



# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

Volume 5 Nos. 3 & 4

July - December 1979



**DARK ROOM PHILATELY:  
A MODERN DAY STUDY OF PHILIPPINE STAMPS.**

**By Dr. Ngo Tiong Tak**

# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

Volume 5 Nos. 3 & 4 July - December 1979

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**DARK ROOM PHILATELY  
A MODERN DAY STUDY OF PHILIPPINE  
STAMPS**

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With the appearance in 1973 of the locally-printed stamps, more and more collectors of Philippine stamps got "turned-off" by the obviously inferior printing and awful perforations. Many, especially from foreign countries, simply stopped collecting; while philatelists here became contented with only enough to keep their collections up-to-date. Therefore, only few collect more than a single and a block-of-four plus a couple of FDCs. Those who used to keep duplicates and complete sheets were so disappointed with the appearance of our more recent issues, they see no hope for appreciation, causing few stamps to be in collectors' hands. Therefore, most of these stamps are being quietly used up, leaving mint copies available for future collectors in very limited quantities. Because there is so little demand for these stamps, nobody seems to be interested in them! However, these issues actually offer the richest field of specialization, one far more interesting and potentially rewarding than any specialized collection of any other country. This is where "Dark Room Philately" comes in.

The recent introduction by many countries of fluorescent "tagged" stamps for automatic sorting in the newly developed postal equipment has created a great interest among philatelists in the use of ultraviolet lamps in stamp identification.

To better understand this new trend towards "dark room philately" it is necessary for us to know what ultraviolet, fluorescence, phosphorescence and tagging means.

There are some kinds of lights or radiations which the human eyes cannot see — ultraviolet is one of them. We use the word "light" to denote radiant energy which the human eyes can see. But the full spectrum of electromagnetic radiation includes both the wavelengths of light that can be seen and also the wavelength which cannot be seen, such as cosmic rays, gamma rays, x-rays, ultraviolet, infrared, radar and radio waves. These are all essentially the same kind of energy and they differ only in their wavelength or frequency.

Visible light and other electromagnetic radiation travels through air in waves. The wavelength of the energy is the distance measured from the peak of one wave to the peak of the next. Since this is very short, they are measured by the ANGSTROM UNIT (A), which is one-hundredth of one millionth of one centimeter, or about four billionth of an inch.

The wavelength of light determines its color. White light is a mixture of wavelengths covering the visible range from about 4,000A to 7,000A. The color of an object depends upon which color

or wavelength of light it reflects and transmits. A red object is red because when struck by white light it reflects primarily the red wavelengths of light (6,000 — 7,000A), and absorbs most of the other wavelengths. Black objects are black because they absorb essentially all of the wavelengths of light which strike them. White objects are white because they reflect essentially all of the wavelengths.

White light can be separated into its various wavelengths (colors) with the use of transparent prism. This visible spectrum (4,000 to 7,000A) includes RED, ORANGE, YELLOW, GREEN, BLUE, INDIGO and VIOLET. The ultraviolet region ranges from the shortest violet wavelengths of light that people can see, at about 4,000A, down to approximately 100A, the upper end of the x-ray spectrum.

Longwave ultraviolet rays include those radiations which lie just below the visible spectrum, in the range of about 3,000 to 4,000A. These ultraviolet rays are commonly known as "black light" and are often used in the discotheques. They normally do not irritate the eyes or cause any harmful effects.

Shortwave ultraviolet rays include the radiations below 3,000A. The most common shortwave ultraviolet source (mercury arcs) emit much of their energy at the wavelength of 2537A. It is this shortwave radiation that is irritating to the eyes and can cause a strong sunburn on the skin after prolonged exposure.

While longwave ultraviolet rays will pass harmlessly through most glasses, plastics and transparent substances, shortwave ultraviolet rays will not go through many things, including ordinary glass and plastics, with the exception of some very thin films. This is why stamps are best examined unmounted. Also, by wearing ordinary eyeglasses, which can absorb most of the shortwave rays, there should be no problem in using an ultraviolet lamp.

"Fluorescence" refers to the property of emitting visible light during radiations by ultraviolet (or other radiations). The visible light given off can be of almost any color, depending upon the substance which is fluorescing and to a lesser extent upon the wavelength of the ultraviolet which causes the fluorescence.

The continued emission of light after the ultraviolet light has been removed is known as "phosphorescence".

In most countries where automatic facer-cancellers are used, stamps have to be "tagged" for phosphoresce in specific colors when exposed to



ultraviolet light. This is necessary in order to overcome the problem caused by the fluorescence in the envelopes themselves. Therefore, the new sorting machines detect not the fluorescence, but the color of the brief phosphorescence of the specially coated stamps.

These tagged stamps activate the triggering mechanism of the electronic machinery for sorting, facing or cancelling letters. Tagging may be applied in a number of ways. Some stamps are tagged with bars, frames, or an over-coating. Others with fluorescent material incorporated into the printing ink.

While tagged stamps are all fluorescent under shortwave ultraviolet light, there are some stamps which are not specifically tagged for sorting, but which are printed on fluorescent paper, and they glow in bright colors under an ultraviolet light, either longwave or shortwave. The reason so many current papers are fluorescent is that when manufactured, they are brightened by the addition of what is known as an "optical bleach".

Philatelists who specialize in countries like Great Britain and Canada will know how greatly two seemingly identical stamps can differ in scarcity and value because of a slight difference in the paper and/or gum used, or the presence or absence of tagging.

Scott's Stamp Catalogues list only the tagged varieties of the issues of Great Britain and Canada, but other more specialized catalogues also list paper and gum varieties. So, for Great Britain, we see GA gum, PVA gum and PVA-dextrine gum, all of which can sometimes be so difficult to differentiate! Yet the difference in values can be astonishing at times! Stanley Gibbons Catalogues also list varieties like chalky paper, glazed paper, and uncoated paper, which often need a normal copy for comparison. Then there are the phosphorized paper; white, fluorescent paper and even phosphor varieties such as 2 bands, center band, left band, right band, phosphor omitted, all of which often need the aid of an ultraviolet lamp for verifications. Yet, due to their immense popularity and strong demand, many of these varieties turn out to be modern rarities sought after by collectors and dealers alike.

I do not know if it is because very few collectors are aware of the existence of the many paper and gum varieties in our locally-printed new issues or because there is simply a lack of interest in them that no catalogue ever listed even the varieties which merit catalogue status. Scotts always has separate listings for watermarked and unwatermarked varieties of the same issue of other countries, but our stamps had not been afforded such treatment!

A number of our locally-printed stamps issued in 1974 exists on both watermarked and unwatermarked papers, yet nobody seems to be aware of them. And these can be differentiated with the naked eyes! No need for any watermark fluids! All the unwatermarked stamps are on very white paper with white gum, while their

watermarked counterparts are on cream paper with yellowish gum. If held up to a bright light, the watermarked stamps will show clearly parts of the letters "RPKK" which stands for "REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS KAWANIHANG KOREO", or, translated, "REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES BUREAU OF POSTS". However, due to the large size of the letters used, blocks or larger multiples will usually be needed to show the position of the watermark, which may come upright, inverted, sideways, or sideways inverted.

Starting with the 1974 Community Chest issue (Scott No. 1239-41), all locally printed commemoratives and all definitives since 1975 to date bear the RPKK watermark. However, there are still a number of paper and gum types to contend with. I am sure that many collectors are aware of the many distinct shades of most of these stamps, and that some have noticed the difference in the gum on some values. A white-gummed stamp is certainly very different from a yellow-gummed copy! Maybe a number of collectors have actually started to collect such obvious varieties; however, what most Philippine collectors do not know is that with the aid of an ultraviolet lamp, a fascinating field of specialization and study is open for them. Maybe this is the kind of boost Philippine philately needs in order to get more collectors interested.

When the Government Printing Office started producing our stamps, they printed them in batches and delivered the stamps to the Bureau of Posts in installments. Thus, one issue may take a year or several years to finish with as many as seven or more printings done, causing color and paper varieties. When the Apo-Neda Printers took over, it is apparent that this practice was continued. Many collectors must have noticed the many distinct shades from the different printings; however, what they do not know is that very often, even the papers used are entirely different. The fact is, the printing is done indiscriminately and there has been no control over the types of papers used, so that when the first printing for an issue was done and delivered to the Bureau of Posts, they may not have the same paper stock to finish the job, and therefore, any available papers will be used for subsequent printings, with the result that sometimes, as many as seven different types of papers may be found on a single stamp issue!

We may also start blaming the paper suppliers for this, that due to the dwindling supply of natural resources, paper manufacturers has to recycle papers. In this process, chemicals are added to remove old printing inks and other impurities. These additives also react to the ultraviolet light, in proportion to the quantity used. Papers without any additives do not react and so do not glow under Ultraviolet (UV) light, and therefore, appear dull or brown. These are called plain or ordinary paper. Paper stocks with some additives glow under UV light, and depending upon the chemicals used, may show up in various colors. These are the fluorescent papers. One hundred percent re-



cycled papers come on strongly under UV light, and they are called the HIBRITES.

Our locally-printed stamps come on all these different types of papers which are all imported from different sources. Without any aid, an observant collector can already differentiate three types of papers: (1) the unwatermarked, white-gummed hibrites; (2) the watermarked, yellow-gummed; and, (3) watermarked, white-gummed. These alone can make an interesting specialization. However, by just equipping himself with an ultraviolet lamp, a specialist in Philippine stamps can sort out eleven different types of papers! Many of these stamps are still available, therefore, such a collection should still be quite easy to form and should not cost too much yet!

I have been studying these locally-printed stamps for some time already and have put thousands of them under the UV lamp, so I came up with a list of all the papers used and gum types that are in my collection. Some varieties I have only in used condition and these were probably never put on sale at the counter of the Stamp and Philatelic Section, where I get all my mint stamps. It is my hope that other members may share my interest and get a lot of pleasure from discovering varieties still not included in my list. Surely, many other varieties may still exist and this information is always welcome.

Many of you may argue that since paper types — except those with obvious gum variations — cannot be easily differentiated without a UV lamp, therefore should not be considered as collectible. But let me point out that for many of our stamps issued during the U.S. Administration, with their various perforations and watermark varieties, we surely need a perforation gauge and some sort of watermark detector to collect them. And, as far as watermark detectors for these stamps are concerned, we all know how difficult and unsure they can be; yet everybody collects them, simply because they are listed in the catalogues. Surely, there is world of difference between an ordinary paper and a blinding hibrite! What's more, for our stamps, the different paper types are so obvious and discernible under UV light that everybody will agree on the classifications each stamp should belong to. And believe me, they make a really colorful collection.

I will make a list of my findings at the end of this article. To simplify this listing, I will be using codes for each of the eleven types of papers. Since some papers glow only on one side (the front), my code will have two letters, the first for the face (front) of the stamp, and the second for the gum (back) side of the stamp.

When the Government Printing Office started printing our stamps, they used unwatermarked paper with white gum which must be from 100% recycled papers as they glow brightly under the UV light. These I call the Hibrites (HH). All the 1973 and 1974 issues except the Community Chest stamps are found on HH paper. All the cor-

responding imperforates of each issue, the whole quantity of which were printed with the first batch, are found only on HH paper, so any imperforate of these issues found on any other type of papers should be considered as an error!

Starting in 1975, with the inclusion of the 1974 Community Chest issue, the Government Printing Office utilized watermarked paper with yellowish gum which are non-reactive to UV light. These appear brown, "dull" or "dead", and I call them plain or ordinary paper (00). This 00 paper was used for all issues up to the 1976 National University stamps (Scott No. 1289-90). All the imperforates of this period, again, the whole quantity of which were printed with the first batch, are found only on this paper, and any found on another type should also be considered as a major error! Of course, new printings of some of the perforated stamps issued in 1974 are also found on this type of paper.

• In 1976, other types of papers began to appear on new printings of some issues, so we find stamps that glow (fluoresce) under UV light, although not as brightly as the unwatermarked hibrites (HH). These are still on yellow-gummed paper and there are two types, one fluoresces from the front and back (FF). The other fluoresces only on the front, as the back is dull or ordinary (FO). Usually, the front glows white with a bluish tinge; however, there are some that has a reddish glow, F(red)F, or F(red)O. On the 15s Rafael Palma stamps (Scott No. 1197), I also found some that has a greenish glow F(gr)O.

Curiously, on stamps with ordinary backs, we can read the watermark very easily, as the letters will come out boldly as whitish lines against a dark brown background. Only stamps which fluoresce with a bluish, reddish, or greenish glow will exhibit this characteristic.

We find the first appearance of a watermarked stamp with white gum on the 15s International Women's Year stamps (Scott No. 1256). This is on phosphor-coated paper (PF) and gives a bright green glow under the UV light, with a very strong after-glow or phosphorescence).

Starting with the 1978 Benguet Mining stamps (Scott No. 1354), we find another type of watermarked, white-gummed paper. This gives an orange glow, F(or)F, and they have been found on many new printings of the earlier issues as well.

When I checked the new printings of the Agoo Town (Scott No. 1372-3) and the Balayan Municipality (Scott No. 1374-75) issues with yellow gum (instead of the original white gum), I found out that they also give an orange glow, although much duller, and the gum side is dull, F(or)O. Many of our new issues are now on this type of paper, although a few had reverted to the ordinary paper.

The last type of paper I have seen occurs on the last five issues of 1979, and on the new printings of some of the earlier issues. These are yellow-gummed varieties, but they give a duller phosphor reaction on the face and are non-reactive on the



gum side (PO).

It should be noted that while used stamps that had been soaked generally react to the UV light to the same extent and intensity as mint stamps, some chemical reactions between the paper and water may cause obvious changes in the appearance of some types of fluorescent paper, notably the ones that fluoresce with a bluish or reddish glow. Therefore, when we examine washed stamps, we will see that most stamps that should give a white glow with a bluish tinge will now exhibit a greenish coating, which may vary in intensity considerably, with some approaching the intensity of the greenish glow of the PF or PO papers, although these will not exhibit any after-glow. A few stamps which should show a reddish glow may also become so affected that we find them to look orange, and this again could vary greatly. Therefore, such varieties may not be considered as a new type of paper, but only a variation of the mint type caused by some chemical react-

ions during soaking.

It seems best to collect these paper types in mint condition, because the gum side of the washed stamped presents an even greater problem. After soaking, even the gum side of ordinary papers may exhibit some streaks of fluorescence, and this maybe due to a number of causes, including perhaps the fluorescent properties of some gum or the envelope on which such stamps were affixed to. So, while ordinary backs and fluorescent backs are obvious on mint stamps, it would be quite difficult to sort out these two types on stamps which had been soaked as the fluorescence and "dullness" are seldom uniform, with streaks and patches of fluorescence here and there.

To simplify our listing, below are the different codes, and their description — that we used to identify each of the eleven types of paper and gum varieties that are found on our currently issued stamps:

- HH — Hibrite; glows brightly under UV light; unwatermarked paper, white gum.
- OO — Ordinary or Plain Paper; non-reactive to UV light; appears brown, dull, or "dead"; watermarked paper, yellowish gum.
- FF — Fluorescent Front and Back; glows white with bluish tinge under UV light watermarked paper, yellowish gum.
- FO — Fluorescent Front and Ordinary Back; only the front glows white with bluish tinge under UV light; back is "dead"; watermarked paper, yellowish gum.
- F(red)F — Fluorescent Front and Back; glows reddish under UV light; watermarked paper, yellowish gum.
- F(red)O — Fluorescent Front and Ordinary Back; the front glows reddish under UV light; back is "dead"; watermarked paper, yellowish gum.
- F(gr)O — Fluorescent Front and Ordinary Back; the front glows greenish under UV light; back is "dead"; watermarked paper, yellowish gum.
- PF — Phosphor-coated paper; the front shows bright green glow under UV light with a very strong after glow or phosphorescence; the back glows white; watermarked paper, white gum.
- F(or)F — Fluorescent Front and Back; glows with an orange color under UV light; watermarked paper, white gum.
- F(or)O — Fluorescent Front and Ordinary Back; the front glows with an orange color under UV light; the back is "dead"; watermarked paper, yellowish gum.
- PO — Phosphorescent Front and Ordinary Back; the front shows a dull greenish glow under UV light, with an after glow; back is "dead"; watermarked paper, yellowish gum.

#### LIST OF LOCALLY PRINTED STAMPS WITH THE TYPE OF PAPER EACH MAY BE FOUND ON

Scott Nos:	Descriptions:	Paper/Gum Varieties
<b>1973 ISSUES:</b>		
1199, 1199a	60s Marcela Agoncillo	HH
1204, 1204a	1.50 Pedro Paterno	HH
1206, 1206a	1.80 Edilberto Evangelista	HH
1208, 1208a	5p Fernando Guerrero	HH
1221, 1221a	15s Boys Scouts Golden Jubilee	HH
1222, 1222a	65s Boys Scouts Golden Jubilee	HH
<b>1974 ISSUES:</b>		
1196	15s Gabriela Silang	HH, OO
1196a	15s Gabriela Silang	HH
1197	15s Rafael Palma	HH, OO, F(red) F, F(red)O, F(gr)O, PF, F(or)F*
1197a	15s Rafael Palma	HH

1200,	1200a	90s Teodoro Yangco	HH
1203		1.10p Pio Valenzuela	HH, OO
1203a		1.10p Pio Valenzuela	HH
1205		1.50p Teodora Alonso	HH, OO, F(red)O
1205a		1.50p Teodora Alonso	HH
1232,	1232a	30s Asian Pediatric Congress	HH
1233,	1233a	1p Asian Pediatric Congress	HH
1237,	1237a	5s World Population Year	HH
1238		2p World Population Year	HH, OO, F(or)F*
1238a		2p World Population Year	HH
1239,	1239a	15s Community Chest	OO
1240,	1240a	40s Community Chest	OO
1241,	1241a	45s Community Chest	OO
B50,	B50a	15 + 5s Dr. Basilio J. Valdes	HH
B51,	B51a	1.10p + 5s Dr. Basilio J. Valdes	HH
<b>1975 ISSUES:</b>			
1243,	1243a	45s Mental Health Association	OO
1244,	1244a	1p Mental Health Association	OO
1245,	1245a	15s Phil. Heart Center For Asia	OO
1246,	1246a	50s Phil. Heart Center For Asia	OO
1249,	1249a	45s Phil. Orthopedic Association (Block of Ten)	OO
1250		5s on 15 + 5s Surcharged	HH
1252		1p on 1.10p + 15s Surcharged	HH
1256		15s International Women's Year	OO, PF
1256a		15s International Women's Year	OO
1257,	1257a	80s International Women's Year	OO
1258		15s Civil Service Commission	OO, PF, F(or)O
1258a		15s Civil Service Commission	OO
1259		50s Civil Service Commission	OO, PF, F(or)F, F(or)O
1259a		50s Civil Service Commission	OO
1260		40s Irrigation and Drainage	OO, PF, F(or)F
1260a		40s Irrigation and Drainage	OO
1261		1.50p Irrigation and Drainage	OO, F(red)F, F(or)F
1261a		1.50p Irrigation and Drainage	OO
1267,	1267a	60s Norberto Romualdez	OO
1268		65s Emilio Jacinto	OO, PF
1268a		65s Emilio Jacinto	OO
1269		90s Gregorio del Pilar	OO, F(red)O
1269a		90s Gregorio del Pilar	OO
1275		60s China Clipper	OO
1276		1.50p China Clipper	OO
1277		60s Phil. Airmail Exhibition	HH
1278		1.50p Phil. Airmail Exhibition	OO
1279		5s Apo Philatelic Society	OO, FF
1279a		5s Apo Philatelic Society	OO
1280		1p Apo Philatelic Society	OO, FF
1280a		1p Apo Philatelic Society	OO
1281		20s San Agustin Church	OO, FF, FO, F(red)F, F(red)O
1281a		20s San Agustin Church	OO
1282		30s Morong Church	OO, FF, FO
1282a		30s Morong Church	OO
1283		45s Basilica of Taal	OO, FF, PF
1283a		45s Basilica of Taal	OO
1284		60s San Sebastian Church	OO, FF, FO
1284a		60s San Sebastian Church	OO
<b>1976 ISSUES:</b>			
1272		1.60p Felipe Agoncillo	OO
1285		5s Manila Symphony Orchestra	OO
1286		50s Manila Symphony Orchestra	OO
1287		60s Philippine Airlines	OO
1288		1.50 Philippine Airlines	OO
1289		45s National University	OO, PF
1290		60s National University	OO, PF



1291	15s World Health Day	F(red)O
1292	1.50p National Archives	FO
1293	15s UST College of Edu. & Science	FF, FO, F(or)O,
1294	50s UST College of Edu. & Science	FO, PF
1295	15s Maryknoll College	FF, FO
1296	1.50p Maryknoll College	FF, FO, PF
1298	15s Philippine Constabulary	OO,* FF, FO
1298a	15s Philippine Constabulary	FF, FO
1299	60s Philippine Constabulary	OO, FF, FO
1299a	60s Philippine Constabulary	FF, FO
1300	80s Bureau of Lands	OO*, FF, FO
1301	60s International Monetary Fund	FO, F(or)O
1302	1.50p International Monetary Fund	FO
1303	30s Virgin of Antipolo	FF
1304	90s Virgin of Antipolo	OO*, FF, FO
1306	15s Christmas Evening Mass	FF, FO
1307	30s Christmas Evening Mass	FF, FO
1308	30s Phil. Educational System	OO, FF, FO, PF
1309	75s Phil. Educational System	FF, FO
<b>1977 ISSUES:</b>		
1264	30s Rafael Palma	FF, FO, PF
1310	1.20p on 1.10p Pio Valenzuela	OO
1311	3p on 5p Fernando Guerrero	HH
1313	30s Jose Rizal	FF, FO, PF
1318	2.30p Galicano Apacible	FF, FO, PF
1322	50s AOPU	OO, FF, FO, PF
1323	1.50p AOPU	OO, FF, FO, PF, PO
1324	90s Asian Development Bank	FF, FO, F(red)F, PF
1325	2.30p Asian Development Bank	FF, FO, F(red)F
1326	30s Nat. Comm. on Credit and Collection	FF, FO, PF*
1327	1.65p Solicitor General's Office	F(red)F, PF, F(or)O
1328	2.20p World Law Conference	FO, F(red)F
1329	1.50p ASEAN	FF, F(red)F, PF, F(or)F*
1330	1.30p Oluho Cable	FF, FO, PF, F(or)F
1331	30s Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos	FF, FO, PF
1332	2.30p Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos	FF
1333	30s New Society	FF, PF
1334	2.30p New Society	FF, OO
1335	30s Gregorio Aglipay	FO, F(red)F
1336	90s Gregorio Aglipay	FO, F(red)F
1337	2.30p Pan American Airways	FF, FO, PF
1338	90s on 1p Philatelic Week	FF, FO
1339	30s Christmas	FO, F(red)F, F(red)O, F(or)F
1340	45s Christmas	FO, F(red)F, F(red)O, F(or)O
1341	30s National Boy Scouts Jamboree	PF
<b>1978 ISSUES:</b>		
1198	30s Jose P. Rizal	PF
1203	1.20p Gregoria de Jesus	PF, F(or)F
1265	30s Rajah Kalantiaw	PF
1270	90s Lope K. Santos	OO, PF
1342	30s Far Eastern University	F(red)F, PF, F(or)F*
1343 - 1346	5s, 10s, 49s, 75s Sipa (Setenant Block)	OO*, FF, FO, F(red)F, PF, F(or)F
1347	1.05p Meycauyan	OO, F(red)F, F(or)F
1351	30s Bonifacio Monument	OO*, PF, F(or)F, F(or)O, PO
1352	30s World Chess Championship	PF, F(or)F, F(or)O
1353	2p World Chess Championship	OO, PF, F(or)F
1354	2.30p Benguet Consolidated Mining	F(or)F, F(or)O
1355	30s Quezon Centenary	OO, F(or)F
1356	1p Quezon Centenary	OO, F(or)F
1357	2.30p International Law Conference	OO, PF



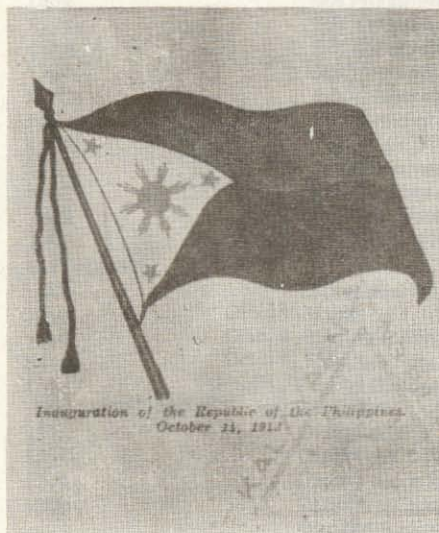
1358	30s Osmena Centenary	PF
1359	1p Osmena Centenary	PF, F(or)O
1360	1.40p Phil.-Singapore Cable	PF, F(or)F
1361	30s World Basketball Championship	F(or)F
1362	2.30p World Basketball Championship	F(or)F
1363	50s San Lazaro Hospital	F(or)F
1364	90s San Lazaro Hospital	F(or)F
1365	30s Smallpox Eradication	F(or)F
1366	1.50p Smallpox Eradication	F(or)F
1367	60s on 65s Philatelic Week	PF
1368, 1369	30s, 2.30p PLDT (Setenant Pair)	F(or)F
1370	30s Decade of Filipino Child	OO, PF, PO
1371	1.35p Decade of Filipino Child	PF
1372	30s Agoo Town	OO**, F(or)F, F(or)O
1373	45s Agoo Town	OO*, F(or)F, F(or)O
1374	30s Balayan Municipality	OO*, PF, F(or)F, F(or)O
1375	90s Balayan Municipality	PF, F(or)F, F(or)O
1376	30s Dr. Honoria Acosta Sison	OO, PF, PO
1377	30s Human Rights	F(or)F, F(or)O
1378	3p Human Rights	F(or)F, F(or)O
<b>1979 ISSUES:</b>		
1385	30s Carlos P. Romulo	F(or)F, F(or)O
1386	2p Carlos P. Romulo	F(or)F, F(or)O
1387	30s Rotary Club	F(or)F, F(or)O
1388	2.30p Rotary Club	FF(or)F, F(or)O
1389	30s Rosa Sevilla de Alvero	OO, PF (on SPECIMEN only)
1390	30s Nido Oil Reef Complex	F(or)O
1391	45s Nido Oil Reef Complex	F(or)O
1398	30s Asso. of Special Libraries	F(or)O
1399	75s Asso. of Special Libraries	F(or)O
1400	1p Asso. of Special Libraries	F(or)O
1401	1.20p UNCTAD V	F(or)O
1402	2.30 UNCTAD V	OO, F(or)O
1409	90s World Telecommunication Day	OO
1410	1.30p World Telecommunication Day	OO
1417	30s Manila Archdiocese	OO, F(or)O
1418	75s Manila Archdiocese	OO, F(or)O
1419	90s Manila Archdiocese	OO, F(or)O
(6-23-79)	30s Philippine Navy	F(or)O
(7-23-79)	45s Philippine Navy	F(or)O
	30s Drug Abuse	F(or)O
	90s Drug Abuse	F(or)O
	1.05p Drug Abuse	OO, F(or)O
(8-31-79)	15s International Year of the Child	F(or)O
	20s International Year of the Child	F(or)O
	25s International Year of the Child	F(or)O
	1.20p International Year of the Child	F(or)O
(9-27-79)	30s Philippine Methodism	OO
	1.35p Philippine Methodism	OO
(11-15-79)	30s Phil. Numismatic & Antiquarian Society	OO, PO
(11-22-79)	1.05p Air France	PO
	2.20p Air France	PO
(11-23-79)	90s on 1.60p Philatelic Week	OO
(11-27-79)	75s IATA Conference	PO
	2.30p IATA Conference	PO
(12-14-79)	30s Local Government	PO
	45s Local Government	PO
(12-17-79)	30s Christmas	PO
	90s Christmas	PO

\* Only Used Copies Seen.

( ) Where Scott Catalog No. is not available, Date of Issue is given.

## THE OCTOBER 14, 1943 "KALAYAAN" FIRST DAY CANCELLATIONS

By Mario Que



With the organization of the American First Day Cover Society, an awareness of collecting First Day Covers on a more specialized way was developed. Not only do philatelists collect ordinary FDCs, but they go further in search of varieties in cancellations, completeness of town and city cancellations, as well as the search for an earlier than First Day of issue cancellations which is evident on some of the early USA stamp issues. Others have gone as far back as collecting earliest known usage of classic issues, when the practice of special first day cancellations was still unheard of.

In the Philippines, a specialized study of First Day Covers poses quite a challenge and fun. There are varieties to search for as to the type of devices used for cancelling, i.e., rubber stamps, steel cancellers, and machine cancellers. There are also the so-called "unofficial" FDCs — covers cancelled on the first day but in another city or town, other than the officially designated place — significant to the particular stamp issued. There is also, of course, the completion of the different FDCs of one issue as to the control numbers and marks employed at that time. It seems that on some issues, each stamp teller who cancels FDCs was given a particular canceller with a control number or mark inscribed on the design, identifying the particular person who cancelled a particular cover.

Another challenging area of FDC collecting in the Philippines is the completion of different cities

and provincial capital cancellations for certain issues. During the Japanese Occupation specially, authorizing provincial capitals and cities as official place of FDCs was popular.

Starting with this issue of PPN, a series of articles involving Specialized FDC Collecting of Philippines will be published. We will not attempt to write them chronologically, that is according to dates of their issues, but rather as we complete our research. Thus, we will start with a Japanese Occupation issue, then perhaps switch to a Republic issue, then back to the Japanese Occupation issue, and so on.

In the PPN V5, 1 & 2, page 30, Eugene A. Garrett emphasized some scarce and rare covers as good investment potentials in his very good and highly factual article "Philippines' An Investment Potential". One of the covers he specifically mentions is the "Kalayaan" FDC (Scott Nos. N29-31 and N29a-31a issued on October 14, 1943, commemorating the independence of the Philippines during the Japanese Occupation. He further states that there is a total of 47 chartered cities and provincial capitals used for this occasion and many of them are quite elusive and worth digging for now.

Before we discuss the total number of cancellations used by cities and provincial capitals, let us first talk about the official FDC cachet that was used for this issue. This has a triangular shape with double-lined frames measuring about 3.5 cms. each side. On the left side of the triangle is the



word "KALAYAAN" (Independence), and on the right side "NG PILIPINAS" (Of the Philippines). Below the triangle is the year "1943". Three stars outside of the 3 corners of the triangle, representing Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao — the three main geographical areas of the Philippines — is incorporated in the design. Inside the triangle is a figure of the sun representing liberty, with eight rays which stand for the first eight provinces to take up arms against Spain.

This cachet was applied on all covers that were submitted for cancellation on the first day of issue, using green ink for the Manila FDCs and violet for the other cities and provincial capitals.

As to the total number of chartered cities and provincial capital cancellations for this issue, I

was able to find differing data concerning the actual number authorized by the Bureau of Communications to cancel FDCs. Of all the articles I have read, the AFF Journal 1942-1945 issue gives the most number and these are: 8 chartered cities and 40 provincial capitals, or a total of 48 different cancellations. It is still probable that other provincial cancellations do exist, but this remains to be seen.

The following is a list of all the 48 chartered cities and provincial capitals of the Kalayaan issue that are in my collection. Also indicated is the color of the circular date stamp (b-black, v-violet) used. It should be noted that some provincial capitals used both black and violet ink, thus, some covers exist with black cds and others with violet cds, coming from the same place:

#### CHARTERED CITIES:

1. Bacolod (b)
2. Baguio (b)
3. Cavite (v)
4. Cebu (b)
5. Davao (b)
6. Iloilo (b)
7. Manila (b)
8. San Pablo (b)

#### PROVINCIAL CAPITALS:

1. Bangued, Abra (b)
2. Batangas, Batangas (v)
3. Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya (b)
4. Bontoc, Mountain (Province) (v)
5. Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija (v)
6. Cagayan, Misamis Oriental (v)
7. Calapan, Mindoro (v)
8. Capiz, Capiz (b)
9. Catbalogan, Samar (b, v)
10. Cotabato, Cotabato (b)
11. Daet, Camarines Norte (v)
12. Dagupan, Pangasinan (b, v)
13. Dansalan, Lanao (b)
14. Dumaguete, Negros Oriental (v)
15. Iba, Zambales (b)
16. Ilagan, Isabela (b)
17. Imus, Cavite (v)
18. Jolo, Sulu (v)
19. Laoag, Ilocos Norte (b)
20. Legaspi, Albay (b)
21. Lucena, Tayabas (b)
22. Malaybalay, Bukidnon (v)
23. Malolos, Bulacan (v)
24. Masbate, Masbate (b)
25. Naga, Camarines Sur (b)
26. Orani, Bataan (v)
27. Pasig, Rizal (b)
28. Puerto Princesa, Palawan (v)
29. San Fernando, La Union (b)
30. San Fernando, Pampanga (b)
31. San Jose, Antique (v)
32. Santa Cruz, Laguna (b)
33. Sorsogon, Sorsogon (b)
34. Surigao, Surigao (b)
35. Tacloban, Leyte (b)
36. Tagbilaran, Bohol (b)
37. Tarlac, Tarlac (b)
38. Tuguegarao, Cagayan (v)
39. Vigan, Ilocos Sur (b, v)
40. Zamboanga, Zamboanga (b)

I personally believe that completing the different cancellations of the Kalayaan issue, one set with perforate stamps and another set with imperforate stamps, is quite a challenge. As I have said earlier, there might still be other places of cancellations not included in the above list, as no official records can be found. If anyone has additional cities and/or provincial capital cancellations not mentioned above, please contact me at P.O. Box 1936 Manila for future updating of this list.



**THE APRIL 7, 1943  
JAPANESE OCCUPATION COVER MYSTERY  
— SOLVED AT LAST**

By Roy S. VanSickle

The mystery surrounding the origin of the Japanese Occupation cover described on page 7-8, PPN V2, 6, has been solved. With the assistance of Gene Garrett, my suspicions that Enrique P. San Jose was responsible for the cover has been confirmed.

Correspondence between Gene and Don Enrique disclosed the following information concerning Don Enrique's travels and origin of the first day cover of NO1, NO3, NO3b, and NO4 (Fig. 1).

"My (Don Enrique) travels between Malolos and Manila, some 44 kilometers apart, were sometimes by railroad, by motorbus, and by bicycle. I remember commuting to Manila on weekends just to attend club meetings and philatelic auctions. I did not teach during the whole JapOcc period so my hobby served me well. I remember also in some of my bicycle trips to the city, or in returning to my hometown, I used to seek cover during air raids, however brief the happening may be."

"The cover was personally prepared by me. When I released the Malolos "K.P." covers, there was quite a sensation in Manila philatelic circle. They did not know that immediately after I received my share of the April 7, 1943 K.P. stamps, I went home (this time by railroad) and worked with the local postmaster, Mr. Fabian Miaco, as agreed upon days before. I had 6 standard 6 3/4" envelopes and 6 Juan dela Cruz embossed envelopes prepared beforehand in the office of the Auditor, Province of Bulacan in the provincial capital of Malolos. The 6 Rizal K.P. postal cards were treated with the corner-card of the Philippine Executive Commission after April 7, 1943. I even went further by adding an extra 5c on 6c "Dalaga" (Filipina Maiden) First and Second Printings. I had a limited share of K.P. stamps and cards, hence a very limited number of Malolos K.P. covers also."

How is that for some first person postal history? Of the 18 original covers, I wonder how many survived the war and are now in private collections?

From Don Enrique's description and explanation of the preparation of these covers they could be described as "favor" or "handback" covers. In earlier correspondence Don Enrique stated "the philatelic covers without contents (from the Malolos post office) need not go to Manila Post Office, hence the absence of censor marks".





## ENRIQUE P. SAN JOSE RIDES AGAIN

By Roy S. VanSickle

In my previous article on the April 7, 1943 Malolos cover, I described Don Enrique's modes of transportation to and from Manila and the cities in the immediate area. Again, Don Enrique rode his bicycle for philately, this time to Bulacan, Bulacan to post a cover to honor Marcelo H. del Pilar. Don Enrique prepared the cover (Fig. 1) which bears the first two provincial issues of the Japanese Occupation — N1 and N3 — to pay the registered letter rate, tied by a cds (circular date stamp) Bulacan, Bulacan, P.I., 3PM, August 30, 1943.

In correspondence with Gene Garrett, Don Enrique states, "The cover was personally prepared by me, Bulacan town is just 5 kilometers from Malolos and is 15 minutes by bike, I used to commute to the place because I had friends there. In fact, the local postmaster at that time, Mr. Gabriel Santos, was from Malolos. The original letter was given by me to Mr. Jaime Laguardia, an old friend of mine, who used to deal heavily with the G.I.'s during the post-liberation period. The cachet was printed by my neighbor printer (now deceased) in Malolos. Total covers made: 10"

It is evident that Mr. Laguardia did not sell or trade this rare cover to the American G.I.'s because I obtained my copy from a Manila stamp dealer. It is highly unlikely that it traversed the Pacific after the war. Fortunate for me it remained in the

I think it only appropriate to examine the life of the man that Don Enrique chose to commemorate at the risk of life and consequences of violating the occupying postal regulations and directives.

One of the glorious personages in the Propaganda Movement which brought the Philippine Revolution to pass was Plaridel, the pen name of Marcelo H. del Pilar, the founder of Philippine Masonry.

Marcelo H. del Pilar was born on August 30, 1850, in the barrio of Cupang in Bulacan, Bulacan. He was the youngest son of Julian H. del Pilar, three times governor of his province.

While yet a boy, Marcelo showed signs of keen observation, as he found out that the people of his country were not treated right by the Spanish friars and the civil authorities. His first encounter with the friars was when as godfather to a boy, he was charged a high baptismal fee which he refused to pay. Thus commenced his bitter struggle with the Spanish religious elements who were then the rulers of the islands.

In 1880, he became a lawyer, but did not practice. Instead, he dedicated himself to writing, in order to expose the evils and abuses done continuously by the religious orders. As chief enemy of the religious bodies, he soon became the object of a conceived plan for his deportation. Del Pilar fled to Spain, leaving his wife and children, the youngest of whom he never saw again.

In Spain, del Pilar pushed on more rigorously than ever his propaganda work for the enlightenment of his countrymen against the abuses of the Spaniards.

He edited the *La Solidaridad*, the Spanish mouthpiece of Philippine liberty. He wrote both in his native language and in Spanish. His writings were forceful articles, fearless and patriotic: Among them are *Monarchal Sovereignty* in the Philippines, and *Philippine Frailocracy*.

As journalist and orator, he was brave and outspoken; though bitter in his criticisms, yet he was fair and truthful. General Luna said of him, "For national crisis, del Pilar is the man. He could silence and win even those who would not listen to reason".

Del Pilar died in Spain penniless — in a hospital in Barcelona on July 4, 1896. Because of his great work, his countrymen took his remains from Spain to the Philippines wherein the Government conducted necrological services in his honor in 1920.

"The value of one's life," wrote Marcelo H. del Pilar, "can be measured only in terms of human service . . . Defend the right, happen what may, never fearing whether you win or lose, and your integrity will be upheld and maintained . . . There is defeat that is victory . . . Let us do what we can . . . God will take care of the rest. . . ."

It should be noted that the cachet of del Pilar on the commemorative cover is the same pose that appears on Scott Nos. 592 and 058 issued March 17, 1952.

o o o

**ROBERT L. GRIFFIN, 1898 – 1979**  
By Eugene A. Garrett

"Where else in the world can you find such friendly people, where else can you find such hospitality, where else can you find such delicious food, where else can you find San Miguel beer and such fine drinks as rum, gin and even "barrio basi" with its chunks of ginger swimming in its tasty pools, where else can an old man find the quiet life and social pleasantries? Of course I want to return to the Philippines!"

ROBERT L. GRIFFIN, with his legendary love for the Philippines, wrote those words in a 1975 letter, just before the onset of his final illness which prevented his return to his adopted country. Retaining his great good humor until the end, he passed on July 30, 1979, leaving his widow, the former Purification Gaerland Gaerland of San Juan, La Union.

Mr. Griffin was born on April 26, 1898, in Toledo, Ohio, and moved to Los Angeles, California, in 1906. In World War I, he served 22 months in France with the 31st Railroad Engineer Regiment, after which he became a Detective Lieutenant with the Los Angeles Police Department. In 1942, at the outset of World War II, he volunteered for service and was given a commission in the U.S. Army. After service in Australia and New Guinea, he served as Combat Traffic Control Officer in the landings at Lingayen Gulf on January 9, 1945. Following the Liberation of the Philippines, he became Military Governor of La Union Province until the civil government

was reorganized, and later served as Provost Marshal. After a brief retirement in La Union, again he was recalled to duty during the Korean War, when he became Investigator for the Adjutant General's Office in Manila. He remained in the Philippines until 1952, when he returned to the United States and established residence in Wilmington, California.

He was widely known as a collector and writer in the field of Philippine philately, and was particularly proud to have been made an Honorary Member of the International Philippine Philatelic Society. Perhaps his most lasting contribution to Philippine philately was his service as Editor of the Philippine Section of the 1971 catalog published by the United Postal Stationery Society, "The Postal Stationery of the Possessions and Administrative Areas of the United States". In the United States, however, he is best remembered as the author of the engaging series of articles which appeared under the byline "Phun with the Philippines" in "Stamp Collector" from 1968 to 1977.

In one of his last letters, he wrote that he was proud to have been known as a "G.I.", especially after he realized that the initials mean "Genuine Ilocano" While his loss will be felt deeply by his many friends, it is fitting and proper that this last tribute recalls his delightful sense of humor as well as his serious contributions to Philippines' philately.



*Ray L. Coughlin*

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# new issues

**PHILIPPINE NAVY** — issued on June 23, 1979 in 30s and 45s denominations with 500,000 copies each. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho in 5 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to mark the 81st Anniversary of the founding of Philippine Navy. On June 23, 1898, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo issued a Presidential Decree providing the creation of a Navy which later played an important role in the Philippine Revolution. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office and Philippine Navy Post Office.



**MANILA ARCHDIOCESE** — issued on June 25, 1979 in the following denominations and quantities: 30s - 3 million, 75s - 2 million, and 90s - 2 million. The stamp measures 33 x 42 mm in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset-litho in 4 colors. Issued to mark the quadricentennial year of the Archdiocese of Manila. Pope Gregory XIII established the Diocese of Manila as suffragan of the Metropolitan see of Mexico and the basis of the ecclesiastical organization of the church in the Philippines was laid down. The first Bishop of Manila was Bishop Domingo de Salazar, O.P., who was consecrated in 1579 and arrived in the Philippines in 1581. In 1595, Manila was elevated to the category of metropolitan archdiocese with the dioceses of Cebu, Nueva Segovia (Lal-lo, Cagayan) and Nueva Caceres as suffragan. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



**SCOUTPEX 79** — issued on July 4, 1979. Scott No. B10 — the 6 + 4s Scout Cooking were surcharged in black to 90s with 300,000 copies only. Overprinted on the stamp, also in black, were "Airmail" and "1st Scout/Philatelic Exhibition/ July 4-14, 1979/Quezon City" with the exhibition logo before the text. Scott No. CB3a Souvenir Sheet — each of the five stamps on the souvenir sheet were overprinted with the same text as the 90s stamp mentioned above. Each stamp was surcharged to 50s making the total face value of the souvenir sheet to P2.50. Also overprinted on the souvenir sheet on the right side is the following text: "Commemorating the 25th Anniversary/1st National Jamboree/Balara, Quezon City"; and, on the left side, "1st Scout Philatelic/Exhibition/ July 4 to 14, 1979/Metro Manila, North Council"; the logo of the Scoutpex '79 was overprinted over the "10th World Jamboree" logo, and three obliterating bars were used to cancel the text "Commemorating the 10th World Jamboree/Makiling National Park, Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines, July 17 to 26, 1979/P4.00". Only 40,000 pieces souvenir sheets were overprinted. The overprinting was done in black by the Bureau of Printing Office, Manila. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office and at UP Diliman Post Office.







COMMEMORATING THE  
25th ANNIVERSARY  
1st NATIONAL JAMBOREE  
Balara, Quezon City



1st SCOUT PHILATELIC  
EXHIBITION  
JULY 4 TO 14, 1979  
Metro Manila, North Council

**CATS AND DOGS** — issued on July 6, 1979  
in the following denominations and quantities:

30s	— Afghan Hound	— 600,000
90s	— Striped Tabby Cat	— 300,000
1.20	— Dobermann Pinscher	— 400,000
2.20	— Siamese Cat	— 200,000
2.30	— German Shepherd Dog	— 200,000
5.00	— Chincilla Cat	— 100,000

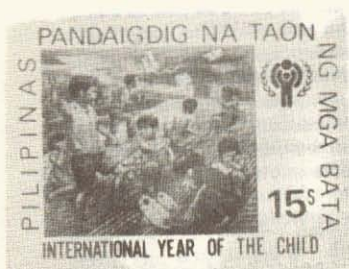
The stamp measures 29 x 47 mm in sheets of 40. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Printed by House of Questa, Ltd., London, England by Fine Screen lithography in multicolors. Aside from the above quoted quantities, 550,000 sets were issued in "Cancelled To Order" (CTO) forms. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



**FIGHT DRUG ABUSE** — issued on July 1979 in the following denominations and quantities: 30s - 10 million, 90s - 5 million, and P1.2 million. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by set-litho in 4 colors. Issued to help propagate government's efforts of fighting drug abuse. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD** — issued on August 31, 1979 in 15s, 20s, 25s, and P1.20 denominations with 500,000 copies each. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho in multicolors. Each stamp design is a reproduction of original paintings by famous Filipino painter Rod Dayao. Issued to mark the observance of the International Year of the Child by all members of the United Nations to promote lasting action to improve the lives of children everywhere. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



**PHILIPPINE METHODISM** — issued on Sept. 27, 1979 in 30s and P1.35 denominations with 500,000 copies each only. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho in 5 colors. Issued to commemorate the 80th year of Methodism in the Philippines. Methodism came to the Philippines with the first Methodist missionaries in 1899. A Methodist Chaplain assigned to the First Montana Volunteers, George C. Stull, began as early as August 28, 1898, to hold group services in Intramuros with Americans and Filipinos in attendance. That service has been claimed to be the first Evangelical service to be conducted in the Philippine soil and Methodist work informally was started among soldiers and sailors by Chaplain Stull and another person by the name of Arthur W. Prautch, who was in the company of Bishop James Thoburn of India when they visited the Philippines in March 1899 to officially open Methodist work. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.





**PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC AND ANTI-QUARIAN SOCIETY (PNAS)** — issued on Nov. 15, 1979 in 30s denomination with 500,000 copies only. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset-litho in 4 colors. Issued to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the founding of PNAS. The PNAS was founded on March 16, 1929, whose main objective is to promote the science of numismatics and antiquary thru the study and collection of coins, paper money, medals, plaques, tablets and antiques. In 1975 Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos issued Proclamation No. 1486 declaring the period from Nov. 17 to 23, of every year, as National Numismatic Week, designating the PNAS to take charge of its celebration. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office and at the Manila Hotel Post Office.



**AIR FRANCE** — issued on Nov. 22, 1979, in P1.05 and P2.20 denominations with 500,000 copies each. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset-litho in 4 colors. Issued to mark the 25th year of service of Air France in the Philippines. FDCs were service at the Manila Post Office.



**1979 PHILATELIC WEEK** — issued on Nov. 23, 1979. The P1.60 Felipe Agoncillo stamp (Scott No. 1272) was overprinted with the next "1979 Philatelic Week" and surcharged to 90s. Two million copies were issued. Overprinting was done in red by the Bureau of Printing Office, Manila. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**IATA** — issued on Nov. 27, 1979 in 75s and P2.20 denominations with 500,000 copies each. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset-litho in 4 colors. Issued to mark the opening of the 35th International Air Transport Association's Annual General Meeting, held in Manila and hosted by Philippine Air Lines, with PAL President Roman Cruz Jr. as the outgoing president of IATA for the year 1979. The IATA was founded in 1945 by airlines of several countries to meet the problems created by the rapid expansion of civil services at the close of the Second World War. IATA's major purpose is to insure that all airline traffic anywhere moves with the greatest possible speed, safety, convenience and efficiency and with the utmost economy. FDC's were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT YEAR** — issued on Dec. 14, 1979 in the following denominations and quantities: 30s - 10 million, and 45s - 5 million. The stamp measures 28 x 31 mm in sheets of 100. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset litho in four colors. Issued to mark the observance of 1979 as Local Government Year, as declared by Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos under Proclamation No. 1759 dated July 13, 1978. It is only now that the local government has been given such recognition. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**1979 CHRISTMAS** — issued on Dec. 17, 1979 in 30s and 90s denominations with 2 million copies each. The stamp measures 22 x 31 mm in sheets of 100. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset-litho in 4 colors. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



## new members

209— **MARTIN E. PERSONICK** — 905 N. Howard St., Alexandria, Va. 22304; Dec. 17, 1943; Phils: booklet panes, postal stationeries; also, positions of 276a and corner cards of U2 - U27; Others: US Possessions Stationeries.

210— **HARLAN ENGLANDER** — 295 Wynnwood Ave., Tonawada, New York 14150; July 30, 1919; Phils: handstamped KPs and Victories; Others: Canal Zone; Member, CZSG, USPS.

211— **JOHN P. BAKER** — 5938 Stumph Rd., Apt. 403, Parma, Ohio 44130; Jan. 16, 1918; Phils: stamps — all areas; covers — FF, early AM, FDCs, military, commercial, philatelic literature; Others: US, Canada, UN, England, Br. Comm., Indonesia and other South East Asia; Space, Medicine, etc... An-

tiques, books, old magazines, postcards, old photos, etc... Member: APS, AFDCS.

212— **DONALD A. ANDERSON** — 943 S.E. 18th Ave., Minneapolis, Mn. 55414; Aug. 5, 1926; Phils: US Administration stamps, covers, stationeries, and revenues; Others: US, US Possessions (BEP Printings only), Minnesota State Revenues, Polar Bears; Member: BIA, ARA, UPSS, SRS, MSS, CZSG, ASPP, ATA.

213— **MIKE C. CO** — P.O. Box 1552, Manila, Philippines; Jan. 22, 1954; Phils: Jap. Occ., Republic, FDCs, Errors; Others: China (Imperial, Nationalist, Taiwan), UN, Japan, Singapore, Hongkong, Austria, Vatican, Gutter Pairs; coins; Member: APOPS, Thomasian Exec. Assoc., UST Graduate School Alumni Assoc.



**PHILIPPINE POSTAL SERVICE: CONDITION  
AS OF MAY 2, 1902**

By Eugene A. Garrett

"The post-office service in the Philippines is conducted by the bureau of posts of the insular civil government, with the cooperation of the United States Post-Office Department. Appropriations for its maintenance and the revenues derived therefrom are paid out of and into the insular treasury. All appointments in this bureau are comprehended within the terms of the Philippine civil-service acts. It has been the policy to establish regular offices, with an experienced American in charge, wherever the amount of business justified the expenditure. At the smaller military posts an enlisted man is designated by the commanding officer to handle the sale of stamps and mail. He receives no additional compensation. The mails by water are carried under the Spanish law requiring all steamers not under contract and running on set schedules to carry the mails free of charge. The mails are also carried on the Manila and Dagupan Railway and by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

"The postage rate of 1 cent gold per half ounce instead of 2 cents per ounce on letters to island points, adopted after American occupation, is continued. With this exception, United States postage rates and conditions are in force.

Total receipts from all sources, 1900-1901 . . . . .	\$122,832.63
Total expenditures, 1900-1901 . . . . .	<u>159,028.51</u>
<b>Total deficit . . . . .</b>	<b>36,195.88</b>

**List of Post Offices**

"A list of post-offices equipped for the sale of stamped paper, and to handle ordinary and registered mail, also offices with money-order facilities; corrected to May 2, 1902.

Town	Province	Island.
Abucay	Bataan	Luzon
Angeles	Pampanga	Do.
Aparri*	Cagayan	Do.
Atimonan	Tayabas	Do.
Bacolod*	Negros Occidental	Negros
Baguio*	Benguet	Luzon
Balanga	Bataan	Do.
Baler	Principe	Do.
Bangued	Abra	Do.
Batangas*	Batangas	Do.
Bautista	Pangasinan	Do.
Bayombong	Nueva Vizcaya	Do.
Boac*	Marinduque	Marinduque
Borongan	Samar	Samar
Cabagan Nuevo	Isabela	Luzon
Cagayan*	Misamis	Mindanao
Calamba*	Laguna	Luzon
Catbalogan*	Samar	Samar
Cavite*	Cavite	Luzon
Cebu	Cebu	Cebu
Cervantes	Lepanto	Luzon
Corregidor*	Manila Bay	Corregidor
Cotabato*	Cotabato	Mindanao
Dagupan*	Pangasinan	Luzon
Dinalupijan	Bataan	Do.
Dumaguete	Negros Oriental	Negros
Hermosa	Bataan	Luzon
Iligan	Isabela	Do.

Iloilo*	Panay	Sulu
Jolo (Sulu)*		Samar
Laguan	Samar	Luzon
Laoag	Ilocos Norte	Do.
Legaspi	Albay	Do.
Lingayen	Pangasinan	Do.
Lucena	Tayabas	Do.
Mabatang	Bataan	Do.
Malolos	Bulacan	Do.
Manila*	Manila	Do.
Masbate	Masbate	Masbate
Misamis*	Misamis	Mindanao
Nueva Caceres*	Ambos Camarines (Sur)	Luzon
Olongapo*	Zambales	Do.
Orani	Bataan	Do.
Orion	do	Do.
Oroquieta	Misamis	Mindanao
Pasig	Rizal	Luzon
Pilar	Bataan	Do
Romblon	Romblon	Romblon
Rosario	Cavite	Luzon
Samal	Bataan	Do.
San Fernando*	Pampanga	Do.
San Fernando*	La Union	Do.
San Isidro*	Nueva Ecija	Do.
Santa Cruz*	Laguna	Do.
Sorsogon	Sorsogon	Do.
Sulu (see Jolo)	Do	
Taal	Batangas	Do.
Taclohan*	Leyte	Leyte
Tagbilaran	Bohol	Bohol
Tanauan	Batangas	Luzon
Vigan*	Ilocos Sur	Do.
Virac	Albay	Catanduanes
Zamboanga*	Zamboanga	Mindanao

\* Denotes money-order offices authorized to issue and pay money orders.

"MAILS. — In the movement of the mails the time in transit from New York to San Francisco is 93 hours, the average time from San Francisco to Hongkong is 29 days, and the average time from San Francisco to Manila direct is 30 days. All mail for the Philippine Islands from the United States is forwarded to Manila, that being the sole office of distribution. Mail from the United States for the Philippines is not sent via Europe unless it is specifically addressed 'via Europe'.

"The Philippine post-office service is being constantly extended as the conditions and demands of commerce, trade, and industry require increased facilities.

"The fleet of vessels now being built for the coast-guard bureau of the insular government will carry mails and greatly better the inter-island service.

#### UNITED STATES TRANSPORT COMMUNICATION

"The direct means of steam intercourse between the United States and the Philippine Islands is by United States Army transport plying via the Pacific (W.) route from San Francisco, touching at Nagasaki, Japan; or, via the Atlantic, Suez Canal (E.) route, from New York, touching at Malta, Suez, Aden, Colombo, and Singapore, average voyage 45 days."

The foregoing is quoted verbatim from "A Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, United States of America"; prepared in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department; Washington; Government Printing Office; 1902; pp. 18, 19. It is quoted in this journal for the benefit of collectors of early material of the United States Administration, especially of covers; the information may explain some of the postal markings on covers, such as transit markings, arrival markings, paquebot cancels, etc. Should anyone attempt to accumulate a complete collection of all the 62 towns which had postal service available on May 2, 1902, the "Gazetteer" also contains an "ADDENDA" (p. xxxix) which lists another 60 post offices "corrected to August 27, 1902", posing an even more difficult task to the cover collector. The names of the 60 towns and the provinces in which they were located is excerpted below; the entire list repeats those shown above.



Town	Province	Island
Alcala	Pangasinan	Luzon
Arayat	Pampanga	Do.
Bacolor	Pampanga	Do.
Bacoor	Cavite	Do.
Bagnotan	La Union	Do.
Bais	Negros Oriental	Negros
Balayan	Batangas	Luzon
Baliuag	Bulacan	Do.
Binangonan	Rizal	Do.
Bocaue	Bulacan	Do.
Bulacan	Bulacan	Do.
Cabuyao	Laguna	Do.
Calapan	Marinduque	Mindoro
Calivo	Capiz	Panay
Cantilan	Surigao	Mindanao
Capiz*	Capiz	Panay
Carigara	Leyte	Leyte
Cauayan	Isabela	Luzon
Colasi	Antique	Panay
Cuyapo	Nueva Ecija	Luzon
Cuyo	Paragua	Cuyos
Davao	Davao	Mindanao
Dingras	Ilocos Norte	Luzon
Echague	Isabela	Do.
Iba	Zambales	Do.
Iligan*	Misamis	Mindanao
Laguan	Samar	Samar
Lal-lo	Cagayan	Luzon
Lapo	Ilocos Sur	Do.
Lipa	Batangas	Do.
Lopez	Tayabas	Do.
Lubao	Pampanga	Do.
Maasin	Leyte	Leyte
Malabang	Cotabato	Mindanao
Mexico	Pampanga	Luzon
Nagcarlang	Laguna	Do.
Naic	Cavite	Do.
Namagpacan	La Union	Do.
Narvacan	Ilocos Sur	Do.
Nasugbu	Batangas	Do.
Paete	Laguna	Do.
Palo	Leyte	Leyte
Paranaque	Rizal	Luzon
Porac	Pampanga	Do.
Puerto Princesa		Palawan
San Fernando	Masbate	Ticao
San Joaquin	Iloilo	Panay
San Jose*	Antique	Do.
San Miguel	Bulacan	Luzon
Santa Maria	Ilocos Sur	Do.
Santa Rosa	Laguna	Do.
Sinaloan	do.	Do.
Surigao*	Surigao	Mindanao
Talisayan	Misamis	Do.
Tarlac	Tarlac	Luzon
Tayug	Pangasinan	Do.
Tuguegarao	Cagayan	Do.
Tumauini	Isabela	Do.
Twin Peaks	Benguet	Do.
Vintar	Ilocos Norte	Do."

No explanation is provided for the escalation to almost double the number of post offices opened since the first report of May 2. It might be guessed that the explanation lies in the fact that it was a time of great activity, as the U.S. was actively engaged in "pacifying" the Islands and bringing them under civil control; perhaps the state of the communications system was a contributing factor, also.

Considerable progress, indeed, had been made in preparation to transferring civil executive power in the provinces to a civil government, as described from yet another quotation from the "Gazetteer", p. 154:

"On July 20, 1901, G.O., 179, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, the provinces of Benguet, Pangasinan, Bataan, Tayabas, Romblon, Negros Oriental, Antique, Leyte, Ambos Camarines, Marinduque, Cavite, Surigao, Pampanga, Tarlac, Bulacan, Masbate, Negros Occidental, Iloilo, Capiz, Albay, Sorsogon, Rizal, Nueva Ecija, and Misamis were placed on a strictly civil basis by ordering United States troops to abstain from interference with the administration of civil affairs in those territories except as ordered.

"The civil provinces of Batangas, Cebu, and Bohol had been restored to the control of the military governor by act of the United States Philippine Commission July 17, 1901, and parts of Batangas and Laguna were closed to trade under G.O., 372, Series 1901. The province of Cebu was returned to civil control January 1, 1902, and Bohol on April 7, 1902. On May 1, 1902, the ports of Batangas, Luzon, and Island of Mindoro were opened for the resumption of trade. The ports of Samar, also closed on account of military operations, were reopened in May, 1902.

At this time, also, after many important surrenders and captures, including the leader in the general movement and chiefs in Laguna, Albay, and Cebu, the insurrection was confined to the Luzon provinces of Batangas, parts of Laguna and Tayabas, and the Visayan islands of Samar and Bohol. In the organized provinces at that time and all the provinces and districts of Mindanao, the Sulu Archipelago, Palawan, and Lepanto, Bontoc, Nueva Vizcaya, Principe, and Infanta, in Luzon, peace reigned in the archipelago."

## **THE LARGEST SELLER OF PHILIPPINE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY IS ALSO THE LARGEST BUYER !**

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## THE PHILIPPINE STAMPED PAPERS

1640 – 1904 (Part III)

By Mario Que

Part I and Part II of my research published in the last two issues of the Philippine Philatelic News dealt with Papeles Sellados or Stamped Papers of the Philippines in general and their various usage. This third series will now deal with other special types of Papeles Sellados.

Aside from the Philippine stamped papers of the biennial series that were used from 1640 to 1899, there are other special types of stamped papers intended to be used separately from the biennial stamped papers. The first of these is the DOCUMENTOS DE GIRO (Documents for Circulation of Money), as illustrated on Figure II

The usage of Documentos de Giro in Spain was promulgated through the Decree of the Cortes of November 6, 1820. This was extended to the Spanish Colonies through the Royal Order of July 17, 1836. The Royal Decree of May 26, 1835, amending the Decree of the Cortes of November 6, 1820, was the guiding law governing the use of Documentos de Giro in the Spanish Colonies, but it provided that the monetary unit be expressed in terms of reales de plata, instead of reales de vellon, then the current monetary unit of Spain. The Documentos de Giro was valid for ten years, unlike the regular Papeles Sellados which were valid for two years. The sheet measures 8 inches by 9.75 inches and there was a total of twelve classes as provided for by the decree, and these are as follows, all expressed in reales de plata:



Fig. 111

print their logos or their respective emblems on Documents de Giro, thus creating a wide variety to collect from.

The use of Documentos de Giro was abolished through the Royal Order of October 28, 1878, and adhesive Giro stamps were instead issued. It is believed that other monetary units (escudo and pesetas) were used besides the reales de plata, but no specimen have been seen so far. The schedule of stamp taxes for Documentos de Giro remained

Class:	Amount Drawn: (Reales de Plata)	Prices (or Denominations):
1	up to 2,000	1½ reales de plata
2	from 2001 up to 5000	3 reales de plata
3	from 5001 up to 10,000	6 reales de plata
4	from 10,001 up to 20,000	12 reales de plata
5	from 20,001 up to 30,000	18 reales de plata
6	from 30,001 up to 40,000	24 reales de plata
7	from 40,001 up to 50,000	30 reales de plata
8	from 50,001 up to 60,000	36 reales de plata
9	from 60,001 up to 70,000	42 reales de plata
10	from 70,001 up to 80,000	48 reales de plata
11	from 80,001 up to 90,000	54 reales de plata
12	from 90,001 and over	60 reales de plata

It is believed that four different types of Documentos de Giro were issued, namely: (1) for bills of exchange, (2) for warrants payable to order, (3) for promissory notes, and (4) for letters of credit. Aside from these four types, unspecified blank forms also existed wherein only the stamp was printed. And, as provided for by the decree, persons and/or business entities were allowed to

in force without essential change.

Next to Documentos de Giro, we have the MULTAS (Fines) and the REINTEGROS (Restitutions). Multas (Figure 12) – are stamped papers used for fines being imposed by the judiciary for violations of any given law; while Reintegros are stamped papers used in recording all criminal and/or civil cases.



Fig. 112

These two systems of stamp taxes were created through a proclamation of the Governor General on April 20, 1853 after adapting a resolution to the Council of Authorities dated April 10, 1853. It was first imposed on May 15, 1853 in the provinces of Luzon and on June 15, 1853 in the rest of the archipelago.

As to its format, both Multas and Reintegros were issued in sheets that were divided into two equal parts, namely the upper and the lower parts. Both upper and lower parts contain the information as to the reason for issuing such stamped papers, the amount involved and the person/s involved. The upper sheet is given to the party involved for his own information and protection. The lower part is attached to the records of the case of evidence and/or to be filed in the archives. The decree also stated that the values to be issued are as follows: 2 Reales, 4 Reales, 1 Peso, 5 Pesos, 25 Pesos, 50 Pesos, 250 Pesos, 500 Pesos.

If the fine exceed any of the above mentioned values, then the combination of any of the sheets to make up for the deficit was allowed.

It is believed that there are at least four issues between 1853 to 1878. As to the illustration shown on Figure 13, which I consider as Type I, this piece of Reintegros stamp paper is believed to have been issued between the years 1853 to 1867. It measures 17 inches long by 12 inches wide. A broad word "REINTEGROS" with the amount prescribed was printed at the middle of the sheet acting as the dividing line between the upper and lower portions of the sheet, with control numbers located on both portions. A typical circular type of stamp was printed above the legend and maybe printed either on the right or the left side of the sheet in an upward or inverted position. All stamps are printed in black.

As to the illustration shown on Figure 14, which I consider Type II, this was undoubtedly issued between the years 1872 to 1877. The sheet measures 10 inches wide by 12½ inches long. A broad word "REINTEGROS" also served as the dividing line between the upper and lower portions with control numbers printed on both portions of the sheet. Above and beneath the word "Reintegros", there is the inscription as to the value and an indication as to who receive each particular portion of the stamped paper. Two similar rectangular tax stamps is printed on the extreme left of the sheet. One on the upper portion in inverted position and one on the lower portion in an upward position. The stamp in the lower portion of the sheet is printed in black, while the stamp in the upper portion is printed in another color, depending upon the denomination of the stamped paper.

Different monetary units were used between 1853 to 1878, and it is safe to presume, theoretically, that eight different values existed with the units of Escudos and Pesetas used. The list below is a conversion table of the eight values assigned by the proclamation of April 20, 1853.

1853 to 1867 (Reales):	1868 to 1871 (Escudos):	1872 to 1878 (Pesetas):
2 Reales . . . . .	50 Cent. de escudo . . .	1 Peseta 75 centimos
4 Reales . . . . .	1 escudo . . . . .	2 Pesetas 50 centimos
1 Peso . . . . .	2 escudos . . . . .	5 Pesetas
5 Pesos . . . . .	10 escudos . . . . .	25 Pesetas
25 Pesos . . . . .	50 Pesetas . . . . .	125 Pesetas
50 Pesos . . . . .	100 escudos . . . . .	250 Pesetas
250 Pesos . . . . .	500 escudos . . . . .	1250 Pesetas
500 Pesos . . . . .	1000 escudos . . . . .	2500 Pesetas





de José Sabino Prudencia

al doctor de firma

San J. 11.552

REINTEGRO DE 2 RP<sup>TA</sup>

que valen

Fig. 113

ULTRAMAR.—62 céntimos de peseta.—Parte superior que se ha de dar al interesado.

# REINTEGROS.

ULTRAMAR.—62 céntimos de peseta.—Parte inferior que se ha de unir al expediente.



1879

*Corresponde al reintegro del anterior documento*

Fig. 114

Aside from the above mentioned denominations, a 62 cent. de peseta and a 1 peseta 25 cent., are known to exist, which I have personally seen. The reason behind the issuance of these two values is not known. And, aside from these denominations, the following also exists: For Multas — 10 escudos, 5 Pesetas; and for Reintegros — 2 Reales, 5 Pesos, 2 escudos, 2 Pesetas 50 centimos, and 5 Pesetas. The use of Multas and Reintegros were abolished in the latter part of 1878.

In place of the stamped papers for Multas and Reintegros, a new type of stamped paper called "PAPEL DE PAGOS AL ESTADO" (Paper for Payments to the State) was created through the Royal Order of October 28, 1878, and was put up into a decree by the Governor General on December 16, 1878. These stamped papers were printed in ten different classes with the following denominations:

First Class . . . . .	500 Pesos
Second Class . . . . .	250 Pesos
Third Class . . . . .	50 Pesos
Fourth Class . . . . .	25 Pesos
Fifth Class . . . . .	5 Pesos
Sixth Class . . . . .	1 Peso
Seventh Class . . . . .	50 centimos
Eighth Class . . . . .	25 centimos
Ninth Class . . . . .	125 milesimas (12.5 centimos)
Tenth Class . . . . .	6 centimos

The usage of Pagos Al Estado was the same as

prescribed by the proclamation of 1853 for the Multas and Reintegros, with very minor changes. The first issue of Pagos Al Estado did not likely appear until January 1, 1880, but no specimen have been seen up to the present. So, information as to the format of the said stamped paper cannot be given.

In 1886, another Royal Decree came out on May 16, which was believed to have been implemented on January 1, 1888. The Royal Decree of May 16, 1886 did authorize the issuance of papers for Pagos Al Estado in the following denominations: ₧0.02 2/4, ₧0.05, ₧0.10, ₧0.15, ₧0.20, ₧0.50, ₧1.00, ₧5.00, ₧25.00, ₧50.00.

The Pagos Al Estado (Figure 15) Stamped Papers were issued with two parts, similar to the latter issues of the Reintegros and Multas. It should be noted that the Royal Decree of May 16, 1886, provided that this special stamped papers be used in the collection of certain kinds of taxes, aside from the collection of fines and restitutions. A 25-centavo denomination Pagos Al Estado was also printed as prescribed by a provision in 1886 as an additional series to the set mentioned in the Royal Decree of May 16, 1886. These series started to be used in 1888 till the end of the Spanish regime, and most denominations exist with different colors as they were printed continuously, as needed. Below is a list of Pagos Al Estado stamps that are in my collection plus some that were noted by other stamp journals:



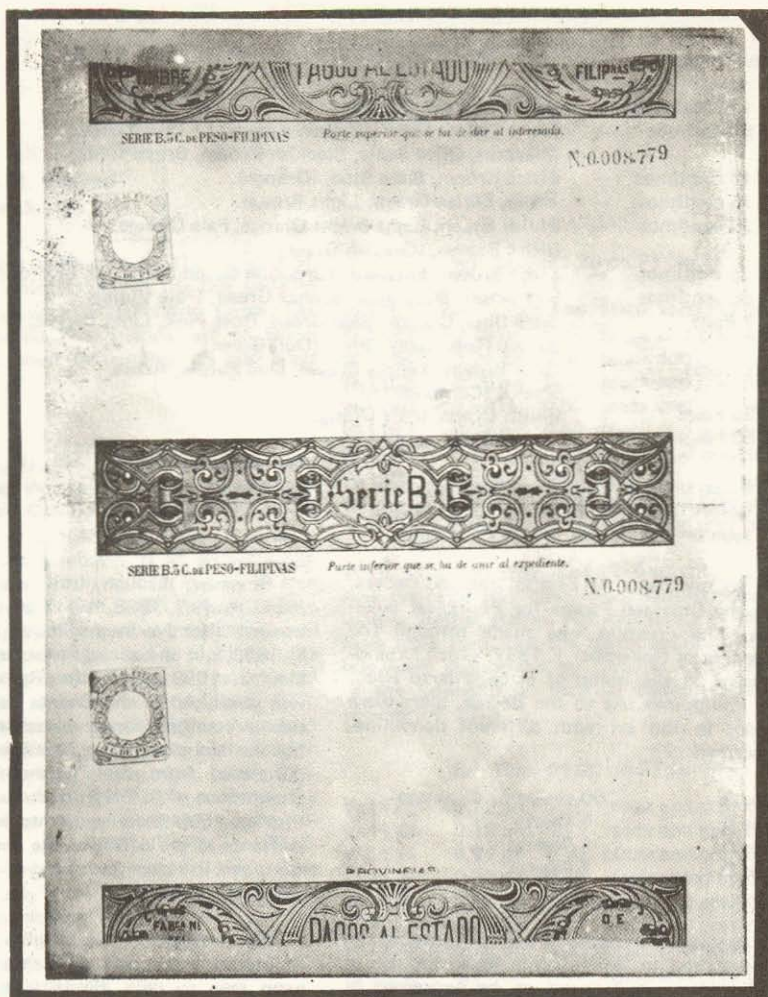


Fig. 115

DON JESUS CACHO COLLECTION UP FOR SALE

We were advised by Richard Wolfers, Inc. that their September 3, 4, and 5, 1980 Auction will offer a splendid showing of Philippine materials from the Don Jesus Cacho collection. For those who are not aware, Don Jesus Cacho's collection was noted for its rarities never seen before including postal history materials from the Spanish-Philippine era, the Revolutionary period, the US Administration and Commonwealth periods, Japanese Occupation and Victory series. This is a rare opportunity for all of us. Interested members/collectors may request for catalogs directly from: Richard Wolfers, Inc., 127 Kearny St., San Francisco, California 94108 USA.

LIST OF KNOWN TO EXIST PAGOS AL ESTADO STAMPED PAPERS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Denominations:	Colors of the stamps:
125 Miliesimas	— Emerald, Venetian Red.
5 Centimos	— Light Yellow Olive, (Yellow Brown),** Dull Yellow, Chestnut, Olive Sepia, Blackish Brown, Bright Rose.
10 Centimos	— Bistre Brown, Slate Blue, (Orange).
15 centimos	— Sepia, Bluish Green, Light Brown.
20 centimos	— Bluish Green, Light Bright Orange, Pale Orange, Bistre Brown, (Grayish Green).
25 centimos	— Light Brown, Emerald, Turquoise Green, (Orange), (Yellow).
50 centimos	— Cinnamon, Slate Blue, Bronze Green, (Pale Violet)
1 Peso	— Slate Blue, Orange, Sage Green, Rose Pink, Light Brown, Brown Rose, Gray Olive, (Dull Green).
5 Pesos	— Gray Brown, Yellow Brown, Dull Purple, Azure, (Pink), (Carmine).
25 Pesos	— Bluish Green, (Pale Orange).
50 Pesos	— Brown Rose.

\* Based on Stanley Gibbons Stamp Colour Key.

\*\* Colors in parenthesis are stamped papers seen only with U.S. Military sruchages.

Next to the Pagos Al Estado stamped papers, we have the Stamped Papers for Periodical Subscriptions. The creation was made through the Royal Decree of November 1, 1887, which extended its usage to the island of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. As to the decree, there were four series in the set with different denominations inscribed:

- Series A . . . . . 50 centimos de peseta
- Series B . . . . . 1 Peseta
- Series C . . . . . 3 Pesetas
- Series D . . . . . 5 Pesetas

Presumably, the above mentioned denominations were used in Spain, while those for use in the Philippines are believed to be expressed in Pesos, since the Peso was the monetary unit of the Philippines at that time.

However, through the Royal Decree No. 310, dated April 7, 1888, it was learned that the usage became effective in the Philippines on November 1, 1888, but the actual enforcement was made on May 5, 1889, when the Royal Order No. 310 was published in the Gaceta de Manila. This particular stamped paper served as special warrants for the amount of the subscription which can be purchased from the "estancas" who receives a commission of 0.75% from the sales. It was the rule that the publishers were required to submit the warrants to the office of the Treasury for redemption, and in return, a refund of 74.25% of the face value will be given.

No description can be given as to the format of the said stamped papers since no specimen have been seen to date. Perhaps because of the high percentage of refund that none have been saved.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

**WE ARE CURRENTLY PREPARING AN ARTICLE AND A CHECK LIST OF ALL KNOWN EFO's (Errors, Freaks and Oddities) OF THE REPUBLIC ISSUES (1946 to date). IT IS REQUESTED THAT THOSE WHO COLLECT THIS AREA OF PHILIPPINE PHILATELY SEND A LIST TO YOUR EDITOR FOR COMPILATION. THANK YOU. SALAMAT PO.**



**TOBACCO TAX STAMPS**

By Arnold H. Warren  
— Second Series

(The articles being published in The Arnold H. Warren Studies, which began in the last issue of the PPN, starting with The Playing Cards Tax Stamps and Tobacco Tax Stamps, are all taken from the unpublished manuscript of our great Arnold H. Warren.)

**CIGARETTES:**

**1914 (September 1).** No specimens of this issue have been seen, but the denominations listed below were prescribed by Circular Letter No. 460 of the Collector of Internal Revenue, dated August 1, 1914. The following probably is an accurate description of these stamps: 127 mm x 30 mm (P0.10 to P0.25), 177 mm x 30 mm (P0.50 to P1.20); rouletted; unwatermarked or watermarked double-lined PIBIR; typographed in black on blue paper on which is printed in gray an ornamental background which features a monogram, BIR, within a circle; Arms of the Philippine Islands in the center; a CAUTION, printed in both English and Spanish, at the left; at the right, labels indicating the number of cigarettes per package, the tax rate per M, and the value of the stamp; inscribed PHILIPPINE ISLANDS INTERNAL REVENUE; serial number handstamped in black. The design was probably that shown in Figure 113, but without the surcharges.

Catalogue Denominations, color, etc. . . .

Nos. (a) Tax: P1 per M

W-1151	P0.10 black and gray on blue (100)
W-1152	0.15 black and gray on blue (150)
W-1153	0.20 black and gray on blue (200)
W-1154	0.25 black and gray on blue (250)
W-1155	0.50 black and gray on blue (500)
W-1156	0.60 black and gray on blue (600)
W-1157	0.625 black and gray on blue (625)
W-1158	0.70 black and gray on blue (700)
W-1159	0.725 black and gray on blue (725)
W-1160	0.75 black and gray on blue (750)

(b) Tax: P2 per M

W-1161 P1.20 black and gray on blue (600)

**1915 (January 1).** Cigarette stamps of 1914 surcharged with new tax rates and new values, handwritten in red ink. No specimens of this issue have been seen, but the denominations listed below were authorized by Circular Letter No. 472 of the Collector of Internal Revenue, dated Dec. 24, 1914.

(a) Tax: P1.20 on P1 per M

W-1162	P0	12 on black and gray on blue (100)
W-1163	0.18 on 0.15	black and gray on blue (150)
W-1164	0.24 on 0.20	black and gray on blue (200)
W-1165	0.30 on 0.25	black and gray on blue (250)
W-1166	0.60 on 0.50	black and gray on blue (500)
W-1167	0.72 on 0.60	black and gray on blue (600)
W-1168	0.75 on 0.625	black and gray on blue (625)
W-1169	0.84 on 0.70	black and gray on blue (700)
W-1170	0.87 on 0.725	black and gray on blue (725)
W-1171	0.90 on 0.75	black and gray on blue (750)

**1915.** Cigarette stamps of 1914 surcharged with new tax rates and new values, handstamped in red with a rubber stamp. No specimens of this issue have been seen, but the denominations listed below were authorized by Circular Letter No. 472 of the Collector of Internal Revenue, dated December 24, 1914.

(a) Tax: P1.20 on P1 per M

W-1172	P0.12 on P0.10	black and gray on blue (100)
W-1173	0.18 on 0.15	black and gray on blue (150)
W-1174	0.24 on 0.20	black and gray on blue (200)
W-1175	0.30 on 0.25	black and gray on blue (250)
W-1176	0.60 on 0.50	black and gray on blue (500)
W-1177	0.72 on 0.60	black and gray on blue (600)
W-1178	0.75 on 0.625	black and gray on blue (625)
W-1179	0.84 on 0.70	black and gray on blue (700)
W-1180	0.87 on 0.725	black and gray on blue (725)
W-1181	0.90 on 0.75	black and gray on blue (750)

**1916-1919 ( ? ).** 127 mm x 30 mm (P0.12 to P0.30) and 177 mm x 30 mm (P0.60 to P0.90). Rouletted. Unwatermarked or watermarked double lined PIBIR. Typographed in black on blue paper on which is printed in gray an ornamental background which features a monogram, BIR, within a circle. Arms of the Philippine Islands in the center; a CAUTION, printed in both English and Spanish, at the left; at the right, labels indicating the number of cigarettes per package, the tax rate per M, and the value of the stamp. Inscribed PHILIPPINE ISLANDS INTERNAL REVENUE. Serial number handstamped in black. The design is of the type shown in Figure 113 but without the surcharge. No specimens of this issue without the surcharge of 1932, have been seen. But Nos. W-1186 to W-1190, bearing the surcharge affixed in 1932, are still current in 1941. It is not certain that No. W-1185 was actually issued. Regulations No. 4, promulgated on June 28, 1916, did not authorize this denomina-

tion. Hence, W-1185, if issued, must have been issued prior to June 28, 1916.

(a) Tax: P1.20 per M

W-1182	P0.12 black and gray on blue (100)
W-1183	0.18 black and gray on blue (150)
W-1184	0.24 black and gray on blue (200)
W-1185	0.30 black and gray on blue (250)
W-1186	0.60 black and gray on blue (500)
W-1187	0.72 black and gray on blue (600)
W-1188	0.75 black and gray on blue (625)
W-1189	0.84 black and gray on blue (700)
W-1190	0.87 black and gray on blue (725)
W-1191	0.90 black and gray on blue (750)



Fig. 111

1919-1925 ( ? ). 127 mm x 30 mm (P0.16 to P0.50) and 177 mm x 30 mm (P0.80 to P1.50). Rouletted. Watermarked double-lined PIBIR, or watermarked double-lined PIRS. Type of 1916-1919, with the CAUTION printed in both English and Spanish. No specimens of this issue without the surcharge of 1932 have been seen. But No. W-1197, bearing the surcharge affixed in 1932, was current up to June 30, 1939.

(b) Tax: P1.60 per M

W-1192	P0.16 black and gray on blue (100)
W-1193	0.40 black and gray on blue (250)
W-1194	0.80 black and gray on blue (500)
W-1195	0.96 black and gray on blue (600)
W-1196	1.00 black and gray on blue (625)
W-1197	1.20 black and gray on blue (750)

(c) Tax: P2 per M

W-1198	P0.20 black and gray on blue (100)
W-1199	0.40 black and gray on blue (200)
W-1200	0.50 black and gray on blue (250)
W-1201	1.00 black and gray on blue (500)
W-1202	1.50 black and gray on blue (750)

1925-1932 ( ? ). 25 mm x 47 mm. Rouletted. Watermarked double-lined PIRS. Typographed in black on blue paper on which is printed in green, blue, gray or violet an ornamental background which features a monogram, BIR. Arms of the Philippine Islands in the center. Labels indicating the number of cigarettes per package, the tax rate per M, and the value of the stamp. (Figure III). No specimens of Nos. W-1205 to W-1207 without the surcharge have been seen. But Nos. W-1206, bearing the surcharge affixed in 1932, was current up to June 30, 1939.

(a) Tax: P1.20 per M

W-1203	P0.012 black and green on blue (10)
W-1204	0.024 black and blue on blue (20)
W-1205	0.06 black and gray on blue (50)

(b) Tax: P1.60 per M

W-1206	0.032 black and green on blue (20)
W-1207	0.08 black and violet on blue (50)

1925-1932 ( ? ). 127 mm x 30 mm (P0.12 to P0.40) and 177 mm x 30 mm (P0.90). Rouletted. Watermarked double-lined PIRS. Type of 1916-1919, but with the CAUTION printed in English only. One of these stamps, bearing a surcharge affixed in 1932, is shown in Figure 114. No specimens of this issue without surcharge have been seen. But No. W-1208, bearing the surcharge affixed in 1932, is still current in 1941. And No. W-1212, bearing a similar surcharge was current up to June 30, 1939. It is not certain that No. W-1208 to W-1211 were issued.

(a) Tax: P1.20 per M

W-1208	P0.12 black and gray on blue (100)
W-1209	0.18 black and gray on blue (150)
W-1210	0.24 black and gray on blue (200)
W-1211	0.90 black and gray on blue (750)

(b) Tax: P2 per M

W-1212	P0.40 black and gray on blue (200)
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1932 (December 5). Cigarette stamps of 1916-1932 surcharged in red, "ACT NO. 4004", with new tax rates and new values. (Figure 112, 113, and 114). No specimens of Nos. W-1215, W-1217, W-1218, W-1219, W-1225, W-1226 to W-1232, W-1234 and W-1236 to W-1239, have been seen. No. W-1217 may have been surcharged on W-1183, No. 1218 on W-1284, and No. W-1225 on W-1191. It is not certain that No. W-1219 was issued. The official form for requisitioning tobacco tax stamps which was in use early in 1939 included a stamp of the same denomination as No. W-1219. But this stamp was not on hand and was not in use at that time. This denomination, if issued, may have been issued subsequent to 1932. And, if issued subsequent to 1932, it would be a stamp without a surcharge.





Fig. 112

(a) Tax: P1.30 per M on P1.20 per M

W-1213	P0.013	on P0.012 black and green (10) (W-1203)
W-1214	0.026	on 0.024 black and blue (20) (W-1204)
W-1215	0.065	on 0.06 black and gray (50) (W-1205)
W-1216	0.13	on 0.12 black and gray (100) (W-1208)
W-1217	0.195	on 0.18 black and gray (150) (W-1209 ?)
W-1218	0.26	on 0.24 black and gray (200) (W-1210 ?)
W-1219	0.325	on 0.30 black and gray (250) (W-1185 ?)
W-1220	0.65	on 0.60 black and gray (500) (W-1186)
W-1221	0.78	on 0.72 black and gray (600) (W-1187)
W-1222	0.9125	on 0.75 black and gray (625) (W-1188)
W-1223	0.91	on 0.84 black and gray (700) (W-1189)
W-1224	0.9425	on 0.87 black and gray (725) (W-1190)
W-1225	0.975	on 0.90 black and gray (750) (W-1211 ?)

(b) Tax: P1.80 per M on P1.60 per M

W-1226	0.036	on 0.032 black and green (20) (W-1206)
W-1227	0.09	on 0.08 black and violet (50) (W-1207)
W-1228	0.18	on 0.16 black and gray (100) (W-1192)
W-1229	0.45	on 0.40 black and gray (250) (W-1193)
W-1230	0.90	on 0.80 black and gray (500) (W-1194)
W-1231	1.08	on 0.96 black and gray (600) (W-1195)
W-1232	1.125	on 1.00 black and gray (625) (W-1196)
W-1233	1.35	on 1.20 black and gray (750) (W-1197)

(c) Tax: P2.30 per M on P2 per M

W-1234	0.23	on 0.20 black and gray (100) (W-1198)
W-1235	0.46	on 0.40 black and gray (200) (W-1212)
W-1236	0.575	on 0.50 black and gray (250) (W-1200)
W-1237	1.15	on 1.00 black and gray (500) (W-1201)
W-1238	1.38	on 1.20 black and gray (600) (W-1161)
W-1239	1.725	on 1.50 black and gray (750) (W-1202)



Fig. 113



Fig. 114



Fig. 115'



Fig. 117



Fig. 119



Fig. 116

1933-1935. 25 mm x 47 mm (P0.013 to P0.09), 127 mm x 30 mm (P0.195 to P0.575), and 177 mm x 30 mm (P0.975). Rouletted. Watermarked double-lined PIRS. Type of 1925-1932. (Figures 115 and 116). It is not certain that Nos. W-1243 and W-1245 were issued.

(a) Tax: P1.30 per M

W-1240	P0.013	black and green on blue (10)
W-1241	0.026	black and blue on blue (20)
W-1242	0.065	black and gray on blue (50)
W-1243	0.195	black and gray on blue (150)
W-1244	0.26	black and gray on blue (200)
W-1245	0.975	black and gray on blue (750)

(b) Tax: P1.80 per M

W-1246	0.09	black and violet on blue (50)
W-1247	0.45	black and gray on blue (250)

(c) Tax: P2.30 per M

W-1248	0.575	black and gray on blue (250)
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Note: No Specimens of Nos. W-1246 to W-1248 without surcharge have been seen, but all of these stamps, bearing surcharges affixed in 1939, are still current in 1941.

1936-1939. 25 mm x 47 mm (P0.026) and 177 mm x 30 mm (P0.195 and P0.975). Rouletted. Watermarked double-lined PIRS. Type of 1925-1932 but bearing the Arms of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. (Figures 117 and 118).

(a) Tax: P1.30 per M

W-1249	P0.026	black and blue on blue (20)
W-1250	0.195	black and gray on blue (150)
W-1251	0.975	black and gray on blue (750)

1939. Cigarette stamps of 1933-1935 surcharged in red, "COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 466", with new tax rates and new values. Although they have been available for use since 1939, none of these stamps had been sold up to July 24, 1941. (Figures 119 and 120).

(b) Tax: P3.00 per M on P1.80 per M

W-1252	P0.15 on P0.09	black and violet (50) (W-1246)
W-1253	0.75 on 0.45	black and gray (250) (W-1247)

(c) Tax: P4.00 per M on P2.30 per M

W-1254	1.00 on 0.575	black and gray (250) (W-1248)
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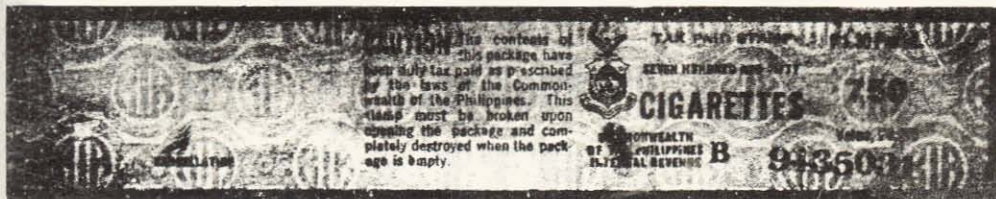


Fig. 118



Fig. 120

1939: 25 mm x 47 mm (P0.06), 127 mm x 30 mm (P0.30 to P0.80) and 177 mm x 30 mm (P1.50 to P3.00). Rouletted. Watermarked double-lined PIRS. Type of 1936-1939, but denominations of P0.30 and higher are inscribed "PHILIPPINE INTERNAL REVENUE".

(a) Tax: P3 per M

W-1255	P0.06	black and green on blue (20)
W-1256	0.30	black and gray on blue (100)
W-1257	0.60	black and gray on blue (200)
W-1258	1.50	black and gray on blue (500)
W-1259	1.80	black and gray on blue (600)
W-1260	1.875	black and gray on blue (625)
W-1261	2.25	black and gray on blue (750)

(b) Tax: P4 per M

W-1262	0.40	black and gray on blue (100)
W-1263	0.80	black and gray on blue (200)
W-1264	2.00	black and gray on blue (500)
W-1265	2.40	black and gray on blue (600)
W-1266	3.00	black and gray on blue (750)

**Note:** The increase in the specific tax imposed by Commonwealth Act No. 466, which became effective on July 1, 1939, upon cigarettes whose wholesale price, less tax, was more than P4 but not more than P6 per M, and upon cigarettes whose wholesale price, less tax, was more than P6 per M, has apparently resulted in a considerable decrease in the quantity of these classes manufactured in the Philippines. Up to July 24, 1941, none of stamps Nos. W-1260 and W-1263 to W-1266 had been sold. There had been sold: 240 of No. W-1256; 280 of No. W-1257; 230 of No. W-1258; 10 of No. W-1259; 730 of No. W-1261; and 230 of No. W-1262. The quantity of No. W-1255 which had been sold was not determined.

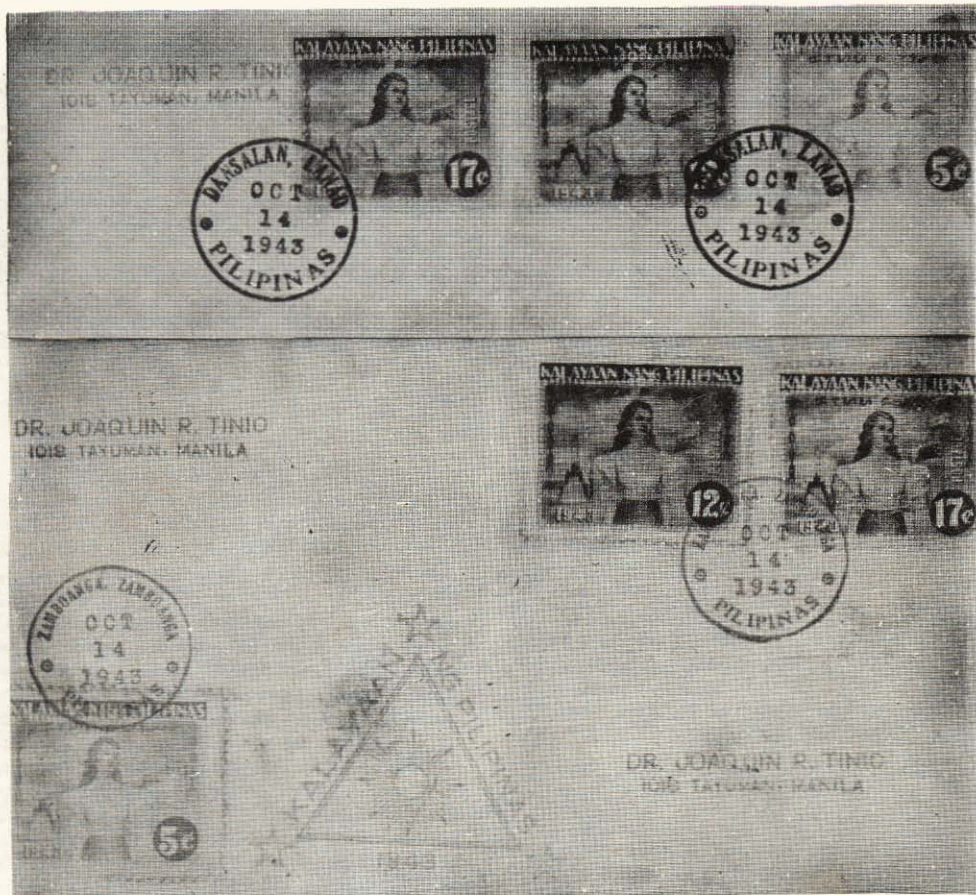
(NEXT ISSUE:  
SMOKING TOBACCO  
TAX STAMPS.)



# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

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THE OCTOBER 14, 1943 –  
"KALAYAAN" FIRST DAY COVERS –  
THE ILLUSIVE 48 DIFFERENT CANCELLATIONS.

By Mario Que