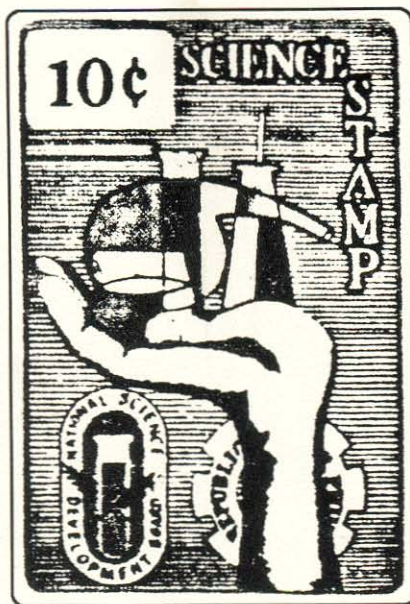


PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

Volume XI, No. 1



First Quarter, 1989

PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

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Volume XI No. 1

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PPN First Quarter, 1989

PROPOSED LISTING

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES DOCUMENTARY AND SCIENCE REVENUE STAMPS, 1963-1987

By Nemi L. Rivera and Eugene A. Garrett

In the Arnold H. Warren study Fiscal Stamps of the Philippines: Handbook-Catalogue, 1956 to Date, the listings for documentary stamps ended with issues through 1965, just prior to the appearance of a number of new issues commencing in 1966. The present study and proposed listing therefore starts where Warren left off and advances the listings to mid-1987, when an entirely new design was introduced (IPPS News, Volume VIII, Number 1, March 1988, p.8).

Most individual stamps of like value underwent more than one printing, and while the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) usually ordered that such further printings be in the same colors as preceding printings, such was not always accomplished perfectly. In the listings which follow, stamps which appear to exist merely in different intensities of the same basic color are not afforded separate listings, while those found in distinctively different shades of color are given separate listings.

More often than not, stamps of the same series were ordered and

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issued value by value, and replaced and demonetized stamps were declared obsolete in the same staggered manner; the Series of 1987 is an exception, as all previous issues were demonetized and withdrawn at the same time, on October 31, 1987. The declaration of particular stamps to be demonetized and invalid almost always occurs when forgeries are discovered to be in wide circulation.

Dates shown in the listings are as follows:

1. Where examples have been discovered on dated documents, or with dates stamped or inscribed on individual stamps, such dates are listed as "EKU" (Earliest Known Usage).

2. Where dated examples have not been discovered, the dates of BIR documents examined by Mr. Rivera announcing particular issues are shown, identified with the symbol (•). Some stamps were in circulation prior to the issuance of BIR announcements, and some did not appear for many months after the issuance of such announcements.

3. Where neither dated examples nor official BIR documents have been discovered, no date is shown.

On November 26, 1976, "Revenue Regulations No. 9-76" declared all documentary and science stamps with denominations of P10.00 or above "without value and withdrawn from circulation". It is therefore speculated that the (apparent) last printing of the science stamps, Type D, might not have included values of P10.00 and above.

The reader is reminded that this study is characterized as a "proposed listing" and that catalogue numbers and prices have not been shown. The authors earnestly solicit readers to submit EKUs for any stamps in their personal collections, as well as comments, corrections, additions and changes to the listings which follow. It is anticipated that a final listing will be published when all sources of information are exhausted.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES DOCUMENTARY STAMPS, 1963-87

March 8, 1963. Lithographed by Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Tokyo. Arms of the Philippines flanked by palm trees. 21 x 21 mm. (26 x 26 mm. overall). Imprint "TOPPAN PRINTING CO, LTD. TOKYO, LITHO" on bottom margins of each stamp. Unwatermarked, perf 12. (Figure 1).



Figure 1.

W-1341	P0.02 - Chrome green
W-1343	0.05 - Reddish brown
W-1346	0.30 - Light blue

1963-67. Similar to 1964 design, with altered design details. Lithographed by Bureau of Printing, Manila on thick unwatermarked paper without security fibers. Rouletted, except one value perf 12 1/2. Issued with gum.

Design A: 21 x 21 mm. (25 x 25 mm. overall). Arms of the Philippines flanked by tobacco plants, palm trees at right and left sides. Numerals of value sans-serif (Figure 2).

Design B: 22 x 22 mm. (26 x 26 mm. overall). Arms of the Philippines flanked by tobacco plants, bamboo trees at right and left sides. Numerals of value with serifs (Figure 3).



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

W-1342B	P0.02- Green (A) (EKU Dec 7, 1970)
	0.04- Orange (B) (•Aug 20, 1963)
	0.04- Dark red (B) (•Aug 20, 1963 and •Aug 4, 1966)
	0.04- Dark blue (B) (•Aug 4, 1966)
	0.05- Orange red (B), perf 12 1/2
	0.05 Bronze red (B) (•Aug 4, 1966)

- W-1344B 0.10- Lemon yellow (B) (EKU Oct 9, 1964;
•Aug 4, 1966; thicker paper for 1966
printing)
0.30- Orange red (A) (•Aug 30, 1966)
0.30- Orange red, yellow background (A)
- W-1344B 0.50- Carmine (B) (EKU Dec 13, 1964)
0.50- Deep orange (B) (EKU Jan 10, 1965)
1.00- Dark red (B) (EKU Feb 2, 1965)
2.00- Dark brown (B) (•May 7, 1968)
5.00- Green (B) (EKU Nov 1969)

1967-71. Types of 1962-66 on watermarked paper with artificial silk fibers. Lithographed by Bureau of Printing, Manila. Rouletted. Unknown whether issued with gum or ungummed.

- P0.02 - Green (A) (•Aug 19, 1968)
0.04 - Blue (B)
0.04 - Light blue (B) (EKU May 16, 1974)
0.10 - Yellow (B)
0.30 - Carmine (A) (EKU Apr 4, 1968)
0.50 - Orange (B) (EKU Feb 1967)
1.00 - Dark red (B) (EKU Feb 2, 1965)
2.00 - Dark brown (B) (•Apr 7, 1968)
5.00 - Green (B) (EKU Nov 1970)

1971-87. New design with inscriptions in Pilipino, values in centimos and pisos. Lithographed by Bureau of Printing, Manila, on security paper with artificial silk fibers, watermarked "BIR" ("Buwis sa Rentas Internas") and the Republic Seal. Rouletted, except two values perf 12 1/2. Issued ungummed. Demonetized and withdrawn from sale October 31, 1987.

Design A: Republic Seal flanked by colorless branches (Figure 4).
Design B: Branches omitted (Figure 5).



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

- P0.02- Orange (A) (EKU Mar 1972)
- 0.04- Red orange (A) (EKU Mar 1972)
- 0.04- Dark pink (A) (EKU Apr 1974)
- 0.04- Dark green (A) (EKU Oct 12, 1972)
- 0.05- Blue green (A) (EKU Oct 12, 1972)
- 0.05- Blue green, perf 12 1/2 (A)
(EKU Oct 1973)
- 0.10- Red orange (B) (EKU Jan 1972)
- 0.20- Deep yellow (B) (EKU Sep 27, 1972)
- 0.20- Yellow orange (B) (EKU Dec 1971)
- 0.20- Green (B) (EKU 1979)
- 0.30- Brown (A) (•May 2, 1971)
- 0.30- Brown, perf 12 1/2 (A)
- 0.50- Carmine (A) (•May 2, 1971)
- 0.50- Blue (A) (EKU Jan 1974)
- 0.50- Light blue (A)
- 0.50- Gray (A) (•May 2, 1971)
- 1.00- Sepia (A) (•Apr 2, 1971)
- 2.00- Blue (A) (•Sep 1, 1972)
- 3.00- Dark pink (EKU Sep 16, 1986)
- 5.00- Magenta (A) (EKU Feb. 1972)
- 20.00- Green (A) (•Jun 18, 1975) (Demonetized
Nov 25, 1976)

June 1, 1987. New serially numbered series, 21 x 39 mm. (23 x 43 mm. overall to cutting guides). Printed by Central Bank Security Printing Plant, Manila. Border inscribed "Rentas Internas" ("Internal Revenue"), vanishing spherical lines as background, seal of the Republic at center, with value inscriptions at both sides. Serial numbers in black. On watermarked paper with artificial silk fibers, rouletted, ungummed. (Figure 6).



Figure 6.

- P0.20 - Orange
- 0.30 - Purple
- 0.50 - Rubine red
- 1.00 - Brown
- 2.00 - Process blue
- 3.00 - Dark blue
- 5.00 - Green

SCIENCE STAMPS

January 1, 1969. Lithographed by Bureau of Printing. Manila. Two designs in science allegories: centavos values (Figure 7), 24 x 37 mm.; peso values (Figure 8), 38 x 25 mm. Rouletted. Ungummed. Discontinued August 24, 1978.

- Type A. Unwatermarked, without security fibers.
- Type B. Watermarked, without security fibers.
- Type C. Watermarked "REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES", with artificial silk security fibers.
- Type D. Watermarked "BIR", with artificial silk security fibers.

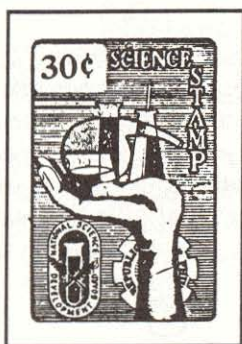


Figure 7.

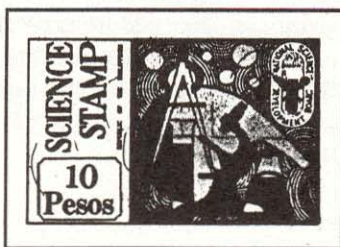


Figure 8.

		Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D
P0.02	red and black	X	X	X	X
0.04	blue and black	X	X	X	X
0.05	orange and black	X	X	X	X
0.10	brown and black	X	X	X	X
0.20	lawn green and black	X	X	X	X
0.30	gray and black	X	X	X	X

0.50	red violet and black	X	X	X	X
1.00	orange and black	X	X	X	X
2.00	aqua and black	X	X	X	X
3.00	green and black	X	*	X	*
5.00	red and black	X	X	X	*
10.00	brown and black	X	X	X	**
20.00	maroon and black	X	X	X	**
50.00	yellow and black	X	X	X	**
100.00	violet and black	X	X	X	**

* Values not confirmed, may exist.

** Values not confirmed, may not exist.

continued from previous issue....

REGISTRATION HANDSTAMPS OF THE SPANISH PHILIPPINES

by Don Peterson



TYPE 4

Name: Circular CORREOS DE FILIPINAS

Dimensions: 24mm diameter

Period of Use: 1880's to 1898

Post Offices: Manila and probably others.

Cancel Color: Black most common. Also shades of blue/purple.

Remarks: Common. Primarily used on interior mail. Also found on philatelically-prepared interior and overseas letters and postal cards between 1894 and 1898.

CERTIFICADO

TYPE 5 Name: Boxed CERTIFICADO-large
Dimensions: 8.5mm by 42mm
Period of Use: 1879-91
Post Offices: Not known
Cancel Color: Black
Remarks: Rare

CERTIFICADO

TYPE 6 Name: Boxed CERTIFICADO-small
Dimensions: 10-11.5mm by 33-35mm. Letters
4-5mm high.
Period of Use: 1883-1898, and later.
Post Offices: Manila, Aparri, Iloilo, Isabela
Province, San Fernando (La Union), and
probably many others.
Cancel Color: Black most common. Also
shades of blue/purple and red.
Remarks: Most common type. Variations in size
of letters.

R

TYPE 7 Name: Large "R"
Dimensions: 17-18mm high
Period of Use: 1887-1897
Post Offices: Manila
Cancel Color: Black most common. Also
shades of blue/purple and red.
Remarks: Common. Two types known:
(1) upper hook straight or slightly upward (found
on 1887-9 issues). (2) upper left hook curved
downward (found on 1890's issues).



- TYPE 8 Name: Boxed "R" with No./Town
Dimensions: 21-22mm by 40-42mm
Period of Use: 1888-1898, and later, possibly earlier.
Post Offices: Manila
Cancel Color: Blue, Magenta
Remarks: Uncommon

registered

- TYPE 9 Name: Straight-lined REGISTERED
Dimensions: 42mm long
Period of Use: 1894
Post Offices: Manila
Cancel Color: Black
Remarks: Rare



- TYPE 10 Name: Boxed CERTIFICADO with Rounded Ends
Dimensions: 15mm by 47mm
Period of Use: 1897
Post Offices: See remarks
Cancel Color: Black
Remarks: Applied privately by stamp dealer
Federico Schenkel of Manila

ILLUSTRATION NOT AVAILABLE

- TYPE 11 Name: Straight-lined CERTIFICADO
Dimensions: 7.5mm by ?
Period of Use: 1897-1898, and later. Possibly earlier.
Post Offices: Probably Manila
Cancel Color: Black
Remarks: Rare.

CERTIF.

TYPE 12 Name: Boxed CERTIF-Single-lined Rectangle
Dimensions: 9mm by 23mm
Period of Use: 1898, and later.
Post Offices: Iligan, Isabela Province, and
probably also Zamboanga.
Cancel Color: Black
Remarks: Rare

If you have any additional information on registration handstamp types, please contact Don Peterson, 7408 Alaska Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20012.

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THE LADY UNVEILED: A SEQUEL

by Eugene A. Garrett

In the Philippine Philatelic News issue of July 1988 (Volume IX No. 3), the cover story entitled "The Lady Unveiled" by Douglas K. Lehmann described the discovery, after 30 years' search, of an example of the mysterious 1-Peso Internal Revenue stamp, W-668B, of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines.

The front cover of the PPN illustrated the discovery example of the stamp, which bears control number 8491.

Incredibly, a second example has now been found by Robert F. Yacano, Editor of the *PPN*. The stamp has languished, undiscovered until now, in a very large lot (about 10,000) of Philippine revenue stamps. The newly-found example is illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 1.

Bob's example bears control number 8490, which places it in position 23 of the pane or sheet of 25 subjects. It is presumed that the 1-peso stamp was printed the same as the other values of the large Internal Revenue Japanese Occupation issue: 25 subjects (5 x 5), perforated four sides, no straight edges (Figure 2).

The example described previously by Doug Lehmann bears control number 8491, position 4 of the same pane or sheet; 8491 was at the top of the fourth row, and 8490 at the bottom of the third row (shaded in Figure 2).

8476	8481	8486	8491	8496
8477	8482	8487	8492	8497
8478	8483	8488	8493	8498
8479	8484	8489	8494	8499
8480	8485	8490	8495	8500

Figure 2.

The finding of this second example presents the opportunity for some fascinating speculation. Referring to his above-mentioned article, Doug Lehmann comments:

“The discovery of the second copy from the same sheet suggests that these are favor examples versus being found in the burned remains of the Internal Revenue Building. I really leaned to the ‘ash remains’ theory, but now have to switch to the ‘favor’ theory based upon both coming from the same sheet.”

With the “favor theory” now dominant, there is the exciting possibility that some or all of the missing 23 examples from the same sheet are also languishing unnoticed and unsung in other collectors’ hands. Arnold H. Warren reported that he had examined a single example and listed it as W-668B in his 1967 catalogue. But despite diligent search, that copy has not been seen since and its present owner is unknown — so that’s why 23 and not 22 examples are missing.

It is hoped that all readers of this journal will report the existence of any additional examples of this exceedingly rare stamp.

1901-02 PHILIPPINE GIROS

(Last of a three-part series)

by Douglas K. Lehmann

The last Giro series, using primitive printing methods, was the 1901-1902 issue. This new issue closely resembled both the 1899 and 1900 issues except the date was removed. The first three values (5c, 20c and 80c) were actually released December 1900. During 1901 and 1902 ten more values were released to bring the total values to 13. This issue, unlike the preceding two, was in use for 24 months. Dr. Perry only lists 12 values issued by the end of 1902 with no breakdown on when each value was issued. However, it seems certain that values only were printed as stocks of 1899 and 1900 values were exhausted.

Dr. Perry in his 1903 article did not list a 5 Peso emission and consequently Mr. Kay in his 1915 article suggested it and a 4 Peso of the same Type may be a forgery. However, Warren found a 2 Peso also of the same or Type B by 1967 unknown to Kay. The 2, 4 and 5

Peso Type B values are all owned by Donn Lueck and are authentic. Apparently, the 5 Peso was printed late in 1902 and not in the records available to Dr. Perry. The December 1902 printing (next series) contained 10 of 21 values including the 5 Peso, consequently, the undated 5 Peso value is scarce. The author has 10 of these 13 values in his collection with the 5 Peso as one of my 3 missing values.

Figure 1 shows this series including the one major error and the eight Types listed by Warren. Figure 2 shows this major error which is a perforation error on the 2 Peso value which exists as a horizontal pair imperforate in-between. On the borderline between major and minor errors are three partially erased errors. In type F, the engraver on some 30 centavos values entered "4000 a 6000" instead of "400 a 600;" and on some 60 centavos values "1600 a 10000" instead of "600 a 1000." He then erased most of the final zero on all mistakes leaving a larger space than normal and part of the zero. On some of the Type F 60-

1901-02 GIRO VARIETIES						
VALUE	RANGE	TYPES	(ACCORDING TO WARREN)			
:05	0-100	A				
:15	100-200	A*				
:20	200-400	A				
:30	400-600	A			E	F+
:60	600-1,000	A			E	F+
:80	1,000-1,400	A				
1:20	1,400-2,000	A				F
2:00	3,000-3,400	A	B	C	D	G H@
2:40	3,400-4,000	A				
3:00	4,000-4,400	A		C	D	
3:60	4,400-5,000	A				
4:00	5,000-6,000	A	B	C	D	
5:00	6,000-7,000		B			

* = Horizontal pair imperforate in-between exists
 + = Extra numbers were engraved and then fully or partially erased on some stamps.
 @ = Reversed N in UNITED is not an error but a characteristic of Type H

Figure 1

centavos values, "6001 a 10000" was entered instead of "600 a 1000." On the latter error, part of the 1 remains but the final 0 on 10000 is completely removed leaving a larger than normal space. Figure 3 shows this last minor error with part of the "1" showing.

Figure 1 shows the eight Warren types, from A to H, that are less than either the 1899 or 1900 issues. Mr. A. B. Kay listed the same eight types as Warren. Between these two authors, they illustrate in their articles four Types — A, B, E and F. I have four of the types in my collection and only Type C which these men did not illustrate. Figure 4 shows my Type C. From Donn Lueck's collection are shown Type D in Figure 5, Type G in Figure 6, and the words UNITED STATES of Type H in Figure 7. Figure 8 shows the relationship between the 1900 and 1901-02 Types. The relationships are probably hypothetical as the designs could be either an 1899 or 1900 plate re-engraved or used as a model. I used to wonder why Kay and Warren separately established Type H — the 2 Peso with reversed "N" — rather than identify it as an error of Type E. Both Type E and H have 5 lines in the center stripe and the "D" of UNITED ending in the middle of the 6th stripe. However, Donn Lueck reports that Type H has 6 lines in the sixth stripe and Type E has only 5 — so they are separate types. For Type F, neither Warren or Kay identify the number of lines in the center stripe. Type F is described as having a filled "D" of UNITED and uncountable lines. Kay's illustration and Donn Lueck copies all show a filled "D" in Type F and blurred lines that defy counting. Also, the first S and T of UNITED in Type F are joined as shown in Figure 9.

Figure 10 is an identification key of Warren's eight types. These types are difficult to distinguish without illustrations. I cannot ignore relative attributes as I did in the two previous keys. The key still requires counting the lines in the 4th stripe in the shield as well as the location of the "D" in UNITED. However, collectors now need to check relative attributes of the letters in the word UNITED. One attribute is easy, and that is the normal versus the reversed diagonal stripe of the N in UNITED (see again Figure 7). A second attribute is also easy and that is the missing top-right limb of the U of UNITED. This limb is completely missing. A third attribute is the size of the D in UNITED. Two types have a large D in UNITED that is compared to the normal D in Figure 10. I identify the large "D" by extending the bottom lines of the double bottom "E" just left of the "D". For the large "D" this line hits the upper line of the double curved bar of the "D" where it touches the verticle double leg of the "D." For the normal "D" the extended line intersects the lower double line of the "D"

making the two letters resting on the same imaginary plane. As all four types have rather large Ds in UNITED, the last step is essential to proper identification. If in doubt on Types A, B, C and D, compare your example to Figures 4, 5, 11 and 12.

Perhaps the last attribute is the most difficult. This attribute separates Type A from Type B. Warren and Kay state that Type B is a re-drawn Type A. However, the outward characteristics of Type B are that of a badly worn Type A plate. Figures 11 and 12 show the differences. Type A has clear lettering and figures while Type B is just plain messy with the TEs of both UNITED and STATES difficult to read. The range figures were definitely redrawn and are shaky on Type B. I am at a lost to explain shaky versus steady in words and will let Figure 12 speak for itself. The Figure 11 illustration is from the December 1900 printing. The 1901-02 printings of Type A are not as clear and the letters start to fill in but never as messy as Type B. The shaky versus steady figures in the range are really the best identifier.

Like its two preceding issues, this issue is only survived in singles, pairs and small strips. No block from the sheets of 50 is known and no one has ever found two different Types in any multiples. Since part one, Donn Lueck has reported a block of 20 of the 15 centavos value of the 1899 Giro issue. The block is the bottom two rows of 10, has perforated margins (the bottom quite large) and all are type B.

The final Giro issue was issued starting December 1902, but void of extensive varieties due to a more modern printing method thereby ending the vexing problem of multi-type identification. However, it was introduced only value by value until all 1899, 1900 and 1901-02 issues were exhausted. Dr. Perry reports 11 of these replacement issues were available by March 1903. Sometime between then and the end of 1904 all values of the three old series were phased out with the possible exception of the 1899 and 1900 9 Peso varieties.

As mentioned in part two, no replacement 9 Peso value has ever surfaced. During January 1905 all Giro issued were replaced by Documentary stamps thus ending this grand Giro heritage of the former Spanish taxation system in the Philippines.

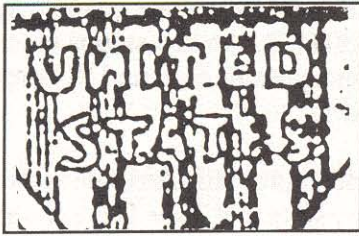


Figure 7, Type H with Reversed N of United.



Figure 9, Type F Note, First S and T of STATES are joined.

EVOLUTION OF WARREN TYPES

1900 Type ->	1901-02 becomes -> Type	Remarks
A	A	7 lines and "D" right edge in 6th stripe
—	B	1901-02 Type A become 1901-02 Type B
B	—	Not used
C	—	Not used
D	E	5 lines and "D" center of 6th stripe
E	—	Not used
F	—	Not used
G	—	Not used
H	—	Not used
I	—	Not used
J	C	Both missing right top limb of "U" in UNITED
—	D	Possible 1901-02 Type C redrawn to 1901-02 "D"
K	—	Not used
L	G	7 lines and "D" center of 6th stripe
—	F	New type; appears to have 4 or 5 blurred lines
—	H	New type; only type with reversed N of UNITED

Figure 8

IDENTIFICATION KEY 1901-02 PHILIPPINE GIRO ISSUE

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

- (1) Number of lines in the 4th or central stripe of shield
- (2) Where **D** of **UNITED** ends and its size and filling
- (3) If the **U** in **UNITED** has open right limb

1. Central or 4th stripe in shield has:
 - 5 lines Go to 2
 - 7 lines Go to 3
 - Blurred (Can't tell) == (**D** of **UNITED** filled, also first **S** and **T** of **UNITED** are joined) ===== TYPE F (30c, 60c, & P1:20)*

2. "N" of **UNITED**:
 - Normal ===== Type E (30c & 60c)
 - Reversed ===== Type H (P2)

3. **D** in **UNITED** ends:
 - Middle of 6th stripe==(UNITED also very small)==Type G (P2)
 - Right edge of or beyond 6th stripe Go to 4

4. **D** of **UNITED** is:
 - Large (bottom bar of E extended hits top bar of curved part of D)
..... Go to 5
 - Normal size Go to 6

5. **U** of **UNITED**:
 - Open top-right limb ===== Type C (2,3 & 4 Peso)
 - Closed top ===== Type D (2,3 & 4 Peso)

6. "UNITED STATES":
 - Easy to read, well formed & aligned ===== Type A (All but P5)
 - "TEs" hard to read, other letters blurred, shaky figures in range,
and many small ink spots in background == Type B (2,4 & P5)

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



Figure 2, Type A
Imperforate between.

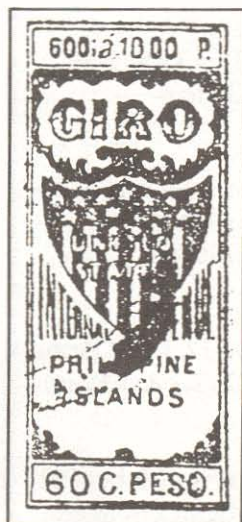


Figure 3, Type F
With error:
"6001" instead of
"600" in top label.



Figure 4, Type C
U of UNTIED
open.



Figure 5, Type D.



Figure 10. Top normal D in UNITED (Types A&B); Bottom large D (Type C&D)



Rare 5 Peso value



Figure 6, Type G with small UNITED.



Figure 11, Type A, Note clear letters and figures.



Figure 12, Type B, Note messy letters and shaky figures in top label.

A NEW AIR MAIL VARIETY?

by Bill Grimaud

The writings of Walter Bruggmann, Jose Trill, George Sloane, Arnold Warren, and other students of Philippines philately have prepared me to always be on the lookout for unusual items regarding P. I. overprints.

The first issue to actually be overprinted in the Philippine Island offers a high degree of challenge and some unusual varieties. I refer to the 1926 Air Post Issue marking the flight of Spanish aviators Gallarza and Loriga from Madrid to Manila.

The flight took almost six weeks to complete, but nevertheless, history was in the making during their long trip and several members of the Philippine Islands philatelic circles lobbied postal authorities to have a special air post issue printed to commemorate the occasion.

The Director of Posts gave in to their wishes and on the day of the arrival of the pilots in Manila, May 13, 1926, the new issue was made available for sale at the Manila Post Office. It consisted of an overprint on regular issue definitives and all available copies were sold out in a matter of minutes. Many collectors were enraged at the prospect of not being able to obtain copies. Their voices were heard loud and clear by postal authorities.

This prompted a second "rush" printing probably produced from the previously used and discarded overprint plate. This printing produced one of the most sought after errors in Philippine Island Philately — the legendary "Broken Prop" variety. It is believed that the discarded overprint plate was retrieved for further press service and damage, in the form of a missing left prop in plate position #89, was not noticed until post office inventories were once again exhausted.

The discovery of the "Broken Prop" variety was not publicized until sometime after the event but almost immediately the existence of the error was noted by several P. I. collectors who set out to complete sets of the variety.

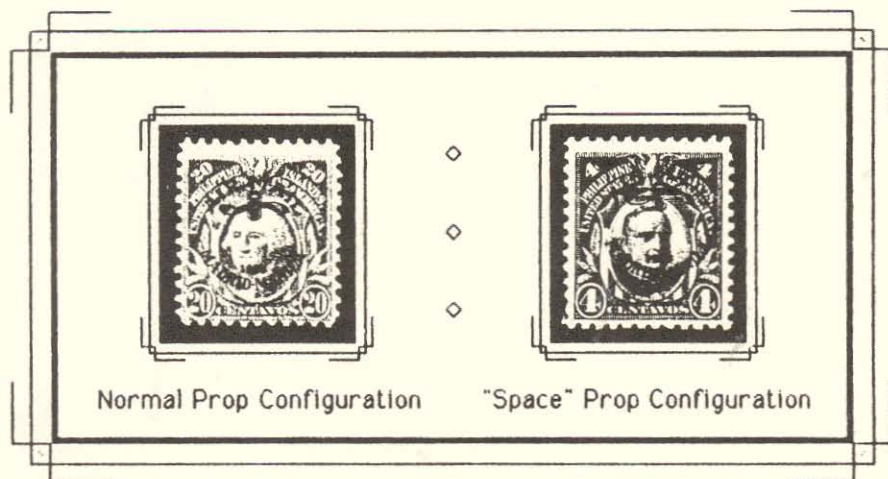
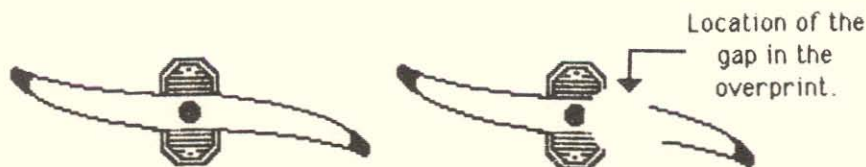
Some 60 years later, this collector is always on the lookout for the "Broken Prop" variety when shopping for Philippines stamps or covers from that era, so you can understand my excitement at finding a completely new variety.

While recently attending a bourse in Sunnyvale, Ca., I discovered a variety/odddity that has, to my knowledge, never been noted in any articles by the authors previously mentioned. I wish to present the find to all members of our society in hopes of determining if it is a new variety or just an error caused by sloppy press work.

I call it the "Space Prop" variety. It consists of 3-4 mm gap between the engine and the middle of the right propeller. If anyone has something similar or has information about the plate position or first or second printing sequences, I would enjoy hearing from you. Please contact: Bill Grimaud, P.O. Box 31143, Walnut Creek, CA 94598-8143.

1926 AIR MAIL ISSUES ◇ UNWATERMARKED ◇ PERF 11

Possible New Broken Propellor Variety



International Philippine Philatelic Society

*(A non - profit, non - stock, educational organization incorporated in the
City of Manila, Philippines, on September 24, 1974 as per
SEC Registration # 58004.)*



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