



PIONEER OF
PHILATELY IN THE
PHILIPPINES

MARCH-APRIL
MANILA
1938

PHILIPPINE COVERS

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Complete set (14 stamps) 2c to 10p	\$ 200.00
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Manila to Puerto Princesa (3 stamps)	" 2.00
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" -Honolulu (4 stamps) 10c 12, 30c & 50c	" 5.00
" -Alameda (7 s) 2, 6, 10, 30; 36 & 50	" 7.00
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Commonwealth	" 3.00
Manila Tokyo. (2 stamps) 4c and 12c	" 1.50
1936—British Flying Boat:		
Manila-Hongkong (1 stamp) 16c	" 1.00
" -Shanghai (1 stamp) 16c	" 1.00
" -Tokyo (2 stamps) 16c and 10c	" 1.50
1936—RIZAL JUBILEE—First Day. Comp. set (3 stamps) 2c, 6c, 36c.	" 1.00
1936—Commonwealth First Anniversary—First Day:		
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Do do (2 stamps) 2c and 8c	" 30.00
do do (1 stamp) 15c	" 40.00
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V. ARIAS

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THE EARLY ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES

By

Dr. Ricardo A. Reyes

Life Technical Adviser of the A.F.F.

In 1854, when the Philippines issued its first postage stamps, letters were franked with the following rates:

In the interior of the country, for every $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 *Cuartos*.

For Spain, for every $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 2 *Reales Fuertes*.

The monetary unit used then in the Philippines at that time were: 1 *Peso Fuerte* which was equivalent to 8 *Reales Fuertes* and 1 *Real Fuerte* which was worth 20 *Cuartos*. Thus, 1 *Peso Fuerte* was equivalent to 160 *Cuartos*. And 5 *Cuartos* was $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 *Real Fuerte*. The 1 *Real Fuerte* was commonly known in the Islands as "1 Cuartillo", and Tagalogs called it "alew".

The standard currency then was the gold. The Spanish ounce had 28.75 grams. The *Real* used in the Philippines and in the Spanish Colonies in America was called *Fuerte* to distinguish it from the *Real de Vellón* which was then in use in Spain, since 1 Spanish *Duro* had 20 *Reales de Vellón* and every *Real de Vellón* had a value of 34 *maravedises*, in accordance with the decree of King Philip V of Spain issued on May 16, 1737.

For this reason, the first postage stamps issued then in the Philippines were, the 5 *Cuartos*, 10 *Cuartos*, 1 *Real Fuerte* and 2 *Reales Fuertes*. Stamps of these denominations were put on sale, for the first time, on February 1, 1854, in the City of Manila. Apparently, whatever stamps of these issues exist either postmarked or cancelled prior to this date, are therefore fake.

The stamps of the Philippines issued in 1854 were hand-engraved. They were made on copper plates by a Spanish artillery sergeant, at a house in the corner of San Fernando Street and Plaza de Binondo, Manila. They were made of the same design

as those of the stamps of Spain of 1853. In each sheet there were 40 subjects in 8 horizontal rows of 5 stamps each. They were separated at variable lengths—from one to one and a half millimeters. Stamps of the Philippines at those times were not perforated since during those early postal days, perforating machines were quite unknown in these Islands as well as in Spain. Since the stamps were hand-engraved one by one, all of the 40 stamps produced from each plate were different, whereby on the sheet of the 1 *Real Fuerte* a great error was discovered—the famous 'CORROS'. The position of the error "CORROS" is on the first stamp on the sixth horizontal row on the left. Thus neither a pair nor a block could exist in which the error "CORROS" is on the right of another adhesive.

Some collectors claim that possibly two different plates had been used in the printing of the early stamps of the Philippines, since there are stamps in which the lines on the background around the effigy are broken, while on others, these lines are thin and very close to each other. At present, not a single original sheet of the 5 and 10 *Cuartos* exists in the Philippines. However, on making a careful perusal of the photostat made by Mr. Calman (one of the founders of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.), in one of the sheets of 40 subjects there were some lines on the background, separated, while others with the same thin lines and very close. It is interesting to note that the first philatelist who made a minutious study of these stamps was Jean Baptiste Moens of Belgium, with the aid of his assistant, Louis, Hancian. These stamps were printed, as every one is perhaps aware, with the following colors:

5 Cuartos — Orange
10 Cuartos — Rose, and later,
carmine

1 Real — Ultramarine and later,
slate blue

2 Reales — Green.

Due to the various printings, the colors had varied very much as well as the kind of paper. And since these stamps were not perforated, they were separated by means of scissors; and as the stamps were very close to each other, their separation made it impossible to produce well-centered copies and as a result, many of which, the borders of the design were even cut. Naturally enough, well-centered copies of these stamps are scarcely seen. However, Colonel Louis J. van Schaick possesses an extraordinary copy—a block of four of the 1 *Real*, including the “CORROS” and *heres ligne* — the best copy I had ever seen.

Many forgeries of the early issues of the Philippines had been made. Some of them were made almost similar to the design, but when imitating the original colors, the forgers found it difficult to perfect

their wares. The fact is that all the 40 stamps in each sheet are different; and with the existence of 40 different designs, nobody could remember them all from memory unless one makes a recourse through the photostat of Mr. Calman. Despite this, there were daring fakers who had forged the 1 *Real* stamp which I had seen on which the following inscription in the above panel were written: “Correos—1854 y 55” and on the lower panel reads: “FRANCO—1 RL, Fte.” It was a very clever forgery.

While forgeries of the early issues of the Philippines were skillfully executed, it is a fact that amateurs are the easy preys of the fakers. As a matter of fact, when I was just a beginner, I was once one of their victims, when they sold me some stamps of the 5 *Cuartos* with the postmark: “MANILA—16 ENE. 1851—IS. FILIPS.” I did not know then that these stamps were sold for the first time on February 1, 1854, and besides the last cipher of “1851” was so cut as if to look if it were 4.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
MANILA

SWORN STATEMENT
(Required by Act 2580)

The undersigned, Vicente I. Pastor, Secretary of “A. F. F.”, published Bi-monthly in Manila, Province of Manila, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., which is required by Act 2580 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201:

Editor: Mr. Ramón Catalá, c/o José Felix & Co., Manila; Business Manager: Mr. Ramón Ubago, c/o. Ayala y Cia., Manila.

“A. F. F.”

V. Pastor
Secretary

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th of April, 1938, at Manila, Province of Manila, the declarant exhibiting no cedula same having been abolished as per proclamation of the President of the Commonwealth.

Eugenio Mesa.
P. O. Inspector.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES

By

Major F. L. Palmer, U. S. Army (Retired)

PHILATELIC CHAOS

With the arrival of American troops at Cavite on July 16, 1898, an American post office was established temporarily on one of the ships in the Bay, and, on July 30, on shore at Cavite. From this date until the end of the following year, a veritable philatelic chaos existed in the Philippines. Mails were received and forwarded as opportunity offered, by all of the numerous "governments" involved, each of which used the stamps most available at the time. As a result there were numerous vagaries in matters philatelic, and certain so-called philatelists contributed their aid (though not without hope of reward) toward rendering confusion worse confused. Thus we are compelled to consider not only the Spanish issues but also those of the United States for the American forces, the stamps issued by the Revolutionary Government, and "provisional" issues for the Philippines and other islands formerly controlled from Manila. Of the Spanish issues it is sufficient merely to add (to what has already been noted) that they continued in use where available until replaced by those of the government which later came to exercise actual control. The issues of the Revolutionary Government will be treated in a separate chapter, and those of the United States will follow.

Of the other issues referred to, the first to claim consideration, through priority in date, is the fake "provisional issue" for Zamboanga, a city in the island of Mindanao, which has been listed by Kohl and Galvez. As the true story of this issue seems never to have been printed and is by no means without its humorous side, it will be given in detail as related to the writer by one of the two promoters thereof, who will be referred to as Messrs. A. and B.

A. and B., both well-known philatelists of Manila, realized that

Manila must sooner or later surrender to the Americans, that Spanish rule would pass away, and that philatelic changes must ensue. Wishing to take time by the forelock, in order that any profits obtainable might not pass them by, they conceived a shortage of stamps at Zamboanga, where Mr. B. had a personal friend in the postmaster. Mr. A. was a former Spanish official who had friends in high places at Manila, so he procured through them a decree providing for surcharging stamps for use at Zamboanga on the plea of the allege shortage. This decree is said to have been issued on August 12, the day before the surrender of Manila; apparently the dies had been prepared and the stamps obtained in advance, for the surcharging was done that night by the promoters themselves. Later, and when opportunity offered, these supplies (except those retained by A. and B. for their own philatelic uses) were forwarded to Zamboanga where they were (more or less) placed in use. In March of 1899, B. was in Zamboanga on business and his friend, the postmaster, then provided him with covers bearing these issues, which the postmaster obligingly cancelled as of quite a range of dates, presumably to avoid the monotony of one date only. Mr. B. thoughtfully placed a full set of this issue on a cover which he sent by registered mail to himself at his Manila address, and which was forwarded by the same boat on which he returned. This letter was duly delivered to him in Manila, without any other stamps or postal charge, through the American post office, thus furnishing undeniable (?) proof of recognition by the American postal authorities of the validity of this issue.

Upon investigation by the writer himself at the post office, it was found that this letter (identified by

its serial number) had been received and delivered without charged, though no memorandum existed as to what stamps it had borne. In reply to questions the postmaster, who had also been an employee there in 1898-9, further said that in those early days and until American offices were established throughout the islands, the postal authorities felt themselves compelled to receive and deliver, or forward, all mail arriving at Manila without regard to what stamps were used from points where American office (and stamps) were not available to the senders. He added that even letters bearing stamps of the Revolutionary Government had been so received and delivered. Such delivery or forwarding, therefore, amounted merely to passing such matter through the mails without postage and on account of the emergency rather than to any official recognition of the validity of any stamps actually used. In further pursuance of his investigation, the writer visited the Bureau of Archives where search was made for the decree (or some record of it) authorizing this issue; no trace of it could be found, but this does not disprove the issuance of such a decree, a failure to record which is readily explicable as due to carelessness of employees in a time of so great turmoil.

The following is a complete list of this interesting issue:

Surcharged, in black, with a single lined frame enclosing "1898 RESELLADO 1899" in three parallel diagonal lines, reading upward; C (Correos) in upper left corner, and T (Telegrafos) in lower right corner; no new values are surcharged.

- 1 MILESIMA, Chestnut.
- 2 MILESIMAS, Chestnut.
- 3 MILESIMAS, Chestnut.
- 1 CENTAVO, Black-purple
- 2 CENTAVOS, Blue-green.
- 3 CENTAVOS, Brown.
- 5 CENTAVOS, Carmine-rose.
- 6 CENTAVOS, Blue.
- 8 CENTAVOS, Sepia.
- 10 CENTAVOS, Red-orange
- 15 CENTAVOS, Grey-olive.
- 20 CENTAVOS, Maroon.
- 60 CENTAVOS, Black.
- DOS PESOS, Dull Blue.

Mr. B. assured the writer, very solemnly, that the above were the only "genuine" issues, and that all other listed by European catalogues

are mere counterfeits of which he knew nothing. It is possible that Mr. A. may have retained possession of the surcharging die when he returned to Spain, and that this might account for the following "counterfeits":

Same surcharge as the foregoing.

- 5 MILESIMAS, with black surcharge.
- UN PESO, Yellow-green, with black surcharge.
- 2 MILESIMAS, Chestnut, in blue surcharge.
- 3 MILESIMAS, Chestnut, in blue surcharge.
- 5 CENTAVOS, Carmine-rose, in blue surcharge.
- 6 CENTAVOS, Blue, in blue surcharge.
- 8 CENTAVOS, Sepia, in blue surcharge.
- 15 CENTAVOS, Grey-olive, in blue surcharge.
- 20 CENTAVOS, Maroon, in blue surcharge.
- 60 CENTAVOS, Black, in blue surcharge.

It is also apparent that other persons were inspired to issue similar provisionals, for Kohl lists the following, though giving no information relative to them except that they are not believed authentic:

- DOS Rles., in green, on 1 MILESIMA, Chestnut.
- DOS Rles., in Green, on 5 MILESIMAS, Chestnut.
- DOS Rles., in green, on 1 CENTAVO, Black-purple.
- 2 CENT., in red, on 14 4/8 C. DE PESO, Rose.
- 2 CENT., in black, on 25 C Derecho Judicial, of 1866 (?).
- 2 CENT., in red, on 25 C.
- 5 CENT., in red, on 25 C.

As all of these are considered "fakes," no effort has been made to note or verify the types of the surcharges, or even the stamps on which the last three are listed and which are too indefinitely described to be easily recognized.

In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for August, 1902, as an exposé of quite a series of "provisional" surcharges alleged to have been made in June, 1898, at San Fernando, Province of La Union, Luzon. As these seem never to have been taken seriously by philatelists or the philatelic press, no further details regarding them need be given.

ON P. I. REFERENCE AND GUIDE

Trifone Stanicich, Sr. one of our active members abroad and a very enthusiastic collector and student of the *Katipunan* stamps writes: "For the benefit of my fellow members of the Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas who wish to facilitate and lessen the labor and study on the subject of Philippine stamps and its history, I have compiled the following list of books, which, one way or the other are related to Philippine philately."

Hereunder is the list:

Aguinaldo A Narrative of Filipino Ambitions. by Edwin Wildman. 1901.

Aguinaldo's Hostage by H. Irving Hancock, War Correspondent. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The Philippines And Round About by Major G. J. Younghusband. The Macmillan Company London 1899.

An Observer In The Philippines by John Bancroft Devins American Tract Society.

Reports Of The Philippine Commission, the Civil Governor and the Heads of the Executive Departments of the Civil Government of the Philippine Islands — 1900-1903.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War for the years 1901, 1902, 1903.

Annual Report of Major-General George W. Davis, U. S. A., commanding Seventh Separate Brigade, Department of South Philippines, 1902.

Education in the Philippine Islands. United States Bureau of Education, 1902. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

United States Senate Document 1900—Church Lands in the Philippines—A Message to Congress by President McKinley. 1901.

Official Hand Book of the Philippines and Catalogue of the Philippine Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibit, St. Louis. Manila Bureau of Public Printing, 1903.

The Duty of Americans in the Philippines. The Hon William Howard

Taft,

Catalogo Especial de los sellos de Correos y Telgr. de Espana colonias y ex Colonias, Galvez.

Spanien: 1850 — 6 Cuartos: Plattenfehler, Retuschen und Abstempelungen-(postmarks) Grupo Filat. Bilbao. (year date unknown to me.)

Die Post im Kriege. Beitrage zur Geschichte der Felpost 1974/75. (year date unknown to me.)

Catalogo de los Sellos de Correos, Telegramas y Fiscales, por S. Ferrera, 1923.

Catalogo de los Sellos de Espana y Colonias, Editado por el Circulo—Matritense, 1902.

Emisiones Fiscales de los Colegios de Abogados Procuradores y Notarios de Barcelona, por el F. Carreras y Candi. (year date unknown to me.)

La Verite sur les Facsimiles Espagnols, 1850-54, Qualifies de "Faux," par MM. Maury et Yvert et Tellier, Miguel Segui.

The Postal Issues Of The Philippines, F. L. Palmer Major U. S. Army-retired, J. M. Bartels Co. New York, 1912. (this edition consists of 200 copies)

Postage Stamps of the Philippines, By Bartels, Foster and Palmer. New York. 1904.

Catalogo Descriptivo de los sellos de correis y Tarjetas Postales de las Islas Filipinas, por J. Mencarini.

Catalog of Revenue Stamps of Spain and Colonies, by L. W. Fulchers, 1902.

Catalogue de Timbres-Fiscaux par A. Forbin, 1915. 24 Rue de Milan, Paris IX, France.

Spain and Colonies. Catalogo' ilustrado — 1850/1894, por H. Prats, 1894.

Catalogo Tarre, — España, Colonias y Ex-colonias 1916. (First edition.) (Second edition 1920.)

Catalogo Regulador de...y Colonias 1902/3...por J. G. Ceballos, 1903.

*Sellos de orreo de España...*por A. F. Duro. 1881. rare now.

- Histoire des Timbres Poste... Espagne... 1840-1890*, par J. B. Moens. 1891.
- Catalogue of Spain and Colonies*, by the Philatelic Society, London, 1879.
- Stamps of Spain 1850-1854*, by H. Griebert, 1919. (covers: paper, half morroco and de luxe)
- Postwertzeichen Spaniens und seiner Colonien*. Von R. Friedrich. 1894.
- Catalogo General sellos Fiscales...* por F. C. y Candi. 1903-1909.
- Estudio de los sellos Fiscales...* por Pedro Monge 1923. (very scarce)
- Papel Sellado en Cataluna...* por H. C. y Aloy. 1908.
- Tarjetas Postales en...* por F. C. Candi. 1903.
- Donativo Thebussem a la Biblioteca Museo Bolaguer*, por F. C. y Candi. 1922.
- Pliego de Cartas*, por Doctor Thebussem. 1891.
- Matesellos Españoles...* por Pedro Monge. 1921.
- Seis Cuartos 1850*, por J. Z. Palacios. 1924.
- Sellos Habilitado de 1875*, por F. C. y Candi. 1901.
- Idea de la Filatelia Española*, por F. C. y Candi, 1918.
- Emissiones Fiscales de los Colegios de Abogados*, por F. C. y Candi, 1905.
- The Philippine Islands: A Political, Geographical, Ethnographical, Social and Commercial History of the Philippine Archipelago and its Political Dependencies, Embracing the Whole Period of Spanish Rule.* John Foreman, F. R. G. S. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Yokohama.
- The Philippines: The War and the People.* A Record of Personal Observations and Experiences. Albert G. Robison. McClure, Phillips & Co. New York.
- American Diplomacy in the Orient.* The Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State of the United States. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.
- The Mastery of the Pacific and "Greater America."* Archibald R. Colquhoun. Harper & Brothers, New York and London.
- Greater America—The Last Acquired Insular Possessions.* The Youth's Companion. Perry Mason Co., Boston.
- The United States in Our Own Time.* E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
- The New Era in the Philippines.* Arthur J. Brown, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, Chicago and London, 1903.
- The Philippines and the Far East.* Homer C. Stuntz, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippines. Eaton & Mains, New York.
- The Cross of Christ in Bolo Land.* Rev. John Marvin Dean, Army Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Philippines. Fleming H. Revell Co.
- Old Glory and the Gospel in the Philippines.* Alice Byram Condict, M. D. Fleming H. Revell Co.
- The Manila Review of Trade*—Devoted to the Business Interests of Manila and the Philippines, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1904.
- The Roosevelt Doctrine:* Being the personal utterances of the President on various matters of vital interest, authoritatively arranged for reference in their logical sequence. A Brief Summary of the Principle of American Citizenship and Government, Compiled by R. E. Garrison. Robert Grier Cooke, New York, 1904.

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AUSTRALASIAN NOTES

Conducted By
RAY POSTER, Melbourne

The ½d. King George VI stamps were issued at all offices in the Dominion on March 1, 1938. Two plates were used in printing the initial supply. The identification mark "1" or "2" appears in the left-hand vertical selvage opposite the fourth row of stamps and the imprint "Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., New Malden, Surrey, England" is placed in the center of the bottom selvage.

The 1937 Health stamp which was issued on October 1 last, was withdrawn from sale on February 15.

On March 1, the 3d. and 9d. pictorial stamps overprinted "Official" replaced the same denominations of the King George V issue similarly overprinted. All the King George V stamps overprinted "Official" are now out of issue.

On April 30 the following stamps will be withdrawn from sale: Nive Pictorial (watermarked N. Z. star) 1 sh. (K.G.V.) N. Z. "King George V" overprinted 2 sh. and 3 sh. and will be replaced by pictorial stamps of the denominations 1sh. 2sh and 3sh for both Niue and Cook Islands. In each denomination the vignettes for both places will be the same but the borders will be of different designs. In the 1sh stamp the central feature will be a portrait of King George VI."

The sixth value of the new regular series, the 4d denomination portraying a koala bear and printed in green appeared on Feb. 1. The stamps are printed in sheets of 80. No plate numbers are included but the imprint (John Ash, Australian Note and Stamp Printer) appears at the base of the sheet. The stamp is of the same smaller size adopted for the other five values of the new series (1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, and 1sh).

The next value to replace the current issue will most likely be the £1 denomination. The design for this stamp will include portraits of Queen Elizabeth and King George VI, which leads me to believe that the size of this stamp will be larger than that of the six values issued up to now. The £1 stamp will be of the highest values in the new series, as the £2 denomination will be withdrawn. These high values are seldom used for postage but their use is limited mostly to Departmental business of cable prepayment and so on.

The long awaited flying boat service between England and Australia which will carry all first class mail matter at ordinary postage rates is due to begin on July 1. But no definite official announcement to that effect has been made.

WHOLESALE EXCHANGE

I desire to open a wholesale exchange of used Australian and New Zealand pictorials, air mails and commemoratives per 10 or 100 for similar quantities of pictorial, air mails and commens. of Manchukuo, Japan, China, Dutch East Indies, etc. on Scott Catalog or private basis. (No stamp of catalog value exceeding 25¢ wanted. Send by registered mail. Replies are forwarded by return.)

S. ZELENKO

Mt. Waverly, Victoria, Australia
(Member AFF No. 502)



BY

PABLO M. ESPERIDION

We are more than pleased to announce that Mr. Albert F. Kunze, Washington correspondent for the popular *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* is another addition to the contributing staff of the AFF.

Voted as one of the best philatelic newshawks of America for reporting "well-centered" news from the Nation's Capital, we feel members and readers of the AFF will have plenty of scoops to read about when Mr. Kunze shoots with Washinton notes.

Mr. Kunze is a well-known figure in Washington philatelic circles, he being past president of the Washington Philatelic Society and the actual president of the Washington Stamp Club of the Air, Washington, D. C. In writing for the AFF, Mr. Kunze will conduct our new department—"Hot From Washington"—starting with this issue.

To one of the local weeklies, recently we sent an inquiry together with a self-addressed envelope franked with a 2c Rein for reply. Upon receipt of our cover we found the Rein adhesive virtually forced out and instead, a 2c Rizal with a straightedge! was replaced. Think it over.

A carbon copy of a philatelic chain letter from Louisville, Kentucky, U. S.A. was received by us and the fishy catch in it, reads in part: "...if the chain is not broken, when your own name reaches the top of the list, you should receive about 46,000 letters, containing about 466,000 stamps."

At first blush the chain appears okay, but judging from our past experience on chain letters, the stampic chain in question is nothing but a novel racket introduced by some philatelic chain gang!

Another advertising stunt conceived by France to sell French champagne is reflected on the new 1.75 franc stamp under preparation which bears bottles of this wine. Hic!

Speculators who purchased large quantities of the 15c U. S. airmail stamps are once more nursing awful headaches on learning the Post Office Dept. issued an additional half million of same, *Chambers Stamp Journal* reveals.

Speaking of speculators, *Stamps* reports that a Czech speculator committed suicide as a direct result of unsuccessful speculation in the Czech Pressburg miniature sheet, whereby he lost around \$15,000. Wonder if specs. are satisfied.

Sgt. David Geller, U. S. Army, apprises us that someone approached him sometime ago and inquired where a perforating machine! could be obtained.

To say nothing of the wandering collector's (?) objectives, Mr. Someone must be a "dental surgeon" who wants to practice "stamp dentistry" in the Kingdom of Philatelia.

On high authority we learn fake coils of the 2c Philippines are now in the market. Since P. I. coils sell more than the 2c Philippine imperforates, to gyp collectors, the latter were vertically perforated. Their colors will tell.

Because of interruptions made during the overprinting of the ARNACAL surcharge, all borders including plate numbers of the 16c Arnacals were detached, according to our postal authorities. Hence, no use hunting the plate numbers, unless of course there must be some miracle.

Orchids to our P. O. officials for the improved postmarks of Manila, Cebu, Legazpi, Gingoog and Zamboanga.

Of course, we know you still remember when the late Count von Ferrari, the famous collector the world has ever known, came three times to these Islands in search of Philippine rarities. We are just wondering if Katherine Mayo, author of the "Isles of Fear" knew anything about that.

Chinese... we can't neither read nor write it... but we gather from the illustrations shown on two Chinese philatelic magazines we received that it's all about stamp collecting, since Chinese stamps and postmarks are illustrated on them.

Believe it or not, the Gibbon's catalog used to enter the United States in a bootleg way. Passage of the Illustration Bill on January 27, 1938, however, gave a breathing spell for the boys of the British Empire.

Sanabria lists 310b Madrid-Manila at \$400, while Scott chalks it at 250.

Now you can tell who is talking turkey.

C A M B I O

Sellos de Filipinas por sellos de cualquiera nacion. No hago primer envio. Escriban al

P. O. Box 751
Manila, Filipinas

C O M P R O

Sellos antiguos y corrientes de Filipinas, ofertas por escrito al P. O. Box 532, Manila, I. F.

Acepto cambios base Catálogos. Yvert & Tellier, Scott y Galvez 1938.

Announcement

"Who is Who in the AFF" is the special issue of the AFF magazine for its July-August number, the time which the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Asocacion Filatelica de Filipinas will be held.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, a resolution has been adopted, that in carrying out the above project, each and every member of the Association should send in his brief biography and his picture for publication in this special issue.

While publication of pictures of each member will entail additional expense for the magazine, each member is therefore requested to remit P2.00 to cover the expenses for the cut of his picture. This is an insignificant amount and we feel that it will be a fitting memory to have a gallery of the AFF boys.

Remember, it will be the July-Aug. issue of this magazine and we have only few months ahead... We know you don't want to miss in there, so instead of doing it tomorrow, why not DO IT TODAY?...

Let's ALL be there! Send your biographical notes and pictures to the—

A.F.F. MAGAZINE

P. O. BOX 711
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

P H I L I P P I N E

SETS	Cat. No.	Mint Blocks	Mint Set	Used Set
Madrid-Manila, 2c-10p, 14 val.	305-318, 318b	P2,850.00	P625.00	P575.00
Madrid-Manila, 2c-4p, 13 val.	305-317, 318b		295.00	275.00
Madrid-Manila, 2c-2p, 12 val.	305-316, 318b		155.00	145.00
Madrid-Manila, 2c-1p, 11 val.	305-314, 318b		75.00	65.00
Madrid-Manila, 2c-30c, 10 val.	305-314	340.00	45.00	35.00
Legislative Palace, 2c-1p, 7 val.	319-325	72.00	15.50	12.00
Legislative Palace, 2c-24c, 6 val.	319-324	25.00	4.25	2.50
Legislative Official, 2c-20c 4 val.	701-704	22.00	5.00	2.50
Coll Stamp, 2c green, Pair, 1 val.	326		4.25	
London-Orient Flight, 11 val. 2c-1p	328-338	160.00	35.00	28.00
London-Orient Flight, 2c-30c, 10 val.	328-337	80.00	18.00	15.00
Postage Dues, 4c-20c, 7 val.	558-564	5.00	1.20	1.10
Regular Issue of 1917-27, O. B., 10 val.	905-914	12.00	2.50	1.50
Regular Issue 1917-27, 10 val.	290-299	12.00	2.75	1.75
Imperforates 2c-30c, Blocks, 10 val.	340-349	80.00		
Imperforates 2c-30c, 10 val. Pairs	340-349		45.00	
Imperforates 2c-1p, 11 val., Blocks	340-350	120.00		
Imperforates 2c-1p, 11 val., Pairs	340-350		65.00	
Imperforates 2c-10p, 14 val., Blocks	340-353	625.00		
Imperforates 2c-10p, 14 val., Pairs	340-353		325.00	
Pictorials, 2c-32c, 7 val.	354-360	110.00	18.00	10.50
Pictorials, 2c-32c, 6 val. minus 18c	354-356, 358-360	20.00	4.50	2.00
Von Gronau, 2c-32c, 7 val.	361-367	48.00	10.00	8.50
1 Peso on 4 Peso, 1 val.	368	8.00	1.75	.75
2 Peso on 4 Peso, 1 val.	369	16.00	3.75	1.75
F. Rein 2c-30c, 10 val.	370-379	40.00	8.50	6.50
Olympic Games, 2c-16c, 3 val.	380-382	3.20	.60	.40
Pictorials, 2c-5p, 14 val.	383-396	110.00	22.00	12.50
Comm. Inauguration, 2c-50c, 5 val.	397-401	10.00	2.25	1.50
Rizal Commemorative, 2c-36c, 3 val.	402-404	3.75	.80	.70
Arnacal Flight, 2c-16c, 3 val.	405-407	4.80	.90	.80
Quezon Comm. Anniv., 2c-12c, 3 val.	408-410	1.60	.30	.20
Pictorial '35 Surch. Comm., 2c-5p, 14 val.	411-424	95.00	18.00	11.00
Eucharistic, 2c-50c, 6 val.	425-430	8.00	1.75	1.10
Overprinted Airmails, 2c-32c, 6 val.	601-606	8.00	1.75	1.10
Clipper Initial Flight, 10c-30c, 2 val.	607-608	8.00	1.50	1.25
O. B. Pictorials 2c-30c, 10 val.	915-924	8.00	1.75	1.25
King Alfonso XIII, 1m-2p, 20 val.	192-211		10.00	12.50
Issue of '06 Double Lined Perf. 12c 2c-1p, 11 val.	241-251			4.50
Change of Color, 12c-2p, 7 val.	255-260a			5.50
Single Lined Perf. 12c, 2c-1p, 11 val.	361-371			3.25
Perforation 10, 2c-1p, 9 val.	276-284a			5.50
Single Lined Perf. 11, 2c-1p, 9 val.	285-289d			9.50
10p Single Lined Perf. 12, 1 val.	274			6.50
10p Perf. 11 Unwmkd., 1 val.	304			6.00
Pagsanjan 18c Error	357	75.00	15.00	9.00
Fort Santiago 10c	387	1.60	.30	.20
Blood Compact 30c	392	8.00	1.50	.90
Barasoain Church 1 p	393	12.00	2.75	1.50
Arnacal, 16c Green	407a	8.00	1.50	1.20
Special Delivery, 20c Perf. 12 Doubled Lined	752			2.25
Special Delivery, 20c Perf. 12 Single Lined	753			.60
Special Delivery, 20c Perf. 10	754			12.00
Special Delivery, 20c Imperforate	756	24.00	4.50	
Pictorials '35, 2c-30c, val.	383	12.00	2.50	1.80
Pict. '35 Surch. Comm., 2c-30c, 10 val.	411-420	8.00	1.80	1.20
Postage Dues, 3c on 4c, 1 val.	New Issue	.24	.05	.03
10p, 1 val.	New Issue	55.00	12.50	
20p, 1 val.	New Issue	95.00	22.50	

FLOWN COVERS

China Clipper, Initial Flight:				
San Francisco to Manila				P10.00
Hawaii to Manila				8.00
Guam to Manila				8.00
Manila to San Francisco				10.00
Manila to Hawaii				8.00
Manila to Guam				6.00
London-Orient Flight:				
Manila to Hongkong, with complete set L. O. F.				38.00

Member:
Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas—No. 174
Philatelic Exchange of New York—No. 79

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THE VARIETY
Stamp Dealer
391 R. Hidalgo -- Manila, Philippines

HOT FOR WASHINGTON

By

ALBERT F. KUNZE

It might be interesting in offering these first notes "Hot From Washington" to give a general statement of the reaction of collectors in the States to Philippine stamps. It has, however, been some time since any new issues within the grasp of average collectors have been released from Manila. The result has been a shifting of interest to the seeming endless flow of new stamps from Europe and the colonies of Britain, France and Italy. Present interest in Philippine material has lagged somewhat, but will no doubt be revived as the next issue is released.

The monthly sales chart of the Philippine Philatelic Agency in Washington has shown somewhat of a decline as compared with the same months last year, but this is, to a large extent, due to the fact that last year three popular short sets, namely the Rizal, the Quezon and the Arnacal sets were released while none have been issued this year. At the time three sets were authorized in rapid succession, there were some mild rumblings to the East of the Pacific that the Filipinos were endeavoring to take advantage of collectors. Sober thought, however, clearly showed that such was not the case since it would be difficult to point to any Philippine issue as having been unnecessary or unjustified.

At the same time collectors can not fail to note that the Postage Due series has remained unchanged since it was issued in 1928, now ten years ago. In like manner there has been no change in the Special Delivery which has been in constant use since the Spanish flag was hauled down at the end of the 19th Century with the exception of the brief period of Military Occupation by the United States. These two fields appear to have been entirely neglected by the Philippine Postal Authorities in so far as stamp collector commercialization of postal issues may be concerned. The fact is that the Philippine Commonwealth might rightfully be ranked among the most conserva-

tive of stamp issuing countries.

At best collectors in the United States are perhaps in no position to complain of overdoing the matter of releasing new stamps to tempt the loosening of the purse strings of philatelists. Postmaster General Farley has not been the last in line to take advantage of the growing popularity of stamp collectors and their revenue producing potentialities. All known methods of popularizing the hobby, as well as some new ones, have been resorted to in the endeavors of the Farley Administration to stimulate added interest in the purchase of new United States issues. Additional stamps have been released as last as it has been deemed that the public would absorb them. For the year 1938, about 45 different stamps may be counted as certain. This unusual number is largely due to the substitution of a new regular series in place of the one which has now been in use since 1922. It is true that many are already complaining that the new series of 32 values is far longer than necessary, but with changing conditions and postal rates and methods of transportation, some innovations must be expected. As time goes on and it is found that some of the values may be unnecessary, it is very likely that they may be eliminated. Should it be discovered that a given value is unnecessary and be withdrawn, the possession of well centered copies would naturally be cherished by their possessors.

The new designs of the U. S. regular issue have been standardized to the very simple model submitted by Miss Elaine Rawlinson, prize winner of the 1937 National Stamp Contest sponsored by the Treasury Department. The only difference between the various denominations which will range from the ½ cent through the \$5.00 value will be the central portrait. The pictures being used are busts of the Presidents of the United States, each stamp denomination corresponding to the Presidential succession in office through

the 22 cent value showing the portrait of Grover Cleveland, the 22nd President. Thereafter the sequence is broken since the stamp denominations do not run in numerical sequence.

There will be three fractional value stamps in the series, namely the half cent, the one and a half cent and the four and a half cent stamps. These are actually needed to cover the mailing rate for certain advertising and printed matter. The fractional stamps will not show presidential portraits but instead the portraits of Ben Franklin, first Postmaster; Martha Washington the wife of the first President and a view of the White House. The stamps are to be released as fast as they can be produced at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and will appear at intervals of about two weeks.

Along commemorative lines, two different issues have definitely been announced, but it is unofficially rumored that several others are to be released during the course of the year. The commemoratives will probably all be of three cent value which is the normal intercity 1st Class letter rate.

On June 21 the second of the "Constitution Series" has been scheduled for release. This stamp is intended to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution which took place on June 21, 1788. At that time the United States was being formed by the thirteen British Colonies in America that had revolted from the British Crown. The fundamental law which was to unite them into a single nation was drafted at Philadelphia and provided that it would not become binding on any of them until at least three fourths of the Legislatures had separately ratified it. The colony of New Hampshire was the ninth to signify its ratification, thus putting the final touch to the erection of the new Federal Government. The design to be used for this new stamp shows a colonial "meeting house" with two messengers preparing to ride forth to spread the news. It is of the three cent value, purple in color and the usual size of U. S. Commemoratives.

June 27 is the release date for another commemorative dedicated to the landing of a colonizing party

from Sweden and Finland in 1638. The landing was made at a point where the city of Wilmington, Delaware is now situated. That colony comprised a vast stretch of territory which has since been divided into several states. It was first known as New Sweden, later became British Territory and has since become a part of the most highly populated and industrialized portion of the United States. This Delaware stamp is likewise of the three cent value, purple in color, but will be about one inch square.

The recently issued six cent red, white and blue air mail stamps have been accepted with delight by collectors who enjoy seeing a bit of vivid color in their albums. The design is simple, having been suggested by Pres. Roosevelt and executed by William K. Schrage, one of the designers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. On the first day of sale stamps were sold to collectors to the extent of \$20,382.16 and 211,564 First Flight covers were cancelled. On the second day of sale at Washington D. C. an additional sale of \$10,165.32 was recorded and additional covers to the extent of 27,841 were cancelled. The printing of these stamps was accomplished on the flat bed presses with the result that full panes of 50 show guide lines and arrows in addition to plate numbers in both red and blue. The center line blocks of four have been avidly sought by collectors as well as the colorful plate number blocks of six.

It has unofficially been indicated that there is to be a second Northwest Territory Commemorative and also a stamp in honor of Dolly Madison in the near future. Further comment in regard to these will be offered in the next issue of The AFF.

The 1932 four peso Philippine stamps overprinted for use as two peso stamps are no longer available at the Washington Philippine Philatelic Agency with the result that it is expected that they will soon show an appreciation in catalogue value. The same is true of the large 1935 Commonwealth Inauguration set. The Golden overprints for initial Clipper use during 1937 enjoyed sustained popularity, but are not bringing the same high prices as when they were first issued.

HERE AND THERE

INSIGNIA

In a message to the National Assembly, President Quezon, has recommended the enactment of a bill to authorize Felipe Cuaderno, Assistant Director of Posts, to accept the decoration that the King of Egypt had conferred upon him as Philippine delegate to the Tenth Universal Postal Congress held at Cairo in March, 1934.

Bill No. 3329 approved on April 21, 1938, and now Commonwealth Act No. 263, authorizes Mr. Cuaderno to accept the decoration conferred upon him by the King of Egypt and to wear the corresponding insignia.

x x x x

HONGKONG USES REVENUES FOR DUES

During the week prior to January 20, Hongkong used 5c Revenue stamps in lieu of 5c Postage Due stamps, due to a shortage of the latter stamp. The provisional use was terminated on January 20.

x x x x

NEW PHILIPPINE "O.B." STAMP

Early in April, the Bureau of Posts received from Washington, D. C. the new 20c "O.B." stamps with the "Commonwealth" overprint. The total issue is 50,000 according to the local postal officials. The stamps are now on sale at the Philatelic Section, Bureau of Posts.

x x x x

SCOTT FIRM CHANGES HANDS

On March 17, Hugh M. Clark, treasurer and general manager of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., became sole owner of the firm. Just recently the firm has been dissolved and replaced with two new corporations, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Inc., which will, under ownership of Norman Serphos, handle all stamps sales and retail sales of Scott publications. Mr. Serphos bought the entire stock of stamps. Mr. Clark will continue to publish the catalogs, albums, etc., under the new firm of Scott

Publications, Inc. Mr. Serphos will publish the Scott's Monthly Journal.

x x x x

A. A. M. S. CONVENTION

The American Air Mail Society will hold its annual convention on May 14-16 at St. Petersburg, Florida, which will fit with the plans for the celebration of the National Air Mail Week throughout the United States.

x x x x

31 NEW U. S. STAMPS ANNOUNCED

First of the long awaited presidential series is expected to go on sale May 1. The new stamps are the following:

1/2c	.....	Benjamin Franklin
1c	.....	George Washington
1-1/2c	.....	Martha Washington
2c	.....	John Adams
3c	.....	Thomas Jefferson
4c	.....	James Madison
4-1/2c	.....	James Monroe
5c	.....	John Q. Adams
6c	.....	Andrew Jackson
7c	.....	Martin Van Buren
8c	.....	Wm. H. Harrison
9c	.....	John Tyler
10c	.....	James K. Polk
11c	.....	Zachary Taylor
12c	.....	Millard Fillmore
13c	.....	Franklin Pierce
14c	.....	James Buchanan
15c	.....	Abraham Lincoln
16c	.....	Andrew Johnson
17c	.....	U. S. Grant
18c	.....	Rutherford Hayes
19c	.....	James A. Garfield
20c	.....	Chester A. Arthur
25c	.....	Grover Cleveland
30c	.....	Benjamin Harrison
35c	.....	William McKinley
40c	.....	Theodore Roosevelt
50c	.....	Wm. H. Taft
\$1	.....	Woodrow Wilson
\$2	.....	Warren G. Harding
\$5	.....	Calvin Coolidge

x x x x

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIT AT LONDON IN 1940

Plans for the international stamp exhibition in celebration of the cent-

enary of the "Penny Black" of Great Britain, are now being formulated by a sub-committee of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. The display will be held in London during 1940, the exact dates being undecided.

x x x x

U. S. ILLUSTRATION BILL

Boiled down to its bare essentials the new illustrations regulations are as follows:

The Hayden-Duffy Illustration Bill (S. 2550-H.R. 8235) was passed by Congress on Monday, January 17, 1938, but did not become a law until signed by President Roosevelt on Thursday, January 27, 1938.

Under its provisions it became permissible to illustrate foreign postage stamps in black and white, "for philatelic purposes," without any defacing marks or restrictions as to size; and, to reproduce foreign revenue stamps in black and white, "for philatelic purposes", without restriction as to size, but "from plates so defaced as to indicate that the illustrations are not adapted or intended for use as stamps."

The restrictions governing illustrations of U. S. stamps were signed by the Secretary of Treasury and President Roosevelt on Monday, February 14, 1938, but did not become a law until printed in Federal Register on Thursday, February 17, 1938.

This new law allows U. S. postage stamps to be reproduced in black and white, "for philatelic purposes," without any defacing marks, provided such illustrations are of a size less than three-quarters or more than one and one-half, in linear dimension, of each part of such stamp.

—*Weekly Philatelic Gossip*

AFF MEMBER ELECTED VICE-PREXYIN LILSC

From the *New York World Telegram* we learn that Trifone Stanisch, Sr., one of the active associate members of the Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas abroad was elected Vice-President of the Long Island Federation of Stamp Clubs, a union of all philatelic organizations on Long Island for the establishment of exchange circuits, speakers' bureau, social functions, and other events that would bring separate clubs closer together.

PRICE CHANGES

Scott's Monthly Journal for February lists the 2 and 6c Quezon mint at 5 and 10c, while the 2c regular Philippine airmail at 20 and 10c for mint used. The 2c Eucharistic mint is listed at 6c and the 26c Rein, mint, (green) formerly unpriced is boosted at \$3.

SPAIN USES STAMP FOR CURRENCY

Withdrawal from circulation of the fractional currency issued by the various municipalities in Spain has been ordered by the Spanish Republican government, and in lieu thereof, postage stamps are being pasted on small cards and are thus being used for small change. Coins seem to have long since disappeared from circulation.

SWISS GOVERNMENT APPROVES STAMP SHOW

Encouraged by the success of NABA a few years ago, the Philatelic Club of Aarau, Switzerland, has been given official sanction to present a national stamp exhibition in their city on September 17 and 25.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GIVES TROPHY

As Grand Award to the winner of the Junior Exhibition to be held in connection with the A.P.S. Convention at New Orleans in October of the present year, President Roosevelt has given an autographed page from one of his albums. The competing junior exhibits will be sent in by various chapters, these to be the winners of competitive exhibits staged by the chapters.

Build up your collection, by trading your duplicate stamps through world wide exchange circuit of the STANDARD STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB, P. O. Box 17, N. D. G., Montreal, Canada. Trial and book 25c. Write now. You will never regret it.

"Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas"

AVISO IMPORTANTE

- A) **PRIMERA BOLSA FILATELICA EXTRAORDINARIA** : 5 de Junio, de 1938 de 10:00 a.m. @ 12:00 p. m.
- B) **REUNION MENSUAL ORDINARIA, COMIDA Y BOLSA FILATELICA** : 19 de Junio, 1938, de 10:30 a. m. en adelante
- C) **ULTIMA BOLSA FILATELICA EXTRAORDINARIA** : 26 de Junio, 1938, 10:00 a.m. @ 12:00 p.m.



IMPORTANT NOTICE

- A) **FIRST EXTRAORDINARY PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 5th June, 1938 from 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon
- B) **ORDINARY MONTHLY GATHERING, LUNCHEON AND PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 19th June, 1938 starting at 10:30 a. m.
- C) **LAST EXTRAORDINARY PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 26th June, 1938, from 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon

ALTOS "BANAHAW", CARRIEDO, 330, MANILA

"Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas"

AVISO IMPORTANTES:

- A) **PRIMERA BOLSA FILATELICA EXTRAORDINARIA** : 3 de Julio, 1938 de 10:00 a. m. @ 12:00 p. m.
- B) **JUNTA GENERAL ORDINARIA, COMIDA Y BOLSA FILATELICA**: 10 de Julio 1938, de 10:30 a. m. en adelante
- C) **ULTIMA BOLSA FILATELICA EXTRAORDINARIA** : 31 de Julio 1938 de 10:00 a. m. @ 12.00 p. m.



IMPORTANT NOTICES

- A) **FIRST EXTRAORDINARY PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 3rd July, 1938 from 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon.
- B) **GENERAL MEETING, LUNCHEON & PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 10th July, 1938 starting at 10:30 a. m.
- C) **LAST EXTRAORDINARY PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 31st July, 1938, from 10:00 a. m. to 12:0 noon

ALTOS "BANAHAW", CARRIEDO, 330, MANILA

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A Few Special U. S. Superb Condition Items:

	Scotts		
National Parks, set of 10	740-49	P	2.00
National Parks, set of 10, Imperforate	740-49		10.00
Wisconsin, Imperforate Block	755		.80
Mothers, Imperforate Block	756		.80
Army and Navy, set of 10	785-94		.90
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