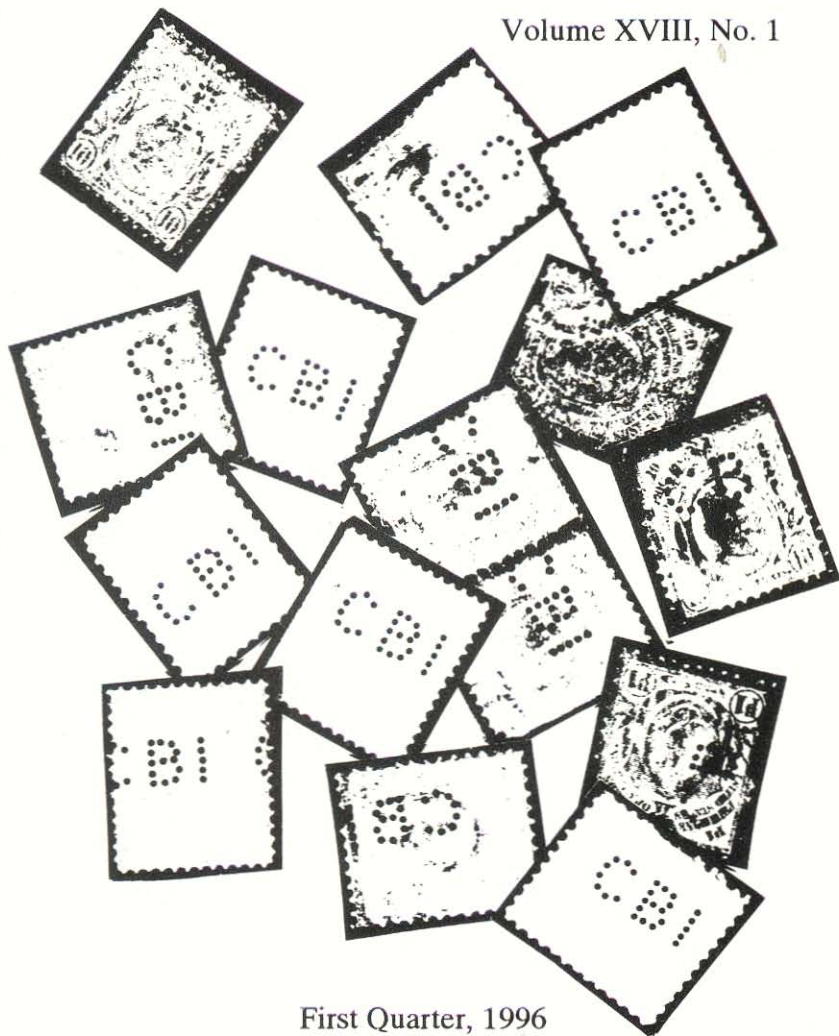




PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Volume XVIII, No. 1



First Quarter, 1996

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First Quarter, 1996

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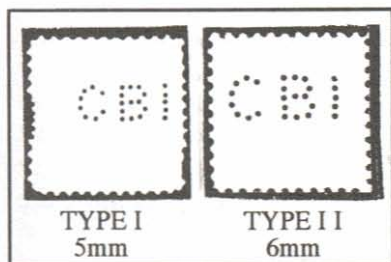
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Philippine Philatelic Journal

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA (CBI) PERFFNS

by Douglas K. Lehmann



According to research by Don Peterson, the Chartered Bank of India, China, and Australia formed in London, England in 1853. An unofficial branch opened in Manila in 1872. The official opening took place in April 1873 with James Somerville as the first Manila agent. The company had a second office in Iloilo from

1883 to 1885. This author knows of their presence in Manila at the start of WWII.

The benchmark perfin reference is Warren's 1950 article in *The American Philatelist*. Messrs. Bill Oliver and Ray Coughlin mentioned this article in their PE Co perfin write-up in our 4th Qtr, 1994 journal. The next reference is Ray's *Philippine Perfins - - Some Answers, and Some Questions* published in *Stamp Show News*, April 1976. Based on Ray's work, The Perfins Club Library has three Worksheets of Philippine perfin information. The last reference is the *Philippine Commercial Fiscal Stamps*, by the author, published February 1990 in the *Philippine Philatelic Society Journal* (Great Britain).

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The Warren article listed seven postage stamps with the CBI perfin. This perfin is 6mm high. Warren does not mention this perfin on revenues. Ray's article mentions the use of this perfin on revenue stamps, and the two types. For the second size, the CBI letters are 5mm high. My 1990 article identifies the smaller CBI perfin on a 1911 check piece. This 1911 date remains the earliest known use of the perfin on either a postage or revenue stamp. Warren believes the postage stamp perfin use started in 1912. The early articles were not sure of the identity of the CBI Company. However, my 1911 check, plus covers owned by Gene Garrett and Bill Oliver have confirmed the company identification for sometime. These covers are scarce and have the 6mm perfin. Gene has Scott 292 on a 1919 cover and Bill has 276 on two, 1918 postcards. Reduced photocopies of both these cards are shown on page 7. Bill has seen a third postcard use postmarked 1913 using the 5mm perfin.

I now can trace the use of the CBI perfin on a Bill of Exchange fiscal document sent to Great Britain in 1895. **Figure 1** shows this perfin with a period after each letter. All Philippine examples have no periods. I found this fiscal on a Philippine check piece sent to Great Britain with an 1894 Philippine Giro revenue (W-170). Great Britain added the Bill of Exchange revenue using an 1881 issue perforated 14 x 14. This perfin measures 6mm high but the company never used this device on Philippine stamps.

From this history, it is not unusual to find the CBI perfin on a Philippine revenue. However, they are the only company known to use them on revenues. This means they are the only company to use perfins on both revenue and postage stamps. When preparing the 1993 PI fiscal catalogue, Gene Garrett gave me photocopies of his CBI perfin collection. This included some unlisted varieties. Ever since, I have been compiling an ever growing list of revenues with the CBI perfin. For this article, I also asked several members to report to me the postage stamp examples in their collections.



Figure 1

This article's tables show the perfins owned by six collectors. Gene Garrett, Bill Oliver, and Ray Coughlin own new listings of both revenue and postage stamps. David Wenzleman, Donn Lueck, and the author report new revenue listings. Bill lent me some pages from circuit books used by Arnold Warren to sell his extra revenues. The pages are now blank but they revealed two more examples. I am extremely appreciative of these members for helping with this article. They checked their collections, made photocopies, and promptly sent me their new listings. The pleasure of writing for IPPS is the courtesy, friendships, and sharing of knowledge our hobby provides. Since I do not collect postage perfins, their names really belong in the byline of this article.

I measure the CBI perfin height from the outer edge of the top and bottom dots. (This is different from the Perfins Club who measure from the center of outside dots.) The 1mm difference is significant as the actual size examples show at the beginning of this article. This listing does not include the examples known with missing dots. Missing dots exist for both revenue and postage stamps in both size types. The Perfins Club also identifies five subtypes of the 6mm perfin. (See cover examples provided by Ray Coughlin.) The subtypes require measurements to one-tenth of a millimeter. This classification is too severe for this author. I also question the existence of five types. The CBI perfin appears identical when inverted (punched from the reverse instead of the obverse). The Perfin Club subtypes do not analyze this possibility and there could be less than five subtypes.

The 5mm high CBI perfin is **Type I**. The three letters of Type I measure 12mm wide. The hole diameter is about 0.5mm. When viewed from the reverse, the top three dots of the **B** appear horizontal while the bottom three dots start to form an arc. For the letter **I**, the space between the top two dots are further apart than dots two and three (the center dot). The two closely spaced dots of the **I** in some examples touch. The bottom two dots of the **I** are not in a straight line with the top three dots. The arrangement of the dots in the **I** make the letter appear bent. The 6mm high CBI perfin is **Type II**. The three letters of Type II measure 19mm wide. The hole diameter is about 0.75mm. For type II, the right dot of the bottom portion of the **B** is closer to the **I** than the right dot of the upper portion of the **B** on many examples. Usually, one or two of the five dots of the **I** may be slightly askew.

CBI PERFINS ON POSTAGE STAMPS
1906-14 Perforated 12x12

Scott Number	Value	Color	CBI Height		Reported by
			5mm	6mm	
241	2c	Green	✓	✓	Oliver/Garrett
260	1p	Pale Violet		✓	Coughlin
261	2c	Green	✓	✓	Garrett/Warren
262	4c	Carmine Lake	✓	✓	Garrett/Coughlin
263	6c	Deep Violet		✓	Garrett
264	8c	Brown		✓	Warren
265	10c	Blue	✓	✓	Garrett/Coughlin
267	16c	Olive Green		✓	Coughlin
268	20c	Yellow		✓	Coughlin
270	30c	Ultramarine	✓		Coughlin
271	1p	Pale Violet		✓	Garrett
275	30c	Gray		✓	Oliver
1914-23 Perforated 10 x 10					
276	2c	Green		✓	Warren
277	4c	Carmine		✓	Coughlin
280	10c	Dark Blue		✓	Garrett
1917-26 Perforated 11 x 11					
289C	30c	Gray		✓	Coughlin
290a	2c	Green		✓	Warren
291	4c	Carmine		✓	Coughlin
292	6c	Deep Violet	✓		Garrett
294	10c	Deep Blue		✓	Warren
296	16c	Light Olive		✓	Warren
297	20c	Orange		✓	Warren
299	30c	Gray		✓	Coughlin
300	1p	Pale Violet		✓	Coughlin
303a	16c	Olive Green		✓	Coughlin

Table 1

CBI PERFINS ON DOCUMENTARY STAMPS
1907-16 Perforated 12x12

Warren Number	Value	Color	CBI Height		Reported by
			5mm	6mm	
W-711	2c	Carmine	✓		Lehmann
W-712	4c	Green	✓		Wenzelman
W-713	10c	Olive Yellow	✓		Lehmann
W-714	20c	Ultramarine	✓		Wenzelman
W-715	50c	Lilac	✓		Wenzelman
W-716	1p	Dark Green	✓		Wenzelman
W-717	3p	Vermilion	✓		Wenzelman
1917-28 Perforated 11 x 11					
W-731	2c	Carmine	✓	✓	Garrett/Lehmann
W-732	4c	Green		✓	Coughlin
W-733	10c	Olive Yellow	✓	✓	Lehmann
W-734	20c	Ultramarine	✓	✓	Garrett/Coughlin
W-735	50c	Lilac	✓	✓	Warren circuit/ Coughlin
W-736	1p	Dark Green	✓	✓	Warren circuit/ Oliver
W-737	3p	Vermillion		✓	Coughlin
192? Rouletted					
W-742a	2c	Carmine Lake on Blue Paper	✓		Lueck
1940-41 Large Size (Key: ✓✓ = 2 perfins per fiscal)					
W-746	2c	Olive Green		✓✓	Lehmann
W-747	4c on 1c	Violet		✓✓	Lehmann

Table 2

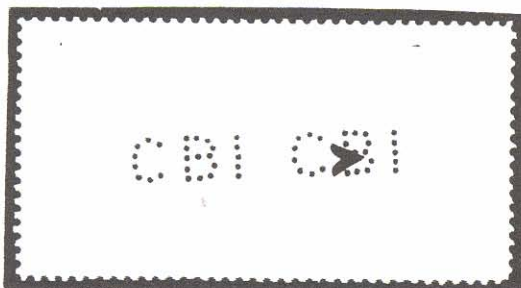


Fig. 2

Table 1 shows the CBI perfins now known on postage stamps. The list has 25 Scott numbers with 29 uses of the 5mm and 6mm perfin. This is a quantum leap from the seven known to Warren in 1950. In the “reported by” column, I show the first report by a collector. Some collectors own examples that others reported earlier. Also, Ray Coughlin’s examples are part of his dealer stock and may no longer be his.

Table 2 shows the CBI perfins now known on documentary stamps. The list has 17 Warren numbers with 22 uses of the 5mm and 6mm perfin. This listing shows that the 5mm CBI perfin device was the first put into use. However, the 6mm device may have followed as soon as five years later. We need examples to show the earliest use of the 6mm CBI perfin. The 6mm perfin, however, was the last device used. **Figure 2** shows an example of the 6mm CBI device used on the large size documentary stamp issued 1940 and 1941. Because of this stamp’s size, the company punched each stamp twice.

The table 2 listing shows four examples found by the author. Three of these include the two large issues with double punches I found in 1995. I found these three at a local show after beginning the research for this article. The two dealers did not specialize in Philippine stamps. The large documentary stamps were in a collection of worldwide stamps. This reconfirms what Ray Coughlin reported before that most Philippine perfins ended as packet material. I have looked at thousands of documentary stamps formerly owned by Sheldon and Shellhamer plus the present stock of Eric Jackson. These traditional sources yielded not one CBI perfin! I encourage members to look for Philippine perfins in your local area and report new listings. ■

THE SPACE BELOW MAY BE USED
FOR CORRESPONDENCE.



THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK.

POSTAL CARD

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

The Bank of California.

San Francisco Cal.

Stamp
Scott #276
Perf. 10
CBI Type II

Postal Card
Scott #UX13
UPSS #S13
(2¢ Light Blue)

THE SPACE BELOW MAY BE USED
FOR CORRESPONDENCE.



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Stamp
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Perf. 10
CBI Type II

Postal Card
Scott #UX13
UPSS #S13
(2¢ Light Blue)

BILL OF HEALTH, 1898

by *Donn Lueck*

The records of the former Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department in the National Archives show that as soon as Manila was captured an effort was made to establish a customs service. On August 16, 1898, Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Whittier, U.S. Volunteers, was appointed Collector of the Port of Manila, with Lieutenant Colonel George R. Colton, First Nebraska Volunteers, as deputy collector. The customs office, however, apparently did not actually open for business until about August 19-21, 1898.

The internal revenue service apparently started operations on August 21, 1898, with Major R. B. C. Bement, U. S. Engineers (Volunteers) as collector and Lieutenant C. H. Sleeper of the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry as deputy collector.

The ship's Bill of Health (fig. 1), dated Manila, November 30, 1898 is of historical value. Issued by the American Military Administration, bearing on its face two 50¢ Sello stamps surcharged in red ink with the handwritten initials "C H S" of Lieut. C. H. Sleeper, deputy collector of internal revenue.

It was issued to a small steamer, *Balayan*, 48.87 tons, which departed from Manila with a crew of 23 persons, 22 passengers, and a cargo of "general stores". How these small ships were overloaded in those days.

At the time this document was issued the U. S. Military Government controlled only Manila and the naval base at Cavite, located on the shore of Manila Bay, 10 or 12 miles by sea from Manila. The rest of the Philippines, with the exception of four seaports (Baler, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Jolo) which were still occupied by Spanish garrisons, was controlled by Filipino Revolutionary Governments. The Island of Luzon, where all of the ports at which the steamer *Balayan* touched were located, was directed by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The capital of the Aguinaldo Government was located at Malolos, Bulacan Province, about 25 miles north of Manila.

During the period between August 13, 1898, when the American forces captured Manila from the Spaniards, and the night of February 3-4, 1899, when active warfare between Aguinaldo's army and the American forces began, an uneasy peace was maintained between the American Military Government at Manila and the Aguinaldo Government elsewhere on the island of Luzon. Travellers passed freely to and from Manila and the outlying areas controlled by General Aguinaldo. Ships carried merchandise and passengers to and from Manila and the seaports controlled by General Aguinaldo. Mail was also carried to and from Manila on these ships.

Both the American Military Government and the Aguinaldo Government collected fees for issuing shipping and other documents in accordance with existing Spanish-Philippine laws.

The American Military Government collected the fees for customs documents including Bills of Health, by affixing revenue stamps to such documents. The existing Spanish-Philippine revenue stamps, surcharged to indicate the change in administration, were used for this purpose.

The Aguinaldo Government had not at the time issued revenue stamped paper. The fee for clearing a ship was collected in cash and the clearance was entered on the back of the Bill of Health. This certificate of clearance was authenticated by applying the handstamp seal of the Aguinaldo Government of the port at which the clearance was issued. Four such clearances are entered on the back of the Bill of Health illustrated (Fig. 2). The size of the document is 9" x 12 1/2"". Each clearance bears the handstamped seal of the local Aguinaldo Government which issued it. These are as follows: The seal of the Municipal Government of the port of Balayan, Batangas Province; the seal of the Provincial Government of Batangas, which was applied at the port of Batangas, the Provincial Capital; the seal of the Provincial Government of Tayabas, which was applied at the port of Lucena, Capital of the Province; and the seal of the Municipal Government of the port of Lemery, Batangas Province.

These handstamped seals of the local Aguinaldo Governments were also sometimes used, particularly in smaller towns, as cancellers for postage stamps. The Secretary of the Interior of Aguinaldo's Central Revolutionary Government caused to be made in duplicate upon sheets of plain paper an impression of each of the seals issued to the local governments. Eventually these impressions of the seals became a part of the stamp collection of the son-in-law of Aguinaldo's one-time Secretary of Interior.

The final entry on the back of the Bill of Health is signed by the American Military Health Officer at Manila and records the return of the ship to Manila on December 7, 1898.

Each of the four clearances, written in Spanish on the back of this Bill of Health, is worded in a similar manner. The first clearance is translated as follows: "The steamer Balayan entered this port and departed today for Lucena, with call enroute at Batangas. without incident." Balayan, December 1, 1898.

(Signed) Lorenzo Lopez

Although his title is not indicated, Lorenzo Lopez, presumably was the Municipal President (Mayor) of the town of Balayan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Number of Bill of Health
issued this year *520*

BILL OF HEALTH

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF MANILA CERTIFIES

1.st That the *under-mentioned* vessel leaves this port today well and properly equipped and despatched

FLAG	<i>American</i>	DESTINATION	<i>Palayan & Davao</i>
CLASS	<i>Steamer</i>	CREW	<i>25</i>
NAME	<i>Palayan</i>	PASSENGERS	<i>25 plus 4</i>
PORT OF REGISTRY	<i>Agaña</i>	CONDITION OF VESSEL	<i>Good</i>
CAPTAIN	<i>Carlos Mendez</i>	HEALTH OF CREW	<i>d</i>
LAST PORT	<i>Davao</i>	PASSENGERS	<i>d</i>

FORT OF REGISTRY <i>Manila</i>	CONDITION OF VESSEL	<i>Good</i>
CAPTAIN <i>Henry Smith</i>	HEALTH OF CREW	<i>d.</i>
LAST PORT <i>Acana</i>	PASSENGERS	<i>d.</i>
TONNAGE <i>48.87</i>	CONDITION OF WATER	<i>d.</i>
CARGO <i>Stear's gunpowder</i>	AND FOOD	<i>d.</i>

2nd That the public health of this city and suburbs is

Satisfactory

In virtue of which this Bill of Health is issued this *Twenty Ninth* day of *November* One Thousand Eight Hundred and *Ninety eight*.

Bruce H. ...

Health Officer

Henry Smith
Captain of the Port

OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS

A. B. The steamer having decided not to call at Canton, the passengers that port numbered three altogether are returned on shore.

Bruce H. ...



Printed & Lit. at B. Garman, Suburb, 6

for El Vapor "Balayan" entro en este
puerto y sale hoy para Luena con
escala a Batangas sin novedad.



Balayan 12 September 1898

Tomás Pagsanjan

Mr. J. del Vapor "Balayan" entro en este puerto
y sale hoy para Luena sin novedad.



Batangas 2 de Septiembre 1898

Manuel Pagsanjan

El Vapor "Balayan" a las 10 de la noche
El cual hoy por la mañana ~~se~~ ~~de~~ ~~la~~ ~~man~~
morada) respecto a la misma
Luzon B. L. 10 de 1898
El jefe de

Luzon Clearing

El Vapor "Balayan" entró en este
puerto y sale hoy para Manila sin
apuro

Lemery 6 de Diciembre 1898

El Presi. Flores

P. O.
Manila



Christina James
December 7-1898
Brisbane
A.M.

UPDATED DESCRIPTION OF SPANISH PHILIPPINE "CERTIFICADO" HANDSTAMP TYPES

by *Don Peterson*

This article updates the Spanish Philippine "certificado" (registration) types described in the September 1988 issue of the PPN (Vol. X, No. 4). It describes seven new types (including a type used in the Spanish Marianas), deletes one type, and updates information on the remaining types. The previous Type 3 has been deleted due to a lack of supporting evidence. The new seven types include a new Type 3, Type 10A, and Types 13 through 17. Type 15 was added because it was applied in Agana, Marianas, to Spanish Philippine stamps.

TABLE 1 is a description of 18 certificado handstamp types known to have been used in the Spanish Philippines and Marianas from 1865 through 1898. FIGURES 1 through 5 are examples of five of the seven new certificado types. Refer to the 1988 article for illustrations of the previous 12 certificado handstamp types,

TABLE 1
PHILIPPINE "CERTIFICADO" HANDSTAMP TYPES

- TYPE 1** **Name: Boxed CERTIF-Fancy**
Dimensions: 9mm by 26mm
Period of Use: 1865-1883
Post Offices: Manila
Cancel Color: Black (common) and magenta (very rare)
Remarks: Earliest known handstamp. Usage between 1865 and 1879 is rare. Last use of this type in 1883 coincides with the first use of the Type 6 handstamp in 1883. Earliest known usage found on 1864 issue. Variations occur in the thickness of the lines and letters. Uncommon.
- TYPE 2** **Name: Boxed CERTIF-Double-lined Rectangle
(Block Letters)**
Dimensions: 7.5mm by 23mm
Period of Use: 1882-1883, possibly earlier
Post Offices: Probably Manila
Cancel Color: Black
Remarks: Earliest known usage found on 1878-1879 issues. Uncommon.

**TYPE 3 Name: Boxed CERTIF-Single-lined Rectangle
(4 1/2mm. high thick letters) (FIGURE 1)**

Dimensions: 7 1/2mm by ?mm

Period of Use: 1870s

Post Offices: Not known

Cancel Color: Black

Remarks: Only known on one stamp (#71) in D. Peterson collection. Dot after CERTIF. Rare.

Note: This Type 3 replaces the Type 3 previously described in the September 1988 PPN article. The former Type 3 was dropped due to a lack of supporting evidence.

TYPE 4: Name: Circular CORREOS DE FILIPINAS

Dimensions: 24mm diameter

Period of Use: 1880s to 1898

Post Offices: Manila and others

Cancel Color: Black (common) and shades of blue/purple, blue-green, and magenta (rare)

Remarks; Primarily used on interior mail (common). Also found on philatelically prepared interior and overseas letters and postal cards between 1894 and 1898 (uncommon); 1880s telegraph issue (rare); 1890s newspaper issues (scarce); and 1889 recargo de consumos issues (rare).

TYPE 5: Name: Boxed CERTIF-Double-lined Rectangle

Dimensions: 8.5-9mm by 42mm with rounded corners

Period of Use: 1879-1891

Post Offices: Not known

Cancel Color: Black

Remarks: Rare

TYPE 6: Name: Boxed CERTIFICADO-Small

Dimensions: 10-11.5mm by 33-35mm and letters 4-5mm high

Period of Use: 1883-1898. Possibly earlier and later.

Post offices: Manila, Aparri, Iloilo, Isabela Province, San Fernando (La Union), and many others

Cancel Color: Black (common) and shades of blue/purple, red/magenta, and green (uncommon)

Remarks: Most common type. Variations occur in the size of letters. Includes large letters and rectangles

with rounded corners (scarce). First use of this type in 1883 coincides with the last use of the Type 1 handstamp in 1883. Earliest known use on 1878-1879 issues. Also found on 1889 recargo de consumos issues (rare), 1890s newspaper issues (scarce), and 1890s telegraph issues (rare).

TYPE 7: Name: Large "R"
Dimensions: 17-18mm high
Period of Use: 1887-1898
Post Offices: Manila, Iloilo
Cancel Color: Black (uncommon) and shades of blue/purple, red/magenta, and blue-green (scarce)
Remarks: Uncommon. Two types known: (1) upper left hook straight or slightly upward (found on covers dated from 1886 through 1895) (uncommon), and (2) upper left hook curved downward (found on 1890s dated covers) (scarce).

TYPE 8: Name: Boxed "R" with No./Town
Dimensions: 21-22mm by 40-42mm
Period of Use: 1888-1898 and possibly earlier and later
Post Offices: Manila
Cancel Color: Blue, red/rose/magenta, and blue-green
Remarks: Earliest known usage on 1880s issues. Scarce.

TYPE 9: Name: Straight-lined REGISTERED
Dimensions: 42mm long
Period of Use: 1894
Post Offices: Manila
Cancel Color: Black
Remarks: Letters in lower-case and underlined. Rare.

TYPE 10: Name: Boxed CERTIFICADO with Rounded Ends-Large
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. Scarce.

TYPE 10A: Name: Boxed CERTIFICADO with Rounded Ends-Small

Dimensions: 12mm by 45mm

Period of Use: 1897

Post Offices: Iligan, Mindanao

Cancel Color: Violet

Remarks: Has "period" after "CERTIFICADO."

Only one example, on 1897 cover known. Very rare.

TYPE 11: Name: Straight-lined CERTIFICADO (Upper-Case Letters).

Dimensions: 7.5mm by ?mm

Period of Use: 1880s, 1897-1898, and later

Post Offices: Probably Manila

Cancel Color: Black

Remarks: Rare

TYPE 12: Name: Boxed CERTIF-Single-lined Rectangle (4 1/2mm high thin letters)

Dimensions: 9mm by 23mm

Period of Use: 1898, and later

Post Offices: Iligan, Isabela Province, Jolo and probably also Zamboanga

Cancel Color: Black (rare) blue (very rare) and red (very rare)

Remarks: Usually block letters. Variation with serif letters. No dot or dash after CERTIF. Rare.

TYPE 13: Name: CORREOS LAGUNA ST (Station) Straight-line (Figure 2)

Dimensions: 18mm by ?mm

Period of Use: 1898, and possibly later

Post Offices: Laguna Station

Cancel Color: Black

Remarks: Only known on one stamp (#199) in the G. Lewis collection. Very rare.

TYPE 14: Name: Straight-lined Certificado (Lower-Case Letters)

Dimensions: Not known

Period of Use: 1880s

Post Offices: Not known

Cancel Color: Blue/purple

Remarks: Only known on one stamp (#88) in the D. Peterson collection. Very rare.

**TYPE 15: Name: Boxed CERTIF-Single-lined Rectangle
(6mm high thick letters) (FIGURE 3)**

Dimensions: 9mm by 23mm with square corners

Period of Use: 1886-1899, and possibly earlier.

Also used early in U.S. Administration.

Post Offices: Agana, Marianas

Cancel Color: Black

Remarks: Roman (with serifs) letters. Dot after "F" of "CERTIF". Squared corners. One variation in some examples from the 1880s includes rounded corners. Very rare.

TYPE 16: Name: Boxed CORREOS Certificado (FIGURE 4)

Dimensions: 15mm by 24mm

Period of Use: 1890s

Post Offices: Not known

Cancel Color: Purple

Remarks: Rare

TYPE 17: Name: Manuscript Certificado (FIGURE 5)

Dimensions: Variable

Period of Use: 1890s

Post Offices: Primarily from small rural town post offices without handstamps.

Cancel Color: Black (scarce) and purple (rare)

Remarks: Scarce



FIGURE 1. Example of
Type 3 on Scott #199
(D. Peterson collection).

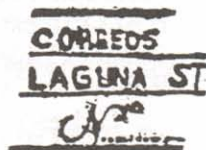


FIGURE 2. Example of
Type 13 on Scott #199
(G. Lewis collection).



FIGURE 4. Example of
Type 16 on Scott #170
(D. Peterson collection).



FIGURE 3. Example of
Type 15 on Scott #170
(D. Peterson collection).



FIGURE 5. Example of
Type 17 on Scott #171
(D. Peterson collection).

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

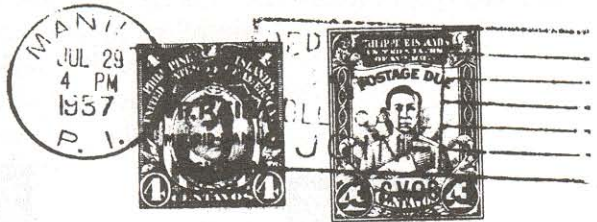
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ALBUM PAGE . . .



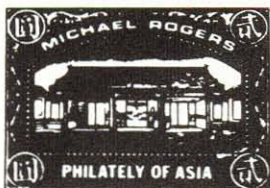
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