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Philippine Philatelic Journal

SPANISH PHILIPPINES REVENUES
Update and Additions to the Existing Catalogs
by Donald L. Duston

"SPAIN REVENUES" by Paulo Barata, is the latest catalog listing the Spanish Philippines issues. Released in 1990, it is a very basic listing priced in US dollars. The pricing is apparently based on the 1915 Forbin which used the Gold franc at about 50¢ US per franc. In the writer's opinion, this understates the value for many of the lower and moderately priced stamps. Unfortunately, the listing departs from the other catalogs collectors have been used to in the arrangement of the listings for no apparent reason except for the convenience of the editor. For example, the Recibos stamps are listed along with the Derechos de Firma stamps under the heading, **Documentary**. This is an inconvenience for those who have set up their collections based on the Warren or Forbin catalogs.

The other two major catalogs used to identify and collect these issues are Forbin's "CATALOGUE de TIMBRE-FISCAUX" 1915 edition, covering worldwide revenues, and Arnold Warren's "FISCAL STAMPS OF THE PHILIPPINES: Handbook-Catalog, 1856 to date" published serially in the American Philatelist in 1967-68. The Warren catalog contains a great deal of commentary as well as specialized listings, and is still considered the primary listing of the Philippines revenues (Spanish-US-Republic). Consensus is that current pricing should be 5 to 10 times the Warren prices, although prices can vary due to scarcity or remainder stocks for particular issues or individual stamps.

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There are a number of other early catalogs, all mentioned by Warren, but most are not available to the majority of collectors. A group of collectors is gathering information with the hope of producing a new catalog to update Warren, but this appears to be a long way off. In the meantime, this write-up will address new information on the Spanish issues, and Douglas Lehmann will attempt to correlate and make available similar write-ups on the US and Republic issues.

Revenue Stamped Paper issued during the Spanish era is another field which will not be covered here. Michael Murray of St. Augustine Florida is working on a listing of these issues. Anyone who can supply new information on any facet of the Philippine revenues is encouraged to contact the writer, Donald Duston, 1314 25th Street, Peru, IL 61354 USA. Correspondence is welcome.

The following is based on new additions to the **Warren Catalog** with comments, as appropriate, concerning the Forbin or Barata catalog listings. All new items said to "exist" are in the writer's collection.

Spanish Colonies-Derechos Judicial

These stamps were issued for use in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Only values up to 5 reals are presumed to have been used in the Philippines.

William McP. Jones, in his "PRICED CATALOG OF THE REVENUE STAMPS OF CUBA", 1990, assigns basic numbers to a number of values/colors not included in the other catalogs, and sub-numbers to a large number of shade/paper color varieties. The additional basic numbers are for 1/2r grey, 1r lilac brown, 2r brown, 5r brown, and 10r brown. All of these can probably be considered shades of black or violet, although the copies seen are definitely a brown color. Jones lists the 100r yellow green with double impression, and the writer has the 5r pale rose with double impression (used).

Of this issue, the stamps included on most collectors' want lists are the 2r violet, 5r black, 10r pink, and 10r green.

Derechos de Firma (Listed by Barata under Documentary)

Handstamped "HABILITADO/POR LA/NACION" - Although fake handstamps are found on the Judicial issues with this overprint, none has been reported on the Derechos de Firma stamps.

These handstamps are found in various positions, with the normal position assumed to be horizontal.

40c (W-41/F-9/B-10) exists reading down

4e (W-43/F-11/B-12) exists reading up

10 e (W-44/F-12/B-13) exists inverted

On most want lists are the handstamped overprints on the 1p blue imperf (W-41), 2e brown (W-42), and the 4e carmine (W-43).

The 40c Isabela issue (W-45/F-13/B-14) is found in a wide range of shades from tan to yellow brown to dark brown to violet brown.

Coat of Arms issue

The 200m blue and the 1p green imperforate stamps (W51a,53a) are not listed by Barata.

The 2p is listed in all three catalogs in ultramarine. This stamp exists in pale ultramarine and bright, bluish ultramarine. It also exists in dark blue.

A single counterfeit copy of the 2p in light blue was found. It was cancelled in Manila, is poorly printed, and has "out of square" perforations. Many details differ including the "S" in "PESOS" and the "D" of "DERECHOS".

A constant plate fault occurs on some values of the 1891-96 series. The fault is a break in the bottom right frameline of the upper panel. The fault exists in various states, extending in some cases, to the center of the stamp. A multiple had this fault on all copies. The 20c blue, 2p ultra, and 5p Lake have been seen with this fault (W-77, 79, 80). Fig. 1.

The hard to find stamps are the 10p red and the 20p blue. Both are rare.

Overprinted "HABILITADO/PARA/UN PESO"

General note regarding handstamped overprints: There are two types of double overprint. In one instance, the handstamp "bounces" when being applied causing a doubling of only parts of the impression. This is called a "kiss" double, and is referred here as "handstamp doubled": a variety, but not one that should be given catalog listing. The other type is when the handstamp is applied twice so that the entire

Derechos de Firma



W-47
Constant Plate Fault
Figure 1



W-72
Type 1 **Type 2**
Figure 2

impression appears twice. This is referred to here as “double overprint” and they are much scarcer than the “kiss” double.

The 1p and 5p blue (**W-60/F-28/B-48**) are found with “UN PESO” or “HABILITADO” doubled. Not uncommon.

The “UN REAL” green overprint on 5p blue (**W-61/B-47**) is missing from most collections.

This same overprint, in violet, is found on the 12 4/8c slate Judicial (**W-97**). It is not listed in any catalog, and no information has been presented to date. It may be an un-issued stamp or a fake overprint.

Overprinted “HABILITADO/1 PESO/PARA DERECHOS DE FIRMA” IN DOUBLE OVAL ON 2 4/8 postal, overprint magenta/violet (W-72/F-37/B-56)

This overprint exists in two types, each on both retouches of the base stamp. Fig. 2

TYPE 1 - Oval is 18 1/2 x 21mm: “1” has large serif, angling out; “PESO” is 2 1/2mm high, other letters are 2mm high; “S” is rounded.

TYPE 2 - Oval is 19 x 21 1/2mm; “1” has small serif, angling down; “PESO” is 3mm high; other letters are 2 1/2mm high; “S” is square.

Type 1 on the 1st retouch, and both Type 2 stamps are scarcer.

Barata also lists this overprint in black and with a moderate catalog value of \$2.50. The black overprint has not otherwise been reported

or seen.

JUDICIAL/JUSTICE

Handstamp Overprint "HABILITADO/POR LA/NACION - On Coat of Arms type.

These overprints on the judicial issue also exist in various positions, and fake overprints exist. Normal position is horizontal. Other positions reported or seen are as follows:

- 1/2p blue Not seen. a scarce stamp (?).
1p black Up; Down; Inverted; Double Overprint (Warren)
2p red Up; Down; also per Warren Double Overprint; Inverted; and Double Inverted.
A fake overprint (down) exists.

Barata lists the 1p orange which may not exist. Has anyone seen it?

Same overprint on Seated Justice type.

- 1/2r blue Up; Inverted; Diagonal Up; also with fake overprint (up).
5p red Exists with fake overprint, horizontal.

It is questionable whether the 5 real brown on buff (W-29) was ever used in the Philippines with this overprint. However, the writer has a copy with apparently genuine handstamp overprint, reading up. This stamp also exists with the fake overprint reading horizontally. Fig. 3

The fake overprint is easily identified by the very clear, sharp printing and the size of the 1st "A" in "HABILITADO" which is much smaller



on W-29 Judicial
Genuine (?) Fake
Figure 3

than the "H" and "B" on either side. Fig. 4

New Coat of Arms design (Warren Nos. 91-102/Barata Nos. 11-27)

These issues exist in many shades and some copies are found on buff paper. Seen on the buff are the 10c bistre, perf and imperf; 1r green; and 5r red.

Two of these stamps appear to be much scarcer than the catalog values would indicate. They are the 1r green imperf (**W-93a/F-12a/B-18**) and the 1p bistre (**W-100/F-19/B-25**). The 5p myrtle is also scarce.

See prior comment under Derechos de Firma concerning the 12 1/2c de P Judicial with unlisted overprint.

General note on multiple prints - Some of the Judicial stamps, as well as Giros and others, exist with multiple impressions; double printing, one inverted; Judicial stamps with impression of postals, etc. Although collectible, these should not be given catalog status but should be regarded as what they are, printer's waste.

GIRO/DRAFTS

1860 issue green, value with serifs.

Warren lists the 3p value with and without a white space around the "3" (**W-108, 108a**). The writer has seen this value only with the white space, sometimes only a thin white box. Has anyone seen this stamp without the box? It appears on most want lists.

W-214 5c vermilion with "HABILITADO" overprint. A pair was reported with three overprints, one straddling the center of the pair.

Handstamp overprint on 5p blue imperf

This handstamp reads either up or down. The known positions are as follows:

20c on 5p not seen, scarcer than indicated (?).

Reading Down - 75c on 5p, 1.50 on 5p, 3p on 5p

Reading Up - 2.25p on 5p, 3p on 5p

Same on Judicial

The 3.75 overprint exists in both a purple and a blue.

Same on 2 4/8 ultramarine postal (All copies seen are on the 2nd retouch).

Warren lists the 20c value with both blue and ultramarine overprint. Forbin lists only ultramarine, and Barata only blue. The 20c, 40c and 1.50 values all exist with both of these colors.

The 20c with blue overprint exists with two settings of the value. One setting has the \$ sign spaced away from the "0" the same as on the 40c. The other setting has the \$ sign close to the "O". The close setting exists on the blue, ultramarine and violet overprint.

The 20c and 40c exists with the overprint in violet.

The 40c and 1.50 exist with the overprint double.

A pair of the 40c exists with one stamp reading "\$0" ('40 missing).

Barata lists the 1.50 with red overprint, also. All the red overprints appear to be scarcer than the catalog values indicate (\$2.50-5.00). No one seems to have them (or have seen them?).

Barata does not list the 1893 ultramarine issue separately from the 1888 dark blue issue, as Warren and Forbin did. The problem is that although the colors are distinctive, both shades have been reported with cancels reading both years. (The ultras are more often found dated 1892 than 1893).

A single copy of the 50c dark blue has been found with a broad white band around the "50", similar to the 3p green value of the 1860 issue.

Warren lists counterfeit 50c and 5p dark blue stamps. On the 5p counterfeit, the last "S" of "PESOS" is slanted right, and the left leg of the "A" in "FILIPINAS" is vertical instead of angling left as on the genuine. The perforation is 15 instead of 14 and the perforation holes are irregular. See comment on the carmine counterfeits below.

All copies of the 50p imperf (**W144a/F-38a/B-44**) seen and reported, have a cancel of multiple horizontal lines of varying width. It is reported that this is a remainder cancel, only used in Spain. The stamp



Counterfeit Giro Stamps
Figure 5



Thin "O" Wide "O"
W-247
Figure 6

is probably either a Specimen or unissued remainder. Has anyone seen this stamp uncanceled or genuinely used, or on document?

Counterfeits of the 50c and 5p carmine values also exist. These are a dull, faded reddish color. The 5p is identical to the 5p dark blue described above. On the 50c, the 2nd "T" of "FILIPINAS" tilts sharply to the left and the tops of the "T" and "N" are connected. It can be assumed that the 50c dark blue is identical. All the counterfeits seen have been used. Fig. 5

Except for the 5c and 15c values, all the vermilion issue is scarce to rare, and are missing in most collections. The 5c and the 6p exist in orange. Possibly other values do, also.

Habilitado handstamp on the vermilion issue (W-214/F-108-9/B-105-6-7)

A lot of questioning has gone on about a violet handstamp on the 5c value. Barata lists it with violet handstamp, but neither Warren or Forbin did. The writer has examined a quantity of these stamps and has come to a conclusion that is put forth as follows:

It is my opinion that the normal black ink, or the ink pad, was contaminated by a very soluble purple ink. This purple ink migrated out from under the black handstamp leaving small blotches of the purple alongside the black lines and letters of the overprint. The purple ink also penetrated through the stamp and can be seen on the back, even when not visible on the front. This purple is only seen on unused stamps, probably all handstamped at the same time. The "violet" copies examined (more than a dozen), **all have** some part of the handstamp in true black, indicating contamination.

(to be continued...)

Continued from Previous Issue...

**TYPES OF U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATION
MARKINGS of the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

By Col. George S. Goodale

Cavite:



A-1



A-2



A-3

- A-1 I have seen a cover with the Manila A-1 on a cover endorsed "A.J. Kelleher, Capt. and Adjustant, 1st Infy, California, Due to imperfect cancellation the month cannot be positively identified. There is a faint "7" where the month should begin. From the back stamp on this cover the month is undoubtedly "August" and if this supposition is correct this Manila A-1 must have been used at Cavite and Camp Dewey before it was first used in Manila on August 14, 1898. On the cover in question "5" (day of month) and "1890" are perfectly clear.
- A-2 From a tracing furnished by Mr. C.A. Weiller.
- A-3 Same.

Bacolod:

Covers from Bacolod are apparently rather scarce. Covers are known which passed from this office through or to territory controlled by the Filipinos. These have an additional marking of the triangle, stars and rising sun of the emblem of the Katipunan or Insurgent Government.

The writer has seen photostatic reproductions of two different forms of Insurgent markings sent by the owner of the covers who valued them at \$1000.00 and \$1200.00. It is rather doubted if he ever received such amounts for them.

(See "Insurgent Cancel" - Previous Issue)

Angeles:

A-1 The "Killer" is too faint to be identified.

A-2 It will be noted that this form of marking common for offices under the Civil Government antedates the Military station form (A-1) by thirteen days, which goes to show that at this office (and probably others) the old form of cancellation was continued to use after the receipt of the new form.

Aparri:

In preparing a previous article of this subject the tracing made from A-1 was not returned to me. This illustration is therefore only approximate. The circle was a wavy line from a rubber stamp and the "killer" a target of time circles.

(No illustration of ANGELES or APPARI postmarks supplied by Col. Goodale)

Dagupan:

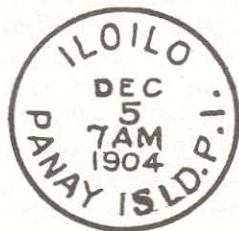
Dagupan undoubtedly later had the regular form without "MIL.STA."

(No examples shown)

Iloilo:



A-3



A-5

Continued under
Civil Government

A-1 From tracing furnished by Weiller,. As the expedition to Iliolo did not leave Manila until December 28, 1898 and did not land at Iloilo until February 11, 1899 the date "Dec. 18" is not understood. It must be an error in set up or else the troops boarded the transport in Manila that early although they did not leave Manila until ten days later. This is however the postal marking of the transport postal station; the land office (No. 3) not appearing until after Iloilo was occupied.

A-5 This type does not appear in my collection. This is a tracing from photographic reproduction furnished me by the late Commander Locy, U.S. Navy.

Jolo:

The writer served at Jolo from June, 1900 to September 1901. From his correspondence during this time the types illustrated are the only ones that are found.



A-1



A-2

REGISTERED
DEC 19 1900
 Military Station,
JOLO, PHIL. ISLANDS

Rg-1



Rc-1

*No illustration if ILOILO type A-1 supplied
 by Col. Goodale.*

Vigan:

- A-1 Killer too indistinct to determine the form.
- A-2 Civil government form of postmark.

Zamboanga:

- A-1 Killer too indistinct to determine its form.
- A-2 Civil government form of postmark.



A-1



A-2



Dagupan and Manila R.P.O.:

While the marking of this R.P.O. has nothing to indicate military control the fact remains that from the opening of the Filipino Insurrection and for some time thereafter and until the Northern provinces came under Civil Government, this railroad, the only one in Luzon, was operated entirely by the military in their campaigns and operations in Northern Luzon. It passed through Malolos, San Fernando, Calumpit, Angeles and other places, important centers in operations against Aguinaldo's forces.

- A-1 There were postal markings for both "north" and "south" bound trains. Covers have also been seen with "3" for "March" and with "south" appearing below the year "1900".

China: While this Military Postal Station is not a Philippine station, it was a postal station established to serve the military forces sent to China from the Philippines during the Boxer Rebellion.



A-1



Military Camps:

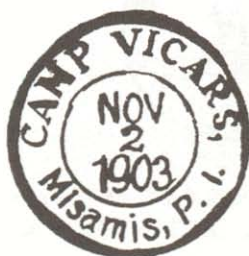
These postal markings are all dated much later than those of the Military Postal Stations. Camp Marshui and Camp Vicars were located on Lake Lanao in Mindanao and were bases for operations against hostile Moros. Their postal stations served only the military as there was no civil population. The writer served at Camp Vicars from May to September, 1903 during which time the Camp had no postal agent. Mail was handled by the camp authorities and was transported to and from the coast by wagon and pack train.



A-1



A-1



A-1



A-2



Camp Jossman:

A-1 Probably at first a branch office of Iliolo, being located of Guimaras, opposite Iliolo harbor.

Camp Marahui:

A-1 The "MORO" in the cancellation refers to the Moro Province, which included Mindanao and the Jolo Archipelago.

Camp Vicars:

The "Misamis" in the cancellation has reference to the province of Misamis in the Island of Mindanao, where camp Vicars was located.

A-1 The only form of postal marking used as far as known to the writer. Used both as a receiving and sending cancellation.

I have also prepared illustrations of number of types which I have not listed in this article, and these, with their appropriate numbering in the Cyclopedia system as well as various notes on each, will conclude this presentation. Such of them as cannot be included in the pictorial column this month will appear in one or two subsequent installments. Readers will understand that omission of description does not imply any lack of interest in any item, but merely that the postmark tells its own story.

It is at the suggestion of the publisher that these are grouped at the end instead of being interpolated within the series of marks described. ■



Rc-3



Rc-1



A-1



A-1



A-1



Rc-1



A-1

These two were military stations at first



Rc-1



A-1



A-1

The only one I have ever seen with vertical bars.



A-1



A-1



A-1

SMALL 'DOC' WWII USAGE

By Douglas K. Lehmann

The small documentary stamps or 'docs' measure less than a quarter inch square. Yet these fiscal docs are giants when measured by the time of their use. They were in active use from January 1907 through December 1940. The same designs preserved through 34 years and four different perforations. Washington shipped the final 11x11 perforation to the Philippines in 1938. Large internal revenue stamps, overprinted for documentary use, would replace the small docs. In 1939, Washington shipped these replacement stamps to Manila.

However, the supplies of the small docs were enough to last all of 1939. Actually, Warren reports the first recorded use of the large docs was not until December 1940. So taxpayers used small docs for most of 1940 and into 1941 in smaller quantities. I have one document dated May 7, 1941 using the 1-peso small doc. However, up until the Japanese invasion, the large docs were the predominant documentary stamp used in 1941.

The Japanese occupation changed the Philippines in many ways including taxes and the fiscal stamps used to pay them. While many taxes initially stayed the same, the Japanese changed tax rates dropping a few and increasing many more. By 1943, Gene Garrett reports in **THE BOOK**¹ that "...it appears that distinction was not always made during the occupation between internal revenue stamps and documentary stamps; both are found on a variety of documents with stamps of the internal revenue series in a majority."¹⁷ As the majority of taxes paid used internal revenue stamps, one can assume the stocks of pre-war documentary stamps were mostly depleted sometime in 1943.

By 1944, when the war clearly was turning against the Japanese, they stopped printing stamps in Japan for shipment to the Philippines. For example, the last Japan printed postage stamp for the Philippines, was released in Manila on April 10, 1944. The last half of 1944 saw severe paper shortage throughout the islands. Manila printed the 'Laurel' postage stamp for release January 2, 1945, using glazed newsprint. Internal revenue officials started using pre-war tobacco stamps much of 1943, reaching as far back as 1932 to find unused tobacco stamps. This acute paper shortage of 1944 caused a widespread search for older stamps that still were unused, so it is not surprising to see a few small docs reappearing. These small docs were languishing somewhere at the back of safe vaults or other secure locations. Garrett also

reports the 11x11 20-centavos small doc used in March 1944. Again, this was the same small doc shipped to the Philippines in 1938 six years earlier. This small doc, W-734, found its way on some of the 'proxy' postal cards of the AFF. Most likely, stamp collectors were the source of these small docs. I guess, you can't suppress a 34-year long series from reappearing after a hiatus of another 3 to 3 1/2 years.

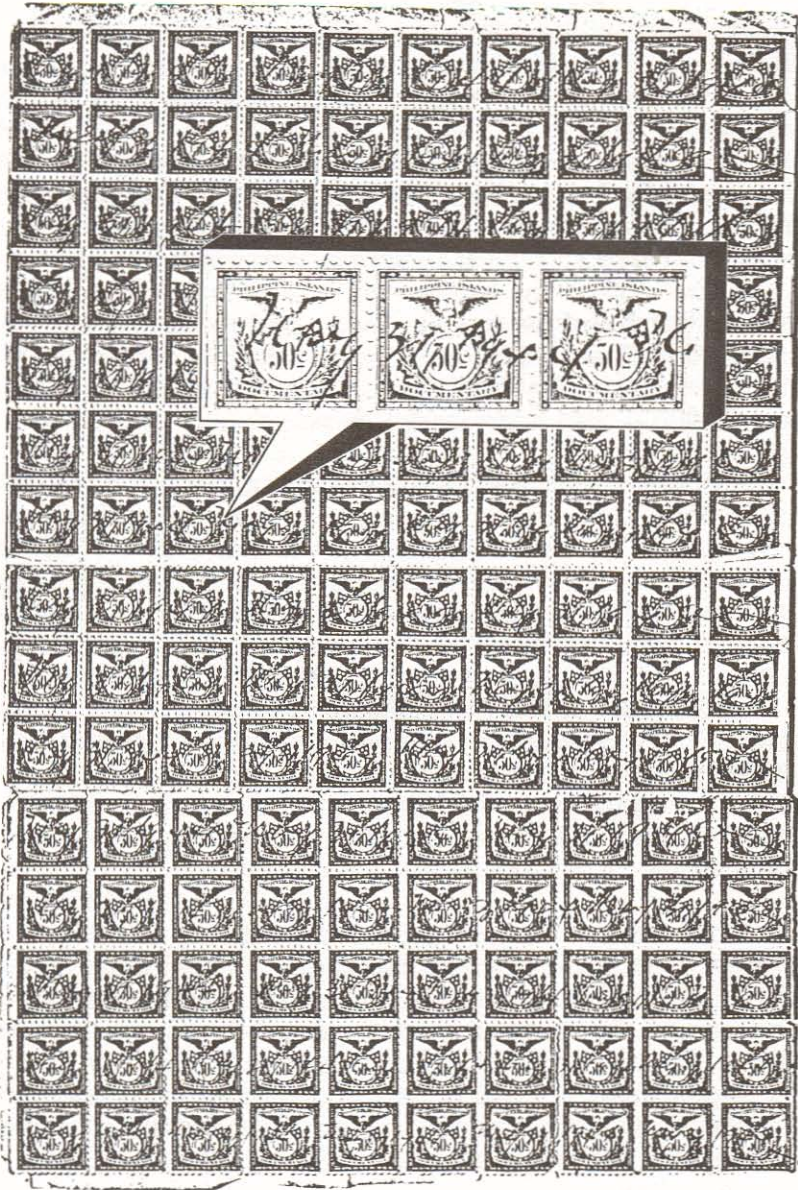
Figure 1 is a recently gained document dated May 31, 1944; a champion of a late small doc usage. There are a total of 150, 50-centavos stamps (W-735), all perforated 11x11 on this document. Pictured on **Figure 1** is the reverse of the document with a few stamps actual size to show the handwritten inked cancellations. **Figure 2** shows a portion of the front; a deed of sale of registered land. A Paulino Castillo is selling 1,433 square meters of land in the District of Mandaluyong, City of Manila. The buyer, Clemente Fernando, pays 15,000 pesos for this deed.

I asked Gene Garrett for the law that specified the tax rate for this transaction. Gene kindly sent a copy of the specific law to me. However, if I had done nothing for one month, **HIS BOOK**¹ would have arrived. Then, I could have looked up the rate myself. The rate is 5 pesos for the first 1,000 pesos of the selling price plus 10 pesos for each additional 1,000 pesos or fraction. This rate equals a tax of 145 pesos. The tax rate became effective February 18, 1944 just more than three months before this use. However, this document is only for 75 pesos! A closer examination shows the embossed seal of a notary public, his signature plus the signatures of two witnesses. A missing second page would have the duly authorized signatures of both buyer and seller. If we were to see this page, undoubtedly it would have 70 pesos of 50-centavos stamps on its reverse.

I am not unhappy with just half a document for the 150 stamp side provides a spectacular commercial use of a late WWII small doc. This 50-centavos stamp use extends the design span of this issue to 37 years and 5 months. The design first appeared in 1907 in a perforated 12x12 variety. Succeeding years presented the same design in 10x11 and 10x10 perforations. Finally, the design returns to an 11x11 perforation in the late 1930s and now again in 1944, proving it to be a very persistent design and an unusual wartime use. ■

ENDNOTE

¹ Garrett, Eugene A., A Postal History of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines 1942-1945, 1992. Chapter 19, page 311.



POSTAL SAVINGS BANK THRIFT SLOGANS

by Eugene A. Garrett

Two members have responded to our solicitation in Philippine Philatelic Journal, Third Quarter 1992, Volume XIV, No. 3, pp. 12-20, for help in learning the translations and identification of the languages or dialects appearing in some of the slogans from the provinces. Richard P. Arnold of West Valley, Utah and Michael F. Birk of Elizabeth, New Jersey provided some of the missing information. Mr. Birk's letter is especially delightful:

"On December 19th, my wife, who is a Filipina, and I attended a Filipino Christmas party. There I tried to 'pool talent' to help the IPPS get translations for the 'Thrift Slogans' highlighted in the PPJ. I managed to get translations or language (dialect) identification for several of the items.

"I would like to thank the following people for helping me with these translations"

Celita Birk (my wife)
Zenaida Downey
Father Jeremiah Rebanal

"I hope these translations will be of some help!"

The new information is underlined below:

- Thrift 25. Ilongo (Visayan) Dialect
- Thrift 28. Cebuano Dialect: "Avoid Organizers of Expensive Celebrations (Parties, Recreations)"
- Thrift 29. Cebuano Dialect: "Do Not Imitate the Rich: Live Within Your Means"
- Thrift 32. Cebuano Dialect: "Join the Thrift Campaign"
- Thrift 33. Ilocano Dialect: (Translation needed)

Our thanks to Dick Arnold and Michael Birk (and their wives) for filling in some of the blanks. We would also be pleased to hear from other members to help fill in the remaining blanks. ■



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