



PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

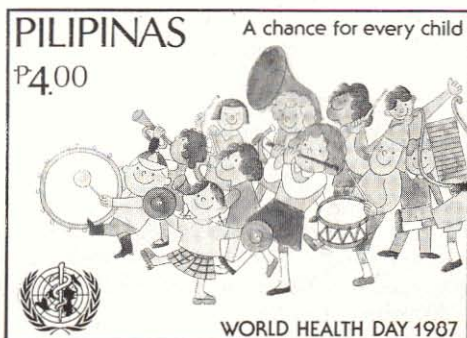
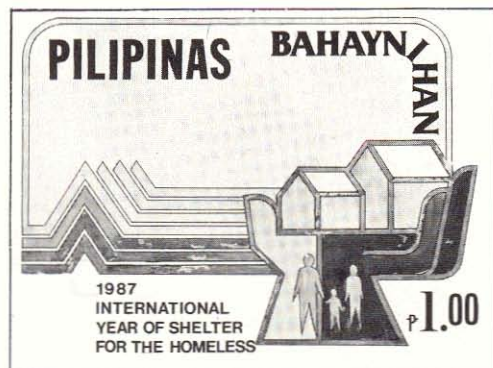
Volume 9 Special Edition

November 1987

PHILPEX '87

Phil-Am Life Insurance Building, United Nations Avenue, Manila,
November 27-29, 1987

Organized by the International Philippine Philatelic Society and Fil-Am Stamp Club in cooperation with the Bureau of Posts, Phil-Am Life Insurance Company, United Nations Postal Administration, GMA Radio Television Arts and San Miguel Corporation.



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PPN Volume 9 Special Edition is published as a Souvenir Program of PHILPEX '87 under PCMP Certificate of Registration No. 303. Any inquiry should be addressed to the President of IPPS, P.O. Box 437, Manila, Philippines.



MALACAÑANG
MANILA

MESSAGE

Allow me to convey my warmest greetings and congratulations to the International Philippine Philatelic Society on the occasion of its annual philatelic exhibitions PHILPEX '87.

Through stamps that chronicle the times and interests of this nation and the rest of the world, philately affords its hobbyist the rich opportunity to learn the customs, culture, arts, history, and politics of his own nation and other nations of the world. It also gives him a chance to delve into an incredible variety of subjects as well as win friends among his countrymen and other people. Indeed, stamp collecting opens a beautiful and fascinating new world of greater knowledge, understanding and fellowship. This will hopefully lead to a greater appreciation of one another, facilitating common interests and forging national as well as global unity and progress.

I fervently hope this occasion will serve to arouse greater interest in philately, not only as the study and collection of stamps, but more importantly, as an endeavor to cut through barriers between peoples and nations. I am confident that stamp collectors all over the world will always strive towards this important end of achieving world peace and harmony with the same zeal and enthusiasm that they give to their interest.

I extend every good wish for the success of PHILPEX '87!

CORAZON C. AQUINO

*President
Republic of the Philippines*



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Ministry of Transportation and Communications
BUREAU OF POSTS
MANILA
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL



MESSAGE

On November 27-29, 1987, the International Philippine Philatelic Society (IPPS) will hold its annual stamp exhibition "PHILPEX '87" at the PHILAMLIFE building, Manila.

The week also marks the annual observance of Philatelic Week by virtue of Presidential Proclamation No. 622.

As both significant occasions are celebrated, it is noteworthy and timely to recognize the valuable contribution that the International Philippine Philatelic Society has made to Philippine philately through its yearly stamp exhibition which have always been a crowd pleaser and drawer.

On this occasion, therefore, I offer my warmest felicitations and greetings for the success of PHILPEX '87 and to philatelists everywhere on the nationwide observance of Philatelic Week.



ANGELITO T. BANAYO
Postmaster General

Manila
November 27, 1987

**UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK**

MESSAGE

All of us at the United Nations Postal Administration wish the International Philippine Philatelic Society every success at Philpex '87.

We appreciate the tremendous contribution which the society has made towards international understanding through philately.

Gisela Grunewald
Chief, UNPA

MESSAGE

The United Nations Information Centre for the Philippines has been privileged over the years to work with the International Philippine Philatelic Society and its members whom we are proud to consider as our colleagues in spreading internationalism and promoting the goal of universal and lasting peace. We would like to commend the IPPS for its commitment to international objectives and furthering global understanding through world philately. We, of the U.N. information centre would like to extend our warmest good wishes for the success of Philpex '87.

Robina Sokal
Director

Luis V. Torres
Wilfredo Mascardo

Rolando Inciong
Luisa Liboro

Florentino Maquera

IPPS MESSAGES

The International Philippine Philatelic Society (IPPS) started the year with a bleak prospect of pursuing its philatelic activities — its treasury was empty.

Faced with this financial problem, the members of the Board both here and abroad, actively engaged in fund raising activities and conducted international mail auctions. These activities enabled the Society to generate enough resources to support its program for the year.

To our friends in the Philatelic world — welcome.

We hope you will enjoy our exhibit.

To parents of young stamp collectors — welcome. We hope you will find the exhibit a rewarding philatelic experience to stimulate your children's continuing interest in philately.

To the sponsors of PHILPEX '87

- ★ Burea of Posts ★ San Miguel Corporation ★ GMA Radio Television Arts
★ Phil-Am Life Insurance Corporation ★ United Nations Postal Administration

our heart felt gratitude for your cooperation.

To everybody who in one way or another cooperated — *Maraming Salamat Po*

WELCOME TO PHILPEX '87

Gustavo C. Ingles

President, Philippine Operations

The foreign operations of the IPPS have prospered during 1987. We have welcomed 31 new members during the first nine months, which is an excellent achievement for a specialist society such as ours, devoted solely to the philately of a single country: the Philippines.

We are truly international in scope, with members not only in the US and the Philippines, but also in Australia, Canada, England, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway and Spain.

Under the direction of Editor-in-Chief Robert F. Yacano of Eden, New York, the two Society publications, our journal *PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS* and our newsletter *IPPS News*, are appearing regularly on a quarterly basis. The IPPS Philippine Philatelic Library is rapidly accumulating the most extensive library of Philippine philatelic literature anywhere. The demand by members for copies of all such literature exceeds all expectations, and Librarian Daniel F. Ring of Cary, Illinois, is hard-pressed to find time to publish a comprehensive bibliography.

In mid-year we initiated a "mini-auction" feature with *IPPS News* under Auction Chairman David A. McMurtrie of Bolingbrook, Illinois, as a service to members who wish to dispose of surplus material, at the same time to those who wish to add missing items to their collections.

Perhaps the most exciting development during 1986 was the opening of a meaningful dialogue with the Scott Publishing Company through member Donald A. Peterson of Washington, DC. We have been invited to recommend long-overdue revisions to the Philippine listings in the catalogues published by that distinguished company. Dr. Ngo Tiong Tak of Manila has accepted responsibility for providing the detailed information required to upgrade the listings for issues of the Republic of the Philippines. All members have been invited to participate and express their opinions in this significant undertaking, which is certain to spur interest in Philippine philately.

In short, we anticipate a banner year in 1988, as our various activities gain momentum. We pledge our continued support to President Col. Gustavo C. Ingles and his energetic and talented group of officers and board members in Manila.

Eugene A. Garrett

President, International Operations

THE PHILPEX '87 RULES AND REGULATION

EXHIBITS

The Philippine Philatelic Exhibition or PHILPEX has been organized as a national competitive philatelic exhibition to serve as prelude before club members and all locally-based stamp collectors can join any F.I.P.* or APS* sponsored international shows. The PHILPEX festivities celebrate PHILATELIC WEEK.

PHILPEX '87 is an open competitive exhibition without any classification, limited to postal and postally-related items only. This means that no back-of-the-book material such as revenue, fiscals, seals and documentary stamped papers will be allowed for exhibition.

"Postal and postally-related items" include the following:

All stamps and pieces of documents issued by the post office:

Stamps: regular, commemorative, air mail, semi-postal, postage due, special delivery, official business, souvenir sheets, coils, booklet panes, post office seals.

Postal Stationery: postal cards, postal envelopes, wrappers, paid reply postal cards, registry receipts, registry return receipts, registry return postal cards, air letter sheets.

Others: proofs, specimen, errors, meter mail, precancels, perfin, special issues (e.g. 1925 imperfs), custom receipts on postal items, special event covers, advertising covers, letters related to the postal service, etc.; all postal history matters related to number 1, including the study of postmarks, cachets, special cancellations, censor marks and censor seals, registry marks, ads and labels, etc.; all postal history materials that did not pass thru the regular mailing system of the post office: ancient letters (pre-1783 for P.I.), ship mail, paquebot covers, royal service mail, pony express mail, forwarding agents, railroad postal system, diplomatic mail courriers, private mail courriers, local mail services (Negros, Panay, Bohol, Zamboanga and La Union in 1898-99), experimental and first flight covers, guerrilla mail (1942-45).

The rules and regulation governing the stamp exhibition are listed as follows:

1. All members of the IPPS and Fil-Am Stamp Club, as well as interested stamp collectors who reside in the Philippines regardless of nationality, are eligible to enter the competitive exhibition.
2. Exhibits that have won the Grand Award and Best Philippine Exhibit in past PHILPEX shows cannot be entered for competition.
3. Each entry should be entered with the prescribed application form, duly filled-up and signed by the prospective exhibitor.
4. It is imperative that the exhibitor is the sole owner of the collection displayed.

*F.I.P. stands for the Federation Internationale de Philatelie, while APS means the American Philatelic Society.

5. Upon acceptance, payment of the participation fees should be made in the amount of FIVE HUNDRED PESOS (P500 or US\$25) as an entrance fee per exhibit, plus TWENTY-FIVE PESOS (P25 or US\$1.25) per 16-page frame.
6. Each exhibitor may enter only one exhibit with a minimum of two frames up to a maximum of five frames. This means that the exhibit should have exactly either 32, 48, 64 or 80 pages.
7. In case the 16-page frames will not be sufficient to accommodate all exhibits, 6-page local standard frames will be used. Therefore, all competitive exhibitors should be ready to submit either 36, 48, 60 or 78 pages instead of the usual 32, 48, 64 or 80 pages.
8. The exhibition pages must contain only philatelic items and their corresponding write-up; pictures; fancy art work or heavy illustrations should strictly be avoided.
9. Mounting should be done on white or very light colored album sheets using a standard size of 8-½"x11" Uniformity of mounting and write-ups using the English language is required.
10. All album pages must be numbered consecutively below at the right hand corner of the back pages, and enclosed in transparent protective sheets preferably acetate or mylar.
11. For purpose of confidentiality and protect against bias, no exhibit will be permitted to bear the name of the exhibitor on any album page.
12. Exhibits must be delivered, carriage paid, registered or insured. All exhibitors are welcome during mounting and dismounting of exhibits. However, no exhibit or any part thereof, may be removed from the exhibition before the close of the exhibition.
13. In grading and examination of exhibits, the jury will take into consideration the factors of:
 - a. Treatment and importance of exhibit;
 - b. Philatelic knowledge and research;
 - c. Completeness, condition and rarity; and
 - d. Neatness, arrangement and presentation.
14. Each exhibit will vie for the following awards:
 - a. Grand Award — The Presidential Trophy for Philately donated by President Corazon Cojuangco Aquino;
 - b. Best Philippine Exhibit Trophy donated by Vice-President Salvador P. Laurel; and
 - c. American Philatelic Society Chapter Medals in Gold, Silver or Bronze.

All exhibitors will be given Certificates of Participation.
15. While every care will be taken into consideration, the organizers, sponsors and exhibition committee members accept no responsibility for any loss or damage of exhibits.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

In addition to the philatelic exhibition, there will be a competition for Philippine philatelic literature to promote the advancement of research.

THE PHILIPPINE POSTAL SERVICE UNTIL 1877

by
Emmanuel Encarnacion

(Entered under the Philatelic Literature Category, PHILPEX '86 and won the Postmaster General Angelito T. Banayo BEST RESEARCH AWARD TROPHY and a silver American Philatelic Society Chapter Medal)

It has been three years since the discovery of the establishment of the postal system in the Philippines in 1783. In the light of new information found, this study was pursued with two distinct purposes: (1) to present a flashback of the establishment and evolution of the postal service from the beginning until 1877 when the Philippine Islands joined the General Postal Union; and (2) to catch a glimpse of the state of the Philippine postal service in 1877. These may also answer the past criticisms made by Professor Carlos Quirino regarding the previously published paper in Volume 7 of the Philippine Philatelic News.

Evolution of the Postal Service

Below is an outline of important correspondences and decrees regarding the establishment and development of the Philippine postal service from 1565 to 1877.

Year/Date	Developments	Sources of Data
1565	The earliest known letter from the Philippines was sent by seamaile from Cebu to Spain by Legaspi.	Jose Bantug, Madrid 1954
1602	Periodic communication began between the Philippine Islands and Mexico, known at that time as New Spain.	Jose Bantug, Madrid 1954
1762	An ordinance and corresponding instruction was passed, formally establishing maritime mail service in the Philippine Islands under the postal service of Mexico. (However, this was not immediately implemented because of the British occupation of Manila.)	Guia de Forateros, Manila 1842
1764, Aug.	The Marquis of Grimalde established maritime mail between Spain and the West Indies, which was made as the basis of maritime mail in the Philippine Islands.	Instructions of the Marquis of Grimalde, San Ildefonso 1764
1764, Sept.	The Marquis submitted a report to Governor General Joseph Raon regarding the existing conditions of the mailing system in Manila. He proposed that a similar postal service, patterned after the West Indies, be established in the Philippine Islands.	Report of the Marquis of Grimalde, San Ildefonso 1764
1765, Apr.	The Marquis issued a Royal Order to all administrators-general of the mails, instructing them that the King would like the rule of equity be observed with regards postal rates collected from the mails sent from Spain and the colonies in the West Indies.	Royal Decree, Madrid 1765

Year/Date	Developments	Sources of Data
1766, May	The Marquis issued another Royal Order pressing for his proposed postal system for the Philippine Islands as an essential obligation of the Spanish Government for the benefit of both the royal and public services.	Royal Decree, Madrid 1766
1767	A regular maritime mail service was finally set up between the Philippine Islands and Mexico, based on the Ordinance of 1762.	Guia de Forasteros, Manila 1842
1776-1790	The Bellini correspondences of 1776-1790 showed the method of arrival of letters in Manila, mainly thru the regular service of the Acapulco Galleon and occasionally, via Spanish naval vessels passing through Africa. At that time, letters from Manila were hand-stamped with the words "FILIPINAS" in black or red ink, upon arrival in Spain.	W. R. Wellsted, London 1971
1779, Nov.	A Royal Order was issued explaining the manner in which letters and documents were to be submitted to the Ministry of the Indies. All letters were to be numbered, corresponding to the Index accompanying the documents, and should be signed and dated.	Royal Decree, San Lorenzo 1779
1783	All mails (i.e., regardless whether incoming or outgoing) channeled thru the Secretariat of the Government, except the correspondences of Spain and Mexico, were to be delivered gratis.	Guia de Forasteros, Manila 1842
1783, Oct.	Governor General Joseph Basco issued instructions for the establishment of a postal system in the Philippine Islands, listing the rules, rates, routes and the setting up of various post offices in the Islands. He sent a letter to Archbishop Basilio Sancho together with these instructions, requesting for advice.	Letter and Decree, Manila 1783
1783, Nov.	Archbishop Sancho replied to Governor General Basco congratulating him in organizing a formal postal service in the Philippine Islands, and assured the cooperation of the whole ecclesiastical ministry.	Letter, Manila 1783
1784, May	Judge Ciriaco Carvajal rendered his opinion that the establishment of the postal system in the Philippine Islands was valid from the legal standpoint. He recommended to the office of the Governor General to make an inquiry on how the eight nearby provinces would set up their corresponding postal services.	Letter, Manila 1784
1784, May	The office of the Governor General sent the order to seven provinces on the basis of the Decree establishing the postal system.	Letter, Manila 1784

Year/Date	Developments	Sources of Data
1784, May to June	The provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Bulacan, Tondo, Pampanga, Bataan and Laguna sent their respective official compliances.	Documents from different provinces, 1784
1791	No expense was necessary to maintain the mail delivery service because "bodegeros" or forced labor rendered free service to the colonial government.	Marcelo A. Dalena, Manila 1949
1803, June	A Decree prescribed prepayment for franking the carriage of letters from Spain and other colonies, addressed to the Philippine Islands.	J. Murray Bartels et. al., Boston 1904
1821	With Mexico's independence from Spain, the Manila-Acapulco trade together with the Spanish administration of the Philippines through Mexico ended. As a result, almost all overseas mail shifted to westbound routes. Between 1821 and 1842, the British East India Company played a significant role in conveying mail between Manila and London.	Donald Peterson, the American Philatelist 1980
1837, Oct. and Dec.	Desiring to establish a first class postal service, the Philippine Director General of Posts proposed a new plan of administration to the Queen in October 1837. Upon hearing the advice of the Council as well as the ideas of the Director General, the Queen issued a Royal Decree in December.	Guia de Forasteros, Manila 1842
1838	Beginning 1838, mail to and from Spain were coursed through the Isthmus of Suez.	Guia Oficial, Manila 1878
1838	Mail from Manila were carried by ship to the Port of Suez, then carried by camel (later by horse-drawn stagecoach) to Cairo, and from there by steamer (railroad after 1859) to Alexandria. The 250 miles between Suez and Alexandria took only 3 days to travel, thus replacing the Cape route.	Donald Peterson, The American Philatelist 1980
1838, Sept.	To improve communication with Europe, a number of measures were adopted involving putting stamped postmarks on envelopes and boxes earmarked for travel as an assurance of directing the correspondences thru various passage ways which were destined for France and England. This was announced to the public through notices from September 6, 1838 up to January 1, 1839.	Guia de Forasteros, Manila 1842
1838, Oct.	An Administrator of Posts and an Interventor with permanent positions and salaries, were appointed by the Queen to the Philippine Islands. After their arrival in October 1838, the Administrator of Posts unloaded his cargo consisting of about 25% of the total correspondences that passed through Spain. And as a result of the Royal Decree of	Guia de Forasteros, Manila 1842

Year/Date	Developments	Sources of Data
	December 1837, a franking system similar to what was done in Spain was publicly announced, imposing a postal charge on all incoming mail from non-Spanish countries, including those addressed to the Central Government and the interior.	
1838, Nov.	Manila was declared as the central processing center of all mail, including receipt, direction, delivery and distribution of correspondences destined for the interior and abroad.	J. Murray Bartels et. al., Boston 1904
1839, Aug.	The new Administrator of Posts proposed to higher government offices, after consulting with the Director General of Communications, a plan on how to retrieve the mail from Ilocos Norte and Camarines Sur which would be compatible with the postal requirements of the Islands.	Guia de Forasteros, Manila 1842
1846	Free franking privilege reserved for government and ecclesiastical offices was established.	Guia Oficial, Manila 1878
1847, May	Essays of the proposed Philippine stamp designs were submitted by Governor General Antonio Gutierrez y Pavia on May 14, 1847. However, these designs were not approved.	A.F.F. Silver Jubilee Issue, Manila 1950
1853, Dec.	Governor General Antonio de Urbistondo issued a Decree authorizing the issuance of the first postage stamps in the Philippines on December 7, 1853.	Philippine Journal of Philately, Manila 1949
1854, Feb.	The first Philippine postage stamps were issued on February 1, 1854.	J. Murray Bartels et. al., Boston 1904
1858, Feb.	A Royal Order was issued declaring that the official stamps of Spain be used for correspondence exchanged between the authorities of the Philippine Islands. As a result, the Postmaster General received 30,000 stamps of half-ounce denomination, 90,000 of 1 ounce, 40,000 of 4 ounces, and 20,000 of 1 libra.	Letter, Madrid 1858
1858, Sept.	Another Royal Order was issued containing the tariff for correspondence sent from Spain to the Philippines, and vice versa, by way of England, as a result of the Postal Treaty made with England.	Letter, Madrid 1858
1864, Aug.	The contents of a Royal Order dated December 21, 1863 was described in a letter to the Superintendent in charge of Finance in the Philippine Islands dated August 22, 1864. The Decree approved the measures adopted by the Governor General for preventing letters being prepaid with stamps printed elsewhere than at the National Manufactory.	Letter, Madrid 1864
1872, Sept.	A Decree was issued creating several maritime postal channels to the south; first, between	Guia Oficial, Manila 1878

Year/Date	Developments	Sources of Data
	Manila, Cebu and Iloilo; second, between Manila and Mindanao; third, from Cebu to Misamis and Surigao with alternate service to Zamboanga; and fourth, between Cebu and Leyte. Among these channels, the second route was the most important to be established.	
1873	A general reform was approved which provided for the organizational structure and plantilla for the administration of the postal stations in Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboanga.	Guia Oficial, Manila 1878
1877	Before the Philippines joined the General Postal Union in 1877, Philippine stamps were not acceptable to countries where Spain had no postal treaty and vice versa. Thus, there were occasions when stamps from India, Hongkong and Straits Settlements were used on Philippine mail sent thru forwarding agents.	W. R. Wellsted, London 1971

The Position of Postmaster General

From 1783 to 1877, the Governors-General of the Philippine Islands occupied the position of Subdelegate of Posts, representing the Spanish Delegate of Posts who was based in Spain. However, a Royal Decree appointing a permanent Administrator of Posts to the Philippine Islands was issued in December 1837, which was supposedly implemented upon his arrival in Manila in October 1838.

In this regard, here is a list of Governors-General between 1783 and 1838, and the names of persons who subsequently occupied the position of Administrator of Posts in the Philippine Islands up to 1877.

"The Subdelegate of Posts"

1.	Jose de Basco y Vargas	October 1783 – 1787
2.	Pedro de Sario	November 1787 – 1788
3.	Felix Berenguer y Marquina	July 1788 – 1793
4.	Rafael Maria de Aguilar	September 1793 – 1806
5.	Mariano Fernandez de Folgueras	August 1806 – 1810
6.	Manuel Gonzalez de Aguilar	March 1810 – 1813
7.	Jose Gardoqui de Garaveitia	September 1813 – 1816
8.	Mariano Fernandez de Folgueras	December 1816 – 1822
9.	Juan Antonio Martinez	October 1822 – 1824
10.	Mariano Ricafort	October 1824 – 1830
11.	Pascual Enrile	December 1830 – 1835
12.	Gabriel de Torres	March 1835
13.	Joaquin de Crame	April – August 1835
14.	Pedro Antonio de Salazar	September 1835 – 1837
15.	Andres Garcia Camba	August 1837 – 1838

"The Administrator of Posts"

(Years served are based on meager data available)

16.	Francisco Maria de Marcaida	October 1838 – 1842
17.	Gregorio de Borjas y Tarrus	1844 – 1849
18.	Miguel Jimenez	1850
19.	Manuel Gomez de la Serna	1852 – 1855
20.	Antonio Gomez y Lopez	1857 – 1858

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 21. Sebastian de Hazafias y Cedillo | 1859 — 1865 |
| 22. Jose A. Guillen | 1877 |

Location of Post Offices in Manila and Provinces

Before the establishment of a local postal system in the Philippines, there were no post offices except ships where letters were handled as paquebot, or thru leading business establishments and forwarding agents which had their own private postal services. When a local postal system was set up in 1783, the Governor-General assumed the position of Postmaster General. However, there is no mention in any literature where the first post office was built in Manila. When the capital city of Manila became the central processing office in the Philippine Islands in 1838, it is presumed that the central post office must have been located inside the walls of Intramuros.

The earliest known list of Manila Post Offices appeared in "Anuario Filipino Para 1877". At that time, there were some 20 postal stations, namely:

Central Post Office —

1. Number 39 Real Street in Intramuros

Subdivisions of the Guardia Civil Veterans —

2. Number 1 Sto. Tomas
3. Palmera Street in Sampaloc
4. Ilaya Street in Tondo
5. San Fernando Street in Binondo
6. Number 60 Marina Street in Ermita
7. Santa Cruz, at the house of the Commandant of the Guardia Civil Veterans

Official Postal Stations —

8. San Miguel near the church
9. Corner Gandara and Diaz Streets, San Jose District

Authorized Small Stamp Vendors called "Estancas"—

10. Diaz Street, San Jose District
11. Number 30 Asuncion Street in Binondo
12. Number 81 San Fernando Street in Binondo
13. Real Street at the middle of the town in Tondo
14. Number 5 Teatro Street
15. Numbers 3 and 5 Divisoria Avenue in Santa Cruz
16. Quiapo Plaza in Quiapo
17. Novaliches Street in San Miguel
18. Third Street in Sampaloc
19. Plaza of San Gabriel
20. Plaza of Santa Cruz

Apparently, there were 28 post offices in the Philippine Islands which were authorized to receive and exchange mail with the Central Post Office in Manila during this time. These are as follows: (1) Tondo, Manila; (2) Quiapo, Manila; (3) Binondo, Manila; (4) Cavite, Cavite; (5) Lingayen, Pangasinan; (6) Batangas, Batangas; (7) Laoag, Ilocos Norte; (8) Vigan, Ilocos Sur; (9) Iba, Zambales; (10) Balanga, Bataan; (11) Lucena, Tayabas; (12) Subic, Zambales; (13) Daet, Camarines Norte; (14) Naga, Camarines Sur; (15) Calapan, Mindoro; (16) Boac, Marinduque; (17) San Fernando, La Union; (18) Dagupan, Pangasinan; (19) Albay, Albay; (20) Iloilo, Iloilo; (21) Calibo, Capiz; (22) Capiz, Capiz; (23) Cebu, Cebu; (24) Catbalogan, Samar; (25) Tacloban, Leyte; (26) Surigao, Mindanao; (27) Cotabato, Mindanao; and (28) Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Postmarks Used During Pre-Stamp Era

Shown on the next page are the postmarks seen on folded letters and parcels which date back during the pre-stamp era. The duration of usage are indicated based on the years the postmarks were seen.

1. Straight-line "FILIPINAS" in a box, in red ink, placed in Spain on letters from the Philippines between 1776-1790
2. Straight-line "MANILA" enclosed in oblong, in black ink, applied in Spain about 1820
3. Straight-line "FILIPINAS." with period, stamped in Manila on letters from the Philippines, in red ink about 1837-1842 and also in black ink about 1824-1842
4. Numeral handstamp with "Rs" or reales, applied as a local postal charge in Manila on incoming mails from Spain and colonies not yet prepaid and also from countries with which Spain had no postal treaty, from 1846 to 1850, in blue or black; numerals seen are 6Rs and 792Rs
5. Oval "FILIPINAS - Manila (or Mananila or Manilla) - date", applied from 1842-1844 in black
6. Straight-line "MARCAS DE FRANQUICIA", applied in black in 1841-1843 in Manila on prepaid outbound mail
7. Straight-line "FRANCA", applied also in black in 1838-1843 in Manila on prepaid outbound mail
8. Circular dated "MANILA - 31 date 31 - ISs. FILIPs.", applied in black in 1843-1869 and also in blue in 1849-1854; the "31" stands for the Philippine Islands being the 31st postal demarcation of Spain
9. Enclosed straight-line "FRANCO", applied in black and in blue in 1846-1855 on all prepaid outbound mail
10. Circulator dated "MANILA - 31 date 31 - ISLs. FILIPI.", applied in blue in 1851 and also in black in 1851-1863
11. Numeral handstamps without "Rs.", applied as a local postal charge in Manila on all incoming mail from countries with which Spain had no postal treaty, from 1852-1872 in black; numerals so far seen are 1, 1-1/2, 2, 3, 3-1/2, 5-1/2, 7 and 9

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— *FILIPINAS.*

— 792 R^s

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— MARCAS DE FRANQUICIA

— FRANCA

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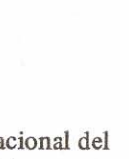









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Postage Stamps Issued, 1854-1877

In the past, there have been many articles written about the postage stamps issued during the Spanish dominion of the Philippines. However, there has been no clear-cut study of compiling and verifying the authenticity of the previously researched papers on this subject. Herewith is a list of postage stamps believed to have been issued by the Post

Office, based on selected documents and studies: Philatelic Record 1883-1884, Bartels et. al. 1904, Hanciau 1905, Palmer 1912 and Marco 1927.

Description	No. Issued	Printer	Scott No.
I. Reign of Queen Isabela II, 1854-1868			
(Issued February 1, 1854)			
5c orange	5,000	(1) Plana Jorba y Compania, Manila	1
10c carmine	5,000	(1) 	2
1r slate blue	2,000	(1) 	4
2r green	2,000	(1) 	5
(Issued June 1, 1855)			
5c vermilion, circle around bust not broken by label on top and bottom, a reissue of the first stamp	5,000	(1) 	1a
(Issued June 15, 1855)			
5c pale vermilion	3,000	(1) 	6
(Issued August 1855)			
5c vermilion, more finer in appearance and color much brighter, a reissue of the first stamp	a few sheets	(1) 	1a
(Issued November 1855)			
5c vermilion	500	(1)	7
(Issued January 15, 1856)			
1r green on blue paper	?	(2) Fabrica Nacional del Timbre, Madrid	8
2r carmine on blue paper	?	(2) 	9
(Issued February 24, 1858)			
1/2 ounce	30,000	(2) 	Spain 05
1 ounce	90,000	(2)	Spain 06
4 ounces	40,000	(2)	Spain 07
1 libra	20,000	(2)	Spain 08
(Issued October 1859)			
5c vermilion	5,000	(3) M. Perez y Hijo, Manila	10
10c rose	3,000	(3) 	11
(Issued December 1860)			
5c orange, a reissue of the October 1859 stamp	5,000	(3) 	10b
(Issued November 1861)			
5c vermilion	10,000	(3) 	12
(Issued August 1, 1862)			
5c dull red	about 10,000	Unknown printer in Manila	13
(Issued January 4, 1863)			
5c vermilion	9,000	(3) 	14
10c carmine	7,000	(3) 	15
1r violet	5,000	(3)	16
2r blue	5,000	(3)	17
(Issued March 1, 1863)			
1r grey green	7,000	(3) 	18
(Issued September or October 1863)			
1r deep green	5,000	(3) 	20
1r green	3,000	(3)	20

Description	No. Issued	Printer	Scott No.
(Issued February 5, 1864)			
1r emerald green	2,000	(3)	20a
(Issued March 15, 1864)			
3-1/8c black on buff paper	?	(2)	21
6-2/8c green on rose paper	?	(2)	22
12-4/8c blue on salmon paper	?	(2)	23
25c red on flesh paper	?	(2)	24
II. Provisional Government, 1868-1871			
(Issued December 4, 1868)			
3-1/8c black w/ HABILITADO POR LA NACION surcharge (HS)	?	(4) Dies were made at the Casa de Moneda in Madrid, and handstamped in Manila by postal employees	35
6-2/8c green w/HS	?	(4)	36
12-4/8c blue w/HS	?	(4)	37
25c red w/HS	?	(4)	38
(Issued April 13, 1870)			
1r grey green w/HS	?	(4)	33
1r emerald w/HS	?	(4)	34
(Issued March 1871)			
5c blue	?	(2)	39
10c green	?	(2)	40
20c brown	?	(2)	41
40c rose	?	(2)	42
III. Reign of King Amadeo, 1871-1873			
(Issued January 24, 1872)			
5c vermilion w/HS	?	(4)	30
1r violet w/HS	5 sheets	(4)	31
2r blue w/HS	?	(4)	32
(Issued May 8, 1872)			
16c blue	?	(5) H. Fernandez, Madrid	44
25c lilac	?	(5)	45
62c violet	?	(5)	46
(Issued October 15, 1872)			
12c rose	1,100,000	(5)	43
1p 25c yellow brown	50,000	(5)	47
(Issued January 1873)			
12c dark blue, same design as the May 8 and October 15, 1872 issues	?	(5)	unlisted
62c rose, same design	?	(5)	unlisted
IV. Republican Government, 1873-1875			
(Issued June 25, 1873)			
1r green w/HS	?	(4)	26
2r carmine w/HS	?	(4)	27
5c red w/HS	10 sheets	(4)	29
(Issued about January 1874)			
12c grey lilac	?	(6) E. Julia, Madrid	48
25c ultramarine	?	(6)	49
62c rose	?	(6)	50
1p 25c brown	?	(6)	51
(Issued about October 16, 1874)			
10c rose w/HS	7,000	(4)	28



Description	No. Issued	Printer	Scott No.
1r slate blue w/HS	25	(4)	25
2r green w/HS	?	(4)	25A
V. Reign of King Alfonso XII, 1875-1885 (Issued August 1875)			
2c rose	?	(7) Jose Garcia Moreno, Madrid	52
(Issued January 1876)			
12c lilac	?	(7)	56
(Issued March 1876)			
25c deep green	?	(7)	58
(Issued December 1876)			
6c orange	?	(7)	54
20c violet brown	?	(7)	57
(Issued August 1877)			
10c dull blue	?	(7)	55
12c on 2c rose w/ HABILITADO	a few	Unknown die maker and printer	59
12Cs. Pta. surcharge	thousands		
(Issued December 1877)			
2c blue	?	(7)	53



Comparative Postal Rates and Some Routes

Before going into an extensive study of the postal rates and some routes of the Philippine Islands in 1877, it is interesting to compare the postal rates of Philippine mail intended for the interior as well as those bound for Spain, in the years when major changes occurred. As can be gleaned from rare documents at the National Archives and from the guidebooks "Guia de Forasteros en las Islas Filipinas" and "Guia Oficial de Filipinas" which were published between 1834 and 1877, the more significant changes in postal rates happened in the following years:

	1783	1842	1854	1857	1877
Interior Mail					
Single letter	1/2r	1r	5c	5c	4c
Double letter	1r	1-1/2rs	10c	10c	8c
One ounce	2rs	2rs	1r	1r	16c +
Registered, +	none	4rs	2rs	2rs	1/2 peseta
Mail Bound for Spain					
Single letter	3rs	4rs	4rs	1r	1r
Double letter	7rs	6rs	6rs	2rs	2rs
One ounce	?	12rs	12rs	3rs	4rs
Registered, +	none	12rs	12rs	1 peso	2rs

* c in cuartos, r and rs in reales.

The following tables show the postal rates, routes and conditions when the Philippine Islands under Spain joined the General Postal Union in 1877.

RATES OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO SPAIN IN 1877

	Reales
Single letter up to 4 adarmes*	1
Double letter from 4 to 8 adarmes	2

*adarmes equals 1/16 part of an ounce or 1.79 grams

	Reales
Parcel from 8 to 12 adarmes	3
Parcel from 12 adarmes up to 1 ounce	4
For every increase of 4 adarmes or a fraction thereof	1
Registered letters, apply the above rates plus	2
Newspaper and periodicals weighing 25 lbs.	60
Other printed matters weighing 25 lbs.	60 plus 4 cuartos

**RATES OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
IN 1877**

	Cuartos
Single letter up to 4 adarmes	4
Double letter from 4 to 8 adarmes	8
Parcel from 8 to 12 adarmes	12
Parcel from 12 adarmes up to 1 ounce	16
For every increase of 4 adarmes or a fraction thereof	4
Newspapers, periodicals and other publications which do not contain any letter or signature, weighing 1 ounce or a fraction thereof	4
Same but in bulk, weighing 25 lbs., pay 60 reales	
Samples of material of no value, including closed bonds without any handwriting except the numbers ordered and the brands, weighing 1 ounce or a fraction thereof	4
Other printed matters except books, weighing 25 lbs., pay 72 reales	
Books, periodicals, publications and general samples which may not qualify with the above list, shall be charged the postal rates applied on letters.	

**NUMERAL HANDSTAMPS ON LETTERS TO THE PHILIPPINES FROM FOREIGN
PORTS OF NON-SPANISH AND NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE GENERAL
POSTAL UNION OF EUROPE AND AMERICA IN 1877**

	Reales
Single letter of not more than 8 adarmes	2
Double letter from 8 to 12 adarmes	3
Parcel from 12 adarmes up to 1 ounce	4
Parcel of about 1 ounce	6
Parcel weighing about 1-1/2 ounce	9
Parcel weighing 1 ounce and 12 adarmes	10
Parcel weighing 2 ounces	12
Over and above these weights, the proportionate increase in postal charges will be levied.	

Note: Newspapers, printed matters and samples of sorts must be wrapped either with a newspaper wrapper or open envelopes; the Administrator of Posts and Auditor have the right to inspect packages in the presence of those interested, if it is suspected that a letter has been included.

**NUMERAL HANDSTAMPS ON LETTERS TO THE PHILIPPINES FROM
FOREIGN PORTS OF NON-SPANISH AND NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES
OF THE GENERAL POSTAL UNION OF ASIA, AUSTRALIA AND
AFRICA, AS FAR AS THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IN 1877**

Single letter of not more than 8 adarmes	Reales 1
Double letter from 8 to 12 adarmes	1-1/2
Parcel from 12 to 16 adarmes	1-3/4
Parcel of about 1 ounce	2
For registered letters, for every peso worth of correspondence	4

**GENERAL POSTAL RATES APPLIED ON MAIL ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN
DESTINATIONS THAT BELONG TO THE GENERAL POSTAL UNION
(ALL FIGURES ARE EXPRESSED IN PESETAS' CENTIMOS)**

Postal Conditions	Delivery Limitation	Letters (15 grams)		Cards	Commercial Paper & Other Printed Matters ^{1/} (50 grams)	Registry Fees	Registry Return Receipts
Voluntary	Destination	With Franking	Without Franking	0'25	0'12	0'50	0'10

^{1/} The maximum allowable weight in the mails was 250 grams for sample products in packages, and 1,000 grams for printed matters.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE GENERAL POSTAL UNION IN 1877

Aden	Gabon	Labuan	Romania
Alexandria	Gambia	Luxembourg	Russia
Algeria	and Dependencies	Madagascar	Saigon
Argentina	Germany	Madeira	St. Pierre & Miquelon
Confederation	Gibraltar	Mahe	Senegal
Asencion	Great Britain	Malta	Servia
Austria	Greece	Marquesa Isles	Smyrne
Azores	Guadeloupe	Martinique	Spain
Batavia	and Dependencies	Mauritius	Straits Settlements
Belgium	Guiana, British	Mayotte	Suez
Bermuda	Guiana, French	and Dependencies	Sweden
Brazil	Hongkong	Netherlands	Switzerland
Buenos Aires	Hungary	and Colonies	Tahiti, French
Burma, British	India	New Caledonia	Archipelago
Ceylon	IndoChina, French	and Dependencies	Trinidad
Chendrenagor	Island	Norway	Turkey
Denmark	Italy	Penang	United States of
Egypt	Jamaica	Pondichery	America
Faroe Islands	Japan	Portugal	Yanaon
Finland	Jerusalem	Reunion	
France	Karikal		

**AN 1877 SCHEDULE OF MAIL DELIVERY TO DIFFERENT INTERIOR
POST OFFICES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

Location	Departure	Arrival
For the north in general, composed of the provinces of Bataan, Zambales, Pampanga, Tarlac, La Union, Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Abra and the districts of Lepanto, Bontoc, Benguet, Tiagan, Porac and Corregidor	Monday, 10:00 p.m.	Friday, 1:00 p.m.
For those passing thru Cagayan, composed of the provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, Cagayan and the districts of Principe and Saltan	Monday, 10:00 p.m.	Friday, 4:00 p.m.
For the south in general, composed of the provinces of Laguna, Batangas, Mindoro, Tayabas, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Albay and the districts of Morong, Masbate and Ticao, Infanta and Burias	Wednesday, 5:00 p.m.	Tuesday, 8:00 a.m.
For Cavite, 2 shipments daily	6:00 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.	10:00 a.m. & 6:00 p.m.
For Pampanga, Bataan and Corregidor	Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6:00 a.m.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:00 p.m.
For Bulacan, Pampanga and Nueva Ecija	Daily at 8:00 a.m.	Daily at 4:00 p.m.
For Laguna by steamboat	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:00 a.m.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the afternoon
For Laguna, Batangas and Mindoro via the fluvial procession	Mondays at 12:00 noon	Sundays at 12:00 noon
Within the province of Manila	Daily at 4:00 p.m.	Daily at 12:00 noon
For Batanes Island	Mondays at 9:00 p.m. regularly from May to December; and occasionally from January to March	Fridays at 4:00 p.m. thru Cagayan during the months of May to December on a regular basis; and only occasionally between January and March

Location	Departure	Arrival
For Balabac, Luncan, Puerto Princesa, Zamboanga and Pollok	March 28, April 23, May 21, June 18, July 16, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 7 and December 5; in 1875 also January 2 and 30	April 20, May 16, June 13, July 11, August 8, September 5, October 3 and 31, November 30 and December 28; in 1875 also January 25 and February 22
For the island provinces of the Archipelago	Tentative schedule as stated	Tentative schedule based on ships that ply their trade

OBSERVATIONS

1. The normal hours of shipment at the General Administration of Posts is 8:00 a.m. up to 2:00 p.m., and from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. during working days except Monday and Wednesday; the grille is kept open up to 4:30 p.m. for shipping out of general mail. During normal times, there will be a single shipment of mail from 8:00 a.m. up to 12:00 noon on Sundays and special holidays.
2. During days of departure, mail going to most parts of southern Luzon can be deposited in a mailbox until exactly 4:30 p.m., but registered mail may only be received up to 4:00 p.m. For mail bound for the north, these are accepted in the mailbox until 10:00 p.m. just before departure, while registered mail may be received also only up to 4:00 p.m. For the rest of overland mail, these may be deposited until 30 minutes before the stipulated departure. For maritime mail bound for Europe, refer to the published announcements posted regarding the departure of ships together with the time of closing of communication services.
3. Usually, ship arrivals from Europe can be verified one to two hours after close examination with the ship conductor, or about two to three hours before the mails can be discharged to distant places after receiving the agreement and unloading the cargo. Mailmen establish the list of addresses and begin to distribute the mail corresponding to the list, one hour after opening the grille.
4. There is no time established for distribution to the public of mail from Europe. When necessary, additional staff are employed to determine the exact arrival at the Post Office, and to sort the mail between 12:00 midnight and 2:00 a.m., to meet an early delivery starting at 6:00 in the morning of the same day.
5. For publication in the daily Gaceta, a letter can be detained for insufficient postage. To meet the exact departure of mail bound for Europe, it has to be posted in the grille one hour before the closing of the mailbox. This is why it is important to watch for the newspaper announcement for the date and final hour indicated to catch mail departures.



**GENERAL POSTAL RATES APPLIED ON MAIL ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN DESTINATIONS THAT DO NOT BELONG TO THE
GENERAL POSTAL UNION (ALL FIGURES ARE EXPRESSED IN PESETAS' CENTIMOS)**

Destination	Via	Postal Conditions	Delivery Limitation	Letters (15 grams)		Matters Printed (50 grams)	Ledgers/ Manuscripts & Commercial Papers (50 grams)	Registry Fees
				With Franking	Without Franking			
Africa (western coast & British possessions)	England	Voluntary	Destination	1'00	1'25	0'20	0'20	None
	Brindisi or Marseilles	Obligatory	Destination	1'90	1'90	0'60	0'60	None
Ascencion Islands	England	Obligatory	Port of Disembark- ation	1'00	1'25	0'20	0'20	None
	Brindisi or Marseilles	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'90	1'90	0'40	0'60	None
Australia	Straits Settle.	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'10	1'10	0'20	0'30	1'10
	Galle, Ceylon	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'70	1'70	0'30	0'40	1'10
Bangkok	Hongkong	Obligatory	Destination	0'70	0'70	0'20	0'20	0'90
Bolivia	Southampton	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	2'20	2'45	0'30	0'30	None
	Liverpool	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	None
	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'35	1'35	0'20	0'40	0'70
Cape of Good Hope	Southampton or Aden	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'70	1'70	0'30	0'40	0'90
	Brindisi	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'90	1'90	0'50	0'60	0'90
Canada, Dominion of	England	Voluntary	Port of Disembark.	0'65	0'80	0'20	0'20	0'70
	Brindisi or Marseilles	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'60	0'40	0'50	0'90
	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'25	1'25	0'20	0'50	0'70
Chile	Southampton	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	2'20	2'45	0'20	0'20	None
	Liverpool	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	None
	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'35	1'35	0'20	0'40	None

China	Hongkong	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'70	1'70	0'20	0'20	None
Colombia	England	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	None
Costa Rica	England	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	None
	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'15	1'40	0'20	0'20	0'70
Ecuador	England	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	2'20	2'45	0'20	0'20	None
	San Francisco	Obligatory	Destination	1'50	1'50	0'20	0'40	None
Falkland Islands	England	Voluntary	Destination	1'00	1'25	0'20	0'20	0'70
	Brindisi or							
	Marseilles	Obligatory	Destination	1'90	1'90	0'40	0'60	0'90
Guatemala	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'00	1'00	0'20	0'20	None
Haiti	England	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	None
	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	0'60	0'60	0'20	0'30	None
Hawaii, Kingdom of	Hongkong	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	0'65	0'65	0'20	0'30	None
Honduras, British	England	Voluntary	Destination	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	0'70
Honduras, non-British	England	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	None
Indies, British West (excluding Guiana, Jamaica & Trinidad)	England	Voluntary	Destination	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	0'70
	San Francisco	Voluntary	Destination	1'15	1'40	0'20	0'40	0'70
Indies, Danish West	Hongkong	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	0'60	0'60	0'20	0'40	None
Liberia	England	Voluntary	Destination	1'00	1'25	0'20	0'20	0'70
Macao	Hongkong	Obligatory	Destination	0'60	0'75	0'20	0'20	0'90
Mexico	England	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	None
	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	0'85	0'85	0'15	0'20	None
Natal	Singapore	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'70	1'70	0'30	0'40	0'90
New Caledonia	Galle or Strait.	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'10	1'10	0'20	0'30	0'90
Newfoundland	Brindisi or							
	Marseilles	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'60	0'40	0'20	0'90
	San Francisco	Obligatory	Destination	0'65	0'65	0'20	0'20	0'75
New Grenada	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'15	1'15	0'20	0'40	0'70
New South Wales	Singapore	Obligatory	Destination	1'10	1'10	0'30	0'40	None
New Zealand	Singapore	Obligatory	Destination	1'10	1'10	0'30	0'40	None
	San Francisco	Obligatory	Destination	0'95	0'95	0'20	0'20	None

Nicaragua	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'15	1'15	0'20	0'40	0'70
Panama	United States	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	0'75	0'75	0'20	0'20	None
Paraguay	England	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'60	0'20	0'20	None
Peru	Southampton	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'70	1'70	0'20	0'30	None
	Liverpool	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'10	1'10	0'20	0'20	None
St. Christopher	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'35	1'35	0'20	0'40	0'70
	England	Voluntary	Destination	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20/0'24	1'00
	San Francisco	Voluntary	Destination	1'15	1'40	0'20	0'20/0'24	1'00
St. Helena	England	Voluntary	Destination	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	None
St. Thomas	England	Voluntary	Destination	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	0'70
Salvador	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'00	1'00	0'20	None	None
Shanghai	Hongkong	Obligatory	Destination	0'90	1'00	0'24	0'20	None
Tangier	Alexandria	Voluntary	Destination	1'24	1'50	0'24	0'24	1'00
Tunisia	Alexandria	Voluntary	Destination	1'25	1'50	0'25	0'25	1'00
Uruguay	England	Obligatory	Destination	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	None
Venezuela	England	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'85	0'20	0'20	None
	San Francisco	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'15	1'15	0'20	0'40	None
Zanzibar	Aden	Obligatory	Destination	1'70	1'70	0'30	0'40	0'90
Other foreign countries excluding British Colonies	Fr. & Br. vessels bound for France passing thru							
	Brindisi	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'30	1'30	0'20	0'20	None
	Brindisi	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'30	1'40	0'20	0'20	None
	Panama, passing thru Brindisi	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'60	0'30	0'30	None
	Brindisi & Panama	Obligatory	Port of Disembark.	1'60	1'70	0'30	0'30	None

REFER TO: AFRICA for Acra, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos and Sierra Leone; AUSTRALIA for Queensland, Tasmania and Victoria; CANADA for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; INDIES, BRITISH WEST for Antigua, Bahamas, Barbuda, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Nevis and Turks Isle; INDIES, WEST for Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and Tobago; and URUGUAY for Montevideo.

A Question of Time

In one of the IPPS meetings at Jorama Restaurant in 1984, Professor Carlos Quirino attended, only to stay for a few minutes to hand over a zerox copy of page 80 of his book "Maps and Views of Old Maynila" published by Bustamante Press in 1971 in Manila. He said that he read the article in the Philippine Philatelic News Volume 7 and enjoyed the information contained in it, but disagreed with it.

Here is the text of Professor Quirino's first paragraph which contains the conflicting remark:

"The postal service was established in 1767 as a dependent to that of Mexico. Beginning in 1783 all correspondence – except those from the Iberian peninsula and New Spain – were to be directed to the central government in Manila where they were distributed gratis. In 1837 the central administration of posts was created."

Apparently, Professor Quirino picked up this information verbatim or word for word from "Guia Oficial de Filipinas" which was published by Imprenta de Amigos del Pais at number 10 Calle de Anda, Manila in 1878. Here are the excerpts in Spanish:

"Se establecio la Renta de Correos en estas Islas el año de 1767, dependiente de la general de Mejico, . . . Desde principios de 1783, esceptuando la correspondencia de la Peninsula y Nueva-Espana, toda la demas era dirigida a la Secretaria del Gobierno donde se distribuia sin cobrar porte. . . . La Direccion general de Correos deseosa de establecer dicho servicio en Filipinas, de una manera que correspondiese al importante objeto de su instituto, en 17 de Octubre del año de 1837, . . ."

The information contained in Guia of 1878, a local directory of that time, is mainly a secondary source which may have generalized conclusions. Had Professor Quirino gone to the National Archives, he would have had the privilege of translating from primary documented data. It is evident in the Philippine Philatelic News article that a postal service between the Philippine Islands and Mexico was organized sometime in the 1760s, patterned after the maritime mail between Spain and the West Indies. However, the internal postal system in the Philippine Islands was definitely established on October 31, 1783 as clearly concluded in that paper.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As Ralph Nader said, "information is the currency of democracy." When one discovers a new idea, he does not rest to explain it. And when the early colonizers discovered the New World, they did not stop to try again to reach it.

In this study, I wish to thank the following persons who have provided new information since my last discovery at the National Archives: Mario Alcantara, Donald J. Peterson, Ray L. Coughlin and Geoffrey Lewis. I am also in debt to Joseph C. Madamba for assisting in the English translation of the Spanish texts. And lastly, I am deeply grateful to the PHILPEX '86 Jury, Quintin Tan, Ray Smith and Antonio So, for the recognition and honors vested on this study.

MAIL USED BY THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTIONARIES IN NORTH-EAST LUZON

by
Dr. Geoffrey Lewis

(Entered under the Philatelic Literature Category, PHILPEX '86 and won a silver American Philatelic Society Chapter Medal)

This article studies mail used in the North-East part of Luzon when it was under the control of the Nationalist (Aguinaldo) forces.

Covers were franked in three ways:
using Philippine Republican (Aguinaldo) adhesives;
using adhesives of the Spanish period;
by a handstamp inscribed "Provisional".

It had previously been believed that the provisional handstamp was used prior to the Aguinaldo adhesives. Evidence is put forward in this article that the handstamp was used after supplies of the adhesives were exhausted.

The author proposes that the 10 centavo Aguinaldo stamp was used to prepay registration with advice of receipt.

After four centuries of rule by Spain the Philippines gained independence in 1898, and set up a government under President Aguinaldo. A postal service was set up and stamps were issued in late 1898.

Forces of the United States of America were present in Manila from July 1898. From March 1899 hostilities broke out between the USA and the Philippines. Within months, the USA had seized control of most of the provinces near Manila but did not gain complete control of the Archipelago until 1903. One of the areas of strong resistance was the mountainous North-East Luzon.

Covers used in North-East Luzon under the control of the Nationalist government are interesting for study purposes for many reasons.

- * *Aguinaldo stamps.* The majority bear the stamps of the Philippine Revolutionary Government. The President was Aguinaldo and these stamps are often called Aguinaldo. (See Cover 1).
- * *Franking Handstamp.* A few are franked with a handstamp. (See Cover 2).
- * *Spanish Philippine Adhesives.* I even have one cover which is franked with a stamp from the Spanish era. (See Cover 3).
- * *Cancellations.* The covers are cancelled with attractive, large town postmarks. A town canceller is often applied at the destination town and at transit towns.
- * *Undated.* A challenge is provided because these town cancels bear no dates.
- * *Illustrations.* They are sufficiently rare, unusual and attractive that they are usually illustrated in auction catalogues when offered for sale.

Main Towns

There are five main towns which are spread along the main road which follows the Cagayan River. In order from Manila, they are:

Bayombong	Nueva Vizcaya province
Ilagan	Isabela province
Tuguegarao	Cagayan province
Lal-loc	Cagayan province
Aparri	Cagayan province.

All but one of the eighteen covers in my records involve mail travelling only between these five towns. The practice in the Philippines was to write the province of the destination at the top. Unfortunately the compiler of the Christie catalogue assumed this destination province to be the town of origin!

The Provisional Sello Handstamp

This handstamp was recorded by Hurt who claimed it was in use prior to the issue of the Aguinaldo adhesives. I claim that the handstamp was not used until after the supply of Aguinaldo stamps was exhausted.

Hurt describes two covers bearing this handstamp. A further five covers were offered by Christie's including Cover 2. Three were addressed to Lal-loc, two to Ilagan, one to Aparri and one to Tuguegarao. This strongly suggests that it was applied only in the North-East towns, mainly Lal-loc and Tuguegarao.

The adhesives were first issued in late 1898. If the handstamp was used prior to the adhesives this would have been before the war and before the Army operated in this area. However, four of the seven covers were addressed to officers of the Philippine Army, and the other three to a provincial Governor, a local president and a Red Cross official.

The town cancels of Lal-loc, Ilagan and Tuguegarao are reported on these covers. The handstamp and the town cancels bear many of the motifs present on the adhesives — a face in the sun, a large triangle and the KKK inscription. It is hard to believe that these town cancels and handstamp were all prepared in a remote backwater before the adhesives.

It is known that in 1899, the USA seized the printing presses where the adhesives had been produced. It is safe to believe that the provisional handstamps were used to frank mail after the supplies of adhesives were exhausted. Its design was based on motifs and symbols present in the adhesives.

The Cover Bearing the Spanish-Philippine Adhesive

This cover (Cover 3) was definitely used after the Spaniards had left. The town cancels of Tuguegarao and Bayombong incorporate the letters KKK, and the Spanish authorities imposed the death penalty to members of the KKK secret society.

This cover would have been used when there was a shortage of other means to pre-pay postage. The most likely such time was immediately after the Aguinaldo adhesives were exhausted, and before there was time to prepare the provisional sello handstamp. This cover has cancellations of Tuguegarao and Ilagan, both of which are known with two different types. This may allow a more precise dating when further information becomes available.

Different Types of Town Cancels

A starting point for obtaining the relative date of these covers is the difference in types of the town cancels.

The Ilagan canceller applied to the adhesives on Cover 1 is inscribed "ILAGAN" and "CORREO". On the back of Cover 3, it is inscribed "YLAGAN" and "CORREOS" (the usual Spanish word to denote postage).

The two Tuguegarao cancels on Covers 1 and 3 are different. On the back of Cover 3 the triangle is equilateral, "KKK" appears in the vertices of the triangles, and the outside lettering is larger.

The 10-Centavo Brown Stamp

There has never been any confident explanation of the purpose for the 10-centavo brown value in the Aguinaldo issue. It is seldom seen on cover.

The standard letter rate was 2 centavos, and the rate for registration/certification was 8 centavos in addition to postage.

I claim that the 10-centavo rate was paid for registration with advice of receipt. The correct rate for this service would be the standard postage plus 10 centavos being 8 centavos registration and 2 centavos for returning a card advising receipt to the sender. The tear at the side of Cover 1 may have occurred when such a card was detached.

The inscription "RECIBOS" (receipt) is consistent with such an explanation.

The Town of Lal-loc

The dominant town on this mail is Lal-loc. There is probably only one letter that did not pass through Lal-loc. The Lal-loc canceller is more ornate than those of the other towns. The other four towns are still provincial centers. The town is now called Lal-lo. The Spanish called it Nueva Segovia and it was the main Spanish stronghold in the Cagayan Valley, and one of the earliest Spanish settlements in the Philippines.

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This article is a revised version of an article of the same name which appeared originally in the November 1985 issue of "THE N.S.W. PHILATELIST".

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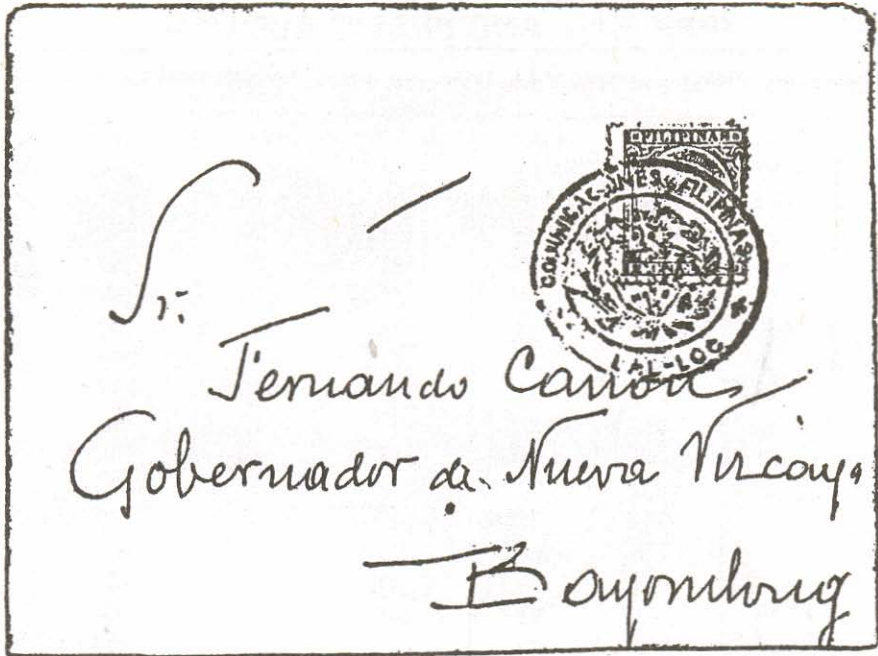
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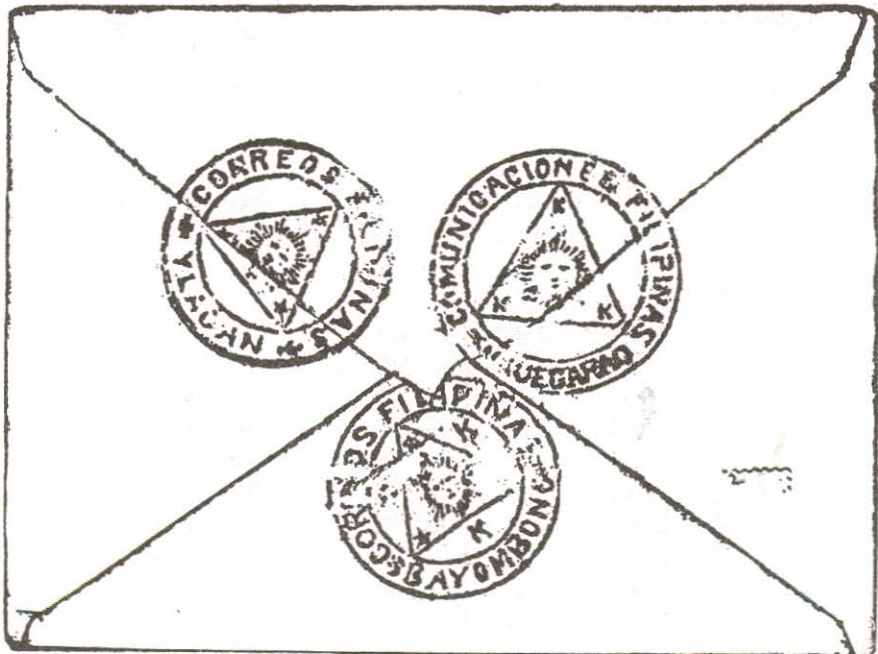
COVER 1 (Obverse).



COVER 2 (Obverse).



COVER 3 (Obverse)



COVER 3 (Reverse)

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24	25	152	205	229	16	285	18
34	31	154	43	233	56	286	21
35	345	157	40	234	26	287	30
36	56	161	19	235	60	288	40
37	150	162	25	236	26	289	24
39	96	163	21	237	27	290	2,700
40	33	165	21	239	70	291	18
41	36	166	50	240	16	292	18
42	21	167	20	241	18	298	23
43	31	170	20	242	45	299	27
45	30	174	30	243	25	300	33
46	61	176	1,600	244	31	301	22
47	20	177	19	247	70	302	25
49	16	181	31	248	185	304	90
50	24	182	100	249	170	305	125
51	17	185	50	252	35	306	130
52	17	186	62	253	75	308	115
61	50	188	31	254	60	309	125
80	30	189	25	255	26	310	115
85	48	192	36	256	40	311	77
91	23	199	15	257	150	312	805
93	55	203	15	258	20	313	555
96	18	204	100	259	25	315	405
100	18	205	62	260	50	316	155
101	105	206	120	261	110	318	97
103	20	212	17	263	31	319	205
104	31	213	16	264	50	320	47
106	35	214	105	265	25	322	15
107	16	215	54	266	16	329	245
111	20	216	50	267	15	330	230
114	17	217	77	268	16	339	15
123	23	218	28	269	16	349	15
124	120	219	27	270	125	350	15
125	64	220	25	276	15	356	15
130	30	221	26	277	15	369	62
131	82	222	18	278	15	394	17
133	46	223	21	279	15	397	15
135	18	224	26	280	21	431	22
140	38	225	21	281	15	550	17
141	40	226	41	282	15		
150	35	227	16	283	28		

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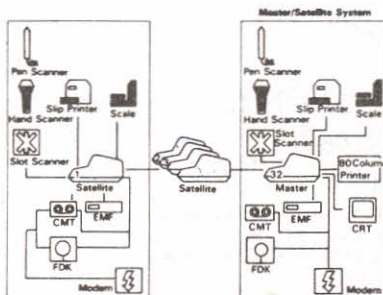
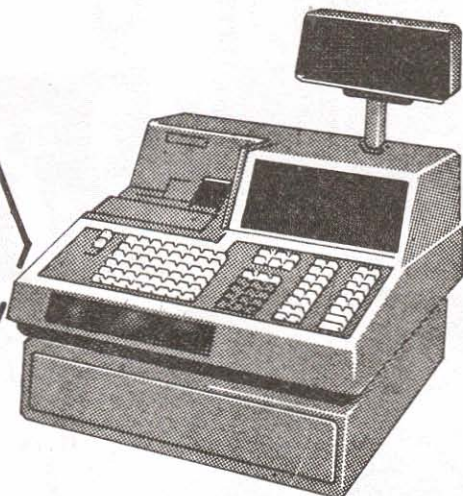
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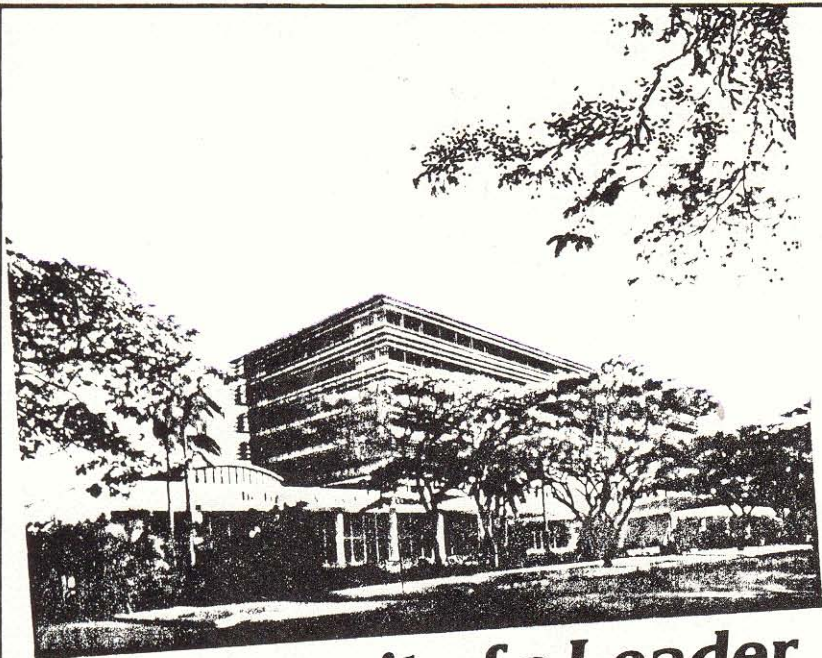
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