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Volume X No. 4



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1988 IPPS Officers

President, Philippine Operations
Gustavo C. Ingles
P.O. Box 437
Manila, Philippines

President, International Operations
Eugene A. Garrett
446 Stratford Ave.
Elmhurst, IL 60126

Vice President
Ray L. Coughlin
P.O. Box 437
Manila, Philippines

Secretary
Antonio Mendoza
P.O. Box 437
Manila, Philippines

Treasurer
Mario Que
P.O. Box 437
Manila, Philippines

Editor:

Robert F. Yacano
P.O. Box 94, Eden, N.Y. 14057

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PPN September 1988

Philippines imperfs intended to curb thefts

By Bill Grimaud

"Reprinted from Linn's Stamp News, Feb. 8th 1988 issue."

"When this article originally appeared it contained incorrect quantity information sourced by Linn's editorial staff. The corrected information subsequently appeared in the March 21st 1988 issue of Linn's Stamp News with an apology."

The corrected quantity information is included with this article. It is provided as a direct result of original research conducted at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington D.C. by Joseph M. Napp, noted Bureau and possessions specialist, and is provided with his courtesy."

Bill Grimaud

Few stories related to United States possessions philately are more fascinating and less widely known than that of the Philippines imperforate issues of 1925.

To understand the origins of these scarce and beautiful stamps, it is necessary to know about the Lambert Sales Co.

In the mid-1920's, the Lambert family was socially, politically and economically influential on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

United States operations of the firm were located in New York City and run by Leon Lambert Sr., while Leon Lambert Jr. was in charge of the company's operations in Manila.

The company manufactured fancy baby apparel in the Philippines for export to the United States, taking advantage of reduced manufacturing costs in the islands.

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Finished clothing was shipped to company headquarters in New York for distribution to United States department stores.

The cost of shipping in such an operation was quite substantial, even by the standards of the day. Prior to 1925 the company used regular Philippines issues to pay the postage, which sometimes amounted to thousands of Philippine pesos each month.

Concerned about internal thefts of stamps, the Lambert Sales Co. asked Philippine postal authorities for permission to apply a special "L.S.C." perforation cancellation that would serve to earmark company postage and deter potential thieves.

The idea was rejected, as it would have defaced the portraits of the men honored on the stamps, and the company sought another answer.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C., suggested a simple solution: an issue identical in design to the current definitives, but easily distinguished from them by virtue of being imperforate.

The BEP offered to produce such stamps for any Philippine company that would commit to a minimum order to 10,000 pesos in postage. The Lambert Sales Co. was the only one to place such an order, contracting for postage in the amount of 10,180p.

The Philippine Bureau of Posts increased the Lambert Co. order so that copies of the imperforate stamps could be placed on sale at the Manila post office, presumably to satisfy stamp collectors.

It is believed that Leon Lambert Jr. felt that it was critical to control all the imperforate stamps as an absolute defense against pilferage.

Apparently, Lambert asked to be informed when the portion of the imperforate order destined for the Manila post office arrived. He then simply went to the post office and purchased the entire remaining imperforate stock.

As a result, few stamps if any from the original imperforate printing were sold by the post office directly to collectors. Some short sets of the 2-centavo through the 30c denominations were given to personal friends of the Lambert family.

The result of all this is that virtually all used copies of the 1925 imperforate issues are found on, or were removed from, Lambert Sales Co. package labels on its shipments to New York.

The surviving stamps and labels from what was initially a very limited printing present plenty of challenge for even the most diligent collector.

It is believed that about 15 percent of the original labels were saved, and perhaps as few as one in 10 of the used stamps from these labels are still sound.

The label shown here is one of the beautiful exceptions.

PPN September 1988

FROM
LAMBERT SALES CO.
129 CALLE JUAN LUNA
MANILA, P. I.



CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN
NUMBER

2288-50



MANILA REGISTRY
NUMBER

2-9175



PACKAGE NO.

174/175

LAMBERT SALES CO.
1225 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

It bears a horizontal strip of five 1P imperforate stamps, a right-margin arrow block of four of the 10c, and vertical pairs of the 2c and 8c, the latter with a horizontal guideline.

The listings for these stamps in the Scott catalogs are curious indeed.

Volume 1 of the Scott *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* identifies an imperforate printing of 1925-31, but lists, prices and identifies colors only for the later 1931 reprints.

The much more numerous imperforate reprints were produced six years after the original Lambert Sales Co. order was filled, to meet the demand of incensed collectors who had been unable to get copies for their albums.

Though too few collectors are aware of it, these 1931 reprints differ on many points from the original imperforate stamps.

While the differences in color - and in value - are spelled out in the Scott *Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps*, the treatment given the 1925 issues is most unusual.

The 1931 reprints have Scott catalog numbers (340-53); the original issues do not. Instead, they appear to be listed as color varieties of the reprints, though they have no numbers of their own.

There can be few if any other instances in which reprints receive full catalog status and the original stamps are denied it as such.

As laid out in the table, the most obvious difference between the 1925 issues and the later reprints is color: The former exhibit shades many Philippine collectors have never seen.

Most often the 1931 reprints are found in even many of the most advanced Philippines collections. Most dealers will admit that they do not know the difference, because neither set comes into most stamp firms often enough to make proper comparisons.

On mint sets, the gum is a major difference between the 1925 and the 1931 stamps. The 1931 issue has diagonally lined or swirled gum, while the 1925 issue is generally smooth by comparison.

Paper thickness and tone also vary between the two. The 1931 was printed on a thicker, more yellowish paper, while the 1925 imperforates are on a thinner, whiter paper.

The vivid colors used for the 1925 stamps, however, are the most reliable difference between the two sets. The extremely short production run of the 1925 imperforates allowed the BEP to take greater care in their printing, and the results are striking in shade and appearance.

It is estimated that 80 percent of the total postal value of the 1925 issue was used by the Lambert Sales Co. to send registered packages from the Philippines to the United States between June 22 and Oct. 26, 1925. The last known package shipment date recorded is Oct. 21.

The company found handling imperforate stamps in a major shipping operation to be extremely inconvenient, and discontinued their use.

For the collector, acquiring the 2c to 8c denominations of the 1925 imperforate issue is relatively easy. The 10c to 30c middle values are more difficult, notwithstanding their fairly modest catalog values.

With just 2,100 of the 1P, 600 of the 2P, 300 of the 4P and a mere 200 if the 10P issued, the 4 high values in the set represent a genuine challenge mint or used.

One of the most rewarding and enjoyable ways to collect all of these stamps is tied to the Lambert Sales Co. labels with registry datestamps and related shipping information.

Full labels with sound stamps are most desirable and most elusive. Similarly, labels with dated cancellations are scarce and sought after.

An exceptional exhibit of the 1925 imperforates and Lambert Sales Co. labels were displayed during the annual WESTPEX show in San Francisco, Calif., from April 29 to May 1.

1925 Philippines Imperforate Issues				1931 Reissues	
Denomination	Color	Total issue*	Plate numbers	Color	Number sold
2 centavos	green	51,000	84678,84679	yellow green	99,986
4c	carmin	25,500	44873,44874	carmin rose	49,855
6c	deep violet	5,200	21972	violet	10,000
8c	yellow brown	5,200	21973	brown	10,000
10c	deep blue	2,200	34792	blue	7,000
12c	reddish orange	2,200	21974	deep orange	7,000
16c	olive bister	2,200	89998	olive green	7,000
20c	yellow	2,200	21985	orange yellow	7,000
26c	blue green	2,200	21991	green, pale green	7,000
30c	gray	2,200	21993	light gray	7,000
1 peso	violet	2,100	22000	light violet	6,395
2p	violet brown	600	22001	brownish violet	3,162
4p	deep blue	300	22008	blue	2,570
10p	deep green	200	22010	green	2,208
Special Delivery Issue					
20c	violet blue	2,100	22620	violet	6,500

* In addition to these numbers, 100 of each regular issue and 50 stamps of the special delivery issue were handstamped SPECIMEN.

**An Introduction to
the 1925 "Lambert" Imperforate Issue.
Scott #340a-353a and E6a**

By Bill Grimaud

In 1925, a Manila businessman by the name of Leon J. Lambert requested the Philippine Bureau of Posts to allow his corporation, the Lambert Sales Company, to perforate company initials into its supply of unused stamps. He made this request in an effort to identify corporate postage reserves and thus guard against theft by some company employees.

The Bureau denied the request on the basis that perforated initials defaced the effigy of the national figures honored on the stamps. To address the theft problem, the Bureau authorized users to order the current issue, 1917-1925, in an imperforate state and by doing so, identify postage reserves as being earmarked exclusively for corporate use.

This imperforate issue was available to any user willing to commit to a minimum order of 10,000 pesos. The Lambert Sales Company was the only corporate entity to place an order for the stamps during the availability period.

The Bureau of Posts increased Lambert's order to 10,180 pesos by small amounts of each denomination, thereby insuring adequate numbers of stamps to sell over the counter at the Manila Post Office. However, the Post Office portion of the order was either, A. not generally known to philatelists until the Lambert Sales Company had commandeered the remaining P.O. amounts, or B. the stamps were withheld from general sale to the public at the request of the Director of Posts via Mr. Lambert. In either case, Lambert ended up with the better portion of all values which his company used to ship goods to the United States between June and Sept. 1925. Approximately 80% of the total peso value of the issue was used for this purpose.

Buyer Beware!

The 1925 issue differs from the 1931 issue in 4 ways. **1.** Color variations can be noted between both issues. **2.** Some of the plate numbers are exclusive to each issue (details follow). **3.** The gum on the 1931 issue is generally rougher, lined and more crackly, but don't use this as an indication alone. **4.** Lastly and most important, the paper of the 1931 issue is more yellow, porous and less uniform by comparison. The key word is *comparison*.

It's easy to go astray if a collector, even a specialist, does not back

into an accumulation of this material very carefully. To collect a set of the 25's in mint condition absolutely requires making thorough observations as one proceeds. One possible way to start is to obtain the less expensive set, (1931 issue), prior to starting the search for the 25's. However to further complicate matters, the 1931 issue has two printings, and color variations between the first printing in June and the second printing in August can also be noted.

A real danger lies in the correct identification of some of the material believed to be released with the first printing of the 1931 issue. It is thought that reserves of many values were currently held in imperforate inventories by the Bureau at the time the initial 1931 reprint order was placed. If this is true, then these reserves were no doubt drawn upon to complete the order.

This would account for as many as three distinct color varieties of the 16 and 26 centavos values found on 1931 paper. All of the 1931 low values (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 26 and 30 centavos), can be found to vary in colors that are unnervingly similar to the 1925 issue. Correct issue identification comes down to paper sample analysis which is always difficult and requires a genuine set of the 1925 issue to properly perform such a comparison.

This is where having a used reference set of the 1925 issue on cover, (Lambert label) or off cover with date stamps, could help. It should also be noted that the cancellation varieties used in 1925 are all readily recognizable and differ greatly from the ones used in the 1931 time frame. In fact, the postal use of 1931 material is an exception as most was collected in mint condition.

The would-be collector is well advised to take the time to properly educate oneself before investing serious money in this arena. Putting together an accumulation of what one believes to be the 1925 imperforate issue can become a very expensive venture if the material is really from one of the 1931 printings and priced and purchased as if it was from 1925. Conversely, if the experienced buyer makes all initial purchases of unused materials as if it was from 1931 printings, then the chances of making a serious error can be reduced until the proper experience is gained.

Why would anyone want to proceed after all this confusion? The answer is simple. The 1925 imperforate issue is exceptionally beautiful and very undervalued relative to its true scarcity. Hopefully the information presented in the charts that follow will help to avoid some of the pitfalls in forming a collection.

Bureau, Engraving & Printing Record Chart # 1 1925 Philippines Imperforate Issue

Denomination	Color	Original 1925 Lambert Order**	Manila Post Office Order**	Total Issue**	Plate number ¹
2 centavos	deep green	50,000	1,000	51,000	84678,84679
4¢	carmine	25,000	500	25,500	44873,44874
6¢	plum violet	5,000	200	5,200	21972
8¢	yellow brown	5,000	200	5,200	21973
10¢	deep blue	2,000	200	2,200	34792
12¢	reddish orange	2,000	200	2,200	21974
16¢	olive yellow	2,000	200	2,200	89998
20¢	yellow	2,000	200	2,200	21985
26¢	deep leaf - blue green	2,000	200	2,200	21991
30¢	gray	2,000	200	2,200	21993
1 peso	violet	2,000	100	2,100	21000
2p	violet brown	500	100	600	21001
4p	deep blue	200	100	300	21008
10p	deep green	100	100	200	21010
Special Delivery issue E-6					
20¢	violet blue	2,000	100	2,100	22620
TOTAL PESO VALUE		10,180p	2,016p	12,196p	

¶ In addition, imperforate material is known to exist with specimen handstamps of dubious origin.

** Researched and Extracted from Official Records Books at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing, Washington D.C. and provided courtesy of Joseph M. Napp, a noted U.S. Possessions Bureau and Plate Specialist.

¹ The 2, 6, and 30 centavos plate numbers are unique to the 1925 issue and are highlighted in *italics*. All other 1925 plate numbers were used for the printing of the 1931 issue but additional plate numbers are also known to exist. (Refer to Bureau, Engraving & Printing Record Charts # 2 & 3 for additional detail.)

Bureau, Engraving & Printing Record Chart # 2

1925 Philippines Imperforate Issues*

Denomination	Color	Total Issue	Plate numbers ¹
2 centavos	deep green	51,000	84678,84679
4c	carmine	25,500	44873,44874
6c	plum violet	5,200	21972
8c	yellow brown	5,200	21973
10c	deep blue	2,200	34792
12c	reddish orange	2,200	21974
16c	olive yellow	2,200	89998
20c	yellow	2,200	21985
26c	deep leaf - blue green	2,200	21991
30c	gray	2,200	21993
1 peso	violet	2,100	21000
2p	violet brown	600	21001
4p	deep blue	300	21008
10p	deep green	200	21010

Special Delivery issue

20c	violet blue	2,100	22620
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1931 Reissues*

Colors Noted	Number Sold	Plate number used ²
green ³ /yellow green	99,986	121068, 69, 70, 71
dull & bright carmine rose	49,855	44873, 74, 75, 76
deep purple violet/violet	10,000	34789, 817, 820-21
brown/yellow brown	10,000	21973, 122343
ultra deep blue/blue	7,000	34792, 34807
deep orange/light orange	7,000	21974, 122375
olive yellow/olive green	7,000	89998, 113808, 09, 10
deep yellow/light yellow	7,000	21985, 21999
dp leaf bl green/pale green	7,000	21991, 122345
gray/coco-gray	7,000	34790, 34796
light and medium violet	6,395	21000
dark brownish violet	3,612	21001
blue/extra deep blue	2,570	21008
yellow green/green	2,208	21010
violet/variations can be noted even within the same pane	6,500	22620, 113811

* Researched and Extracted from Official Records Books at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing, Washington D.C. and provided courtesy of Joseph M. Napp, a noted U.S. Possessions Bureau and Plate Specialist

¹ The 2, 6, and 30 centavos plate numbers are unique to the 1925 issue. All other plates were used in printing the 1931 issue but additional plate numbers are also known to exist as per footnote #2.

² Plate numbers used to print both the 1925 and 1931 issues are highlighted in **Bold**

³ Official records indicated that the 4 low value plates, 2, 4, 6 and 8 centavos, only went to press for the first printing in June. Exceptional color variations can be attributed to 1) drawing from previously printed imperforate reserves, 2) the variance in different plates and presses being employed, 3) and the inability of Bureau's staff to match colors between presses and/or different press runs

Bureau, Engraving & Printing Record Chart # 3

1931 Philippines Imperforate Reissues*

Denomination	Colors	Plate Numbers ¹ Used	Original Amount Printed	Net Amount Sold	Withdrawn & Destroyed	Amt. 1st Printing	Amt. 2nd Printing
2 centavos	green/yellow green	121068, 69, 70, 71	100,000	99,986 ²	(14)	100,000	- 0 -
4¢	dull & bright carmine rose	44873, 74, 75, 76	50,000	49,855 ²	(145)	50,000	- 0 -
6¢	deep purple violet/violet	34789, 817, 820-21	10,000	10,000 ²	- 0 -	10,000	- 0 -
8¢	yellow brown/brown	21973, 122343	10,000	10,000 ²	- 0 -	10,000	- 0 -
10¢	extra deep blue/blue	34792, 34807	7,000	7,000	- 0 -	4,000	3,000
12¢	deep orange/light orange	21974, 122375	7,000	7,000	- 0 -	4,000	3,000
16¢	light yellow/olive green	89998, 113808, 09, 10	7,000	7,000	- 0 -	4,000	3,000
20¢	deep yellow/light yellow	21985, 21999	7,000	7,000	- 0 -	4,000	3,000
26¢	deep leaf - blue green/pale green	21991, 122345	7,000	7,000	- 0 -	4,000	3,000
30¢	gray/coco-gray	34790, 34796	7,000	7,000	- 0 -	4,000	3,000
1 peso	light and medium violet	22000	9,100	6,395	(2705)	4,000	5,100
2p	dark brownish violet	22001	7,600	3,612	(3988)	1,000	6,600
4p	blue/deep blue	22008	4,500	2,570	(1930)	400	4,100
10p	yellow green/green	22010	4,300	2,208	(2092)	200	4,100
Special Delivery issue							
20¢	violet/variations can be noted even within the same pane	22620, 113811	6,500	6,500	- 0 -	3,000	3,500

* Researched and Extracted from Official Records Books at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing, Washington D.C. and provided courtesy of Joseph M. Napp, a noted U.S. Possessions Bureau and Plate Specialist.

¹ 1925 plate numbers also used to print the 1931 imperforate issue are highlighted in bold print

² Official records indicate that the 4 low values 2, 4, 6 and 8 centavos, only went to press for the first printing in June. Exceptional color variations are attributed to 1) drawing from previously printed reserves, 2) the variance in different plates and presses being employed, 3) and the inability of Bureau's staff to match colors between presses and/or different press runs.



It is possible to get all the low values used on the same label. The Lambert Sales Company created many of these labels to use up the over abundant low values. This example exhibits the use of the Manila Post Office grill cancel. Other cancel devices are large and small targets, and the Manila circular date cancel.)

				<p style="text-align: center;">LAMBERT SALES CO. 1225 BROADWAY NEW YORK, U. S. A.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10-32</p>	
<p>FROM LAMBERT SALES CO. 129 CALLE JUAN LUNA MANILA, P. I.</p>				<p>CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN NUMBER <i>Manila</i> <i>2612-35</i></p>	
<p>MANILA REGISTRY NUMBER <i>7359</i></p>				<p>PACKAGE NO. <i>5706/07</i></p>	

All other values can be found on Lambert labels using a variety of postage combinations. This example exhibits the use of the 10 Peso value, of which only 200 were issued. Less than 25 mint copies exist today. Note the fact that the copies are dark enough to observe the "IDEAL BOND>MADE IN U.S.A." watermark in the label stock.

1900 PHILIPPINE GIROS

(Second of a three-part series)

by Douglas K. Lehmann

In 1900 (presumably January), the 1899 Giro issue was replaced by a new 21-value Giro issue. However, all remaining 1899 stocks were used until exhausted. This new issue closely resembled the old issue with the year date 1899 changed to 1900. The initial printing included only 1000 each of the highest 12 values — 2 Peso through the 15 Peso. Additional printings were made of four of the lowest nine values — 5c, 15c, P1:40, and the P1:80. As mentioned in the 1899 article, the 3:60; 7, 8 and 9 Peso values are elusive and difficult to obtain. The author lacks these four values plus three more.

Figure 1 shows this series including all recorded major errors and the 12 Types listed by Warren. This listing shows four major errors. Figures 2 and 3 show the two recorded range errors on the 4 and 7 Peso values (the P4 is a repeat error from the 1899 issue). The 4 Peso error occurs on both Type D and E with Type E shown. A third error reverses the 6 in the range of the 30c value (this reversed figure was on the P10 in the 1899 issue). The last major error is the 1:40 Peso value printed on both sides head to head (not an offset.)

Figure 1 also lists the 12 Warren types from A to L, one more than the 1899 issue. Mr. A. B. Kay listed 8 of the 12 types, not recognizing B, C, I and L. Between these two authors, they illustrate in their articles six Types — A and D through H. I only have two of the six Types not illustrated. Figure 4 shows my Type J and Figure 5 my Type K. Figure 6 shows the relationship between the 1899 and 1900 Types. Basically, there are no direct relationships. Only three types are the same — H, J and K. Collectors should expect new 1900 types as printing methods could exchange range and value labels, re-engrave parts or entire stamps, replace the year date, or any combination of these methods.

Figure 7 is an identification key of Warren's 12 Types. As before, I ignore perforations and relative attributes. The key requires counting the lines in the 3rd, 4th, and 6th stripe in the shield as well as the location of the D in UNITED. Collectors need to check two new items, not used in the 1899 key, as you progress through the key with a particular fiscal. First, Figure 8 shows the location of the first T in

STATES that is different for Type K versus Types G and H. Second, Figure 9 shows the triangle and fleur-de-lys that differentiate Types G and H.

The 1900 issue has more Types with 6 lines in the 4th or center stripe while the 1899 issue has more Types with 7 lines. However, three 1900 Types can have the lines blurred together — C, G, and H. In my Type G example, I can count the lines but not for my Type H. Type H should not be a problem with its distinctive triangular ornament shown before in Figure 9 and also very visible in the 7 Peso range error of Figure 2. If identification trouble persists between Type C and G, then check the serif on the 1 of 1900. The Type G and H serifs are thin (Figure 9) while Type C is thicker. I have not had the opportunity to observe Type C as well as Types I and L. These three types plus Type B (I know of only one collector who owns Type B) are the four types not identified by Kay that were added by Warren. I think these four Types are scarce as Warren lists only 7 total values between them. I would like to observe these three Types to see if I can simplify the Figure 7 key. I would appreciate a loan of actual examples. I do not use in this key the attribute of Type J where the right top limb of the U of UNITED is missing. This limb is completely missing and a sound identifier (as Figures 4 and 8 show) but omitted since it adds an extra discriminator to my key. However, in the next 1901 issue it is not a good identifier as other types have the limb breaking away.

In 1903, Dr. Perry stated that the 1900 issue contained multiple types per 50-stamp pane. However, like the 1899 issue, only a few 1900 issue strips have survived and no blocks or panes. So, Dr. Perry's belief remains neither proven or disproven. Any collector who has a multiple with two or more Types should report this discovery.

During 1900, internal revenue officials determined that certain values were not in high demand. As a result, nine values in the 1900 issue were not reprinted later in the third issue without date (subject of final article in series.)

These nine are the 1:40, 1:80, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 15 Peso values. These nine values (along with any 1899 remainders) were continued in use into 1902. Checks and drafts between 10,000 and 12,000 Pesos, requiring a 9 Peso Giro stamp, were used very infrequently. Consequently, no one has even seen a 9 Peso value — W-498 — in the replacement issue of 1902 that superceded this three-part design series.

I think that for some of the nine 1900 issue values, not all 1000 were ever issued. This would make them scarcer than their 1899 counterparts, so I wish collectors good luck in hunting them down.

1900 GIRO VARIETIES

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

* = Error exists with reversed 6 in 400-600 range
 @ = Error exists printed on both sides
 + = Error exists with 6000-6800 range
 # = Error exists with 6400-7400 range

Fig. 1



Fig. 2 Range error of 6000-6800 should be 5000-6000



Fig. 3 Range error of 6400-7400 should be 8000-9000



Fig. 4 Type J -- 7 lines in center stripe of shield



Fig. 5 Type K -- 6 lines in center stripe of shield

EVOLUTION OF WARREN TYPES

1899 Type ->becomes ->	1900 Type	Remarks
A	--	1899 Type A became 1899 Type B
B	A	7 lines and "D" right edge in 6th stripe
C	D	5 lines and "D" center of 6th stripe
D or I	L	Only L = P15, but P15 unknown in D & I
E	C	8 lines and "D" extends beyond 6th stripe
F	B	5 lines in 3d stripe and 6 in 4th
G	--	Not used
H	G&H	1900 Type G becomes Type H with age
J	J	Both missing right top limb of "u" in UNITED
K	K	6 lines and "D" right edge in 6th stripe
--	E	New Type
--	F	New Type
--	I	New Type

Fig. 6

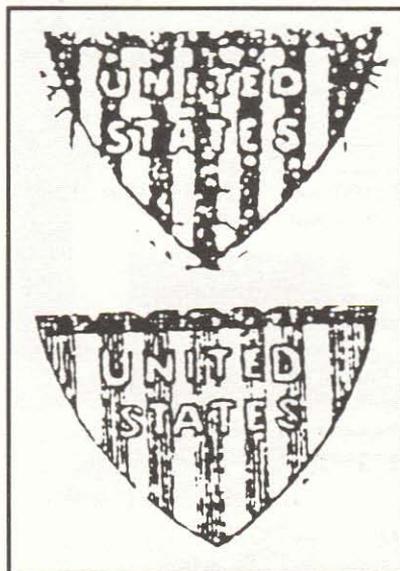


Figure 8. Top - first T of STATES starts in space between 2nd and 3rd stripe; Bottom - T is within 3rd stripe.

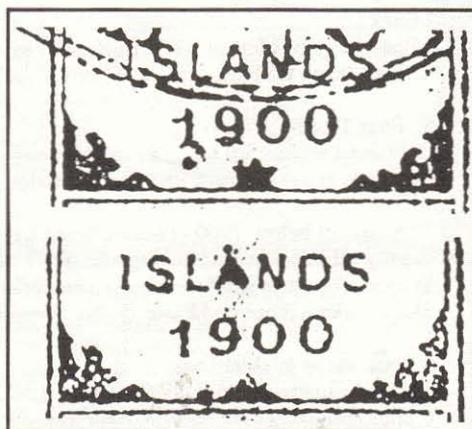


Figure 9. Top - ornament shaped like fleur--de-lys (Type G); Bottom like a triangle (Type H).

IDENTIFICATION KEY - - 1900 PHILIPPINE GIRO ISSUE

NOTE: Before using this key it would be helpful to use a magnifying glass and determine:

- (1) Numer of lines in the 3rd, 4th and 6th stripe of shield
- (2) Where D of UNITED ends
- (3) Size and spacing of first T in STATES

1. D in UNITED ends:

- Middle of 6th stripe.....Go to 2
 Right edge of or beyond 6th stripeGo to 5

2. Central or 4th stripe in shield has:

- 5 linesGo to 3
 6 linesGo to 4
 7 lines =====TYPE L (15P)
 8 lines =====TYPE I (6P)

3. Third stripe in shield has:

- 4 lines =====TYPE E (1:20-15P)*
 5 lines =====TYPE D(20c-5P)

4. Third and sixth stripe in shield has:

- 5 lines =====TYPE B (4,5 & 10P)
 6 lines =====TYPE F (20c & 1:20P)

5. Central or 4th stripe in shield has:

- 6 lines(may be blurred).....Go to 6
 7 linesGo to 8
 8 lines (may be blurred BUT thick serif in 1 of 1900) == TYPE C (1:40 & 3P)
 Blurred (can't tell) Check Type C above and 7 below

6. First T of STATES:

- Contained within 3rd stripe in shield =====TYPE K (3-5P)
 Begins in space between 2nd and 3rd stripe in shield Go to 7

7. Ornament below 1900 (These 2 types have 6 lines in 4th stripe in shield but usually all lines are blurred together BUT always a thin serif of 1 in 1900):

- Shaped like a triangle =====TYPE H (60c-7P)
 Shaped like a 5 pointed Fleur-de-lys =====TYPE G (20c-15P)

8. Sixth stripe in shield has:

- 5 lines == (no top to right limb of U of UNITED) ===== TYPE J (3-15P)
 6 lines ===== TYPE A (all)

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

Fig.7

REGISTRATION HANDSTAMPS OF THE SPANISH PHILIPPINES

by *Don Peterson*

After the Philippines joined the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in 1877, registered mail was usually marked with a distinctive handstamp indicating registration. These handstamps consisted of some form of the word "CERTIFICADO" or "REGISTERED."

The rates and procedures for registration were first promulgated in 1854. The first registration handstamps appeared in 1877. For additional information on registered mail of the Spanish Philippines, refer to Peterson (1982, 1983). An up-dated and more complete discussion of postal rates, including those for registration between 1879 and 1898, is addressed in another article by Peterson (1984). See bibliography.



Figure 1. 1877 (September 28) Marianas to Manila letter showing earliest known use of registration handstamp (Type 1) (from author's collection).

This current article up-dates the description of registration handstamps first listed by Peterson (1982). There are now twelve registration handstamp types known from the Spanish Philippines period. All of the types, except Type 10, were applied at the post office. Type 10 was a privately-applied handstamp. Figure 1 shows the earliest recorded use of a registration handstamp (Type 1) on an 1877 (September 28) Marianas to Manila letter.

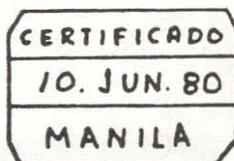
The twelve registration handstamp types are described and illustrated as follows:



- TYPE 1 Name: Boxed CERTIF-Fancy
Dimensions: 9mm by 26mm
Period of Use: 1877-1883
Post Offices: Manila
Cancel Color: Black
Remarks: Uncommon. Earliest known handstamp.
 Found on issues as early as 1864.



- TYPE 2 Name: Boxed CERTIF-Double-lined Rectangle
Dimensions: 7.5mm by 23mm
Period of Use: 1882-1883
Post Offices: Probably Manila
Cancel Color: Black
Remarks: Uncommon



- TYPE 3 Name: Boxed CERTIF with Town/Date
Dimensions: Unknown
Period of Use: Not certain. Probably 1880's to early 1890's
Post Offices: Probably Manila
Cancel Color: Black
Remarks: Only one partial example known (on #168). Questionable handstamp. Very rare.

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