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WATERMARK VARIATIONS OF THE 1856 1R GREEN AND 2R CARMINE ISSUES (SCOTT #8, 9, 26, AND 27)

By Don Peterson

The 1856 1 r green and 2 r carmine issues (formerly referred to in the Scott Catalogue as #8 and 9, respectively, but now relegated to a footnote) are watermarked with a loop design. This article describes variations of the loop design.

On September 27, 1854, the Postmaster-General in Madrid issued a circular specifying overseas postage rates for Cuba and the Philippines of 1-real and 2-reales for the single and double weight rate. A Royal Order from Madrid, dated December 18, 1854, restated these rates and indicated that they were to take effect in June 1855. A watermark, in a series of loops, was prescribed by a Royal Order, dated October 16, 1854. Stamps satisfying these rates were typographed on greenish, watermarked paper and were printed in Madrid. The stamps were issued in Cuba on April 24, 1855 (Scott #2 and 3) and Puerto Rico, probably about the same time (Jones et al. 1982). However, their release in the Philippines did not occur until January 1, 1856 (Bartels et al., 1904). The 1 r green and 2 r carmine stamps were re-issued in 1873, handstamped "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" (Scott #26 and 27, respectively).

A watermark is a mark or pattern created in paper during or after its formation. The watermark is an integral part of the paper and cannot be removed or substantially altered without destroying the paper itself. For that reason, the use of watermarked paper on stamps may

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have been used to prevent forgeries. Repeta (1987) has written an excellent comprehensive article on watermarks in postage stamp paper. From that article, it can be assumed that the 1855 watermark was manufactured on a cylinder covered with bits of wire cloth comprising the loop design. The watermark is not impressed on the paper. Rather, the moist paper fibers simply rest on the watermark design on the cylinder. The raised relief areas on the cylinder collect fewer fibers during the settling process, producing a watermark thinner than the surrounding paper. From Repeta (1987), the loop watermark is a "continuous" type of watermark, in that the watermark is a continuing design throughout the paper.

Jones et al. (1982) describes three types of watermarks for the Cuba issues and indicates their relative scarcity. TABLE 1 describes and illustrates the three watermark logo types, TYPE 1, with one set of watermark loops alternating with the other, is by far the most common type. Jones et al. (1982) stated that TYPE 1 occurs on approximately 90 percent of the Cuban stamps observed. Based on my inspection of Philippine stamps, and the discussion of TYPE 2 below, I would estimate that approximately 80 percent of these Philippine stamps are TYPE 1.

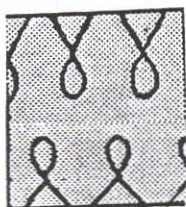
Jones et al. (1982) states that 10 percent of the Cuban stamps observed are TYPE 2, with both set of watermark loops opposite each other. Stamps from my Spanish Philippine collection provide further insight into this type. In my collection, I have a used block of four of the "HABILITADO..."-surcharged 2r carmine issue (Scott #27). The block shows one complete watermark loop pattern and two half loop patterns. However, one of the half loop patterns is shifted, so that the two sets of loops are directly across (opposite) of each other. I believe that at least one continuous watermark loop design was off-set in each sheet of the 2r carmine issue. Since each sheet consisted of 200 stamps in 10 horizontal rows of 20, approximately two rows of 20 stamps, or 40 stamps total, were probably affected by the shift of one row of the loop design. That would indicate that approximately 20 percent of the stamps in the 2r carmine sheet show the TYPE 2 watermark. I would assume this same percentage also applies to the paper for the 1 r green values; which was formed in the same manner.

Finally, Jones et al. (1982) indicates a "rarely found third type," TYPE 3, which, due to an error in the placement of the sheet in the printing press, the complete watermark loop is shown. I have not seen this type on Philippine stamps, but if it does occur, indeed, it is rare.

Watermarks can also be inverted, reversed, side-wise, or combinations thereof. The watermark design of the 1855 printing makes it difficult to determine if it is inverted or reversed. However, it would

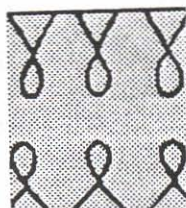
TABLE 1
DESCRIPTION OF WATERMARK TYPES OF THE 1856 1R
GREEN and 2R CARMINE ISSUES
(SCOTT 8, 9, 26, AND 27)

TYPE 1



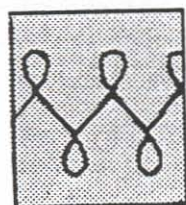
One set of loops alternates with the other set of loops. 80% of stamps observed. Common.

TYPE 2



The two sets of loops are directly across (opposite) from each other. 20% of the stamps observed. Scarce.

TYPE 3



The complete loop design is shown on the stamp. Rare.

be readily apparent if the watermark were side-wise. For this to happen, the watermarked sheet would have to be placed in the printing press side-wise. I am not aware of any side-wise watermarks on these Philippine stamps; however, if a side-wise watermark was found, it would be a rare find.

If anyone has any additional information on the loop watermark of the Philippine 1856 and 1873 issues, please contact Don Peterson, 7408 Alaska Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20012.

REFERENCES

Bartels, J.M., F.A. Foster, and Captain F.L. Palmer. POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE PHILIPPINES. 1904. Boston, MA.

Jones, W.M..And R.J. Roy, Jr. A HANDBOOK OF THE STAMPS OF CUBA - PART I - THE SPANISH DOMINION 1855 - 1898. 1982. Winter Park, FL.

Repeta, L.E. "Watermarks in Postage Stamp Paper." THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. February 1987. State College, PA.

Finally Confirmed!
The Use of Vignette Plate Number 158246
on the One Peso Barasoain Church
Scott No. 494

By Joseph M. Napp

Finally confirmed - after 51 years ! Craig A. Eggleston has confirmed the actual use of the One Peso Printing Plate #158246. This plate number was found on a full pane of 25 stamps of the 1946 One Peso stamps with the **VICTORY** and **COMMONWEALTH** overprint (Scott No. 494). Printing plate #158246 printed the vignette of the Barasosin Church in black ink. (COVER)

Plate 158246 was 'the last' printing plate made for Philippine stamps during the American Administrative Period. It was completed in March 1946 along with companion One Peso plates 158244 and 158245.

At that point in time, one could suspect that the original One Peso Vignette Plate #129954 made in 1934 could have been reaching the end of its anticipated service life. Up to this point in time, the original Vignette Printing Plate #129954 had printed 130,343 panes of One Peso stamps for Scott Nos. 393, 421, 443 and 494.

Normally, the US-BEP recorded the 'Number of Impressions Made' by all of its printing plates. This data was kept to indicate when a plate was nearing the end of its anticipated service life and when a replacement plate was required. However, the US-BEP did not document any plate usage data for plates 158244, 158245 or 158246.

The US-BEP made two shipments of the 1945 One Peso **VICTORY** and **COMMONWEALTH** stamps (Scott No. 494). The first shipment was made in the fall of 1944 and it contained 420,000 stamps. The second shipment was made in the spring of 1946 and it contained 1,009,000 stamps.

Hypothetically on a purely statistical basis, one could suspect that 25% of the last shipment stamps were printed from Printing Plate #158246. (1,009,400 stamps in the 2nd shipment 4 plates 25 stamps in a pane = 10,094 potential plate blocks).

However, The Black Ink Vignette Plate #129954 is the most common plate number. Plates 158244, 158245 and 158246 are not common and are worth a modest premium. Undoubtedly, more plate blocks will be reported with plate numbers 158244, 158245 and 158246 in the future.

The Author and the Editor would appreciate a photocopy of any stamp or any cover with plate numbers 158244, 158245 or 158246.

Special **“Thanks”** to Craig Eggleston for having a Keen eye and the business acumen to purchase this very rare item. And to Ray Coughlin for his research at the Smithsonian Institution in the mid 1970s when he photographed the Proof Sheet of this plate. Without his work, the possible existence of plate 158246 would have been unknown.

UPDATED LIST OF SPANISH PHILIPPINE SPECIMEN (MUESRA) TYPES

by Don Peterson

This list of specimen (MUESTRA) types up-dates and corrects the list published in the Philippine Philatelic Journal, Fourth Quarter 1993. TABLE 1 is a description of the six known, genuine specimen types; and TABLE 2 shows the occurrence of specimen types on Spanish Philippine postal and newspaper issues from 1871 through 1898. Illustrations of the six specimen types follow the tables.

Ed. Note: color examples for this article are found on pages 10 and 11. Don Peterson, in addition to sharing his information also is paying the extra cost of the color copy. Thanks, Don

TABLE 1
DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMEN TYPES OF THE
SPANISH PHILIPPINES, 1871-1898

- TYPE 1** Handstamped "MINISTERIO DE ULTRAMAR MUESTRAS" in two lines. The top line, "MINISTERIO DE ULTRAMAR", has sans serif letters. The bottom line, "MUESTRAS", has serif letters. 15mm. by 59.5mm. Blue. Usually with no gum. Found on 1871-1879 postal and fiscal issues.
- TYPE 1A** Similar to TYPE 1, except that some of the lines in "MUESTRAS" are thicker. For example, the left vertical line of the "U" is 1mm. wide, instead of 3/4mm. wide, as in TYPE 1. The vertical line of "E" is 1 to 1-1/4mm. wide, instead of 1/2 to 3/4mm. wide, as in TYPE 1.
- TYPE 2** Handstamped "MUESTRA" with sans serif letters. 2mm. by 14mm. Red. With gum. Found on 1886-1896 newspaper issues, and 1890-1896 postal issues.
- TYPE 3** Handstamped "MINISTERIO DE ULTRAMAR MUESTRAS" in two lines. The top line, "MINISTERIO DE ULTRAMAR", has serif letters. The bottom line, "MUESTRAS", has sans serif letters. 17mm. by 42.5mm. Violet. With gum. Found on 1890-1896 postal, newspaper, and fiscal issues. Also known on 1898 postal cards (very rare).
- TYPE 4** Typeset "MUESTRA" with sans serif letters. 1 to 1-1/2mm. by 10-1/2mm. Violet. With gum. Found on 1897 postal issues.
- TYPE 5** Typeset "MUESTRA" with sans serif letters. 3mm. by 13mm. Violet. With gum. Found on 1897-1898 postal issues, and #141 (1895 postal issue).

TABLE 2
OCCURRENCE OF SPECIMEN TYPES ON POSTAL AND
NEWSPAPER ISSUES OF THE SPANISH PHILIPPINES

Scott #	1	1A	2	3	4	5
<u>1871 Postal Issue</u>						
39 card stock	VR					
40	R	R				
40 card stock	VR					
41	VS					
41 card stock	VR					
42 cardstock	VR					
<u>1872 Postal Issue</u>						
43	VS					
43 blue color proof	R					
44	R					
45	VS	VS				
45 imperforate proof		R				
46 rose color proof	R	R				
47	VS					
<u>1874 Postal Issue</u>						
48	VS					
49	VS					
50	VS					
51	R					
<u>1875-1877 Postal Issue</u>						
52	VS					
54	R					
56	VS					
57	R					
58	R					
<u>1878-1879 Postal Issue</u>						
64		VS				
<u>1890-1897 Postal Issue</u>						
140			S	VS		
141			S	VS		R
142				VS		
143		VS		VS	VS	
143 stamp pale brown					R	
144			S	VS		

Scott #	1	1A	2	3	4	5
145			S	VS		
146			S	VS		
147				VS		
148			S	VS		
149			S			
150			S	VS		
151			S	VS		
152			S			
153			S	S		
154 perforated proof				VR		
155				VS		
156			S	VS		
157			S	VS		
158			S	S		
159			S			
160			S	VS		
161			S			
162			S	VS		
163			S			
164			S	VS		
165			S	VS		
166			S	S		
167			S			
168			S	VS		
169			S	VS		
170			S	S		
171				S		
172			VS	R		
173			S			
174			S	VS		
175			S	VS		
176				VS		
177			S			
178			S	VS		
179			VS		R	
180					R	
<u>1898 Postal Issue</u>						
192						S

Scott #	1	1A	2	3	4	5
193						S
194						S
195						S
196						S
197						S
198						S
199						S
200						S
201						S
202						S
203						S
204						S
204 imperforate proof						VR
205						VS
206						S
207						VS
208						VS
209						VS
210						R
211						R
<u>1886-1896 Newspaper Issue</u>						
P1			S			
P2			S			
P3			S			
P4			S			
PS			S			
P7				S		
P8				VS		
P9			S			
P11				VS		
P12			S			
P13			S			
P15				S		
P16				VS		
P17			S			
P18			R	R		
P19				VS		
P20				VS		

Relative scarcity is indicated by: S=scarce, VS=very scarce, R=rare, and VR=very rare.



TYPE 1
(on #45)



TYPE 1A
(on #56)



TYPE 2
(on #153)



TYPE 3
(on #P19)



TYPE 4
(on #143)



TYPE 5
(on #143)

PHILIPPINE COMMERCIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

by George Klein

Ed. Note. The following information was first presented in The Precancel Forum as a serialized series starting in August, 1994. It was brought to my attention by IPPS member Jerry Miller. I contacted Mr. Klein and he graciously gave us permission to use his series which we have assembled as one continuous article. Perhaps someone out there can add to this information? Bob

In addition to the "precancellation," there is almost always a hand or machine applied postal cancellation. Precancels are normally used in order to avoid the time required for the post office to post cancel a mailing. So, why the post cancels?

The answer is very simple—these are NOT precancels. The overprints are "controls" applied to the stamps to reduce the danger of their theft or unauthorized use—the same reason we have what are called perfins, which, incidentally, are also postcancelled when they go thru the post office. Unless they are also precancels, that is.

Since these stamps resemble precancels, they have been the subject of several articles in precancel publications over the past 65 years. An article in the *Precancel Bee*, Nov. 15, 1934, alludes to an article by Fred W. Allen, published in *Mekeel's* Feb. 6, 1928. The *Bee* articles identifies four types and illustrate three of them.

In the Noble *Territorial Catalog*, published in 1966, there is a brief mention of these controls identifying three of the types with a terse statement, "these are not precancels but control marks, serving a purpose similiar to that of perforated initials."

A very lengthy article appeared in the *American Philatelist*, Vol 63, No. 10, July 1960, pp 765-774. It is headed "Philippine Commercial Postage Stamps."

The AP article identifies, in addition to the four types previously mentioned, four more overprints and combines all eight with three perfins and one imperforate series of stamps. It also numbers all twelve controls.

Number one to three are the perfins; four is the imperforate; five to twelve are the eight known overprints. It also mentions another positive type, tentatively numbered 7A.

The AP article further says type 1 is the ARC which is thought to have

been used by the American Red Cross. Type 2 is the CBI, thought to have been used by the Manila Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Type 3, P E Co, has been definitely identified as being used by the Philippine Education Company.

Previous editor's note: Since this AP article was published, the CBI perfin has been confirmed by one on a cover of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Manila is embossed as the return address. The cover is in the Dick Mewhinney, PSS 4197 collection —dp.]

In *Stamp Club News* issue of April 1976, an article entitled "Perfins of the Philippines," the three perfins are identified the same as in the AP article. Also, it states there are three different styles of the CBI. In addition, there are two others—R.R. & CO and "H & ___." The illustration of the latter clearly shows the letters running off the stamp and the writer does not know the identity of the missing letter [Dick Mewhinney confirms this to be H & CO.—dp.]

Due to this additional later and confusing information, I have decided not to pursue the perfins further, simply because I do not have the "where-with-all" to do it. Some of our friends in the Perfin Club can pick up on it and continue, if they desire.



TYPE 1



TYPE 2



TYPE 3

Type 4 — IMPERFORATE — Definitely, these stamps were used as a form of control. It is a bizarre story. One writer on the subject starts his story with, "Few events involving Philippine postage are more shrouded in mystery than these imperforates."

The story, in capsule form: a company in Manila wanted to use a perfin to control the use of the company's postage stamps. Permission was denied by the Minister of Posts. Instead, he suggested the company use imperforate stamps of the current series of perforated stamps. The company agreed and placed an order for the minimum set by the Minister, along with payment in full for a bit over 10,000 pesos. The stamps were printed "al-la Farley style" at the Bureau in Washington, DC and delivered to the company.

The appearance of the 1925 imperforates evoked a storm of protest from philatelists, who resented the fact they could not be purchased at the Bureau of Posts. The minister of Posts said they were available to anyone with a 10,000 peso order. No one placed such an order.

After using about 8,000 pesos worth, the company decided they were too much trouble and sold the remaining 2,000 pesos worth to a Philadelphia stamp dealer, who in turn, sold them to collectors. There are 15 denominations — Scott 340a to 353a and E6a the 20¢ Special Delivery.

The imperforates were not overprinted and since this story is about the controls that look like precancels, We will dismiss the imperforate story the same as we did the perfins.

Using the type numbers assigned in the AP article of 1950, we now review each of the remaining types starting with Type 5.

Type 5 - HANDSTAMP - R.5. within a single line rectangular frame, 20mm by 22mm, used by Rambler Shoe Company of Manila.

Type 6 - HANDSTAMP - HEACOCK'S, / MANILA - two lines of Gothic caps between two lines 11.5 mm apart. Used by the H. E. Heacock Company of Manila for a very brief period when its supply of overprinted H / Manila / P.I. was exhausted and the new overprint HEACOCKS/MANILA had not been received from the Bureau of Posts.

NOTE: Types 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are described as having lines so many millimeters long. A precancel collector would call them "BARS."

Type 7 - OVERPRINT - MANILA /P.I. - Two lines of caps between two triple lines 19mm long. Overall height is 14.25mm. Used by Rambler Shoe Company and Howard Lux Company. P.I.

Type 7a — OVERPRINT—Manila, P. I. in caps and lower case letters instead of caps alone. Used by Brias Roxas, a large mail order house in Manila. Information on it gleaned from the records of the Bureau of Posts by a Mr Ramon Catula, during the Japanese occupation who made two pages of typewritten notes. Mr. Catala was executed by the Japanese and the records of the Bureau of Posts were destroyed during the Battle of Manila in 1945. Since we do not know if it exists, of course we can not illustrate it.

Type 8 — OVERPRINT—A / MANILA / P.I. in three lines of caps between two triple lines 19mm long. Overall height is 17.5mm. Used by C. L. Alkan, Inc. of Manila until this company was absorbed by the H. F. Heacock Co. in 1931.

Type 9 — OVERPRINT—H / MANILA / P. 1. in three lines of Caps between two triple lines 19mm long. Overall height is 17.75mm. Used by H. E Heacock Co.

The Catula notes state the overprint occurs inverted on the 2 centavos green but we are unable to confirm.

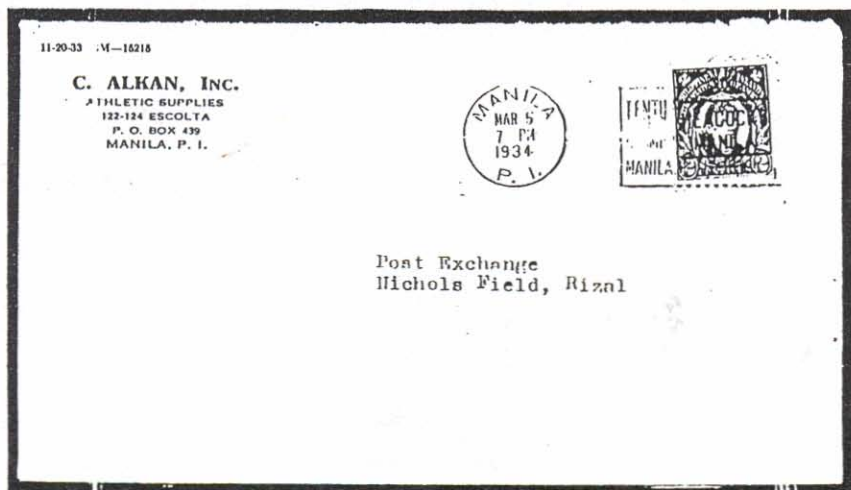
Type 10 — OVERPRINT—"C S" / MANILA (MANILA PI). I. in three lines of caps between triple lines 19mm long. Overall height is 18mm. Used by Camera Supply Co. of Manila until the business was liquidated after the owner died.

Type 11 OVERPRINT—RAMBLER / MANILA in two lines of between two triple lines 19mm long. Overall height 14.25mm Used by Rambler Shoe Co. The Rambler shoe business was liquidated in 1929.

Note: A 6 centavos with this type was reported by a collector on the U.S. mainland prior to World War II, but it was never confirmed.

Type 12 OVERPRINT—HEACOCK'S / MANILA in two LINES Gothic caps between two single lines 18mm long. Overall height 11.5mm.

I also have in my notes, mention of another type described as MANILA / P. I. with one single line over Manila, user unknown. Thought to be on 2¢, 30¢ and Peso in Perf. 11. There is so much information about it that I am inclined to think it exists. Does anyone have something that fits the description?



I have one cover in my collection that I obtained from Gordon McHenry a few years ago. Postmark is Manila, P. I. March 5, 1934.

The Alkan Company was absorbed by the Heacock Co. in 1931. Apparently someone used the supply of Alkan envelopes, which came with the company's purchase, for the Heacock Co. This sort-of explodes the theory that a corner card on a cover proves who used the precancel.

On the other hand, at the very top is a printer's identification. 11-20-33 10M 15215. This translates to the date of the order, 10,000 is the quantity and the printer's job number is 15215. If Alkan was absorbed by Heacock in 1931, why would someone order 10,000 envelopes in 1933 with the Alkan name and return address? Sometimes, looking for answers, I only come up with more questions.

Since I started, probably 30 or 35 years ago, looking for these stamps, as well as clipping and saving everything I could find published about them, I find I have in my collection less than half of them. How many can you come up with?

If what I have in my collection and duplicates is any indication of scarcity, it appears types 5, 6 and 11 are the most difficult to find; types 7 and 12 are the easiest; types 8, 9 and 10 are some place in between and quite crude compared to the overprints prepared by Bureau of Posts and the fact that Mr. Catula did not state on what denominations it was used.

In my previous articles on these very interesting overprints (which look like precancels—but are not), in the Precancel Forum August 1992 and February 1993, I mentioned Type 7a “not definitely known to exist.”

I can now state that type 7a definitely does exist. Due to a fortunate purchase, I am now the owner of six different denominations of this type plus one duplicate of the 20¢ denom.

New information has come to light. The first is actually “old” information published 50 years ago, but no one had any knowledge of it.

An illustration of type 7a the 10 peso, Scott #273, was published in the May 1945 the *PRECANCEL OPTIMIST* accompanied by illustrations of the other six printed types. The article with the illustrations was written by my old friend James T. Boggs, who spent his retirement years in Fairhope, Alabama. He states in the article "This is the first time this type has been illustrated in any stamp magazine." He compares its scarcity to the Liberty, MO. 1 1/2¢ coil bureau precancel.

After the article showed up, I looked up Philippines, Manila, in the Thomas Index of precancels and the artickis there as 'PO 5/45/276/277' which translates to PrecancelOptimist 1945, pages 276 and 277.

More recently, type 7a has been the subject of philatelic writer Warren L. Zahler, a collector living in Columbia, Mo. His description of the type, edited slightly, is as follows: (Type 7a) 1926 (May 26). Overprinted in black ink Manila, P.I. in two lines of capital and lower case letters. Mr. Ramon Catula states: "On February, 24, 1926, Brias Roxas, a large mail order house in Manila, inquired of the Post Office if it would be allowed to use it's trade mark "BRIROX" on it's stamps. The request was not granted, but the Post Office suggested that an overprint be used similar to the overprint being used by the Rambler Shoe Company and the Howard Lux Company. Brias Roxas agreed and on May 26 of the same year began using overprinted stamps.

The overprint consisted of Manila, P.I. in capital and lower case letters instead of capitals alone as used by Rambler Shoe and Howard Lux. The lettering was surmounted by a single heavy line. The overall vertical distance is about 14 1/2 mm. The 7a overprint seems to be a single horizontal line extends across the entire stamp with one exception—on a single 30 centavo stamp the line ends a few millimeters from the left edge, it being only about 19 mm long. No doubt, this is a stamp from the left side of a sheet. (End of description).

There are two organizations interested in these stamps in addition to precancel collectors. One with the name of "United States Possession Philatelic Society"; the other "International Philippine Philatelic Society." I think it was the Possession Group that conducted a survey of the number of copies of each denomination in collector's hands. The published results are as follows:

Scott number	Denom	Color	Perf.	Number reported
274	10 Peso	Deep Green	12	3 copies
284	1 Peso	Pale Violet	10	3 copies
290b	2 centavos	Green	11	4 copies
291	4 centavos	Carmine	11	2 copies
293	8 centavos	Yellow Brown	11	2 copies
297	20 centavos	Orange Yellow	11	3 copies
299	30 centavos	Gray	11	3 copies
301	2 Peso	Violet Brown	11	2 copies
302	4 Peso	Blue	11	2 copies

Additionally, no copies were reported but there is reason to believe that two more exist:

6 Centavos, color uncertain, on Scott 292, 292a or 292b

16 Centavos, color uncertain, on Scott 303 or 303a

It seems that many collectors are reluctant to participate in stamp surveys simply because they do not want their stamp holdings to be made public. Someone suggested that only about 50% will participate. If that is true, then the 24 stamps reported in the survey above can be doubled to around 50??

I had my entire supply of duplicates of these Manila, P.I. overprints at both the Concord and St. Louis conventions and sold almost all of them. So there is interest in these stamps among members of the Precancel Stamp Society even though everyone knows that they are not precancels.

Types 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are printed types of all capital letters between triple lines 19mm long.

Overall height for the two line overprints (Types 7 and 11) is given as 14.25mm. For the three line overprints (Types 8, 9 and 10) 17.50, 17.75 and 18mm.

It appears to me the same overprinting form was used for all five types. Types 7 and 11 are identical; the hot metal slugs, probably either linotype or Ludlow, were changed MANILA to RAMBLER versa.

Then to accommodate types 8, 9 and 10, (three lines instead two), vertical space between the horizontal rows of stamps was reduced by removing spacing material, (known as leads and slugs to printers) and inserting the space between the two triple lines. There really isn't much difference between 17.50 and 18mm. The amount of "squeeze" put on the form could account for this small difference.

The two handstamps, types 5 and 6, are single subject devices. This is evident by the haphazard relationship to each other on pairs or blocks. It is particularly noticeable with the type 5 rectangular frame moving in all directions. It is reasonable to assume the same characteristics would be found in type 6 if we had enough copies available for study.

Type 7a is in a class all by itself. It is a printed type in both caps and lower case letters surmounted by a single line above MANILA. The Catula notes do not state what denominations it was applied to simply because it was done by an outside printer, and the notes were written strictly from the records of the Bureau of Posts. The type appears mainly on the 1917-25 issue; only two denoms, the 1P and 1OP, were leftovers from the 1914-23 series; then a single denom, the 16c Dewey of the 1923-26 issue.

I think it quite likely 295-12c, 296-16c, 298-26c and 300-1P just might come to light. At least, those are the denoms we all should be looking for.

As the type 6 was used only during a very brief period during the 1917-25 issue, most any denomination could exist.

CHECK LIST



Type 5—HANDSTAMP—R. S. within a single line rectangular frame 20mm X 22mm, Used by Rambler Shoe.

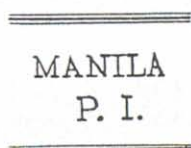
Overprint in 3 different colors of ink; Violet, Blue and Black.

266—12c Violet, 266—12c, Blue — 266—12c Black, 283—30c Blue, 289—30c Black, 290b—2c Black, 291—4c Black, 292a—6c Blue, 294— Violet, 295—12c Blue; 297—20c Violet, 298—26c Violet, 299—30c Violet, 299—30c Blue.



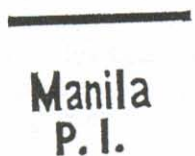
Type 6—HANDSTAMP—HEACOCK'S / MANILA -two lines of Gothic caps between two lines- 11.5mm apart and 17mm long. Used by H. E. Heacock Company.

290—2c, 291—4c, 294—10c, 297—20c,



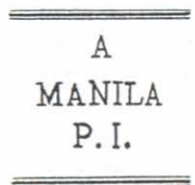
Type 7—OVERPRINT—MANILA / P. I. Two lines of caps between two lines 19mm long. Overall height is 14.25mm. Used by Rambler Shoe and Howard Lux Co.

284a— IP, 290b—2c, 291—4c, 292a—6c, 293a—8c, 295—12c, 297—20c, 298—26c, 299—3c, 303a—16c.



Type 7a OVERPRINT—Manila / P. I. in caps and lower case letters with one single line over Manila, Used by Brias Roxas.

27-10P, 284 —1P, 290b—2c, 291—4c, 292—6c (or 292a; 292b), 293—8c, 29—10c, 297—20c, 299—30c, 3301—2P, 302—P, 303—16c (or 303a).



Type 8— OVERPRINT—A / MANILA / P.I. in three lines of caps between two triple lines 19mm long. Overall height is 17.5mm. Used by C. L. Alkan, Inc.

290b—2c, 291—4c, 294—10c, 297—20c, 299—30c, 300—1P, 303a —16c.

=====
H
MANILA
P.I.
=====

Type 9—OVERPRINT—H / MANILA / P.I. in three lines of caps between two triple lines 19mm long. Overall height is 17.75mm. Used by H. E. Heacock Co.

290b—2c, 291 4c, 292a—6c, 292b—6c, 293a—8c, 294—10c,, 297—20c, 299—30c, 301P, 303a—16c.

=====
"C S"
MANILA
P.I.
=====

Type 10—OVERPRINT—"CS" / MANILA / P.I. in three lines of caps between triple - lines 19mm long. Overall height~ is 18mm. Used by Camera Supply Co.

290b—2c, 291 4c., 292a—6c, 293a—8c, 294 —10c, 297—20c, 299—30c, 300—1P, 303a—16c.

=====
RAMBLER
MANILA
=====

Type 11—OVERPRINT—RAMBLER / MANILA in two lines of caps between two triple lines 19mm long. Overall height is 14.25mm. Used by Rambler Shoe Co.

290b—2c, 295—12c.

=====
HEACOCK'S
MANILA
=====

Type 12—OVERPRINT—HEACOCK'S / MANILA in two lines of Gothic caps between two single lines 18mm long. Overall height 11.5mm. Used by H. E. Heacock Co.

269—26c, 290—2c; 290a—2c, .290—2c, 291—4c, * *—4c., 292b—6c, **—8c, 294—10c, 297—20c, 299—30c-, 303—16c, 303a-16c, 383—2c, 390—20c

***According to the APS article the 4 centavos carmine rose and 8 centavos brown are NOT listed by Scott. Scott lists 291-4c carmine and 291a-4c light rose; 293-8c yellow brown and 293a-8c orange-brown.*

International Philippine Philatelic Society

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