

INTRODUCTION

1. Imperforate and gummed printings were made in Madrid every 2 years for 10 years, each printing of a different color. Only Cuba and Puerto Rico used them the first 4 years. Shipments to the Philippines were scheduled to arrive by January of the designated biennial use. Manila ordered shipments as needed.

VALUE (Reals)	BIENNIAL PERIODS		
	1860-61	1862-63	1864-65
½	Blue	Light Blue	Blue-green
1	<i>Black #</i>	Violet	Blue
2	Rose	<i>Carmine #</i>	NA
5	<i>Orange #</i>	Carmine	Rose

= Also Overprinted in 1869 *Validated for the Republic*

2. Legal Stamps (Derecho Judicial) were used for various court fees (many locally set by Province) and attached to documentary stamped papers that came in 6 classes. The stamped papers for classes Illustrious, 1, 2, & 3 were for appointments and court fees with 1 highest and 3 lowest in rank or cost. There were two class 4 categories, one for official documents and one for the poor (paid by the government). This exhibit has only the lowest 3 classes as high ranking officials and individuals of wealth seldom went to court.
3. In 1868, Queen Isabella was deposed by a revolution. Consequently, in 1869 all stamps and papers were overprinted **VALIDATED FOR THE REPUBLIC (HABILITADO POR LA NACION)**. 27 hand stamps were sent to the Philippines for this purpose, all of the same type. They were distributed for use between postage and revenue stamps/papers **on Manila inventories only (province stocks NOT recalled)**.
4. Examples of these stamps on document are extremely rare and this exhibit is the only known collection containing examples of all 4 Philippine values on document. Decree's provided rounding fees to the nearest ½ Real but all Philippine stamp rates were even numbers. So, the ½ Real stamps were only combined to meet higher rates. **This exhibit contains the only known uses of the 5 Real stamp on document, earliest known use of the overprinted series on document, document with the most stamps, and the only known use of these stamps sent as Official Mail.**
5. Why were some stamps used late in the 1880s and 1890s? Simple answer Philippine custom. Old stamps were never destroyed and kept until current issues were not available and then older issues returned to use. Thus, stamps were always available for sale and use. This custom derived from times before the Suez Canal was built (1869) and shipments from Madrid to Manila were delayed and January shipments arrived months late or not at all.
6. Legal fee stamps were last issued in 1882 (1 overprinted 1888) and then used until exhausted in 1895 (per researcher Arnold H. Warren). New documentary stamped paper in 1888 replaced them with 12 classes that raised the highest class from 8 to 20 pesos. Inventories limited in some provinces.