

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

By L. HANCIAU.

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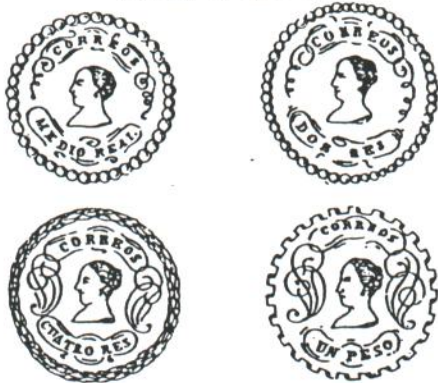
STRUCK by the advantages of the new system of franking letters, adopted in Great Britain in 1840, the Postmaster-General of the Philippine Islands submitted to the Government of Spain a proposal, dated May 14th, 1847, for the adoption of this system and for the issue at the same time of four stamps of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso.

The proposal was not accepted, for the reason that this system had not yet been brought into use in the Peninsula, although it had been under consideration there since 1843.

In the Archives of the Post Office Department at Manilla there were four designs for the stamps proposed on this occasion, affixed to a sheet of paper in the order shown below, and with the following inscription:—

"PLAN

"of Stamps or little engravings for the franking of
correspondence in the interior of the
ISLAND OF LUZON.



"These stamps having been adopted they would be made use of for the franking of correspondence, by affixing to the cover of the letter or sheet one or more of them, to correspond with amount required by the postal tariff, exhibited at the offices at which they would be sold, which would be the same as those appointed for the sale of stamped paper.

(Signed) "MANUEL DE URIOSTE."

In *Le Timbre-Poste* for July, 1872, it was stated that the proposition of May, 1847, was put forward by Don Antonio Gutierrez y Pavia, and that the proposed stamps were actually put in circulation. But it appears from a letter written by this same Don A. Gutierrez, and published in *Le T.-P.* for October, 1880, that this was an entire mistake. He there states that "the Post Office Department of the Philippines had never rendered any account of its receipts and expenditure in the matter of the franking of letters, until the first quarter of 1854," and that it was at this date that the Department came under his direction.

According to *Le T.-P.* for July, 1872, the stamps in question were square, and bore the word "INTERIOR", whilst *Le Magasin Pittoresque* of 1865, which was the first to mention this proposed issue, states that the stamps were round, and inscribed "CORREOS", as shown in the above illustrations. I have no doubt that the two descriptions apply to the same subject, the values and colours of the stamps being the same in both:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ real, green.
2 reales, yellow.
4 " blue.
1 peso, rose.

It appears to me that after the letter of Don A. Gutierrez [in which he says, "I can assure you that there is nothing to confirm the belief that these stamps were ever issued"], and especially after reading the documents that follow, it is impossible to doubt that the first issue dates from February 1st, 1854, and not from 1847.

"Royal Ordinance establishing compulsory prepayment of correspondence within the interior of the Islands.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—A report having been laid before H.M. the Queen, whom God preserve, of the plan under consideration, relating to the regulations for correspondence within the interior of these Islands, H.M. has been pleased to authorise Your Excellency to arrange a scheme, after consultation with the Superintendent, upon the following basis:—

"1. There shall be established a reduced rate of postage for letters circulating within the said Islands.

"2. Prepayment of postage shall be compulsory; for this purpose Your Excellency should make requisition for the number of stamps considered necessary, indicating the prices at which they are to be sold, in order that these may be impressed upon them, Y.E. being, in the mean time, authorised to arrange the best means of carrying out the prepayment of the postage.

"3. The service for the conveyance of correspondence will be arranged in such a manner as to cause as little change as possible in the system at present in force; laying this duty upon the heads of the provinces, and granting them a commission of so much per cent., fixed by Y.E., in agreement with the Superintendent.

"4. And finally, a certain commission shall be granted, as fixed by Y.E., again in agreement with the Superintendent, to the persons who have to carry out the transport of the mails, so as to be able to compensate, to some extent, those who are engaged in this service.

"By Royal Command, &c.,

"Madrid, January 12, 1853.

"To the Governor,

"Captain General of the Philippines."

"Manilla, December 7th, 1853. In compliance with the directions given by Her Majesty, in the Royal

Ordinance of January 12th last, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme proposed, and in accordance with the advice of the Assessor General of the Government, I have decreed as follows:—

"1. From the 1st day of February next year there will be established a charge for postage and regulations for the conveyance of correspondence within these Islands, for which object the arrangements and instructions will be adhered to, that have already been prescribed by the General Post Office Department of this capital.

"2. In the provinces, the respective chief officers will be charged with the distribution of the stamps, for which purpose they will receive through their agents in this capital, from the Post Office Department, the number of stamps considered necessary for their province. As soon as the agents have received the stamps, the heads of provinces will become responsible for their nominal value, and only in case of unpreventable and fully explained loss or destruction will they be relieved of that responsibility.

"3. In view of the special circumstances of the province of Rondo,* and with consent of the Superintendent, the Revenue Department in that province will be charged with the sale of stamps there.

"4. There is granted, with the approval of the Superintendent, to the Heads of provinces, and the Director of the Revenue Department of Rondo, a commission of ten per cent. of the value of the stamps sold by them, as remuneration for the expenses caused by this service, and for the labour and responsibility involved.

"5. The Chief Magistrates, the Governors, and the Director referred to above, will communicate direct with the Post Office Department upon all matters relating to the service, and will render accounts thereto, at the end of each year, of the stamps on charge, with a receipt for the amount of the stamps sold.

"6. For the present, on account of the additional work caused by this service to the heads of provinces, they will not be required to furnish securities; but the Director of Revenue at Rondo, being in a different position, will be required to do so, and the amount will be fixed by the Post Office Department in accordance with the extent of the service.

"7. Official correspondence will be conveyed free, and the covers will bear an impression of a stamp in black, with or without Arms, indicating from what official and from what province the packet emanates."

8, 9, 10, and 11 relate to official correspondence, and are of no special interest to us.

"12. For the transmission by post of legal papers of various kinds, reference should be made to the general regulations of the service, articles 6, 7, and 8 of chapter 12. Consequently, these packets should be prepaid at the charge of those concerned, except in the case of official processes or actions between persons known to be poor; in such case, the circumstances must be certified on the cover of the packet, by the clerk of the place of origin, and countersigned by the judge."

*** "Preliminary instructions for the establishment of the postal charges and prepayment of postage on correspondence within the Philippines.*

"Article 1. There is established from the 1st of February, 1854, compulsory prepayment of postage upon all correspondence circulating within the Archi-

pelago, whether addressed from one province to another or between places in the same province. The rate of postage will be the same for all.

"Art. 2. From the above-named date, no letter will be transmitted which has not been previously franked by means of an adhesive or impressed stamp† corresponding with the rate required.

"Art. 3. For all the operations of the Post Office, letters will be separated into single and double. A letter will be reckoned as single which does not reach a half ounce in weight. All others will be reckoned as double.

"Art. 4. Both single and double letters may be despatched in two ways only:—

"1. Prepaid.

"2. Prepaid and registered.

"Art. 5. Letters will be prepaid, if single, at the rate of five cuartos, and if double at the following rates: those that weigh up to eight adarmes, inclusive, ten cuartos; those that exceed one ounce, one real fuerte; and so on, the rate increasing by ten cuartos for each amount exceeding half an ounce.

"Art. 6. Registered letters must also be prepaid, and in addition to the required rate of postage, they will be charged two reales each for registration, irrespective of their weight.

"Art. 7. Letters circulating within the limits of each division or province will be charged the same rate as that fixed by the general tariff.

"Art. 8. Newspapers and other periodical publications will be charged by weight, at the rate of two pesos the arroba, provided that they conform to the four following conditions:—

"1. They must be delivered to the Post Office direct from the publishers.

"2. They must be in wrappers.

"3. The wrapper must bear the name of the periodical.

"4. They must contain neither letters nor anything else in manuscript besides the name and address of the subscriber.

"Art. 9. Printed matter of all other kinds, with the exception of books (including even those that may be published in parts periodically), will be charged also by weight, at the rate of two pesos the arroba, provided that they conform to the four following conditions:—

"1. They must be delivered to the Post Office direct by their producers, publishers, or proprietors.

"2. They must be in wrappers.

"3. On the wrapper must be printed the name of the producer, publisher, or proprietor.

"4. They must contain neither letters nor anything else in manuscript except the name of the addressee and his address.

"Art. 10. Newspapers and other periodical publications, with the exception of books, when delivered in wrappers and containing neither letters nor anything else in manuscript but the name and address of the addressee, will be charged five cuartos each, if they do not exceed one ounce in weight, ten up to two ounces, and so on, increasing by five cuartos for each excess of weight over one ounce.

"Art. 11. The same rate of postage will be charged for samples of merchandise, of no value, enclosed in wrappers such as to allow of its being ascertained that they do not contain any manuscript note, other than invoices and marks.

"Art. 12. Books, periodical publications, printed matter, and samples of merchandise, which are not included under Articles 8, 9, 10, and 11, will be charged at the same rate as letters.

* In Don A. F. Duro's book on the stamps of Spain and Colonies, this name is given both in this article and the following as "Tondo." We can find neither of these names upon our maps.—Ed. M. J.

** In Señor Duro's book these instructions are headed "7 Diciembre."—Ed. M. J.

† The original says "sello 6 timbre," evidently meaning two different natures of stamp, presumably one of them the adhesive stamps about to be issued, and the other either one of the stamps to be impressed upon official correspondence or one denoting payment in cash when stamps were not obtainable.—Ed. M. J.

"Art. 13. Printed matter under Art. 9, and books, will not be accepted for despatch by weight, by the ordinary means of conveyance, until after the closing of the packet containing the letters and newspapers.

"Art. 14. The prepayment of postage and registration fee of letters, and also the prepayment of postage on newspapers and printed matter posted separately, and not by their publishers, must be indicated by means of stamps in accordance with the regulations relative thereto.

"Art. 15. The franking of newspapers and other printed matter, delivered at the Post Office by the publishers, will be indicated at the office by means of an imprint [handstamp?] provided for that purpose.

"Art. 16. No person will be obliged to accept letters that may be addressed to him, other than those which he may select before opening them.*

"Art. 17. Any person, corporation, business house, or establishment will be permitted to impress upon the outside of letters a stamp indicating by whom they are despatched. Letters thus marked, which for any reason cannot be distributed, will be returned to the person named in the stamp.

"Art. 18. Closed [or sealed] letters transmitted from one place to another, although not sent by the post, must nevertheless have affixed to them the stamps corresponding with the postal rate; otherwise they will be regarded as contraband, and will render the carriers liable to the penalties laid down in chapter xx. of the General Ordinance for the Postal Service."

"Royal Ordinance approving the preliminary instructions for the establishment of the postal charges and prepayment of postage on correspondence within the Philippine Islands.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The scheme forwarded by Y.E. in your letter, No. 381, for the purpose of establishing the new regulations for correspondence within the interior of these Islands, having been submitted to the Queen (whom God preserve); H.M. has thought fit to approve in all its details the work of Y.E. relating to this subject, and desires that, after the expiration of a year of trial, the Government of the Colony should report upon the result and upon any improvements which experience may show that it is necessary to introduce in order to render as perfect as possible the service for the correspondence referred to above.

"By Royal Command, &c.,

"To the Governor, Madrid, March 31st, 1854.

"Captain General of the Philippines."

I. THE ADHESIVE STAMPS.

A. For Correspondence within the Islands.

Issue of February 1st, 1854.



Two types, copied from the Spanish stamps of 1853:—

1. Profile of Queen Isabella II. to right, on a ground of curved lines, in a pearled oval, broken at top and bottom by inscribed labels; enclosed in a rectangular frame with horizontal labels above and below, inscribed at top "CORREOS 1854 Y 55," at

* This rather curiously worded regulation evidently means that persons could refuse letters (presumably those that were insufficiently prepaid), provided that they returned them to the Post Office unopened.—ED. M. J.

bottom "FRANCO 5 (or "10") C." The spandrels are filled with horizontal lines.

2. The inscriptions are transposed, at top "FRANCO 1 R. FTE" (or "2 R. FTE") and at bottom "CORREOS 1854 Y 55."

A local engraver exhibited his patience and his artistic talents in reproducing on the plates forty copies of each value. The forty, which form so many varieties of type, are arranged in eight horizontal rows of five. They are indeed as many caricatures of the portrait of Queen Isabella, but among them are some that are not quite so bad as the others.

The engraving is in *taille-douce*, and the stamps were printed by the copper-plate process, on yellowish white paper, that is very brittle. Imperforate.*

5 cuartos, orange (pale to bright), orange-red.

10 " carmine-red, red, dull rose.

1 real, bright blue, slate-blue, greenish blue, dull blue, pale blue.

2 reales, yellow-green, deep yellow-green, green, bright green.

Variety. The first stamp in the sixth row on the sheet of the 1 real is inscribed "CORROS" instead of "CORREOS."

1 real, bright blue, slate-blue, greenish blue, dull blue, pale blue.

Somewhat large blocks of these stamps may occasionally be met with obliterated; these come from the stock left in the hands of the Government, and were thus cancelled when withdrawn from circulation. In 1881, the greater part of the stock then remaining in the treasury was sold to M. J. B. Moens.

It was not found altogether easy to introduce the use of postage stamps in the early days, as may be seen by the following extract from the letter of Don A. Gutierrez, published in *Le Timbre-Poste* for October, 1880:—

"Having undertaken the office of Director General of Posts in the Philippine Islands, at the commencement of 1854, in spite of the difficulties that my predecessors had encountered in overcoming the obstacles presented by the character of the people and the indecision of the Magistrates and Governors of the provinces, who could not make up their minds to accept the responsibility imposed upon them by Art. 2 of the Decree of December 7 [1853], I succeeded nevertheless, thanks to the goodwill of the Governors of the Districts and the native authorities, in establishing, from the month of March, 1854, a regular service throughout the Archipelago, with the exception however of the Marianne Islands, Catandananar, and Batanar, on account of the want of communications between those provinces and the capital, Manila; but this irregularity disappeared after a year in the case of the first two islands and after two years in the case of the third."

Forgeries.

It appears that a few forged stamps were made at first, according to Don A. Gutierrez:—

"The only other difficulty that disturbed the harmony and regularity of the new service, was the discovery of two or three forged postage stamps in circulation, which led to the arrest of the criminal, an Indian, who had engraved them in so rough a

* There appears to be no doubt that the 5 cuartos plate was re-engraved, at some at present unknown period, after it had become worn. The principal point of distinction is that in one, probably the original state of the plate, the background of the head is formed of comparatively fine lines, whilst in the other state the lines are coarse and wider apart.—ED. M. J.

manner that, in consideration of the ignorance of the culprit, the examining magistrate set him at liberty, without further punishment than the detention he had undergone during the investigation of the case."

Essays.

The only one known to me is an impression of a single type of the 10 cuartos (different from any of the forty on the sheet), printed in *black*, on India paper, and showing the dimensions (55 x 81 mm.) of the small plate of copper in the centre of which it was engraved. This probably served as the pattern from which the plate of forty varieties was copied. It is now in the collection of Mr. Martin Schroeder, of Leipzig.

The impression in question is crossed by single vertical and horizontal lines [apparently cut in the plate, to cancel it.]

10 cuartos, black on *India paper*.

* * *

In spite of the fact that they were produced in a very primitive fashion, the engraving and printing of the stamps from engraved plates must have been found expensive. Lithography was therefore resorted to for the subsequent printings.

A lithographer at Manilla was entrusted with the reproduction of the portrait of Queen Isabella II., after the design of the issue of 1854, and he created another caricature in which the head of the Queen was even fatter than before, and the nose proportionately small, as if by way of compensation.

Issue of June, 1855.

Although issued in June, 1855, the design nevertheless bears the date "1854 Y 55," probably because the Royal Ordinance of March 31st, 1854, quoted above, directed that the system should be introduced experimentally for one year.*

Design of Type 1 of the previous issue, differing only in the fact that the head is upon a solid ground of colour, and that the pearls surrounding it are very much smaller.

The solid disc is not cut into by either the upper or lower label. Size of the stamp, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Lithographed in colour on white paper; imperf.

5 cuartos, vermilion (bright to intense).

* * *

I do not know why this stamp was replaced, almost immediately after its issue, by the following, which is of the same type, but in four fresh varieties, arranged in two rows.

Issue of July (?), 1855.

Same design as the last, but the solid disc is cut into by the top label, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and it exists in four varieties which can be recognised by the characteristics given below.

Same impression, etc.

5 cuartos, vermilion (bright to pale), brownish red.

The four varieties, arranged thus, can be distinguished from the single type of June and from one another by the following points:—

1	2
3	4

* The stamps issued in February, 1854, were engraved before this order was given; and it is more probable that the lithographer simply copied the design already adopted, without thinking of altering the date.—Ed. M. J.

	JUNE, 1855.	JULY, 1855.			
	Single type.	Var. 1.	Var. 2.	Var. 3.	Var. 4.
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Width of stamp	18½	19	19½	19	19½
Height "	21½	22	22	22	22
Lines in spandrels:					
Upper left	10	8	9	7	9
Lower "	9	8	8	8	10
Upper right	13	11	13	10	11
Lower "	13	13	15	12	13

Varieties 1 and 2, of the block of four, have the pearled circle broken by the frame at left; in Variety 3 the frame just touches the pearls; in Variety 4 they are just clear. There is a stop after the date "55" in Varieties 1 and 4, and not in the other two.

The sheets of the July issue contained forty-eight stamps, six horizontal rows of eight, composed of twelve blocks of four, the value of the sheet being 30 reales, copper.

My reasons for placing the issue in four varieties after that of June are: that the single-type stamp is far the rarer of the two, that it exists in only one tint, which was continued in use for the stamps of July (but the latter varied in colour, ending with a brownish hue), that the four varieties were received in entire sheets in 1864, and, finally, that the idea of reproducing a single design in blocks of four minor varieties was again carried out in the case of the stamps of 1859, which succeeded those of 1855.*

There were probably no *Essays*.

(To be continued.)

* All authorities seem to be agreed in assigning the date "1855" to the lithographed stamps. The Catalogue of the stamps, etc., of Spain and Colonies, published by the London Philatelic Society at the end of 1878, says, "End of 1855," more recent works give the date as "June, 1855," but we find nowhere any actual proof that the stamps were issued in that year at all. In the book by Messrs. Bartels and Foster and Captain Palmer, published last year, a note remarks: "They were current three and a half years, which makes their rarity difficult to explain. However, at this time but few natives were able to write, and these often regarded the prepayment of postage with suspicion, perhaps not without due cause." This would hardly account for their using so many more of the engraved stamps in less than eighteen months, than they did of the lithographed stamps in three years and a half.

There is much greater difference in the actual rarity of the stamps than the current catalogue prices would seem to indicate, but it must be remembered that there will be a greater demand amongst specialists for a stamp that exists in four varieties, than for a stamp that exists in only one, and a greater demand still for a stamp of which there are forty varieties of type; this has doubtless tended to reduce the price of the rarest, and increase that of the least rare of the three. The fact remains that the lithographed stamps are scarcer than the engraved, which would not be the case if they had been in use twice as long. We would suggest that either the lithographed stamps were a provisional issue, made, perhaps, while the 5 cuartos plate was being re-engraved, or that they were issued at a later date than 1855.

The only foundation for the theory that they were issued in that year appears to be the fact that they are dated "1854 Y 55," but, as no one suggests that they were issued in 1854, this date proves nothing. The stamps bearing that date continued in use until 1859; and the date upon the lithographed stamps should have been "1855" alone, if intended to indicate that they were issued during that year. It is surely more probable that the lithographer simply copied the design of the stamps then in use, regardless of the date of his work; and unless dated copies are known that were used as early as 1855, we should be inclined to suppose that they did not appear till later.—Ed. M. J.

(Continued from page 193.)

Issue of January (?), 1859.

PROFILE of Queen Isabella II. to right, crowned with laurels, on a solid ground of colour within a pearled circle; enclosed in a rectangular frame with horizontal labels above and below, inscribed "CORREOS. INTERIOR" at top, and "FRANCO 5" (or "10") "C." at foot. The sides of the frame contain small ornaments, and the spandrels are filled with a kind of network of overlapping circles.



Lithographed at Manilla, in colour on white paper, varying in quality. Imperf.

There are four varieties of type, the same for both values (the value alone being altered), to be found, as a rule, in a block of four.

1	2
3	4

1. The letter "C" of "CORREOS" leans backwards; the lowest row of the pattern in the left lower spandrel contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ semicircles, that in the right contains 5 semicircles [in addition, in each case, to a small white space under the central disc, which almost forms a sixth semicircle at right].

2. The lower part of the frame at the right side contains two complete ornaments and almost the whole of a third (in the other varieties there are two ornaments and a very small fragment only). In the left lower spandrel the bottom row contains 4 semicircles, and that in the right 5.

3. The letter "C" of "CORREOS" leans backwards a little, as in No. 1; but the bottom row in the left lower spandrel contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ semicircles, and in the right 4 semicircles and a long narrow segment.

4. The characteristics of this are more marked. The letter "N" of "INTERIOR" leans forward, and there is a little white space in the spandrel immediately below this letter (a few copies of this variety do not show the latter peculiarity). The bottom row of the pattern in the left lower spandrel has $3\frac{1}{2}$ semicircles, and that in the right 4 and again a long narrow segment.

The first printing was in sheets of fifty-six stamps (value 35 or 70 reales copper), in eight horizontal rows of seven, arranged thus:—

5 cuartos.

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

10 cuartos.

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

Thus each sheet contained twelve complete blocks and four vertical pairs, and the sheets of the two values differed only in the arrangement of these pairs.

Each block of four is surrounded by a single-line frame.

(a) *Thick, white wove paper.*

5 cuartos, orange (deep to pale).
5 " red (deep to bright), blood-red.
5 " vermillion (deep to bright).
10 " rose (pale, deep, bright).

I have seen the 5 cuartos, orange, obliterated on February 20th, 1859; this must therefore have been the first tint.

(b) *Thick, yellowish wove paper.*

5 cuartos, vermillion.
10 " rose.

Varieties. No. 4 usually shows a white space under the "N" of "INTERIOR," a characteristic which is wanting here.

5 cuartos, vermillion.
10 " rose.

A fresh stone (the second) produced sheets of 192 stamps, arranged in four panes of 48; each pane consisting of eight horizontal rows of six, composed of twelve complete blocks of four. The blocks are again framed with a single line.

(c) *Thick, white laid paper.*

5 cuartos, vermillion.
5 " pale orange.

(d) *Ordinary, white wove paper.*

5 cuartos, orange-vermillion (pale to bright).
5 " carmine-vermillion (bright).

(e) *Thin, yellowish wove paper.*

5 cuartos, bright red.

(f) *Thin, bluish wove paper.*

5 cuartos, vermillion.

* * *

A Royal Ordinance directs the Superintendent in the Philippines to put a stop to the printing of stamps locally :—

"Royal Ordinance directing that the Superintendent should not arrange for the printing of the Postage Stamps."

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have submitted to the Queen (whom God preserve) Y.E.'s letter, No. 1,097, and the report which accompanied it, relative to the amount of the cost of printing and gumming the stamps employed in the Island for the inland correspondence; and H.M., in view of all the circumstances, whilst approving of the aforesaid expenditure, incurred with consent of the Council of the Treasury on the spot, as a matter of urgency, desires me to instruct Y.E. to cease for the future to have the stamps printed in the Islands, making requisition sufficiently in advance, to this Department, for the stamps when required for use; the printing done locally is in all cases most liable to fraud, even though the work is carried out in the presence of an official of the Treasury in the establishment of the lithographer who has the contract, seeing that the latter, although he may comply with all the conditions provided for in his agreement, keeps the printing stone in his house during the time that the work is going on, and in that time may print off more copies than are ordered, it being impossible for the official commissioned to superintend the printing to be at the lithographer's all the time; these difficulties are avoided by having the impressions in question verified at the National Printing Office, which exists in our capital for the manufacture of all kinds of stamped papers.

"By Royal Command, &c.,

"San Ildefonso, August 18th, 1859.

"To the Deputy Superintendent of the Treasury in the Philippines."

Whether the Superintendent was unable to avoid having further supplies printed locally, or whether he did not wish to avoid doing so, we cannot say; the fact remains that he did not strictly carry out the instructions that had been given him, for he continued the production of new issues as usual.

Issue of . . . 1860.

This issue was produced from a third stone, in sheets containing 130 stamps, arranged in thirteen horizontal rows of ten. The first twelve rows were composed of thirty complete blocks of four, and the last of five horizontal pairs, thus :—

1	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The blocks of four are no longer surrounded by a frame, but the frame may be found in some cases:

(g) *Thin, white wove paper.*

1. Without the frame line.

5 cuartos, vermilion, bright vermilion.

2. With the frame line.

5 cuartos, vermilion, bright vermilion.

* * *

Issue of . . . 1861.

A fourth stone, similar to the preceding, differs from it only in having the last row thus :—

3	4	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Thin, white wove paper. No frame line.

5 cuartos, vermilion, bright vermilion.

Variety, with frame line.

5 cuartos, vermilion, bright vermilion.

The figures denoting the value are not exactly alike in these different sheets. The stop after "CORREOS"

is sometimes absent on the impressions from the third stone.

[We would venture to suggest that the issues of 1860 and 1861 should really be considered as forming one issue only; it would seem that single copies cannot be distinguished either by the paper or by the colour of the impression, and that entire sheets differ only in the composition of the bottom row; it would almost seem as if the two stones had been made up at the same time, as the bottom row of the second is as it were the complement of that of the first.

The specimens with the frame line should be difficult to distinguish from those of the previous issue, except by the greater whiteness of the paper. We gather that these varieties are more numerous on the third stone than on the fourth.—ED. M. J.]

* * *

The lithographer appears to have found it necessary to produce a new type, and from this period the stamps were printed without minor varieties, the type being uniform throughout the sheet.

Issue of . . . 1861.

Design of the issues of 1859, etc., but differing in the details. The words "CORREOS. INTERIOR" are closer together (there is still a single dot between them); "FRANCO" almost touches the frame of the lower label at left. The lines indicating the hair on the upper part of the head of the effigy start from the wreath, instead of showing a space there, and most of them are continuous to the back of the head, instead of being broken at the line across the centre; the bust is cut square below. The pearls in the circle are smaller, and the white outer circle is much less conspicuous. The whole impression has a darker and heavier appearance.

Number of stamps in the sheet unknown.

Lithographed in colour on thin, white wove paper, slightly bluish.

5 cuartos, vermilion (pale to bright).

* * *

Eighteen months later another new drawing was made.

Issue of August 8th, 1862.

The general design is still the same, but it is considerably modified. The inscriptions are in much smaller letters and in Roman capitals instead of *sans-serif*. There is a single dot (as a rule) after "CORREOS"; and there is a stop after "C." in the lower label, instead of under the "S," as before; there is an inner frame to the inscribed labels. The end of the bust is pointed in front and almost touches the pearled circle. The central disc is smaller than before and does not touch either the upper and lower labels or the sides of the frame; the circle surrounding the effigy is out of the centre of the solid disc of colour, and there is an additional circular white outline at the left side. There are three complete ornaments and a portion of a fourth in each half of the sides of the frame; the pattern in the spandrels is comparatively coarse.

The sheets contained, I believe, 128 stamps in



thirteen horizontal rows, twelve of ten stamps each and the thirteenth of eight stamps, with a blank space at each end of the row, as in the case of the stamps of 1863.*

Lithographed in colour, on thick, white wove paper; imperf. 5 cuartos, vermilion (pale to bright).

Varieties.

With a dot after "FRANCO."

5 cuartos, vermilion.

As above and with two dots after "CORREOS:"

5 cuartos, vermilion.

With two dots after "C:"

5 cuartos, vermilion.

Essay (or Proof). On white, wove paper.

5 cuartos, black.

According to the document quoted below, this issue of 1862 consisted of 200,000 stamps; and the Royal Ordinance, whilst granting approval of the issue that had already taken place, sternly requests the Government of the Philippines not to neglect to send in its requisitions in good time in the future; it being easier perhaps for the home authorities to make this recommendation than to acknowledge that they were themselves in fault.

"Royal Ordinance directing that demands for Postage Stamps should be made sufficiently in advance to avoid delay and expense."

"Your Excellency: In view of the letters of Y.E., Nos. 822 and 850, dated March 6th and April 30th last, forwarding with the first the report relating to the manufacture of 200,000 stamps of the value of five cuartos, for the franking of inland correspondence, the printing of which was authorised by Y.E. on August 8th, 1862, and giving an account in the second of the unavoidable necessity that had arisen for giving similar authority for other printings of stamps of different values, on account of the exhaustion of the supplies in the offices of the Treasury, the Queen (whom God preserve) has deigned, in view of the reasons expressed in the above-named report, to approve of Y.E.'s decision in respect of the manufacture of the 200,000 stamps; and in regard to the printing of the stamps of other kinds, since this Ministry has been informed that the required supplies of stamps produced at the National Printing Office have already been sent to Cadiz for immediate despatch to the Islands, Y.E. must suspend all further printings, which, at the receipt of this order, may not have been completed and distributed to the branch offices of the department. H.M., whilst giving instructions that this service [of the supplying of stamps, presumably] "should suffer no further delay here in the Peninsula, has at the same time directed that it should be pointed out to Y.E. that in future the requisitions referred to above should be sent in sufficiently and conveniently in advance, it being very extraordinary that it should be asserted that in 1861 a request was made for 80,000 stamps for external correspondence, without any one being able to give the date at which this requisition was made, and without there being any record of it to be found in the books of this Department.

"By Royal Command, &c.,

"Madrid, September 18th, 1863.

"To the Governor,

"The Captain-General of the Philippines."

This Document authorises a new issue of 5 cuartos

* In December, 1902, a block of stamp was sold, in one of the J. M. Bartels Co.'s auctions, showing this peculiarity. It appeared from the description given to belong to the 1862 issue; if this was the case it would prove that the arrangement of the sheets of that issue was the same as that of the issue of 1863. Perhaps one of our readers can tell us to which issue the block in question really belonged.—
Ed. M. J.

stamps, but no other values, the printing of which was to be suspended; this leads me to believe that the 10 cuartos and 1 and 2 reales of similar type were never issued. They were probably not even printed until later, since the Ordinance of the 24th September, 1863, which will be quoted further on, confirms the issue of 30,000 1 real, green, an issue which took place in February, 1863.

Issue of January, 1863.

Profile of Queen Isabella to right, in a pearled circle, as before; "CORREOS: INTERIOR," with colon between the words, at top, "FRANCO 5 C:" below. Frame of the same design as in the previous issues, but more finely drawn; the groundwork of the spandrels is much finer [and there are four almost complete ornaments in each half of the sides of the frame].



Lithographed in colour on white paper. The sheets contained 128 stamps, in thirteen horizontal rows, of which twelve were of ten stamps each, and the bottom of eight, leaving a blank space at each end. The sheet was thus of the value of 80 reales.

5 cuartos, vermilion (pale to bright), vermilion-red.

We shall find this type adapted in various ways for the production of other values, 10 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales, which will be described later, under 1864.

Forgery.

There is a sufficiently dangerous counterfeit of this stamp to render it worth while to describe it here. It was made in Germany.

The end of the bust is pointed, instead of being rounded; the end of the ribbon is cut diagonally, instead of square; the nose and the ear are too long, and the lips too thick; the figure "5" is too thin and differs plainly from that of the genuine stamp.

* * *

Issue of February, 1863.

The same head as upon the preceding stamp, in a similar frame, lettered "CORREOS," stops level with centre of letters, at top, and "1 RE PLATA F." at foot, the inscriptions being in Roman type. The ground of the spandrels is coarser than in the 5 cuartos of January.

Lithographed in colour on white paper; in sheets of fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows.

1 real fuerte, bottle-green, Russian green, very deep blue-green.

Variety without the stop before and after "CORREOS."

1 r. fie., bottle-green, Russian green, very deep blue-green.

This design was made up of two separate parts: 1. The head with the pearled circle of the 5 cuartos of January; 2. The portion outside the circle. Transfers of the one were inserted in transfers of the other, and were not always very successfully fitted together, the central medallion being frequently too high, too low, or too much to one side or the other.

There are white dots at the top and bottom of the circle, which the lithographer made there to assist him in fitting the parts of the design together correctly. These white dots were afterwards covered more or less (generally less) successfully, by means of little figures "1," in colour; these were added upon the stone, with the result that there are as many varieties of this

detail as there are stamps on the sheet. The figures also are thick or thin, short or tall, upright or slanting, above or upon the pearled circle, sometimes it is impossible even to say whether there is a figure or not.

* * *

A second printing followed the first very speedily, so much so that I am in doubt whether there were really 30,000 stamps printed in February, and it seems quite possible that the printing of March was merely the completion of the former.* In any case, the same stone was employed, but with less satisfactory results. The stamps of February are clear, sharp impressions, those that follow are very defective, a point of distinction that is not to their advantage.

Issue of March (?), 1863.

Similar to the preceding, but defective in impression, owing apparently to the ink being too liquid. The same white paper.

1 real (ie., grey-green (deep to very pale).

Varieties, due to defective printing:

"CORREOS" for "CORREOS" (with or without punctuation).

With a dot before the figure of "1 R^l."

* * *

The printing having become too defective, the lithographer decided upon producing a fresh type. This was first described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for April, 1864; we may therefore presume that it made its appearance towards the end of the year 1863.

Issue of the end of 1863.

The design is still the same, but it is better executed than that of the previous issues, 1862 and 1863. The effigy is similar to that of 1862; "CORREOS:" at top, and "1 R^l PLATA F." below, are in white, sans-serif type; the groundwork of the spandrels is coarse.



1 real (ie., apple-green, emerald, grey-green.

1 .. yellow-green (pale to deep) on yellowish.

The printing consisted of 30,000 stamps, approved by the following Circular **—

"Circular of the General Post Office Department promulgating a Royal Order to the effect that no difficulty is to be made in regard to the circulation of correspondence from the Philippines which may arrive prepaid by stamps prepared by the authorities of those Islands.

"General Post Office Department—His Excellency the Under Secretary of the Ministry for the Possessions beyond the Seas, under date of the 18th inst., communicates to me the following Royal order:—

"Y.E.—The Superintendent of the Treasury in the Philippines has informed this Department of the necessity that has arisen for authorising the printing

* It does not appear to us that there is any direct evidence of two separate printings. There are good impressions, well printed, from the stone in its earliest state, and bad impressions from the worn stone and perhaps with badly prepared ink. The first may have been printed and issued in February, 1863, but the printing would have gone on as long as was necessary and until the stone ceased to print satisfactorily.—ED. M. J.

** We would point out that the Circular mentions only one lot of 30,000 stamps, supposed to have been already printed and issued; this number is generally supposed to have included all the 1 real stamps manufactured locally in 1863, but it seems doubtful whether that was actually the case.—ED. M. J.

of thirty thousand 1 real stamps, for the franking of correspondence to places outside those islands, on account of the scanty supply of these stamps remaining in the offices.

"This deficiency in the supply has arisen through the delay which has been occasioned, no doubt by causes beyond the control of the National Stamp Factory, in the despatch of the stamps intended for those Islands. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the measures adopted by the Superintendent, and although the supplies demanded are already on order at the said Factory, and the necessary instructions have been given for their being despatched to Manila without delay, still, since it is very probable that this will not be carried out in time to prevent the manufacture of the thirty thousand stamps mentioned above, H.M. has decided that this matter should be brought to the knowledge of Y.E. in order that the correspondence from the Islands of the Archipelago which may arrive bearing the stamps alluded to, may suffer no delay in circulation or delivery.

"This Department communicates the above to Y.E. for the carrying out of the instructions contained in the said Royal order, and that it may be notified in due course to the officials under your orders.

&c. &c. &c.

Madrid, 24th September, 1863.

(Signed) "MARIO DE LA ESCOSURA.

"To the Chief Officer of the Post Office at . . ."

[Looking at the whole history of these 1 real stamps, from the point of view of one who has no special knowledge of the case, it appears to us that there are one or two points which require further study and explanation.

There is the important question of separate dates for the different varieties. The old catalogues were content to give 1863 as the date of the last of the 5 cuartos stamps (with the 10 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales of the same type, which M. Hanciau places later), and the varieties of the 1 real, green. This was the arrangement in the book of the London Philatelic Society, published in 1873. In 1881, Señor A. F. Duro, in his well-known work upon the stamps of Spain and her Colonies, compiled from official sources, gave January, 1863, as the date of issue of the 5 cuartos and its companions, and February as the date of the 1 real, green; but he quotes no authority for these dates, in fact, his only documents bearing upon this subject are those given in this paper, dated, at Madrid, 18th and 24th September, 1863.

In the sixth edition of Moens' Catalogue, 1883-84, the varieties of the 1 real are (for the first time, so far as we can ascertain) divided up into three separate issues, but they are as follows:—

February, 1863. "CORREOS" without dots.

1 real, bottle-green.

March, 1863? Type redrawn; "CORREOS" punctuated, and the end of the bust rounded.

1 real, grey-green.

1 " deep grey-green.

Date? Type redrawn; "CORREOS" punctuated, and the end of the bust pointed.

1 real, yellow-green.

1 " apple-green.

1 " grey-green.

The only illustration given in that edition shows the design with sans-serif lettering, which was regarded as the normal type.

It is well to note that the description given in the London Society's book is as follows:—

"Of the 1 real, there are three varieties, differing by the lettering, and also by the shape of the neck and its position. In the slate-green the neck is rounded and far from pearls, in the other colours, the neck is pointed and close to the pearls. A variety, without the stop after CORREOS, exists and is very rare."

It is the front end of the neck that is rounded in the type with Roman lettering and pointed in the type with *sans-serif* lettering, and it is much closer to the pearled circle in the latter than in the former. The variety is described as "without the stop after CORREOS"; Moens' Catalogue says "sans points," which would imply that both dots are absent, and gives this variety as a separate issue. M. Hanciau says distinctly "*without the stop before and after 'CORREOS,'*" but makes it a variety on the sheet of the stamps with Roman lettering and rounded end to bust.

Moens' Catalogue of 1892 adheres to the arrangement of the previous edition, only altering slightly the designations of some of the colours; but it gives illustrations of the types of "March, 1863?" and of the following issue of doubtful date. The illustrations are unfortunately transposed in the plates, but it is evident from the descriptions that the March type is the one with Roman lettering, etc., and the later type that with *sans-serif* lettering. We have no doubt that M. Hanciau is perfectly correct in further modifying the list by ceasing to treat the stamp with deficient dots as a separate issue and making it a variety of one of the distinct types; the question is whether he is equally right in still dividing the stamps into three issues at all. We have never seen the variety without one or both of the dots; it is not in the Tapling Collection. We should be inclined to include it with the varieties given under the second printing, due to defective impressions from a worn stone.

Let us now return to the two documents, quoted on pages 211 and 212. They are dated 18th and 24th September, 1863, and they both refer to the same subject.

The first is addressed to the Governor of the Philippines and is in reply to two letters dated March 6th and April 30th of that year. The contents of these letters have unfortunately never been published, so far as we are aware, but we see that the earlier of the two reported that, so long previously as August 8th, 1862, the Governor had authorised the manufacture of 200,000 stamps of the value of 5 cuartos, some of which were no doubt put in circulation in that month and formed the issue described under that date. There seems to have been no mention in that letter of the manufacture of any other 5 cuartos stamps or of stamps of any other value. The 5 cuartos described under January, 1863, may have formed part of the 200,000 stamps authorised in August, 1862, in which case the date assigned to it is purely conjectural; or it may have been a separate issue, authorised later, but in that case it must have come after March 6th, 1863, the date of the letter reporting the former issue. The printing of the 5 cuartos stamps must have continued from August, 1862, until the arrival of the 5 amps issued in 1864; there may have been a distinct order given for 200,000 stamps in August, 1862, which lasted till March 6th (and probably till April 30th), 1864, or an order for stamps to be locally printed may have been given at the first date, and 200,000 may have been the number that had been printed down to the beginning of the following March. In any case, if the 5 cuartos stamps

last described were issued as early as January, 1863, they simply formed a continuation of the issue of August, 1862, and their date of use can only be determined by means of used copies with dates attached to them.

The necessity for printing higher values does not appear to have arisen when the letter of March 6th, 1863, was despatched; it was nearly two months later, April 30th, 1863, that the Governor-General reported that he had been compelled to authorise the printing of other stamps. Surely if there had been an issue of 1 real stamps in February, that fact would have been mentioned in the letter of March 6th. From the documentary evidence, we should infer that the issue of the 1 real stamps of 1863 did not take place until March or April in that year.

The second document adds but little to the information that we are able to glean from the first; we do learn, however, that, so far as the home authorities were concerned, the only stamps authorised, besides the 200,000 5 cuartos, were 30,000 1 real; but, as in the case of the lower value, the local manufacture of 1 real stamps must have continued until supplies were received from Spain. We may suppose that 30,000 were ordered in March or April, between the dates of the two letters from the Governor of the Colony, and that further printings were ordered if, and when, required; and that the printer would either have used the same stone or have prepared a fresh one if he found it necessary to do so.—

ED. M. J.]

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(Continued from page 214.)

[NOTE.—In a footnote to the first column on page 211, we mentioned a block of three stamps with the fourth space blank, which was sold at an auction in Boston, U.S.A., in December, 1902, and asked a question as to which issue it actually belonged to. A correspondent in that city very kindly informs us that he recollects the block well, having assisted in the compilation of the auction catalogue and having been specially struck with the peculiar arrangement of the stamps; he says that it was undoubtedly No. 23 in our publishers' Catalogue, and therefore of the 1862 issue, and that the left lower space was blank.]

THE stamps mentioned in the Royal Ordinance of September 7th, 1863, not having arrived, and the department fearing to be left without supplies, an order was given to the lithographer for printing stamps of the values of 10 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales. The matter being urgent, the printer made use of the stone of the 5 cuartos of 1863, and converted it into one for the 10 cuartos by erasing the figure "5" and inserting the figures "10." But this work was so imperfectly done that in many cases the figure "5" is more or less visible; sometimes it can be seen between the figures "1" and "0," sometimes there appears to be only the figure "5," and the figures "10" vary so greatly, and are so irregularly placed, that it may be said that there are as many varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheet. The sheets were composed of 128 stamps, arranged in twelve rows of ten and one row of eight, as already described for the 5 cuartos.



For the 1 and 2 reales [a transfer of] the 5 cuartos of 1863 was made use of, the upper and lower labels being removed. That the lower label required removal is easily understood, but I cannot understand the removal of the upper one, as the inscription "CORREOS: INTERIOR" was restored. We can hardly suppose that the lithographer took this trouble solely for the purpose of inserting a stop after "INTERIOR," which exists in the two higher, but not in the two lower values. However this may be, the fact remains that the inscription was redrawn for the 1 and 2 reales. In the lower label, the vertical line before [and after] the inscription appears to have been considered superfluous, and the circles in the lower corners are replaced by ovals.

[We should add, that in the original design each of the labels had an inner frame line surrounding the inscription; when the labels were redrawn for the 1 and 2 reales, the lettering of the inscriptions was made larger, and the inner frame line was removed at the bottom of the upper label and at the top and sides of the lower label. In the book published last year by the J. M. Bartels Co., of Boston, it is stated that the plate of the 2 reales was made from that of the 1 real, in the same manner as the plate of the 10 cuartos was made from that of the 5 cuartos, and that there are therefore varieties of type of the 2 reales, similar to those of the 10 cuartos. This is evidently not the opinion of M. Hancianu, who states in the following paragraph that he believes that the entire printing of neither of the two higher values was completed, in which case both stones must have been in existence at the same time.—ED. M. J.]

The printing of the 10 cuartos was finished and that of the 1 and 2 reales had been commenced, when the stamps expected from the mother country at last arrived. The local printing was at once suspended, and the stock that had been produced was put into store, but the stamps were not brought into use. And the following is evidence of the accuracy of what I have been stating:*

First of all, it is impossible that the 10 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales, can have been printed in January, 1863, as is generally supposed, because in that case it would have been easy to put the 1 real, *purple*, in circulation, instead of ordering the 1 real, *green*, which appeared about that period; further, these three values have never been met with *obliterated*, so far as we are aware. Their very existence was unknown to collectors until 1865, when they were described in *Le Timbre-Poste* (March, 1865), a correspondent of that journal having obtained specimens from one of the heads of the post office; finally, what proves that the printing of the 10 cuartos had been completed is the fact that in 1881, when M. Moens purchased the remainders, there was a considerable quantity of that value in stock. Of the 1 and 2 reales the few that existed had been used up in 1872, when they were surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," and this is the reason why M. Moens found not a single copy of those values amongst the stamps that he purchased, which formed the whole stock of early Philippine stamps then in the possession of the Post Office Department.

* It is well to remember that the foregoing statement of what took place in regard to this printing is entirely conjectural. We have no doubt that it is substantially correct, but it is an opinion only, though founded upon very good evidence, and formed by one who is eminently capable of giving a correct opinion.—ED. M. J.

Printing of . . . 1864.
(Not issued.)

Design of the stamps of January, 1863, lithographed in colour on wove paper varying in tint.

(a) White paper.

10 cuartos, carmine (bright to pale).
1 real, mauve (deep to bright).
2 reales, blue, deep blue.

(b) Yellowish paper.

10 cuartos, carmine, bright carmine.

These stamps conclude the issues intended for the interior of the colony,* which were replaced by stamps for general use; and the following notification from the Ministry for the Colonies, which was published in the *Gazette* of Madrid, December 18th, 1864, may well conclude this chapter:—

"PHILIPPINES.

"By Royal Order of 5th November, approval is given to the decision of the superintendent relative to the withdrawal from circulation of the old postage stamps."

* * *

B. For Correspondence with the Peninsula.

The date of the issue in the Philippines of the stamps of Cuba and Porto Rico, 1855, was uncertain. I had supposed that this issue did not take place until 1859, as I had never met with specimens bearing earlier dates, but the following documents show that they must have been issued towards the end of 1855.†

"OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"General Post Office Department.

"Circular.

"I forward to you, for your compliance so far as it concerns you, a copy of the Royal Decree of 18th December last, relating to the charge for correspondence in the provinces beyond the seas; and with a view to dispelling any doubts that may be caused by the alterations made by the said Decree in reference to that of September 1st of the same year, you will take note:

"That the letters will be prepaid:—

"Within the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands for Cuba and Porto Rico, at the rate of one real, copper, for single letters, and proportionately for double letters.

* It seems to us doubtful whether the various 1 real, *green*, stamps should be included under this heading. They were of local manufacture it is true, but were evidently made in imitation of the 1 real of the general colonial issue, and intended for use upon letters to Spain and elsewhere. The 1 and 2 reales, in entirely different colours from those of the same values for external use, and moreover lettered "CORREOS: INTERIOR," evidently could only be employed in the interior of the colony. Thus the existence of the 1 real, *purple*, would probably not have obviated the necessity of printing supplies of 1 real, *green*, with "CORREOS" alone at the top.—ED. M. J.

† Señor Duro quotes a Decree of September 1st, 1854, under which the stamps were to come into use in Cuba and Porto Rico on January 1st, 1855, and in the Philippines on April 1st, 1855. A subsequent Decree, dated December 18th, 1854, quoted by the same author, postpones the date of issue in Cuba and Porto Rico till March 1st, and in the Philippines till June 1st, 1855; but the documents given by M. Hancianu, the first of which is also quoted in part by Señor Duro, show that the issue must have been later still; in fact, Señor Duro considers that the stamps probably were not in use before January, 1856.—ED. M. J.

"Within the Peninsula for the Philippines, at two reales, copper, for single letters, and so on in proportion.

"In Cuba and Porto Rico for the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, at a half real, silver, § for single letters, and so on.

"In the Philippines for the Peninsula, at one real, silver, § for single letters, and so on.

"In Cuba and Porto Rico for the Philippines, and *vice versa*, at one real, silver, § for single letters, and so on.

"That letters not prepaid will be charged:—

"In the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, those which are despatched from Cuba and Porto Rico, two reales, copper, for single letters, and so on.

"In the Peninsula, those from the Philippines, four reales, copper, for single letters, and so on.

"In Cuba and Porto Rico, those from the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, one real, silver, for single letters, and so on.

"In the Philippines, those from the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, two reales, silver, for single letters, and so on.

"In Cuba and Porto Rico, those from the Philippines, and *vice versa*, two reales, silver, for single letters, and so on.

"That insufficiently prepaid letters will be charged:—

"In the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, those that come from Cuba and Porto Rico, two reales, copper, for each stamp of a half real, silver, that is wanting.

"In the Peninsula, those from the Philippines, four reales, copper, for each stamp of one real, silver, that is wanting.

"In Cuba and Porto Rico, those from the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, one real, silver, for each stamp of one real, copper, that is wanting.

"In the Philippines, those from the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, two reales, silver, for each stamp of two reales, copper, that is wanting.

"In Cuba and Porto Rico, those from the Philippines, and *vice versa*, two reales, silver, for each stamp of one real, silver, that is wanting.

"That Registered letters, in addition to the stamps for prepayment of postage, should bear:—

"From the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands for Cuba and Porto Rico, stamps to the amount of four reales, copper.

"From the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands for the Philippines, eight reales, copper.

"From Cuba and Porto Rico for the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, one real, silver.

"From the Philippines for the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, two reales, silver.

"From Cuba and Porto Rico for the Philippines, and *vice versa*, two reales, silver.

"That printed papers and commercial samples, without any writing except upon the envelope, when they are made up in small packets, are to be prepaid, or charged when not prepaid, at one half of the corresponding rates for letters.

"That Newspapers and other Printed Matter, when presented for prepayment by their editors or publishers, are to be prepaid:—

	Newspapers.	Printed Matter.
"In the Peninsula or the adjacent Islands, for Cuba and Porto Rico, per arroba (25 lbs.) reales, copper	80	100
"In the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands for the Philippines, reales, copper	160	200
"In Cuba and Porto Rico for the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, reales, silver	80	100
"In the Philippines for the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, reales, silver	160	200
"In Cuba and Porto Rico for the Philippines, and <i>vice versa</i> , reales, silver	160	200

"That Letters or Packets sent by private ships are to be surcharged:—

"In the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, those that come from Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines, one real, copper.

"In Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, those from the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, or from one of those Colonies to another, a half real, silver.

"You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this circular, which you will communicate to the Post Offices in your district.

"Madrid, June 26th, 1855.

(Signed) "MIGUEL MUNOZ,

"Principal Director of Posts."

"GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

"Under this date I have issued the following orders:—

"Taking into consideration what has been laid before me by the Chamber of Commerce of this City, in a communication dated 4th September last, and in conformity with what has been stated by the Revenue Officials and the Accountant-General of the Government, I order that there shall be carried out the instructions contained in Article 6 of the Royal Decree of 18th December of last year, by which it is directed that letters not prepaid arriving from the Peninsula shall be charged in these Islands two reales, silver, for postage, in accordance with the provisions of the Circular of the Government forwarded to this Administration, by Royal Order from the Ministry of the Possessions beyond the Seas, dated 4th July last, which I have ordered you to bring into force on the prescribed date.

"To be communicated to all concerned, and to be published in the Official Bulletin.

&c. &c. &c.

"Manila, 19th October, 1855.

(Signed) "MANUEL CRESPO,

"Director-General of Posts."

These documents do not tell us the actual date at which the stamps were first brought into use, but it is probable that this took place immediately after the publication of the notice last quoted.

Issue of October (?), 1855.

Profile of Queen Isabella II. to right, crowned with laurels, within a pearly circle on a solid ground of colour; surrounded by a rectangular frame inscribed "CORREOS" at top, and with the value "1" (or "2") "R^{ta} PLATA F" at foot.

§ One real, silver ("real plata fuerte"), was evidently equivalent to two reales, copper.—ED. M. J.



Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and surface-printed at Madrid in colour on *bluish laid* paper, watermarked with a pattern of loops forming a kind of succession of letters "W" in fancy script type. The sheets contained 200 stamps, in ten horizontal rows.

- 1 real, green, bright green.
- 2 reales, brick-red.*

It is only by means of the obliterations that the stamps used in the Philippines can be distinguished from those employed in Cuba and Porto Rico.

* * *

The following is a circular which astonishes me greatly. I publish it without comment:—

"General Post Office Department.

"The Superintendent of the Treasury in the Philippines has decided to retain in circulation the postage stamps of the values of one real and two reales, silver, of the issue of 1855 to 1856, the description of which is given below; and H.M. having been pleased to approve of that measure, this Department brings it to the knowledge of Y.E. in order that you may permit the free circulation of correspondence that may arrive from those Islands franked with the said stamps.†

* The colour is that usually catalogued as "deep carmine."—ED. M. J.

† In Señor Duro's book, this notice is quoted in connection with two others, dated August 22, and September 2, 1864 (both of which are given later by M. Hanciau), and these coupled with the Ordinance of December 2, 1864, also quoted below, seem to show that in the course of 1864 the two higher values of the issue of that year ran short, and it became necessary to make use of obsolete stamps of corresponding values, and also of the two lower values of the 1864 issue, for external correspondence. What seems to us difficult to understand, however, is this: In 1863 there was a scarcity of stamps of various kinds in the Philippines, a scarcity which seems to have lasted throughout that year and until the new issue arrived in 1864; 5 cuartos stamps were being made locally all the time; indeed, there seems to have been no attempt made to supply stamps from Madrid for inland postage until the issue of 1864 was sent out; 10 cuartos stamps had also always been printed on the spot, and a fresh supply of these was manufactured in 1863 or 1864; there seems to be no possible doubt that 1 real stamps, for external postage, were lithographed some time in 1863; and both 1 real and 2 reales stamps were made either in that year or in the following, but these were inscribed "CORREOS: INTERIOR" and therefore probably could not have been used for external postage. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that the 1 and 2 reales stamps of the general colonial type (commonly known as of Cuba and Porto Rico), the use of which was authorised by the Notice of November 10, 1864, and which were some years later overprinted "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," must have been sent out to the colony in 1863. But the fact remains, that the only stamps of that type ever known to have been used in the Philippines at all, are the impressions of 1855, on the *blue* paper, watermarked with loops, which was superseded as early as 1856 and 1857 by two different natures of *white* paper. It would almost seem that a parcel of the stamps sent out in 1855 must have been mislaid in the Philippine Treasury, and discovered in 1864.—ED. M. J.

"Please to communicate this order to the offices under your control.

&c. &c. &c.

"Madrid, November 10, 1864.

(Signed) "A. de T. VALDERRAMA.

"To the Chief Postmaster of

"Description of the postage stamps referred to:—

"Stamp in green, one real, hair plaited, without crown.

"Stamp in brick-red, two reales, do. do. do."

* * *

C. For Correspondence both within the Colony and Abroad.

Amongst the correspondence of M. Moens, I have found a letter from Manilla, dated May, 1864, announcing the despatch of a supply of the stamps that had been "put in circulation in 1864 for the interior." I suppose that this issue had taken place in January, 1864, and that the purpose of the stamps must have been changed very shortly, when the 1 and 2 reales stamps of the types of 1855 had been almost exhausted. At least, that is what I understand from the Ordinance quoted below, which authorises the employment for foreign correspondence of the two lower values, which corresponded with the 5 and 10 cuartos. Now if these stamps of low value were admitted, under exceptional circumstances, for use upon foreign correspondence, it implies that the 12½ and 25 centimos (which were equivalent to 1 and 2 reales) were already used for such purposes. This is the Ordinance in question:—

"Royal Ordinance authorising the use of the 6½ and 3½ centimos stamps for the franking of correspondence addressed to places abroad.

"The Queen has been pleased to approve of the authority given by your Department for the employment of the stamps of 6½ and 3½ centimos, for the franking of correspondence with places abroad, whenever their value admits of their use for such a purpose; it being fully understood that this authorisation must not in any way alter the existing postal tariff.

"By Royal Order I communicate this for Y.E.'s information and in reply to the letter from your Department, No. 2,417, of the 22nd September last.

"Madrid, December 5th, 1864.

"To the Deputy Superintendent of the Treasury
"in the Philippine Islands."

Issue of January 1st, 1864.

Diademed profile of Queen Isabella II. to left, in an oval; "CORREOS" on an arched label above, value on a similar label below; the whole enclosed in a rectangular frame, with ornamentation at the sides and in the corners. Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and surface-printed in colour upon coloured paper, at the National Printing Office at Madrid. Values expressed in *centimos de peso*



fuerte. The sheets contained 100 stamps in ten rows.

- 3½ c., black on buff (pale to deep).
- 6½ c., green (pale to deep) on rose.
- 12½ c., blue (" ") on salmon.
- 25 c., red on rose, vermillion on rose.

The following documents also have reference to this issue:—

"Royal Ordinance approving the measures adopted by the Governor of Manilla with a view to preventing the franking of letters by means of other stamps than those from the National Factory.

"I have made a report to the Queen upon the letter from your Department, No. 1,991, of 11th May last, describing the manner in which the Administration of these Islands has carried out the Royal Ordinance of 21st December last, giving notice of the change in the stamps for general correspondence, and reporting that an erroneous interpretation" [of the Ordinance] "on the part of the offices in the colony is the reason for certain letters being franked indiscriminately with the stamps printed in the capital there, and with those sent out from the Peninsula; and further, that Y.E. has prescribed a brief period, after which letters franked by stamps other than those received from the National Factory will not be accepted. H.M. having been informed of this, has been pleased to approve the measures taken by Y.E.; but desires that it be pointed out to the offices in the islands that in future they should display greater care in understanding and fulfilling the Royal directions than they have shown in this instance. At the same time, Y.E. is informed that the letter from your Department, dated 11th May, referred to above, has this day been forwarded to the Director-General of Posts, in order that the correspondence" [from the Philippines, franked with the locally made stamps] "may suffer no delay in circulation or delivery."

"By Royal Order, &c.

"Madrid, August 22, 1864.

"To the Deputy Superintendent of the Treasury in the Philippine Islands."

"Circular giving instructions not to detain correspondence coming from the Philippines which may be franked by stamps of the provisional issue."

"General Post Office Department. The erroneous interpretation which the Revenue Offices in the Philippines have given to the Royal Ordinance of 31st December last, announcing the exchange of the postage stamps manufactured in those islands as a provisional measure, for the corresponding stamps of the issue now in use, has resulted in the details of that exchange not having been carried out in conformity with the instructions of the said Royal Ordinance, and in the public continuing to use for the franking of correspondence stamps belonging to the two issues, indiscriminately; as this diversity of stamps upon letters emanating from the same place might cause the detention of a great part of those received by the last mail, this Department hastens to explain to you the cause of this difference in the" [stamps used for] "franking, in order that no difficulty may be made about the circulation and distribution of correspondence, whether it be franked with stamps of the provisional issue mentioned above, or with those manufactured later in the Peninsula.

"You will at once bring this order to the knowledge of the officials under your direction, instructing them to carry it out."

"Madrid, September 2nd, 1864.

(Signed) "ANTONIO DE MENA.

"To the Chief Postmaster of"

(To be continued.)

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(Continued from page 252, vol. xv.)



On the 30th September, 1868, it was decreed at Madrid that the Postage and Telegraph stamps and all the stamped papers should be surcharged across each stamp with the words "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," and for this purpose a large number of handstamps were prepared at the Mint, in order that the officials at the various post offices might apply this overprint to the stamps under their charge. On the 21st

October, 1868, twenty-seven of these handstamps were despatched to Manila for use there, and in the early part of 1869 the stamps were issued with this surcharge.

Issue of February (?), 1869.

**HABILITADO
POR LA
NACION.** Stamps of 1864, with the surcharge shown in the annexed illustration, impressed in black.

3½ c., black on buff (pale to deep).
6½ c., green, bright green, on rose.
12½ c., blue, deep blue, on salmon.
25 c., red, vermilion, on rose.

Varieties, with the surcharge inverted.

3½ c., black on buff.
6½ c., green on rose.
12½ c., blue on salmon.
25 c., vermilion on rose.

* * *

A want of stamps led to another provisional issue:—

"Ministry of the Colonies."

"Y.E. In view of the notification of Y.E., dated April 12th last, informing this Ministry of the decree putting in use and on sale the green stamps, lithographed in the Colony, of the value of *one real plata fuerte*, of which 25 copies were enclosed, this measure being rendered necessary by the want of stamps and the fear that they might be forged, His Highness the Regent of the Kingdom, to whom I have communicated the notification referred to, has been pleased to approve the measures adopted by Y.E., with the understanding that so soon as the stamps despatched by the National Factory are received, the green stamps will be withdrawn from circulation, after having been exchanged in accordance with the regulations relative to that subject.

&c. &c. &c.

"Madrid, September 6, 1870.

(Signed) "S. MORET.

"To the Civil Governor of the Philippines.

"Manilla, November 12, 1870.

"To be complied with, passed, published, and registered.

(Signed) "LA TORRE.

"True copy.

(Signed) "CLEMENTE."

Issue of April 12th, 1870.

The 1 real stamps listed under "March (?)" and "end of 1863," surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," as in 1869.

1 real, grey-green; of March (?), 1863.
1 " apple-green; of end of 1863.
1 " yellow-green (pale to deep) on yellowish:
of end of 1863.

Variety, with surcharge inverted.

1 real, yellow-green; of end of 1863.

* * *

The arrival of stamps from home put an end to the use of those in circulation, which were replaced in March, 1871, by the stamps announced in the following document:—

"Secretariat of the Chief Civil Government of the Philippines."

"Manilla, February 7, 1871.

"In view of the report from the Treasury Department upon the necessity for issuing to the public the postage stamps of the values of five, ten, twenty, and forty *centimos de escudo*, recently received from the Peninsula;

"Upon the report of the General Post Office Department, and by the advice of the Council of Administration, the Chief Government ordains:—

"1. The Treasury Department is authorised to issue for public use the postage stamps described below. The same Department will give notice, as soon as all the offices for the sale of stamps have received supplies, of the exact day upon which the sale of these stamps is to commence, also of the date and the method to be employed for the withdrawal from circulation of the stamps at present in use, indicating at the same time the manner in which those that may be in the hands of private persons may be exchanged.

"2. Until the Chief Government makes fresh arrangements, the present tariff for the prepayment of postage on correspondence between the islands, for the peninsula and adjacent parts, and for the provinces beyond the seas, will remain in force, at the rate of:—one real fuerte for each four drachms of weight, or fraction of four drachms, making use of the stamps of five and of twenty centimos de escudo to make up one real fuerte; and of those of ten and forty centimos to make up two reales fuertes. The above-named Department will give such orders as may be considered necessary, so that the persons charged with the sale of the stamps may make themselves acquainted with the manner in which the said stamps are to be used, in combination, according to the weight of the letters.

"3. For correspondence within the same Island, it is decided that from the day on which the Department shall put in circulation the new stamps, the tariff shall be as follows:—for a single-rate letter, up to 4 drachms inclusive, a stamp of 5 centimos de escudo, or four cuartos will be used; from 4 to 8 drachms, a stamp of 10 centimos de escudo, or two of 5 centimos, equivalent to 8 cuartos; from 8 to 12 drachms stamps of the value of 12 cuartos must be affixed, and so on progressively. A stamp of the value of 4 cuartos, or 5 centimos de escudo, must be added for each 4 drachms or fraction of 4 drachms.

"4. Upon Registered letters, either for the interior, for the Peninsula, its possessions and adjacent Islands, or for the provinces beyond the seas, one stamp of 40 and another of 10 centimos de escudo must be affixed, in addition to those required for the postage of the letter.

"5. The Treasury Department will take the necessary steps for providing the General Post Office with the specimen stamps that may be required for purposes of comparison.

"To be passed, published, and a report rendered to the Ministry of the Colonies.

(Signed) "LA TORRE.

"True copy.

(Signed) "CLEMENTE"

Issue of March, 1871.

Allegorical figure of Spain, represented by a female head bearing a mural Crown, surmounted by a Star, and facing towards the left, on a ground of horizontal lines within an oval; a rectangular frame [of wavy outline] inscribed "CORREOS" above and with the value below, on curved labels.



Engraved by E. Julia (whose initials "E. J." are to be found on

the edge of the neck of the effigy), and surface-printed, at Madrid, in colour on white paper, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten; perf. 14.

- | | | |
|------|-------|--|
| 5 c. | de c. | blue (pale to deep). |
| 10 | .. | deep green, green, bright green. |
| 20 | .. | brown (pale to full), yellowish brown. |
| 40 | .. | carmine, bright carmine, rose. |

*Essays.**

I have only seen the following:—

- | | | |
|-------|------------|--------------------------|
| 10 c. | de c. | deep green; imperforate. |
| 12 c. | de peseta, | carmine; perf. 14. |

* * *

"Manilla, the 15th November 1871.

"In accordance with the proposal of the Public Treasury Department of these Islands, the Chief Civil Government Decrees.—

"1. Authority is given for the circulation of the postage stamps for use on the correspondence of the public, that have been recently withdrawn, provided that they bear: *Habilitado por la Nacion.*

"2. The stamps now in use will continue in circulation, together with those authorised by the preceding paragraph, until the Chief Government arranges for their being exchanged or for their sale being suspended.

"3. The price of these stamps will be the same as that which they bear [indicated upon them], except that of the 6½ centimos, which will be worth only 5 centimos or 4 cuartos, the lowest rate for correspondence in the interior of the islands, according to the Decree of February 7th of this year.

"4. The Department will take the necessary steps for forwarding to the General Post Office specimens of the said stamps, which are about to be put in circulation, and will at the same time take all proper precautions for safeguarding the interests of the State.

"To be published and returned to the Department of Taxes.

(Signed) "IZQUIERDO."

As the result of this Decree the surcharged stamps of 1869 were reissued, together with the 6½ c. stamp mentioned in the third paragraph, to which was given the value of 5 centimos or 4 cuartos, without any alteration being made in them. We have no occasion therefore, to say more about them.

But here we have another Decree:—

"Chief Civil Government of the Philippines.

"Manilla January 24, 1872.

"In compliance with the statements laid before us by the Public Treasury Department, which prove the absolute necessity for placing at the disposal of the public postage stamps of the value of 4 cuartos, this Chief Government, in virtue of the powers that it possesses, ordains:—

"1. Authority is given for the putting in circulation of the postage stamps existing in the general depots of the revenue Department, that had been withdrawn from circulation, [stamps] of red colour, and similar to those which were forwarded to the central Revenue Department on the 13th instant, provided that they bear: *Habilitado por la Nacion*; those for which this formality has not been complied with will not have legal currency.

"2. The stamps at present in use will continue in circulation together with those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, this Chief Government postponing a definite decision upon this subject until the special circumstances which render necessary the measure taken by the present Decree shall have come to an end.

"3. The price of the stamps, the sale of which is authorised, will be 4 cuartos, irrespective of that indicated upon them, in accordance with the provisions of my Decree of February 7th of last year.

"4. The Department will be good enough to make the necessary arrangements for providing the General Post Office with specimens of the stamps that are to be put in circulation, and will adopt all measures required in the interests of the State.

"To be published and returned to the Department of Taxes.

(Signed) "IZQUIERDO."

Although only one value is mentioned, there were others which made their appearance at the same period, viz:—

* In the book by Messrs. Bartels and Foster, and Captain Palmer, published at Boston, it is stated that "proofs of all four denominations exist in blue on white cardboard. Of the same design there is also a 12 c. DE PTA. carmine-red on white paper, perforated." The same work says, "These stamps were in use from early in 1870 to the end of 1871," but quotes no authority for this statement, which is the more curious as Mr. Mancarini gives the correct date in his little book, which is one of the authorities quoted by the authors of the later and larger work.—Ed. M. J.

Issue of January 24th, 1872.*

Surcharged in black with the words "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" [as shown under "February (?)", 1869].

- (a) Stamps of January, 1855.
1 real plata, green.
2 reales „ brick-red [carmine].

- (b) Stamps of January, 1863.
5 cuartos, vermilion.

These 5 cuartos stamps, as we see from the Decree given above, were sold at 4 cuartos.

- (c) Stamps of . . . 1864.
1 real, purple.
2 reales, blue.

* * *

"Chief Civil Government of the Philippines.

"Manilla, May 8th, 1872.

"This Chief Government taking into consideration the absolute necessity for always having on hand a full supply of stamps of all kinds for the franking of correspondence, sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, and knowing that the quantities lately received from the Peninsula are not sufficient to admit of the exchange of the old stamps and the withdrawal of the latter from circulation, and the stamps for the franking of correspondence for the interior of the islands bearing the value 16 centimos de peseta (5 cuartos), whereas the postage has been reduced to 12½ centimos de peseta (4 cuartos) by my decree of February 7, 1871, seeing that such was the value indicated upon the stamps of that class received in August, 1870; in accordance with the propositions of the Treasury Department of these Islands, decrees:—

"1. Authority is given for putting in circulation the postage stamps recently received.

"2. The stamps at present in use will continue in circulation, at the same time as those authorised by the preceding paragraph, until the Chief Government gives orders for their being exchanged, or for their sale being suspended.

"3. The price at which these stamps will be issued will be that expressed upon them, with the exception of those of 16 centimos de peseta, the value of which will be 12½ centimos or 4 cuartos, the charge for the franking of correspondence for the interior of the islands, in accordance with my decree of February 7, 1871.

"4. The Department will be so good as to make the necessary arrangements for providing the General Post Office with specimens of the said stamps, and will adopt all measures required in the interests of the Treasury.

"Report upon this Decree to be rendered to the Chief Government of His Majesty, &c. &c.
(Signed) "IZQUIERDO."

(To be continued.)

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(Continued from page 10.)
Issue of May 8th, 1872.



ORTRAIT of King Amadeus, three-quarter face to right, in a rectangular frame, inscribed "CORREOS" at top, "FILIPINAS" at bottom, and with value at sides. Engraved by H. Fernandez, and surface-printed in colour on white paper, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.



* Various authorities agree in placing all the five stamps under the same date; it is curious that one stamp only is apparently mentioned in the Decree, though paragraph 3 seems to contemplate the issue of stamps bearing various values, but all at the one price, 4 cuartos. Stamps to be employed for that value alone were authorised by the Decree of January 24, 1872.—ED. M. J.

16 cents. de peseta, ultramarine, dull blue (pale to deep).
25 „ „ grey-lilac, mauve.
62 „ „ lilac, mauve.

According to the Decree quoted above, the value of the 16 c. was really only 12½ c., or 4 cuartos.

* * *

The following Decree announces the issue of further values:—

"Chief Civil Government of the Philippines.

"Treasury. Manilla, October 15, 1872.

"At the instance of the Treasury Department, and in accordance with its report, this Chief Government authorizes [that Department] to give the necessary orders for putting on sale one million, one hundred thousand postage stamps of the value of twelve centimos de peseta, and fifty thousand of one peseta twenty-five centimos, recently received from the Peninsula per steamer *Iruac-bas*.

(Signed) "IZQUIERDO."

Issue of October 15th, 1872.

Additional values of the preceding series. Same type, impression, paper, and perforation.

12 cents. de peseta, rose (pale to bright), carmine.
1 peseta 25 cents., brown-bistre, yellow-bistre, reddish bistre, greenish bistre.

Essays and Proofs.

The first that I saw have no value indicated, the labels at sides being left blank:—

No value, black on thick white paper.

„ „ „ glazed „ „
„ „ „ lilac on thin „ „

Colour proofs, with value indicated, on white paper; imperf.

12 c. de p., black, bistre, rose.
62 „ „ bistre, mauve, lilac, green, rose, carmine.

The same; perf. 14.

12 c. de p., dull blue on white.
16 „ „ blue on white
62 „ „ rose, carmine on white.
1 p. 25 c., blue on buff.

Error, or defective impression, with "CENIS" for "CENTS."

1 p. 25 c., blue on buff.**

* * *

In 1874, surcharging once more came into fashion. It is thus that we get the following:—

Issue of . . . 1874.

Stamps of various issues, including even the original one of 1854, surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," in black, as before.

** The Boston book adds some curiosities with double impression, one inverted, which are stated to have been obtained from "printers' waste," and which we mention here by way of warning:—

12 c. de p., green; imperf.
12 „ „ mauve and rose-carmine; imperf.
16 „ „ blue; imperf.
50 „ „ deep mauve; perf.
16 „ „ blue, and 62 c. de p., mauve; perf.
62 „ „ mauve, and 1 p. 25 c., brown; perf.

We do not know whether the "50 c. de p." was an unissued value, or whether "50" is a misprint for "25" or "62."—ED. M. J.

5 cuartos, vermilion; of August, 1862.†
10 „ rose; of 1859.
1 real, violet-blue; of 1851.

Varieties.

With "CORROS" for "CORREOS."
1 real, violet-blue; of 1854.

Surcharge inverted.

10 cuartos, rose; of 1859.

* * *

A fresh supply of stamps from Madrid produced the following issue:—

Issue of June (?), 1874.



Seated figure, facing to the left and holding out an olive-branch, within a rectangular frame with the upper corners cut off; inscribed "FILIPINAS" on a scroll at top; "CORREOS" at each side; and with value in "C^{ts} DE PESETA" at foot.

In the left lower corner are the initials, "E. J.", of the engraver. Engraved by E. Julia, and surface-printed at Madrid in colour on white paper; sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

12 c. de p., grey-lilac (pale to bright).
25 „ ultramarine („ „).
62 „ rose (pale to bright).
1 p. 25 c., yellowish bistre.

* * *

The accession of King Alfonso XII, in January, 1875, naturally entailed a change of the stamps in use for others bearing his portrait. This took place in August, 1875.

Issue of August, 1875-76.

Head of Alfonso XII to right in an oval, within a rectangular frame, lettered "FILIPINAS," between quatrefoils at top; value in "C^{ts} DE PESO" below; and "CORREOS" in microscopic letters at each side, in the centre of a Greek-pattern border. There are *fleurs-de-lis* in the spandrels, the Castle of Castile in left upper and right lower corners, and the Lion of Leon in the right upper and left lower.



On the edge of the neck are the initials of the engraver, "J. G.:" The stamps were engraved by José García Moréno, and surface-printed at Madrid in colour on white paper; in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

Aug., 1875. 2 c. de peso, rose, bright rose.
Jan., 1876. 12 „ mauve.
End of „ 20 „ purple-brown.
March „ 25 „ green.

Varieties.—The 2 c., 12 c., and 25 c. exist *imperf*, but these copies never reached the Philippines. They were found at the printing-office in this condition, and put on the market for the purpose of making a little money.

* * *

Issue of August, 1877.

Additional values; same type, etc.

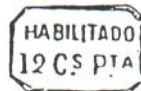
6 c. de peso, orange.
10 „ blue, bright blue.

Variety.—The 10 c. exists *imperf*, and comes from the same source as the similar varieties noted above.

* * *

Issue of July to December (?), 1877.

July.—The 2 c. de peso of 1875 surcharged, in black, "HABILITADO —12 C^{ts} P^{ta}" in two lines, in an oblong frame with the corners bevelled.



12 c. de peseta on 2 c. de peso, rose.

Varieties.

12 c. on 2 c., rose; *surcharge inverted*.
12 c. on 2 c. „ *double*.

December?—The 25 mils. de peso of the next issue, surcharged in the same manner, in black (Bk.), or in blue (B.).

12 c. de peseta on 25 m. de peso, black (Bk.).
12 „ „ 25 „ „ (B.).

Varieties with surcharge inverted.

12 c. on 25 m., black (Bk.).
12 c. on 25 m. „ (B.).

* * *

Issue of end of 1877.

Type, etc., of 1875; colour changed.

2 c. de peso, blue.

Variety.—This is also found *imperf*, and belongs to the same class as the *imperf* copies noted above.

*Essays and Proofs.**

The following are known:—

2 c. de peso, carmine, lilac, green, orange, purple-brown.
10 „ bright violet.
25 „ brown on green; *perf*. 14.

It was in consequence of a change in the currency that a new issue of stamps appeared in 1878.

Issue of January, 1878.



Similar design to that of 1875, but the word "FILIPINAS" occupies the whole of the upper label, and the quatrefoils are suppressed.

Engraved by E. Julia, and surface-printed, at Madrid, in colour on white paper; sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

1878. 0.0625 de peso, grey-lilac, lilac.
April? „ 25 mils. de peso, black.
Jan., 1879. 25 „ „ green, deep green.
1878. 50 „ „ lilac.
„ 100 „ „ carmine.
Jan.? 1879. 100 „ „ yellow-green.
„ 1878. 125 „ „ blue, pale blue.
End of 1879. 200 „ „ rose, deep rose, lilac-rose.
Sept. „ 250 „ „ bistre, pale bistre.

Varieties.—All of the above, except the 125 and 250 mils. de peso, are known *imperf*, as in the preceding issue

* * *

One would have supposed that, when a new denomination of currency had been adopted, it would continue to be employed for some time at all events. But the contrary was the case; certain stamps being required, those with values in *milesimas* were made use of to produce others with values in *centimos*.

† Mr. Mencarini, who had access to official documents in the Philippines, gives "October 7, 1873," as the date of issue of this stamp.—Ed. M. J.

* The Boston book says that these impressions of the 2 c. and the 25 c. exist both *imperf*. and *perf*.—Ed. M. J.

Issue of September, 1879.

Stamps of the preceding issue surcharged, in black, "CONVENIO" at left, "UNIVERSAL DE" at top, "CORREOS" at right, and "HABILITADO—2(8) cént. de peso," in two lines, at foot. Two varieties of lettering:—

(a) With the letters of the surcharge close together.

2 c. de p. on 25 m. de p., green.
8 " 100 " carmine.

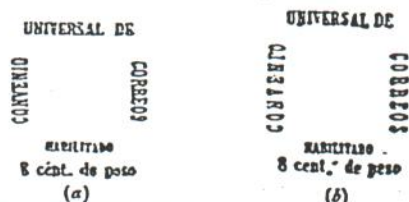
Varieties.

"CONVENIO" for "CONVENIO."
8 c. de p. on 100 m. de p., carmine.
"COREROS" for "CORREOS."
8 c. de p. on 100 m. de p., carmine.
"CORRZOS" for "CORREOS."
8 c. de p. on 100 m. de p., carmine.

With only "VENIO—HABILITADO," the rest of the surcharge being absent.

100 m. de peso, carmine.

With surcharge defective, "CONVENIO—UNI" being absent. 8 c. de p. on 100 m. de p., carmine.



(b) With the surcharge more spaced.

2 c. de p. on 25 m. de p., green.
8 " 100 " carmine.

Variety, with "CONVENIO" for "CONVENIO."

2 c. de p. on 25 m. de p., green.

Issue of January, 1880.

Head to right of Alfonso XII in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame, inscribed "FILIPINAS" between rosettes at top, and value in centimos de peso at foot. An interlaced Greek pattern in the spandrels.

The design is that of the 1878 issue of Spain, with the inscriptions altered. Engraved by E. Julia, and surface-printed, at Madrid, in colour on white paper; in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

(a) Type I. The opening in the hair on the forehead runs back almost to a point (see enlarged illustration given later); the oval is framed with a thick coloured line.

2 c. de p., rose, deep rose.
2½ " deep brown.
8 " red-brown.

Essays or colour proofs, on thick white paper, exist as follows:—

2 c. de p., lilac, blue.
2½ " bistre.
3 " green.
8 " blue.

The 3 c. de peso was never issued.

* * *

Issue of January, 1881.

Fiscal stamps, inscribed "DERECHO JUDICIAL," issue of 1878, as shown in the first illustration below:



HABILITADO
PARA
CORREOS
S 1

overprinted "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS," in three lines, as in the second illustration.

(a) Blue surcharge, total height about 9 mm.
10 cuartos, bistre.

(b) Red surcharge, total height about 13 mm.*
1 real, green.

The same stamps, overprinted "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS 24/8" (or "8") "CMS.," arranged in an oval form, in black.



24/8 c. on 10 cuartos, bistre.
24/8 c. on 2 reales, blue.
8 c. on 10 cuartos, bistre.

Varieties. Surcharge inverted.
24/8 c. on 10 cuartos, bistre.

S 2

Letters "H" and "B" wider, "CORREOS" in smaller letters.† 24/8 c. on 10 cuartos, bistre.

* * *

Issue of March, 1881.

The same fiscal stamps.

(a) With the same surcharge as the last (S 2).
8 c. on 2 reales, blue.

(b) Similar surcharge, inscribed "HABILITADO CORREOS 2 CENTS DE PESO," in black (S 3).

2 c. de p. on 10 cuartos, bistre.

[This also exists with inverted surcharge, according to the Boston authorities.]



S 3

* * *

Issue of June (?), 1881.

A postage stamp of the 1880 issue, variety (a), with the same surcharge as the last, in black (S 3).

2 c. de p. on 2½ c., brown.

* * *

On the 27th October, 1881, an Ordinance was promulgated by the Treasury Department, under which further surcharged values were created, but some of these never made their appearance.

The following is the Ordinance in question:—

"Public Treasury Department.

"Manilla, October 27, 1881.

"In accordance with the proposals of the Central Administration of the Revenues, and the report of the Treasurer-General, and in consideration of the fact that it is absolutely necessary to create stamps of various natures for the public service, this Department authorizes—

"1. The surcharging of 10,000 of the 2 reales 'Judicial' stamps now in use, and of light blue colour, in order that they may serve as postage stamps of the same value.

* The Boston book gives a minor variety of this, with "PARA" in smaller letters, and adds that there are other varieties due to the surcharge being set up with printer's type. The authors also state that they have not seen the 10 cuartos of this issue. Menarini adds a 1 real with black surcharge, which we have not found elsewhere.—ED. M. J.

† The Boston book gives further varieties, showing differences in the letters of "CMS.," and irregularities in the setting.—ED. M. J.

"2. The surcharging of 40,000 10 cuartos 'Judicial' stamps, of light brown colour, in order that they may serve as postage stamps of the value of 1 real.

"3. The surcharging also of 15,000 submarine telegraph stamps, of deep brown colour, value 1 peso each, to serve as postage stamps for the *Postal Union* at the rate of 8 cents. de peso.*

"4. The surcharging in the same manner of 25,000 of the 32 cuartos† stamps, which are used at present upon passports, to be employed as 2 cents. de peso postage stamps for the *Postal Union*.

"5. Finally, the surcharging of 15,000 'Derechos de Firma' stamps, of the value of 5 pesos, in order that they may serve as postage stamps at the rate of one peso each.*

"6. The legal circulation of 2154 ten cuartos postage stamps, now existing in the public archives and withdrawn from circulation as belonging to earlier issues. That quantity will be brought on charge by this Department, adding to them the 12,095 stamps remaining, so as to make up the total of 13,249 [14,249?] stamps of this nature which are shown as existing, having been withdrawn from circulation as rendered useless by a surcharge or deteriorated from other causes.

"7. The surcharges authorized will be applied to each stamp by means of an engraved die indicating the value and the purpose for which it is intended. The colour in which these dies are to be impressed will be: Red for the 2 reales stamps; black for the 1 real; rose for those of 8 centimos; yellow for the 2 centimos; and green for the 1 peso 'Derechos de Firma' stamps.

"The 10 cuartos postage stamps, referred to in paragraph 6, are excepted from the order for surcharging, since neither their nature nor their value is to be changed.

"8. In view of the urgency of the case, the operation of surcharging the stamps will be carried out by the Administration. . . .

"9. . . .

"10. When the work is finished, a report will be drawn up of what has been done, and the dies employed for surcharging will be defaced in the presence of the committee.

"11. The Central Administration of Revenues will prescribe the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of this Decree. (Signed) "CHINCHILLA.

"True copy. (Signed) "CALVO MUÑOZ."

Issue of November, 1881.

Fiscal stamps, surcharged variously.



1. "Derechos de Firma" stamp of 1880. Surcharged "HABILITADO PA U. POSTAL 2 CMOS.", in yellow (S4).

2 c. on 200 m. de peso, green.

Varieties. Double surcharge.

2 c. on 200 m. de p., green.

Inverted surcharge.

2 c. on 200 m. de p., green.

Pairs are also known with one stamp surcharged and the other unsurcharged. According to the Ordinance quoted above there were 25,000 of these stamps.

* These were never made.

† The value indicated upon these is 200 mils. de peso.



2 "Derechos Judicial" stamps, as before.

(a) Surcharged "HABILITADO PA CORREOS DE UN REAL," in black (S5).*

1 real on 10 cuartos, bistre.

Variety. Double surcharge.
1 real on 10 cuartos, bistre.

(b) Similar surcharge, but with "DOS RLES." in place of "UN REAL," in carmine.
2 reales on 2 reales, blue.

Variety with double surcharge:—First, in error "HABILITADO PA U. POSTAL 8 CMOS." (S4), in red; second, as a correction, the 2 reales surcharge described above, in carmine.†

2 r. on 8 c. on 2 r., blue.

There were 40,000 of the 1 real, and 10,000 of the 2 reales, according to the Ordinance.

Issue of January, 1882.

Type of the issue of 1880. Engraved, printed, etc., as before. Additional values.

Jan., 1882.	2½ c. de p.,	ultramarine (shades).
End of "	5 "	pale blue, lilac-blue, slate-blue.
March "	6½ "	green, deep green.
End of "	10 "	pale lilac, brown-lilac.
" "	12½ "	rose, salmon.
March "	20 "	olive-bistre.
End of "	25 "	brown, bistre.

Essays, or colour-proofs, on thick, white paper.

2½ c. de p.,	brown-red, blue,*** brown.***
5 "	violet.
6½ "	blue.
10 "	violet.
12½ "	blue.
20 "	violet.
25 "	brown-red.

Printer's trial sheet, with double impression, one inverted. 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

* * *

Next we have some more surcharged varieties, announced by the Treasury Department, but it would seem that in ordering these the authorities took a pleasure in employing different designations of the values from those expressed upon the stamps. Thus the 250 mils. stamps are termed (Art. 1 and 2) "2 reales"; the 5 c. de peso become "50 mils. de peso," in Art. 3; and the 1 real, in the same article, are called "12½ centimos." It is probable that with all this surcharging the heads of the Department had lost their own heads. [The different natures of currency must have caused a great deal of confusion.

* The Boston book gives five varieties of type of this surcharge, occurring on various stamps. No doubt fresh dies were made for the different printings; the one used on this occasion is described as follows: "Lettering rather small; 'N' of 'UN' and 'R' of 'REAL' close together; top of 'R' of 'REAL' narrower than base. Wide space between 'S' of 'CORREOS' and letters above and below; 'ILI' in 'HABILITADO' close together. No period after 'P' of 'PA'."—ED. M. J.

† This variety is listed in the Boston book and in our publishers' Catalogue, the 2 reales with single surcharge not being given in either. Mr. Menarini lists both, and makes the stamp with double surcharge a variety of that with the single, which appears to be correct. Is it possible that all, or nearly all of the 2 reales stamps were surcharged 8 c. first, by mistake, and afterwards given the correct value? To have surcharged them with the "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS" overprint would have been sufficient in the first instance, as no alteration was to be made in the value.—ED. M. J.

*** Added by the Boston authorities.—ED. M. J.

No doubt attempts had been made on various occasions to translate the values of stamps brought on charge into the currency in which the accounts were then being kept, and the stamps were now sent out under the designations in which they were entered in the books.—ED. M. J.]

"Public Treasury Department of the Philippines.
"Manilla, Feb. 22, 1883.

"In accordance with the proposition of the Central Administration of Revenues and State Lands, and the report of the Secretary-General of the Treasury, and considering that the necessity for surcharging stamps of various natures for public use is manifest, this Department authorizes—

"1. The surcharging of 40,000 2 reales telegraph stamps, in order that they may serve as postage stamps of the same value.

"2. Likewise the surcharging of 10,000 2 reales telegraph stamps† and 20,000 8 centimos Postal Union stamps, to serve as postage stamps of the value of 20 centimos.

"3. Lastly, the surcharging of 30,000 8 centimos Postal Union stamps, 100,000 50 milésimas de peso‡ stamps of the same nature, and 20,000 10 cuartos 'Judicial' stamps, to serve as postage stamps of the value of 12½ centimos.§

"5. In view of the urgency of the case, the work of surcharging will be done by the Administration.

"6. . . .

"7. When the work is completed, the required reports will be rendered, and the dies employed for the surcharging will be destroyed in the presence of the Committee.

"The Central Administration of Revenues and State Lands will prescribe the arrangements necessary for the execution of this Decree.

(Signed) "CHINCHILLA."

Issue of March, 1883.

Various stamps surcharged "HABILITADO PA CORREOS DE UN REAL" ("DE DOS RLES" or "20 CMOS"), as in November, 1881 (S4 and S5).

1. Postage stamps of 1880 and 1882. Four (?) varieties of surcharge in the 1 real;—

(a) Letters of "UN REAL" spaced; a large dash under "A" of "PA"; letters "R" in "CORREOS" of unequal size.

(b) "UN REAL" as above; "PA" with small dash; letters "R" of equal size.

(c) Letters of "UN REAL" closer together; "PA" with large dash; letters "R" as in (b).

(d) "UN REAL" still more compressed; "H" of "HABILITADO" thinner; tops of letters "LI" further apart.

1 real, in green, on 5 c. de p., blue (a).
1 " " 5 " " (b).*
1 " " 5 " " (c).
1 " " 5 " " (d).
1 " " 8 " brown.
20 c., in black, on 8 " "

There were thus converted into 1 real stamps 100,000 of the 5 c. de peso and 30,000 of the 8 c. de peso, and into 20 c. stamps 20,000 of the 8 c. de peso.

Varieties, with inverted surcharge.

1 real, in green, on 5 c. de p., blue (a).
1 " " 5 " " (c).
20 c., in black, on 8 " brown.

† These were not issued.

‡ These are the 5 c. de peso stamps.

§ These were surcharged "UN REAL."

* It is uncertain whether this type occurs in this issue.

With double surcharge.

1 real, in green, on 5 c. de p., blue (a).
20 c., in black, on 8 " brown.



2. Telegraph stamps of 1882.

2 rles., in carmine, on 250 m. de p., ultramarine.

2 rles., in brown-red, on 250 m. de p., ultramarine.

20 c., in black, on 250 m. de p., ultramarine.

The last of these was not brought into use, but was employed in June, 1883, for the manufacture of 1 real stamps, by means of an additional surcharge.

There were 40,000 of the 250 m. de peso stamps converted into 2 reales, and 10,000 converted into 20 c.

3. Fiscal stamps, "DERECHO JUDICIAL," of the same type as before.

1 real, in green, on 10 cuartos, bistre.

There were 20,000 surcharged.

* * *
(To be continued.)

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(Continued from page 48.)



THREE months later, in June, 1883, there was another stamp famine, with the usual Ordinance by the Treasury Department for supplying the want by altering the values of other stamps. Again, in Art. 1, mention is made of 2 reales stamps, which are the 250 mils. de peso, and of 4 cuartos, which are the 2½ c. de peso; Art. 2 speaks of 32 cuartos, instead of 20 c. de peso; of 8 cuartos for 5 c. de peso; of 1 real for 12½ c. de peso; and finally of 14 cuartos as equivalent to 8 c. de peso.

What a mixing up of currencies!

"Public Treasury Department of the Philippines.

"Manilla, June 4, 1883.

"In accordance with the propositions of the General Administration of Revenues and State Lands and the report of the Accountant General, the necessity for the surcharging of stamps for postal purposes being fully shown; with a view to obviating loss to the treasury and the inconvenience caused to the public by irregularities in the postal service, this Department decrees:—

"1. There is authorized the surcharging of 70,000 postage stamps of the value of 2 reales, employing for that purpose 50,000 stamps of the same class and of the value of 4 cuartos, and 20,000 2 reales telegraph stamps.

"2. There is also authorized the surcharging of 50,000 postage stamps of the value of one real, for which will be employed 10,000 postage stamps of the value of 32 cuartos, 6000 8 cuartos postage stamps, 10,000 1 real 'Judicial' stamps, 4000 2 peso 'Derechos de Firma' stamps, 10,000 1 peso 'Derechos de Firma' stamps, and 10,000 of the stamps provided for the Universal Postal Union, of the value of two centimos de peso.

"3. The surcharging is similarly authorized of 10,000 postage stamps of the value of 10 centimos de peso, or 16 cuartos, for which will be utilized the 2 reales 'Judicial' stamps;

"4. And finally there is authorized the surcharging of 50,000 stamps for use in the Universal Postal Union, of the value of 8 centimos de peso, or 14 cuartos, for which will be employed the stamps of the same class of the value of 2 centimos de peso.

"5. The authorized surcharging will be effected by applying to each stamp an impression from an engraved die, denoting the use for which the stamp is intended and its value. The colours of the surcharges

are to be:—*Black* for the 2 reales stamps; *red* for those of 1 real; *yellow* for those for 16 cuartos, and *green* for the Postal Union stamps of 14 cuartos, in harmony with the colours of the said stamps.*

"6. In view of the urgency of the matter the surcharging will be done by the Administration, and under the immediate supervision of a Committee composed of the Head of the Department, the Chief Cashier, and the Notary of the Treasury.

"7. . . .
"8. When the work is finished, the dies used for the surcharges will be destroyed in the presence of the Committee.

"9. The General Administration of Revenues and State Lands will make the necessary arrangements for the execution of the present Decree.

"To be published, etc. etc.

(Signed) "CHINCHILLA."

Issue of June, 1883.

Various stamps with various surcharges:—

1. Surcharged "HABILITADO P^a CORREOS" and value, as in March (\$ 5).

Five varieties of surcharge of the 1 real:—(a), (b), (c), (d), as in March, the dies for which should have been destroyed, but evidently were not.

(c) Letters of "UN REAL" spaced, the "R" slopes more to the left than in varieties (a) and (b); "BILL" of "HABILITADO" more spaced, and letters "RR" of "CORREOS" thinner.

Five varieties of surcharge for the 2 reales:—

(a) All the letters comparatively small.

(b) Similar to (a), but with the "S" of "DOS" inverted.

(c) Similar to (a), but with stop after "RLES."

(d) Lettering larger; "O" of "DOS" wide.

(e) Lettering larger; "O" of "DOS" narrow.

On Postage stamps of the issues of 1880 and 1882.

1 real, in red, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).
1 " " 2 " " (b).
1 " " 2 " " (c).
1 " " 2 " " (d).
1 " " 2 " " (e).
1 " " 5 " blue (a).
1 " " 5 " " (c).
1 " " 5 " " (d).

2 reales, in black, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine (a).
2 " " 2½ " " (b).
2 " " 2½ " " (c).
2 " " 2½ " " (d).
2 " " 2½ " " (e).

Varieties, with inverted surcharge.

1 real, in red, on 2 c. de p., rose. * * *

1 " " 5 " blue (d).

2 reales, in black, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine (a).
2 " " 2½ " " (c).

With double surcharge.

1 real, in red, on 2 c. de p., rose. * * *

2 reales, in black, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine (a).
2 " " 2½ " " (d).

Errors.

1 r., in black, on 2 c. de p. (a).
2 r. on 1 r. " 2 " (a).
1 r. " 2½ " (a).

I have seen the first of these three obliterated "1883."

Two stamps joined, one with and one without surcharge.

1 r., in red, on 2 c. de p., rose.

There were 10,000 of the 2 c. de p. and 6000 of the 5 c. de p. (termed 8 cuartos in the Decree) converted

* The meaning of these words is a little obscure, but probably the idea was to use such colours as would readily distinguish the different values.—ED. M. J.

* * The varieties of the surcharge have not been recorded.

into 1 real stamps, and 50,000 of the 2½ c. de p. (termed 4 cuartos) converted into 2 reales.

On Telegraph stamps of 1882.

1 r., in red, on 20 c., in black, on 250 m. de p., ultramarine.

These were the 10,000 20 c. stamps manufactured in March, but not issued; they are termed 32 cuartos in the Decree.

2 reales, in black, on 250 m. de p., ultramarine.

There were 20,000 of these.

Variety, red surcharge inverted.

1 r., in red, on 20 c., in black, on 250 m. de p.

Error.

1 r., in red, and 2 r., in black (b), on 250 m. de p.

On Fiscal stamps, "DERECHO JUDICIAL" of 1878, the same type as before (see illustration on p. 46, under January, 1881).

16 cuartos, in yellow, on 2 reales, blue.

On similar stamps of 1882, the same design, but values in different currency.

1 real, in red, on 12½ c. de p., blue (a).

1 " " 12½ " " (b).

1 " " 12½ " " (d).

Variety, with surcharge inverted.

1 real, in red, on 12½ c. de p., blue.

There were 10,000 of the 16 cuartos stamps, and the same number of the 1 real.



On Fiscal stamps, "DERECHOS DE FIRMA" of 1872. There is no mention of this stamp in the Decree of June, 1883, or at all events in the copy that was sent to me.

1 real, in red, on 10 pesetas, bistre (a).

On Fiscal stamps, of the same nature, of 1878 (see illustration on p. 47, under November, 1881).

1 real, in red, on 1 peso, green (a).

1 " " 1 " " (d).

1 " " 1 " " (e).

There were 10,000 copies of this.

On similar stamps of 1880, same type.

1 real, in red, on 200 m. de p., green (d).

Variety, with surcharge inverted.

1 real, in red, on 200 m. de p., green (d).

There were 4000 of these.

2. Surcharged "HABILITADO P^a U. POSTAL" and value (\$ 4).

On Postage stamps of the issue of 1880.

8 c. de p., in green, on 2 c. de p., rose.

Varieties, with double surcharge.

8 c. de p., in green, on 2 c. de p., rose

With surcharge sideways.

8 c. de p., in green, on 2 c. de p., rose.

Two stamps joined, one with and one without surcharge.

8 c. de p., in green, on 2 c. de p., rose.

Double surcharge, Types S 4 and S 5.

1 real, in red, and 8 c. de p., in green, on 2 c. de p., rose.

There were 50,000 copies of this value.

* * *

It was not many months before the Treasury Department found occasion to promulgate another lengthy Ordinance, which was published in the *Gaceta de Manila*, of October 4, 1883, as follows:—

"Public Treasury Department of the Philippines.

"Manilla, Sept. 29, 1883.

"With reference to the measures adopted by the

General Administration of Revenues and Taxes, for the purpose of rendering available for use stamped paper and stamps of various denominations:—

"In view of the facts, that the quantity of stamps thus rendered available by the second Decree of this Department, dated 4th June last, has been found insufficient to meet the demand;

"That the postage stamps of the value of 1 real and the revenue stamps of the value of 20 centimos de peso have all been used up, and that the stock of 10 and 16 cuartos postage stamps is insufficient to fill the requisitions for consumption up to the end of the present year;

"That the stamped papers classed under the heads of 'Ilustre' and 'Sello Primero' remaining in stock in the general depôts amount to 61 and 60 sheets, respectively, which are not enough to fill the requisitions already received from the provincial offices;

"And that a telegram from H.E. the Minister for the Colonies, dated the 26th inst., states that the various stamps intended for use in this island during the two years 1884-85 will not be despatched by the Printing Office before the 30th October next, and thus cannot arrive at Manila before the commencement of December, even if they are sent by the mail packet leaving Barcelona on November 1st;

"In view of the complete exhaustion of the stocks of certain stamps, and of the comparative scarcity of others, which has arisen during the last few months, owing to the increasing consumption, during the present period of two years, of the stamps in question both for postage and for contracts and other civil documents, rendering necessary the authorizations given by this Department, dated 22nd February and 4th June last, as well as the issue of the present Decree;

"Considering that there is urgent necessity for providing certain denominations of stamps and stamped papers, to replace those that have been or are on the point of being exhausted, and in order that the interests of the revenue may not suffer, nor the public be inconvenienced in the matter of the postal service or of commerce;

"Considering that the urgency of the work to be done in these circumstances authorizes the Administration to carry it out at once, dispensing with the usual formalities;

"In compliance with Article 56 of the Royal Decree of February 12, 1830, prescribing the use of stamped paper in these islands, and Article 4 of the instructions of September 15, 1852;

"In accordance with the proposals of the General Administration of Revenues and Taxes and the representations made by the Accountant General, the Treasury Department decides as follows:—

"1. Authority is hereby given for the provision of thirty-three thousand postage stamps of the value of one real by employing the 'Judicial' stamps of the same value.*

"2. Authority is hereby given for the provision of ten thousand 16 cuartos postage stamps, which will be made by means of postage stamps of the value of 4 cuartos.†

"3. Authority is hereby given for the conversion of ten thousand postage stamps for the Universal Postal Union, of the value of 2 centimos de peso, into 10 cuartos postage stamps.

"4. Authority is hereby given to convert ten thousand 2 reales Telegraph stamps into 20 centimos de peso fiscal stamps (Documentos de Giro).

"5. Finally, authority is hereby given for the provision of three hundred sheets of the stamped paper 'Ilustres' and three hundred sheets of 'Sello Primero,' these two denominations to be taken from the surplus stocks of the same stamps which remain over from previous years, but which have never been either perforated (?) ‡ or converted.

"6. The conversions mentioned herein will be carried out by the Administration, under the supervision of a Committee composed of the Administrator of Revenues and Taxes, the Accountant General, and

the Notary of the Treasury, presided over by the sub-Commissary General.

"7. For the four conversions of postage and fiscal stamps, four dies will be engraved on copper, for indicating in inks of different colours the new uses of the converted stamps.

"8. For the conversion of the 'Ilustres' and the papers 'Sello Primero,' one die will be engraved on copper with the inscription:—'Habilitado para el bienio de 1882 y 1883.' Also three other hand-stamps with the signatures of the Commissary General of the Treasury, the Accountant General, and the Chief Administrator of this Department.

"9. As soon as the conversions have been completed, the dies and handstamps will be destroyed in the presence of the Committee, who will draw up a certificate to that effect.

"10. The cost of these conversions will be paid on presentation of the account, certified by the Committee, in accordance with Ch. 3, Art. 4, Sect. 5 of the estimates.

"It is further ordered that this Decree is to be published in the *Gaceta de Manila*, communicated to the Committee of Accounts, to the Office of the Receiver, to the Auditor General of the Treasury, and then deposited in the archives of the General Administration of Revenues and Taxes for future guidance.

(Signed) "CHINCHILLA."

(To be continued.)

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(Continued from page 82.)

[NOTE.—We find that the illustration given on page 81 is incorrect, and represents a fiscal stamp of 1875, not that of 1872. The stamp employed was of similar design, but had the Arms in an oval shield and surmounted by a Royal Crown. An illustration of the correct type will be given later, in the list of Fiscal stamps used for Postage.—ED. M. J.]

Issue of October, 1883.



VARIOUS stamps surcharged "HABILITADO PA CORREOS" and value, as before (S 5).

On Postage stamps of 1880.

Two varieties of the 10 cuartos surcharge:—

(a) With small figures.

(b) With large figures.

10 cuartos, in green, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).

10 " " " " " " " " (b).

16 " " in red, on 2½ " " " " ultramarine.

Varieties, with surcharge inverted.

10 cuartos, in green, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).

With surcharge sideways.

10 cuartos, in green, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).

With double surcharge, one inverted.

10 cuartos, in green, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).

There were 10,000 stamps converted into 10 cuartos and the same number into 16 cuartos.

On Fiscal stamps, "Derecho Judicial," of 1882.

Three varieties of the surcharge:—

* These were 12½ c. de peso stamps.

† These were 2½ c. de peso stamps.

‡ M. Hanciau is uncertain as to the correct translation of the word "taladrado," which is used here. Possibly it means pierced in some way, like the stamps used on telegrams in Spain, so as to cancel the stamps on these obsolete papers.—ED. M. J.

- (a) With small, oval letter "C" in "CORREOS."
 (b) With inverted "B" in "HABILITADO."
 (c) With large, square "C" in "CORREOS."

1 real, in black, on $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. de p., blue (a).
 1 " " $12\frac{1}{2}$ " " (b).
 1 " " $12\frac{1}{2}$ " " (c).

33,000 stamps were thus treated.

Varieties, with surcharge inverted.

1 real, in black, on $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. de p., blue (a).
 1 " " $12\frac{1}{2}$ " " (b).
 1 " " $12\frac{1}{2}$ " " (c).

With double surcharge.

1 real, in black, on $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. de p., blue (a).
 1 " " $12\frac{1}{2}$ " " (b).

Errors or essays, upon Postage stamps of 1880.

1 real, in black, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).
 1 " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " ultramarine (a).

Upon Fiscal stamps, "Derechos de Firma," of 1882. 1 real, in black, on 10 pesetas, bistre (b).

* * *

A fresh supply of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso stamp reached the Philippines before the end of the year. It was in the design of 1880, but redrawn to a certain extent.

Issue of the end of 1883.

Profile of Alfonso XII, design of 1880 redrawn (see B of the illustrations given below of the corresponding varieties of Cuba).



Type II. The frame of the oval is a thin coloured line, except at upper right, where it is thick, whereas in the type of 1880 (A) it is thick throughout; in the redrawn type (B) there is a very prominent white frame, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, surrounding the oval. The opening in the hair on the forehead is wider and more rounded, and the hair comes further down upon the face.

Engraved and printed as before. Perf. 14.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de p., ultramarine (shades).

Essay, printed in colour on thick white paper.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de p., blue.

* * *

Issue of . . . 1885 (?).

Design of 1880 further redrawn:—

Type III. This may be said to come between Type II (B) and Type IV (C). The opening in the hair is not so wide as in the latter, but is wider than in the former (see illustration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ de centavo, below).

Same engraving, etc.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso, blue.

* * *

In March, 1885, the Treasury Department ordered further overprinting, principally for the production of Fiscal stamps. This is the decree:—

"Surcharging of Stamps."

"The Administration of the Treasury has decreed as follows:—

"In accordance with the recommendations of the Department of Revenues and State Lands and the report of the Office of Public Accounts; in view of the evident necessity for proceeding to the preparation by surcharging of various classes of stamps, in order that the interests of the revenue may suffer no injury, and that the postal service may not be disturbed, to the inconvenience of the public, this Department has made the following arrangements:—

"1. Authority is given for the production of 3000 postage stamps of the value of $6\frac{1}{2}$ centimos, for which will be taken an equal number of $12\frac{1}{2}$ centimos 'Judicial' stamps.

"2. Authority is also given for the production of 25,000 stamps for passports, of the value of 20 centimos, for which will be taken postage stamps of the same value.

"3. Authority is further given for the production of 25,000 telegraph stamps, of the value of 25 centimos, for which will be taken postage stamps of the same value."

[Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, relate to Fiscal stamps solely, and we have therefore thought it unnecessary to translate them.—ED. M. J.]

"8. The surcharging that has been authorized will be carried out by the Administration, under the supervision of a Committee composed of the Administrator of Revenues and State Lands, the Treasurer General, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

"9. For the seven surcharges that number of dies are to be engraved upon bronze, with which will be impressed in various colours the new uses of the above-mentioned stamps.

"10. When the surcharging is completed, the dies will be defaced in the presence of the Committee, who will draw up a report thereon.

"11. The expenses of this work will be repaid on receipt of an account verified by the Committee and approved by this Department, under Art. 7, Chapter 7, Section 5, of the regulations now in force.

"Manilla, March 10, 1885."

Issue of March, 1885.

Fiscal stamps, inscribed "DERECHO JUDICIAL," of the issue of 1882 (see p. 46), surcharged "HABILITADO CORREOS $6\frac{1}{2}$ CEN^{ts}" (56).

$6\frac{1}{2}$ c., in red, on $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. de p., blue.



* * *

Issue of January, 1886.

Design of 1880, redrawn as in 1885 for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso (Type III), but inscribed "FILIPINAS IMPRESOS" at top.

Engraved and printed as before.

$\frac{1}{2}$ de centavo, yellow-green.



* * *

Issue of November, 1886.

Postage stamp of 1885, Type III, surcharged "HABILITADO U. POSTAL" and value (57).

un cent., in red, on 2½ c. de p., blue.
10 " in black, on 2½ " " "



57

Issue of April, 1887.

Profile to right of Alfonso XII, design of 1880, Type IV (C). The oval frame is that of Types II and III, that is to say, with the coloured outline thin, except at the upper right, and the white frame wide; the opening in the hair is almost semicircular and the other undulations less marked than in the previous types.

Engraved and printed as before.

50 m. de peso, yellow-bistre.

* * *

Issue of the end of 1887.

The same design. The 1 c. and 6 c. are of Type IV, and the 10 c. of Type I.

1 c. de peso, grey-green, yellow-green.
6 " brown.
10 " yellow-green.

The 10 c. de peso does not appear to have been put in circulation. [It probably was prepared at an earlier date.—ED. M. J.]

Issue of January, 1888.

Postage stamp of 1883, Type II, surcharged "UNION GRAL. POSTAL HABILITADO," in an oval frame, with the value in the centre (58). There is a quatrefoil at each side, separating the two portions of the oval inscription.



58

(a) The quatrefoil at right almost touches the "O" of "HABILITADO"; the figure "8" is narrow.

8 c., in red, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

Varieties, with double surcharge.

8 c., in red, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

Defective impression showing "3" for "8."

3 c., in red, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

(b) Smaller quatrefoil at right, further away from the "O"; figure "8" more open; a large dot after "GRAL."

8 c., in red, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

* * *

Issue of July, 1888.

Similar oval surcharge, inscribed "HABILITADO PARA COMUNICACIONES," with value in the centre (59).

(a) On a postage stamp of 1882, Type I.

2½ c. de p., in carmine, on 5 c. de p., ultramarine.



59

(b) On postage stamps of 1887, Type IV.

2½ c. de p., in carmine, on 1 c. de p., grey-green.
2½ " " 50 m. de p., bistre.



1888

(c) On a Telegraph stamp of 1888.

2½ c. de p., in carmine, on 1 c. de p., bistre.

* * *

I am now able to quote an Ordinance of 4 October, 1888, which announces further surcharges, but which does not tell us that the 20,500 stamps for passports were of two different issues.*

"His Excellency the Governor General has decided that 330,000 postage stamps of the value of 2½ centimos shall be manufactured for issue, by employing for this purpose:—

110,000 postal union stamps of 10 centimos.
219,500 postage stamps of ½ " "
20,500 passport stamps of 20 " "

"This change will be carried out by the method of the Administrator impressing on each stamp the words 'Habilitado para comunicaciones 2½ centimos,' for which purpose the Director of State Lands will issue the necessary instructions.

"Manilla, October 4, 1888."

Issue of October 4th, 1888.

The same surcharge as in the last issue (59).

(a) On postage stamps of the design of 1880.

2½ c., in carmine, on ½ c., yellow-green (Type III.).
2½ c. " 10 c. " (" I.).

(b) On fiscal stamps, "DERECHOS DE FIRMA," of 1883 and 1888 (see illustration on p. 47).

2½ c., in carmine, on 200 m. de p., green.
2½ c. " 20 c. de p., brown.

* M. Hanciau does not appear to have obtained copies of the Decrees authorizing the surcharges of November, 1886, or of January or July, 1888. We do not know whether the authors of the Boston book were more successful in this matter, but they give some details which it seems worth while to quote. Their dates differ in some instances from those of M. Hanciau, but in this connexion we may point out that they give the date "February 24, 1885," for the issue of the 6½ c. on the 12½ c. de p., the authority for which is dated "March 10, 1885," and for the stamps alluded to in the Ordinance of October 4, 1888, they give "September 29, 1888," as the date of issue. At the same time they quote numbers, which must, we presume, have been obtained from official sources, and it is possible that the dates are those on which the various stamps were issued from store for the purpose of being overprinted, the Decrees being published after the work was done and when the stamps were ready for issue to the public. We should consider, however, that the dates of the Decrees were the real dates of issue of the stamps.

Returning to our *Issue of November, 1886*, which the Boston authorities date "September 11, 1886," we find it stated that both Type II and Type III of the 2½ c. de peso stamp were employed in this instance, and that there were two varieties of the 10 c. surcharge; the list being thus amplified to:—

un c. on 2½ c. de p., Type II.
un c. on 2½ " " III.
10 c. on 2½ " " II. (two varieties).
10 c. on 2½ " " III. (one variety).

And there are said to have been 50,000 of the 1 c. and, at

first, 30,000 of the 10 c., with a second lot of 100,000 of the 10 c. in November.

Our *Issue of January, 1888*, is dated "December, 1887," and there are stated to be four varieties of the surcharge, which are described as follows:—

(i.) "The largest of the surcharges. Oval measures $21 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. There is no period after GRAL or CENT; 8 CENT in large type."

(ii.) "Oval measures $21 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Lettering smaller. Period after GRAL, none after CENT. Colour of surcharge carmine."

(iii.) "Oval measures $20\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Period after GRAL and CENT. Space between L of POSTAL and O of HABILITADO 4 mm. Rare."

(iv.) "The smallest and by far the commonest of the surcharges. Oval measures $20 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The lettering is smaller. There is a period after both GRAL and CENT."

Again the two types of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peso are said to have been used, and the list becomes:—

8 c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de p., Type III (i.).
8 c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " III (ii.).
8 c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " II (iii.).
8 c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " II (iv.).
8 c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " III (iv.).

With double surcharge.

8 c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de p., Type III (ii.).
8 c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " III (iv.).

With inverted surcharge.

8 c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. de p., Type III (iv.).

The number surcharged in all is said to have been 300,000.

Our *Issue of July, 1888*, is divided into two portions. First, dated "February 27, 1888," the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 50 m. de peso, 34,225 copies. Second, dated "June 27, 1888," the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 1 c. de peso, 50,000 copies, said to exist also with inverted and with double surcharge; the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 5 c. de peso, 50,000 copies; and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 1 c. de peso Telegraph stamp, 98,000 copies, which is also said to exist with double surcharge. To this second portion is also added a $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 200 m. de peso "Derechos de firma" stamp (50,000 copies) which M. Hanciau places under the following issue. It is not for us to say which is correct. On the one hand the Decree of October 4, 1888, says "20 centimos" stamps, not "200 milésimas." On the other hand the prices at which these two stamps are catalogued, as compared with those of the other varieties of this issue, of which there are said to have been 50,000 copies, lead us to suppose that the numbers of the "Derechos de firma" stamps must have been very much smaller; and knowing how vague these documents were in matters of currency, "20 centimos" may well have been held to cover any stamps of equal value, though of different denomination.—ED. M. J.

(To be continued.)

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(Continued from page 99)



THE provident Treasury Department, after having appropriated to revenue purposes large quantities of postage stamps, found it necessary to revoke its decision and bring into postal use the stocks that had been converted into fiscals. The same thing had to be done a couple of months later in order to provide a supply of telegraph stamps.

"Government of the Philippines.

"Treasury.

"Manilla, January 29, 1889.

"In accordance with the proposal of the Intendent General of the Treasury, and with a view to insuring a sufficient supply of stamps to the distributing offices, while awaiting the arrival from the Peninsula of the supplies ordered from the Ministry for the Colonies, I have given orders that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimos stamps,

which were surcharged under a decree of this Government, dated December 21, 1887, for the tax upon the consumption of tobacco . . . , and which are still on hand in the general depôts of the Department, shall be put on sale and restored to their original use, that is to say for postage, and for the value indicated upon them of $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimos, the [other portion of the] surcharge which they bear being consequently considered as of no authority.

"This Decree to be published, communicated to the Ministry for the Colonies, and to the other offices concerned, and returned to the Treasury.

"(Signed)

"WEYLER."

Issue of January 29th, 1889

Postage stamps of 1880 to 1886, surcharged "RECARGO DE CONSUMOS HABILITADO" in an oval frame, with value, "\$0.02 $\frac{1}{2}$," in the centre (\$ 10), restored to postal use, in spite of the surcharged inscription.



Five varieties of the surcharge:—

(a) Wide spaces between the word "DE" and the words before and after it; the "\$" is narrow.

(b) Very little space before and after "DE," the three words being almost joined into one; the "\$" is wider.

(c) The letters "O" are more open than in (a); "B" of "HABILITADO" wider; second "O" of "CONSUMOS" broken, and resembles a "C"; figure "2" very straight.

(d) The space between "H" of "HABILITADO" and "R" of "RECARGO" is 2 mm., as in (b), but there is a space before and after "DE"; "\$" narrower than in (b).

(e) The oval is formed of little dashes; the letters of "DE" are uneven; the "C" of "CONSUMOS" is almost closed, like an "O."

The surcharge is in *black* on all.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on $\frac{1}{2}$ c., green (a).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 1 c. " (a).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 1 c. " (b).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 2 c., rose (a).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 2 c. " (b).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 2 c. " (c).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., blue, Type III. (a).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " (b).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " (c).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " (d).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. " " (e).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 5 c. " (b).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose (b).
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 50 m., bistre (a).

* Our translation here is incomplete. M. Hanciau does not possess a copy of the original Decree, and the French version supplied to him runs as follows:—"pour la taxe de la consommation du tabac sur l'impôt des catules personnelles" An expression which does not convey any definite meaning to either of us.—ED. M. J.

Varieties, with inverted surcharge.

- 2½ c. on 1 c., green.*
- 2½ c. on 2 c., rose.*
- 2½ c. on 50 m., bistre.*

With double surcharge.

- 2½ c. on 1 c., green (a).
- 2½ c. on 2 c., rose.*
- 2½ c. on 2½ c., blue (b).
- 2½ c. on 5 c. „

With double surcharge inverted (or one inverted).

- 2½ c. on 1 c., green.*

Of the ½ c. and the 1 c. pairs are said to exist, one with the surcharge and the other without.*

The use of these stamps was discontinued from August 10th, 1889, as shown by the following notice:—

“By a Decree dated May 22nd last (1889) the Governor General decided that the stamps with the surcharge *Habilitado* should be admitted for the franking of letters and telegrams up to August 10th. We remind the public that all letters deposited after that date in the post offices or in the letter boxes and bearing *Habilitado* stamps will not be forwarded.”

Issue of May 1st, 1889.

The design of 1880, with inscription “FILIPAS IMPRESOS” at top, as in the ½ de centavo of 1886, but with head Type IV.

Engraved, etc., as before.

- 1 mil. de peso; rose.
- 2 „ blue.
- 5 „ brown.

It now became the turn of Alfonso XIII. to make his portrait known to his somewhat troublesome subjects in the Philippines, and the following series made its appearance accordingly:—

Issue of January 1st, 1890.

Profile of Alfonso XIII. to right in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame with inscription at top and value below. Engraved by E. Julia, and printed at Madrid as before on white wove paper: perf. 14.



(a) Headed “FILIPAS IMPRESOS.”

- ½ de centavo, violet-brown.
- 1 m. de peso, deep violet.
- 2 „ „
- 5 „ „

(b) Headed “FILIPINAS,” between quatrefoils.

- 2 c. de peso, brown-red.
- 2½ „ ultramarine.
- 5 „ deep blue.
- 5 „ bronze-green.
- 8 „ yellow-green.
- 10 „ blue-green.
- 12½ „ green.
- 20 „ rose.
- 25 „ bistre.

* The varieties starred are added from the Boston book.—Ed. M. J.

The two varieties of 5 c. de peso were used for different purposes, the *blue* stamp being for inland correspondence, and the *green* for foreign.

Issue of . . . 1891.

Change of colour of certain values of series (b).

- 5 c. de peso, olive.
- 10 „ brown-rose.
- 20 „ salmon.
- 25 „ blue.

Issue of January, 1892-93.

Further changes of colour.

(a) With “FILIPAS IMPRESOS.”

- ½ de centavo, yellow-green.
- 1 m. de peso „
- 2 „ „
- 5 „ „

(b) With “FILIPINAS.”

- 1 c. de peso, violet-brown.
- 2 „ purple.
- 2½ „ greenish grey.
- 5 „ emerald-green.
- 5 „ violet-brown.
- 6 „ „
- 8 „ pale blue.
- 12½ „ flesh colour.
- 15 „ brown-red.
- 20 „ pale brown.
- 40 „ blue-grey.†
- 80 „ orange.†

Issue of January, 1894.

More changes of colour.

(a) With “FILIPAS IMPRESOS.”

- ½ de centavo, yellow-brown.
- 1 m. de peso, greenish grey.
- 2 „ „
- 5 „ „

(b) With “FILIPINAS.”

- 1 c. de peso, carmine.
- 2 „ grey-brown.
- 6 „ orange.
- 8 „ brown.
- 15 „ rose.
- 20 „ brown-violet.
- 25 „ deep blue.

Issue of January, 1896.

Colours changed again.

(a) With “FILIPAS IMPRESOS”

- ½ de centavo, blue.
- 1 m. de peso, blue.
- 2 „ brown.
- 5 „ blue-green.

(b) With “FILIPINAS.”

- 1 c. de peso, green.
- 2 „ ultramarine.
- 2 „ brown.
- 5 „ violet-brown.
- 5 „ blue-green.
- 6 „ carmine-rose.
- 8 „ red-brown.
- 10 „ orange-brown.
- 15 „ blue-green.
- 20 „ orange.

The 2 c. and 5 c. in shades of *brown* were for foreign postage.***

*** The Boston book says “April 20.”—Ed. M. J.

† These were chronicled in the early part of 1892, together with a 6 m. de peso, *rose*, but we have heard nothing of them since.—Ed. M. J.

*** The 5 c., *violet-brown*, is listed also in the 1892-93 issue, and we believe that there are two varieties of this somewhat uncertain tint. We find that we chronicled, on the authority of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, a 5 c., *brown-violet*, in July, 1893, and, on the same authority, a 5 c., *lilac-brown*, in March, 1896. The Boston book mentions one only, a 5 c., *violet-brown*, in two shades, under “January 1, 1896.”—Ed. M. J.

Issue of . . . 1897.

Completion of the foregoing series with higher values in new colours.

40 de peso, violet.
80 " carmine.

* *

Issue of June, (?) 1897.

Stamps of the issues of 1890-95 surcharged with a rectangular device, inscribed "CORREOS" at top, "1897" at foot, "HABILITADO" at left, "PARA" at right, and with value in the centre (\$ 11).



5 c., in red, on 5 c., green (1892); 20,000.
5 c., in blue, on 5 c. " " } 53,385.
5 c., in black, on 5 c. " " } unknown.
15 c., in blue, on 15 c., brown-red (1892); 12,000.
15 c., in black, on 15 c. " " } 11,690.
15 c., " 15 c., rose (1894) " unknown.
20 c., in blue, on 20 c., pale brown (1892); 2,000.
20 c., in black, on 20 c. " " } unknown.
20 c. " 20 c., brown-violet (1894) } 1,400.
20 c. " 25 c., bistre (1890); 1,000.]

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The figures given after various items indicate the numbers of the stamps that were surcharged. It is possible that those of which the numbers are unknown should be included with those with which I have bracketed them.

Varieties, with inverted surcharge.

15 c., in blue, on 15 c., brown-red.*
15 c., in black, on 15 c., rose.
20 c., in blue, on 20 c., pale brown.
20 c., in black, on 20 c., brown-violet.
20 c. " 25 c., bistre.

Somewhat late in the day, in 1899, the following varieties were announced, in which I have but very small confidence.†

5 c., in red, on 5 c., lilac-blue (1882).
5 c., in black, on 5 c. " "

* *

Issue of January 1st, 1898.

Profile of King Alfonso XIII, to left in a circle, enclosed in a rectangle, with inscription on labels: "FILIP^{NAS} 1898 Y 99" at top, value in *milesimas*, *centavos*, or *pesos* below, "CORREOS" at left, "TELEGRAFOS" at right. Engraved by Maura (?), according to the initial on the base of the neck, and surface-printed at Madrid, in colour on white wove paper Perf. 14. Sheets of 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten.

* From the Boston book, which also gives a 15 c., in violet, on 15 c., rose, with normal and with double surcharge.—ED. M. J.

† According to the *Catalogo Galvez*, quoted in the Boston book, some thirty or forty thousand of these 5 c. stamps were surcharged by mistake, and were found in stock when the islands passed into the hands of the United States. The variety with black surcharge is not mentioned, but copies are known with a surcharge in apparently mixed black and red inks. The compilers of the Boston book also state their belief that reprints of some of the varieties of this issue were made with the original handstamps, and that impressions in violet-black are certainly not originals. They list the following, as undoubtedly reprints:

5 c., in violet-black, on 5 c., blue-green (1896).
15 c. " 15 c., brown-red (1892).
15 c. " 15 c., rose (1894).
20 c. " 20 c., pale-brown (1892).
20 c. " 20 c., brown-violet (1894).
20 c. " 25 c., bistre (1890).

Of the above, the second in the list was only known with the surcharge inverted, while the rest had been seen with the surcharge normal and inverted.—ED. M. J.



1 mil., yellow-brown.
2 " "
3 " "
4 " "
5 " "
1 c., deep purple.
2 c., blue-green.
3 c., chocolate.
4 c., orange.
5 c., rose.
6 c., ultramarine.
8 c., brown.
10 c., vermillion.
15 c., deep olive-green.
20 c., carmine.
40 c., violet.
60 c., black.
80 c., light brown.
1 p., pale green.
2 p., deep blue.

Issues of end of 1898 (?).

The following curiosities were noted:—

1. Stamps of 1898 surcharged "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS DE DOS RELES." (\$ 5).

2 reales, in green, on 1 mil., yellow-brown.
2 " " 5 " "
2 " in red, on 1 c., deep purple."

These belated surcharges appear to me suspicious in the highest degree, as it is unlikely that the lowest values would have been selected for the manufacture of a comparatively high one, by means of a surcharge which anyone could reproduce. On the other hand, it would be natural enough for fraudulent speculators to act in this fashion, as the low values cost little, and the profit is all the greater.

2. Stamps of the same issue, surcharged "1898—RESELLADO—1899," diagonally, within a rectangular frame, with the letters "C" in the left upper corner, and "T" in the right lower; these letters stood for *Correos* and *Telegrafos*, and were quite unnecessary, as those words appear upon the stamps.



This was struck, in black, upon all the values, except the 4 mils., and the 4, 40, and 80 centavos.

[We do not reproduce the list of values, as there is no doubt that both the above sets were of a fancy nature, as were also the extraordinary varieties referred to in the history given below, and authenticated by a supposed official document.—ED. M. J.]

These stamps are as mysterious as the preceding. Such a surcharge would have been employed in consequence of a theft, or of the confiscation of the stock of stamps by the Americans, during the war. In any case neither of these surcharges appears to be justified, and the stamps bearing them may be safely rejected.

3. In this same memorable year, 1898, there was an avalanche of stamps, of various previous issues, adorned with divers surcharges. The late M. Roussin received some of them, and wrote out to the Philippines for information, which came to him, as he stated in his journal for April, 1901, in the form of an official document, which he published, and which I quote here:—

"Province of La Union, City of San Fernando, Philippine Islands. No. 1,611,298, 175.

"I, the undersigned Blas Tadiar y Salvatera, Municipal Captain of this City of San Fernando, chief town of the Province of La Union,

"CERTIFY, that it is more than two months since the postage stamps for sale have been exhausted, that we are afraid that no further supplies will be received from Manila owing to the present circumstances, that the persons who come demanding to purchase stamps for the franking of their letters are innumerable.

"For this reason I have been obliged to assemble a council to consider the subject of this demand, and the persons composing that council have decided to cause postage stamps to be made for sale to the public, after previous approval by the government of this province, the proceeds of which stamps will be paid into the treasury of the municipality, for the use of the latter.

"The old stamps remaining in the post office will be surcharged with values, in the denominations of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 25 cents, in black, violet, and red, and as the old stamps and surcharged stamps are in very small quantity, it has been decided to surcharge" [i.e. to print the surcharges upon] "various kinds of white paper, in the same values and colours. And for this decision which we have taken, we will be responsible, in case we do not possess the right to do this.

"In attestation of which I sign this certificate, with the persons who compose the council and the secretary, with a view to its being transmitted to the government of this province for approval.

"Done in the Municipal Office of San Fernando, Chief Town of the Province of La Union, June 1st, 1898.

(Signed) "BLAS TADIAR, *Municipal Captain.*
AGAPITO FLORES, *First Lieutenant.*
FAUSTINO ALVIAR, *Lieutenant of Police.*
EUSEBIO CATUGA, *Sub-Director of Market Gardens (Pépinieres).*

"and the following Delegates :—

"Damarso Aguirro, Vicente Carbonell, José Guzman, Timoteo Galvez, Lorenzo Galvez, Pedro Flores, Ramon Mendoza, Calixto Galvez, Gaspart Harvet, Sabino Guertan, Juan Boriga, Pio Hafrav
JUAN LUCERO, *Secretary.*"

[M. Hanciau enters into an elaborate argument on the subject of this precious document, and the over-printed stamps and impressions on bits of paper, which it was supposed to authorize. In view of the fact that these things were never, we think, seriously believed in by any collector or dealer of any standing, with the exception of the late M. Roussin, who would doubtless also have been convinced of their worthlessness had he lived a few months longer, we think it unnecessary to translate M. Hanciau's observations in full, and content ourselves with a summary of them.—ED. M.J.]

The Decree or Certificate contains its own refutation; there would have been no stocks of old stamps at San Fernando or any other provincial town; obsolete stocks were always returned to Manila. It is dated June 1st, 1898, but it was not until some two years and a half later that the stamps were heard of by collectors; they then turned up in Europe, and, in spite of the fact that the Island of Luzon had then been in the hands of the Americans for over two years, not a single copy appears to have been heard of in the United States until sets were sent across the Atlantic in 1902.

The varieties seem to have been almost as "innumerable" as the persons who clamoured for stamps for the franking of their letters! M. Roussin listed no fewer than 181 in his catalogue and his journal. M. Hanciau analyses the list as follows :—

The surcharge (which is described as consisting of the word "CORREOS" struck diagonally across the stamp, accompanied by figures "98" in the left upper corner, and the value horizontally at the lower right, is impressed upon—

Philippine postage stamps of.	1864, 1882, 1886, 1889-96.
" telegraph "	1888, 1890, 1893, 1896.
Cuba and Porto Rico postage stamps of	1857, 1864, 1870, 1871, 1876-78.
Cuba postage stamps of	1882, 1890-96.
" fiscal " "Derecho Judicial" of	1866.

Even if we could suppose that there was a stock of obsolete Philippine stamps on hand at San Fernando, it is manifestly impossible that there can have been any stamps of Cuba or Porto Rico. In the hope of making these impossibilities pass muster, the labels containing the name and value were removed, but it was easy to see that the colours were those, not of Philippine stamps, but of issues of other Spanish Colonies. The whole is hardly worthy of serious notice as an attempt at fraud, but it is as well to put it on record as a matter of history. There is a touch of humour in the addition to the document of the signature of the "Sub-Director of Pépinières"; it seems almost to be intended as a hint that the articles in question were of the nature of "Carottes."

(To be continued.)

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(Continued from page 117.)

[NOTE.—There is a misprint on page 115. The last four lines of the list near the end of the first column should read thus :—

20 c., in blue, on 20 c., pale brown (1842);	2,000.
20 c., in black, on 20 c., " " "	unknown.
20 c. " 20 c., brown-violet (1894)	1,400.
20 c. " 25 c., bistre (1890);	1,000.]

[CORRECTION HAS BEEN MADE - RPA]

D.—Various Stamps that have Franked Correspondence.

ETHER through want of the proper stamps, or through carelessness on the part of the postal officials, stamps other than postage stamps have been used for the franking of letters. The following are known to me :—

1. Telegraph Stamps.

1884-86. Profile of King Alfonso XII. to right in an oval, enclosed in frames of various designs (see later, in the general list of Telegraph stamps); surface-printed in colour on white wove paper. Perf. 14.

250 mls. de peso, chocolate (of 1876).
25 c. " ultramarine (of 1880).
1 peso, bistre (of 1881).
25 c. de peso, bronze-green (of 1886).
5 pesos, green (of 1886).

1886-87. Postage stamps with the same profile, surcharged "HABILITADO TELEGRAFOS" and value, in black. Perf. 14.

20 c. de p. on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine (of 1886).*
un " 2½ " " (of 1887).

* This date is that of the issue of the stamp as a Telegraph stamp.—ED. M.J.

1888. Similar design, without surcharge. Telegraph stamps of that year. Perf. 14.

2½ c. de p., yellow-brown.
5 " blue.
10 " mauve.
20 " violet.

* * *

2. Fiscal Stamps.

(a) "Derechos de Firma."

1870 (?). Profile of Queen Isabella II. to right in an oval. White paper. Perf. 14.

40 c. de esc., green (of 1869).

1870 (?). Allegorical figure of Spain. Same perforation. 40 c. de esc., deep violet (of 1870).

1872 (?)-80. Arms in various frames.



1872.



1878-80.

5 pesetas, green (of 1872).
200 m. de peso, blue (of 1878).
1 peso, green (of 1878).
200 m. de peso, yellow-green (of 1880).

1888. Postage stamp of 1885, surcharged "HABILITADO DERECHOS FIRMA 1 PESO."

1 p., in black, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

(b) "Derecho Judicial."

1870 (?). Stamp of 1869, bearing the Scales and Sword of Justice in a Shield; surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," in black.

½ real, blue.

1878-82 (?). Arms and inscriptions, as shown in the annexed illustration.

1 real, green (of 1878).
12½ c. de peso, lilac-blue (of 1882).

* * *

(c) "Recibos y Cuentas."

1879. Large stamp, with Arms in an oval band, surrounded by ornaments. Imperf.

10 c. de peso, carmine.

1888. Postage stamp of 1886, surcharged "HABILITADO PARA RECIBOS Y CUENTAS" in an oval frame, with value in the centre.

10 c., in violet, on ½ de c., green.

* * *

II. STAMPS FOR OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"Royal Ordinance directing that Official Stamps are to be employed for the correspondence between the authorities in the Islands.

"By your letter of 21st November last. Your Excellency asked for stamps for franking official correspondence, 300 of one libra. 25 of one onza, and 300 of a half onza. In reply to this request, there have been despatched by the last mail 30,000 ½ onza stamps, 90,000 1 onza, 40,000 4 onzas, and 20,100 1 libra. The conspicuous difference between the numbers asked for and those sent is due to the extreme smallness of the former. It may be gathered from the contents of Y. E.'s letter that these stamps are only used upon official correspondence addressed to the Peninsula, but the intention of the instructions in force

is that they should also be used for franking the correspondence between the central authorities and the officials in the Provinces.

"By Royal Order.

"Madrid, February 24th, 1858.

"To the Governor and Captain-General of the Philippines."

From the wording of the above Ordinance it would seem as if these stamps were already in use in the Philippines, and the Spanish Government desired to extend their use to all official correspondence.

Issue of . . . 1858 (?).



Arms of Spain and Bourbon in an oval, inscribed "CORREO OFICIAL" above, and with the weight indicated below.

Engraved by D. José Perez Varela, and surface-printed at Madrid in black on coloured paper. Imperf.

½ onza, black on yellow.
1 " " rose.
4 onzas " green.
1 libra " lilac-blue.

The stamps used in the Philippines can only be distinguished by the obliterations from those employed in Spain and in the Colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico. Their use should have ceased in September, 1866, when they were withdrawn from circulation in Spain and the Spanish West Indies.

* * *

III. THE TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

The use of Telegraph stamps dates from 1874. It was always permissible to employ postage stamps for franking telegrams, which renders it the more difficult to understand the object of the issue of special stamps for telegrams within the Universal Postal Union. According to M. Roussin, fiscal stamps were also used for this purpose, and he noted such stamps thus employed as far back as 1864!

Issue of January, 1874.

Arms in a Shield surmounted by a mural crown, enclosed in an oval band inscribed "FILIPINAS TELEGR 1874 Y 75" above, and "1 PESETA 25 CEN." below.

Engraved by E. Julia, and surface-printed at Madrid on white wove paper, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

1 p. 25 c., pearl-grey, lilac.

I know of no Essays.

* * *

Issue of January, 1876.

Profile to right of Alfonso XII. in an oval; enclosed in a rectangular frame inscribed "TELEGRAFOS" above and with value below. Engraved by José Garcia Moreno, and surface-printed at Madrid, as before. Perf. 14.

250 mils. de peso, chocolate.

Variety, imperforate.

250 m. de p., chocolate.

This imperforate stamp never reached the Philippines.

* * *



Issue of . . . 1879 (?).

Same type, change of colour only. Perf. 14.
250 m. de p., ultramarine.

This stamp was not met with until 1882, but in all probability it was issued in 1879; it seems a continuation of the previous issue, both in type and in currency.

Issue of January, 1880.

Profile of Alfonso XII. in an oval (as in Type I. of the postage stamps of 1880, etc.); enclosed in a rectangular frame inscribed "TELEGRAFOS" between ornaments above, and with value below. Engraved by E. Julia, and printed as before.



25 c. de peso, ultramarine.

Essay, on thick white paper.

25 c. de p., ultramarine.

* * *

Issue of January, 1881.

Type, etc., as last; additional values.

1 peso, bistre.
2 pesos, green.
5 .. ultramarine.
10 .. rose.

Essays. I only know the following printer's trial impressions:—

1 p., bistre; *imperfate*.
2 p., green; *perf.* 14.
5 p., ultramarine; *perf.* 14.
10 p., rose; *perf.* 14, and *imperf.*

On the back, inverted, is the 5 c. postage stamp of Cuba, 1881.

* * *

Issue of July, 1881.

Fiscal stamp, "Derecho Judicial" of 1878 (see illustration on p. 136), surcharged "HABILITADO—PARA—TELEGRAFOS," in three lines, the first and third curved.

2 reales, blue; surcharged in black.

* * *

An Ordinance dated March 10th, 1885, authorizes the creation of 25 centimos Telegraph stamps (see page 97).

Issue of March 10th, 1885.

Postage stamps of 1882 surcharged "HABILITADO—TELEGRAFOS—25 CENTES," in three lines, the first and third curved.

25 c., in green, on 25 c., brown.

There were 25,000 copies of this.*

A 25 c., in *carmin*, on the 2½ c. postage stamp of 1883, has been chronicled, but I have never met with it; perhaps there has been some confusion with the 5 c. on 2½ c. of the following issue.†

* The Boston book adds a 20 c., in *black*, on the 20 c. olive-bistre, of the same issue, also to the number of 25,000. We do not know whether the authors saw this stamp, or where they got their information as to the numbers and the date which they give for it (February 24th), but it should be noted that the Decree of March 10th authorizes the surcharging of 25,000 of the 20 c. postage stamps for use as passport stamps; it seems possible that there is some confusion here.—ED. M.J.

† The Boston book gives an illustration of this stamp, which we therefore suppose must exist, and lists it under the date "September, 1885"; we add it to the next issue.—ED. M.J.

Issue of March 7th, 1886.

Similar surcharge to the last, impressed upon the 2½ c. de peso postage stamps of 1883.

1 c., in *brown*, on 2½ c., ultramarine.
2½ c., in *carmin*, on 2½ c. ..
5 c. .. 2½ c. ..
20 c., in *black*, on 2½ c. ..
25 c., in *carmin*, on 2½ c. .. (Sept., 1885).*

The same stamp surcharged, in *red*, "HABILITADO—TELEGRAMAS—SUBMARINOS—1 PESO," in four lines, the first and fourth curved. There are at least six varieties of the surcharge.

- i. (a) The inscription is in large letters.
- (b) Tall letters in "HABILITADO," especially the first two; the "T" has a small crossbar.
- (c) The first and last letters of "TELEGRAMAS" are directly over the corresponding letters of "SUBMARINOS."
- (d) The first letter of "SUBMARINOS" is lower than the others; the "N" is narrow.
- (e) The second and third lines of the surcharge extend slightly beyond the ends of the first.
- (f) The figure "1" has only a very small serif.
- (g) The head of the "P" of "PESO" is very wide.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

Varities.

The figure "1" thinner and with a more perceptible serif; letter "P" wider; the second and third lines do not extend beyond the first line at right.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.
With the first line double.
1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

The figure "1" and the letter "P" more on the same level than the letters "ESO," which are too low.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

- ii. (a) As in i.
- (b) Letters of "HABILITADO" shorter and more open; the "T" has a large crossbar.
- (c) The first letter of "SUBMARINOS" is not out of place; the "N" is wide.
- (e) The first three lines begin in the same vertical line and end in the same vertical line.
- (f) The figure "1" is thick, and has a short serif.
- (g) The head of the "P" of "PESO" is round and less wide than in i.; the lower part of the vertical stroke is shorter, and the letter is nearer to the "E"; the "S" is inverted, and slants from above towards the left. Surchage in *red* and *bright red*.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

Varities. With the letters of the second and third lines double.

Surchage in *bright red*.
1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

With thin figure "1" with longer serif; and the "P" of "PESO" more sloping.

Surchage in *red* and *brown-red*.
1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

- iii. (a) The inscriptions are very distinctly larger than those of i. and ii.
- (b) The letters of "HABILITADO" are taller.
- (c) The letter "T" of "TELEGRAMAS" is over the first letter of "SUBMARINOS," but the last letter of the second word is more to the right than the letter above it.
- (d) The letters "S" of "SUBMARINOS" are inverted, the "N" is very narrow, the "O" wide, and the "M" has the central limb very short, as is also the case with the "M" of "TELEGRAMAS."

* On the authority of the Boston book.—ED. M.J.

(e) The second and third lines commence more to the left than the arched line above them, but the upper line extends beyond them at right.

(f) The figure "1" is very thin, and has a serif.

(g) The letters of "PESO" are tall and thin; the head of the "P" is round, the "E" is narrow.

Surcharge in *brown-red*.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

iv. (a) The inscriptions are in small letters.

(b) The letters "HA" of "HABILITADO" are open; there is a space after the second "I," dividing the word into two; the letters "A" are without crossbars.

(c) The "G" of "TELEGRAMAS" is more like a "C"; the "M" is very wide.

(d) The letters "S" of "SUBMARINOS" are inverted; the "M" has the central limb very long; the "N" is wide.

(e) The first three lines begin and end in the same vertical lines.

(f) The figure "1" is thick, and has only a thin serif.

(g) The head of the "P" of "PESO" is wide.

Surcharge in *brown-red*.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

Varieties. With "HABILITADO" divided into three by the disappearance of the letter "T," thus "HABIL I ADO."

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

With the letters of the first line double.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

v. (a) The inscriptions are in small letters.

(b) Letters of "HABILITADO" wide.

(c), (d) The first and last letters of "SUBMARINOS" are not exactly under those of "TELEGRAMAS."

(e) The first and second lines begin and end in the same vertical lines.

(f) The figure "1" is thick, and has only a thin serif.

(g) Letters of "PESO" small; the letter "P" has a very short serif at foot and a round head.

Surcharge in *deep brown-red*.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

vi. (a) The letters are very small.

(b) Letters of "HABILITADO" wide and thick; "HA" more sloping than in v.

(c) The word "TELEGRAMAS" extends slightly beyond the word above it at right; the "M" is very wide.

(d) The second word also extends to right beyond "SUBMARINOS."

(f) the figure "1" is thick, and has a conspicuous serif.

(g) The "P" of "PESO" has a wide head, and a short serif at foot.

Surcharge in *bright red*.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

Variety, with the upper three lines double.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

(To be continued.)

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(Continued from page 138.)

Issue of . . . 1886.

TYPE, etc., of the issue of January, 1880 (see page 137).



25 c. de p., bronze-green.

2 pesos, bistre.

5 " green.

10 " blue.

Essay, or printer's proof.—Printed upside down upon the 1 c., *green*, of Cuba, 1882, without date.

5 pesos, brown on green.

* * *

Issue of January, 1887.*

The 2½ c. de peso postage stamps of 1883 (Type II. of the design of 1880, see page 97), surcharged "HABILITADO—TELEGRAFOS" and value, in three lines, the first and third curved. The surcharge is similar to that of March, 1886, but in larger letters.

1 c., in *black*, on 2½ c., ultramarine.

2½ c., in *indigo*, on 2½ c. "

5 c., in *brown*, on 2½ c. "

20 c., in *red*, on 2½ c. "

[It should be noted that the Boston authorities not only assign a different date to this issue, but their description differs also in other respects. They state that the type of this surcharge is the same as that of the overprint of March, 1886, differing only in the colours used. They place the 1 c., in *black*, and 20 c., in *red*, in the earlier issue, and 1 c., in *brown*, and the 20 c., in *black*, in the later. The 2½ c. of the latter issue they list as existing in *black* on the 2½ c. of 1883 and on the 2½ c. of 1886 (M. Hanciau's "1885 (?)"), and in *blue* on a 2½ c., the type of which they were unable to ascertain. Probably *indigo* covers both *black* and *blue* overprint, but we must suppose that it exists upon both Types II. and III. of the design. They further state that the 5 c., in *brown*, and the 20 c., in *red*, are on Type III., not on Type II.

They also quote numbers, as follows:—

1 c., in <i>brown</i> ,	on 2½ c.	20,000.
2½ c., in <i>carmine</i>	"	16,000.
5 c.	"	10,000.
20 c., in <i>black</i>	"	63,000.
1 c.	"	5,000.
2½ c., in { <i>indigo or</i> }	{ <i>black</i> }	80,000.
5 c., in <i>brown</i>	"	75,000.
20 c., in <i>red</i>	"	10,000.

These numbers should be some guide to the relative rarity of the various items.—ED. M. J.]

* * *

Issue of January, 1888.

Design of the issue of January, 1880, but with Type IV. of the head (except the 10 pesos, which has Type I.). Printed as before, at Madrid, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten.

1 c. de p.,	bistre.
2 "	carmine.
2½ "	yellow brown.
5 "	blue.
10 "	yellow-green.
10 "	deep mauve.
10 "	yellow-bistre.
20 "	lilac.
1 peso.	rose.
2 pesos.	brown-red.
5 "	green.
10 "	brown.

The 10 c. de p., *green*, was for use upon international (Postal Union) telegrams, for it seems that a special stamp for this purpose was absolutely necessary.

* * *

The Telegraph stamps having been employed for the manufacture of Fiscal stamps, it was discovered,

* The Boston book gives the date of this issue as "September 17, 1886."—ED. M. J.

alas! too late, that there were no Telegraph stamps left, and therefore, in spite of all that they had undergone to fit them for their new destiny, they were restored to their original employment by the following Decree:—

"Government of the Philippines.

"Treasury.

"Manilla, March 30th, 1889.

"In accordance with the proposition of the Treasury Department, and with a view to providing a supply of Telegraph stamps, of which none have been received from the Peninsula under the supplementary requisition for stamped papers addressed to the Ministry for the Colonies.

"Seeing that the stamps which were rendered available for the tax upon the consumption of tobacco . . . * and for the capitation tax on Chinese, corresponding with the first six months of 1888, have not been exhausted, and that a stock of them still remains in the Treasury Store.

"The Governor-General Decrees as follows:—

"The stamps which were surcharged for the above-mentioned revenue purposes with the values in pesos, 1-25, 1-00, 0-75, 0-40, 0-25, 0-17½, 0-11½, 0-10, 0-07½, and 0-05, are to be used exclusively for telegraph purposes, and to be put on sale with that object and at the prices indicated, which are shown in the surcharge impressed upon them.

"2. Similarly, the stamps rendered available for the said taxes, with the value of pesos 0-2½, the price of which is shown in the surcharge, will be employed also as Telegraph stamps of that value, with the exception of those that were put on sale by the Post Office, under a Decree of the Governor-General dated 29th January last, which will be used solely for postal purposes.

"3. The Treasury Department will issue the instructions necessary for the carrying out of this Decree, of which a report will be rendered in due course to H.E. the Minister for the Colonies, for the approval of higher authority.

"Duly published and noted at the Central Office of the Treasury. (Signed) "WEYLER."

Issue of March 30th, 1889.

Surcharged, in black, "RECARCO DE CONSUMOS—HABILITADO," in an oval frame, with value in the centre (\$ 10, see page 114, where are also described the varieties (a), (b), etc., of the 2½ c.).

1. On Telegraph stamps of the issue of January, 1888.

- 2½ c. on 1 c., bistre (a).
- 2½ c. on 1 c. " (b).
- 2½ c. on 2 c., carmine (b).
- 2½ c. on 2½ c., yellow-brown (b).
- 2½ c. on 2½ c. " (c).
- 2½ c. on 5 c., blue (b).
- 2½ c. on 10 c., yellow-green (a).
- 2½ c. on 10 c., mauve (a).
- 2½ c. on 20 c., lilac (a).
- 2½ c. on 20 c. " (c).
- 2½ c. on 20 c. " (d).
- 5 c. on 20 c. "
- 7½ c. on 20 c. "
- 10 c. on 20 c. "

The 5, 7½, and 10 c. de peso surcharges are each of a distinct type.

2. On fiscal stamps, "DERECHO JUDICIAL" of 1873, design a seated figure of Justice in a circle, with value on a curved label below; imperforate.

- 11½ c. on 5 pesos, red on rose.
- 17½ c. on 5 " "

3. On fiscal stamps, "DERECHO JUDICIAL," of 1882 (see page 136).

- 17½ c., in carmine, on 5 p., deep green.

4. On fiscal stamps, "GIRO" of 1880; tall, upright rectangular stamps, with Arms of Spain in an oval frame in the centre; "ISLAS" above, "FILIPINAS" below, "GIRO" (Bills of Exchange) on a label at top, value on a similar label at foot. Perf. 14.

- 25 c. on 7 p. 50 c., green.
- 40 c. on " (?) (?)
- 75 c. on 7 p. 50 c., green.
- 1 p. on 7 p. 50 c. "
- 1 p. 25 c. on " (?) (?)

These stamps were only in use up to August 10th, 1889, in accordance with the decree of May 22nd of that year, mentioned on page 114.*

Issue of January 1st, 1890.

Arms of Spain in an oval shield, surmounted by a Royal Crown, enclosed in a frame similar to that of the Postage stamps of the same date; "TELEGRAFOS" on a straight label at top, value on a similar label at foot. Engraved by E. Julia, and printed, as before, at Madrid, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

- 1 c. de p., blue-green.
- 2½ " violet-brown.
- 5 " carmine.
- 10 " brown.
- 12½ " brown-rose.
- 20 " deep blue.
- 25 " bistre.
- 1 peso, bronze-green.
- 2 pesos, orange-brown.
- 5 " yellow-green.
- 5 " blue.
- 10 " deep violet.

I do not understand the reason for the existence of the two 5 pesos stamps.*

* * *

* The Boston book lists all the stamps with surcharge \$ 10 as Postage stamps, with the exception of the five higher values (25 c. to 1 p. 25 c.), which it only lists as fiscals. It also marks the following additions to the various groups given above:—

1. On Telegraph stamps.

- 17 c. on 20 c., lilac.

There seems to be no record of any 17 c. stamp; possibly this is a very defective impression of the 7½ c. on 20 c.

2. On Derecho Judicial stamps of 1873.

- 11½ c. on 5 p., red on rose.

This must surely be a defective impression, either of the 11½ or of the 17½.

Both the 11½ c. and the 17½ c. are listed with inverted surcharge.

3. On Derecho Judicial stamps of 1882.

- 7½ c., in black, on 5 p., green.
- 11½ c. " 5 p. "
- 17½ c. " 5 p. "
- 17½ c., in black and magenta, on 5 p., green.

Also the 17½ c. with magenta (or carmine) surcharge inverted, or double. These last varieties are, of course, quite likely; and the other values may equally probably have been impressed upon this 5 pesos stamp.—Ed. M. J.

* Mr. Mencarini, in his book published in 1896, gives the 5 pesos, blue, as a separate issue, dated "1890 (?)," as if it had come out separately from the rest of the series. He adds that the sheets of this stamp were headed "Filipinas. Correos y Telegrafos—100 sellos de 5 pesos."

* See footnote on page 113.—Ed. M. J.

Issue of January 1st, 1892.

The same type; colours only changed.

1	c. de p.,	carmine-red.
2½	"	blue.
5	"	olive.
10	"	light green.
12½	"	black-brown.
20	"	red-brown.
25	"	dark green.
1	peso,	orange.
2	pesos,	light brown.
5	"	brown-violet.
10	"	carmine.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1893.

Similar type, but lettered "FILIPAS TELEGRAFOS" at top. Same impression, etc.

1	c. de p.,	blue.
2½	"	green.
5	"	carmine.
10	"	grey-bistre.
12½	"	brown-red.
20	"	yellow-brown.
25	"	blue.
1	peso,	blue-green.
2	pesos,	orange.
5	"	brown.
10	"	carmine.

Essays. I have seen all the values of this issue, printed in the colours given above, on thick, white paper.†

Issue of January 1st, 1894.

The same type, etc., as the last, inscribed "FILIPAS TELEGRAFOS." Colours changed.

1	c. de p.,	brown.
2½	"	yellow-brown.
5	"	brick-red.
10	"	blue.
12½	"	green.
20	"	lilac.
25	"	carmine-red.
1	peso,	deep violet.
2	pesos,	ultramarine.
5	"	grey (or green?).
10	"	brown.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1896.

The same type, etc.

1	c. de p.,	greenish grey.
2½	"	blue-green.
5	"	grey-brown.
10	"	carmine-rose.
12½	"	yellow-brown.
20	"	orange.
25	"	deep violet.
1	peso,	deep blue, ultramarine.
2	pesos,	carmine, pale rose.
5	"	rose.
10	"	blue, deep blue.

* * *

In 1899 (see *Le Timbre-Poste* for May of that year) the *Madrid Filatelico* announced, with great joy, the

discovery of a sheet of the 25 c. postage stamp of 1890, surcharged with divers varieties of the 1897 overprint (S 11, see page 115). Seven vertical rows were surcharged 20 c., twelve copies having the surcharge inverted; one vertical row was converted into 15 c. and another into 5 c., while the tenth row bore a similar overprint inscribed "TELEGRAFOS" at top, instead of "CORREOS," and with no value in the centre. It is difficult to imagine that this could have been anything more than a trial sheet, rescued from the printer's waste-paper basket, but it affords evidence of the existence of a *Telegrafos* surcharge of this nature, which is catalogued as having been applied to one of the Telegraph stamps of 1894.

* * *

Issue of June (?), 1897.

Telegraph stamp of January, 1894, surcharged "HABILITADO—TELEGRAFOS—PARA—1897," in a rectangular frame, similar to S 11, but without value in centre.* 20 c., lilac; black surcharge.

This was the last of the separate stamps for telegrams.

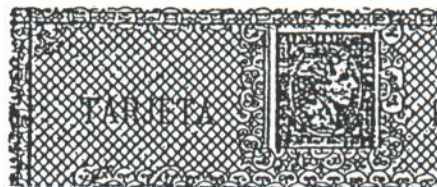
IV. THE POST CARDS.

i. Single Cards.

Post cards were first issued in the Philippine Islands in 1879. I have not been able to obtain any official document authorizing their use.

Issue of September, 1879.

Stamp, in upper centre, of the type of the adhesives of January, 1878, surcharged as in the case of the issue of September of that year (see page 46, overprint b); "TARJETA" at left, "POSTAL" at right of the stamp. Four lines for the address, the first headed "Sr. D.,²" in script type; and instruction in one line at foot. All within a double-line frame with fancy corners, 119 × 74 mm. Typographed at Madrid on buff card, covered with a network pattern, in which there is a space for the stamp in the centre above, and the words "TARJETA POSTAL," in large fancy capitals, in the lower part. This groundwork is in orange; the rest of the impression in carmine, and the surcharge upon the stamp in black.



3 c. de p. on 50 m. de p., carmine and orange on buff.

Varieties. With no stamp after "Sr."

3 c. de p. on 50 m. de p., carmine and orange on buff.

With the surcharge omitted.

50 m. de p., carmine and orange on buff.

* * *

† The issue of 1893 is listed neither by Mr. Menearini nor by the Boston authorities. Essays, or proofs, in these colours were chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for February, 1893; it is possible that this series never got beyond the Essay stage. Perhaps some of our readers who collect Telegraph stamps can tell us more about them.—ED. M. J.

* The *Catalogo Galvez* lists the 5 c. on 25 c. and the 15 c. on 25 c., among the Postage stamps, as errors, but it says nothing about the 25 c. postage stamp with *Telegrafos* surcharge, which occurred on the same sheet.—ED. M. J.

Issue of January, 1881.

Stamp in right upper corner, Type I. of the design of the adhesives of 1880. Heading in five lines, "ULTRAMAR—UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—ESPAÑA.—En este lado se escribe solamente la direccion." Three lines for the address, the first headed "A," in script type. No frame. Typographed at Madrid on thick white paper 132 x 91 mm.

3 c. de p., rose on white.
3 " " yellowish white.

* * *

Issue of July, 1889.

Stamp in upper centre, of the type of the adhesives of 1883; inscriptions, frame, etc., as in 1879. Buff card without the coloured groundwork.



2 c. de p., brown on buff.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1892.

Stamp in upper centre, type of the adhesives of 1890, with profile of Alfonso XIII. Formula as before.

2 c. de p., violet-brown on yellow.
3 " orange
2 " violet-brown on brown.
3 " orange

Issue of January 1st, 1894.

Same type, etc., colours changed.

2 c. de p., reddish lilac on yellow.
3 " deep blue

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1896.

Further changes of colour only.

2 c. de p., blue on yellow.
3 " grey.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1898.

Stamp in upper centre of the type of the adhesives of the same date, with "FILIPINAS 1898 Y 99" at top. Formula of the preceding issues. Same impression, on yellow-buff card.

5 milesimas, carmine-red.
1 centavo, deep blue-green.
2 centavos, deep violet.
3 " brown-orange.

ii. *Reply-paid Cards.*

Issue of July, 1889.

Similar to the single cards of the same date. The two cards are joined together at the top, and have the impression on the first and fourth pages. There are additional inscriptions at foot—"La otra tarjeta es para la respuesta" on the first half, and "RESPUESTA" on the second.

3+3 c. de p., carmine on buff.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1898.

Type of the single cards of the same date, with the same additions and impression as the double card of 1889. Yellow-buff card.

5+5 milesimas, carmine-red.
1+1 centavo, deep blue-green.
2+2 centavos, deep violet.
3+3 " brown-orange.

This concludes, finally, the Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippine Islands.

SGMJ VOL 77: 43-44; 9/30/05
[Type reset ---- RPA]

Spanish Colonies. --- *Philippine Islands.* --- An interesting paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, philatelic and other, stating that the inhabitants of these islands "lay claim to having used the postage stamp of the smallest intrinsic value ever issued by any country." Whether any such "claim" was ever made we greatly doubt, and if it was it was certainly unfounded, and the grounds quoted in the papers in no way support it. In the first place it is alleged that one *millesima* is worth the fortieth part of a penny; a *peso* is nominally equivalent to a dollar, and the thousandth part of it would be one-tenth of a cent, or one-twentieth of a penny. The currency would have to be depreciated by one-half to reduce the *millesima* to one-fortieth of a penny, and it would then be equal in value to the 1/4 *centimo de peseta* of Spain and Colonies, or the 1/2 *milesima de peso* of Cuba; the latter currency was probably worth no more than that of the Philippines, and therefore the Cuban stamp was the cheaper of the two by fifty per cent.

It is further stated that "in 1878 a stamp of the value of .0625 *milesima* was issued, worth less than one-sixtieth of a penny." A little knowledge of arithmetic would suggest that .0625 is 6 1/4 hundredths, or one-sixteenth of something. Such a fraction of a *milesima* would go 320 to the penny (or 460 if we take the peso at only half its nominal value). The real value of the stamp in question was .0625 of a *peso*, that is to say, 62 1/2 *milesimas*, or 6 1/4 *centimos*, about 3d.