



# 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 IX, Number 1

September 1991

## IN THIS ISSUE

COPAPHIL NEWS	2
THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER	3
REPORT FROM ESPAMER '91	3
LA BIBLIOTECA	4
TREASURER'S REPORT	4
THE LAND OF MIRACLES FROM THE AIR by Blair Niles	5
THE GROWTH OF THE COLOMBIAN POSTAL SYSTEM FROM 1886-1895 by Jim Cross	11
WHO'S WHO ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF COLOMBIA (Part III) by Jose Iribarren	15
COLOMBIA, VARIETIES OF THE 1883 ISSUE by Kenneth Rowe	16
FORGERIES AND REPRINTS	18
BUYER BEWARE by Robert A. D'Elia	19
PANAMA POSTAL STATIONERY by David J. Leeds	20
THE MARKET REPORT - SOLER & LLACH SALE OF COLONIAL COVERS	26
SPACE FILLERS	27
CLASSIFIED	28



REALIZATION FOR THIS 1778 COVER FROM SANTA MARTA TO TENERIFE, SPAIN  
TOPS NEW GRANADA MATERIAL IN THE JUNE 1991 SOLER & LLACH SALE (page 26)

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

COPAPHIL NEWSNew Members (thru 10 September)

273	Dalziel, James A.W.	14 Spencer Gdns Eltham	London SE9 6LX	England
271	Ortiz Gomez, Mario	Carrera 7 No 47-11	Bogota	Colombia
272	Sismondo, Sergio	Box 6277 Sta "J"	Ottawa Ont K2A 1T4	Canada
274	Slocumb, Charles M	6738 Prestonshire	Dallas TX 75225	USA

Address Changes

C23	Dietz, Robert	6939 Edith Blvd NE	Albuquerque NM 87113	USA
146	Lopp, George W.	PSC #2 Box 1872	APO-AA 34002	USA
094	McCarty, George	c/o Club VIP Box 526770	Miami FL 33152	USA
C75	Simmonds, W.E.	Box 1369	Elfers FL 34680-1369	USA

Resignations

266	Cooper, H.R.	253 Davis, G. H.	186 Hardie, Robert
C59	Menton, Seymour	C76 Soeder, Lyn	

Sr. Ortiz collects classic Colombia, Cubiertas and Colombian first flight covers. Mr. Sismondo is a dealer in both Colombian and Panamanian material. Dr. Dalziel collects Colombia, codes 01-05, 07-09, 13-16 with special interest in pre-stamp period, SCADTA & CONA and revenues. Mr. Slocumb collects Colombia codes 01-05, 10-11, 13, 18-19.

The following members have contributed at least \$5 in addition to their dues for membership year 1991-1992 and are recognized as contributing members:

182 D Aggersberg	195 W Fischer	178 M Kress	C60 R Mitchell	271 M Ortiz
167 M Barie	181 A Foster	C53 J Londono	251 F O'Keeffe	106 Stjernholck
118 A Bolduc	C30 D Friedman	146 G Lopp	263 C Oschmann	C78 H Tindall
C14 F Brid	244 A Fronlich	177 W Lowrie	C64 V Pascual	115 F Toro
150 V Carbonell	C33 G Goodrich	C55 L Malz	C91 M Preciado	163 R Uribe
117 A Cronin	125 R Jimenez	121 M Marks	189 P Quail	128 L Venegas
C20 J Cross	C43 I Jones	C58 G Marque	191 A Quelquejeu	C82 W Walton
C88 R D'Elia	138 W Klein	241 A Martin	116 V Stasiukynas	

Recent exhibit's & awards include:

SCOPEX '91	Vermeil	Bill Welch	Revenue Stamps of Colombia 1858-1933
SOPEX '91	Silver	Larry Crain	Plate # Coils, First Class Usages
WESTPEX '91	Silver	Dave Savadge	Postal Markings of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

The exhibit prospectus for the forthcoming general meeting at SANDICAL 92 was mailed to all known exhibitor members in the U.S and Canada. If any other members would like to exhibit at the show, please write for a prospectus as soon as possible. Thus far the only overseas member that has shown an exhibit at one of our conventions is Eric Harris of England. We would be delighted to have participation by other overseas members. The convention calendar and additional details will appear in the next issue.

The noted Colombia collector, Juan Santa Maria, presented a paper, "The Postal History of Colombia 1770-1870", to the Royal Philatelic Society meeting in London on 9 May 1991. A summary will appear in a future issue.

See the President's Letter on the next page for news of the next mail bid sale. Material for the next sale MUST ARRIVE by 15 October 1991.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Regional meetings of COPAPHIL were held at APS STAMPSHOW in Philadelphia and BALPEX in Hunt Valley, Md. While attendance at these East Coast Regional COPAPHIL Meetings was meager, it was enthusiastic. What we lacked in quantity was made up by quality. Recent acquisitions were shown, questions asked (some answered), friendships established and reestablished. From that point of view the meetings were a success. Members who skipped these get-togethers missed a fine opportunity to discuss details of our favorite hobby. We do look forward to seeing more of you at our National Meeting at SANDICAL, San Diego, February 7-9, 1992, as well as WORLD COLUMBIAN STAMP EXPO '92, Chicago, May 22-31, 1992. Latin American exhibits are especially encouraged at SANDICAL. Plan to exhibit. Contact our Editor for additional copies of the SANDICAL Prospectus.

Gerard Marque will again manage the COPAPHIL AUCTION. The due date for submitting Colombia and Panama material is October 31, 1991. Sale date will be announced with the catalogs. We had planned for Federico Brid to assume these duties; however, he has an address change in the offing, so we are imposing on Gerard again. Gerard's address for submitting material: 7004 Dream's Way Court, Alexandria, VA 22310-4245. There will be a few minor revisions of the auction rules designed to provide better service to our members.

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

ESPAMER '91

Awards have been announced for ESPAMER '91, Exposición Filatélica Internacional de América, España y Portugal, held in Buenos Aires 5-14 July, 1991. Awards for Colombia and Panama follow:

Colombia aéreo, Gold Medal, Brigitte Kaplan.

La emisión de Panamá 1887-88, Gold Medal with Special Prize (galvano/plaque), James B. Helme.

Colombia clásica 1859-1868, Large Vermeil Medal, Felipe Toro Pinzon.

Colombia: Panama estado y departamento de Colombia 1878-1903, Large Vermeil Medal, Jairo Londoño Tamayo.

Colombia (Antioquia) Estado soberano departamento de Antioquia 1868-1904, Large Silver Medal, Rodrigo Uribe.

Historia del canal de Panamá, Large Silver Medal, Raymond Ireson.

Colombia clásica 1859-1870, Silver Medal, Mario Ortiz.

Primera emisión de sellos aéreo oficiales de Colombia, Silver Medal, Bernd Sander.

Primeros vuelos del correo aéreo colombiano, Silver-Bronze Medal, Mario Ortiz.

Viñeta de valor declarado de Colombia, Silver-Bronze Medal, Mario Ortiz.

LA BIBLIOTECA

by Robert D'Elia, COPAPHIL Librarian

To all of us who at time have doubted that the COPAPHIL library would survive and flourish, I can honestly say that it will!. In the past month we have had some exception activity and I am sure that when Bob Mitchell's bibliography of Colombia and Panama is published, showing the depth of material that your library contains, there will be a lot more activity.

This past month has also seen the sale of a number of volumes of back issues of Copacarta. For those of you who are missing issues and particularly for those new members it should be noted that our supply of back issues is quite limited and when this is exhausted, it is uncertain whether anymore will be printed. The masters of many early issues lack some illustrations and only photocopies will be available.

The past month has been German language month for the library with about 100 additions, principally of German language articles on Colombia and SCADTA, being placed in our files. Many thanks to Robert Muller and Bob Mitchell for supplying this material. A strong "thank you" too must go to Gerard Marque who provided English subtitles and brief synopses of the articles for our files. If any of you are interested in specific topics, we'll gladly send photocopies of our card files in specific areas, free of charge! Lastly, we would like to thank Jerrold Bodoiff for providing copies of the 1st and 3rd COPAPHIL Mail Sales completing our run of these and to Gerard Marque for providing a copy of the Soler & Liach Auction Catalog of June 19, 1991, containing Spanish colonial pre-philatelic material, including Colombia and Panama. Editor's Note: This sales is reviewed in the Market Report column this month.

TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME STATEMENT JULY 1990 - JUNE 1991 BALANCE SHEET AS OF 30 JUNE 1991

<b>INCOME</b>		<b>ASSETS</b>	
Annual Dues	1475.00	Cash in Bank	2234.55
Contributions	477.67	Petty Cash	39.87
Mail Sales Commissions	849.15	Library Cash Account	223.26
Publications Sales	45.00	Certificates of Deposit	5757.65
Interest	536.84	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>8256.33</b>
Library Fees	358.45		
COPACARTA Ads	6.50	<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>3748.61</b>	Advance Dues	1078.10
<b>EXPENSES</b>		<b>RESERVES</b>	
Printing	866.49	Balance 1 July 1990	5566.14
Postage	808.38	Addition to Reserves this FY	1612.09
Supplies	98.91	<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>	<b>7178.23</b>
Library Expense	215.01	Bank Account now paying 4.85%	
Meeting Expenses	79.09		
Mail Sales Expense	68.64	<b>SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>2136.52</b>	CD #1 \$2500 @ 7.0% matures	2/17/92
Addition to Reserves	1612.09	CD #2 \$3000 @ 8.0% matures	9/17/91



THE LAND OF MIRACLES FROM THE AIR  
by Blair Niles

Excerpted from "Colombia, The Land of Miracles." D. Appleton Century Inc. New York London 1939. 389 pp. Although my edition was published in 1939, it was first printed by the Century Company in 1924. This chapter is one of the few narratives of early passenger travel on SCADTA.

The adventure began on the night before we were to fly. It took on the color of reality when at dinner on the veranda of the Pension Inglesa in Barranquilla a man - a barefoot native - came and stood quietly beside our table. "The automobile from the hydro-avion," he said, "will call for you at a quarter to five in the morning."

He spoke as calmly of a hydroplane as though he had said, "To-morrow, senior, at a quarter to five the mules will be at the door." After dinner we sat in a swinging seat under the trees on the grounds of the Pension. Sitting there in the silky night, with a cool breeze rustling in the palm-trees, my mind went back to the day when, on our way to Ecuador, a fellow-passenger had told us of the hydroplane service just then being initiated on the Magdalena River.

To fly up that famous river, from the coast into the heart of the Colombian Andes, had become at once my great desire. That my first flight should follow the course of the particular river possessed my imagination. I had put away the fascinating idea of this flight in the most important pigeonhole of my mind. Then two years later, with the Ecuador book finished, the alluring plan had passed slowly through the stages of possibility and probability and at last into certainty.

But all this time it had been only a gorgeous adventure. I had not foreseen the part it was to play in my realization of Colombia. Thus on the night of our flight, I remained in that simple kingdom of adventure. This hushed anticipation was followed by an hour of feverish packing, for we made the disquieting discovery that our bags weighed seventeen pounds more than we had estimated.

In Colombia one flies by weight, and not only is there a high charge for excess, but beyond a certain weight the planes will not rise from the water. The amount of luggage is therefore both financially and physically limited. As one proceeds inland the atmospheric conditions make this problem of rising increasingly difficult, and the SCADTA Company - which, being interpreted, is the Sociedad Colombo Alemana de Transportes Aereos - had warned us that our luggage must be reduced to the fewest possible pounds. Thus at the last moment we frantically eliminated all luxuries and many necessities. Even our linen dust-coats we decided were too heavy to take. An umbrella and rubbers were discarded. Medicines were thrown overboard. When finally the trunks which were to be left behind were strapped and locked, we

once more went over the contents of our two hand-bags to see that nothing remained which could be cast away. For the dozenth time I inspected my flying-garments, which I had laid out with anxious care. And at last I crept in under my mosquito-netting, to lie long awake staring up into its roof, vibrant with the sense of something wonderful about to be. I must have slept briefly, for before the porter came knocking at the door I was again awake. I went out on the balcony. The royal palm in front of the house stood ghostly green in the flare of an electric light. It stood quite still in the breathless calm which follows the death of the night breeze.

All the world seemed hushed on that morning of anticipation. In its tense stillness I hurried into those garments which I had laid out the night before, with as meticulous care as though their arranging were my last earthly act. And when at half-past four the table-boy brought in the breakfast-tray, the electric lights had gone out, and the palm was very dark, a blank palm in the dim timid light of dawn. We went down to the office where Mrs. Meek, the English proprietress of the Pension, was already on duty; she kept tropical hours and was always at her desk at five; it was nothing, she said, to rise a little earlier to see us off. The pale light had slowly warmed the sky when the expected motor turned into the drive promptly at a quarter before five. Even Mrs. Meek then shared our sense of excitement, for she began to scurry about saying she'd intended to give us cotton. Now she couldn't find any. Well, we must go. But we must be sure to tell them in the plane to give us cotton. "Cotton for your ears, you know."

The motor stopped. It was a station-cart with lengthwise seats. There were the vague shapes of three men in the car. They were speaking German in deep guttural voices; for the Scadta Company, although a joint Colombian and German enterprise, is directed by Germans. "Be sure," Mrs. Meek was repeating, "to remind them to give you cotton --" That ... and that she would take good care of our trunks and bags until we returned. And then the little light of her office was left behind, and we jolted out on the streets and through the sleeping town. The streets were narrow, incredibly rough and dusty. We swung so alarmingly around curves that we had to cling to our seats, while we coughed in the thick choking dust.

We stopped suddenly. A man got into the car, and there was more German. It was light enough now to see the tanned florid faces of the men and the brown flannel and

khaki in which they were dressed. We drew up before another house. A native woman came in response to our horn. "Already he has gone," she said in the soft rapid Spanish of the coast. And we went on. The little white one-story houses were now distinct. Then at last we turned steeply down to the hangars. There two machines had been dragged out and stood ready for flight - the Bogota and the Cauca. As our luggage was placed on the scales we dismissed the involuntary and futile impulse to discuss whether we should be weighed with or without our heavy coats. There was no evading the scales of the Scotia. They weighed, I felt, even one's thoughts. After our bags and the camera were weighed we got on the scales. It was dark inside the hangar, and the men struck matches to read the figures. Although we ourselves were fortunately within the weight allowed in the minimum charge of \$500, those two emaciated suit-cases, one camera, my note-book and pencils brought us up to thirty-nine kilos excess, for which we had to pay \$135 extra!

While the bill was being settled I walked over to the poised and waiting planes. The sky was now rose, and rose lay along the river. In the air was that brief freshness of a tropical dawn. While I waited the Bogota speeded up and shot whirring out over the water. She skimmed, left the river, and was off. She carried no passengers, for she was loaded to capacity with gold certificates to the value of a million and a half dollars. In Bogota a bank had failed, the Banco Lopez, the great house of Lopez with commercial and agricultural and shipping interest all over Colombia. Lopez had failed, and panic was threatened.

To prevent a demoralized run on all banks the Government had added two days to the Independence day holiday, which happened to fall on the date of our flight. During these three days of fiesta, planes were to rush bank-notes up from the coast and from the interior city of Medellin, while the Government, in collaboration with a monetary commission from the United States, organized a Federal Bank.

As I watched the Bogota fly from Barranquilla, I felt that here was the last word in fairy-tales, with menacing danger banished by winged creatures flying to the relief of a beloved city. And, as though symbolic, the sky had become gold, and gold the water. When we finally climbed up over the left wing and into the Cauca, about to explore the Magdalena from the air, that \$635 seemed absurdly little to pay for so glorious an adventure. We took our places in the little coupe, built to carry four passengers but never taking more than two on these difficult flights into the interior.

We speeded over the surface with swishing foam. But we did not rise. We ran across the river in hope of picking up a helpful breath of air. We turned downstream. We ran upstream, but still in vain. We faced again toward the river's mouth, where we bumped over the waves until at last

our pontoons were free from the friction of the water enough to permit us to acquire the necessary momentum. And then ... then the river dropped away! Was it a foot away? No, in the time it took to think that, it was a yard. A yard? Why, it was ever so much more than a yard! The river had dropped and was still dropping. We were flying! Actually flying! The sun had risen in a salmon sky. It was a quarter to six, and we were flying ... with the river now far below us.

Forty five minutes later we passed the town of Calamar. It had taken us ten hours by river steamer to cover the distance between Barranquilla and Calamar. We made that distance now by aeroplane in forty-five minutes. As Colombia unfolded beneath us, I realized not only how flight is to annihilate distance for the travel writer, but I began to appreciate how it is to supplement that close and intimate study which every author must make of the land he is to describe. We beheld Colombia thus immensely unfold and reveal itself. It showed us on the right the Dique, stretching away, a straight silver line between high green banks, connecting Cartagena with the great waterway at Calamar. In the vast valley of the Magdalena over which we flew, there was water everywhere; lakes and ponds, streams big and little; ponds and lakes and streams; straight streams and serpentine streams and streams that seemed to flow in circles; the Magdalena itself dividing and subdividing, sending out gleaming arms to embrace green islets. And we saw it all with the wide, free vision of the air.

We calculated that in each hour of flight we were covering a distance which by river-steamer requires an entire day. When, at ten minutes of eight, the old Spanish town of Mompox was diagraphed beneath us, we knew that we were two days by river from Barranquilla, which we had left just two hours before. We were then flying low enough to get a sharply defined portrait of Mompox, with its streets geometrically laid out, its Moorish convent built about a square central patio, its church towers, its plaza upon which faced the cathedral, and, over all, roofs of dull red tile. I knew how hot and drowsy was the air in such a town, how blindingly the sun whitened the white walls of the houses, and how, from time to time, the bells in those massive church towers would summon to mass. I seemed even to hear those far-off bells, although in reality there was only the ceaseless deafening roar of the plane, which penetrated the protecting cotton in my ears.

As we flew there was mapped out beneath us the baffling problem of Colombia's transportation upon which inevitably depends her commercial development. This problem lay like a great colored print, on which mountains were indicated in blue, rivers in bronze and quicksilver, with plains like green silk, forests of deep, dark, thick velvet, and at far intervals little geometric towns on the bank of some navigable stream. Upon this huge plan, huge in extent rather

than in detail, for details were reduced in proportion to our height above them, there were clearly set forth not only the difficulties of Colombia's development but the achievements of the indomitable little animal, man, who, far from retiring in despair, has vowed to conquer. The difficulties stood boldly out in the ranges of the great Andes, which run north and south, dividing the land into valleys and high mountain-circled plateaus, each isolated from the other by those precipitous heights which forbid intercommunication.

Rivers formed a gleaming network over this map, above which we flew. They seemed an afterthought on the part of Nature, whereby she would relent, to the extent of providing man with waterways. There, undoubtedly, she had spread out rivers, like some colossal chart of circulation. But the rivers twisted and coiled, with no ideas on the subject of straight lines and shortest distances; rivers now deep and now shallow, imitating all the idiosyncrasies of the Magdalena. And there stood out also the achievements. There were the sixty-five miles of railroad from Calamar to Cartagena, the tiny steamers connecting Barranquilla with the brief stretch of the banana railroad to Santa Marta, and the seventeen miles of track from Barranquilla to the sea. And then for a great distance there were no more railroads. There were only steamboats toiling up against the current or slipping easily down with the stream.

In looking out from the air over the vast unrolling panorama of Colombia, I suddenly understood that studying a country without the aeroplane is like examining a human countenance bit by bit; an isolated eye, a detached mouth, an eyebrow; and then by an act of memory adding all together in the effort to see the face as a whole. I learned to know Colombia intimately, feature by feature, but it was in the air that I saw in perspective the face of the land; and it was like looking upon the broad sweep of an artist's creation as it exists in his mind, seen in the mass with the detail to be developed later. In no other way can the travel author so comprehend the contour of a land.

I I I I I I I

At twenty minutes past eight we made our first descent; we landed at El Banco to deliver the mail; for the Scadta conducts the largest private mail service in the world, and El Banco in the Department of Magdalena is its first port of call. There we took gasoline and the mechanic inspected the spark-plugs. When we rose from El Banco it was to pass through a frothy sea of cloud, soft and thick and white; on up above the cloud-quilt to clear air. Through breaks between cloud and cloud I looked over to the perilous and isolated country of the Mutilones Indians, reached only by canoe up the Cesar River. But the Mutilones are seldom disturbed by adventuring canoes, and when they are, what are poisoned arrows for, if not to provide meat for the tribe? The rumor of cannibals and the longest regular hydroplane

service in the world! That is perspective indeed.

As we flew we could see, between the intervals of cloud, that we passed over stream and forest, miles of river and forest, forest and river, with only occasional and far separated villages. We flew over Puerto Milches and saw stretching away in a tidy line sixteen miles of railroad track; making a brave start in the direction of the city of Bucaramanga, five days' ride on mules over the eastern range of the Cordilleras. Sixteen valiant miles are all very well, but the Andes have yet to be scaled, and on the road to Bucaramanga mules still can afford to scoff at the pretensions of railroads.

After El Banco the horizon mountains drew closer. They had removed the haze in which they had been enveloped. They were nearer, higher and more distinct. With their approach the country had become less marshy. We had left behind the grassy fields and orderly rows of bananas. We flew above forest across which drifted dark cloud shadows, forests where copper streams cut through deeply green masses of jungle. As we rose higher filmy clouds blew through us. They seemed to be going somewhere in a hurry. Far below was a lake. It seemed a little lake, and it was full of shadows, the shadows of trees around its margin and of clouds passing over it. The blue shadows on the tree-tops were deep dark pools with strange outlines. The river lay like a bronze serpent.

We often fell into pockets of air - holes in the air - and climbed out again, keeping our equilibrium by a continual sideways tipping of our wings. We tipped and veered, and then tipped and veered again. I felt that we had ceased to be a machine and had become a monster bird with powerfully vibrating heart and sensitive wings. A little later we were descending above Barranca Bermeja, with the houses and offices and tanks of the Tropical Oil Company like mushrooms in hot glaring rows. These buildings grew quickly larger, and all at once a tiny speck on the surface of the river became a canoe. The child became immediately a man. And the man had fruit piled on the bottom of the canoe.

We were turning, "banking" down to the river; turning sharply down with tremendous rush and speed and whirl. We skimmed low above the water . . . low . . . very low. We struck with a bump; a series of bumps, diminishing until we glided smoothly like the fastest launch in the world, and finally came skillfully to rest at Barranca Bermeja. It was very hot at Barranca Bermeja. Our pilot sat on one of the pontoons under the shadow of a wing, while we took on gas and the mechanic replaced the used spark-plugs with fresh ones. We fell into questioning talk with a group of men who had gathered to see us land.

"Had the Calamar passed yet?"

"No, señor."

"The Ayacucho?"

"Not that either."

"The Perez Rosa?"  
 "Nor that."

Boats which had left Barranquilla days before the Cauca had lifted herself into the air to fly for Girardot six hundred miles into the interior had not yet passed Barranca Bermeja. We had flown over them, indistinguishable specks on the river, crawling up against the swirling current at the rate of four miles an hour. From Barranca the run to Puerto Berrio is short, and there we had also mail to deliver. And there the pilot allowed us a "little half-hour" for lunch. No Arabian Night's tale was ever more glamorous than that lunch. The sun was as dazzling as the sun in a fairy dream of the tropics. The palms were as strangely beautiful as palms seem for the first time, or, after a long absence, much as a spirit might regard them who had returned from other worlds to look once more upon straight smooth-columned palms lifting regal heads about a white and balconied hotel; a hotel which was approached from the river by a long flight of steps, as white and hot in the fairy sun; steps up and down which nothing would be too marvelous to pass.

So upon return to earth from the air is a spell cast over all things. Yet does this enchanted world seem somehow more real reality? For the travel author who seeks ever to keep alive the child-wonder in his soul, there is in such return to earth an enhancement of young wide-eyed delight. The lunch at Puerto Berrio had the fleeting as well as the magic quality of a dream, for it was indeed a "little half-hour" that our pilot had allotted. And in obedience to summons delivered by a brown urchin we hurried down those long steps to resume our places in the hydroplane Cauca, A-9, waiting to fly us to Girardot.

In the river we found moored a sister plane, the Santander, waiting for the train from Medellin which was to bring more bank-notes to avert the threatened panic in Bogota. At Puerto Berrio I am convinced no breath of air ever even faintly stirs. We vainly maneuvered up and down the river. It was impossible to rise. The pilot passed over our two bags to the Santander, which was to follow us. We made another attempt, and, relieved of just those few pounds, we skimmed the surface, and so lightly did we touch the water that we left only the merest line on its sheen. We skimmed, and suddenly the river dropped . . . We were up!

The miracle of ascent was by this time sufficiently familiar for me to analyze it in penciled notes: tip . . . We rise as if lifted by great breaths. The breaths come in big puffs as though a giant breathes, refills his lungs, and breathes again. Lift . . . Soar while the giant inhales. Lift . . . Soar over the broad river. Lift . . . soar . . . tip the great wings to maintain balance. Fall into an air-pocket. . . lift . . . tip . . . and soar . . . A copper river comes flowing into the Magdalena. Lift . . . with the powerful breath of the giant. Lift and soar . . .

Blue haze lies on the mountains. Blue as the sky. Pocket . . . lift and tip.

We tip with that slight rocking from side to side. And always we vibrate with the force of the engine's explosions, and always there is the beat, the throbbing, ceaseless throbbing of the exhaust. There is no word to describe the all-pervading, deafening sound; for language was made before men flew. A white sand-bank glistens in the middle of the river. We fall into a series of pockets. We climb out. We soar and rock. There are fewer cloud-shadows in the land. Our breeze stiffens. The great throbbing buzz is louder. Pocket. Lift. Mountains like blue waves on the right, like waves of surf rolling in.

I am bodily not conscious of speed but only of the lift and fall, the rocking of the wings, and the vibration. But none of these things, even the violence of the breeze, gives me a sense of speed. The everchanging landscape itself does not move. It simply changes. There is now a lake which magically becomes a forest and again a lake; a forest turns into a peak, and suddenly the peak becomes a river of burnished bronze. The mountains have advanced on their march to the river's bank. The valley shrinks before these encroaching Andes on which lie purple shadows, large still shadows. . . We lift and rock and soar. We look at the valley through blue haze. In the lap of the hills lie fleecy clouds.

We climb to more steady air with a mighty lift which makes me catch my breath. The Santander passes us bound for Girardot direct with a million and a half in paper money and our two travel-worn suitcases. Here I felt a greater sense of altitude than earlier in the day, even than when above the clouds beyond El Banco. I put my head out of the window and look down through space to the earth. I have so loved the beauty of that earth that it is strange I should glory in the sensation of complete severance from it. This severance is a separation more absolute than death, for in flight not even one's dust and ashes remain upon the familiar little planet. I love to realize this space and this severance—to dwell upon it. For up there in the air, gazing down to a little earth with which one has no longer any tangible physical connection, things fall into their proper places, and one comprehends in a radiant flash what is of moment and eternal. All else fades and has no significance. This perspective differs from the perspective of memory. Memory is personal, dear, and essential; but because of the very closeness of this intimacy it often fails to escape prejudice. The detachment of flight encourages impersonal perspective, and impersonality makes for fairness and justice.

I look down. There is a little boat on the ribbon of river, but I know from its shape that it is one of the big flat river-steamers, just a little creeping thing. It is easier to picture an ant-hill seething with emotion than to

realize that such a slowly moving speck should carry that vital cargo of tenderness and greed, cruelty and kindness, peace and ambition. These specks which are boats seem so small as they move on the face of the river, and the river itself so small in the mountain-circled valley. The people down there know nothing of the bold free sweep of great horizons. Their vision is as limited as mine had been on the Yang-tse, limited by the banks of the stream. For them there is no luminous emancipation of unchained vision.

In looking down through that space which separates the world from the plane, earth-memories crowd th mind, but the soul is withdrawn. For an evanescent instant of time it is drawn back into the calm of the universal soul. Peace and stillness possess it. And so I put my head out of the window, to feel the force of the wind we create, and to gaze silently . . . down through space. . . I gaze, and again the great lift which always makes me catch my breath.

All about is the wild world of the Andes. There is no settlement or sign of life until we drop down through the zone of bumpy air, to Honda; dropping into air as dry and burning as if it had been passed through a furnace. We land on the sandy beach. After the cool heights Honda is hot beyond imagination or belief. Leaving the mail and taking on gas, we rise, again with painful effort; and no sooner are we up than we immediately descend, for the pilot has noted an alarming sound in the engine. He explains in his German-Spanish that repairs are necessary before we can go on. They will take at least two hours. Perhaps more. Meanwhile he will telephone to Girardot for another plane. But it is Independence day. Offices are closed. He is unable to get the message through. We cannot land at Girardot after dark. And all our luggage has flown on in the Santander. We are in Honda without a tooth-brush or a mosquito-netting.

I sit in the shade, on the roots of a spreading tree, a bonga tree. To these new casualties by the way the air traveller must adapt himself, just as formerly he was philosophical about fording streams, or about mules which elected to roll while his most treasured belongings were still strapped to their backs. So I sit waiting, strangely not for mules, but for the engine of a hydroplane to be repaired.

Because it is a holiday, the citizens of Honda are strolling about in their best clothes. They come to stare and to ask where I came from and where I am going and why. I fan with the little Japanese silk fan which all through the hot country I have worn on a chain around my neck and I reply truthfully as may be to those still unanswerable questions put by the citizens of Honda. Where are we going and why? The answering is the miracle for which the heart of man eternally waits. . . Meanwhile the mechanic and the pilot bury their heads under the hood of the engine. "The magneto"

they explain, not very illuminatingly to me, I confess. "The magneto is a tooth behind." With that they disappear again under the hood. And the citizens of Honda, having obtained from me all possible information, return to impart it to the rest of the population, leaving me to meditate and fan. "This," I reflect, "this is Honda."

Over the grim bare mountains which come down to the river, still climbs the old Muisca trail, which was for centuries the only way into Bogota. Once all the varied life of that capital passed over the trail. Pleni-potentiaries, viceroys, and bishops, fine ladies and generals, pianos and Paris hats, all traveled the Muisca trail on mule back, three days' journey up from the river. The Girardot-Bogota Railroad is comparatively recent, and with its completion riches and elegance deserted the old trail. Freight-rates, however, are high and long lines of mules still carry sacks of coffee down to the river-boats at Honda, journeying slowly back with goods from the outside world.

But the Muisca trail can never recover its lost importance. As the river-steamers have changed the river and life upon the river, affecting even the jungle which mirrors itself in the rapid current, so the coming of the railroad had robbed the trail of its ancient splendor. And now the aeroplane has come. It may mean much to Colombia, whose river system seems predestined to furnish hydroplanes with landing facilities. It is but two years since the installation of air service in Colombia, and already there is evidence of a miracle wrought in that difficult problem of Andean transportation.

The planes flew into a great and unsolved puzzle where fractions of railroads came to sudden and untimely ends, dependent for their extension upon the raising of vast sums required to conquer the Andes. And at these abrupt stops the traveler would take what in South America we call the "hurricane-deck of a mule"; or he would be at the mercy of some river-boat, itself at the mercy of the volume of water flowing over the river-bed. At the terminus of navigation he might find another fragment of completed railroad, or it might be that it was an ox-cart, or possibly a lurching motor-bus, to which he must transfer himself and his chattels. After years of struggle, this great country of nearly five hundred thousand square miles is served by these uncertain river routes and by bits of railroad, possible only where geographical difficulties have not been too great or their mastery too costly. I add together these portions of completed track -- here a run of 16 miles, there 21 miles, 17, 60, 144, and so on; fifteen of these fragmentary lines, with a total of only 777 miles, while one route is separated from another by vast piles of menacing heights still unconquered; remaining as primitive as when the white man first came, zealous to carry the cross where gold might be found. seven hundred and seventy seven miles of railroad,

and already the regular air routes cover nearly eight hundred miles.

It was through the experience in the air that I became acutely conscious of each step in the struggling development of this land where Nature has placed the Andes like monster bunkers, as though she used them to add piquancy to the difficult game which we call progress. Thus from the air I comprehended the vision and the courage which each move in the game had cost, as it was played in Colombia. I was made aware of the effort, the disheartenment, the failure, the sacrificed lives, the triumph, and finally of the magnitude of what remains to be performed in the country, the extent of whose wealth is not yet even estimated. What the future holds depends upon the development of the plane itself; the reduction in cost of its operation and increase of its "useful load."

Much that is now considered impossible may yet come to be, just as the once impossible aeroplane has come to be. In considering the future of air service, flights of fancy seem therefore legitimate; and of these flights, one not incredible dream is that now undeveloped countries may adopt air service, without ever going through the intermediate stage of extensive railroad systems. As many of our newer cities skipped altogether the horse-car period, beginning life with modern electric transportation, so it is not beyond probability that countries difficult of railroad exploitation may to a large degree eliminate that sort of traffic and take at once to the air. For, after all, are not such miracles the order of our time?

Thus, uncaging my fancy, I reflect, as I sit in the heat under the spreading tree at Honda. But when a line of mules trots in the dust of the trail just beyond the tree, for one little moment I would sweep away even the marvel of flight if I could go back to the old days of the Muisca trail! It was then that the pilot and the mechanic and the German language at last emerged from the depths of the hood to announce that we might start.

We rose easily and lightly out of the scorching valley of Honda. The giant was again lifting us with mighty puffs, lifting us up through rough air to air as smooth as macadam. The Honda trail crawled over the mountains until we saw it as a mere thread which we were soon too high to distinguish any longer. Somewhere on our upward climb the Santander appeared, coming to the rescue, for we were long overdue in Girardot; but as we waved "All's well!" she continued on to Puerto Berrio. Her passing left us in a world inhabited only by mountains. The forest of the Magdalena Valley had disappeared and so had the wide valley. The river no longer spread itself over the map. It twisted at the bottom of ravines which separated mountain from mountain.

In the singularly clear light so characteristic of the

high Andes, the mountains shimmered in color; violet and mauve, rose and orange, uncertain patches of translucent color with vague shifting outlines. As we mounted, the Andes themselves seemed also to mount, to become higher and again higher; range upon range to the horizon. I got a sensation of sheer height, towering height, unlike anything I ever experienced from the ground, even in the grandeur of the Himalayas.

The sun was low and dazzling. We flew high. We were no longer lifted. We fell into no more air-pockets. There seemed even no slightest rocking of the wings. There was only vibration, the great throbbing roar, and, when I put my head out of the window, the strong rushing wind. The sun was sinking fast. On the right the snowy dome of Tolima, chaste and symmetrical, lifted its head from a cloud-lake of flame. All about us were piled high these Andes, and there were Andes below us, for we had left the winding course of the river and were making a short cut over a range whose jagged upturned edge was like a colossal saw. These were painted mountains, as colorful as the Grand Canyon, while their deep gorges caught and imprisoned purple velvet shadows. An ever-changing opalescence played over the snow summit of Ruiz. Tolima now stood coldly, deathly white against a fantastic cloud of midnight blue. Then in a moment the sun was gone. And there, hovering above Girardot, six hundred miles from Barranquilla, we saw, as only an aeroplane could show us, the majestic glory of the sun setting upon the stupendous Andean world.

Again I was overwhelmed by a sense of expectancy, like the quivering suspense which precedes rain; a sense of something about to be, as though miracle were to follow upon miracle, the miracles of yesterday, and even of to-day being altogether inadequate, the soul of men demanding something more. It was because man had sufficiently desired, that flight had come; for, as the serpent says in Shaw's "Back to Methuselah": "Imagination is the beginning of creation. You imagine what you desire; you will what you imagine; and at last you create what you will." And in the hovering moment before our descent from the high wonder of that Andean sunset, anything seemed possible.



**FIL-PANAM**

Box 2245  
El Cajon, CA. 92021

**POSTAGE STAMPS  
OF LATIN AMERICA**

Jim & Luz Gross  
(619)-561-4959

THE GROWTH OF THE COLOMBIAN POSTAL SYSTEM FROM 1886-1895

by Jim Cross

In the section on departmental postal routes in Antioquia in his paper "Colombian and Her Posts, 1859-1903", which Charles Jewell read before the Royal Philatelic Society on 29 October 1953, he speculated: "Strangely enough, I have the idea that the national posts after 1891 decided to start taking over all of these routes: if so, this could have been because they were efficient and profitable." Jewell presented no evidence to support this speculation and I know of no other reference in the literature in English or Spanish. In preparing my articles on the Northern and Southern routes which have appeared in COPACARTA, I assumed that there were no substantial changes in the number of national post offices or subordinate routes until after the civil war of 1899-1902 in the absence of any evidence to the contrary.

When I visited the Library of Congress following the COPAPHIL general meeting at BALPEX in 1988, I found a copy of the 1907 Post and Telegraph Code of Colombia. This volume listed well over 300 national post offices in existence at that time. Lists published in the annual reports of the Director of Posts from 1874-1878 showed just over 150 national post offices. I made some notes that turned out to be prophetic. Most of the smaller offices in 1907 were combined post and telegraph offices. In the larger towns, where there were separate offices, the staff and budget of the telegraph office was almost always larger than the staff and budget of the post office.

In the United States most telegraph lines followed the railroads. In Colombia where there were almost no railroads, the first telegraph lines followed the national postal routes. The lines were severely damaged during the civil unrest of 1875 and it was several years before service was restored to the level of 1875. An intensive period of construction of telegraph lines then began. The telegraph service was separated from the postal service and assigned to the Ministry of Development (Fomento). On 15 Jul 1886, it was returned to the supervision of the Ministry of Government (Decreto 6735, Diario Oficial 6735, 15 Jul 1886), but on 5 February 1887 was again placed under the Ministry of Development (Decreto 93, 9 February 1887). On 9 January 1888 it was placed under the Ministry of War (Decreto 17, Diario Oficial 7268 10 Jan 1888) and finally on 31 October 1888 the postal and telegraph services were combined into a single administration under the Ministry of Government with Rufino Gutierrez as Director (Decreto 860, Diario Oficial 7580-1 4 Nov 1888).

Three post offices had been opened in March 1888 including two, Remolino and Zambrano, that had been discontinued earlier. Between November 1888 and July 1894 82 additional offices were established. I have listed them in two tables. Table I shows the offices in order of establishment. Table II shows these same offices in alphabetical order. Almost without exception the new offices were combined post and telegraph offices. The distribution by department was as follows:

Dundinamarca	20	Santander	10	Boyaca	7
Tolima	13	Bolivar	9	Antioquia	1
Magdalena	12	Cauca	7	Territories	2

There are four offices that I am unable to locate. The new offices can be divided into two groups, towns located along existing national postal routes which had previously not had post offices and towns for which new subordinate routes were established.



Town	Dept	Decree	Date	D.O.
Socha	Boy.	209	1 Mar 1888	7309
Remolino (1)	Mag.	?	15 Mar 1888	7322
Zambrano (1)	Bol.	?	15 Mar 1888	7322
Chiriguana (1)	Mag.	913	20 Nov 1888	7611
Aguaiarga	?	917	22 Nov 1888	7611
Puerto Betijas	San?	920	24 Nov 1888	7611
Sumaca	?	936	27 Nov 1888	7646
Hobo	Tol.	259	6 Mar 1889	7751-2
Inza	Cau.	269	15 Mar 1889	7751-2
Pacho	Cund.	437	3 May 1889	7849
Guatavita (2)	Cund.	454	14 May 1889	7854
Viani	Cund.	463	18 May 1889	7854
Bojaca	Cund.	299	29 Jan 1891	8455
La Palma	Cund.	473	4 May 1891	8947
Rio de Oro	San.	535	25 May 1891	8947
Cajica	Cund.	932	21 Sep 1891	8949
Teorama	Cund.	933	21 Sep 1891	8949
Tiuna	Tol.	933	21 Sep 1891	8949
Lebrija	San.	951	1 Oct 1891	8951
Matanza	San.	951	1 Oct 1891	8951
Surata	San.	951	1 Oct 1891	8951
Cachira	San.	951	1 Oct 1891	8951
Tibana	Boy.	973	16 Oct 1891	8951
Miraflores	Boy.	1008	20 Oct 1891	8951
Tota	Boy.	1008	20 Oct 1891	8951
Sacheta	Cund.	1020	3 Nov 1891	8951
Andalima	Cund.	1024	6 Nov 1891	8951
Venadillo (2)	Tol.	1214	14 Dec 1891	8951
Chameza	Boy.	1234	4 Jan 1892	8970
Jenesano	Boy.	1328	28 Jan 1892	8970
San Vicente	Cau.	1651	4 Apr 1892	8818
El Naranjo	Cau.	1652	4 Apr 1892	8975
Filandia	Cau.	1652	4 Apr 1892	8818
Macheta	Cund.	1681	29 Apr 1892	8834
Hatoviejo	Cund.	1685	2 May 1892	8834
La Baja	?	1687	3 May 1892	8975
Nocaina	Cund.	1919	22 Jun 1892	8975
Tamarazos	?	1924	30 Jun 1892	8975
Rio Frio	Mag.	204	16 Sep 1892	8986
Fonseca	Mag.	204	16 Sep 1892	8986
Jerusalen	Cund.	226	13 Oct 1892	8986
Guadalupe	Tol.	229	14 Oct 1892	8986

Town	Dept	Decree	Date	D.O.
Zipaquira	Cund.	591	13 Jan 1893	9256
Paez	Boy.	592	19 Jan 1893	9256
Aspasica	San.	600	21 Jan 1893	9256
San Francisco	Cund.	647	27 Feb 1893	9263
Frias	Tol.	648	28 Feb 1893	9257
San Martin	SM	651	1 Mar 1893	9258
Villahermosa	Tol.	790	7 Mar 1893	9258
Libano	Tol.	793	28 Mar 1893	9258
Corozal	Bol.	808	28 Mar 1893	9263
Caldas	Tol.	887	29 Apr 1893	9261
Barrancas	Mag.	958	23 May 1893	9261
Puerto Wilches	San.	986	28 May 1893	9263
Hato Viejo	Bol.	989	30 May 1893	9261
Cerro de San Antonio	Mag.	1203	21 Jul 1893	9273
Pivijai	Mag.	1203	21 Jul 1893	9273
Medialuna	Mag.	1212	27 Jul 1893	9273
Ubalá	Cund.	1236	8 Aug 1893	9242
Sachaia	Cund.	1236	8 Aug 1893	9242
Medina	Cund.	1236	8 Aug 1893	9242
Villanueva	Mag.	1349	31 Aug 1893	9288
Botijas	San.	1361	11 Sep 1893	9300
La Union	Cau.	1470	13 Oct 1893	9309
Pedro	Cau.	1490	23 Oct 1893	9325
Valledupar	Mag.	1573	15 Nov 1893	9332
Guamo	Bol.	1585	17 Nov 1893	9332
Soledad	Bol.	1585	17 Nov 1893	9332
Uribe	Tol.	1580	20 Nov 1893	9332
Alpujarra	Tol.	1580	20 Nov 1893	9332
Prado	Tol.	1580	20 Nov 1893	9332
Dolores	Tol.	1580	20 Nov 1893	9332
Colombia	Tol.	1580	20 Nov 1893	9332
Santa Barbara	Ant.	1341	1 Dec 1893	9339
Ricaurte	Cau.	1633	1 Dec 1893	9359
San Jacinto	Bol.	1675	19 Dec 1893	9359
Aracataca	Mag.	26	12 Jan 1894	9383
Arbaleaz	Cund.	114	24 Jan 1894	9401
Pandi	Cund.	114	24 Jan 1894	9401
Zambrano	Bol.	158	14 Feb 1894	9410
Encino	San.	165	16 Feb 1894	9414
Santa Rosa	Bol.	214	2 Mar 1894	9427
Candelaria	Bol.	214	2 Mar 1894	9427
San Rafael	Cas.	826	5 Jul 1894	9630

TABLE I - LIST OF NEW POST OFFICES 1888-1894 IN ORDER OF CREATION

- (1) Offices previously discontinued and reestablished on the date shown
  - (2) Manuscript cancelations of these two towns have been reported on stamp issues of the national government prior to 1886.
  - (3) The office in Paez (Boyaca) was discontinued on 28 December 193 by Decree 1682 published in D.O. 9369 17 Jan 1894.
  - (4) The office in Ricaurte (Cauca) was established by transfer of the existing office in Altaquer to that town.
- SM = Territory of San Martin      CAS = Territory of Casanare



Town	Dept	Decree	Date	D.O.
Agualarga	?	917	22 Nov 1888	7611
Alpujarra	Tol.	1580	20 Nov 1893	9332
Andalucía	Cund.	1024	6 Nov 1891	8951
Aracataca	Mag.	26	12 Jan 1894	9383
Arboleda	Cund.	114	24 Jan 1894	9401
Aspasica	San.	600	21 Jan 1893	9256
Barrancas	Mag.	958	23 May 1893	9261
Bojaca	Cund.	299	29 Jan 1891	8455
Botijas	San.	1361	11 Sep 1893	9300
Cachira	San.	951	1 Oct 1891	8951
Cajica	Cund.	932	21 Sep 1891	8949
Caldas	Tol.	887	29 Apr 1893	9261
Candelaria	Bol.	214	2 Mar 1894	9427
Cerro de San Antonio	Mag.	1203	21 Jul 1893	9273
Chameza	Boy.	1234	4 Jan 1892	8970
Chiriguana (1)	Mag.	913	20 Nov 1888	7611
Colombia	Tol.	1580	20 Nov 1893	9332
Corozal	Bol.	808	28 Mar 1893	9263
Dolores	Tol.	1580	20 Nov 1893	9332
El Naranjo	Cau.	1652	4 Apr 1892	8975
Encino	San.	165	16 Feb 1894	9414
Etlandia	Cau.	1652	4 Apr 1892	8918
Fonseca	Mag.	204	16 Sep 1892	8986
Frias	Tol.	648	28 Feb 1893	9257
Gachaia	Cund.	1236	8 Aug 1893	9242
Gacheta	Cund.	1020	3 Nov 1891	8951
Guadalupe	Tol.	229	14 Oct 1892	8985
Guano	Bol.	1585	17 Nov 1893	9332
Guatavita (2)	Cund.	454	14 May 1889	7854
Hato Viejo	Bol.	989	30 May 1893	9261
Hatoviejo	Cund.	1605	2 May 1892	8834
Hobo	Tol.	259	6 Mar 1889	7751-2
Inza	Cau.	269	15 Mar 1889	7751-2
Jenesano	Boy.	1328	28 Jan 1892	8970
Jerusalem	Cund.	226	13 Oct 1892	8966
La Baja	?	1687	3 May 1892	8975
La Palma	Cund.	473	4 May 1891	8947
La Union	Cau.	1470	13 Oct 1893	9309
Lebrija	San.	951	1 Oct 1891	8951
Libano	Tol.	793	28 Mar 1893	9258
Macheta	Cund.	1681	29 Apr 1892	8834
Matanza	San.	951	1 Oct 1891	8951

Town	Dept	Decree	Date	D.O.
Medialuna	Mag.	1212	27 Jul 1893	9273
Medina	Cund.	1236	8 Aug 1893	9242
Miraflores	Boy.	1008	20 Oct 1891	8951
Nocaima	Cund.	1919	22 Jun 1892	8975
Pacho	Cund.	437	3 May 1889	7849
Paez	Boy.	592	19 Jan 1893	9256
Pandi	Cund.	114	24 Jan 1894	9401
Pedro	Cau.	1490	23 Oct 1893	9325
Pivijay	Mag.	1203	21 Jul 1893	9273
Prado	Tol.	1580	20 Nov 1893	9332
Puerto Betijas San?		920	24 Nov 1886	7611
Puerto Wilches San.		986	29 May 1893	9263
Remolino (1)	Mag.	?	15 Mar 1888	7322
Ricaurte	Cau.	1633	1 Dec 1893	9359
Rio de Oro	San.	535	25 May 1891	8947
Rio Frio	Mag.	204	16 Sep 1892	8986
San Francisco	Cund.	647	27 Feb 1893	9263
San Jacinto	Bol.	1675	19 Dec 1893	9359
San Martin	SM	651	1 Mar 1893	9258
San Rafael	Cas.	826	5 Jul 1894	9630
San Vicente	Cau.	1651	4 Apr 1892	8918
Santa Barbara	Ant.	1341	1 Dec 1893	9339
Santa Rosa	Bol.	214	2 Mar 1894	9427
Socha	Boy.	209	1 Mar 1889	7309
Soledad	Bol.	1585	17 Nov 1893	9332
Sumaca	?	936	27 Nov 1888	7646
Surata	San.	951	1 Oct 1891	8951
Tamarazas	?	1924	30 Jun 1892	8975
Teorama	Cund.	933	21 Sep 1891	8949
Tibana	Boy.	973	16 Oct 1891	8951
Timana	Tol.	933	21 Sep 1891	8949
Tota	Boy.	1008	20 Oct 1891	8951
Ubala	Cund.	1236	8 Aug 1893	9242
Uribe	Tol.	1580	20 Nov 1893	9332
Valledupar	Mag.	1573	15 Nov 1893	9332
Venadillo (2)	Tol.	1214	14 Dec 1891	8951
Viani	Cund.	463	18 May 1889	7854
Villahermosa	Tol.	780	7 Mar 1893	9258
Villanueva	Mag.	1349	31 Aug 1893	9288
Zambrano (1)	Bol.	?	15 Mar 1889	7322
Zambrano	Bol.	158	14 Feb 1894	9410
Zipaquirá	Cund.	591	13 Jan 1893	9256

TABLE II - ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS WITH NEW POST OFFICES 1888-1894

Decree 446 (D.O. 7849 7 Aug 1889) established a new route from Bogota to Fusagasuga in Cundinamarca. Circular 8 (D.O. 8460 10 Jan 1891) established subordinate routes of the Atlantic route from Madrid to Bojaca and Madrid to Subachoque. Circular 9 of 29 May 1889 (D.O. 8464 14 Jun 1891) established a new route from Rio Seco to Cambao in Cundinamarca. Decree 1219 16 Dec 1891 (D.O. 8970 1 Nov 1892) established a subordinate route from Manizales to Supia. Decree 1926 of 20 Jun 1892 (D.O. 8975 6 Nov 1892) extended the Bogota-Fusagasuga route to Pandi and Melgar and discontinued the route from

Ricaurte (Cundinamarca) to Melgar. Decree 1236 8 Aug 1892 (D.O. 9242 22 Aug 1893) extended the Sesquile-Guatavita route to Medina via Ubala and Gachala. Decree 1566 10 Nov 1893 (D.O. 9325 27 Nov 1893) created a new subordinate route from Ambalena to Santo Domingo via Lerida, Libano, Villahermosa, Guayabal and Frias. The terminus of this route in Santo Domingo was the only office created in Antioquia during the period. D.O. 9338 12 Dec 1893 published a schedule for a new route in Tolima from Purificacion to Uribe via Prado, Dolores and Colombia with service from Dolores to Alpujarra. I did not find the decree establishing this route, which is the only one which might have replaced a Departmental route. However, national service on this route was only bi-monthly and the Department of Tolima may have continued to operate a route to these towns in the alternate weeks. A decree of 5 April 1894 (D.O. 9538 1 Aug 1894) created direct service between Cartago and Rio Sucio.

The new post offices in the Department of Magdalena were located along one of two routes. The first went from Remolino on the Magdalena River to Pivajay, Medialuna, Aracataca, Riofrio, Cienaga and Santa Marta. The second went from La Gloria on the Magdalena River to Chiriguana, Valledupar, Villanueva, Fonseca, Barrancas and Rio Hacha. Previously all mail for Santa Marta and Rio Hacha had been carried by ship from Barranquilla. This service apparently continued, but there was also service within the department, probably following the telegraph lines. Two of the new post offices in Santander, Matanza and Cachira, are located along the route from Bucaramanga to Ocana which was apparently added as a feeder route to the Northeast route. I did not find the decrees announcing the routes in Santander and Magdalena.

The lists accompanying this article are probably incomplete. About 5% of the issues of the Diario Oficial for the period are missing in the files of the Library of Congress. Also it is possible that not all decrees were published. I found none for 1890 and many of the 1891 decrees were published as much as a year after their effective dates. However, the decrees which are listed give definite proof of a considerable expansion of the national postal service during these six years. I believe that the primary cause was the expansion of telegraph service. The government needed to communicate with the telegraph operators to send them instructions and supplies and receive revenue and reports in return. It cost very little to assign the telegraph operator the additional duty of postmaster. It is possible that other telegraph offices established prior to 1888 also assumed postal duties after the merger of the two services in 1888, but I found no decree to that effect.

Contrary to Jewell's supposition the government did not take over most of the state routes. The extensive routes in Bolivar and Antioquia were left untouched. One reason that this expansion of the postal service has been overlooked in the literature is the scarcity of material that can be traced to it. Debby Friedman's 1894 postal card from Ricaurte (Cauca) with a Class IX handstamp was illustrated in my article on the Southern Route. Former member, Gerald Winerman, has an 1898 postal card from Corozal with a Class X handstamp and I have a report of an 1899 cover from Zambrano with a Class X handstamp, but do not have a photocopy. Debbie Friedman has a 1904 inflation cover from Socha with a manuscript cancel, which was illustrated in my article in the American Philatelist in August 1988. The only manuscript cancel from towns on the list reported on loose 1886-1899 stamps is Corozal. No other items from any of these towns have been reported by members of the 1859-1904 postal markings study circle. Members who have pre-1905 material from any of these towns are urged to notify the editor. The items most likely to have survived are "cubiertas" originating in or sent to these offices.

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.

MARROQUIN, JOSE MANUEL

Issue of 1904, Scott 322-3

A native of Bogota,, Jose Manuel Marroquin was educated at the seminary and at the National University. In public life he held several important posts and from 1901 to 1903 was Vice President of the Republic. He devoted many years of his life to teaching and his style in writing won him acclaim as a master of Castillian. He was also a Director of the Colombian Academy and his many works are famous throughout America and Spain. He was the author of numerous treatises, articles, novels and essays. In several newspapers he used the nom de plume "Pedro Perez de Perales".

Editor's note: The biographer cited incorrect dates in this article. Marroquin was elected Vice President in 1898 and served briefly as Acting President in that year. Following the coup of July 1900, he again became the Acting President. It was during his administration that the "1000 Days" civil war was concluded and the Hay-Herran Treaty was signed and then rejected by the Colombian Senate.

TORRES, CAMILO

Issue of 1910, Scott 331

Among those in New Granada who rose against Spain, the political and scholastic figure of Camilo Torres stands out boldly, in contrast with his retiring personal nature. A native of Popayan (1766), he won early recognition by his precocious, extraordinary talents as a scholar and a teacher. In his teens he excelled at the Seminary of Popayan in the study and teaching of philosophy, in his knowledge of law and theology and in command of several languages. He finished his education at El Rosario College, Bogota, graduating as a Doctor in Law. On entering private practice he soon attracted a good clientele. The Viceroy tried to honor him with several appointments, but these were declined, Torres preferring to teach several subjects as substitute professor only, thus holding himself free from entangling political alliances. With the rising tide of the Revolutionary spirit, the young lawyer, however, felt that the time had come when he might well lay a foundation for the future. As a step in that direction he finally consented to be a member of the Municipal Council of Bogota. Six months later, in 1810, when the uprising began to manifest itself openly, Camilo Torres became the soul of the Junta and helped in the organization of a republican government. As a member of the Cabinet when the country was divided between federalists and centralists, Torres assumed the executive power on behalf of the former, holding office from 1812 to 1814. On the abolition of the Triumvirate, Torres was elected President of the Republic. Threatened by the Royalists' steady advances under Morillo, the patriot government abandoned Bogota, but most of its members were apprehended before a successful retirement could be accomplished. Camilo Torres, among those captured, was brought back to Bogota, court martialled and shot as a traitor on October 5, 1815.

COLOMBIA, VARIETIES OF THE 1883 ISSUE  
by Kenneth Rowe

With the exception of the perforation varieties, this issue is pretty basic. Both Barriga and Gibbons have good listings.

There are however, printing varieties on both the TWO CENTAVOS and the TEN CENTAVOS which are worthy of comment.

### TWO CENTAVOS

This value exists in three varieties. Two of which are from the original metal master die and one which is from a completely different master die.

- TYPE I      The standard impression from the master die with no major repeating variations.
- TYPE II      As above but the "liberty cap" in the centre panel of the shield has a diagonal line at left. There is also a dot outside the frame below the "N" of centavos.
- TYPE III     A different master die was used to produce this type. The major visible difference is in the size of the words "DE LOS" which are smaller than those of TYPES I and II and are also completely different to those of any other value in the series. There are some resemblances to the TEN and TWENTY CENTAVOS but the angle of the chain in the condor's beak and the additional flag staff on either side the shield mark this as a totally different image. Both Scott and Barriga record this type as a separate listing but for some reason Gibbons does not.

Types I and II exist in multiples and are from different settings. All types exist on ROSE and YELLOW/BUFF paper and can be found perforated 13 1/2 as normal and 12 as abnormal.



TYPE I

TYPE II

TYPE III

### TEN CENTAVOS

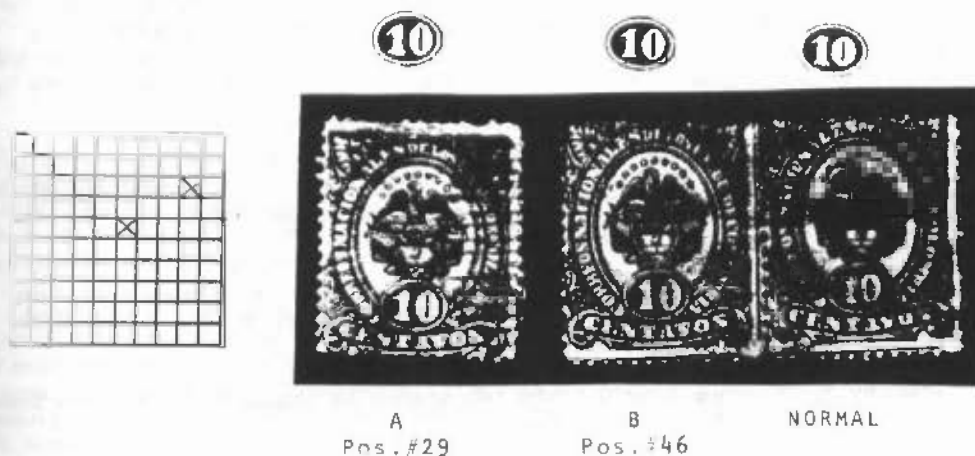
During the early printings of this value in settings of 100 (10 x 10), two transfers of the TWENTY CENTAVOS were inserted on the printing stone of one setting, either by mistake or to replace damaged TEN CENTAVOS transfers which had to be removed. As no examples of a TWENTY CENTAVOS stamp in the colour of the TEN have ever been recorded, it is probably that their use was intentional.

Once the insertion had been carried out on the printing stone, the figure "2" was erased and a figure "1" inked in. Needless to say, as the change was done by hand, each insert is slightly different and can be identified by the shape of the figure "1".

Transfer "A" is located at position #29 and is distinguished by a chunky looking "1" with a curved base and a thick serif. Transfer "B" has a more normal "1" with a flat base and a narrow serif located at position #46.

The printing involved was the orange-on-yellow issue and only one setting includes the substituted transfers. This fact accounts for the rarity of this variety.

This variety can also be found Perf. 13 1/2 and 12.



#### GENERAL

I hope that the illustrations accompanying this article will be of use to collectors interested in this issue. One could speculate that in view of the scarcity of Perf. 12 on normal TWO and TEN CENTAVOS stamps of this issue that the TWO CENTAVOS Type III Perf. 12 and the TEN CENTAVOS Substituted Transfer Perf. 12 may be among the rarest late 19th Century Colombian stamps.

The author would be pleased to hear from any one who can add to the story.

#### MEMBER SEEKS INFORMATION ON SPECIAL DELIVERY ISSUES

Member Robert L. Markovits is preparing an article on special delivery stamps and special delivery service in Colombia and Panama. He seeks reports of varieties, proofs, essays, trial colors, and most importantly, of first day covers and proper and timely uses of the stamps themselves and the postal stationery.

He knows of at least one copy of Colombia E1 on cover and believes another may exist. He also believes that there is an envelope marked for special delivery service from Medellin and would appreciate reports of used examples. Finally, he is interested in the Santander local express stamps and would like photocopies of covers and platings of these stamps as well.

You may write him at Box 2025, Middletown, NY 10940.

FORGERIES AND REPRINTS

## THE FOURTH ISSUE OF COLOMBIA - 1862

There is no entry in "Album Weeds" for this issue. The Serrane Guide mentions only that "old forgeries exist" and gives very few details. The COPAPHIL reference collection presently does not have copies of forgery 3 so I cannot illustrate it and can only give the description from the Serrane Guide.

ORIGINALS. LITHOGRAPHED. The asterisk at the top center is made of nine points which do not touch each other. There is a background of zigzag lines. There are 45 pearls surrounding the coat of arms and the three at the top center are fainter than the others. The stars in the background have a distinct white dot in the center. The flower above the cornucopias in the top third of the shield leans to the right and has a line in the center. There is no period after NACIONALES.

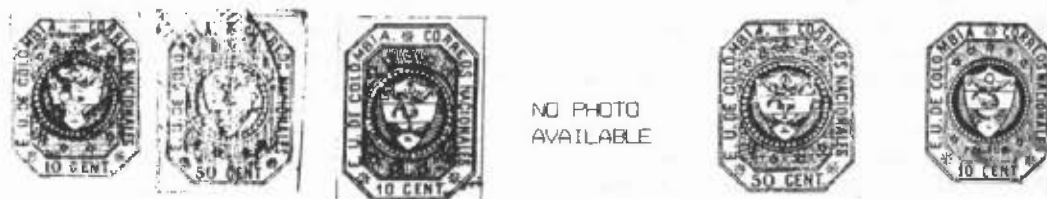
FORGERY 1. LITHOGRAPHED. The letters of the inscription are too thick. There is a vague blot at the top instead of an asterisk. The flower above the cornucopias is upright and round with a dot in the center and it touches the upper border of the shield. The stars are unclear.

FORGERY 2. LITHOGRAPHED. Serrane describes this as "a more insidious forgery." However, it should be easy to detect since there is a period after NACIONALES. Its size is given as 17x21mm.

FORGERY 3. Serrane simply lists two stamps as bogus, a 10 centavos blue on bluish paper and a 20 centavos green.

FORGERY 4. COLLOTYPE. Oscar Schroeder forgery. Complete write-up in "The Oswald Schroeder Forgeries" by Robson Lowe in The Philatelist, November 1979 pp. 43-44. On 10c the top of the second "O" and the A of COLOMBIA touch the frame and the outer frame is broken above the "CO" of CORREOS. On the 20c the right leg of the first "R" of CORREOS is prolonged and touches the frame and the numeral 0 is larger than the 2. On the 50c the outer frame lines run together above the "COLO" of COLOMBIA and are missing above the M of that word. The "CO" of CORREOS touches the frame above it and the "OR" of that word are joined.

IMITATION. This is a crude woodcut of the stamp prepared by the Senf brothers. It has an upright round circle above the cornucopias with no mark in it. The mark representing a ship in the upper sea above the isthmus is missing. Most copies are marked FALSCH in small red letters below the shield.



NO PHOTO  
AVAILABLE

ORIGINAL 10c FORGERY 1 FORGERY 2 FORGERY 3 FORGERY 4 50c IMITATION

BUYER BEWARE!  
by Robert A. D'Elia

Let me relate two recent personal experiences. While these do not directly concern Colombian or Panamanian philately, I think you will find them of interest and value. In a recent New York City auction I saw what I thought was a most unusual cover bearing two 1 Real first issue Ecuador stamps on a letter addressed to Lannan & Kemp in New York. The cover had a "FRANCA" in diamond of dots cancel, typical of Guayaquil, a Panama transit 3 line dated mark, New York postage due mark and a handstamped numeral indicating the amount due the British for the transit across the Isthmus - all the trimmings of a lovely cover.

However, at WESTPEX I showed a xerox of the cover to well known English dealer in Latin American stamps who advised me to check the cover carefully that evening when I returned home. I did and discovered that the Equadorean stamps had been added, cleverly "tied" by added dots at the top and bottom. The cover was also thinned under the stamps where a previous, probably legitimate, stamp had been removed!

Also on the advice of the same dealer-friend, I carefully checked four classic Brazilian stamps I had recently purchased in an Arizona mail auction. On examination under my stereo-microscope, I discovered that three of the stamps had been expertly regummed. The fourth, however, turned out to be a "beauty." This was a Brazil #1, 30R bullseye. The "Bullseye" had been cut out from a defective copy, very carefully thinned and glued to a piece of paper to which margin lines had been added with India ink - and then regummed. This was discovered by dipping the stamp in watermark fluid. The backing piece rapidly absorbed the fluid - except where the central "bullseye" had been glued to it, resulting in a double paper thickness. Even under my microscope the overlap of the center on the backing paper with the margins drawn on it was difficult to see.

The moral is - don't take ANYTHING for granted when purchasing valuable stamps. Learn what stamps are known to have been forged and altered, and don't put a single valuable item in your collection without carefully examining it. Fortunately, I got most of my money back, minus some postal expense, but one might not always be that fortunate.

Along these lines at WESTPEX I purchased a very useful book, "How to Detect Damaged, Altered and Repaired Stamps" by Paul W. Schmid, Palm Press, Box 373 Huntington NY 11743, 105 pages, hardbound. This book deals primarily with U.S. stamps, but it contains much valuable information. It is well worth the price of \$15.50 plus tax and postage. Copies can be obtained from Thomas Singer, 15 Mount Foraker Court, San Rafael CA 94903.

---

SPECIAL DELIVERY INFORMATION WANTED

Member Robert Markovits is preparing an article on Special Delivery stamps and postal stationery of Colombia and Panama. He would be interested in hearing from members who have varieties, proofs, essays, trial color printings and most importantly first day covers and proper and timely uses of the stamps themselves and postal stationery. Would also like information on the Santander local express companies. Send to Box 2025 Middletown NY 10940.

PANAMA POSTAL STATIONERY

David J. Leeds

Panama postal stationery is an interesting and manageable collecting entity. There are few enough varieties to make completion nearly attainable and a wide enough range of utilization to make used examples a microcosm of postal history. Postal stationery comprises 10 postal cards, 2 letter cards, 13 envelopes, 3 registries, 2 wrappers, 2 airmail envelopes, and 2 letter sheets. Not bad--34 items in 88 years, with few errors reported. And there are almost 20 varieties of Colombian cards possibly used in Panama and 7 types of 1903-1904 Panama provisional overprints.

## Postal Cards

Colombia's postal cards were routinely used in the Province of Panama until separation of the two republics on November 3, 1903. In addition, a few non-overprinted leftover cards were used for a month or so after separation. Cards sold by the post office were overprinted "PANAMA" or "Republica de Panama" with the same rubber stamps as for the adhesives. Many of the unused overprints are bogus. At least three types of provisional rubber stamp overprints are known, paralleling the adhesives. Two examples are shown below:



A definitive 2c card by American Bank Note Company (ABNCo) was issued November (?) 1904 utilizing the map vignette common to the earlier stamps but suitably inscribed. However, by 1906 Hamilton Bank Note Company had the contract for stamps and stationery, with a currency change from "centavos" to "centesimos de Balboa". The 1c Balboa and 2c Cordoba (similar in design to the stamps) depicted are the result. The cards are green and red, respectively, with black portraits. All cards are lithographed and embossed as noted. Reproductions are 64% except as noted.





The Centenary of Independence (from Spain) was commemorated in 1921 with an ABNCo issue of 1c and 2c cards (again following the stamps) showing Vallarino and the Old Panama "Land Gate". In 1924 or 1925 a 1c circular ABNCo design with an embossed central coat of arms was introduced. Only limited quantities of these were issued.



In 1933(?) Waterlow & Sons produced 10,000 each of a small rectangular embossed coat of arms design B/O.01 and B/O.02 cards. In 1941 ABNCo used a similar design "UN CENTESIMO" with ABNCo below the design. They vary in detail and none are common.

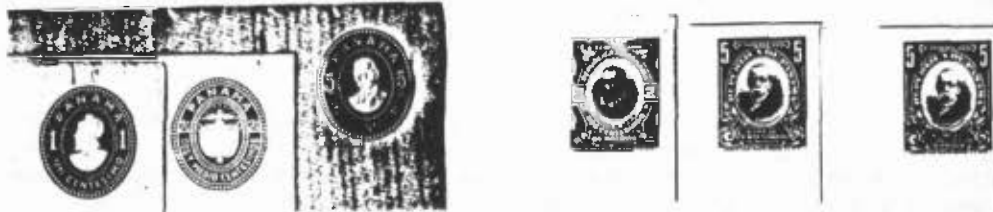


Panama's final card issue (1939) consisted of 25 different locally produced 1c pictorial scenes by Foto Platau. These monochromatic cards exist in brown, blue, and green, for a total of 75 different. They are not common, so most collectors have to be content with few examples regardless of scene or color.



## Envelopes

The first stamped envelopes were a 1c, 2½c, and 5c, probably supplied by Hamilton Bank Note Company in 1907. The 5c is legal size on blue paper. It is not common used. Designs are colorless embossed Balboa, shield, and Arosemena. These were followed by 1909 ABNCo 2c red and 5c blue designs (black portraits) patterned after the current adhesives picturing Cordoba and Arosemena. The 1c was prepared with Canal Zone overprint but not issued by Panama. This 2c is most difficult to get unused. The 2c "frame only" was found with Canal Zone overprinted stocks so is not properly a Panama issue. Shortages of the 2c led to overprinting "2 DOS 2" on the 5c. Several settings exist as well as vignette missing (frame and overprint only).



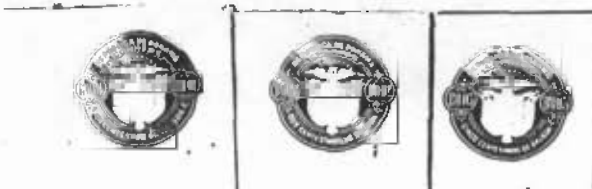
One of the few errors in Panama postal stationery is noted as vignette only of the 1909 5c Arosemena. The only example reported is shown full size with the normal.



A green B/O.01 ABNCo envelope was issued in 1921 in commemoration of the Centenary of Independence. The B/O.02 was prepared with Canal Zone overprint but not issued for Panama. The circular ABNCo design seen on the 1924/1925 card was used for 1c and 2c envelopes.

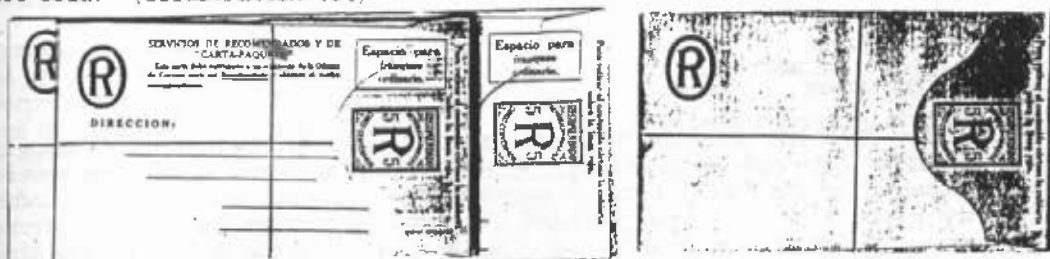


In about 1929 or 1930 the ABNCo circle design was modified by ABNCo and/or Waterlow by adding side insert denominations for B/O.01, B/O.02, and B/O.05, green, red, and blue, respectively. An albino 2c is known.



## Registration Envelopes

Three collectible varieties exist of linen-lined safety registered envelopes. All were available in two sizes. The first, 5c, produced by ABNCo in 1918, overprinted by the Canal Zone locally (to add "CANAL ZONE 10 CTS. REGISTERED") and issued there in 1920, has an interesting history as well as having the only listed error. The unoverprinted envelopes were later issued in Panama in 1922. Panama did not have a reliable money order system, and checks and plastic were not widespread, so much cash was sent registered. A wax seal provided the ultimate protection from tampering. Meanwhile, the Canal Zone reordered but asked ABNCo to include the "CANAL ZONE" and change the denomination to meet the 10c fee. By the time the envelopes arrived, Canal Zone authorities decided there was no improvement in security. The entire lot of 25,000 size 6 and 10,000 size 8 was given to Panama to be overprinted rather than being burned. This is one of the few items where quantities are known, presuming all were sold. (Illustration 40%)



The error shown above is listed as "black printing omitted". Other copies may exist since it is listed in the Higgins & Gage Catalog; however, this is the only example known to the author:

The second issue is the rejected Canal Zone 10c overprinted with black blocks and the denomination changed to 5c, issued in 1924. Quantities available are noted above. These are quite desirable items.



The third and final 1929/1930 registry uses the modified circular shield design with 10c inserts similar to the letter card and envelopes.



### Wrappers

Two wrappers, 1c green and 2½c red, were produced in 1914. Since designs are similar to the 1907 envelopes, they were probably also manufactured by Hamilton Bank Note Company. As is usual with wrappers, they are seldom seen used.



### Air Mail Envelopes

In February 1929 the Waterlow 2c modified circle design envelope was overprinted "CORREO AEREO" over red and blue bars. "CORREO AEREO" measured 69 mm. The envelopes were prepared for the first flight of service between Panama and the U.S. Lindbergh flew the route, but the Panama dispatch was actually carried in a second aircraft. Apparently the entire printing was used for the first flight with PanAmerican Airways mailing a large quantity which they made available to collectors at cost. Covers also exist from this flight of a second printing with a thicker "CORREO AEREO" 86 mm long. The second printing continued in use for most of the year. The rate requiring regular postage plus air mail postage was in effect for less than a year so their use was not usual past 1930. Unused examples of either printing are scarce.



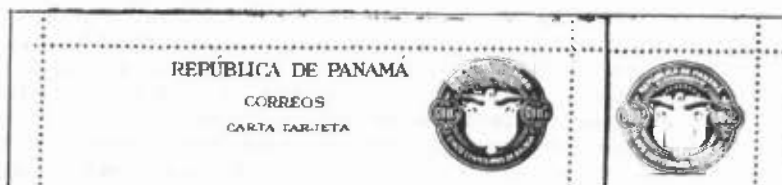
### Letter Sheets

Two letter sheets were issued in 1969 to satisfy the current rates of 10c for Ibero-America and 20c for the rest of the world. They were distributed through new issue services but are uncommon used.



## Letter Cards

2c and 5c letter cards were issued ca. 1942 using the modified circle design. Printers "specimens" indicate that they may have been produced by both ABNCo and Waterlow.

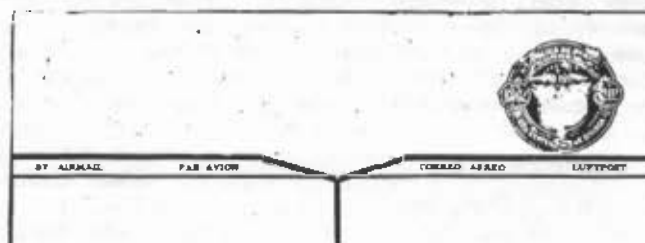


## Epilogue

Apparent omissions in this article are recognized mistakes in the standard catalogs. One of these "missing" items is a 1913 ABNCo 1c postal card design prepared for and overprinted "CANAL ZONE", issued as Canal Zone UM4, UPSS S10, S11. The design was not used by Panama but is known without the overprint (2 copies reported) as a die proof on India paper. It is shown below full size.



Catalogs list a "printed to private order" item; however, it is unlikely that this was printed by the manufacturer of the envelope. There are many envelopes with privately printed air mail cachet markings, but these are not post office issues.



To round out an exhibit one might add other varieties of non-adhesive postal paper such as shades, specimens, official formula envelopes, pre-1904 cubiertas, registry reply receipts, official non-franked mail, and a few other yet-to-be discovered items. Postal stationery purists take a dim view of this frivolous ephemera, insisting on denominated items even if "gratis". It appears to the author that if it transmitted a message through the postal service without an adhesive, it is postal stationery.

Some information for this article was supplied by Dr. James B. Helme. Additional articles in preparation deal with Colombian stationery used in Panama, the provisional overprints, and "Specimens". Other areas need to be developed.

THE MARKET REPORT - SOLER & LLACH SALE OF COLONIAL COVERS

The Soler & Llach Sale of 19 June 1991 featured 95 covers from Colombia and Panama with colonial-type markings (some used after independence), including many very scarce markings and a few unquities. Bids were in pesetas. I have added the 15% commission and converted the realizations at \$1.00 = 107 pesetas. The minimum bids for the 95 lots was 522,000 pesetas (\$57000). 25 of the Colombia lots were not sold. 22 of the 25 were lots with minimums under 4000 pesetas. Less than half of lots in this range were sold indicating that covers with the more common markings of Antioquia, Bogota, Cartagena, Honda and Medellin were overestimated. The 70 lots which were sold brought 6445000 pesetas (\$70670). 27 lots sold for the minimum bid, 47 for from 105-200% of the minimum and 7 for over 200% of the minimum. 28 of the 70 lots sold realized in excess of \$1000. The highest price paid was 40,000 pesetas (\$4300) for the item pictured on the front page. The Panama cover shown on the June issue sold for 30,000 pesetas (\$3225).

Some better items in the sale and their realizations included:

- Lot 4421 Undated cover from PARITA (Panama) to Bogota. Possibly unique \$1662.
- Lot 4422 Undated cover with DEBE CHAGRE to Bogota. Very scarce. \$903.
- Lot 4443 Undated cover AMBALEMA FRANCA to Medellin. Very scarce. \$904.
- Lot 4448 1811 cover BEBARA FRANCA to Santa Fe (Bogota). Very scarce. \$1395.
- Lot 4452 1805 cover BUGA FRANCA to Popayan. \$1075. (sold for minimum bid).
- Lot 4453 c1821 cover CALY FRANCA to Caloto. \$903 against minimum of \$322.
- Lot 4454 c1821 cover CANCAN FRANCA to Medellin. Possibly unique. \$763.
- Lot 4461 c1806 cover CARTAGO FRANCA to Antioquia. Very scarce. \$1035.
- Lot 4462 c1805 cover fragment GIRON FRANCA to Santa Fe. Early use. \$827.
- Lot 4463 1782 tobacco receipt GUADUAS to Medellin. Very scarce. \$1035.
- Lot 4464 1806 cover LA MESA DEBE to Popayan. Possibly unique. \$1450.
- Lot 4465 1774 cover LLANO GRANDE FRANCA to Popayan. Earliest use. \$956.
- Lot 4466 1806 cover LLANO GRANDE FRANCA to Popayan. Very Scarce \$1719.
- Lot 4467 c1829 cover MANATES FRANCA to Bogota. Possibly unique. \$1010.
- Lot 4470 c1820 cover NECENIA FRANCA (Abejorral) to Rionegro. Unique. \$1019.
- Lot 4474 1809 cover MEDELLIN FRANCA (Class II) to Cartagena. \$892.
- Lot 4478 Undated official cover MYDAY F to Popayan. Possibly unique. \$1182.
- Lot 4482 1821 cover Popayan to San Pablo w/F.NOVITA marking. Scarce. \$1665.
- Lot 4487 1825 cover PALMIRA FRANCA to Bogota. Possibly unique. \$1035.
- Lot 4488 1800 large cover PAMPLONA FRANCA. Earliest use. \$1558.
- Lot 4489 1817 folded letter PASTO DEBE to Popayan. Possibly unique. \$860.  
(sold for minimum bid)
- Lot 4491 1794 folded letter PLATA FRANCA to Popayan. Very scarce. \$1880.
- Lot 4493 1776 folded letter POPIAN DEBE to Quito. Earliest use. \$1935.
- Lot 4496 1811 money order receipt Popayan to Novita marked CORREOS. \$806.
- Lot 4498 1812 cover REMEDIOS to Zaragoza. Latest use. \$752.
- Lot 4505 1804 official cover SB (San Bartolome) FRANCA to Antioquia. \$1398.
- Lot 4506 1826 cover SB FRANCA to Remedios, 2d type. Scarce. \$881.
- Lot 4508 c1819 cover S.PEDRO FRANCA (Class II) to Rionegro. First use. \$886.
- Lot 4518 1817 incoming cover w/SANTA MARTA DE ULTRAMAR. Unique? \$1935.
- Lot 4520 1822 letter SOGAMOSO FRANCA COREOS to Bogota. Unique. \$1290.
- Lot 4523 1805 folded letter TULUA FRANCA to Popayan. Unique. \$1075.
- Lot 4524 1806 folded letter VEGA DE SUPIA FRANCA to Buga. Scarce. \$1935.
- Lot 4525 1821 folded letter VEGA DE SUPIA FRANCA. Scarce. \$1035.
- Lot 4526 1809 postal document w/VELEZ. Very scarce. \$1935.
- Lot 4527 1794 folded letter YOLOMBO FRANCA to Medellin. Earliest use. \$1398.
- Lot 4530 1811 folded letter ZARAGOZA FRANCA to Antioquia. Unique? \$1526.
- Lot 4532 1802 folded letter ZITARA FRANCA (Quibdo) to Santa Fe. \$1035.

SPACE FILLERS

There was a lot of material on hand for this issue, so I have added four additional pages. You may be a bit surprised to find six pages devoted to the story of an airplane flight that only obliquely touches upon postal matters. I found Niles' work at a used book store several months ago, during free time from jury duty in San Diego. It contains other interesting chapters including descriptions of the banana harvest near Santa Marta and visits to historical sites in Cartagena and Bogota. It is not well-known and long out of print. It seems appropriate to rescue this chapter from oblivion and bring it to the attention of Colombia airmail collectors. Niles was surprisingly prescient in recognizing the role that air travel would play in the development of Colombia. I have copied the text exactly, only combining some of the very short paragraphs to save space and omitting a digression in which his trip was compared to an earlier journey on the Yang Tse river in China.

The mourning cover from the Kohler auction with a copy of the 10 centavos stamp of the Cauca regional issue of 1902 (Scott 255) mentioned in this column in the last issue is illustrated below. It may be a uniqueness. Examination of the cover provided details not mentioned in the auction catalog and raised new questions as well. Its appearance belies its importance in Colombian postal history. It was roughly opened and the front is torn from top to bottom. The stamp is apparently from the lower right corner of a sheet. It shows sewing machine perforations at the top and left. Of importance is that it is postmarked Correos Nacionales Pasto 6 May 1903, not Popayan as stated in the auction catalog. The cancel is the second type of Class X handstamp from Pasto with the town name in Roman type 2.5mm. tall. It was routed to Cartagena via Tumaco and Panama, not overland via Bogota and is backstamped PANAMA TRANSITO 6 June 1903 and Cartagena 15 June 1903. It is the first use of stamps of this issue reported from a town other than Popayan and provides further confirmation that the stamps were a regional issue of the national government and not an issue of the Department of Cauca as listed by Gibbons and formerly by Scott. Its use in Pasto on 6 May 1903 contradicts the terms of Decree 375 of 24 March 1903 which stated that from 1 April 1903 only the stamps of the silver currency issue in use in Panama were to be used in Pasto, as well as in three other towns in the Department of Cauca. Was this use because stamps had not yet been received from Panama, had the supply sent to Pasto already been exhausted, or did Pasto postal officials simply ignore the decree to use up stocks of stamps still on hand?



The article on new post offices opened between 1886 and 1894 is the second based upon my search of the files of the Diario Oficial in the Library of Congress. Are any of our members aware of an official listing of 19th century post offices in Colombia? Is there anything on that subject in the postal museum in Bogota? If no list exists, it should be possible to compile a fairly accurate listing from the Diario Oficial. Not only the decrees establishing and discontinuing post offices were published, but also most of the appointments of postal officials prior to 1895. Thus even if a decree is not found, an appointment can confirm the existence of an office. However, it would require considerable effort to compile a list and there is no need if one already exists.

One of my customers submitted a mint copy of Scott J3, the 1 peso SOBEREPRTE stamp of 1865 to the A.P.S. for expertization and it was found to be an Oswald Schroeder forgery. Neither the Earee or Serrane handbooks mention that this stamp has been forged and I failed to make a note of the its write-up in the article on Colombia forgeries. This forgery may be quite prevalent. I found three other copies in my collection and business stock. One of our members sent me photocopies of two stamps in his collection and both were also forgeries. This item will be covered in the FORGERIES AND REPRINTS COLUMN in the next issue. While on this subject let me get on my soapbox again. While the statement "we have examined this stamp and believe it to be genuine" is quite adequate on an Expertization Certificate, I do not believe that the opposite is true when a stamp is found to be not genuine. I realize that the experts are generally volunteers who serve without pay, but it does not seem unreasonable to require that their opinions state the reasons why the stamp is considered counterfeit and cite an appropriate reference where the owner can obtain additional information.

Thanks to David Leeds for his survey of Panamanian postal stationery. He has promised several additional articles which will permit me to get a better balance of material from our two areas of interest. Our next issue will feature contributions by three of our European members, including the first part of a two part article by Eric Harris on the Colombian MANCOMUN airmail markings. I will examine some unexpected items published in the Diario Oficial in a lighthearted look at "Dear Diary."

Robert Dietz has recently retired and plans to open a business specializing in out of print Latin American books. If that is your interest, write him at his new address shown on page 2.

-----

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-VIII complete. U.S. & Canada \$45.00 postpaid, other \$52.50 postpaid. "Postal History and Postmarks of the Audiencia of Quito" by George Maier - U.S & Canada hard cover \$33.00, soft cover \$28.00, others \$2.00 additional postage. COPAPHIL Library 1290 Howard Ave. Suite 321, Burlingame CA. 94010 (Indef)





# Copacarta



The Journal of COPAPHIL,  
The Colombia — Panama Philatelic Study Group  
American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 142

Box 2245

El Cajon, California 92021

Volume IX, Number 2

JIM CROSS, Editor

December 1991

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

## IN THIS ISSUE

COPAPHIL NEWS	30
FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK	31
LA BIBLIOTECA	32
COLOMBIA, THE SECOND 1901 ISSUE OF CARTAGENA by Norbert Bork	33
COLOMBIA, "MANCOMUN" AIRMAIL ETIQUETTES AND HANDSTAMPS by Eric Harris	36
COLOMBIA, THE ANTIOQUIA PROVISIONAL ISSUES OF 1901-1902 by Alan D. Anyon	41
PANAMA ABNCO POSTAL STATIONERY SPECIMENS by David J. Leeds	45
PANAMA F30 VERTICAL PAIR, ONE WITHOUT OVERPRINT	53
FORGERIES AND REPRINTS	54
THE MARKET REPORT	55
SPACE FILLERS	56
CLASSIFIED	56

Dr. MARCO T. JIMENEZ  
MEDELLIN  
REP. DE COLOMBIA

Ch. de Vols

c/o. Thomas F. Turall, Miami, Fla.

H A B A C A (Cuba)



FFC from first direct flight Colombia-U.S. on 17 June 1931 showing MANCOMUN  
etiquette type E-1 (50% actual size). See article on page 36. On 15 June  
1931 the U.S. Post Office recognized SCADTA stamps. Letter was mailed in  
Medellin on 12 June 1931. Note the dispatching instruction "Via Miami."  
Although the flight flew over Cuba it did not land there and the letter was  
transferred in Miami and arrived in Havana on 19 June 1931.

COPAPHIL NEWSNew Members (thru 30 November)

275	Geweibe I.	Box 244	Basel CH-4020	Switzerland
276	Stough, Jeanne F.	8618 Bold Forbes	Fair Oaks Ranch TX 78006	USA

Change of Address

C14	Brid, Federico A.	8850 Woodmayr Circle	Norwalk IA 50211	USA
-----	-------------------	----------------------	------------------	-----

Dropped - non-payment of dues

093	E. Benedetti	C42 R. Jaramillo	160 D. Paz-Rovira
C16	J. Campbell	109 H. Kerst	204 J. Reese
262	B. Glennon	229 M. Lloreda	C67 A. Rendon
183	H. Iida	254 R. McArthur	154 B. Wasz

Mr. Geweibe collects Colombia, codes 02-06 and 11 and Panama codes 54-59 and 61-64. Ms. Stough collects Panama codes 51-68.

The following additional members have contributed at least \$5.00 and are recognized as contributing members for 1991-1992:

D06 E. Arosemena	C35 W. Grippo	258 R. Muller
C12 J. Bodoff	C35 J. Helme	C84 B. Welch

An article, "Philatelic History: The Four Esses" by member James Negus appeared in Volumes 100-101 of the London Philatelist. The article recounts the failure of an attempt in the 1890's to get collectors and dealers to boycott unnecessary stamp issues, a timely subject in light of the current attempt at a similar campaign by FIP. Members may order a photocopy of this 10 page article for \$1.00 from the COPAPHIL Library. Another four page article by Mr. Negus, "Collecting Colombian States" appeared in the November 1991 issue of Gibbons Stamp Monthly.

Member Brian Birch has prepared a "Bibliography of Periodicals Devoted to Philatelic Literature." This 38-page booklet was published by the Western Philatelic Library, Box 2219, Sunnyvale CA 94087. Price not shown.

Our biennial general meeting is planned for 7-9 February 1991. Thus far we have only three definite commitments for member exhibits, but more are expected. President David Leeds will show his Panama Postal Stationery including many pieces from the ABNCo archives discussed in his article in this issue. Your editor will be showing Colombia 1886-1899. Bill Bartlett will show his SCADTA airmails. The tentative COPAPHIL schedule for the show is as follows:

Friday evening: Informal COPAPHIL dinner at a Mexican restaurant.  
 Saturday 11:00 A.M. Panama Postal Stationery by David Leeds including a walk-thru of his exhibit.  
 Saturday evening. SANDICAL Awards Banquet, Admiral Kidd Officer's Club.  
 Sunday 11:00 A.M. Colombia Postal Markings to 1905 by Jim Cross.  
 Sunday 1:00 P.M. COPAPHIL general membership meeting.

The COPAPHIL reference collection will be available at the COPAPHIL booth for members to review. The COPAPHIL postal markings scrapbook which contains photocopies of stamps and covers showing examples of postal markings will also be available for members to review. Hope to see you all there!

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

**The Auction:** Gerard Marque is doing nicely putting our auction together with a lot of interesting material. The schedule is announced elsewhere. We are trying to expand our membership by allowing non-members to make purchases from the sale. Send Gerard the names of any non-members that might be interested so we can try to recruit them along with our sale catalog.

**SANDICAL:** We have a strong recommendation for San Diego—one of America's most interesting and beautiful cities. Climate, scenery, or entertainment—it's all there. The Tijuana Trolley is an easy and fun few hours trip into Mexico. And on February 7-9, 1992, the APS World Series stamp exhibition: **SANDICAL**. Jim Cross has arranged promotional literature with the recommended show hotel. However, if you want to arrive a few days earlier to take in the sights there are several other more modest establishments within walking distance of the Convention Center, including a Howard Johnson. A rental car gets to a dozen more out Hotel Circle. There are all sorts of deals available from AAA to ARPA.

Early arrivals can call Jim or me for suggestions. We would like to organize an informal no-host Friday evening get-together at one of the Old Town Mexican Restaurants, complete with mariachis and margaritas. Advise us if you can so that we can plan a bit. Jim has additional responsibilities at the show, but we will work out something. On the social side there is also the Saturday Evening Awards Banquet at the Admiral Kidd Officer's Club at the Navy Base. Beautiful location on the water, nice dance floor with orchestra, and no ripoff for dinner or the bar. Reservations required.

No word yet on Colombia and Panama exhibits. So far, Jim's 1886-1899 Colombia, Bill Bartlett's SCALTA, and my Panama Postal Stationery. This is the source for the articles in this and the previous issue of COPACARTA. It includes Colombian postal cards and Cubiertas used in Panama.

**Scott Catalog Revisions:** COPAPHIL has been invited to participate in editorial revisions of the Scott Catalog for Colombia and Panama. Incidentally, Scott plans to include 35,000 "For the Record" issues over a 6-year period. Their objective is to make the catalog user-friendly. There are specific details that require our expertise and your prompt responses through our office:

1. Low catalog difficult-to-find items, even in the 15¢ range.
2. Items valued at Fine-Very Fine but usually found at a lower condition.
3. Price differential of CTO vs. postally used items.
4. Overprints not currently illustrated.
5. Hard-to-identify items that need an "Identifier" section.
6. Market prices vs. catalog values.
7. Catalog numbering--splitting vs. lumping (as Pan. #22-23, 24-26. etc.)
8. Footnote data, hints on forgeries, relocation of some items.

**Future meetings:** ARIPEX/Phoenix Jan 17-19; SANDICAL/San Diego Feb 7-9; Chicago May 22-31. Our members may sponsor others. Let us know for publicity.

David J. Leeds, Box 491472, Los Angeles, CA 90049  
or COPAPHIL, Box 2245, El Cajon, CA 92021  
(310) 472-0282, (619) 561-4959

DECEMBER 1991

COPACARTA

LA BIBLIOTECA  
by Robert D'Elia, COPAPHIL Librarian

For all intents and purposes I'm writing this with one foot on a plane for Japan. This is strictly a pleasure trip, my wife and I will be gone for 3 weeks taking in Philanippou '91 before we return. I'll try to give you a rundown of the Latin American exhibits when I return, particularly the Colombia and Panama. It seems as though our Japanese friends are practicing some of their "just in time inventory control" in sending out information to prospective participants. The envelopes for my own exhibit arrived about a week after I had mailed it..

We owe a big "thank you" to Bridget Kaplan of Bogota and to Alex Rendon and Bob Mitchell who assisted in getting a complete run #1 to #7-8-9 of Colombia Filatelica, the publication of the Federacion Filatelica Colombiana. This journal contains many interesting and significant articles, some reprinted, some original, concerning Colombian philately. At some future date we'll publish an index of its contents. Bob Mitchell has copied many early Colombian and Panamanian journals from the 19th and early 20th century for us. These rest in the library of the Collector's Club of N.Y. and are gradually turning to dust. For historical reasons, it is important that they be copied and preserved. There are other similar old journals, I know, resting in the Royal Philatelic Library in London and it would be interesting to find out what exists in the British library, the Munich Library, A.P.R.L., etc. If any members are interested in trying to copy these for us we'll be pleased to provide a list of what we presently have and believe exists.

Thanks are also due to Gary La Crosse for copies of COPAPHIL Mail Bid Sales and results and to Rene Van Rompay for sending an article from the Belgian publication: La Revue Internationale o/e Philatelic, July 1945, regarding Colombian airpost by Charles Jonker.

Items available for sale from the library are listed in the Classified Ads column on page 56. I am temporarily out of hardcover copies of George Maier's book, but softbound copies are still available.



COVER FROM PASTO TO LONDON FRANKED BY SCOTT 256  
See description in Space Fillers column, page 56.

COLOMBIA, THE SECOND 1901 ISSUE OF CARTAGENA

by Norbert Bork

Editor's Notes. The author furnished the descriptions of the types of these stamps in German. They have been translated with help from Gerhardt Lorenzen. The illustrations are photocopies and are not too clear.

These two stamps, Michel numbers 136-137 and Scott numbers 187-188 were issued in September 1901. They were lithographed by Enrique Delgado in accordance with provisions of a contract of 19 September 1901 which was published in Diario Oficial 11661 on 23 Apr 1902. The issue was probably needed due to the unexpectedly large philatelic sales of the stamps of the first Cartagena issue of that year. There were two denominations, 1 centavo blue and 2 centavos brown. Both were printed in sheets of 100 (10x10) which were made up by laying down five copies of intermediate transfers of 20 subjects. The intermediate transfers are separated by a ruled line. Stamps were validated with a handstamp with a chain of 14 links which covers a horizontal strip of 5 stamps. The control mark was usually applied in red and was occasionally applied vertically or upside down. The lithography is crude and each intermediate transfer position can be distinguished as follows:

1 CENTAVO - Lithographed in blue.



- Pos. 1 - A short white strip on the right numeral 1.
- Pos. 2 - Broken I in COLOMBIA.
- Pos. 3 - Point in the right numeral 1.
- Pos. 4 - There is a break on the V of CENTAVO.
- Pos. 5 - Flaw above the CO of CORREOS. Spot above C of COLOMBIA.



- Pos. 6 - Bottom of E of REPUBLIC broken.
  - Pos. 7 - OM of COLOMBIA connected by a white point.
  - Pos. 8 - A large white point under the A of REPUBLIC.
  - Pos. 9 - There is a short line to the left of the C of CORREOS.
  - Pos. 10 - C of CORREOS connected to the frame by a line.
- White dot by the right numeral 1. White spot over the V of CENTAVO.



- Pos. 11 - White stripe between the L and O of COLOMBIA.  
 Pos. 12 - Dot between borders to the left of the P of REPUBLICA.  
 Pos. 13 - U of REPUBLICA is deformed and covers the border below it.  
 Pos. 14 - Stripe above the C of Colombia.  
 Pos. 15 - Two white lines on the right numeral 1.



- Pos. 16 - Right border is broken above the BIA of COLOMBIA.  
 A dot between the N and T of CENTAVO.  
 Pos. 17 - A short line connects the A of COLOMBIA and the right numeral 1.  
 Pos. 18 - A line in the upper border, similar to Pos. 9.  
 Pos. 19 - A small white point on the A of REPUBLICA and a break in the border to the left of that letter.  
 Pos. 20 - A white line connects the D and E of DE.

2 CENTAVOS - Lithographed in brown.



- Pos. 1 - Broken frame above the first R of CORREOS.  
 Pos. 2 - Inner frame line broken below the E of CORREOS.  
 Pos. 3 - Inner frame line slightly broken below the E of CORREOS.  
 Brown point in both numeral 2's.  
 Pos. 4 - Inner frame line broken below the B of CORREOS.  
 Pos. 5 - Colored line in the upper part of both numeral 2's.  
 Line



- Pos. 6 - A large dot outside the left border.  
 Pos. 7 - A short line in the N of CENTAVOS.  
 Pos. 8 - Flaw outside the left border looking like a short stripe.  
 Pos. 9 - C of CORREOS connected to inner frame by a short line.  
 Pos. 10 - Frame around CENTAVOS poorly drawn and cannot be seen.  
 E and O of CORREOS are joined by a line.



- Pos. 11 - Short line under the EN of CENTAVOS.  
 Pos. 12 - A small white dot between the O and S of CENTAVOS.  
 Pos. 13 - A white spot in the background lines at the upper right.  
 Pos. 14 - A small line under the C of CENTAVOS.  
 Frame of upper right background triangle bends to left and touches the outer frame.  
 Pos. 15 - Large white dot under the E of CORREOS.



- Pos. 16 - Line under CENTAVOS is not straight.  
 Pos. 17 - In the border above CORREOS there is a large white line.  
 Pos. 18 - A small white stripe over the S of CENTAVOS.  
 Pos. 19 - The outer frame line is doubled at the lower left.  
 Pos. 20 - Colorless flaw below S of CENTAVOS.

The ends of the control mark usually are found in positions 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16 and 20 and this can help identify the positions. However, the control mark was not always properly struck and this test will not always work.



COLOMBIA, "MANCOMUN" AIRMAIL ETIQUETTES AND HANDSTAMPS  
by Eric Harris

Although Gebauer (1975 p.310) states that the combined or joint "MANCOMUN" service of SCADTA-PANAMERICAN AIRWAYS from Ecuador started from 2 June 1929 the first "Combined" marking recorded is for the 10 February 1930 (see illustration). This cover was flown from Guayaquil, Ecuador to the Canal Zone by SCADTA and from there by PANAM. Note the use of the Spanish "Combinado" rather than "Mancomun" on this first handstamp. Coincidentally, it was on this date that Pan American Airways began to acquire secret control of SCADTA, the German-Colombian airline (Davies, 1984).



PANAM completely took over the service from Ecuador by the end of 1930 but SCADTA had the monopoly of air mail carriage within Colombia and flew external mail to the Canal Zone where it was transferred to PANAM. However at this time SCADTA semi-official air mail stamps were not accepted by the U.S. postal authorities and, therefore, C.Z. air mail stamps were sold at the SCADTA post offices to cover carriage onwards by PANAM.

The MANCOMUN service led to a saving of about a week in transit time, especially to Europe as the mail, flown to New York, caught the fast transatlantic liners. The first etiquettes were issued by SCADTA in 1930, the earliest recorded again on a combination cover from Ecuador to Germany, dated 6 September 1930, although Muller (1947) gives 1931 as the issue date.



In June 1931, the U.S. Post Office accepted the SCADTA stamps and PANAM started the service from Barranquilla to New York via Miami on the 17th. On 1 January 1932 the Colombian Government took over the internal air mail services (although contracted to SCADTA) and in 1933 new etiquettes were issued, these were in blue and originally perf 12 but later perf 11 as noted by Sanford (1967). See also Levi-Castillo (1967).

However the etiquettes were not widely used and SCADTA offices and private firms began to use handstamps of various types from mid-1931 to show that the extra fee had been paid for the mail to be flown outside Colombia, see Mead (1968). In the closing months of 1931 SCADTA introduced a "standard" type but local variations occurred. From 1934 a series of numbered handstamps appeared in Bogota and other cities. AVIANCA took over from SCADTA in 1940 but the handstamps continued in use until the late 1940s.

The wide range of handstamp types used, especially in the early period, makes an interesting study and the attached lists summarise the types recorded by me.

The main list gives details of SCADTA/AVIANCA etiquettes and markings. For the latter the standard types are given first followed by other, generally early, types. In the second list are the identified private types and others whose status has not yet been fully ascertained. The various colours in which the marks have been struck are recorded but it is not considered necessary for dates to be allocated. The listings are by no means complete, there are probably many more especially in the private sector.

Information and, if possible photocopies of covers, which extend the listing would be very welcome

Eric Harris, 38 Wiltshire Avenue, CROWTHORNE, Berks., RG11 6NQ, U.K.

#### References.

- Davies, R.E.G., 1984: Airlines of Latin America since 1919. Smithsonian  
Gebauer, E. & Londoño T., J.: The first 50 years of Air mail in Colombia  
Mead, W.N., 1968: COLOMBIA Handstamped Mancomun Marking. Aero Phil Annals  
Jan. 1968 pp 75 & 84  
Muller, F., 1947: Catalogue des Etiquettes Aeropostales. 2nd Ed. Paris  
Levi-Castillo, R., 1967: COLOMBIA Mancomun Air Mail of SCADTA and The  
Pan American Airways. Aero Phil. An. July 1967 pp 9 & 10  
Sanford, K.C. 1967: COLOMBIA Scadta Air Mail Etiquettes. Aero Phil. An.  
April 1967 pp 99-101.

## MANCOMUN (Combined) Etiquettes &amp; Markings

## ETIQUETTES

## Type E 1 SCADTA MANCOMUN

Light Blue on White  
 Approx 56 x 32 mm overall  
 Rouletted  
 Format:- 2 across x 5 down  
 Muller (1947) type:- SCADTA 27  
 Field (1940) type:- Co.6  
 Sanford (1967) :- Fig 9  
 Earliest date:- 6 Sep 1930 On cover Ecuador Germany via CZ  
 Last date :- 17 May 1934  
 but seen used philatelically 12 Nov 1938



Towns of use:-

Barranca Bermeja, Barranquilla, Bogota, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cartagena,  
 Girardot, Honda, Ibaque, La Mesa, Manizales, Medellin, Palmira, Pereira,  
 Popayan, Santa Marta, Sincelejo, Tumaco.

## Type E 2 No SCADTA

White on Deep Blue  
 Approx 44 x 25 overall  
 Muller type:- 1  
 (gives Perf 12 only)  
 Field(1940):- Co.8



## Sub type (A) Perf 12 Sanford (1967):- Fig 10

Earliest date:- 31 Jan 1933  
 Last Date :- 12 Oct 1935

Towns of use:-

Armenia, Bogota, El Banco, Girardot, Ibaque, Puerto Berrio, Quibdo,  
 Tumaco.

Sub type (B) Perf 11 Unlisted by Muller  
 Sanford (1967):- Fig 11

Earliest date:- 10 Feb 1934

Last date:- 18 May 1936  
 but seen used philatelically at El Banco 14 Jun 1939

Towns of use:-

Armenia, Bogota, Pereira, Santa Marta, Tumaco

## HANDSTRUCK MARKINGS

Type H 1    POR AVION  
Box approx 40 x 20 mm

POR AVION  
CORREO AEREO  
MANCOMUN

Town	Earliest	Last	Colours
Armenia	13 May 32	26 Jun 34	Violet, Black
Barranquilla (37 x 22 mm)	8 Feb 32	7 Jan 35	Blue, Black
Barranca-Bermeja?	18 Jan 38		Black
Bogota	30 Dec 31	17 May 37	Blue, Violet, Red, Green
Bucaramanga	12 Dec 31	15 May 37	Black, Violet, Blue
Buenaventura	19 Dec 31	6 Nov 40	Green, Blue, Black, Violet
Cali	15 Jan 32	13 June 44	Green, Black, Violet
Cartagena	13 Feb 32	10 Apr 34	Mauve
Honda (42 x 21mm)	18 Nov 46	12 Dec 49	Blue-black
Manangué	1 Oct 41		Black
Manizales	17 Jul 32		Green
Medellin	17 Feb 32	30 Apr 37	Red, Violet, Black, Blue
Pamplona	22 Jun 34	20 Jul 34	Red
Quibdo	12 Mar 39		Violet
Zapotaca	Dec 31	Aug 32	Violet
(Could be Bucaramanga)			

Type H 1A

1 POR AVION  
CORREO AEREO  
MANCOMUN

As Type H 1 but Number at top left

Town	Earliest	Last	Colours
Cali			
No.1 (44 x 18mm)	20 May 43	27 Apr 46	Violet, Black
No.2 (42 x 20mm)	21 May 43	16 Jun 45	Violet
No.4 (44 x 20mm)	14 Apr 47?		Blue-black
Manizales			
No.1	2 Feb 45	11 Sep 46	Black
Soft rubber 46 x 23 became 55 x 28mm with "chopped" corners.			
Medellin			
No.1	5 May 36	5 Nov 40	Violet, Blue
No.2	4 Feb 36	2 Dec 37	Violet, Blue

DECEMBER 1991

COPACARTA

Type H 1B As Type H 1  
but Number at bottom right

FOR AVION  
CORREO AEREO  
MANCOMUN 5

Town	Earliest	Last	Colours
<b>Bogota</b>			
No.5	28 Feb 38	25 Feb 42	Violet, Blue
No.9	31 Jan 37	3 Nov 39	Violet
<b>Medellin</b>			
No.2	21 Nov 36	2 Dec 37	Violet, Blue
No.3	Jul 36	10 Sep 41	Violet, Blue, Red

Type H 1C Box 50 x 22 mm  
"Por Avion" in lower case  
Number at top right

Por Avion No. 10  
CORREO AEREO  
MANCOMUN

All Bogota

2	15 Dec 48	12 Feb 49	Blue-black
3	4 Dec 48	31 Jan 50	Blue-black
4	13 Sep 49		Black
6	21 Jul 48		Black
9	27 Apr 49		
10 (Chapinero)	27 May 49	22 Jun (50?)	Blue, Black

Type H 2 PAR AVION  
Box approx 40 x 20 mm

PAR AVION  
CORREO AEREO  
MANCOMUN

Town	Earliest	Last	Colours
<b>Armenia</b>	16 Dec 42	17 Jan 52	Black, Blue, Mauve
<b>Barranca Bermeja</b>	16 Jun 36	11 Oct 48	Blue, Black, Turquoise Violet
<b>Barranquilla</b>	18 Mar 35	25 Sep 35	Purple
<b>Bogota</b>	16 Aug 32	15 Mar 43	Mauve, Black, Green Violet
<b>Bucaramanga</b> 40 x 22	4 Feb 36	6 Oct 37	Black. Weak rubber
<b>New type</b> 43 x 20	5 Oct 39	17 Feb 50	Blue, Magenta, Black Violet
<b>Buenaventura</b>	11 Jul ?		Blue
<b>Cali</b> (43 x 20 mm)	27 Oct 39	23 Aug 44	Green, Black, Blue Violet
<b>Cartago</b>	14 Feb 44	3 Sep 44	Blue
<b>Cucuta</b>	17 Jun 34	3 Apr 45	Red, Black, Mauve
<b>Honda</b>	12 July 32	21 Oct 35	Green, Blue-black, Red, Purple
<b>Manizales</b> (40x20)	27 Apr 32	30 Apr 43	Violet, Blue, Black
(45 x 26mm)	28 Dec 43	30 Aug 45	Black
(45 x 22mm)	14 Oct 47	8 Sep 49	Mauve, Black
<b>Pasto</b>	7 Dec 35	5 Oct 45	Black, Mauve
Large (48 x 22mm)	17 Aug 48		Confirmation reqd
<b>Pereira</b>	19 Jul 32	4 May 44	Black, Green, Violet Blue



FIGURE 1 - Registered cover from Buenaventura to Santiago, Chile 25 Apr 1935 with MANCOMUN standard handstamp type H1. Postage rate = 5c Panamerican + 10c Registration + 40c Airmail + 20c Air Registration. (Presumably only embassies were allowed free surface postage. Late use of this airmail registration stamp.



FIGURE 2 - Official SCADTA letter to England showing the PORTE AEREO MANCOMUN INSUFICIENTE handstamp struck in blue in two lines 55x10mm mailed in Bogota on 22 Oct 1931. (reduced 50%). The letter bears 8c foreign postage. SCADTA had free airmail franking privilege within Colombia, but the airmail charges outside Colombia had not been met.


## Other SCADTA official types in town alphabetical order

Town	In use		Colours
	Earliest	Last	
<div>           PAR AVION            CORREO AEREO            MANCOMUN         </div>	Armero	Boxed 37 x 18 mm Seriffed "PAR AVION" 8 Jun 36	Violet
Boxed about 68 x 13 mm Single Line			
<div>           CORREO AEREO            MANCOMUN         </div>	Barranquilla	7 Nov 31	19 Jun 37
	Bogota	21 Sep 31	26 May 34
	Buenaventura	26 Sep 31	
	Cali	Double lined Box 36 x 20 Seriffed letters 16 Mar 35	Purple, Blue Violet, Blue, Green, Turquoise, Red Green Violet, Black
<div>           POR AVION            CORREO AEREO            MANCOMUN         </div>	Cucuta	Box 38 x 20 PAR AVION Letter C. at end 26 May 37	10 Dec 43 Blue, Violet Green
<div>           PAR AVION            CORREO AEREO            MANCOMUN C.         </div>		later Box 43 x 23 becoming 47 x 26 with wear! 27 Jan 44	18 Jan 45 Black
	Medellin	Box 38 x 19 Decorative letters Mar 32	21 Aug 39 Blue, Violet
<div>           POR AVION            CORREO AEREO            MANCOMUN         </div>			

Town	In use		Colours
	Earliest	Last	
ORTE AEREO MANCOMUN INSUFICIENTE	Instructional Mark - Insufficient for airmail OUTSIDE Colombia		
Almost certainly applied at			
Barranquilla	13 Sep 31	11 Dec 31	Blue, Violet
Seen on mail from Bogota, Girardot, Honda, Medellin			

Other possible SCADTA Official Types

Criteria used- Early types and only one type on cover

Barranca-Bermeja	Unboxed 55 x 5 mm		
Correo Aereo Mancomun	Mar 32	10 Aug 35	Purple
Bogota	Scroll 41 x 19 "MANCOMUN" only		
	21 May 32		Blue.
Bogota	Unboxed 80 x 9 Double lined "MANCOMUN"		
MANCOMUN	2 Aug 32	22 Jul 33	Blue

Cali	Unboxed 90 x 15mm		
Servicio Mancomun	20 Aug 30	23 Nov 31	Blue-black, Violet

DECEMBER 1991

COPACARTA

Government Department Types

(SCADTA types also on covers)

Bogota

**CORREO AEREO**  
Oficial-mancomun

Unboxed 48 x 10 mm  
CORREO AEREO/Oficial-mancomun

Foreign 29 Oct 32 16 Mar 35 Red  
War 20 Mar 31 31 Jan 35 Red, Black

Bogota

**VIA MANCOMUN**

Min. Agriculture & Trade

Unboxed 58 x 5 mm  
Double lined "VIA MANCOMUN"

6 Mar 37 Red

Bogota

**CORREO AEREO MANCOMUN**

Min. of War, Navy Department

Unboxed 70 x 3 mm  
"CORREO AEREO MANCOMUN"

20 Jun 39 Purple

**Acknowledgments**

Assistance with this project has been given, among others by:-

D. Barber,	B. Bartlett	D.G. Bayliss
J.C. Boonschaft	R. Davies	Mrs D. Friedman
W.N. Mead	H. Predl	A. Rendon
C.A. Ross	K.C. Sanford	F. Stjernholck
A. Wilkinson		



**FIL-PANAM**

Box 2245  
El Cajon, CA 92021

**POSTAGE STAMPS  
OF LATIN AMERICA**

Jim & Luz Cross  
(619)-561-4959



## PANAMA ABNCo POSTAL STATIONERY SPECIMENS

David J. Leeds

The recent Christie's Auction of American Bank Note Company (ABNCo) archives adds a number of items of special interest to collectors of Panama postal stationery as well as some previously unpublished data. "Index Cards", ABNCo's actual file cards of data with a sample of each printed item, were also in the sale. These file cards usually indicate design source, engraver's name, colors, dates, file number of the order, and identification number of the dies. Original dates, orders for reprinting, disposition of proofs, and other data are often shown. The order numbers are preceded by an "F" for "foreign" and include all stamps, envelopes, or cards of the set if ordered concurrently. "F" numbers are engraved on the upper selvage of sheets of stamps but not on issued stationery. The number is usually stamped on the upper left of the specimen copies of the stationery but not on regularly issued examples. "Stationery" implies postal stationery in the present discussion. The registration envelopes were not included in the lots sold.

Unique die numbers are assigned to each die frame or vignette. These numbers are not usually found on die proofs until the die is complete. The design of the engraved die, often originally or concurrently used for postage stamp production, was transferred by lithography for stationery production. Proofs of embossed vignettes as found in the circular and rectangular shield issues have not been reported. The archival postal stationery specimens are all in "as issued" colors, papers, and sizes. Quantities of the archival specimens vary from one to less than half a dozen.

### Postal Cards

Postal cards were supplied to Panama by ABNCo for the issues of 1904 (H&G 8), 1921 (H&G 12, 13), and 1924 (H&G 14, 15). Earlier issues (H&G 1-7) were produced by Colombian printers as were the basic Colombian issues (usually Colombia H&G 8, 13, and 14) used in Panama before the November 1903 revolution. The Hamilton Bank Note Company supplied both stamps and the 1906 postal cards (H&G 9-10), and probably the 1907 stamped envelopes (H&G B 1-3).

No specimens have been seen of the 1929 rectangular Coat of Arms postal cards (H&G 16-17) wherein the denomination was changed from "un centesimo" to "B/0.01" and the ABNCo inscription deleted. Though outwardly similar, the later design has subtle changes and a far stronger colorless impression of the embossed vignette shield. It would appear that the Balboa denominated cards are not an ABNCo product.

All postal cards in the auction were sold in a single lot, #590, which according to its description contained 18 cards plus 3 Index Cards. A precise breakdown of the contents of the lot is not available. The quantities shown on the following pages are estimated from those examined and offered for sale. The lot was listed as covering the period 1904-1940. Since no new cards were issued in 1940, it can only be presumed that the late date implies a reorder of an earlier card. The text for all cards, identified as Die C-8174, is similar. A probable breakdown follows with supplemental information derived from the Index Cards and other sources.



- 1904 Text Die for Postal Cards. Die C-8174. A single copy of the engraved master die proof of the original postal card text was contained in Index Card "F 389" along with 4 copies of the "as-issued" card. The complete Order No. "F 389" included both the 1c and 2c postage stamps and the 2c postal card. The Index Card is dated 5/14/04. "Steel transferred to Litho. Text-Die C 8174. Used steel die for 2c postage made on F 389. For vignette record see F 389-2c postage. Color-Pink." The print is on tissue, mounted on card stock.

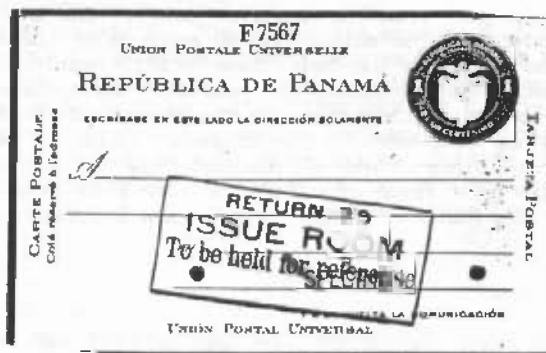
Specimen card, without vignette (stamp), dark green.

2c map (as Scott #180), H&G8. Without F number. Cards are handstamped 26 mm sans-serif "SPECIMEN" in red and have two small punch holes. The central map design was used in the postage issue of 1892. The border was engraved by Seymour. No printing quantities are shown but an order of 100,000 is probable, with 60,000 of these being overprinted by the Canal Zone.

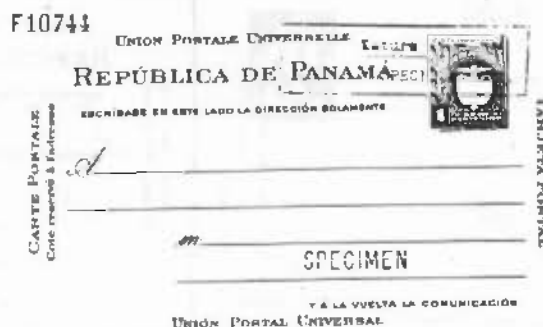
- 1921 B/O.01 Vallarino (as Scott #221). H&G 12. 4 copies. Index Card F 6783, 6/2/21. Die C 1404. "Printing order using die engraved on F 6765 with and without surcharge 'Canal Zone'. Vignette for record see F 6765. Color-Green." [Index Card F 6765 shows border engraved by Hartman, portrait center by M W Baldwin.] Red handstamped Print Order "F6783" at top, and red handstamped 26 mm sans-serif "SPECIMEN". One copy has additional violet handstamped 3-line boxed "RETURN TO / ISSUE ROOM / To be held for reference." Probably 100,000 were lithographed, 50,000 of which were overprinted by ABNCo for the Canal Zone in a separate operation.



- 1921 B/O.02 Land Gate (as Scott #222), H&G 13. 4 copies.  
 Index Card F 6783, 5/2/21. Die C 1402. "Printing order using die engraved on F 6765 without surcharge 'Canal Zone'. Vignette-see F 6765. Color-Red." Index Card F 6765 shows border engraved by Struve, vignette center by Will Jung. Red handstamped Print Order "F6783" at top; red handstamped 26 mm sans-serif "SPECIMEN". One of the 4 copies has additional red handstamped 2-line boxed "Return to / RECORD & SPECIMEN DEPT." Note that print order number is the same as for the 1c value since they were part of the same set. Probably 50,000 printed. The design was not used as a postal card by Canal Zone.



- 1924 1c Circular Embossed Arms, H&G 15. 2 copies.  
 No Index Card reported. Red handstamped Print Order "F7567" at top, red handstamped 26 mm sans-serif "SPECIMEN", and 2 punch holes. One copy with red handstamped "RETURN TO / ISSUE ROOM / To be held for reference". Order numbers indicate this issue was concurrent with 1924 Arms issue of postage stamps, Scott #234-244. The Canal Zone issue was released in January 1924 so this was probably also early 1924. Quantities are uncertain but it is the scarcest of all Panama postal cards. Quantities sold and used are certainly only a few thousand. The original essay-sketch, composite, trials and die proofs were sold as part of Christie's Lot 59. See "Envelope" section for additional detail.



- 1940 1c Rectangular Arms (as Scott #235), H&G 14. 3 copies.  
 No Index Card reported. Red handstamped Print Order "F10744" at top, red 26 mm sans-serif "SPECIMEN", and 2 punch holes. Only one of the copies has an added red 2-line boxed "Return to / RECORD & SPECIMEN DEPT." Design is similar to the definitive postage Coat of Arms issue of May 1924, Scott #234-244. However, the order number and used copies suggest that it was probably issued about 1940.

A mystery still exists about the item formerly listed as Panama H&G 11, a design that featured a complete redrawing of the 1906 un centesimo Balboa with "REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ" in a curved arch across the upper third of the design and triangles in the top corners. Two die proofs on India paper without the added "CANAL ZONE" were previously known (not from the Archives sale). The two India paper die proofs are in the collections of the author and an eastern collector. The design with "CANAL ZONE" added was issued by the Canal Zone in 1913 (earliest reported date of use March 27, 1913), Scott #UX4. A second die (earliest known date December 11, 1913) is also known. Dies can be distinguished by the number of rivets in Balboa's breastplate. No Index Card has been seen of the original design or with "CANAL ZONE" added. It is not shown here since it was not derived from the Archives sale. It is illustrated in the September 1991 issue of COPACARTA. The item is not included with the Dr Helme listings of Index Cards of Panama stamps (see reference at end).

#### Stamped Envelopes

Panama's first issue of stamped envelopes in 1907 (H&G B 1-3) was probably produced by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, who also provided stamps and cards. ABNCo supplied the 2c and 5c 1909 issue (H&G B 5-6). No 1c stamped envelope of this design was issued for Panama although it is erroneously listed as H&G B 4. The 1c design was prepared but only issued with added "CANAL ZONE" (Canal Zone Scott U1). Specimen examples of the Canal Zone 1c were included in the Canal Zone section of the Christie's sale. None, specimen or otherwise, is known without "CANAL ZONE" added as an integral part of the vignette. Details of the ABNCo Panama Specimen stamped envelopes follow. Note that H&G B 7 would not have been part of the group since it was a locally overprinted change of denomination and not an ABNCo product. The 2c Centenary of Independence design, again erroneously listed as H&G B 9, was never issued by Panama as an envelope. It was issued as a 2c postal card and was also overprinted as a Canal Zone envelope.

The stamped envelopes were also sold as a single lot, #591. The lot description indicates that all are overprinted or punched "SPECIMEN", and some also have two additional small punch holes. Quantities are from the lot description. Order dates indicate delays or reorders. Background for these apparent time discrepancies is the arrangement with the Canal Zone whereby Panama furnished postal paper for Canal Zone overprinting or overprinted at the source. On many occasions the issue first appeared in the Canal Zone, particularly if Panama had no interest in it or no use for the denomination. Several issues overprinted for Canal Zone had delays of a year before appearing without the overprint in their country of origin.

F6556

SPECIMEN  
A.B.N.Co.



F6556

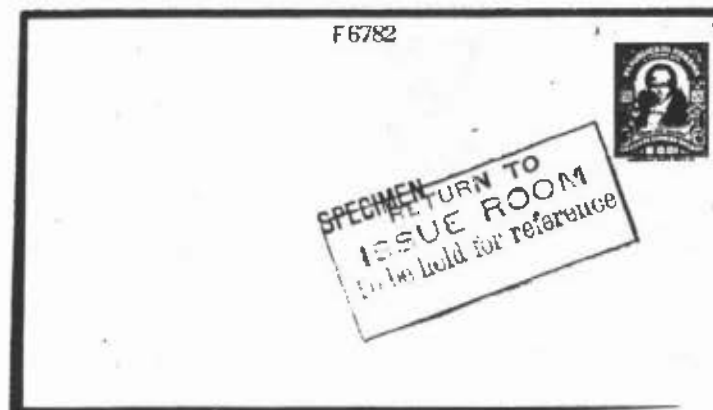
SPECIMEN  
A.B.N.Co.



- 1916 2c Córdoba (as Scott #198) H&G B 5. 1 copy.  
Index Card F 6556, 2/23/16. "Use steel die made on F 1518. Die C 816. Issued without surcharge 'Canal Zone'. For record see F 1518. Color-border 90 31 Sub, center-black. Litho print." Handstamped red "F6556" at top, punched 53 mm 2-line "SPECIMEN / A.B.N.Co." The basic design from order F 1518 was issued in 1909 as a stamp by both Panama and Canal Zone but not as an envelope until April 1916. Die C 816 was apparently the 2c design which had to be transferred from engraving to lithography. The design border appears to have been engraved by Seymour, the vignette by Skinner. Both the 1c and 2c designs were utilized by the Canal Zone for large printings of the envelopes (350,000 1c and 1,512,000 2c). Errors exist of the Canal Zone envelopes as "head and CANAL ZONE only", and "frame only", as well as large shifts of frame or vignette. These should be mentioned since a "frame only" variety would appear to be from Panama; however, they are only known purchased with normal Canal Zone envelopes. Quantities issued for Panama are probably quite small. The 1c was issued only by the Canal Zone, so varieties can only be Canal Zone.

- 1920 5c Arosemena (as Scott #200), H&G B 6. 6 copies.  
Index Card F 6556, 10/7/20. "Use steel die made on F 1518, without surcharge 'Canal Zone'. For record see F 1518. Color-Border Blue 35%, center black". Handstamped Print Order "F6556" at top, punched 53 mm 2-line "SPECIMEN / A.B.N.Co." The basic design of the 5c (as with the 2c) was issued as a stamp in May 1909 by both Panama and Canal Zone. There is a question of why the 5c envelope has the same F order number

as the 2c envelope but was not processed into the index until 1920, 4 years later. It appears that ABNCo worked up all three denominations with the same original file number but did not archive the item until there was a print order, in this case 4 years later. This is quite likely since used copies of the 5c 1907 issue are known dated 1933 and 1943. The 1907 issue (not ABNCo) was a long envelope, so there was probably a need for the standard letter size.



- 1921 B/O.01 Vallarino (as Scott #221), H&G B 8. 4 copies.  
Red handstamped Print Order "F6782" at top, handstamped 26 mm "SPECIMEN". One of the 4 copies also handstamped boxed 3-line "RETURN TO / ISSUE ROOM / To be held for reference". Index card dated 6/2/21: "[Die] C 1404. Use steel die made on F 6765. with and without surcharge 'Canal Zone' For record see F 6765. Color-Green." Order F 6765 included the entire Panama Centenary stamps issue; Canal Zone stamps were on Order F 6781. Border engraved by Hartman, portrait by M.W.Baldwin. Actual first day of issue November 28, 1921.
- 1924 1c Circular Embossed Arms, H&G B 10. 5 copies.  
Index Card F 7566, "Surface [Die] C 1488, Printing order without 'Canal Zone', Die engraved under F 7429, Color-Green-1." Red handstamped Order number" F7566" top center and punched 52-mm, 2-line "SPECIMEN / A.B.N.Co." The original design for this issue, including the 2c denomination, was in Orders F7429 and F7430. The production file with a rough sketch and composite models was part of Christie's Lot 59. The illustrations are from the auction catalog. Note that the shield sketched in it appeared uninked embossed in issued form. The original Order F 7429 was for the 1c and 2c design and included the Panama 2c envelope and the Canal Zone 1c envelope. Order F 7430 was for the 1c Canal Zone postal card. The 1c Panama postal card followed as Order F 7567.

DECEMBER 1991



F7566



F7429



SPECIMEN  
A.B.N.CO.

SPECIMEN  
A.B.N.CO.

F8512

Return to  
RECORD & SPECIMEN DEPT.



F8273



SPECIMEN  
A.B.N.CO.

SPECIMEN  
A.B.N.CO.

1924 2c Circular Embossed Arms, H&G B 11. 6 copies.  
Index Card F 7429, 10/17/23. Die "Surface [Die] C 1489 with Canal Zone, Die C 1481 without 'Canal Zone', #20221. Issued with and without embossing die 'Canal Zone', Color-S O 31 Sub. Red handstamped Order number "F7429", top center and punched 52-mm, 2-line "SPECIMEN / A.B.N.Co." Some of the 6 copies have other "F" numbers: F8273, and F8512. The envelope with Order number F8512 has additional boxed 2-line "Return to / RECORD & SPECIMEN DEPT."

### Stamped Letter Cards

The archive holdings of stamped letter cards were also sold as a single lot, #592. The lot contained a large die proof in red on an Index Card, plus three additional cards overprinted "SPECIMEN". The die proof is probably unique and the three cards may also be the only ones that exist. The die proof, as well as these archive cards have a design with 7 stars surmounting the colorless embossed shield and eagle. These unissued "essays" are perforated 12. The issued cards seen have 9 stars are perforated 9½ and were manufactured by Waterlow & Sons. The 9-star Waterlow design was used (1929) for letter cards (2c and 5c), stamped envelopes (1c, 2c, and 5c), registered envelopes (10c), and air mail envelopes (2c). The additional two stars were required by the recognition of two additional provinces. The designs are quite similar and escape detection until the stars are counted.



- 1926 B/O.02 Circular Embossed Arms, H&G A 1 (?). 3 copies.  
With denomination inserts in circle. Handstamped Print Order "F12110" at upper left, handstamped 26 mm sans-serif "SPECIMEN", and 2 small punch holes. One of the cards has an additional archive informational marking.

Die Proof of the stamp design. 1 copy.

Red with red surround 80 x 72 mm. Proof is attached to Index Card F12110 with this data: "Color-1926 Red, Steel Engrave for Litho Transfer, No work done in Picture Room, 1 Post Card #1 - G.E.M. 1 washed-up & modelled drawing G.E.M. #5".

A compendium of Index Card data for Panama ABNCo postal adhesives has been published by James B. Helme, MD, in the March-April 1991 issue, Volume 70, Number 2, of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*. As applicable, some of these data have been integrated into the above descriptions. Postal stationery, air mails, telegraphs, officials, revenues, and stamped paper (papel sellado) are not included in Dr. Helme's review. Single copies of the publication may be purchased for \$7.00 from the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York, NY 10016. The article provides valuable data.

The courtesy of Mr. Brian Moorhouse, PO Box 105, Peterborough PE3 8TQ, England, in providing access to his stock and helpful discussion with Dr. Helme are acknowledged.



PANAMA F30 VERTICAL PAIR, ONE WITHOUT OVERPRINT

An interesting major variety of the Panama 1917 registration stamp, Scott F30, has been reported. F30 has "R" and "5 cts." surcharged on the ABNCo 8c Hurtado, Scott 213. On the sheet (shown below) the overprinting is fully shifted downward on an entire pane, missing the top row. This created vertical top margin pairs, one without overprint, and an extra row of the overprints on the bottom selvage. This overprint was discussed in some detail in the first issue of COPACARTA, Vol I, No. 1 pp.10-11, based upon Schay's article in The Congress Book, 1961. The overprint was a setting of 50 subjects applied in two passes. This resulted in errors such as "top half of sheet inverted" as well as a sheet with "top row missing overprint, sixth row double. Thanks to new member, Sergio Sismondo, The Classic Collector, PO Box 6277, Station "J", Ottawa, K2A 1T4, Canada for this illustration.



FORGERIES AND REPRINTS

## THE FIRST SOBREPORTE STAMPS OF COLOMBIA - 1865

These stamps are not postage due stamps as listed by Scott. They were to be added to a cover to indicate to postal agencies in Colombian ports that the sender had prepaid the face value of the stamp to cover the cost of British or French stamps which were to be purchased and affixed to pay the external postage. Only a handful of covers have survived showing this use.

ORIGINALS. LITHOGRAPHED. Each stamp has a separate design. On the 25 centavos there is damage to the frame under the N of cents. There is a white patch on the cheek of the condor, its eye is visible and the left wing goes under the R of SOBREPORTE. The numeral 5 of 25 is much taller than the 2. The period after CENTS is below and to the left of the S and there is another below it just outside the frame line. On the 50 centavos the period after Cs is centered below the S. The top of the 5 does not touch the inner frame line above it. On the 1 peso the letters of SOBREPORTE are clear and not joined to each other. The horizontal background lines are unbroken. NOTE: Earree's "Album Weeds" is incorrect in implying there are no forgeries of this value.

FORGERY 1. LITHOGRAPHED. This forgery of the 50 centavos is easy to detect because it incorrectly uses the design of the 25 centavos stamp.

FORGERY 2. LITHOGRAPHED. On the 25 centavos the lettering is thin and more elegant than the original. The 2 is as tall as the 5 of 25. There is no white patch on the cheek of the condor and the eye is not visible. There is no period after CENTS. Used copies are often punched. At the right the wing of the condor ends to the left of the R of SOBREPORTE. On the 50 centavos the period is located below the left side of the S of CS and the top of the numeral 5 touches the frame line above it. Mint copies of the 50 centavos forgery are very common. Illustrations in the Yvert catalog and on Yvert album pages show the forgery.

FORGERY 3. LITHOGRAPHED by Oswald Schroeder. The 25 centavos has a break in the top right of the bulge of the 5 of 25 and the 2 is as tall as the 5. The right arm of the T of CENTS is longer than the left. There is no period after CENTS. There are breaks in the background lines above the C and E of CENTS and below the E and S. The "Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung" of 1890 mentions a forgery of the 50 centavos. No other information available. The S and O of SOBREPORTE on the 1 Peso are almost joined by a strong line. There is a large dot in the top part of the 8 and a small dot in the bottom part. The horizontal shading is broken between the periods after the E of SOBREPORTE and after the 1. Mint copies of this 1 peso forgery are quite common.

FORGERY 4. LITHOGRAPHED by Fournier. The 25 centavos is a good imitation of the genuine. The top of the 5 of 25 curves upward and there is no shading in the ball of the 5. There is a separate line on the inside of the ornament at the lower right (joined on the original). There are many breaks in the background lines especially at the upper right. On the 50 centavos the diagonal line passes thru the s of Cs. The eye of the condor is indistinct and there is facial shading not found on the original. The period is under the left side of the s of Cs. The rays above the condor's head are uneven. The illustrated copy shows dark spots on both sides of the 5. These marks may not appear on all copies.



# THE MARKET REPORT

David Zemer recently sent me a net price list from Bernard Behr, 26 Ave. de l'Opera, 75001 Paris, France, which includes 118 lots of Colombia and States. The best item is #3195, an irregular mint block of 10 of the 5c blue of the 1859 issue which includes the inverted cliches in position 8 of the 4th row and position 6 of the 5th row, priced at 50,000 Fr. francs. Most single stamps on the list are priced at or above the current Scott prices.

Lot 1910 of the 11 Oct 1991 Mail Bid Sale of Filatelia Llach was a cover with the Panama 1915-1916 5c inverted center, Scott 210a, probably a philatelic late use, postmarked 12 Apr 1946 and addressed to Granis, P.O. Box 2336 Cristobal, C.Z. The minimum bid was 150,000 pesetas (\$1650 with the 15% buyer's premium). At this writing I have not seen the prices realized.

Wilshire Auctions offered the gold medal winning Panama collection of Christine Shaw in its sale of 6 December 1991. The collection is notable for its covers showing Panama British transit markings whose pre-sale estimates were upwards of \$40,000 (over half of total). The collection was also offered intact as a single lot, as was the Panama airmail collection previously offered by this firm. The catalog is elegant featuring photographs of actual exhibit pages. Results of this sale will be given in the next issue.

A gem in Brian Moorhouse's fall auction was a triple weight cover with the 10 and 20 centavos Cucuta provisionals (Scott 183 and 184) used to England via NY with a 19 Jun 1900 transit, the first multiple rate cover and the only cover with the 20 centavos stamp which I have seen. It sold for £750 = \$1345 at current exchange rates. Brian's sales now bear the more descriptive title of Latin American Auctions and the catalog includes some illustrations.

SPACE FILLERS.

The amount of material on hand has again allowed me to add four bonus pages to this issue. To avoid additional postal costs the new membership roster will be sent with the March issue. As promised this issue includes two contributions by our European members. I decided to print Eric Harris' article in full in this issue and save Alan Anyon's for the next issue, rather than breaking both into two installments.

President David Leeds article speaks for itself. It is a notable work describing in detail the contents of the A.B.N. Co archives for Panama postal stationery. It is to be regretted that some of this archive material and the Waterlow archive material were not reported in detail in the literature before they were broken up for sale. I did have the opportunity to see one of the Panama lots made up from the ABN Co. file sheets by K. Bileski. (See the Market Report - March 1991). The existence of different numbers of sheets of various values of a set is explained by the fact that each sheet was a sample from a separate delivery (and probably a separate printing). Bileski's lots identify the delivery from which each stamp was taken. However, if the purchaser removes the stamps from Bileski's delivery sheet to include them in an exhibit or to mount them in an album, they probably cannot be distinguished from each other. I think future philatelists will regret that these sheets were broken up.

My editing task was made easier because most of the authors furnished "camera-ready" copy. The downside is that this results in a several different type fonts and editing styles appearing in one issue. This seems to concern the judges of philatelic literature competitions - many of whom, like judges of other exhibit classes, give excessive weight to presentation.

In response to my column in the last issue Colin Ross sent a photocopy of a cover (ex-Swales) also mailed from Pasto dated 28 May 1903 with a 20 centavos stamp of the Cauca issue (Scott 256). It was addressed to Rosing Bros. & Co. in London with a Panama transit mark of 22 Jun 1903 (26 days to reach Panama from Pasto). The cover is illustrated at the bottom of page 32.

The Christine Shaw Panama collection (see Market Report) includes three stamps of the 1892-1895 Panama issue with identifiable cancels showing use in Cauca. These are the first such stamps I have seen off-cover. The collection does not include covers showing use of these stamps in Cauca.

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-VIII complete. U.S. & Canada \$45.00 postpaid, other \$52.50 postpaid. "Postal History and Postmarks of the Audiencia of Quito" by George Maier - U.S & Canada hard cover \$33.00, soft cover \$28.00, others \$2.00 additional postage. COPAPHIL Library 1290 Howard Ave. Suite 321, Burlingame CA. 94010 (Indef)



# Copacarta



The Journal of COPAPHIL,  
The Colombia — Panama Philatelic Study Group  
American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 142

Box 2245

El Cajon, California 92021

Volume IX, Number 3

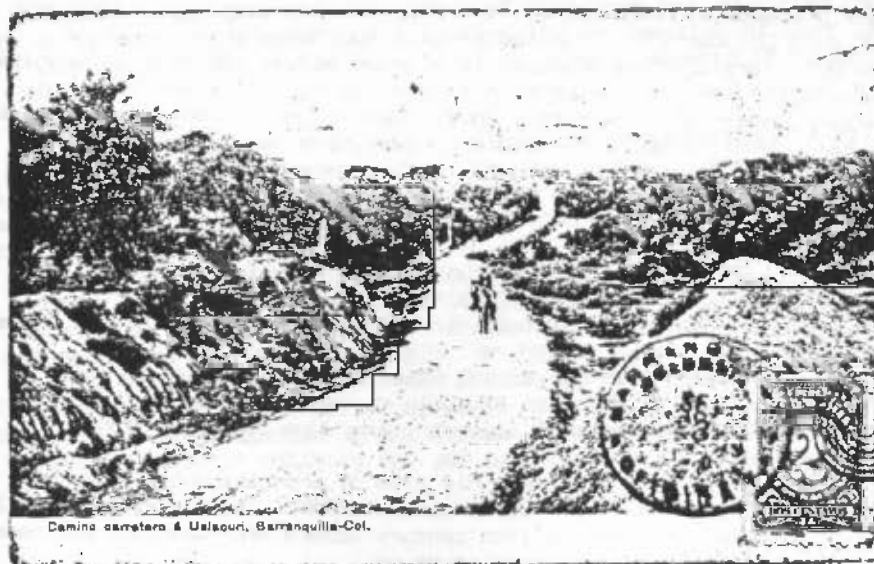
JIM CROSS, Editor

March 1992

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

## IN THIS ISSUE

COPAPHIL NEWS	58
FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK	59
LA BIBLIOTECA	60
THE POSTAL AGENCY OF NICARAGUA AT PANAMA by Killian Nathan	61
COLOMBIA, THE ANTIOQUIA PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF 1901-1902 by Alan D. Anyon	63
TREASURER'S REPORT	73
PANAMA WATERLOW SAMPLE STAMPS by David J. Leeds	74
PANAMA AUCTION REVIEW by David J. Leeds	77
THE MARKET REPORT	79
SPACE FILLERS	80
CLASSIFIED	80



Camino carretero a Usisouri, Barranquilla-Col.

1910 picture post card showing the highway from Barranquilla to Usisouri, a town on the route to Cartagena. Coleccion Libreria Diez, Barranquilla.

COPAPHIL NEWSNew Members (thru 29 February)

279	Bayo, Rolando	Box 6763	Panama 5	Panama
280	Drake, Dale P.	Box 869	Gloversville NY 12078	USA
277	Kontor, Lawrence J	Box 22998	Savannah GA 31403	USA
278	West, Neal B.	15013 Goodmeadow Ct.	Gaithersburg MD 20878	USA

Changes of Address

188	Crespo, Rudolph L.	PSC 2 Box 1735	APD AA 34005	USA
055	Malz, Leo	425 Broadway	New York NY 10013	USA
241	Martin, A. Lee Jr.	Box 1387	Birmingham AL 35201	USA

Mr. Kontor collects Colombia codes 02-11 and Panama codes 54-60. Mr. West collects Panama codes 54, 56, 59-60 and 63-64. Mr. Bayo collects Colombia codes 02-06 and 11. Panama codes 51, 54-62 and 67 and is a dealer in those two countries. Mr. Drake collects Colombia codes 01-05, 07, 11, 14, 18-19, Panama codes 51-56, 58, 61, 64 and 68 and is a dealer in those two countries. Mr. Drake and Mr. Bayo have contributed at least \$5.00 and are recognized as contributing members for 1991-1992:

A new membership roster is being distributed with this issue. Please let the editor know if you find any mistakes in your entry. If you are not listed in the collecting interest section, please submit your interest codes. A new section has been added to the roster listing members who have exhibited during the last five years, based upon notices in the philatelic press. If you wish to be added to this list please submit the information to the editor.

The Mainsheet for January 1992 contained a four page pictorial article on the Panama presentation booklet for the 1931 Pan-American Postal Congress held in Madrid in October 1931. Copies of this four page article can be ordered from our library. The February 1992 issue of the IDC Journal contains a 5 page article "Clarence A. deGiers: the First to Fly in Panama, and his 40th Anniversary Cover" by the editor, Robert Karrar Jr., which can be ordered from our library. Vol 24 No. 5 of Colombia Today, the newsletter of the Colombian Information Service was devoted to a summary of ancient Colombian gold artifacts. Copies of this six page article can be ordered from our library.

Member Bill Bartlett won a gold medal for his exhibit of "SCADTA, the Development of Colombian Airmail" at PIPEX 91 in Seattle WA. Robert D'Elia reports on members who exhibited in Tokyo in his regular column in this issue.

A preliminary report from our acting Sales Manager, Gerard Marque, indicates that sales in our 10th Mail Bid Sale exceeded \$5000. A final accounting with prices realized will accompany the June issue of COPACARTA.

Member Larry Crain made available his file of photocopies of covers. Items not previously seen have been added to the COPAPHIL scrapbook of postal markings. Any members with 18th or 19th century covers who have not yet sent photocopies for the scrapbook are urged to do so.

I regret to report the death of member Henry D. Feldman of Roslyn Hts. N.Y. after a short illness. Mr. Feldman, who was 86, became a dealer in Latin American stamps after he was discharged from the service in 1946 and carried on his business until shortly before his death.

MARCH 1992

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

**The Auction:** Gerard Marque reports that the sale realized just under \$6000. We really appreciate his efforts. Plans are in progress for the next mail sale, which will be managed by Federico Brid. Among other items a beautiful collection of Panama is on hand and will soon be lotted.

**SANDICAL:** The February show in San Diego was a good one, with modest attendance by our members and some nice items available from the bourse. Our Friday night dinner, hosted by Jim and Luz Cross, was fun-filled, with a bit of unplanned sightseeing along the way (we got lost). Members' exhibits did well:

Reserve Grand/Gold and COPAPHIL Award, *Classic Issues of Tolima and Associated States*, Gene Scott.

Gold & UPSS Certificate, *Panama Postal Stationery*, David J. Leeds.

Silver, *SCADTA—The Development of Colombian Airmail*, Bill Bartlett.

Silver, *Peru, Postal Stationery 1898-1900 ("View Cards")*, Gerard Marque.

Silver, *Colombia: 1886-1899*, James A. Cross.

Silver, *Colombia—Rates and Usages of Series of 1917-1939*, Larry Crain.

**Scott Catalog Revisions:** Suggestions have been slow to come in. I would emphasize that Scott is serious in the effort to improve the catalog, and it is up to us to offer appropriate additions and corrections. They will listen. It will probably be some years before we have another chance to influence the catalog, so let us have your comments promptly. See last issue's letter for ideas.

**Secretary Appointment:** The Board of Directors has appointed Lawrence R. Crain as Secretary of COPAPHIL, following the resignation of Gary La Crosse. Larry is bilingual and should be helpful in several aspects of COPAPHIL.

**Future meetings:** Chicago World Columbian Stamp Expo, May 22-31. We have had a problem securing a table, but Jim Cross or I may be contacted at the Canal Zone Study Group Table. We hope to schedule a dinner meeting. In addition, I am scheduled to present the following Seminars, which will draw on Panama material for their content:

Sunday May 24, 10:30 *Canal Zone 1904-1924, The Panama Overprints* (CZSG)

Monday May 25, 10:30 *Scope of Exhibiting Aerophilately* (AAPE)

Monday May 25, 12:00 *Scope of Exhibiting Postal Stationery* (AAPE)

Tuesday May 26, 10:30 *Panamania, or Panama Potpourri* (COPAPHIL)

The Expo, in Rosemont, Illinois, near O'Hare Airport promises to be as big as AMERIPEX. Jim Cross will be exhibiting; and COPAPHIL will have a one-frame society exhibit, put together by Ray Ireson. Brian Moorhouse will have a booth. Two thousand frames of exhibits and 200 dealers make the show a must!

David J. Leeds, Box 491472, Los Angeles, CA 90049  
or COPAPHIL, Box 2245, El Cajon, CA 92021  
(310) 472-0282, (619) 561-4959



LA BIBLIOTECA

by Robert D'Elia, COPAPHIL Librarian

These have been quiet times as far as member interest in the library is concerned and I sometimes think that there are not very many real philatelists among our members. Do you already know all there is to know about Colombian and Panamanian philately - or are you just a bunch of "lickers and stickers" filling blanks on album pages, with little regard or interest in what is there?

Bob Mitchell and I continue to add material to the library and his bibliography. When the bibliography is published and distributed, possibly later this year, it will give a list by author of what exists in the library. Among recent additions are copies of most of the early Colombian and Panamanian journals in the CCNY holdings. The originals are gradually turning to dust and through their courtesy Bob has copied them for us and for posterity. The runs of the journals are incomplete. Anyone with access to similar material at other philatelic libraries is urged to contact us. We will provide a list of what we have, pay for copies and/or exchange copies with other libraries. We are also looking for copies of "Interamericana Filatelica" published in Bogota by Lew Temprano from 1962 to 1969. 37 issues were published and we have only #32 and part of #33. We also need a copy of Fil-ba #60.

On another topic, I am pleased to report briefly on Philanippon '91. The exhibition was well laid out in a spacious hall with dealer and postal agency booths. The Court of Honor was in an adjacent hall. However, in my opinion the exhibition was very poorly attended, although "official" statistics may indicate otherwise. Compared to recent shows I attended in Helsinki and Prague, this one was virtually deserted! The bourse was disappointing for a Latin American collector as the Oriental dealers had little except material from their area. I saw Bernd Sander from Colombia there. He managed to purchase a few 19th century Colombia covers and pre-stamp covers, all from one London dealer.

Awards at PhilaNippon for Latin American exhibits seemed lower than those I have seen awarded at any other international show, perhaps because many of the judges from Japan and other Asian countries are unfamiliar with our material. Then again, the "new" FIP's judging rules may have been partly responsible. The following Colombia and Panama exhibits were shown:

## Court of Honor (non-competitive)

Colombian Classics 1859-1866 - Jairo Londono Tamayo.

## Traditional Philately (Americas)

Panama: 1887-1888 Issue - Dr. James B. Helme - Gold

Classic Issues of Tolima &amp; Assoc. States - Dr. Gene Scott - Large Gold

Colombia XIX Century - Brigitte Kaplan - Gold &amp; special prize

Colombia 1859-1881 - Bernd Sander - Gold

## Thematic Philately

Colombia Aereo Primeras Vuelas - Augusto Peinado - Large Gold

## Literature

Panama: 1887-1888 Issue: Additions &amp; Revisions - Dr. James B. Helme - Silver



THE POSTAL AGENCY OF NICARAGUA AT PANAMA

by Killian Nathan

(Translated from an article in a booklet commemorating the centennial of the Swiss Philatelic Assn. also published in the October 1991 NICARAO, journal of the Nicaragua Study Group. Reprinted by permission of the author).

In 1983, I received a catalogue from a small auction house in which a cover from Nicaragua to Paris, from 1883, was briefly described. There was also a tiny illustration on which you could recognize only the stamp and a few non-readable handstamps. The estimated price was very low considering that covers with stamps of the first U.P.U. issue of 1882 from Nicaragua are very rare. For that reason as a collector I had to naturally get involved in this. At double the estimate I still paid a very reasonable price for this cover.

How great was my astonishment and my joy when I eventually had this piece in my hands. Five handstamps in different colors and most of all, there was one handstamp not previously known, neither by collectors of Nicaragua nor by collectors specializing in Panama and seapost: the consulate handstamp.

An official decree (translation below) states that the postal administrator from Corinto, which was at that time a small port on the west coast of Nicaragua, (through which passed all the mail to Panama), was supposed to put all the mail in a sack and to pass it sealed on to the Consulate of Nicaragua in Panama. The Consul was supposed to pay the necessary postage and to reclaim the money in Nicaragua. This was decided in 1861, one year before Nicaragua printed its first stamps. This regulation, at least concerning the passing on of the mail, remained in effect for many years past the year 1882 when Nicaragua joined the U.P.U., thereby causing the stamps of the country to be acknowledged internationally.

It was not known before that the Consul of Nicaragua in Panama had his own personal handstamp which we can see on the cover. It seems as if the cover with this unique handstamp was passed on to the post office at the British Consulate and then given to a French paquebot. The oval violet handstamp of the sender is very faint, but still legible. It reads "Fernando Chamorro / Granada, Nicaragua." The Chamorro's are an old Nicaraguan family which has given the country four presidents. The addressee of the letter is one of the partners of the company mentioned, Monsieur Desire Pector, at the time the Consul of Nicaragua in Paris. The stamp on this cover has been cancelled by a black letter-numeral handstamp "3/G" (Granada) and it also shows an olive green date stamp of that town (21 Sept. 1883). The transit stamp of the Agencia Postal de Nicaragua en Panama is in violet; the handstamp of the British Consulate post-office is black; the handstamp of the French mailboat (Panama-Union \* Paq.F.A. No.1\*) is red and dated 1 Oct 1883; and the arrival stamp (Paris-Etranger) dated 24 Oct 1883 is in blue.

"AGREEMENT No. 114 of 5 August, arranging the manner in which the correspondence for the exterior by way of Panama will be conducted.

## THE GOVERNMENT:

Considering: that for lack of an agreement the sending of correspondence of private citizens to the exterior, or that which comes to Nicaragua by way of Panama is misrouted or is delayed in the post offices, ships or on the docks, to the serious prejudice of the business community which resents the lack of security; desirous of finding a convenient solution.

MARCH 1992

COPACARTA

AGREES:

10. The Postal Administrator of Corinto, will place the letters that are addressed to the exterior by way of Panama, en a sealed pouch directed to Sr. don Manueal J. Hurtado, Consul of Nicaragua in Panama, including a listing of the pieces which it contains. The Consul will dispatch as his expense all of the official and private correspondence that he receives, paying the postage on those letters which require it to continue to their destination.

20. The same Consul is directed to receive the correspondence that comes from the exterior addressed to Nicaragua, and will direct it by way of Corinto to its destination, paying the postage required to claim the letters that arrive unfranked: an will advise the Administors of Correos of the Republic, so that they charge the tariff for those letters that is required by the law.

30. The Consul will keep a record of all of the letters that he franks as a result of this agreement and will send it each six months to the Minister of Hacienda for its required and punctual reimbursement.

Communicate - Managua August 5 1862 - Martinez"

Source: Executive Decrees 1861-62. Decrees and agreements of the Constitutional Administration 1861 Page C. Sup.

III



COLOMBIA: THE ANTIOQUIA PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF 1901-1902.  
by Alan D. Anyon

Introduction.

In 1898 Colombia elected a new president. A conservative, Dr. Miguel San Clemente was an ailing man who was not expected to take office and initially the Vice-President Marroquin acted for him. However, after a month he did come to Bogota and assumed office. He later moved to the lower altitude of Anapoima from which he governed until he was overthrown by a coup in July 1900. He was determined to govern according to the constitution of 1886 created by Dr. Rafael Nunez. The liberal party and a splinter group of the conservatives wanted this constitution altered, although in different ways and on 17 October 1899 increasing tensions led to the start of Colombia's longest and most devastating civil war. Known as "The War of 1000 Days" it was not until 21 November 1902 that the two sides signed a peace treaty on board the U.S. warship "Wisconsin" anchored off Panama.

During this period of strife, the Administracion de Correos in Bogota was unable to guarantee supplies of stamps to all parts of the country and, indeed, postal service was discontinued in some areas. By the terms of the martial law decree, the governors of the Departments were empowered to issue postage stamps and issues were printed in Barranquilla, Cartagena, Medellin and the Department of Cauca for use on the national mails. The revenue from these issues was kept by the departments. These are known as the "Civil War Provisionals" and are so documented in most catalogues today.

The government of the Department of Antioquia issued a set of stamps printed in Medellin, the administrative seat of the department, in 1902 for use on the national mails. However, in addition, it had previously produced a series of typeset provisional stamps in July 1901 and January 1902 for use on the departmental mails, including 1 centavo stamps for regular postage and a late fee stamp of 2 1/2 centavos. The reason for these issues is unclear. Possibly, the answer lies in the fact that the 1899 issue of the department bearing the portrait of General Jose Maria Cordoba was unpopular with the national authorities. If that issue was demonetized in 1900 or 1901, the only available stamps would have been the remaining stocks of the 1895 issue and that issue had no 1 centavo value.

1 Centavo Postage Stamps.

All these stamps are printed on thickish white to straw coloured wove paper. They are ungummed and perforated 11.75. No information is available about their printer. Three related designs exist, of which two are found in two different colours.

In the order in which they were printed these are :-

Type I with numeral **1** and with CENTAVO within the outer frame.  
(i) 6 August 1901 carmine to brick red.

Type II with numeral **1** and with CENTAVO within the outer frame.  
(i) September 1901 dull ultramarine.  
(ii) September 1901 stone to olive-bistre.

Type III with numeral  and with CENTAVO within the inner frame.



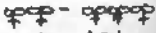







- (i) November 1901 carmine to brown-red.
- (ii) 27 December 1901 grey-blue.

They were printed in sheetlets comprising a block of four varieties<sup>1</sup>. Within the three basic types, the positioning of the ornaments used in the stamp design varies. The four pieces of rule in each stamp also exhibit breaks and variations in length which vary from stamp to stamp within the block of four. Each of the four varieties has variations in the outer wavy frame lines but, surprisingly, in each of the three basic types these four frame lines are repeated. However, due to the relative positioning of the lateral and bottom frame lines, some variation in the bottom left and right corners is found.






The position of the four varieties in the sheetlet, as described below, is AB for all three types.

CD

#### Type 1 August 1901













- Variety A
- (a) Outer wavy lines continuous.
  - (b) Bottom left corner 
  - (c) Rule above ANTIOQUIA dislocated over first 'I'.
  - \*(d) Rule under left CENTAVO missing under 'EN'.
  - (e) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged 
  - (f) Ornaments above bottom CENTAVO arranged 
  - (g) Ornament to right of bottom CENTAVO close to 'O'
- Variety B
- (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted and disjointed under 'O' of bottom CENTAVO.
  - (b) Bottom left corner 
  - (c) Rule above ANTIOQUIA broken over 'TI'.
  - (d) Rule above bottom CENTAVO broken over 'C'.
  - (e) Rule under left and right CENTAVO widely broken under 'T'.
  - \*(f) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged 
  - (g) Ornaments above bottom CENTAVO arranged 
- Variety C
- \*(a) Outer wavy lines continuous but disjointed to left of 'NT' of left CENTAVO, to right of 'TA' of right CENTAVO and under 'A' of bottom CENTAVO
  - (b) Bottom left corner 
  - (c) Rule above ANTIOQUIA narrowly broken over 'O'.
  - (d) Vertical rule at right widely broken to left of 'T' of CENTAVO.
  - (e) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged 
  - (f) Ornaments above bottom CENTAVO arranged 
- Variety D
- (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted.
  - (b) Bottom left corner 
  - (c) Rule above ANTIOQUIA narrowly broken over 'Q'.
  - \*(d) Line of rule below bottom CENTAVO instead of above it.

MARCH 1992

- (e) Ornament to left of bottom CENTAVO reversed 
- (f) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged -
- (g) Ornaments above bottom CENTAVO arranged -

These stamps exist imperforate horizontally between varieties A, B and C, D.

Within a few months of their issue all three types of the 1 centavo stamps were illustrated in the philatelic press<sup>2,3</sup>. The illustration of Type I is inconsistent with some of the above information, which has been derived from examination of numerous single stamps and two blocks of four. The significant differences are :-

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Variety A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(d) Rule complete under left CENTAVO.</li> <li>(f) Ornaments above bottom CENTAVO arranged ---</li> </ul>   |
| Variety B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Outer wavy lines also disjointed above left CENTAVO between 'A' and 'V'.</li> <li>(c) Rule above ANTIOQUIA also broken between 'Q' and 'U'.</li> <li>(d) Rule above bottom CENTAVO not broken over 'C' but broken over 'V'.</li> <li>(g) Ornaments above bottom CENTAVO arranged ---</li> </ul> |
| Variety C | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) No disjointing of outer wavy lines to right of 'TA' of right CENTAVO or under 'A' of bottom CENTAVO; instead under 'NT' of bottom CENTAVO.</li> <li>(f) Ornaments above bottom CENTAVO arranged ---</li> </ul>  |
| Variety D | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(d) Line of rule above bottom CENTAVO not below it i.e. in normal position.</li> <li>(e) Ornament to left of bottom CENTAVO normal</li> <li>(g) Ornaments above bottom CENTAVO arranged</li> </ul>  |

In each case the arrangement of the ornaments above the bottom CENTAVO will differentiate the stamps from the four varieties originally described. The sheetlet of four illustrated<sup>2</sup> has a gutter between adjacent stamps and between the two rows of stamps. Each gutter is bisected by a line of dots printed in the colour of the stamps. The blocks of four of the stamps initially described lack these gutters. With the exception of Variety C, point (a) above, the outer frame lines in the illustration are the same as those on the four varieties originally described.

The reason for the two separate printings of these Type I stamps is a matter of conjecture. Possibly the original forme of four stamps was badly damaged and had a short life before being reset. Only three stamps, two of Variety B and one of Variety D, conforming to the illustration have been seen by the writer, suggesting very few sheetlets were issued. They are very clearly registered in a carmine shade, indicative of an early printing, and the block is arranged DC




BA


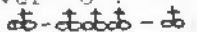
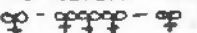
Type II September 1901.


- Variety A(i) (a) Outer wavy lines continuous.  
 (b) Bottom left corner  
 (c) Rule above ANTIOQUIA narrowly broken between 'T' and 'I'.  
 (d) Dotted line under ANTIOQUIA extends to left of initial 'A'.  
 \*(e) Rule above CENTAVO just dislocated above 'A' with left length slightly lower.  
 (f) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged  
 (g) Ornaments above CENTAVO arranged


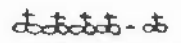

- Variety A(ii) Characteristics (a), (b), (f) and (g) are as in Variety A(i).  
 (c) Rule above ANTIOQUIA more widely broken between 'T' and 'I'.  
 (d) Dotted line under ANTIOQUIA stops under initial 'A'.  
 \*(e) Rule above CENTAVO dislocated above 'A' with left length higher.

These two varieties of Variety A are found on both blue and stone printings.


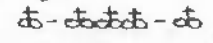
- Variety B (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted.  
 (b) Bottom left corner   
 (c) Rule above ANTIOQUIA widely broken over 'TI' and narrowly broken between 'Q' and 'U'.  
 (d) Rule above CENTAVO dislocated over 'E'.  
 (e) Vertical rule broken to right of CORREOS and to left of COLOMBIA.  
 \*(f) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged   
 (g) Ornaments above CENTAVO arranged 



- Variety C(i) \*(a) Outer wavy lines continuous but disjointed to left of 'R' of CORREOS and to right of 'M' of COLOMBIA.  
 (b) Bottom left corner   
 (c) Vertical rule on right broken to left of 'M' of COLOMBIA.  
 (d) Rule above ANTIOQUIA often broken over 'O'.  
 (e) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged   
 (f) Ornaments above CENTAVO arranged 

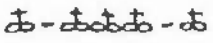
- Variety C(ii) A sub-variety of this stamp exists with the bottom left ornament rotated anti-clockwise through 90° to . Stamps printed in both blue and stone exhibit the feature. However Variety C(i) has not been seen in stone, suggesting the blue printing was the earlier.

- Variety D (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted and disjointed to left of 'EO' of CORREOS.  
 (b) Bottom left corner   
 (c) Rule above ANTIOQUIA narrowly broken over 'Q'.  
 (d) Left corner ornament below 'A' of ANTIOQUIA hardly registered (on stamps printed in stone only, again pointing to the blue printing being the earlier).  
 \*(e) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged   
 (f) Ornaments above CENTAVO arranged 

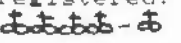
Type III November and December 1901.

- Variety A (a) Outer wavy lines continuous.  
 (b) Various breaks in rule above ANTIOQUIA sometimes leading to ink running.  
 \*(c) Ornament to left of CENTAVO reversed   
 (d) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged 

- Variety B (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted and disjointed under 'O' of CENTAVO.  
 (b) Rule above ANTIOQUIA broken over 'TI'.  
 (c) Extreme right ornament below CENTAVO rotated clockwise through 90°   
 \*(d) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged 

- Variety C(i) \*(a) Outer wavy lines continuous with breaks to left of 'R' of CORREOS, to right of 'M' of COLOMBIA and under 'A' of CENTAVO.  
 (b) Rule above ANTIOQUIA broken over 'O'.  
 (c) Break in vertical rule against 'R' of CORREOS.  
 (d) Wide break in vertical rule under 'M' of COLOMBIA.  
 (e) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged 

Variety C(ii) A sub-variety of this stamp exists with the 'A' of ANTIOQUIA in a smaller font. In other respects it is identical with C(i). It has only been seen on the later, blue printing.

- Variety D(i) (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted, disjointed to left of 'O' of CORREOS and often above 'Q' of ANTIOQUIA.  
 (b) Top part of 'RRE' of CORREOS badly registered.  
 \*(c) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA arranged 

Variety D(ii) A sub-variety exists with the 'A' of ANTIOQUIA in small font, similar to Variety C(ii). It has only been seen on the earlier red stamps and is in a very clear impression suggesting an early printing.

In this description of the stamps "disjointed" means if the rule or wavy lines were continued they would not link up; "broken" means they would. "Dislocated" as applied to rule, means a shift.

A single characteristic of each variety of the three types can positively identify that variety. Those characteristics are indicated above by an asterisk.

### 2.5 Centavos Late Fee Stamps.

These stamps are printed on thickish off-white to straw wove paper and on thickish white laid paper. They are ungummed, perforated 11.75 and vary in shade from slate-purple to reddish lilac. Whilst the general design of the stamps on both papers is similar, ornaments used between the outer frame lines and the inner rule differ.






Type I on laid paper: 27 July 1901 slate purple

Type II on wove paper: January 1902 deep mauve to reddish lilac.



The stamps are again printed in sheetlets consisting of a block of four varieties.

### Type I Laid Paper.

The stamps are printed in two horizontal pairs with a vertical gutter between them and a dotted line in the centre of the gutter in the colour of the stamps. There is a similar horizontal gutter bisected by a coloured dotted line. The square dotted wavy and continuous wavy outer lines are on adjacent stamps. The corner ornaments in all four varieties are regularly orientated.





- Variety A    \*(a) Outer wavy lines continuous but broken over 'OM' of COLOMBIA, under 'TA' of CENTAVOS, between 'TA' of RETARDO (both sides) and intermittent to right of right hand RETARDO up to the corner.  
               (b) Rule above CENTAVOS broken under right   
               (c) Top left corner   
               (d) Bar of 1/2 central.
- Variety B    (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted but broken above 'OM' of COLOMBIA and missing between 'TA' of left RETARDO (widely) and right RETARDO (narrowly).  
               (b) Bottom left corner   
               (c) Rule above CENTAVOS broken under left and right   
               \*(d) 'O' of left RETARDO appears C  
               (e) Dotted line under 'QU' of ANTIOQUIA missing.
- Variety C    (a) Outer wavy lines continuous but broken over 'A' of left RETARDO (widely) and right RETARDO (narrowly) and between 'OM' of COLOMBIA (narrowly) and 'TA' of CENTAVOS (widely).  
               \*(b) Short 'I' of ANTIOQUIA.  
               (c) Rule above CENTAVOS missing beyond 'S'.  
               (d) Top left corner   
               (e) Bar of 1/2 projects to left.







- Variety D (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted but broken between 'OM' of COLOMBIA and 'TA' of CENTAVOS, also broken over 'A' of left RETARDO and missing over 'TA' of right RETARDO.  
 (b) Bottom left corner   
 (c) Rule above CENTAVOS missing under right   
 \*(d) 'O' of right RETARDO appears 'C'.





Type II Wave Paper.





The square dotted and continuous wavy outer line stamps are printed in alternate horizontal rows. The ornaments in the lower corners, above and below the bottom rule, will differentiate the four varieties. There is a vertical coloured dotted line between horizontal stamps but the stamps are printed without a gutter separating them horizontally or vertically, unlike Type I<sup>a</sup>.

- Variety A (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted and broken over 'OM' of COLOMBIA and under 'TA' of CENTAVOS.  
 (b) Ornament to left and right of COLOMBIA   
 \*(c) Bottom left corner  Bottom right corner   
 (d) Rule under COLOMBIA extends to left 'O' (but not in other three varieties).  
 (e) Bottom left corner 

- Variety B(i) (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted and broken under 'A' of CENTAVOS.  
 (b) Ornament to left and right of COLOMBIA   
 \*(c) Bottom left corner  Bottom right corner   
 (d) Bottom left corner   
 (e) Poorly registered 'N' and small 'A' in CENTAVOS.  
 (f) Dotted line under ANTIOQUIA ends just beyond second 'I' and final 'A' is spaced from that 'I'

Variety B(ii) Stamps are found with the final 'A' of ANTIOQUIA completely missing.

- Variety C (a) Outer wavy lines continuous.  
 (b) Ornament to left and right of COLOMBIA   
 \*(c) Bottom left corner  Bottom right corner   
 (d) Bottom left corner   
 (e) '1' in 1/2 displaced to right.  
 (f) Different font 'E' in CENTAVOS.

- Variety D (a) Outer wavy lines continuous.  
 (b) Ornament to left and right of COLOMBIA   
 \*(c) Bottom left corner  Bottom right corner   
 (d) Bottom left corner   
 (e) Serifed 'C' of CENTAVOS.

The stamps on laid paper appear far less common than those on wave paper indicating a smaller printing.

The four varieties in the sheetlet of both laid and wave papers are positioned AB

CD

Forgeries.

One would not expect stamps of such low face value to be forged. However two distinct types of forgery exist, corresponding to Type II and Type III of the genuine 1 centavo stamp. All forgeries seen are gummed, unlike the genuine stamps, and printed on off white paper perforated 11.25. No forged specimens of the 1 centavo Type I or of either type of the 2.5 centavo stamp have been encountered.

The printing of the 1 centavo was reported as only 2,000-5,000 copies of each stamp\*. Certainly Type III in blue is relatively scarce indicating it was probably a small printing. Why were some of the stamps forged? Besides meeting a demand from collectors, when there is insufficient material to go round, stamps are not uncommonly forged to defraud the postal authorities. Which of the reasons is responsible for these forgeries is open to conjecture. However, as they are found in some colours not encountered in the genuine stamps, it seems more likely they are philatelic counterfeits produced to defraud collectors.

Type II Forgery.

- (a) Outer wavy lines square dotted without breaks and meeting in all four corners.
- (b) Inverted 'V' instead of 'A' in COLOMBIA.
- (c) Bottom line of rule does not extend beyond vertical lines of rule on either side, giving a "boxed" impression.
- (d) All lines of rule are unbroken.
- (e) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA and above CENTAVO as in genuine Variety D but without hyphens.
- (f) Ornaments in corners and at each end of CORREOS and of COLOMBIA simpler than those in the genuine stamps.
- (g) Broken final (fifth) ornament in vertical row inside right vertical rule.

This forgery has been seen in deep blue, light blue, ochre and red. The last colour is not one in which the genuine stamp was printed.

Type III Forgery.

- (a) Outer wavy lines continuous but with a break over 'C' of CORREOS and intermittent over 'OLO' of COLOMBIA.
- (b) Extra line to right of wavy line above 'IA' of COLOMBIA.
- (c) Dots forming line under ANTIOQUIA more widely spaced than in genuine stamps.
- (d) Top left and right circular ornaments simpler than those in genuine stamps.
- (e) Ornaments below ANTIOQUIA as in genuine Varieties A and C but arcs replace hyphens.

This forgery is known in yellow-brown, olive-bistre, red, violet-blue and light blue. The genuine stamp does not exist in either of the brown shades.



TYPE I



TYPE II



TYPE III



TYPE II FORGERY



TYPE III FORGERY

MARCH 1992

COPACARTA



LAID PAPER

WAVE PAPER

# Cancellations.

Used stamps are much scarcer than unused copies. Of 130 specimens examined the ratio was 1:6. No stamp has been seen pen-cancelled.

The cancellations encountered have all been oval with the town name within the oval. It is very probable that some of the used stamps were cancelled to order and not genuinely used. The following types are known:

- (a) Single lined oval 29x13 mm MEDELLIN (sans serif). In purple.
- (b) Scallop edged single lined oval 39x19 mm  
CORREO DEPARTAMENTAL (serif)  
Medellin (sans serif)  
In purple.
- (c) Double lined oval 35x19 mm CORREO DEPARTAMENTAL }sans  
Titiribi }serif  
In purple.
- (d) Double lined oval about 40x25 mm (only part strike seen)  
RIONEGRO (serif) with star each side. In black. Possibly this  
cancel has FRANCA or DE OFICIO in the lower portion. It has  
not previously been recorded and could be a counterfeit.
- (e) Single lined oval 21x9.5 mm REMEDIOS (sans serif). In black.
- (f) Single lined oval about 35x15 mm (only part strike seen)  
MEDELLIN (sans serif)  
CORREOS (serif)  
with a cross each side of CORREOS. In purple.

It seems very likely that other types and towns exist and the writer would be grateful for any further information.

None of these stamps have been reported on cover.

#### Summary.

These are typical provisional issues, typeset with the varieties one might expect from printers at the beginning of this century. If any reader is able to add to or correct any information in this article, one of the main goals that have led me to write it will have been achieved. The assistance of Raymond W. Ireson and Jim Cross in compiling the historical background is acknowledged.

#### References.

All references are to the Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

1. Vol. XII No.6 page 109, 31 December 1901.
2. Vol XII No.7 page 144, 31 January 1902.
3. Vol. XII No.9 page 181, 31 March 1902.
4. Vol XIII No.4 page 68, 31 October 1902.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT

##### INCOME STATEMENT 1 JUL-31 DEC 1991

INCOME	
Annual dues	1381.00
Contributions	255.00
Publications sales	17.50
Interest	140.24
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>1793.74</b>

EXPENSE	
Printing	505.45
Postage	658.40
Supplies	18.15
Mail sales expense	90.52
<b>TOTAL EXPENSE</b>	<b>1272.52</b>

Excess of income over expense 521.22

##### BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DEC 1991

ASSETS	
Cash in bank	2410.75
Petty cash	82.33
Library cash account	223.26
Investments	3866.01
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>8582.35</b>

LIABILITIES	
Advance dues	882.90
RESERVES	
Beginning balance	7178.23
Current surplus	521.22
<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>	<b>7699.45</b>



**FIL-PANAM**

Box 2245  
El Cajon, CA. 92021

**POSTAGE STAMPS  
OF LATIN AMERICA**

Jim & Luz Cross  
(619) 561-4969

## Panama Waterlow Sample Stamps

David J. Leeds

Unissued stamps may be classified as essays, proofs, specimens or sample stamps. This article is limited to a discussion of Panama "salesman's samples" prepared by Waterlow & Sons Limited of London. These designs were from the actual plates of the original stamps printed in unissued colors to avoid confusion with the issued stamps and to protect post office revenue. The stamps were used by Waterlow's sales force to solicit printing orders. The stamps were overprinted in small capital letters with a two-line "WATERLOW & SONS LTD. SPECIMEN" and were usually punched with a 2 mm hole through the denomination in the lower left corner. For the most part, they are perforated normally 12.5 and with a single exception engraved as were the issued varieties.

A few varieties are found out from sample books or sample sheets. They were mounted pasted down under a printed identification number. Figures attached to this note show a sample sheet with stuck down perforated stamps, two imperforate examples cut from sample sheets, and a number of single stamps.

These sample stamps were marketed beginning in about 1968 by Robson Lowe as singles, sets, and packets, after Waterlow quit stamp printing. Pamphlets described the sample stamps of Panama among the several countries with Waterlow contracts. Initially an incomplete set of 31 stamps sold for \$160.00; blocks \$635.00. Later as stocks depleted a group of 10 stamps sold at \$96.00 with only 4 of the incomplete sets available. Topical interest further depleted the sets. Few intact sets exist today--the stamps have been scattered as singles into collections and few are seen on the market. Robson Lowe also assigned numbers to the stamps. The letters in the prefix "PA" are for Panama; the suffix "A" indicates airpost; "NG" means without gum; "\*" indicates single imperf unpunched also known. Colors are by Robson Lowe, with Scott numbers and colors on the right:

### Bolivar Congress Centenary

PA1a	4c deep chestnut	NG	244	orange
PA1b	15c grey	NG	252	ultramarine
PA1c	24c indigo	NG	254	black violet
PA2	24c grey	NG	254	black violet
Lithographed in sheetlet of 6, double perforated with small gutters, unpunched.				

### 1929 Special Delivery

PA1a	20c deep lilac	NG	E4	dark brown
------	----------------	----	----	------------

### 1930 Airmails

PA1A	5c reddish violet	NG *	C10	ultramarine
PA2A	B/1.00 lake	NG *	C14	black
--- Same imperforate & unpunched, No. S.T. 1374				

### Constitutional Assembly 2nd Anniversary

Appears out of sequence but listed by Robson Lowe:

PA3A	8c yellow green	*	C87	violet
------	-----------------	---	-----	--------

# WATERLOW & SONS LTD. SPECIMEN



1990 Postage Dues				
PA3a	1c deep brown NG	35	emerald	
PA3a	<del>PA3a</del> , unpunched			
PA3b	1c deep blue, imperforate ----			
PA3c	10c deep blue (few)	38	violet	
PA4	same, imperforate ----			
Franklin D. Roosevelt Commemorative				
PA4A	5c brown & black *	C100	deep carmine & black	
PA5A	20c black	C102	20c dull green	
PA6A	Same, imperforate ----			
	(very few available)			
PA7A	3/1.00 brownish red *	C104	gray black	
Amador Guerrero Centenary of Birth				
PA5	2c plum	368	dark red	
---	Same imperforate, unpunched		No. S.T. 1541	
Constitutional Assembly 2nd Anniversary				
PA6a	1c grey grn, bl & red	350	carmine, blue & red	
PA6b	5c rose carmine (few)	361	deep blue	
	(See PA3A for 8c)			
Colon Fire Department 50th Anniversary				
PA7	25c brown & blue	361	chocolate & black	
Cervantes 400th Anniversary				
PA8	2c red brown & black	364	carmine & black	
PA8A	10c bottle grn & grey *	C106	purple & black	
San Xavier University 200th Anniversary				
PA9	2c grey green & sepia	371	carmine & black	
PA9A	5c deep green & brown	C119	dark blue & black	
Dr Carlos Finlay Yellow Fever Mosquito Commemorative				
PA10	2c blue & black *	371	carmine & gray black	
PA10A	5c deep green & brown	C120	deep ultra & gray black	
	(Only unpunched)			
Postal Tax Stamps of 1951-1952				
PA11	Set of 5	PA31-PA35		
PA11a	1c brown & gray	PA33	green & black	
PA11b	1c blue & grey	PA31	carmine & black	
PA11c	1c orange & grey	PA32	dark blue and black	
PA11d	1c indigo & grey	PA34	orange & black	
PA11e	1c dk red & grey	PA35	purple & black	
Queen Isabella 500th Anniversary				
PA12	2c green & brown	383	carmine & black	
Revenue--Timbre Nacional				
PA13	1c orange NG unpunched ----		green	





### Panama Auction Review

The Van Dyke/Christine E. Shaw Panama Collection was sold at auction by the Wilshire Auction Company, Inc., Los Angeles, on December 6, 1991. The collection, originally formed over a period of many years by Henry T. Van Dyke, was an important display of a classic Panama collection. Van Dyke was a long-time member of APS. His 1958 Directory number is 16334 which indicates a much earlier membership. A number of items in the collection were part of an early APS Slide Show. Several years after Van Dyke's death (ca. 1946), the collection changed hands and was ultimately acquired on behalf of Christine E. Shaw. The material was expertly remounted for exhibit by Karol Weyna of the Wilshire Stamp Company and received an APS Gold at SARAPEX'90 the only time it was exhibited. The catalog illustrates most of the exhibit pages and provides an excellent example of award-winning writeup. Some portions are a bit heavy on text, but the variation in type styles and sizes gives access to important distinctions and still preserves subtler philatelic points. The English size pages (8.5 x 12 in.) yield a less crowded look with three covers on a page.

The range shown was from the pre-stamp period, earliest 1846, through the Provisional Issues of 1904. Other parts of the accumulation have been sold in other sales. A significant contribution to the success of the auction was the brilliant way in which the collection was written up. Since the catalog illustrates full exhibit pages, it serves as an outline of this period of Panama postal history. The exhibit, and sale, was divided into three main sections:

- I British Post Office Transit Mail
- II Colombian State
- III Panama Republic

Early (1840s-1870) British Transit Mail, i.e., South America to Europe, with the British "PANAMA" CDS (28 covers) brought prices in the range of \$200 to \$2100. Note that all realized prices given do not include the 10% hammer charge plus sales tax. The three crowned circles "PAID AT PANAMA" fetched record prices of \$1600, \$2600, and \$3000. This may be the highest price recorded of a single Panama item! Transit covers with French packet markings were in the \$250 range. There were seven of the 8-line dated "PANAMA TRANSIT", bringing \$110 to \$550 each. "A PANAMA" datestamps realized \$160 to \$825. Two CDS "PANAMA TRANSIT" covers slipped through under \$300.

The collection was weak in British Used Abroad covers, with but one front, a horizontal oval C35 on a strip of four 3d (SG Z82) bringing \$525. The undated London "PANAMA TRANSIT" marking had 18 examples, averaging \$225 with a top of \$425. Generally neglected private routing marks ("Via Panama y Inglaterra") from South America were under \$200.

The single U.S. Closed Pouch 30c rate brought only \$290, a quite scarce item; New York "STEAMSHIP 10" and "STEAMSHIP 20" with Panama origins went from \$140 to \$210.

The Forwarding Agents topped at \$625 for the better ones with the more common Maal/Aspirwall fetching \$130.

There were only 2 Colombian State stampless--beautiful! An 1828 straight line "PANAMA" to Bogota brought \$550; the 1855 oval "PANAMA FRANCO" to Lima, also very nice, went for \$450.

Colombia Used in Panama had large numbers of Panama City markings, the oval "PANAMA", CDSs, as well as a few scarcer marks. There were few covers: an 1886 with pictorial Remington Panama City corner card sold at \$300. An 1887 10c cover to U.S. knocked down \$190. Six pages of odds and ends of stamps, 100 items in all, with pair, strips, and a variety of cancels brought \$1200. That is an average cost of \$13 each. Two postal cards, 1885 and 1889, realized \$210.

There was an accumulation of the first issue of stamps with a sheet of the 50c #7 bringing \$750. Prices were from half catalog to over catalog for the others. The outstanding item of the first issue was a copy of the 50c thin paper #4 which realized \$2100 plus 10%, probably also a record for a single Panama stamp.

The second issue, 1887-88, averaged about 3/4 catalog except for the covers which sold above estimate at about \$150.

The 1892-96 issues sold near estimates, with unusual items in large lots bring up the percentage of estimate or catalog, especially for the covers.

One of the outstanding lots was a group of three 10c 1892 used in the Department of Cauca: Barbacoas, Poste (a pair), and Tugueres. They are particularly elusive, with the only others noted from Heydon and a Barbacoas cover in my own collection. The lot sold to an agent for a modest \$260.

The overprinted Republic issues were mostly in larger groupings which sold by issue at from half price to somewhat over estimate.

Bidding was active, mostly by several agents, and a busy telephone. The seller's estimate for the collection was \$72,000 to \$83,600. The sale realized \$63,000 (including 10% hammer) with most of the material sold. There is always a warning inherent in all auctions that realizations are not cast in concrete. Two aggressive bidders can drive a price well above market; and through lack of interest, poor description, or a combination of events some lots are specially good buys. Two well-known foreign buyers were in travel status at the time and probably failed to receive catalogs. Bids from Panama also "missed the boat".

In summary, the unusual material was recognized and sold at prices that pleased the buyers. The more common material did well considering general market conditions. Panama is much underpriced with many items unchanged in the catalog year after year. Publication of this excellent auction catalog will encourage collection and study, help stimulate the Panama market, and provide a model for display of the material.

DUL



REPORT OF COPAPHIL GENERAL MEETING AT SANDICAL '92

by Jim Cross

Again the attendance at this meeting was very disappointing, not a single member living east of the Rockies was in attendance and even two of our members from the San Diego area did not attend. Since a quorum of the Board of Directors was not present, no formal Board meeting was held. It can be reported, however, that a dues increase now seems inevitable as printing costs in the San Diego area have risen by almost 50% in the last year. Less than a half dozen members attended the general meeting. Members in attendance included David Leeds, Jim Cross, Larry Crain, Bill Bartlett, William Fischer, John Ann, Wallace Craig and Clyde Maxwell. Attendance was also quite small at our two seminars. David Leeds spoke on Panama postal stationery on Saturday and Jim Cross on 19th century Colombian and Panamanian postal markings on Sunday. Jim brought along the COPAPHIL scrapbook of photocopies of postal markings and used it as the basis for his talk.

Dr. James B. Helme showed his Panama, 1887-1888 Issues, in the Court of Honor. There were five competitive Colombia and Panama exhibits as follows:

Classic Stamps of Tolima & Associated Colombian States by Dr. Gene Scott. This 8-frame exhibit features pre-1886 material of Tolima, Bolivar and Antioquia with a few better items from Santander, Cundinamarca and the Atrato Provincial post. It received the Reserve Grand Award and the COPAPHIL award for the best Colombian or Panamanian exhibit.

Panama Postal Stationery by David Leeds. This 8-frame exhibit showed Panama postal stationery mint and used including proofs. The material exhibited has been described in David's articles in the last two issues and in this issue. Gold.

SCADTA - The Development of Colombian Airmail by Bill Bartlett. This 10-frame exhibit was also shown at our meeting at BALPEX '88. Although it has previously received a gold medal, it only received a silver at this show. Ten exhibits received gold awards, but only five vermeils were awarded.

Colombia: 1886-1899 by Jim Cross. This 6-frame exhibit, shown for the first time, uses covers and used postal stationery to illustrate Colombian postal rates and routes of the period. Silver.

Colombia - Rates and Usages of Series of 1917-1939 by Larry Crain. This is the first time that this 4-frame exhibit has been shown. Larry has a number of unusual pieces, but interestingly enough, no covers with values higher than 12c or covers showing usage of the official stamps of this issue which are apparently quite scarce. Silver.

Two members showed exhibits of other areas. Gerard Marque showed Peru Postal Stationery 1898-1900 ("View Cards") and Clyde Maxwell showed 1910-1911 Provisionals of Nicaragua. Both received silver awards. Olive Maxwell showed a thematic exhibit, The Life of Paul Gauguin, which received a silver-bronze.

On the social side a small group of members got together Friday evening for a dinner at Machado's, a Mexican restaurant located at Montgomery Field, the San Diego small plane airport. Your editor found himself in the embarrassing situation of getting lost trying to drive several members from the hotel to the restaurant.

SPACE FILLERS

Another general meeting has now passed. This meeting witnessed the first showing of Larry Crain's Colombia 1918 Issue and David Leeds' Panama Postal Stationery. It is not too soon to start planning your new exhibits for our next meeting in 1994. This issue brings Alan Anyon's detailed treatment of the 1901-2 Antioquia provisionals. To save space, I have omitted the regular Forgeries and Reprints column. However, members who are making a reference booklet of that column should copy pages 70 and 71 which treat the forgeries of these Antioquia issues.

I am pleased to be able to reprint the article by Killian Nathan which sheds light on another obscure phase of the postal history of transit mail via Panama. I have received two more installments of Howard Frome's tracings of Colombian manuscript cancels, which will appear in future issues. Meanwhile, Howard has begun working on the manuscript cancels of Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena and Santander and urges all members having stamps with manuscript cancels from these four departments to send photocopies to him.

It was disappointing to note that our membership failed to grow in the 1990-1991 membership year, ending an unbroken seven year trend. Every member should be a recruiter. If you know of any Colombia or Panama collectors who are not members, send in their names and addresses. Our target for the end of the year is 200 members. Do your part to help us reach that target.

The February Soler & Liach auction offered a large collection of Colombia stampless covers, chiefly from 1831-1859, as a single lot. They have furnished a photocopy of the lot for our library. It has 225 covers from 76 towns mounted on 156 pages. More about this collection in the next issue.

CLASSIFIED

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

WANTED: COLOMBIA Scott 187-188, 194-204, 209-224, 240-245 and varieties in mint sheets, part sheets or singles and used on cover. Send priced list or selection. Norbert Bork, Carl Zeiss Str.33 7923 Konigsbronn, Germany (X-2)

PUBLICATIONS

COPACARTA: Volumes I-VIII complete, U.S. & Canada \$45.00 postpaid, other \$52.50 postpaid. Single volumes, U.S. & Canada \$7.50, other \$9.00 postpaid.

"Postal History and Postmarks of the Audiencia of Quito" by George Maier, U.S & Canada hard cover \$33.00, soft cover \$28.00, others add \$2.00 for postage. (includes markings of southern Colombia).

Los Primeros Cincuenta Anos de Correo Aereo en Colombia by E. Gebauer & J. Londono (out-of-print), softbound, English and Spanish text, 326 pages. Four copies available, courtesy of George Maier, only to members who have not previously purchased same. U.S. & Canada \$30.00, other \$35.00 postpaid.

COPAPHIL Library 1290 Howard Ave. Suite 321, Burlingame CA. 94010 (Indef)



# Copacarta



The Journal of COPAPHIL,  
The Colombia — Panama Philatelic Study Group  
American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 142

Box 2245

El Cajon, California 92021

Volume IX, Number 4

JIM CROSS, Editor

June 1992

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

## IN THIS ISSUE

COPAPHIL NEWS	82
FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK	83
LA BIBLIOTECA	84
THE JOSE GONZALES GARCIA COLLECTION OF COLOMBIA STAMPLESS COVERS by Jim Cross	85
DOCUMENTATION OF COLOMBIA'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE U.P.U. by Jim Cross	89
THE WORLD COLOMBIAN STAMP EXPOSITION by Jim Cross	90
THE PLATE TYPES OF THE 19TH CENTURY ANTIOQUIA TYPESET PROVISIONALS:	
1. THE ISSUES OF 1888-1889 by Dr. Neil Chernoff	91
MANUSCRIPT CANCELS OF BOLIVAR by Howard Frome	94
CIVIL WAR NEWS FROM IBAGUE by Debby Friedman	98
CENSORSHIP MARKING FROM DUCUTA REPORTED	99
FURTHER PANAMA ARTICLES BY JAMES B. HELME M.D. reviewed by Jim Cross	100
PANAMA SCOTT C15 PERFORATION VARIETIES by David J. Leeds	101
THE MARKET REPORT	104
INDEX TO VOLUME IX	105
SPACE FILLERS	106
CLASSIFIED	106



Horizontal pair of fourth Panama overprint, left stamp without overprint.  
Heydon Seventh Printing, #113e. See THE MARKET REPORT, page 104.

COPAPHIL NEWSNew Members (thru 31 May)

281	Brown, Bill	3612 McFarlin Blvd	Dallas TX 75205	USA
282	Hahn, Joseph D.	Box 407	Boalsburg PA 16287	USA
284	Manco, Rene	105 Sussex Ct.	Bossier City LA 71111	USA
283	Yudin, Richard	Box 5600	Ft Lauderdale FL 33340	USA

Changes of Address

C28	Fischer, Vic	24771 "G" Alicea Pkwy	Laguna Hills CA 92653	USA
C91	Jones, Idy	5640 Cabinhall Cir	No. Las Vegas NV 89031	USA
116	Stasiukynas, Vytautas	Box 072	Chia, Cundinamarca	COLOMBIA
278	West, Neal B.	11805 Silent Valley Ln	No. Potomac MD 20878	USA

Mr. Hahn deals in Latin American stamps dba El Leon Latino. Mr. Manco collects Colombia, codes 02-08, 10-11. Mr. Yudin collects Colombia SCADTA and CCNA as well as United Fruit Co. covers. Mr. Manco and Mr. Yudin contributed at least \$5.00 and are recognized as contributing members for this membership year. New members Jul-May = 14 for a net loss of 3 members during this time.

Dues notices are being mailed with this issue of COPACARTA. Members who paid dues in advance will receive a statement showing the status of their dues account. Our printing costs have risen substantially this year, but a majority of the board members meeting at W.C.S.E. decided to retain the current dues structure for the coming year. We may have to draw slightly upon our reserves for expenses in the coming year. Issues of COPACARTA will be 22 pages each. It is hoped that those members who can afford it will continue to support COPAPHIL by becoming contributing members. Contributions may be in cash or in donation lots which can be sold in COPAPHIL mail bid sales.

The April 1992 IDC Club Journal featured a 5 page article on the Fowler trans-isthmian flight of April 1913 and the commemorative Panama cachet issued in 1938 in honor of Fowler's visit for the 25th anniversary of the flight. The April 1992 American Philatelist featured an article on "The Origin and Development of the Postal System in Colombia" by member Vytautas Stasiukynas. Part of the 1859 postal law governing postal services when the first postage stamps were issued was included in translation. Photographs of 13 rare early covers from the collections of Brigitte Kaplan and Hugo Goggel were included. Sr. Stasiukynas also wrote a short article on the "Primer Servicio de Correos Urbanos de Bogota" which appeared in Bulletin #105 of the Club Filatelico de Bogota. Copies of these articles are available from the COPAPHIL library.

David Leeds showed his Panama Postal Stationery at ARIPEX '92 winning a gold medal. David has accepted the position of editor of the Canal Zone Philatelist and we wish him the best of success in this new role.

The COPAPHIL board has voted to seek the approval of NAPEX to hold our next general meeting at that show in 1994 in Washington D.C. Acting Sales Manager Gerard Marque reported that sales in sale #10 totalled \$5099.50 giving COPAPHIL a commission of \$509.95.

European representative Eric Harris wishes to announce that a combined meeting of COPAPHIL and the Spanish Main Society will be held at the Victory Services Club, 63 Seymour St., London W.2 (near Marble Arch) on Saturday October 24. Members from the continent are especially invited to attend and/or exhibit at the meeting. Contact Eric for more information.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

This issue of COPACARTA marks the end of the ninth year of COPAPHIL. You should have received your dues notice in the envelope with the journal. Please take the time to return it as soon as possible. Each year our treasurer has had to mail second notices to almost a third of the members. You can make his task easier and save us the cost of printing and mailing these notices by responding promptly.

As I look at the latest COPAPHIL membership roster, I note that all of the officers, board members and overseas representatives are from the 91 charter members that joined nine years ago. All of us are nine years older, hopefully somewhat wiser, and also a bit shopworn. I would like some of our younger members to step forward and assume some of these positions. The main requirement is a willingness to devote some of your time to working for COPAPHIL. The greatest concern, of course, is to have someone waiting in the wings to assume the position of editor of COPACARTA. Jim Cross has assured me that he has no intention of giving up the job at this time, but we must be prepared. Even if you aren't ready to take on the position, one way that you could help is to volunteer to produce just one issue of the journal, giving Jim a much-needed vacation. Anyone who would be willing to serve the organization in any capacity is urged to call or write me.

I think it is also time to establish a publication's committee. One of the main tasks of such a committee would be to develop plans for one or more handbooks. Jim Cross has volunteered to serve as editor for a handbook on Colombia and Panama to 1904, but there are some important issues that should be considered before we begin. One is whether we wish to publish bound publications such as the three Guatemala handbooks or those published by the Canal Zone Study Group or whether we wish to prepare a loose-leaf publication which can be changed or expanded when new data is found. There are five possible subjects for major handbooks, as well as a number of minor ones. The major subjects are: Colombia and Panama to 1904, Postal Service of Colombian States and Departments, Colombian Airmails, 20th Century Colombia and Panama After Independence.

The publications committee should consider the priority in which these handbooks should be prepared, whether they should be hardbound or looseleaf, and whether they should be bi-lingual (English and Spanish) or English only. They should also provide general guidelines on format, especially the way in which information about individual stamp issues should be presented. Jim Cross has some ideas on format, but these need to be reviewed before serious work begins. If you would be willing to serve on this committee, please write me. I hope that the committee members can meet together, possibly at an international show, but much preliminary work can be done by mail. Overseas members are welcome on the committee even if they will be unable to attend meetings. I especially hope that those of you who have previous experience as editors or authors will volunteer for this effort.

Finally, there will be one or more COPAPHIL meetings and presentations at StampSHOW 1992 in Oakland CA from August 27-30. The schedule is not available as this time, but check the show publicity and program for details.

David J. Leeds  
Box 491472 Los Angeles CA 90049  
(310)-472-0282

LA BIBLIOTECA

by Robert D'Elia, COPAPHIL Librarian

I'm pleased to report that library activity has picked up since my last "missile to members." We have sold all but two of our copies of the excellent book: "The First 50 Years of Airmail in Colombia" by Gebauer and Londono. When these are gone, there will be no more. We still have soft and hardbound copies of "Postal History and Postmarks of the Audiencia de Quito" by Maier, another find book with limited printing.

Bob Mitchell continues to provide the library with photocopies of articles on Colombian and Panamanian Philately from the CCoFNY library. Among the periodicals he has copies for us are "Colombia Filatelica" published in Bogota by Manuel Piquero between 1923 and c1926. We are missing whole numbers 6, 9, 12 and any after 15. If any members or philatelic libraries can provide the missing numbers, we will gladly pay for them and/or exchange for copies of items in our files. As a matter of interest over the years there were no less than four publications with that name. The second was published in Cali by Jose Marcelino Zamora in 1939-c1940. We presently have photocopies of numbers 1-3, and are missing 4, 5/6 and any thereafter. The third publication by this name was published in Bogota c1942. We have only seen Volume 1, #2 of July-August 1942. The last publication using this name is the organ of the Federacion Filateica Colombiana (FEFICO). This has been published intermittently since July 1986 and we presently have copies of numbers 7-9 of October 1989.

We have not yet received a response to our request for missing copies of FILBA. We need whole numbers 60, 71, 72, 73, 75 and any after 76. Photocopies are acceptable. Even if there are no articles of philatelic interest we are interested in getting a complete run. Otherwise, future philatelists will not know whether anything important was in the missing issues.

I would like to close this report with a quotation from one of our serious collector members, Dr. Neil Chernoff, about providing copies of exhibits to the library"

"The lack of interest in making permanent copies of detailed collections has always remained a puzzle to me. In various literature lists one can find "name" auction sales, often with the idea that these are "references." However, they are of little interest to many of us who wish to study the stamps in context of the collections from which they came, since they are pictured as separate entities rather than "in place." When large portions of a collection are sold, these are usually not illustrated in detail and are, therefore, of limited value to future collectors. It seems entirely feasible to me in this age of photocopying machines, to ask exhibitors to include a photocopy of the exhibit, which could be stored in some philatelic library. Certainly, given the value of most award winning collections, the cost of copying a collection should not be a burden."

Needless-to-say, the COPAPHIL library is very much interested in copies of each member's exhibits for use by present and future philatelic students.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Members contributing photocopies of their exhibits will be recognized as contributing members of COPAPHIL.



THE JOSE GONZALEZ GARCIA COLLECTION OF COLOMBIA STAMPLESS COVERS

by Jim Cross

This collection was offered as a single lot by Soler & Llach in their February 1992 auction. COPAPHIL obtained a photocopy of the collection from the auction firm which has been placed in our library. Photocopies of individual covers have also been mounted in the COPAPHIL scrapbook of postal markings. The collection consisted of 226 covers from 76 towns mounted on 156 album pages. One cover originated in Cuenca, Ecuador. It also included an 1850 cover from Guayaquil, Ecuador with a Class VI-2 BUENAVENTURA DEBE marking, a cover from an unknown overseas location addressed to Bogota with Class II DEBE BUENAVENTURA and DE ULTRAMAR markings (first reported cover with the latter), and an 1866 cover from Germany with a Class VI-2 SANTA MARTA DE OFICIO marking. All other covers are from Colombian internal mail between 1831-1866. Only one, with PANAMA DEBE, originated in the state of Panama.

At least 80 of the covers are from the correspondence of President Tomas Mosquera and 40 from the correspondence of General Joaquin Paris. 32 are addressed to judicial officials and 11 to various other government offices. The names of a few addressees cannot be deciphered from the photocopies, especially on covers made of colored paper. Other addressees represented by more than two examples include:

Santiago Arroyo	Popayan	5	Manuel Arboleda	Popayan	7
Tomas Rodriguez	Bogota	4	Jose M. Cardenas	Bogota	3
Estefanio Torres	Bogota	4	Jose M. Rubio	Bogota	9
Eduardo Ross	Giron	4	Enrique Urbaneta	Bogota	3

118 covers have FRANCA markings, 57 have DEBE markings, and 48 have DE OFICIO markings. 2, from DHINU and LORICA, have straight line town markings without a type indication. One has the word CORREOS with an ornamental design at each side without a type indication. The collection write-up indicates this marking is from NEIVA. 94 of the covers bear an indication of the rate paid, including 56 FRANCA, 34 DEBE and 4 DE OFICIO covers. 34 rate markings are manuscript. 44 are handstamped numbers from 1 to 4 indicating rates in reales and 16 are numbers over 10 indicating rates in decimal currency.

Among the scarcer town markings besides those mentioned above are:

Class II FRANCA: Barbosa, Rio Hacha (new type), Serrezuela (now Madrid).

Class II DE OFICIO: Cartago.

Class IV FRANCA: Nare.

Class VI-1 FRANCA: Almaguer, Amalfi, Barichara, Chaparral, Choconta, Guamo, Nare, Palmira, Quibdo, Roldanillo, Soata, Ibague type I (spelled with an I).

Class VI-1 DEBE: Ambalema, Ibague type I (with an I), Marinilla, Sogamoso.

Class VI-2 DEBE: Calamar, Mariquita, Penol (2).

Class VI-2 DE OFICIO: Abejorral, Calamar, Marinilla, Nare, Santander, Soledad.

The collection also contains straight line markings from Banco (with FRANCA), Chinu, Corozal (with DEBE), Loricá, Mahates (with DE OFICIO), Pital (with FRANCA), Prado (with FRANCA), and Sitionuevo (with FRANCA). Of these straight line markings only Mahates is shown as a colonial marking in Guinóvert & Tizon. However, all of these towns were listed with class I markings by Juan Santa María in the program of ESPAMER 78. Unless covers which can be dated to the colonial period are reported, it cannot be proven that these handstamps were actually placed in use in the colonial period. The collection also contains 2 later usages of the scarce second type of Class I Isquande FRANCA shown as unique by Guinóvert & Tizon.

Four covers in the collection provide further confirmation of my statement in the article, "The Postal Services of the Colombian States and Departments," in the May 1988 issue of COFACARTA that some covers with Class VI handstamps from towns in Antioquia are stampless covers of the state postal service of Antioquia and not of the national postal service. They originated in various towns in Antioquia as unpaid (DEBE) letters and show a rectangular receiving datestamp of Medellín dated either in 1860 or 1866. The national postal law of 1859 which established the use of postage stamps also ended the practice of sending unpaid (DEBE) letters in the national mails. In addition to these letters, two sent in 1865 and 1868 from San Luis (Yarumal) with FRANCA markings are probably covers of the state service as well. Various undated covers from Barbosa, Medellín, Nare, Salamina and Rio Negro may also belong in this category.

Based upon this collection, the collection of Karl Anttila and other input received by the 19th century Postal Markings Study Group it is now possible to publish a preliminary list of known Class VI handstamps. There are two main types of the handstamps. Type VI-1 has a single outer oval 17x30mm. with the town name and type in the center. Type VI-2 has a double oval of the same size with the town name and type between the two ovals. On the DE OFICIO type the DE is inside the inner oval and there are small ornaments at each end between the two ovals. The table shows the markings are known to exist from each town on stampless covers and those known to exist on loose stamps or covers with stamps after 1859. C = known on cover and S = known on loose stamps. XXX = reported by Juan Santa María, but types not known.

TOWN	STATE	STAMPLESS CLASS VI-1			STAMPLESS CLASS VI-2			STAMP PERIOD			REMARKS
		FRA	DEBE	DE O	FRA	DEBE	DE O	FRA	DEBE	DE O	
Abejorral	Ant						C	S			VI-1-F
Almaguer	Cau	C									
Amalfi	Ant	C									
Ambalema	Tol	C	C		C			C			
Anorí	Ant										XXX
Antioquia	Ant						C	S			
Barbacoas	Cau				C	C		S			
Barichara	San	C									
Barranca del Rey											XXX
Barranquilla	Bol	C					C				Line betw words
Bogotá	Qun	C	C	C				S	S	S	Type in italics
Bucaramanga	San				C			S			
Buenaventura	Cau				C	C		S			
Buga	Cau	C	C				C	S			
Calamar	Bol					C	C				

TOWN	STATE	STAMPLESS CLASS VI-1			STAMPLESS CLASS VI-2			STAMP PERIOD			REMARKS
		FRA	DEBE	DE O	FRA	DEBE	DE O	FRA	DEBE	DE O	
Cali	Cau	C	C				C	C	S		
Caloto	Cau	C			C						
Carnicerias	Tol										XXX
Cartagena	Bol	C	C			C		C	S		
Cartago	Cau	C	C	C		C		C	S		VI-1-O No DE
Derro de San Antonio	Mag										XXX
Chaparral	Tol	C									
Chiquinquira	Boy		C								
Chita	Boy							S			VI-2-F
Choconta	Cun	C									
Cienaga	Mag										XXX
Cocuy	Boy										XXX
Colon	Pan							S			VI-2-F
Cucuta	San	C	C			C		S			S. JOSE DE
Espinal	Tol				C			S			VI-2-F
Facatativa	Cun							S			
Garzon	Tol	C						S			
Guaduas	Cun	C	C			C					
Guamo	Tol	C						S			
Honda	Tol	C	C			C		C	S		
Ibague-1	Tol	C	C								IBAGUE
Ibague-2	Tol	C						S	S		YBAGUE
La Mesa	Cun	C	C								
La Plata	Tol	C						S			
Magangue	Bol										XXX
Malaga	San							S			
Manizales	Ant									S	VI-2-O
Marinilla	Ant	C	C			C		S			
Mariquita	Tol				C						
Medellin	Ant	C	C			C		C	S	S	
Mompox	Bol	C	C	C		C		S			
Moreno	Boy							S			VI-2-F
Nare	Ant	C				C					
Neiva	Tol	C	C								
Novita	Cau										XXX
Ocana	San	C	C					S			
Oiba	San										XXX
Paicol	Tol									S	
Palmira	Cau	C						C			
Pamplona	San	C				C		S			
Pasto	Cau	C	C			C		S		S	
Penol	Ant				C						
PiedeCuesta	San							S			
Piedras	Tol							S			
Popayan	Cau	C	C			C		S	S		
Pore	Boy										XXX
Pte Nacional	San							S			P. NACIONAL
Purificacion	Tol	C						S			Line betw words
Quibdo	Cau	C									
Rio Hacha	Mag	C	C			C		S			
Rio Negro	Ant	C	C			C		C		S	
Rio Seco	Cun							C			SAN JUAN/DE/etc

JUNE 1992

COPACARTA

TOWN	STATE	CLASS VI-1			CLASS VI-2			ON STAMPS			REMARKS
		FRA	DEBE	DE O	FRA	DEBE	DE O	FRA	DEBE	DE O	
Roldanillo	Cau	C									
Rosario	San										xxx
Rovira	Tol							S			VI-2-F
Salamina	Ant	C				C		S			State stamps
San Gil	San							S		S	SAN JIL
San Pedro	Ant										xxx
Santa Marta	Mag	C	C			C		C	S		
Santa Rosa	Ant		C								S.R. DE OSOS
Santa Rosa	Boy							S			
Santander	Cau				C		C				
Soata	Boy	C						S			
Socorro	San	C	C					S			
Sogamoso	Boy		C					S			
Soledad	Bol						C				
Sonson	Ant	C									
Sopetran	Ant										xxx
Tocaima	Cun	C						S			TOCAYMA
Toro	Cau	C									
Trapiche	Cau										xxx
Tulua	Cau	C									
Tumaco	Cau							S			
Tunja	Boy	C						S			Scalloped frame
Tuquerres	Cau				C	C	C	S		S	
Valledupar	Mag										xxx
Villavieja	Tol							S			
Velez	San	C									VELES
Veraguas	Pan										xxx
Villavieja	Tol										xxx
Villeta	Cun	C								S	VI-2-O
Yarumal	Ant	C									SAN LUIS
Zipaquirá	San	C									CIPAGUIRA
TOTALS											
On Cover		50	25	3	7	6	25	10			
On Stamps								41	9	9	

Looking at the lists it can be seen that the most common pattern was the use of FRANCA and DEBE handstamps of Type VI-1 and a DE OFICIO handstamp of Type VI-2. There are now 100 towns on the list including 17 towns listed by Santa Maria from which stampless covers have not yet been seen. Some of these may be towns found only in his collection. Covers from the Mosquera correspondence docketed in the 1850's with Class I or Class II handstamps seem to indicate that a few towns may not have been issued Class VI handstamps. There are a number of known post offices from which stampless covers have not been reported and new finds of Class VI markings are still possible. The earliest confirmed date of use of a class VI marking is 1840. A review of postal decrees cited in the literature does not show any between 1836-1840 that might be related to the distribution of uniform handstamps. 56 FRANCA, 50 DEBE and 28 DE OFICIO handstamps have been reported on stampless covers. Probably most offices received all three handstamps and more additions to this list can be expected. All members having covers with these markings which are not on the list are urged to submit photocopies to the editor. If any Colombian member can assist us in obtaining information from Juan Santa Maria's collection it would be very useful.

DOCUMENTATION OF COLOMBIA'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE U.P.U.

by Jim Cross

Colombia was accepted as a member of the Universal Postal Union effective 1 August 1881. In preparation for their entry a number of actions taken by the government were published in the Diario Oficial. To my knowledge the only documentation of this event that has appeared in the philatelic press is an article in Spanish by Walter Blell, "La Primera Tarjeta Postal en Colombia" which appeared in Bogota Filatelico #17, February 1972. Blell cited several issues of the Diario in which documentation had appeared. During my 1990 visit to the Library of Congress, I checked the tables of contents of the Diario Oficial for 1881 and found several additional entries related to this event.

Article 3 of Law 70 of 16 July 1880, published in Diario Oficial 4771 29 July 1880, authorized the postal service to issue postal cards, set the postal card rate at 5 centavos and set the maximum dimensions of postal cards at 9 x 14 centimeters. Law 90 of 18 August 1880, published in Diario Oficial 4788 21 August 1880, authorized the government to apply for membership in the Universal Postal Union. Article 5 of the same law authorized the printing of Colombia's first postal cards and made supplying postal cards a government monopoly. Diario Oficial 4820 of 27 Sep 1880 contained a solicitation of bids for the printing of 10,000 postal cards. A contract awarded to Demetrio Paredes on 7 October 1880 was published in Diario Oficial 4833 on 11 October 1880. Paredes was paid 20.70 pesos per thousand for production of the cards.

An official notice signed by Gregorio Obregon, Director of Posts and Telegraphs announcing that postal cards would be placed on sale on Monday 22 Nov 1880 appeared in Diario Oficial 4871 20 Nov 1880 and succeeding issues. The announcement stated that supplies of the cards would be distributed to principal and subordinate Administrations of Hacienda in the next mails. Probably the cards were only available for sale on 22 November 1880 in Bogota.

Diario Oficial 4994 14 Apr 1881 contained a complete Spanish translation of the U.P.U. agreement. It contained the U.P.U. rates for each class of international mail in French francs and centimes. This is the only postal rate document that I found in the Diario during 1881. The U.P.U. postal card rate was 2 centimes. The Colombian peso was nominally on par with the franc at this time, making the Colombian U.P.U. postal card rate 2 centavos. The same issue of the Diario Oficial published the text of Decree 253 of 12 April 1881 (not 223 as shown in Blell's article). That decree implemented Colombia's entry into the U.P.U. Another law, #47 of 6 Jun 1881 Diario Oficial 5046 7 Jun 1881, contained further provisions for implementing entry into the U.P.U. Decree 390 of 20 June 1881, Diario Oficial 5054 23 Jun 1881, established procedures for sending official mail to countries belonging to the U.P.U.

Decree 457 of 1881, published in Diario Oficial 5053 14 July 1881, reorganized the offices of the Correos Nacionales in implementation of Law 47 of 6 June 1881. And finally Circular 193 of 16 July 1881, Diario Oficial 5075 16 July 1881, contained procedures for implementing the U.P.U. postal rates. The third paragraph of the circular stated that the existing supply of 5 centavos postal cards was to be sold for 2 centavos each. Since the international postal card rate was being reduced to 2 centavos, the domestic postal card rate was effectively reduced at the same time, even though the U.P.U. agreement did not apply to domestic mail.

THE WORLD COLOMBIAN STAMP EXPOSITION

by Jim Cross

The W.C.S.E. is now history. If the organizers hoped to repeat the outstanding success of AMERIPEX held at the same location, they must be disappointed. Attendance was much less than that at AMERIPEX, especially during the last six days. The International Court of Honor and invited U.S. exhibits displayed many very fine collections. There were also many excellent one frame exhibits by members of various Collectors Clubs in the U.S. All of the 42 exhibits in the open competition, received at least a vermeil award. However, overall, the exhibits did not begin to compare with those at AMERIPEX. The large dealer's bourse included many European and even one New Zealand dealer, but I saw very little top flight Colombian or Panamanian material, except for items in the stock of Brian Moorhouse.

There was strong participation by officers of the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, which offered daily seminars covering all phases of exhibiting in considerable detail. One seminar was conducted by our President, David Leeds, who also gave a presentation on Canal Zone ABN Co specimens. My exhibit, "Colombia, the Unknown War" was the only exhibit of our area (vermeil in the open competition). COPAPHIL was unable to arrange to share a society table. As it turned out, we would probably have been disappointed by the results if one had been arranged. The Canal Zone Study Group had no table either, although originally planned. It did host a meeting at which COPAPHIL member Lawson Entwistle was given the Al Bew award for outstanding service to Canal Zone philately. For those of you who don't know, Lawson is the editor of the handbook of Canal Zone postal markings and prepared the drawings used in the handbook. He also co-authored the series on the early postal markings of Panama which appeared in COPAPHIL and has helped me out by drawing a number of Colombia markings. Slides were shown of some of the material in the American Bank Note company archive lots of the Canal Zone. Bob Karrer discussed several works in progress which include publications of interest to both Canal Zone and Panama collectors.

COPAPHIL members attending the show included David Leeds, Debby Friedman, Bob D'Elia, Antonio Chedid, Michael Barie and Lawson Entwistle. Brian Moorhouse and Mills Philatelics had booths and dealers Ricardo del Campo and Giana Wayman were in attendance. Many of the members attending dined together the first weekend of the show, visiting several excellent ethnic restaurants in neighboring suburbs. Other members may have visited the show, but these are the only ones that I met there.

The COPAPHIL one-frame exhibit prepared by Ray Ireson was shown in the organizations section of the exhibition. Ray has prepared an interesting exhibit showcasing the many facets of the philately of Colombia and Panama.

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

THE PLATE TYPES OF THE 19th CENTURY ANTIOQUIA TYPESET  
PROVISIONALS: I. THE ISSUES OF 1888-1889.

Dr. Neil Chernoff

During the years of 1888 and 1889 Antioquia issued 4 typeset stamps of differing designs. These stamps are numbered 69-72 in the Scott Catalogue, and 70-73 in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. There is no disagreement concerning the number of types of the individual issues in these and other catalogues. Some of the early literature discussing the plating of these issues is somewhat difficult to locate although the existence of relevant articles may be inferred from the early listing of the numbers of varieties given in catalogues (e.g. the 1897 issue of the Scott catalogue already lists the number of types of these stamps. Using both relevant literature and specimens in my collection, I have formulated the following keys by which the different types may be distinguished.

The 1888-1889 issues consist of four stamps. The 1888 2½ and 5cts black on yellow stamps were printed on the same sheet composed of 2 of the former, and 6 of the latter (arranged 2 across and 4 down). The 1888 5 cts red on yellow was printed in sheets of 8 (arranged similarly to the above). The 1889 2½ cts red was printed in sheets of 10 (arranged 5 across and 2 down). Being typeset, and having been composed without absolute precision, there are as many varieties as there are stamps in the sheet.

The type of keys that follow are common in scientific literature dealing with the classification of invertebrate species. They are designed to be followed in a stepwise fashion, and properly used should enable one to identify the sheet position of any stamp from the issue dealt with. In all cases I have considered the upper left stamp to be no. 1, and the lower right to be the last position. The positions of the ornaments are always given from left to right or top to bottom. The keys for the individual issues follow:

Position of plate flaw\* →



1888 - 2½ cts black on yellow (Scott #69; Gibbons #70)

1. Border in lower right corner normal - Type 1.
- Border in lower right corner inverted - Type 2.

\*Type 1 exists in two sub-types, one with a plate flaw (nick) on the left border on a level with the "2" (see above).

1888 - 5 cts black on yellow (Scott #70; Gibbons #72)

The key is based upon the position of the outer "comma-like" ornaments at center of the upper border (step 1 on the key); and similar ornaments at left border (step 2 on the key).



Right

Left

Up

Down



1. Left (L) ornament pointing R; right (R) pointing L - Go to 2.  
 L ornament pointing L; R pointing R - Type 1.  
 L and R ornaments pointing L - Type 3\*.  
 L and R ornaments inverted - Type 3\*.  
 L and R ornaments pointing R - Type 5.
  2. Ornaments at left side (top to bottom) pointing down (D), up (U), and D - Type 2.  
 Ornaments at left side D, D, D - Type 4.  
 Ornaments at left side D, U, U - Type 6.
- \* Myer (1943) states that the second variety of type 3 with ornaments inverted appears to have occurred after the middle section of the upper border fell out and was replaced in an inverted position.

1888 - 5 cts red on yellow (Scott #71; Gibbons #73)

This key is based upon the position of the 3 "comma-like" ornaments forming the upper border (step 1) and the four comprising the left border (steps 2, 3, and 4).



Right

Left

Up

Down



1. Upper border:  
 Ornaments (left to right) pointing R, R, R - Go to 2.  
 Ornaments pointing R, L, L - Go to 3.  
 Ornaments pointing L, R, L - Go to 4.  
 Ornaments pointing R, L, R - Type 2.  
 Ornaments pointing L, L, L - Type 5.  
 Ornaments pointing R, R, L - Type 9



Ornaments pointing L, R, R - Type 10.

2. Left border (remainder of key):  
Ornaments pointing U, D, D, D - Type 1.  
Ornaments pointing D, D, U, D - Type 7.
3. Ornaments pointing U, U, U, D - Type 3.  
Ornaments pointing U, D, D, D - Type 4.
4. Ornaments pointing D, D, U, D - Type 6.  
Ornaments pointing U, D, D, D - Type 8.

1889 - 2½ cts red (Scott and Gibbons #71)

The key is initially based (step 1) on the size of the "2" in the R and L ½'s. Subsequent steps are based upon the size of the "0" in "PROVISIONAL".



Large 2	Small 2	Large 0	Small 0
2   1.5 mm	2   1.0 mm	0	0

1. Size of the "2" in the fractions:  
Both small - go to 5.  
L large, R small - go to 2.  
Both large - Type 4.  
L small, R large - Type 8.
2. centavos - Type 6.  
centavos - go to 3.
3. Triangular ornament over R ½ (instead of loops) - Type 9.  
Normal loops over R ½ - go to 4.
4. Large first "0" in "Provisional" - Type 7.  
Small first "0" in "Provisional" - Type 3.
5. Lower corner ornaments triangular - go to 7.  
Lower corner ornaments rosettes - go to 6.
6. Lowest row of loops directed up - Type 1.  
Lowest row of loops directed down - Type 2.
7. Large first "0" in "Provisional" - Type 5.  
Small first "0" in "Provisional" - Type 10.

References: John N. Myer, 1943, "Plating the 1888 Provisionals of Antioquia (Colombia)", The American Philatelist, pgs 378-380.

MANUSCRIPT CANCELS OF BOLIVAR by HOWARD FROME

This study of manuscript cancels includes state, departmental, and national post offices of Bolivar. Please note stamps issued by Bolivar in 1885 are listed as departmental. Subdivisions are:

I National stamps 1859-1865, Scott 1-23, Temprano 1-17.

II State stamps 1863-1885, Scott 1-48, Temprano 1-45.

III National stamps 1863-1886, Scott 24-178, Temprano 18-97.

IV Departmental stamps 1885-1900, Scott 49-61, Temprano 46-57.

V National stamps 1886-1900, Scott 129-173, Temprano 99-137.

VI Atypical cancels or abbreviations (I-V).

	1859-1863 National I	1864-1886 State II	1864-1886 National III	1886-1900 Dep't IV	1886-1900 National V	1886-1900 National VI
Barranquilla	Barranquilla	Barranquilla	Barranquilla			Barranquilla
Bestegui		Bestegui				
Calamar		Calamar	Calamar		Calamar	
Carmen		Carmen	Carmen	Carmen	Carmen	
Cartagena		Cartagena	Cartagena	Cartagena	Cartagena	Cartagena
Cerete		Cerete	Cerete			
Chinú		Chinú		Chinú	Chinú	Chinú

	1859-1863	1864-1886	1886-1900	
	National	State	National	Dep't National
Cienaga		Cienaga	Cienaga	Cienaga
Cordoba		Cordoba		Cordoba
Corozal		Corozal	Corozal	Corozal
Lorica		Lorica		Lorica
Nagangué		Nagangué		Nagangué
Najagual			Najagual	
Naria La Baja			Naria	
Nompos	Nompos	Nompos	Nompos	Nompos
Monteria		Monteria		

JUNE 1992

COPACARTA

	1859-1863	1864-1886		1886-1900		
	National	State	National	Dep't	National	
Morales		<i>Morales</i>				<i>Morales</i>
Ovejas		<i>Ovejas</i>		<i>Ovejas</i>		
Puerto Colombia					<i>Pto Colombia</i>	
Sahugun		<i>Sahugun</i>		<i>Sahugun</i>		<i>Sahugun</i>
Sampues		<i>Sampues</i>		<i>Sampues</i>		
San Andres		<i>San Andres</i>		<i>San Andres</i>		
San Antonio					<i>Antio</i>	
San Estanislao		<i>Estanislao</i>				
San Jacinto		<i>San Jacinto</i>				<i>San Jacinto</i>

	1859-1863	1864-1886		1886-1900		
	National	State	National	Dep't	National	
San Juan		<i>S Juan</i>	<i>San Juan</i>	<i>San Juan</i>		<i>S Juan</i>
Santo Tomas				<i>S to Tomas</i>		
Santana					<i>Santana</i>	
Simiti		<i>Simiti</i>				
Since		<i>Since</i>	<i>Since</i>		<i>Since</i>	
Sincelejo		<i>Sincelejo</i>	<i>Sincelejo</i>	<i>Sincelejo</i>	<i>Sincelejo</i>	
Soledad		<i>Soledad</i>	<i>Soledad</i>	<i>Soledad</i>	<i>Soledad</i>	
Tolú				<i>Tolú</i>		
Zambrano			<i>Zambrano</i>	<i>Zambrano</i>	<i>Zambrano</i>	<i>Zambrano</i>

CIVIL WAR NEWS FROM IBAGUE  
by Debby Friedman

In the May 1988 COPACARTA Jim Cross wrote a follow up article on "Censorship Markings of the 1000 Days War" (1) adding to the information previously published by Dr. Vytautas Stasiukynas (2). Mentioned, but not illustrated was a marking from Buenaventura. In my postal card collection is the card to France shown here bearing that Buenaventura marking. The card is a late printing of the 1890 issue and is postmarked August 3, 1900 at Buenaventura. While the message is from Ibague there is no cancellation from there. The printed message on the reverse of the card is of particular interest as it gives a first hand commentary on events in Tolima. It is written in telegraphic style in order to get as much as possible on the card. Translated from the French it reads:

"COLEGIO NACIONAL DE SAN SIMON

Religious order of Mary in Colombia, cut off from France for the past ten months because of the civil war and suspension of interior communications, is trying again, via this card, to send news to family and friends.

In October, armed Revolution began. College suspended. Marist students armed to defend Christian and legitimate government. Seven killed by the enemy - eleven wounded survivors were captains or lieutenants on the field of battle - heroes - glory to the Society of Mary. In 1900 an attempt to open the college: success, unfortunately Ibague besieged by the rebels. Lively gun fights for two days - many killed and wounded - religious people (ed. note: members of the order) unharmed. Busy hearing confession, caring for wounded, helping government with ambulances, serving as military chaplains, etc. Religious life almost easier than in normal times. War could last. (We have) sufficient resources. Future will be very good if the the religious Conservative Party wins, as may well be the case. The Chief of the rebellion was defeated at Palonegro (Santander) after successive combats lasting sixteen days, 14,000 against 12,000. Victorious - General Prospero Pinzon. Hopeful for a better future - a fulfilling test. All in excellent health. Salutations to colleagues, families and friends. With our best regards  
Felix Rougier - Louis Gandy - Jean Ollier - Francois Heiliet - Jean Thill,

14 July 1900."

References:

1. "Censorship Markings of the '1000 Days', an Update", COPACARTA Vol.V No.4. May 1988, pp.83-84.
2. "Colombia, Censorship During the '1000 Days'", COPACARTA Vol V No.3. Feb 1986, pp. 48-54.

Editor's Note: This card provides valuable confirmation that interior postal service was suspended during 1900. Peacetime mail to Europe from Ibague was normally sent via Bogota and Cartagena. There was no transverse route from Ibague to Honda, except via the postal service of the Department of Tolima. The routing of this card implies that the Bogota-Ibague service was suspended. The postal marking and especially the censorship marking from Buenaventura indicates the card was probably carried privately from Ibague to Buenaventura and mailed in that town.



COLEGIO NACIONAL DE SAN SIMON

Ibagué-Tolima-Colombie

Religieux maristes de Colombie, incommunicés avec France, depuis dix mois, pour cause guerre civile et suspension courriers dans l'intérieur, font un nouvel essai, par cette carte, envoyer nouvelles à familles et amis.

En Octobre Révolution armée commence. Collège suspendu. Elèves maristes en armes pour défendre gouvernement chrétien et légitime. Sept tués à l'ennemi - Onze blessés survivants fait capitaines ou lieutenants sur champ de batailles - Héros - Gloire pour la Société de Marie - En 1900 essai d'ouverture du Collège - Succès, mais hélas, vient siège d'Ibagué par rebelles. - Vite fusillade dure deux jours - Nombreux morts et blessés - Religieux indemnes - Occupés confesser, soigner blessés, servir gouvernement emplois importants: aides ambulances, fournisseurs militaires, etc. - Vie religieuse plus facilitée presque qu'en temps ordinaire. - Guerre peut durer. Ressources suffisantes - Avenir très beau si parti conservateur religieux triomphe comme tout fait espérer - Chef de la rébellion battu à l'Ingenio (Santander) par combats successifs - seize jours de 14000 hommes contre 12000 - Vainqueur. Général Prospero Pinzón. Pleins de confiance dans meilleur avenir - Heureux dans épreuve. Tous excellente santé. Saluons confrères, familles, amis.

Félix Rougier - Louis Gandy - Jean Ollier. François Helliet-Jean Thill.

14 Juillet 1900.

*avec un million souscrit*

CENSORSHIP MARKING FROM CUCUTA REPORTED

At W.C.S.E. Brian Moorhouse offered for sale a cover, carried by the Correo del Comercio with a Maracaibo transit datestamp of 16 Jan 1901. The cover has the illustrated handstamped marking. Earlier reported covers from Cucuta had manuscript censorship markings.

ALCALDIA  
San José

Pase

FURTHER PANAMA ARTICLES BY JAMES B. HELME M.D.

reviewed by Jim Cross

PANAMA 1887-1888 ISSUE: ADDITIONS AND REVISIONS. Collector's Club Philatelist, Jul-Aug 1990 pp. 273-278 and Sep-Oct 1990 pp. 345-364.

The first two parts of this article were reviewed in the June 1990 COPACARTA. Part III discusses additional findings about the 50c stamps. Most of this installment is devoted to illustrating seven covers with the 50 centavos stamps used from Colon, including a 20 June 1903 cover to the W. K. Co. in San Francisco with a 50 centavos on pelure paper, Scott 14, used from Colon. This is the only Colon cover with this stamp known to Dr. Helme.

Part IV of the article begins by describing known 50 centavos covers from the city of Panama. No covers with the wove paper stamp, Scott 13, are known and the two recorded covers with the pelure paper stamp, Scott 14, are illustrated. Supplies of the 50 centavos stamp of this issue were exhausted in Panama by January 1895, but continued to be used in Colon until after independence. Dr. Helme estimates that perhaps fifty 10 centavos covers exist. The earliest known use of the 10c on cover from Panama is 5 November 1887, five days after the stamp was placed on sale. Two triple rate covers from Panama are illustrated, as is a double rate cover from Colon and the earliest use on cover from Colon of 30 January 1888. Existence of an additional perforation variety of the 5 centavos, a block of 4 imperforate horizontally, is reported and the block is illustrated. The article describes the six covers with 5 centavos stamps recorded thus far and illustrates three of them. The two known covers with multiples of the 1 centavo stamp, Scott 8, are illustrated. A revised reference table for the 1887-1888 issue concludes the article. It shows known varieties, estimated quantities delivered, earliest and latest dates of use known by town, variety and delivery and estimated total sales. This article and the earlier articles by Dr. Helme about this issue are a must for the Panama specialist.

PANAMA: AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. INDEX CARDS: ISSUES OTHER THAN AIRMAILS, Collectors Club Philatelist Mar-Apr 1991, pp. 97-123.

These cards were sold as lot 568 in Christie's Auction and purchased by Dr. Helme. This article performs the important task of documenting the contents of these cards while the lot is still intact. Dr. Helme plans to retain the items needed for his collection and dispose of the others. A number of the stamps are thematic and there should be strong competition between Panama specialists and thematic collectors for those items. The lot consisted of 85 index cards on which were mounted 93 small cut die proofs, 2 small die proofs and 14 specimen stamps and showing spaces which formerly contained 3 additional die proofs and 2 additional die proofs. Fifteen of the index cards are illustrated in the article and all are completely described. It is a pity that the contents of the ABN Co. files were not fully documented before they were sold. Dr. Helme and David Leeds, whose article on the postal stationery specimens has appeared in COPACARTA have performed a valuable service for the philately of Panama.

Photocopies of these publications are available from the COPAPHIL library. Copies of back issues of the Collectors Club Philatelist are available from the Collector's Club of New York. The price is \$4.00 per issue.



PANAMA SCOTT C15 PERFORATION VARIETIES

by David J. Leeds

Panama C15 is a 5c stamp issued to mark the inauguration of air service between Panama City and the western provinces. The stamp was designed and a plate prepared by Sr. R. de Pool of the *Star & Herald*. 40,000 copies were typographed in sheets of 50 (10 rows of 5) and perforated by Imprenta Nacional. The paper is ungummed and watermarked DOLPHIN BOND once per sheet in  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch letters. The stamps were intended for the flights scheduled for November 28 and 29, 1931 but were issued several days earlier for the convenience of preparation of flight covers. The stamps were used mostly for their intended purpose; however, a very few covers exist dated November 24 flown on the *American Clipper* Lindbergh flight to the U.S. via Barranquilla, Kingston, and Cienfuegos to Miami with C15 franking. The Scott listed shade variety is in the eye of the beholder.

No significant plate flaws have been observed except for a partially filled "V" in VUELO in position 12 (second stamp, third row) that has the appearance of an inverted "A" for "V". See Figure 1 where the variety is circled.



Figure 1

The standard perforation variety is the Scott-listed "horizontal pair, imperf between". See Figure 1. Vertical perforations were normally made in two passes of a 3-gang perforator set to hit alternate columns of the sheet. Thus, in the first pass the pins hit 3 times between columns 1-2, 3-4, and 5-right selvedge. The second pass should have completed the perforations by hitting at left selvedge-1, 2-3, and 4-5. The error was caused by omission of the second pass. Three sheets have been confirmed, providing 60 pairs described above plus 30 stamps with left selvedge imperforate. Figure 1 is from one of the sheets (now missing 6 of the column 4-5 pairs); a second, similar sheet was purchased by Scott Stamp & Coin Company in 1932. Scott insisted on possession of the sheet as a requisite to listing the variety. The third sheet has not been seen but is presumed similar to the two inspected above. Auction lots over the years also match this description.

JUNE 1992

COPACARTA

A previously unreported variety, shown in Figure 2, is entirely imperforate vertically and has only 6 lines of horizontal perforations. This breaks down



Figure 2.

to 4 blocks of 10 imperforate between horizontally and vertically, an upper horizontal strip of 5 imperforate between with imperforate selvedge, and the lower horizontal strip of 5 imperforate between vertically with perforated selvedge. This is the only sheet known to the author. The sheet was exhibited at BALPEX '90 and at FLOREX '90 with the author's "PANAMANIA".

A less spectacular perforation variety exists as a sheet with double horizontal perforations at the top selvedge and imperforate bottom selvedge. See Figure 3. Only one sheet is known, making 5 individual stamps with each variety.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.

A minor misperforation is illustrated (Figure 4), important only because it shows the "ganging" of the perforator pins. The top and bottom vertical pairs of column 1 are shown. Note the misperforated rows 2-3, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8 and 9-10.

Reports of other variations on this theme should be reported to the Editor.

THE MARKET REPORT

In March I bid on a Panama collection from an Eastern auction house, which seldom offers Latin American material. I was pleasantly surprised to receive a very specialized collection of Panama to 1906. I broke it down into small lots and offered it in a Filatelia Panamericana mail bid sale. Highlight of the sale was a block of four of the shifted overprint of Panama 78 with the two left stamps without overprint. A photo of an enlarged pair is pictured on the cover, but the block was sold intact for \$155. Heydon stated that only 10 pairs were known indicating only one sheet existed. I know of the location of another block and a pair leaving five possible pairs unaccounted for. One lot was a copy of Scott 204 with a light green vignette which sold for \$41.00. Those who have not studied Heydon carefully probably were unaware that one sheet of this color variety existed. This is the first copy I have seen. A pair of Scott 114 with inverted violet overprints sold for \$175, as did a pair with one normal and one diagonal overprint. Scott 57 mint, F-VF, sold for \$67.50 against a catalog value of \$50.00. A mint copy of Heydon 90s, Scott 66 with bar only of which only 50 copies are known according to Heydon, sold for \$72.50. There was strong competition for many of the scarcer errors and for better used registration stamps, several of which sold at or near the Scott retail price.

The manager of Filatelia Llach informed me at W.C.S.E. that the Jose Gonzales Garcia collection, subject of the article in this issue, sold for approximately \$23,000. I have not seen the printed prices realized as yet to confirm this information. He also told me that their October 1992 sale will feature another Colombia pre-stamp cover collection, which he believes is the best they have ever offered. The fall CORINPHILA sale will also have a good selection of Colombia material according to their representatives at W.C.S.E..

The 12 May 1992 Alevizos sale featured a number of Colombia and Panama lots. Unfortunately, prices realized are not routinely furnished for these sales to those receiving the catalog. I can only report on a few lots of which I have personal knowledge. Lot 2667 was a most unusual Oct 1904 commercial cover from Quibdo to New York franked with three 2c stamps (one bisected) of the 1902 Bogota issue. The Quibdo administrator also wrote "pago 5c" and signed his name. The mailing date is in the gold currency era and the stamps were worth only 1/20th of a centavo in gold. It may be simply a "no stamps available in gold currency" item. However, the 1907 postal code listed Atrato as a province in which postal employees were paid in silver and the franking may represent 10 centavos in silver currency similar to such covers known from Cucuta. More research is needed. This lot sold for \$220. An 1886 cover from Panama franked with an 1883 Colombia 1883 10c sold for \$242.

The Charles G. Firby auction of March 18 1992 offered 36 SCADTA lots including a highly specialized collection of SCADTA Canada consular overprinted stamps including seven cover lots, two of which are major rarities. Unfortunately, I did not receive prices realized for this sale, but would be happy to report on it further, if someone will send a copy.

The 20-21 June Bexar Stamp Auction offers a complete mint set of the Colombia Barranquilla games issue, a lot of Panama inverted centers of the 1906 issue and a copy of Scott 210a mint w/o gum. It was nice to get the catalog. The owner Bill Shelton, a former COPAPHIL member, has been in poor health, but has apparently recovered enough to resume his sales, which feature specialized Mexico.

COPACARTA, INDEX TO VOLUME IX

## COLOMBIA, AIRMAIL

Harris, Eric. "Colombia, 'Mancomun' Airmail Etiquettes and Handstamps." IX/2 pp.36-40.

Miles, Blair. "The Land of Miracles From the Air." IX/1 pp.5-10.

## COLOMBIA, BIBLIOGRAPHY

COPACARTA, INDEX TO VOLUME IX. IX/4, p105.

## COLOMBIA, ISSUES OF STATES AND DEPARTMENTS

Anyon, Alan D. "Colombia, the Antioquia Provisional Issue of 1901-1902." IX/3 pp.63-72.

Chernoff, Dr. Neil. "The Plate Types of the 19th Century Antioquia Typeset Provisionals: I. The Issues of 1868-1869." IX/4 pp.91-93.

Frome, Howard. "Manuscript Cancels of Bolivar." IX/4 pp.94-97.

## COLOMBIA, ISSUES OF 1865-1883

Rowe, Kenneth. "Colombia, Varieties of the 1883 Issue." IX/1 pp.16-17.

## COLOMBIA, ISSUES OF 1899-1904

Bork, Norbert. "Colombia, the Second 1901 Issue of Cartagena" IX/2 pp.33-34.

## COLOMBIA, POSTAL HISTORY

———. "Censorship Marking From Cucuta Reported" IX/4 p99.

Cross, Jim. "Documentation of Colombia's Membership in the UPU" IX/4 p89.

Cross, Jim. "The Growth of the Colombian Postal System From 1886-1895." IX/1 pp.11-14.

Friedman, Debby. "Civil War News From Ibague" IX/4 p.96.

Iribarren, Jose. "Who's Who on the Postage Stamps of Colombia." IX/1 p.15.

## COLOMBIA, POSTAL MARKINGS

Cross, Jim. "The Jose Gonzales Garcia Collection of Colombia Stampless Covers" IX/4 pp.85-86.

## COLOMBIA, PRE-STAMP PERIOD

Cross, Jim. "The Jose Gonzales Garcia Collection of Colombia Stampless Covers" IX/4 pp.85-86.

## COPACARTA, REGULAR FEATURES

CLASSIFIED. IX/1 p.28; IX/2 p.56; IX/3 p.80; IX/4 p.106.

COPAPHIL NEWS. IX/1 p.2; IX/2 p.30; IX/3 p.58; IX/4 p.82.

FORGERIES AND REPRINTS. IX/1 p18; IX/2 p.54.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK. IX/1 p.3; IX/2 p.31; IX/3 p.59; IX/4 p.83.

LA BIBLIOTECA. IX/1 p.4; IX/2 p.32; IX/3 p.60; IX/4 p.84.

SPACE FILLERS. IX/1 pp.27-8; IX/2 p.56; IX/3 p.80;

IX/4 p.1061.

TREASURER'S REPORT. IX/1 p.4; IX/3 p.73.

THE MARKET REPORT. IX/1 p.26; IX/2 p.55; IX/3 p.79; IX/4 p.104

## EXHIBITIONS:

———. "Report from ESPAMER '91." IX/1 p3.

Cross, Jim. "The World Colombian Stamp Exposition" IX/4 p90.

## FORGERIES AND REPRINTS (See also COPACARTA, REGULAR FEATURES)

D'Elia, Robert A. "Buyer Beware." IX/1 p19.

## PANAMA, AIRMAIL

Leeds, David J. "Panama Scott C15 Perforation Varieties." IX/4 pp.101-103.

## PANAMA, AUCTIONS

Leeds, David J. "Panama Auction Review." IX/3 pp.77-78.

## PANAMA, BIBLIOGRAPHY

COPACARTA, INDEX TO VOLUME IX. IX/4, p105.

## PANAMA, ERRORS

"Panama, F30 Vertical Pair, One Without Overprint." IX/2 p53.

## PANAMA, POSTAL HISTORY

Cross, Jim, reviewer. "Further Panama Articles by James B. Helme M.D. IX/4 p105.

Leeds, David J. "Panama Waterlow Sample Stamps." IX/3 pp.74-76.

Nathan, Killian. "The Postal Agency of Nicaragua at Panama." IX/3 pp.61-62.

## PANAMA, POSTAL STATIONERY

Leeds, David J. "Panama Postal Stationery." IX/1 pp.20-25.

Leeds, David J. "Panama ABNCo Postal Stationery Specimens." IX/2 pp.45-52.

SPACE FILLERS

I am pleased to offer the article my Neil Chernoff in this issue. This is his first contribution to COPACARTA. The second part of his article will be featured in the next issue. For once I actually have a backlog of articles for the journal. Waiting in the queue are articles by Eric Harris, Vytautas Stasiukynas, the Cauca ms. markings by Howard Frome, and several shorter articles. In the next issue I will explore the curious case of Colombia vs. the Bolivar Railroad Co. as described in the pages of the Diario Oficial. David Leeds has promised another lengthy article on a Panama topic. And of course we will pay our respects to Cristobal Colon. Also waiting in the wings is a preliminary survey of early Colombian postal cards. Photocopies of any used pre-1920 Colombian postal cards in your collections would be appreciated. Also please note the color of ink used for the photo and the inscriptions.

Debby's postal card is quite an unusual piece of "1000 Days" material. In my collection a 1901 cover from Yarumal and two 1902 covers from Cali are the only items mailed in an interior town other than Bogota during the war. Rebel guerrilla forces were quite active in Tolima. They held no territory, but traveled almost at will on both sides of the Magdalena River in 1900 and 1901. The government did not get the upper hand until after one of their generals was killed in a frontal assault on Ibague in October 1901. The best description of the fighting that I have seen is in "La Guerra en el Tolima 1899-1903, edited by Belisario Cuervo Angel, Imprenta de Vapor Bogota 1904.

From my report you can deduce that I was somewhat disappointed with W.C.S.E. I only stayed five days, using the rest to visit a number of towns in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin where my ancestors lived between 1850 and 1870.

CLASSIFIED

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

WANTED: COLOMBIA Scott 187-188, 194-204, 209-224, 240-245 and varieties in mint sheets, part sheets or singles and used on cover. Send priced list or selection. Norbert Bork, Carl Zeiss Str.33 7923 Konigsbronn, Germany (X-2)

PUBLICATIONS

COPACARTA: Volumes I-VIII complete, U.S. & Canada \$45.00 postpaid, other \$52.50 postpaid. Single volumes, U.S. & Canada \$7.50, other \$9.00 postpaid.

"Postal History and Postmarks of the Audiencia of Quito" by George Maier, U.S. & Canada hard cover \$33.00, soft cover \$28.00, others add \$2.00 for postage. (includes markings of southern Colombia).

Los Primeros Cincuenta Anos de Correo Aereo en Colombia by E. Gebauer & J. Londono (out-of-print), softbound, English and Spanish text, 326 pages. Four copies available, courtesy of George Maier, only to members who have not previously purchased same. U.S. & Canada \$30.00, other \$35.00 postpaid.

COPAPHIL Library 1290 Howard Ave. Suite 321, Burlingame CA. 94010 (Indef)