



# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

Official publication of

International Philippine Philatelic Society  
Dedicated to the Study and Advancement of Philippines Philately

member of  
American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 54  
American First Day Cover Society Chapter No. 24  
Inter-Asia Philatelic Federation (FIAP)  
International Federation of Philately (FIP)

Volume X No. 3

July 1988

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Membership	Philippines	Foreign
Regular	P100.00	US \$10.00
Contributing	P150.00	US \$15.00
Sustaining	P250.00	US \$25.00

The Philippine Philatelic News is published quarterly by the International Philippine Philatelic Society. A non-profit, non-stock, educational organization, the IPPS was incorporated in the City of Manila on Sept. 24, 1978, as per SEC registration No. 58004. PPN PURPOSE: "to publish, on a quarterly basis, original and reprinted material pertaining to the philately of the Philippines." Manuscripts and submissions should be typed and double spaced on one side of the page only. Illustrations should be black and white photographs or very clear photocopies. Send all material to the Editor.

*PPN July 1988*

## 1899 PHILIPPINE GIROS (First of a three-part series)

by Douglas K. Lehmann

Hero, I'm told, is the English pronunciation of the Spanish word Giro. The 1899 Giro fiscal issue is the first regular Giro issue of the US administrative period. This issue assumes heroic proportions, if single collector wishes to collect all varieties. In fact, deciding what one does collect in this series is the first obstacle to overcome in beginning a collection.

The difficulty in collecting this issue (as well as the next two Giro issues) is that they all seem different, as they were so poorly printed. As a result, Warren lists eleven separate varieties applied irregularly across 21 values. If you are into flyspeck philately, you can spend your entire stamp collecting career trying to determine all the sub-varieties (including errors). Added to this impossible task is the frustration of trying to find examples — no sheets have survived and single examples are scarce.

Figure 1 lists and describes the 21 values. Each value represents the tax for a specified financial transaction range. The values and ranges are the same as the last Spanish Giro issue of 1897-8.. For transactions over 20,000 Pesos, additional 15 Centavos stamps for each 200 Pesos or fraction were required. I would recommend the best way to collect this issue is by value, disregarding the listed varieties in Figure 1. (However, I will describe these varieties later for those like myself, who collect them). Just collecting 21 values is a very difficult task. I have obtained 19 of the 21 values after almost 10 years of collecting. The most difficult values (in this as in all of the Giro issues that followed) are the 3.60, 7, 8, and 9 Peso varieties. I was

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lucky to obtain five of the 19 values in 1987, including the 7 and 9 Pesos. All 21 values have been observed this century and I know of at least one collector today who has them all.

All 21 values also exist in proof format, which Warren does not discuss. The first proof is quite spectacular and the only known example has been in the collection of IPPS member Bill Oliver for some time. Figure 2 (cover) shows a half size illustration of this proof. This proof is a sheetlet of all 21 separate varieties, fully perforated, with no margins. Notice how the last three values are perpendicular to the two rows containing the first 18 values. This condition has a name — two rows of 9 seriatim with row three of 3 couche. Remember this term and you can probably win any philatelic trivia quiz! This sheetlet was written up before by E.R. Vanderhoof in the December 27, 1947, issue of Weekly Philatelic Gossip. An illustration was published in the June 1979 issue of the American Revenuer when the 1947 article was reprinted there.

### 1899 GIRO VARIETIES

VALUE	RANGE	TYPES(WARREN)	IMPERFORATE
:05	0-100	A B#	
:15	100-200	A B	
:20	200-400	A B	
:30	400-600	A B	
:60	600-1,000	A B	
:80	1,000-1,400	A B	H
1:20	1,400-2,000	A B	
1:40	2,000-2,400	A B	F H
1:80	2,400-3,000	A B	
2:00	3,000-3,400	A B	
2:40	3,400-4,000	A B	D E F G J K
3:00	4,000-4,400	A B	
3:60	4,400-5,000	A B	G A
4:00	5,000-6,000	A B	D* F
5:00	6,000-7,000	A B	G I J
6:00	7,000-8,000	A B	@ E F I A
7:00	8,000-9,000	A B	A
8:00	9,000-10,000	A B C D	I K
9:00	10,000-12,000	A B	I K A
10:00	12,000-16,000	A B C D E F G+	I J K A
15:00	16,000-20,000	A B	F%G

# = 5.0 versus 5.c error exits  
 \* = 6,000 - 6,800 range error only (Vanderhoof reports error also on type A)  
 @ = Perry reports this type  
 + = reversed 6 figure only  
 % = New discovery

The July 1900 issue of *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies* (San Francisco) describes the second proof. The publisher, Mr. W. Sellschopp, relates: "A gentleman well up in the U.S. government and for quite a while a resident of the Philippine Islands, brought into our store a small lot of these stamps, one set of which he would not sell, but the balance was acquired...." The article then describes five values of the 1899 Giro issue that include two each of the 3, 5, 6, and 10 Peso values and four of the 15 Peso value — all values imperforate. Mr. Morley's journal also references this article and identifies the proofs as pairs and as Type A. A later article discusses a photograph of the 5 Peso imperforate pair that, I assume, was obtained by Mr. Preston Pearce in direct communication with Sellschopp.

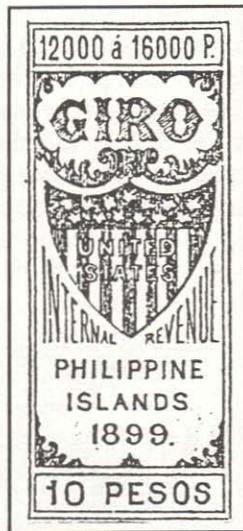


Fig. 3  
Type A  
Imperforate  
Proof

No modern author has listed or pictured the imperforate proofs. Perhaps, the same "gentleman" also was the owner of the sheetlet in Figure 3? I know one collector who owns single examples of the 5, 10 and 15 Peso imperforate proof, and his 10 Peso is illustrated as Figure 3. These stamps were printed with a 2mm space in the vertical gutter between stamps and are nearly impossible to fake (to cut down a perforated copy to look imperforate). If any member knows an owner of the 3 or 6 Peso 1899 imperforate proof, I would appreciate this knowledge. I would also like to know if the 1902 collection of D. Thompson and the 1915 collection of W. Schwabacher (both of London) are still intact and, if so, the current owner(s). (It is possible one or both collections were acquired by the late Theodore Sheldon of Chicago).

The next are of interest in the 1899 issue is what I would call major design errors. Major errors are also probably the next level of collecting interest. There are three major errors, all well described by Warren, but only one previously illustrated in any journal known to this author. Figures 4, 5 and 6 illustrate all three errors. Figure 4 has the 6 of 16,000 in the range reversed. This error was illustrated twice before in the *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* by Vanderhoof. It only occurs on the 10 Peso value, on a type Warren calls "G" that I will describe later. Figure 5 is a range error of the 4 Peso value that reads 6,000-6,800 instead of the correct 5,000-6,000. This error only occurs on Type D, according to Warren and Kay, but Vanderhoof reports that it also exists on Type A. Figure 6 shows the third major error that occurs on the 5 Centavos values (Type A). This error reads 5.0 rather

than the correct 5.c in the bottom label. (The cancel crosses the zero in the figure but it is definitely a zero versus a "C".) A few may classify a fourth variety as major where the world ISLANDS is spelled ISLANDS. I prefer to classify this as a minor error as the bottom bar of the "L" is missing, leaving a space before the "A" — I would consider this a design error only if the space was missing and the engraver mistakenly entered the wrong letter.



Fig. 4  
Reversed 6 in  
16,000.



Fig. 5  
Type D 6000-6800  
range (should be  
5000-6000).



Fig. 6  
Type A "5.0." error  
("5.C." correct  
value)

The last area of interest and collecting are the eleven types identified by Warren as Types A through K. These types are the result of the primitive method of printing that has frustrated collectors ever since. Let me quote A. Preston Pearce of Morley's Philatelic Journal of early 1903 as he contemplates the production process:

“..... the natural course to follow would be to prepare a design complete in all respects except that the labels for the reception of the range and the value would be left blank, and after transferring this to as many stones as there were denominations to put in the latter from separate blocks, it is easy to account for the fact that marked difference in these top and bottom inscriptions are sometimes found. Then it should be remembered that the design may in the first place be engraved upon wood or metal, or drawn upon transfer paper, or that it may be drawn directly upon the stone itself, and that in the last case the drawing has to be executed in the form of a negative. I think it will be found that both the first and third of these methods have been adopted, and it is quite likely that all three have been used.”

Dr. J. C. Perry, in the September 1903 issue of the American Journal of Philately, explains there were only two printings. The first printing is Warren Type A and the second printing encompasses Types B through K. It appears to me that Type A was the model used to engrave Type B. The serif was added to the 1 of 1899 and copied that way. Perry also explains that the varieties are: “..... occur(ing) in faulty preparation of the stone for printing the stamps, the varieties being produced in some blocks of fifty.” He further states that many different engravers were employed. However, when Pearce submitted a 1900 Giro (similar to the 1899 Type D design) to Manila — thinking it was a counterfeit — it was returned as genuine and labeled “broken stone.” So it appears there were either more than two printings or that during the second printing, many stones were broken and new stones prepared. So far, (in over 85 years) the largest multiples that have survived are only pairs and strips — all of the same type. The author would like information from any member who knows of the existence a Giro block. Also, the disclosure of a pair with two separate Types would be a major discovery.

Warren is the definitive listing of Types A to K. Pearce was able to identify five types: A, B, F, G, and K. Mr. A. B. Kay accomplished the key work on this issue which was published in the January 1915

issue of The Bulletin of the Fiscal Philatelic Society located in London (as was Morley's journal). Bill Oliver was kind to provide me a copy of the Kay article, used and amended by Warren in his handwriting, with the addition of new values and types he researched. Kay had 9 of 11 varieties cataloged and Warren added Types E and H. Figure 1 lists the known types and values cataloged by Warren. The only change is that Perry described a 6 Peso Type D not mentioned by Kay or Warren. Other additions are unknown to the author but could exist.

The Warren description of each Type is correct in every detail. However, the listings are difficult to use without comparing to either pictures or actual examples. I try to collect one example of each Type but so far have only found eight types, missing examples of Types C, H, and I. Kay illustrates type I and Warren illustrates H. Types C, D and E are not illustrated in any known journal. However, my previous Figure 5 is Type D and Figure 7 is Type E. Both of these examples are from my collection. I have created a simple identification key to these varieties based on Warren's listings, journal illustrations, and actual examples. (Figure 8). This key ignores perforations and attributes that are relative: i.e. the letter "—" of "——" are smaller or larger than in other Types. However, once identification is complete, one can check the additional attributes that Warren describes. Note that in this key I make distinctions in parenthesis between Types C and G that are not based on actual observations of Type C. Also notice that the differences between Types H and K are slight, but the known values do not overlap, which will assist identification. I would also like to see an actual example of H (as well as C) since the illustrated copies do not permit counting of lines in the stripes of the shield.

To help you use this key it is necessary to have a 16 power or greater magnifying glass. All that is necessary is for you to use the glass to determine (1) the number of lines in the 4th and 6th stripe, and (2) see where the U of UNITED starts and where the D of UNITED ends. To give you an idea of what to expect — Figure 9 shows the 4th stripe with 5 and 7 lines and Figure 10 shows a middle and right ending D of UNITED left and at the edge of the 2d stripe. Warren describes Type J as having the top right arm of the U of UNITED as open. However, in the 1899 issue this top arm is just breaking away on some examples as shown in Figure 11. Therefore, my keys do not pick up this difference until the 1900 Giro issue where it is completely missing on all values.



Fig. 7  
Type E, Note ED in  
UNITED (8 lines in  
4th stripe do not  
copy).

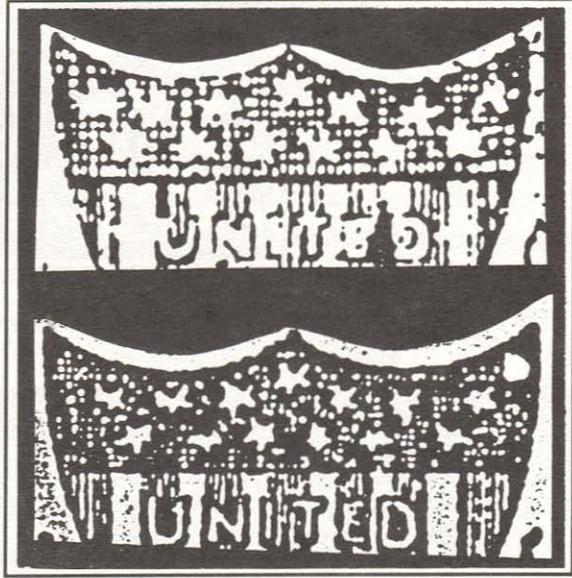
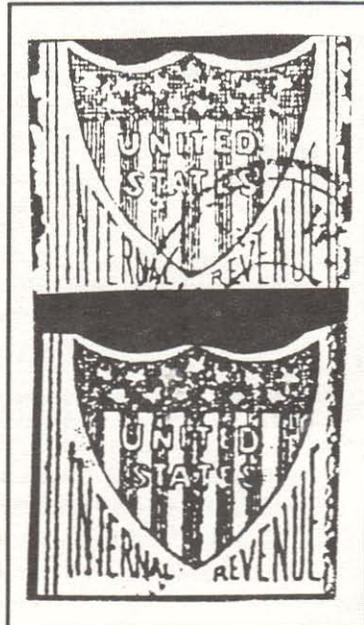


Fig. 9  
5 lines in 4th (center) stripe (top); 7  
lines - slightly fuzzy (bottom)

Fig. 10  
"D" of "UNITED"  
ends middle of 6th  
stripe (top); ends right  
edge (bottom). "U" of  
"UNITED" starts left  
of 2nd stripe (top); at  
edge (bottom)



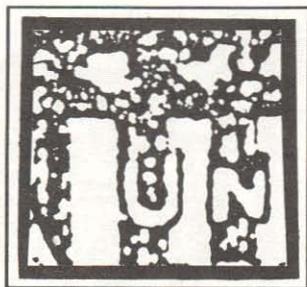


Fig. 11  
Top limb of right upright of U in 1st stage of disappearance.

1. Central or 4th stripe in shield has:
  - 5 lines ..... Go to 2
  - 6 lines ..... Go to 3
  - 7 lines ..... Go to 4
  - 8 lines ===== TYPE E (2-10p)\*
  
2. U of UNITED starts:
  - Left of 2d stripe (4 lines in 6th stripe)=====TYPE G (2-15P)
  - Left edge of 2d stripe (5 lines in 6th)=====TYPE C (8&10p)
  
3. D of UNITED ends:
  - Middle of 6th stripe=(5 lines in 3&5 stripe)=====TYPE F (1:20-10p)
  
4. D in UNITED ends:
  - Right edge of 6th stripe..... Go to 5
  - Middle of 6th stripe ..... Go to 7
  
5. 1 of 1899 has:
  - No serifs=====TYPE A (All)
  - Serifs ..... Go to 6
  
6. Sixth stripe in shield has:
  - 5 lines =====TYPE J (2, 5, & 10p)
  - 6 lines =====TYPE B(All)
  
7. Sixth stripe in shield has:
  - 5 lines =====TYPE I (5-10p)
  - 6 lines =====TYPE D (2-10p)

\* Known values assist in identification but more values may exist (see Figure 1 or Warren for known values between limits listed above)

## IDENTIFICATION KEY 1899 PHILIPPINE GIRO ISSUE

The last area of collecting interest for this issue would be a document. My goal of obtaining just one has not been fulfilled. However, during the research for this article I found that these are collected by coin collectors as money. As far as I know, all documents sell for over \$125. I plan to check coin bourses in the future to see if I can both find a document and purchase it at a bargain!

I suppose one could attempt to collect every variety shown in Figure 1, but no collector has accomplished this task to date. One could try to determine which stones were repaired from earlier stones versus which ones were completely re-engraved. The next article in this series will present a key to the 1900 Giro issue and show the similarity between some 1899 and 1900 Types using, as much as possible, the same recognizable differences used in the key of Figure 8. I have recently seen more 1899 Giro values representing several Types and errors on the market than subsequent issues. This is a reversal of previous years. Now may be a good time to collect this issue that has both fascinated and frustrated stamp collectors for over 80 years.

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### THE LEGISLATIVE PALACE COMMEMORATIVE Issue of 1926

*by Arnold H. Warren*

#### Part III

CHECK LIST OF THE LEGISLATIVE PALACE ISSUE - The numbers in the first column of the following list are the numbers assigned by the writer. Numbers with the prefix "G" are those given by M. Galvez in his "Catalogue Especial de los Sellos de Espana, Colonias y Ex-Colonias." Numbers with the prefix "S" are those given by Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1939 edition.

LEGISLATIVE PALACE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE OF 1926

Printed in sheets of fifty, perforation 12, unwatermarked, with no straight edges.

			Black Center
385	G-385	S-319	2c Green and black
			2c Light green and black
386	G-386	S-32	4c Carmine and black
			4c Carmine rose and black
			4c Red and black
			4c Deep carmine and black
387	G-387	S-321	16c Olive green and black
			16c Deep olive green and black
388	G-388	S-322	18c Light brown and black
389	G-389	S-322	20c Orange and black
			20c Orange yellow and black
			20 Yellow and black
390	G-390	S-324	24c Gray and black
391	G-391	S-325	1P Rose lilac and black
			1 P Pale rose lilac and black

Brown Center

389E			20c Orange and light brown
------	--	--	----------------------------

Double Impression of Center

One variety each of types I and II. Fifty varieties of type III.

388E	G-388E	S-322A	18c Light brown and black (Type I)
			18c Light brown and black (Type II)
388Eb			18c Light brown and black (Type III)

Small Dot Touching Right Side of Top of Right Flagpole  
(Second Stamp in each sheet)

386a			4c Carmine and black
------	--	--	----------------------

Extra Cloud Above and at Left of Left Flagpole  
(Fifteenth stamp in each sheet)

388a			18c Light brown and black
------	--	--	---------------------------

Broken Curb Line Above the L of PALACE  
(Twenty-third stamp in each sheet)

388b			18c Light brown and black
------	--	--	---------------------------

Vertical Pair, Imperforate Between

385p	G-385p		2c Light green and black
386p	G-386p		4c Deep carmine and black
387p	G-387p		16c Olive green and black
388p	G-388p		18c Light brown and black

389p	G-389p	20c Orange and black
390p	G-390p	24c Gray and black
391p	G-391p	1P Rose lilac and black
Horizontal Pair, Imperforate Between		
385pa	G-385pa	2c Green and black
386pa	G-386p	4c Carmine rose and black
387pa	G-387pa	16c Olive green and black
Imperforate on the Right Margin		
385f		2c Green and black
386f		4c Carmine and black
Imperforate on the Left Margin		
385g		2c Green and black
Imperforate on the Bottom Margin		
385h		2c Green and black
Imperforate		
389s	G-389s	S-323a 20c Orange and black
389Es	G-389sa	S-323b 20c Yellow and light brown

#### PLATE COLOR TRIALS (PROOFS)

Printed on Bristol Board, Imperforate, and Without Gum.

Overprinted "Cancelled" in Red		
P385		2c Green and light brown
P386		4c Deep carmine and light brown
P387		16c Olive green and light brown
P388		18c Light brown and light orange
brown		
P389		20c Orange and light brown
P390		24c Gray and light brown
P391		1P Rose lilac and light brown

Without the Overprint		
P388a		18c Light brown and black

Frame only, Without the Center

(Printed on thin paper, imperforate)

P391a		1P Rose lilac
-------	--	---------------



0386f Imperforate on the Right Margin  
4c Carmine rose and black  
0389f 20c Orange and black

0386h Imperforate on the Bottom Margin  
4c Carmine rose and black

0386j Extra Horizontal Perforation Across Face of Stamp  
4c Carmine rose and black

“SPECIMEN” OFFICIAL STAMPS  
OFFICIAL Stamps of the Legislative Palace Issue of 1926  
Overprinted “Specimen” in Red.

Perforation 12, Unwatermarked

S0385 2c Green and black  
S0386 4c Carmine and black  
S0388 18c Light brown and black  
S0389 20c Orange and black

“CANCELLED” OFFICIAL STAMPS

OFFICIAL Stamps of the Legislative Palace Issue of 1926.  
Overprinted “Cancelled” in Red.

Perforation 12, Unwatermarked

CO 385 2c Green and black  
CO386 4c Carmine and black  
CO388 18c Light brown and black  
CO389 20c Orange and black

Double Overprint

OHO385Ad 2c Green and black (V, R)  
OHO386Ad 4c Carmine and black (V)  
OHO388Ad 18c Light brown and black (V)  
OHO389Ad 20c Orange and black (v)

Quadruple Overprint

OHO386Aq 4c Carmine and black (V)

Type C: Handstamped O. B. in Violet

OHO385C 2c Green and black  
OHO386C 4c Carmine and black  
OHO388C 18c Light brown and black

## JAPANESE PRISONER OF WAR MAIL FROM THE PHILIPPINES

*by Fumihiko Yano*

According to official U.S. Army records, a total of 12,573 Japanese servicemen were taken prisoner during the battles on land and sea in the Philippines. After the 15th of August 1945, a total of 114,000 Japanese in many areas of the Philippines surrendered to the USAFFE by order of their Emperor.

The Japanese were concentrated in prisoner of war camps in Luzon, Leyte and Mindanao. On Luzon, the so-called "LUPOW" Camps (Luzon POW Camps) were located at Cabuyao, Calamba, Canlubang, Los Banos and Muntinlupa, in Laguna Province south of Laguna de Bay, and at Mandaluyong, a suburb of Manila. The camps on Leyte were near Tacloban, and on Mindanao at Daliao, near Davao City.

From the personal reminiscences of repatriated Japanese soldiers, it is known that U.S. Army authorities permitted the Japanese POW's to write home to their families quite early after the cessation of hostilities. The Army had distributed special POW cards and letter-sheets for that purpose printed by the U.S. Government printing office in Washington, D.C., and issued by the War Department through the offices of the Provost Marshal General (P.M.G.) or the Adjutant General's Office (A.G.O.). The first distribution was in October, 1945.

The POW cards and letter-sheets which I have been able to identify are tabulated in Figure 1. Inasmuch as the earliest is numbered Form No. 4 and the latest Form No. 19, it can be guessed that at least 15 different kinds were prepared including POW cards with inscriptions in English and German which I have not been able to find in Japan, probably for use in different theaters of operation. The earliest card bearing Japanese inscriptions is P.M.G., W.D. Form No. 5 dated February 17, 1942 (Fig. 2), and the latest which I have found in WD, AGO Form 19-7 dated 1 March 1945 (Fig. 3); the latter displays no printing on the reverse.

A folded-letter sheet, Form No. 19-4, posted at the Mandaluyong POW camp and addressed to "Gifu-ken, Mugi-gun, Minocho, Mr. FURUTA-Sotaro", is illustrated in Figure 4. The return address portion of letter sheet P.M.G. Form No. 4, June 11, 1943, is shown in Figure 5 and AGO Form 19-4, 1 January 1945 in Fig. 6.

A Japanese POW assigned to a labor detail at Clark Field was given a card to send home with inscriptions only in English and Italian (Fig. 7), for reasons which I do not understand.

In spite of diligent efforts, I have found very little information about these cards and letter sheets. I introduced a used example of the 1945 POW card in Japanese Philately, April 1982, and through Mr. Garrett, an unused 1942 card in War Cover Club Bulletin, July-December 1983, but neither article elicited any information. Can any readers provide more information about these interesting items? Please write to the Editor of this newsletter.

**CLASSIFICATION-CHART OF THE LETTER-SHEET &  
POSTAL CARD FOR JAPANESE POW's IN THE PHILIPPINES**

Publisher Varieties	W.D. (War Department)		
	P.M.G. (Provost Marshal General)		A.G.O. (Adjutant General's Office)
LETTER SHEET	15cm. wide	20cm. wide	
<b>Internee of War</b> w/attention in English, German, Italian & Japanese	<b>A</b> Form No.4 February 17, 1942 w/flp (*)	<b>B</b> Form No.4-1 November 1, 1942 w/flp & no flp.	<b>C</b> ?
<b>Prisoner of War</b> w/attention in English, German, Italian & Japanese.	<b>a</b> Form No.4 February 17, 1942 w/flp (*)	<b>b</b> Form No.4 June 11, 1943 no flp (*)	<b>c</b> Form No.19-4 January 1, 1945 no flp (*)
<b>POSTAL CARD</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>POW POST CARD</b> (in English & Italian)	Form No.5 February 17, 1942 (++)	Form No.5 February 17, 1942	Form No.5 February 17, 1942 (*)
	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>POW POST CARD</b> (in English & Italian)	?	Form No.7-1 November 1, 1942	Form No.19-11 March 1, 1945 (*)

Printed by Black or  
Violet ink on pale-blue  
colored paper

w/flp.=with Flap

(\*) Confirmed used on  
from the Philippines.

(+) Imprint (POSTAGE FREE) missing variety exist.

(++) Printing message exist on message side.

All of these letter-sheets and postal cards were printed  
by the US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

**Figure 1.**

I am in an American internment camp.  
 私は今米國留置營に居ります

My physical condition is .....  
 私の元氣は.....

My address is .....  
 私の住所は.....

Name .....  
 姓名.....

Internment Serial No. ....  
 留置順次番号.....

U.S.A. P.O. No. ....  
 米國陸軍郵便番号.....

Date: .....  
 年月日.....

PRISONER OF WAR POST CARD  
 戦捕虜者葉書

Postage Free  
 切手無料

Do Not Write Here!  
 書勿し

Name  
 姓名

W. D. P. M. C. Form No. 8  
 February 17, 1942

Fig. 2

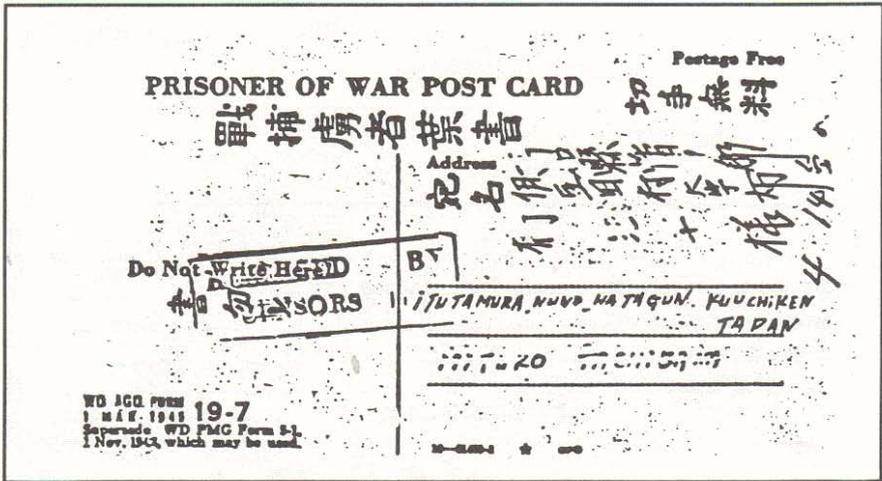


Fig. 3

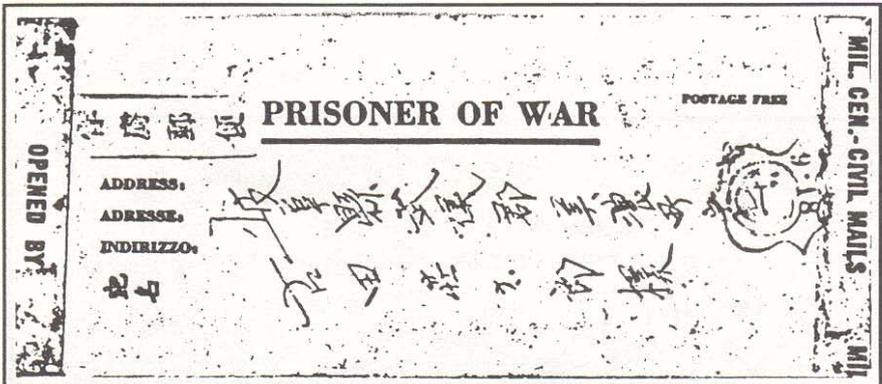


Fig. 4

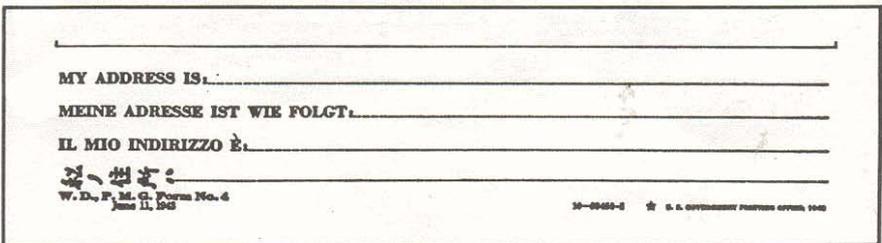


Fig. 5

MY ADDRESS IS. PHILRYCOM JAPANESE PRISONER STOCKADE, MANDALUYONG,  
 MEINE ADRESSE IST WIE FOLGT: RIZAL, LUZON, P. I. A.P.O. 707.  
 IL MIO INDIRIZZO È: FURUTA AKIRA  
 福田 敬造

WD AGO Form 19-4 1 January 1945 This form supersedes WD FMG Form 4, 11 June 1943, which may be used until existing stocks are exhausted. 11-4420-4 \* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1944.95

Fig. 6

Postage Free  
 Franco di Porto

**PRISONER OF WAR POST CARD**  
 Cartolina Postale per Prigionieri di Guerra

G.C.D. 1-1545

Do Not Write Here!  
 Non Scrivete Qui!

Address  
 Indirizzo

大分縣津久見町下青江  
 字後中呂  
 福田敬造

WD AGO Form 19-11 1 January 1945 This form supersedes WD FMG Form 4-1, 1 November 1943, which may be used until existing stocks are exhausted. 11-4420-4 \* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Fig. 7

*From the Past...*

To  
**American**  
STAMP COLLECTORS  
1900.

FEDERICO C. SCHENKEL  
*Manila*  
Philippine Islands

Deutsche correspondenz / Correspondencia española  
Correspondance française

PHILIPPINE POSTAGE STAMPS — Wholesale only.

## To American Stamp collectors!

On the 28th of December last the entire stock of *Filipino Postage Stamps* was sold at auction to the highest bidder for cash and the firm of *Ed. A. Keller and Co of Manila* became the purchasers for the sum of \$ 50,300.

Owing to the very great prominence which these islands have attained the demand for these stamps promises to be vigorous and it is now possible for the first time to offer complete collections. Buyers are urged to make purchases as soon as possible, as of the better varieties only a few thousand are in existence and when these are exhausted the opportunity to obtain them at a reasonable figure will be lost forever.

We wish you to thoroughly understand that there are no other genuine stamps of these issues in existence in the Hacienda Pública as the entire lot in possession of the government passed into the hands of a single purchaser and can only be obtained from this source.

The undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of these stamps and as a Special Bargain, offers a collection of 120 kinds of stamps and postal cards, say collections I.-VII., unused first class specimens **for only \$ 15.**

10 sets of 120 kinds each \$ **135.**  
100 " " 120 " " " **1.200.**

This opportunity cannot be of long duration as the demand for first class specimens is certain to exhaust the supply within a very short time. The value of a set of these stamps according to the Scott catalogue is about \$ **40 Gold**, so that you may see what a bargain is offered!

Orders can be filled immediately and should be accompanied with cash or first class Manila reference.

No orders will be accepted for less than one set of stamps or 10 pieces of one kind respectively.

Inquiries must be accompanied with return postage.

On orders of \$ 2,000 and upwards, special terms will be made.

Remittances should be made by U. S. Postal Money orders or Bank draft.

CERTIFICATE

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF  
INTERNAL REVENUE  
FOR  
**United States of America**  
AT  
Manila, P. I.

*Manila, P. I. December 28th 1899.*

A guarantee is hereby tendered Messrs. Ed. A. Keller & Co. that the 30 Million Stamps (more or less) consisting of all the Filipino Postage, Provisional Postage, Newspaper Stamps and 100.000 Postal cards (more or less) on hand in the Hacienda Pública of Manila are the Stamps turned over to the American Government on the surrender of Manila in August 1898 by the Spanish Authorities and are to the best of my knowledge and belief the genuine stamps as originally issued by the Spanish Government.

*(Sig.) C. H. Sleeper.*

*1st Lieut. U. S. V.*

*Collector of Internal Revenue*

# 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.)*



P.O. Box 94  
Eden, N.Y. 14057

FLANIGAN, JAMES L

6117 WEBSTER STREET  
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19143

Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Eden, N.Y.  
Permit No. 16  
14057

*Address Correction  
Requested*