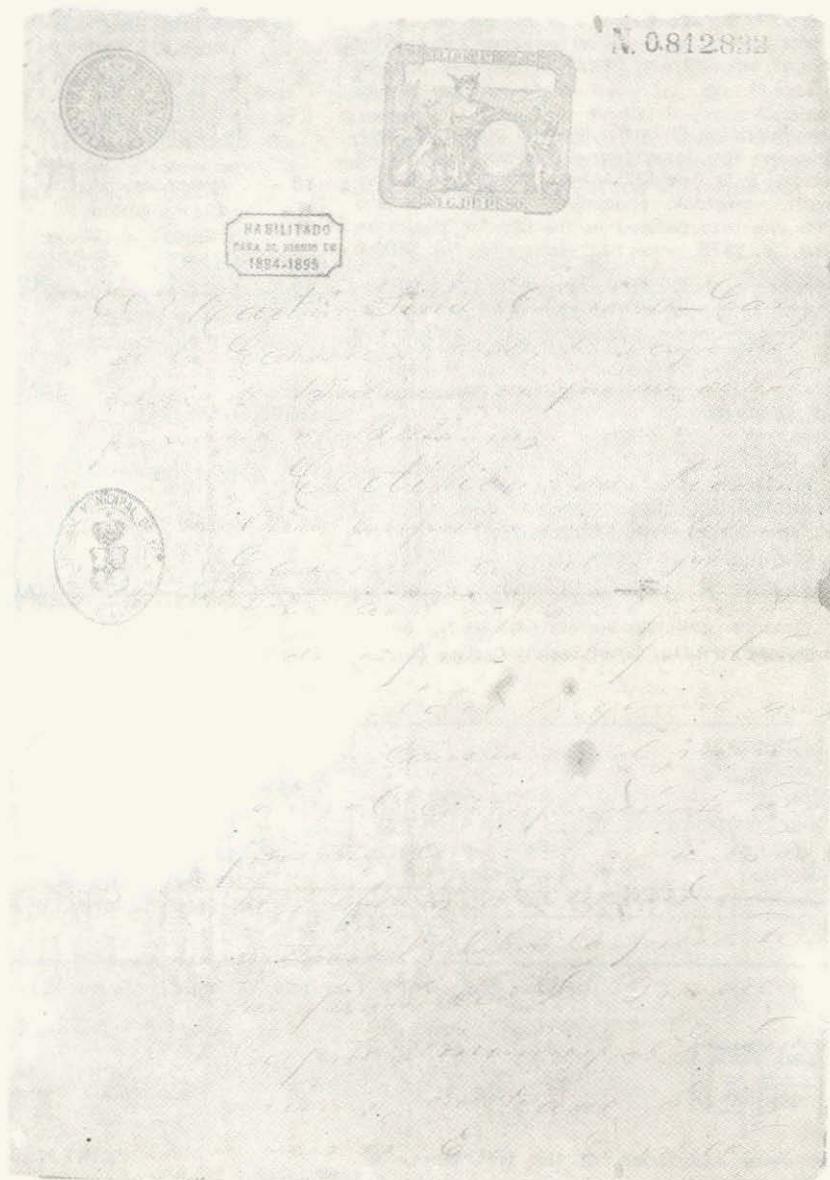




# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

VOLUME 4 NOS. 3 & 4

JULY- DECEMBER 1978



THE  
PHILIPPINE  
STAMPED  
PAPERS  
1640--  
1904  
(PART I)

# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

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- From the collection of Mario Que.

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THE PHILIPPINE STAMPED PAPERS  
1640 - 1904  
(Part 1)

By Mario Que

In recent years, there develop an awareness among postage stamp collectors to collect revenue stamps and related materials. Arnold H. Warren, an authority on Philippine stamps made an extensive study of Philippine revenue stamps used in the Philippines, and published a catalog on this subject. However, his published catalog concentrated on the adhesive revenue stamps with little information as to the documentary stamped papers of the Philippines, otherwise known as the PAPELES SELLADOS. It must be remembered that the use of these stamped papers antedated the issuance of our first postage stamps by almost 214 years.

As this article will take about three to four series when published in the PPN, I would like to take this opportunity first to acknowledge the various publications and fellow collectors, who, in some ways helped me put this work together.

First is to IPPS Member Felipe Liao, whose extensive collection of PAPELES SELLADOS confirmed most of my findings; to Don Pablo Esperidion, whose recollections of the various collections he had seen over the years, plus his able help in the Spanish translation to English; to Bill Oliver for his various comments and other help; to Elliot C. Chabot for his Catalog of Revenue Stamps of the Philippines; and, to Arnold H. Warren for his various articles.

I would also like to acknowledge the different publications I went over with such as the Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas (AFF), the Elizalde Stamp Journal, the American Revenuer, the Phicixep Souvenir Book, and the Forbin Revenue Catalog. Information were also taken from various encyclopedias such as Encyclopedia Britanica, Collier's Encyclopedia, and Harver World Encyclopedia.

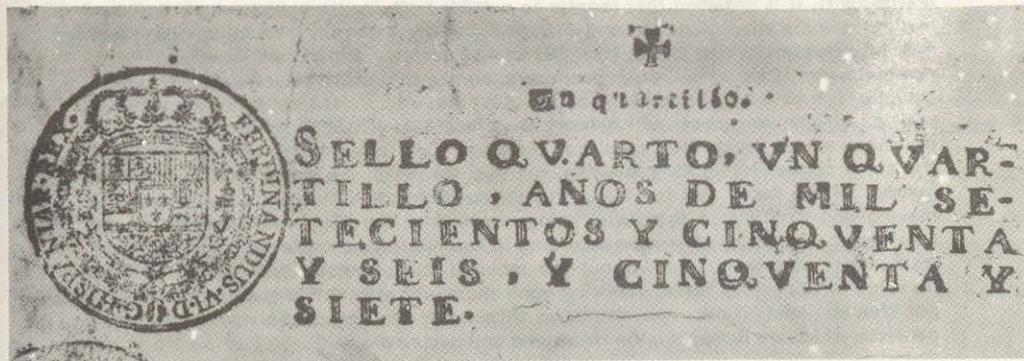


FIGURE 1

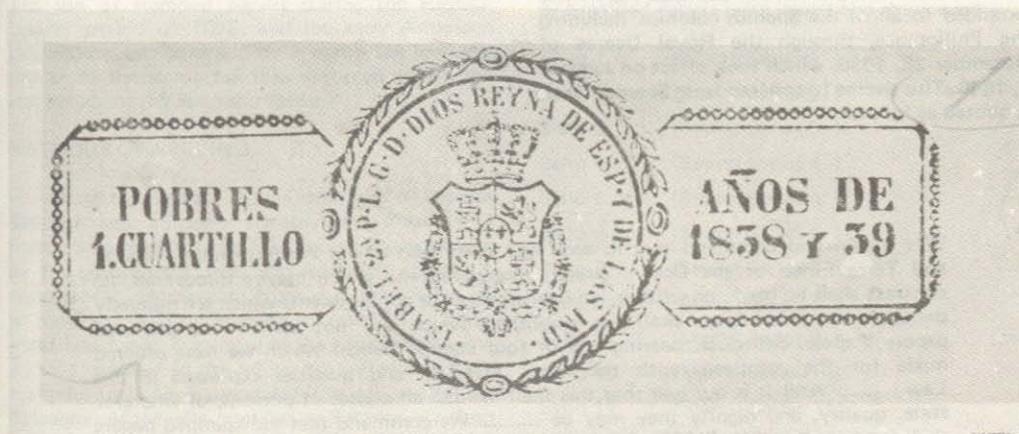


FIGURE 2

This article will deal with the Papeles Sellados or Stamped Papers issued during the Spanish-era and subsequent, including the surcharge-issues up to 1904. Because of the great gap that have unfolded from the time the Papeles Sellados were issued and used in the Philippines, to the present time, I must admit that this work is not final and is still incomplete as to details of data discussed and illustrations used, particularly on the very early issues. I personally hope that the members will find this article interesting and will furnish additional information, comments, and corrections in order to shed more light to this virgin field.

#### ORIGIN OF STAMPED PAPERS.

In order to properly understand the reasons behind the imposition in the use of Stamped Papers, a study of the political and economic situation of Spain at the time the use of stamped papers was imposed should be taken up.

King Philip IV ruled from 1621 to 1665. He acceded to the throne at the early age of 16 and over a long reign accentuated the decadence, personal and national, of his inheritance. Weak in character, scandalous in his private life, he relinquished power to an ambitious and unscrupulous favorite, the Conde de Olivares. There resulted forty years of foreign wars and contineous defeats against the Dutch in alliance with the Hapsburg Emperor in the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) and against France for another ten years, which bled Spain white. Spain continued to delcine politically and economically.

As a convenient means to meet the financial calamities besetting Spain at that time, King Philip IV issued the following ordinance (translated from Spanish text), on December 15, 1636:

"By Ordinance of Philip IV, of December 15, 1636, issued at the request of the Cortes (Parliament), it is ordained that in order to provide both for the necessities of the Reign and for the stability of public and private documents, thereby preventing the frauds and substitutions which occur with the use of ordinary papers, all Titles and Royal Appointments (Despachos), public contracts, contracts between private persons, judicial actuations, prosecutions, petitions to the King and Authorities, and other documents shall be written on papers which bears an official stamp (sello) printed at the top of the sheet, whose design shall consist of the Royal Coat of Arms and at one side of this, the name of the Ruling King, his title, the year for which the paper is valid, the series number of the paper and its value. This stamp (sello) shall be changed each year, the making and printing of this paper being reserved by the King, who has ordered the creation of four series of stamps according to the nature and monetary value of public instruments, decreeing that without the required stamps, these instruments will have no value or obligatory force, imposing upon those who violate these provisions corporal punishment and fines, and also upon those who counterfeit the stamps, the same penalties which are imposed upon those who counterfeit money."

Two years later, the use of Stamped Papers was extended to all of the Spanish colonies, including the Philippines, through the Royal Decree of December 28, 1638, which took effect on January 1, 1640. This decree (translated from Spanish text), is quoted as follows:

"We ordain and command that in each and every part of our Western Indies, Islands, and Terra Firma of the Ocean, already discovered and which maybe discovered, no contract shall be made or written, no instruments nor appointments which are minutely detailed by this Law, shall be published which are not written on stamped papers (Papeles Sellados), bearing one of four stamps (sellos) which we have ordered made for that purpose, with the form, diversity and qualities expressed in this Law ..... And it is our will that this shall include all classes of persons, of whatever state, quality, and dignity they may be ..... We command that the stamped papers shall not be valid nor be current in the Indies for longer than two years ....."

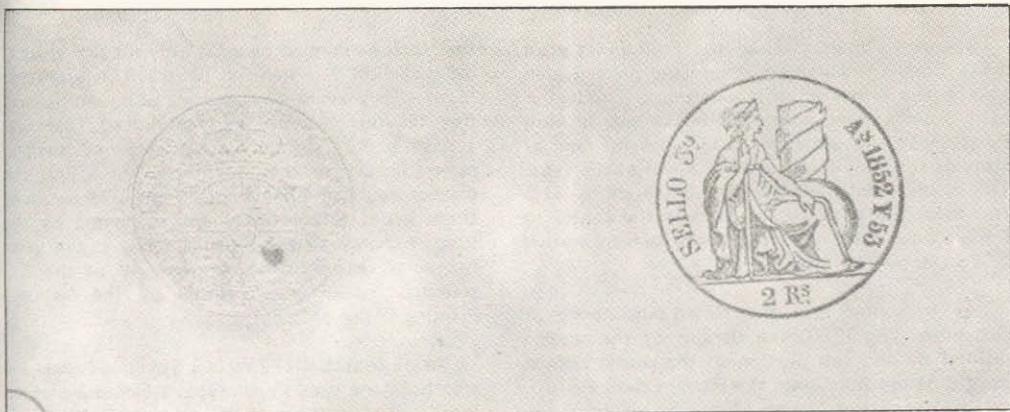


FIGURE 3

### PURPOSE AND USAGE.

The Papeles Sellados which were in use from January 1, 1640 until at least as late as 1904, were created to insure the authenticity of all public documents and by providing a new source of revenue for the state. During the Spanish era, Stamped Papers were required for all documents acknowledged before a notary public, for all official documents, for all documents pertaining to both civil and criminal judicial proceedings, for the register of public notaries and for all Government appointments. All requests and grants were also required to be written on a Stamped Paper.

In 1798, the use was extended to commercial transactions, such as the issuing of unloading permits, bills of exchange, promissory notes, letters of credit, principal books of merchants, etc. . . . Beginning in 1882, it was required that the books of consulates, commercial associations and brokers, and the books of the income-producing properties of the Church must be written upon Stamped Papers. The usage was more diversified in the latter years in which almost all written activities, transactions, etc. . . . involved the use of Stamped Papers. The use of stamped papers during the Revolutionary period of 1898, and the early American Occupation was governed by a stamp tax law very similar to the stamp tax laws enforced during the last decade of the Spanish regime.

### METHODS OF SELLING

During the Spanish regime, the sales of Papeles Sellados and adhesive stamps were done by a person who was licensed for that particular service by the government, and who in return, receives a two percent commission from his total sales. It is more of a "Conceccionary" rather than being acted upon as an employee of the government. The persons involved in the selling are called: a Receptor (receiver), an Expendidor (Seller), and/or an Estanquero (one who operates an Estanca — a shop where government monopolies were sold). The room

or building where the stamped papers and adhesive stamps were sold was variously called Receptoría (receiving office), Expendido (selling office), Expendiduría (selling office) or Estanca. There were times when people can buy them from the "tiendas" (private shops) at a premium over the face value.

### SERIES OF STAMPED PAPERS.

From 1640 to 1887, the following series of Stamped Papers (Papeles Sellados) were issued:

Ilustres	(Illustrious)
Sello 1	(Stamp Series 1)
Sello 2	(Stamp Series 2)
Sello 3	(Stamp Series 3)
Sello 4	(Stamp Series 4)
a)	Oficio (Official)
b)	Pobres (Poor)

And, from 1888 to 1898, twelve different series of Stamped Papers were issued and these were:

Sello 1	(Stamp Series 1)
Sello 2	(Stamp Series 2)
Sello 3	(Stamp Series 3)
Sello 4	(Stamp Series 4)
Sello 5	(Stamp Series 5)
Sello 6	(Stamp Series 6)
Sello 7	(Stamp Series 7)
Sello 8	(Stamp Series 8)
Sello 9	(Stamp Series 9)
Sello 10	(Stamp Series 10)
Sello 11	(Stamp Series 11)
Sello 12	(Stamp Series 12) - For Official Use.

## FEATURES OF THE STAMPED PAPERS.

Stamped Papers used in the Philippines were made from a fine quality handmade paper which always bear somekind of a watermark. This watermark usually consists of a letter or two in each sheet, and there are times it includes the coat of arms of the Ruling Monarch of Spain at the time. The whole sheet measures 43.5 cm. wide by 31.5 cm. long, folded vertically through the center to form a double sheet of four pages each measuring 21.75 cm. by 31.5 cm.

As prescribed by the Royal Ordinance of December 15, 1636, the designs of the stamps printed on the top portion of the sheets consist mostly of the following: the Royal Coat of Arms, the name of the Ruling Monarch, his title, the years for which the stamped paper is valid, and, the stamp series number and its value. However, the Royal Cedula (Royal Order) of February 12, 1830, declared that aside from the above mentioned characteristics, the bust of the reigning sovereign should also be included in the design. However, after the abdication of Queen Isabella II, such characteristic was no longer used, and instead, the imprint of the National Stamp Printing Office (a place in Spain where All Papeles Sellados were printed) was used, but not on all issues.

As to the printing of the stamps, on Sello 1 and Sello 2 of the 1640 to 1887 issues, stamps were printed on the first page only. On the other series, however, the stamps were printed on both the first and third pages, so that each double sheet of Sello 3 and Sello 4 de Oficio and Sello 4 de Pobres could be separated into two single sheets. For the Stamped Papers issued from 1888 to 1898, Sello 1 to Sello 11, the stamps were printed on the first page only. On Sello 12 (Official), however, the stamps were printed on both the first and third pages in order that it could be sold and used separately as needed.

According to Royal Decree of December 28, 1638, a new stamped paper must be issued at the beginning of every two years (biennial periods) and

that each issue must be valid only for two years as indicated on the stamped papers. This was done in order to prevent any attempt of counterfeiting. But this ruling was not always followed. There was a total of 132 regular biennial series of stamped papers issued in the Philippines, as against the correct figure of 129 biennial years. The excess of three issues is accounted for as caused by the sudden change of the biennial series to one year, for what reason is not known. All of the 132 stamped papers were printed by the National Printing Office of Spain.

Aside from the 132 regular Stamped Papers, we also have the provisional types which were issued locally. The issuance of these provisional types of stamped papers was done due to the delays in the arrival of new stamped papers from Spain. Also, due to the inability of local officials to determine the quantity needed for a certain period, caused them to order insufficient stocks, thus, to continue to collect the taxes required, they have to resort to the issuance of provisional types of stamped papers.

To remedy the situation and to provide the needed stamped papers, remaining stocks of obsolete regular stamped papers were surcharged; if one series of stamped paper was already used up but another series has quite a surplus still in stock, these were also surcharged with the new stamp series number and new value needed; if there were no obsolete stamped papers nor a surplus of any kind, then, ordinary papers were handstamped for use as provisional stamped papers, as necessity arise. It was required that when surcharging or handstamping were to be done, this should include a "Rubrica" in order to make forgeries difficult. A Rubrica is a decorative or fanciful curved line or lines in handwriting usually added to signatures. But prior to 1813, rubricas were not used as part of the surcharges applied to provisional stamped papers. Furthermore, subsequent to 1888, rubricas were not included in the surcharge applied to provisional stamped papers.





N. 3.377.300

FIGURE 5

The Royal Decree of May 16, 1886 made a radical change as to the denominations and usage of the stamped papers. They were classified into twelve different series for a more specific usage, namely, Sello 1 to Sello 12, with Sello 12 for official use only. But this was not made effective until July 1, 1886.

While awaiting for the arrival of the new stamped papers, the use of current postage stamps as revenue stamps without overprints was authorized by a decree of the Governor General of the Philippines, as approved by the Ministry of Colonies in Madrid. It authorized the use of postage stamps and of the Receipts and Accounts stamps (Recibos y Cuentas) in adjusting the denominations of the stamped papers as required in the new laws, from July 10, 1886, until January 1, 1888. Both the postage and the Receipts and Accounts stamps were also used by affixing them directly to an ordinary paper in order to produce provisional stamped papers of any required series. Giro Stamps and other kinds of adhesive stamps are also known to have been used for the same purpose. The use of these adhesive stamps should not be confused with other adhesive stamps for other specific usage, such as the "Derecho de Firma" stamps, which were used as a means to collect fees for the signing of documents by a government official.

#### NATURE OF STAMPS PRINTED ON THE STAMPED PAPERS.

- 1) From 1640—41 to undetermined period Issues — the design is more of a circular and/or oval in shape bearing the coat of arms of the ruling monarch and the years of validity. On the right side of the design are the inscriptions as to the value and series distinction of the stamped paper. The stamps of all series were printed in black. (See Figure 1).
- 2) From undetermined period to 1844—45 Issues — the design is about 11.5 cm wide by 4 to 4.5 cm long. The design is composed of three segments: the middle segment which is in circular form bears the coat of arms and the name of the ruling monarch, and his title. The left segment bears the Stamp Series Number and the value of the stamp, enclosed in oval and/or rectangular frame, sometimes with corrugated designs or ornamental designs surrounding the frame. The right segment is similar to the left segment, except it bears the years of the validity of the stamped papers. Sometime during this period, exactly when, we cannot pinpoint, some issues during the reign of Ferdinand VII and Queen Isabella II included an embossed seal of Spain on the upper right hand corner of the sheet. The stamps of all series were printed in black. (See Figure 2).
- 3) From 1846—47 to 1866—67 Issues — the design is in circular form with a diameter of about 1.5 cm featuring an allegorical figure of a seated woman. This allegorical figure usually varies in types, some seated facing to the right, others facing to the left. The variation of types does not necessarily occur from one issue to another, nor from one Stamp Series to another, as in the case of the 1860—61 and 1862—63 issues — same allegorical figure in the same position was used. On the inner left side of the frame is the Stamp Series Number while on the right are the years of validity; below the allegorical figure, inside the frame, is the value of the stamp. The design is always accompanied by an embossed seal of Spain and/or the seal of the Ruling Monarch, which is about 1.5 cm in diameter, and about 4 cm. from the main design. The stamps of all series were printed in black, until 1856, when only the Sello 4 de Oficio and Pobres were printed in black while the others were printed in different colors. (See figure 3).



FIGURE 6

4) From 1868–69 to 1872–73 Issues — the design is in rectangular form measuring 4.5 cm long by 3.0 cm wide. The design is in arch form with an allegorical figure; incorporated within the stamp design is an oval shaped white space for the placement of an embossed seal. On the left side in the design is the value and on the right side, the years of validity. Beneath the allegorical figure is the Stamp Series Number. Different colors were used in the printing of the stamps for each series of stamped paper, except for Sello 4 de Oficio and Pobres, which were both printed in the same color. (See Figure 4).

In 1868, a revolution broke out in Spain and Queen Isabella II was deposed. A Revolutionary Committee which controlled the government temporarily ordered that all current stamps - postage, revenues, and stamped papers, should be surcharged with the words "Habilitado Por La Nacion" (Made Valid by the Nation), including those being used in the Philippines. Therefore, all stamped papers issued for the year 1868–69 were handstamped in black with "Habilitado Por La nacion", after the break up of the Revolution. This was practiced until King Amadeo I was chosen by the Spanish Parliament (Cortes) in 1870, to rule over Spain.

Starting from the stamped papers issued for the biennial period of 1872–73, most of the issues printed by the National Stamp Printing Office in Spain exist with an imprint of the seal of the Ruling Monarch, which appeared on the left side of the stamp. This imprint is enclosed within a circular frame and was either embossed or printed. As to the color of the imprint, the same was used as to the color of the stamps.

5) From 1874–75 to 1878–79 Issues — the design is in rectangular form measuring 3.5 cm in length by 4.5 cm in width. The center design portrays an allegorical figure seated, with an

oval shape white space for the placement of the embossed seal on the lower right side, and the value and the Stamp Series Number below the allegorical figure. The years of validity were printed above the allegorical figure on both sides of the design. Each stamp was printed in a different color, except for Sello 4 de Oficio and Pobres, both were printed in the same color. (See Figure 5).

6) From 1880–81 to 1896–97 Issues — the design is in rectangular form measuring about 5.0 cm. wide by 4.5 cm long. The design also varies from one issue to another issue and from one series to another series. As in previous issues, incorporated within the stamp design is an oval shaped space for the placement of the embossed arms of Spain. Various colors were used from year to year, and from one series to another. On the upper portion of the main design is the Stamp Series Number and the years of validity; while on the lower portion is the value. Almost all sheets issued during this period has a control number on the upper right hand corner, while some also has an embossed seal of the arms of Spain on the left hand portion of the sheet, bigger in size than the seal embossed within the stamp design. Usually, both control numbers and big embossed seals are found on the same sheet. Different colors were used for printing each series. (See Figure 6).

7) 1898–1899 Issues — the design measures 4.75 cm by 2.75 cm. It depicts justice seated on the right side with an embossed coat of arms of Spain surmounted by a royal crown on the left, with the years of validity beneath the royal crown. The denomination is inscribed below the main design, while the Stamp Series Number above the main design. Exist with and without control numbers. Different colors were used for the printing of each series. (See Figure 7).

From 1888 to 1898, aside from the regular Stamped Papers, two sets of Timbre Movil (Adhesive Stamps) were issued. These were issued due to the inconvenience caused by the sizes and forms of Papeles Sellados issued by the Government. Also, in order to overcome the shortage of Stamped Papers which occur from time to time. These stamps were used by affixing them at the top portion of a plain legal size paper or any size paper, as needed, resembling a Stamped Paper. It is interesting to note that similar designs as to the stamps printed on the Stamped Papers at that time, were used in the printing of the Timbre Movil. The only difference was in the manner in which the coat of

arms of Spain was printed. On the Stamped Papers, it was embossed, while on the Timbre Movil, it was printed with a visible ink. (See Figure 8). Also, during this period, the printing of stamps directly on stationeries of corporations and/or private persons was allowed.

The embossed seals or printed seals that usually appear on the stamped papers also carried the name of the ruling monarch and his title, as prescribed by the Royal Ordinance of December 15, 1636. The following is a list of the Ruling Monarchs as inscribed on Philippine Stamped Papers that have been seen, and the years of their rules:

1. Ferdinandus VI D. G. (Dei Graziea) Hispamar Rex.  
(King Ferdinand VI, 1746—1759).
2. Carolus III D. G. (Dei Graziea) Hispanico Rex.  
(King Charles III, 1759—1788).
3. Carolus IV D. G. (Dei Graziea) Hispanico Rex.  
(King Charles IV, 1788—1808).
4. Ferdinandus VII D. G. (Dei Graziea) Hispaniarum Et Indiarum Rex.  
(King Ferdinand VII, 1808—1833).
5. Isab. 2a P. L. G. D. (por la graziea de Dios) y La Const. Reyna de Las Esp.  
(Queen Isabella II, 1833— 1868).

Unfortunately, no specimens of Philippines Stamped Papers issued before and during the reign of Philip V (1700—1746) has been seen, so it is quite hard to determine when the actual usage of stamped papers bearing the name of the Ruling Monarch and his title, started. Since none of the stamped papers issued and used by Mother Spain during the reign of King Philip IV (1621—1665) and King Charles II (1665—1700) bears the legend (name of the ruling monarch and his title) - in spite of the provisions made by the Royal Ordinance of December 15, 1636, - it can be assumed that based on specimens seen on Philippine Stamped Papers (Fig. 1), that the practice was started during the reign of King Ferdinand VI (1746—1759). This, we will assume, until proven otherwise.

However, this was discontinued in the stamped papers of 1868—69 on (during the abdication of Queen Isabella II, and the outbreak of the Spanish Revolution); the coat of arms was embossed without the name and title of the ruling monarch.

Aside from the above types and series of Stamped Papers, we also have the "Documentos de Giro" (Documents for the Circulation of Money) as prescribed through the Royal Order of July 17, 1836. They were printed on white to yellowish papers measuring 20.3 cm by 24.75 cm long, and were issued in twelve different series, all printed in black ink. It is believed that these stamped papers were valid for ten years, and for every ten years, another set is issued.



FIGURE 7



FIGURE 8

We also have stamped papers for Fines (Multas) and for Restitutions (Reintegros) which were created by a proclamation of the Governor-General dated April 20, 1853. The proclamation stated that each issue was to be valid for an indefinite period until it was replaced by a subsequent issue. These stamped papers were printed on white to yellowish papers measuring 25.4 cm wide by 31.75 cm long. As to the nature of the stamp series, designs, etc., little can be said about them.

The use of the said stamped papers (Multas and Reintegros) was abolished in 1878, and was replaced by another special type of stamped paper known as "Pagos Al Estado" (Payment to the State), established through the Royal Decree of October 28, 1878. It was issued in twelve different series with different colors used from one set to another, as they were printed. Same as the other issues, not much information can be struck out.

Then in 1888, the Royal Order of April 27, of the same year, created stamped papers for periodical subscription, but they are believed to have been enforced in the Philippines beginning May 5, 1889 only. As to the general feature of this particular stamped paper, nothing can be said about since up to this time, no specimen has been seen, as none were believed to have been preserved or saved. All were returned to the Treasury for redemption and subsequently destroyed.

After the fall of Manila to the American Forces on August 13, 1898, the Spanish authorities remained in control of the local governments of the seaport towns of Iloilo, Jolo, and Zamboanga. And for that reason, stamped papers that were still available were overprinted "Resellado 1898-99" (Re-stamped of 1898-99). (See Figure 9). This overprint can be explained by the fact that the Royal Decree of February 12, 1830, stated that whenever a new sovereign ascended the throne of Spain, the current Papeles Sellados must be overprinted with





FIGURE 10

a legend. Thus, the analogy it might be held is that after the Central Government of the Philippines had fallen, the surviving local governments must overprint the current series of stamped papers in order to make them valid for further use and to distinguish them from the ones previously used. The same holds true with the postage stamps overprinted or surcharged "Resellado 1893-99". Unfortunately, the circumstances surrounding the issuance of these stamps and its genuineness is still being questioned.

After the Americans took control of the Philippines from Spain in 1898, no immediate changes were made in the existing stamp tax laws.

So, in order to indicate the change of sovereignty and at the same time to avoid any possible loss of revenues for the newly created U. S. Military Government, the existing stocks or remaining stocks of the Spanish-Philippines Papeles Sellados were handstamped with different types of legends, from year to year, with some authenticated by initials of U. S. Military Internal Revenue Collectors. The usual handstamp applied reads "U. S. Military Government/(Year)/Internal Revenue". (See Figure 10). The remaining stocks of these stamped papers were in use until 1904, when the supply was exhausted, and, subsequently, a different stamp tax law was implemented.

As to the unit of currency that was used on the Stamped Paper, below is a table and year span in which the units of currency were adopted:

1640-1867	-	1 real fuerte	=	
	-	1 real de plata	=	20 cuartos
	-	1 real de plata fuerte	=	
	-	1 medio cuarto	=	½ real fuerte
	-		=	½ real de plata
	-		=	½ real de plata fuerte
	-	1 cuartillo	=	¼ real fuerte
	-		=	¼ real de plata
	-		=	¼ real de plata fuerte
1868-1871	-	1 escudo	=	100 centimos de Escudo
1872-1877	-	1 peseta	=	100 centimos de peseta
1878-1903	-	1 Mexican Peso*	=	100 centimos de Peso
	-	1 Mexican Peso**	=	1000 milésimas de peso

\* 1 Mexican Peso = 2 Escudo

\*\* 1 Mexican Peso = 5 Pesetas.

(Details of various Stamped Papers Issued will be discussed next issue).

( to be continued )

# postal slogans

## 1957 1958



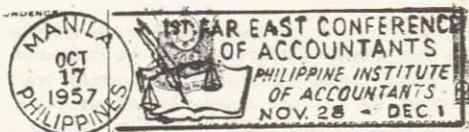
309) "SUGPUIN NATIN/AND TB/AUG. 19-SEPT. 30" - First day, Aug. 27/57. Last day, Sept. 4/57. Fancy type, in 3 lines. TB Cross before slogan. Legend in Tagalog. Translation: "Let's Prevent TB". Used in Manila.



313) "INTERNATIONAL/LETTER WRITING WEEK/OCTOBER 6-12" - First day, Oct. 6/57. Last day, Oct. 12/57. Fancy type in 3 lines. Pen and letter-manuscript before the slogan. Used in Manila.



310) "1st NATOPEX/NATIONAL TOPICAL/PHILATELIC EXHIBITION/POST OFFICE BLDG., SEPT. 1-14" - First day, Sept. 1/57. Boxed type, in 4 lines. Used in Manila.



314) "1st FAR EAST CONFERENCE/OF ACCOUNTANTS/PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE/OF ACCOUNTANTS/NOV. 28-DEC. 1" - Used four different times in 1957. First time: First day, Oct. 17/57, last day, Oct. 20/57. Second time: First day, Oct. 31/57, last day, Nov. 2/57. Third time: First day, Nov. 17/57, last day, Nov. 23/57. Fourth time: First day, Nov. 28/57, last day, Dec. 1/57.



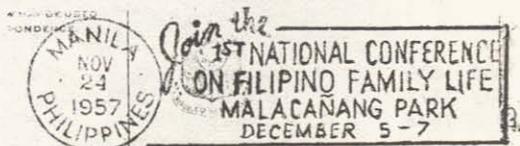
311) "EARLY DISCOVERY OF/TB/MEANS EARLY CURE/ AUG. 19-SEPT 30" - First day, Sept. 5/57. Last day, Sept. 13/57. Fancy type in 4 lines. TB Cross before the slogan. Used in Manila.



315) "7th APOPEX/P. O. BUILDING/NOV. 24-DEC. 7/FOR BETTER PHILATELY" - First day, Nov. 24/57. Boxed type in 4 lines. Used in Manila.



312) JOIN/PMHA/FOR MENTAL/HEALTH/SEPT 14-NOV. 16" - First day, Sept. 14/57. Last day, Nov. 16/57. Fancy type in 5 lines. First word of 3rd line in script. First 2 words within a drawing of a bell. Used in Manila.



316) "JOIN THE/1st NATIONAL CONFERENCE /ON FILIPINO FAMILY LIFE/MALACANANG PARK/DECEMBER 5-7" - Used twice in 1957. First time: first day, Nov. 24/57, last day, Nov. 27/57. Second time: First day, Dec. 2/57, last day, Dec. 3/57. Boxed type, in 5 lines. First two words in script. Used in Manila.



3rd ECAFE REGIONAL  
TECHNICAL CONFERENCE  
ON WATER RESOURCES  
DECEMBER 4-10



SERVICE and PROGRESS  
thru LIONISM  
LIONS WEEK  
MARCH 11-17

317) "3rd ECAFE REGIONAL/TECHNICAL CONFERENCE/ON WATER RESOURCES/DECEMBER 9-22" - First day, Dec. 4/57. Last day, Dec. 8/57. Boxed type in 4 lines. Used in Manila.

321) "SERVICE AND PROGRESS/THRU LIONISM/LIONS WEEK/MARCH 11-17" - First day, Mar. 7/58. Last day, Mar. 17/58. Boxed type, in 4 lines. Used in Manila.



100th Anniversary  
1st SOUTHEAST ASIA  
SOIL SCIENCE CONFERENCE  
DECEMBER 9-22



2nd ASIAN DENTAL CONGRESS  
MARCH 24-30  
100 YEARS OF DENTISTRY IN THE P.I.  
50th YEAR OF ORGANIZED DENTISTRY

318) "10th ANNIVERSARY/1st SOUTHEAST ASIA/SOIL SCIENCE CONFERENCE/DECEMBER 9-22" - First day, Dec. 9/57. Last day, Dec. 15/57. Fancy type in 4 lines. First line in script. Emblem with inscription "Soil Science Society of the Philippines" before the slogan. Used in Manila.

322) "2nd ASIAN DENTAL CONGRESS/MARCH 24-30/100 YEARS OF DENTISTRY IN THE P.I./50th YEAR OF ORGANIZED DENTISTRY" - First day, Mar. 20/58. Last day, Mar. 30/58. Boxed type, in 4 lines. Used in Manila.



Protect PUBLIC MORALS  
and JOIN CRUSADE  
for DECENCY



Operation POST NO BILLS  
and ANTI-LITTERING  
CAMPAIGN  
Make MANILA  
BEAUTIFUL

319) "PROTECT PUBLIC MORALS/AND JOIN CRUSADE/FOR DECENCY" - First day, Feb. 21/58. Last day, Mar. 1/58. Boxed type, in 3 lines, with first words of every line in script. Used in Manila.

323) "OPERATION POST NO BILL/AND ANTI-LITTERING/CAMPAIGN/MAKE MANILA/BEAUTIFUL" - First day, May 1/58. Last day, May 10/58. Fancy type in 5 lines. Used in Manila.



PHILIPPINE INDUSTRY  
AND NEPA WEEK  
5th CONVENTION OF  
MANUFACTURERS & PRODUCERS  
MARCH 9 to 15



HELP FIGHT  
Cancer  
THROUGH THE  
PHILIPPINE CANCER SOCIETY

320) "PHILIPPINE INDUSTRY/AND NEPA WEEK/5th CONVENTION OF/MANUFACTURERS & PRODUCERS/MARCH 9 TO 15" - First day, Mar. 2/58. Last day, Mar. 6/58. Boxed type, in 5 lines. Used in Manila.

324) "HELP FIGHT/CANCER/THROUGH THE PHILIPPINE CANCER SOCIETY" - First day, June 12/58. Last day, June 18/58. Fancy type in 4 lines. Used in Manila.

# Bits and Pieces

...by Linstan

**MEMBERSHIP DRIVE UNDERWAY** — Our congratulations and appreciation to member Francis Krueger III who has taken a strong drive to solicit additional members for IPPS. Frank, your Manila and Elmhurst-based office are more than willing to give any support you might need. As they say, "Ask and you shall receive".

**MAIL AUCTION TO START SOON** — latest word is that Member Ray Coughlin is still interested in handling this phase of our operation and/or project. **SO, WE ARE NOW SOLICITING-MATERIALS** from members, right now. If you have any duplicates you want to sell in order that you may get other materials you don't have yet - now is the time. For the meantime, you may send your lots directly to our VP Eugene A. Garrett, 446 Stratford Ave., Elmhurst, Illinois 60126. Gene will be working with Ray on this project. To start the ball rolling, I am personally sending 25 assorted lots with an open bid (no asking price), the proceeds of which will go to finance future mail auctions.

**ADVERTISEMENTS, NOW IN PPN** — as you will notice, we now have several ads from member dealers; these are paid ads, designed to raise funds for your society in order to continue publishing the PPN more frequently. Our heartfelt thanks to those who have given us their support and for those who will continue to support us in the future. As our main goal is to promote every aspect of Philippine Philately, we can only do this with members help.

**BILL OLIVER, ALIVE IN PHILATELIC WORLD**  
We are happy to learn that member and personal friend Bill Oliver is back in action. We just heard that he was chosen to head the panel of Judges for the coming FRESPEC '79, to be held March 17-18, 1979 at Fresno, California. We are very proud indeed that Bill served as Chairman of the Jury at Aeropex '77 held in Manila sponsored by IPPS. More power to you, Bill.

**TAGALOG AND ILOCANO, ANYONE?** — Newly accepted member William McMillian wrote "this maybe hard to believe but I also speak fluent Tagalog and a passable Ilocano. I am looking forward to membership in the IPPS and would be willing to correspond with anyone who cares to". Bill, as you would suspect, was stationed at Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City (Philippines) from January 1969 to September of 1971. And, as you probably suspected further, Bill has fallen into the hands and mercy of a Filipina. You see, he caught Filipina Fever while in the Philippines. Welcome to the Club, Bill.

**PHIL-SPANISH PERIOD POSTMARKS** — somewhere in this issue, you will find a notation regarding a study group being organized by member Don Peterson. The study group is working on Philippine-Spanish postmarks 'which we hope eventually will result into a catalog. So, those of you who are collecting Spanish covers, please contact Don directly. We are particularly calling on member MARIO QUE, whose Philippine-Spanish cover collection just keeps on growing and growing. We presume that Don already has a listing of the postmarks as per studies made by Capt. F. L. Palmer.

And, speaking of Spanish-Philippine collection . . .

**FOR US\$550,000.00 ONLY**, you can have one of the most extensive Spanish-Philippine Collections. A collection of Spanish-Philippine stamps and covers from 1854 to 1898, was just recently offered to the Philippine Government at US\$550,000.00 by dealer/collector Nestor Jacob of Madrid. A xerox copy of the said collection was sent to the Philippines and I was privilege to have the opportunity to examine this particular collection. Consisting of about 92 covers, several singles, blocks and sheets, including errors and varieties, we must say that it is indeed the most extensive collection we have ever seen of this period. Although not complete on all postal issues, we still can say that it is a heartbreaking collection. Mr. Jacob, we understand, wanted the collection to go back to the Philippines in its entirety. He received an offer from a leading dealer and auction house from London for a nice sum of US\$330,000.00, payable in two years. Our Spanish dealer suspects, in most likelihood, that the collection will be broken down into several lots and auctioned off, thus, wasting all his precious time spent assembling, mounting and putting the collection together. Will this become our most important and greatest "balikbayan" as far as Philippine Philately is concerned?

**CITYBUS COVER, ANYONE?** — during one of our recent conversations with Don Pablo Esperidion, we learned of the several covers and postal cards he prepared and mailed to himself and to his various pen names, during the Japanese Occupation, addressed to c/o Citybus, Manila. Why Citybus, Manila? I asked. It is just one of those coded messages meant for Uncle Sam, which means: "Come Immediately, Try Your Best, Uncle Sam". Any more "war mysteries" around?

Ray L. Coughlin

5410 GEORGIA STREET  
MERRILLVILLE, INDIANA 46410  
219-981-1629  
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Please contact us for further information on our  
commission rates. We are particularly interested in better  
Philippine material, and speciality items such as revenues  
Commercial Overprints, Perfins and early covers. We are  
actively seeking the 1925 and 1931 Imperforate Issues of  
the Philippines on cover.

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

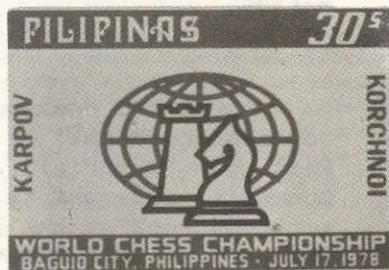
SPECIALIZING IN U.S. POSSESSIONS & PHILIPPINES ALL ERA'S  
MEMBER: ASDA, APS, SPA, IPPS, PPS, PPSA, CZSG, USPSG, WWC, PC, CASDA

# new issues

**BONIFACIO MONUMENT** — issued July 10, 1978 in 30s denomination with 20 million copies. The stamp measures 33 x 42 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, in 4 colors, by offset litho. The Andres Bonifacio Monument is a masterpiece of the late Guillermo Tolentino, a Filipino National Artist. The main component of the monument is a 45-foot pylon topped by the winged figure of victory. At its base, on a platform-like structure, are the figures underlining the various causes of the Philippine Revolution. The pylon or obelisk is composed of five parts corresponding to the five aspects of the society - KKK - Kataastaasan, Kagalang-galang na Katipunan Ng Mga Anak Ng Bayan (Highest and Most Venerable Association of the Sons of the Nation). The octagon base represents the first eight provinces to arise against Spain, and the three elevated steps, to each century of Spanish rule. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



**WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP** — issued July 17, 1978, in 30s and P2.00 denominations, with one million copies each. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm. in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, in two colors, by offset-Litho. Issued to mark the 1978 World Chess Championship between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi, held in Baguio City, the Summer Capital of the Philippines. FDCs were serviced at Baguio Post Office and Manila Post Office.

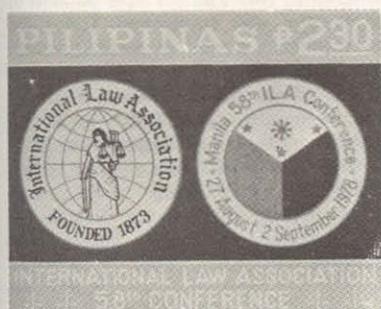


**BENGUET CONSOLIDATED** — issued on August 12, 1978, in P2.30 denomination with one million copies. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila in 4 colors, by offset-litho. Issued to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of Benguet Consolidated Mining Company. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.





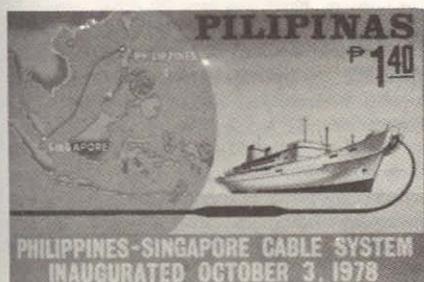
QUEZON CENTENARY — issued on August 19, 1978, in 30s and P1.00 denominations with 5 million and 1 million copies, respectively. The stamp measures 27 x 42 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, in 4 colors, by offset-litho. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to commemorate the birth centenary of Manuel L. Quezon, the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION — issued on August 27, 1978, in P2.30 denomination with one million copies. The stamp measures 31 x 40 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, in 4 colors, by offset-litho. Issued to mark the 58th Conference of the International Law Association held in Manila from August 27 to September 2, 1978. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



OSMEÑA CENTENARY — issued September 8, 1978, in 30s and P1.00 denominations with 5 million and one million copies, respectively. The stamp measures 27 x 42 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila in 4 colors, by offset-litho. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to commemorate the birth centenary of Sergio Osmeña Sr., who served as President-in-exile of the Philippine Commonwealth upon the death of Pres. Manuel L. Quezon in 1944. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



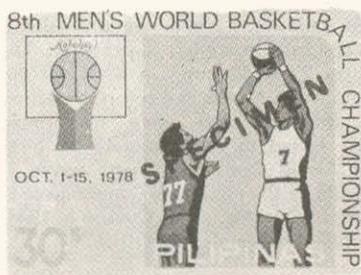
PHIL-SINGAPORE CABLE — issued September 30, 1978, in P1.40 denomination, with one million copies. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila in 4 colors by offset-litho. Issued to honor the opening of the Philippine-Singapore Submarine Cable, the first to be opened among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as agreed among themselves in order to provide a sophisticated telecommunications services for the betterment of the Asean members. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



**SAN LAZARO HOSPITAL** — issued October 13, 1978 in 50s and 90s denominations with 3 million and 5 million copies, respectively. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm. in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho in 4 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of the founding of the San Lazaro Hospital in Manila. The San Lazaro Hospital was founded by Fray Juan Clemente of the Franciscan Order in 1578.



The first San Lazaro Hospital was built of Nipa and bamboo in a marshy area near the Franciscan Convent in Intramuros. It accommodated leprosy beggars for which the hospital was erected. At the turn of the 20th-Century, the military authorities decided to use the hospital not only for lepers, but also for people suffering from other infectious and contagious diseases. In 1949, the Central Luzon Sanitarium was established where all the leper patients of San Lazaro Hospital were transferred. Today, the San Lazaro Hospital is a modern structure which can accommodate 900 beds. The stamp depicts the current building of the hospital, with an inset of Dr. Catalino Gavino, the past President of San Lazaro Hospital, under whose presidency most of the hospital's achievements were realized. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



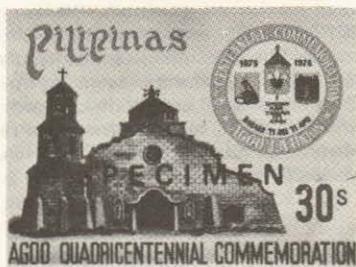
**WORLD BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP** — issued October 1, 1978, in 30s and P2.30 denominations, with one million copies each. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset-litho, in 4 colors. One thousand copies of the 30s denomination were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to mark the opening of the 8th Men's World Basketball Championship, held in MetroManila from October 1 to 15, 1978. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



**SMALLPOX ERADICATION** — issued October 24, 1978, in 30s and P1.50 denominations with 5 million and one million copies, respectively. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho in 3 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to mark World Health Organization's impending medical achievement, the global eradication of Smallpox. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**AGOO TOWN** — issued December 7, 1978, in 30s and 45s denominations with 5 million and 2 million copies respectively. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho in 4 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the founding of the town of Agoo, in the province of La Union. Agoo was founded in 1578 by Fr. John Baptist Piraso of the Franciscan Order. The stamp depicts the Church of Agoo which has become a landmark of Agoo town. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



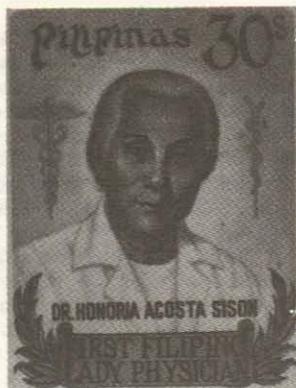
**BALAYAN MUNICIPALITY** — issued December 8, 1978 in 30s and 90s denominations, with 5 million and 2 million copies, respectively. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho in 4 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued in commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of the founding of the municipality of Balayan, in the province of Batangas. The stamp depicts the Balayan Church, a landmark of the place and the official seal of Balayan. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**HUMAN RIGHTS** — issued December 10, 1978 in 30s and P3.00 denominations with 5 million and one million copies respectively. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset-litho in 4 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to mark the 30th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as proclaimed by the UN General Assembly. The stamp depicts the UN emblem, a family with several houses in the background. Based on the First Lady's (Mrs. I. R. Marcos) belief and project that every family has the right to own a home. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



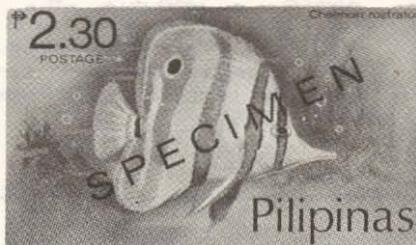
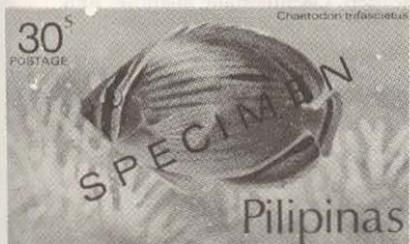
**DR. HONORIA ACOSTA SISON** — issued December 15, 1978, in 30s denomination. A regular issue with 5 million copies, in sheets of 100. The stamp measures 22 x 31 mm. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho, in 3 colors. Issued to honor Dr. Honoria Acosta Sison, first Filipino Lady Physician. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



FISHES — issued December 29, 1978, in the following denominations and quantities:

- 30s—Chaetodon Trifasciatus—600,000 copies  
 P1.20 —Balistoides Niger—500,000 copies  
 P2.20 —Rhinecanthus Aculeatus—300,000 copies  
 P2.30 —Chelmon Rostratus—300,000 copies  
 P5.00 —Chaetodon Mertensi—50,000 copies  
 P5.00 — Euxiphipops Xanthometapon—50,000 copies.

The stamp measures 47 x 29 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by House of Questa, Ltd., London, England, by Heliogravure in 4 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Aside from the above quoted quantities, 550,000 sets were issued in CTO (Cancelled To Order) forms, and sold cheaper than the mint set. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



ERRATUM:

PPN-VOL. 4 Nos. 1 & 2 issue, under New Issues, should read as follows:

CAPEX '78 . . . . .

P30.00 Souvenir Sheet, Imperforate. Same size as the perforate copies, with the same number of stamps in the same denominations, except for colors used. Quantity issued is 15,000 copies with only 5,000 copies made available in Manila".

# new members

- 171 — PACIFICO Z. FUERTES — 313 Norwegian Ave., Modesto, California, 95350; July 27, 1932; Phils: Spanish, USA, JapOcc, Republic; Others: Italy, Greece, Iceland, USA; Member: APS, Modesto SC.
- 172 — MILES P. RICHMOND, JR. — 3024 La Via Way, Sacramento, Calif. 95825; May 14, 1932; Phils: Mint, Used, Errors, Covers; Others: USA, Mexico, Canada; Member: APS, Sacramento PS.
- 173 — WALTER H. ADLER — 265 Pasadena Ave., Elyria, Ohio 44035; May 29, 1917; Phils: Guerrilla Stamps; Others: WW.
- 174 — JOSEPH H. B. SCOFIELD — 249 S. E. 44th TER, Cape Coral, Fla. 33904; July 13, 1934; Phils: Postal History Thru Commonwealth; Others: Florida Stampless in particular Fernandina postmarks; US Possessions; Member: APS.
- 175 — WILLIAM E. SIMMONDS — P. O. Box 404, Addison, Illinois 60101; Dec. 22, 1938; Phils: JapOcc; Others: Japan, Canada, So. Australia, China; Member: APS, Fellow RFSL, SPA, ISJP, China SS.
- 176 — WILLIAM A. McMILLIAN — USS Virginia (CGN 38) FPO New York 09501; April 24, 1944; Phils: All, esp. JapOcc; Others: Italy, Monaco, Liechtenstein; Member: APS.
- 177 — SEYMOUR FREED — 36 Whitney St., White Plains, New York, 10606; June 28, 1929; Phils: all periods with emphasis on Spanish, JapOcc, and Victory.
- 178 — CHARLES I. BUXTON II — 1143 Austin Rd., Owatonna, Mn. 55050; Dec. 17, 1924; Phils: Stamps and Stationeries; Others: US Possessions; Member: APS, UPSS, CZSG.
- 179 — RAY D. HOFFMAN — 24 Salem Dr. RD 4, Greensburg, Pa. 15601; June 3, 1934; Phils: Spanish, USA Admn. Stamps and covers; Others: CZ, Panama; Member: SPA.

## PACIFIC ISLANDS MALAYA — BORNEO

Covers,

Proofs,

Postal History

*\*References Please\**

HOWARD LEE  
P. O. Box 5950FP  
New York, New York  
10017 USA

## WANTED

REVENUE STAMP OF SFPT. 1944  
(Warren W668), ONE PESO RED BROWN,  
UPPER LABEL READS REPUBLIC OF  
THE PHILIPPINES;

ALSO, WANTED CEBU GUERRILLA  
STAMPS ON COVER

(see PJP May—June 1955, p. 18)

If not for sale, please send me a

photocopy anyway.

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- o PHICIPEX Souvenir Book 1854 -- 1954
- o Any other PHILIPPINE Philatelic literature.

*Harry Haines Jr.*

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# CORREOS INTERIOR

(LETTERS TO IPSS)

## CLIPPER FLIGHTS.

I've been working on my collection of trans-pacific flown covers of the prewar era. My collection of AAMC listed covers, F14-1 through F14-27 and F19-1 through F19-23 is complete including F14-23a. And I have been attempting to get examples of covers carried on each of these prewar Pan Am planes. One prewar flying boat is giving me trouble. I need help.

Sometime in 1941, about November 1, Pan Am began to use the Martins and Boeings for weekly flights from Manila to Singapore. After the end of October, I find no record of either type of plane flying from Manila to HongKong. Sometime about then, Pan Am did bring another Sikorsky (NC 16735, the Hong Kong Clipper II) into your area (Manila). This is the plane that was destroyed by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. Do you have any information as to when this change was made on the Manila-Hong Kong leg? I read the Honolulu Advertiser that carried detailed reports of the activities of the Clippers, but find no reference to Manila-HongKong flights after the end of October although it continues to record Manila-Hong Kong flights.

I have been able to pick some odd Clipper flight covers, not first flight, and to identify these with specific planes. Most of these that I have been able to find are either to or from Honolulu, as might be expected in Honolulu. I would like to get a cover flown sometime in November or early December, 1941, between Manila and Hong Kong or Hong Kong and Manila. This would be a Hong Kong Clipper II cover.

I've also been attempting to establish the dates of the first flights of the Martin M-130's from Manila to Hong Kong. The April 28, 1937 first flight was made by the Hong Kong Clipper I. Based on what I know about the departure of this Sikorsky from Manila in late 1937 for use on the survey flight from Honolulu to Auckland, I would place

them as follows: Hawaii Clipper (NC 14717), December 1, 1937; Philippine Clipper (NC 14716), December 19, 1937; and China Clipper (NC 14715), December 12, 1937. Does anybody have any thoughts on this.

But my main problem is with the first flights from Manila to Hong Kong of the Hong Kong Clipper II. I would appreciate any information on this.

Jack Crampon  
284 Anapalau Place  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

## REPUBLIC COVERS.

I am a collector of the Philippines from the American period only. Sometime ago, I acquired a cover collection which included a number of Republic of the Philippines covers from the 1947 to 1957 period. Many of them are cacheted and plain first day covers, including most of the better regular and airmail issues.

I would appreciate information as to where I can find the current value of these covers. In addition, I would be interested in selling these covers, or perhaps trading them for material from the 1899-1946 period.

DOUGLAS S. WALLER  
1303 NW 14th Street  
Andrews, Texas 79714

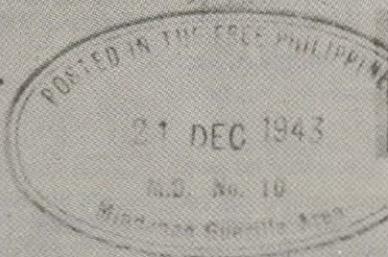
## GUERRILLA STAMPS.

I am writing to you for your possible assistance for more information about Philippine covers that recently came into my possession.

Enclosed is a photo of a cover (Fig. 1) that was mailed using the Guerrilla Postal Service stamp. This is not listed in Scott but I do know such a service was supposed to have existed during WW II. This envelope came from material in the estate of General Willoughby and certainly is a genuine cover. Any and all information that you can furnish about this mail service, number of covers known to exist and number of mint stamps issued and in existence would be greatly appreciated.

STUART M. MITCHELL  
114 S. W. 56th Terrace  
Cape Coral, Florida 33904

Major C. M. Smith  
APO 500 P M  
San Francisco, Cal.



General C. A. Willoughby  
Asst. Chief of Staff  
South West Pacific Area

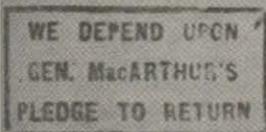


FIGURE 1

I am still actively attempting to research the Free Philippine Guerrilla stamp. Up to this date I still have not been able to determine who printed and where the Guerrilla stamp was printed. Along with this problem, I am attempting to determine how many stamps are still in existence and in whose possession. With the help of Gene Garrett and the multitude of correspondence that I have accumulated this data is slowly being accumulated.

I do have a very real problem and that is this: what persons in the Philippines have copies of the stamp, both mint and used, and in what numbers; what persons in the Philippines have the stamp on cover, and how many covers are there?

I do know that Jaime M. Feliciano, M. D. and a Mr. Rodrigo have possession of the stamps and covers. Beyond that, I lack any information as to owners of the stamps and covers.

I need to know the following:

- MINT STAMPS OWNED — whether single, pair, block of four, or more, sheets.
- USED STAMPS OWNED — whether single, pair, block of four, or more, sheets.
- STAMP ON COVER — number of covers owned.

I have now accounted for 17.8 percent of the stamps out of the 500. I have not been able to get any data from Patricia Fertig as to the number of stamps in her fathers collection. My letters to her have never been answered.

As I said earlier, I am still trying to find out where the stamps were printed and by whom; If anyone can give me a clue on this, it would help. I have tried to come up with a clue in Australia, but so far, with no luck.

WALTER H. ADLER  
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Elyria, Ohio 44035

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## WORLD WAR I CIVILIAN MAIL CENSORSHIP IN THE PHILIPPINES

By Eugene A. Garrett

As far as can be determined, nothing has yet appeared in the Philippine philatelic literature, per se, concerning the subject of civilian mail censorship during World War I in the Philippines; however, the subject has been studied and described in depth in articles written by D. D. Howell and Wilfrid N. Broderick and published in War Cover Club Bulletin, the journal of the War Cover Club. Because the WCC Bulletin articles explored and developed the subject over a five year period, we are now afforded the opportunity to summarize the excellent previous work of those two authors for the benefit of readers of this journal and for the permanent record of Philippine postal history.

In his study, Mr. Broderick revealed the origins of World War I censorship of civilian mails:

"On October 12, 1917, Executive Order 2729-A gathered the War Department, Navy Department, Post Office, War Trade Board and the Committee on Public Information together as participants on the Censorship Board Established to administer a system of postal censorship for the United States. The Board, during its first meeting on October 19, 1917, '..... decided upon the immediate censorship of all mails between the United States and foreign countries which were not already effectively censored by those foreign governments associated with us. This meant principally that we would censor mails with Spain, Latin America and the Orient'".

"A few days later, on October 30th, the following cities were designated as locations for censor stations:

Stations:	Date Established:
New York, New York	2 Nov. 1917
Cristobal, Canal Zone	Dec. 1917
San Francisco, California	Feb. 1918
With substations at:	
San Diego, California	
Calxico, California	
San Antonio, Texas	Feb. 1918
With substations at:	
El Paso, Texas	
Eagle Pass, Texas	
Laredo, Texas	
Naco, Arizona	
Nogales, Arizona	
Brownsville, Texas	
Honolulu, Hawaii	Feb. 1918
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Feb. 1918
New Orleans, Louisiana	Mar. 1918
Key West, Flord	Mar. 1918
Seattle, Washington	Jun. 1918
Manila, Philippine Islands	Jun. 1918

In addition, the Board maintained contact with the French and English censors and, to an extent, with the Italian, Cuban, Haitian and Shanghai censors.

With civilian censorship controlled by a central headquarters (The Censorship Board), it would seem likely that censor devices could be identified by station through an analysis of (1) design, (2) points of origin and (3) dates of use. However, these factors are not totally satisfactory for determining individual stations as similar devices were used throughout the system and, due to the vagaries of war, mail originating from any particular overseas location was not necessarily processed along the same routes, through the same ports of entry or by the same censor stations. Dates of 'use' are also relatively unreliable. Cancellation dates on foreign mail were seldom the dates on which censorship was performed. For this reason, although cancellation dates were used for 'dates of use' in the data listed below, U. S. arrival backstamps were used whenever available for greater accuracy. The major premise of this article (thus far substantiated by the study) is that censor stations were assigned blocks of numbers in an ordinary manner. New York received the first 500 numbers as it was the first and the largest of the censor stations. The remaining stations were assigned blocks of 100 numbers at a time with additional blocks assigned

as necessary. It appears substations used numbers from the blocks assigned their parent stations. Thus, we may add a fourth and more reliable method of identification: (4) block of numbers used with the device." (1)

Mr. Broderick identified the block of numbers assigned to Manila as follows:

"XI. Numbers: 1800-1814  
Dates of Use: 8 Jul 1918-7 Jul 1919  
Philippine Islands to U. S.  
Location: Manila" (2)

In Mr. Howell's study, quoting an even earlier reference, a description of the censor mark employed in Manila was furnished:

"Brief notes, on page 242 of the April 1967 Bulletin, touched on the subject of censoring, notably a marking used exclusively in the Philippines. The censor mark, Norona Type CI-4, was illustrated as being a double line outer circle with the 'Passed by Censor' being the inscription, the number in the middle." (3)

A representative example of the Manila censor mark is illustrated below: (Fig. 1)

Color: Purple  
Size: Approximately 28 to 30 mm  
Earliest Reported Use: May 30, 1918.

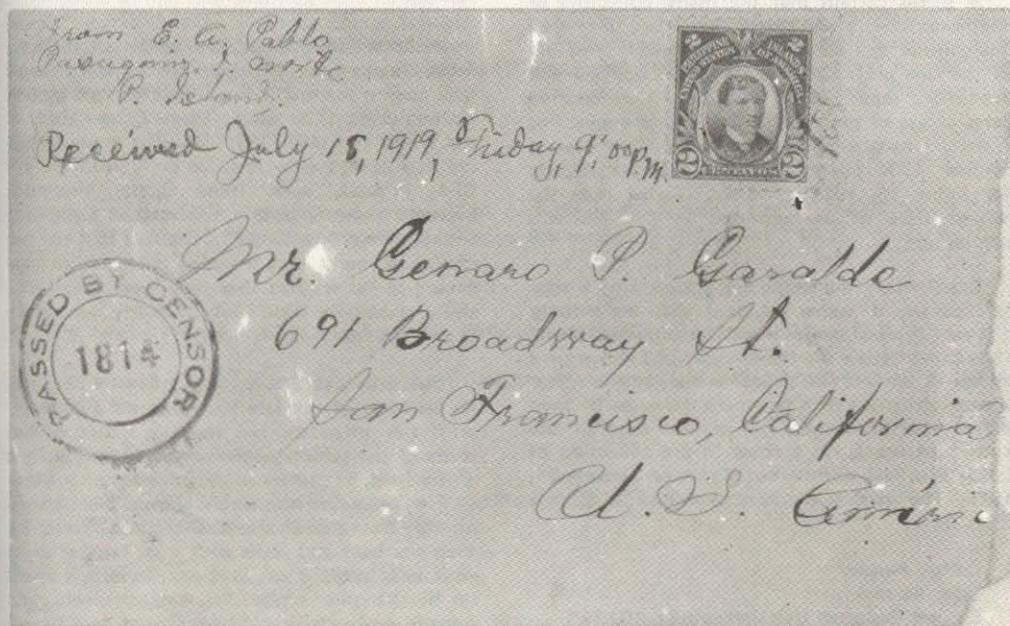


FIGURE 1

In the latter of his two articles, Mr. Howell provided a tabulation of the known Manila censor marks, as follows;

Number	Dates:	Remarks:
1800	6/23/18 – 6/27/18	Lowest censor number in the series.
1801	5/30/18 – 9/18/18	Early date for the mark of the civil censor.
1802	2/7/19 – 2/13/19	One cover.
1804	9/24/18 – 12/31/18	Eleven covers.
1811	1/2/19 – 3/17/19	Six covers
1812	3/17/19 – 5/23/19	Eight covers
1814	6/11/19 – 7/7/19	Seven covers
181	5/23/19	Two covers. (see comments previous article.)" (4)

The reference comment in the previous article is as follows:

"The censor marking with '181' appears to be a deliberate existing of last digit in order to provide a new censor number." (5).

Mr. Howell pointed out that numbers 1803, 1805-10 and 1813 have never been reported, although the missing numbers seem to fall into the pattern of his tabulation.

It seems certain that the many collectors of Philippine covers and postal stationery who read this journal can add significant new information to the fine previous work of Messrs. Howell and Broderick, especially in regard to the reported dates of use of the various marks listed above. For a start, I have a cover with censor mark bearing number 1804 postmarked Cabagan, Isabela, on September 15, 1918, nine days earlier than the earliest date of use reported in Mr. Howell's tabulation.

Based upon the empirical evidence of a very few covers, it seems apparent that an entirely different type of censor mark was employed in the Philippines before the marks described above were placed in service. All strikes known to the writer appear on covers with postmark dates earlier than those reported above. The earliest date of use known to me is on a cover in the collection of Linda Stanfield postmarked Manila on January 31, 1918. The earliest mark is described as follows (Fig. 2):

Color: Purple  
 Size: 18 mm.  
 Earliest Reported Use: January 31, 1918

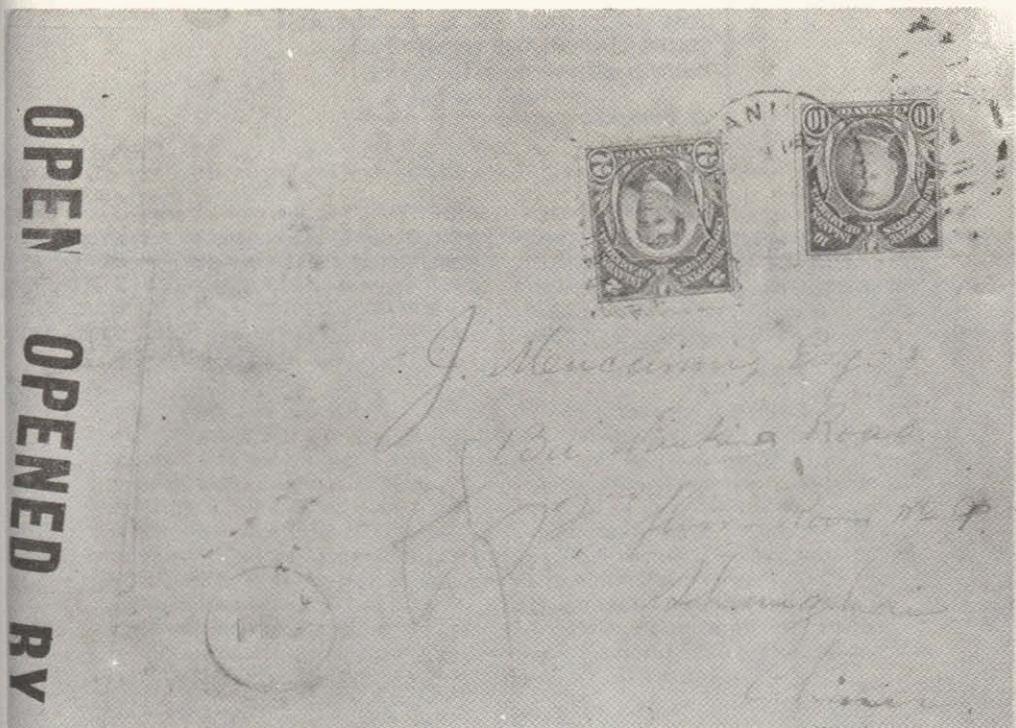


Figure 2.

Although all examples of the two different censor marks described above are found on civilian mail covers, the marks were first described by Delf Norona in his 1935 study, "Naval Censor Marks of the World War (1917018)". (6) The mark illustrated in Figure 1 was classified by Norona as Type CI-4 ("mark with Inner Circle, inscription between circles") and in Figure 2 as Type CP-1 ("single Plain line Circle"). The fact that the two Philippine marks were included in a study of naval censor marks implied that they were used exclusively upon naval covers, which clearly is incorrect, as pointed out by Mr. Howell. (7)

But with great haste, let it be made clear that no criticism of the late Mr. Norona's study is implied nor intended. His was the first published study of the subject; whenever an author explores a new field, he gathers all the information available to him, organizes it as carefully as possible, gives it his very best shot in the final original manuscript, then sits back and waits with great interest to see what new information, unknown to him, is turned up by the other philatelists. Unsurprisingly, such was the case with Mr. Norona:

OPEN  
OPENED  
BY



"Norona must be given full credit for his original studies and publication, without which there would be no War Cover Club today. He did not mean for his studies to be the final word. In correspondence to me, (he) said that ..... he was not greatly surprised (some years ago) that I might discover new information. .... As is now known, Norona was wrong about the use of the CI-4 types." (8)

It is quite apparent that there is still considerable room for further research into the subject of World War I civilian mail censorship in the Philippines. Readers of this journal are therefore urged to communicate further information regarding the subject to the writer or the Editor. Sincere appreciation is expressed to Mr. Broderick and to Editor Howell of War Cover Club Bulletin for the kind permission to quote so liberally from that journal.

References:

- (1) Wilfrid N. Broderick; "Handstamps of the U. S. Civil Postal Censorship - WW I"; WAR-COVER CLUB BULLETIN; War Cover Club; Montvale, NJ; August-September 1975; Volume XVI, No. 6, pp. 7-10.
- (2) Ibid.; p. 8
- (3) D. D. Howell; "World War I Censoring in the Philippines"; Op. cit.; October, 1973; pp 129-30.
- (4) D. D. Howell; "World War I Censoring in the Philippines, Addenda"; Op. Cit.; April-May 1978; Volume XVII I, No. 4 p. 4.
- (5) Op. Cit.; October, 1973, p. 129.
- (6) Delf Norona; "Naval Censor Marks of the World War (1917-18); "CYCLOPEDIA OF UNITED STATES POSTMARKS"; 1935; pp. 70-87.
- (7) D. D. Howell; Op. Cit.; April-May, 1978; P. 4.
- (8) Private letter, David D. Howell to E. A. Garrett; Walnut Creek, Ca; June 25, 1978.

COMMENCEMENT OF U. S. POSTAL  
CENSORSHIP IN THE PHILIPPINES,  
WORLD WAR II

By Eugene A. Garrett

Yet another small piece of the puzzle of Philippines postal history of World War II has been discovered in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., by C. M. Nielsen, the distinguished amateur historian of the period. The newly-discovered document is a Priority Telegram, classified "CON-

FIDENTIAL" at the time of sending, and declassified in 1953. It was sent from the War Department, Adjutant General Office, on December 15, 1941, addressed to "COMMANDING GENERAL, PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT, MANILA, P. I." and contained the following confidential message:

"Censorship of international mails has been delegated to War Department. Censorship of these mails in your Department will be initiated immediately. Pending definite allotment of funds, rental of space and purchase of equipment immediately necessary is authorized. Civilian personnel as required may be hired. Any equipment necessary to be procured from US can be obtained on a priority basis if itemized list giving quantities and name of manufacturer is provided War Dept. All outbound airmail will be examined. US Govt. Official Mail should be expedited. Restrict transmission of information relating to US or Allied Forces or effect of operations of enemy forces, US or Allied shipping, war industries, matters likely to adversely affect US or Allied morale, or any other matter likely to assist enemy. When first mail is examined, immediate report desired".

Among the other notations on the telegram is the following typed message:

"Green Cy w/d & destroyed by Burning,  
1/20/42 EHB/cdm-1705"

While most of that inscription is only vaguely understood, presumably it indicates that the original telegram was burned at the beleaguered USAFFE Headquarters in the field as the ill-fated defense of Bataan and Corregidor was being joined after the Fall of Manila on January 2, 1942.

According to information received from Dann Mayo, U. S. Secretary of the Civil Censorship Study Group of Great Britain, the censorship

stamp prepared for use in Manila was not sent there, but later turned up in Laredo, Texas, where it was placed in use.

In as much as the War Department telegram was received in Manila on December 16, at the earliest; and since the postal system in and around Manila had come to a complete standstill by about December 20, or shortly thereafter; it therefore seems highly doubtful that civilian-mail censorship was instituted by the U. S. Forces in those few chaotic days prior to the retreat from Manila. If any readers of the PPN have any further knowledge of this subject, it will be appreciated if they will report it to the Editor.

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U.S. — PHILIPPINE MILITARY  
CENSOR MARKS — WW II  
By Pablo Esperidion

(Ed Note. This is the last part of the unpublished article "The Philippine Censor Marks: — WW II" written in 1955 by Don Pablo Esperidion.)

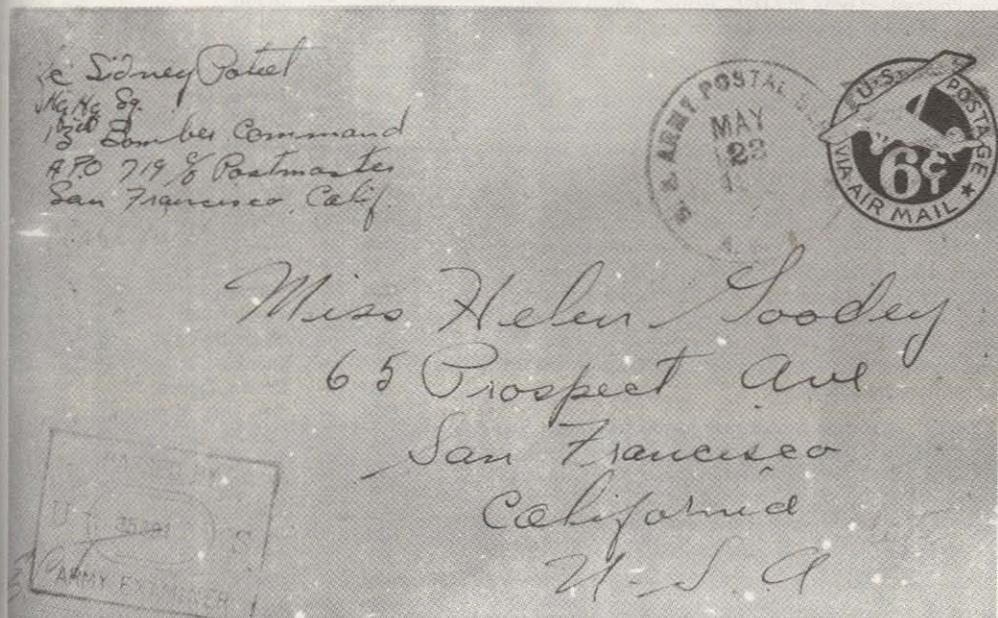


FIGURE 1

When the tide of the Pacific War began to change, the solemn promise of Gen. Douglas MacArthur — "I Shall Return" — came into realization with the landing of the U.S. Armed Forces in Leyte on October 20, 1944. This marked the beginning of the Liberation and the end of the Japanese Occupation.

Two weeks after the landing of Gen. MacArthur in Leyte, the civilian postal service in that Island was resumed. This was revealed in an official communication dated November 6, 1944, addressed by Major Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff, PA, and Secretary of National Defense and Communications, to the Acting Post Office Inspector of Tacloban, Leyte. Subject communication reads as follows:

Commonwealth of the Philippines  
Department of National Defense  
and Communications  
Tacloban, Leyte

November 6, 1944

The Acting Post Office Inspector  
Tacloban, Leyte

Sir:

Having been informed by Major Lambert in his letter of November 4, 1944, that the military situation now permits an initial return to pre-war civil communications, you are hereby authorized to re-open the post offices of Tacloban and Palo of this province for the transaction of ordinary mail matter only between these municipalities.

You are, likewise, directed to issue the necessary instructions to the postmasters concerned bearing in mind that the laws, rules, and regulations of the Commonwealth Government should be observed.

Submit your reports as soon as the re-opening of the said office is made.

Respectfully,

Basilio J. Valdes  
Major General, PA, Chief of Staff  
Secretary of National Defense  
and Communications.

While the mopping war operations were still going on, strange as it may seem, covers as seen by the writer from some liberated towns of Leyte franked with the provisional handstamped "VICTORY" stamps issued in November 1944, bore no U. S. censor marks whatsoever. It was observed, however, mail from U. S. Military personnel addressed to civilians in liberated areas of the Philippines bore the U. S. Armed Forces censor marks. This is especially true in the early months of the Liberation.

TYPE I. What may be considered as the first U. S. Censor Mark used during the Liberation was a boxed-type measuring 3.7 x 2.5 cm. with a single frame. It bears the wordings, "PASSED BY - - U (number) S - - ARMY EXAMINER", all caps in three lines (Fig. 1). The censor's number, such as "29486" is inset in a double ring with the censor's name and rank written in manuscript. (Censor's No. 29486 was used by APO 72 located in Tacloban, Leyte). In general, this type of censor mark was applied in black, but sometimes in purple. It was used only by the Army Post Offices on mails of military personnel.

TYPE II. Another censor mark used by the U. S. Armed Forces was an illustrated type. Its design bears a shield with the letters "PC" inset in the center (Fig. 2). Above the shield are the letters, "C. C. D. - (No.)", in one line. Among the censor's numbers, as far as the writer has seen with this type of censor mark, and their respective locations are:

Nos.	10	-	Manila
	16	-	San Narciso, Tayabas
	31	-	Zamboanga
	103	-	Manila
	109	-	Manila
	190	-	Manila
	198	-	Manila
	254	-	Manila
	352	-	Manila
	353	-	Manila
	356	-	Manila
	362	-	Manila
	363	-	Manila
	365	-	Manila
	368	-	Manila
	411	-	Manila
	412	-	Manila
	534	-	Manila
	535	-	Manila
	538	-	Manila
	634	-	Manila
	661	-	OAS, Albay
	662	-	Pilar, Sorsogon
	682	-	Manila
	750	-	Davao, Davao
	904	-	San Jose, Mindoro
	906	-	Manila
	914	-	Manila
	918	-	Manila
	931	-	Bacolod
	934	-	Bacolod
	935	-	Bacolod
	939	-	Iloilo
	965	-	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	986	-	Manila



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3

This type was first used on April 16, 1945, on the occasion of the reopening of the Manila Post Office and on the first day sale of the regular postage "VICTORY" series on the same day. Applied in purple, its size is 2.9 x 3.5 cm. It was also used by other reopened post offices in liberated areas.

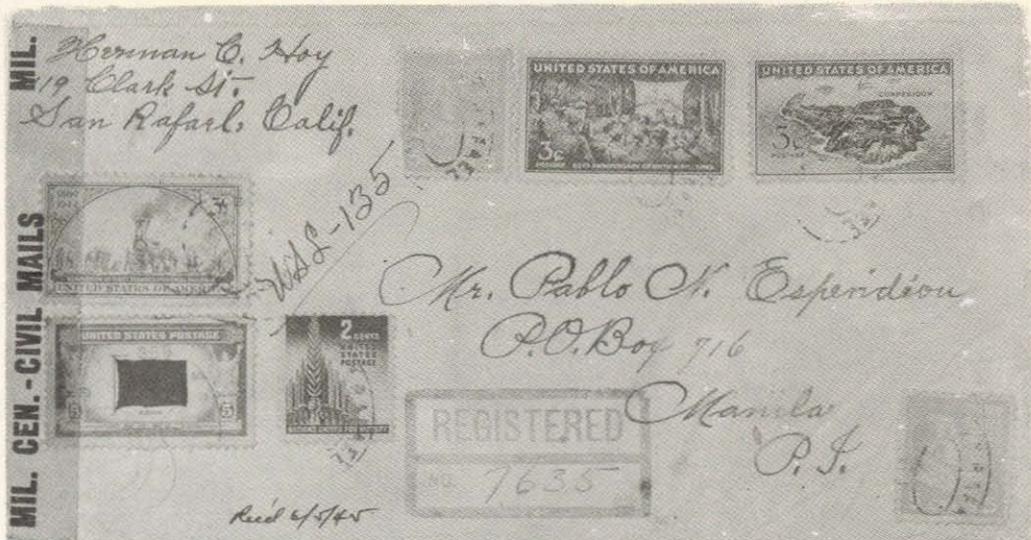
**TYPE III.** The third censor mark used by the U. S. Armed Forces was a straightlined type with the letters, "PC-CCD" in one line, all caps sans serifs in bold face. It was applied in black. Its size is 2.4 x .5 cm. Like Type II, it was also used by post offices in liberated areas. Unlike Types I and II, it bears no censor's number at all.

The letters "PC-CCD" indicated on the second and third censor marks described above stand for "Postal Censor - - Civilian Censorship Detachment". As their wordings indicate, these last two types were used on civilian mail only.

**USA CENSOR LABELS.** In addition to these last two types of censor marks, the U. S. Armed Forces also used censor labels. There are two types and both of them are printed on transparent tape: Type I (Fig. 3) bears the wordings, "OPENED BY U. S. ARMY EXAMINER" in one line, all sans serifs printed in black, in bold face, the lettering measuring 6 x .5 cm. Type II (Fig. 4) bears the words "OPENED BY MIL. CEN. - CIVIL MAILS", with the same size and printing as the former. The abbreviations, "MIL. CEN. - CIVIL. MAILS" stand for "Military Censorship of Civilian Mails"

Censor Labels Type I was used mostly on military mail treated with Censor Mark Type I. However, on some civilian mail, it was used, too, but treated with Censor Mark Type II. On civilian mail with censor mark Type III, no censor label was used at all. This is as far as the writer has seen up to the time of this writing.

On April 3, 1945, the Officer-in-charge of the Water Divisions, Base X, APO 75, AFWESPAC, issued a circular to civilian personnel working in the U. S. Armed Forces regarding mail censorship. It reads:



FRONT ↑

BACK ↓



"To all civilian working in various sections: Your mail can be censored by your section officer if he wishes to do so providing that you use the Army APO and with the understanding that you are subject to military censorship".

Mail censorship during the Liberation didn't last long. Its enforcement lasted only for about six months, i.e., until August 31, 1945 or one day before V-J Day. Thus, with the proclamation of V-J Day on September 2, 1945, mail censorship in the Philippines came to an end, ending at the same time, World War II -- the most catastrophic event ever witnessed in the history of mankind.

Quite interesting to note, U.S.A. censor marks used on civilian mail in Japan in the early years of the American Occupation bear exactly the same type and design as that used in the Philippines (Type III) during the Liberation. To identify it, however, from that as used in the Philippines the type used in Japan bears the letter "J" before the censor's number and the censor's number are in larger types. This type of USA censor marks was seen by the writer on three postcards from Japan mailed to him sometime in 1947 and 1948.



ENRIQUE P. SAN JOSE

ENRIQUE P. SAN JOSE

A Great Philatelist and A Great Friend  
By Linstan

1978 saw the passing of IPPS Honorary Member and great friend Enrique P. San Jose.

"Ike", as he was fondly called by many but always "Mr. San Jose" to me—was one of the most respected Philippine Philatelists. A great supporter of IPPS, he was always around to help in our exhibits—whether it was in preparing exhibits, contacting fellow collectors to exhibit, soliciting trophies and other awards—Mr. San Jose was always there with a willing hand and a smile. He also wrote several articles for the PPN—notably on his favorite collecting field—the Japanese Occupation issues of the Philippines. He served as one of the Editorial Consultants of the Philippine Philatelic News.

Early in 1950, his "Stamps Are History" was serialized in the Philippine Journal of Philately. The said masterpiece—which took him ninety-six days to write—is still considered the most extensive study of the Japanese Occupation Issues of the Philippines ever published.

Born on July 15, 1908 in Malolos, Bulacan, Mr. San Jose was a BSE graduate with units taken in M. A. and finished second year Law. A very active fellow in all fields of endeavor, not only in his studies, but also in sports, writings, and other extra curricular activities . . . he was already collecting stamps since his early school days. And, as the saying goes, "once a collector, always a collector" he was still at it during the latter part of his life; he was still collecting stamps more eagerly and more enthusiastically—not hesitating to put in writing his research and findings for (to quote him) "all those who would hunt and enjoy the Zest in Quest, rather than be lost in leisure".

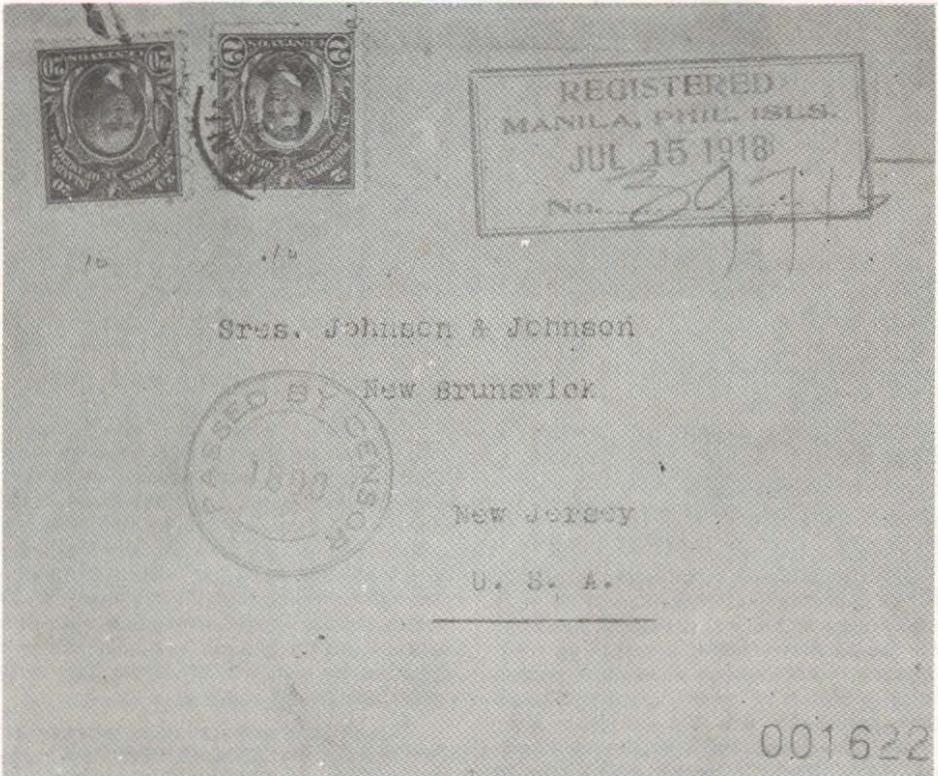
The last philatelic gathering attended by Mr. San Jose was the very successful IPPS Aeropex '77 in which he met and had a wonderful "stamp talk" with another good friend and IPPS member Bill Oliver. Since the opening night of the Aeropex '77 saw the emergence of Philippine Philatelists who had long become inactive in Philatelic socials, but are still pursuing their hobbies—Mr. San Jose and his philatelic buddies, with Bill Oliver really had a wonderful time. Unfortunately, it was the last time he saw all his philatelic friends, and the last time Mr. San Jose was seen by them also.



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