

# A REFERENCE LIST of the STAMPS OF PANAMA 

By JOHN N. LUFF.

The Scott Stamp \& Coin Co. 18 East 23d St., New York.

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OF TIIE

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When a country comes to the front in a political sense, it is quite certain to attract the attention of philatelists ; more especially is this the case when, as a nation, we are interested in the other country. Thus, the recent coup ditat in Panama, the cession of the Canal Zone to the United States, the probathility that the Isthmian Canal would be completed by American efforts and dollars, served to turn the attention of philatelists, as well as of the world in general, toward that part of the Western Hemi, here.

A revolution without provisional postage stamps would be Hamlet with the Danish prince omitted. Evidently Panama was not a country to omit anything for we have been blessed (?) with nct only one but many provisional issues, sent forth from the two leading cities and two others of lesser rank. "The merry game of "follow the leader" began in tie City of Panama with the surcharging of the words "Republica de Panama", by means of a handstamp, on the map stamps, which were issued in the years $189^{2}$ and 1896 while Panama was a state of the Colombian Republic. This example was promptly followed by the cities of Colon, Bocas del Toro and David, all conberting ife old stamps of the state into provisionals for the Republic, through the medinm of handstamped surcharges These surcharges all appeared at about the same time. Jocas del 'Toro and David had no subsequent issues, but in Phama and Colon the first output was followed by others. So far as We are all re, the subsequent issues of the City of Panama were, each in turn, honest att-mpts to improve on earlier efforts by eliminating typographical defects. Sut in the case of Colon as much cannot be said There is too much evidence that some of the issues which emanated from that town were designed $w$ increase the receipts of the post office-and, probably, to swell private gans - by pandering to the weakness of stamp collectors.

It ne-d scarcely be said that handstamped surcharges are usually prolific of odditie in the way of double and inverted impressions and similar varieties, causci by careless and unintelligent workmen As a rule, the more unskilled the labor employed, the more interesting the result from a philatelic
standpoint. The handstamped surcharges of the Panama Republy presented a brilliant example of inversions and perversions before their philatelic possibulities had been discovered; when these became known. the result was chaos.

The typeset surcharges indicate, at least, good intentions. The first issue that was surcharged in this manner was made in the City "Panama and is bristling with errors, which, however, we have no reason to hink were intentional. We must not forget that Panama is comparatively a small city and that the local printing office, where the surcharges were $m$ de, would have only a limited stock of type, of which only a small percentag wouid be capital letters. When we recall that the surcharge was set up to over fifty stamps, with the word "PANAMA" twice on each stamp and each frord containing the letter "A" three times, we need not be surprised that the supply of that letter proved inadequate and that the compositor made shift with a liberal sprinkling of inverted "v"s". As for the other typographical ertors, anyone who has ever read proof will be fully prepared to make allowance for them.
$\therefore$. The prime object of this paper is to set forth, as fully as may be, the various provisional issues of the Republic; for the sake of completeness the earlier issues of the State of Panama are also listed:

## I. Issued under Colombian Dominion. 1878.

Lithographed on white wove paper, varying in thickness.

A. Thin white wove paper.

Imperforate.

5c gray green 5c yellow green 5 c blue-green roc pale blue
1oc blue
10c dark blue
200 rose red
500 buff

Varielies :
Pin Perforated.

| 5c gray-green | 200 rose red |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ioc blue | 500 buff |

The pin perforation is unofficial. I have seen only the 5 cent os with this perforation but I assume that the other values exist as they hase long been catalogued.

> B. Medium thick wove paper.

5c blue-green
icc blue

50 c brownish orange

The: amps have been reprinted a number of times, on a variety of napers, " and without gum. Many of the reprints of the 50 centavos appear toh been made from the original stone. They are finely printed
but differ
from new
nowe not fave a fe Ineath mer of the stamp is a small shield bearing the coat of arms of the Colomb: Republic. This shield is divided by horizontal lines into three sections On the original stamps the shield in the upper left corner has the midde aral lower sections blank. On the reprints this shield has the design completed as in the other corners

I here not been able to ascertain at what date; the reprints were made. All the she is which I have seen contained fifty stamps each I am told that the originil sheets contained one hundred stamps each. I have grouped the reprints a cording to my best judgement I think it quite possible that other rarieties exist.

Reprints.
Imperforate.

## A. Yellowish zwitie paper.

Yellow gum.
$5 c$ (?) toc blue

2ce dull red
$50 c$ buff

The $50 c$ appears to be printed from the original stone and the impression is wery clear. The so and $2 c \mathrm{c}$ are printed from new stones made from re. touched dies. The impressions are not as clear as that of the 50 c but would not be called blurred.

## B. Yellouish white paper. <br> Without gum.

| 5c deep gray.green | 50c pale ycllone-orange |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1oc light blue | $50 c$ yellow-orange |
| 206 fale dull rose |  |

Improssions as in the preceding group. The 5 c is from a new stone made fro a retouched die.

## C. While paper.

White gum.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
5 c \text { deep gray green } & 20 c \text { dull rose } \\
5 c \text { dark blue-green } & 50 c \text { orange } \\
\text { ioc blue } &
\end{array}
$$

Imp: ssions as in groups $A$ and $B$ except that the $5 c$ dark blue-green is heavily it ed. The paper of the $20 c$ has a slightly yellowish tint.

## D. Medium thick zohite paper.

## White gum.

## E. Thin white paper. <br> White gum.

56 yelloze-green
$20 c$ deed dull rose
The impressions of this group are blurred, especially in the case of the so centavos. For this printing of the 5 cc a new stone was made from a retouched die.

## F. Thin white paper. <br> Without gum.

56 yellow-green
roc brownish rose
Impressions blurred, as in group E .

$$
188792
$$

Lithographed on various papers. The $\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{2}, 5,10$ and 20 C are on colored papers; the $50 c$ is on white paper of two qualities. The 1,5 , 10 ard $j 00$ were issued in 1887, the 2 and 2 cc in 1888 and the 50 c on pelure paper in 1892


Perforated $131 / 2$.
A. Colored wove paper.
ic black on green ic black on blue green 2c black on pink 2c black on salmon zc black on bright rose 5 c black on dull blue 5c black on blue

5 c black on gray-blue
5 c black on gray loc black on yellow
ioc black on buff 20 c black on Iilac 20 c black on pale lilac 2oc black on reddish lilac

## lariety:

Vertical pair imperf. between
ic black on green
13. White wore paper.

5cc yellow-brown
50 c dark brown
50c brown
C. P'elure paper.

50c yellow-brown
5oc brown
$50 c$ dark brown
The colored papers vary considerably in thickness, especialiy that of the 5 centavos. Sheets of the 1 centavo are sometimes watemarked "C.S K P \& (A" in double lined capitals 12 to 13 mm . high, The i centaro exists in sheets of two sizes: one hundred stamps (ten rows of :cn), and
nint ty jop (nine rows of ten). Presumably, some damage to the lithcpraplac the caused a reduction in the size of the sheet. We have no informat rogarding the sizes of the other shects except that which is supplied the provisional issue of 1894 . In that issue the 5 C on 20 C and the sce n 5 ec, white wove paper. are, so far as we know, always in blocks of forty five (hine rows of five); while the ICC on 500 , pelure paper, is in ten rows of If: It is, however, possible that, for some reason, the sheets were reduced from ten rows to nine at the time of printing.

There ate on the market certain impressions of this series of stamps - as well as the registration stamp of 1888 -whose status is unsettled 'These stanps wire brought to the United States by an enthusiastic collector of (and something of a speculator in) the stamps of the Colombian Republic. He had wist that country and had placed its Government under obligations. Toshow their appreciation he was given letters to the Post Office Depart$m$ nt wheh ordered that c very courtesy should be shown him. I have been fold by a reliable gentleman that the original owner of these stamps admitted to him tha: they were reprint: ; that he had construed the official order for courtesics to mean that he night request any reprintings which he should desire and that this was an instance in which he had made such a request On the other hand, another reliable witness says that the former owner of the stams (he is, unfortunately, now deceased) declared they were not reprints. This latter witness consides the stamps to be from unfinished shetts or printars waste.

As these st tements offset one another we must look to the stamps themstles for further evidence as to their position. We find as follows: The shades of the various papers and the brown ink of the 50 centavos are not the same as those of the stamps known to have been issued. All denomina. tions of the series are to be fourd perforated, imperforate. imperforate horizontally or imperforate vertically. We should scarcely expect a lot of printers waste to inslude every stamp of a serizs in four conditions of perforation Nore of the stamps are gummed yet, as stamps are always gummed before beirg perforated, we might expect some copies to have gum, if they were really sheets spoiled in the coure of manufacture As will be seen by the li.t which follows, the series includes 5, 10, 20 and 50 c stamps printed on papars of ther colors than those originally assigred to the m , I list such of these "errors" as I have seen but I am told that many others exist, as well as an extensive array of perforation varieties. Furthermore, all values are to befound printed on glazed and surface-colored papers, bright green, magenta, vernilion bight yellow. bright blue, gray-blue, white and probably other colors. 14 copies which 1 have seen on these papers have been perforated or part-perforated but. doubtless, they exist imperforate also. The 50 centaros tamps are printed from a very worn stone. We do not find any worn coptes among used stamps nor are there any among the stamps surcharged in 1894 and 1903.04 . All this appears to point very clearly to refrinting. I therefoie list :

## Reprints.

Perforated $131 / 2$.

> ic black on jellozt green 2c black on deep rose 5c black on light blue 5i black on bright blue ioc black on fale yellow'

soc black on strazo 1cc black on fale lilac 2oc black on titolet 5 cc light browen on white

## Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

> 1c black on yellow green 2c black on deep rose 5c black on light blue $5 c$ black on bright blue $5 c$ black on pale yellow 1oc black on pale yellow 1sc black on strawt 1cc black on pale lilac
soc black on wiolet
ioc black on yellow gre, n
zoc black on violet
20c black on blue
$50 c$ black on yelluw greer:
50 c black on blue
$50 c$ light brozen on while

## b. Imperforate horizontally.

ic black on yelloze-green 2c black on deep rose $5 c$ black on light blue 5c black on bright blue 1oc black on pale yellow

1oc black on straze soc black on pale lilac. 20c black on violet $50 c$ light brozen on white
c. Imperforate vertically.
ic black on yeilow-green 2c black on deep rose 5c black on light blue 5c black on bright blue roc black on pale yellow

1oc black on straze 10c black on pale lilat
20c black on wiolet
$50 c$ light brown on white

## d. Glazed or Surface-colored Papers. <br> Perf. or part-perf.

| 1c black on bright grecn | 1oc black on bright yellow |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c black on vermilion | 20c black on vermilion |
| 5c black on magenta | 5cc black on bright green |
| 5c black on bright blue | $50 c$ brown on while |

I have not been able to learn at what date these reprints were made but some of them were chronicled as perforation varieties in 1892 .

$$
1892-96 .
$$

In 1892 the first four values of a new series made their appearance, The design was very similar to that of the $1887-92$ issue but finely engraved in taille douce. In 1895 the 20 centavos was added to the series, which was completed, in 1896, by the issue of stamps of 50 centavos and i peso.


Perforated 12.
ic green
2c rose
5c blue
5c light blue
Icc yellow

10c orange-ycllow 2 cc violet
20 c gray-violet
50 c bistre-brown ip lake

In 18 a provisional issue appeared. This was made by surcharging "habILIT $0 "-" 1894$ " and new values on the 2 c rose of 1892 , the 20 c black on litac. 1888 and the 5 cc brown of 1887 and 1892 (i.e. ordinary and nelure $p$. r). There are two principal types of the 1 c surcharge, three of the 56 and two of the 10 c , as illustrated below. These types may be readily di- nguished by the shapes of the numerals " 1 " and " 5 ". There are nume is minor varieties. The surcharge is printed in black on the 2 centavos d in carmine on the 20 and 50 centavos. To avoid needless repetition he colors of the surcharges will not be given in the list which follows. Co es of the 5 c on 20 C are known with the surcharge printed in green; these are understocd to be from trial sheets and not to have been placed in use. The inverted impressions, of course, contained all the minor varieties of the settings which were so printed but we do not know which of these settings wer and I, ther fore, list only such inverts as are reported by reliable authorities or as have been seen by myself.

$$
1894 .
$$

Stamps of preceding issues surcharged.


Perforated 12 and $131 / 2$.
A. Surcharge $15 \frac{1 / 2}{} \mathrm{~mm}$. high.

| $a$ ic on 2c rose | $e 5 c$ on $20 c$ black on lilac |
| :--- | :--- |
| $b$ 1c on 2c rose | $f 10 c$ on $50 c$ brown |
| $c$ (pelure paper) |  |
| $d$ on $20 c$ black on lilac | $f 10 c$ on 50 c brown (pelure paper) |

## Varicties:

a. Comma after "centavo" or "centavos".
a ic on 2c rose
$\delta \cdot c$ on. 2 c rose
c $5 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{on} 20 \mathrm{c}$ black on lilac
d $5{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime} n^{\prime} 20 c$ black on lilac
e $55_{2} \mathrm{On}_{2} 20 \mathrm{c}$ black on lilac
$f$ Ioc on 50 c brown
$g$ roc on 50 c brown (exists as a variety only)
$f$ ioc on 50 c brown (pelure paper)
$g$ roc on 50 c brown (pelure paper)
b. Raised period after "habilitado".

| $a$ Ic on 2 c rose | d 5c on 200 black on lilac |
| :---: | :---: |
| $b 1 \mathrm{c}$ on 2c rose | $g^{6}$ loc on 50 c brown |
| $c 54$ on 200 black on lilac | $f$ roc on 5oc brown (peluie paper) |
| c. "centavo" or "ccntavos". |  |
| $b$ ic on 2 c rose | $g$ Ioc on 50 c brown |
| $d 5 \mathrm{c}$ on 20 c black on lilac | $g$ roc on 50 C brown (pelure paper) |
| d. "centayo" or "centavos'. |  |
| $b$ ic on 2c rose <br> $f$ Ioc on 50 c brown (pelure paper) <br> c 5 c on 20 C black on lilac |  |
|  |  |
| e. "centavo" ("s" omitted.) |  |
| $g 10 \mathrm{c}$ on 50 c brown $\quad g 100$ on 50 c brown (pelure paper) |  |
| f. Without "habilitado". |  |
| $b$ ic on 2 c rose $\quad d{ }^{\text {c on }} 200$ black on lilac |  |
| $c 50$ on 20 C black on lilac $\quad g 100$ on 50 c brown (pelure paper) |  |
| g. Without " 1894 ". |  |
| $f$ roc on 50 c brown $f$ roc on 50 c brown (pelure paper) |  |
| h. Without "centavo". |  |
| $b$ ic on 2c rose |  |
| i. Without period after "habilitado ". |  |
| $g$ roc on 50 c brown (pelure paper) |  |
| j. Horizontal pair, imperf. between. |  |
| c 5c on 20 c black on lilac | e 58 on 200 black on lilac |
| $d 5 \mathrm{c}$ on 20 c black on lilac |  |

k. Vertical pair, imperf. between.
c 5 C on 20 C black on lilac

1. Vertical surcharge, reading upwards.
c 5 c on 20 c black on lilac $\quad f$ Ioc on 50 C brown (pelure paper) $d 5 \mathrm{c}$ on 20 c black on lilac $\quad g$ roc on 50 c brown (pelure paper)
$m$. Vertical surcharge, reading downwards.
$\epsilon 5 \mathrm{C}$ on 20 C black on lilac $\quad f$ roc on 50 C brown (peluie paper) $d 5 \mathrm{c}$ on 20 c black on lilac $\quad g$ roc on 50 c brown (pelure paper,
n. Double surcharge.
$a$ Ic on 2 c rose
$b$ ic on 2 c rose
c 5 c on 20 c black on lilac
$e 5^{c}$ on $20 c$ black on lilac
$f$ Ioc on 50 c brown (pelure paper)
$g$ loc on $50 c$ brown (pelure paper)
o. Inverted surcharge.

p. Inverted surcharge with "ccntavo".
$b$ Ic on 2c rose
q. Inverted surcharge with " H bilitado" and "centavos".
a 1 c on 2 c rose
$d 5 \mathrm{c}$ on 20 c black on lilac
$c 5 \mathrm{C}$ on 20 c black on lilac

## B. Surcharge 13 mm . high.



## Variety :

Comma after "centavos".

## $f$ foc on 50 c brown

$g$ Ioc on 50 c brown
There are numerous settings of these surcharges; we know five of the :c on 2 c , five of the 5 c on 20 c , two of the 10 c on 50 c on each variety of paper, and it is quite possible that still others exist. These settings do not differ enough, one from another, to trouble the general collector, but they add much to the opportunities of the specialist. The reason for so many settings is not easy to discover. From the fact that certain minor varieties are to be found in nearly all the settings-though not always in the same relative posi-tions-I am inclined to think that the original setting for one surcharge was altered to make the other two, and that subsequent alterations followed as further supplies of each provisional stamp were needed.

The ic on 2 c and roc on 50 c , pelure paper, are surcharged in panes of fifty (ten horizontal rows of five stamps each); the 5 c on 20 c and roc on 50 c , ordinary wove paper, are surcharged in panes of forty-five (nine horizontal rows of five stamps each ) I am not able to offer any explanation of this difference in the sizes of the panes. The following is a brief description of such settings so I have seen; the order in which they are placed being merely one of fancy, for we have no information to guide us in arranging them.

## I CENTAVO ON 2 CENTAVOS ROSE:

Setting A. Groups of ten (two rows of five) impressed five times. Numbers 1 and 8 are of type $b$, the others of type $a$. Nos. a (a) and 6 (a) have a comma after "centavo". No. 8 (b) has "cCntavo" instead of "centavo and the period after "habilitado" is raised above the line, i. e. it is inserted.

Setting B. Also in groups of ten. Nos. 5 and 10 are of type $b$, the others of tyne $a$. Nos. 2 (a) and $4(a)$ have a comma after "centavo". No. $8(a)$ has the raised period after "HABiLitado".

Setting $C$. Groups of fifteen, impressed three times beginning at the top of the pane, the first row of the setting being repeated to form the tenth row of the sircharge. Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 11 to 15 are of type $a$, the others of type $b$. No. 3 (b) has a comma after "centavo", No. io (b) has "centavo", and No. 13 (a) has the raised period after "habilitado".

Setting D. Groups of fifteen, impressed three times, beginning at the bor. tom of the pane. Nos. $1,2,3,4,5,6,9$ and to are of type $a$, the others of type b. No. 3 (a) has the raised period after "Habilitado", Nos. $5(a)$ and $8(b)$ have a comma after "centavo", and No. 15 (b) has "centaro". The third row of the setting is repeated to form the top row of the pane but, strange to say, it has not the inverted "a" in "centavo".

Setting E. This is only a possibility. Some years ago there came on the market a quantity of inverted surcharges of the ic on 2 c . So far as I can recall this lot did not contain any blocks or sheets but was composed of pairs of types $a$ and $b$-the former always with raised period after "hab. ilitado "-and single copies of type $a$, having the first "A" of "habilitado" omitted and the last word in the plural. "centavos". The pairs are usually cancelled but retain the full gum. These surcharges appear to be genuine but further information about them would be welcome.

## 5 CENTAVOS ON 20 CENTAVOS BLACK ON LILAC:

Setting A. Vertical rows of nine, impressed ten times to make the pane. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 9 are of type $c$, the others of type $d$. Nos, 3 (d) and 8 (a) have the period raised after "habilitado", No 7 (c) has a comma after "centavos", and No. $8(d)$ has the error "ccntavos".

Setting B. Vertical rows of nine, repeated to form the pane. Nos 3 . 4, 5, 6 and 8 are of type $c$, Nos. 1,2 and 9 are type $d$, and No. 7 is type $e$ Nos. I (d) and 7 (e) have a comma after "centavos" and No. 4 (c) has the raised period after "habilitado ".

Setting C. Groups of ten (two rows of five). impressed four times, be. ginning at the bottom of the sheet. The first row of the setting is repeated to make the top row of the pane. Nos 1 and 6 are type $d$, Nos. 2 and 7 are type $c$, and the others type $c$. No. 3 (c) has the raised period after "habilitado".

Setting D. We have no definite information in regard to this setting. We merely know that stamps exist without period after "habilitado" and others with the error "centavos". Pending further discoveries, collectors have assigned these varieties to the same setting and called it " $D$ ".

Setting E. We know that the stamps with the surcharge 13 mm . high exist in types $c$ and $d$ but we have no further information regarding the setting.

10 CENTAVOS ON 50 CENTAVOS bROWN, ORDINARY PAPER:
Setting A. Vertical rows of nine, repeated to form the pane. Nos. 7 and 8 are of type $g$, the others of type $f$. Nos. $4(f)$ and $7(g)$ have a comma after "centavos", Nos. $8(g)$ has the period after" habilitado" raised and the error "ccntavos". It will be observed that there is no normal type $g$ surcharged on the 50 centavos on ordinary paper, that is to say, the figure " 1 " with slanting serif is only found in combination with the variety having the comma or the errorr "ccntavos".

Setting B. The stamps with the surcharge 13 mm . high are known in types $f$ and $g$, also both types with comma after "centavos". This is all that we know of this setting but it is quite probable that it is merely setting A with some of the leads between the lines of the surcharge removed.

## IO CENTAVOS ON 50 CENTAVOS BROWN, PELURE PAPER:

Setting A. Groups of ten (two rows of five), impressed five times. Nos. 8 and 10 are of type $g$, the others of type $f$. No. $3(f)$ has the raised period after "habilitado" and No. $8(g)$ has a comma after "centavos".

Setting B. Groups of ten, impressed five times. Nos. 5 and ro are of type $g$, the others of type $f$. Nos, $2(f)$ and $4(f)$ have a comma after
"centayos", No. $8(f)$ has raised period after "habillitado", and No. 6 (f) has the date, " 1894 ", omitted except on the twenty-sixth stamp where it duly appears. In the first row on the pane No. $5(g)$ has no period after "habilttado" and, in the second row, No. $10(g)$ has only the left half of the final " 0 " of that word. These varieties occur only in the first and second rows of the pane; in subsequent rows the same numbers in the setting do not show these defects.

Setting C. All we know of this setting is that stamps of type $f$ exist with the error "CEntavos".

## II. Issues of the Republic.

In November, 1903 , Panama broke away from Colombia and established herself as an independent republic. Naturally, the new nation was unwilling to use postage stamps which bore the name of another country and an unfriendly one at that. As time was needed to prepare a new issue the old expedient of surcharging was resorted to. Then the real troubles of stamp collectors (or such of them as are interested in the stamps of Panama) began. The lists which follow will supply ample corroboration of this statement. Carelessness, complaisance and efforts to pluck the golden geese of philately have produced a startling number of varieties. But with all their faults (or, at least, all of them that are known to the writer) they, are here set forth.
A. Issued in the City of Panama.

Surcharged on Issue of 1892-96.
Perforated 12.
Nov. 10, 1903.
a. Handstamped REPUBuca $D$ \&

PANAMA
Rose Surcharge.

| ic green | $20 c$ violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | $50 c$ bistre-brown |
| 5 c blue | 1 p lake |
| 10c yellow |  |

## Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

| ic green | roc yellow |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 50 c bistre brown |
| 5c blue |  |

b. Inverted surcharge.

| ic green | Ioc yellow |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 20c violet |
| 5 c blue | 50 c bistre brown |

> c. Double surcharge, one inverted.
> 1c green
> d. Pair, one without surcharge
> Ic green $\quad 50 c$ bistre-brown
e. Pair, one without surcharge and one with inverted surcharge.
ic green
f. Vertical surcharge reading upward.
ic green $\quad$ Ioc yellow
2 c rose $\quad 50 \mathrm{c}$ bistre-brown
5c blue
g. Same as " $f$ ", double.
ic green
50 c bistre-brown
2 c rose
h. Pair, one without surcharge and one with vertical surcharge.

1c green
i. Vertical surcharge reading downward. 1 c green $\quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ blue
j. Surcharge reading upward and downward.

1 c green
k. Diagonal surcharge.

1 c green $\quad 50 \mathrm{C}$ bistre brown

1. Diagonal surcharge, double.
ic green
m. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.

50 c bistre-brown
Blue-black Surcharge.


## Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.
b. Inverted surcharge.

d. Double surcharge, both inverted.

2 c rose
e. Pair, one without surcharge. 2c rose $\quad 50 \mathrm{c}$ bistre-brown
f. Vertical surcharge reading upward.

| ic green | 20 c violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 50 c bistre-brown |
| 5 c blue | 1 p lake |
| roc yellow |  |

g. Vertical surcharge reading downward.

| ic green | 5c blue |
| :--- | :---: |
| 2c rose | Ioc yellow |

h. Same as " g ", double.

2c rose
i. Surcharge reading upward and downward.

2c rose
j. Diagonal surcharge.

2C rose
k. Pair, one without surcharge and one with diagonal surcharge.

2 c rose
It not infsequently happened that a number of varieties of the handstamped surcharges occurred in the same sheet ; blocks and pairs exist showing many combinations of the different varieties.

The stamps with this type of surcharge struck in furple and magenta have caused considerable discussion, sc me claiming that they are reprints and ethers maintaining that they are originals. It is quite possible that they were made before stamps with the first surcharge had been replaced by those of the secoid issue but, if so, they were rot put in use until after the second series ha appeared. The stamps with the surcharge in these abnormal colors were offered for sale in New York in February. 1904, Quite a few cancelled copies ar known but it is probable that even the reprints, if affixed to letters,
would be accepted for postage to day. The edrliest date of cancellation known is December 18th, 1903, while the stamps of the second issue ap. peared on December 3 rd. The best we can call these stamps is re-issues. have seen only one or two copies which showed the broken lettters which characterize the accepted reprints.

Re-issues.
Dec, 1903.
Purple Surcharge.


Varieties :
a. Double surcharge.
1c green 2 C rose
50 c bistre-brown ip lake
b. Inverted surcharge.

2 c rose
c. Diagonal surcharge reading upward.

2 c rose
d. Diagonal surcharge reading downward

2 c rose
e. Pair, one without surcharge.
ip lake
Magenta Surcharge.
${ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$ blue 20 c violet
50 c bistre-brown

## Varities:

a. Double surcharge.
${ }_{5 c} \mathrm{c}$ blue
$20 c$ violet
b. Inverted surcharge.

5 c blue $\quad .50 \mathrm{c}$ bistre-brown 20 C violet
c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

20 C violet
d. Double surcharge, both inverted.

$$
5 \mathrm{c} \text { blue } \quad 20 \mathrm{c} \text { violet }
$$

e. Diagonal surcharge reading upward.
$20 c$ violet
f. Diagonal surcharge reading downward.

## 20 C violet

This series of stamps has been reprinted. At least three lots of the reprints have been offered in the New York market. Whether they represent one reprinting or several we do not know, but it is to be feared that, so long as they prove salable, means will be found to keep up the supply. It is not always easy to distinguish between the reprints and the original staraps, as, owing to the nature of the surcharge, certain defects which characterize the reprints sometimes appear in the originals. However, it is not probable that al! the defects are to be found in any original stamp. Frequently the letters of the reprinted surcharge are filled up and appear as blots, suggesting that the handstamp is nearly worn out (may it soon fail entirely!). The impressions in dark red and rose-brown should give collectors no trouble, since those colors were never used for the original surcharges. The rose ink used for the reprints also seems a trifle too bright and the black is deeper and of a less bluish or grayish tint than that used for the originals. However, in the case of stamps surcharged in the last two colors, it will be well to look for the following marks of identification. In the reprints the "r" of "republica" is much shorter than the adjacent letters and the lower part of the letters "LI" has teen broken off, so that they usually appear only as two short vertical dashes The top of the "p" of "panama" Ieans much to the left, the first "A" appears to have moved up toward the " $U$ " above it, and the third stroke of the " N " and the top of the second " A " have been broken off. As will be seen by the list which follows, varieties are over plentiful. I have seen more misplaced and double surcharges than normal ones and it is apparent that, when the reprints were made, the collectors' interest in oddities was not lost sight of.

In the table which follows I have, for the sake of brevity, reduced the words "upward" and "downward" to "up" and "down".

Reprints.

$$
\text { June 18, } 1904 .
$$

## Rose-brown Surcharge.

1c green
5c blue $\quad 50$ bistre-brown

Varieties :
a. Inverted surcharge.
b. Diagonal surcharge reading down.
ic green
Rose Surcharge.
$2 c$ rose

Varieties:
a. Inverted surcharge.

| $2 c$ rose | $1 p$ lake |
| :--- | :---: |
| $5 c$ blue |  |
| b. Double surckarge, one inverted. |  |
| $2 c$ rose |  |
| $20 c$ violet |  |
| c. Double surcharge, both inverted. |  |
| $2 c$ rose | r $p$ lake |
| d. Vertical surcharge reading up. |  |
| $2 c$ rose | $1 p$ lake |
| $5 c$ blue |  |

e. Vertical surcharge reading up, double. $2 c$ rose uplake
$f$. Vertical surcharge reading down.
26 rose iplake
56 blue
g. Vertical surcharge reading down, double $2 c$ rose $\quad 5 c$ blue
h. Vertical surcharge reading up and down. 26 rose Ip lake
i. Vertical surcharge reading down, triple, 26 rose
i. Normal surcharge and vertical reading up.
$2 c$ rose
k. Normal surcharge and vertical reading down.
$2 c$ rose
l. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading up.

```
26 rose
                                sp lake
```

m. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading down.
$2 c$ rose
n. Diagonal surcharge reading up.
$5_{5}$ blue
-. Tertical reading down and diagonal reading down, inverted.
5c blue
f. Vertical reading down and diagonal reading up, inverted.

5c blue
9. Pair, one with inverted surcharge and one without surcharge.

26 rose
Dark red Surcharge.

| 2 c rose | loc yellow |
| :--- | :--- |
| 56 blue | $20 c$ violet |

Varieties:
a. Inverted surcharge.

| $2 c$ rose | $20 c$ violet |
| :---: | :---: |
| $5 c$ blue | $50 c$ bistre-brown |
| noc jellow | Ip lake |

b. Double surcharge.

e. Vertical surcharge reading up. 26 rose $20 c$ violet roc yellow
$f$. Vertical surcharge reading up, double. 5 c blue $\quad 50 \mathrm{C}$ bistre-brown
g. Vertical surcharge reading down.

| $2 c$ rose | 106 yellow |
| :--- | :--- |
| $5 C$ blue |  |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { h. Vertical surcharge reading down, double. } \\ 2 c \text { rose } & \text { 20c violet } \\ 10 c \text { yellow } & 50 c \text { bistre-brown }\end{array}$
i. Vertical surcharge reading up and down.

5 C blue $\quad 20 \mathrm{C}$ violet Ioc yellowe 50 C bistre-brown
j. Normal surcharge and vertical reading up. $20 c$ violet $\quad 50 c$ bistre-brown
$k$. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading up. $20 c$ violet
l. Diagonal surcharge reading up, inverted. $2 c$ rose $\quad 5 c$ blue
m. Diagonal surcharge reading down, inverted. $2 c$ rose $\quad 5 c$ blue
n. Diagonal surcharge, double.

50c bistre-brown

> 0. Diagonal surcharge, inverted, double.
> 50 bistre-brown
p. Vertical reading up and diagonal reading up, inverted. 5c blue
Black Surcharge.
5c blue
10c yellow
$50 e$ bistre-brown

Varieties:
a. Inverted surcharge.

| $2 c$ rose | $20 c$ violet |
| :---: | :---: |
| $5 c$ blue | $50 c$ bistre-broun |
| $10 c$ yellow | $\mathrm{I} p$ lake |

b. Double surcharge.
$20 c$ violet
c. Double surcharge, one inverted.
2 c rose $\quad 20 \mathrm{c}$ violet 5c blue
d. Double surcharge, both inverted.

| $2 c$ rose | $20 c$ violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| $5 c$ blue | $50 c$ bistre-brown |
| IOc yellow | I $p$ lake |

e. Triple surcharge, two inverted. 5c blue
f. Triple surcharge, tweo inverted, one vertical reading down.

5c blue
g. Vertical surcharge reading up.

| $2 c$ rose | $20 c$ violet |
| :---: | :--- |
| $10 c$ yellow | $50 c$ bistre-brown |

h. Vertical surcharge reading up, double.

| $2 c$ rose |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $20 c$ violet | 50 C bistre.brown |

$20 c$ violet
i. Vertical surcharge reading down.

| $2 c$ rose | $20 c$ biolet |
| :--- | :--- |
| $5 c$ blue | 50 C bistre-brown | roc yellow ı $p$ lake

J. Vertical surcharge reading down, double.

5c blue
roc yellow
k. Vertical surcharge reading up and down.
$2 c$ rose 50 c bistre-brawn $20 c$ violet

1. Normal surcharge and vertical reading down. 20 C violet
m. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading up.

20 Cviolet
n. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading down.
$50 c$ bistre-brozen
o. Diagonal surcharge reading up.
$5 c$ blue
p. Diagonal surcharge reading up, inverted. $20 c$ violet

50 Cistre brown
q. Diagonal surcharge reading down, inverted. 5c blue
$50 c$ bistre brown $20 c$ violet

> r. Double surcharge, one diagonal.
> 50c bistre-brown
s. Pair, one without surcharge and one with inverted surcha"ge.
$20 c$ violet
Surcharges in two colors.
a. Rose, vertical reading $u p$, and black ditto. $5 c$ blue
b. Rose, vertical reading down, and dark red ditto. 5c blue
c. Rose, vertical reading $u \phi$, and black, diagonal reading up. 5c blue
d. Rose, diagonal reading up, and black diagonal reading down, inverted. $5 c$ blue
e. Rose, diagonal reading down, and black ditto.

5 c blue
f. Dark red, normal, and rose, inverted. 5c blue
g. Dark red, inverted, and black, vertical 'eading down.

10c yellow
h. Black, normal, and rose, inverted.

5c blue
i. Black, inverted, and rose, normal. 5c blue
J. Back, inverted, and rose, diagonal reading down, inverled. 5c blue
k. Black, normal, and rose, vertical reading up.

5 c blue
l. Black, normal, and rose, vertical reading down. $5 c$ blue
m. Black, pertical reading up, and rose, vertical reading donim. 5 c blue
n. Black, vertical reading down, and rose, vertical reading us. 5c blue
o. Black, inverted, and dark red ditto.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
26 \text { rose } & 20 c \text { violet } \\
5 c \text { blue } & 50 \text { i bistre-brown } \\
\text { Ioc yellow } & \text { Ip lake }
\end{array}
$$

p. Black, normal, and dark red, inverted.

5c blue
q. Black, inverted, and dark red, normal.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5c blue } \\
& 50 c \text { bistre-brown }
\end{aligned} \quad \text { iplake }
$$

r. Black, inverted, and dark red, vertical reading up.

> 5c blue
s. Black, vertical reading up, and dark red ditto.

1p lake

t. Black, vertical reading up, and dark red, vertical reading down
$5 c$ blue
$10 c$ yellowe $\quad 50 \mathrm{C}$ bistre-brown
u. Black, vertical reading down, and dark red ditlo.

$$
50 c \text { bistre-brown }
$$

v. Black, vertical reading down, and dark red, vertical reading up.
roc yellow
1p lake
Surcharging by means of a handstamp proved to be slow and laborious so the printing press was resorted to. The first of the printed surcharges required two impressions. By one a bar of color approximating that of the stamp was printed across the top of each row, obliterating the word "colombia". By the second "panama" was printed vertically at each side of the stamp, reading upward at the left and downward at the right. The second surcharge was set up to cover fifty stamps. "panama" is normally $\mathrm{I}_{3} \mathrm{~mm}$. long by $\mathrm{I} 3 / 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ high but on ten stamps in each fifty, it is composed of larger letters and measures about 16 mm in length by 2 mm in height. On six stamps the larger word appears at both sides of the stamp while on the other four it is at one side only. The setting was arranged to cover ten horizontal rows of five stamps each After a sheet had received an impressisn on one half it was reversed and the other half was overprinted. Thus it hariens that the stamps with "panama" 16 mm . long occupy the outer vertical rows at the right and left sides of the sheets. In addition to the two sizes of "panama" we find various combinations of the letters from the two founts, as well as one, two or three inverted " $v$ 's", an inverted " $\mathbf{y}$ ", an inverted " N ", an " A " with accent, and a letter " P " which appears to have a curved vertical stroke. This letter is from another fount of type and has the angles formed by the vertical and horizontal strokes filled in, thus
producing the curved effect. It is No. 16 in the table below but I am, unfortunately, not able to show the exact shape of the letter. The various combinations of letters are given in the following table:

| 1 | PANAMA | 9 | PANAMA |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 2 | PANAMA | 10 | PANAMA |
| 3 | PANAMA | 11 | PANAMA |
| 4 | PANAMA | 12 | PANAMA |
| 5 | PANAMA | 13 | PANAMA |
| 6 | PANAMA | 14 | PXNAMA |
| 7 | PANAMA | 15 | PANAMA |
| 8 | PANAMA | 16 | PANAMA |

Owing to misplaced impressions stamps exist with "panama" once only, twice at one side, or three times on the same stamp.

Dec. 3, 1903.
b. Surcharged


Bar in similar color to stamp.
Black Surcharge.
2c rose $\quad 1 \mathrm{cc}$ yellow
5c blue

## Varieties:

a. "PANAMA" $16 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. at each side.

```
2c rose
soc yellow
5 c blue
```

b. "panama" $16 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. at one side.
2 c rose $\quad$ loc yellow

5 c blue
c. "A" with accent.
$\begin{array}{ll}2 \mathrm{c} \text { rose } \\ 5 \mathrm{c} \text { blue } & \text { roc yellow }\end{array}$
d. Inverted " N " and " v ".

2c rose roc yellow
5 c blue
e. " $p$ " with curved vertical stroke.

2 C rose $\quad$ Ioc yellow
${ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$ blue

```
    f. Inverted "v".
2c rose
        soc yellow
5c blue
    g. Two inverted "v's".
2c rose
        roc yellow
5c blue
    h. 'Three inverted "v's".
2c rose
        soc yellow
5c blue
i. Inverted " y " and " A " with accent. 2 c rose 10c yellow 5 c blue
```

j. Violet bar. 2c rose
k. Horizontal surcharge. roc yellow

Gray-black Surcharge.
2 c rose
5c blue
Varieties:
a. "PANAMA" $16 \times 2$ at each side.

2 C rose
5c blue
b. "panama" $16 \times 2$ at one side.

2c rose
5c blue
c. "A" with accent.

2 c rose $\quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ blue
d. Inverted " $N$ " and " $v$ ".

2c rose
$5^{c}$ blue
e. " $p$ " with curved vertical stroke.

2 c rose
5c blue
f. Inverted " v ".

2c rose
5c blue
g. Two inverted " $v$ 's".

2c rose
5c blue
h. Three inverted "v's". 2c rose 5 c blue
i. Inverted " y " and " A " with accent. 2 c rose $\quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ blue

Carmine Surcharge.
5c blue
20 c violet
Varieties:
a. "PANAMA" $16 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. at each side. 5 C blue $\quad 20 \mathrm{c}$ violet
b. "panama" $16 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$, at one side.

5 c blue
2 cc violet
c. "A" with accent.

5 c blue $\quad 20 \mathrm{c}$ violet
d. Inverted " N " and " v ".

5 c blue $\quad 20 \mathrm{c}$ violet
e. " $P$ " with curved vertical stroke.

5 c blue $\quad 20 \mathrm{c}$ violet
f. Inverted " v".

5 c blue $\quad 20 \mathrm{c}$ violet
g. Two inverted " v's".

5c blue
20 c violet
h. Three inverted " v's ".

5 c blue
$20 c$ violet
i. Inverted ' $\mathbf{y}$ " and " $A$ " with accent.

5 c blue $\quad 20 \mathrm{c}$ violet
j. Bar only.

5 c blue
k. Indigo bar.

5 c blue

1. Pair, one without surcharge.
${ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$ blue

# m . Double surcharge. <br> 5c blue 

n. Double surcharge, one in black. $20 c$ violet
o. Pair, one normal and one variety " $n$ ".

20 C violet
It with scarcely be necessary to say that all the varieties of lettering are to be found in connection with the double surcharges and the bars in wrong colors. The 10 centavos yellow with horizontal surcharge in black has "panama" once on some stamps, twice on others. Of course, the same varieties exist as in the vertical surcharge. It is said that four sheets of these stamps, were sold at the post office. Judging from what we hear, many things were sold at post offices in that country which were not on sale to the general public at the stamp windows. I cannot help feeling that these roc stamps are from waste sheets which should have been destroyed but were preserved for the benefit of someone, philatelists possibly.

The next lot of surcharges have usually been called the fourth issue and our best information is that they were not put in use until after the issue of the stamps with surcharge " $d$ ". However, their relationship to the stamps with surcharge " $b$ " is so apparent that there can be no doubt that they were the third lol to be surcharged, though they may have been temporarily withheld from issue.

This setting covers fifty stamps and is a re-arrangement-or, rather, two lery similar re-arrangements-of the setting for the preceding group. "panama" is set to read in the same direction at both sides of the stamp. It usually reads upward, but sheets of the 1,2 and 20 centavos exist on which it reads upward on one half the sheet and downward on the other half. As the sheet contained one hundred stamps two impressions were required to surcharge it and, if it was reversed before the second impression was made, "panama" would, of course, read in the opposite direction on the second half of the sheet. The first arrangement covered ten horizontal rows of five stamps each, the second covered five horizontal rows of ten stamps each. In impressions from the first arrangement we find the stamps with "panama 16 mm . long in the first and tenth vertical rows; on six stamps of each of these rows the larger word appears at each side, and on four stamps at one side only. In the second arrangement the first stamp in the top row has "panama" reading downward at the left and upward at the right. Numbers 3 to 10 inclusive, in that row, have "panama" 16 mm . long at eacl side of the stamp. These varieties were repeated in the sixth row when tle sheet was moved forward on the bed of the press before the second impression was made but, when it was turned around, they appeared in the tent! row and No. 100 was the complementary stamp of No. r.

Many of the varieties of lettering of setting " $b$ " are repeated in setting "c". Nos. $7,10,11,14$ and 16 are not repeated and No. 15 has not the inverted ",". We also find certain new varieties, viz :

| if PANAMA | 21 P NAMA |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PSANAMA | 22 PAN MA |
| PANAMA | 23 PANAM |
| 3) PANAMA | 24 PANVMA |

Misplaced impressions exist, as in setting " $b$ ". All the seiles excep: the 50 centavos are known with double surcharge and the 2 centavos with triple surcharge. It is claimed that some of these oddities were bought at he post office. I can only say that I have seen a number of sheeis of them and all had the appearance of being printer's waste. It does not seem possible that any post office would deliberately sell such freaks. They exist with the two surcharges reading upward, reading downward, in opposite directions, or one vertically and one horizontally. When we remember the numerous varieties in the setting, the combinations made possible by these double prints are bewildering to think of. No two stamps on a sheet are alike and no sheet like any other. To attempt to enumerate the varieties and com. binations would be a hopeless task and serve no useful purpose.

## 1904.

c. Surcharged
$\Sigma$
2
2
2

Bar and words in same color.
Carmine Surcharge.
"PANAMA" reading upward.

| ic green | $50 c$ bistre-brown |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | ip lake | 20 c violet

## Varieties:

a. "Panama" reading downward.
ic green $\quad 50 \mathrm{c}$ bistre-brown
2 C rose $\quad 1 \mathrm{p}$ lake
20 C violet
b. "panama" reading upward and downward.

| ic green | 50 c bistre-brown |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 C rose | Ip lake |
| 20 C violet |  |

c. "panama" 16 mm . long at one side.
ic green $\quad 20 C$ violet 2 c rose
d. "panama" i 6 mm , long at both sides.

| 1c green | 50 c bistre-brown |
| :--- | :---: |
| 2 c rose | Ip lake |
| 20 c violet |  |

e. "A" with accent.

| ic green <br> 2c rose <br> $20 c$ violet | 50 c bistre-brown |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ip lake |
|  |  |
| f. Inverted " N ". |  |
| Ic green | 50 c bistre-brown |
| 2 c rose | ip lake |

> g. Inverted "v".
ic green
50c bistre-brown
2c rose
ip lake
20 C violet
h. Three inverted "v"s".


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { i. "p NAMA". } \\
& \text { 2C rose } \\
& \text { j. "PAN MA". }
\end{aligned}
$$

ic green
$20 c$ violet
k. "PANAM". ic green

1. "panvma". 20 C violet
m. Double surcharge.
ic green
2c rose
d. Triple surcharge.

2c rose

The fourth (and we hope the last) surcharge made in the city of Panama pias a decided improvement on its predecessors. It is type set, with a bar across the top of the stam? and "panama" reading upNard at the left sit: and downward at the fight. The entire surcharge is printed in carmine. It is set up to cover fifty stamps, ten horizon!al rows of five stamps each. Thus, two impressio.as, side by side, are required to surcharge the sheet "PANAMA" measures $55 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. and there are only a few varie. ties. On\%: stamp in each fifty has the word reading upward at both sides, "another has it reading downward at both sides, a third has a small thick " N ", a fourth an inverted " $v$ " in place of the last " $A$ ", and a fifth has the
word at the left misplaced, that is to say, on all other stamps it 4 mm from the bar above it but in this instance it is only $21 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. All these varieties except the fourth were subsequently corrected. Copits of the 2 and 5 centavos are known with the varieties "anama" and "panam" kut thej are probably due to dropped letters and are not varieties in the setting. There are misplaced surcharges, as before.

I have seen sheets of the I and 2 centavos in which the second impres. sion had been printed too far to one side, so that one of the outer vertical rows was without surcharge and either the fifth or sixth vertical row had a double surcharge. As the variety with "panama" misplaced and that with both words reading upward occupy respectively the fourth and sixth places in the first vertical row of the setting, it is evident that they must be included in the double surcharges, the second surcharge, in each case, being of the normal variety. I have not seen sheets of the other stamps with double sur. charge and so cannot say what varieties exist in those values.

Jan., 1904.
d. Surcharged $\sum_{4}^{4}$

Carmine Surcharge.

| 1c green | 20c violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 50 c bistre-brown |
| 5c blue | Ip lake |
| roc yellow |  |

## Varieties :

a. "panama" reading upward at both sides.

IC green 20 C violet
2 c rose $\quad 50 \mathrm{c}$ bistre-brown
5c blue ip lake rac yellow
b, "panama" reading downward at both sides.

| 1 c green | 20 c violet |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 c rose | 50 c bistre-brown |
| $5^{\text {c }}$ blue | ip lake |
| roc yellow |  |
|  | " ${ }^{\prime}$ ". |
| Ic green | 20 c violet |
| 2c rose | 50 c bistre-brown |
| ${ }_{5 c} \mathrm{c}$ blue | sp lake |
| roc yellow |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { d. Inverted " } \mathrm{v} \text { ". } \\
& { }^{2 c} \text { green } \\
& \text { 2c rose } \\
& \text { 5c blue } \\
& \text { soc yellow } \\
& \text { e. "panama" misplaced. } \\
& \text { 1c green } \\
& \text { 2c rose } \\
& \text { 5c blue } \\
& \text { Ioc yellow } \\
& 20 \mathrm{c} \text { violet } \\
& \text { 50c bistre-brown } \\
& \text { ip lake } \\
& 20 \mathrm{C} \text { violet } \\
& \text { 50c bistre-brown } \\
& \text { ip lake } \\
& \text { f. "anama" } \\
& \text { 2c rose } \\
& \text { 5c blue } \\
& \text { g. "anama" at left, "panam" at right, } \\
& 5 \mathrm{c} \text { blue } \\
& \text { h. Pair, one without surcharge } \\
& \text { ic green } \\
& 2 \mathrm{c} \text { rose } \\
& \text { i. Without bar. } \\
& \text { ic green } \\
& \text { j. Inverted surcharge, bar at bottom. } \\
& { }_{5} \mathrm{c} \text { blue } \\
& \text { 10c yellow } \\
& \text { k. Double surcharge. } \\
& \text { ic green } \\
& \text { 2c rose } \\
& \text { ioc yellow } \\
& \text { ip lake } \\
& \text { 1. Double surcharge, normal and "a". } \\
& \text { ic green } \\
& \text { 2c rose } \\
& m \text {. Double surcharge, normal and " } \mathrm{d} \text { ". } \\
& 1 \mathrm{c} \text { green } \quad 2 \mathrm{c} \text { rose } \\
& n \text {. Double surcharge, normal and "e". } \\
& \text { ic green } \\
& \text { 2c rose } \\
& \text { o. Double surcharge, one inverted. } \\
& \text { 2c rose } \\
& \text { ip lake } \\
& \text { p. Double surcharge, one diagonal. } \\
& \text { sp lake }
\end{aligned}
$$

I h e been shown the following varieties which are claimed to be essays; all appe to be surcharged with type " $d$ " or part of the material compos ing it:
word at the left misplaced, that is to say, on all other stamps it is 4 mm . from the bar above it but in this instance it is only $21 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. All these varieties except the fourth were subsequently corrected. Copies of the 2 and 5 centavos are known with the varieties "ANAMA" and "PANAM" but they are probably due to dropped letters and are not varieties in the setting. There are misplaced surcharges, as before.

I have seen sheets of the 1 and 2 centavos in which the second impres. sion had been printed too far to one side, so that one of the outer vertical rows was without surcharge and either the fifth or sixth vertical row had a double surcharge. As the variety with "panama" misplaced and that with both words reading upward occupy respectively the fourth and sixth places in the first vertical row of the setting, it is evident that they must be included in the double surcharges, the second surcharge, in each case, being of the normal variety. I have not seen sheets of the other stamps with double sur. charge and so cannot say what varieties exist in those values.

Jan., 1904.
d. Surcharged $\underset{\sim}{4}$

Carmine Surcharge.

| 1c green | 20c violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 50 c bistre-brown |
| 5c blue | Ip lake |
| roc yellow |  |

Varieties:
a. "panama" reading upward at both sides.

| 1c green | 20 c violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 50 c bistre-brown |
| 5c blue | Ip lake |
| 10c yellow |  |

b. "panama" reading downward at both sides.

| 1c green | 20 c violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 50 c bistre-brown |
| 5c blue | Ip lake |
| 10c yellow |  |

c. Small, thick " N ".

| IC green | 20 c violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 50 c bistre-brown |
| $\mathbf{5 c}$ blue | 1 p lake |

d. Inverted " v ".

| 1c green | 20c violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 50 c bistre-brown |
| 5 c blue | Ip lake |
| 10c yellow |  |

e. "panama" misplaced.

| ic green | 20 c violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 50 c bistre-brown |
| 5 c blue | Ip lake |
| Ioc yellow |  |

f. "anama"

2c rose
5c blue
g. "anama" at left, "panam" at right, 5 c blue
h. Pair, one without surcharge
ic green $\quad 2 \mathrm{c}$ rose
i. Without bar.
ic green
j. Inverted surcharge, bar at bottom.

5c blue
roc yellow
k. Double surcharge.

| ic green | roc yellow |
| :--- | :---: |
| ac rose | ip lake |

1. Double surcharge, normal and "a". 10 green $\quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ rose
$m$. Double surcharge, normal and "d". 1 c green $\quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ rose
n. Double surcharge, normal and "e". 1 C green $\quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ rose
o. Double surcharge, one inverted.
2 c rose ip lake
p. Double surcharge, one diagonal.

> sp lake

I h e been shown the following varieties which are claimed to be essays; all appe to be surcharged with type " $d$ " or part of the material compos ing it :
ic green with green bar at top and "panama" in carmine at each side.
ic green with green bar at top and "panama" in carmine, once, in the middle of the stamp, reading upward.
re green without bar, "PANAMA" in carmine across the top of the stamp.
2c rose with carmine bar at top and "panama" in black at each side.
ioc yellow with yellow bar at top and "panama" in carmine at each side.
$20 c$ violet with black bar and "panama" in carmine at each side.
5 c blue and roc yellow with carmire bar only.
Copies of the r peso surcharged with bar only have been offered for sale as errors. I judge this variety to be a companion to the essays of the 5 and roc with bar only, especially as the bar is not in the same ink nor of the same width as that on the regularly surcharged stamps

## B. Issued in Colon.

Colon, like its sister city, Panama, had numerous surcharged issues, most of which were produced by means of handstamps. The first of these surcharges, which is illustrated as type " $e$ ", resembles the corresponding issue for tre city of Panama though all the le ters are much larger. While most collectors recognize only one general type of this overprint we may say, for the be nefit of specialists, that five handstamps were employed in surcharging the large number of stamps that were required by the public and stamp collectors. The differences between these handstamps may be described as follows:

1. Brozd "m" in "panama". Small " $R$ " and narrow " $B$ " and " $A$ " in "republica". Narrow" d " in "de". Space between "republica" and "DE". " $P$ " of "PANAMA" is upright. If a ruler or any other article with a straight edge is laid at the right of the " $N$ " of "panama" it will touch the right side of the " $\boldsymbol{b}$ " of "republica" and if laid along the right side of the second " $A$ " it will touch the top of the " $L$ " above it.
II. Broad " $M$ " in "panama". Large " $R$ " and narrow " $B$ " and " $A$ " in "republica". Narrow "d" in "de". Space between "republica" and "de". Top of the " $P$ " of "panama" leans to the right. A straightedge placed at the right of the " $N$ " of "panama" will touch the right side of the " $B$ " of "republica" but when placed along the right-hand stroke of the second "A" the line will pass between the " $L$ " and "I" above.
III. Broad "m" in "panama". Small "r", bread " $\boldsymbol{r}$ " and darrow "a" in "republica". Broad " D " in "de". No space between "re. publica" and "de", the two words appearing as one. The third stroke of the " $n$ " of "panama", if extended, would pass through the middle of the "в" of "republica".
IV. Narrow "m" in "panama". Broad "a" in "republica". Space between "republica" and "de". A line drawn along the right side of the first "a" of "panama" will cross the " $u$ " of "republica" from lomel right to upper left, while a line drawn at the right of the " m " will pass to the right of the vertical stroke of the " $L$ " of "republica".
V. Narrow "m" in "panama". Broad "A" in "republica". Space between "republica" ard "DE". A line drann along the right side of the first "A" of "panama" will pass through the middle of the " U " above and one drawn at right of the "N" will pass to the left of the vertical stroke of the " L " of "REPUBLICA".

In ty pes I, II and III the surcharge is $53 / 4 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~m}$. high, wh le in types IV and $V$ it is only $51 / 4 \mathrm{~mm}$., the letters of "republica de" being notably shorter in the last two types.

These handstamps were made of rubber. No. III appears to have been damaged before it was withdrawn from use, as we frequently see impressions showing a crack across the words "republica de". It has not seemed worth while to attempt to subdivide the reference list according to the various types of this surcharge. The amount of time and effort which would be required to work up such a list would be out of proportion to th value of the result ${ }^{-}$

November 1903.
e. Handstamped REPUBLICA DE

Magenta Surcharge.
I. On issue of 1892-96.

| ic green | Ioc yellow |
| :--- | :---: |
| 2c rose | 20c violet |
| 5c blue | ip lake |

## Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

| 1c green | sc blue |
| :--- | ---: |
| 2c rose | soc violet |

b. Inverted surcharge.

2 c rose
c. Pair, one without surcharge.

5c blue
d. Vertical surcharge, reading upward.

5 c blue
e. Diagonal surcharge.

| rc green | loc yellow |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | soc violet |
| $5 c$ blue |  |

f. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.
$5^{c}$ blue
II. On issue of 1887-88.

Pelure paper.
50c brown

## Variety:

a. Inverted surcharge.

5oc brown
Violet Surcharge.
I. On issue 1892-96.
$1 c$ green
$2 c$ rose
${ }_{5 c}$ blue
roc yellow $20 c$ violet ip lake

## Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.
ic green
5c blue
b. Pair, one without surcharge.
ic green
5 c blue
c. Diagonal surcharge.

2c rose
ip lake
roc yellow
II. On issue of ${ }^{1887} \mathbf{- 8 8}$.

Ordinary wove paper. $50 c$ brown

Varieties:
a. Inverted surcharge.
$50 c$ brown
b. Pair, one without surcharge.

50 C brown
Pelure paper
50 c brown

## Varieties:

## a. Double surcharge.

50 c brown
b. Inverted surcharge:

50 c brown
c. Vertical surcharge, reading upward.

50 c brown
Blue Surcharge.
ac rose
Blue-black Surcharge.
2c rose
Variety :
a. Diagonal surcharge.

2c rose
In connection with the first surcharged stamps of Colon, there is a little story that may be worth repeating as pointing to the origin of some of the too-numerous oddities. As I report the conversations from hearsay, I may not give the exact letter of what was said, but I believe the spirit to be correct. About the time the first surcharged stamps made their appearance in New York, a certain stamp dealer had a friend who was going to the Isthmus. Said he: "Old chap, here's a hat full of money. When you reach Colon, go to the post office and buy me such and such quantities of the new surcharged stamps and, by the way, if you can get any with the surcharge upside down or stamped twice, I'd like 'em. Stamp collectors will pay well for that sort of thing, you know, and I can use them in may businass." In due time the messenger reached Colon, went to the post office, displayed the money, gave his order, and mentioned his patron's desire for oddities. Said the postmaster: "We are short of stock to-day, but we struggle to please. Come around again in few days and we'll have them for you"- 'Then, to his assistant: "That's a nice man and a beautiful lot of money. We must try and oblige him. Perhaps if you make him some of those uside down things, he will reward your efforts; so Pedro, do your -ahen - prettiest". And Pedro did. We know, for we have seen the "esult. By combining the surcharges "republicade panama", "panama", "r. COL N" in circle, and "A. R. COLON", using ink pads of different colors and pa ing plentiful heed to inverted and double impressions, the result was sug estive of the patchwork nightmares which ladies call "crazy quilts". As if at this were not sufficient, when the man who gave the order came for his :oods, he was told that, though the office force had been active in trying meet his wants, the work was not all finished and that, if he Was in : hurry for it, he might take the sheets and the handstamp to his hotel ard complete the job himself. This he did but, having to provide
his own ink pads, he added some colors (such as bright rose and black) which were not included in the post office supply. It must be said to the credit of the dealer that, when he received these things, he was somewhat startled and, so far as he could determine which were the home-made (or hotel-made ) varieties, he removed them from the lot.

The second issue of stamps for the city of Colon was also surcharged by hand. The overprint was merely the word "panama" in Roman capitals, measuring $191 / 2 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$. In the normal position the surcharge is struck horizontally across the top of the stamp. The handstamp used for this surcharge was of brass and produced a much cleaner impression than those used for the preceding issue. It was usually impressed so deeply that the raised out. lines of the letters can be seen on the back of the stamp.

December 1903.

## $f$. Surcharged PANAMA

Magenta Surcharge.
I. On issue of 1892-96.

| ic green | roc yellow |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 20 c violet |
| 5 c blue | ip lake |

## Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.
Ic green
10c yellow $\quad 20 \mathrm{C}$ violet
b. Inverted surcharge.
ic green 200 violet
sc blue is lake roc yellow
c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

> sp lake
d. Double surcharge, both inverted.
roc yellow splake
e. Pair, one without surcharge.
ic green
f. Diagonal surcharge.

| Ic green | 1oc yellow |
| :--- | :---: |
| 2c rose | 20c violet |
| 5 c blue | ip lake |

g. Vertical surcharge.
$20 c$ violet
II. On issue of $\mathbf{1 8 8 7} \mathbf{- 8 8}$.

Ordinary wove paper.
50 c brown
Variety:
a. Diagonal surcharge.

5oc brown
Pelure paper.
50 c brown
Varieties:
a. Inverted surcharge.

50 c brown
b. Diagonal surcharge.

50 c brown
Violet Surcharge.
I. On issue of 1892-96.
ic green
${ }_{5 c}$ blue
${ }_{2 c}$ C rose
roc yellow
Varieties:
a. Double surcharge.
$2 c$ rose
$5^{c}$ blue
b. Inverted surcharge.
ic green 200 violet 2c rose
c. Pair, one without surcharge.

5c blue
d. Diagonal surcharge.

2 c rose
${ }_{5 c} \mathrm{c}$ blue
$20 c$ violet
ip lake
10c yellow
e. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.

2c rose
f. Vertical surcharge, reading upwe rd, double.

2c rose
II. On issue of $1887-88$.

Ordinary wove paper.
50 C brown
Varieties:
a. Double surcharge.

50 c brown
b. Inverted surcharge.

50 C brown
c. Pair, one without surcharge.
$50 c$ brown
d. Diagonal surcharge.

50 c brown
e. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.

50 c brown
Red Surcharge.
I. On issue of 1887 -88.

Ordinary wove paper.
50c brown
Varieties:
a. Pair, one without surcharge.

5oc brown
b. Diagonal surcharge.
$50 c$ brown
The third provisional issue which appeared in Colon was, like the two which preceded it, made by surcharging the " map" stamps of the State of Panama, but this time the surcharge was printed. The $1,2,5,10$ and 50 centavos appeared in January, 1904, but the 20 centavos and 1 pes, were not issued until the next month.

The surcharge consisted of a bar and the words "Republica de Pa ama" in two lines of italic type. There were two arrangements of this sur harge, each set up to cover fifty stamps. In the first arrangement the surcharge covered ten horizontal rows of five stamps each. Normally there r"as ath acute account on the " $u$ " of "Republica" and the last " $a$ " of "Paiama" No. $3^{2}$ had a small accent on the " $a$ " of "Republica"; on 34 the " $i$ " of "Republica" was from a wrong fount, being thicker and appearing to stand
more ne rly upright than the correct letter ; while on Nos. 1, 10, 43 and 47 the final " $a$ " of "Panama" was without accent. Only the 1 and 2 centavos are known with this setting, The second arrangement was made by taking the tweaty five varieties which constituted the lower half of the setting and placing them at the right side of the upper half. By this transposition the setting became one of five horizontal rows of ten stamps each. In this second arrangement the variety with accent on the " $a$ " of "Republica" was No. 17, that with thick " $i$ " was No. 19, and Nos. 5, 15, 38 and 47 had no accent on the last " $a$ " of "Panama".

$$
\text { Jan.-Feb., } 1904 .
$$


I. On issue of 1892-96.

Carmine Surcharge. ic green 5c blue

## Varieties:

a. Accent on " $a$ " of "Republica". ic green $\quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ blue
b. Thick " $i$ " in "Republica".

1 c green $\quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ blue c. ${ }_{\sim}$ Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent.
ic green $\quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ blue
d. Double surcharge.
ic green
e. Inverted Surcharge.
ic green
f. Double surcharge, one inverted.
ic green
g. Double surcharge, one diagonal.
ic green
h. Without bar.
ic green $\quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ blue
Dull Red Surcharge.

Variety:
a. Double surcharge, one diagonal.

1 c green
Brown Surcharge.
ic green
Varieties:
a. Accent on " $a$ " of "Republica".
ic green
b. Thick " $i$ " in "Republica".
ic green
c. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent.

1 c green
d. Inverted surcharge.
rc green
e. Double surcharge, one inverted.
ic green
f. Double surcharge (one brown, one carmine) both inverted.
ic green
Dark Brown Surcharge.
$20 C$ violet
Varieties:
a. Accent on " $a$ " of " Republica"
$20 c$ violet
b. Thick " $i$ " in " Republica".
$20 c$ violet
c. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent.

20 C violet
Black Surcharge.

> ic green
> 2c rose
> roc yellow
$20 c$ violet
sp lake
Varieties:
a. Accent on " $a$ " of "Republica".
ic green 20 C violet
2c rose
10c yellow
b. Thick " $i$ " in " Republica"
IC green 20 C violet
2c rose
sp lake
roc yellow
c. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent
rc green
2c rose $20 c$ violet
ip lake
soc yellow
d. Double surcharge.

10c yellow
20 c violet
e. Inverted surcharge.

2 C rose $\quad 20 \mathrm{C}$ violet roc yellow
f. Double surcharge, one inverted.
ic green Ioc yellow
g. Double surcharge, one diagonal.
$20 c$ violet
h. Vertical surcharge.
ic green
i. Diagonal surcharge.
ic green
j. Pair, one without surcharge.

2 c rose
II. On issue of $1887 \mathbf{8 8}$.

Blue Surcharge.
Ordinary wove paper.
$50 c$ brown
Varieties :
a. Accent on " $a$ " of "Republica"

50c brown
b. Thick " $i$ " in " Republica"

50 c brown
c. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent.
$50 c$ brown
Pelure paper.$50 c$ brown
Varieties:
a. Accent on " $a$ " of "Republica".50c brown
b. Thick " $i$ " in " Republica".
50 c brown
c. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent
$50 c$ brown
I have seen a sheet of the 1 centavo stamps which had the upper halfsurcharged in carmine and the lower half in brown.
At the time that the first of the stamps with surcharge " $g$ " appeared they had a companion 20 centavos which was surcharged with type " $h$ ". The stamp with this surcharge was in use for about one month when it was replaced by the 20 centavos with the italic surcharge (" $g$ "). This surcharge was printed. It was set up to cover a block of ten stamps, five horizontal pairs. There were no prominent varieties in the setting, though each of the ten differed slightly from the others.

> January Ig04 hepublica h. Surcharged DEPANAMA.

On issue of $1892-96$
Carmine Surcharge.
20 C violet

## Variety:

a. Double surcharge. $20 c$ violet
It has been claimed by some that the issue with the italic surcharge was speculative and unnecessary; however, we must allow that the labor attendant on the production of a handstamped issue certainly presents a good excuse for changing to one with a printed surcharge. Be this as it may, there is no such excuse to offer for the issue which follows. On the contrary, it is a deliberate return to the old style with all its defects and evil possibilities.

It is a debated question among philatelists whether this issue was intended to be an imitation of the first hat ditamped issue of Colon-the intention being defeated by the bungling of the man who made the rubber handstamp-or if it was designed to produce a new lot of varieties to be sold to guileless stamp collectors. But it is quite certain that the stamps surcharged with type " $i$ " are a speculation on the part of an high official, made for his individual profit, and sold only by himself or his agents. A few were passed through the post office in order to give them standing but they were, not on sale at the stamp window and were only to be obtanied from certain people and at an advance over face value. As there may be some who like this sort of thing, and because of the few used copies which exist, I list the "bunch" but I do not commend them to philatelists.

February, 1904.
i. Surcharged ${ }^{\text {P }}$ REPUBLICA OE

Magenta Surcharge.
I. On issue of $189 z-96$.

| ic green | 20 c violet |
| :--- | :---: |
| 5 c blue | IP lake |
| Ioc yellow |  |

Varielies:
a. Double surcharge.
ic green
b. Inverted surcharge.

| ic green | 200*Violet |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$ blue | 1pake |
| roc yellow |  |

c. Diagonal surcharge.
sp lake
d. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.

| 5 c blue |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| 20 C violet | ip lake |

## II. On issue of $\mathbf{r 8 8 7 - 8 8}$

Ordinary wove paper.
50 c brown
Varieties:
a. Double surch arge
$50 c$ brown
b. Inverted surcharge.
$50 c$ brown

Pelure paper.
50 c brown
Varieties:
a. Double surcharge.

50 c brown
b. Inverted surcharge.
$50 c$ brown
As if the foregoing were not enough, this peddler of monstrosities needs muit procure a quantity of stamps of the fourth surcharged issue of Panama and add his last absurd and unnecessary surcharge to them. Like the preceding set, they were only to be bought "of the maker". Copies have been passed through the post office though it is doubtful if that adds much to their merit. I list these precious products for what they are worth.


Varieties:
a. Inverted surcharge.
ic green Ioc yellow
2c ro:e
b. Double surcharge, one inverted.
roc yellow
c. Double vertical surcharge, reading up and down.
loc yellow
The varieties are all of the handstamped surcharge (type " $i$ ").
C. Issued in Bocas del Toro.

This town had only one provisional issue, made by surcharging the $1800^{\circ}$ 96 issue of Panama with the surcharge illustrated below. Stamps with this surcharge are comparatively scarce and it would appear that only a sufficient quantity to meet the actual requirements of the postal service was prepared.

November, 1903.
k. Handstamped $R$ de Panama

Violet Surcharge.
ic green 2 c rose 5 c blue roc yellow

20 C violet 50 c bistre-brown 1 p lake

## Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

$$
2 \mathrm{C} \text { rose } \quad 10 \mathrm{c} \text { yellow }
$$

b. Inverted surcharge.
ic green
10c yellow
c. Vertical surcharge reading up. roc yellow
d. Vertical surcharge reading down.
ic green
roc yellow
e. Normal surcharge and vertical reading up.
roc yellow
f. Normal surch arge and vertical reading down.
ic green
g. Vertical surcharge reading up and diagonal reading down.
ic green
h. Diagonal surcharge reading up.

5 c blue roc yellow
i. Diagonal surcharge reading up, double. 5 c blue
j . Diagonal surcharge reading up, inverted. roc yellow
k. Diagonal surcharge reading down.

| 1c green | 5c blue |
| :--- | :---: |
| 2 c rose | Ioc yellow |

1. Diagonal surcharge reading down double., ic green 5 c blue
m. Diagonal surcharge reading down, inverted.

> soc yellow
$n$, Pair, one without surcharge.
ic green
The supplement to Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, dated June 30, 1904, lists the provisional 5 c on 20 c black on lilac of 1894 with the Bocas del Toro surcharge but does not give th $=$ type of the figure " 5 ". I have never seen this stamp and have not been able to verify its existence.

## D. Issued in David.

There is some question whether the device illustrated below is a surcharge or only a postmark It was certainly used as a postmark at times, for I have seen it used as such on the 100 yellow of 1892 and on the $10 c$ with the third Panama surcharge. I have seen copies of both those stamps on original covers with the David device partly on the stamp and partly on the envelope. I have also seen it when it was apparently used as a surcharge, as it was all on the stamp and there was a cancellation in addition. I unfortunately made no note about the latter and the suggestion has recently been made that it was probably "transito panama" i.e. the postmark used in the city of Panama on letters in transit. I am not able at this moment to obtain copies of these stamps and so cannot confirm or deny the claims about them. I shall, therefore, list them and leave my readers to form their own conclusions about any specimens which they may possess.
l. Handstamped


Violet Surcharge.
2c rose
10c yellow $\quad 20 \mathrm{C}$ violet

E General Issue.
In August, 1904, the philatelic journals announced that a new series of postage, registration, acknowledgement of receipt and too late stamps had been prepared and would be placed in use at once. As a matter of fact, all but the stamps for regular postage were issued; but the latter were withheld, presumably until the stock of surcharged stamps should be exhausted. On December 12 th, 1904, the new 1 and 2 centavos stamps appeared with the surcharge "canal zone". It had been stated that Panama was to be placed on a gold basis at that date and it was assumed that the 1 and 2 centavos, if not all the values of the series, were placed on sale then. But the latest information is that the change in the currency will not take place until about February 4 th, 1905 , and that the 1 and 2 centavos will then be placed on sale, to be followed by the other denominations as the existing supplies of surcharged stamps are used up The stamps are made by the American Bank Note Co. and are finely engraved in taille douce. The colors are said to be the same as hose used for the corresponding values of the $1892-96$ issue.

1905


Perforated 12.

| 1c green | 200 violet |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2c rose | 500 brown |
| 5 c blue | Ip lake |
| Ioc yellow |  |

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

## I. Issued under Colombian Dominion.

The first registration stamp issued in the state of Panama was a companion to the series for ordinary postage which appeared in $1887-88$ and, like them, was made by lithography and printed in black on colored wove paper. It measured $39 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$ and had the same perforation as the regular series. The design is framed by thin lines, distant about 1 mm . from the top and bottom and $11 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. from each end.

## 1888.



Perforated $131 / 2$.
soc black on gray
In common with the ordinary postage stamps of the same date the registration stamp has been reprinted.

Reprints.

1. Colored Wove Paper.

Perforated $131 / 2$.
roc black on gray roc black on straw ioc black on blue

## Varieties:

a. Imperforate.
roćblack on gray
soc black on straw 10c,black_on light blue
b. Imperforate horizontally.

## c. Imperforate vertically

$$
\text { 1oc black on gray } \quad \text { Ioc black on light blue }
$$

## II. Glazed, Surface-colored Paper. <br> Perforated $131 / 2$.

roc black on blue gray roc black on crimson
Varitities:
a. Imperforate.
roc black on blue gray $\quad$ oc black on bright green
b. Imperforate vertically.
roc black on blue-gray Icc black on vermilion
From 1897 to 1904 registration stamps were frequently made by surcharging the 10 centavos yellow of the $1892-96$ issue with a large capital " $R$ " and the word " COLON" in a circle as illustrated below. The surcharge was applied with a handstamp. In a recent number of the Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal Dr. D. von Biasini describes two types of this surcharge. The first-which appeared in 1897 -has the circle 19 mm . in diameter, the " $R$ " 9 mm . high, 4 mm . belonging to the upper part of the letter and 5 mm . to the lower, and the " L " of "COLON" $23 / 4 \mathrm{~mm}$. high. The second type appeared about 1902 and has the circle 20 mm . in diameter, the " $R$ "" 9 mm . high but divided into two equal parts of $41 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. each, and the " l " of "colon " 3 mm . high. I have not found a copy of the first type but have no reason to doult its existence.

$$
1897 \cdot 1902
$$



Perforated 12.
$m$. Surcharged " R-colon " in a circle.
Dull blue Surcharge. roc yellow Blue-black Surcharge. 10c yellow

Variety :
a. Inverted surcharge.
icc yellow

## Violet Surcharge.

roc yellow
Magenta Surcharge.
joc yellow
Varieties:
a. Inverted surcharge.
soc yellow
b. Diagonal surcharge.
roc yellow
In 1900 a third issue appeared. Like the first it was made by lithography. The stamps were printed in sheets of twelve-six horizontal pairs. Each stamp differed slightly from the others, the most prominent varieties being No. 6 without period after "centavos", and No. 9 with a large period alter "colombia". At first these stamps were printed in black on blue wove paper, but in 1901 the color was changed to dull red and the paper to stout white wove. The perforation gauges in. Some shet ts of the red stamps are fully perforated, while others have no perforation at the outer sides of the stamps.
1900.


## Perforated II.

1oc black on light blue
190 I.
ioc dull red
In 1902 the depreciation of the currency made it necessary to increase the fee for registered letters to 20 centavos. To meet the demand for a registration stamp of this denomination the current registration stamp was surcharged with a new value, the figures " 20 " being handstamp $d$ over the figure: "10" at each end of the lower label.

$$
1902 .
$$



Blue-black Su:charge. 20 C on 10 c dull red

I have seen an envelope bearing a 2 c rose of $\mathbf{1 8 9 2 . 9 6 \text { , cancelled }}$ "panama-i6 mar igoo", and also having a $10 c$ yellow of $1892-96$ overprinted with a large " $R$ " in black and a registration number in blue and cancelled "recomendado * panama * 17 Mar 1900." The owner claims this to be a provisional registration stamp but, as a large letter " $R$ " was often used as a cancellation for registered letters, I think it well to await further evidence before recognizing this copy as a surcharged stamp. Men. tion of a similar variety will be found in the paragraph devoted to the registration stamps issued in Bocas del Toro. It should be said that the handstamp " R -colon" in a circle as well as that inscribed "A.R. - colon -colombia" (to be illustrated in a subsequent section of this article) were frequently used as cancellation marks, indeed, some claim that they are always such, but we know stamps with these overprints were sold in quanitities at the post offices, that they were intended solely for use on registered letters and, when so used, they usually received a cancellation.

## II. Issues oe the Republic.

We have seen that, following the revolt of Panama from the Colombian Republic, a great variety of surcharges was applied to the current postage stamps. Many of these surcharges, as well as some new varieties, were used on the registration, acknowledgement of receipt and too late stamps. The hand stamps " $R$-COLON" and "A. R.-COLON-COLOMBIA" were also ap. plied to ordinary postage stamps which had been surcharged for the Republic of Panama. Descriptions of most of the surcharges have already been given and it would be superfluous to repeat them. I shall, therefore, confine myself as closely as possible to a list of the different stamps and their varieties

## A. Issued in the City of Panama.

Registration Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged.
November, 1903.


Imperforate.
Handstamped (a) $\begin{gathered}\text { REPUBLICA } \\ \text { PANAMA }\end{gathered}$
Rose Surcharge.
20 C red-brown on blue
20c blue on blue
With additional surcharge 10.
$10 c$ on 2 cc red-brown on blue 10 c on 20 c blue on blue
Varictics :
a. " 10 " double.
b. " 10 " in blue-black.
soc on 20 c red brown on blue
c. " 10 " only.
roc on 20 c blue on blue
Magenta Surcharge.
$20 c$ blue on blue

## Variety :

a. Inverted surcharge. $20 c$ blue on blue Blue-black Surcharge. 2cc red-brown on blue May, 1904.

Handstamped (n) Panamá and , 10.
Rose Surcharge.
roc on 20 c red-brown on blue roc on 20 c blue on blue

## Varieties:

a. Without period before " 10 ".

10c on 20 C blue on blue
b. With period after " 10 ". roc on 20 c blue on blue
c. " 10 " omitted.
$20 c$ blue on blue
d. Surcharge " $n$ " double.
roc on 20 c blue on blue
Handstamped ( $n$ ) Panamá and 10.
roc on 20 c blue on blue
The supplement to Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, dated Oct. 3Ist, 1904, lists, among the registration stamps, the soc yellow of the regular postage series of 1892.96 surcharged with type " $a$ " in rose and type " $m$ ". The color of the latter surcharge is not stated. This variety does not seem to be known to collectors in the United States and I am inclined to think it may be an instance in which the " R -colon " handstamp was used as a cancellation mark.

## B. Issued in Colon.



The normal position of the surcharge " $m$ " is, of course, with the letter ' $\mathbb{R}$ " upright but, the handstamp being round, the surcharge is very often not in the correct position. Thus we find it inverted, sideways (either to the right or the left), with the top of the " B " toward the various corners, and in every intermediate position. I content myself with listing the more prominent varieties.

> Surcharged " $e$ " in red and " $m$ " in violet.
> roc yellow
> Varieties:
a. Surcharge " $m$ " double.
roc yellow
b. Surcharge " $m$ " sideways.
roc yellow
c. Surcharge " $m$ " diagonal.
roc yellow
Surcharged " $e$ " in red and " $m$ " in red.
soc yellow
Varieties:
a. Surcharge " $e$ " double.
roc yellow
b. Surcharge " $m$ " inverted.
roc yellow
c. Surcharge " $m$ " diagonal,
roc yellow
Surcharged " $e$ " in violet and " $m$ " in red.
10c yellow

## Varieties:

a. Surcharge " $m$ " inverted.
ice yellow
b. Surcharge " $m$ " sideways.
roc yellow
Surcharged " $e$ " in violet and " $m$ " in violet.
yoc yellow
Varieties:
a. Surcharge " $m$ " double.
roc yellow
b. Surcharge " $m$ " inverted.

10c yellow
c. Surcharge " $m$ " sideways.
roc yellow
d. Surcharge " $m$ " diagonal.
roc yellow
e. Pair, one without surcharge " $m$ ".
icc yellow
f. Pair, one without surcharge " $e$ ".
roc yellow
g. Surcharge " e" inverted.
roc jellow
Surcharged " $e$ " in violet and " $m$ " in magenta.
soc yellow
Varieties:
a. Surcharge " $m$ " inverted.
roc yellow
b. Surcharge " $m$ " sideways.
icc yellow
c. Surcharge " $m$ " diagonal.
soc yellow
Surcharged " $e$ " in violet and " $m$ " in black.
soc yellow

Surcharged " $e$ " in magenta and " $m$ " in red.
roc yellow
Varieties:
a. Surcharge " $m$ " inverted.
roc yellow
b. Surcharge " $m$ " sideways.
roc yellow
c. Surcharge " $m$ " diagonal.
roc yellow
Surcharged " $e$ " in magenta and " $m$ " in violet.
roc yellow
Variety:
a. Surcharge " $m$ " sideways, ioc yellow

Surcharged " $e$ " in magenta and " $m$ " in magenta.
soc yellow
Variety:
a. Surcharge " $m$ " inverted.
soc yellow
Surcharged " $e$ " in magenta and " $m$ " in black.
soc yellow
IJhave seer two blocks of these stamps in each of which one stamp, is addition to the other adornments, was handstamped with a large letter " $T$ " in a circle, the well known mark which is stamped upon letters to indicate an insufficiency of postage. There is nothing to show whether it was placed upon the stamps by accident or design. At any rate, it means nothing. To paraphrase a famous saying: C'est magnifique, mais il n'est pas la philatelie.

December, 1903.

## Handstamped ( $f$ ) PANAMA and " $m$ ".

Surcharged " $f$ " in violet and " $m$ " in red.
ioc yellow
Surcharged " $f$ " in violet and " $m$ " in magenta. roc yellow

## Variety:

a. Pair, one without surcharge " $f$ ".
roc yellow
Surcharged " $f$ " in violet and " $m$ " in violet.
soc yellow
$20 c$ violet
I have not seen a copy of the 20 c violet but it is catalogued bj Gibbons and there is no reason why it should not exist.

January, 1904.

| Surcharged (a) | $\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k}^{4} \\ & \underset{K}{K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | inccarmine"and " $m$ " inéviolet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ioc ye |  |
|  |  | Variet |  |

a. Surcharge " $m$ " double.

1oc yellow
b. Surcharge " $m$ " inverted.
roc yellow
c. Surcharge " $m$ " double, both inverted.
soc yellow
d. Surcharge " $m$ " sideways.
roc yellow
The surcharge " $d$ " is from the corrected setting of the fourth Panama surcharge and, therefore, does not contain the stamps with the word "panama" reading upward at both sides or downward at both sides.

February, 1904.
Preceding stamp with additional surcharge (i) REPUBLICA DE
PANAMA
Magenta Surcharge.
roc yellow
January, 1904.


Surcharged " $g$ " in black and " $m$ " in magenta. loc yellow

Varieties:
2. Accent on " $a$ " of " Republica'. roc yellow
b. Thick " $i$ " in " Republica". roc yellow
c. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent. soc yellow
d. Surcharge " $g$ " inverted. roc yellow
e. Surcharge " $m$ " inverted.
roc yellow
Surcharged " $g$ " in black and " $m$ ' in violet. roc yellow

Varieties :
a. Accent on " $a$ " of "Republica". roc yellow
b. Thick " $i$ " in "Republica". roc yellow
c. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent. roc yellow
d. Surcharge " $m$ " inverted. roc yellow

February, 1904.
Surcharged ( $i$ ) $\begin{gathered}\text { PEPUBL/CA } P A N A M A\end{gathered}$ and " $m$ " in magenta. yoc yellow

Varieties:
a. Surcharge " $i$ " double, one inverted. roc yellow
b. Surcharge " $i$ " double, reading up and down. soc yellow

II Registration Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged.
Imperforate.
November, 1903.
Surcharged (e) REPUBLICADE in violet.
zoc brown on blue
January, 1904.
Surcharged (g) $\begin{gathered}\text { República } \\ \text { de Panamá. }\end{gathered}$ in black. $20 c$ red-brown on blue Varicty :
a. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent. $20 c$ red-brown on blue

With additional surcharge $\boldsymbol{\square} 0$ in purple.
roc on 20 C red-brown on blue
With additional surcharge $\mathbf{1 0}$ in violet.
10 C on 20 c red-brown on blue
With " 1 " in black manuscript over the " 2 " of " 20 " roc on 20 c red-brown on blue

It is claimed that the 20 centavos stamp with surcharge " $g$ " alone is a speculation, the registration fee having been reduced to io centavos before the appearance of this stamp.

February, 1904.
Handstamped (i) $\begin{gathered}\text { REPUBLICA } \\ \text { PANAMA }\end{gathered}$ in violet.
20c blue on blue Variety :
a. Double surcharge. $20 c$ blue on blue

With additional handstamp 10 in violet.
$10 c$ on $20 c$ red-brown on blue 10 c on 20 c blue on blue

## Varieties:

a. Surcharge " $i$ " inverted.
roc on 20 c blue on blue
b. " 10 " inverted.
roc on 20 c blue on blue
The registration stamps with the suicharge " $i$ " are, like:all cther stam $s$ with that surcharge, a private speculation on the part of an- official! and deserve to be rejected by all philatelists.
C. Issued in Bocas del Toro.

Registration Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged.
Imperforate.
November, 1903.
With pen lines through "colombia" and "rocs" over " 20 ".
Manuscript surcharge in red.
roc on 20 c blue on blue
With "Panama" over " colombia" and " 10 " over " 20 ".
Manuscript surcharge in black. roc on 20 c blue on blue Handstamped ( $k$ ) $R$ de Panama in violet. $20 c$ red-brown on blue 20 c blue on blue With additional manuscript surcharge " 10 " in red. roc nn 20 C blue on blue
The 10 centavos yellow of the regular postage series with the Bocas del Tcro overprint ( $k$ ) ard a lagge letter " $R$ " was at cne time accepted as a registration stamp but collectors are ncw of the ofinicn that the " $R$ " is only a cancellation.
E. General Issue.

August, 1904


Perforated 12. 10 c green

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT STAMPS.

While Panama was a state of the Colombian Republic all the acknowledgement of receipt stamps used locally were made by surcharging the ordinary' pos'age stamps of Panama or the "A R." stamps of the parent country. This practice was continued for nearly a year after Panama had declare? her independence and it was not until August 1904 that a stamp of specia! design was issued for this purpose.

The ove'printing was done with a handstamp (evidently made of metal, probably brass) and consists of an inscription in three lines "A.R.-COLON -colonbia" as illustrated below. Dr. von Biasini describes two types of this surcharge which he attributes to early and la'e periods of use. The first type has the top of the lttter " A" bent slightly to the left and the cross bar 3 mm . from the top and $15 / 4 \mathrm{~mm}$. from the foot of the letter. The second type has a well formed " $A$ " with the cross-bar $31 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. from the top and 2 mm . from the foot. I confess I have not been able to find more than one type of the surcharge and that does not agree exactly with any of the measurements given as it has the cross-bar 4 mm . from the top of the " $A$ " and $11 / 2$ mm . from the foot.

It is said that, after the separation from Colombia, a new handstamp was ordered in New York which was to be inscribed only "A.R.-colon ". In the meantime the old handstamp was continued in use, the word "colombia" being hidden by placing a slip under it. This does not seem very feasible and it would have been much simplier to remove the word entirely from the handstamp. There appears to have been some attempt to do this for we find many surcharges showing part of the word "colombia". Eventually it was entirely cut away.

## I. Issued under Colombian Dominion.

1 Regular Issue of 1892-96 Surcharged.


Perforated 12.
o. Surcharged "AR-COLON-Colombia".
1898.

Black Surcharge.
$: \quad$ soc yellow
$: \quad 1899$.

Blue-black Surchärge.


## Varieties:

a. Double surcharge. $5 c$ blue
b. Triple surcharge.
${ }_{5 c}$ blue
1901.

Magenta Surcharge.
${ }_{5 c}$ blue
Variety:
a. Double surcharge.
${ }_{5 c}$ blue
1902.


Rose Surcharge.
$5^{c}$ blue
Varicty:
a. Double surcharge.
${ }_{5 c}$ blue
1903.
A.R

Surcharged (o) COLON
COLOMBIA
Violet Surcharge.
5 c blue
ioc yellow
Varieties:
a. Double surcharge.

5c blue
ioc yellow
b. D.agonal surcharge.

5 c blue
Magenta Surcharge.
soc yellow
Varietzes:
a. Double surcharge.
icc ytllow
b. Inverted surcharge.
ioc yellow
Green Surcharge.
10c yellow
11. Acknowledgement of Receipt Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged "A.R.—Colon-colombia".


Perforated 12.

## Purple Surcharge.

5 c vermilion
II. Issues of the Republic.
A. Issued in the City of Panama.

Acknowledgement of Receipt Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged


Imperforate.
1903.

Handstamped (a) MEPUBUCA OE
Rose Surcharge.
roc blue on blue With additional surcharge " 5 ". 5c on soc blue on blue
Variety:
a. Surcharged " 5 " only. ${ }_{5 c}$ on roc blue on blue 1904.
Handstamped ( $n$ ) Panamá
Rose Surcharge.
roc blue on blue
B. Issued in Colon.
I. Regular Issue of 1892-96 Surcharged.
November, 1903.

Surcharged " $e$ ". in magenta and " $q$ " in violet. ${ }_{5 c}$ blue
Varieties:
a. Surcharge " $e$ " inverted.
5c,blue
b. Surcharge " $e$ " diagonal.
${ }_{5 c}$ blue
c. Surcharge " $q$ " diagonal.
$5^{5}$ blue
d. Both surcharges diagonal.
${ }_{5 c}$ blue
e. Surcharge " $q$ " double. ${ }_{5 c}$ blue
Surcharge " $e$ " in violet and " $q$ " in violet. ${ }_{5 c}$ blue

Varieties:
a. Surcharge " $q$ " inverted.

5 c blue
b. Surcharge " $q$ " diagonal.
$5 c$ blue
c. Pair, one without surcharge " $e$ ".

5 c blue
d. Pair, one without surcharge "q".

5 c blue
Surcharged " $e$ " in violet and " $q$ " in red.
${ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$ blue
Variety:
a. Surcharge " $q$ " diagonal.

5 c blue
Surcharged " $e$ " in red and " $q$ " in violet.
5 c blue
Surcharged " $e$ " in magenta and " $q$ " in black.
5c blue

$$
\text { December, } 1903
$$

Handstamp:d ( $f$ ) PANAMA and " $q$ ".
Surcharge " $f$ " in violet and " $q$ " in magenta.
5 c blue
Surcharge " $f$ " in violet and " $q$ " in violet.
5 c blue
Variety:
a. Surcharge " $q$ " inverted.

5c blue

## January, 1904.

Surcharged (g) República and " $q$ ".
Surcharge " $g$ " in carmine and " $q$ " in magenta. 5c blu*

Varieties:
a. Accent on " $a$ " of "Republica'".

5 c blue
b. Thick " $i$ " in " Republica". 5 c blue
c. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent. 5 c blue
d. Surcharge " $q$ " inverted.

5c blue
e. Pair, one without surcharge " $q$ ". 5 c blue

Surcharge " $g$ " in carmine and " $q$ " in violet. 5 c blue Varieties:
a. Accent on " $a$ " of "Republica". 5c blue
b. Thick " $i$ " in " Repzblica". 5 c blue
c. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent. 5 c blue
d. Surcharge " $q$ " inverted. $5 c$ blue
e. Surchrrge " " diagonal. 5 c blue
f. Surcharge " $q$ " diagonal, inverted. ${ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$ blue
g. Surcharge " $q$ " vertical, reading down. ${ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$ blue
Surcharge " $g$ " in black and " $q$ " in violet. 5c blue roc yellow

## Variettes:

a. Accent on "a" of "Republica". 5 c blue roc yellow
b. Thick " $i$ " in "Republica".
5c blue
soc yellow
c. Final " $a$ " of "Panama" without accent.

5c blue soc yellow
d. Surcharge " $q$ " diagonal. soc yellow

Surcharge " $d$ " in carmine and " $q$ " in magenta. ${ }_{5 c} \mathrm{~b}$ blue

Surcharge " $d$ " in carmine and " $q$ " in violet. sc blue

## Varietics:

a. Surcharge " $q$ " inverted.

5c blue
b. Surcharge " $q$ " double, one inverted.
sc blue
c. Surcharge " $q$ " double, both inverted.

5c blue
d. Surcharge " $q$ " diagonal.

5c blue
e. Surcharge " $q$ " vertical, reading down.

5c blue
f. Pair, one without surcharge " $q$ ".
sc blue
With additional surcharge ( $i$ ) $\begin{gathered}\text { REPUBL/CA } \\ \text { PANAMA }\end{gathered}$
Magenta Surcharge.
5c blue
11. Acknowledgement of Receipt Stamps of the Colombian

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Republic Surcharged. } \\
\text { Imperforate. } \\
\text { November, 1go3. } \\
\text { Handstamped (e) REPUBLICA PANAMA } \\
\text { Violet Surcharge. } \\
\text { Ioc blue on blue } \\
\text { Magenta Surcharge. } \\
\text { roc blue on blue } \\
\text { Varieties: } \\
\text { a. Diagonal surcharge. } \\
\text { roc blue on blue } \\
\text { b. Pair, one without surcharge. } \\
\text { roc blue on blue }
\end{gathered}
$$

I have seen a copy of this stamp with the magenta surcharge which also bore the surcharge "A.R.- colon-Colombia" (o) inverted. As the stamp already had this inscription as part of the design its repetition as a surcharge was quite superfluous and suggests an attempt to create a new variety to please stamp collectors.

$$
\text { Surcharged }(r) \text { REPUBLICADE }
$$

Magenta Surcharge.
roc blue on blue
Variety:
a. Double surcharge.

1oc blue on blue
Some doubts have been expressed concerning the genuineness of this surcharge but it appears to have come from official sources.

December, 1903.
Handstamped ( $f$ ) PANAMA
Magenta Surcharge.
1oc blue on blue
Varietzes:
a. Inverted surcharge.
ioc blue on blue
b. Double surcharge, one inverted.
roc blue on blue
c. Diagonal surcharge. roc blue on blue February, 1904. Handstamped (i) REPUBLICA OE

Magenta Surcharge.
$\therefore$ roc blue on blue
Varieties:
a. Double surcharge. roc blue on blue
b. Inverted surcharge. roc blue on blue
c. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.
ioc blue on blue
E. General Issue.

August, 1904.


Perforated iz.
${ }^{5}$ c dark blue
TOO LATE STAMPS.
The too-late stamps are delightfully few in number and limited in the way. of surcharges and varieties.

Issues of the Republic.
A. Issued in the ${ }_{\mathbf{m}}$ City of Panama.

Too-Late Stamps of the Colombian Republic Surcharged.
November, 1905.


## Imperforate.

## Handstamped (a) $\begin{gathered}\text { REPUBLICA } \\ \text { PAMAMA }\end{gathered}$

## Rose Surcharge.

5c purple on rose
Varieties:
a. Vertical surcharge.

5 c purple on rose
b. Pair, one without surcharge.

5c purple on rose
Blue-black Surcharge.
5c purple on rose

## Varieties:

a. Inverted surcharge.
${ }_{5 c}$ c purple on rose
b. Pair, one without surcharge.
$5^{5}$ purple on rose
E. General Issue.

August, 1904.


Perforated 12.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ carmine lake
Before closing these articles it is only fitting that I should express my obligation to many kind friends, both collectors and dealers, who have assisted me with information and by the use of their collections or stocks. I desire to offer my thanks to Messrs. J. M. Bartels, H. F Colman, J. C. Morgenthau, D. L. Pickman, E. B. Power, M. D. Senior, F. H. Tows, Wm. Thorne and any others who have helped me and whose names I may inadvertently (but not_intentionaliy) have overlooked.

## ADDENDA.

Since the earlier part; of this work were written I have seen a number of varieties which were new to me and, in order that the reference list may be as complete as possible, I have thought best to add these new varieties to it. The additions are all to the issues for ordinary postage.

## I. Issued under Colombian Dominion.

1878. 



Imperforate.
A. Thin wove paper.

Variety :
b. Quarter of $20 c$ used as $5 c$.

5c rose-red
B. Medium thick wove paper.

Varieties:
a. Diagonal half of 100 used as 5 c .

5 c blue
b. Vertical half of Icc used as 5 c .
${ }_{5 c} \mathrm{c}$ blue
1887-92.


Refrints.
I. Colored Wove Paper.

Perforated $131 / 2$.

Ic black on pale yellow
2 c black on yellow green
56 black on deep rase 5 b black on rose lilac 1oc black on yellow-green Ioc black on deep rose
roc black on light blue $20 c$ black on yellow-green soc black on light blue 2cc black on pale yellow 50 Clack on straw

## Varicties.

a. Imperforâte

$$
\begin{gathered}
. \quad 50 c \text { dark brown on white } \\
20 c \text { black on light blue deep rose }
\end{gathered}
$$

b. Imperforate horizontally.

1oc black on violet
$50 c$ dark brown on white
c. Imperforate ventically.
$50 c$ dark brown on white
11. Glazed, Surface-cilored Paper.

Replace the list previously given by the following:
: Perfarated $131 / 2 . \therefore$

| uc black on bright green 14 black on dark blue $2 c$ black on bright rose $2 c$ black on bright yellow. <br> $2 c$ black on vermilion <br> ${ }^{5 c}$ black on bright blue ${ }_{5 c}$ black on bright yelloze <br> 5c black on lilac ${ }_{5 c}$ black on violet sc black on magenta loc black on bright yellow $50 c$ black on bright green $50 c$ brown' on while |
| :---: |
| Varielies: <br> さul⿺ 2 <br> a. Imperforate. 1oc black on bright yellow |
| b. Imperforate horizontally. |

1c black on bright green
1c black on bright yellow $2 c$ black on dark blue 5c black on bright green $5 c$ black on bright rose ioc black on magenta
c. Imperforate vertically.

1c black on bright rose ic black on aiark blue sc bluck on vermilión 2c black on bright green 26 black on bright yellow 5c black on dark blue 5c black on magenta
roc black on vermilion $20 c$ black on magenta 50 c black on bright yellowe $50 c$ black on magenta 50c black on vermilion

5c black on vermilion loc black on bright green 10C black on dark blue $20 c$ black on bright yellow 20 Cblack on vermilion $50 c$ black on bright green 50 black on aark blut

1892-96.


Perforated 12.
Variety :
a. Diagonal half of roc used as 5c.

5 c yellow
1894.

Stamps of preceding issues surcharged:
habilitado
1894
1
centavo.
$a$


1894
centavos.
6

habilitado.
1894
5
centavos.
$d$
habllitado.

1894


## centavos.

$e$
habilitado.
1894
10 centavos. $f$
hablitado.
:1894

$g$

Perforated 12 and $131 / 2$.
A. Surcharge $151 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. high.

Varieties:
b. Raised period after "habilitado".
e 5 c on 20 c black on lilac
h. Without "CEntavo".
a Ic on 2 c rose
I. Vertical surcharge, reading upwards.
e 5 c on 20 c black on lilac
n. Double surcharge.
$a$ and $b$ rc on 2 c rose
r. Same as " $q$ " with comma after "centavos".
$b$ ic on 2c rose
s. Same as " $q$ " but not inverted.
d 5 C on 20 C black on lilac
t. Inverted surcharge with "h bilitado" and "ccntavos".
$a$ ic on 2 c rose $\quad b$ ic on 2 c rose
u. Same as " t " with comma after "ccntavos".
b. ic on 2 c rose
v. Inverted surcharge with "hablitad." and "ccntavo".
a. ic on 2 c rose
w. Same as "v" with comma after "centavo".
a. ic on ac rose
x. Inverted surcharge with "centavo".
b. ic on 2 c rose
y. Double surcharge, vertical, reading upward.
c. 5 C on 20 C black on lilac
C. Surcharge 14 mm . high.
c. 5 c on 20 c black on lilac $f$. 10 c on 50 c brown
I have seen several sheets and blocks of this issue which differed in various ways from those previously described :

## I CENTAVO ON 2 CENTAVOS ROSE:

Setting C. I have seen a sheet surcharged with this setting and bearing, across the lower three rows, a second impression of rows one and three of the setting. The second surcharge was so placed that part of each row fell upon two rows of the original sheet. Just how it was brought about that the extra surcharge was composed of rows one and three, instead of one and tro or t wo and three, or why the third row was not used I am not prepared 10 state. There is a suggestion of "philately" about this sheet, as is unfortunalely true of many other varieties of this series.
Setting F. This contains the material of setting C but re-arranged, the first row of setting $C$ becoming the third in setting $F$. The full setting is impressed twice, beginning at the bottom of the pane, and the second and third rows of it are also impressed twice to cover the upper four rows of the pane. In the setting Nos. $6,7,8,9,10,11,14$ and 15 are of type $a$, the others of type b. No. 5 (b) has the error "CENTAvo", No. 8 (a) has the raised period after "HABILITADO" and No. 13 (b) has a comma after "centavo". In anoher sheet printed from this setting Nos. 8 and 9 are without the word "centavo".

## 5 CENTAVOS ON 20 CENTAVOS BLACK ON LILAC :

Setting F. I have seen a block of sixteen stamps (four rows of four) which probably was from a setting in vertical rows. The first row of the block was of type $d$, the second of type $e$, and the third and fourth of type $c$. No. 1 had a comma after "centavos" and No. 4 the raised period after "habilitado".

Setting G. I have seen an irregular block of ten stamps, two horizontal rows of three stamps each and a fourth of four stamps. The last stamp of the third row extended to the right of the other rows and from its margins appeared to have been the stamp in the lower right corner of the sheet. The first row was of type $e$, the second stamp having the raised period after "habilitado". The second row was composed of types $c, c$ and $c$, the second stamp having the error "centavos". The third row was composed of types $c, c, d, d$.

Setting H. Of this I have seen only a vertical pair, both stamps being of type $c$. On the upper stamp the surcharge was 14 mm . high, while on the lower it measured 13 mm . It is quite possible that this pair belong in setting E.

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JO CENTAVOS ON 50 CENTAVOS BROWN, ORDINARY PAPER:
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Setting B. Of the stamps with the surcharge 13 mm . high I have seen a block of six (two horizontal rows of three) all of type $a$, and a block of four which had the lower left stamp of type $b$ and the others of type $a$. None of the varieties in one block were to be found in the other.

Setting C. I have seen a block of six stamps (two horizontal rows of three), having the surcharge 14 mm . high on the upper row and 13 mm . high on the lower. All the stamps were of type $a$. It is possible that this block is a part of setting $\mathbf{C}$.

## II. Issues of the Republic.

## B. Issued in Colon.

## Jan.-Feb. 1904. <br> g. Surcharged <br> República <br> de Panamó.

On Issue of 1892-96.
Carmine Surcharge.
Variety :
i. Double surcharge, one carmine, Tone, black.
roc yellow

