



PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Volume XVI, No. 4



Fourth Quarter, 1994

PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Official publication of

International Philippine Philatelic Society
Dedicated to the Study and Advancement of Philippines Philately

member of
Inter-Asia Philatelic Federation (FIAP)
International Federation of Philately (FIP)

Volume XVI No. 4

Fourth Quarter, 1994

1994 IPPS Officers

President Larry N. Cariño
Vice President John M. Hunt
Secretary Rogelio Quistol
Treasurer Raymond See
Auditor Antonio So
Directors Col. Gustavo C. Ingles
David Chiong
Severino Bajar

President, United States Operations
Eugene A. Garrett
446 Stratford Ave.
Elmhurst, IL 60126

Affiliate Representatives

Cebu Philatelic Society
Federico Ferraris

Quezon City Philatelic Society
Alfredo Principe

Young Philatelists Society
Edison G. Cornejo

Appointive Officers

Auction Committee
Antonio So

Membership Committee
Severino Bajar

Ways & Means Committee
Raymond See

F.I.P. Representative
Mario O. Que

Editor-in-Chief

Robert F. Yacano
P.O. Box 94, Eden, NY 14057

Librarian

Daniel F. Ring
P.O. Box 113, Cary, IL 60013

Chairman, US Auctions

David A. McMurtrie
P.O. Box 443, Plainfield, IL 60544

APS Representative

David S. Durbin
1608 S. 22nd Street
Blue Springs, MO 64015

Advertising Manager

William T. Zuehlke
8100 Willow Stream Dr., Sandy, UT 84093

IPPS Dues Structure

Regular Membership	US\$15.00	P200.00
Contributing Membership	US\$20.00	P250.00
Sustaining Membership	US\$25.00	P300.00

Overseas Members, Ex-Philippines, Canada

Regular, via air mail	US \$20.00
Contributing Membership	US \$25.00
Sustaining Membership	US \$30.00

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

Philippine Philatelic Journal

REVISIONS TO THE SPANISH PHILIPPINE SECTION IN THE 1995 SCOTT CATALOGUE

By Don Peterson

The Spanish Philippine section of the 1995 Scott catalogue (Volume 4) contains a number of technical revisions over the 1994 catalogue. Most of the changes are very helpful to the collector. However, a few are confusing and will need to be rectified in future editions. Unfortunately, except for one stamp, there are no price changes since 1994. This, in part, reflects the steady nature of the Spanish Philippine stamp market. However, a number of stamp values are changing and these changes should be reflected in future editions. The following is a summary of revisions in the 1995 catalogue.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS IN 1995 CATALOGUE

1. A footnote was added after #7 indicating the existence of the 10c black issue, but that it was not issued.
2. #8-9 listings were replaced with a narrative. Both stamps are valued at \$85, which for #9 is a \$5 increase over 1994. See discussion of future changes below.
3. #43a and 51a were deleted, and were replaced with minor technical changes and a footnote indicating that imperforates of designs A11-A14 probably are from proof or trial sheets. This change was made to reflect that imperforates exist of all #39-58 issues.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. XVI No. 4

Fourth Quarter, 1994

Revisions to the Spanish Philippine Section
in the 1995 Scott Catalogue

by Don Peterson Page 1

Kramer Fakes

by C. M. Nielson Page 3

The Four Peso "Montalban Gorge" Stamps

by Joseph M. Napp Page 6

Corrections to Republic of the Philippines Science Stamps

by Eugene A. Garrett Page 11

Russell & Sturgis: Some More Markings

by Geoffrey Lewis Page 12

Philippine Education Company Perfins

by Bill Oliver and Ray Coughlin Page 17

4. The dates of issue for #52-58 were correctly listed.
5. #62A (lilac) was deleted, since it is a minor color variation of #62 (gray). Color variations occur on nearly all of the 1854-1888 issues. Only significant variations related to separate printings should be listed.
6. The color listed for #76 was changed from rose to carmine. This is now consistent with the surcharged issues of #76 (#93, 95-97, and 103).
7. #94 clarifies that the surcharge was issued on the #78 issue. Surcharges on #79-80 are forgeries.
8. #102 clarifies that the surcharge was issued on the #78 issue.

FUTURE CHANGES NEEDED

Several revisions are needed in the 1996 catalogue. Most important of these are value changes of certain issues over the past 2-3 years that have not been reflected in the catalogue. The following is a summary of some of the major changes needed in the 1996 catalogue.

1. #8-9 should be relisted (with the 1995 value changes) as otherwise shown in the 1994 catalogue.
2. #29 should be listed as "dull red" instead of "red", to be consistent with #13.
3. Seven new listings of the 1881-1888 surcharged period should be added, based on published articles in **PPJ** and other information.
4. Value changes should be made for many issues, including #27, 51, 114, 133, and P18. Most changes will be upward, but some will be downward, reflecting market conditions.

Overall, Scott Catalogue should be commended for their interest in upgrading and promptly making changes to the Spanish Philippine section of the catalogue.

If you have any comments regarding the Spanish Philippine section in the 1995 catalogue, or changes for 1996 (including documented price changes), contact Don Peterson, 7408 Alaska Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20012. ■

KRAEMER FAKES

By C. M. Nielsen

Perhaps some background information on these Kraemer fakes might be of interest to the membership.

Around 20 years ago these were being offered by HJMR in their tabloid style price lists, in issue after issue until they apparently sold out.

Around the same time Japanese military notes issued in the Philippines also came on the numismatic market with the same censored stamping. These were offered in the price lists of paper money dealer George Sten of San Francisco, now long since deceased. I knew Sten personally. He told me his source for them was Hong Kong, and that he obtained around fifty each of the centavo denominations. If memory serves me correctly he offered them at around 60¢ for a set of four. Later he obtained a smaller quantity of the ten peso denomination which he sold for the same price.

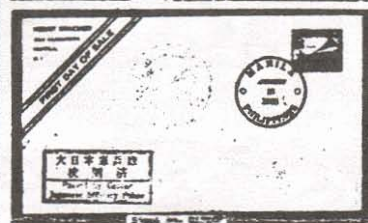
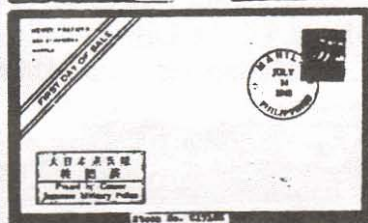
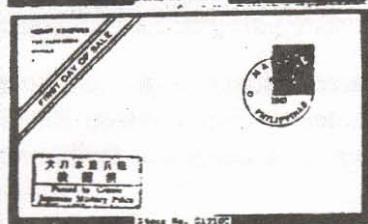
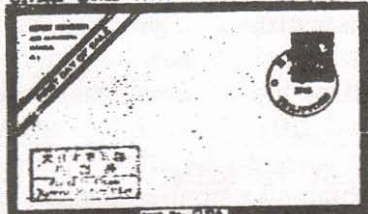
All of these had the identical fake Kraemer censored stamping. I sent a set of the banknotes to Gene Garrett for his expert opinion, who confirmed that the F.D.C. cards and the banknotes had identical fake stampings.



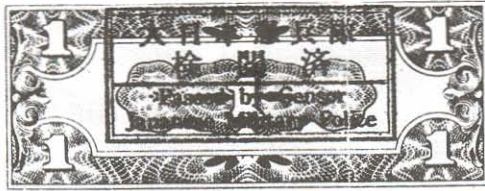
PHILIPPINES

JAPANESE OCCUPATION COVERS
 During Japanese Occupation of the Philippines 1942-45 various stamps were issued for the population. Of course during the war these were not seen in the U.S. A shrewd dealer had F.D. cards prepared which had to be covered by Japanese Military Police. We just uncovered a cache of these interesting cards. The stamps are included in U.S. section of Scott. All first days, all canceled.

C1718 #W13	.....	..45
C1718C #W15	.....	..25
C1718E #W19	.....	..25
C1718F #W21	.....	..25
C1718G #W22	.....	..45
C1718H #W23	.....	..45



Example Shortened



THE FOUR PESO 'MONTALBAN GORGE' STAMPS

By Joseph M. Napp

The U. S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing (BE&P) created a new series of stamps for the Philippine Islands with scene and portrait designs in the summer of 1934. The BE&P records refer to these stamps as the "Series of 1934". The new series included four designs for the *Peso* denomination stamps which were to be printed as bicolor stamps. The outer 'Frames' on all of the peso value stamps would be printed in stamp colors (orange, brown, blue and green) while the center "Vignettes" were always printed in black ink. Most of the new printing plates were certified in September 1934. The new Four Peso stamp pictures Montalban Gorge and was created by Frame plate #129939 and Vignette plate #129938.

The Frame Printing Plate (#129939) produced SHEETS of 100 stamps laid out in four PANES of twenty-five (two over two). The printed SHEET was divided by both vertical and horizontal gutters measuring approximately 25 mm. The gutter areas were bisected by Marginal Cut Lines (without arrows) in the selvedge areas to indicate where the full sheets (100) of frames should be cut into panes of twenty-five subjects. After the Frame sheets (100) were cut into four panes of twenty-five, the black ink vignettes (129938) were printed into the center of the frame. The Marginal Line Markings were placed as an aid to the printer to assist in the proper placement of the vignette into the center of the frame. Some of these Marginal Lines can be found on the marginal selvedge of upper left and lower right position plate blocks.

The first Four Peso stamps were issued without overprints and are listed by the Scott Catalogue Co. as their Philippine No. 395. The BE&P records indicate that a total of 42,000 stamps were sent to Manila on December 4, 1934 (FYE 1935). An additional 10,000 stamps were shipped to the "Philippine Trade Commissioner 'for Philatelic Purposes'" in Washington, D.C. on December 6, 1934.

The U. S. Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffie act in 1934 which provided for the future independence of the Philippines after a transitional period of ten years with limited self-government. The interim government would be called the Commonwealth of the Philippines. To commemorate the new Government, the entire Series of 1934 would ultimately be issued with a COMMONWEALTH overprint. The size of the overprint would vary over the years and philatelists now describe the first overprinted issues of 1936-37 era as

the "large" COMMONWEALTH overprints while the later issues of the 1939-40 era are known as the "small" COMMONWEALTH overprints.

The Four Pesos stamps with the "large" COMMONWEALTH overprints are listed as Scott No. 423. The BE&P records indicate that a total of 30,000 stamps were shipped to Manila on February 12, 1937 and that an additional 20,000 were shipped to the Philippine Philatelic Agency in Washington on the same date. The First Day of Issue in Manila was March 29, 1937.

The size of the COMMONWEALTH overprints used on the 1936-37 issues (Scott Nos. 411-424) was a cause of concern to some Filipinos. They objected to the obliteration of the scenes on the commemorative size stamps and to the defacing of the portraits of local heroes on the smaller ordinary size stamps. The U. S. BE&P created a new overprint with a 'smaller' size type. The new "small" overprint would be used on the stamps produced in the 1939-1941 era. These are known as the "small" COMMONWEALTHs and are listed by Scott as Philippine Nos. 433-445.

The Four Peso printing plates were "Sent to Press" again in May of 1939. A shipment of 5000 Four Peso stamps was made in FYE 1940. The Four Peso stamps with the new "small" COMMONWEALTH overprint was sold during July 1940. A formal issue/release announcement was not made and a First Day of Issue ceremony was not held.

Mr. Arnold H. Warren was a resident of the Philippines who regularly corresponded with and supplied Philippine stamps to George B. Sloane and other stateside dealers. Sloane was advised by Warren that the new Four Peso "small" COMMONWEALTH stamps had just been released in July of 1940 and only a few of the new "small" size Four Peso stamps were available. A subsequent inspection of the remainder of the 1940 shipment indicated that only 2000 (+ -) stamps were the new "small" COMMONWEALTH type (Scott No. 445).

The writer generally agrees with the Warren to Sloane comments. However, Philippine Philatelic reporters were not always precisely accurate in their quantity statements. This is especially true when the first shipments were received and others were sure to follow. The first shipment amount is normally not "the" important quantity but rather the "Total Shipped" at the end of an issue is the important quantity.

The BE&P assembled stamps into "PADS" of 5000 or 10,000 stamps. The large commemorative size stamps were packaged in units of 5000 while the smaller ordinary-size stamps were packaged in units of 10,000 stamps. The common denominator for the creation of a Pad was 100 panes. If the vertical height of the pad remained the same, 100 panes, then the same equipment and supplies could be used in the stapling, wrapping and security banding processes. One could speculate the BE&P shipped its pesos value stamps in pads of 2500 stamps (100 panes of 25 stamps). Thus the FYE 1940 shipment of the 5000 Four Peso stamps could have been TWO PADS of 2500 stamps each. One pad could have been the older "large" type and the second pad could have been the new "small" type.

The U. S. BE&P received another printing order for Philippine stamps in the Fall of 1941. The Four Peso and other printing plates were "Sent to Press" in November 1941. World War II prevented the shipment of these stamps to the Philippines. However, the BE&P made other shipments during the war to the Philippine Government-in-Exile in Washington.

In the early days of World War II, when the outcome was uncertain, the Philippine Philatelic Agency in Washington requested 500 Four Peso stamps overprinted "Commonwealth" which were subsequently received on March 30, 1942. The BE&P records do not state the size of the overprint. However, it is reasonable to assume that the shipment was composed of the new "small" COMMONWEALTH overprint.

The infamous 'Reprints of 1943' were started in January 1943 and the plate use records indicate that the Four Peso plates were used in February and April of 1943. The February production run must have been the source stock for the 7000 un-overprinted Four Peso stamps (Scott No. 395) sent to the Resident Commissioner and for the additional 17,225 un-overprinted Four Peso stamps (Scott No. 395) destroyed by the BE&P in 1949. I am of the BELIEF that the February 1943 press run produced only un-overprinted Four Peso stamps.

The BE&P shipped an additional 1000 Four Peso stamps "Overprinted COMMONWEALTH" in April 1943. These stamps could have been printed during the April 19-23, 1943 press run. Once again, the BE&P records do not state the size of the overprint. However, knowledgeable philatelists of the early 1940's were aware of the scarcity of the Four Peso with the "small" COMMONWEALTH.

The BE&P destroyed its surplus stocks of Philippine postage stamps

in May 1949. The records indicate 29,325 of the Four Peso "Overprinted COMMONWEALTH" stamps were destroyed. Conceivably, the quantity could have been all "small" COMMONWEALTHs (Scott No. 445) or possibly could have included some older "large" COMMONWEALTHs (Scott A No. 423). The quantity destroyed could have included an odd lot-less than full pad quantity of less than 2500 "large" COMMONWEALTH stamps. Some of the destroyed stamps could have been the residual remainders from the FYE 1940 era which were less than a full pad quantity of 2500 stamps.

In early January 1942, the Japanese seized considerable quantities of new Philippine stamps in the vaults of the Bureau of Posts in the Manila Post Office Building. The known total shipments of Four Peso "large" COMMONWEALTH stamps were 30,000 with a possible additional 2,500 "large" COMMONWEALTH stamps from the 1940 shipment. Four Peso overprinted stamps were on sale between 1937 and early 1942. It is believed that 20,000 "large" Commonwealth Four Peso stamps (Scott No. 423) were overprinted during the Japanese Occupation. Quantities of N-7 stamps were "liberated" on February 4, 1945 when the heavily battle damaged Manila Post Office Building was occupied by "liberating" GIs and enterprising Filipinos.

When the new VICTORY COMMONWEALTH overprints (Scott Nos. 485-494) were released for sale at the Tacloban Post Office on Leyte Island on January 19, 1945, all older Philippine stamps (including Scott Nos. 395, 423, and 445) were demonetized and invalidated for postal use. Meanwhile back in Washington, the BE&P shipped a portion of its November 1941 production runs (now demonetized) to the Philippine's Washington Philatelic Agency in late January and early February 1945. Stateside philatelist in 1945 regarded these shipments as "More Philippine Reprints". They thought the BE&P was flooding the philatelic market with difficult to find pre-war "small" COMMONWEALTH values when, in fact, they were releasing portions of the 1941 order which had been recently invalidated for postage by the issue of the new VICTORY COMMONWEALTH stamps on Leyte in the Philippines.

In the past, many questions have arisen as to the deposition of the 1943 Reprints and other stamps during the war years as well as the motives for those actions. The full story may never be known and many interpretations are possible. Some questionable transactions undoubtedly occurred. A particular stamp may be considered to be DIFFICULT in the Philippines while the same stamp may be relatively common in the U.S.A. due to the quantity sold in the Washington.

TABLE ONE
Quantity Summary
Four Peso Stamps

	No Overprint 395	COMMONWEALTH Large 423	Small 445	Jap Occ N-7 On 423
To Manila:				
Known	42,000	30,000	0	20,000(+)
1940 Shipment				
Minimum	0	0	2500 (+)	19,975
Maximum	0	2500 (+)	5000(+)	20,000
Likely	0	0	2500	0
Manila Subtotal:	<u>42,000</u>	<u>32,500</u>	<u>2500</u>	<u>19,975</u>
To Washington:				
Pre-War	10,000	20,000	0	0
1942 Releases	0	?	500	0
1943 Releases	0	?	1000	0
1943 Reprints	7000	0	0	0
1945 Releases	0	0	0	0
Washington Subtotals:	<u>17,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>1500</u>	<u>0</u>
Likely Totals	<u>59,000</u>	<u>32,500*</u>	<u>4000</u>	<u>19,975</u>
BE&P Inventory Destroyed 1949:	17,225	?	29,325	0

*The Maximum 423s are 52,500 less 20,000 N-7s. Netting 32,500.

Finally, while the total quantity of stamps shipped may either be stated or estimated from the BE&P Records, the quantity of stamps available for collectors today is speculative.

The quantity of Four Peso "small" COMMONWEALTH stamps (Scott No. 445) may never be known for certain. A likely total does not exceed 4000 stamps. Good hunting.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of R. H. "Bud" Ashmore Jr. who has contributed valuable information and thoughtful advice during the preparation of this article.

NOTE: All of the Peso value plate blocks have their plate numbers below stamps 21 and 22 in the lower left selvedge, however, they are NOT all from the Lower Left position. It is possible to identify all four Frame Positions - UL - LL - UR - LR. Identifying Peso value plate positions will be the subject of a future article.

CORRECTIONS

When I received my copy of PPJ Volume XVI, No. 3, Third Quarter 1994, I turned with pleasure to the article "Republic of the Philippines/Science Revenue stamps, 1969-1968" written by Nemi L. Rivera and myself. But to my shock and horror, I found two major errors. Checking my computer, sure enough, the mistakes were mine alone, embedded in my original manuscript submitted to you.

In the title, the dates should be "1969-1978". Inexplicably, I omitted the P0.30 value from the listing on page 2:2/15, even though it is illustrated in Fig. 4:

0.30 grey and black	0.15	0.20	0.30
---------------------	------	------	------

A minor error is in displaying the P10.00 stamp in Fig. 5 in vertical position (25mm x 37mm) instead of horizontal (37mm x 25mm).

Eugene A. Garrett

RUSSELL & STURGIS SOME MORE MARKINGS

By Geoffrey Lewis

Don Peterson is to be congratulated for his research on the American firm of Russell & Sturgis. (IPPS, Journal, Second Quarter, 1993) I have some further examples of markings associated with this firm.

Figure 1 shows another oval hand stamp from this firm, inscribed **FORWARDED By RUSSELL & STURGIS MANILLA**. The cover has two strikes of this marking both in red. No other example of this marking has been recorded. Note the spelling of Manila, with two L's, is often found in 19th century correspondence especially by people from England. In fact some English stamp dealers still use this spelling today.

The letter is dated 25 January 1840. It was written by Juan B. Marcaida, who used the services of Russell & Sturgis as forwarding agents to convey this letter to the captain of a British ship. I also have a duplicate copy of this very same letter to Huth from Marcaida, dated 27 January 1840. The duplicate has no postal markings and no mention of Russell & Sturgis.

The cover in **Figure 1** is inscribed "Sultana" and this ship presumably carried it to Britain where it was landed at the port of Deal, and struck with the INDIA LETTER/DEAL handstamp. The letter has a London arrival date-stamp of 11 June 1840, and the manuscript "8" signifying a postal charge of 8 pence. From January 1840, Britain applied a uniform rate of 8 pence per half ounce on all incoming ship letters regardless of origin, and regardless of the distance from port to destination (Scamp). Since a different rate would have applied for a letter to London originally posted in Deal, it was necessary for the Deal Post Office to apply a SHIP LETTER or INDIA LETTER mark on mail arriving by ship.

Figure 2 illustrates a cover with the **Overland via Marseilles Russell & Co.** marking in black. It is dated 10 February 1843, and arrived in London on 7 May 1843. I know of one other cover from Manila with this marking, dated 11 February 1843 (recorded by Webb.).

This marking is similar to that of Type 1 in Figure 5 of Peterson. In both cases "Overland" indicates via Suez and Alexandria. The faster mail to England went by steamer from Alexandria via Malta to *Marseilles*, and then was carried overland across France and then by

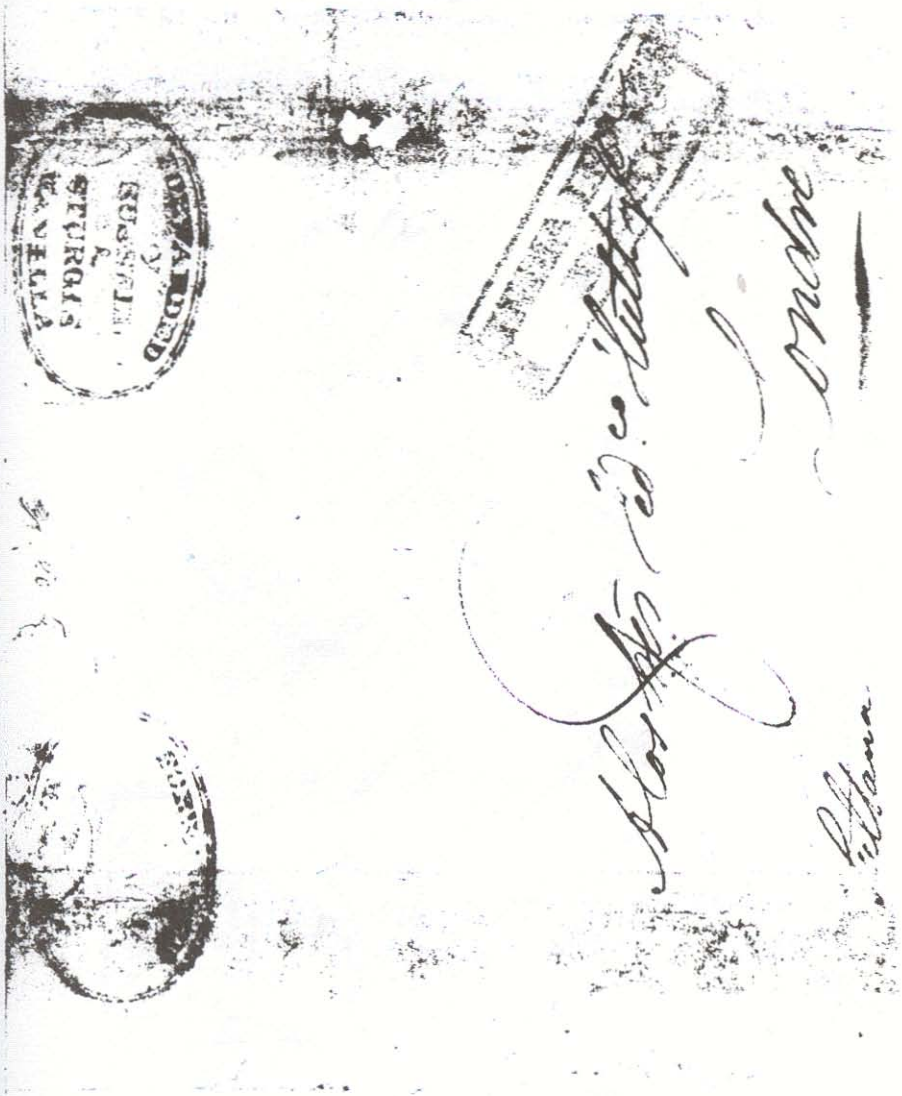


Figure 1

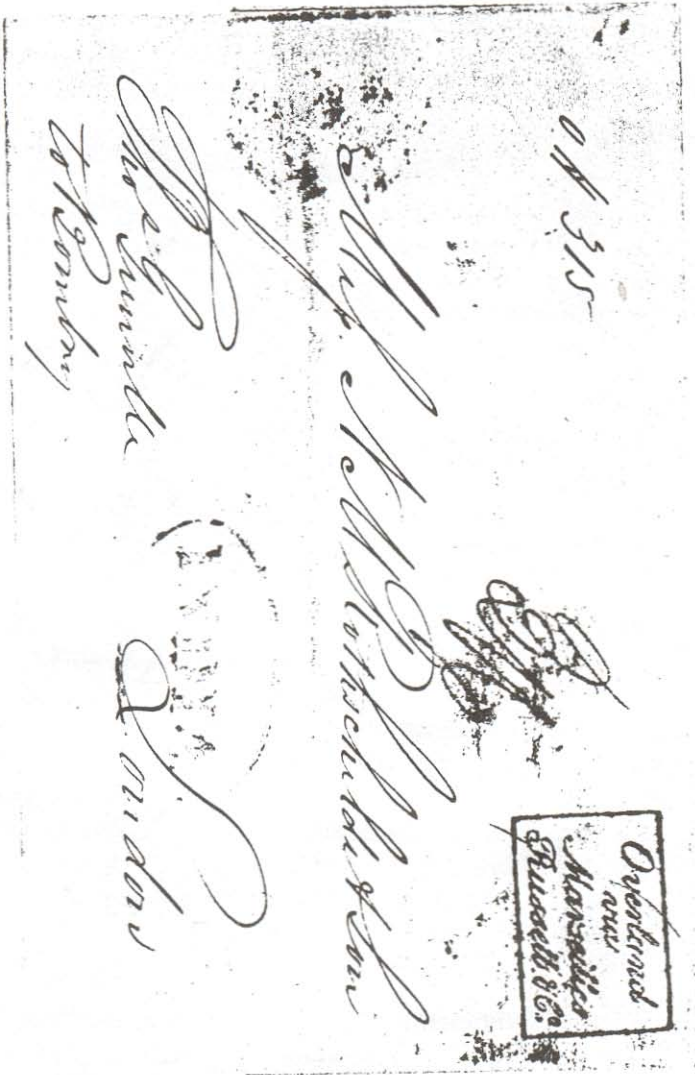


Figure 2

Ex Mansuetus
21
10
Miss William Appleton & Co
Boston
United States of America

Figure 3.

steamer across the English Channel. The slower mail was carried by a P&O steamer from Alexandria via Malta and Gibraltar to the P&O's home port of *Falmouth* in South-West England and then by coach to London. The rate explanation of 3 shillings 6 pence for a letter weighing more than one quarter of an ounce, but up to half an ounce, arriving in England before 1 June 1843, is given by Peterson in discussion of his Figure 3.

Figure 3 illustrates another marking from Russell & Sturgis. The letters "R&S" are surrounded by a circle made of dots, and it is stamped in red. This letter is dated Manila 23 December 1858, and has a Hong Kong backstamp of 27 December. This marking is also known on one other cover, an 1859 letter to England.

This letter travelled by the P&O steamer "Chusan" on the branch line between Manila and Hong Kong. From there it went to Suez, then overland to Alexandria, by P&O steamer to Marseilles, by rail and ferry to London, by rail to Liverpool, and then by the British Cunard steamer "Canada" to Boston. The receiver paid 45 cents for a letter between quarter and half an ounce, sent via Marseilles. The manuscript "40", near the "45", indicates an accountancy charge of 40 cents due to England from U.S. for carriage of this letter.

All covers shown are from the author's collection.

References.

- Peterson, D. "History of Major Business Firms and their Mail from the Spanish Philippines." *Philippine Philatelic Journal*. Vol. XVI No. 2, Second Quarter 1993. Eden, New York.
- Scamp, L.C. *Postal Rate History of China and Hong Kong*. 1986. Houston, Texas.
- Webb, F.W. *The Philatelic and Postal History of Hong Kong*. 1961. London. ■

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY Perfins

By Bill Oliver and Ray Coughlin



To date there has been very little research on perfin stamps of the Philippines and we suspect that those who are willing to do some research have not had an adequate supply of perfins to inspect.

The eminent collector Severino (Benny) Luna and dealer Rogelio de Jesus, of Metro Manila, told Ray Coughlin the reason there are so few Philippine perfins (and Commercial Overprints) is that those stamps were considered to be "damaged" and "non-collectable" by notable collectors of that period. They said for that reason those stamps were soaked off the envelopes and given to the Boy Scouts and other young collectors by stamp dealers and collectors in Manila and also sold as packet material.

Some time ago a group of Philippine Education Co. (P.E.Co.) perfins were obtained. Using a sample of 333 P.E.Co. perfins on Scott's #297, eighteen stamps were found with portions of two horizontal perfins. From these eighteen stamps it was determined there were three different spacings (A, B, & C) between each set of horizontal perfins. See Figure 1.

When checking the vertical distance between sets of perfin impressions all measurements were different. See Figure 2.

The above information indicates the perforating device had at least four sets of perforating pins in a horizontal line. If we consider that the perforating device would punch one-half of a horizontal row of definitive stamps at one time, it is then logical to conclude there were five sets of perforating pins in the perforating device.

Since there were 100 stamps (10x10) in each sheet of definitive stamps, the sheet could be separated in half vertically and one to possibly four half sheets of stamps could be fed into the perforator at one time, or the sheet could be folded in half vertically and one full horizontal row could be punched with one stroke. Half of the row would read from the front and the other half of the same row would read from the back.

We expect the perfins were started on the top row of stamps if the initials were to read correctly when looking at the front of the stamp, or reversed if the sheet was folded vertically.

Some stamps were found with the perfins inverted when looking at the front of the stamps; this indicates the bottom of the sheet was placed into the perfin machine first. Some perfins were also found inverted reading from the back of the stamps which would indicate the sheets of stamps were also folded horizontally before the normal perfining.

There were also many perfins positioned sideways on the stamps and reading from the front or back which would indicate some sheets were folded in half horizontally and perfed sideways.

Two stamps were noted with double perfins reading from the back of the vertical format.

The same perfin device was probably used throughout the use of the P.E.Co. perfin stamps, as many stamps show a progression of missing perforating pins. The normal perfin stamp has 34 holes and there are some examples of constant missing pin(s) varieties. There is one stamp that shows only 10 holes, which indicates the perforating device must have seen much use. Some of the perforating pins could have broken from trying to punch too many thicknesses of stamps at one time.

Arnold Warren, in his July 1950 article for the *American Philatelist*, notes, "That the perforated initials, P.E.Co., may have been in use only during the years from 1923 to 1925".

In that same article it is noted that stamps bearing perforated initials were in use for several years, but per Arnold Warren's inquiry the Director of Posts could not find where the use of perfin stamps were ever authorized by the Bureau of Posts. He did find an order of the Director of Posts prohibiting stamps with perforated initials.

Arnold Warren believed that order was dated early in 1925, but the date cannot be verified as the records were destroyed during W.W. II. Perforated initials are believed to have been first used as early as 1912 and continued into 1926.

We believe the order to discontinue perforating initials in Philippine stamps was issued in 1925, about the time the imperfs were authorized. Warren states that another organization continued perfining their stamps into 1926, which included the 16c and 20c stamps of the 1926 Legislative Palace issue. It seems the reason perfins were discontinued is because there were objections to having holes defacing the heroes printed on the Philippine definitive stamps.

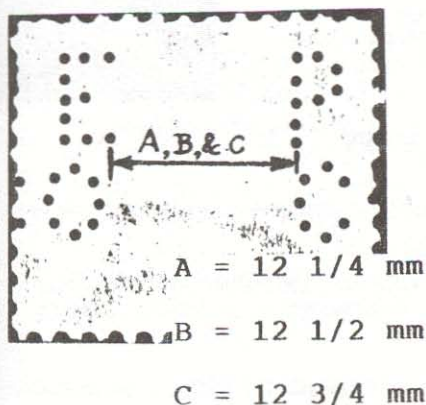


Figure 1

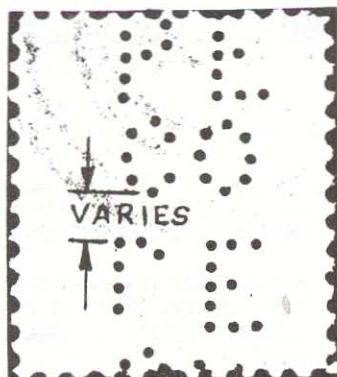


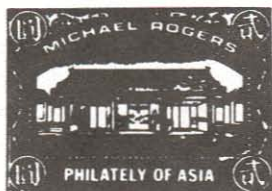
Figure 2

We have touched only a small facet of Philippine Education Company perforated initials on Philippine stamps. Much more research of Philippine perfin needs to be done. It would be great to see other articles or have additional information sent to either of the authors in c/o the editor. ■



MICHAEL ROGERS, INC.

340 Park Avenue, North
Winter Park, Florida 32789
407/644-2290 Mail Orders/Offices
407/628-1120 Retail Store



ALWAYS

WE ALWAYS HAVE A LARGE SPECIALIZED PHILIPPINE ISLANDS SECTION IN OUR ASIAN PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

PACKED WITH CONCISE DESCRIPTIONS AND EXTENSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS, OUR AUCTION CATALOGUES OFFER WONDERFUL PHILIPPINE STAMPS, COVERS, LITERATURE & MEMORABILIA.

A PURCHASE PLACES YOU ON OUR MAILING LIST TO RECEIVE FREQUENT PRICELISTS, PUBLIC AUCTIONS AND FREE INFORMATIVE MONOGRAPHS.

ALWAYS BUYING

WE HAVE A VORACIOUS APPETITE. ESPECIALLY WANTED ARE SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS & COVERS, REPUBLIC 1970 TO DATE MINT NORMAL & VARIETIES AND US & SPANISH ADMINISTRATION.

Three Reasons to Consign to Us:

1. We make every effort to logically break down consignments into smaller lots so items are not grouped together or overlooked. Collectors have a wider choice; consignors realize more. Extensive photographs.
2. We charge a commission of 10%/10% to the buyer/seller. No charges for lotting photographs, insurance, or unsold lots.
3. We advertise our auctions worldwide. Our mailing list appreciates our varied auctions. Three thousand auction catalogues are distributed to buyers worldwide.

Member of over thirty professional and collector societies including American Stamp Dealers' Association, Philatelic Traders Association, China Stamp Society, American Air Mail Society, American Philatelic Society

Index of The PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS Volume XVI

SPANISH PERIOD

- Newly Discovered "Habilitado Por La Nation"
Overprint on Cuartos Issue (Scott #10)
by Don Peterson: No. 3, p. 1
- Proposed New Spanish Philippine Additions to the Scott Catalogue
by Don Peterson: No. 2, p. 1
- Revisions To The Spanish Philippines Section in the 1995 Scott Catalogue
by Don Peterson: No. 4, p. 1
- Russell & Sturgis: Some More Markings
by Geoffrey Lewis: No. 4, p. 12
- Unrecorded Prestamp Postal Markings
by Nestor C. Nunez: No. 1, p. 1

AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION

- Commerical Overprint 7a Update
by Warren L. Zahler: No. 1, p. 14
- Four Peso "Montalban Gorge" Stamps
by Joseph M. Napp: No. 4, p. 6
- Philippine Commercial Postage Stamps 1910 - 1936, Part IV
by Arnold Warren: No. 1, p. 11
- Philippine Education Company Perfins
by Bill Oliver & Ray Coughlin: No. 4, p. 17
- Philippines 4 Peso No. 445
Sloane's Column: No. 1, p. 18
- Philippines Types
Bertram W. H. Poole: No. 1, p. 16
- Special Delivery Stamps with the Philippines Overprint 1901 - 1907,
by Joseph M. Napp: No. 3, p. 16

REVENUES

- Civil Service Commission Stamps
by Nemi Rivera: No. 3, p. 4
- Republic of the Philippines Science Stamps 1969 - 1978
by Nemi Rivera & Eugene A. Garrett: No. 3, p. 11
- Corrections to above: No. 4, p. 11

AGUINALDO PERIOD

- Album Page: No. 1, p. 20

JAPANESE OCCUPATION

- Kraemer Fakes
by C. M. Nielsen: No. 4, p. 3
- Paradise Lost
by Eugene A. Garrett: No. 2, p. 19

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.)*



P.O. Box 94
Eden, N.Y. 14057

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Eden, N.Y.
Permit No. 16
14057

*Address Correction
Requested*