for sending an insured letter within Colombia was fifty centavos regardless of the value of the contents. An 1889 decree changed this rate to 10 centavos for each 10 pesos of value or fraction thereof up to a maximum value of 100 pesos for a fee of 1 peso. The decree number and its effective date have not yet been found in the literature.

To meet the new rates an issue of ten cubiertas was required with values from 10 centavos to 1 peso. An issue was prepared using the design of the 50 centavos cubierta of 1887. All values of this issue, inscribed CERTIFICADO CON CONTENIDO, were printed in blue on white paper. Alex Rendon published extensive studies of this issue (1) and the second 1890 issue (2) in which he determined the number of stones used for each denomination, the size of the sheets printed from each stone, and distinctive characteristics of each position on the sheets which permit reconstruction of sheets for each of the stones. His findings are summarized below. Copies of the complete articles may be obtained from the COPAPHIL library. A Spanish translation of reference 1 was published in Bogota Filatelico (3). One lithographic stone was used to print each denomination of the first 1890 issue, all of which were issued in sheets of 6 (2x3).

Rendon suggests that the use of the same color for all of the values of the first set led to confusion and therefore another set was issued. This set is in a new design, inscribed VALOR DECLARADO. The five lower values, 10-50 centavos, were printed on colored paper. Only one stone was used for each of these values which were printed in sheets of 12 (2x6). New cubiertas in these denominations, printed by Villaveces, were issued in 1892. However, stocks of this issue continued to be used until they were exhausted.

The five higher values were printed in various colors on white paper. No other cubiertas in these denominations were issued during the decade. Two stones were prepared for the 60-90 centavos denominations and four stones were prepared for the 1 Peso. A characteristic of the first stone of each value which permits easy identification is a colored dot attached by a line to the top left corner. This dot and line are not found on any of the other stones used to print this issue. The sheet size for printings from both stones of the 60-90 centavos was 10 (2x5). This was also the size of the sheets of the 1 Peso cubierta from Stones I, II and IV, while sheets from Stone III contained 12 subjects (2x6). The earliest use of cubiertas from stone II reported by Rendon was 19 January 1893. The third printing of the one peso dates from 1896 with the earliest use known to Rendon on 8 October 1896. The fourth printing of the one peso cubierta was made in 1903 with the earliest use known to Rendon on 18 April 1903. There is no constant characteristic which identifies all positions of the 1 peso from Stones II, III and IV. It is necessary to compare the cubierta with the characteristics of each position of these stones. A major error is found in position 5 of Stone I of the 1 peso denomination where the S of CENTAVOS was not erased in changing the denomination on the transfer, so that it reads "PESO 1 PESOS."

It seems probable that the "cubierta" service for letters containing valuables was suspended during the civil war from 1899-1902 as used cubiertas have not been reported from that period. No values under 60 centavos have been reported as used during 1903. Other postal rates were raised in 1902 and probably there was a new rate for cubiertas as well.

Although Rendon suggests that the second 1890 issue was prepared because the color of the first issue was confusing, the first issue was not recalled and both were in use simultaneously. The table below gives the earliest and latest dates of use reported for each value of both issues by members of the 1886-1903 Study Circle. These dates represent only six collections, but give enough data to show that both issues were in use throughout the decade. Reports of earlier and later uses, as well as any use in 1903 earlier than 18 April would be appreciated and should be sent to the editor.

FIRST 1890 ISSUE

SECOND 1890 ISSUE

Value	Color	Dates of Use	Color	Dates of Use
10c	Blue	12 Mar 1890 - 28 Nov 1894	Black/pink	?? May 1890 - 28 Oct 1890
20c	Blue	6 Mar 1891 - 28 Jul 1891	Black/yellow	28 Mar 1890 - 25 Jul 1893
30c	Blue	25 Apr 1890 - 24 Jul 1892	Black/salmon	?? Mar 1891 - 18 May 1898
40c	Blue	22 Mar 1890 - 2 Oct 1899	Black/blue-grn	2 Jan 1892 - 7 Oct 1898
50c	Blue	15 May 1891 - 14 Jul 1895	Black/green	4 Aug 1891 - 5 Jun 1898
60c	Blue	1 Oct 1890 -	Orange	22 Jun 1891 - 26 Aug 1903
70c	Blue	- 30 Sep 1899	Blue	2 Jul 1892 - 14 Nov 1903
80c	Blue	5 Feb 1896 - ?? Jan 1897	Green	?? May 1891 - 19 Feb 1897
90c	Blue	7 Jan 1891 - 11 May 1895	Brown	20 Nov 1895 -
1P	Blue	28 Jul 1890 - 5 Apr 1893	Red	29 Jul 1890 - 26 Aug 1903

References:

1. Rendon, Alex. "Colombia, Plating the 'Cubiertas' of 1887 and 1890." The Collectors Club Philatelist, LV:3 May 1976.

2. Rendon, Alex. "Colombia, Plating the 'Cubiertas' of 1890." The Collectors Club Philatelist, LVII:5 Sep 1976 pp. 306-328 & LVII:6 Nov 1976 pp. 373-380.

3. Rendon, Alex. "Colombia, Planchas de 'Cubiertas' de 1887 y 1890." Bogota Filatelico #25 Oct 1976 pp. 5-14. (Translated by Roberto Valenzuela).

MANAGING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIRST ISSUES OF COLOMBIAN STAMPS

by Dr. Vytautas Stasiukynas

During the period of the Granadine Confederation the postal service was under the supervision of the Hacienda Nacional. Article 45 of the Law of 10 May 1859, reorganizing the Hacienda Nacional established that the - "The printing of stamps for the collection of revenue and postal charges will be the responsibility of the Direccion de Contribuciones, and their distribution will be the responsibility of the Administracion de Correos. To implement the cited law,, the Secretary of Hacienda issued the following resolution on the 15th of September 1859, concerning the printing and distribution of stamps for collecting revenue and postal charges.

"It being necessary to conveniently organize the operation of fabricating revenue and postage stamps, from their delivery by the contractor to the Secretary of Hacienda and from that office to the Administacion Jeneral de Correos; the undersigned Secretary, in view of the contracts signed with Srs. Martinez y Hermanos on the 10 of August 1858 and the 24th of July of this year and approved by the Executive Power; and in accordance with article 45 of the law of 10 May of this year, organizing the Hacienda Nacional, resolves:

1. The negociations for preparing stamps and the corresponding accounts will be the exclusive responsibility of the Director de Contribuciones, who will communicate directly with the contractor and with the Administrador Jeneral de Correos.

2. The Administrador Jeneral de Correos, with sufficient advance notice and following the procedure in Article 7 of the Executive Decree of 29 July 1858 (Gaceta Oficial #2300), will advise the Director de Contribuciones of the number of stamps of each class which will be needed in the budget year to be procured and distributed. The same procedure will be followed during the course of the budget year, when the quantity procured is found to be inadequate.

3. The Director de Contribuciones, in accordance with the request described in the preceeding paragraph, and following the procedure en the contracts currently in effect will notify the contractors in writing of the number of stamps that are required and the date on which they should be delivered.

4. The receipt of the stamps will be entered in a register maintained for that purpose and they will be passed immediately to the Administracion Jeneral de Correos, with notice to the General Accounting Office as required by Article 4 of the Decree of 29 July.

5. The register maintained by the Direccion de Contribuciones will contain the following data: the date of receipt of the stamps from the contractor, the number of each class that were delivered, the date on which they were delivered to the Administracion Jeneral de Correos, the date on which they are returned by the Administracion Jeneral de Correos because of the ending of the fiscal year if their return is required by the Executive Power, the number and class of those that are returned and the date of their destruction, which action will be recorded in the same register.

6. The Administrator Jeneral de Correos, after receiving a delivery, will enter the shipment in the record of stamps on hand, as provided

in article 13 of the cited decree of 29 July 1858, and furnish a receipt for the stamps to the Director de Contribuciones.

7. To receive payment for fabricating the stamps, the contractor will submit to the Direccion de Contribuciones a bill in duplicate for what is owed. At the end of the bill, the Director, after examining the bill and comparing it with the register of receipts maintained as required by this resolution, will indicate that it is correct or enter his comments.

8. The Director of Contribuciones will inspect the printing of the stamps and will insure the faithful and exact completion of the respective contracts. For this purpose, after the printing of those needed in accordance with the respective budgets, either for revenue stamps prior to the beginning of the budget year or for postage stamps for distribution and use, he will safeguard the lithographic stones and transfers in a strongbox with two locks whose keys will be kept, one by the Director himself, and the other by the contractor, from which they will not be taken except for a new printing of stamps or to erase the transfers from the lithographic stone.

9. This resolution will be distributed to the Administracion Jeneral de Correos, with a summary of the stamps which have been transmitted under my signature, as if they had been received from the Direccion de Contribuciones and will continue upon this base the record of his duties, and to the Oficina Jeneral de Cuentas for its information.

The Secretary, Gutierez.'

This system of production and distribution lasted for a number of years. When the provisional government of General Mosquera organized its Secretaria de Hacienda, it left the Seccion de Contribuciones composed of four employees: the Director, 1 bookkeeper, and 2 clerks and authorized a budget for the section of 2668 pesos per year.

The first three contracts for the printing of stamps are signed by the Director de Contribuciones, Jose M. Caro. Some of the books of Contribuciones still exist; some, it seems, have definitely been lost due to the civil wars, fires or simply because they were removed from the archives due to being considered of little importance. At least there are complete records for the first three issues. These have been compiled and published by Leo Temprano.

Our postal history is full of unforeseen changes, unexpected setbacks and surprises. The 1859 postal rates were rescinded by a circular and replaced with those of 1846 with changes adopted in 1853 (Executive Decree of 25 July, Gaceta Oficial #1578), referring to adoption of the decimal system. Postal rates were changed twice in the year 1861. In 1873 the Departamento de Correos was made subordinate to the Secretaria de Guerra y Marina (Decree of 23 May). Seven years later, that is in 1880, it was made subordinate to the Secretaria de Fomento. The Director de Contribuciones was renamed Superintendent. With amazing speed postal routes were opened and closed and schedules were changed, all with the goal of "improving" the system of communications. This reflected the lack of continuity in government policies during the epoch, which restricted the progress of the postal system.

In spite of the changes in names of the institutions and their officials, there was always a control and vigilance of the contracts and an audit to prevent fraud.

THE COLOMBIAN POSTAL TAX SURCHARGES OF 1943

by Robert Mueller
(Translated by Gerard Marque)

In 1943 Colombian authorities surcharged remainders of three postal tax issues to serve as 1/2 centavo postal tax stamps, Scott RA14-16. Based upon the sheets which I have on hand, I am able to report several interesting varieties in these surcharges which are easy to recognize. I am not concerned with the faults in the original plates at this time, but limit myself to the variations of the surcharge.

The stamps were all surcharged with the same plate, but apparently the plate consisted of three different vertical parts. The first part extended horizontally from the left margin to the fourth stamp and ended at the 'A' of CENTAVO. Thus the first three vertical columns are normal, but there is a space between the 'A' and 'V' of CENTAVO on the fourth stamp. This space runs vertically through the entire sheet, thus the space is found on the fourth stamp of each row, i.e. positions 4, 14, 24....94.

The second part of the plate ends with the 'E' in MEDIO and the similarly the eighth stamp of every row shows a space between the 'E' and 'O' of that word, positions 8, 18, 28....98. It is note that the spaces are different in width, but they are easy to distinguish as the letters are also slightly displaced verticallly in relation to each other.

In addition two other varieties can be recognized:

position 48. The vertical line in $ is interrupted =
position 94. The 'O' is not completely closed, 'O' =

The varieties described above are not found in the Michel or Barriga catalogs. Three complete sheets of these surcharges, showing the varieties described are offered for sale as lot 59 of COPAPHIL Mail Bid Sale #9.

THE MANIZALES LOCAL POST - FIRST PRINTING

by Alan D. Anyon

Details of the 1/2c Manizales local stamp were published in COPACARTA, Volume II, Number 1, August 1984, pages 12-13. Stamps from the first printing are far scarcer than those from the second. They are easily distinguishable, being printed in bright carmine compared with the deep carmine of the second printing. They are heavily gummed instead of ungummed with the perforations often clogged with gum. The curved frame ornaments are without external floriate embellishments.

The sheet contains sixteen typeset cliches, set in four rows of four. Se-tenant pairs with one stamps sideways relative to the other are found. There are four different cliches as follows:

Cliche	1	2	3	4
a. Period after MANIZALES.	yes	no	no	no
b. Bottom rosette.	*	*	*	*
c. Position of first O of CORREOS relative to U of URBANOS	to left	under	to left	to left
d. Left side of M of MANIZALES relative to left end of rule above and below.	in line	to right	in line	to right
e. Top of oblique of 1/2 relative to R of URBANOS.	under	to left	to right	to right

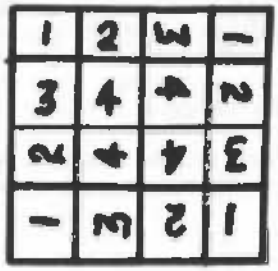
The distinguishing features identifying the cliches are: -

Cliche 1 a.
Cliche 2 b.
Cliche 3 d. & e.
Cliche 4 d. & e.

The sheet was printed by rotating the paper thru 90 degrees four times giving the configuration shown on the diagram above, and creating the se-tenant pairs mentoned above. The largest block known to the writer is of six stamps.

Of this local issue, the total number of stamps printed is reported as 4,800. This could comprise 100 sheets each of the first printing (1,600 stamps) and of the second printing (3,200 stamps), but this would not explain the scarcity of stamps from the first printing. That printing therefore probably consisted of much less than 100 sheets.

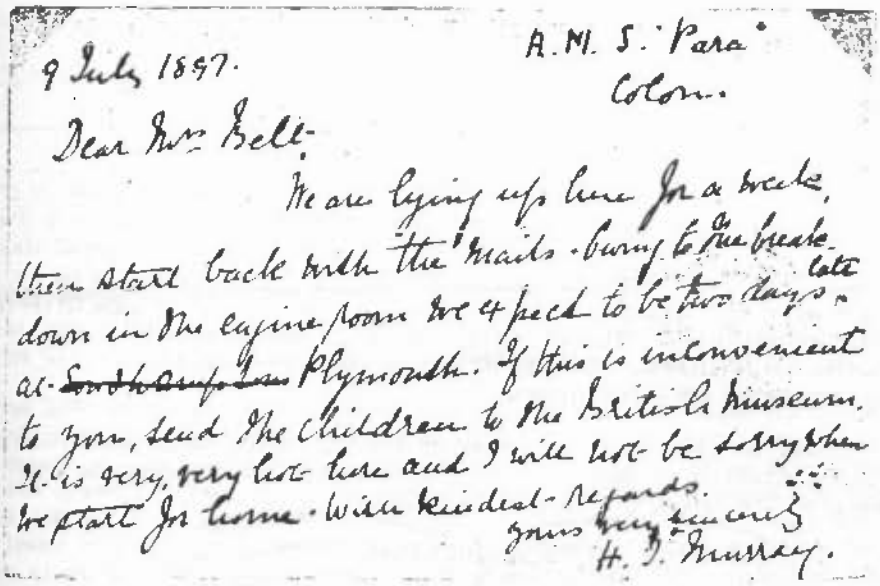
Finally, grateful thanks go to Alex Rendon who deduced the way in which the sheet was printed.



SOME POSTAL HISTORY OF THE R.M.S. PARA

Editor's Note: The information and illustrations for this article were furnished by Eric Harris. A "PARA" cover is included in our 9th Mail Sale.

The Royal Mail Steamer Para, of 3805 tons, was built in 1873 and acquired by the R.M.S.P. Co. in 1876 and used on the West Indies service which included calling at ports in Colombia. The Para carried mails as shown by the postal card illustrated below. The message, on a Colombian postal card, Higgins & Gage 12, was written by H.M. Murray, presumably an officer of the ship. It reads: "Dear Mrs Bell: We are lying up here for a week, then start back with the mails - owing to the break down in the engine room we expect to be two days late at Plymouth. If this is inconvenient to you send the children to the British Museum. It is very, very hot here and I will not be sorry when we start for home. With kindest regards, yours very sincerely H.D. Murray."



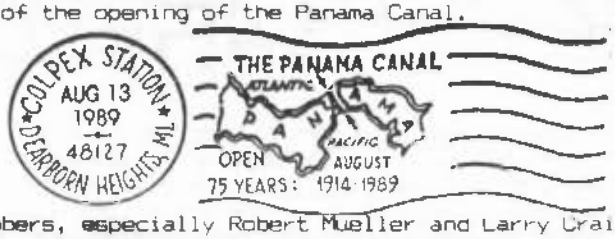
Illustrated on the next page is a cover carried aboard the Para, franked with the 10 centavos provisional stamp of Cartagena. The ship marking "PARA" is unrecorded, but similar to the Type I "Solent" marking listed in M. Rego's book on the R.M.S.P. Co. This cover, addressed to P. H. Fearon, is part of a philatelic correspondence. At least two similar covers with the "PARA" handstamp are known and other "Fearon" Civil War covers are fairly plentiful, including many mailed on 6 March 1900 using envelopes with a printed address.

In October 1901, the "PARA" suffered a huge explosion killing three crew members and sank. The explosion was due to experiments with refrigeration in the holds to carry fruit.

FROM THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

Whole Number #70 of FIL-BA was received from the Club Filatelico de Barranquilla and will be placed in our library. This is a short issue with no significant feature articles. It did bring our first notice of the XVI EXPOSICION FILATELICA NACIONAL, "EXFIME 90" to be held in Medellin. Unfortunately, the dates were not given.

Member Michael Barie sent a photocopy of the following cancelation which was used at COLPEX Station at Dearborn Heights last year to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal.



Several members, especially Robert Mueller and Larry Crain (who sent material from the collection of William Walton as well as his own), have supplied photocopies of a number of additional Class IX and Class X town markings. Updated lists will be published in a future issue of COPACARTA.

Used covers with stamps of the Department of Tolima are quite scarce. Eric Harris submitted the photocopy of which is shown on the top of the next page. The cover, mailed on Nov 14 1893 in the town of Colombia received a nice strike of the Departmental CDS date stamp. It is unusual in that it sent to an overseas addressee, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. The cover is backstamped Bogota Nov 20 1893, Barranquilla Dec 3 1893 and New York City (twice) Dec 18 1893. Normally departmental stamps were used only on internal mail.

"U.S. Navy Slogan Cancels in the Canal Zone and Panama Area 1908-1941" by Robert J Karrer Jr. and Roger A. Wentworth has been published by the Canal Zone Study Group. The work was reviewed in the 21 July 1990 issue of Stamp Collector. It lists all the Canal Zone and Panama related cancels used by U.S. naval ships as well as the markings used by U.S. Navy shore installations. Copies are avaialbe from Roger Wentworth, 154 Braelin Courts, Peachtree City Ga. The price was not specified.

The 2/90 Private Treaty Offers list from Brian Moorhouse contained a number of complete sheets of Colombia stamps. The list describes the unusual sheet layout of two items which I have not previously noted in the literature. A complete sheet of the 1881 10 centavos stamp (Scott 107) shows the sheet contains 180 subjects arranged in 16 rows of 11 with two additional transfers in the lower right corner margin. A complete sheet of the Santander 10 centavos stamp of 1886 (Scott 6a) shows the sheet was made up of 100 subjects, but the layout was 7 rows of 13 stamps plus 9 additional transfers sideways at the bottom of the sheet. Positions 11 and 26 contain the cinco centavos error, Scott 6b.

The May 7, 1990 issue of Linn's updated the Panama trends list. The new list was copied in the June 1990 issue of the Isthmian Collectors Club (ICC) Journal which is available in our library in case you do not have access to Linn's.

Member W.V. Graham Matthews is working on a biography of Philippe Bunau-Varilla and would welcome correspondence from anyone having any a record of any correspondence to or from him. Matthews' research has taken him to the Federal Records Center, Suitland MD where the records of the French Canal Company are stored in several hundred boxes. He has prepared a list showing the contents of each box. He reports that there is a folder in container RG 185 containing correspondence on postal matters and promised to look over the contents at the next opportunity.

THE MARKET REPORT

Volume II of the 1991 Scott catalog contained only a limited number of price changes for Colombia. One major change was in the values of the 1900 rebel provisional issues, now listed as Scott 175-184. Historically, the mint and used values have been identical, although mint sets are much scarcer than used. This is now reflected in the catalog prices which were increased from 27.50 to $39.00 used and $275.00 mint. There were some upward adjustments among the Departmental issues, L1 - LH2 and in listings of stamps of the individual departments. Prices of a number of scarce singles were increased including 603, 605, 607, F5 and RA30. The values of the fairly common used 10 centavos stamps of the 1865 and 1866 issues were reduced.

The Cherrystone Auction of 1-2 August 1990 contained a number of better Colombia lots. Lot 242, a Dec 25 1920 cover with typewritten "0.30" on 10c carmine cancelled by an oval "Compania Colombiana de Navegacion Aerea Agencia de Medellin" and used with regular postage via Cartagena to New York stated to be unique on cover, brought $4400 against an estimate of $3500. Lot 247, the 1896 Antioquia set, Scott 98-116, mint with hinge remnants brought $155. Complete mint sets are seldom seen. Filatelia Llach offered the set for $194 (20,000 pesetas) in its July 1990 price list. The 1991 Scott catalog value is $291.13.

The Santander cover mentioned in this column in the previous issue is illustrated on the front cover of this issue, courtesy of Brian Moorhouse. It is not a unique use of Scott 26 as reported. Larry Crain submitted a photocopy from an unidentified auction catalog showing Santander Scott 22, 25, 26, 32 and 33 tied by a blue Bucaramanga cancel to a cover addressed to Srs. Amaya & Serrano, Pedral (?), Santander.

The July 10 Alevizos sale included a number of better Panama covers including an 1895 cover by a violet strike of the David Agencia Subalterna de Correos handstamp and an 1891 registered cover with the 20c of the 1887-1888 issue used to London. In his most recent article on this issue Dr. Helme reported the earliest use known to him as August 31 1893 from Colon with the earliest Panama use on 6 December 1894, so this is the earliest cover known to date. It was estimated at $750. I have not seen the prices realized from this sale.

Friday May 25th was the date of a major sale of Colombian airmail by Philips of London. The sale included 198 lots including five copies of C1, 1 mint, 2 used and 2 on cover. There were 49 lots of CCNA, including 8 covers. A copy of the catalog has been placed in the COPAPHIL library, courtesy of Philips, but prices realized have not yet been received.

David Zemer reported that a forthcoming European sale (I misplaced the name of the firm) includes a copy of Panama C19 on cover with an estimate of $600. Such covers are quite scarce. The photocopy of a photocopy is too light to reproduce here. For the record, the stamp is cancelled with a large Agencia Postal Panama datestamp of Oct 8 1936 and addressed to Capt. John M. Rooks QMC, Corozal, Canal Zone.

Prices realized for the lots in the Kohler sale described in the previous issue were: lot 6242 - 10,000 DM, lot 6244 - 10,000 DM, lot 6248 - 13,500 DM, lot 6250 - 4,800 DM and lot 6255 - 7200 DM. Lot 6246, and (as I predicted) lot 6247, did not sell.

SPACE FILLERS

With this issue I commence my eighth year as editor of COPACARTA. During this time I have published over 600 pages of news and articles about Colombian and Panamanian philately. Signed articles submitted by 23 members and 3 non-members have been published and a number of other members have contributed through the Editor's Mailbag. From my perspective the best contributions have been the work of Lawson Entwistle and Ernesto Arosemena in documenting early Panamanian postal markings and of Eric Harris in doing the same for the "USE THE COLOMBIAN AIRMAIL" labels.

Approximately 50 members completed the comment sheet about COPACARTA that was included with the dues renewal form. The majority rated Volume VII as very fine and are in favor of keeping the regular features as they are. The eight features received from 7-18 votes in favor of expansion, while no feature received more than 4 votes in favor of omission. The strongest support for expansion was received by "From The Editor's Mailbag" and "The Market Report." Both of these features depend upon membership input. I will be happy to publish more, if it is submitted.

There was support for nine different articles as the "Best of Volume VII." Member's preferences in part reflected their special interests. The most votes were given to the article on the 1904 issue of Santander, followed by a tie between Ken Rowe's article on the 1908 numeral issue and Dr. Stasiukynas' article on the postal agreements between the national government and the states. Three articles received one vote each as the least favored in the volume.

There were a number of member's suggestions for improvements. A number of you asked for better printing and better illustrations and I will try my best to comply. The next most popular suggestions were for more articles on fakes and forgeries and for publishing selected pages from the collections of some of our exhibitor members.

The question of fakes and forgeries is important. There are two hurdles to be overcome before we can have more articles. First, not all previously published material is completely accurate. I believe that anything that I publish, including reprints of earlier publications, requires review by our members who are experts in the subject matter. Second, the written word is often insufficient to describe many forgeries. Enlarged illustrations or drawings are needed to make the material clear to the non-specialist. One thing that can be done is to assemble a good reference collection. To my knowledge there are no major collections of fakes, forgeries and reprints of Panama or Colombia in the "public domain." If COPAPHIL establishes such a reference collection, mounted with adequate write-ups, it can be exhibited at our general meetings. I can then publish pages from the collection in COPACARTA. Anyone who would be willing to work on such a project is urged to contact a member of the board.

Looking back upon my seven years as Editor, my greatest disappointment is the limited amount of material that has appeared on Panama and on Colombian airmails. These are areas in which I do not have enough expertise to write anything myself and I must depend on members contributions. I also regret that I have not been able to publish anything on current developments in Colombian and Panamanian postal history. I not only do not receive regular information on new stamp issues, but also have received nothing on the postal

rate changes which have occured as evidenced by the changing denominations of new stamps being issued. It would be very useful to have one or more members in Colombia and Panama who would serve as correspondents to keep the rest of the membership informed. It would also be useful to receive clippings of stamp news columns from the press in those countries which could be summarized in the journal and placed in our library.

One article that I would like to publish is a report on the activities in Panama between 1974 and 1978 which led to the issues of stamps unlisted in the major catalogs. To my knowledge no clear account of this matter has ever appeared in the philatelic press. Who prepared them, what were the terms of the agreement with government of Panama, how many were printed of each (and which denominations were blocked to create shortages of mint sets), etc? Also, I think it would be appropriate to print articles on events of 50 years ago as well as on those of 100 years ago. In 1988, I sought articles on the 1937-1938 surcharges issued by both countries, but was unable to find an author. I also was unable to find an author to write about the 1939 Panama issue for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal. The 1941 Panama Constitution issue would be an appropriate topic for a 1991 issue, as would the 1941 pictorial airmail issue of Colombia. Are there any volunteer authors?

A twelve page article by Howard Frome depicting the manuscript cancelations of Antioquia will be featured in the next two issues.

- -

CLASSIFIED

AD RATES: Classified per line: one issue - $ .50, four issues - $1.50.
Business Cards: one issue - $1.50, four issues - $5.00.

Award Winning Story
THE HISTORY OF THE PANAMA CANAL IN STAMPS
by
Raymond W. Ireson

Introduction
by
Julius Grigore, Jr.
Captain, USN, Retired
Founding Member,
Panama Historical Society

220 pages — Xerographic Copy — Colored Soft Covers
$23 postpaid US/Canada/Foreign

Grigore, 425 Harbor Drive, South
Venice, FL 34285 (VIII-1)

WANTED: SCADTA mach o/p consulars: 'EU' 20c 'R' mint & used; 'P' 20c 'R' mint; 'S' 20c small 'R'. G. Marque 7004 Dream's Way Ct. Alexandria VA 22310 (VIII-4)

COPACARTA: Volumes I-VII complete. U.S. & Canada $40.00 postpaid, Foreign $45.00 postpaid. "Los Primeros 50 Años de Correo Aereo en Colombia" by Gebauer & Londoño. U.S. & Canada $17.50 postpaid, Foreign $20.00 postpaid. COPAPHIL Library 1290 Howard Ave, Suite 321, Burlingame CA 94010. (Indef)

COLOMBIA

Copacarta

The Journal of COPAPHIL,
The Colombia — Panama Philatelic Study Group
American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 142
Box 2245
El Cajon, California 92021
JIM CROSS, Editor

Volume VIII, Number 2

December 1990

All articles appearing in this journal may be reprinted or summarized providing that credit is given to *Copacarta* and to the author.

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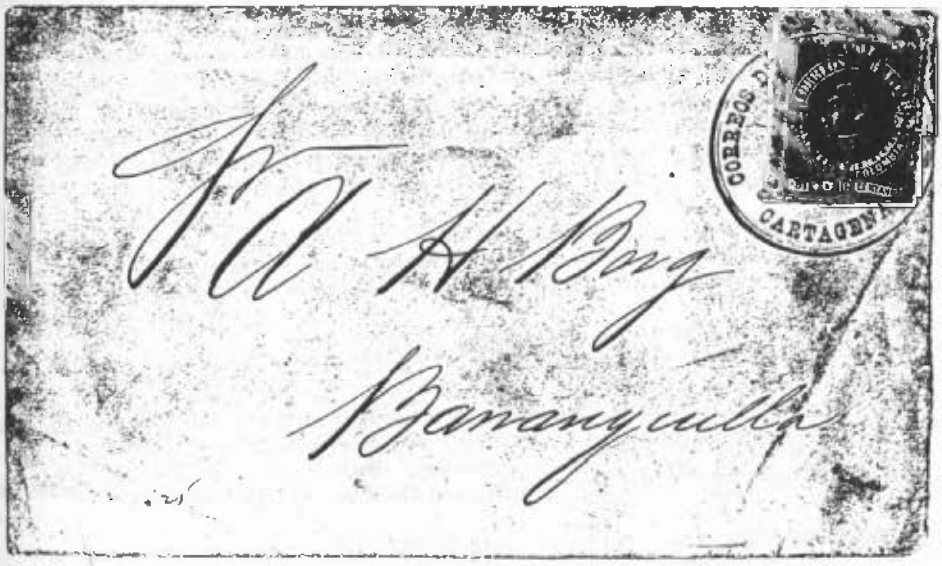


SCARCE 1897 BOLIVAR UNBISECTED SEEBECK COVER (See pages 30 & 36)

COPAPHIL NEWS

New Members (thru 30 November)

266	Cooper, H. R.	33 Woodmarsh N. Bradley	Nr Trowbridge Wilts	England
265	Henderson, W. S.	Box 369	Melrose FL 32666	USA
264	Jennings, Lawrence	895 So. Cardiff St.	Anaheim CA 92806	USA
263	Oschmann Dr. C. -D.	Wilhelminenstr. 24	Wiesbaden 6200	Germany

Address Changes

213	Bylen, Peter	Box 7193	Westchester IL 60154	USA
C55	Malz, Leo	GPO-JAF Box 7438	New York NY 10116	USA

Reinstated

212	Scott, Dr. Gene	c/o 5209 Wilshire Blvd	Los Angeles CA 90036	USA

Resigned

161 Sanford, Ken

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues

203 Joe Avalos	C51 Sam Lalmoff	226 Antonio Pineros	239 Ken Zeidell
230 G. De la Ossa	C63 Martin O'Brien	191 A. Quelquejeu Jr.	
211 Kevin Hans	107 Ernest Olsen	127 Phil Webber	
173X W. Kretzman	192 G. Fred O'Neill	C85 Brad Wilde	

Mr. Cooper collects Colombia-SCADTA, Code 07 and was recruited by our European representative, Eric Harris. Mr. Henderson collects Colombia codes 02-07, 09-11 and Panama codes 54-57, 59-61. He was recruited at our FLOREX meeting. Mr. Jennings collects Panama, codes 51-56. Dr. Oschmann collects Colombia codes 01-08 and 13-17 and was recruited by Ray Treson.

Total attrition from our June 1990 membership of 188 was 15 (8.%), slightly below the 7 year average rate of 8.5%. The best way to recruit and retain members is thru personal contact. If any of you know the members dropped from the roles this year, consider contacting them and encouraging them to seek reinstatement. Thus far this year we have replaced 8 of the lost members giving us a membership of 181. Will this be the year we reach 200? I will be happy to send membership applications to any dealer member who is willing to send applications to their Colombia and Panama customers.

The estate of of John Thompson has contributed his two year's advance dues as a gift to COPAPHIL. The following additional members have given at least $5.00 and are recognized as contributing members for 1990-1991.

J. Bodoff	J. Londono	V. Pascual	B. Welch
C. Chambonnet	T. Myers	L. Venegas	

We received our exchange copies of the London Philatelist for March and May 1990 and note a fine article by member, Dr. Michael Dixon, on the Tacna-Arica plebiscite issue of Peru. Members desiring a copy of the article may order from the editor ($1.00 in U.S. and Canada, $1.50 overseas).

A review of the financial records for 1989-1990 revealed an error in posting which led to understating the dues income by $162.00 and overstating the amount of advance dues by that amount. Therefore the net worth at the end of the fiscal year should be $5566.14 instead of $5404.14.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

For the past six years this column has been, for many of you, the most visible part of my presidency of COPAPHIL. However, change is both healthy and inevitable for any organization. At FLOREX '90 the Board of Directors accepted my resignation and elected David Leeds to succeed me. Board members have worked very hard to build COPAPHIL and I am confident that David and the rest of the members of the Board will continue that tradition. It is critical to the future of COPAPHIL that additional members volunteer some of their time and energy. The same few people cannot be expected to do most of the work indefinitely.

I want to take this opportunity to thank three people for their remarkable efforts - Jim Cross, Gerard Marque and Bob D'Elia. Jim was directly responsible for COPAPHIL coming into being and, as editor of COPACARTA for seven years, has brought us a journal filled with informative articles. To an organization with membership as far flung as ours the journal is the critical link. Gerard has served as manager for all but one COPAPHIL mail bid sale. His efforts have been largely responsible for our incredibly low dues and have helped find new homes for much material. Bob volunteered in the early days of COPAPHIL to become our librarian. Starting from scratch, he has built our library into a major resource for the Colombian or Panama specialist.

These three people's efforts have one thing in common that only the silent majority of our membership can change - a lack of member participation. You are the cure for too few articles for the journal, too few bidders in the mail bid sales and too few users of our library. The amount of time Jim, Gerard and Bob have devoted to COPAPHIL is incalculable. Member support is essential to the continuance of a quality journal, mail sale and library. There is little more discouraging to volunteers who work as hard as these three people do than member apathy.

COPAPHIL has accomplished a great deal in a short time, even though we have not yet convinced the philatelic community that there is no "u" in Colombia! Serving as president has been a rewarding experience even though it has not always been smooth sailing. I wish David well and hope you will give him and COPAPHIL your much needed support.

Debby Friedman

CLASSIFIED

WANTED: Panama 1924 Arms "F Number" multiples. SEND PHOTOCOPY OR DETAILS to Dr. J. B. Helme, Box 50333, Nashville TN 37205. If needed, might pay up to TEN times catalog. Would also be interested in any unusual or scarce covers.

FIL-PANAM
Box 2245
El Cajon, CA 92021
POSTAGE STAMPS OF LATIN AMERICA
Jim & Luz Cross
(619)-561-4959

LA BIBLIOTECA

by Robert D'Elia, COPAPHIL Librarian

Material keeps rolling into the library through my own efforts, plus those of a few loyal supporters, in particular Robert Mitchell and Jim Cross. I guess if you all sent in material, I'd be totally swamped, but don't let that dissuade you if you have material, articles, reprints, auction catalogs and the like. We can use them all and there's no such thing as having too much research material. I must again thank Jo and Roger Skinner, the able and dedicated workers at the Western Philatelic Library for their kind hospitality and for letting me copy material from their many duplicate and unbound journals.

A note of sincere thanks is due to Kenneth Rowe for sending along a copy of his excellent hardbound monograph, "The Postal History of the Forwarding Agents." This book contains considerable background material about forwarding agents, as well as a listing by city including, of course, those who operated from Panamanian and Colombian ports and in some instances inland cities (Bogota and Honda).

Jim Negus' request for help in obtaining copies of the pages from the Kohl Handbuch, 11th edition, covering Colombia and states has so far gone unanswered. The entire set of 40 parts was recently offered in 5 bound volumes at the Cee-Jay Auction Sale of 3 November 1990. If anyone can provide them, we are still interested in the Colombia and Panama sections and will pay to have them copied.

Bob Mitchell continues to work on the Colombia - Panama bibliography and to date I have managed to give him listings by author thru the letter "M" from our library holdings. It takes about 3-4 hours to fill out library cards for the articles for one letter of the alphabet. That is a long task - especially since I am still working for a living. However, once the backlog is cataloged, it shouldn't be too hard to keep up. We need a copy of Fil-Ba #60 to keep our run of the periodical complete.

Among the diverse items recently acquired are the following:

- Christie's - Robson Lowe's Auction Catalog 25-27 November 1969 of the J. Grant Glassco Collection of British Post Offices Abroad. (Contains many from Colombia and Panama). 19 pages with prices realized.

- Robert A. Siegel Auction #140, November 14, 1984. The Gordon John Collection of Classical Colombia. 46 pages with prices realized.

- Harmer Rooke Sale April 27-29, 1938.. The Lucius Hubbard Collection of Colombia and States. 15 pages with prices realized.

- Phillips, C. J. "Antioquia First Issue, 5 Cents, Notes on Some Forgeries." 2 pages.
- Hall, T. W. "The 1886-1887 Issues of Tolima." 3 pag;es.
- Pemberton, P. L. "Panama, The Reprints of the First Issue." 3 pages.
- Helme, J. "Panama 1887-1888 Issue, Additions and Revisions (Part IV)." 21 pages.

This is just the tip of the iceberg. If I don't mention what you're looking for - just ask!

THE 1990 GENERAL MEETING

I THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The bienniel general meetings are important since the decisions taken there determine the organization's course for the next two years. At its meeting in FLOREX the Board of Directors considered over 20 topics and reached a number of important decisions. President Debby Friedman submitted her resignation effective 31 December. The board elected Vice President David Leeds to succeed her and Ray Ireson to be Vice President. Debby will remain an ex-officio member of the board as past president. Bill Welch, editor of the American Philatelist, was selected as the seventh member of the Board of Directors.

Ray Ireson submitted a draft revision of the by-laws for discussion. Ray will revise the draft based upon suggestions received and circulate it among board members. The new by-laws essentially formalize the rules under which the organization has actually been functioning.

The board approved a publications plan for the next two years. Robert Mitchell's bibliography will be published by the A.P.R.L. in the Philatelic Literature Review. It will include an indication of the items which are available in the COPAPHIL library and thus serve as a library index. The A.P.R.L. will make extra copies of the publication available to COPAPHIL at cost and these will be distributed without charge to all members during the year of publication. A similar procedure will be followed with Alan Anyon's catalog of Colombian revenue stamps which will be published by the A.R.A. Copies of this publication, tentatively scheduled for late 1991, will also be furnished to all COPAPHIL members. Jim Cross is working on a handbook of stamps of the Republic of Colombia from 1886-1904 with a publication target date of 1993.

The board confirmed the site of the next general meeting at SANDICAL 1992 in San Diego California in February 1992. Jim Cross will be COPAPHIL coordinator for that show. The president was directed to contact COLOPEX in Columbus OH as a possible site for the 1994 general meeting.

The board voted to retain the current dues structure for 1991-1992. This action was made easier by the large number of members that have paid dues in advance giving us the additional income earned by interest on this money. The Treasurer was directed to increase the amount of each of our one year CD's to $3000 as they mature. Ray Ireson was appointed to audit the books for 1988-1990.

Gary La Crosse was asked to revise our membership application. The new application will be a printed brochure describing the organization and including an application form. As a part of the review Gary will contact the coordinators of all current study circles to determine which circles are still active.

A letter from Scott publications requesting our cooperation in further catalog revisions was noted. They requested that no major editorial revisions be submitted for 1992. The president will appoint a committee to prepare recommendations for changes in the 1993 catalog. The COPAPHIL editor was directed to publish a statement of our editorial policy in each issue of COPACARTA.

An offer from George Maier to sell copies of his handbook on the Audiencia of Quito on consignment was accepted. Profits from sales will go to the library fund.

Jim Cross showed sample mounted pages of the COPAPHIL reference collection and was asked to continue with the project. The goal is to have the reference collection available for exhibit at our general meetings.

Our mail bid sales were discussed at some length. While they are a major source of income, there are too few bidders and too high a percentage of unsold lots. The policy of setting minimum bids has not accomplished its intended purpose and seems to have reduced the number of bids submitted. Some material is being submitted that is unsuitable for the sale and some items are being offered individually that should be grouped into larger lots. It was suggested that the sales catalogs be mailed separately so that the sales manager does not have to meet COPACARTA deadlines. Changes in procedures will be announced prior to the next mail bid sale. Volunteers are needed to assist the sales manager in preparing the sale catalog, preferably individuals with access to an IBM compatible computer. Anyone willing to help is asked to contact the president.

II THE SHOW

Attendance of COPAPHIL members at the show was disappointing in comparison with the attendance at the 1988 general meeting in Baltimore. Only 14 members signed the roster at our table. We recruited one new member and a number of other visitors took membership applications. Only three members from Florida and one from Latin America attended. In addition to board members, exhibitors and speakers, members attending were Ricardo del Campo, Victoria Carbonell, Walt Henderson and George Maier from Ecuador. Two articles by members were printed in the show program. The first of these, by Karl Weyna, is reprinted in this issue. The other was a survey of pre-independence Panama material. COPAPHIL had a hospitality suite in the Omni Hotel and members met for hors d'oeuvres Thursday and Friday evenings. On Friday evening we visited the Charles Street Station complex in downtown Orlando and dined together at Rosie O'Grady's. We were joined by Mrs. Anttila and Mrs. Leeds and spent a very pleasant evening.

There were last minute changes in our show programs as Alex Rendon, who was scheduled to give the first program, was unable to attend. Karl Weyna presented his program on Friday. His remarks paralleled the article in the program and were followed by a question and answer session. He then conducted a walk-through of Dr. Scott's exhibit of Bolivar and a one frame exhibit of other classic Colombia state's material shown by Dr. Scott.

Brian Moorhouse was kind enough to pinch-hit for Alex on very short notice. His topic was Colombia and Panama from a dealer's viewpoint. Members present submitted written questions for Brian in advance and these became the basis for his remarks. Of special interest was his description of the Christie auction of the American Bank Note Co. archives. He felt that most of the material was sold to dealers rather than collectors. The auction catalog was not sufficiently detailed to record the contents of the files. For example it isn't possible to determine exactly how many copies of proof sheets exist or exactly what was contained in the production files of a given stamp or set. Brian stated that he purchased approximately 25% of the Colombia material.

Our general membership meeting was devoted to explaining the results of the Board meeting to the other members present and to asking them for suggestions.

III THE EXHIBITS

There were seven exhibits of Colombia and Panama material filling 61 frames. One exhibit was non-competitive. Three of the others received gold awards and the other three received vermeil awards. COPAPHIL awards for exhibits of Colombia and Panama went to Kaarlo Anttila for the best 19th Century exhibit and Debby Friedman for the best 20th Century exhibit. Gene Scott received the APS Research award, the Ingeborg Herst Award and the Raul Gandara award. Debby also received the reserve grand award, the AAMS award and the APS award for best 1900-1940 exhibit. Kaarlo Anttila received the Florida Stamp Dealer's Award and the Henry M. Gobie Award. A brief synopsis of the exhibits follows:

COLOMBIA-THE EXPRESS COMPANIES. THE VARIOUS PRIVATE MAIL CARRIERS THAT OPERATED BETWEEN 1920 AND THE EARLY 1960'S. Alex Rendon. Court of Honor. Alex showed for the first time 10 frames of what IS the most outstanding collection of stamps and covers on this subject that has ever been assembled. The exhibit covered all aspects of the subject from studies of the printing of individual stamps to examples of use on cover, many of which are probably unique.

COLOMBIA AIR POST - FROM THE FLIGHT OF KNOX MARTIN TO THE PRE-INTERNATIONAL AIRMAIL SYSTEM, SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCADTA. Debby Friedman. GOLD. Some members have previously had the opportunity to see Debby's exhibit which has been shown both nationally and internationally. The 10 frames give an overview of early Colombian airmail with many outstanding and unique items.

THE STAMPS OF BOLIVAR. PRESENTING EXTENSIVE ORIGINAL RESEARCH, PARTICULARLY INTO THE 1863-1866 FIRST ISSUE (INCLUDING ALL KNOWN COVERS OF THE 10C GREEN), IN ADDITION A SPECIALIZED SHOWING OF THE 1879-1891 "SEEBECKS." Dr. Gene Scott. GOLD. This nine frame exhibit was shown, I believe, for the first time. It included all issues of the State and Department of Bolivar from 1865-1904 with many multiples and unusual pieces. It included reconstructions of the lithographic stones of the early issues. See the article on page 30 for a description of some of the covers.

POSTAL HISTORY OF EARLY COLOMBIA: PRESTAMP POSTMARKS, POSTAL RATES, ROUTES AND CLASSES. Kaarlo E. Anttila. GOLD. This seven frame exhibit, shown here for the first time, is Kaarlo's second gold medal level exhibit joining his outstanding exhibit of early Ecuador. He showed a full range of material covering the colonial period, the Republic of Colombia period, and the New Granada period. The exhibit is especially strong in covers from towns in Cauca. It contains examples of the six classes of markings of the pre-stamp period.

COLOMBIA, THE UNKNOWN WAR. STAMP ISSUES AND SELECTED POSTAL HISTORY OF "THE 1000 DAYS" CIVIL WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH, 1899-1904. Jim Cross. VERMEIL. This seven frame exhibit shows a number of scarce and unique covers from the period, many of which have been illustrated in articles in COPACARTA. It includes the earliest known examples of censorship markings, previously unrecorded forwarding agent markings and unique 1904 "inflation covers."

REVENUE STAMPS OF COLOMBIA. THE FIRST 75 YEARS OF COLOMBIAN REVENUE STAMPS, INCLUDING ESSAYS, PROOFS, AND DOCUMENTS. Bill Welch. Vermeil. To my knowledge this is the only exhibit of Colombian revenues that has been shown in the United States. It was shown at our last general meeting in BALPEX. It gives comprehensive treatment to the subject including the postal use of revenue stamps and contains many items not included in the last Forbin catalog.

PANAMANIA. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF PANAMA PHILATELY FROM 1832 TO THE MID-1930'S. INCLUDES PRESTAMP COVERS, ESSAYS, PROOFS, SPECIMENS AND INTERESTING USAGES. David J. Leeds. Vermeil. This 10 page exhibit was previously shown at our last general meeting in BALPEX. It includes seven frames of pre-independence material with many outstanding items. A recent acquisition is a cover bearing what may be a civil war military censor marking from a division stationed in Panama, the first such cover reported. Another outstanding item is a cover from Barbacoas showing the use of Panama stamps in Cauca in 1903.

Those of you who chose not to come to FLOREX missed an outstanding opportunity to study these fine exhibits.

COVERS IN DR. GENE SCOTT'S EXHIBIT

by Jim Cross

Editor's Note: Dr. Scott and his collaborator, Karl Weyna, plan to publish the results of their studies in the philately of the Colombian states. It is not my intention to preempt their publication. However, material shown at a public exhibition and information given in the write-up are in the public domain and available to anyone who wishes to report on the exhibit.

Dr. Scott's Bolivar exhibit contains six covers and two judicial documents bearing copies of Bolivar #1. Five of these covers are part of the same correspondence addressed to Manuel Posada in Carmen. The earliest is docketed in November 1865. The other cover is addressed to E. Parvey in Barranquilla and was sold in the Corinphila sale on 29 October 1982. The two judicial documents are franked with multiples of Bolivar 1 and 3. The first, ex-Caspary, is franked with 6 copies of #1 and 2 copies of #3 and is addressed to the Tribunal Superior del Estado. The second is franked with 4 copies of #1 and 2 copies of #3 and addressed to the Tribunal Superior del Justicia del Estado in Corozal. These are the only copies of Bolivar #1 known on cover. The exhibit has 3 covers franked with Scott #2. One is addressed to Macias E Hijo in Cartagena and franked with a strip of 6 cancelled by a manuscript Mompos. The second is addressed to Dolores Martinez, Cartagena and cancelled with a manuscript Carmen. The third is addressed to Manuel Posada in Sincelejo and like the eight #1 covers is cancelled with a manuscript Cartagena.

The exhibit contains 14 covers showing use of bisects of Bolivar #2 on cover cancelled with manuscript cancels of Barranquilla (2), Carmen (3), Cartagena, Corozal (2), Sincelejo (2), Soledad (3) and a handstamped cancel of Since. There are three covers with bisects of the 1873 10 centavos stamp. There are quite a number of covers with bisects of the Seebeck issues. On those which do not have the half with the year date, it is not always possible

to determine to which year issue the stamp belongs. Covers with unbisected stamps of these issues are extremely scarce - there seem to be fewer of them than of covers with Bolivar #1.

The one frame non-competitive exhibit entered by Dr. Scott had pages from the other Colombian states selected because each had material which is unique. Among the Antioquia covers is one with the 1886 1 centavo stamp canceled in Medellin and addressed to Don Luciano, Remedios. This is the only recorded Antioquia cover showing the printed matter rate.

The only two known covers showing use of the Camisa del Cauca local were shown. The first, franked by a pair (one with an ms. Quibdo cancel and the other with a ms. X) is ex-Ferrary and ex-Caspary. It is addressed to the Juez del Distrito de Murri, Vigia del Puerto. The second is franked with a single copy with an ms. Quibdo 1881 cancel and addressed to Liboria(?) de la Esprieza, Rio Sucio.

From the civil war period Dr. Scott showed two covers franked with Tumaco "No Hay Estampillas" labels and the 10 centavos provisional registration stamp. The first has seven labels with values of 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.10, 0.20, 0.50, and 1.00 peso and is addressed to Julius Levy, New York and cancelled Apr 1 1901. The second bears the 5.00 pesos label and is addressed to Wm. R. Luis Esq., Forest Gate, Essex, England.

The Tolima exhibit showed the only three known covers of the 1870 5 centavos on blue. All are from a single correspondence addressed to Zoilo Cuellar. The first, bearing a Bogota ms. cancel, is addressed to Agrado o La Plata. The second, bearing an Ibaque ms. cancel, is addressed to Agrado. The third, bearing a Gigante ms. cancel, is addressed to Bogota. The second cover is ex-Myer and the third cover ex-Caspary and ex-Wickersham.

MANUSCRIPT CANCELS OF ANTIOQUIA, PART I

by Howard Frome

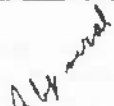
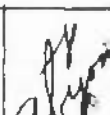
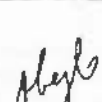
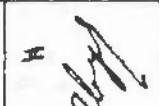
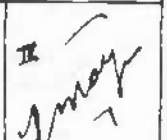
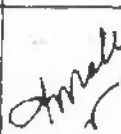
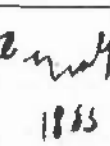
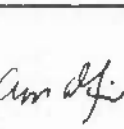
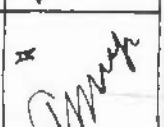
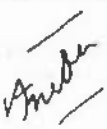
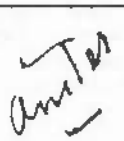
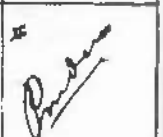
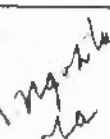
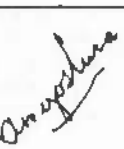
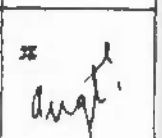
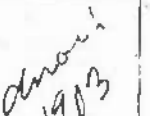
As the most affluent state/department in 19th century Colombia, Antioquia provides the largest field for research into state postal systems. The manuscript cancels, while numerous and diverse, have also attracted the attention of forgers. Spurious cancels appear most frequently on the reprints of 1868 and the remainders or reprints of Scott #39. There is a need for further study as examples of many cancels reported in the literature have not been found during my study and unreported town cancels have surfaced frequently.

For my next article I will present my findings on manuscript cancels of Bolivar and Cauca. However, since I have not yet located examples of markings from many towns, I plan to list only those towns for which I can provide illustrations of cancels. Please send photocopies of your manuscript cancels of the states/departments.

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the cooperation of: Ken Adams, Douglas Bayliss, Neil Chernoff, Jim Cross, Debby Friedman, Eric Harris, Alex Rendon, Bill Welch and Anthony Wilkinson.

This study of manuscript cancels includes state, departmental and national post offices of Antioquia. Illustrations are in approximate positions as they appear on stamps. Subdivisions are:

I National stamps 1859-1868, Scott 1-52
II State stamps 1868-1886, Scott 1-43
III National stamps 1868-1886, Scott 53-127
IV Departmenal stamps 1886-1900, Scott 55-127
V National stamps 1886-1900, Scott 128-173
VI Atypical cancels or abbreviations (I-V)

	1859-1868 National	1868-1886 State	1868-1886 National	1886-1900 Dep't	1886-1900 National	
Abejorral						
Aguadas						
Amaga						
Amalfi						
Andes						
Angostura						
Anorí						

	1859-1868 National	1868-1886 State	1868-1886 National	1886-1900 Dep't	1886-1900 National	
Antioquia						
Anza						
Aranzazu						
Arauca						
Armenia						
Barbosa						
Belmira						
Betania						
Betulia						

	1859-1868 National	1868-1886 State	1868-1886 National	1886-1900 Dep't	1886-1900 National	
Bolivar						
Buritica						
Cáceres						
Caldas						
Campamento						II
Cañas gordas						III
Cármen						II
Carolina						II
Cocurná						

	1859-1868 National	1868-1886 State	1868-1886 National	1886-1900 Dep't	1886-1900 National	
Concepcion	Conc[illegible]	Concepcion	Concepcion	Concepcion 1889 Abril 22		Concep[illegible]
Concordia		Concordia		Concordia		Concordia
Copacabana		Copacabana		Copacabana		
Don Matias		Donmatias		Dt de Donmatias 1895		
Ebejico		Ebejico		Ebejico		
Eliconia		Eliconia				Eliconia
Entrerios		Entrerios		Entreri		
Envigado		Envigado		Envigado 1892		
Estrella		Estrella		Estrella		

COLLECTING COLOMBIA STATES, A QUESTION OF RARITY

by Karol Weyna

Editor's Note: This article first appeared in the FLOREX '90 program.

According to the 1988 Scott catalog, a "complete" collection of all stamps listed as "Colombia States" (including local provisionals for the national posts) will total a bit over $14,000 for the "major numbers" alone. The listed varieties add about $8,700 to this total. Yet I guarantee that, even armed with $50,000 and a lot of patience, you cannot assemble a "complete" collection -- because the key items are just not available.

The stamps of the Colombian States are roughly analogous to those of the German, Italian, or Indian States. Antioquia issued its first stamps in 1868, Bolivar in 1863, Cundinamarca and Tolima in 1870. These stamps rank with the "classics" of world philately, but are demonstrably scarcer. Catalog prices reflect "demand" as well as supply; this alone explains why the first issue of Antioquia is far less "expensive" than the Swiss Cantonals (which, as any Corinphila catalog can attest, are vastly more plentiful).

Auction records going back to the de Coppet sale of 1893 will confirm just how few examples there are of any key Colombia States issue. Cauca #1, the 1879 Choco Seal issue, exists in just 6 examples, three of which are on two covers; other major numbers are in similarly short supply, from two to three to perhaps a couple dozen examples of each. Major plate varieties (most tete-beche pairs, se-tenant cliche errors, etc.) are, if anything, even scarcer.

No more than about 200 covers are known with Colombia States frankings. Though there are at least twice that many with say Bavaria #1, yet some Colombia States covers, e.g. Bolivar bisects, can be bought for a fraction of the price of a Bavaria #1 cover. The type-sets of Tolima exist on just 4 covers, Bolivar #1 on just 8 (including two fronts); no covers have yet been discovered with the first issues of Antioquia or Cundinamarca.

An additional factor was that the Colombia States issues, by and large, were supposed to be used within the state, thus none of the classic issues were sent to Europe or the USA, where it is more likely that they would have survived. Bisect covers are the exception that proves the rule - you can't profitably "soak" a bisect. What little we have of multiples or covers survived by happenstance; three 1870 issue Tolima covers are from one correspondence; six of the eight Bolivar #1 covers are from another.

What is the serious collector of Colombia States to do? There are three guiding rules - hope, luck and persistence. Given sufficient desire to "do something" with these issues, one has to hope that something interesting will come on the market - a multiple, a cover, a specialized article, an old-time collection loaded with shades and varieties. Luck plays a part, in being in the right place at the right time (with the wherewithal) when a "find" turns up. And persistence is definitely necessary - collecting Colombia States is a project for a lifetime.

The rewards are self-evident - you can be the first to chronicle a new discovery, or the fruits of patient research into an issue. Furthermore, if prices at recent auctions are an indication, there are more and more collectors who are willing to pay a price commensurate with rarity for

multiples, varieties and covers. As collectors worldwide look about for an area that is, in many ways, "virgin territory" for research; (and the recognition that goes with it), demand will meet rarity in the marketplace, and today's absurd catalog values for the scarcer material will be replaced by new levels, commensurate with the "good old days" when prices for Colombia States (then in demand by worldwide collectors) were, in relative terms, many times what they are today.

POSTAL HISTORY AND POSTMARKS OF THE AUDIENCIA DE QUITO

by George Maier
A review by Jim Cross

I published a brief note about this handbook in the COPAPHIL NEWS column of the previous issue. I have now received a copy and can give a more complete review.

The handbook contains 140 pages and is bi-lingual in English and Spanish. It is divided into three parts. The first part contains the English text. There are three chapters devoted to Historical Antecedents, The Postal Service in the Colonial Period, and the Organization of the Postal Service. The third chapter contains sections on postal routes, postal rates and known postmarks.

The second part of the handbook repeats this text in Spanish. The third part illustrates all known colonial postal markings from this territory. This section is bi-lingual. Maier uses the format of Guinevert y Tizon to illustrate the postmarks. All known markings are black or red and a nice feature of the handbook is that the red markings are reproduced in that color.

As Maier states: "Since the Audiencia of Quito at no time constituted a political subdivision, its boundaries are vague at best. When drawing a boundary the officials placed more emphasis on existing towns than on natural dividing lines such as rivers, mountains, valleys ,etc." He concludes that the northernmost town which was part of the Audiencia was Roldanillo and that the Audiencia also included the port of Buenaventura.

The number of markings of towns now in Colombia illustrated in the book is as follows (counting separately in some cases similar markings found in black and red):

Barbacoas (3)	Cali (5)	Palmira (2)	Roldanillo (2)
Buenaventura (3)	Iscuade (2)	Pasto (9)	Tulua (5)
Buga (5)	Llanogrande (5)	Popayan (8)	Tumaco (3)
Caloto (4)	Micay (5)	Quilachao (5)	Tuquerres (4)

Nineteen markings are listed as extremely rare, (1-4) copies known. The scarcest are on 1 August 1815 cover which is the only colonial cover known from Tumaco. It has straight line TUMACO, FRANCA and XXFDOVII patriotic markings.

George has consigned a number of the handbooks to the COPAPHIL library. They may be ordered postpaid from the librarian for $28 (soft cover) or $33 (hard bound) by members in the U.S. or Canada. Overseas members add $2.00. The library will receive a generous commission for each copy sold.

PANAMA, QUANTITIES ISSUED

Only limited information is available concerning the quantities of Panama stamps issued. One source is the Michel catalog. Only scattered figures are shown for regular issues, but data on airmail issues is fairly complete. This table lists the quantities shown in that source according to Scott numbers (S shows the number of complete sets issued):

256	250,000	C1	32,400	C43	200,000	C90	65,042
257	250,000	C2	50,000	C44	350,000	C91	42,368
267	30,000	C3	50,000	C45	200,000	C92	23,966
278	200,000	C4	10,000	C46	200,000	C93	15,745
279	200,000	C5	50,000	C47	50,000	C94	10,581
280	540,000	C6	10,000	C43-47 S	50,000	C95	6,474
281	200,000	C10	150,000	C47a	20,000	C88-95 S	6,474
282	60,000	C11	100,000	C49	60,000	C100	145,651
283	*	C12	20,000	C50	60,000	C101	66,905
284	15,000	C13	15,000	C51	30,000	C102	77,005
285	10,000	C14	3,000	C52	10,000	C103	44,796
286	10,000	C10-4 S	3,000	C53	10,000	C104	39,585
287	10,000	C15	400,000	C49-53 S	10,000	C100-4 S	39,585
278-87 S	10,000	C16-16A	50,000	C53A	30,000	C108	120,000
371	2,000,000	C17-17A	90,000	C53B	30,000	C109	50,000
460	300,000	C18-18A	50,000	C62	120,000	C110	20,000
461	300,000	C19	200	C67	20,000	C111	10,000
462	300,000	C20	30,000	C68	15,000	C108-1 S	10,000
463	300,000	C21	25,000	C69	15,000	C114	100,000
478	200,000	C22	80,000	C70	10,000	C115	50,000
479	250,000	C23	60,000	C71	7,000	C116	50,000
480	500,000	C24	5,000	C67-71 S	7,000	C117	40,000
481	500,000	C25	5,800	C73	250,000	C118	31,500
482	500,000	C26	5,500	C74	600,000	C114-8 S	31,500
483	250,000	C21-6 S	5,000	C75	600,000	C119	500,000
484	500,000	C27	75,000	C76	500,000	C120	100,000
486	600,000	C28	47,000	C77	500,000	C121	10,000
487	1,000,000	C29	30,000	C78	60,000	C122	10,000
488	600,000	C30	25,000	C79	50,000	C123	10,000
489	1,000,000	C31	4,200	C74-9 S	50,000	C124	10,000
486-9 S	600,000	C32	4,500	C82	350,000	C125	10,000
490	950,000	C27-32 S	4,200	C83	100,000	C127	300,000
491	800,000	C33	15,700	C84	700,000	C128	300,000
492	555,000	C35	6,000	C85	350,000	C128A	2,900
493	555,000	C36	15,400	C86	70,000	C131	500,000
494	600,000	C37	28,900	C87	500,000	C132	500,000
495	600,000	C38	5,900	C88	100,000	C133	100,000
490-5 S	555,000	C39	14,200	C89	100,000	C134	60,000
C135	30,000	C186	40,000	C217	24,900	C233	500,000
C136	10,000	C187	10,000	C213-7 S	24,900	C234	1,000,000
C131-6 S	10,000	C188	200,000	C218	200,000	C235	500,000
C148	1,000,000	C198	157,900	C219	200,000	C236	440,000
C149	10,000	C199-2 S	10,000	C220	200,000	C237	100,000
C150	1,000,000	C203	250,000	C221	15,000	C237a	40,000
C151	685,000	C204	250,000	C218-21 S	15,000	C240	1,000,000
C152	15,000	C205	30,000	C221a	8,000	C241	500,000
C152a	10,000	C206	10,000	C222	500,000	C242	500,000

C153	900,000	C203-6 S	10,000	C223	500,000	C243	20,000
C154	300,000	C207	500,000	C224	1,000,000	C244	20,000
C157-77	100,000	C208	25,000	C225	1,000,000	C245	500,000
C178	75,000	C209	15,000	C226	400,000	C246	500,000
C179	30,000	C207-9 S	15,000	C227	100,000	C247	200,000
C180	20,000	C209a	15,000	C228	50,000	C248	500,000
C157-80S	20,000	C213	300,000	C229	25,000	C249	30,000
C181	100,000	C214	300,000	C230	2,500,000	C250	30,000
C182	25,000	C215	100,000	C231	500,000	C254	50,000
C185	450,000	C216	35,000	C232	500,000	C255	50,000

* 283 probably a misprint in Michel as quantity shown is only 1,000.

- -

FROM THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

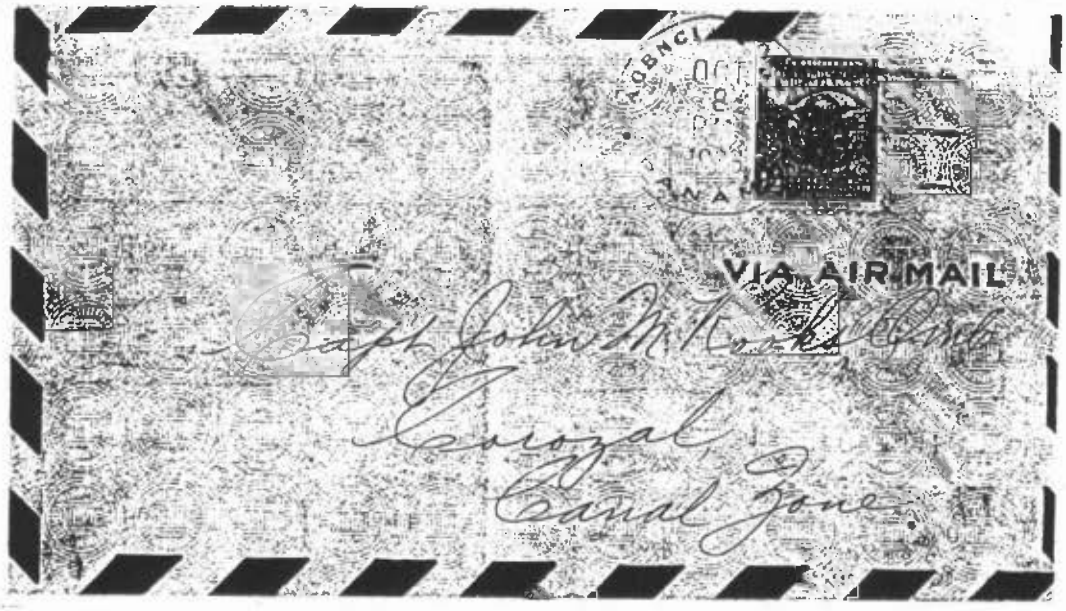
Eric Harris writes to inquire if any member has information on the location of the Bodega de Bogota station (postmark shown on page 86 of the June 1990 COPACARTA) of the Sabana railway. He enclosed a photocopy of an official cubierta sent to the Telegraphist at that location.

Finn Stjernholck wrote concerning the article on 1890 cubiertas in the previous issue and sent photocopies of cubiertas with earlier or later dates than those listed. Incidently one of his photocopies also had a previously unrecorded Class X duplex from Soledad (Tolima). Based upon his input inclusive dates of use reported are now:

	"CERTIFICADO CON CONTENIDO"	"VALOR DECLARADO"
10c	10 Feb 1890 - 28 Nov 1894	?? May 1890 - 05 Dec 1891
20c	04 Apr 1890 - 28 Jul 1891	28 Mar 1890 - 25 Jul 1893
30c	14 Jan 1890 - 24 Jul 1892	?? Mar 1891 - 18 May 1898
40c	22 Mar 1890 - 02 Oct 1899	?? Aug 1891 - 07 Oct 1898
50c	11 Mar 1890 - 14 Jul 1895	04 Aug 1891 - 05 Jun 1898
60c	21 Sep 1890 - 01 Oct 1890	22 Jun 1891 - 26 Aug 1903
70c	- 30 Sep 1899	02 Jul 1892 - 14 Nov 1903
80c	21 Feb 1890 - ?? Jan 1897	?? May 1891 - 10 Aug 1899
90c	04 Mar 1890 - 11 May 1895	20 Nov 1895 - 16 Feb 1897
1P	28 Jul 1890 - 04 Apr 1893	12 Jan 1890 - 26 Aug 1903

Dr. Colin Ross wrote concerning the Correo Del Comercio registration etiquette pictured on the front cover of the June 1990 COPACARTA. He has a February 1905 cover with the same etiquette franked the 20 centavos stamp of the 1903 Bogota issue and the 10 centavos stamp of the 1904 numeral issue. He also sent a photocopy of an Oct 6 1907 registered cover from Cucuta that went thru the regular Colombian mails via Cartagena and New York to Paris. This cover may be an indication that the Correo del Comercio was no longer active at that date. The cover has a Cartagena transit registered etiquette. It is illustrated at the bottom of the page 44 of this issue.

David Zemer has corresponded with me concerning a Panama cover with C19 which he purchased at auction in Europe. He submitted the cover for expertization to the A.P.S. and in response received information not previously available in the literature which was furnished by one of the A.P.S. examiners. This information is being published for the benefit of the membership with David's permission and the authorization of the A.P.S.



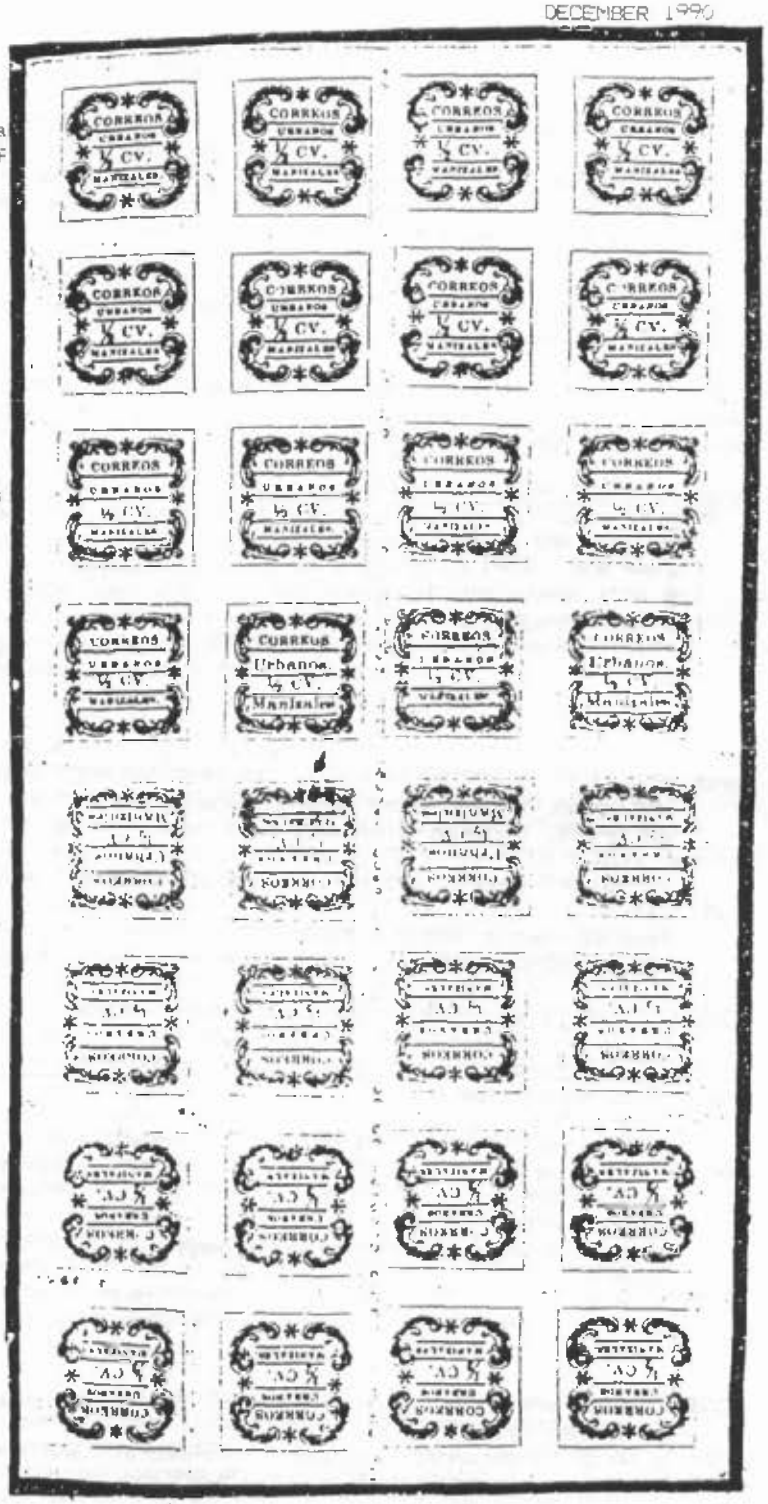
A.P.S. Certificate #71473 was issued for a cover with return address of Metro Golden Mayer of Panama S.A. addressed to Scadron Optical Company, 23 Central Ave., Panama R.P. franked with Scott #19 cancelled Oct 8, 1936. The certificate states: "The A.P.S. examiner #1 of this cover requests that the following be included with this certificate, since there are important historical verbal opinions concerning C19, perhaps only known by this examiner. This cover has a pencil 18848 in the UL corner of the front. It also has a W.J.H. magenta handstamp parallel to the L edge on the reverse and another pencil notation at the UR corner on the reverse. The W.J.H. is not a guarantee known by this examiner. Mr. Grover D. Luce, a reliable philatelist and new issue dealer in Panama, when Scott C20 was issued, wrote this examiner that 'several sheets of the 1/2c value were overprinted by the president's son and one of the sheets was sold to Paredes.' (Paredes became known for obtaining 'favor' Panama airmail errors never issued at the post office.) Gustavo Schay, another prominent collector in Panama, confirmed this same history in 1965 when his C19 plate # blk of 6, obtained from Paredes, was being examined by this examiner. Examination of known multiples (until 1976) suggests three sheets were printed. The only other known cover with C19 has a block of four and was mailed to the Canal Zone AND HAS THE SAME DATE as this cover. Supposedly this 'Scadron Optical' cover was sent by airmail from Panama to Panama, NOT what would be done by it's deceptive commercial sender. The identical dates on the two known covers should be considered when establishing the status of this cover. It is this examiner's conviction that C19 should be considered as 'privately overprinted, never postally issued.' Since C19 is also recognized in Gibbons and was listed in Sanabria, its postally issued status has been assumed. My opinion is that this is a GENUINE stamp, GENUINE overprint and GENUINE cover with a 'privately overprinted stamp and, under these circumstances, qualifies for this 'genuine in all respects' certificate, as other expertising services would also decide without THIS history.

Certificate 73763 was issued for Zemer's cover pictured above. Although the auction catalog had stated "no known copy on cover," it is in fact the third known cover.

In response to Alan Anyon's article in the September 1990 issue, Carlos Valenzuela submitted a photocopy of INFORMACION FILATELICA No 6-7 Page 1. This page shows the photocopy of the complete sheet of the Manizales local stamp which is reproduced here.

According to the article the information for the article was submitted by D. Eduardo de Caizedo. He confirms that the sheet was printed in four passes and that the flaw showing a blot on the word MANIZALES and the lower frame line occured on the last printing, position 18 of the complete sheet.

Editor's Note: I have no information about this publication. Can anyone supply photocopies for the library and so that the articles may be included in Bob Mitchell's bibliography? The article also refers to issue #1 of the Gaceta Filatelica de Manizales which we also lack in the library.



THE MARKET REPORT

Guest Editor, Dr. Colin A. Ross

As visitors to Stamp World London '90 will know, Phillips offered Colombian Airs in their sale on May 25th and the unsold lots were reoffered on October 11th 1990. Prices realized include the buyer's commission and obligatory tax of 11.5%. They were converted to dollars at the 1 June 1990 rate rounded to the nearest five dollars. Prices in brackets [ ] are from the October sale.

Knox Martin Flight. Unused $1310, used $560 & $860, on cover (Puccini) $1460 and (Lombardi) $1125.

CCNA. A number of the Curtiss labels were offered 'used' but had neat, centrally placed, Cartagena oval cancels (applied by favor or CTO). In the table P = on piece.

Sanabria Type	Mint	On Cover	CTO	Used
2		$1720, 2075	$675	$180
3		2345		675P, 130
4			600	395
5		975	450	
6	$1520		635	635P, 225(2)
7			1175	355P, 205P, 120P
8		900		395P
9			935	
10		1220, [1120, 1310]	300	750P

March 1920
10c green, five singles used on a cover - $2075
10c green, three singles used on a cover - $1980
October 1920
10c green, type 11 proof - 100, complete sheet - $935
Type 12 used on piece - $150
10c red complete sheet - $935 & [$935]. Type 12 used on piece - $190

SCADTA First five values in complete sheets - $790

1921-1922 Surcharges	Mint	On Cover	Used
10c on 50c, Scott type B		$410	
type c "Vaolr"		430	$490
typewritten	$ 85	245, 205	
30c on 50c, type b	150	395, 410, 375	110(4)
same variety	285		
same inverted			150
same inverted - lot 2 mint and 1 used			[205]
type d			190(2), 150(2)
type e		580	[150], 225P
type g			225?), [245(2)]
30c on 10c	355	490, 635	

SCADTA stationery unused 10c postal card, 20c letter sheet & card, 30c envelope - $150
1929 6c to 5P handstamped "specimen" on official card - $375, $205
1932 Correo Aereo overprint 3P sheet - $490 and 5P sheet - $750

Consular overprints, on the whole, sold at or around estimates, except for one or two exceptions. The handstamped used selections of "B" sold for only $65, the "Ca" did not sell and the mixed "P" and "V" sold for only $95. Some flown covers, however, far exceeded estimates, e.g. four "E" covers - $490, six "GB" covers - $300, three lots of two "P" covers each - $540, $245 and $300, two lots of two "V" covers each - $300 and 220, two lots of two "H" covers each - $320 and $300 and five "Ca" values on a cover - $1690(!). Generally, the flown covers sold at or below estimate and seven lots had to be reoffered. The 1929 crash cover, however, sold for $750.

- -

SPACE FILLERS

When I sent out the first press release inviting Colombia and Panama collectors to form a new study group, I hoped that among those who responded there would be individuals who would be willing to volunteer to accept the responsibility of executive positions in the group. And so it came to pass. One of the volunteers was Debby Friedman who accepted the position of Vice President. I first met Debby one autumn evening in 1983. She was on a business trip to Washington D.C. and I picked her up at the subway stop and we spent several hours talking and looking at my collection. We met again in May 1984 at our first board meeting at WESTPEX in Oakland CA, where Debbie volunteered to assume the position of president.

She has held that position for six and a half years and without her efforts COPAPHIL would not be the organization it is today. She recruited many members including many international exhibitors of Colombian material. She organized our participation in AMERIPEX, where we gained many more new members, and our successful general meeting at BALPEX in 1988. This involved a large investment of time recruiting exhibitors, finding speakers and qualified judges, arranging for COPAPHIL awards, and for manning our organization table. She assumed similar responsibilities for our recently completed meeting at FLOREX. In addition she wrote a number of articles for the journal and suggested articles that had appeared in Spanish-language publications and were suitable for translation and reprinting. She has provided valuable advice and assistance to the Sales Manager in organizing and conducting our mail bid sales. She helped arrange the donation to COPAPHIL of 100 of the Colombian airmail handbooks, the sale of which brought $1500 for our treasury.

If you look back at the Treasurer's reports, you will search in vain to find any president's expenses. She has requested no reimbursement of any postage or telephone expenses, stating to me instead that these were her donation to COPAPHIL. After six and a half years she leaves COPAPHIL a solidly established organization with substantial financial reserves. She will have more time to spend with her collection and her young son and I know that she will still contribute as a member of the board and advisor to our new president. I speak for all of the members in giving her my vote of thanks for an outstanding effort.

Howard Frome's article on manuscript cancelations of Antioquia which begins in this issue has been divided into three installments instead of two. Thanks to Dr. Colin Ross for preparing the analysis of the Phillips sale. I did, however, make two editorial changes which I should explain. I converted the prices realized to U.S. dollars since the majority of our membership is

more familiar with that currency. I added the purchaser's commissions and taxes to the prices realized as I feel it is important to state the true price paid by the purchaser and not the hammer price. I believe this practice should be adopted by all auction houses in publishing prices realized.

Starting with the next issue, I plan to begin publication of a regular column on fakes and forgeries. I have donated my personal reference collection to serve as the beginning of a COPAPHIL reference collection. It contains approximately 100 genuine stamps (mostly seconds) and 400 forgeries and reprints. I have mounted it and will show it in the non-competitive section of SANDICAL in San Diego 8-10 February. The first COPACARTA column will discuss forgeries of the first issue of Colombia. The reference collection lacks copies of the following: the two forgeries of the 20c stamp described by Earee in Album Weeds, the forgery of the 2 1/2c stamp described in Serrane's "Vade Mecum" and the reprint of the 1 Peso (without dividing lines between stamps). Donations would be welcome. If you have these items, but do not wish to donate them, I would appreciate it if you could lend them to illustrate the column, especially a multiple of the reprint 1 Peso. Serrane and Trousseau state that forgeries exist of the other stamps of this issue. I have one of the 10 centavos. Does anyone have others?

CLASSIFIED

AD RATES: Classified per line: one issue - $ .50, four issues - $1.50.
Business Cards: one issue - $1.50, four issues - $5.00.

WANTED: SCADTA mach o/p consulars: 'EU' 20c 'R' mint & used; 'P' 20c 'R' mint; 'S' 20c small 'R'. G. Marque 7004 Dream's Way Ct. Alexandria VA 22310 (VIII-4)

COPACARTA: Volumes I-VII complete. U.S. & Canada $40.00 postpaid, Foreign $45.00 postpaid. COPAPHIL Library 1290 Howard Ave, Suite 321, Burlingame CA 94010. (Indef)

COLOMBIA **Copacarta**

The Journal of COPAPHIL,
The Colombia — Panama Philatelic Study Group
American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 142
Box 2245
El Cajon, California 92021
JIM CROSS, Editor

Volume VIII, Number 3 — March 1991

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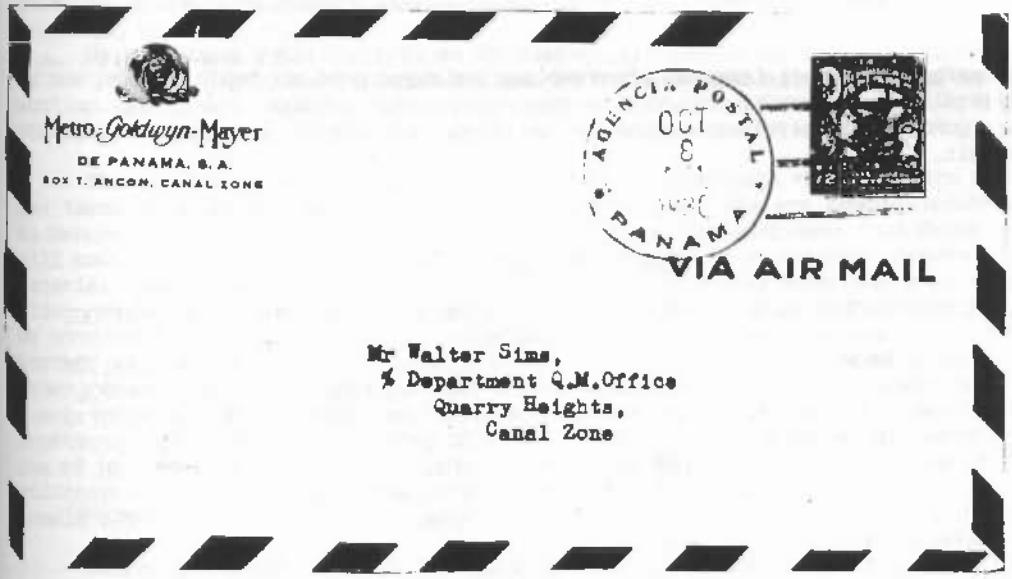


ADDITIONAL COVER WITH PANAMA SCOTT C19 (See page 63)

COPAPHIL NEWS

New Members (thru 28 February)

267	Bork, Norbert	Carl-Zeiss Str. 33	Konigsbronn 7323	Germany

Address Changes

254	McArthur, Robert L	337 W. Lovejoy	Pocatello ID 83204	USA

Reinstated

191	Quelquejeu, Adolfo Jr	Box 6-2097 El Dorado	Panama	Panama
C75	Simmonds, W.E.	Box 404	Addison IL 60101	USA

Mr. Simmonds, a former member, collects Panama, codes 56-57, 59-60, 62 and 66-67, as well as other countries of Central America and is the new editor of El Quetzal, journal of the International Society of Guatemala Collectors. Herr Bork collects Colombia, codes 02-05. He has been kind enough to send me an article on plating the 1901 Cartagena provisional issues which will appear in this journal after it is translated. This brings the current membership to 183.

Our next bienniel general meeting will be held in at the Convention and Performing Arts Center in San Diego CA from 9-11 February 1992. The theme of the show will be "Europe Discovers America" and the majority of the exhibits will be devoted to New World themes. 75 exhibit frames will be reserved until 11 August 1991 for COPAPHIL members. The show prospectus will be forwarded with the next issue of COPACARTA. However, members wishing to exhibit should contact Jim Cross, Box 2245, El Cajon CA 92021 as soon as possible. Priority will be given to exhibits which have not previously been shown at one of our general meetings. We would especially like to receive at least one exhibit each from our members in Colombia and Panama. A February meeting gives members in northern U.S. and Canada an opportunity for a break from winter weather. Mean February temperature in San Diego is about 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

TREASURER'S REPORT

BALANCE SHEETS AS OF 31 DEC 1990

ASSETS	
CASH IN BANK	2676.89
PETTY CASH	11.44
LIBRARY CASH ACCOUNT	291.04
CERTIF. OF DEPOSIT	5210.45
TOTAL	8189.82
LIABILITIES	
ADVANCE DUES	1011.00
RESERVES	
BALANCE 1 JUL 1990	5566.14
ADDITIONS TO 31 DEC	1612.68
TOTAL	7178.82

INCOME STATEMENT FOR 1 JUL - 31 DEC

INCOME	
DUES	1431.00
CONTRIBUTIONS	477.67
MAIL SALE COMMISSIONS	570.70
INTEREST	264.47
LIBRARY	206.70
COPACARTA ADS	5.00
TOTAL	2955.54
EXPENSE	
PRINTING	430.46
POSTAGE	681.29
SUPPLIES	42.90
LIBRARY	40.48
MEETING EXPENSES	79.09
MAIL SALES EXPENSE	68.64
TOTAL	1342.86

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

The past several years as Vice-President of COPAPHIL have not properly prepared your new President to assume his duties. Past President Debby Friedman, Editor Jim Cross, Auction Manager Gerard Marque, and Librarian Bob D'Elia kept things running so smoothly that I had little to do except not rock the boat. Now that I am steering, it looks like deep water lies ahead. Interpret that as hazard to our shallow draft or, as I prefer, smooth sailing.

My qualifications for the new job are primarily a long-term interest in Isthmian philately, some award-winning exhibits, membership in a number of sister philatelic societies, 17-year residency on the Isthmus (1917-1935), rusty Spanish, and an ambition to expand interest in Panama philately. Rest assured, however, that Colombia as the parent country will continue as an equal partner.

I am honored by the support of the COPAPHIL Board who in selecting me sort of put the icing on the cake of a philatelic career spanning almost 60 years.

But, we do have some problems that only the members can solve:

- We need more members. Our modest dues suggest a much larger membership. Remember, new members are acquired through the personal solicitation of current members. It takes one to get one. The real benefits are obvious—increased interest in the area, added funds for publications, the auction, and the library.

- We need more contributions to COPACARTA. Panama is not well represented on our pages. Short or long articles are desired. Unusual items are worthy of mention. And for budding authors, we can supply help through our library, through contact with someone who may help, and with translation or editing.

There are some good things going too. We are fortunate that Federico Brid has taken over as Auction Manager from Gerard Marque. We are deeply indebted to Gerard for his many years of excellent service and are confident that Federico will continue this important COPAPHIL activity. Help him by sending interesting material from Colombia and Panama with realistic starting bids and with your bids. We hope for greater participation in the sales. Dates and address will be announced. And, the FLOREX '90 COPAPHIL exhibition/ convention was a success. Another is planned for San Diego's SANDICAL '92. Meanwhile, there will also be other regional meetings. Let us know if you can support one at your local show. Start thinking of your '92 exhibit now—it takes a while to get a good one together. Our LIBRARY is gaining strength. Contribute new material, and make use of it. We have been asked to assist the Editor of the Scott Catalog (we need volunteers for this committee). We have the nuclei of several specialized committees that I hope will get working.

Actually, things look good, and with the support of the membership I'll try to make them better. BUT I need all the help I can get—mostly yours. Please feel free to contact me with your ideas and suggestions for improvement.

David J. Leeds, Box 2245, El Cajon, CA 92021

LA BIBLIOTECA

by Robert D'Elia, COPAPHIL Librarian

Robert Mitchell continues his diligent work on the Colombia - Panama bibliography. Nearly all of the material presently in the library has been provided to Bob. Would you believe that this listing now includes over 2000 periodical citations? A large percentage of those are currently in the library and are just waiting for yot to request them. While my time is limited, I will try to fill any legitimate request for information if you will write and tell me what you're looking for. Your letter WILL BE ANSWERED in any case.

Thanks to member, Varro Tyler, the mystery regarding potential Kohl Handbuch sections covering Colombia and States has been solved. This handbook only went as far as the letter "I" and in German Colombia begins with a "K" and it was not covered in the handbook. The states were NOT listed separately.

We need a copy or photocopy of Fil-BA #60 to complete our run of recent issues of that publication. In our work on Colombian philatelic journals, Bob Mitchell and I have encountered no less than five separate journals with the title, "Colombia Filatelica." We are most anxious to learn the following: the period(s) during which each were printed and the dates and whole numbers of each. We are also interested in information concerning the Colombian journals, "Informacion Filatelico" and "El Misionero Filatelico." Of course we would like to obtain complete runs of these publications for the library. We are especially anxious to obtain copies of "Colombia Filatelico" published by FEFILCO in the 1980's. We currently have only #4 and #5.

George McCarty has provided his latest price list #13 of Panama stamps and covers. Other interesting items received by the library include:

From Jim Cross - Robson Lowe Catalog, The Wickersham Collection Sale 3/12/68, H.R. Harmer Caspary Sale, Colombia 6/2-5/58

From Fernando Avendano - Fil-Ba #55-56 and 70

From Dan Barber - D. Fields "Priced Guide to Airmail Stamps and Airposts (Colombia and Panama) 1954. F. Muller. Catalogue des Aerogrammes du Monde Entire" (Colombia and Panama) 1950.

From Jaime Santander M - "Bogota Filatelico #20, 22, 23, 28, 29.

From Phillips Co. - Colombian Airmail Sale Catalog 5/25/90

Many thanks to all those who have worked so diligently to help the library including Roger and Jo Skinner at the Western Philatelic Library here in Sunnyvale CA.

FIL-PANAM
Box 2245
El Cajon, CA 92021
POSTAGE STAMPS OF LATIN AMERICA
Jim & Luz Cross
(619)-561-4959

HENRY JAMES, PHILATELIC ENTREPENEUR

by Jim Cross

Note: The clippings on which this article is based were furnished by Debbie Friedman.

The illustrated clippings provide evidence of the activities of Henry James, a philatelic entrepeneur who apparently flourished in Colombia between the two world wars. According to the clippings the first issue of his publication, "Colombia Postal", was produced in January 1919. By 1926 he claimed to have 20,000 subscribers for the publication which was apparently published in English, Spanish and French. This is a rather astounding number and must be taken with a grain of salt in the absence of corroborating evidence. In addition to this publication, he offered to sell packets of Colombian airmail stamps, to mail circulars at 30 cents per 100 (presumably to names on his mailing list) and to return incoming airmail covers franked with Colombian Consular overprints. For each five covers received, he would return four and keep one according to his ad. Ads are also known in Spanish and French. Any collectors having covers addressed to Mr. James, copies of "Colombia Postal" or other examples of Mr. James' advertising are invited to share them with the membership.

ADVERTISERS! WAKE UP !!

SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER.

In order to celebrate the Seventh Anniversary Number of "Colombia Postal" in January 1926, we have decided to make our numerous friends and customers the following extraordinary offer: Colombia Postal has a Circulation of 20.000 about half English speaking people and the rest Spanish and French etc. Our advertising rate is as follows:

One page $ 7.00
Half " $ 3.50
Quarter " $ 1.75

We will publish your ad. three times commencing with the first Number that follows receipt of your order, including the Special Anniversary number on the following terms: A one page ad three times for $ 14.00 ; $ 4.00 Cash and $ 10.00 Cat. value in any stamps not Catalogued under 25 Cents each. A half page ad. three times for $ 7.00; $ 2.00 Cash and $ 5.00 in stamps as above. A quarter page ad. three times for $ 3.50; $ 1.00 cash and $ 2.50 in stamps. At least 20,000 circulation, at least 40 pages. At least 10 copies of the paper will be sent to each advertiser, thereby increasing the circulation of each ad. a thousand per cent. To take advantage of the above offer, this form must be filled out.

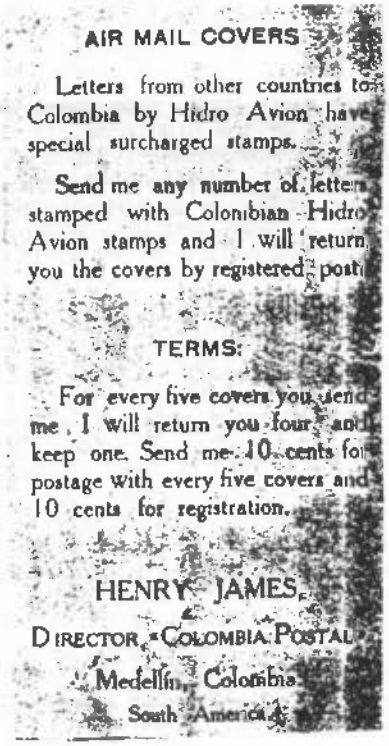
Mr Henry James, Director, "Colombia Postal" Medellin, Colombia, South America.

Date_____

Please insert the enclosed _____ page ad in Colombia Postal 3 times. I enclose $_____ in cash and stamps to the value of $_____

Name_____

Address_____



COLOMBIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF NARIÑO

by Larry Crain

The southernmost archeological region of Colombia is in the Department of Narino. There are two areas: the highlands and the coastal plain including Gallo Island where Pizarro stopped on his way to Peru in 1526. The highlands area is known archeologically as Narino and the coastal area as Tumaco. Both areas extend towards the Tolita area of Ecuador and show influence of Ecuadorian ideas.

These are not well-described areas both because there was no unifying tribe and also because the apogee of the cultural horizon in each area was prior to the conquest. Tumaco is the earlier of the two, dating as far back as 500 B.C. It continued to the conquest, spasmodically, showing greater activity at different times. Nariño has sites going back to 700 A.D. and continued until the present, although it is not clear if there was an unbroken succession of the same people.

Both regions are identified by their pottery: little gold is known. Strangely this pottery is more advanced that that, for example, of the Caribbean area while the few gold artifacts found are more primitive. While the majority of Colombian pottery was monochromatic, pottery of Nariño and Tumaco was not.

The early Nariño Indians (Capili period) dug shaft tombs of great depth, sometimes over 100 feet deep. These graves contained some gold and silver, pottery, stones, bone and shell artifacts and textiles. Pottery depicting coca chewers comes from these graves. Since coca does not grow at the altitude of the highlands, it must have been a trade item. The gold pieces found are most commonly pectorals and nose or ear pieces. which were hammered or cast. Human figures dominate the pottery, although there are also cups, plates, ocarinas and animal figures. Frequently positive or negative painting is found. Either red or black designs are found on yellow or white backgrounds.

After 1300 A.D. (Piartal period) shaft tombs were dug shallower, painted red on the inside and given false columns around the perimeter. All this shows a clear relationship to Tierradentro. But these traits faded and were no longer followed by 1500 A.D. (Tuza period). It is assumed that the stone statues and rock retaining walls found in Narino were built in this period. The walls at least were used to support farming terraces by the Indians encountered by the first Europeans.

Pedro de Cieza de Leon was told that when an important person died, his neighbors gave him two or three Indian men or women as retainers for company. These retainers were made intoxicated and then buried with the body in the tomb.

Most of the gold found in the Narino area has appeared only in the last twenty years. It has come from guaceros rather than archaeologists. The Narino gold is alloyed with a large percentage of silver, a Peruvian influence.

The Tumaco pottery exhibits realistic portrayals of humans (Scott C358) and animals, similar to the Esmeraldas style in Ecuador as well as to pottery in Mesoamerica. These peices are adorned with jewels and symbols that in

reality were probably gold and gems. Some male heads show beards. The Tumaco also made many everyday pieces, and there was specialized pottery production of non-naturalistic pieces which have been found only as offerings in graves.

At contact one of the tribes in the Tumaco area, the Barbacoas, traded with the Indians of the Cauca Valley. They employed a milpa farming system on family plots. They wore shirts without pants and many were adorned with emaralds, turquoise, white and colored stones and gold. There name comes form their huts which rise on poles from the water. Two sites identified in the area are La Tolita and Monte Alto, but both have been destroyed by treasure hunters.

It is believed that an influx from the west coast of Mexico came to the Tumaco and Calima areas about 500 B.C. The po9ttery of the two Colombian areas in 250 B.C. is closely related. Mesoamerican influence continued to arrive in waves. Relationships with most cultures from the Valley of Mexico to Costa Rica have been noted. It is even possible that the Mexican influence about 500 B.C. was the second in the area, another having occurred about 1200 B.C.

It is hazardous, if not foolish, to give a unified theory of the movement of peoples in pre-Colombia. However if, as supposed, around 500 B.C. a people migrated from the west coast of Mexico to the Pacific Coast of Colombia, these people are proably those who moved inland and established the Calima and Narion cultures. The Calima people flourished more, but about 100 A.D. they moved across two ridges of mountains and the Cauca Valley, developing into the San Agustinian culture.

The next move came around 500 A.D. when these wanderers recrossed the Central Cordillera and returned to the Cauca Valley. They established themselves further north and are known to us as the classic Quimbaya. Other magirations sent them to Tierradentro, to Narino and probably to the Upper Cauca Valley. However, each line must have stagnated since it is the earlier cullture which are the more advanced.

There is one Tumaco-related stamp, Scott C358, showing a male figure with cap, necklace and skirt, about 30cm. high from the collection of Museum of the Banco Popular. Narino and Tumaco-related town cancels include:

Barbacoas Tumaco area tribe at contact, name comes from the Indians huts.

Pasto Nariño tribe at contact who were a nomadic people speaking the Chibcha language, also known as Coaiqueres (a Tumaco name given to the peoples who lived in the area before the arrival of the Spaniards.

This is the last installment of the series on Colombian archaelogy. Previous installments appeared in "Codex Filatelica", the journal of the Meso American Archaelogy Study Group. A complete bibliography was included with the second installment. The first installment of this series appeared in the May 1984 issue of COPACARTA. Members interested in obtaining copies of other installments may obtain them from the COPAPHIL library. The following checklist is a summary from all of the articles complete thru 1985. The guidelines used are those followed in the MASU handbook. This list contains "archaelogists, museums, sites, artifacts and Indians born prior to contact.

COLOMBIA	SCOTT #	TOPIC
1938	461	Bochica, Muisca teacher
1941	C121	San Agustin statue (found on 17 other stamps)
1941	C122	Muisca gold raft (found on 11 other stamps)
1941	C130-3	Tolima pectorals (found on 17 other stamps)
1954	625	Tisquesuza
1955	C275	Tisquesuza, Quimbaya gold lime dipper heads
1967	C493	Tolima stick man drawing
1967	772	Calima gold diadem
1967	773	Tolima gold pectoral
1967	C495	Calima gold lime dipper head
1967	C496	Cauca pectoral, Popayan eagle
1967	C496a	Souvenir sheet of C495-C496
1967	C497	Quimbaya gold lime flask
1970	790	Tolima stick man drawing
1971	C542-3	Calima reptile drawing
1971	C546-66	Calima reptile drawing
1973	814	Lower Magdalena funeral urn
1973	815,C583	Tairona pottery urn
1973	816	Muisca pottery
1973	C584	Sinu pottery bowl
1973	C585	Quimbaya pottery urn
1973	C586	Tumaco pottery man
1975	827-8	Sinu gold
1975	C621-2	Sinu gold
1975	840	Sinu gold 827 surcharged
1978	C657	Tairona ciudad perdida
1978	C661	Tolima gold pectoral
1978	C664	Muisca tunjo
1978	C665-6	Tolima pectoral drawing
1978-1979	C667-8	Calima gold owl pectoral
1979	C669	Quimbaya gold frog
1979	C677	San Agustin west mound
1980	C670	Tairona gold nose piece
1981	C698	San Agustin stone owl
1981	C699-700	Tierradentro tombs
1981	C701	San Agustin stone man statue
1981	C707-710	Quimbaya pottery
1981	C710A-D	Calima pottery
1982	C722-727	Tairona gold
CUBA		
1971	1593-1599	Calima drawing
ECUADOR		
1981	C671	Calarca
VENEZUELA		
1976	1163	Calima drawing

WHO'S WHO ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF COLOMBIA

by Jose Iribarren

Editor's Note: This series of short biographies was published by the Pan American Union in Washington D.C. in 1942 in English and Spanish. They will be reprinted serially in this journal.

NUÑEZ, RAFAEL — Issue of 1886, Scott 131

One of the most enlightened and energetic among the presidents of Colombia, Rafael Nuñez was born in Cartagena in 1825 and very early attained a doctorate in Law and Political Science. In 1849 he was Secretary of Government of the State of Bolivar and in 1852 became Dean of the National College of Cartagena. In 1853 he served in Congress as a representative and in 1854 received the portfolios of War and Treasury, a post in which he played an important role. From 1860 to 1874 he was Consul General of Colombia in Liverpool. During his stay in England he published his "Essays on Political and Social Analysis" in "El Continental," a newspaper which he had founded. The Government of Venezuela offered to appoint him Minister to France and England, but he declined these honors and upon his return to Colombia, he was elected Governor of the State of Bolivar. In 1879 he was elected President of the United States of Colombia and held the Executive Power until March 31, 1882. In the succeeding administration he acted as Minister of the Treasury. Elected by Congress as Vice President, he was again Chief Executive from August 1884 to May 31, 1886. Aided by the Conservative Party, Nuñez was able to suppress a serious revolution, a situation that induced him to adopt stern measures and ended in the abolition of the Constitution of 1863. Nuñez convoked a National Council in 1886 and enacted a new Constitution in which the presidential term was extended from 2 to 6 years. In order to consolidate the new regime the same Council elected Nuñez to serve until 1888. Again elected President in 1892, he died before the expiration of his term, during a portion of which, Carlos Holguin acted for him. As a poet and writer he contributed extensively to several publications. Among his works are "The Political Reform of Colombia" (1885), "The Economic Crisis" (1886) and two volumes of verse.

SUCRE, ANTONIO JOSE DE — Issue of 1887, Scott 132

The son of a noble and wealthy family, Antonio Jose de Sucre y Alcala was born at Cumana, Venezuela on February 23, 1795. At 15 he was a second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, but joined the republican ranks in 1810. The revolutionary movement in Venezuela having temporarily been halted by Spain, Sucre participated in the defense of Cartagena in Colombia and later returned to the Venezuelan campaign. Promoted to General in 1818, Bolivar entrusted to him the forces operating in Ecuador where victory was finally achieved at Pichincha. Sucre was named Governer and administered his trust with great skill and success. In 1824 he followed Bolivar to Peru and as a result of the victory at Ayacucho, put an end to Spanish rule in America. This action won him the title of Grand Marshal. Elected President of Bolivar, Sucre resigned two years later and returned to fight the Peruvian invasion, which he defeated at Tarqui. On his return to Quito (Ecuador) he was ambushed by political enemies in the mountains of Berruecos near Pasto and fell before assassins' fire on the night of June 3, 1830. Sucre's exemplary virtues, his talent and his generosity towards the enemy carved for him a place unequalled by any other leader of South American independence.

MANUSCRIPT CANCELS OF ANTIOQUIA, PART II

by Howard Frome

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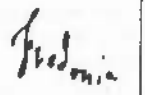
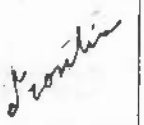
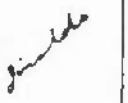
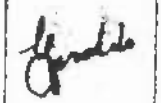
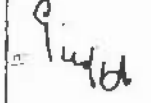
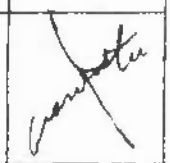
Fredonia						
Frontino						
Giraldo						
Girardota						
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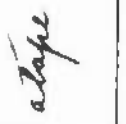
Guatapé						
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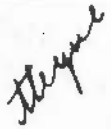
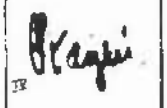
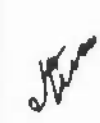
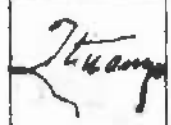
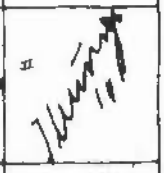
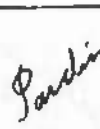
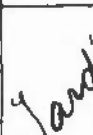
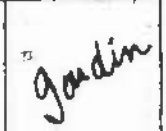
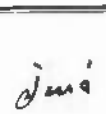
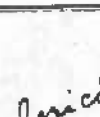
Itaguí						
Ituango						
Jardin						
Jericó						
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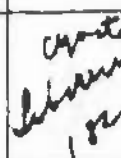
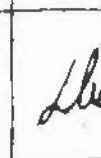
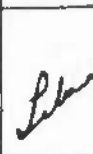
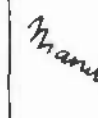
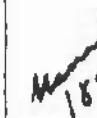
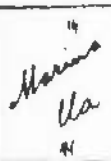
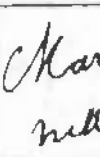
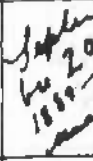
Liborina						
Manizales						
Marinilla						
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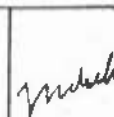
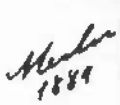
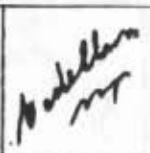
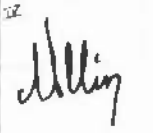
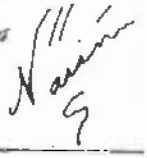
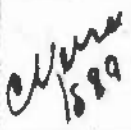
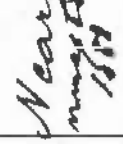
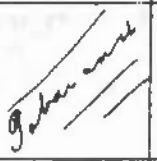
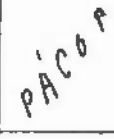
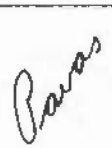
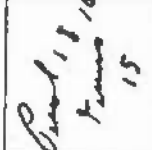
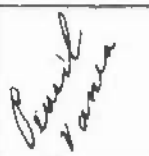
Medellin						
Nare						
Neira						
Nueva Caramanta						
Pabaranda						
Pácora						
Pavas						
Peñol						
Pensil vania						

	1859-1868 National	1868-1886 State	1868-1886 National	1886-1900 Dep't	1886-1900 National	
Pereira						
Puerto Berrio						
Raudal						
Remedios						
Retiro						
Rio Negro						
Rio Sucio						
Rosario						
Sabana-larga						

EARLY PANAMA STAMPLESS COVERS

by David J. Leeds

Most early mail from Panama indicates that postage was prepaid by the sender, either by use of an adhesive postage stamp or preprinted postal stationery. A few covers show markings to indicate that postage was to be paid upon receipt. There are several classes of covers (envelopes or postcards) that were authorized to go thru the mails without stamps. The illustrations for this article are items from my exhibit of "PANAMANIA" which was shown at FLOREX '90.

Prior to the introduction of postage stamps by the Republic of Colombia, the prepayment of postage or the amount of postage to be collected was shown by postal markings. Covers with these markings are not common, but have often been illustrated in the literature. Better items in my collection include an 1857 collect cover to Bogota with the large circular Panama Dabe (sic) marking; an 1848 cover to General T. C. Mosquera in Bogota from his niece, Carmen de Hurtado, bearing a large oval "Panama de Oficio" handstamp; an undated envelope to New York with a straight line Panama marking and a large "30" rate stamp (the 30 cent rate was in effect until 1851); and a letter from Panama to Lima, Peru with a crowned circle "Paid at Panama" handstamp backstamped "PANAMA B" Feb 26, 1850.

After the introduction of postal stamps several categories of mail were entitled to free franking. These included:

OFFICIAL MAIL - Stamps were not usually required on internal official mail. The free franking privilege for mail leaving the country was limited to senior government official, diplomats or post office business. Figure 1 on the following page shows a "Presidencia" letter from 1905 to New York City. The addressee, Mr. E.A. Drake, was Vice-President of the Panama Railroad at the time of the revolution and a behind-the-scenes promoter of Panama independence. The collection also includes two "Avis e Reception en Retour" envelopes from Le Bureau de Postes de Colon. The first was sent to Cartagena, Colombia on 9 June 1904 and the second to Las Cascadas, Canal Zone on 15 May 1908.

NEWSPAPERS - Newspapers were carried free of postage during the period of Colombia rule in the 19th century. Figure 2 shows a wrapper from the Colon Telegraph mailed to Panama on 22 February 1893.

MAIL SENT DURING STAMP SHORTAGES - For about a month beginning March 11, 1885 there were stamps shortages in Panama City. Postmaster Gregorio Obregon notified postmasters in principal world cities and authorized the forwarding of mail with the Panama City cancellation, without stamps. My collection includes two of the five covers known from this period. Figure 3 shows the earliest of the five which is from the Alford & Berkele Co. correspondence postmarked Panama 24 Mar 1885.

INTER-OFFICE MAIL OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD CO. It is not know whether this mail was transmitted by company courier or by the postal authorities. Figure 4 shows an example from the General Office to the nearby Fox River (later Mt. Hope) works.

República de Panamá.

Presidencia.

Mr.

E. A. Drake

24 State St.

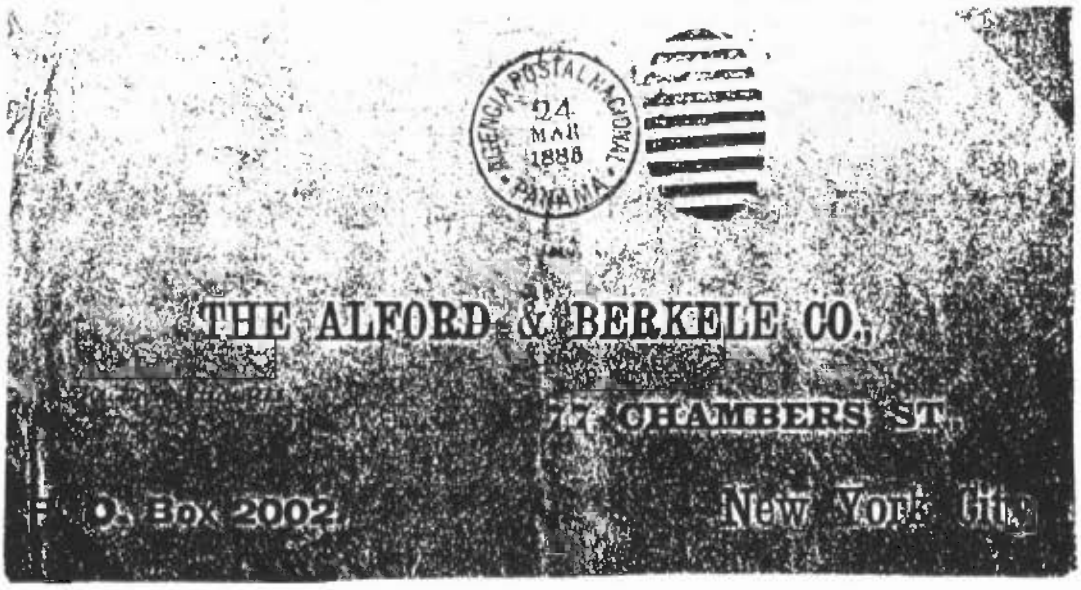
New York City.

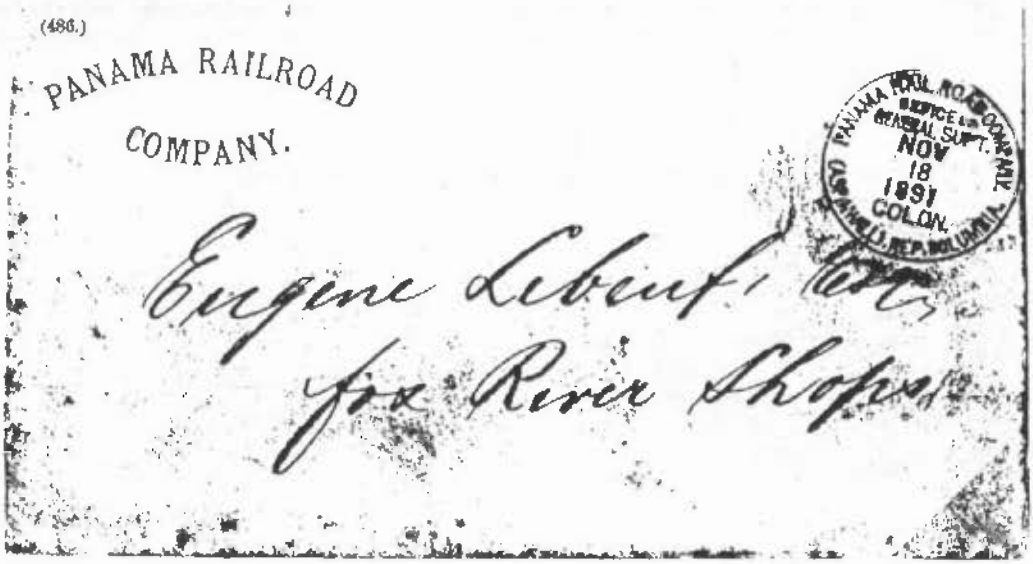
U. S. A.

Capt. F. Bass.

Pacific Steam Nav. Co

Panama


AGENCIA POSTAL NACIONAL
24
MAR
1888
PANAMA
THE ALFORD & BERKELE CO.,
77 CHAMBERS ST.
P. O. Box 2002.
New York City


(486.)
PANAMA RAILROAD
COMPANY.
PANAMA RAIL ROAD COMPANY
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPT.
NOV
18
1891
COLON.
Eugene Lebeuf, Esq.
for River Shops.

FORGERIES AND REPRINTS

by Jim Cross

This is the first appearance of what is planned as a regular column in COPACARTA. Its purpose is to make available to all members what is known about forgeries, reprints, and privately fabricated Colombian and Panamanian stamps. There is no comprehensive reference to which one can turn for this information. A number of publications contain partial data, some of which is now known to be incorrect. Contributions for this column from members who have specialized knowledge of a specific area are welcomed. In the absence of such contributions, I will draft the column and circulate it to specialists in the material for review prior to publication, so that it will be as correct and complete as possible.

A partial list of Colombian stamps known to have been counterfeited or reprinted was published in COPACARTA in August 1987. The article also contained a bibliography. Further additions to the bibliography furnished by James Negus and an updated list were published in the November 1987 issue. One important publication missing from the list was Fernand Serrane's "Vade Mecum du Specialiste-Expert en Timbres-poste d'Europe" published in French. In spite of its title the second volume of this work contains information on the rest of the world including Colombia and Panama. A reference collection which I purchased about five years ago had a rough English translation Serrane mounted opposite the material for each issue. At the time I was unaware of the source of this information. Bill Welch has kindly made available the draft of the English translation which will be published eventually in the American Philatelist and I found the two roughly identical. This work is also the source of the drawings which appeared in the Barriga catalog cited in the earlier bibliography.

While a few of these references have good information about specific issues, only Earee and Serrane attempt comprehensive coverage. Earee is quite complete for the forgeries that were known when he wrote. Serrane has fewer details, often merely mentioning that "old forgeries" exist without describing them. His work is most useful for the characteristics of what he terms the "Geneva Forgeries" which were produced after Earee published his handbooks.

The chief weakness of Earee's handbooks is the lack of illustrations of forgeries. Forgeries are described only in words. Because of this he tended to be overly verbose, describing characteristics other than those needed to differentiate originals from forgeries. I have the third edition reprints of his work. There are problems with a few of the illustrations of genuine stamps in this edition. For example, the description of the original of Bolivar #1 states: "In the outer inscription, the tops of D and E of DE, at the top of the stamp, touch each other." This characteristic does not appear on the stamp illustrated. In a few cases he overlooks the most obvious difference between the original and forged stamps, such as the flaw in the background of the originals of the 1865 issue. His descriptions of the 1870 registration stamps doesn't mention the different types of background shading in the central oval on original stamps. Serrane includes some useful drawings showing characteristics of forgeries.

The forgeries and reprints in the nascent COPAPHIL reference collection include 58 different mint items and 99 different used items. The most notable characteristic is that on 78 of the used items, the cancels are totally unlike any genuine cancels used in Colombia. 3 of the others have manuscript

cancels, 15 have Bogota handstamps and 2 have a numeral "0" handstamp. The most dangerous forged cancels are found on Sperati reproductions. The most common forged cancels (Figure 1) include a grid of dots, a grid of lines and a target (the first target cancel used in Colombia was the killer portion of a duplex date stamp used in Bogota after 1886 and not seen on stamps earlier than the 1883 issue). Armed only with these facts, one can find forgeries in most Colombia collections offered for sale and in many dealer's stocks. Look especially at the 1865 issue (including the registration stamps) and the second issue of Antioquia. Quite a few forgeries and reprints are cancelled by penstrokes. While such cancels are occasionally found on genuine stamps, most genuine manuscript cancels show legible town names or portions thereof. Stamps cancelled with random penstrokes should be carefully examined.

Figure 1

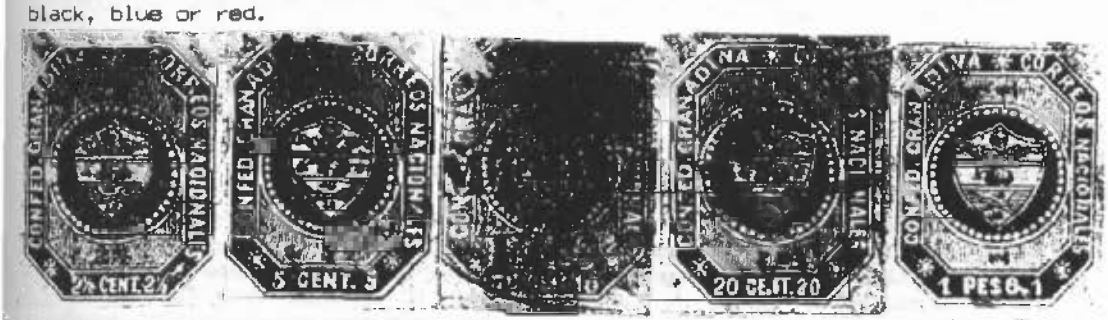
Most early stamps of Colombia show the national coat of arms and many forgeries can be by details in that part of the design. While the arms were not always shown on the stamps in the same way, they were generally more clearly and accurately depicted on genuine stamps. Figure 2 shows the coat of arms from a cubierta of the 1890 issue. A condor is perched above the shield. It faces to the right and has a knotted rope in its mouth. The bare spot on its neck shows as a thin white stripe. At its feet are two ribbons. The one at the left is inscribed "LIBERTAD" and the one at the right "Y ORDEN." The shield is divided into three parts. The parts are usually separated by a double horizontal line. The upper third contains 2 cornucopiae. The tails curve down and do not touch the sides of the shield. In the center is a plant with a round flower which inclines slightly to one side. The central third of the shield contains a cap of liberty on a pole. The ends of this part of the shield are sometimes shaded with horizontal lines. The lower third of the shield depicts a map of the isthmus of Panama with three-masted sailing ships above and below the isthmus. On either side of the shield two flag poles extend beyond the wings of the condor.

Prior to 1886, nine stars, representing the nine states, were part of the design. These stars were shown with five, six or eight points and on some stamps lines representing rays were drawn between the points. Forgers unfamiliar with the coat of arms often made very crude imitations. Some forgeries can be identified by the location or form of the stars. Many forgeries can be identified by variations in punctuation. Estados Unidos de Colombia was abbreviated on stamps as either E.U. or EE. UU. de Colombia. On some original stamps these periods were not round, but rather thin dashes. On originals unabbreviated words such as COLOMBIA or the denomination were sometimes followed by periods in arbitrary fashion. Forgers did not always copy this punctuation correctly.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE GRANADINE CONFEDERATION - 1859

NOTE: Prior to 1940 this issue was listed as the second issue of Colombia in all major catalogs and is listed that way in Earee and Serrane.

ORIGINALS. LITHOGRAPHED. There is an asterisk with 8 rays at the top center and at either side of the denomination. The background is composed of zig-zag lines. The period after CENT or PESO is closer to that word than to the following number. The number of pearls around the circle containing the arms varies for each value: 2 1/2c and 1P - 45, 5c - 48, 10c - 46, and 20c - 44. The printer had difficulty preparing inks of a constant color for each value and many shades exist, not all of which are listed in major catalogs. Used stamps are usually cancelled by manuscript town names, by Class VI handstamps or by large numeral handstamps of the pre-stamp period struck in black, blue or red.



FORGERY 1 - LITHOGRAPHED. The 20c has 45 pearls around the circle. The circle outside of the pearls is too thin. The period after CENT is closer to the 2 of 20 than to the T. (Earee 20c - 1st).

FORGERY 2 - LITHOGRAPHED. The 10 and 20c have 61 pearls, the 2 1/2c has 56. Background lines are vertical. The period after CENT is closer to the following number than to the T. (Earee 20c - 2nd).

FORGERY 3 - LITHOGRAPHED. The 10c has 50 very crude pearls around the circle. The background lines are very faint. The asterisks are crude with rays of different lengths.

REPRINT - LITHOGRAPHED. The 1 peso was reprinted. Reprints have no dividing guidelines between stamps and a constant flaw which appears as a white spot to the right of the ED of CONFED.

NO PHOTO AVAILABLE

FORGERY 1

According to Serrane and Trousseau, essays of the 10c in green and the 2 1/2c in maroon are known. The 1 Peso on bluish paper is not known used. Serrane and Trousseau state that forgeries of all values are known, but give no details of forgeries of the 5c, 10c or 1 peso.

THE MARKET REPORT - THE ABN CO AUCTION - PANAMA

Editor's Note: The sale of the American Bank Note Company files was undoubtedly the news in the Latin American stamp market last year. The Panama material comprised 92 lots, numbers 511-602. According to the tabulation by Robert Karrer in the Isthmian Collectors Club (ICC) newsletter, they were sold for a total of $136,960 + the 10% buyer's commission. That is just over twice the sum of the high estimates for the lots in the catalog which was $68,250. As Brian Moorhouse reported in his talk at the Orlando show, most of the lots seem to have been sold to dealers. The descriptions in the auction catalog are not always detailed enough to establish the quantities of various items which were in the files. An extract of the Panama lot descriptions with prices realized indicated (9 pages) was published in the ICC newsletter. Members may obtain a copy from the COPAPHIL library.

Two lots far exceeded their estimates. Lot 569, which consisted of 355 perforated file copy sheets of 100 stamps of various issues in varying quantities, sold for $10,000 against an estimate of $500-$750. Some sheets had a few stamps missing, were strengthened with tape or were discolored, but most were VF. Many items were available in 3 sheets or less, but 214 sheets were items in quantities from 6 to 72 sheets, the most common being the 2 (72), 5 (47) and 10 (33) centavos stamps of the 1924 issue. The lot price is less than $.40 per stamp. Ignoring the excess copies of the common items it is about $1.00 per stamp for the items which exist in 300 copies or less.

Lot 601 was perforated file copy sheets of 1915-1941 revenue stamps in a large carton estimated to contain about 1000 sheets which sold for $14,000 against an estimate of $750-$1000.

Lot 511, which consisted of a proof of each stamp of the 1892-1895 map issue with an extra proof of the 10c from a second die and 2 specimen sheets of each stamp, sold for $2700. This was the only lot from the period of Colombian administration.

Many of these stamps have thematic interest. The number of specimen sheets is often small enough so that Panama and thematic collectors wanting complete sheets could drive sheet prices up substantially. It will be interesting to watch the market to see what happens. Were I the buyer, I would first offer complete sheets for sale. It is my experience that while there is considerable demand for proofs (which are usually available in limited numbers), the market for specimens is quite limited. For example, specimens of the early issues of Argentine generally sell for less than mint copies of the stamps and there is no special market for the MUESTRA overprints on stamps of the 1887-1889 issue of Colombia. Once sheets are broken up, the owner may find it difficult to sell all the stamps of the sheet. I would not be surprised if that happened to some of the items from lot 569, especially those of which there are 33, 47 or 72 sheets. The buyer might be wiser to use all but 3-4 sheets of those to kindle the fireplace.

There was strong interest in the proofs and production files of most of the issues thru 1924 with the Lot 579, the production file of the 1915 postage due issue, selling for $6500 versus an estimate of $1500-$2000. This material for early issues is also of interest to collectors and exhibitors of the Canal Zone as they were overprinted to produce Canal Zone stamps. It will be interesting to see what our new President, David Leeds, was able to obtain to add to his exhibit of this material.

SPACE FILLERS

In response to David Zemer's letter published in the last issue, a member who wishes to remain anonymous furnished a photocopy of another Panama C19 cover which is illustrated on the front cover of this issue. This is the fourth reported cover with this stamp. The same member has another stamp used on piece, also with the 8 October 1936 date.

COPAPHIL received a letter from a collector in Germany with a photocopy of a used multiple of 25 of Colombia 274a and an inquiry as to whether a larger multiple is known. The stamps are cancelled by repeated strikes of a large rectangular handstamp, previously unrecorded by the postal markings study circle, which reads ADMINISTRACION NACIONAL/DE CORREOS NACIONALES/JUL 27 1903/ Seccion 5. - Oficina L/ BOGOTA in five lines. The 27 in the date line is inverted. The date shows it is not an inflation usage. It would seem to be from a large encomienda mailing. It is the largest used multiple that I know of. Does anyone know of a larger one? Also, does anyone know the function of Oficina L, Seccion 5 at that time?

There were three 1902 and 1904 Colombia covers in a recent N.Y. auction that are worthy of mention. I believe they are from the collection of one of our former members. The first is a somewhat frayed oversized cover franked with 2 copies of the 20 centavos stamp of the 1902 Medellin issue, Scott 261. There is a manuscript censor marking on the reverse which reads: "Jefatura Civil y Militar, Segovia, 31 de Octubre de 1902, Pase." Handstamped on the front in two places is a forwarding agent marking not listed by Rowe, "Encaminada por J. M. & Eugenio Morales." The stamps were cancelled in Barranquilla 18 Nov 1902, a very early date for this issue and the earliest recorded on cover. There is also a handstamped Barranquilla censor marking. The cover was addressed to Edward Halse in London, England. Mr. Halse was apparently visiting Colombia at the time and the letter was forwarded to him in Puerto Berrio arriving in Barranquilla on 16 January 1903. Segovia is a small town in northern Antioquia, served by the Departmental postal service. This is the first reported censorship marking from such a town.

The second cover is an inflation cover sent from Medellin to New York on 16 January 1904. It is franked on the reverse with 10 copies of the 10 centavos stamp of the Bogota issue of 1902, Scott 269, and narrow format one peso and three pesos revenue stamps of the series of 1903-1904. This is the second reported inflation cover bearing revenue stamps. The other, from Buenaventura, franked with wide format stamps was shown on page 55 of the February 1989 COPACARTA. The third cover is an inflation cover from Buenaventura to New York mailed on February 29 1904 and franked by 5 copies of the 1 Peso stamp of the 1902 Bogota issue, Scott 272. It bears the previously reported circular forwarding agent marking, "Encaminada por B. Lopez & Ca Buenaventura," showing that this firm, as well as the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., forwarded mail on the Pacific coast following Panama's declaration of independence.

This issue marks the debut of the "Forgeries and Reprints" column. Thanks to Varro Tyler and Bill Sauber for reviewing the copy, making suggestions and furnishing material for the illustrations. In the next issue I will discuss forgeries of the Colombia 1860 issue. The COPAPHIL reference collection does not have Earee's second and third forgeries of the 10c or his bogus 2 1/2c green stamp of that issue. We can use donations or a loan of these items to illustrate the column. I plan to print the column on odd

numbered pages so that it will have a wide margin at the left. Members may wish to make photocopies which can be filed separately as a handy reference.

A recent catalog of one of our major auction firms proudly announced the sale of a VF used copy of Colombia Scott 13, the 2 1/2c of 1861 with a photo in the photo section. The stamp was obviously one of the most common fakes. I called their attention to this on my bid sheet. The next day I got a note from Gerard Marque noting the same thing. This is not an uncommon occurence with this firm, which apparently does not have anyone on their staff qualified to expertise Latin American lots offered in their sales.

I have received the manuscript of the second article in the series by Kenneth Rowe on the Colombian numeral issues. This ten page article will be featured in the June 1991 issue along with the final installment of the article on Antioquia manuscript cancels.

The 18 February 1991 auction catalog of Mautalan & Pedret of Buenos Aires offered a cover with a bisect of the 10 centavos stamp of the 1904 gold currency issue cancelled in Barranquilla on 29 August 1904. Quite a few of these covers exist, they are not "muy raro" as stated in the auction catalog. I have seen more than a dozen. It is possible that 5 centavos stamps of the 1904 gold currency issue were never shipped to Barranquilla. The only foreign letters that I have seen from that town during the first half of the year are "inflation covers" using stamps of the 1902-3 Barranquilla issue. The latest is dated 3 July 1904. It is possible that stamps of that issue were exhausted by August 1904 and replacement stamps of the numeral issue were not received. 10 centavos stamps of the 1904 issue were bisected to pay the 5 centavos gold rate on foreign letters for several months (my latest bisect cover is dated 27 October 1904). At the SANDICAL 91 show, I saw a cover with the 5 centavos stamp dated 27 November 1904. I would appreciate hearing from anyone with covers which confirm or refute this hypothesis and from anyone having a 5 centavos stamp of the 1904 numeral issue on a cover from Barranquilla dated in 1904 or early 1905.

As we all know strange and unexpected items sometimes turn up in collections. Sometime ago I purchased a Colombia back-of-the-book collection. It contains what appear to be "proofs" of the handstamps used to prepare the Departmental overprints. They are handstamped in violet on the reverse side of what appear to be postal forms cut into strips. Each handstamp contains a horizontal setting of five overprints. Unfortunately the forms show considerable tropical staining, but they are still an interesting ancillary item for a collection.

CLASSIFIED

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COLOMBIA **Copacarta**

The Journal of COPAPHIL,
The Colombia — Panama Philatelic Study Group
American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 142
Box 2245
El Cajon, California 92021
Volume VIII, Number 4 JIM CROSS, Editor June 1991

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1777 COVER FROM PANAMA TO CARTAGENA, See Page 90

COPAPHIL NEWS

New Members(thru 31 May)

269	Birch, Ray	32 Branksome Rd	Southend-on-Sea	SS2 4HQ	England
267	Bork, Norbert	Carl-Zeiss Str. 33	Konigsbronn	7323	Germany
268	Burega, Paul	Box 15765 Merwale Depot	Nepean Ont	K2C 3S7	Canada
270	Jensen, Bent	Kvaglundvej 19	Esbjerg	DK-6705	Denmark

Address Changes

Z54	McArthur, Robert L	337 W. Lovejoy	Pocatello ID	83204	USA
C70	Rowe, Kenneth	5280 Lakeshore Rd #502	Burlington Ont	L7L 5R1	Canada

Reinstated

191	Quelquejeu, Adolfo	Box 6-2097 El Dorado	Panama		Panama
C75	Simmonds, W.E.	Box 404	Addison IL	60101	USA

Mr. Simmonds, a former member, collects Panama, codes 56-57, 59-60, 62 and 66-67, as well as other countries of Central America and is the new editor of El Quetzal, journal of the International Society of Guatemala Collectors. Herr Bork collects Colombia, codes 02-05. He has been kind enough to send me an article on plating the 1901 Cartagena provisional issues which will appear in this journal after it is translated. Pastor Birch collects Colombia, codes 02-05, 07-11 and Panama, codes 51-52, 54 and 61. He also deals in stamps of both countries. Mr. Burega collects Colombia, codes 01-05, 14, and 17 and Panama, codes 51, 53-56, 64 and 67. Mr. Jensen collects Colombia, codes 01-07 and 16 and Panama, codes 51-52, 54-57 and 66. This brings our membership to 186. Barring an unexpected surge of new members in June, we will have 2 less members at the end of this year than at the end of last year for the first time since COPAPHIL was started.

President David Leeds received a gold award at the San Jose Filatelic Fiesta for his exhibit of "Canal Zone Aerophilately Covers 1918-48. Member Thomas Myers received a silver award at LINPEX '91 in Lincoln NE for his exhibit of "Early Cancelations of Colombia." Vice President Ray Ireson served as general chairman of Royale *1991* Royal, a Canadian national show in the Montreal area. According to press reports it was a great success. A national stamp exposition was held in Medellin from 18-26 April 1991. I would like to publish details in the next issue, if a Colombian member would be kind enough to send a copy of the program(s) for our library.

Our European representative, Eric Harris, arranged a special meeting on Colombia to be held at the meeting of the Spanish Main Society in London in February. Unfortunately, extreme weather conditions forced the cancelation of that meeting which will be rescheduled at a later date.

I will be mailing exhibit prospectuses for SANDICAL 92 to exhibitors known to me later this month. If you are interested in exhibiting at the show and do not receive a prospectus, please drop me a line. Priority will be given to exhibits which were not shown at previous general meetings.

Finally, it is time to pay dues for 1991-1992. Each member will receive a dues notice with this issue of COPACARTA. Notices to members who have paid dues in advance include a statement showing their account status. Members may take advantage of current rates by submitting dues for two additional years in addition to 1991-1992. Please send your payment before 15 August to save the expense of mailing a second notice.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK--On Stamp Shows and COPAPHIL

I attend a lot of stamp shows and am occasionally asked why? So after a bit of soul searching, I think I know the answer.

There are SHOWS and BOURSES and varieties of each. Shows range from non-profit locally sponsored club functions to APS recognized Philatelic Exhibitions. They also include the basic bourse (sales tables) which to a great extent support the entire affair. Bourses, however, are usually commercial enterprises that range from the "4th Sunday Show" (which is not really a show) to substantial 3-day events run by regional entrepreneurs or even ASDA. So, why do I go?

To see stamps, to buy stamps, and to talk stamps,

but I am not sure of the order or priority. One or another may control. The major shows attract better exhibits, more stamps to see, more substantial dealers with stronger stocks, and from the society's point of view more collectors.

We are getting to my point. The major regional APS Philatelic Exhibitions, be it CALIFPEX or EASTCOASTPEX, provide a showcase for COPAPHIL, if we but take advantage of it. Bourse tables are a place to search for stamps and covers you want. But there is another resource present—people. If we take the trouble to schedule regional COPAPHIL meetings at these shows, we can bring our members together and achieve the function of the society. A large attendance does not really matter. If even two of our members get together to exchange information, sharing specialized knowledge of our interests, it is a plus.

How is it done? Contact your show Chair at least 6 months ahead. Free meeting space and program publicity are part of the package. Show announcements are usually in the philatelic press, and with lead time we can get them in COPACARTA.

Who does it? Who is local Chair? You are the local rep. But please contact me to make sure we do not have two conflicting meetings at the same show, and for maybe a helpful suggestion or two.

As a starter, I am asking for meetings at **APS STaMpsHOW 91 (Philadelphia) August 22-25; BALPEX 91 (Hunt Valley/Baltimore) August 31-September 2; SESCAL 91 (Los Angeles) October 11-13.** Hope to see you there!

On another matter, the Auction is scheduled for the Fall so get your material together. Dates will be announced. Incidentally, if any of our overseas members have difficulty transmitting funds for dues, we are pleased to apply your auction proceeds toward your dues.

David J. Leeds, Box 491472, Los Angeles, CA 90049
or COPAPHIL, Box 2245, El Cajon, CA 92021
(213) 472-0282, (619) 561-4959

LA BIBLIOTECA

by Robert D'Elia, COPAPHIL Librarian

There has been a good deal of library activity this quarter. In addition to my own "digging" at the Western Philatelic Library, the following gifts were received:

- From Jaime Santander of Guayaquil. Museo Medellin Journal #5 and FILBA #51, 52 and 58 (we still need FILBA #60 to complete our run of the more recent issues).
- From Gerard Marque. "The Airpost of Colombia" by Eugenio Gebauer.
- From Debbie Friedman. "The Collectors Club Philatelist Mar-Apr 1990 containing Dr. James Helme's article, "American Bank Note Company Index Cards: Issues other than Airmails."
- From Robert Muller. No less than 76 articles and clippings on Colombian philately, primarily from German language periodicals. (Gerard Marque has kindly agreed to translate the titles into English and provide a synopsis where applicable.
- From Kaarlo Anttila. A lovely photocopy of his 112 page exhibit, "Postal History of Early Colombia 1750-1854," which won a gold medal and special prizes at FLOREX '90.
- From David Leeds. A bundle of articles on Panamanian philately including "The Registration Stamps of Panama" and "Panama, The Acknowledgement of Receipt Stamps" both by Gustavo Schay. Also included were 2 catalogs of the Waterlow Sample Stamps of Colombia & Panama from Robson Lowe, "Panama Booklets" by David Leeds, "Early Canal Zone (Panama) Essays" by Weiss & Leeds, and "The Arms of Panama 1824" by Harry Huber.

Robert Mitchell continues to fill our coffers with a broad range of articles in many languages and has provided me with a computer print out of those items in his bibliography (which at last count numbered some 2600 listings) that are NOT in our library. This has done much to speed up the acquisition of copies from the Western Philatelic Library, if they have them. However, when I'm there I'm often easily distracted by Jo and Roger Skinner, most recently into a large acquisition of old auction catalogs. Among those acquired were:

1. Corinphila Sale 44 - Mar 7-16 1957. A marvelous array of Colombia regulars and airs.

2. Harmer Rooke Sale - Jun 1-2 1939. The Anson McCleverty Collection which includes Colombian airs.

3. Harmer Rooke Promotion Catalog of the Wm. H. Crocker Sale of 1938 illustrating several rare tete-beche items of classic Colombia.

We have tons of good material, but need a few more good customers. I have sold three copies of George Maier's book, "The Postal History & Postmarks of The Audiencia of Quito." These went to a Southern California dealer, a collector's library in the Netherlands, and the curator of the Smithsonian Philatelic Collection. If these buyers seek this limited edition publication, shouldn't it also be in your library? Copies are still available, see ad on page 91.

The library still needs copies of COPAPHIL Mail Sale Catalog for Sale #1 and prices realized for Sale #3. Can anyone help?

COLOMBIA, THE NUMERAL ISSUE OF 1908
II. THE TWO CENTAVOS

by Kenneth Rowe

The Two Centavos value went through seven printings and was in use for twelve years. Its history is one of the most complex of the series.

Only one master die was used for the entire period but with the five die varieties and the presence or absence of guidelines the identification of the printings is relatively easy.

DIE VARIETIES

FIGURE 1

Collectors should note that overinking and stone wear may affect the clarity of some of the distinguishing marks by either covering them or causing them to vanish

1 A. "D & O" of DOS joined by a diagonal line.
1 B. Line absent or fragmentary.
1 C. Dot in "O" of COLOMBIA.Diagonal line from base of "I" in NACIONALES crossing the inner circle above the "C".
1 D. As 1C with diagonal line from lower frame through "A" & "L" of NACIONAL.
1 E. As 1D with diagonal line crossing R/H lower foliate ornament below "A" of CENTAVOS.

GUIDELINES

FIGURE 2

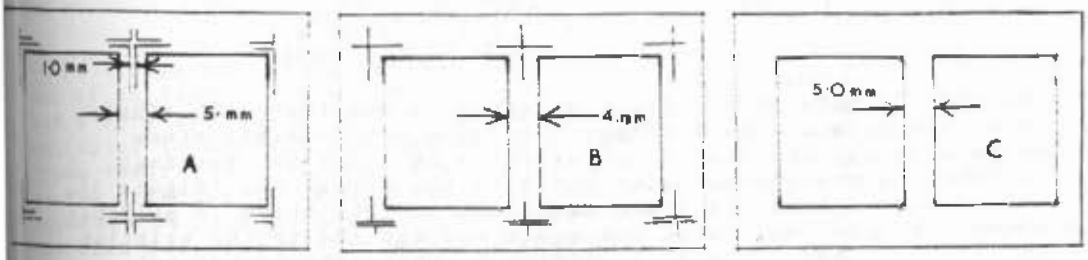
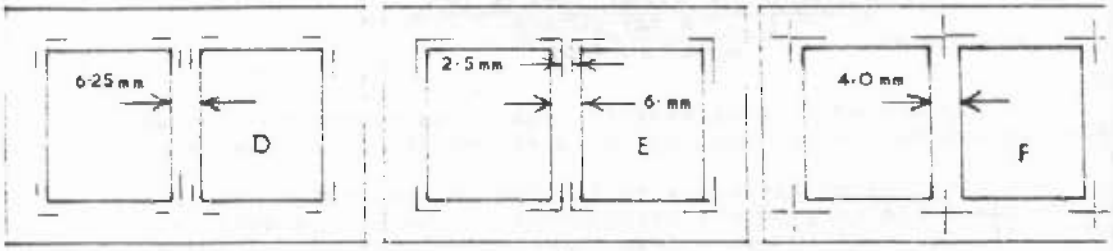


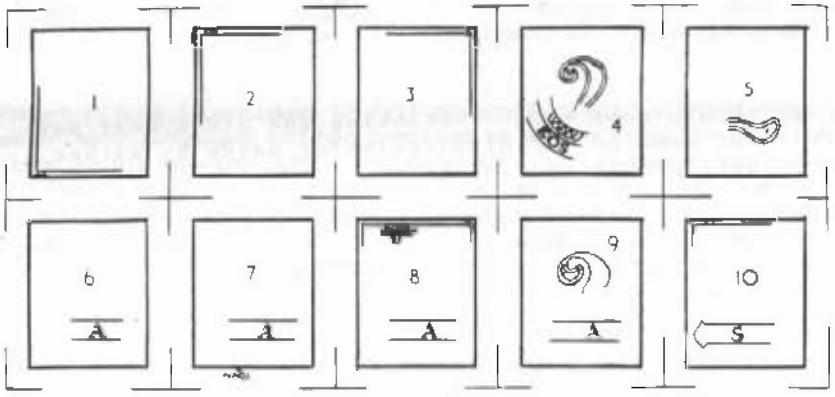
FIGURE 2



FIRST PRINTING 1908

The first printing was prepared by transferring individual impressions of the die directly to the printing stone. It is distinguished by clear impressions in shades of pale to deep rose. Die 1A and guidelines 2A were used. Normal perforations are 13½ and 10. A compound perforation of 13½ x 10 is scarce. No watermarks have been recorded. Paper is thin to medium (.0025" to .0035")

SECOND PRINTING 1908

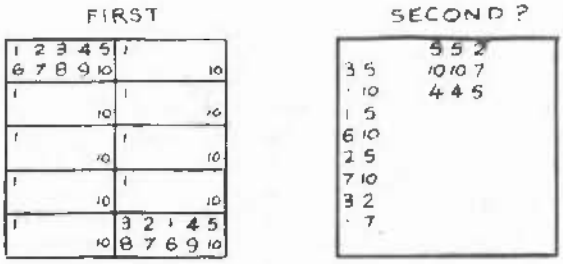


1. Thickened outer frame L/L.
2. Frame projection and dots in U/L frame.
3. Dot U/R inner frame.
4. Inner frame line in head of 2 thickened and dot arches above "O" of CORREOS.
5. Dash in tail of 2.
6. Broken "A" in CENTAVOS.
7. As 6 and dot above "AC" of NACIONAL.
8. As 6 and blob in 2nd line above "U" of REPUBLICA.
9. As 6 and dot on inner line of ball of 2.
10. Dot above "S" of DOS and dots in U/L inner frame.

The first state of the die (1A) was used together with single guidelines (2B) in a narrow setting. A 10 unit intermediate stone was used to multiply the designs. There were at least two settings, one of which used the intermediate stone in the normal way (Figure 3).

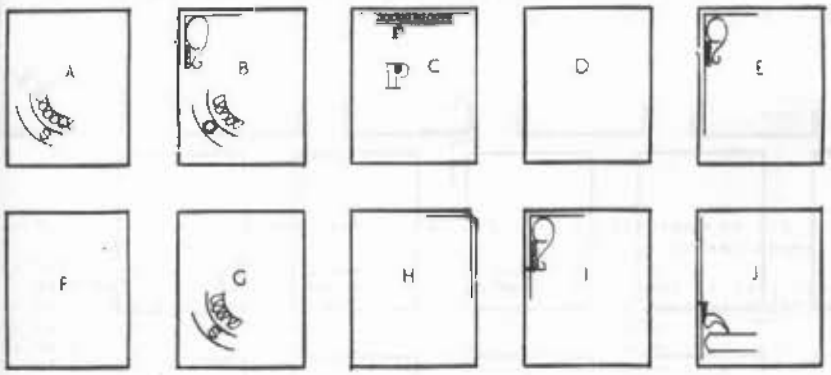
The second setting used the same intermediate stone to multiply the designs but they were then cut apart and applied to the printing stone at random. I have several multiples of this setting but not enough to confirm the layout.

FIGURE 3



Printing is average to good with shades ranging from scarlet to deep red with some rose reds from early printings.Paper ranges from thin crisp to thick (.002" to .004"). Type II watermarks can be found on the thin paper (See COPACARTA Vol VI #2,1988). Normal perforations are 13½,10,10 x 13½ and 13½ x 10. Compounds with 13½ on one side and 10 on the other three sides exist but are scarce.

THIRD PRINTING 1912



A. Blob in arches to right of"S" of CORREOS.
B. Broken arch above "O" of CORREOS and dot on U/L frame.
C. Flaw in "P" of REPUBLICA.
D. No distinguishing marks.
E. Break in L/L outer frame line.
F. No distinguishing marks.
G. Broken arch above "S" of CORREOS.
H. U/R corner broken.
I. Dot left inner frame line.
J. Small break U/L frame line and dot L/L inner frame.

It seems fairly certain that this printing was prepared by use of an intermediate stone of 10 units. Unfortunately the printing had a very short life (Studd states 4 months)and I have insufficient multiples to confirm the layout. The number of repeated transfer types indicates an intermediate stone but they may have been applied to the printing stone at random and any configuration that I have found may be coincidental. In any event the above proposed layout has been prepared as "possible".Positions A-B-C and E-I-J have been

confirmed by multiples and strips but the balance are only an educated guess that will have to wait for a sheet or part sheet to appear.

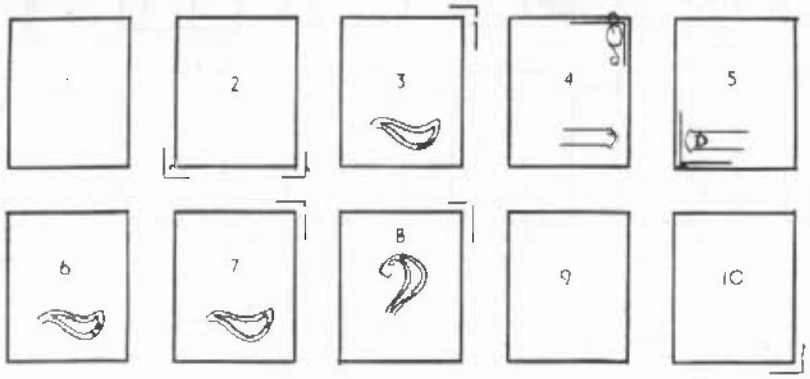
Die 1B was used and there were no guidelines (1C).Studd reports a sheet of 100 and this would be normal. Shades are red without much variation.Perforations are 13½ common,10 and 13½ x 10 scarce.

An unusual feature of both this and the 4th printing is the use of ribbed paper in addition to the regular thin paper. The ribbing can be found both vertically and horizontally (view the surface against the light) and measures about .0025" in thickness. The thin paper measures .0025 to 003". The only watermark recorded is a large symbol of some kind which may include a seahorse.I have about a quarter of it on a block of four.Due to the short period of use covers are rare.

FOURTH PRINTING 1913

This printing also had a life of only a few months before the 5th printing was introduced but an examination of available material shows no pattern of transfer types that would indicate the use of an intermediate stone. Die was 1B,guidelines are in the form of dashes (2D). Shades and papers are exactly the same as the 3rd printing. A few watermarks are of Type I on the thin paper. I have one example of Type IIIa indicating a 1913 introduction date for this watermark. Covers are rare.

FIFTH PRINTING 1913

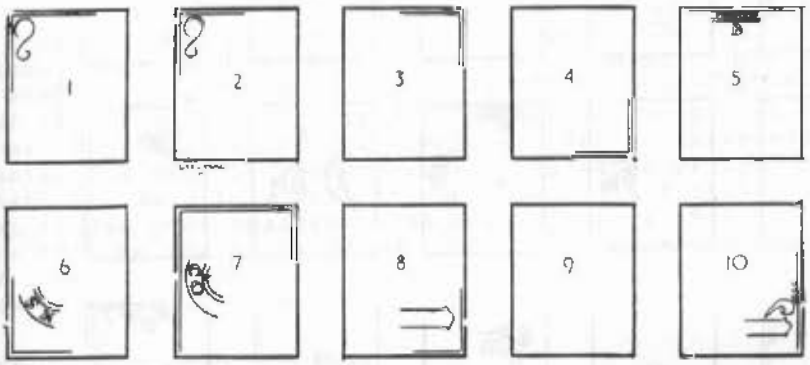


Only those guidelines which assist in identification have been included in this sketch but all stamps have guidelines in all four corners.

1. No distinguishing marks.
2. Dot at L/L corner and dot on L/R guideline.
3. Long blob in foot of 2 and break in U/R guideline.
4. Oval flaw at U/L and line at right end of value tablet.
5. Dot above "D" of DOS and blob in L/L corner.
6. Two blobs in foot of 2.
7. Blob in foot of 2 and break in U/R guideline.
8. Blob and inner line break in neck of 2 and break in U/R guideline.
9. No distinguishing marks.
10. Bend and break in L/R guideline.

The third state of the die (Figure 1C) was used for this printing together with square guidelines (Figure 2E) in a very wide setting. A 10 unit intermediate stone was used to multiply the designs to produce a printing stone of 100. Paper is thin to medium (.0025" to .003"). Watermarks are quite common on this printing and usually consist of Type I with a very small number of Type III. Perforations are 13½,10 and 13½ x 10. Due to the very wide setting it is usually this printing that is used to manufacture fake single imperfs (See comments) Shades are pale reds without much variation.

SIXTH PRINTING 1913

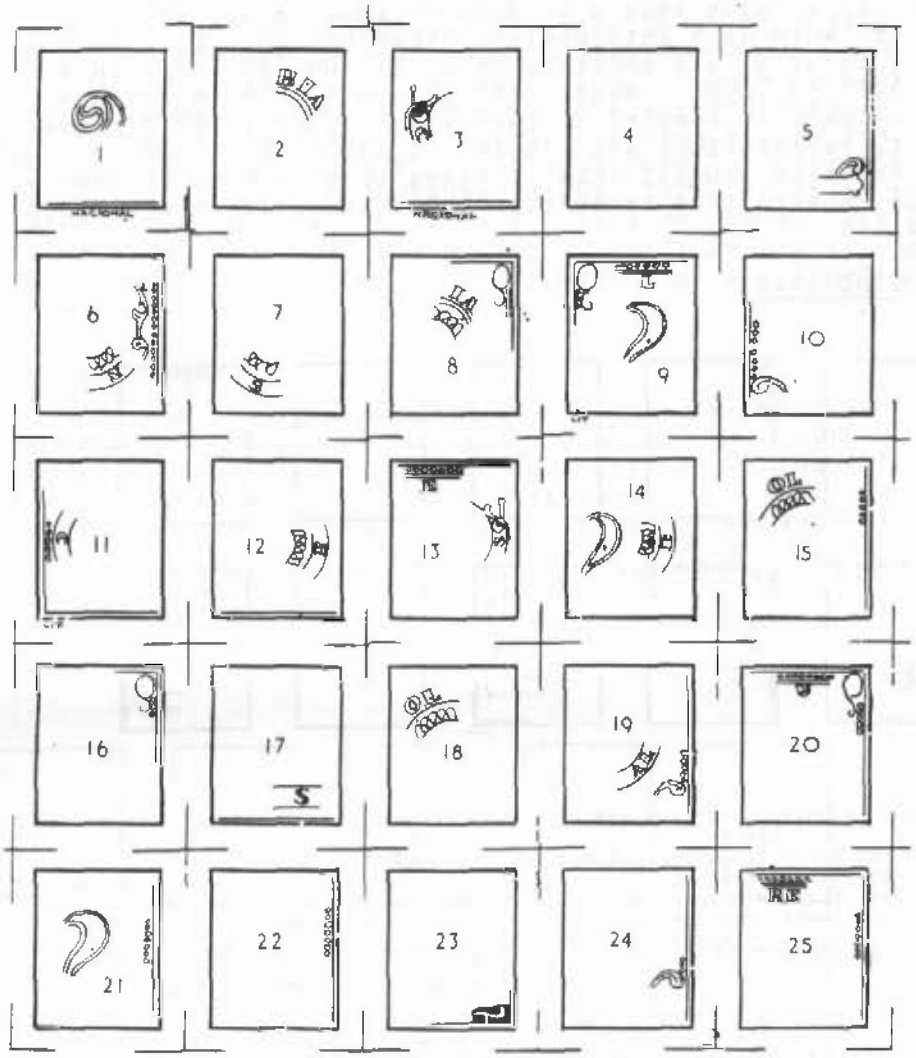


1. Dot on inner frame and break in outer frame at U/L.
2. Outer frame broken at U/L and dash below "T" of LIT.
3. Outer frame broken at U/R.
4. Outer frame broken at L/R.
5. Outer frame broken above "B" of REPUBLICA.
6. Break in outer frame at L/L and inner circle broken above "S" and "N".
7. Outer frame broken at left centre and flaw above "CO" of CORREOS. Dash in U/R frame.
8. Small outer frame break L/R.
9. No distinguishing marks.
10. Outer frame broken at right centre.

This printing used the fourth state of the die (Figure 1D) in a medium setting without guidelines (Figure 2C) to produce a printing stone of 100. A 10 unit intermediate stone was used and as there are some anomalies in some pairs in my collection the possibility of a variation in the lower two rows of the sheet in one of the settings must be considered. Paper is thin to thick (.002 to .004"). No watermarks have been reported. Perforations are 13½ and 10 with many compounds and permutations. Shades are pale to cherry red.

In spite of the many printings this value is relatively free of folded transfers. Having said that this printing shows the most extensive fold seen on any value (Figure 4).

SEVENTH PRINTING 1915



1. Dot in ball of 2 and below "A" of NACIONAL.
2. Dot in "I" of COLOMBIA and L/L guideline double.
3. Blob in L.centre foliate ornament at "C" of CORREOS and break in outer frame above "O" of NACIONAL.
4. No distinguishing marks.
5. Breaks in R.outer frame and dot on R.inner frame.
6. Lower curl of U/R foliate ornament joined to ball of centre ornament.Dot above "N" of NACIONALES.
14. Dashes in neck of 2 and blob in arches above "E" of NACIONALES
15. Break in R.frame at 10th pearl and dot in arches below "O" of COLOMBIA.
16. Dot in 3rd pearl R.side.
17. Break in frame below "S" of CENTAVOS.
18. Dot in arches below "O" of COLOMBIA and dot in side of "L" of COLOMBIA.
19. Dot in "L" of NACIONALES and break in R.inner frame into the 4th pearl.

7. Break in arches above "S" of CORREOS.
8. Dot below "A" of COLOMBIA.Dot U/R corner and dots on R.side of frame.
9 Dot on U/L frame.Dash in neck of 2.Dot in pearl above "L" of REPUBLICA.Dash on frame above "I" of LIT.
10. Break in L.inner frame between 4th and 5th pearls.
11. L/L corner broken and dot in 11th pearl on left.
12. Dash below "V" of CENTAVOS in lower frame and dot in "E" of NACIONALES.
13. Dot in "E" of REPUBLICA and right foliate ornament breaks inner circle.
20. Flaw in "U" of REPUBLICA and break in R.frame at 5th pearl.
21. Dot in neck of 2 and in 12th pearl on right side.
22. Break in right frame at 9th pearl.
23. Break between lower right foliate ornament and the inner frame
24. Break in R.frame at 1st pearl.
25. Break in R.frame at 8th pearl. Dot in pearl above "E" and on frame above "R" of REPUBLICA.

This printing was in use until 1920-21 when the 1920 Provisional issue was introduced and covered most of the World War I period when supplies from Europe could not be obtained. The fifth state of the die was used (Figure 1E) with single guidelines in a narrow setting.(Figure 2F) For the first time an intermediate stone of 25 units was used to produce a printing stone of 100. In view of the length of time it is unlikely that only one printing stone was used but it has been impossible to identify more than one setting. Paper is thin to medium (.002 to .003"). Shades are either cherry reds or quite distinctive orange reds. Minor folded transfers exist on Transfer Types 2,15,22 and 25. No watermarks are recorded.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS-TWO CENTAVOS

a.Marginal Clippings

The 3rd,5th and 7th printings show impressions of what are obviously fragments of stamp designs in or near the sheet,or transfer group margins (Figure 5).They were first reported by Pemberton (1) and one was illustrated recently by Jim Cross (2).They are probably strips of cut up transfer paper used to paste together the transfer sheets into printing stone configuration before application to the printing stone. The strips were occasionally pasted on printed side up and of course left an impression on the stone which picked up the ink. Transfer paper is very thin and transparent.

Figure 5 shows the centre of the upper margin of a sheet of the 5th printing with the clipping bridging the joint between the two upper groups of transfers. As far as I can tell all of the reported examples are marginal stamps.

b.Imprint on Right

This variety was reported by Barron in 1928 (3) and was discussed by both Studd and Myer. It has been stated by Myer that the stamp is from the 6th printing and it his conclusion that the printing stone became damaged and was repaired by hand. As anyone who knows anything about lithography knows any damage,scratch, crack or fingerprint on the surface of the stone will hold ink

FIGURE 4

FIGURE 5

and will print a mark of some sort. It is more likely that this particular image was clipped when it was part of the transfer sheet before it was applied to the printing stone, a fairly common event. I have stamps that have only the top fragments of the imprint left by this process. They are usually the lower row of the transfer sheet which had to be cut quite closely to allow for the next group of transfers to be aligned correctly.

Why only this example was corrected is questionable but the fact that it was placed on the right is an easy mistake to make when working on the stone in reverse. Only one example has been recorded.

FIGURE 6

FIGURE 7

c. Paper

Probably because of the very high usage the number of papermakers watermarks is far higher on this value than on any other in the series. The proportion is as follows:-

2nd Printing 69, 3rd Printing 6, 4th Printing 14, 5th Printing 110 for a total of 199.

The use of ribbed paper is also unusual. It was only used for the 3rd and 4th printings. World War I had not started and paper supplies from Germany had not been interupted.

GENERAL COMMENTS-ALL VALUES

Imperforate or Part Imperforate

After publication of the first article in this series I was asked why I had not commented on imperforates..The reason for this is that true imperfs are very scarce and that fake imperfs are very common. In fact the Litografia did a reasonably good job. Their most common error was to leave one margin of a sheet imperf and the second was to miss a row of perfs.This was usually followed by a double row of perfs on the next stamp.As a consequence imperf between pairs are not uncommon (Figure 6).

Studd reported that he only had three imperf all round pairs from the whole issue and like myself Myer ignored the subject. To my knowledge no imperf sheet or large multiple has ever been reported. If such exists I would like to see a photograph of it.

I think it can be said that single imperfs,whether mint, used or on cover are all fakes (Figure 7) and imperf all round pairs should be looked at with suspicion if they come from printings that are known for their wide settings.

CORRECTION

In the first article in this series I stated that the first printing of the Five Centavos existed in a sheet size of 150. This is wrong and is my error when transcribing Studd's notes. Only the third printing of this value exists in this format. Sorry!

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(3) Barron,J.H. The Settings of the 1908 Issue of Colombia. London Philatelist 1928.
(1) Pemberton,F.L. Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.1943.
(2) Cross,J. Colombia,Land of Philatelic Opportunity,American Philatelist.1988.

WHO'S WHO ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF COLOMBIA

by Jose Iribarren

Editor's Note: This series of short biographies was published by the Pan American Union in Washington D.C. in 1942 in English and Spanish. They are being reprinted serially in this journal.

NARIÑO, ANTONIO — Issue of 1887, Scott 134

Antonio Nariño, an outstanding soldier, statesman, orator and journalist, was born in Bogota in 1765, and before reaching legal age was appointed Treasurer of Tithes. He translated "The Rights of Man" which shortly after its publication, resulted in his imprisonment and the confiscation of his estate. Deported to Spain, he soon escaped to Paris and later to England. Using his talent and skill as a writer and a statesman, he encouraged European supporters to aid the independence movement in Colombia. In 1797 he returned incognito to Bogota where, betrayed, he succeeded in negotiating with the Viceroy to give himself up on condition that his life be spared. Mendinueta, then Viceroy, however, insisted that Nariño disclose the identity of his accomplices. Narino shrewdly named the Ministers in France and England and a number of Spaniards in the mother country. The Viceroy, satisfied with this declaration, sent Narino to the prison in Bocachica, Cartagena, from whence he emerged a free man when independence was proclaimed. On September 19, 1811, he was elected President of Cundinamarca. Attacked by Royalist forces, Nariño consolidated his position in Bogota and defeated the enemy in January 1813. From then on his campaign develped to the south in a series of battles which included victories at Calibio, Aimerich and Buexaco, the capture of the Fortress of Juanambu, the defeat of Cebollas and Tasines which enabled Narino to carry the republican flag to Pasto. Fortune then seemed to leave him and he was obliged personally to surrender to the Royalists in order to save his army. Thirteen months of misery in the Pasto jail followed and thereafter he was deported with other patriots to Spain where he was held until the final victory of the patriots in 1819. Appointed Vice President on the death of Dr. Juan German Roscio, Nariño opened the Congress of Cucuta on May 6, 1821. His enemies preferred several false charges against him which the upper chamber promptly dismissed. Narino, however, retired to Leiva and died on December 13, 1823.

PINZON, PROSPERO — Issue of 1902-3, Scott 216-219

Born in Cundinamarca in 1850, Prospero Pinzon received his degree of Doctor of Law at the University of Bogota and devoted himself to his profession. He later entered politics and on several occasions was a member of Cpongress as a Representative or a Senator, always a loyal defender of the Constitution of 1886. Appointed Governor of Cundinamarca by President Caro, he won wide praise and support for his administration, during which he reorganized departmental revenues, improved means of communication and promoted public education. In the revolution of 1895 Pinzon commanded the Government's northern army and cooperated with President Reyes in the establishment of peace. He held other public offices, and in 1900 again took up arms against a revolution that lasted three years. In this, as in his other campaigns, he proved his mettle and military genious and contributed in a large measure to the Government's victory. Pinzon entered Bogota in triump and was awarded the highest commission in the army. He died in Bogota in 1902 and was buried with honors.

MANUSCRIPT CANCELS OF ANTIOQUIA, PART III

by Howard Frome

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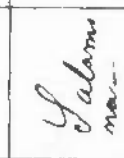
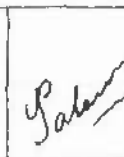
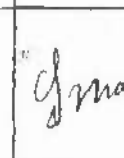
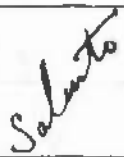
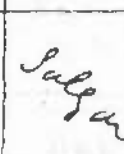
Salamina						
Salento						
Salgar						
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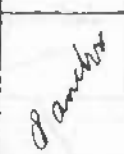
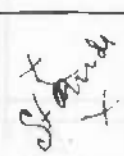
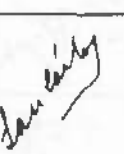
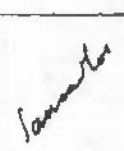
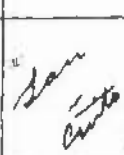
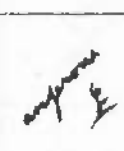
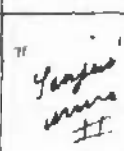
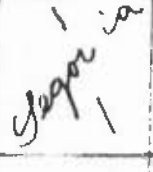
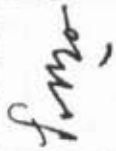
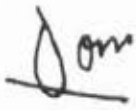
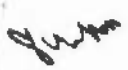
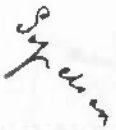
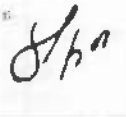
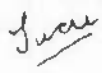
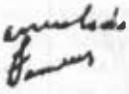
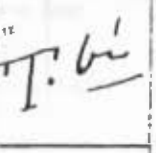
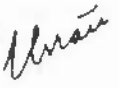
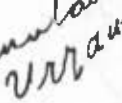
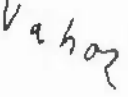
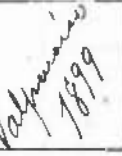
San Andres						
San Bartolomé						
San Carlos						
San Jeronimo						
San Luis						

	1859-1868	1868-1886		1886-1900		
	National	**State**	**National**	**Dep't**	**National**	
San Pedro				S. Pedro		
San Rafael						
San Roque		San Roque		Sanroque		S. roque
San Vicente		[illegible]		[illegible]		
Sta Anna						
Barbara		Santa Barbara		Sta Barb		
Sta Rosa		Sta Rosa de Osos		Sta Rosa		Sta Rosa
Santo Domingo		Sto Doming.		Sto Dgo		Sdgo
Santuario		Santº		Santuario 1881		Santuario

	1859-1884 National	1884-1886 State	1886-1900 National	Dep't	National	
Segovia						
Sonsón						
Sopetran						
Sucre						
Tamesis						
Titiribi						
Urrao						
Vahos						
Valparaiso						

	1859-1868 National	1868-1886 State	1868-1886 National	1886-1900 Dep't	1886-1900 National	
Villa Maria						
Yarumal						
Yolombó						
Zaragosa						
Zea						
San Cristobal						
Cordova						
Mechi						
Garrapato						

NOTES ON PANAMA POSTAL HISTORY 1883-1897

by Jim Cross

These notes include material from the files of the Gaceta de Panama, and Gaceta Oficial of Panama in the Library of Congress. These files, on microfilm, are located in the Law Library in the Madison building on the southeast corner of Independence Ave. and So. Capital St. They are currently available to the public from 8:30 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Monday thru Friday and 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Saturday. They seem to be virtually complete from the first issue to the current year.

Prior to 1883 administering the postal service of the state of Panama was an additional duty of the Administrators of Hacienda of the state and of the subdivisions which were at that time known as the Departments (confusing!) of Panama, Cocle, Los Santos, Veraguas and Chiriqui. Decree 92 of 1883 8 May 1883, reported in Gaceta de Panama 813 on 18 May 1883, established a separate position of Director General de Correos. The decree called for establishment of 2 land routes. The first was between Panama and San Carlos calling at Arraijan, Chorrera, Capira, and Chame with mail to be dispatched from Panama on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month. The second was from Panama to Chepo via Pacora with mail dispatched on the 2d, 12th and 22d of each month. It also called for establishment of routes by sea to Balboa(?) and Darien. It provided for placing 24 mail boxes at selected locations in the city of Panama and for a 2 centavos rate for local mail within the city. Decree 95 of 12 May 1883 reported in Gaceta de Panama 814 24 May 1883 appointed Tomas Martin Feuillet as the first Director General de Correos.

Contract 12 of 1883, published in Gaceta de Panama 843 of 12 Oct 1883, provided for Pedro Goitia to carry the mail three times monthly by sea to Aguadulce. The terms of the contract indicate that there were four pouches in each dispatch, one with mail for Aguadulce, one with mail for Nata, one with mail for the Department of Los Santos and one with the mail for the Departments of Chiriqui and Veraguas. (This is probably the procedure used for dispatching mail to the interior in previous years as well, but there was insufficient time to check for earlier contracts).

Various financial statements of the state and individual departments for 1883 published in the Gaceta de Panama mention postal income. It appears under Administracion de Hacienda as an account first called Estampillas and later Renta de Correos. Amounts shown are quite small - in one month the Renta de Correos of the Department of Chiriqui was only 95 centavos. The published state budget for 1884 estimated postal revenue at 800 pesos from the Department of Panama and 120 pesos from each of the other four departments for a total of 1280 pesos and authorized expenses of 4740 pesos.

Although the new Constitution of the Republic of Colombia was not adopted until 7 August 1886, the State of Panama became the Department of Panama in February of that year. The Gaceta de Panama was renamed the Gaceta Oficial de Panama and issue number 1 was published on 27 Feb 1886.

Decree 57 of 31 Mar 1886, published in Gaceta Oficial de Panama 6 on 3 Apr 1886 provided for the merger of the state postal service with the national postal service. The merger was to be effective in Panama and Colon on 1 April 1886 and in the remaining offices as soon as they received a supply of national stamps to replace state stamps. The Administraciones Nacionales de Hacienda in Aguadulce, Pese (capital of Los Santos), Santiago and David were

to act as post offices and stamps were also to be furnished to the Agentes Fiscales in the smaller towns. Mail on trains of the Panama railroad was in charge of a special agent on the train who would be sell stamps and accept letters and small parcels. Large parcels could not be mailed on the train and the special agent was not responsible for parcel post shipments which would continue to be transported by the Panama Railroad Co. The decree mentions that the only change in the service would be the discontinuance of the Sunday dispatch of mail on the train, indicating that such service had previously been provided by the state postal service.

There are very few references to postal service in Panama from 1886-1903 in the Diario Oficial of Colombia. Decree 844 published in D.O. 7571 27 Oct 1888 made the postal agencies in Panama dependent upon the governor of that e department and provided that the department would receive the postal revenue (and presumably pay the bills).

A series of contracts to carry mails in Panama in 1897 and 1898 were published in D.O. 10476, 10481, 10483, 10494, and 10675. Most of these contracts were negotiated in Santiago. They provided for transporting mail between from Santiago & Panama and between Santiago & David. The others were negotiated in Aguadulce for transporting mail from Aguadulce to Pese. The latter contractor in 1897 was E. Grauel. The round trip was to be made in not more than 10 days for which the contractor received 10 pesos per trip. In the rest of the Republic of Colombia there was usually a single contractor per route. On longer routes mail was carried by different employees of the contractor on each trip. On the Santiago-Panama and Santiago-David routes there were three separate contractors in 1897 and 1898, one for each monthly dispatch. The contracts show no schedule for the trips, but each round trip was to be accomplished in 18 days or less. Contractors in 1897 were M. Botacio and S. Garcia (Santiago-David) and M. Batista and M. Herrera (Santiago-Panama). The other contracts were not published. Contractors in 1898 were Botacio and J. Castillo (Santiago-David) and Bonilla, Herrera and J. Portugal (Santiago-Panama). The 1897 Santiago-David round trip payment was 19 pesos from Jan-Jun (the dry season) and 22 pesos in the rainy season. The 1897 Santiago-Panama payment was 20 pesos (dry season) and 25 pesos (rainy season). In 1898 the Santiago-David payment was 22 pesos all year and the Santiago-Panama payment was 30 pesos (dry season) and 35 pesos (rainy season).

Decree 1345 of 12 Sep 1893, published in D.O. 9268 21 Sep 1893, established an Agencia Postal Nacional in Bocas Del Toro. An APN was an office permitted to accept and dispatch mail to foreign countries. The decree does not mention that there had previously been a national post office in Bocas del Toro, but Entwistle and Arosemena report cancels from that town (COPACARTA May 1986) as early as 6 Feb 1891. I saw a decree which appended the postal agencies in San Andres and Providencia to the Postal Agency in Panama, but I cannot find my notes concerning this important document.

By contract of 3 Oct 1896, D.O. 10214 21 Dec 1896, the national government of Colombia purchased from the government of the Department of Panama all telegraph lines operating in Panama for 55,854 pesos. I don't know if this affected the postal service. As I will make clear in an article in a future COPACARTA the creation of new post offices in Colombia from 1880-1900 was linked to extensions of telegraph service. In small towns telegraph operators also served as postal administrators. Additional postal routes were opened at least in part to send instructions and supplies to the telegraph offices and obtain reports and revenue collected from them.

FORGERIES AND REPRINTS

THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE GRANADINE CONFEDERATION - 1860

NOTE: Prior to 1940 this issue was listed as the first issue of Colombia in all major catalogs and is listed that way in Earee and Serrane.

ORIGINALS. LITHOGRAPHED. Oblong diamonds at top center and either side of the denomination. Background of straight vertical lines. Value shown as nn CENT. nn. 45 pearls around the circle on the 5c and 10c and 51 on the 20c. Coat of arms on colored background. Center third of coat of arms has background of horizontal lines. Ships in upper and lower seas of lower third of coat of arms represented by horizontal lines. Wide C in CORREOS with flat top and bottom.

FORGERY 1 - LITHOGRAPHED. Diamonds at top and sides are too large and the top one is to the right of center. 56 pearls around the circle on the 5c. Coat of arms on white background. Center third of coat of arms has blank background. No line in upper sea. Cancels unlike genuine cancels used in Colombia. Includes 2 1/2c and 1P values. (Earee 5c-1st).

FORGERY 2 - LITHOGRAPHED. Small cross at top and sides. Value shown as nn CENTS. Center third of coat of arms has blank background. 43 pearls around the circle on 10c. Large numerals at top and bottom. (Earee 10c-1st).

FORGERY 3 - LITHOGRAPHED. Similar to Forgery 2, but with smaller numerals at top and bottom. (Earee 10c-2d, 20c-1st).

FORGERY 4 - LITHOGRAPHED. Small cross at top and sides. Details of the coat of arms are blurred. Value shown as 20 CENT 20 without period. Only 20c is known.

FORGERY 1

FORGERY 2

FORGERY 3

FORGERY 4

FROM THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

Editor's Note: Several of these items are really "Preguntas" but I am combining them here on a single page.

William Simmonds wrote quickly to take issue with my suggestion (made facetiously) in the March 1991 Market Report that the buyer of those ABN CO. specimen sheets which exist in large numbers might best burn the excess. He also wrote:

"Much might have been learned by careful study of the full sheets before they were broken up. El Quetzal published much interesting information about the Waterlow file shees and I am sure that similar studies of the ABN material would have yielded some interesting facts. I suspect that most of this information is now lost to philately in the haste of the dealers to break up the sheets into salable units. It is really too bad that Christie's did not allow specialists to study these sheets before they were lotted up." (To which the editor adds a loud AMEN).

- - O - -

Varro Tyler wrote concerning the acquisition of a cover with a copy of Boyaca #1 on pink paper. The stamp is tied by an oval "BOYACA" postmark and the cover is addressed to Sr. D. Antonio B. Restrepo, Duitama. It appears to be printed from the same plate as the regular copies of Boyaca #1. (Ed. Note. I have a loose single of this same stamp, which I had tentatively assigned to the COPAPHIL reference collection).

Does anyone have more information about this stamp and also about the "BOYACA" cancellation? I have seen the latter on a number of authentic stamps, far more, in fact, than those bearing the Cocuy or Tunja obliterations. Was there an official "Gaceta de Boyaca", where can files be found and has anyone ever checked this publication for references to the Departmental postal service?

- - O - -

Ray Ireson wrote some time ago with an item for "PREGUNTAS." That column hasn't appeared for some time due to a shortage of material, but here at last is Ray's question.

"I received this 'label' from an acquaintance in Barranquilla, who told me that he got it from his father, who had known Knox Martin personally, and the latter gave it to him. Now we all know about our dear friend Knox Martin. After Barranquilla he tried to make the flight into Bogota, but weather conditions didn't permit him to land. The honour of bringing 'aviation' to Bogota fell to von Krohn. However this label shows a "Jenny," which is the type of plane that Martin had. All my efforts to discover the background of this nice label have been fruitless. Can any fellow 'COPAPHIL' member help??

THE MARKET REPORT - THE ABN CO AUCTION - COLOMBIA

The American Bank Note Company archival material for Colombia was less numerous than that for Panama reflecting the smaller role that the company played in Colombian stamp production. The material was divided into twenty lots, #'s 243-262, in the sale by Christies Robson Lowe auction 12 September 1990. The sum of the high estimates of the lot values in the catalog was $18,300. Five of the lots, for which the high estimates totalled $8600, were unsold according to the prices realized. However, the remaining 15 lots with high estimates totalling $9700 fetched $30338 including the 10% hammer charge. Of these 15 lots, 4 sold below the estimates, and 5 others at from 100-200% of the estimates.

The lots with the largest realizations included two lots with thematic interest and one lot of perforated file sheets:

Lot 246, the production file of the 1940 8c Tobacco Plant stamp, sold for $1650 against an estimate of $600-800.

Lot 249, the production file of the 1947 Orchids set, Scott 546-551, sold for $4620 against an estimate of $750-1000.

Lot 250, a large lot of proofs of the various issues from 1910 to 1958, sold for $1980 against an estimate of $750-1000.

Lot 252, perforated file sheets of 1910-1949 commemorative issues containing nearly 25,000 stamps, sold for $9350 which was nine times the estimate of $750-1000. This price is about $.37 per stamp.

Lot 256, 310 perforated file sheets of 50 stamps each of the 1941-52 airmail issues in quantities from 3-14, sold for $4950 against an estimate of $350-500. This price is about $.30 per stamp.

Lot 262, perforated file sheets of various revenue and postal tax stamps, sold for $1540 against an estimate of $350-500.

* * * * *

The cover from Barranquilla to Bogota franked with 1868-1870 5c, 10c and 20c stamps which was lot 173 in the 1968 "Uncommon Market" sale of the Wickersham collection (illustrated in color on the cover of the catalog and described as "one of the loveliest covers in the collection) was offered for sale on the December 1990 price list of Filatelia Llach of Barcelona. The cover was again illustrated in color on the cover of the price list. The asking price was 650,000 pesetas (approximately $6500).

Latin American Auctions is the new name for the sales conducted by member Brian Moorhouse. His 17 November 1990 sale offered a copy of the Antioquia 1875 2 1/2c deep blue on pelure paper with 3 close margins and an Amalfi manuscript cancel.

The December 1990 price list of member George McCarty offered the scarce 1847 Panama cover with the handstamped H.C.O.L.S. of Los Santos (The Market Report, June 1990). The cover, which now has a Philatelic Foundation certificate, was offered for $1500.

SPACE FILLERS

This has been one of the easiest issues that I have edited. Both Ken Rowe and Howard Frome furnished camera ready copy so I had 13 pages ready to go by the third week in March. David Leeds also furnished camera ready copy for his column. Thus encouraged I have added 4 additional pages to this issue so that Volume VIII totals 92 pages.

Our cover photograph illustrates the what is now the earliest reported Panama cover. It is one of 660 lots of Spanish colonial postal history being auctioned by Soler & Llach in Barcelona on 19 June 1991. This sale, which I believe is the collection of Dr. Fernando Camino Zamalloa, although this is not specifically stated in the auction catalog, contains 5 lots from Panama and 90 lots from Colombia. It includes many classic pieces with either the earliest known cover from a town or the only reported cover with a specific postal marking. I will have a complete report on the sale with prices realized in the next issue. By xeroxing the photo pages of the sales catalog, I was able to add considerable material to the master library of Colombian postal markings. This is a scrapbook in which I mount photocopies of the earliest and latest occurences of each reported postal marking through 1904. I will have these scrapbooks available for your study at our general meeting in San Diego next February and they will also be at our booth in the World Colombian Stamp Exhibition in Chicago in May.

The February U.S. postal rate change added 10 cents per issue to our mailing costs for members in the U.S. Increases in foreign airmail printed matter rates were somewhat less. Overseas members may wonder why they have received used CIPEX sheets on each issue of this volume. Quantities of U.S. mint stamps sold to collectors after 1945 have generally been larger than what is required for philatelic use. Collectors (and dealers) who purchased complete sheets find they cannot sell them for their face value, although they are still valid for postage. They are sold thru stamp dealers as "discount postage." I was able to purchase over $500 worth of the CIPEX sheets at 90% of their face value. The last are being used to mail this issue.

I took advantage of the discount airfares offered in March to schedule a trip to Washington D.C. where I spent a week in May studying available source material in the Library of Congress. I also had an opportunity to spend an evening with Gerard Marque and received a sneak preview of the exhibit he is preparing for SANDICAL 92. The main purpose of the trip was to review the library's files of the Diario Oficial of Colombia from 1886-1904 and this has been accomplished. I didn't find anything earthshaking, but did take extensive notes, which will be the basis of several articles in future issues. I compiled a list of important source documents which will be added to the Colombia bibliography which Robert Mitchell is preparing. I only had two hours left for a brief review of the files of Panama source material, which yielded the notes on which my article in this issue is based.

The May 1990 auction of Filatelia Llach of Barcelona has few items of interest in our area. One lot that should be noted is a cover with the 1886 Colombia 10 centavos sent to Troy N.Y. The stamp is cancelled with the circular Colombia killer and bears a Class IX oval datestamp of La Mesa dated Nov 18 1888. This is now the earliest reported use of this type of datestamp, antedating the Jan 9 1889 cover from Choconta mentioned in the article in the June 1990 COPACARTA. Filatelia Llach was kind enough to send a photocopy for our records. The contract for these handstamps was signed on 23 May 1888 with

Jose Samper (Diario Oficial 7408, 6 June 1888). Even allowing time to prepare and distribute the datestamps, it seems likely that earlier dates will be discovered, especially from Bogota or nearby towns.

On the subject of postal markings, I found three contracts of interest. Bids for the contract awarded to Samper were solicited in Diario Oficial 7346 13 Apr 1888. The contractor was asked to furnish handstamps for each post office, including a date stamp with the name of the office, a canceller for stamps and handstamps for postage due (T), MALA DIRRECION, REHUSADA, DE OFICIO, TARDE, NO RECLAMADO and TRANSITO. The solicitation was repeated in DO 7358 and DO 7366. The contract period was 10 years. It is almost certainly the source of the Class IX handstamps, the circular COLOMBIA killer and T and Transito handstamps which are known. The contract was modified (D.O. 7748 28 Mar 1889) to provide handstamps for cancelling Timbres Nacionales and to allow the contractor to send the handstamps by official mail.

I also read the terms of the contract with B. Castro signed 8 Jan 1892 (D.O. 8704 9 Feb 1892) of which there was already a record. It provided for datestamps made of copper and engraved with the coat of arms of the Republic of Colombia to be provided each post office. This is almost certainly the source of the Class X handstamps. Its date shows that it may be possible to find earlier examples of Class X handstamps than have been reported. Diario Oficial 9214 19 Jul 1893 contains a contract between the Postal Agent of Barranquilla and P. Salcedo signed 10 June 1893 to supply three each of various types of datestamps for that office, including datestamps for registered and transit mail.

The next Kohler auction includes a mourning cover from Popayan to Medellin with the 10c. stamp of the 1902 Cauca regional issue, now Scott 255. I have now had reports of other covers with stamps of this issue, but I haven't seen them and don't know if this is the only cover with the 10c stamp. It should sell for much more than the minimum specified bid of 200 DM. It is almost surely scarcer on cover than the Atrato Provincial local (formerly Scott Cauca 5) in the same sale which has a minimum bid of 1000 DM.

The next Counterfeits and Reprints column will cover the 1862 issue. I will postpone treatment of the 1861 issue of which there are at least seven forgeries plus Sperati reproductions. Also planned for the next issue are articles by Eric Harris and Ken Rowe, and some thoughts on repaired stamps and faked covers by Bob D'Elia.

CLASSIFIED

AD RATES: Classifed per line: one issue - $ .50, four issues - $1.50.
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