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*F. A. Matheson
Nichols Field
Rizal
P. I.*

Second Quarter 2001

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Philippine Philatelic Journal

Philippines - Unique GIRO Revenue

by William J. Oliver

The first printing of the Philippine 1899 GIRO revenue stamps issued by the United States Military Government are numbered W-424 to W-445 in Arnold Warren's revenue catalogue, which was serialized in the APS Journals of 1967-68. Warren's catalogue does not list a proof sheet. "Warren Update" of 1993 by Douglas K. Lehmann and Donn Lueck, which include the "Fiscal Stamps of the Philippines: A Catalogue 1898 To 1946", list this unique GIRO revenue proof sheetlet as W-425P - 445P.

The remarkable feature of this unique piece is that it consists of one stamp of each of the twenty- one denominations from 5 centavos through 15 Pesos. These stamps were used to show payment of a tax on bank checks, drafts, promissory notes, and other instruments showing the transfer of money from one person, or firm, to another.

This sheetlet is considered to be a proof as each stamp is the same as those printed for actual use. It is made up of two rows of nine GIRO revenue stamps in a vertical format, and measures 19mm x 48mm from outer frame to outer frame. Values in the first row are from 5 C. Peso to 1 P. 80 C., and the second row

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three GIRO revenue stamps beginning at the left side of the sheet. The values of these stamps are 9 Pesos, 10 Pesos, and 15 Pesos. This series of stamps was lithographed in Manila and is perforated on all four sides. The perforations on the sides of the top two rows of vertical stamps stop at the top horizontal perforations of the stamps in the horizontal third row (Figure 1). There is no selvage on the sheet.

The paper used for this sheet is thick, hard, and yellowish; the same as that used only for the 1899 "Type A" GIRO revenue stamps. These are listed in the revenue stamp catalogues and are the only type, out of eleven, without a serif on the "1" of 1899.

This sheet of GIRO revenue stamps was acquired by Col. Enoch H. Crowder (later General) while he was Secretary to General Arthur Mac Arthur, who was the Military Governor of the Philippines in 1900. From the correspondence of Theodore Sheldon of Chicago, who specialized in the revenue stamps of the Philippines, we find that General Crowder had willed this particular sheet of revenue stamps to someone in his immediate family. On October 17, 1947, Theodore Sheldon purchased this GIRO revenue proof sheet from that family member. No information has been found that indicates how Col. Crowder acquired this GIRO revenue sheet of stamps, but someone in his family told Mr. Sheldon that Col. Crowder acquired it in 1900, while serving in the Philippines. It is believed that Col. Crowder and the family member who acquired this sheet of revenue stamps were not stamp collectors.

Mr. Sheldon tried to obtain information about this sheet of revenue stamps from a number of different sources, including E. R. Vanderhoof, who was a dealer in Philippine revenue stamps, and Arnold H. Warren, who was a student and specialist of Philippine revenue stamps. From the correspondence I have, Mr. Sheldon was never able to locate additional information.

Mr. Vanderhoof was so intrigued by this proof sheet Mr.

Sheldon had acquired that he wrote an article about it for the Weekly Philatelic Gossip, issued December 27, 1947. The article included a diagram of the sheet layout. In June 1979, that article was reprinted in the Inner Circle of American Revenues along with a picture of the sheet, and again indicating that this is the only known sheet of these particular stamps. To this day that statement has not been challenged. Mr. Sheldon died September 9, 1969 from a heart attack. An informal memorandum written June 2, 1948 directed that this Philippine GIRO proof sheet be given to Arnold Warren after his (Sheldon's) death. Mr. Warren received this GIRO proof sheet October 13, 1969 from Theodore Sheldon's estate. He kept this proof sheet in his collection until April 14, 1975, when it was purchased by the current owner. Arnold H. Warren died November 23, 1976.

The current value of this sheetlet, as shown in the 1993 Philippine Revenue Catalogue by Lehmann/ Lueck, is \$3,000.00. It is a pleasure for me to have this GIRO Revenue Proof sheetlet in my collection knowing it has been unique for over 100 years.

If anyone has additional information about this 1899 Philippine GIRO revenue proof sheet I wish they would send me a copy, or tell me where to find that information. My e-mail address is billphil@softcom.net; home: 302 Bridge Pl., West Sacramento, CA 95691.

References:

Fiscal Stamps of the Philippines: Handbook-Catalogue, 1856 to Date, by Arnold H. Warren.

Fiscal Stamps of the Philippines: a Catalogue 1898-1946. The Warren Update, By Lehmann/Lueck

The Philippine Islands, by Forbes, Correspondence of Theodore Sheldon Arnold H. Warren.



Figure 1



Philippine Postal Slogans

by Pablo M. Esperidion

Part II

Straightline Types --Guerrilla

It's interesting to note, while the Occupation thrift slogans" were being used by the Manila Post office, the Guerrilla government of the "free Philippines" functioning somewhere in Mindanao was also using a postal slogan with the inscription reading **"WE DEPEND UPON-- GENERAL MAC ARTHUR-PLEDGE TO RETURN."**

This guerrilla postal slogan three lines and all in capital letters. Boxed in a rectangle, its size is 1.9 x 3.8 centimeters. It was applied by handstamp in purple. Earliest date seen of this guerrilla slogan was "Dec. 23, 1943."

Straightline Type-Liberation

Close on the heels of the liberation of Manila early in February 1945 and with the mopping operations of the U.S. Armed Force going on in the Philippines, the Manila Post Office on May 1, 1945 put into use a Straightline postal with the legend, **"LABOR DAY --CALLING ON ALL LABORERS-- HELP YOUR COUNTRY--SECURE EMPLOYMENT WITH U. S. ARMY - FOR ESSENTIAL WAR WORK,"** all in caps in five lines. This slogan was applied by rubber stamp in purple. It was used for one day only, coincident with Labor Day and the First Day of the 8¢, 1-P and 20¢ special delivery stamp of the "Victory" regular postage series.

Universal Types

The first Universal machines slogan cancel was introduced in the Philippines in 1930. It bears the legend **"MANILA -TRADE**

CENTER OF THE = PACIFIC," all in capital letters sans serifs in four lines. According to the Bureau of Posts, this machine slogan cancel was used at the Manila Post Office, the first day use being, "July 12, 1930." Boxed in a rectangle, its size is 1.9 x 5.5 centimeters, the rectangle measuring 1.9 x 3.3 cm. plus seven straight lines on the right, each line 2.8 long and open at the end. It has a steel die or dial commonly known as the "Universal". Main characteristic of this dial is: the name of town or city (Manila) is shown on top, the date in the center. any name of the state or country (P. I. or Philippines) is indicated at bottom inside the dial. This is distinguished from dial of the Doremus machine slogan cancels mentioned in this monograph before. Dial of the Doremus shows the town or city (Manila) and state or country (P.I.) on top but the year at bottom in the die. This type of is known as the "International".

Since the introduction of the Universal machine slogan cancels in the Philippines, it's interesting to observe at least 36 different types were utilized. Twenty-seven of them were used by the Manila Post Office, five by the Cebu Post Office, and one by the U. S. Navy in Cavite. Out of the 27 different types used by the Manila Post Office, however, two of them were plain boxed slogan cancels, i.e., without the usual seven straight lines used as "Killers."

Likewise it's interesting to observe, some of these slogan cancels as used by the Manila Post Office, were also used as "backstamps." This was especially true in the late 30's. True enough, their use as such was also witnessed until the outbreak of the Pacific War. Then, too, since the Republic up to the present, some postal slogan are being used as backstamps. Obviously, it's an established postal precedent.

The Universal machine slogan cancels were used by the Manila Post Office for several years. Some of them went into use for eleven years until the outbreak of the Pacific War. When the Japanese Occupation came, however, their use was discarded ex-

cept for one. It was the slogan cancel bearing the legend, "POST YOUR MAIL - EARLY," in caps in three lines. It's First Day Use during the Occupation was on March 4, 1942. It was an occasion of the First Day Sale of the first provisional issues of the Philippines (2¢ and 16¢ postage stamps and 2¢ postal card), released during the early months of the Occupation. Use of this slogan cancel lasted for three years until the last days of the Jap Occupation of Manila. Latest date seen was Feb. 3, 1945, the same day the U.S. Armed Forces liberated Manila.

Among the Universal machine slogan cancels used in the Philippines, I believe the slogan cancel, "POST YOUR MAIL EARLY" as described above, is the most historical. Its historical significance lies in the fact not that it was used for 14 consecutive years (1931-1945) and bears the longest record of service, but it saw postal service in three different regimes of the Philippines, namely, the American Administration, the Commonwealth transition, and the Japanese Occupation. Considering this fact, in the postal history of the Philippines, therefore, it deserves a niche to remember by.

Types of Machine Dials

In discussing the machine slogan cancels of the Universal type, mention of the dials of these cancels should also be made. Dials of the Universal type used in 1930 to 1945 have two types. So with the box enclosing the slogans. The dial used in 1939 bears the inscription "MANILA" on top and "PHILIPPINES" at the bottom in the die. The type used prior and after 1939, has "MANILA" on top but "P.I." instead of "PHILIPPINES" at the bottom. The same dial used in 1939 is also used at present by Manila Post Office on its machine cancel but without any slogan.

As to the box of the slogans, at least each of them has two types: one without any break in the frame, and the other with two breaks on the vertical frame on the left. In the addition to this, there are also some varieties in the size of the box. Also in the types of the letters of the slogans.

Boxed Types--Handstamps

Prolifically used during the present Republic, are the slogan cancels of the Boxed type. All of them are handstamps. Since the liberation up to the present writing, at least 48 different postal slogans have been used by the Bureau of Posts, out of which, 44 were of the Boxed type. Their use covers a period of five years and five months (May 1/45 to October 31/50) or an average of practically twelve slogans a year, or one slogan a month.

At the outset, this is a striking contrast to the past. In fact, in no history of the Philippines such number of slogans had been used within such a short time. This however, could be appreciated by considering the fact that since the introduction of the postal slogans in the Philippines in 1908, and their use up to early in 1945, or within a period of 37 years, at least 82 postal slogans only were used by the Bureau of Posts. Whereas, since the liberation up to the present Republic, (1945-1950), or within a period of five years, 48 different postal slogans have been used by the Bureau of Posts, not to mention their use in a wider latitude. In making this comparative statement, however, I shall try to explain here.

How the Bureau of Posts could account such a record-breaking number of postal slogans within a short period, in all likelihood it could be attributed to the fact that, since the creation of the Philatelic Division of the Bureau of Posts on October 4, 1947, the Philippine postal authorities became more sympathetic and cooperative to the stamp collecting public. Such attitude is reflected by the services rendered by the Philatelic Division to stamp collectors. By this token and in its earnest desire to disseminate the recreative and cultural values of philately as a universal avocation, the Philatelic Division has embarked on a series of philatelic promotions. Such promotions are done in some of the most effective media, among them, the press, radio, and postal slogans. The frequent use of postal slogans by the Bureau of Posts is done not as a mere caprice. They are used only, as I have observed, whenever they warrant. Warranted as they are, this I be-

lieve is the basic reason for the record-breaking number of postal slogans used by the Bureau of Posts within such a short space of time

Introduction of the Boxed slogan cancels, however, was seen not during ins the present Republic. Long before World War II, the first slogan cancel of this type was introduced by the Manila Post Office. It was late in 1921. Apparently it was 20 years before the last World War

Worthy to note, it was also the first postal slogan cancel of the Philippines in which the slogan comes before the townmark. It has a legend reading: "JOIN THE - RED - CROSS," all caps with serifs in three lines with a cross in heavy bars between the words "RED" and "CROSS". This inscription is boxed in a rectangle, 1 x 3.3 cm., and the townmark has a frame in double circle, 3.4 cm. in diameter. Applied by handstamp in black, earliest date seen of this forerunner of the boxed slogan cancels of the Philippines, was "Nov. 4, 1921."

Another pre-war boxed handstamp~ slogan used by the Bureau of Posts,. was in 1930. It was used on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the College of San Juan de Letran. The Manila Post Office was the user. Boxed in a rectangle and applied in purple, wording of the slogan reads: "SAN JUAN DE LETRAN - TRICENTENNIAL - DEC. 18-21, 1930," all in caps in three lines. Earliest date seen was "Nov. 11, 1930."

In addition to the two pre-war slogan cancels of the Boxed type as described before, another postal slogan of the Boxed type was used in 1937. It was used in Iloilo, Iloilo. Enclosed in a rectangle of 2 x 5.7 cm. with a wavy frame, its inscription is: "INAUGURATION - CITY OF ILOILO - JULY 16, 1937," all in caps in three lines. It was applied by handstamp in purple. This postal slogan, however, was not a slogan cancel. It was a plain postal slogan. In other words, it was used separately from the townmark. Earliest date. seen on a commercial cover was "July

16, 1937." In all likelihood, it was used by the Iloilo Post Office for one day only, in connection with the inauguration of the City of Iloilo. By its appearance, in the strict philatelic sense, it's more of a cachet than a postal slogan. Nevertheless, its inclusion in this monograph is for collectors of postal slogans to evaluate its merits.

Single-Letter Slogan Cancel

The honor of having used the first slogan cancel of the Philippines after the Second World War, goes to the post office of Fabrica, in Negros Occidental. It was used early in 1946, and applied by handstamp in black. It's unboxed. But, unlike the standard slogan cancellations, it has no inscription at all, except a big letter "V", measuring 2 x 2.2 cm. The letter "V", in this instance, stands for "Victory". It's interesting to note, similar slogan cancels were used in the United States, England, and Canada during the hectic years of World War II.

Prominently displayed in the center, the letter "V" in the subject slogan cancel, is supported by five straight horizontal lines on both sides of the letter. Earliest date seen of this forerunner of the postwar slogan cancels of the Philippines was "Mar. 25, 1946."

First Boxed Type-Republic

Enlisting as the first boxed slogan cancel of the Republic of the Philippines was the slogan used by the Manila Post Office in October 1946. It has a legend, reading: "HELP THE - PHILIPPINE RED CROSS," all in caps in three lines, with the ensignia of the Red Cross, in the second line. While this slogan cancel was applied by handstamp in black, its existence in purple -as well as in purple black, is also known. Thus, as far as its color is concerned, at least it has three types.

First Day Use of this slogan cancel was on October 28, 1946. Last day was on Nov. 28, 1946. Evidently, it was exactly one month.

Its use, however, was not only as a slogan cancel, but also as a "backstamp." And as a backstamp, it was applied only on domestic air mail letters.

Boxed Types-Purely Philatelic

What may be considered as purely philatelic in legend, are the two slogan cancels used by the Manila Post Office in October, 1947. One of them bears the slogan, "COLLECTING STAMPS - IS EDUCATIONAL .& -CULTURAL HOBBY." The other is: "COLLECT STAMPS - BE A STAMP -- COLLECTOR NOW." Both of which are all in caps sans serifs in three lines.

First Day Use of both slogans was on October 19, 1947. It was on the occasion of the "Ladies Day" of the Philippine Philatelic Club, Manila. Last day use was on October 25, 1947. Both slogan cancels were also used as backstamps on interisland air mail received at the Manila Post Office.

Another slogan cancel used by the Manila Post Office and purely philatelic in its legend saw postal service in April 1948. Its slogan reads: "COLLECT STAMPS - ORGANIZE A - STAMP CLUB IN YOUR COMMUNITY," all in caps sans serifs in four lines.

April 16, 1948, was its First Day Use. May 15, 1948 was the last day. Too, it was used as a backstamp on local air mail letters received at the Manila Post Office.

Since the Philippines became an independent nation, during the past four years, several chartered cities in this country were created. Among these chartered cities which upon its inauguration was honored by the Bureau of Posts with a commemorative slogan cancellation, there was the City of Dagupan. Legend of the slogan reads: "A NEW CITY IS - BORN," all in caps sans serifs in two lines. It's boxed. Before the slogan, it has a circular townmark with the inscription, "DAGUPAN CITY - JAN. -1 - 1948

PHILIPPINES," all in caps sans serifs in five lines, plus two stars in the third line. Applied by handstamp, use of this slogan cancel was for one day only. This is according to Cesar V. Callanta, the "Father of the Idea" of this commemorative slogan cancel. Incidentally, Mr. Callanta is a supervising teacher in the public schools of Dagupan by profession, and a serious student of Philippine stamps by avocation.

Fancy Types

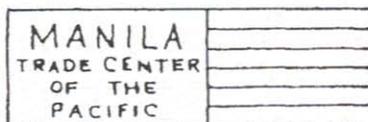
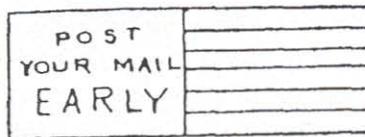
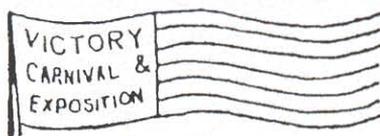
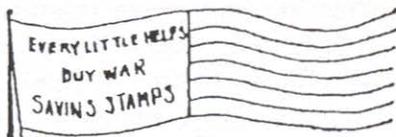
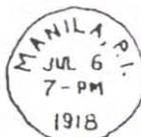
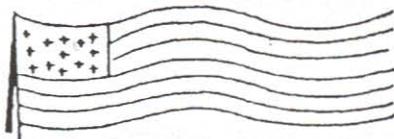
In no history of philatelic Philippines, Fancy slogan cancels have been so extensively used since the past three years. Fancy as they are and conveying the logic of the- slogans at random, they easily arrest one's attention and prove interesting. Doubly interesting, the Bureau of Posts has been using these Fancy slogan cancels, not only on occasions of national significance but also for some events of international scope worthy of commemorating.

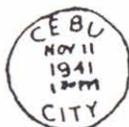
Among the interesting of the Fancy types, there -are those used for the "UNAC" (March 16/48) ; "Aviation Week," (Dec. 12/48) ; "Long Live The Republic" (July 4/49) ; "Jaycee International World Congress" (Type I, Aug. 1/49 and Type II, Aug. 16/49) ; "Education Week" (Sept. 12/49) ; "Community Chest" (Dec. 16/49) ; "Liberation Day Agricultural School" (Feb. 7/50) ; "First Anniversary Manila Lions Club" (Mar. 23/50) ; and the "Fish Conservation Day" (Oct. 22/50).

In addition to this, there are also the two different types of postal slogans of the Philatelic Division of the Bureau of Posts, used expressly for philatelic promotion. One of them was used early in October 1948 and the other was used early in 1949. The former was applied in green and the latter in purple. In design and legend, both are invitations to the ubiquitous hobby of stamp collecting.



PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL
MANILA, FEB. 2-9-1909





REMIT YOUR	_____
MONEY BY	_____
MONEY ORDER	_____



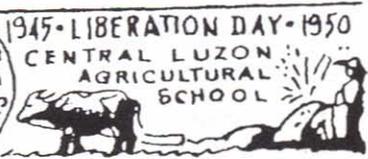
COLLECT STAMPS
BE A STAMP
COLLECTOR NOW

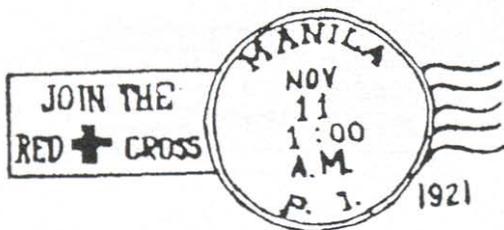


COLLECTING STAMPS
IS EDUCATIONAL &
CULTURAL HOBBY



COLLECT STAMPS	_____
ORGANIZE A	_____
STAMP CLUB IN	_____
YOUR COMMUNITY	_____





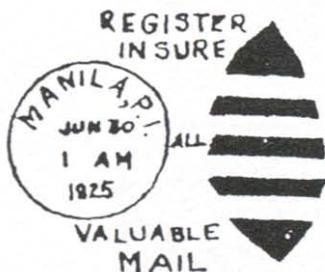
SAFE DRIVING +
SAFE WALKING =
ACCIDENT
PREVENTION



AVOID
ACCIDENTS
DRIVE — WALK
CAREFULLY



HELP THE
+
PHILIPPINE RED CROSS





A NEW CITY IS
BORN



★ *Hot Miss* BAGUIO
CARNIVAL and EXPOSITION
APRIL 9-24, 1949



BPSIAA Meet
TUGUEGARAO, CAGAYAN
MARCH 5-12, 1949



CHARTER NIGHT
TARLAC JAYCEES

MAGTIPID KAYO AT HUAG- MAG-
AKSAYA SA ANUMANG PARAAN.

Postal Savings Bank

Thrift takes you up
the ladder, waste
brings you down.

LABOR DAY

CALLING ON ALL LABORERS
HELP YOUR COUNTRY
SECURE EMPLOYMENT WITH U.S. ARMY
FOR ESSENTIAL WAR WORK

MANILA, P.I.

130AM APR 7
1925

ADDRESS MAIL
TO
STREET AND
NUMBER



As A Specialty

Building a collection of postal slogans of the Philippines, one will find it an interesting field. Mere acquisition of the postal slogans, either on entires or in cut-squares, does not stop there. Sooner or later, one will go further and eventually make research and study them. Consequently, in the study of this specialty, one will discover, not only the different types of postal slogans, but also their major and minor varieties, errors and freaks, designs and formats, and the significance of their legends according to our times. Thus, it's a wide and varied field, and as such, it offers a rich field for philatelic research.

Making a summary of the postal slogans of the Philippines since their introduction in 1908 and their continuous use up to the present or within a period of 42 years, at least, there are 120 different postal slogans and/or slogan cancellations which have been used by the Bureau of Posts. To collect and study them, is certainly a specialty, and as a specialty, it's one of the interesting phases of Philippine postal history.

To enable collectors of Philippine postal slogans to have a ready reference of this specialty, I have prepared a Check List, listing these postal slogans chronologically. This Check list is from Aug. 6, 1906 to Dec. 7, 1950, covering a period of 44 years, in which 135 postal slogans, at least, were used by the Bureau of Posts. Particulars of each slogan are hereby also given, preceding each legend. Unless otherwise stated, all slogans included in this Check List, are machine slogan cancels and were applied in black and used by the Manila Post Office only. Dates of First Day Use as indicated are as per official records of the Bureau of Posts. This Check list is reproduced below:

1) "RECEIVED." Doremus type. Used as backstamp only. Earliest date seen, Aug. 6, 1906. Also used in 1907 and 1908.

Note:-Dial of 1906 type has the date, month and year, slugged slantingly. Those of 1907 and 1908 are slugged horizontally.

- 2) "PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL MANILA, FEB. 2-9, 1909."
Doremus type. Slogan in two lines. Earliest date seen, Oct. 15, 1908. Also used in 1909 and 1910.
- 3) DESIGN bears an American flag with 13 stars in the field. Flag type-Spread Star Field. Earliest date seen, Jan. 17, 1917.
- 4) "ARE YOU HELPING -- IF NOT, WHY NOT? - BUY A LIBERTY BOND." Flag-Boxed type. Slogan in 4 lines. Earliest date seen, May 3, 1918
- 5) "BUY A BOND" (with design of a bell in center of legend). Flag -Boxed type. Slogan in 3 lines. Earliest date seen, in 1918.
- 6) "DO YOUR BIT IF NOT WHY NOT." Flag-Boxed type. Slogan in 2 lines. Earliest date seen, March 23, 1918.
- 7) "FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR -DON'T WASTE IT."
Flag-Boxed type. Slogan in two lines. Earliest date seen, in 1918.
- 8) "EVERY LITTLE HELPS BUY WAR -- SAVINGS STAMPS." Flag-Boxed type. Slogan in three lines. Earliest date seen, June 18 1918.
- 9) "WIN THE WAR - BY RAISING - MORE FOOD CROPS."
Flag-Boxed type. Slogan in 3 lines. Earliest date seen, Sept. 9, 1918.
- 10) "RECEIVED." Flag - Backstamp. Legend in one line. Earliest date seen, August 28, 1919.
- 11) "VICTORY - CARNIVAL & - EXPOSITION - 1920." Flag Exposition cancel. Slogan in 4 lines. Earliest date seen, Jan. 12, 1920.
- 12) "MAGALLANES - CARNIVAL - MANILA PHILIPPINES JAN. 29-FEB. 6, 1921." Flag-Exposition cancel. Slogan in 5 lines. Earliest date seen, Jan. 22, 1921. Used in commemoration of the 400th year of the discovery of the Philippines by Magellan.

13) "MANILA CARNIVAL--SAMPLE FAIR - FEB. 4-12, 1922." Flag -Exposition cancel. Slogan in 3 lines. Earliest date seen, Nov. 29, 1921. Also used in 1922.

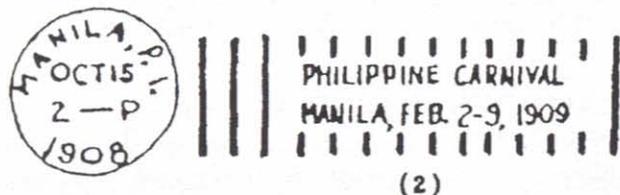
14) "MANILA CARNIVAL-SAMPLE FAIR - FEB. 3-11, 1923." Flag -Exposition cancel. Slogan in 3 lines. Earliest date seen, Oct. 22, 1922. Also used in 123.

15) "ZAMBOANGA - CARNIVAL & - INDUSTRIAL - EXPOSITION - DE." Flag-Exposition cancel. Slogan in 5 lines with "DIE" outside the field. Earliest date seen' Nov. 28, 1923.

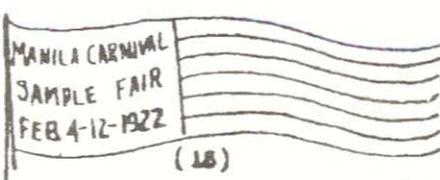
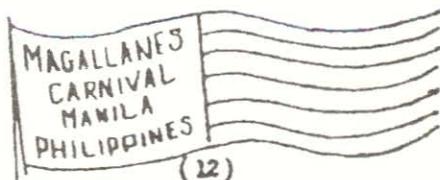
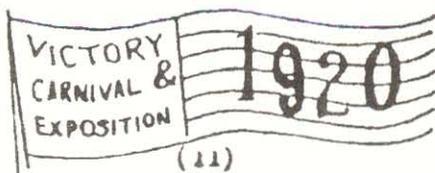
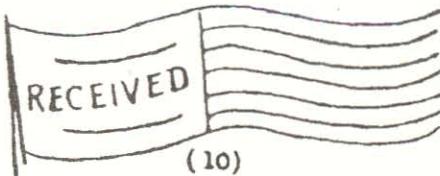
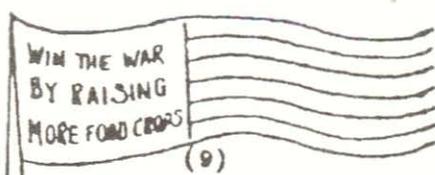
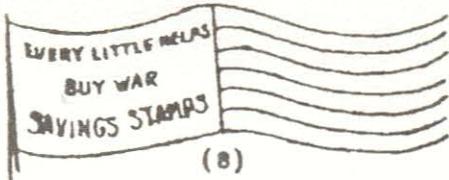
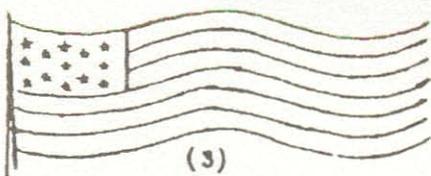
16) "MANILA CARNIVAL-COMMERCIAL FAIR - FEB. 1924." Flag-Exposition cancel. Slogan in 3 lines. Earliest date seen. Jan. 16, 1924. Note: - This is Type I. Type II was used in 1925.

17) "LEYTE CARNIVAL - INDUSTRIAL FAIR - DEC. 20-28 1924." Flag-Exposition cancel. Slogan in 3 lines. Earliest date seen, Oct. 17, 1924.

18) "ADDRESS - YOUR MAIL TO - STREET AND NUMBER." Flag-Boxed type: Slogan in 4 lines. Earliest date seen, March 15, 1924. Also used in 1925.



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