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

FIRST U.S. PRINTED IR STAMPS

Including some usual and unusual examples on document
by Douglas K. Lehman

Some of my favorite fiscals are the first Internal Revenue (IR) stamps printed for the US governments in the Philippines. These stamps were used for about five and one-half years. There were just four values that were available in this 1899-1904 period and figure 1 shows the principal use for each value.

(Initial Spanish provisional stamps, available in the same four values, precede these issues but those provisionals are not part of this article's scope.)

Internal Revenue Stamps — 1899-1904

Value	Primary Color	Principle Rate	
		May 1899 — 1902	1902 — Dec 1904
1c	Black	No specified use	(Not available after October 1902)
2c	Red	Receipts & Invoices 15 Pesos and under	
5c	Blue	Custom Duties	(Customs replaced IR stamps February 1902)
10c	Brown & Green	Receipts & Invoices over 15 Pesos	

Figure 1

There are actually three separate issues of these IR stamps and for purposes of this article I will call them the first, second and third sub-issues. Before I describe these sub-issues, let me digress and explain why these sub-issues fascinate me. Contemporary publications of this era contain ardent descriptions of these IR stamps as they were discovered and cataloged. London was a particularly lively collecting area and *Morley's Philatelic Journal* chronicles their discovery. Dr. James C. Perry, working in the Islands, actually witnessed this period, had access to the official records, and then published his findings in the August and September 1903 issues of the *American Journal of Philately*. When London received Dr. Perry's articles (March 1904) they eagerly compared their knowledge with his and proclaimed that "...so that, together with Mr. Preston Pearce's able contributions to our own pages, we are in a fair way of arriving at a satisfactory classification

of these stamps though many knotty points of detail will still remain for the energetic collector to solve." Much later, Arnold H. Warren was able to look at Dr. Perry's collection when he prepared his now famous 1967-68 catalog listing of Philippine fiscals for the *American Philatelist*, as the APS publication is now called. However, I find that one has to look at all three authors - Pearce, Perry, and Warren - to discover the complete story.

Warren First IR Sub-Issues

	First	Second	Third
Value	May 1899	June 1901	October 1902
1c	W-511	W-516	—
2c	W-512	W-517	W-524
5c	W-513	W-518	—
10c	W-514	W-519 (Brown) W-520 (Green)	W-525 (Green)

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows Warren's final catalog listing of the major varieties. Documents that showed actual usage were known to all three researchers but their availability to today's collector is scarce. However, documents are available to a person who is diligent and persistent, and this article will illustrate several sub-issue values on illustrative documents.

A quick review of the sub-issue differences is appropriate next. The first (W-511-14) and second (W-516-20) sub-issues are similar in design, differing only in the number of stars over the eagle and certain measurements which vary 0.5-1.0mm. All four values are represented in the first and second sub-issues. I have not illustrated all four values in this article since only the color and value change between sub-issues. However, the 10 centavos value was issued in two colors during the second sub-issue printings and all green examples (W-520) must be a second sub-issue fiscal. (Note: I am using the term 'Centavos' for one-hundredth of a Peso even though this term did not come into use until 1904.) The first and second sub-issues come in an assortment of shades which will not be

discussed here except for the green 10 centavos stamp, W-520. Warren describes three shades as light, bright, and olive green, which can be misleading. The light and bright green examples comprise the first and last printings which are very similar and these are the examples most often observed. The single olive green printings when found will never be mistaken if you listen to Pearce's description: "...in a greasy yellowish green ink which makes a solid mass of the background, the other is much more clearly printed..."

The third (W-524-25) sub-issue is very distinct with values in color (first and second sub-issues have negative printed values the "color" of the stamp paper). The third sub-issue has distinct differences or types not mentioned by Perry and Warren. These types were reported by Preston Pearce in 1901. Each value has two types which are distinct to the stamp columns - odd numbered columns are Type I and even numbered columns are Type II. Here is how Mr. Pearce describes the 2-centavos types: "Type I has the peculiarities of a short "I" in "INTERNAL," a long third and the fourth and fifth letters of "PHILIPPINE" joined; Type II has a short third and separate fourth and fifth letters in that word, and a short "I" at the commencement and something that does not represent any Roman letter at the end of the word "ISLANDS," the said something being rather like a reversed c." The joined "L" and "I" form a "U" and this is the best clue to each type as the other characteristics seem similar under magnification.

For the 10-centavos type, Pearce continues; "Type I: short "I" and long "T" in "INTERNAL"; three strokes downwards, from right to left, against upper right portion of figure "o" in left circle [with "10"]; last letter of "PESO" square. Type II: letters of "INTERNAL" same length; one stroke downwards, from left to right, in left circle; last letter of "PESO" circular. In Type I, the left stroke of the "H" in "PHILIPPINE" is defective. In Type II, the right stroke is incomplete. Curiously, in both types the first "I" of the word is composed of three dots." The strokes which I underlined and the "H" are the best key to the types when using magnification.

I will next discuss the 1- and 5-centavos IR rates for which I have no documents, followed by the 2- and 10-centavos rates with corresponding illustrative documents.

The 1-centavos fiscal had no specific use (see again Figure 1). Dr. Perry relates: "...the 1c de peso is by far the rarest, and is very

difficult to find even in the Philippines for the reason that a stamp of this value was rarely used, being too small a denomination for the usual receipt. A few were sold in making change at the stamp window and in making up other amounts." However, no document with a pair of 1 centavos stamps has ever been recorded. To this Pearce added; "This I am told was a mistake, and my informant considered that it would be one of the rarest provisionals as hardly any had been sold. To this apparently must be added the qualification of rare in used condition, for I see that Mr. Morley has obtained a supply of unused copies." I have also never seen or heard of a genuine used copy of a 1-centavos stamp. There were 5000 1-centavos IR fiscals printed in the first sub-issue. The second sub-issue, printed in June 1901, contained 4000 more. I believe the mint copies received in London were of the first sub-issue. Mr. Morley was able to receive these copies via an officer of the US Marine service in 1901. The second sub-issue 1-centavos (W-516) is the key to the set. I believe very few of the 4000 were issued and most were later destroyed. I looked eight years before I found a copy early in 1987. That copy is on the front cover where one can count, without magnification, the 9 stars over the eagle's head. Before I found this copy I had "purchased" W-516 about a half-dozen times only to find out it was W-511!

The 5-centavos fiscal saw use on customs documents but, again, no recorded copies exist. Those verbally reported from contemporary times indicate it was primarily used to make the 25-centavos rate. I can only assume the customs documents were retained either by a business or the government and destroyed routinely. The customs use of IR stamps was just short of three years and thousands of documents were probably processed. It is possible that "liberated" customs documents may show up sometime.

This leaves only the 2- and 10-centavos fiscals to be shown on document and the purpose of this article is to show both usual and unusual documents with these stamps affixed.

Figure 3 shows the proper use of the 2-centavos value. This is a Type II example; the straight edge indicates it was from column 10 (other differences described before are impossible to see). As Figure 1 indicated, this value is used for receipts 15-Pesos and under. The fiscal in this figure is a third sub-issue stamp for an invoice of 5-Pesos and 60-centavos. The invoice is dated September 30, 1904, for goods delivered on the sixth. The third

sub-issue was issued in October 1902, so it would be expected that this would be the available IR fiscal by 1904 in Tacloban. The stamp is not tied—a common occurrence during this period—but the use is authentic.

FACTURA N.º 4


Compañía Gral. de Tabacos de Filipinas
CASA DE TACLOBAN

D. *S. Suberter* *por víveres*
que ha comprado durante este mes.

Debe:

Fecha	DETALLE	PRECIO	IMPORTE	
			Pesos	C.º
<i>Sept 6</i>	<i>1 q. Fav. de Coton</i>	<i>(25)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>+ S. Salmon</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>60</i>
		<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>60</i>

S. E. u. O.
Tacloban 30 de Sept. de 1904




[Handwritten Signature]

Figure 3.
 Third sub-issue IR Fiscal (W-524); note positive value "2".

The next use calling for a 2-centavos rate concerns two American school teachers working in Pototan, Iloilo. The Philippine Civil Commission passed an act authorizing the American General Superintendent of Public Instruction to hire 1,000 U.S. teachers for schools throughout the Philippines. This act was passed July 21, 1901, and the University of California at Berkley was assigned a quota of 20 teachers for 1902. George W. Aschenbrenner, formerly of Iowa, and a recent graduate of Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, was tendered an appointment December 9, 1901, and accepted five days later. Mr. Aschenbrenner sailed with his wife, Olive, (an Oregon resident he met and married after college) from San Francisco on the transport GRANT, February 8, 1902. The normal annual salary in these days was \$1200 for men and \$1020 for women (yes, even with the same qualifications). However, Mr. Aschenbrenner's starting salary was \$1400 because he was married. Mrs. Aschenbrenner, however, accepted an appointment on December 15, 1902 at \$900 (apparently, the lower salary was necessary to offset her husband's higher salary). The couple rented a house while in Pototan that cost them 15 Pesos a month. Pototan is an island city of Iloilo. As a fairly remote city, the supply of all value postage and fiscal stamps was not always guaranteed. This is evident by the document shown in Figure 4. The receipt is for the month of October 1902. The rate required is 2 centavos, the maximum amount before the increase to a 10-centavos stamp. Apparently, no fiscal stamps were available for this document and a 1-cent postage stamp was substituted. From October 22 to November 10, 1902, the official exchange rate would result in a US cent equalling 2.46 Philippine centavos. Thus, this receipt is actually overpaid almost one-half centavos. This is believed to be the first recorded example of a postage stamp paying a fiscal rate (except for the issues of the Aguinaldo guerrilla revolutionary government). In the 80-plus years since its use, no contemporary or modern writer has stated this possibility. Mr. Aschenbrenner's son, George W. Aschenbrenner, Jr., is an avid revenue collector and the owner of this document and a few more house receipts. All these documents have been preserved within the family and passed down from father to son. Other receipts (not illustrated) for February 1903 and May 1904 have the correct 2-centavos second sub-issue IR affixed. The third sub-issue had been issued one and one-half years before the latter date showing how remote the location in Pototan was in obtaining new stamps. We do not know who overpaid the 0.46 centavos (it certainly was affordable!) — landlord, tenant, or government. If the latter, we can assume the proper accountability was performed between the Post Office and the local IR agent who,

NOTA de efectos comprados de Hoskyn y C.ª por
M. Geo. W. Achenbrenner

1 Botero 1/2 doz. 3/4 doz. Chimneys	50
1/2 doz. Flour	3
1/2 B. of Soda	60
1/2 B. Vinegar. 1/2 doz.	55
1/2 B. of Vinegar	35
1/2 Cope Milk	2 00
1/2 Broom	10
1/2 Chinese Broom	25
1/2 Salt Cellar	20
1/2 A Cabinet of Soda	12
1/2 doz. Extra Chimneys per Broom	6
1/2 B. Table Salt	2 96
	67 71
1/2 Paid 29th May 1902	33 71
1/2 Balance	34 -



Geo. W. Achenbrenner

W. C. Romney

 JUN 3rd 1902

Figure 5.

Second Sub-issue green IR fiscal (W-520) with negative value "10".

in all probability, was the same person. The postage stamp is not tied, but the family ownership and the paper discoloration lend credibility that the use is genuine.

Figure 5 illustrates a document with the proper use of the more common 10-centavos fiscal. This invoice, also belonging to the Aschenbrenner collection, has a balance of 34 Pesos, which is over the 15 Pesos threshold for this rate. This is another second sub-issue IR fiscal stamp (green W-520). The invoice is dated June 3, 1902. It is tied with a "Hoskyn & Co — Iloilo" handstamp of the more populated coastal city. One copy of the receipt normally served as an invoice when the total amount was not paid in full. The most expensive item purchased represented about a quarter of Mr. Aschenbrenner's monthly salary. Given the cost of food, shelter and other miscellaneous items, life was not too bad as a teacher in the Philippines in those days. In fact, after Mr. Aschenbrenner started teaching, this couple banked her salary. At the conclusion of their joint teaching assignments, funded with the money they saved, this couple relaxed with a boat trip around the world. The Ascenbrenners never forgot the Philippines, but despite wanting to return were unable to go back after starting their family in 1906. However, their son George (Junior) remembers as a youngster hosting many Filipino friends of his parents in Covina, California, on an orange ranch where the family finally resided.

Figure 6 completes this montage of usual and unusual examples of the 2- and 10-centavos IR stamps on documents. This figure shows a second sub-issue 10-centavos stamp used on a telegraph receipt. The 25-plus dollars (50+ Pesos, as one-dollar equalled two-Pesos all of 1901) equates to well more than the 15-Peso requirement for the 10-centavos rate. The stamp is cancelled in purple and reads: "The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, LTD, Manila Station, 3-4-01". There is a red "5" correcting the "3" in the cancelling device, which then matches the date on the receipt — May 6, 1901. This is another green variety IR (W-520) and represents an early use as this color which was not printed until January 1901. The stamp document is usual in portraying a fiscal rate, but unusual in that three years earlier (under Spanish rule) this document would have required telegraph stamps. The US military government initially decided to continue Spanish laws and corresponding fiscal and postal stamps in just about all cases except when they discontinued the use of telegraph stamps. As a result, Internal Revenue laws were now applicable to telegrams sent and represent a new use when combined with a receipt for a telegram sent.

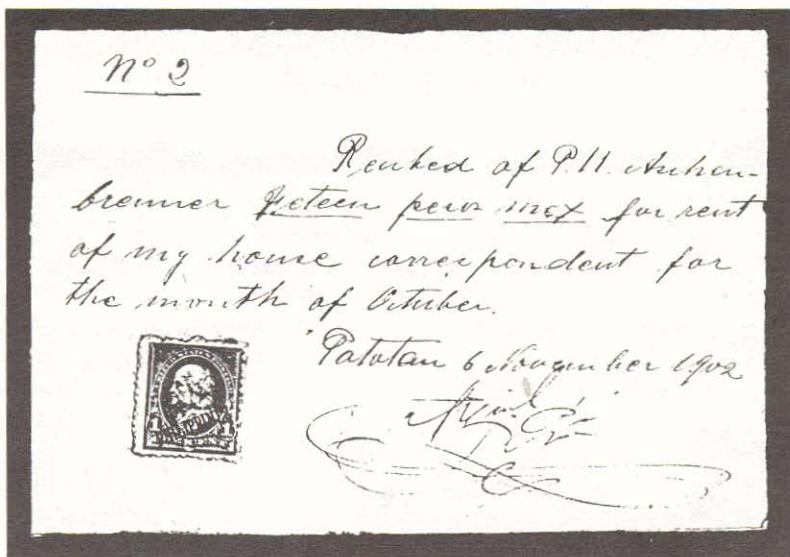


Figure 4.

Rare use of 1-cent Postage stamp paying 2-centavos IR rate.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited.
 In Connection with the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited.

MANILA STATION.

Date 5 26 1901

Received of Mr. M. McCloskey the
 sum of dollars 25 and cents 13
 for Message No. 1 to Pittsburgh
7 400
 Signature [Signature]

William Brown & Co. Ltd., Export Stationers, Ac., London, E.C.

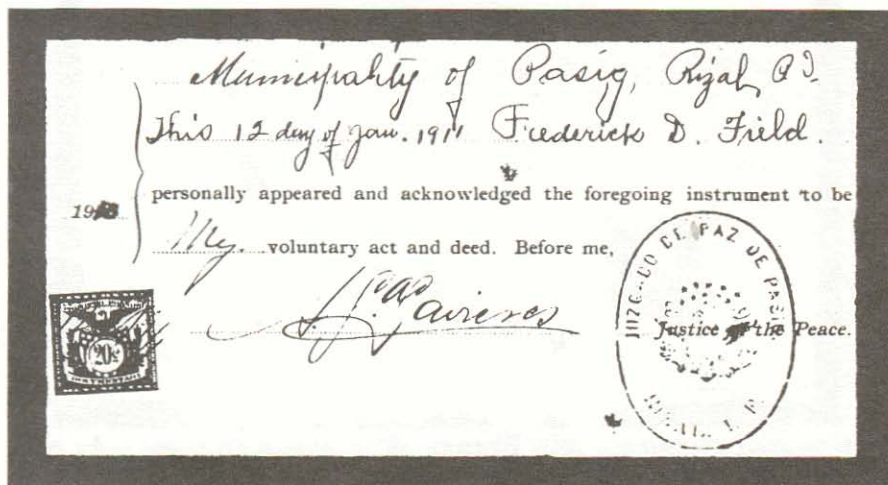
Figure 6.

Second sub-issue green IR fiscal (W-520) on telegraph receipt.

Collecting fiscal stamps on document is, to me, the same as collecting postage stamps on cover is to the postal historian. Fiscal documents with the proper application of rates along with the people and times represented can tell fascinating stories. The author would be interested in receiving actual or Xerox copies of Philippine fiscal documents — perhaps there is a story waiting there to be told.

AN INTERESTING REVENUE FIND

By Ray L. Coughlin



A few weeks ago, Mr. Bill Yelsik of Southaven Miss. sent me a document and asked me to tell him about the cancel and stamp affixed to it. The document itself was a standard Quitclaim form from Mass. for a parcel of land with buildings etc. The heirs of this land had apparently given it all to the owner, a Mr. George E. Field. The Deed had a further page of signatures, 2 from New Hampshire, one from Mass., and one from Virginia. A further inclusion was from California. The last signature and heir was George Field, but George was different. He was in the Philippines. The stamp and cancel I was to identify were Philipino.

The stamp was a 1907, 20 centavo Documentary, correctly used. (Warren #714 Perf 12). The Cancel, or seal, used translates: Justice of the Peace of Pasig, Rizal, Isle of Filipinas. This is quite interesting as I had not seen this fiscal cancel and seal (used interchangeably) from 1911 before. After showing it to a few of the revenue collectors here, I thought it would be of interest to all of our members.

Captured Gunji-yubin from the Philippines

By Fumihiko Yano

Some five hundred items of Japanese Gunji-yubin and postcards addressed by or to the Philippines Expeditionary Force were captured by the U.S. Army in the spring and summer of 1945! This is what it was my fortune to sort and classify. Upon analysis, there were 33 types, classified by imprinted designs and inscriptions. The senders were from some 58 units and the addressees were in 11 regions (mostly overseas territories) and 41 prefectures in Japan. These were items taken from war dead or prisoners-of-war, or left behind when the Japanese Army abandoned Manila, or found aboard captured ships. These, along with other captured documents, had been examined and evaluated at the U.S. Army Intelligence HQ in Manilla, after which they were routinely sent to the incinerator for disposal. At this time, a Dr. Jacobs was serving at this HQ as a military specialist in strategic topography. He took it upon himself to withdraw a batch before it was burned, and took it home with him on his return to his own country. According to what he has said, the quantity represented here is apparently but a wineglass to the ocean in comparison to the vast quantities of postal matter and documents that the U.S. Military handled.



Fig.1

Fig.2

Viewing this mountain of Gunji-yubin postcards, all from one area, emerging into the light of day after a lapse of 38 years, was an indescribable feeling. It is my intention to present here, with Dr. Jacobs' permission, only the most notable of these items.

(Fig.1) Navy Department Issue Special Military Air Postcards with Reply Labels Attached.

Used examples of these seem to me to be extremely scarce. Compared to the illustration printed in the Unyu Tsushin Koho (Transportation & Communication Official Bulletin. Ohnishi: Stamp Radar Sept.1981) dated July 6, 1944, the Anchor & Cherry Blossom imprinted design is different, and the type used for the explanatory text (square character style) and the Gunji-yubin are somewhat more flattened out.

I wish I could describe the various circumstances under which the many North-of-Australia Expeditionary Forces' cards, and this card, came to be in Manila, but with regard to the location of the senders, they were mailed after the turn of the year in 1945 from Ambon or the small islands north of Australia. (See Tachibaus-maru article.)
Editor's Note: Scheduled for a future issue of IPPS.

Issuance of this kind of card was announced in 1944 (July 6th), but when they were actually distributed to naval units in forward areas, we have no way of knowing. By the latter half of 1944, there were already numerous problems in transport so that distribution was slow, and base units aside, it is certain that deliveries were not made to those units detached to garrison many of the islands in the vastness of the Pacific and the Southeast Asia areas. This, combined with losses of shipping and aircraft exceeding expectations, I believe can be asserted are the reasons used examples have not survived.

(Fig.2) Special Military Air Postcards with Reply Labels Attached (Made in Philippines).

This type of card has been reported in detail by Messrs. Suzuki (Philatelist, June 1976), Shimada (Kanyo, December 1977), Ohnishi (Stamp Radar, July 1981) and others, and some reports on the overseas' printings as well.

Relating to those believed to have been produced in the Philippines are articles by Dr. Spaulding (JP, Feb.1968 23/10-13) and Dr. Bertalanffy (Postal Bell, Mar/Apr.1974). Points of differences with those issued by the Rikugun Juppeibu (Army Relief Dept.) are: lack of inscription, small characters in Yubin-hagaki' and Ming-style characters in 'Tokubetsu Gunji Koku-yubin' of the reply label, also in explanatory text. There are also differences in paper quality.

These are believed to have been printed locally as an emergency measure due to the worsening in the matter of supply to the Philippines, but because of the prevailing situation in those days, it seems probable that few ever arrived back in Japan. The one in the photograph was used in 1945, but by that time, except for urgent communication by means of Army or Navy aircraft, traffic with the homeland had already been suspended.

Some kinds of unused Gunji-yubin postcards from the time of the occupation can still be seen on the Philippines stamp market, and it is strange that one is unable to find this one these days.

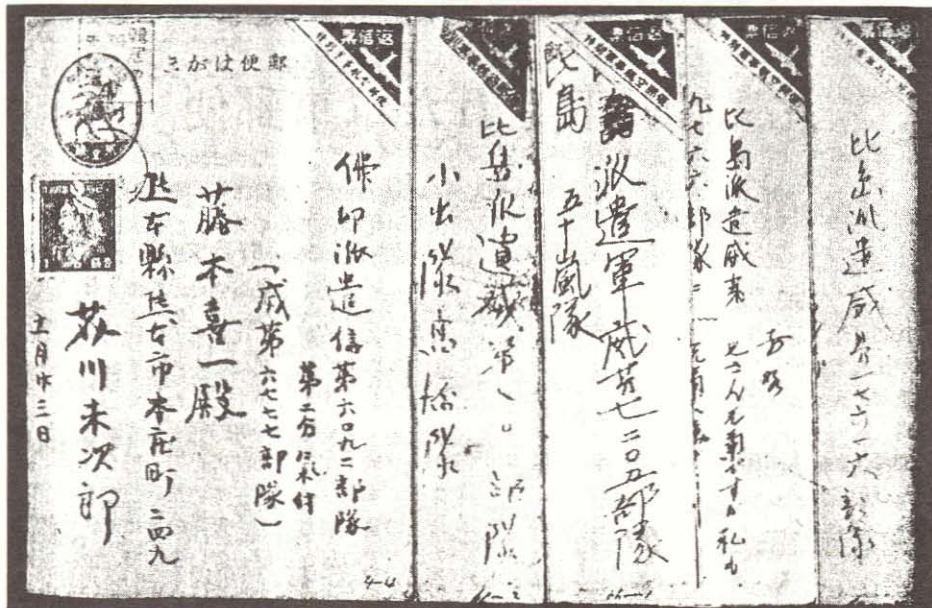


Figure 3.

Examples of Use of Special Military Air Postcards Reply Labels.

With respect to postcards addressed to a war zone and bearing Special Military Air Postcard "Reply Labels", this is one thing one wishes to reserve for those who make these their field of study. Since it is concluded that actual use of this system dated from 1944, it is thought that mail bearing "Reply Labels" was not few, but in the wake of the defeat in the war, almost none were brought home from overseas.

In the U.S., Dr. Spaulding first reported in 1962 (JP17/40-43) on one of these sent from Sakai City addressed to a unit in the Philippines. Following that, in 1968 (JP23/10-13), he described two items sent by the same person in Nisji-ku, Osaka, addressed to units in the Philippines and in Botanko (Mutankiang in E. Manchuria).

Dr. Jacobs' collection has five of these items, and they are being announced here for the first time. These were mailed in 1944 and of those with recent dates at that time, there is a Nov. 23rd (Kumamoto) and a Nov. 7th (Nagano). Regarding the style of the characters in Reply Label inscription, three have those of the Rikugun Juppeibu issue (Gothic), one was produced in the Philippines (Ming style), and the remaining one has square-style, somewhat smaller characters, and was made, perhaps, in Indo-China (?) (Arai, Kite Shumi Sept.1959).

Dr. Spaulding has also described in JP, Feb.1968 (JP/10-13), in a follow-up to the 1962 report, three copies in the possession of Col. Bowers, but these related to what in Japan is the so-called Fukuin-yubin (Repatriated soldier's mail), having been dispatched to the Philippines after the Japanese surrender.

(Fig.4) Special Military Return Postcards (Ohfukuhagaki) (REPLY CARD)

Prior reports by Messrs. Suzuki, Shimada and Ohnishi have described these detail, but here is an example of a reply half of a Special Military Return Postcard by air mail. This type of reply card was in use earlier, and, as might be expected, is relatively abundant here in Japan, compared to the "Reply Label Attached" type.

...Continued in Next Issue

PAPELES SELLADOS UPDATE

By Douglas K. Lehmann



In the July-December 1978 issue of this journal, Mario Que presented a comprehensive look at "The Philippine Stamped Papers 1640-1904". These stamped papers or Papeles Sellados still remain un-cataloged but research continues.

At the time of Mario Que's article, it was not known when the first-design series was replaced by the second-design series. Illustrations in the 1978 article show that the first-design series was at least used through 1757 while the second-design series at least began by 1838.

The enclosed photograph reduces this 81 year span down to 37 years. The Spanish inscription on the pictured paper is dated 1800-1801. This means the first-design was used at least up to 1801 and the second-design began sometime between 1802 and 1837. This particular paper was a remainder that was later used for the 1806-07 biennial. Based on the latter, it is possible the first design series was used through the end of the reign of King Charles IV in 1808 but at this time that is only my guess. More documents are needed to determine the exact biennial the design series was changed.

From the Past...

PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC LITERATURE

By Pablo M. Esperidion

...Reprinted from the July-August 1954 issue of Philippine Journal of Philately, Vol.VI No.6 - continued from previous issue.

A.F.F., newsletter of the Association Filatelica de Filipinas, Manila. Published in Spanish and English, twice a month, from September 15 to December 31, 1935. Vicente Pastor, editor.

A.F.F. Magazine, official publication of the Association Filatelica de Filipinas, Manila. Published monthly in 1935, and bi-monthly in 1937 with Ramon Catala, editor, quarterly from 1938 to 1939, with Pablo M. Esperidion, editor. From 1940 to 1941, it continued to be quarterly with Ramon Catala handling editorship. At the outbreak of the Pacific War it folded for the duration. In May 1946, it resumed publication with a dateline, "1942-1945," with Frederico Calero, editor. In January 1948, its issue bearing dateline, "1946-1947," was released with Jesus Cacho, as editor.

A.F.F. Silver Jubilee Issue, 1950 as well as the *A.F.F. Yearbooks*, 1951, 1952 and 1953, published by the Association Filatelica de Filipinas, Manila. Pablo M. Esperidion, editor.

The Airpost Flights of the Philippine Islands, by Walter Bruggmann. Published by the Philippine Air Mail Society, Manila, 1938. Printed by the Imprenta Germania, Manila, in two editions - ordinary and deluxe.

The Airmail Digest, official publication of the Philippine Air Mail Society, Manila. Published quarterly from 1938 to 1940. First issue, April-May-June, 1948. Pablo M. Esperidion, editor.

The Airmail Digest Yearbook 1940. Published by the Philippine Air Mail Society, Manila. Pablo M. Esperidion, editor.

Elizalde Stamp Journal, official journal of the Elizalde Stamp Club, Manila. Published quarterly from 1939 to 1941. First issue, October-November-December, 1939. At the outbreak of the Pacific War, its publication was suspended. Pablo M. Esperidion, editor.

Mayon Stamp Digest, official organ of the Philippine Philatelic Club, Manila. Published monthly from 1938 to 1941. Pat Yapsinco, editor.

A Primer of Philately, by Severino N. Luna. Published by the Philippine Philatelic Club, Manila, 1938.

The Philippine Legislative Palace Issue, by Arnold H. Warren. Published by the Association Filatelica de Filipinas, Manila, 1940.

PPC Flashes, newsletter of the Philippine Philatelic Club, Manila. Published occasionally during the Japanese Occupation. First issue (No.1), June 15, 1944. Last issue (No.17), October 14, 1944, six days before D-Day in Leyte by the U.S. Armed Forces. Pablo M. Esperidion, Editor. *Philatelic Ticker*, sister newsletter of the *PPC Flashes*. Published monthly. First issue (No.1), August 1944. Last issue (No.3), October 1944. Severino N. Luna, editor.

PPC Miniature Album, by R.D. Arispia Sr. A descriptive album of the Japanese Occupation Issues. Published by the Philippine Philatelic Club, Manila, in October 1944.

PPC News, official publication of the Philippine Philatelic Club, Manila. Issued monthly. First issue, September 2, 1945, incidentally, V-J Day. Last issue, October 1945. Pablo M. Esperidion, editor. (Note: *The PPC News* was the first stamp publication to come out during the liberation. After two issues its publication was suspended due to the very prohibitive cost of printing and materials.)

1945 Price List of Stamps of the Philippines Issued Under the Japanese Occupation. Published by the Afran Stamp Co., Manila, in May 1945. A combined price list-catalog, with Antonio Franco, editor.

1945 Catalog and Album of Stamps of the Philippines Issued Under the Japanese Occupation. Published by the Afran Stamp Co., Manila, July 1945. Antonio Franco, editor.

A Specialized Catalogue of Stamps of the Philippine Islands under Japanese Occupation, 1942-1945. Published by the Manila Stamp Co., Manila, July 1945. Yang Siu Chong, editor.

Philippine Standard Stamp Catalog, 5th edition. Published by Luna & Sons Trading, Manila, July 1945. Severino N. Luna, editor.

Philippine Standard Stamp Catalog, 6th edition. Published by Luna & Sons Trading, Manila, April 1946. Severino N. Luna, editor. (Note: The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th editions of this catalog have never come to the knowledge of the writer and that the 5th and 6th editions treated only the Japanese Occupation Issues.)

Philippine Philatelist, official journal of the Philippine Philatelic Club, Manila. Issued monthly. First number, August 1947. Last issue, October 1947. Pablo M. Esperidion, editor.

Philippine Journal of Philately. bi-monthly publication of the Stamp and Philatelic Division, Bureau of Posts, Manila. Published "in order to promote philately and philatelic literature," according to its editorial policy. First issue, September-October, 1948. Until November-December, 1951, Magdalena B. Bautista, editor. From 1952 up to the present, Jose L. Escudra, editor.

MJPC Monthly Publication, official organ of the Manila Junior Philatelic Club, Manila. Published monthly. First issue, September 1948. Latest issue seen, August 1949. Rolando M. Garcia, editor.

The Philatelette, bi-monthly journal of the Phila-Beth Club, Bethel Girls' High School, Manila. First issue, March-April, 1951. Grace P. Ang, editor.

FEPEC Clarion, published quarterly by the Far East Exchange Club, Manila. First issue, January-March 1952. Phil. Odulio, editor, up to the present.

Philippine Chinese Philatelic Club Journal, a quarterly magazine of the Philippine Chinese Philatelic Club, Manilla. Published in Chinese. First issue, a monthly, December 1951. In 1952, became quarterly with David Huang, editor. In 1953, Chua Eng Shiong was editor. Beginning in 1954, David Huang resumed editorship.

Phicipex Souvenir Book, 1854-1954. Published by the Philippine Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition, Manila, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the first postage stamps of the Philippines. Pablo M. Esperidion, editor.

Allied Prewar Publications

Besides the foregoing philatelic literature there were several printed price lists with informative pieces published by some stamp dealers in Manila before Pearl Harbor. They were published occasionally.

Then too, there were some newspapers and magazines of the general press both in Manila and in some provinces which published occasionally stamp Columns and feature articles. Among these prewar newspapers and magazines, there were the *Philippines Herald*, *The Tribune*, *Manila Daily Bulletin*, *The Sunday Informer*, *The Cebu Herald*, *The Davao Chronicle*, *The Fookien Times*, *El Debate*, *La Vanguardia*, *Taliba*, *Liwayway*, *Communications Magazine*, *Philippine Commonweal*, *Philippines Free Press*, *Graphic*, *Young Philippines*, etc.

A cross section of these general publications reveals they were published in English, Spanish, Tagalog and Chinese. Thereby, the voice of philately, not to say philatelic journalism in the Philippines, found its way thru the lay press in different languages. This was prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War.

Allied Postwar Publications

Since the liberation of the Philippines, the first sign of philatelic journalism in the local general press was observed in the *Daily Pacifican*, an army newspaper published daily in Manila by the Intelligence and Education Section of the U.S. Armed Forces. This army daily had been published since the early days of the liberation of Manila up to 1948. But early in 1946, it conducted a stamp column for the U.S. Armed Forces. Subject column lasted for five issues. They were: March 17, 24, 31, and April 6 and 14, 1946.

Following the *Daily Pacifican*, since the Philippines became a Republic in July, 1946, some Manila dailies resumed doing their bit for the promotion of Philippine philately with the occasional publication of news items and articles on the hobby. Among these newspapers are the *Manila Chronicle*, *Manila Times*, *Voz de Manila*, *Manila Daily Bulletin*, *Philippines Herald*, *Evening News* and the *Daily Mirror*, this latter conducting at present a stamp column in its weekly supplement.

Then, too, there are the local Chinese dailies, such as the *Chinese Commercial News*, *Fookein Times*, *The Kong Li Po News*, and the *Great China News*, the former having published a stamp column in Chinese in its weekly magazine and said column lasted for a couple of years.

Likewise, there are some magazines of the general press, foremost among them, the *Weekly Women's Magazine* which had conducted a stamp column lasting for more than a year.

Postlude

Apparently, both the general and philatelic press in the Philippines are contributing a great deal to the propagation and promotion of philately. And noteworthy, despite the present difficulties being encountered by local stamp organizations in the publication of philatelic literature, yet it's amazing to observe their attempts in this particular endeavor. Indeed, it's an endeavor which entails a lot of sacrifice, a sacrifice being made just for the sake of philately - the most democratic hobby in the world.

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Index of

THE PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS — Volumes VIII and IX

AIR MAILS

Madrid- Manilla Forgery; R.C. Williams, VIII No.1, p.1.

AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION

Banholtz "OB" Officials; R.C. Williams, IX No.1, pp.16-17.

Bruggman, Walter: Obituary; VIII No.1, pp.19-20.

Imperfs: 1925 Specimens; R.C. Williams, VIII No.1, pp.8-9.

San Fernando Military Station Cancels; Warren L. Zahler, IX No.1, pp.6-9.

World War I Censorship; Peter Harradine, VIII No.1, pp.2-5.

CASH TICKETS, OFFICIAL

Official Cash Tickets; Gene Garrett, IX No.3, pp.7-14.

Official Cash Tickets; R.C. Williams, IX No.2, pp.1-2.

GUERRILLA STAMPS

10th Military District - illus. cover; VIII No.1, p.21.

HANDSTAMPED VICTORY OVERPRINTS

The Handstamped Victory Issues; R.C. Williams, IX No.1, pp.1-2.

Forgeries in the Victory Handstamps; R.C. Williams, VII No.1, pp.11-13.

Forgeries in the Victory Handstamps; R.C. Williams, IX No.1, pp.3-4.

Possible Forgery in Victory Overprint; R.C. Williams, IX No.1, pp.4-5.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION

Captured Gunji-yubin, Part 1; YANO Fumihiko, IX No.4, pp.11-14.

Japanese Occupation - A New Discovery; Eugene A. Garrett, VIII No.1, p.10.

National Heroes Souvenir Sheet-illus. cover; VIII No.1, p.21.

NUX1 and NUX2; Japanese Slogans; Ray I. Coughlin, IX No.2, pp.2-8.

LIBERATION PERIOD

Curious Cover; Eugene A. Garrett, IX No.2, pp.8-12.

Liberation Period-illus. cover; IX No.2, p.21.

LITERATURE, PHILATELIC

Philippines Philatelic Literature-Part 1; Pablo M. Esperidion, IX No.3, pp.17-21.

Philippine Philatelic Literature-Part 2; Pablo M. Esperidion, IX No.4, pp.16-20.

POSTAL STATIONERY

Philippine Envelope Error; Sloane's Column, IX No.2, p.12.

Philippine Stationery: More New Discoveries; Gene Garrett, IX No.3, pp.15-16.

An Unlisted General Request Corner Card; Eugene A. Garrett, IX No.2, p.17.

REVENUES

First U.S. Printed IR Stamps; Douglas Lehmann, IX No.4, pp.1-9.

Interesting Revenue Find; Ray I. Coughlin, IX No.4, p.10.

The Lady Unveiled; Douglas K. Lehmann, IX No.3, pp.1-6.

Mystery Philippine Revenue; Idus L. Murphee, VIII No.1, pp.5-7.

Papeles Sellados Update; Douglas K. Lehmann, IX No.4, p.15.

SPANISH PERIOD

Color Error Discovered on Scott #109; Don Peterson, IX No.1, p.10.

Unlisted (Scott) Surcharges of 1881-88 Period-Part 1; Don Peterson, VIII No.1, p.19.

Unlisted (Scott) Surcharges of 1881-88 Period-Part 2; Don Peterson, VIII No.1, p.19.

Unlisted (Scott) Surcharges of 1881-88 Period-Part 3; Don Peterson, IX No.1, pp.11-16.

1870 Scott Issue (#39-42); Don Peterson, IX No.2, pp.13-16.

The 1878 "0.0625" De Peso Issue; Don J. Peterson, IX No.1 pp.18-19.

MISCELLANEOUS

Phun with the Philippines; Robert L. Griffin, IX No.2, pp.18-20.

Two Currency Covers; IX No.1, p.20.

International Philippine Philatelic Society

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