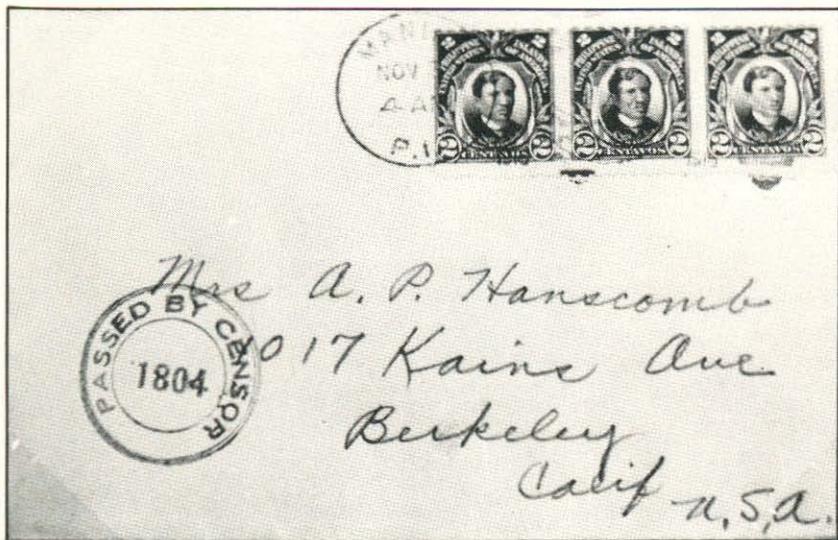




PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

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MADRID-MANILA FORGERY

by R. C. Williams

A few years back I was transferring a collection I had bought from the album to the stockbook. Before buying such a collection, you naturally look for forgeries in the better stamps. In the case of the Philippines, these would likely be the high denominations in the first two U. S. issues, the hand stamped VICTORY issue, and the Madrid-Manila. The stamp in question, #C-5 was in the lower priced area so only got a glance as it passed by me. It was only when I was putting it in a stock card for a customer that I noticed it was a perf 10 instead of perf 11 as issued. I assumed at this point that it was a forgery and considered myself lucky to get it at such a bargain price.

It was only after about 5 years that I decided I should take a closer look at the C-5. Making a comparison between this copy and many other known to be genuine proved to be rather frustrating. At first the only thing I could really pin down was that the bottom of the cowl of the propellor was rounded, as in a half circle, where in the genuine copies it was more squared off. I knew there had been two different plates for printing this issue, so I carefully went through many dozens in stock to see if there were others with this rounded feature. None were found, so I started looking around for other proof it was, indeed, a forgery.

I was not happy with some of the measurements so I photographed the stamp along with a number of genuine and enlarged them together. This did it. The distance between the top line and the bottom line was about 5% less on the forgery as on the genuine stamp. You will also find the propeller to be about 1/2 mm shorter on the forgery.

This is the best forgery of this stamp I have even seen, with an excellent job done on the type and the propeller as a whole. Their real mistake was the spacing and this was hard to detect. Why do you suppose then, that this clever remarkable forger (s) picked a perf 10 stamp to do his work on?

The Genuine stamp will measure 15mm from top of upper M to bottom of lower M and the forgery 14 1/2mm.



GENUINE



FORGERY



FORGERY OVERLAY

WORLD WAR I CENSORSHIP IN THE PHILIPPINES - AN UP-DATE

by Peter Harradine

Way back in 1978, an article by Eugene A. Garrett on the above subject was published in 'Philippine Philatelic News', (Volume IV, Nos. 3 & 4), which gave a most lucid and comprehensive account of the known facts regarding the above subject at that time. It is the aim of this follow-up article, (written with Mr. Garrett's blessing!), to further explore various pertinent facts, etc., which have come to light following the discovery of additional valuable material within the past 18 months or so.

My own connection with such material began in May/June, 1984, when, on a periodic visit to a weekly stamp fair held "under the arches" at Charing Cross Station, London, I came across a large number of covers, circa 1918-1920, from the Philippines, on one of the stamp dealer's stands.

Those were all part of one correspondence, being all addressed to a large Mail Order Co. in Chicago, - Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc. - and also obviously had been removed from their files at some earlier date, since there was ample evidence of staple holes in some of the covers. The return address/es on the covers had been either cut or torn off at some time - presumably to preserve "customer anonymity". Many of these covers bore examples of the double-ring civilian censor mark described by Mr. Garrett in his article. However, not knowing this at the time, I wrote, telling Mr. Garrett about these covers. It was only when his reply came through with a copy of his article that I actually discovered what these covers were.

Further visits to the same dealer elicited the information that these covers had been purchased, along with other material, as a large "job lot" from City of London Philatelic Auctions Ltd., who in turn had bought these from a bankrupt American dealer's stock sold through one of Siegel's auctions some time before. The important point to all this "background information", insofar as I was concerned, was that I was informed that the CLPA might still have more of the same to dispose of. This proved to be correct. By scraping together the requisite cash, I managed to purchase some further lots at auction, and contacted other bidders who had purchased similar lots, to buy the Philippine material in those lots from them. This culminated in the purchase, in May this year, of a further 16 complete (non-mutilated) covers with censor markings. Since that time, another 3 covers have since come to light, two which are from entirely different correspondence.

In all, a total of some 500-600 covers with censor markings have been recovered, 99% of which are in a mutilated condition, but, - and here is their value - many of them give much interesting information (cancels, paquebot markings, RPO's, etc.), including a number of extensions to the previously-known "dates of usage" as listed by Mr. Garrett. It is such

information which I now have pleasure in passing on to IPPS Members, along with an apology for the long-ish, but necessary, "introduction" to this article...

Following Gene Garrett's listing of "known dates of usage" (after Howell), I and others have now been able to come up with the following table, which is as accurate as can be ascertained at this time: -

One mystery to which there is no real answer at the present time, is the presence of a relatively high number of Registered covers in the Montgomery Ward correspondence; many of them bearing dates well within the censorship period, but, NONE bearing any censor markings at all. The wide range of postal locations shown on these covers led me, at one time, to suppose that the lack of such censor markings was due to the Registered mail from the provinces, (i.e. outside of Manila), being "bagged up" and sent to Manila for shipment overseas. However, with the later discovery of some 3 or 4 Registered covers from Manila itself, posted well within the censorship period, and still without censor marks, such a theory became untenable, and I had to rapidly re-think the whole idea.

One theory which does fit all the known parameters is that in all probability, such items of Registered mail were considered to be "safe" or exempt from the main-stream of censorship, and that the censor officials only did what is called a "sampling run" of such Registered mail, taking, say 1 in every 100 or 1,000, and censoring it: this explains, also, the existence of some few Registered covers with censor markings.... unless, of course, someone out there knows differently?

The writer and Gene Garrett would be only too pleased to hear from any person who has any of these censored covers, particularly if they have not been reported previously, or are outside any of the stated "dates of usage" for any particular censor number/s. Whilst every effort has been made to be as concise as possible in such listings, using all available data, it is, of course, still perfectly possible that new additional information is held by other Members. In which case, we would like to hear from **YOU!**

Investigations into the background of the censorship set-up are also proceeding: the writer is currently in contact with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, about this. Perhaps, further information will be forthcoming at a later date. If so, a an addendum will be issued.

Censor Number	Known range of usage	Comments
1800	23/6/1918 - 25/7/1918	Lowest censor number in the series, & one of the scarcest: no additional copies found in MW correspondence.
1800	30/5/1918 - 18/9/1918	One copy found in MW correspondence.
1802	6/2/1919- 10/7/1919	Some 30+ copies found in MW correspondence.
1803	29/3/1919 - 22/6/1919	Not listed by Howell, but 3 copies reported by R.C. Coughlin, plus 6 additional copies in MW correspondence.
1804	15/9/1918 - 30/12/1918	Some 30+ copies found in MW correspondence.
1809	23/12/1918.	One example, only, reported to writer on letter to UK. Not previously known.
1811	23/11/1918 - 17/3/1919	One example in MW correspondence.
1812	17/3/1919 - 31/5/1919	Some 250+ copies in MW correspondence.
1814	18/5/1919 - 14/7/1919	Some 220+ copes in MW correspondence.

It must be stressed that the above information is only what has been reported to the writer or has been verified by him: much more information is, quite possibly, lurking in IPPS Members' own collections!

To date, the latest known usage of any of these censor marks is July 14, 1919, and it may well be that, at or around this date, orders were sent out to Manila to discontinue such forms of censorship. Covers in my possession, from the RP, dated July 28/29, 1919, do not bear any censor markings.

Regarding Censor Mark 181, mentioned by Howell as being known with date of 23/5/1919, I can now add dates of 28th/29th, May 1919. This censor mark, is in itself, rather an anomaly, since it consists of but the three digits - the last one, somewhere in the range 1810 - 1814 having been either left out accidentally, or on purpose. It is however, quite a revealing deletion, since it presupposes that they actual censor device/s were made from at least two or more pieces, and not permanently made up.

Such a statement is well borne-out when I now go on to report the finding of not one, but two copies of the 1802 censor mark with the actual number INVERTED in relation to the outer wording ("PASSED BY CENSOR" between the two circles). As each of the two bear individual, and non-consecutive dates, (May 14, 1919, and July 10, 1919, respectively), I am presuming, (in the lack of any evidence to the contrary), that these were genuine mistakes made by the censor official/s when putting the censor device/s together (someone may have dropped it?). It does however, prove that one, (if not more?) of the actual censor devices were composed of two or more parts.

In regards the "PBC" mark, also mentioned by Gene Garrett, I can now report earlier dates of usage for this starting with December 15, 1917, - which is very much earlier than any previously recorded example.

A MYSTERY PHILIPPINE REVENUE

by Idus L. Murphree

In an article published thirty years ago (The Collectors Club Philatelist, 1954), I mentioned a handstamped VICTORY revenue stamp that remains a mystery to this day. The stamp was illustrated on the chance that someone might have information about the origin and status of the stamp, but no one came forward.

The revenue (W-735) is handstamped VICTORY which in no way resembles in either letter design or size the provisional overprint applied to the postage stamps. (See illustration.)



The letters on the revenue are boxed, or square, not vertically rectangular, and small. No millimeter gauge is needed to establish that the revenue VICTORY is diminutive compared to the postage VICTORY. Only the word is the same, yet the conditions under which the revenue was acquired suggest authenticity and not philatelic playfulness or fakery. Whatever the revenue VICTORY is, by no stretch of the imagination is it an imitation of the postage VICTORY.

After the October 1944, American landings on Leyte and the ensuing "Battle for Leyte Gulf," I was sent ashore with an armed guard to pick up

"intelligence charts." Mission accomplished, we had time to walk around Tacloban and see the sights before returning to the fleet.

There wasn't much to see: a church, a school, small shops, and peddlers selling from carts, I forget what, except for some post cards with Japanese markings (given many years later to my friend-by-correspondence Eugene Garrett, who told me that the cards were prepared for Japanese military personnel). And then there was the post office. I bought a group of stamps doled out as single for each available denomination, no fancy nonsense about differentiating basic kinds of stamps. A 6-centavos stamp was a 6-centavos stamp; never mind that there were six different 6-centavos stamps among the provisionals. All the stamps were handstamped VICTORY.

Later, in a more relaxed atmosphere and with no armed guard, I wandered around Tacloban and hitch-hiked down Philippine Highway "1" southward toward Abuyog. Somewhere along the way (Palo? Tanauan?), a gracious Filipino family invited me to join in celebrating a christening. Sharing their festive day and the naming of a boy, I had never felt more at home than in my own birthplace in rural Alabama. Returning to Tacloban in a bouncy jeep and warmed by Filipino hospitality and an almost instinctive compatibility, I paid a courtesy call on the Mayor of Tacloban in order to shake his hand and wish him well.

I was asked to be seated. We chatted about small things, the weather, the rain, and the mud, and what we young Americans in uniform found to do in Tacloban. I resisted saying that Glenn Miller, Kentucky bourbon, and female companionship would have been a major contribution to the war effort. I did mention that the stamps at the post office were no longer strictly rationed. The mayor said that he saved stamps for local boys who collected them.

"I have some here. You take them."

He opened his desk drawer and handed me ten or twelve stamps. The revenue stamp was among them.

Alerted to the provisional handstamped postage stamps, I spotted the VICTORY over-print on the revenue stamp and recognized an unmistakable difference.

"Where did this come from? What do you know about it?"

His answer was an innocent, slightly puzzled, "I don't know."

There was nothing else to be said, and I was not so eager, professional, or imaginative as to inquire what local government offices might use such a stamp or to do detective work in tracing down the origin of the revenue VICTORY. I really didn't care very much. Only later when I studied the provisional postage stamps did the revenue VICTORY seriously puzzle me.

Handstamps are scarcely made and applied to only one stamp, but as far as I know, no others have turned up. I briefly pursued the matter with a couple of revenue collectors, and they came up with nothing. One collector was Arnold Warren and the other was Theodore Sheldon, I think; but some time ago I gave my correspondence on the VICTORY issue to Philippine specialists.

The early date, 1917, of the first printing of W-735 is no inherent problem. All the handstamped postage stamps and stationery pre-date the war, the dates of original issue ranging from 1908 (the 4-centavo carmine Mc Kinley envelope, Scott U44) to 1941 (the 2-centavo green Rizal, Scott 461). Everything was pressed into use for the simple reason that the Leyte postal system was intact and there were no acceptable stamps, with the possible exception of remainders from the pre-occupation period. These included some bedraggled orphans, frequently stuck, sometimes scarred and worm-eaten; but they would have to be marked in a distinctive way.

I speculate that the definitive machine VICTORY overprints from the U. S. were not available because the time-table for the invasion of the Philippines had been advanced. The machine VICTORY issue was put on sale in Leyte, January 19, 1945. The original schedule called for the American landings on Leyte, December 20, 1944. Instead, American forces went ashore in October, and for a brief period, Leyte was the Philippines. Major General Basilio Valdes, Chief of Staff, Secretary of National Defense and Communications, authorized a provisional VICTORY overprint.

Given the Philippine penchant for keeping detailed government records, we know that exactly 24,441 "2-centavo Rizal green," 807 "4-centavo Woman with carabao," 270 "6-centavo Woman in Balintawak," 7 "2-centavo Stamp books," 64 "2-centavo, envelope #8," etc. were handstamped VICTORY. The identifying nomenclature is the Philippine Bureau of Post's. Everything was counted before witnesses in the Provincial Auditor's office, once before and once after the handstamping.

Somewhere in Leyte or perhaps by now in Manila, there should be an official record of any commandeered revenue stamps which were handstamped VICTORY. But exactly where? In what files? Have any stamps turned up on documents?

I acknowledge that this chiefly autobiographical report establishes nothing that would stand up in a court of scrupulous philately. Nonetheless, I still have the hunch that the handstamped W-735 constitutes VICTORY II, counting the postage VICTORY as simply VICTORY I, because the "broken T" is not a second handstamp but the original handstamp broken and repaired with a pin.

To me this revenue stamp is a reminder of things past; of stress, combat, and peace; of a village christening and shared rice, dwarf shrimp, and a cake flavored by shredded carrots; and of the quiet trust of a good and gentle people. After all, W-735 is a documentary.

THE 1925 PHILIPPINE IMPERFS OVERPRINTED "SPECIMEN"

by R. C. Williams

Ms. Arnold Warren, whose research on Philippine issues is well known in philatelic circles, wrote a number of articles on the imperf issues of both 1925 and the reprints of 1933. In a 1951 issue of the A.P.S. journal, he stated that a complete set of sheets of the 1925 issue had been overprinted "SPECIMEN" and deposited in the reference library of the Manila post office. He went on to say that these disappeared sometime prior to 1940 and speculates that they may have been stolen by a post office employee.

This mystery was cleared up in June 1951, when Mr. J. E. Rasdale offered these stamps in various blocks, pairs and singles at an auction held at the Book-Cadillac hotel in Detroit, Michigan. These were the listings:

	<u>Offered</u>	<u>Scott</u>	<u>Later listed</u>	<u>Quantity of sets</u>
1	Single set	#340-#353	#340S-#353S	1
1 set	Horizontal pairs	" "	" "	2
1 set	Vertical pairs	" "	" "	2
1 set	Blocks of 4	" "	" "	4
1 set	Arrow blocks 4 (2c & 4c not arrow)		16c & 4p damaged	4
1 set	plate blocks of 6 top	" "	" "	6
1 set	plate block of 6 bottom	" "	" "	6
				total 25 sets
Block of 4		E-6	(now Scott #e-6aS)	4
				total 4

The question was asked of Mr. Rasdale as to the origin of these offerings. Mr. Rasdale's reply was: "I bought the collection from a Major in Flint, Michigan who, in turn, told me he bought them from someone else in the Philippines when he was stationed there during the war. This is as much and all the history I can give you. I have no idea of whatever became of him or where he is now. I do know that he was all over New York, Chicago, Detroit, etc. and getting bids from dealers. They were a complete set of sheets stuck down on heavy kraft album pages. Result was, a few got damaged so I had a few incomplete sets. They were in along with issues of specimen stamps of all countries (for) a period of years between 1920-32 in three very large special albums and were originally, as the story was given to me, the collection used for reference by the Philippine government of that period."

From Mr. Rasdale's letter we must deduct that these specimen sheets as well as a number of others were "liberated" during or before the war by persons unknown.

Mr. Rasdale died in 1958 and his two sons took over the stamp and auction business. One of his sons, James, was contacted in 1962 and wrote as follows: "we do remember that most of the stamps were deliberately stuck

to large ledger pages and it was very difficult to remove them as the gum or glue that was used did not dissolve readily in water. Much of the material was stained as it seemed it had been in jungle weather too much."

It has now been determined that a heavy part of the damaged stamps were the #340S 2c, but no real count is now possible. We do know the result was a shortage of full sets somewhere below the original 100 all of which are no gum due to the soaking and removal from the ledger pages. After the auction by Mr. Rasdale, he was approached by Mr. Louis Stefans of Fort Washington, Penn. who wished to purchase unsold residue from the auction. It is known that Mr. Stefans purchased the following from Mr. Rasdale in addition to unknown amounts:

- 2 sets of plate blocks as shown in the auction catalog.
- 1 set of pairs. Not known if from the auction.
- 1 set of blocks of 4. Not known if from the auction.
- 1 set of blocks of 4 minus the 2c #340S. Not on the auction.
- 1 block of 4 of #E-6aS. Not known if from the auction.

In addition: "Some broken single and pairs."

In a letter in 1966 Mr. Stefans stated he sold one of the plate block sets to "a collector in California" and the other to "a dealer in Manila". He also stated: "there are only about a dozen collectors who are in possession (of a set) as only one sheet was printed."

We know then of 25 complete sets of 340S-353S and only one block of 4 of the E-6aS. We can add nothing to this from Mr. Stefan's purchase after the auction except the set of blocks that was short #340S. The additional material could have come from that listed in the auction or it possibly could have been back-up stock. We understand auction houses sometimes list an item only once in a catalog and if there is more than one bid at close to the same price they use the back-up duplication for other bidders.

The sheets of #340S-353S were 100 stamps and the E-6aS was 50. We can account for 25 sets plus 4 more short the #340S plus just one block of 4 of the E-6aS. What then of the remaining 75 from the 100 and the 46 of the 50 copies? How many were damaged in each, leaving incomplete sets? How many complete sets are unaccounted for? We will likely never have an answer to these questions, but then it is still an interesting story and there are not too many sheets in the world that can be accounted for down to the last stamp.

Data: Handstamped SPECIMEN in gothic letters in caps only, 13x3mm. On the majority a red rubber stamp was used, but on some a shade of blue comes in as if there was a mixture of several color pads used. All impressions seem to be rather light as if the pad was short of ink. Stamping varies considerably in position on the stamps, some are horizontal across the face and others in various slants upward to the right.

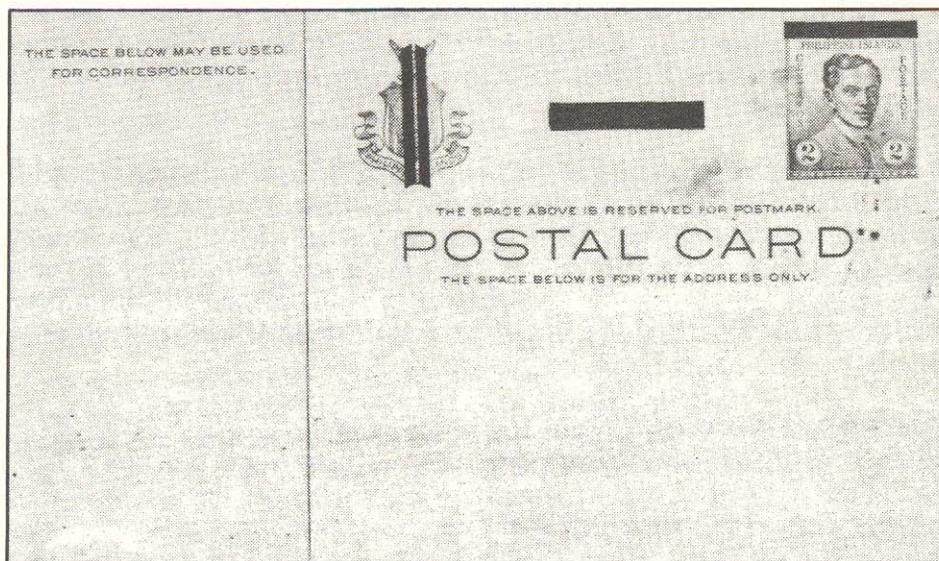
JAPANESE OCCUPATION - NEW DISCOVERY

by Eugene A. Garrett

Not until after the United Postal Stationery Society had published its 1983 edition of THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE PHILIPPINES was the postal card illustrated above discovered. It is therefore an unlisted variety of the Japanese Occupation postal card of March 4, 1942, the 2-centavos Rizal red on canary card stock, with inverted vertical obliterating bars over the coat of arms.

It is similar to UPSS No. S20d, Scott No. NUX1a, but with full dividing lines; the fourteen or fifteen previously-reported examples all display the short dividing line. Perhaps in a future revision of the UPSS catalog, the new discovery might be listed as No. S20e.

The illustrated example, thus far the only one known, was found in a dealer's counter box of cheap covers and cards, unrecognized as the great rarity which it is. The previous owner(s) did not treat it with TLC, and unfortunately it is stained in the vicinity of the indicium. Even so, I think I'll keep it.....



Editor's Note: For a copy of the UPSS catalog, write to:

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FORGERIES IN THE VICTORY HANDSTAMPS

by R. C. Williams

The best way to tell a forgery is to know what the genuine stamp looks like. One sample, known to be genuine, is about the only tool needed for comparison's sake. In normal printed (and even rubber stamped) overprints, a sample may be bisected down the middle of the impression and this half matched up with the other half of the copy being checked as forgers make mistakes in sizes and in spacing. This is hardly possible in the VICTORY overprints because it is very difficult to find two genuine stamps exactly alike and there is no typical example. However, there are a rather large group that are more or less alike and knowing the general characteristics of these will go a long ways towards helping to identify at least a bad forgery or to determine to your own satisfaction that a given stamp is genuine.

This group would be those overprinted at a time after the rubber stamp had deteriorated and was repaired. At this point, it should have been thrown away but it wasn't because of lack of materials and time. Examination of a full sheet of #464 2¢ Rizal shows the overprint to be fairly consistent and somewhere in the middle-of-the-road. That is they were done after repair of the rubber stamp but before more serious wear and tear. A very large bulk of the stamps will fit in this group and the greatest variance comes with the amount of ink on the pad and pressure used. If we acquaint ourselves with the copies made in this area, it can be a great help in picking out a forgery.

The following is a description of that "average" overprint. It does not truly help much with those made before rubber stamp damage nor does it eliminate from being genuine many of those done after further deterioration, leaving us copies that give us fits when we attempt to expertise them.



- V Normally the left side is slightly thicker than the right. Right side often appears to bulge outward but only on slightly later copies.
- I Seems to lean a little to the left. Usually same thickness throughout but common to have top thicker than bottom.
- C Naturally wider along curve on left side narrowing at top and bottom. Bottom loop regular through curve but top loop narrows down and is much more closed. End of top loop widens out where end of bottom loop stays the same.
- T The weakest point in the rubber stamp, but one of the prime identifying letters. Upright bar damaged at center left and rapidly got worse. Top bar important. Left tip is shorter than the right and is

wider at the outside than when it meets the vertical bar. Right tip end angles to the right from top to bottom. Vertical bar is wider than horizontal bar.

- O** Not much to go on here. Acquaint yourself with general shape.
- R** Outside of long vertical bar curves slightly inward. Round portion thick at top and beginning of curve and thinning as it curves back to left and joins vertical bar. Right leg curves to right and is generally weak at the bottom sometimes coming almost to a point.
- Y** Left ear and vertical bar about the same thickness. Right ear is generally thinner. The vertical bar is longer than either ear and gives the letter a rather top heavy appearance V is tipped slightly to the right. Right ear weak and often not complete if proper pressure was not used on stamp.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Both the VIC and the TORY are straight if taken individually but the damage to the stamp separated them leaving a curved appearance to the whole word and a definite separation between C and T.

While a few well centered and full gummed clean copies will be found, the more normal would have wax paper stuck to the back, straight edges, no gum at all or tropical stained. If you look for perfection in this series you could well die with a few stamps in your album.

COMMENTS

Date of issue of the various stamps could be important in determining a forgery. Check this date. If it is one of the early issues the rubber stamp could be in any condition as more of these same stamps could have come out at any one of the later dates of issue. However, if it came out at one of the later dates the chances of a good impression would be very poor.



#463

#0-43

Two examples of rare overprints so heavily cancelled that it would be very difficult to pass on them as genuine. No doubt the pad used had just received a fresh supply of ink and heavy pressure was used to make the impression.

All signs on both of these stamps point to them being genuine. The "C" on #0-43 as well as the "T" and "R" are excellent. It is likely both stamps were overprinted very close together. Note the "V" and the "T" on both. The difference in size between the "R" and "Y" on the two stamps can be explained by the obvious lighter impression made on the right side of the rubber stamp on the #463 and the very heavy impression made on the 0-43. A "no opinion" was rendered on expertising these two stamps.

UNLISTED (SCOTT) SURCHARGES OF THE 1881-1888 PERIOD

by Don Peterson

This article describes 49 additional surcharged issues of the 1881-1888 period that are not listed in the current Scott catalogue. In the current Scott catalogue there are 48 surcharged issues listed for that period. The surcharged issues were produced as a result of frequent shortages of certain postal values during the 1880's. Manila postal authorities had existing stamp supplies surcharged with the desired values to meet the particular demand at that time: however, due to numerous stocks of postal, revenue, and telegraph issues, as well as the construction of more than one surcharge die (Scott lists 9 major types), and frequent changes in the color of the ink of the surcharges, many varieties exist. Included with these additional surcharges are some revisions to existing entries in the Scott catalogue.

There are also many forgeries of the 1881-1888 surcharged issues. Some of these are listed in Bartels, et al. (1904). Known forgeries (bogus surcharges), however, are not included in this article. Additionally, this article does not include variations of the 9 major surcharge dies listed in the Scott catalogue. For information on these variations you should also refer to Bartels. Some variations due to color, particularly shades of red, yellow, and green, are not included because of normal differences in the ink used in the 1880's, and because of inconsistencies in the description of these colors in the catalogues.

Many of the 49 additional surcharges are scarce to rare, as would be expected, because of the small number printed. However, a few of these additional surcharges are quite common, both mint and used, which makes one wonder why they have not been included in the Scott catalogue or other major current catalogues.

One reason why some of these surcharges have not been included in the Scott catalogue may be due to a lack of repetitive documentation. For some, only one reference is known. However, for many surcharges listed in this article, two, three or more references are known. In spite of this documentation, it appears that much of the information on Spanish Philippine issues in the Scott catalogue was based on Bartels and Palmer (1912). Any errors or omissions in those works, and any additional information published after 1912, were apparently seldom considered in subsequent revisions of the Scott catalogue.

In describing these issues, parentheses (c), (d), (e), (h), (j), and (m) refer to the surcharge types listed in the current Scott catalogue. Parentheses (R2), (R3), (T1), and (T2) refer to illustrations of revenue and telegraph issues also in the current Scott catalogue. The scarcity terms listed by Harradine (1977) are: VS=very scarce, R=rare, VR=very rare, and VVR=very very rare. In addition to describing each issue, I have included as many references as possible, the date of issue, quantity issued, relative scarcity, and presence in private collections.



#6



#9



#13



#14



#26



#27

Unlisted (Scott) Surcharges

BLACK SURCHARGE ON POSTAL ISSUES

1. 10 cuartos black (d) on 2c rose (# 76)

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D124.1); but also listed

Kohl and Mencarini as references. However, Mencarini did not list this surcharge. One used stamp was in the Tows Auction (lost # 588) where it was listed as "very rare". Harradine listed it as "VR" and stated that there were "only a very few known" (# S117).

2. 8c black (c) on 2 1/2c brown (# 7)

Not listed in any catalogue; however, two mint and one used stamp were in the Tows Auction (lots # 566-568) where they were listed as "scarce".

3. 8c black (e) on 2c rose (#76)

Listed in only one catalogue. Harradine stated that it was "only reported by one authority" (but did not list that authority); and also indicated that it was "VVR" (# S132).

4. 10c black (f) on 2 4/8c ultramarine (# 78)

This stamp is similar to Scott #'s 90 and 91 (surcharged on the 1st and 2nd redrawn issues); but was instead surcharged on the original issue. It was listed by Bartels (# 137), Mencarini (# 98), and the current Stanley Gibbons catalogue (# 102). Mencarini indicated that 30,000 were issued on September 11, 1886 and 100,000 were issued on November 12, 1887. Stanley Gibbons indicated it was issued on September 11, 1886. Neither Stanley Gibbons nor Mencarini listed this surcharge on the 1st or 2nd redrawn issues, however.

5. 1r black (d) on 2 4/8c ultramarine (#78)

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D110.1); but also listed Kohl and Friederich as references. Mencarini listed the stamp (# 95). Harradine listed this stamp (# 5133), but erroneously indicated the surcharge was type "(e)" rather than type "(d)". Galvez listed this stamp (# 142), and indicated it was issued in 1883.

6. 2r black (d) and 2 4/8c ultramarine (# 78) (Refer to Figure 1)

In the Scott catalogue, the surcharge for #94 is listed as being on the 1st redrawn issue (# 79). Scott does not list a similar surcharge on either the original or 2nd redrawn issues. However, the surcharge does occur on the original, 1st redrawn, and 2nd redrawn issues. In fact, the surcharge is most common (almost always found) on the original issue (# 78), which is considered the only legitimate issue. The 1st redrawn and 2nd redrawn issues, with the surcharge, are considered forgeries. On the # 78 (original) Bartels listed this stamp (# 111-115), as well as Harradine (# S125) and Mencarini (# 97). Harradine, however incorrectly listed it as "VR" and indicated that there were "only a few issued on February 22, 1883". Mencarini, on the other hand, indicated that 50,000 were issued on June 4, 1883, and another 25,000 were issued on September 10, 1885.

RED SURCHARGE ON POSTAL ISSUES

7 1c red (d) on 2 4/8c ultramarine (# 78)

Listed in only one catalogue, Mencarini indicated that 50,000 were issued on September 11, 1886 (# 92).

8. 8c red (e) on 2c rose (# 76)

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D122.1); but also listed Kohl as a reference.

9. 16c red (d) on 2 4/8c ultramarine (# 78) (Refer to Figure 1)

In the current Scott catalogue, this surcharge (#102) is listed as being on the 1st redrawn issue (#79). That is incorrect. All references consistently indicate that the surcharge was placed on the original issue (#78). For instance, Mencarini (#88) indicated it was on the original issue, and there were 10,000 issued on September 29, 1883. Copies of this common surcharged issue have only been observed on #78.

10. 1r red (d) on 20c bistre brown (# 87)

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D110.2). However, Mencarini listed the stamp (# 91); and indicated that 10,000 were issued on June 4, 1883. Galvez listed the stamp (#113) and indicated it was issued in 1882.

YELLOW SURCHARGE ON POSTAL ISSUES

11. 1r yellow (?) on 5c gray (# 81)

Listed in only one catalogue. Galvez listed the stamp (# 143), and indicated it was issued in 1885.

TWO SURCHARGES ON POSTAL ISSUES

12. 8c green (e) on 1r red (?) on 2c rose (# 76)

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D122.2). Bartels also listed Mencarini and Kohl as references. However, Mencarini did not list this surcharge. Bartels states that Kohl indicated it was issued on June 4, 1883.

13. 8c green (e) on 1r green (d) on 2c rose (# 76) (Refer to Figure 1).

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status. (# D122.3); but also listed Friederich as a reference. Galvez listed the stamp (# 128) and indicated it was issued in 1883. One used stamp is in the D. Peterson collection.

14. 8c green (d) on 1r green (d) on 2c rose (# 76) Refer to Figure 1.

Not listed in any catalogue; however, two mint stamps are in the N. Jacob collection and one mint stamp is in the D. Peterson collection. Considered rare.

15. 8c red (d) on 1r green (d) on 2c rose (# 76)

Listed by Harradine as "VR" who also indicated it was issued on "1883?" (# S128). One mint and one used stamp were in the Tows Auction (lots # 591-592) where they were listed as "extremely rare" with a "Royal Certificate".

16. 20c green (d) on 1r black (d) on 8c yellow-brown (# 83)

Listed in only one catalogue. Harradine listed this stamp (# S129); and indicated it was "VR" and was issued in "1883?".

17. 20c black (d) on 2r red (?) on 8c yellow-brown (# 83)

Not listed in any catalogue; however, one mint stamp was in the Tows Auction (lot \$ 574) where it was listed as "very rare".

18. 1r red (d) on 2r red (d?) on 2c rose (#76)

Listed in only catalogue. The Scott catalogue listed it as # 183d in the 1900 through 1903 editions (possibly earlier or later as well), but did not list it after the 1920 edition.

19. 2r red (d) on 1r black (d) on 2c rose (# 76)

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D126.1). Mencarini listed the stamp (# 97c).

MAGENTA SURCHARGE ON POSTAL ISSUES

20. 5c magenta (g) on 2 4/8c ultramarine (# 79 or 80)

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D144.1); but also listed the 1903 edition of the Stanley Gibbons catalogue as a reference. However, this issue is not listed in the current Stanley Gibbons catalogue.

21. 8c magenta (g) on 2 4/8c ultramarine (# 78)

Mencarini listed this surcharge on the original issue (# 103), but did not list it on the 1st or 2nd redrawn issues. The current Scott catalogue lists it on the 1st and 2nd redrawn issues (#'s 105 and 106), but not on the original issue. No examples of the surcharge on the original issue are known, which casts doubt on Mencarini's listing. This stamp is listed in the current Stanley Gibbons catalogue (# 119) where it is described as being issued in December 1887. That catalogue, however, does not indicate whether the 2 4/8c stamp is the original, 1st redrawn, or 2nd redrawn issue.

BLACK SURCHARGE ON REVENUE ISSUES

22. 8c black (d) on 12 4/8c gray blue (R1)

Not listed in any catalogue; however, one mint stamp was in the Tows Auction (lot \$ 654) where it was listed as "rare".

23. black (m) on 1r green (R1)

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D84.1). Mencarini listed this stamp (# 123).

24. 1r black (d) on 10 pesetas bistre (R3)

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D121.1). Harradine listed it as "VR" and that it was issued on June 4, 1883 (# S154b). Harradine also indicated that it was "only reported by one authority", but did not indicate who.

GREEN SURCHARGE ON REVENUE ISSUES

25. green (m) on 1r green (R1)

Listed in only one catalogue. Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D84.2).

RED SURCHARGE ON REVENUE ISSUES

26. 1r red (d) on 1r green (R1)

Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D91.1). Harradine listed it as "VS" (# S139), and Mencarini listed the stamp (# 121). Both Mencarini and Bartels indicated that 10,000 were issued on June 4, 1883. D. Peterson has seen a strip of three cancelled with a black oval net cancel that were attached in a bogus nature to an 1887 cover. A 1985 COMEX certificate called the stamps counterfeit; although, based on the Mencarini reference, that status is questioned by this author. D. Peterson has in his collection a single mint copy.

27. 2r pale red (d) on 2r blue (R1) Refer to Figure 1

This stamp is listed by many authorities. Bartels listed this as a stamp of doubtful status (# D129.1). Galvez listed the stamp (# 109), and indicated it was issued in 1882. Mencarini listed the stamp (# 122). Lopez listed the stamp (# 105). Harradine listed this stamp and indicated that it was "R" (# S140). Both Mencarini and Harradine indicated that 10,000 were issued on October 27, 1881. One mint stamp was in the Tows Auction (lot # 668); two mint stamps are in the N. Jacob collection; and one mint stamp is in the

D. Peterson collection (where the surcharge is pale red rather than red). D. Peterson has also seen one stamp cancelled with a black oval net cancel that was attached in a bogus nature to an 1887 cover. A 1985 COMEX certificate called the stamp counterfeit; although, based on the Mencarini, Galvez and Lopez references, that status is questioned by this author.

28. 10c red (d) on 1 peso maroon (red) (R3)

Listed in only one catalogue. Harradine listed this stamp (# S156) and indicated that it was "VR" and was "reported by only one authority, but did not indicate who.

...Continued Next Issue

FROM THE PAST..... Reprints from days gone by that have been important to the philately of the Philippines

IN MEMORIAM

Walter Bruggmann (Manila)

(Courtesy Dr. Max Kronstein)

With deep regret the "Helvetia Society," through its co-editor Dr. Max Kronstein of New York, received word of the death of one of their beloved members, the internationally well known Friend of Swiss philately, Walter Bruggmann, of Manila, Philippine Islands. He was a lovable character, respected by all with whom he came in contact. His passing came on October 24, 1943, the result of Japanese occupation.

Walter Bruggmann was born in the Swiss canton of Thurgau in 1878. He was an officer in the Swiss Army; later lived in England and in Italy, and finally moved to Manila, where for many years he enjoyed a high reputation and acquired several estates and mines.

Through his marriage to the daughter of one of the old Manila Spanish families, his life was more intimately connected with the Philippines than that of most other Europeans and Americans in that country. Socially he became one of Manila's leading personalities. He was one of the founders of the *Philippine Airways, Inc.* and greatly assisted in the organization of many of the historical pioneer flights in the Philippine area.

In spite of his many other activities, he never lost interest in philately. As a philatelist he was especially interested in flown covers of all of the early Philippine pioneer flights, and published his research findings under the title "Air Post Flights of the Philippine Islands." Excerpts from the latter were reprinted later as a section of the *American Air Mail Catalogue* of 1940 published by the *American Air Mail Society*, of which he was an honorary member for many years.

Later he founded in Manila the *Philippine Air Mail Society*, and in cooperation with Mr. Esperidion, published an extremely interesting magazine, the *Air Mail Digest*. For years, Mr. Bruggmann was also advisory co-editor of Sanabria's *Air Mail* catalog.

Shortly before the outbreak of the war he dedicated the "Walter Bruggmann Award" to be given annually by an international committee, for the most outstanding aerophilatelic publication. Due to the world conflict and the occupation of Manila, the award was never made.

Shortly before the Japanese attack he endowed his last philatelic collection to the Central Airpost Archives of the Post Office Administration at Berne, the gift arriving in Switzerland about a year after the hideous attack.

He was an honorary member in American and in Swiss philatelic organizations, and well known in Australia and other parts of the globe.

On August 5, 1940, a letter written by his son, informed the Helvetia Society that Walter Bruggmann was going blind, that he no longer had the use of his eyes.

The news of his death was forwarded by the Swiss Legation at Tokio to the Swiss Central Legation at Tokio to the Swiss Central Philatelic Organizations.

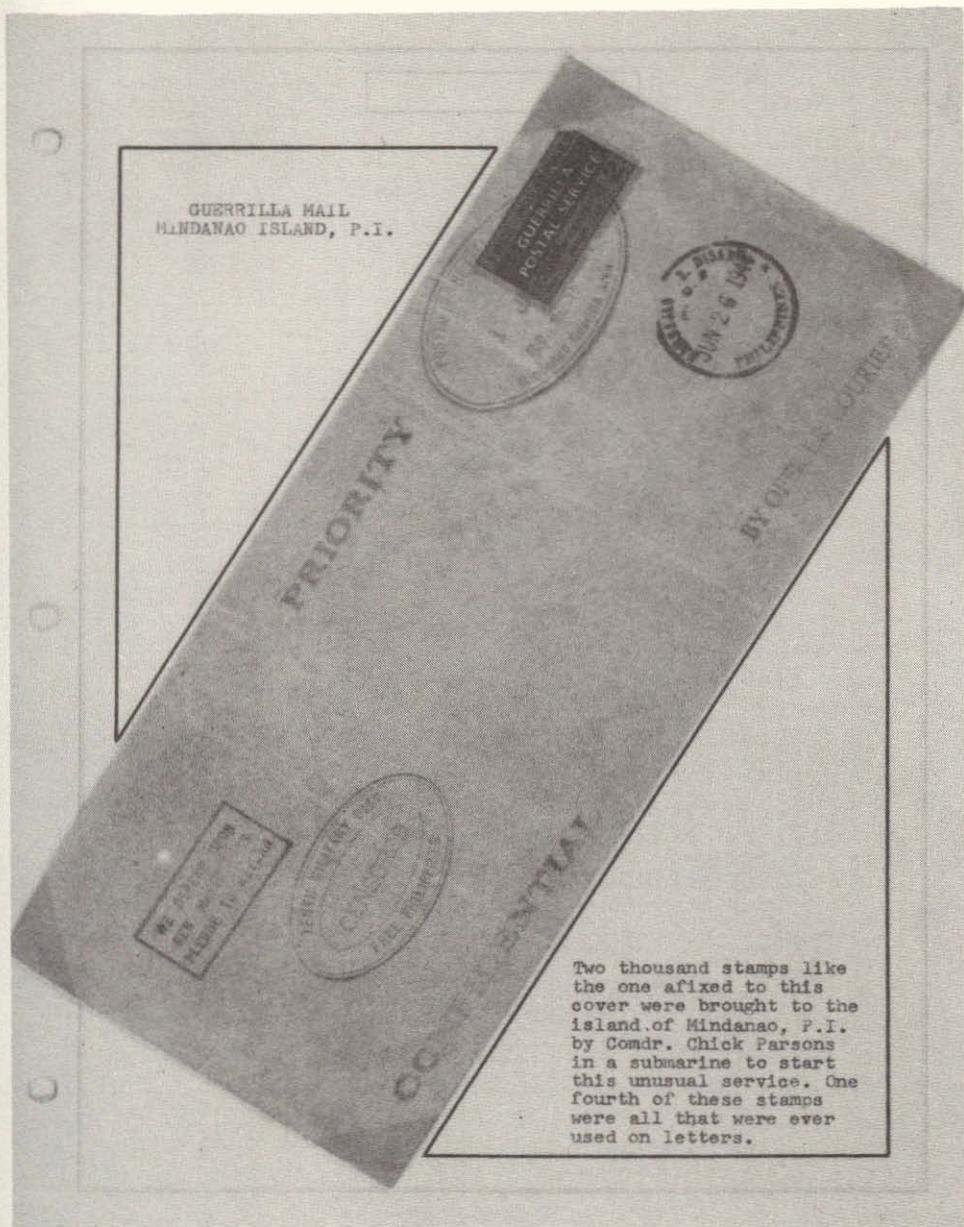
"Helvetia" deeply mourns the passing of Walter Bruggmann, who lost his life during the Japanese occupation through enforced inhuman isolation directed by the enemy war lords of the islands.

Walter Bruggmann will not be forgotten by his friends of philately, nor by his friends in his adopted homeland, whose freedom before long will be restored.

Helvetia Society,
For Collectors of Switzerland
Gustace A. von Gross, *President*

Excerpted from
STAMPS, March 11, 1944

"The Album Page"



Two thousand stamps like the one affixed to this cover were brought to the island of Mindanao, P.I. by Comdr. Chick Parsons in a submarine to start this unusual service. One fourth of these stamps were all that were ever used on letters.

International Philippine Philatelic Society



*(A non - profit, non - stock, educational organization incorporated in the
City of Manila, Philippines, on September 24, 1974 as per
SEC Registration # 58004.)*

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