

THE POSTAL ISSUES
OF
THE PHILIPPINES

BY
F. L. PALMER
Major U. S. Army—retired



1912
J. M. BARTELS CO.
99 Nassau Street, New York.

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Christmas
1912.

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PREFACE

Since this work first appeared, serially, in *THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE*, several changes and corrections have become necessary through additional knowledge acquired by the writer as to many facts previously unknown. Had these all been of minor importance a complete revision of certain parts would have been unnecessary and might have been corrected by addition of foot-notes in this Handbook. Unfortunately, however, and due to the presence of the writer in Manila during 1905-7, where he was out of touch with philatelic affairs elsewhere in the world, he entirely failed to have any cognizance of the valuable series of articles written by Mr. L. Hanciau and published in Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* for 1905-6, under the title of "The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines." In fact his attention was called to this most valuable series of articles only in July, 1911, when the publication of this work serially had progressed beyond the points most affected. In order to bring this work before philatelists who may be interested in the form of a Handbook (as was originally intended), and to make it as correct and valuable as possible, a complete revision of the earlier portion has been necessary, and is given accordingly.

Mr. L. Hanciau, for many years connected with the J. B. Moens Co., and editor of a well known stamp journal called *Le Timbre Poste*, was in an excellent position to have early and accurate information as to current events and stamp issues in various countries through the firm's correspondents in them. It was in 1884 that J. B. Moens purchased from the Philippines Treasury authorities all postal supplies then on hand in their offices at Manila. It is judged, from internal evidence of Hanciau's articles, that this accurate correspondence did not begin very much earlier than that date, and hence his data as to previous happenings and issues is liable to inaccuracy as in the case of other authorities. He was therefore dependent, for researches as to earlier issues, upon the information available to the Manila correspondents and the records to which they could obtain access, as well as to records (cited by other authorities) at Madrid. This will account for the continued lack of definite knowledge as to the Manila issues (all up to the 1864 issue, Scott's No. 21), and all of the surcharges. The Span-

ish records seem to have been well preserved and accessible, but much of the correspondence from the Manila authorities as well as many of their decrees seem to have been lost or destroyed; this still leaves much data to be inferred instead of being accurately known. However, Mr. Hanciau quotes a number of decrees, from both Spanish and Manila authorities, hitherto not available to the writer, which shed much light upon, and sometimes settle definitely, certain matters which were previously obscure. It may be added that the comments of Mr. C. J. Phillips in the *Monthly Journal* are also very valuable, and have been of great assistance to the writer.

The writer is, however, unable to agree in all of the conclusions of Mr. Hanciau, or to accept him as the final authority as to what stamps and surcharges were issued since Mencarini, through the number of years spent by him in Manila and through his intimate personal acquaintance with the officials who actually dealt with the Manila issues and all surcharges, as well as with Manila philatelists who were already ardent collectors during, or even prior to, the surcharged issues, should be a first-hand authority or as nearly so as anyone now known. Having access only to the Manila records (many of which were missing even then), he naturally enough is sometimes in error as to the earlier issues; as to the surcharges, however, his information (so far as it can be confirmed from other sources) seems to be very accurate and complete. Except in a few cases, he and Hanciau agree; in the exceptions it has been necessary to accept the authority of sometimes the one and at other times the other. For example, Hanciau does not list at all Scott's Nos. 114, 115, 318 and 319, all of which are listed by Mencarini. They agree on the issue of No. 112, which is the writer's only reason for accepting it as having been genuinely issued. The writer also accepts as genuine Scott's Nos. 114 and 115 for reasons given in listing them, while considering his Nos. 318 and 319 as very doubtful. In this connection it may be added that either or both of these eminent authorities may have been deceived into accepting, as genuine, surcharged issue made, during the regular issue by persons in Manila for the purpose of defrauding the postal authorities. Usually the appearance of a stamp in postally used condition,

PREFACE.

especially on the original cover, may be accepted as positive proof of genuine issue. This has not proven true with certain Philippines stamps (as well as in other countries); hence the process of "weeding out" counterfeits among the surcharges is still going on as evidence accumulates, with the result that a surcharged stamp may be accepted as genuine at one time and later rejected as a counterfeit by the same expert. As a case in point it may be stated that both Mr. J. M. Bartels and the writer have, within the past two years, purchased at a high price and as rarities Scott's No. 61 in the only type in which it is known and which they are now agreed is probably a counterfeit.

These facts are here noted merely to explain the lack of definiteness shown throughout this work as to what were genuine and duly authorized issues or surcharges. The author desires to be perfectly frank with all concerned, and has therefore put the existing status before his readers with added warning as to what and how to purchase, if at all, in certain cases.

Aside from the authorities cited above, it may be said that this work is primarily based upon "The Postage Stamps of the Philippines" (Bartels, Foster and Palmer, 1904), as added to or amended by later information and experience of the writer, who has since passed two years (1905-7) at Manila where he investigated to the very best of his ability and opportunity all questions considered unsettled or doubtful at that time. During the writing and publication of this work, he has also had the hearty co-operation of Mr. J. M. Bartels, especially in matters relating to counterfeits and to the latest issues up to the very date of this publication.

The writer is also greatly indebted to Mr. Bartels for the loan of his superb collection for purposes of study and comparison, as well as to Mr. G. H. Worthington (through Mr. Alvin Good), Mr. F. Apthorp Foster of Boston, and Mr. C. DeLacey Evans of Baltimore, for the loan of stamps, blocks, etc., from their own fine collections of these interesting stamps, and for the same purpose.

He also desires to record his gratitude to Mr. W. W. Randall, editor of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE, for his unfailing kindness and courtesy in all matters relating to the publication hereof.

In form, as will be noted, the plan was adopted for interspersing the historical data where it naturally belonged; for a similar reason the stamps are listed in order of exact dates of issue, so far as known, as some collectors (including the writer himself) will prefer to mount their stamps according to this system, which permits of a much better understanding of the reasons for the various issues and types even by the general collector, while for the specialist no other system would seem worthy of consideration. In order to facilitate reference to our Standard Catalogue, however, Scott's 1912 Catalogue numbers are also given, to the right of the description and in parenthesis. This gives each stamp a dual number, viz.: its number serially in this work and the catalogue number also. For further convenience, more particularly for specialists, an index is added by which one may see at a glance the serial number in this work or in "The Postage Stamps of the Philippines" of any stamp listed in this country by Scott's Catalogue.

No one realizes more than the writer how far from ideal is this work, or in how many directions. An ideal work on this subject was not known to him, aside from the mere fact that no other known work except the annual catalogue listed the stamps of the later issues, or gave information regarding them. It is therefore trusted that all interested will take the will for the deed, as the writer has given his best efforts to putting before them all knowledge now available as to these stamps which have so long been to him most fascinating objects both of search and research.

F. L. PALMER,

Major U. S. Army, Retired.

Member A. P. S., M. P. S., Boston P. S., etc.

Atlanta, Ga., June 8, 1912.

PART I.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION.

Next to the stamps of their own motherland, collectors are naturally and more or less inevitably interested in the philatelic issues of those portions of the earth which are under the dominion or protection of their own country, and which pass generally by the name of its Colonies. To the collectors of the United States there is an especial interest in the stamps of Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Philippine Islands, because they are already "our colonies," and in Cuba, the Danish West Indies, Panama, and, perhaps, in Hayti and San Domingo, because time alone can decide when or whether they too will fall to us as national responsibilities. The philatelic independence of Hawaii and Porto Rico has already become a thing of the past, their issues are ended, and all that is left of them, for collectors of new issue tendencies, is a series of postmarks to prove colonial use of U. S. stamps.

Among all of these countries, the Philippine Islands occupy a position which is unique, historically as well as philatelically. Ours by right of double conquest as well as of Quixotic purchase, the Philippines (as they are colloquially known) are being held in trust for the inhabitants, commonly called the Filipinos, whom we are governing and teaching to govern themselves with a view to future independence under our benign protection. Meanwhile separate stamp issues continue, beautiful in themselves and unique as being the only stamps known to the writer on which, and not as a surcharge, appear not only the name of the country of issue but also of the country under whose protection it exists.

In Hawaii and Cuba the collector of moderate means soon reaches his limit; the former having its "Missionaries" as well as its "Numerals," while the latter has its "Puerto Principes" aside from other rarities. Objection is sometimes made that "there are too many expensive surcharges" among the Philippine stamps, for them to be attractive to the average collector. This is true, unfortunately, for, from a philatelic standpoint, even *one* surcharge (especially if that one be scarce and therefore expensive) is too many. But all countries have their rarities of one sort or another, and the more one knows of the Philippines, with their long years of stamp issues, and their great distance from the mother-coun-

try, the more one realizes the necessity for these surcharges, and that, at least comparatively speaking, few if any countries have a cleaner record, in a philatelic sense, as to errors, surcharges, and unnecessary or speculative issues. In Hawaii, for example, there was but one surcharged issue, that of 1893; yet it contains two stamps, aside from a plentiful crop of minor varieties, which are practically unobtainable for any but plutocrats. The same may be said, and to even a greater degree as to numbers, of the "Puerto Principes" of Cuba. Had the Philippines improved their opportunities for surcharging to anything like the extent of our friends of Panama and the Canal Zone, their issues would have been as numerous as those of the Colombian Republic, and as generally (?) collected.

But the Philippines are more especially interesting to many of us for another and quite distinctive reason. During the Insurrection which followed the original conquest and the later purchase, many thousands of Americans followed their country's flag to the Islands and served in the campaigns which, after four years, ended in the establishment of a peaceful government. Many of these are numbered among the collectors of the present day, while there are probably few American collectors who have not had relatives or friends who did service there, even if such did not there lay down their lives. This gives a living and abiding interest in these distant and important islands, upon which so much of the future history of our nation may depend, and has resulted in a great increase in the number of collectors of the Spanish, as well as of the United States issues.

Any collector desiring more information as to the stamps of the Philippines than is given in our Standard Catalogue, finds the literature upon the subject very meagre and unsatisfactory. Friederich's excellent work on the stamps of Spain and its Colonies was published in 1894 and in the German language; it is not only incomplete, but it is unavailable to many on account of the language. "The Postage Stamps of the Philippines" (Bartels, Foster & Palmer, 1904), while requiring to be brought up-to-date, is still by far the best and most extensive source of available information. Much has been learned, even as to the older issues, since this was published, but there yet remain many points to be cleared up before the philatelic history of these issues will be

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complete and correct enough to satisfy the collector who studies his stamps.

This little work is undertaken, therefore, with a view of giving, in a popular form and one available to all collectors interested, a brief history of the stamps of the Philippines to the present date and at least sufficient data concerning them to answer the purpose of the general collector. The specialist will still find it necessary to refer to "The Postage Stamps of the Philippines" for further and more accurate data (as to counterfeits, doubtful issues, envelopes, post-cards, etc.). But if, through this little work, the paths of general collectors of these stamps are made in any way more easy or satisfactory, or if the result is to interest more collectors in the issues which have long been his specialistic hobby, the author will have been amply repaid. If, as a further result, this should lead to criticism or correspondence resulting in further and more accurate information on the subject, he would be very grateful and would consider himself indebted accordingly.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Geographically, the Philippines (called in Spanish "Las Islas Filipinas," in honor of King Philip II. of Spain) consist of about 1,400 islands, and are situated between the 5th and 20th degrees of north latitude, and the 117th and 127th degrees of east longitude. The climate is tropical, and some portion of all of the islands, and all of many of them, is tropical jungle varied by mountains between and through which there are many streams navigable by "barotas" (canoes) or other small boats. Many of the islands are small, and 1,000 or more are uninhabited, while many others are practically so. The seat of government is Manila, the chief city of Luzon, the principal island of the group.

The total population is 7 to 8 millions, of whom probably not more than 50,000 are Caucasians, including the military and naval forces of the United States stationed there, and who replaced the Spanish troops and officials who returned to Spain when the United States acquired the Islands.

The natives call themselves "Indios" from their supposed origin in India; they are, however, generally called Filipinos and are divided into 80 or more tribes, speaking different dialects and differing in manners and customs, from the Igorrotes (Head Hunters) of the mountains to the highly civilized Tagalogs of Manila and vicinity, many of whom have been educated in Europe and are of a considerable degree of refinement and culture. At the present day, education is more or less compulsory in dis-

tricts where schools have been provided, and about 300,000 of the native children attend the schools and carry education to their parents at home. Under the Spanish rule, however, by far the greater number of the larger towns, as well as all of the cities, were on the sea coast, the interior was almost wholly neglected, and education (except in religious matters) was confined to the very few.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The general means of travel was by water; necessarily so as between the islands and preferably so, when possible, within the islands themselves. Jungles, swamps, and mountains made the building of roads difficult and very expensive, while the long rainy seasons and consequent disuse of roads and the encroachment of the jungle growth made them practically impassable, caused many "washouts," and rendered maintaining the roads both costly and difficult. Due also to tribal differences in language, customs and interests, the native clings closely to his native locality, cares little to travel, and regards banishment from his tribal home as even a more severe punishment than death. From the discovery of the islands by Magellan, in 1521, to the surrender, in 1898, to the United States, they were, except for a short period of British occupation, under Spanish rule; hence the education of the natives in religion, government, and civilization, followed Spanish lines, somewhat modified perhaps to suit local conditions. The government was in the hands of a Captain-General who also had control over the Marianne (or Ladrone) and Caroline Islands. For administrative purposes the islands were divided into 52 provinces, of which Luzon had 29. Luzon also had the only railway, extending from Manila to Dagupan, about 120 miles. Under Spanish rule about 700 miles of telegraph lines were established, with about forty stations. The telegraph lines were owned and operated by the government, and all telegrams were paid for with stamps purchased for that purpose and attached to the original telegrams for purposes of audit and checking of office accounts.

USE OF STAMPS.

Taxation was heavy and extended to all things; in the earlier days it was largely collected through stamped paper, and later through adhesive stamps for various departments. As all of these stamps represented government revenue in some form, and those of several departments may have been available at any office, they came to be used more or less interchangeably, perhaps through carelessness of officials but more probably through occasional shortage of one class or another. The acceptance by the

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proper officials of stamps so used encouraged this indiscriminate use, with the result that it is often very difficult if not impossible to distinguish postal use except as to original covers. Later, and partially because of recognition of the custom above referred to, we find that some of the stamps were made with a view to interchangeable use; as, for example, the issue of 1898-99 for mail and telegraph purposes. Another noted instance is the ten-cent green telegraph stamp of 1888, the top margin of which reads "PARA UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" (for Universal Postal Union uses), though the upper label is "TELEGRAFOS," showing primary use for telegraph purposes.

Another fact to be noted on account of its effect on the philatelic history of these islands, is that practically all of the officials, of the higher orders at least, were Spaniards who were aliens from their home country, few in numbers relatively to the bulk of the population, and much thrown together by their official duties. Naturally, therefore, they constituted the social classes, and became, temporarily at least, personal friends, also. Each within his own sphere might at some time be able to do favors for another, or might himself desire them. This is also true of the American officials of the present day, though not to the same extent and with by no means the same results in the philatelic sense.

CHAPTER III.

POSTAL HISTORY.

The first known postal decree, in the Philippines, bears date of November 7, 1838, and orders:

"The concentrating of the administration of the mails at Manila, and the receipt, direction, and delivery of correspondence both for the interior and abroad. For the interior the cost to the public shall cover only the actual expense of handling the mail. The cost is fixed at 2 cuartos per letter to the mail carrier who shall be appointed by the administration."

The proof that the correspondence had passed through the central office was to be a cancellation stamp reading MANILA-ISS FILIPs—and the date, in a circle. As the Philippines constituted the 31st postal district of Spain, this cancellation stamp also bears the figures 31 at each side, and is of the same type as the dated stamp introduced in 1842 for use throughout Spain. Though long antedating the introduction of adhesive stamps for the islands, this cancellation stamp appears on covers as late as 1863. Until 1859 it usually appears on some other part of the cover, in accordance with its original purpose, while the stamps had a different obliteration. Beginning probably in 1859, this cancellation appears on the

stamps themselves, thus combining the uses of proof and obliteration.

POST OFFICES.

As stated above, the Philippines constituted the 31st postal district of Spain, and the head offices were at Manila. The General Postoffice of Manila, on Escolta street and in the main business portion of the city, was concerned only with the handling and forwarding of all mails arriving at Manila, and with deliveries in and near the city. Quite different was the Bureau of Posts, etc., on Anloague street in quite another part of the city, where the stamps were made or received, stored until furnished on requisitions, where surcharging was done, where stamps were sent for destruction when recalled from use, and where all stamp accounts were audited. While it is not definitely known to be true, it is believed that all stamps of all governmental departments were handled at the "Hacienda Publica" as it was called, but that the administrative offices for postal affairs of the islands were in a still different part of the city, namely, at the Government House (the Ayuntamiento) in Manila proper, the walled city.

In addition to the Manila offices, there were offices of the first class at Albay, Camarines-Sur, Iloilo, Pangasinan, Cebu, and Zamboagna. There were also, at other places, seven offices of the second class, fifteen of the third, and twenty-four of the fourth, making a total of fifty-three regular offices, aside from branch offices and other places with postal supplies for sale. In all of the larger cities, and particularly in Manila, stamps were on sale at various stores or "tiendas" (native "shops") throughout the city, for the convenience of the public. It does not appear to have been contrary to law to sell the stamps at an increased price over face, as it was very generally done in Spanish days and the custom existed, to the writer's knowledge, as late as 1905. In fact, even at the Manila Postoffice (in Spanish days) the stamps were sold by a "concessionary," rather than by a post-office employee. And as he had to pay himself from the profits, and probably a premium for his "concession" also, it is more than likely that he sold the stamps at a premium instead of being supplied by the government at a discount, even if both methods of profit did not exist.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mail was transported to the interior by rail or water as far as possible, and thence by wagon, horse, or by foot carrier from town to town, each town employing its own carriers to the surrounding villages which contributed their share toward the carrier's pay. Due to lack of education and inter-

ests away from their home vicinity, very little correspondence was carried on by the natives themselves. It is also probable that inherited suspicion of Spanish methods caused many letters to be sent by hand, rather than through postal channels, for fear the letters would be opened by the postal authorities and private matters spied into and acted upon. From this also arose a custom of placing only one of the stamps, where several were used, on the face of the letter and pasting the others over the flaps of the envelope, so that the letter could not be opened without destroying the stamps.

Mail arrived at Manila from Europe twice a month by means of Spanish, French, or English steamers, by way of Brindisi; the time from Manila to Cadiz was about forty-eight days. This fact, coupled with the well-known dilatory methods of Spanish officials and the further fact that (except for a short period) all Philippines stamps were made in Spain, will go far to explain the necessity for the many surcharged issues and the known postal use of stamps of other departments.

Since 1898 a regular U. S. Army transport service has been in operation and carries mail to and from the islands about twice a month. As mail goes by all steamship lines to the Orient, and thence to the islands by way of Hong Kong, it is now exceptional when Manila does not have at least three mails each way each week. Inter-island U. S. Army transports as well as merchant steamers carry mail to the islands other than Luzon; so that, while they do not have the excellent mail facilities of the main island, even the most remote places now have at least two mails each way per month.

Further details as to the establishment and conduct of the postal service under the U. S. officials may well be postponed till we come to consider the surcharged issues of the U. S. for these islands. Enough has been said already to give a fair idea of conditions existing under Spanish dominion, and we can now pass to some of the other problems confronting the collector of these interesting issues.

CHAPTER IV.

AVAILABLE SUPPLIES.

At some stage or other each collector is confronted with the necessity of deciding what sort of a collection he shall attempt, in any country, and many and various are the reasons which influence him in determining whether to specialize or make only a general collection, and, in the latter case, whether it shall be of "mint" or used copies, or both. While himself an extreme specialist in the stamps and stamp issues of these islands, not merely postal

but of all kinds, the writer realizes full well that many others have not his personal interest in them, and that, through greater interest in other countries, many will desire to limit their collections of these issues as greatly as possible consistent with their own ideals. But even the general collector has to face the problems of "used or unused," and "what constitutes collectible varieties?" Hence, further details are needed to aid in arriving at a decision on these important questions.

As we have seen, the governing classes, military forces, and principal merchants, were foreigners, and most of them Spanish. It naturally followed that a very large proportion of the correspondence, private as well as official, was with Spain; hence Spain was, for many years, the chief source of supply for stamps of the Philippines. Due to the opening up of the islands to Americans in and since 1898, the supplies remaining in the islands have become available and reach collectors through American sources rather than Spanish. It is therefore worth while to examine into the question of what constitutes these supplies, as it is upon them that the future collector must principally rely.

For the Spanish issues the principal sources of supply may be given as:

First.—Telegraph offices throughout the islands.

Second.—The Bureau of Archives at Manila, and similar offices in the capitols of the various provinces.

Third.—Commercial houses.

Filipino dealers and collectors are omitted above, as they are mere intermediaries.

Since 1898 and the consequent influx of American and other collectors, activity in philatelic directions among Filipinos, collectors and others, has greatly increased because of greater opportunity for direct sales and the higher prices realized; having suffered from past experience, Filipinos are very lukewarm over sending collections or supplies abroad on approval and taking chances of receiving just returns. Moreover, with American dominion, the sanctity of official records of Spanish days seems to have entirely passed away, and Filipino clerks, not themselves philatelists but who have learned that stamps possess a marketable value, have not hesitated to remove stamps from documents in their files (and in many cases the documents themselves) which have therefore come upon the market.

FISCALLY USED.

In view of this condition of affairs, it will be readily understood that the great bulk of the supplies of used stamps is

from sources indicating fiscal use. Under ordinary conditions postal use may be determined by the cancellations themselves; but, as a large proportion of the stamps on telegrams bear postal cancellations while many cancelling stamps were intended for use on all "communications," which includes telegrams as well as letters, this is by no means a sure test for these issues. The only definite conclusion at which we may arrive, therefore, is that only the original covers positively prove postal use. Hence it would appear unwise for a general collector to go to extra trouble or expense to acquire postally cancelled used copies, especially of the later Spanish issues. As to the earlier issues, prior to 1870, the situation is different, in fact it is practically reversed. And, in general, it may be said that the fact that a stamp in used condition is scarce or rare (and, after all, that is what a high catalogue value means), is *prima facie* evidence that it was never used fiscally, as in that case larger supplies would now be available and the price be lower accordingly.

STAMPS ON ORIGINAL COVERS.

The ideal way to collect used stamps is, of course, on the original cover. But original covers bearing the stamps of Spanish issues of the Philippines are exceedingly rare, and are greatly to be cherished when found. Some have been preserved by collectors, but "finds" are very rare. Neither the climate nor the style of buildings fosters preservation of unnecessary documents, as covers would be regarded by the non-philatelist. And where such covers have been preserved they are usually found to have suffered greatly from the "Aney," an everprevalent ant which feeds, by choice, on any paper which bears gum. For example, it has been the writer's good fortune to see three full sheets, postally used, of the one real stamp of 1854, but each of them had one or more stamps ant-eaten, to the marring of their beauty as well as value.

From all of which would appear that, except when hampered as, alas! most of us are, by financial reasons, "mint" specimens should be our goal. But here, too, we are faced by the fact that most of the unused specimens have no gum remaining. And, by the way, many have doubtless been puzzled by the number of cancelled specimens which seem to have full gum. While many of these doubtless belong to the "cancelled-to-order" class, it remains the fact that the gum used on the Spanish issues was a rice gum which is not readily soluble in water. Hence one may himself soak off a stamp from its

cover, and find that, after drying, it still seems to show the full original gum.

Practically all of the stamps issued since 1887 are fairly plentiful in "mint" condition, this is largely due to the sale at auction by the U. S. authorities, of the remainders found on hand when the government offices were occupied in 1898. All of the later Spanish issues (including the Aguinaldo or Revolutionary issues) are very much scarcer in used than in "mint" condition. This is also true of certain values of the U. S. surcharged issues.

SURCHARGES.

We may therefore conclude that our general collection shall consist of used copies (except where unused are cheaper) for the earlier Spanish issues, and of mint copies for the later ones. As to the surcharges it may be said that, if practicable, they should be collected unused, as by far the larger part of those used appear to have been used fiscally. All punched copies were used on telegrams, no matter how cancelled; but not all of those so used were punched, and the postal cancellation, as already noted, is no sure guarantee. Of course, our Philippines general collection would be greatly simplified, as well as the expense lessened very materially, if we could omit the surcharges altogether. This, however, would leave even a general collection about as interesting as the traditional play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. The specialist in particular would miss the most fascinating portion of his pursuit, which consists of studying the differences in the types and varieties of the surcharges and in searching and waiting for the elusive missing ones. And in general it may be said that to leave out a whole class of stamps of the issues of any country prevents one's collection from being in any true sense representative of its postal issues. It is quite a different matter, however, to omit certain stamps of that class for reasons particular to them and sufficiently valid to command respectful recognition from other collectors.

With this end in view the writer has, in the following list of and notes upon the Philippines issues, given as main varieties those which, in his opinion, should be included in even the simplest general collection; but, as this list is also intended for the use of those who may desire to specialize to a greater or less degree, he has also given, as sub-varieties, all marked differences in shade or color, minor varieties, and types and varieties in the surcharges. By this means all available information will be at the disposal of those who care for it, while others need not be discouraged, as each is perfectly free to draw the line for himself and wherever he chooses.

PART II.

REIGN OF QUEEN ISABELLA II.

CHAPTER V.

THE ISSUES OF 1854.

The first issues of stamps for the Philippines came during the reign of Maria Isabella Luisa, better known as Queen Isabella II., who was born in 1830, declared Queen at the death of her father in 1833, and reigned under the Regency of her mother until 1839, when the latter was forced to flee to France, leaving the young Queen and the Regency to the care of one Espartero, a Spanish statesman of the period. In 1843, when but 13 years of age, Isabella was declared by the Cortes to have attained her majority, the Regency was discontinued, Isabella became nominally Queen and was invested with full power as such. Actually, however, the real power rested in the hands of her Prime Minister, Narvaez, who was virtually Dictator for some years.

Young, weak, inexperienced, the plaything of European politics of the time, it is no wonder that her life was a stormy one, and filled with unhappiness.

At the age of 16 the young Queen was married to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assisi, whose principal recommendation, in the eyes of the European Powers, all of whom felt authorized to intermeddle in the matter, was the probability that he could beget no heir to the throne. As a result, the Queen herself sought compensation for her unhappy marriage in sensual indulgence, bore children, and tried to cover the dissoluteness of her private life by a superstitious devotion to religion, and by throwing her influence on the side of the clerical and reactionary party in politics. Common dangers at last succeeded in uniting the various sections of the liberals for defense, and the people, disgusted by the scandals of the court and the contemptible "Camarilla" which surrounded the Queen, rallied to their side. A revolution was speedily accomplished and in 1868 Isabella was forced to flee to France, where she died in Paris on April 9, 1904.

Postage stamps were first issued in Spain in 1850, but the first issues for the Philippines did not appear until four years later. It has been claimed that an attempt was made to introduce them at Manila in 1847, that four values were printed, did not prove satisfactory to the Spanish officials, were never placed in use, and are supposed to be yet preserved among the archives of the General Post Office at Manila. Inquiry and investigation made by the writer while in Manila (1905-7), through the Chief of the Bureau of Archives, failed to develop any such stamps as preserved there, as they would be if in existence, nor was any decree for their preparation found in the official gazette. They may, therefore, be accepted as probably mythical; in any case, however, they would be of interest to philatelists only from an historical point of view, and as the first essays for stamps of the Philippines.

By a royal decree of January 12, 1853, promulgated by the Captain-General on December 7, 1853, the first issue of postage stamps to be put into actual use was ordered. The royal decree directed the Captain-General to take the necessary steps for the manufacture and sale of stamps for "interior" use, that is, within the islands. All letters, even though privately sent, were to be prepaid by means of stamps, or considered contraband.

The stamps were made at Manila, from hand-engraved copper plates of 40 stamps to the plate, 5 horizontally by 8 vertically. Each stamp on each plate differs somewhat from the others and sufficiently to permit them to be separately distinguished and the plates reconstructed. The design shows the head of Queen Isabella surrounded by an oval of pearls, with upper and lower horizontal labels. For the 5 and 10 cuartos, the upper label bears the word "CORREOS" (meaning mail or postage) and the date "1854 y 55," while the lower label has the word "FRANCO" (free, or prepaid) and the value. For the 1 Real and 2 Reales values, these labels are interchanged, the upper bearing the value and the lower the date. The stamps are $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm., are printed on medium to thin paper, which is yellowish to white in color; the stamps are imperforate.

ISSUED FEBRUARY 1, 1854.



1. 5 CUARTOS, orange, red-orange, and shades. (1)*.

(a) Head on ground of finer lines.

The largest known block of this value contains 37 of the 40 varieties, and was sold at auction at Paris on May 27, 1910. It had been the property of the late M. Mirabaud, but its present owner is unknown.

There are said to have been two plates for this stamp, one having finer lines than the other in the groundwork, and plates of each are said to have been reconstructed. As similar differences may sometimes be distinguished between stamps of the same block of other values, it is doubtful whether different plates were really made or if the result noted is due to wear or retouching of one original plate.

*The numbers in parenthesis are those of the corresponding stamps as listed in Scott's Standard Catalogue.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

2. 10 CUARTOS, carmine and shades (2).

a. Rose-red and shades (3).

The full mint sheet of this stamp, from which Scott's electro-plate was made, is presumed to be still intact, though its present whereabouts is not known; it may perhaps be in the Tapling or Ferrary collections. Two blocks of 15 varieties each, giving 30 of the 40 varieties, have been seen by the writer on the original cover. A full sheet of the rose-red shade in postally used condition was offered for sale a few years since by a dealer in Paris; whether it is still intact is not known.

Mencarini mentions a 10 Cuartos BLACK as having been issued; a Filipino philatelist, a friend and co-worker with Mencarini in the preparation of his stamp work, informed the writer that this stamp was merely an essay cancelled on a cover through favor of post office officials. J. M. Bartels owns the only known copy in this country. It is No. 11 in the plate, but the 0 in "10" is much smaller.

3. 1 RL. FTE., blue, slate-blue and shades of each (4).

a. Ultramarine and shades (4b).

b. Error, "CORROS" instead of "CORREOS" in lower label (4c).

Three full unsevered sheets have been seen by the writer; all were postally used, and each had one or more stamps partially ant-eaten. One of these sheets is in possession of a well-known Baltimore collector. An unused sheet is in the Tapling collection.

4. 2 RS. FTE., green, yellow-green and shades of each (5 and 5a).

A full sheet, but fiscally cancelled, has been seen by the writer in the collection of a well-known collector, formerly of Manila, but now residing in Japan.

The decree of the Captain-General of December 7, 1853, made the use of stamps compulsory for the interior (that is, within the islands) only, and the rates were fixed as follows: Under ½ ounce, 5 cuartos; ½ to 1 ounce, 10 cuartos; 1 to 1½ ounces, 1 real; for each additional ¼ ounce, 10 cuartos; the registration fee was 2 reales.

The designs of this first issue appear to have seemed crude and unsatisfactory to the authorities in Spain, for on September 1, 1854 (probably soon after the arrival in Spain of the first copies) another royal decree was issued directing that after April 1, 1855, all stamps on letters to foreign countries (1 real and 2 reales) should in future be made in Spain, while only those for interior use (5 and 10 cuartos) should be made at Manila. To permit of the use of supplies on hand this date was postponed by decree of December 18, 1854, to take effect in June, 1855; it was later again postponed until January 1, 1856. The decree of December 18, 1854, also amended the former decree by directing that, after June 1, 1855, the rate for foreign letters should be 1 real, and for registered letters, 2 reales. A decree of June 22, 1855, further directed that all letters to Spain must bear stamps. All official correspondence was free for a time, but in 1858 the then current official stamps of Spain were used.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ISSUES OF 1855 AND 1856.

The decree of September 1, 1854, seems to have resulted in an attempt to produce at Manila a more creditable stamp design for the common value for interior use (called by Filipino collectors, the "Cabeza grande," or "big head") which was issued in June, 1855. The head of Isabella is here surrounded by a circle of pearls, though the circle is broken by both upper and lower labels. The stamps were lithographed on thin white paper, in blocks of four varieties, each stamp surrounded by a frame; the stamps are 19 or 19½x22mm., and are imperforate. Each sheet contained 48 stamps, in 6 horizontal rows of 8, the value of sheet thus being 30 reales copper.*

ISSUED IN JUNE, 1855.



5. 5 CUARTOS, vermilion, red and shades of each (6).

The four varieties of the normal block differ as follows:†

I. S of CORREOS is very tall and narrow; 1854 is small and figures are of even size; all figures 5 of upper label have serifs inclining upward to right, but none touch top line. 5 of 5 Cs. is small, and has small loop or curve. The circle of pearls is broken by the frame line at left, and size of stamp is 19x22mm.

II. C of CORREOS farther from end of label than in other types; serif of last 5 of 55 inclines upward and touches outer line of upper label; 5 of 5 Cs. has practically no staff, serif slopes down to loop; C of Cs. resembles a G. The circle of pearls is broken by frame line at left, though not so much so as for I; the size of stamp is 19x22mm.

III. C of CORREOS is tall, narrow, close to left of label; 8 and 5 of 1855 are higher at bottom than the 1 and 4; serifs in 55 incline up-

*All quotations from Hanciau are taken from his articles on "The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines," published in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal, 1905-6.

†In the block illustrated the varieties appear III, IV at top, I, II below.

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ward, and the last one often touches upper line; 5 of 5 Cs. has small, thin, horizontal serif, and staff to curve below is short and thin; curve of 5 is large. Frame line at left just touches circle of pearls; stamp measures 19x22mm.

IV. C of CORREOS is small, narrow and close to left of label; 1854 is large and even; serifs in 55 are nearly horizontal, and well away from top line of label. The circle of pearls is not broken by frame line at left, and size of stamp is 19½x22mm.

Hanciau notes that II and IV have a period after 55 in upper label; if so it is often so indistinct as to be practically missing entirely. He further notes the following differences between these types and the "re-engraved" (next) issue:

LINES IN SPANDRELS.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	(Re-engraved.)
Upper left....	8	9	7	9	10
Lower left....	8	8	8	10	9
Upper right...	11	13	10	11	13
Lower right...	13	15	12	13	13

The foregoing issue was followed soon afterward by what is commonly called a re-engraving of the same general type; the circle of plain color surrounding the head is not broken by either label and the head is slightly smaller, for which reason the Filipino collectors call it the "Cabeza chica," "or little head." There is but the one variety; the stamps are lithographed on thin white paper, size is 18½x21½mm., and the stamps are imperforate.

ISSUED AUGUST (?), 1855.



6. 5 CUARTOS, red and pale red (7).

While the dates above given for these issues are those quoted by Menarini and generally accepted, they are not definitely known to be correct. In fact, a considerable degree of mystery surrounds both of these issues. Hanciau notes the single type issue as the earlier, assigning it to June, 1855, and giving date of the 4 type issue as July. His reasons are, briefly, that the single type issue is known in but one color (apparently therefore in but one printing), and practically all were used; while the 4 type issue was found in full sheets among the supplies purchased by J. B. Moens from the Philippines Treasury in 1881; moreover, the 4 type issue appears to have undergone several printings, judging from the range of shades found. This view is further supported by the fact that minor differences in the stamps themselves suggest possible retouching of the old stones used or per-

haps new stones from a slightly different set of designs.

Some of the Filipino collectors accept the belief, concurred in for some time by the author hereof, that the later issue was made in Spain, and that the preceding one was made and issued at Manila pending the arrival of the later issue and in consequence of approaching exhaustion of the 1854 supplies. This theory is supported by the fact that there is but the one type of the later issue (or of any known issue from Spain) while there are at least four distinct varieties or types of each issue known to have been made at Manila prior to 1861. This would also explain the greater rarity of the "re-engraved" and its being found in only one color, as well as the need for further issues of the 4 types after the "re-engraved" was exhausted. On the other hand, however, is the fact that the decree of September 1, 1854, provided that all 5 and 10 cuartos stamps should be made at Manila, and had not been annulled. It has further been suggested* that perhaps the 4 type issue was withdrawn from use entirely and the 5 cuartos of 1854 again placed in use, thus explaining the issue of this stamp with coarser lines in the background due to retouching of the original plate, and also accounting for variety of No. 6 above. All of the above is purely conjectural, however, as there is not yet available sufficient information to decide the questions definitely.

Considering that these stamps (of 1855) were in use (supposedly, at least) for three and a half years as against one year and a half for the corresponding value of the 1854 issue, it is not easy to assign a reason why they are of about equal rarity at the present day, at least so far as list prices may be accepted; as a matter of fact the 1855 issues, and especially the "re-engraved," are very much "harder to get" than the 5 cuartos of 1854. Correspondence should have been increasing yearly, and the suspicion of the natives lessening; both of these causes should apparently have increased the number of stamps to be used. A possible explanation of the discrepancy may be that, because adhesive stamps were such a complete innovation, larger quantities of the first issues were preserved as curiosities or souvenirs, but that such preservation ceased as it was found that new issues were being so frequently made. Moreover, the very fact that they were used only within the islands and were used there in large quantities would naturally lessen interest in them and cause them to be considered unworthy of preservation, especially as the latter was so difficult. It is further to be noticed that the philatelist was not yet "abroad in the land," and hence there was no especial reason for the recipients of the stamps to preserve them. Study of cancelled copies does not help in solving the difficulty, as these stamps are quite scarce in any form and used copies are generally not cancelled with a dated obliteration, as this was first used upon the stamps themselves only about 1859.

It has also been suggested† as an explanation

*By the editor of Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal in commenting on Hanciau's articles.

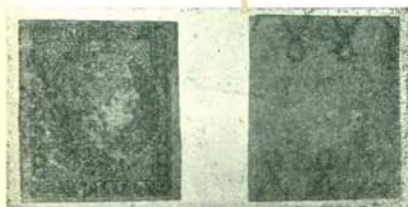
†Editor of Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.

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of the present relative rarity of the issues of 1854 and 1855, that collectors will naturally accumulate more stamps of an issue of 40 (or even 4) varieties than of an issue of a single variety. Hence prices (which, to the uninitiated at least, indicate relative rarity) may be higher, by reason of greater demand, for a stamp much less rare than for another of equal or greater rarity. It is also possible, as before noted, that these issues (1855) were withdrawn from use and replaced by a re-issue of the 5 Cs. of 1854; this would also increase rarity through limiting original supply.

It will be noted that stamps were made and issued in the Philippines about a year before they were provided for in Cuba and Porto Rico. Due to the fact that the early Philippines designs and workmanship did not meet with favor in the eyes of the Spanish authorities, they appear to have determined to procure beauty as well as uniformity for all the island possessions by having the stamps made in and provided from Spain, for foreign use, at least. The next Philippines issue was, therefore, the same as the 1855 issue for Cuba and Porto Rico. They were lithographed on rough, bluish paper, watermarked loops, and are imperforate.

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1856.



No. 7.

Wmk.

- 7. 1 Rl. PLATA F., green, blue-green (8).
 — 8. 2 Rs. PLATA F., deep carmine, deep red (9).

The royal decree of June 22, 1855, which made the use of stamps compulsory on correspondence with Spain, may very probably have contemplated that this issue would arrive at Manila with the decree, and thus be available for immediate use. They seem to have been delayed until late in the year, necessitating use of the 1854 issue meanwhile. Some authorities give 1859 as date of first use, perhaps because the earliest known dated cancellations on the stamps are of that year.

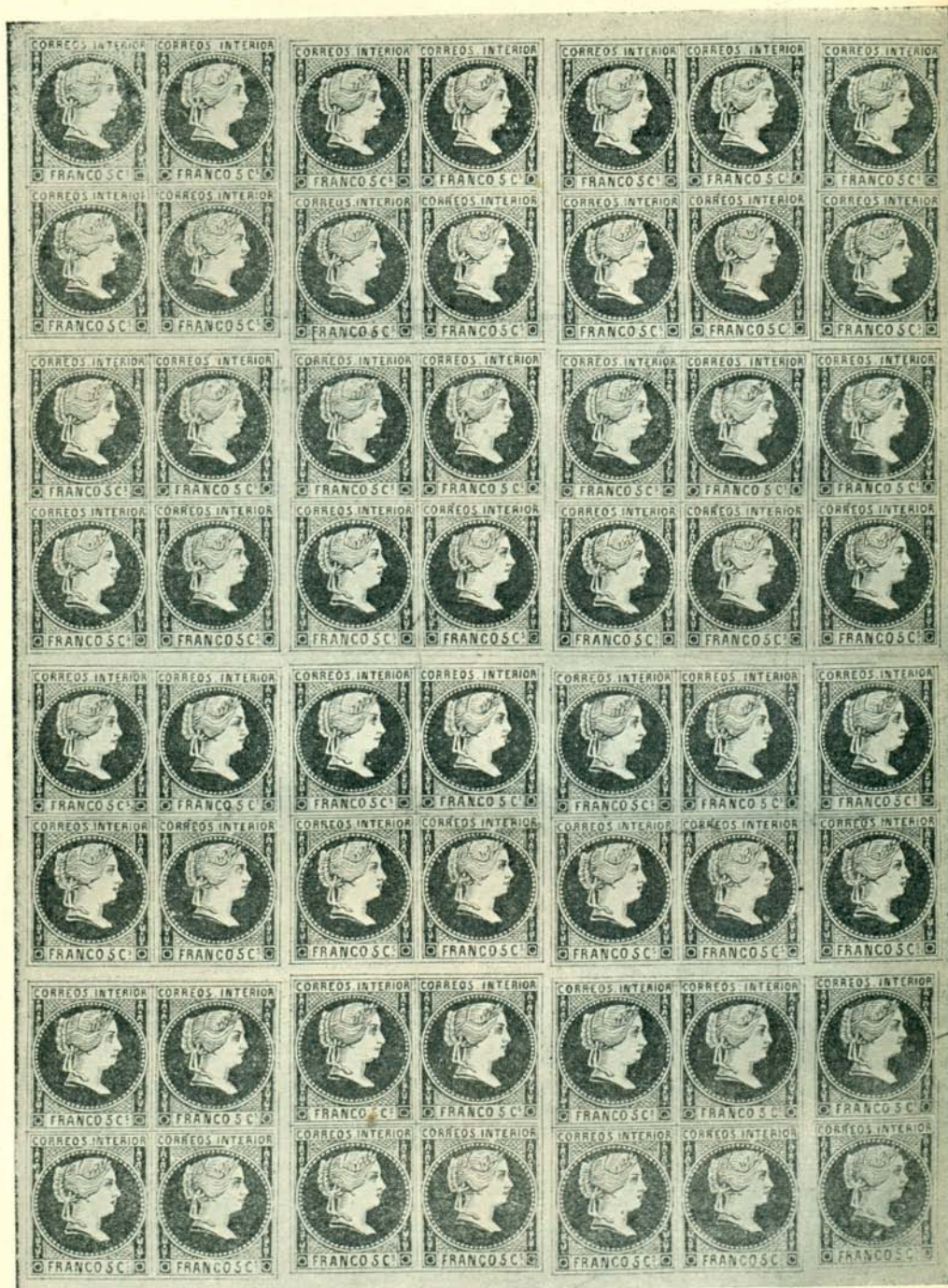
These stamps are peculiar in that they do not seem to belong to a collection of Philippines except in used condition and with a cancellation which identifies them as having actually been used there. They are not at all scarce in the Philippines, but by far the larger portion found are

pen-cancelled or bear the net-work cancellation common to Cuba and Porto Rico also, and hence are not sufficiently identified for the purposes of a Philippines collection.

Except during temporary exhaustion of the supply in 1863 these were the only stamps accepted on mail leaving the islands for foreign countries; they were not officially discontinued until the end of 1864, and they appear even later, probably through use of supplies in remote offices in the interior or in the possession of private individuals.

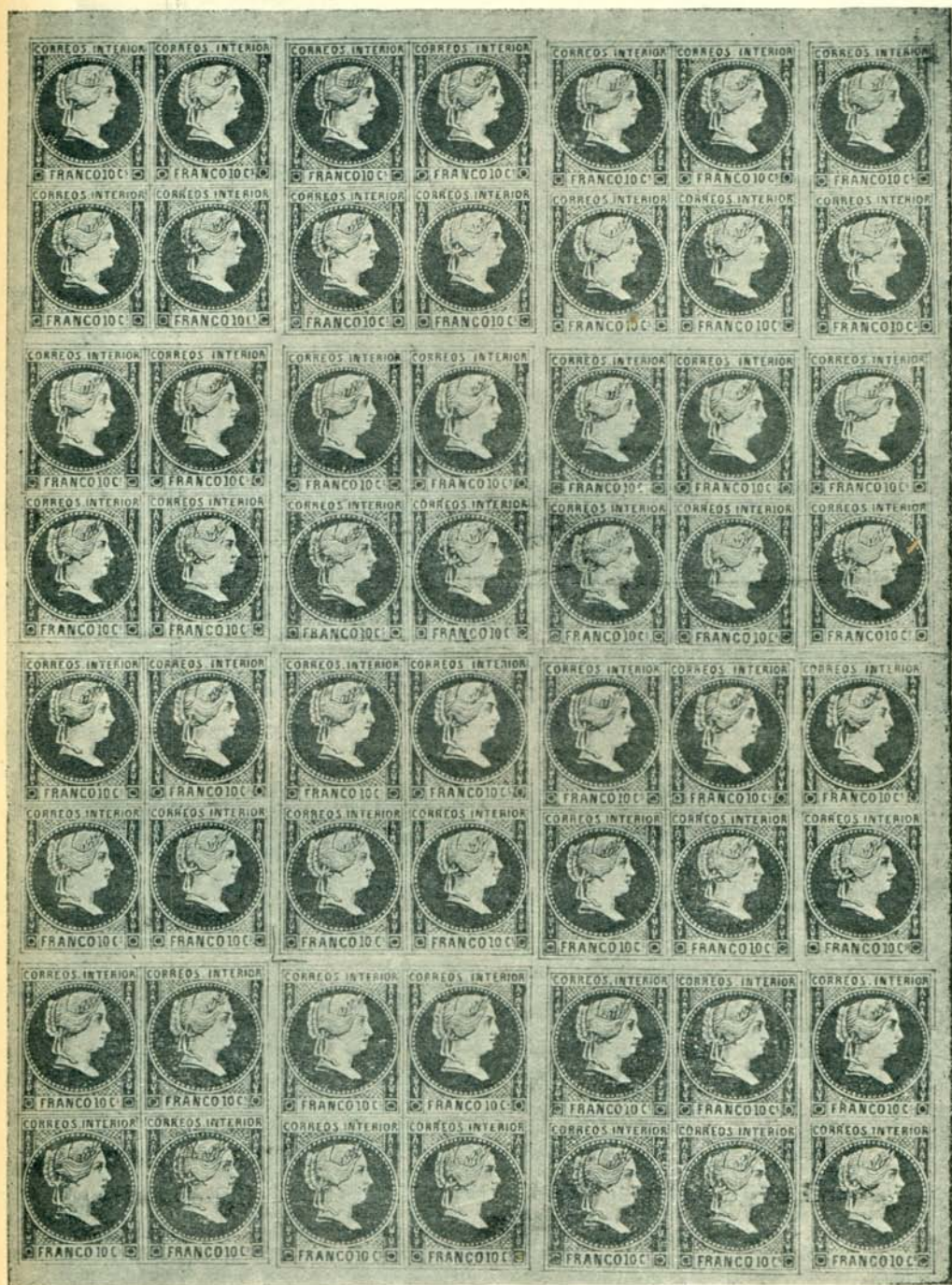
It is a very curious fact, as noted by Mr. C. J. Phillips, that all of the Philippines issues of these 1 real and 2 reales stamps were on the blue paper watermarked loops, while even so early as 1856 the Cuba issues of this type appeared on yellowish paper watermarked lines, and, in 1857, on white unwatermarked paper, which was also true of the issues of those years for Spain. This is all the more curious as these issues for the Philippines were (supposedly, at least) in use from January 1, 1856, to January 1, 1865, and perhaps still later for inland offices. Officially these were among the old issues withdrawn from use by a Royal Order issued in November, 1864, though the fact that not all of the supply had even then been exhausted is proved by the fact that they were later available for the surcharge HABILITADO POR LA NACION, and are not especially rare thus even now.

It seems scarcely credible that this is due to a sufficient supply having been issued at first and carefully preserved for this use (foreign), for it is known that these issues were largely used on documents, etc. (whence the copies obliterated by diagonal pen-lines), and, moreover, various references in known decrees show that demands were made for new supplies of some stamps from Spain, and these could, apparently, only be these issues as all others were being made at Manila. It is possible, though rather improbable, that the supplies referred to in the Decree of September 24, 1863, as being on order at the National Stamp Factory at Madrid and to be despatched to Manila as soon as possible, were of the second type of the 1 real green (our No. 18, later) rather than a further supply of the Cuba types. It is difficult however, to reconcile this with the Decree of September 6, 1870, in which the surcharged issues of April 12, 1870, are referred to as having been "lithographed in the Colony." If the supplies referred to in the Decree of September 24, 1863, were not (our) No. 18 they must have been Nos. 7 and 8, proving them to have been issued at various times through 9 years but always in the same paper, with same watermark, and in practically the same shades as the issue for 1856, which seems almost unbelievable in view of the changes in stamps for Spain and its other colonies in the mean time.



PHILIPPINES 1859. 5c. RED

Full sheet of 56 in the Geo. H. Worthington Collection. (From Photograph.)
Reduced About One-third in Size.



PHILIPPINES 1859. 10c ROSE

Full sheet of 56 in the Major Palmer and J. M. Bartels Collections. (From Photograph.)
Reduced About One-third in Size.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ISSUES OF 1859.

The next issue is of a design similar to the last, except that the upper label reads "CORREOS INTERIOR" and the lower label again has "FRANCO" and the value (5 Cs. or 10 Cs.). The stamps are lithographed, imperforate, and the size is $18\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Generally speaking, but with exceptions noted later, they were printed in blocks of four varieties, each block being surrounded by an outer frame line.

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1859.



9. 5CS. Thick white or yellowish paper: Orange, vermilion, and shades of each. (10.)
 - a. Vertical pairs, not from block; with margins all around; from right of sheet.
 - A. Same, but on rough, ribbed, white or yellowish paper. (10b).
 - B. Same, on ordinary, medium, white or yellowish paper; scarlet, dull orange, and shades of each.
 - a. Same, in vertical pairs, not from block, with margins all around; from right or left of sheet.
 - C. Same, on thin white, yellowish, and bluish paper: Orange, vermilion, red and shades of each. (10c).
 - a. Same, but without frame line around block.
 - b. Same, Horizontal pairs, not from block, with margins all around; from bottom of sheet.
10. 10CS. Lilac-rose, rose, and shades of each. On thick white or yellowish paper. (11.)
 - a. Same, with period between 10 and Cs.
 - b. Same, Vertical pairs, not from block, with margins all around; from right of sheet only.

Of the four types or varieties of the normal block it may be said that they may usually be distinguished, where the margins are sufficient, by a portion of the outer frame line and the inner crossed lines between the stamps, indicating from which corner of the block the copy came; moreover, the ornaments in the vertical side labels are interrupted differently in each type, by the circle surrounding the pearls.

Further differences are as follows:

I. 71 pearls in circle; one pearl (slightly below middle on right side) is generally (though not always) missing; N of INTERIOR is below level of I and T adjoining it.

II. 71 pearls, none missing.

III. 65 pearls, none missing.

IV. 67 pearls, none missing; usually (though not always) there is a white blur below the N of INTERIOR, and a scratch (sometimes quite faint) crossing the fillet in the hair and extending to between R and E of CORREOS.

In order to account for certain of the sub-varieties named above, and of great interest to all specialists particularly, it will be necessary to go into the matter of the preparation of the various lithographic stones used in the various printings of the 5 Cs., of which large numbers were required as this was the single letter rate for postage within the Islands.

According to Hanciau there were four different stones used in the various printings of the 5 Cs. These may be described, briefly, as follows:

A. The 1st stone produced sheets of 56 stamps, in 8 horizontal rows of 7 stamps each; each sheet contained 12 complete blocks of the 4 types (3 blocks horizontally by four vertically), and four vertical pairs (at right of sheet) in which the types appeared in the following order from top downwards: I, III; II, IV; I, III; II, IV. (See illustration).

B. Later, in 1859 however, and probably by July 1, a second stone produced sheets of 192 stamps, arranged in four panes of 48 stamps each; each pane consisted of 8 horizontal rows of 6 stamps, constituting 12 complete blocks of four.

Although directed, by Royal Ordinance of August 18, 1859, to cease having stamps printed at Manila, the Superintendent of the Treasury in the Philippines continued to have them so printed, possibly due to the fact that supplies from Spain did not arrive and stamps were absolutely needed.

C. In 1860, therefore, a third stone was prepared; it produced sheets of 130 stamps arranged in 13 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each; the first 12 rows were composed of 30 complete blocks of the four types; the 13th (bottom) row containing 5 horizontal pairs in which the types appeared in the following order from left to right: I, II; III, IV; III, IV; I, II; I, II.

D. In 1861 a fourth stone produced sheets exactly like those from the third stone except that, in the 13th (bottom) row the types appear in the following order from left to right: III, IV; III, IV; I, II; III, IV; I, II.

From these sheets come the blocks without outer frame line around the blocks, although some of the blocks have the outer frame line. Hanciau also notes that the figures of value are not exactly alike in printings from the third and fourth stones, and that the period after CORREOS in the upper label is sometimes absent from stamps from the third stone.

The writer believes the foregoing to be substantially correct, so far as it goes, although he has not been able to verify all the details given, never hav-

ing seen full sheets from any stone except that described as the first (See illustration). The printing on rough, ribbed (or "laid") paper is from the second (B), as Hanciau places it. The varieties without the outer frame line are on thin paper, and come from sheets having no "filler" vertical pairs but having "filler" horizontal pairs at bottom of sheet; hence they come from the third or fourth stones, as stated by Hanciau. The writer has not been able to verify the order in which the types appear in the horizontal pairs of the third and fourth stones, but accepts them as correctly given by Mr. Hanciau by reason of his great opportunities for first-hand knowledge while with Mr. J. B. Moens, who purchased (in 1881) the remaining supplies of stamps from the Post Office Department in the Philippines, thus acquiring many varieties in full sheets.

It is very curious, however, that, with all his great knowledge of these stamps and with such splendid opportunities for studying them, Mr. Hanciau apparently failed to discover the fact that there must have been at least one stone prepared and used of which he makes no mention at all. The existence of this fifth (E) stone is amply proved by the finding of blocks, pairs, and even single stamps, which are undoubtedly genuine and which could not possibly have come from any of the stones already described. For example, the writer's collection contains a mint block of six from upper left corner of sheet with full margins at top and left showing vertical filler pair at left of a normal block. He also has a used horizontal pair of Types I and I with block space between and sheet margins to the left. He also has a block containing two vertical pairs with block space between and sufficient margin to the left to prove that the left vertical pair is not from a block and hence must be from left of sheet. He has also an unused single stamp, with sheet margins at left and bottom, proving it to come from the lower left corner of a sheet; the margin at right is sufficient to prove it not from a block, hence it also must be from a vertical "filler" pair at left of sheet. It may be added that this last stamp is type III.

This therefore proves a fifth stone for the printing of the 5 Cs. stamps, and the writer believes that this stone was used in 1859 along with (possibly prior to) the first stone noted by Hanciau. The tint of the stamps is orange, the earliest shade (according to Hanciau, who says he has seen a copy with cancellation dated February 20, 1859); the cancellation on the writers' used copies is the dotted circle which was also used on the issues of 1854. From the data given above, the writer believes that the order of the types in the vertical pairs, from the top downward (and assuming that the setting was for 56 stamps to the sheet, as for stone A) was as follows: I, III; II, IV; II, IV; I, III. At least it is certain that type I was at top, and III was at bottom, which would practically force the above arrangement of the others.

Mencarini states that, in one of the printings of the 5 Cs. of 1859, there were stamps (presumably in the corners of sheets to fill out what would otherwise be vacant space) not in block or pair

but single and with an outer frame line entirely around the stamp; this belief was also shared by other Filipino philatelists with whom the writer consulted. No setting is now known, however, in which this would be possible, and the specimens so far seen (only 5 copies are known to the writer) seem to be counterfeits. It is quite possible that Mencarini, along with others of the Manila philatelists, may have been misled by seeing these stamps and accepting them as genuine.

The other value of this issue, the 10 Cs., seems to have been printed entirely from one stone, prepared in 1859 along with the first stone for the 5 Cs. The arrangement of the stone is exactly like that of the first stone (A) for the 5 Cs. except as to the order in which the types appear in the vertical pairs at right of sheet; for the 10 Cs. this order, from top downward, is: I, III; I, III; II, IV; II, IV. (See illustration herewith.) This stone was prepared by transfer of the normal (5 Cs.) design to the stone, then removing the "5 Cs." and replacing it by "10 Cs." by retouching the stone by hand. This is proved by the relative positions toward each other of the 1 and 0, and of both to the O of FRANCO and the C of Cs. The Cs. is also nearer to the frame line at right, proving it to have been replaced also; moreover the C is taller and narrower than for the 5 Cs., and not so rounded. As a consequence of this, there are practically as many varieties of the 10 Cs. as stamps to the sheet (56). There is, however, but one of these varieties so distinctive and easily distinguished as to make it worthy of listing: the one with period between 10 and Cs. which is the 38th stamp on the sheet, the 3rd from left in the sixth row.

The earlier issues of both values were on thick white, or yellowish, wove paper, along with which, however, was also used the medium, and thin bluish or yellowish paper. The latter seem also to have been used for the printings from the second stone (B), along with the thick ribbed paper. Due to this mixture in the use of the various papers and to the transfers of the design in the case of individual stamps, an almost endless number of minor varieties may be found, more especially in the case of the 5 Cs. Many of these, however, would be of but slight interest even to the most advanced specialist, while the general collector need not concern himself to acquire more than one copy of each type (preferably getting each in a different shade), or, if of simpler taste, a single copy would suffice.

CHAPTER VIII.

1861-1868.

The next issue of the 5 cuartos value was made in 1861; it was of a type somewhat similar to the preceding, was lithographed on thin paper of varying tint, and is imperforate. The size of the stamps is $18\frac{3}{4}$ by $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. There is but one type, and the only minor varieties are caused by defective transferring or printing; as, for example, in some stamps a part of the outer frame line surrounding each stamp is missing. The stamps were placed very close together on the stone, and the

rows are quite irregular; few copies, therefore, are well centered or have much of any margins.

ISSUED IN 1861—(Month Not Known).



11. 5 CS. vermilion and deep vermilion. On yellowish paper. (12.)

a. Same, but on bluish white paper.

The design of the stamps is crude and inartistic, and the printing is poor and blurred, giving the impression of having been done in great haste and with little care, indicating urgent need for the stamps.

Evidently the authorities did not regard the 1861 issue with favor, as a new issue, of similar design but much better executed, was made and placed in use within about a year. There was but one value, the stamps were lithographed, on thick white paper, each stamp being $19\frac{1}{4}$ by $23\frac{1}{4}$ mm. They are very close together on the stone, so that single copies have practically no margins. There is but one type, though many minor varieties are found, due to imperfect transfers or to retouching of the stones.

ISSUED IN AUGUST, 1862.



12. 5 CS. brown-red, red, and shades. (13.)

200,000.

- a. Colon, instead of period, after "Correos."
b. Period, instead of colon, after "s" of Cs.
c. Period after "Franco."
d. Period after "Franco" and colon after CORREOS.

Hanciau says these stamps were printed in sheets of 128, 13 rows of ten stamps each except bottom row which held a blank space at each end with 8 stamps between. This was, apparently, for the purpose of making the sheet have a value of exactly 80 reales.

This issue, like its predecessor, lasted but a short time, as it was succeeded in 1863 by a complete new issue comprising both the cuartos and reales values. The type is somewhat similar to the preceding, except that the net-work is fine instead of

coarse and the shadow cast by the medallion is slighter and to the right instead of the left; there is a colon after "Correos" in upper label, instead of a period as in the preceding issue. The shadow of the medallion is the best guide in distinguishing this type from the preceding in the 5 cuartos values, which otherwise greatly resemble each other in some of the minor varieties, due to defective printing. The issue was lithographed, on thick white paper; the stamps are set close together, and are 19 by $23\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and are imperforate.

This issue was printed in sheets of 128 stamps each, arranged as for last issue.

ISSUED IN JANUARY, 1863.



13. 5 CS. vermilion and shades. (14).

a. No colon after 5 nor period after s of Cs.

14. 10 CS. rose-carmine and shades. (15).

15. 1 RL. reddish violet and shades. (16).

16. 2 RS. dull blue and shades. (17).

According to Mencarini, two stones only were used for this issue, one for the 5 and 10 Cs. and another for the 1 Real and 2 Reales. After the 5 Cs. and 1 RL. had been printed, the values were removed from the stone and new values, 10 Cs. and 2 Rs. respectively, were placed on the stones by hand; for this reason there may be said to be as many varieties of the 10 Cs. and 2 Rs. as stamps to the sheet, though but one variety each of the 5 Cs. and 1 RL. However Mencarini is in error as the 1 RL. was produced by changing the 2 Rls. plate in 1 RL. It is not known how many printings were made of these stamps, nor the number of stamps of any of the values. On the other hand, Hanciau is of the opinion that the 10c was printed from the altered 5c. stone, as stated by Mencarini, but that separate stones were prepared for the 1 RL. and 2 Rs. and that the printing of the two latter was suspended in 1864 (pursuant to a decree from Spain) before it had been completed; also that these three values (10 Cs. 1 RL. and 2 Rs.) were never placed in use except when the two higher values were surcharged, in 1872. His reasons are, in brief, that there would have been no necessity for issuing the provisional 1 RL. green of March, 1863, if this 1 RL. purple (or violet) had been printed and available, and secondly because these three values (10 Cs., 1 RL. and 2 Rs. above) are never met with *obliterated* (by which he presumably means postally cancelled). Neither reason is believed valid; the 1 RL. violet was not available for foreign use because its title was "CORREOS INTERIOR" as well as because it was in the wrong color. Secondly, the 5 Cs. of this issue is quite commonly found in used con-

dition, and used copies of the 1 Rl. are known, though scarcer than the unused, the writer has a fine copy of this rarity in his own collection, and without the surcharge as well as with it; the 10 Cs. is catalogued in used condition, but the writer has never seen a copy postally used; the 2 Rs. is listed as unused only, and the writer has never seen a copy in used condition and without the surcharge, though Filipino philatelists assured him that they had seen copies on the original covers.

As indicated by the heading, this issue was for use within the Islands only, and it is probable that the use of other values than the 5 Cs. was exceptional, and not many of those used seem to have been preserved.

Mail leaving the islands for foreign countries still bore the 1 Rl. and 2 Rs. of the Cuba type.

Early in 1863 a provisional issue became necessary through approaching exhaustion of the supply of the 1 Rl. of the Cuba type, and the immediate necessity for stamps of this denomination for foreign use. Unable to use No. 15 (issued for "Interior" use only) or to await a fresh supply from Spain, the local authorities ordered stamps made and printed at Manila. A report of this fact was made to the Spanish authorities at Madrid, who were requested to accept this provisional issue in spite of the decree of September 1, 1854. On account of the urgent need, the home authorities were obliged to grant the request and to ratify what had already been done, as appears from a letter from Madrid to the Director-General of Posts at Manila dated September 24, 1863, in which the number cited is 30,000 of this issue.

The design of this issue was intended to resemble that of the Cuba stamps which it replaced, but the stamps were hastily and poorly made and are very crude accordingly. They are lithographed, on thick white paper, and are imperforate. The size is $19\frac{1}{4}$ by 23 mm.

ISSUED IN MARCH, 1863.



17. 1 RL. PLATA F., grey-green and shades. (18)

There is but the one type, though many minor differences may be noted between individual copies. Friederich and Hanciau agree that the design consisted of two parts—an outer frame and a vignette—which were placed successively on the stone so that one printing completed the stamp. As minor variations would naturally occur in placing the vignette within the frame after the latter had been transferred to the stone, there are probably as many varieties as stamps to the sheet, which Moens gives as fifty, though others say only twenty-four rows of six stamps each.

Hanciau adds that the lithographer placed white dots at the top and bottom of the pearled circle to aid him in fitting the parts of the design together correctly. These dots were later covered more or less successfully by little figures "I" in color added upon the stone, with the result that these figures are thick or thin, short or tall, upright or slanting, and sometimes scarcely visible at all. The central medallion is sometimes too high or low, or too far to one side or the other.

It was formerly thought that there were two types of No. 17, one having smaller letters in the upper label and no period after "CORREOS." It is now believed that this and other minor varieties such as ("CORROES," etc.) were caused merely by wear of the stones and by corrosive effect of the ink. Because of their possible number and variety, none of these minor varieties have been listed above.

Hanciau notes two printings of this type, one in February and the other in March; the earlier impressions are sharp and clear, while the later impressions are noted as very defective, owing apparently, to the ink being too liquid.

He also notes the succeeding issue as being made at Manila and issued about the end of the year. As evidence of the quantity printed, he cites the Royal Decree of September 24, 1863 (already referred to), inferring therefrom that there were 30,000 of No. 18 following.

The writer thinks Hanciau is in error in this inference as the wording of the Decree shows that the 30,000 had already been issued at Manila and the Decree approves this issue perforce and because it was too late to prevent it; the Decree further adds that the supplies demanded are already on order at the National Stamp Factory (in Spain) and instructions have been given for their being despatched to Manila without delay. If these supplies were made and forwarded, it would seem that they should have been the next issue (No. 18); and this theory is further supported by the time of their issue (at end of year) and the greatly improved execution of the design and printing, which indicate Spanish rather than Manila origin. However, Mencarini says No. 18 was issued during the summer of 1865, and it seems more probable that the supplies referred to were of the Cuba type (see notes on Nos. 7 and 8, also footnote below).*

* The Royal Decree of September 6, 1870 (as quoted by Hanciau), says: "In view of the notification of Y. E., dated April 12th last, informing this Ministry of the decree putting in use and on sale the green stamps, lithographed in the Colony, of the value of 1 real plata fuerte, of which 25 copies were enclosed, this measure being rendered necessary by the want of stamps and the fear that they might be forged" (gives approval to the step taken) "with the understanding that so soon as the stamps despatched by the National Factory are received the green stamps will be withdrawn from circulation after having been exchanged in accordance with the regulations relative to that subject."

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All authorities seem to agree in believing that both types of the 1 real green (Nos. 17 and 18) were issued (surcharged **HABILITADO POR LA NACION**) at the same time; and, as the issue is referred to in the Decree as being "lithographed in the Colony," it would appear to settle the question of where the second type was made at Manila rather than Madrid. It is possible, however, that the 25 copies sent as samples merely happened to be of the 1st type, thereby causing an allusion to them as made in the colony while only a part of those surcharged had been so made; or it is also possible that only the 1st type were originally surcharged (and approved by the Decree) while, later, it was found necessary to also surcharge the other type and issue it; this would further explain why so many of the surcharged second type remained unused when the surcharged issues were withdrawn, as is shown by their lack of rarity at the present time.

This, however, is merely conjecture and the balance of evidence seems to indicate that both of the provisional types were made at Manila and that the supplies named in the Decree of September 24, 1863, were of the Cuba types (No. 7 and No. 8). See also notes on No. 7 and 8.

This new issue was lithographed on thick white paper; the stamps are 20 by 23mm., and imperforate.

ISSUED AT THE END OF 1863.

18. 1 RL. PLATA F., green, emerald-green, and shades of each. (20.)

This differs from the preceding issue as follows:

No. 17 **CORREOS** is 14mm. long; bust is rounded, and about 1m. from circle, which consists of 94 pearls.

No. 18 **Correos** is 10mm. long only; bust ends in a sharp point which nearly touches the circle; circle contains 96 pearls; all inscriptions are in block letters, very different from letters of No. 17.

It is worthy of note here that No. 18 is the last of the Philippine stamps to be made and issued at Manila. All surcharging, however, was done at Manila as became necessary from time to time due to exhaustion of certain values or failure of arrival of supplies from Spain, where all the later stamps were made.

According to Hanciau, a Royal Order of November 5, 1864, approved the decision of the Superintendent (at Manila?) to withdraw (presumably upon arrival of the new issue from Spain) all postage stamps of old issues for the Philippines. Thereafter these were therefore (except in rare cases in out of the way places) only used after being given the surcharge **HABILITADO POR LA NACION**.

According to an act dated July 19, 1849, Spain adopted the metric monetary system for herself and colonies; 1862 had been designated as the year in which it should go into operation, but this was later postponed till 1864 for the Philippines, and till 1866 for Spain. Hence a new issue of stamps was made of uniform type for Spain and all her colonies except as to values given in the lower

label. The stamps were typographed, on tinted paper, and are imperforate. They were engraved by Don José Perez and printed in sheets of 100 stamps, ten rows of ten each.

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1864.



- 19. 3 1/8 CENT. Po. Fe., Black, in shades, on various shades of buff paper (21).
- 20. 6 2/8 CENT. Po. Fe., Green, in shades, on pale rose to whitish paper (22).
- 21. 12 4/8 CENT. Po. Fe., Blue, in shades, on flesh to salmon paper (23).
- 22. 25 CENT. Po. Fe., Scarlet, red, and shades, on pale rose to whitish paper (24).

The new values above correspond, respectively, to the 5 and 10 cuartos, and 1 Real and 2 Reales, previously used.

A Royal Ordinance of December 5, 1864, authorizes the use of the 3 1/8 and 6 2/8 values on foreign correspondence whenever their value permits; they were originally intended only for "interior" use.

Essays of No. 19, with a slightly different diameter, are found in black on buff paper (both laid and wove), in rose on white wove and yellowish horizontally laid paper, and in brown red.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

1868-1870.

For reasons already given while sketching the life of Queen Isabella II, there occurred in Spain, beginning September 28, 1868, a revolution caused by political troubles and revulsion of sentiment against the dissolute habits of the Queen, who therefore fled to France. A Republic was declared temporarily, and, on September 30, the Revolutionary Committee, prompted perhaps by a revengeful spirit as well as a desire to emphasize the change in form of the government, ordered that the legend "**HABILITADO POR LA NACION**" should be surcharged on all stamps (postage, telegraph and others) while awaiting a new issue ordered from the National Stamp Factory (Fabrica Nacional del Timbre) at Madrid. Many varieties of hand stamping dies were made in Spain for these surcharges, and on October 21, 1868, 27 of these dies were sent to Manila for use in surcharging the stamps for the Philippines. All of the dies sent were, fortunately, of the so-called Viscaya type, so there are no varieties of type to complicate these surcharges. The dies were received at Manila in December, and the stamps then

on hand were surcharged and issued as soon as possible.

Naturally, therefore, the first surcharges to be recorded are on the issue then current, Nos. 19 to 22 above. The surcharging was done very hastily and by Filipino employees of the ordinary class, who, in using the hand-stamps provided, applied the surcharges without any apparent attention to the manner thereof. So that, while there was improvement later, this issue was surcharged indiscriminately and merely according to the way the sheet happened to come to hand. Hence we find the following varieties in these surcharges, the normal, of course, being the horizontal surcharge, reading from left to right:

- A. Horizontal surcharge, inverted.
- B. Vertical surcharge, reading upwards.
- C. Diagonal surcharge, reading upwards.
- D. Vertical surcharge, reading downwards.
- E. Diagonal surcharge, reading downwards.
- F. Double surcharges, including combinations of the above.

Pairs may also be found in which one stamp escaped the surcharge, or in which, due to overlapping, one of the stamps may show parts of three or more surcharges. At any or all of these varieties may be expected on each shade of paper, it would be vexatious to attempt to list them all as sub-varieties. Such as are now known to exist will be indicated, therefore, by use of the letters by which the varieties are described above.

ISSUED DECEMBER, 1868.*

HABILITADO
FOR LA
NACION.



- 23. On 3 1/8 CENT. Po. Fe., Black on buff paper, in shades (25), A. B. C. D. E. F.
- 24. On 6 2/8 CENT. Po. Fe., Green on rose paper, in shades (26), A. B. C. D. E. F.
- 25. On 12 4/8 CENT. Po. Fe., Blue on salmon paper, in shades (27), B. C. D. F.
- 26. On 25 CENT. Po. Fe., Vermilion on flesh, in shades (28), A. B. C. D. E. F.

It may be noted here, and it applies equally to practically all of the surcharges of the Philippines, that many and dangerous counterfeits are found, and that not all dealers are equally expert or careful in detecting them. It is, therefore, always advisable, and especially in case of the rarer or higher priced stamps, to have them passed upon by an expert before purchasing, or at least have

* Hancianu gives the date of this issue as "February (?), 1869," but cites no authority. Surcharged horizontally in black.

them so marked by the dealer selling them that recourse could be had in case of later discovery that a copy is a counterfeit.

Pending issue of a new series of stamps current issues were surcharged as before, and, as shortages in certain values became imminent, it was necessary to provide them by surcharging such remainders of obsolete stamps as might be on hand and therefore available.

ISSUED APRIL 12, 1870.

Re-issues, with horizontal black surcharge "HABILITADO POR LA NACION."

- 27. On 1 Rl. Grey-green and shades. (29.)
A, B, C, D, E, F.
- 28. On 1 Rl. Emerald-green and shades. (30.)
A, B, C, D, E, F.

Mencarini gives September 6, 1870, as date of issue of the above, while really that is the date of the Royal decree (quoted by Hancianu) acknowledging receipt of notification, dated April 12, 1870, of the issue of these stamps with reasons therefor; the decree confirms the issue and use of this surcharge until arrival of new supplies from Spain.

(See Foot Note on Page 21.)

A new regular issue appeared about a year later, similar designs being used for Spain and all colonies. The head is allegorical, representing the Republic; the stamps are typographed, in one variety only, on thin white paper, and perforated 14; this is the first issue to appear perforated for use in the Philippines. They were engraved by E. Julian, whose initials appear on the stamps below the neck of the effigy. The stamps were in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten.

ISSUED IN MARCH, 1871.



- 29. 5 CS. DE EO., Blue and shades. (39).
 - 30. 10 CS. DE EO., Green and shades. (40).
 - 31. 20 CS. DE EO., Chestnut and shades. (41).
 - 32. 40 CS. DE EO., Carmine and shades. (42).
- Mencarini and Hancianu agree as to the date of the above issues as March, 1871, the latter quoting the dated Decree.

Proofs of all denominations of this issue are found in blue on white cardboard. Of the same design there is also a 12 Cs. DE Pta. in carmine-red on white paper, perforated.

The 10 Cs. in dark blue, the color of the 5 Cs., is generally regarded as merely a changeling due to natural or artificial chemical causes. In view of the number seen by the writer both unused and with various cancellations, and to the further fact that he has been unable to produce a similar shade by acid applications to the green stamps, he is in

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doubt as to whether this may not be a true error of color.

Apparently there was soon a shortage in some values, requiring another issue of surcharged stamps of obsolete issues.

ISSUED JANUARY 24, 1872.

Re-issues with same surcharge as before.

- 33. On 5 Cs. Vermilion and shades. (31).
- 34. On 1 Rl. Reddish violet and shades. (32).
- 35. On 2 Rs. Dull blue and shades. (33).
- 36. On 1 Rl. Green and shades. (Cuba type) (34).
- 37. On 2 Rs. Carmine and shades (Cuba type). (35).

A. F.

It is also noteworthy that the Decree authorizing use of these surcharges states that the 5 Cuartos

are to be used for the interior postal rate of 4 Cuartos, without change in designation of value.

As the postal employes had not yet become skillful in applying these surcharges properly the same varieties are found in some cases and may be expected in all; they have therefore been similarly indicated.

In explanation of the appearance, among these surcharges and those of 1874, of stamps supposedly long since obsolete, it may be said that they are probably from small quantities returned to the "Hacienda" from remote offices in the interior, especially of the more remote Islands, upon receipt of later issues. Oversight, poor communications, and general dilatoriness of officials will explain their return years after they had been recalled and replaced by other issues.

REIGN OF KING AMADEUS.

CHAPTER X.

1870-1873.

Only a monarchical rule seems to have been suitable to the Spanish temperament, and the Republic was intended as merely temporary and pending the selection of a new monarch. Because of the political interests of other European nations which seemed to them to authorize their active interference, the selection of an occupant for the vacant throne was no easy matter. During the interregnum Serrano undertook the Regency, and the Cortes drew up a new Constitution by which an hereditary king was to rule in conjunction with a Senate and a popular Chamber.

There were four prominent candidates for the throne,—a Bourbon, a German, a Portuguese, and an Italian. As no Bourbon candidate was found acceptable, the offer of the crown was made to Leopold of Hohenzollern—Sigmaringen; this excited the jealousy of Napoleon III of France, and gave him an opportunity to pick a quarrel (which finally proved fatal to himself), with the rising state of Prussia. In 1870 the crown was finally accepted by Amadeus of Aosta (Sardinia), second son of Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

Amadeo, as he was called in Spanish, began his short and unsuccessful reign on November 16, 1870, and made an honest effort to discharge the difficult office of a constitutional king in a country which was but poorly fitted for a constitutional government. Finding his efforts unsuccessful and the task too distasteful, he abdicated in 1873.

In 1872 the new regular issue arrived at Manila and was placed in use. There are two types, the only difference being that type II. has figures and letters of value double lined, while in type I they are single lined only. The head is that of King Amadeo, facing nearly to the front, in a simple frame with a label at each of the four sides. The stamps are typographed, on thin white paper, and perforated 14. They were engraved by H. Fernandez, and were printed, as usual, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten.

ISSUED MAY 8, 1872.



38. 16 CENTS. DE PESETA, Blue and shades.
(44.) II

a. Ultramarine.

- 39. 25 CENTS. DE PESETA, Lilac, grey, and shades of each. (45.) I.
— 40. 62 CENTS. DE PESETA, Mauve and shades. (46.) II.

The Decree of May 8, 1872, also states that, due to a change in postal rates, the 16c. de Peseta will be used as a 12½c. (de Peseta) value, equivalent to 4 Cuartos.

Later the remaining values of the series were received, and placed in use by a Decree which also notes the quantities of each.

ISSUED OCTOBER 15, 1872.

- 41. 12 CENTS. DE PESETA, Rose, carmine, and shades of each. (43.) I. 1,100,000.
— 42. 1 PESETA 25 CENTS., Red-brown, bistre, and shades of each. (47.) I. 50,000.

There are many essays of this issue, on white and colored papers, and both perforate and imperforate. The following may be noted:

12 C. Rose, imperforate and ungummed; in imperforate and ungummed.

62 C. in Rose, bistre, pale mauve, grey-violet, blue and green, each imperforate and ungummed.

1 Pta. 25 C. in blue on flesh colored paper, perforated and gummed. Printer's waste consisting of double impressions, one of which is inverted, is known in the following values:

12 C. in green, in mauve and in rose-carmine, each imperforate.

16 C. in blue, imperforate.

62 C. in deep mauve, perforated (46a).

16 C. blue and 62 C. mauve, one impression of each, perforated S.

62 C. mauve and 1 Pta. 25 C. in brown, one impression of each, perforated.

While used copies of some of these essays may possibly be found, it is probable that they belong to the "cancelled by favor" class, as there is no evidence that they were ever issued for use.

The blue overprint "MUESTRA" or "ULTRAMAR" should not be mistaken for a cancellation, postal or otherwise, as these are merely the Spanish equivalents for "Specimen." Such overprints would, however, seem to prove that the stamp of which such "Specimen" was furnished was made and intended for use, whether such intention were really carried out or not. No case is known in which this overprint appears on any stamp which was not issued for use, unless the 12 C. in blue and the 62 C. in rose be considered as essays only, as is still generally the case.

The writer, however, finds himself unable to accept this opinion, and believes them to have been true postal issues, in new colors, for the following reasons: 1st, they are found always perforated and gummed; 2d, some are found with the "ULTRAMAR" overprint, indicating that they are "Specimens" furnished as notification of coming use; 3rd, because no other stamps not sup-

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plied for use are known with this overprint; 4th, because all Manila philatelists claim that this was a late issue in changed colors, and that the stamps in question were sold at the Post Office, and were postally used; 5th, because the Manila philatelists do not claim postal issue or use for any other of the many known essays, which strengthens the value of their statements and beliefs in this case.

In this connection it is also worthy of note that, in the next regular issue (that of 1874), the 62 C. value is in Rose color, though the 12 C. appears in lilac or grey rather than either rose or blue.

ISSUED (Probably) IN 1874.

- 43. 12 CENTS. DE PESETA, Dark blue.
- 44. 62 CENTS. DE PESETA, Rose.

CHAPTER XI.

1873-1876.

Upon the abdication of King Amadeus, on February 11, 1873, a (provisional) Republic was formed with Castelar as the guiding spirit. But the Spaniards trained to regard monarchy with superstitious reverence, had no sympathy with republican institutions. Don Carlos had, in 1872, seized the opportunity to revive the claim of inalienable male succession to the throne, and had raised the standard of revolt in the Basque Provinces, where his name still had power. With Amadeo's abdication, the disorders of the democrats and the approach of civil war threw the responsibility of government upon the army. The Cortes was dissolved by a military "coup-d'etat"; Castelar resigned his office in disgust, and the administration was undertaken by a committee of military officers. Anarchy was repressed with a strong hand, but it was obvious to all that order could be restored only by reviving the monarchy, which was accomplished in 1874.

Meanwhile the current stamp issues continued in use in the Philippines, except that shortage in certain values made certain surcharges necessary while awaiting receipt of new supplies.

ISSUED OCTOBER 7, 1873 Re-issues, surcharged in black "Habilitado por La Nacion."



45. On 5 Cuartos, red and shades, of 1862. (36.)
a. Double surcharge.

ISSUED IN 1874 (Month Unknown).

46. On 10 Cuartos, rose and shades, of 1858. (37.)
a. Inverted surcharge.
b. Double surcharge.
47. On 1 Rl. slate-blue and shades, of 1854. (38.)
48. On 2 Rs., green and shades, of 1854.

All of the above surcharges are now rare, though it is probable that full sheets of the 5 and 10 Cs. were available for surcharge. In view of their extreme rarity now, it is unlikely

that full sheets of the 1854 issues were available for surcharge at this late day. It has been said (Friederich), that only 7 copies of the 1 Rl. were surcharged, but this is an evident error as more than that number are now known in collections and with undoubtedly genuine surcharges. Of the 2 Rs. bearing this surcharge, only two copies are now known; one of these is in the Ferrary Collection, and the other in the collection of Mr. J. Murray Bartels, of New York.

Mencarini says that "Blocks of 40 varieties of the 10 Cs. (1861) and 1 Rl. (1854)" were surcharged; hence some authorities chronicle the "CORROS" error as appearing with this surcharge. No copy of the latter is known to the writer, however. It is known that at least one full sheet of the 10 Cs., of 1861, was known with this surcharge, and has only recently been cut up.

All varieties of the 10 Cs. are found with this surcharge. While no copies of the 5 Cs. of 1859 with this surcharge are now known, a German philatelist of Manila informed the writer that he had seen and sold a few such copies. As the writer has never seen a copy of this stamp with surcharge and has only the above statement as authority for its having been made, it is not listed herein.

At some time in 1874, the exact date being unknown, a new issue was received and placed in use at Manila. The design, an allegorical representation of the Republic, is a seated woman extending the olive branch of peace; the arms of Spain appear on a shield at her left. The type is similar to the corresponding issues of Spain, Cuba and Porto Rico, except that the upper label reads "FILIPINAS" instead of "COMUNICACIONES" or "ULTRAMAR" and date. The stamps are typographed and perforated 14.

Engraved by E. Julia, and printed in sheets of 100, 10 rows of 10.

ISSUED IN 1874.

49. 12 CS. DE PESETA, gray-lilac and shades.
A. Lilac (48).
50. 25 CS. DE PESETA, ultramarine and shades.
A. Blue and shades. (49).
51. 62 CS. DE PESETA, rose and shades. (50).
52. UNA PESETA 25 C., brown and shades. (51).
The imperforate copies of this stamp are believed to be proofs only.

REIGN OF KING ALFONSO XII.

CHAPTER XII.

1875-1885.

Due to the elimination, through the Franco-Prussian War, of the influence of other countries in Spanish politics, and to the necessity of bringing the Carlist war to a close and establishing a stable and peaceful government for Spain and its colonies, the choice of a candidate for the vacant throne was finally made; it was offered to the young son of the exiled Queen Isabella II; he accepted, and was proclaimed King, on December 29, 1874, under the title of Alfonso XII. His first task was to terminate the Carlist rebellion, which still continued in the north of Spain; this was successfully accomplished in 1876. Time was required to restore the prosperity of Spain under a peaceful and orderly government and to consolidate by prescription the authority of the restored dynasty.

Of course, a new issue of stamps was expected, and it arrived with unusual promptness as compared with the long delays attending the former changes in form of government. The design, similar to that for the corresponding issues of Cuba and Porto Rico, shows the head of Alfonso XII, facing right; FILIPINAS appears in the upper label in small block letters, and with an ornament preceding and following it; the value, now expressed in cents De Peso, is in lower label, while the lions and castles of Spain appear in the corners. The stamps are typographed, and perforated 14 as usual. Engraved by José García Moréno, whose initials (J. G.) appear on the base of the neck of the effigy. Printed, as usual, in sheets of 100 (10x10).

ISSUED IN AUGUST, 1875.



53. 2 Cs. DE PESO, rose and shades (52).

ISSUED IN JANUARY, 1876.

54. 12 Cs. DE PESO, mauve and shades (53).

ISSUED IN MARCH, 1876.

55. 25 Cs. DE PESO, blue-green and shades (55).

The 25 Cs. Blue of this issue is generally considered merely a changeling; for reasons given in commenting on the similar variety of No. 28, the

writer is in doubt as to whether it may not be a true error of color or a later issue in a new color.

ISSUED IN DECEMBER 1876.

56. 20 Cs. DE PESO, purple-black and shades (54).

57. 6 Cs. DE PESO, brown-orange and shades (57).

ISSUED IN AUGUST, 1877.

58. 10 Cs. DE PESO, dull blue and shades (58).

The imperforate copies of the 2c., 12 Cs., 25 Cs. and 10 Cs. above (Nos. 52, 53, 55, 56 and 58), as well as preceding issues which appear in the Standard Catalogue as varieties, are considered only proofs and are not listed for that reason. There is no evidence known of their having been issued for postal use, and any copies apparently used may readily have been cancelled by favor.

The 12 Cs. is known in violet in double impression, one being inverted, and imperforate; this is printer's waste, of course.

An essay of the 25 Cs. is known in brown on green paper, both perforate and imperforate.

The treaty of Berne, Switzerland, dated October 9, 1874, resulted in the International Postal Union, which had been under consideration by the principal nations ever since the Postal Congress, which assembled at Paris in June, 1863. Spain had been one of the nations participating in this movement from the first, but her wars and internal troubles had greatly delayed her in working out the details of the system for herself and colonies, so that it was not until July or August, 1877, that a special value for Postal Union uses was provided, and it was then made by use of a surcharge, in order to produce the correct value. This is, at least, the assumed explanation of the surcharged issue following, and for which no other reason is now known.

ISSUED IN AUGUST, 1877.



59. 12 Cs. PTA., black surcharge, on 2 C. DE PESO, Rose. (59).

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

Hanciau gives this as issued in July, while Mencarini gives August as the correct date.

This surcharge is in an octagonal double-lined frame containing the word "HABILITADO" and

ISSUED IN JANUARY, 1879.

the value as noted, which is equivalent to two, 4 C. DE PESO. It is probable that the designation of value was selected to give the Cs, in whole number rather than a decimal, and also to express it in the national unit of Spanish monetary value which was, and still is, the peseta. The peso has been for many years the monetary unit in the Philippines (and so quoted on the stamps), but all fines imposed by the Spanish laws in the Philippines are noted in pesetas, and the peseta was long the unit of commercial business also.

So far as now known there is but one type of this surcharge which is accepted as genuine. This is the one in which the lower arm of the 2 is *thick* where it joins the upward curve. Another type, in which the lower arm is *thin* at junction and then widens before curving upward, is very persistent, and may prove to be a second type or design of the genuine. At present, however, this is considered doubtful as all genuinely used copies seen by the writer are in the type first described above.

ISSUED IN DECEMBER, 1877.

Regular issue, without surcharge.

60. 2 Cs. DE PESO, Blue. (56).

Essays of this value are known in deep blue, violet, brown, green, and orange, both perforate and imperforate, and generally with gum.

In 1878 a new design appears; in this "FILIPINAS" is in larger ornamented letters, without ornaments following or preceding it; the values are given in Miliesimas de Peso (1,000 Mils. to the Peso), each Miliesima being equal to one-tenth of a centimo or centavo. It is probable that this notation was adopted in order to avoid the use of decimals in noting the value; thus 25 Mils. would have to be noted as 2.5 Cs, 125 Mils. as 12.5 Cs., etc.; for the same reason we have the peculiar notation of 0.0625 DE PESO, which would have had to be 6.25 Cs. The stamps are typographed and perforated 14, as usual.

ISSUED IN JANUARY, 1878.

61. 50 MILS. DE PESO. Lilac, purple, and shades of each. (64).
 62. 0. 0625 DE PESO. Gray and shades. (62).
 a. Lilac and shades.
 63. 125 MILS. DE PESO. Blue and shades (66).

Imperforate varieties of the above are believed to be only proofs.

ISSUED IN APRIL, 1878.

64. 25 MILS. DE PESO. Black, grey-black, and shades. (63).

Imperforate copies are believed to be merely proofs. They are known on laid as well as wove paper.

Printer's waste consisting of a double impression, one inverted is found in black on the 250 MILS. bistre, imperforate.

65. 100 MILS. DE PESO. Carmine and shades. (65).



With black surcharge of same type as No. 59.
 66. 12 Cs. PTA., on 25 MILS. DE PESO, black and shades. (60).

a. Inverted surcharge.

A. Same surcharge, but in blue. (61).

The reason for this surcharge was the same as for No. 59. Little is known of the blue surcharge noted, which is a very scarce stamp; it is usually found unused and with gum, though a few copies are known postally cancelled; it may be presumed that the change in color was to render the surcharge more readily visible. All copies so far seen by the writer, both used and unused, are in the 2nd type described above, regarded as doubtful. This stamp is listed, however, as it may occur in the first type or the second type may possibly be proven genuine.

No. 66A was doubtless withdrawn from use very shortly after issue, being replaced by the newly adopted types of surcharge for Postal Union use, in which the values are also changed (No. 71 and 72).

67. 25 MILS. DE PESO. Blue-green and shades. (67).

ISSUED LATER IN 1879. Month not known.

68. 100 MILS. DE PESO. Yellow-green and shades. (68).

69. 200 MILS. DE PESO. Rose and shades.
-
- a. Dull rose-lilac. (70).

The rose-lilac shade of this stamp is very rare, and is entirely different in color from the violet-rose shades of the 200 MILS. which are quite commonly seen.

The imperforate varieties of Nos. 67, 68 and 69, are believed to be merely essays, and are not therefore listed.

ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER, 1879.



70. 250 MILS. DE PESO. Bistre and shades to dark bistre brown. (71).

This stamp has a very fine and interesting range of shades.

With black surcharge "CONVENIO UNIVERSAL DE CORREOS," &c.

71. 2 Cs. DE PESO, on 25 MILs., green and shades. (72).

a. Same surcharge, but words more widely spaced. (74).

72. 8 Cs. DE PESO, on 100 MILs., carmine and shades. (73).

a. Error. "COREROS."

b. Same surcharge, but words more widely spaced. (75).

The reason for the changes in values and colors of the issues for Postal Union use may be traceable to the regulations adopted by the Congress of 1878, which, as the result of its first four years' experience, made many changes. It is more than probable that the change of the 100 Mils. carmine to green was due to the same causes, the carmine being used up in the surcharging, while the green continued in use, without surcharge.

The surcharges above noted (Nos. 71 and 72) were printed from type-set plates; it is believed that both the varieties of surcharge noted occurred in the same plate, though it is possible that each may have constituted a separate plate in the same printing, or for different printings.

While single copies of these stamps are fairly easy to get, the writer has never seen them in blocks large enough to settle the question of the setting or number of printings.

Various errors in these surcharges have been noted by some authorities; aside from the one listed above, those most commonly listed are "CORZOS" instead of "CORREOS," and "CONVINIO" instead of "CONVENIO." The writer has never seen either of these in a genuine surcharge, and it is probable that they are the result of broken type or blurred printing only, if found at all. Hence they are not listed.

This surcharge is printed in a very soluble ink; hence care must be taken in purchasing copies of the same stamps without the surcharge to avoid copies from which the surcharge has been removed by cleaning.

In 1880 a new design appears upon a new series of stamps, both the head and frame being different from the preceding issue; the stamps are typographed and perforated 14, engraved by E. Julia as before. Except as otherwise noted, in this and all later Spanish issues, it may be taken for granted that all of the stamps were printed in sheets of 100 stamps, in one pane of 10 rows of 10 stamps each, and all later Spanish issues were engraved by Julia, whose name appears on bottom of bust. Each sheet has a serial number in the right upper corner, each value being numbered from 0,000,001 upward. There is also, on the top margin, a legend describing the purpose for which the stamps were issued, their value, etc.; as, for example: "FILIPINAS—CORREOS—100 sellos de 2 centimos de peso." In some cases the value is expressed in centavos instead of centimos, the words being interchangeable. In further explanation of these legends, the following may also be noted:

CORREOS means for Postal use, and within the Islands only.

UNION GENERAL POSTAL or, UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL means for Postal Union use, that is on mail going abroad, under Postal Union rules.

MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS means "for use in mailing medical samples," which is sufficiently self-explanatory.

TELEGRAFOS means for Telegraph use. The surcharge "TELEGRAMAS SUBMARINOS" means for use on cable messages.

COMUNICACIONES means for all "communications"; this includes both postage and telegrams, and thus indicates intention of use for either or both. In the same manner, any cancellation, a part of which is the word "COMUNICACIONES" is intended for dual use in cancelling either mail or telegraph stamps, and does not, of itself alone, prove the use of either specifically. The meaning is the same, also, as part of any surcharge.

IMPRESOS means "printed matter," and stamps with this legend are for use on newspapers primarily.

In addition it is well to remember that all stamps were used more or less indiscriminately for various departments; hence, any of the above may have been used on letters or telegrams, or fiscally.

ISSUED APRIL 19, 1880.



73. 2-C. DE PESO. Carmine and shades. (76).

74. 2½ C. DE PESO. Sepia and shades. (77).

75. 8-C. DE PESO. Reddish-brown and shades. (83).

The foregoing, as well as later issues, are known in a sort of pin-perforation; it is not listed separately, as there is sometimes difficulty in distinguishing this from a not uncommon defective normal perforation.

Essays of the 2 C. are known in violet and blue, and of the 8 C. in blue.

The 10 C. green, quoted by Mencarini and generally accepted by other authorities as a part of this issue, does not appear to have been issued for use without the surcharge; it will, therefore, be considered later, when it was issued with the surcharge. Hanciau notes it as issued at the end of 1887, and never put into circulation without surcharge.* He also notes the following essays or proofs of this issue, on thick white paper:

2 C. de PESO, lilac, blue.

2½ C. de PESO, bistre.

3 C. de PESO, green.

8 C. de PESO, blue.

He adds that the 3 C. value was never issued.

*See foot note on No. 132 later.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE REASONS FOR THE SURCHARGES.

Many collectors have doubtless wondered at the reason for the deluge of surcharged issues which appeared between 1880 and 1890, regarding them as largely unnecessary and wholly vexatious. In order to understand why they were considered as necessary at the time of issue, it will be necessary to go more fully into the conditions existing in the Islands at this period of their history.

After referring to "the distance from the mother-country and the radical changes in the postal departments," Mencarini adds:

"Whether due to postal reforms far too rapid to permit of arrival of new issues in time, or to lack of information as to supplies required, the fact remains that there was great confusion not only in the surcharges of the postage stamps but also in those of other departments used for the franking of letters, all of which has resulted in a list very difficult to compile. . . .

"The decree of March 22, 1889, leads us to hope that there will be no further recurrence of such surcharging. The document in question says 'Beginning with the first of August next there will be withdrawn from circulation, with absolute prohibition of admission for current use, all stamps of every class whatever on which a stamped design or legend in form of surcharge exists.' To confirm this decree even more forcibly, a Royal Order, No. 127, of February 7, 1896, was issued, in which it is ordered that: 'The Superintendent of the Treasury is responsible, and shall see that no more stamps now in stock are surcharged; neither shall any postal stamps hereafter be surcharged for telegraphic purposes, nor any telegraph stamps be surcharged for postal, fiscal, or any other purposes, unless such surcharge is duly authorized by the Crown. In case of urgent need this permission may be obtained by telegraph.'"

From the foregoing it is evident that the authorities at Madrid believed that the necessity for surcharging had been due to causes largely preventable by proper foresight on the part of the Manila officials, to say the least, and had determined, though at a rather late date, to stop the practice.

It is probable that there was ample foundation for this opinion, though Mencarini also says that in all his researches he found no evidence that any surcharge had been made without necessity. The fact is that the conditions then existing in the Islands made the situation a very difficult one to deal with, and issues may well appear now to have been unnecessary which did not so appear to the officials involved, who had to deal with the emergencies as they arose.

Aside from the causes directly referred to above, two others not directly stated seem to have had a great influence on necessity for surcharged issues, and to explain their frequency as well as the multiplicity of types and colors used in making them.

The first of these causes was the vast increase in demand for stamps due to the great increase

in business consequent upon the laying of cable between the Islands and to HongKong, and of the expansion of the telegraph service within the Islands. These vastly increased the promptness with which price quotations and orders were received for the export staples—rice, hemp, sugar and tobacco. Telegrams and cable messages became the rule in such dealings, both abroad and with sub-agencies throughout the Islands, and each message had to be prepaid with stamps of some sort or other. Until July, 1881, when values of 1, 2, 5 and 10 pesos were added, there had been but one value of stamps issued specifically for telegraph uses; three issues had been made, the notation of value corresponding to that of the postal issues of the same dates, namely: January, 1874, 1 peseta 25 centimos; January, 1876, 250 MILs. de peso, and January, 1880, 25 C. de peso. Postage stamps had also been used on telegrams, and continued to be so used; for this reason increased telegraphic service acted to bring about a shortage in certain values and thus rendered necessary the surcharging of these values for both postal and telegraph departments.

The stamps for telegrams were purchased from the operator, or some clerk in the office, which was usually (in the interior, at least) the same as the postoffice, who himself usually pasted them on the voucher and then cancelled them. Some offices were provided with but one cancelling die for all uses; usually this was in the form of a circle, with CORREOS at top, date across center, and town name below; but even if separate cancelling dies had been furnished for mail and telegraphic use, it would often happen, by accident or carelessness, that the mail cancellation would be used in obliterating the stamps on telegrams. Hence a great number of stamps used on telegrams bear postal cancellations only.

It is a peculiarity of the average Filipino telegraph operator, even now, that he is no mathematician; he can count but cannot compute, or at least prefers to take no chance of error in so doing. Hence, if a telegram costs 10 Cs. a word, he prefers having and using 50 stamps of 10C. each for 50 words, to using one stamp of 5 pesos. Even under the American Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs, Filipino operators in the interior would order all their stamps of the 3c. value, as that was the rate per word. And it will at once be evident how this practice tends to produce shortage in low values. The other cause above referred to was the ever present possibility of counterfeiting of the surcharged issues, which undoubtedly occurred, and successfully in some cases, though to what extent can probably never be known.

It will be remembered that stamps for postal uses were on sale, for public convenience, at all sorts of shops throughout the cities, and naturally but little official supervision could be exercised over the sales so made. It will also be noted that in very many cases the surcharged value was higher than the face value of the stamps surcharged, and if a counterfeit surcharge could be applied to low values on hand in

either business houses or these "branches," personal gain could be had accordingly. Some counterfeits were undoubtedly made and used without detection by the officials, who at least recognized the possibility of this being done at any time. Hence they attempted to prevent it by frequent change of type of the same surcharge, or of color, or even of the form in which the value was stated, which explains the reappearance at so late a day of the cuartos and reales values. It is also believed that different colors were used for the same surcharge according as it was intended for use postally or telegraphically. As all of these stamps were used indiscriminately for either purpose, however, and it is impossible to draw any line of demarcation between the issues, all are considered to be postal issues, as they were, in practice if not in theory, available for postal uses and were probably so used.

All of these surcharges were prepared at Manila, and all dies for this period were made there also. With but one or two exceptions, all of the surcharging was done by hand, and the amount of work involved in doing this will explain the necessity for the several dies used for some values, and which accidentally differed somewhat from each other. For the same reasons, all surcharges may be expected inverted, double or triple, side-wise or in varying degrees, and with an occasional stamp escaping the surcharge altogether. When one considers the resulting confusion and the consequent inability of almost anyone to distinguish genuine from counterfeits, it will be seen that the most obvious method of prevention was to make the issues small and change color for each value, as the latter change would be most readily noted by even the most inept.

This explanation—which is largely theoretical and inferential, to be sure—is not given in the hope that it will be accepted as complete justification for all the surcharges and their numerous varieties; it is believed, however, that it throws light upon the chaotic condition of affairs existing at this time, and explains why it has been so difficult to decide which of the surcharges are genuine and properly authorized. And the situation has been further complicated by the fact that what may have been merely essays or varieties made by way of favor for philatelic friends desiring "rarities," have found their way at one time or another, into the leading catalogues, to the entire confusion of collectors. Some of the varieties quoted, especially by European dealers, are so rarely seen that it is impossible to decide upon their status. Due to careful and patient investigation and study by certain experts (the most notable of whom has undoubtedly been Mr. J. M. Bartels, for years counterfeit detector for the American Philatelic Society), it is now possible to recognize the counterfeits, or at least those most commonly seen.

Some of the known types are still open to a variety of opinion, as well as those which are rarely or never seen. And the writer finds himself differing with the opinions of others in some cases, as will be noted later. In his opinion, however, there is a great difference between accepting as genuine a well-known type of surcharge on an unusual stamp, and the acceptance of an unusual type on any stamp rare or com-

mon. Under existing conditions, it was an easy matter for sheets of other stamps to become mixed with those of the value to be surcharged, and thus to be surcharged and used, though without proper authorization. In the same way it is impossible to decide which of the rarities, in known types, have become so naturally (through destruction of those used) and which ones were originally few in number and perhaps made by favor. It is quite different, in the writer's opinion, with types of surcharge of which but very few copies are known, on any stamps whatever; for, if genuine, they must have originally appeared upon some considerable number of stamps, and no reason is known why practically all of certain types should have been lost or destroyed while other varieties of the same values should now be more or less plentiful. In other words, no type of surcharge should be accepted as genuine unless known in sufficient quantities to justify a belief that it was necessary and actually used on known issues.

In this work, therefore, only those varieties are listed which are well known and generally accepted, except in a few cases where special reasons are given; all doubtful varieties are made the subject of special notes, leaving their status to be settled as further information may dictate. Notes are also added as to some of the counterfeits most commonly encountered and most easily recognized, so that they, at least, may be generally guarded against.

Finally, the warning is once more given to procure rare surcharged issues only from reputable dealers who will mark and guarantee their sales and give recourse, if necessary, in future, or else have them so examined and guaranteed by recognized experts.

CHAPTER XIV.

ISSUED IN JANUARY, 1881.



76. "HABILITADO PARA CORREGES" surcharged in red, in three lines. On 1 Real Green, Derecho Judicial stamp of 1878. (127).



THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

This is a type-set surcharge, printed from a press; minor differences in type-letters, spacing of lines, &c., indicate that there may have been as many minor varieties as stamps to the sheet, the number of which is believed to have been 100.

77. Same surcharge as above, on 2 Reales Blue stamp of same issue.

These stamps were probably surcharged by error, and but few copies are now known; one of these, however, is on the original cover and bears every evidence of genuine issue as well as of normal postal use.

A similar surcharge in blue and on the 10 Cuartos Bistre stamp of the same issue has long been listed by the Standard Catalogue; Hanciau also notes this, and adds that the surcharge is in 3 lines and about 9mm. tall while the red surcharge is about 13mm. tall (76&77, above). As the writer has never seen a copy of this stamp and has been unable to discover anyone who has done so, he does not here list it until further evidence shall have established it as a genuine issue.

The four types noted above may be distinguished as follows:

I. CMS. small; B of HABILITADO broad; letters of CORREOS even and well spaced.

II. CMS. large and slanting; B broad as before; C and O of CORREOS are smaller and wider spaced than other letters; vertical staff of 4 of 4-8 at angle of 45 degrees to fraction bar.

III. CMS. large; B of medium width; tall narrow 2 in 2 4-8; ILIT shorter than in other types.

IV. CMS. large, and C is broad; B of HABILITADO is narrow.

Of the 2 4-8 CMS. on 2 Reales Blue it may be said that, until 1905, it was of too great rarity to permit of much study, hence little was known about it. Since then it has come upon the market in limited numbers due to "a find" in an office in the interior by a Filipino philatelist who had long been well-known as a dealer in

On Derecho Judicial stamps of 1878.



78. 2 4-8 CMS., in black, on 10 Cuartos Bistre. (Type I). (113). 200,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

A. Same as above, but in Type II.

a. Inverted surcharge.

B. Same as above, but in Type III.

a. Inverted surcharge.

C. Same as above, but in Type IV.

Mencarini gives the date of issue (of No. 78, above) as October 30, 1880.



79. 2 4-8 CMS. in black, on 2 Reales Blue. (Type I). (114).

a. Inverted surcharge.

A. Same as above, but in Type III.

a. Inverted surcharge.

Manila and with whom the writer had been acquainted since 1901. While at Manila in 1905, the writer was offered some of these stamps by the dealer referred to, who guaranteed them genuine, telling how and where he found them, and adding that only about 50 copies were in condition to be available for collections; he also claimed that only 200 were originally surcharged, including both types. There were some skeptics who hinted that this dealer had obtained possession of the original surcharging dies and was using them to manufacture some of the rarities. As complete an investigation as was possible was made by the writer, who convinced himself that the charge was untrue and that these stamps coming from that source were genuine.

ISSUED IN APRIL, 1881.

Surcharged on Derecho Judicial stamps of 1878.

80. 2 CENTS. in black, on 10 Cuartos Bistre. One type only. (117).

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

81. 8 CMS. in black, on 2 Reales Blue. One type only. (116).

a. Double surcharge.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Hanciau gives the date of this issue as March, 1881; Mencarini gives it as April, as above.



The Standard Catalogue lists an 8 CMS. in black surcharge on the 10 Cuartos bistré, of which a few copies are known, some of them being imperforate. It is believed these were listed originally because of known copies purchased at auction some years since by a prominent American philatelist. So far as known no other prominent Catalogue lists them, though Mencarini notes such an issue as of January, 1881, without giving quantity or illustration of type of surcharge. Had they been accidentally surcharged along with the 2 Reales, they would, of course, have the same type of surcharge. Study of the copies known to the writer (one imperforate unused, one each of the used and unused perforated) show them all to be of one type with each other but not of the same type as on the 2 reales. If Mencarini is correct in giving this issue and its date, the difference in type would be natural as the January die would probably have been destroyed immediately after use and hence not be available for use in March. All decrees authorizing surcharges, so far as known, contained a clause directing the committee to witness destruction of the dies and to submit written report of having done so. Whether this was always ordered or complied with is not definitely known, though certain evidence exists to show that some of the dies escaped destruction.

ISSUED IN JUNE, 1881.



Surcharged on Postage stamps of 1880.

82. 2 CENTS. DE PESO, in black, on 2½ C. sepia, deep sepia. (89).
- a. Inverted surcharge.
 - b. Double surcharge.

Surcharged on Derechos De Firma stamp of 1880.



83. 2 CMOS. in yellow, on 200 MILs. Green, yellow-green. (120). 20,000.
- a. Inverted surcharge.
 - b. Double surcharge.
 - c. Pair, one without surcharge.
- Surcharged on Derecho Judicial stamp of 1878.
84. UN REAL in black, on 10 Cuartos Bistré. Type I. (119). 40,000.
- a. Inverted surcharge.
 - b. Double surcharge.

Surcharged on Derecho Judicial stamps of 1898.



Already surcharged, in pale red, 8 CMOS.

85. DOS Rles., in red, on 2 Reales. Blue. Type I. (123). 10,000.
- a. Inverted surcharge, DOS Rles.
 - b. Inverted surcharge, 8 CMOS.
- Kohl and Mencarini list the above without the 8 CMOS. surcharge.

Gibbons lists the DOS Rles., in black, on the same stamp and without the 8 CMOS. surcharge.

The Decree of October 27, 1881, issued at Manila directed—along with other surcharges—that 10,000 of the 2 Rles. Judicial stamps be surcharged for use at their own value, and that 15,000 one peso brown telegraph stamps be surcharged 8 C. de Peso, both for postal use. Mencarini notes the latter as issued, while Hanciau says they were never made. The writer hereof has never seen or located a copy. The 8 C. surcharge was to be in rose color and the Dos Rles. in Red—according to the decree. It seems very probable—as suggested by C. J. Phillips in commenting on Hanciau's article—that the 2 Rles. stamps were surcharged 8 C. by error instead of the one peso brown, and that, this being at once discovered, the Dos Rles. surcharge was immediately added.

It would thus be perfectly possible for some of the stamps to have but the one surcharge—which might be either Dos Rles. or CMOS; in fact Mencarini notes the 8 CMOS. surcharge alone as the main variety, and the 8 CMOS. and Dos Rles. as a sub-variety only—which is wrong, at least so far as intent is concerned.

The UN REAL types used at various times differ as follows:

I. Lettering rather small; UN and REAL close together; no period after P of Pa.; R of REAL narrower at top than at base; wide space between S of CORREOS and letters above and below; ILI of HABILITADO close together. Occurs on Scott's: 98, 99, 119, and 122 only.

II. Lettering larger; DE UN REAL large; letters of REAL close together; no period after P of Pa., and top of P is broad. Occurs on Scott's: 103, 104, 118, 124, 126, 128, and 135, only.

III. Period after P of Pa.; ILI of HABILITADO far apart; both R's of CORREOS narrow, especially the first one. Occurs on Scott's: 93, 97, and 103, only.

IV. Lettering very tall and rather narrow, and of rather evenly shaped block letters; color of surcharge is bright vermilion. Occurs on Scott's No. 129, also on 128.

There is also a type (given as XIV in "The Postage Stamps of the Philippines"), which is now believed to be a counterfeit; the letters are all small and broad, and there is a wide space between all the words; this occurs only on Scott's No. 97, and (in red) on the 8-C. brown of 1880, which latter is not listed nor known as authentic.

A very common counterfeit, which occurs on Scott's Nos. 93, 98, 126 and 129, has a very broad A in Pa., and the dash beneath is 2 mm. long. This type seems to have long been accepted as genuine, especially by European dealers, by some of whom it is still offered as genuine.

ISSUED IN FEBRUARY, 1882.

Regular issue, without any surcharge.

86 2 4-8 C. DE PESO, Ultramarine, Blue, and shades of each. (78).

Essays on cardboard are found in blue, dark red, and brown; printer's waste, showing double impression, one of which is inverted, is known in ultramarine, imperforate.

ISSUED IN MARCH, 1882.

87. 6 2-8 C. DE PESO. Blue-green, yellow-green and shades of each. (82).

ISSUED JULY 19, 1882.

88. 5-C. DE PESO. Pale mauve, lilac, grey, and shades of each. (81).

89. 12 4-8 C. DE PESO. Rose, in great variety of shades. (86).

90. 20 C. DE PESO. Olive bistre and shades. (87).

91. 25 C. DE PESO. Brown and shades. (88.)

Of the above, essays on cardboard are known as follows: 5 C. in mauve; 6 2-8 C. in blue; 12 4-8 C. in blue; 20 C. in violet, and 25 C. in carmine.

The legend on top margins shows that the values for the 2 4-8 C., 5 C., 12 4-8 C., and 20 C. were given in CENTIMOS instead of CENTAVOS DE PESO (which are, however, equivalent), and that all were issued for postage, the legend reading CORREOS for all except the 5 C. which was issued for UNION GENERAL POSTAL.

ISSUED, 1882

(End of year, month, not known).

92. 10 C. DE PESO. Lilac, in shades, and brown-purple. (85).

An essay is found on cardboard, in violet.

ISSUED FEBRUARY 22, 1883.

Surcharged on Postage stamps of 1880-1882.

93. UN REAL, in blue-green, on 5-C. Lilac-grey. Type I. (98). 100,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

c. Surcharge sideways.

A. Same as above, Type I, but in yellow-green surcharge.

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

c. Surcharge sideways.

Both colors of surcharge are included in number given above.

94. UN REAL, in blue-green, on 8-C. Reddish-brown. Type I. (99). 30,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

A. Same as above, but in yellow-green surcharge.

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

As already noted, the red surcharge of UN REAL in another type on the 8-C. red-brown is considered a counterfeit, although it is sometimes found on cancelled copies.

It also appears that, probably through error, a few copies of the 8-C. red-brown were surcharged UN REAL, in Type I, but in black instead of green; they were utilized by including them in the supply surcharged 20 CMOS. in black, none being now known without the second surcharge.

Surcharged on Derecho Judicial stamps of 1878.

95. UN REAL, in green, on 10 Curatos Bistre. Type I. (122). 20,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

Surcharged on Postage stamps of 1880.

96. 20 CMOS., in black, on 8-C. Reddish-brown. One type only. (92). 20,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

A. Same, but with additional surcharge UN REAL. Type I, in black.

See note on No. 93, above.

Surcharged on Telegraph stamps of 1882.

97. 20 CMOS., in black, on 250 Mils. Ultramarine. One type only. (133). 10,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

It is believed that very few of this issue were used, as copies are very rare in a genuine surcharge and without the additional surcharge of UN REAL in red, which was applied in June, 1883, to all remaining on hand unused; the doubly surcharged are quite common.

It appears that, through error, a few copies of the above were surcharged in red, as Mencarini quotes this variety with the additional surcharge of UN REAL, in black, as well as the normal 20 CMOS. in black with the same UN REAL surcharge.

There is quite a common counterfeit of the 20 CMOS. surcharge, in which the 0 of 20 and the C of CMOS. are too broad, and quite round instead of being square-shaped as in the genuine. This is often encountered alone on the 250 Mils., and with a counterfeit UN REAL surcharge in red on the same stamp. It is never seen on the 8-C. red-brown, though the same type of surcharge was used for both. As there were but 30,000 stamps in both of these surcharged issues, no reason is known why a second type should have been used, or, if used, why it should appear only on a rarity while all of the genuine in the double surcharge (20 CMOS. and UN REAL) are in the common type, like the 8-C. red-brown.

Mencarini also lists the 20 CMOS. black surcharge with an additional surcharge of DOS Rles. in black; Kohl and Friederich list it with an additional surcharge of DOS Rles. in red, but all are believed to be bogus. Friederich also list a 20 CMOS. surcharge in yellow; this, however, is believed to be the "GIRO" (for use on Bank Checks) surcharge on the 250 Mils., which is said to have been occasionally used postally.

98. DOS Rles., in red, on 250 Mils. Ultramarine. Type I. (132). 40,000.

a. Double surcharge.

Mencarini lists this with an additional surcharge of UN REAL in black.



I.

There are VII known types of the DOS Rles. surcharge, as follows:

I. All letters small and well-formed; period after Rles. Occurs only on Scott's Nos. 123 and 132.

III. H of HABILITADO is broad; D of DOS is small, and S is inverted; A of Pa. is broad. Occurs only on Scott's No. 94.

IV. H of HABILITADO is long and narrow; all letters are taller than in preceding types; A of Pa. is narrow; D and O of HABILITADO are quite square in shape. Occurs on Scott's Nos. 94 and 134 only.

V. P of Pa. broad and quite heavy; R of Rles. short and broad, and L is rather open. Occurs only on Scott's No. 94, and is rare.

VI. R of Rles. resembles an A, and L is large; D and G of HABILITADO are broad and far apart; this surcharge measures 16 mm. horizontally, while all of the others are 15 mm., or less. Occurs only on Scott's No. 94, and is very rare.

VII. P of Pa. is very narrow, and A rather broad; B of HABILITADO is narrow, and D is quite round; words of DE DOS Rles. are closer together than in Type II, and the D's are quite round.

This type occurs only on the second re-engraving of the 2 4-8 C. Ultramarine, and is the only type occurring on that stamp, which is not listed separately by Scott.

CHAPTER XV.

1883-1885.

ISSUED JUNE 4, 1883.

Surcharged on Postage stamps of 1880-2.

99. UN REAL, in red, on 2-C. Rose. Type II. (103). 10,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

c. Pair, one without surcharge.

A. Same as above, but in Type III.

a. Double surcharge.

100. UN REAL., in red, on 5 C. Lilac-grey and shades. Type II. (104). 6,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

c. Surcharged sideways.

Mencarini lists an UN REAL, in red, on 20 C. Olive-bistre, in this type, giving the number issued as 10,000. The only copy seen by the writer was unused, and the surcharge seemed genuine. As it is not listed by any other known authority, its status is still undetermined. Dangerous forgeries in vermilion instead of carmine on unused stamps have recently appeared.



III.

IV.

II

V.

VI.

II. Period after Rles.; H of HABILITADO broader at top than at base; D of DE resembles an O, and is smaller than E; P of Pa., is narrow at top. Occurs only on Scott's No. 94, and is rather scarce.

Surcharged on Derechos De Firma stamps of 1878.

101. UN REAL, in red, on 200 Mils. Green. Type IV. (129). 10,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

102. UN REAL, in red, on Un Peso Green. Type II. (128). 10,000.

A. Same as above, but in Type IV. (Only two copies now known).



103. UN REAL, in red, on 10 Pesetas yellow-brown. Type II. (126). 4,000.

Kohl and Friederich list this stamp as also found with same surcharge in black.

Surcharged on Derecho Judicial stamps of 1882.

104. UN REAL, in red, on 12 4-8 C. Lilac-grey. Type II. (124). 30,000.

- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.

Mencarini also lists this surcharge as applied to the 1 Real Green Derecho Judicial stamp of 1878, and gives the number as 10,000; he also notes a sub-variety with double surcharge of UN REAL, one being in red and the other in black.

Surcharged on Telegraph stamps of 1882.

Already surcharged 20 CMOS., in black; No. 96 above.

105. UN REAL, in red, on 250 Mils. Ultramarine. Type II. (135). 10,000.

- a. Inverted red surcharge.
- b. Double red surcharge.

"The Postage Stamps of the Philippines" gives the date of this second surcharge as February 22, 1883, which is the date of the original 20 CMOS. surcharge. While that may possibly be correct, it is deemed more probable that this red surcharge was applied at the same time as the others of the same type.

Gibbons lists this UN REAL surcharge as found alone on the 250 Mils., but all copies seen by the writer have been counterfeits. It is quite possible, however, that this may be found in the genuine type, as stamps which had escaped the 20 CMOS. surcharge may have received this one, or some unsurcharged sheets may have now been surcharged. In the same manner the stamps known with the 20 CMOS. surcharge alone may have been stamps which escaped the later surcharge, or from sheets sold or used before the later surcharge was applied.



Surcharged on Derecho Judicial stamps of 1878.

106. 16 CTOS., in yellow (or greenish-yellow), on 2 Reales Blue. One type only. (121). 10,000.

- a. Double surcharge.

Surcharged on Postage stamps of 1880.

107. 8 CMOS., in blue-green, on 2-C. Carmine. One type only. (95). 50,000.

- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.
- c. Pair, one without surcharge.

As shown by the surcharge, this issue was for Postal Union use.

Hanciau and Mencarini list the above with an additional surcharge of UN REAL in red. Friederich and Senf list a similar double surcharge, except that the UN REAL is also in green. Copies of the latter seen by the writer have all been counterfeits, though the genuine may perhaps be found also.*

Kohl lists the 8 CMOS. surcharge, in red, on the 2-C. Carmine also.

108. DOS Rles., in black, on 2 4-8 C. Ultramarine. Type II. (94). 50,000.

- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.
- A. Same as above, but in Type III.
- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.
- c. Double surcharge, one inverted.
- B. Same as above, but in Type IV.
- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.
- c. Same as above, with additional surcharge of 8 CMOS., in black, inverted.
- C. Same as above, but in Type V.
- D. Same as above, but in Type VI.

It will be noted that, although but 50,000 stamps of the original plate of this value are given as surcharged, five separate types of the surcharge were apparently used, although in other cases (for example, No. 107 above), a similar number seem to have been surcharged with a single type or die. This is especially curious as but one of these types (IV) is very common, another (III) is much less so, another (II) is rather scarce, while the others (V and VI), are very rare, but few copies of either being now known. If this number of dies were used to hasten the surcharging because of urgent need for this value, it would also be true that all should have been used on approximately equal numbers of the stamps, which should accordingly be of about equal rarity now. The explanation may be, however, that the number given above was for the first issue only, and that the other dies were used on later (perhaps small) issues of which no record has been found to give the numbers surcharged.

It is also possible that a part, or all, of some of the issues were not used but were on hand in

*Mr. J. M. Bartels believes that the 8 CMOS over UN REAL (both in green), on 2C Carmine, a copy of which is in his collection is unquestionably genuine, and that a number of others exist.

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the storehouse in 1889 when all surcharged remainders were destroyed.

Type VII, on the second re-engraving, will be listed later at date the issue was made.

109. DOS RLES., in black, on 250 Mils. Ultramarine. Type IV. (134). 30,000.

- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.
- c. With additional surcharge on 20 CMOS., in black (No. 96, above).

According to Mencarini, a similar surcharge upon the same stamp was issued in Feb., 1883, in grey instead of in black.

ISSUED IN OCTOBER, 1883.



Surcharged on Postage stamps of 1880.

110. 10 CUARTOS, in green, on 2-C. Carmine. One type only. (96). 10,000.

- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.
- c. Double surcharge, one inverted.
- d. Surcharged sideways.

Kohl lists the same surcharge as found in black.

Hancianu and Mencarini state that there were two types of this surcharge, but this is improbable in view of the small number surcharged. The other types occasionally seen are considered counterfeits.

111. UN REAL, in green, on 2-C. Carmine. Type II. (97). 10,000.

- a. Double surcharge.

Mencarini gives date of this surcharge as June 4, 1883, while Hancianu does not note it at all. As the type is the same as for 112 it is probable both were issued at same time.

A counterfeit of this surcharge has already been noted. Many of this issue are found punched, having been used on telegrams.

112. UN REAL, in black, on 2-C. Carmine. Type III. (93). 4,000(?).

As practically all known copies of this issue are punched, it is believed the issue was intended for telegraphic use, and that few copies were used postally. Because of the small number in

this issue, this stamp is quite rare in any condition. The counterfeit with broad A in Pa. is quite commonly seen.

Mencarini lists the above with an additional surcharge of DOS Rles., in red. Hancianu notes this also, but does not give color of DOS Rles. surcharge.

113. 16 CTOS., in red, on 2 4-8 C. Ultramarine. (102). 33,000.

a. Double surcharge.
surcharged on Derecho Judicial stamps of 1882.

114. UN REAL, in black, on 12 4-8-C. Bluish lilac. Type II. (118).

- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.

This surcharge seems to have been made with a die badly worn from frequent use, as would be expected from the type used. It is probable that this issue, like No. 112, was intended for telegraphic use, as a large portion of those found have the punch cancellation.

Mencarini lists an UN REAL surcharge in black on the 250 Mils. Ultramarine Telegraph stamp as having been issued in Oct., 1883, and gives the number surcharged as 15,000. He also notes those varieties:

UN REAL, in black, and 20 CMOS., in black.

UN REAL, in black, and 20 CMOS. in red, inverted.

UN REAL, in black, and DOS Rles., in red.

Friderich also lists the UN REAL in black with DOS RLES., in black, on the same stamp.

From the number of the varieties quoted, it would appear that all unused former surcharges on this stamp were drawn upon for this surcharge. If this surcharge was actually made as stated, it probably was never issued for use, and was among the stamps destroyed in 1889. No other explanation is known why, if ever really surcharged, copies are now so rarely if ever found.

ISSUED IN NOVEMBER, 1883.

Regular issue, without any surcharge. In third engraving of the original type. Stamps typographed, and perforated 14 as usual.

115. No. 2 4-8 C. Ultramarine. Blue and shades of each. (79.)

There are four types (commonly called the original state and three retouches, or re-engravings) of the Alfonso XII design, which may be distinguished as follows:

I. Original state. The opening in the hair above the temple is narrow and pointed.

II. First retouch. The opening in the hair is wider and a trifle rounded; the lock of hair above the forehead is shaped like a broad V; it ends in a point; there is a faint white line below it; the line surrounding the medallion is thin except at the upper right, and does not touch the lower line of label containing FILIPINAS.

III. Second retouch. The opening in the hair is still wider and more rounded; the lock of hair above forehead is rounded, not pointed, at bottom, and does not extend so far downward on forehead: the white line below is thicker and more noticeable.

IV. Third retouch. The opening in the hair forms a semi-circle; the lock of hair above forehead is nearly straight, having only a slight wave at bottom; the white line below is broader than before.

The 2 4-8 C. is the only stamp occurring in more than one of the types described above; it is found in all except the third retouch.

ISSUED FEBRUARY 24, 1885.



Surcharged on Derecho Judicial stamps of 1882.

116. 6 2-8 CENT., in red to rose, an 12 4-8 C. Lilac-grey. One type only. (125). 8,000.

Mencarini lists an "8 2-8" error in above surcharge; this, however, is due merely to defective printing.

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.



Surcharged on Postage stamp of 1886.

117. DOS RILES., in black, on 2 4-8 C. Blue (second retouch). Type VII. 25,000.

As will be noted, this stamp was issued with surcharge at an earlier date than without surcharge, which is quite unique.

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1886.

In second re-engraving of the type.

Reguar issue, without any surcharge. Typographed, and perforated 14.

118. 1-8 DE -CENTAVO. Green and shades. (401).

The upper label bears the word IMPRESOS showing issue for use in mailing newspapers.

An essay is known on cardboard in blue.

119. 2 4-8 C. Blue, slate-blue, and shades of each. (80).



This stamp is the last of the many issues during the reign of King ALFONSO XII, having been sent to Manila before his death, which occurred on November 25, 1885.

PART VI.

REGENCY OF QUEEN MARIA CHRISTINA DURING THE MINORITY OF REIGN OF KING ALFONSO XIII.

CHAPTER XVI.

1886-93.

On November 29, 1879, King Alfonso XII had married, as a second wife, Maria Christina of Austria, who thus became Queen of Spain. At the time of the death of Alfonso XII, on November 25, 1885, the Queen had borne two daughters and there were expectations of another child to be born later. The Queen was, therefore, appointed Regent pending decision as to the successor to the throne, and so continued during the minority of this posthumous child, the present King Alfonso XIII, who was born on May 17, 1886.

The effigy of the infant King did not appear on the stamps of Spain until 1889, when an issue was also made for all Spanish colonies somewhat resembling the Spanish design and in uniform type except as to the designation of the colony in the upper label; this issue reached Manila in time to be placed in use on January 1, 1890.

The then current issues were meanwhile continued in use except that surcharges became necessary from time to time as various values became temporarily exhausted.

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.



Surcharged on Postage stamps of 1883-6.

120. UN CENTO., in red (lake), on 2 4-8 C. Pale blue (of 1883). (100). 50,000.

A. Same as above, but on second re-engraving (of 1886). (101).

121. 10 CENTS., in black or greenish-black, on 2 4-8 C. Pale blue (of 1883). Type I. (90). 130,000.

A. Same as above, but in Type II.

B. Same as above, in Type I, but on second re-engraving. (91).

C. Same as last (B), but in Type II.

There is but one type of the UN CENTO. surcharge; of the 10 CENTS. there are two types, differing as follows:

I. S of CENTS. is close to T. This is the common type.

II. S of CENTS. is much farther from T. This type is quite rare.

There were two printings of the 10 CENTS. surcharge: 30,000 on September 1, and 100,000 on November 12, 1886.

The UN CENTO. surcharge is now about equally common to both the first and second retouches of the 2 4-8 C. stamp. A very few sheets of the 1883 issue (first retouch) seem to have been included in the supply surcharged 10 CENTS., as an occasional copy is found in each of the two types of the latter surcharge. They are very rare, however.

ISSUED IN APRIL, 1887.

Regular issue, without surcharge. Third retouch; perforated 14.

122. 50 MILESIMAS, Light Ochre, and shades. (137).

Surcharged on Postage stamps of 1883-6.

123. 8 CENT., in magenta, on 2 4-8 C. Pale blue (of 1883). Type I. (105). 300,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

c. Pair, one without surcharge.

A. Same as above, but in Type II.

B. Same as above, but in Type III and in carmine.

C. Same surcharge, in magenta, on 2 4-8 C. Blue (of 1886). Type I. (106).

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

c. Double inverted surcharge.

D. Same as last, but in Type II.

E. Same as last, but in Type III and in carmine.

a. Double surcharge.

F. Same as last, but in Type IV and in magenta.

Gibbons lists a 5 CENT. surcharge of this type but does not designate upon which retouch it occurs. As no copies have been seen the status of this stamp is unknown.

The four types of this surcharge, 8 CENT., differ as follows:

I. Oval is 20x17½ mm.; lettering is small; there is a period after both GRAL. and CENT. This is the commonest variety.

II. Oval is 21x18¼ mm.; 8 CENT. in tall figures and letters; no period after GRAL. or CENT. A scarce type.



I.

II.

III.

IV.

III. Oval is $21 \times 18\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; lettering smaller than Type II; period after GRAL., but not after CENT; color of surcharge is always in carmine. A scarce type.

IV. Oval is $20\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; has period after GRAL. and CENT., like Type I, which it most resembles, but differs as follows: Bottom line of

L of GRAL is very short, and the period following is farther from base of P of POSTAL; ornaments before and after HABILITADO are larger, and IL are farther apart. The scarcest type.

It will be noted that all of the surcharges for 1886-7 have been for foreign mail under Postal Union rules.

ISSUED IN JANUARY, 1888.

Regular issue, without surcharge, of first re-touch, and perforated 14.

124. UN C. DE PESO. Dull grey-green and shades. (138 a).

This issue has marginal legend CORREOS, it is a rather blurred impression which differs markedly from the clear bright impression of the pale grey-green printed for Postal Union use (UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL on margin), which was probably never issued for use except after being surcharged on June 27, 1888.



125. 6-C. DE PESO. Reddish-brown and shades. (139).

ISSUED FEBRUARY 27, 1888.

Surcharged on Postage stamps of 1887-8.

126. 2 4-8 CMOS., in magenta, on 50 MILESI-MAS ochre. (110). 34,225.

- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.

ISSUED JUNE 27, 1888.



127. 2 4-8 CMOS., in magenta, on UN C. DE PESO. Pale grey-green. (107). 50,000.

- a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

c. Pair, one without surcharge.

A. Same stamp, but without surcharge.

B. Same surcharge, but on dull grey-green (No. 124 above).

It is said that a few copies are known of this surcharge on the UN C. of the CORREOS issue; these must be very rare however. While the clear impression is believed never to have been issued for use without surcharge, copies are occasionally, but rarely, found without surcharge. The Worthington collection contains a block of four of this stamp without surcharge and another block in which one stamp has no surcharge.

128. 2 4-8 CMOS., in magenta, on 5-C. DE PESO. Lilac-grey. (108). 50,000.

Surcharged on Telegraph stamps of 1888.

129. 2 4-8 CMOS., in magenta, on UN C. DE PESO. Pale bistre. (136). 50,000.

a. Double surcharge.

Surcharged on Derechos De Firma stamps of 1880.

130. 2 4-8 CMOS., in magenta, on 200 MILs. Green. (130). 50,000.

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

Surcharged on Postage stamps of 1885-1888.

131. 2 4-8 CMOS., in magenta, on 1-8 DE C. Bright green. (109). 219,500.

a. Double surcharge.

This is the newspaper stamp with "FILIPas. IMPRESOS" in upper label.

132. 2 4-8 CMOS., in magenta, on 10 C. DE PESO. Bright green. (111). 110,000.

a. Double surcharge.

A. Same stamp, but without any surcharge. (84).

As already stated in commenting on the issue of 1880, most authorities have accepted the 10 C. Green as issued at that time, but not placed in use until surcharged. This seems incredible, however, when one considers all the surcharged issues of these eight years and the improbability of such a large supply not having been utilized if

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available. Moreover, if this supply was available, there would appear no reason for the surcharged issue of 10 C. for Postal Union use in 1886 (No. 121, above), as the 10 C. Green was issued for Postal Union use, as shown by marginal legend. See note following No. 75.

On the other hand we find two other issues of 1888 in green and for Postal Union uses, viz.: the UN C. pale grey-green and the 10 C. green Telegraph stamp, both of which had marginal legend of UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL, and which were also utilized for surcharging. It therefore appears more probable that the 10 C. green (132A above), was also issued in 1888 instead of 1880, and that all of them were surcharged in the same color and with the same value so that there would be no necessity for distinguishing them apart which would have been more or less troublesome had they been used for their separate face values.*

As the unsurcharged 10 C. green is known in block of four as well as in single copies, it is probable that a few sheets escaped the surcharge altogether as well as (perhaps) a few stamps on the sheets which were surcharged.

Copies are frequently seen appearing somewhat faded. These have been exposed or treated to obliterate the surcharge which has entirely disappeared.

Surcharged on Derechos De Firma stamps of 1888.

133. 2 4-8 CMCS., in magenta, on 20 C. DE PESO. Reddish-brown, (131).

All the foregoing 2 4-8 CMCS. surcharges are of the one type, which, as will be noted from the surcharge itself, reads "COMUNICACIONES," instead of "CORREOS," "U. POSTAL," etc., as before. This, and for the first time, marks an issue intended for dual use, for mail and telegraph purposes. Later issues, as well as some cancelling dies, were in some cases also intended for dual use as shown by similar wording.

It is believed that the necessity for these surcharges arose through the exhaustion (largely through surcharging) of the 1886 issue of the same value, which, in unused condition, has been a very scarce stamp until quite recently, when a few sheets seem to have been discovered, probably among sheets of the issues of 1882 and 1886 which had been laid away in dealers' stocks throughout the world.

ISSUED MAY 1, 1889.

Regular issue of newspaper stamps.

In third retouch, and perforated 14.

134. 1 MILa. DE PESO. Rose, pink, and shades of each. (402).

135. 2 MILs. DE PESO. Blue and dull blue. (403).

*Hanciau gives date of issue of 10 C. green at the same time with the 50 Milemos, April, 1887.

136. 5 MILs. Sepia and shades. (404).

The foregoing bear IMPRESOS as part of wording of the upper label as well as upon marginal legend of sheets.

Issued for Medical samples.

MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS on marginal legend.

137. UN C. DE PESO. Bright yellow-green and shades. (138).

Hereafter, in noting purpose of issue as shown by the marginal legend, the indicative words will be used without further description or explanation.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE "RECARGO" SURCHARGES.

With reference to the next issue, "The Postage Stamps of the Philippines," says:

"By decree of the Governor-General, dated December 21, 1887, RECARGO DE CONSUMOS—HABILITADO with new values was surcharged on 2,900,000 stamps of various kinds and denominations for revenue purposes as a tax on provisions or articles of food. In view of the fact that many of these surcharged stamps were left over and no longer needed for their original purpose, it was decreed March 30, 1889, that the remaining 1,858,291 stamps might be used for mail and Telegraph purposes at the value surcharged on them. This decree was ratified by Royal Order June 7, 1889. In an article in *Der Philatelist* for August 15, 1889, Mr. Bandmann, of Manila, is authority for the statement that the stamps surcharged RECARGO DE CONSUMOS were originally intended for tobacco tax stamps, but were never actually used for that purpose. On account of the continued scarcity of the 2 4-8 C. DE PESO postage stamps, the same value surcharged RECARGO DE CONSUMOS was placed on sale for postal use. All other colors of which the supply was much smaller were, by official decree, to be used in the Telegraph service. On account of the great variety of surcharged stamps employed at this time for postage, and innumerable official decrees governing the matter, the post office officials were actually ignorant of what stamps were authorized for postal and what for Telegraph purposes. It seems certain that in the end all stamps with the above surcharge were sent to the provinces and there used for postage. With the exception of the 2 4-8 C. DE PESO, none bearing the RECARGO surcharge were on sale at Manila."

The original decree making these stamps available for postage is quoted by Hanciau and is dated January 29, 1889. It directs that the stamps surcharged (RECARGO, etc.) "shall be put on sale and restored to their original use, that is to say for postage, and for the value indicated upon them of 2 4-8 centimos," the other part of the surcharge becoming void. From this wording two things are apparent—that only the 2 4-8 values were to be used for postage, and, moreover, only

those imprinted on *postage* stamps, as none others would be returning to their original use in postal usage.

The decree of March 30, 1889, also quoted by Hanciau, directs telegraphic use of all higher values than the 2-4-8, and that all of the 2-4-8 values be also used as telegraph stamps except "those that were put on sale by the Post Office, under a decree of the Governor-General dated 29th January last, which will be used solely for postal purposes."

As a matter of fact, however, there is sufficient proof that all values were (or may have been) used postally through ignorance or oversight, and because many telegraph and post offices were united, especially in the small towns.

These stamps were in use, therefore, from January 29 to August 10, 1889.

In this connection, attention is again invited to the Royal Decree of March 22, 1889 (mentioned by Mencarini and quoted in Chapter XIII), directing that, after August 1, 1889, no surcharged stamps would be used for any purpose without Royal sanction in each case. In view of this decree it is probable that the Spanish authorities arranged for the preparation and shipment of ample supplies to Manila, and with a view to their arrival in time to be available by August 1st, so that all surcharged stamps might be withdrawn from use.

For some reason not now known, discontinuance of use was delayed by the following notice (quoted by Hanciau) and not dated, though apparently issued in June or July:—"By a decree dated May 22 last (1889) the Governor-General decided that the stamps with the surcharge *HABILITADO* should be admitted for the franking of letters and telegrams up to August 10. We remind the public that all letters deposited after that date in the post offices or in the letter boxes and bearing *HABILITADO* stamps will not be forwarded."

While investigating these stamps at Manila (1905-7), the writer was told a most illuminating story by a Filipino philatelist, who claimed personal knowledge of the facts. He said that a Spaniard, who had been an official and was about to return to Spain, and who was apparently a philatelist, went one day to the Hacienda to procure stamps to take to Spain as a speculation; that he found twenty-eight packages, consisting largely of Recargo surcharges, done up and marked to be destroyed; that, upon inquiry, the official in charge of the intended destruction informed the departing philatelist that he had to destroy those twenty-eight packages, but that his instructions did not require him to certify as to the exact stamps destroyed or their number; apparently this hint was sufficient for the inquirer, as the story goes on to relate that he went through these packages, took what he cared for, and departed, while the responsible official later destroyed these identical packages and solemnly certified to the fact as required.

Whether or not the foregoing is true, it is undoubtedly typical of the methods of some of the

Manila "philatelists" of that day, when all Spanish officials were close friends and mutually obliging. This is why all "freak" surcharges (in wrong colors, on wrong stamps, etc.) should be most carefully investigated and accepted only on good authority; this is always difficult, and the difficulty greatly increases with the rarity of the stamp in question.

There is no doubt that some Manila philatelists laid away quantities of these surcharges as well as of the issues immediately preceding and following them, as the writer, while in Manila from 1905 to 1907, had little difficulty in procuring full sheets of all except the rarer issues from 1883 to 1888-9, inclusive. This will also explain why so many of the Recargo surcharges are still so common in unused condition. Postally cancelled copies of many varieties are easily found, but the neatness of the cancellations, presence of gum, number found in large blocks, etc., all go to prove that many were cancelled-to-order, perhaps with a view to supplying Continental dealers with the "used" copies they seemed to prefer. Occasionally these surcharges may be found on entire covers, or part of cover, with postal cancellation (sometimes including the registry cancellation), but these are quite rare. There is, no doubt, however, that all values were actually used postally and in entire good faith.

Apparently because of the little known about them and the consequent doubt as to their status, little study seems to have been heretofore devoted to these surcharges. For that very reason, perhaps, the writer has found them an interesting "side-line," in which to specialize; as others may feel similarly inclined, the results of his researches (in which valuable aid has been given by Mr. F. Weik and Mr. J. M. Bartels), are accordingly noted for the benefit of those interested.

There is but one known type of this surcharge for any of the values except the \$0'02 4-8; of the latter there are six distinct types known to be genuine and others which are probably counterfeits. The differences between the various types of the \$0'02 4-8 may be noted as follows:

Type I. Small DE with wide space separating it from words preceding and following: tall, narrow 2, usually with very short tail; very small figures in 4-8, especially the 8; the first 0 of 0'02 4-8 seems shorter and more rounded than the second, which is taller and narrower.

Type II. Like Types I and III, except that DE seems slightly smaller, 8 of 4-8 is markedly larger, there is (usually) a break in the outer oval line opposite DO of *HABILITADO*, and the apostrophe before the second 0 in the value nearly touches the 0; H and B of *HABILITADO* are notably narrower than in preceding types.

Type III. Like Type I, except that 2 (of \$0'02 4-8) usually has longer tail, and the first 0 is taller and narrower than the second; and has narrow U in *CONSUMOS*. Usually also, there is a dent in outer oval line opposite the flower at lower right.

Type IV. Like Types I and II, except that DE seems slightly larger, numerals of value are larger and broader; 4-8 is as in Type III, but closer to 2. The comma (or accent) between the two zeros is very high.

Type V. All lettering between oval lines is larger than in preceding types; DE is larger than before, and is closer to words preceding and following; the flower at right is larger and the O and S are closer to it; there is a marked dent in outer oval line at left; opposite RE of RE-CARGO; all numerals in value are large and broad. Due to blurred printing or injury to the die, the 8 of 4-8 often appears to be a 3, making the value read \$0'02 4-3.

Type VI. Like Type V, except that DE is larger and notably closer to C of CONSUMOS, numerals of value are taller and broader, 4-8 is close to 2, and also close to inner oval line.

It is probable that all of the above types may be found on each of the stamps surcharged with this value; such as have been seen by the writer are noted in the list following, the Roman numbers indicating the types (as above) in which they are known to him.

ISSUED JANUARY 29, 1889.



Surcharged RECARGO DE CONSUMOS HABILITADO and new value.
On Various Postage Stamps.

138. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on UN C. DE PESO Gray-green. (301.) I, II, III, IV, V.
 - a. Inverted surcharge.
 - b. Double surcharge. I.
 - c. Double surcharge inverted. I.
 - d. Pair, one without surcharge.
139. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 2-C. DE PESO rose and shades. (302.) I, II, V.
 - a. Inverted surcharge. V.
 - b. Double surcharge. V.
140. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 2 4-8 C. DE PESO. Blue, second retouch. (305.) I, II, III, IV, V, VI.
 - a. Inverted surcharge. VI.
 - b. Double surcharge. I, VI.
 - A. Same surcharge, but on first retouch. VI.
141. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 5-C. DE PESO. Lilac-gray. (303.) I, II, IV, V, VI.
 - a. Double surcharge. IV.
142. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 50 MILESIMAS. Light Ochre. (306.) III, V.
 - a. Inverted surcharge. III.
 - b. Double surcharge. III.
143. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 12 4-8 C. DE PESO. Rose. (304.) I, IV, V, VI.
 - a. Double surcharge.
144. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 1-8 DE CENTAVO. Green (IMPRESOS). (307.) I, II, IV, V, VI.
 - a. Pair, one without surcharge. IV.
 - b. Double surcharge. IV, VI.

Same surcharge, but on various Telegraph Stamps.
145. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on UN C. DE PESO. Bistre. (308.) II, IV, V, VI.
 - a. Double surcharge. VI.
146. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 2 C. DE PESO, Carmine. (309.) IV, V.
147. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 2 4-8 C. DE PESO. Brown. (310.) I, II, IV, V.
 - a. Double surcharge. IV.
148. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 5 C. DE PESO. Blue. (311.) II, IV, V.
 - a. Inverted surcharge.
 - b. Double surcharge. IV.
 - c. Triple surcharge. IV.
149. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 10 C. DE PESO. Mauve, and red-lilac. (312.) I, II, V.
 - a. Double surcharge. I, II.
150. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 10 C. DE PESO. Green. (313.) I, II, IV, V.
 - a. Double surcharge. IV.
151. \$0'02 4-8, in black, on 20 C. DE PESO. Mauve, red-lilac. (314.) I, II, V, VI.
 - a. Double surcharge. II, VI.
152. \$0'05, in black, on 20 C. DE PESO. Mauve, red-lilac. (315).
 - a. Inverted surcharge.
 - b. Double surcharge.
153. \$0'07 4-8, in black, on 20 C. DE PESO, Mauve, red-lilac. (316).
 - a. Double surcharge.
154. \$0'10, in black, on 20 C. DE PESO. Mauve, red-lilac. (317).
 - a. Double surcharge.
155. \$0'17 4-8, in black, on 20 C. DE PESO. Mauve, red-lilac. (317b).

Surcharge on Derecho Judicial stamps.
156. \$0'11 2-8, in black, on 5 PESOS. Red, Imperforate. (320).
157. \$0'17 4-8, in black, on 5 PESOS. Red, Imperforate. (321).
 - a. Inverted surcharge.
 - b. Double surcharge.
 - c. Double inverted surcharge.
 - d. Pair, one without surcharge.

158. \$0'17 4-8, in black, on 5 PESOS. Deep green, perforated. (Not listed).

A. Same, with added magenta surcharge of same type and value. (322a.)

B. Same, but with magenta surcharge only. (322.)

It is probable that but very few copies of this stamp with the black surcharge alone were ever used; one copy, postally cancelled, is in the writer's collection and is the only one known to him. As the black surcharge was very difficult to distinguish, the same surcharge in magenta was applied with a view to obviating the difficulty, which it did successfully. In applying the second surcharge a few sheets which had not been surcharged in black were also used, but whether through accident or design is not known. In any case all three varieties are known postally used; 158 A, the doubly surcharged, is the most easily found, 158 B is quite rare, while 158 is very rare.

"The Postage Stamps of the Philippines" lists a surcharge of \$0'11 4-8 in black on the 5 PESOS red, imperforate, of which very few copies are known. If genuine this must have been a true error of die, as no such value is known on any Philippines stamp of any department at any period. The copies seen by the writer have a different surcharge from the normal type on the 5 PESOS red (11 2-8), and for this reason, as well as because none of the Manila philatelists had ever heard of such an issue, the writer considers it of very doubtful status.

Scott's Catalogue lists two other values, \$0.07 4-8 and \$0'11 2-8, in black on the 5 Pesos Green, perforated (318 and 319), which, from the prices recently quoted, should be readily found. As a matter of fact the writer has failed to find any copy of either stamp, or to obtain any reliable information of anyone who has, or has seen, either of them.

The following values in the Recargo surcharge are known on the oblong green Giro stamps (for use on Bank checks):

\$0'10, in black, on 75 C. DE PESO.

\$0'10, in black, on UN PESO 50 C.

\$0'11 2-8, in black on 75 C. DE PESO.

\$0'17 4-8, in black, on 7 PESOS 50 C.

\$0'20, in black, on 7 PESOS 50 C.*

These are occasionally found with postal cancellations, but they are believed to have been used only through inadvertence, like telegraph stamps, etc., and hence are not listed.

Mencarini cites, from the decree mentioned, the numbers of some of the above issues as well as the total authorized for postal use. In some cases the information is not sufficiently detailed, and in others it is obviously inaccurate; hence no attempt has been made to indicate relative rarity by quoting any of the numbers given by him.

* Hanciau notes the following additional values:

25c. in black on 7 p. 50c green.

40c. in black on (stamp not known).

75c. in black on 7 p. 50c. green.

1 p. in black on 7 p. 50c. green.

1 p. 25c. in black on (stamp not known).

These, however, the writer has never seen.

CHAPTER XVIII.

1890-1897.

When the Royal Decree of March 22, 1889, was issued directing that no surcharged stamps should be used for any purpose after August 1 of that year, it was probably contemplated that the forthcoming issue bearing the effigy of the young King (the so-called "Baby-head" issue) would be ready for use by that date. As usual, however, there was delay in the arrival of the supplies at Manila, and it was not until January 1, 1890, that these stamps were actually placed in use. This terminated finally the era of surcharged issues; and it is said that all dies used for surcharging former issues were destroyed in August, 1889, as well as all surcharged stamps remaining on hand. In view, however, of the generally loose condition of affairs already noted, it would not be surprising if some of these dies passed into unofficial hands and have since been used to provide some of the "rarities" listed by Continental catalogues.

Of the regular issues from 1890 to 1896, Mencarini says: "It has been possible to classify the stamps of Alfonso XIII, as there are in the storehouses itemized statements of supplies corresponding with books of the Central Office. I have thus been able to establish facts heretofore unknown, and to furnish the number of stamps received here from the Sociedad del Timbre of Madrid."

The numbers assigned therein to the various succeeding issues to 1896 are those given by Mencarini, in his work printed that year, as a result of his researches; they are believed to be quite generally accurate. Full sheets of these issues having been available for examination, it is possible not only to describe the various settings and the changes therein, but also to classify the various shades or colors of the same value according to the purpose for which issued as shown by the legend on the top margin of the sheets, all of which have already been described and sufficiently explained. It is perhaps needless to add that all of these stamps were used more or less indiscriminately and without regard to purpose of issue.

The new design differs from that for the Alfonso XII issues principally in the head portrayed and in the corner convolutions of the ornamental line outside the oval surrounding the head. These stamps are typographed from settings of individual clichés, on wove paper of varying texture, and are perforated 14 as usual.

In 1892 a new cliché appears, differing slightly from the previous one, and giving two varieties, or types, of some of the later issues. Curiously enough in some of the settings both clichés were used, sometimes as separate panes, at others as halves of the same pane; and in a few cases a single cliché of the first type appears in a half pane of the second type. The difference between the two types is principally noticeable in the upper right corner and directly below the S of FILIPINAS. In type I the "cups" of the scroll are shaded more or less heavily, while in type II there

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is no shading at all in the "cups" which consist of only a thin scroll line.

In listing these stamps the type (as above) in which each occurs will be noted, and also description of any variation from the normal setting of the sheet in one pane of 100 stamps (10x10), all in one type, with marginal legend "FILIPINAS. —CORREOS.—100 sellos de 2 4-8 centavos (or its equivalent, centimos) de peso."

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1890.



Regular issue, without surcharge.

IMPRESOS.

159. 1-8 DE CENTAVO, violet, blackish violet, and shades. I. (405). 4,000,000.

CORREOS.

160. 2 4-8 C. DE PESO, blue, in shades. I. (141). 6,000,000.

Two panes of 100 stamps each, with legend over each pane.

161. 5 C. DE PESO, slate-green, in shades. I. (143). 120,000.

a. Blur between 5 and C.

All of the 5 C. values of this design are of the first type, and all were printed from the same plate, as is proved by the recurrence in all sheets of the defective cliché which gives the variety noted above, and which is always found in the same position, No. 37 in sheet (seventh stamp from left in fourth row).

162. 10 C. DE PESO, blue-green and shades. I. (145). 80,000.

163. 12 4-8 C. DE PESO, pale green, yellow-green. I. (146). 525,000.

164. 20 C. DE PESO, lilac-rose, rose pink, deep rose pink. I. (147). 30,000.

165. 25 C. DE PESO, light sepia and shades. I. (148). 80,000.

UNION GENERAL POSTAL.

166. 2 C. DE PESO, lake and shades. I. (140). 1,020,000.

167. 5 C. DE PESO, indigo, pale indigo. I. (142). 620,000.*

a. Blur between 5 and C.

* Hanciau gives this as issued for Island (interior) postage and this slate green shade (161) as for foreign use; this is erroneous, as shown by the marginal headings, and these are here noted correctly.

168. 8 C. DE PESO, pale yellow-green and shades. I. (144). 500,000.

ISSUED JUNE 12, 1890.*

IMPRESOS.

169. 1 MILA. DE PESO, deep violet, black violet. I. (406). 2,000,000.

a. Imperforate.

170. 2 MILS. DE PESO, black violet, violet, and shades. I. (407). 1,000,000.

171. 5 MILS. DE PESO, black violet, violet, and shades. I. (408). 1,000,000.

a. Imperforate. I.

By telegraphic order of the Minister of Colonies, under date of June 13, 1892, unused remainders of this issue were reissued and made available for postage, along with the new issue of that date, as follows: 1 MILA., 1,601,455; 1-8 DE C., 3,167,556; 2 MILS., 801,255. These are not listed separately, as the reissue could be distinguished only by dated postmarks, and all IMPRESOS issues are quite scarce in used condition.

ISSUED APRIL 20, 1891.

CORREOS.

172. 5 C. DE PESO, blue-green. I. 240,000.

a. Blur between 5 and C.

This is quite a different shade from Scott's No. 173.

173. 12 4-8 C. DE PESO, yellow-green. I. (146). 100,000.

This is a deeper shade than No. 163 above.

174. 20 C. DE PESO, salmon-pink, in shades. I. (150). 100,000.

175. 25 C. DE PESO, indigo, deep blue. I. 151a). 40,000.

This is on thin, transparent paper, and with colorless gum.

COMUNICACIONES.

176. 10 C. DE PESO, lilac-rose. I. (149). 30,000.

Like the 25 C. (No. 175) this is on thin paper, and the gum is white, thin, and evenly spread—not streaky.

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1892.

IMPRESOS.

177. 1 MILA. DE PESO, pale dull green. I. (410). 10,000.

178. 1-8 DE CENTAVO, pale dull green. I. (409). 10,000.

179. 2 MILS. DE PESO, pale dull green. I. (411). 6,000.

180. 5 MILS. DE PESO, pale dull green. I. (412). 5,000.

* This is the date given by Mencarini, though Hanciau gives the date of issue as January 1, 1890.

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MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS.

181. UN C. DE PESO, dull violet and shades.
II. (152). 100,000.

- a. FILIPINA'S.
b. FILIPINAS].

It will be noted that this is the first stamp to appear with the new cliché (or in type II), and that it alone is used in the setting. The varieties noted above are caused by defective individual clichés, which are found in all subsequent settings of the UN C. also, though not always in the same positions. In the settings for the UN C. violet and the UN C. rose (of 1894) these varieties appear as follows: *a* is No. 14 (fourth stamp from left in second row) and *b* is No. 28 (eighth stamp in third row). Both issues were therefore from the same plate or setting, while the UN C. green and UN C. lake (or claret) of 1897 were from a second plate or setting, as is shown by the appearance of a variety of *a* as No. 17 instead of No. 14, while *b* is still found as No. 28. Both varieties may, therefore, be found in the same block of four of the UN C. green or lake issues, which is not true of the violet or rose.

CORREOS.

182. 12 4-8 C. DE PESO, yellow-orange and shades. I. (159). 600,000.

UNION GENERAL POSTAL.

183. 2 C. DE PESO, light violet. I. (153). 6,000,000.

- a. Imperforate.

- A. Same as above, but in Type II.

- a. Imperforate.

This is the first appearance of both types in the same sheet; there are three panes of 50 stamps each (5 x 10); over each pane is the legend "FILIPINAS.—UNION GENERAL POSTAL," and immediately below is "150 sellos de 2 centavos de peso." The center pane is of Type II, while both other panes are of Type I.

184. 5 C. DE PESO, light chrome-green. I. 300,000.

- a. Blur between 5 and C.

It will be noted that there were in all six issues of the 5 C. in various shades of green, as follows: Three issues for UNION GENERAL POSTAL (1892, 1894 and 1896); two issues for CORREOS 1891 and 1894), and one for COMUNICACIONES (1892). Scott's Catalogue lists all of these under two numbers (155 and 173), which leaves the others to be considered as shades merely. Study of dated cancellations, shades, paper and gum, and comparison with other stamps of the various issues, permits of assignment of individual copies to their proper issues with what is believed to be great accuracy. It is admitted, however, that it is impossible to do this through mere description of the color shade, as this varies considerably in the same issue, especially where it was a large one. While of little interest to the general collector, the specialist will find a great fascination in the effort to procure dated copies of the various issues and to match them with the proper shades in unused copies.

185. 8 C. DE PESO, ultramarine. I. (157). 250,000.

- a. Imperforate.

COMUNICACIONES.

186. 2 C. DE PESO, deep violet. I. (Not listed separately). 6,000,000.

- A. Same as above, but in Type II.

The setting for this stamp is the same as for No. 183 above, except for COMUNICACIONES instead of UNION GENERAL POSTAL and "50" instead of "150" "sellos, etc."

187. 2 4-8 C. DE PESO, grey-olive, olive-grey. I. (154). 6,000,000.

The setting is the same as for No. 186, except that all panes are of Type I.

188. 5 C. DE PESO, grey-green, sage-green, and shades. I. (155). 240,000.

- a. Blur between 5 and C.

This stamp is quite common, and may readily be distinguished by the smooth brown gum.

189. 6 C. DE PESO, violet-brown and shades. II. (156). 180,000.

190. 10 C. DE PESO, pale lake. I. (149). 880,000.

This may be distinguished from No. 176 above by the thicker paper and smooth brownish gum; it is also the only issue of the 10 C. which is said to appear in both types.

191. 15 C. DE PESO, reddish-brown. I. (160). 200,000.

- a. Imperforate.

Hanciau notes, among the issues of 1892-3 the following, for which no other authority is known:

- 40 C. DE PESO, blue-grey.
80 C. DE PESO, orange.

Of these the editor of the Monthly Journal says: "These were chronicled in the early part of 1892, together with a 6m. de peso, *rose*, but we have heard nothing of them since."

Besides the above, Hanciau notes a 5 C. DE PESO, violet brown as in the foregoing issue as well as in the issue of 1896. The editor's note as to this is: "We find that we chronicled, on the authority of ———, a 5 C. *brown-violet* in July, 1893, and, on the same authority, a 5 C. *lilac-brown* in March, 1896."

Mencarini—who was at Manila during the years in question—should be first-hand authority, and the writer has followed his listing accordingly. He believes that the issues of the above for 1893 may have been intended, and even announced, but that they were never really issued. The 5 C. has, however, been seen by the writer in the brown-violet shade.

192. 20 C. DE PESO, pale sepia. I. (161). 40,000.

- A. Same, but in dull brown and greyish-brown.
No. 192 is very poorly printed, perhaps from

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badly worn plates; No. 192A is a much better printing and is probably a later issue, as it seems to have the paper and gum of succeeding issues. It is not known whether the figures given include the later printing, though probably not.

193. 25 C. DE PESO, dull blue and shades. I. (151). 100,000.

This may be distinguished from No. 175 above not only by the lighter shade and worn plate, but also by the thicker paper and thick white gum.

ISSUED JUNE 13, 1893.

IMPRESOS.

194. 1 MILA. DE PESO, emerald-green and shades. I. 35,000.
195. 1-8 CENTAVO, emerald-green and shades. I. 90,000.
196. 2 MILS. DE PESO, emerald-green and shades. I. 15,000.

This issue is not listed separately by Scott's Catalogue.

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1894.

IMPRESOS.

197. 1 MILA. DE PESO, olive-grey and shades. I. (415). 600,000.
a. Imperforate.
198. 1-8 DE CENTAVO, red-brown and shades. I. (414). 2,500,000.
199. 2 MILS. DE PESO, olive-grey and shades. I. (416). 500,000.
200. 5 MILS. DE PESO, olive-grey and shades. I. (417). 200,000.

Each sheet of the above has two panes of 50 stamps each (5 x 10).

CORREOS.

201. 2 C. DE PESO, lake. I. (140). 6,000,000.
a. Imperforate.

A. Same as above, but in Type II.

a. Imperforate.

This stamp was used in two printings from different plates. The first printing had two panes (5x10 each), the left pane being in Type I and the right pane in Type II. In the second printing there was but one pane (10 x 10), the left half being in Type II and the right half in Type I. From this printing horizontal pairs may be had, from the middle of the sheet, showing both types.

In making up the setting for the second printing, one cliché of Type I was accidentally placed among those of the second type in the left half of the pane; it is to be found as the second stamp from the left in the seventh row, No. 62 on the sheet.

Of the imperf. one sheet was found among the remainders.

202. 5 C. DE PESO, emerald-green, sage-green, and shades. I. 240,000.
203. 6 C. DE PESO, red-orange and shades. I. (164). 100,000.
204. 10 C. DE PESO, lake and shades. I. (158). 850,000.

Two panes, 5 x 10 each, to the sheet.

205. 15 C. DE PESO, rose and shades. II. (166). 200,000.

206. 20 C. DE PESO, violet, violet-black, and shades. I. (167). 80,000.

UNION GENERAL POSTAL.

207. 2 C. DE PESO, pale sepia and shades. I. (163). 300,000.

A. Same as above, but in Type II.

The setting for this stamp is the same as for the second printing of No. 201 above, and the same varieties are to be found.

208. 5 C. DE PESO, pale green and shades. I. 200,000.

a. Blur between 5 and C.

209. 8 C. DE PESO, lake-brown, chocolate, and shades. I. (165). 400,000.

a. Blur in lower loop of 8.

The variety listed is due to a defective cliché and is not found in the later issue in similar color. There seems, however, no sure way of distinguishing ordinary single copies of these two issues apart. In general it may be said that in this issue the brown predominates in the color, while in the later issue there is more of the lake shade and the gum is whiter and more crackly. This issue is not known in imperforate condition.

ISSUED APRIL 25, 1895.

MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS.

210. UN C. DE PESO, rose, rose-carmine, and shades. II. Tick paper. (168). 5,000.

a. FILIPINA'S.

b. FILIPINAS[.

A. Rose-pink and shades. II. Thin paper. (168a). 15,000.

a. FILIPINA'S.

b. FILIPINAS[.

It is probable (see note on No. 225, later) that the rose-carmine on thick paper is the issue listed by Mencarini as placed in use on January 1, 1894.

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1896.

IMPRESOS.

211. 1 MILA. DE PESO, dull ultramarine. II. (419). 1,500,000.

212. 1/8 DE CENTAVO, light indigo. II. (418). 1,200,000.

213. 2 MILS. DE PESO, pale sepia and shades. I. (420). 700,000.

214. 5 MILS. DE PESO, pale blue-green and shades. I. (421). 200,000.

No. 211 above is in a setting of three panes to the sheet, the middle pane having 80 stamps (8 x 10), the others 60 each (6 x 10). The setting of the other values is not definitely known.

MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS.

- 215 UN C. DE PESO, blue-green and shades. II. (169). 40,000.

a. FILIPINA'S.

b. FILIPINAS[.

See also note under No. 181 above.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

20,000 of these were issued on January 1, and 20,000 in a darker shade were issued in October of the same year.

CORREOS.

216. 2 C. DE PESO, ultramarine, blue and shades. II. (170). 4,000,000.
 217. 5 C. DE PESO, Violet-brown and shades. I. (172). 160,000.
 a. Blur between 5 and C.
 218. 6 C. DE PESO, Carmine-rose and shades. II. (174). 25,000.

10,000 of the above were in a dark shade issued October 1896.

219. 10 C. DE PESO, reddish-brown. II. (175). 1,000,000.
 220. 15 C. DE PESO, blue-green and shades. II. (176). 200,000.
 221. 20 C. DE PESO, Red-orange and shades. I. (177). 110,000.

10,000 of the above were issued in October, 1896.

UNION GENERAL POSTAL.

222. 2 C. DE PESO, light grey-brown. II. (171). 250,000.
 a. Imperforate.
 223. 5 C. DE PESO, blue-green. I. (173). 30,000.
 a. Blur between 5 and C.
 b. Imperforate.

10,000 of the above were in a dark shade issued in October, 1896.

224. 8 C. DE PESO, pale lake-brown and shades. I. 250,000.
 a. Colon instead of period after C of 8 C.
 b. Imperforate.

See note under No. 209 above.

ISSUED IN 1897 (Month Unknown).

MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS.

225. UN C. DE PESO, lake and shades. II. (178). 5,000.
 a. FILIPINA'S.
 b. FILIPINAS.

A considerable degree of uncertainty surrounds the issue of this stamp, and used copies with clearly dated cancellations are so very scarce as to have prevented the date of issue being as yet definitely settled. Scott's catalogue lists it as issued in 1897; "The Postage Stamps of the Philippines," following Mencarini's listing of a "dark carmine, on thick paper," gives the date as January 1, 1894. The Manila philatelists considered the lake shade as an error in color of the UN C. violet, the rose shade being a later issue in a new color. That this cannot have been true is shown by the recent discovery, by the writer, of both varieties *a* and *b* in a block of four of the lake shade, which proves it to have been printed from the second setting of the plate, and therefore after, instead of before, the rose shade.

As Mencarini was in Manila in 1895-6 and had access to the official records, it is incredible that

his data can be entirely wrong; hence there must have been some issue of the UN C. on the date named. The writer believes the key to the difficulty lies in a misinterpretation of Mencarini's description of the color, and that he had in mind the rose shade on thick paper; in confirmation of this it is noted that he describes the rose on thin paper as "pale carmine." If this is correct, Mencarini does not list the lake shade at all, and it was therefore probably not issued before his work was published, in October, 1896. The date given by Scott is therefore probably correct, and has been adopted herein accordingly.

It is further probable that this issue was a small one, and that practically all of it was purchased and laid away as a speculation, which would explain why so few used copies are found and also why it is now much less scarce than formerly. See note on No. 181 also.

CORREOS (?)

226. 40 C. DE PESO, violet and shades. II. (179).
 227. 80 C. DE PESO, lake and shades. II. (180).

The foregoing are supposed to have been issued for "CORREOS," but this is not definitely known as no full sheets have been seen.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE LAST OF THE SPANISH ISSUES.

A Royal Decree of June 11, 1896, provided that, beginning with the next issue (the series for 1898-99), there should be a uniform type of stamps for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. In accordance with the above, a new design was issued for each colony, differing only in the name in the upper label.

Meanwhile, and due to a shortage in certain values needed for use while awaiting the new issue, recourse was again had to surcharging in order to make available for current use remainders of obsolete issues which had before been withdrawn from use as letter issues were received. For this reason the new value surcharged is generally the same as that of the stamp itself. So far as known, only one type of surcharge was used, all the dies being alike except for the value.

ISSUED IN 1897 (Month Unknown).



Surcharged "HABILITADO CORREOS PARA 1897," with new value.

228. 5 CENTS., in blue, on 5 C. DE PESO green (No. 208). (181).
 229. 15 CENTS., in blue, on 15 C. DE PESO, grey-brown. (182).



230. 20 CENTS., in blue, on 20 C. DE PESO, grey-brown. (183).

- a. Inverted surcharge.
 b. Diagonal surcharge.

231. 5 CENTS., in red, on 5 C. DE PESO, lilac-grey. (184).

- a. Mottled red and grey-black surcharge. (186).

232. 5 CENTS., in red on 5 C. DE PESO, green (No. 188). (185).

- a. Same surcharge, but on 5 C. green (No. 184).

233. 5 CENTS., in violet, on 5 C. DE PESO, green (No. 184).

234. 5 CENTS., in black, on 5 C. DE PESO, green (No. 223?) (187).

- a. Same surcharge, but on 5 C. green (No. 202).

The black ink of 234 and 234a always seems to have a red or magenta tinge; it is therefore sometimes considered as an oxydized red surcharge only. It is quite possible that Nos. 231a, 233, 234, 234a, and 238 (later) may all have been caused by an occasional accidental striking of the hand-stamping die upon a black ink pad while surcharging in red. This is mere surmise, however, but would account for the otherwise inexplicable rarity of the surcharges noted.

235. 15 CENTS., in black, on 15 C. DE PESO, rose. (188).

- a. Double surcharge.

236. 20 CENTS., in black on 20 C. DE PESO, violet, violet-black. (189).

- a. Inverted surcharge.
 b. Double surcharge.

237. 20 CENTS., in black, on 25 C. DE PESO, brown. (190).

- a. Inverted surcharge.
 b. Double surcharge.
 c. Surcharge sideways.

238. 15 CENTS., in violet, on 15 C. DE PESO, Rose. (191).

- a. Double surcharge.

Galvez is authority for the statement that a sheet of the 25 C. brown has been seen surcharged with the 5, 15, and 20 CENTS. as well as with some telegraph surcharges. He also states that the 5 C. Lilac-grey, in both red and mottled inks, was surcharged through mistake, and not put into circulation for this reason. He gives the number

surcharged as 30,000 to 40,000, and adds that they were taken from the storehouses at the end of Spanish rule and later came upon the market.

Several counterfeits of this surcharge are known, one of which is quite common and dangerous; in fact one Filipino philatelist had full sheets of certain values bearing this type of surcharge and he claimed they were genuine as he himself had purchased them at the post office. As this type is not found on covers or on stamps known to have been genuinely used, this evidence is not considered as sufficient to establish the authenticity of the type.

The most notable characteristics of this type of the surcharge are that all lettering is too large, especially in PARA, and the figures of 1897 are too widely spaced, causing the period immediately following to be to the right of (instead of directly below) the vertical line between PARA and the value.

These surcharges are also occasionally seen in the genuine type but with the surcharge printed in violet-black ink; it is believed that these are merely "unofficial reprints" placed on the market by some one who has obtained the original dies. The following varieties have been seen; and it will be noted that the "varieties" are quite numerous considering the scarcity of the normal; in fact these are usually offered in pairs or blocks at least one stamp of which has the surcharge in some abnormal position.

5 CENTS., in violet-black, on 5 C. Green. Also inverted, etc.

15 CENTS., in violet-black, on 15 C. Rose. Also inverted, etc.

15 CENTS., in violet-black, on 15 C. Red-brown. Also inverted, etc.

20 CENTS., in violet-black, on 2 C. Grey-brown. Also inverted, etc.

20 CENTS., in violet-black, on 20 C. Violet-black. Also inverted, etc.

20 CENTS., in violet-black, on 25 C. Sepia. Also inverted, etc.

The ink used in these surcharges is of an entirely different shade from that of any of the previously noted genuine surcharges.

The new biennial issue arrived at Manila in time to be placed in use as intended. The design is an entirely new one, showing the head of the youthful King in profile and facing to the left, within a circle; the upper label reads "FILIPINAS, 1898 Y 99;" lower label contains value, while CORREOS (mail) and TELEGRAFOS (Telegraph service) appear in labels at the left and right, respectively, indicating the intended dual use. The stamps are typographed and perforated 14, as usual; and but one cliché or type is known. All of the MILESIMA values and the 1, 2, 3, and 8 centavos values are printed in sheets of two panes of 50 stamps each (5x10); all other values are in sheets of one pane only (10x10). In each case each pane has above it a marginal legend reading: "FILIPINAS—COMUNICACIONES.—50 (or 100) sellos de etc."

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1898.



239. 1 MILESIMA, chestnut and shades. (192). 900,000.
a. Imperforate.
240. 2 MILESIMAS, chestnut and shades. (193). 700,000.
241. 3 MILESIMAS, chestnut and shades. (194). 400,000.
242. 4 MILESIMAS, chestnut and shades. (195). 50,000.
243. 5 MILESIMAS, chestnut and shades. (196). 600,000.
244. 1 CENTAVO, black-purple in shades. (197). 500,000.
245. 2 CENTAVOS, blue-green in shades. (198). 500,000.
246. 3 CENTAVOS, deep brown and shades. (199). 4,000,000.
247. 4 CENTAVOS, buff-orange in shades. (200). 20,000.
248. 5 CENTAVOS, carmine-rose in many shades. (201). 200,000.
249. 6 CENTAVOS, blue and shades. (202). 100,000.
250. 8 CENTAVOS, pale sepia and shades. (203). 500,000.
251. 10 CENTAVOS, orange-red, scarlet-orange and shades. (204). 100,000.
a. Imperforate.
252. 15 CENTAVOS, grey-olive and shades. (205). 100,000.
253. 20 CENTAVOS, maroon and shades. (205). 100,000.
254. 40 CENTAVOS, lilac and shades. (207). 60,000.
255. 60 CENTAVOS, black and grey-black. (208). 50,000.
256. 80 CENTAVOS, chocolate, lake-brown and shades. (209). 40,000.
257. UN PESO, green, yellow-green and shades. (210). 50,000.
258. DOS PESOS, blue and shades. (211). 80,000.

All of the imperforate varieties of the Alfonso XIII issues are very scarce or rare, and are believed to be genuine issues and not proofs or essays.

With the exception of the 4 MILESIMAS and 4 CENTAVOS values, which are said to have been

wholly bought up and held for speculation, all of the 1898 values are to be found used and with various cancellations, though scarcer in used than in unused condition as a rule. Some of the used specimens were cancelled-to-order for dealers when the Spanish postal supplies at Tarlac fell into the hands of the Insurgents. These issues were usually found cancelled with a large oval design bearing the word COMUNICACIONES and the town name, the center being an ornamental design surmounted by a crown. This type is believed to have been used at practically all offices for mail, and for telegrams also in the smaller towns where both post and telegraph offices were one. For the cities and larger towns, where separate offices were used for mail and telegraph, a separate telegraph cancellation stamp was provided; it was of the same general type, but bore the word TELEGRAFOS above and ESTACION DE as well as town name below; in the center, a star instead of a crown surmounted the ornamental design.

CHAPTER XX.

THE INSURRECTION.

Before proceeding to consider the later philatelic issues of the Philippines, it will be necessary to briefly review the events which gave rise to them, so that collectors may have before them the data on which to reach a decision as to which of these issues each desires to include in his own collection. No collector is bound to slavishly follow any catalogue, even in a general collection; and no Philippines collection can completely represent the history of the Islands without including certain stamps not listed in the Standard Catalogue, even if only as moderate "side lines."

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, in 1898, the United States fleet at Hong Kong proceeded to Manila, where, on May 1, the memorable naval battle of Manila Bay resulted in the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet and the capture of the naval station at Cavite, about nine miles to the southwest of Manila and across an arm of the Bay. On learning of the proposed expedition to Manila, the Filipino leaders of the uprising of 1896 against the Spaniards besieged Commodore Dewey with importunities for permission to return to the Islands with his expedition from Hong Kong and Singapore where they had been living and carrying on a continued agitation for freedom from Spanish rule.

With a view to utilizing their influence over the Filipinos to insure a pacific or neutral attitude on their part toward the Americans during future operations against the Spanish, two of these leaders were permitted to accompany the expedition; Aguinaldo, generally regarded as the most influential of the leaders, was later brought from Hong Kong to Cavite on the U. S. despatch-boat McCulloch. He landed at Cavite on May 19, and found himself once more among not only his own family, friends, and immediate following, but also among those Filipinos who were the most strongly disaffected toward all

things Spanish and most eager to resume the struggle for independence, viz: The members of the great Katipunan Society. Because this society was the very backbone of the Insurrection and its emblems accordingly appear on the stamps later issued by the Revolutionary government, a few words of description may not be out of place.

The Kalaastaasen Kagalang-galang Katipunan (meaning "very exalted and honorable union") was an outgrowth of the native Masonic lodges, and its object was the extermination of the friars and the Spanish officials. It had arisen through the admission of a number of Filipinos to Freemasonry, which had been introduced by the Spanish but had existed under the utmost difficulty on account of the opposition of the Church. The mystery, secrecy, and Masonic symbols employed appealed strongly to the native character, and a degenerate form of Masonry quickly sprang up throughout the Islands. The leaders quickly recognized the power of such a combination, and the ignorant natives, confused by the mysticism, became imbued with the belief that the spurious order conveyed supernatural powers. From this came the *Anting-anting*, a charm which, originally burnt or tattooed on the skin but later worn about the neck, was believed to confer invulnerability to bullet or steel of an enemy. Aguinaldo was accredited with this power, and the shrewd leaders associated with him encouraged acceptance of this belief. Upon joining the Katipunan Society, Aguinaldo had become ambitious to become a leader in it; in this he was encouraged by his old schoolmaster, Andres Bonifacio, the original founder of the society and then its chief. It was to his prominence in this society that Aguinaldo owed his influence in the Revolution of 1896, from which, in turn arose his prominence in 1898, and his later career as Dictator of the Revolutionary Government and as president of the Filipino Republic.

Without going into details, we may note that from the very beginning of their "co-operation" in 1898, the Americans and Filipinos were at cross-purposes with each other. The American policy was at that time, too vague and uncertain to be convincing to anyone, especially to Filipinos who, misled by their own ardent desires, too readily invested the Americans with the status of allies in their own struggle for liberty. Hence the Dictatorial Government set up by Aguinaldo at Cavite on May 24 was probably regarded by the Americans as merely a means of controlling the Filipinos and holding them in check, while the latter looked upon it as a preliminary step to a government of the Philippines by and for the Filipinos themselves. On June 18, Aguinaldo claimed that he was called on to assume the role of Dictator, and five days later the Revolutionary Government was declared with the avowed object of struggling "for the independence of the Philippines until all nations, including the Spanish, shall expressly recognize it, and to prepare the country so that a true Republic shall be estab-

lished." This all took place with the knowledge of the Americans, but they were powerless to enforce any objection or protest as the only forces available were those on the ships and at Cavite. So the breach continued to widen, and the Filipinos passed from American control.

Meanwhile troops had been organized in the United States to go to the Philippines and assure the results of Dewey's victory. They arrived on July 16, and were soon landed south of Manila, which they invested on that side as well as on the Bay, while the Filipino forces encircled it on all other sides. Friction between the forces increased continually, until, on August 1, the Declaration of Independence of the Filipino nation was issued. This foreshadowed a crisis, evident alike to Americans and Spanish, and necessitated prompt and concerted measures to protect Manila and the lives and property of its inhabitants from the revengeful excesses of the Filipinos should they succeed in entering the city. Negotiations were accordingly entered into between the Americans and the Spaniards, as a result of which Manila surrendered on August 13, after a short bombardment, and the Americans assumed control without allowing the Filipinos to enter the city. And when the Stars and Stripes replaced the Spanish flag over old Fort Santiago, the Spanish dominion over the Philippines passed away forever, and that of the United States came into existence.

American outposts were established around Manila, facing those of the Filipinos, who had become, in fact even if not as yet in act, insurgents against the American Government. Both forces were uniformed, armed, equipped, and under military control, and all courtesies and outward semblance of friendship were scrupulously observed, the leaders on both sides desiring to avoid a breach and hoping for an amicable settlement of all difficulties through diplomatic means.

Early in September Aguinaldo moved his headquarters to Malolos, on the railway and about 20 miles north of Manila; there, on September 15, the first Filipino Congress assembled, and the Revolutionary Government was perfected and put into effective operation practically throughout the Islands except in places actually held by either Americans or Spaniards. Continually the strain grew more tense, and at last, on the night of February 4-5th, the clash came and the long expected war of the Insurrection began. Malolos continued the seat of the Revolutionary Government until it was captured by the American on March 31, 1899, when Tarlac became the new capitol, to be followed later by Bautista; each of these towns was also upon the Manila-Dagupan railway, and successively farther to the north. Military operations went on, but the Insurrection was practically at an end when Dagupan was captured and the whole line of the railway came into the possession of the Americans, in November, 1899.

CHAPTER XXI.

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 certain "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 alleged 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, Mr. 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 charge, 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 offices (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 others 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.

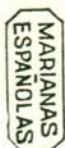
5 CENT., in red, on 25 C.

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 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.

Of quite different order from the foregoing is a provisional issue surcharged upon the Spanish issue of 1898-9 for the Philippines, for which reason only it is noted here as it seems more properly to belong to the philatelic history of the Marianna Islands for use in which it was issued. In Me-

keel's Weekly (in September, '07), Mr. J. M. Bartels writes:



"A very interesting issue of these islands has, by some strange oversight, entirely escaped the chroniclers of the philatelic press. Several denominations of the 1898 Philippines issue during 1899 were surcharged with rubber stamp "MARIANAS ESPAÑOLAS" in violet ink, the surcharge being placed vertically in an octagonal single-lined frame. The letters are small capitals, block type, and the surcharge is in two lines. The necessity of this surcharge is plainly evident. When the Philippines were acquired by the United States, all Spanish issues became obsolete. At that time only stamps in use in the Marianna Islands were the regular Philippines stamps. For almost a year the Islands remained in the possession of Spain before they became a German colony. As the stamps of the Philippines were obsolete and demonetized, the Marianna Islands were left in a peculiar position. Communication with the home country was very infrequent, and it naturally took many months to secure new supplies. We therefore find that this surcharged issue was in use possibly about a year until surcharged German stamps were employed. I have seen copies of the 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8c stamps of the Philippines which were thus surcharged, used on mail to Manila. I have also seen the cover with the full cancellation. This is a large oval with the coat of arms in the center, at bottom the 'YSLAS, MARIANAS' and at top 'GOBIERNO P. M.' On the back of the letter was the ordinary cancellation of the Manila Military Station dated December 11, 1899."

The writer had encountered these surcharges in Manila (1905-7) where the philatelists knew nothing about them and took little interest in them. Later, and while visiting Japan, the writer met a former prominent philatelist of Manila who vouched for the genuineness of the issue and showed what purported to be a copy of the decree issued by the Governor of the Marianna Islands directing the surcharging of the issue. He had purchased these issues while on a visit in 1899 to the Carolines, Ladrões and Marianna Islands, and had used them on covers, some of which the writer procured and are the ones referred to by Mr. Bartels above.

It is believed that this overprint was in use only between May and November, 1899.

According to Mr. J. M. Bartels (in *THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE* for May 1, 1912), the entire issue of these stamps was as follows:

"Philippines issue 1898-99 surcharged in violet blue "Marianas Espanolas" in frame (see illustration) vertically reading down.

500	2c dark blue-green.
500	3c dark brown.
500	5c carmine-rose.
50	6c dark-blue.
700	8c gray-brown.
150	15c slate green.

This shows that the total number of stamps issued was only 2400 in all, a very small number. (The 2c and 5c are also known "reading up.") As there was no special handstamp for cancelling mail at Saipan, the seal or cancelling stamp of the political military government was used for this purpose. In the absence of special cancelling ink ordinary writing ink was the only kind employed. It must be taken into consideration that everything there was of a provisional nature and therefore deficient in many respects."

CHAPTER XXII.

STAMPS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

A great deal of information and argument have appeared in the philatelic press, from time to time and from many sources, as to the status, in a philatelic sense, of the stamps commonly known as "Insurgent" or "Aguinaldo" issues. These have long been listed by some of the European catalogues, and have at least been recognized by our own Standard Catalogue to the extent that they are admitted as locals and listed in the separate catalogue of the "Local Stamps of the United States, etc." Whether they are to be included in a collection of stamps of the Philippines is regarded as a question for each collector to decide for himself.

From the data given in Chapter XX, it would appear that the Revolutionary Government was, for many months, a *de facto* government exercising, within a large territory and over a large population by no means wholly native, all the functions of a *bona fide* government, including taxation, military service, civil regulations, etc.; mail and telegraph services were organized, the railway was operated, and such other means of communication were adopted as conditions permitted; letters were required to bear stamps, and registry service was provided and used in many places. The stamp issues cannot therefore be regarded as either unnecessary or speculative, but were *bona fide* in all respects. While, therefore, from a purely technical point of view, they cannot be considered as stamps of the Philippines any more than one considers as stamps of the United States the issues of our own Confederate States, they resemble the latter so completely that an equal degree of recognition should apparently be accorded them. In the opinion of the writer they may well be included in even a general collection of the Philippines, while certainly no specialized collection can be considered complete without them.

According to the best information as yet obtainable, an effort was made at Malolos, in Sep-

tember, 1898, to issue the needed stamps for all governmental purposes, but the facilities were found to be inadequate, and a contract was made with a firm of lithographers in Manila by whom all stamps actually issued and used were made. As correspondence with the Insurgents rendered one liable to suspicion in the eyes of the American authorities at all times, and was more or less difficult besides, especially after the outbreak in February, 1899, it is probable that hasty preparation and the necessity for secrecy and taking advantage of special opportunities for sending out supplies, will go far to account for the part perforate, imperforate, and sometimes ungummed sheets sent out for use before being completed, some of which were used while others were found among supplies later captured by the Americans.

There can be no possible doubt that all of the stamp issues were in actual use for the purposes intended. Used copies are quite scarce in all cases, and in some are very rare. The reason for this is that practically all correspondence bearing these issues was destroyed by the recipients lest its being found in their possession should be used as proof of complicity in the Insurrection and subject them to punishment. For a time "reprints" were on sale in Manila shops as curios (in 1899), but a proclamation by the Governor-General forbade displaying or having in one's possession any emblem of the Insurgents. As a result all disappeared for a long time, and it is probable that stamps and covers were preserved and secreted only by those persons who were philatelically inclined. All of the stamps of this series were printed in sheets of a single pane, and without any marginal legend. The stamps are all lithographed, and all except the imperforate varieties are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and along the colored lines separating the stamps. All were issued in 1898 except perhaps the third type of the CORREOS issue, but exact dates of issue or quantities printed are not now known. Quantities of most of the stamps in unused condition were found at various times when Insurgent offices or headquarters were captured by the Americans, and many of these were kept by the soldiers, or sent to their friends in the United States, as curios or trophies. (A very large supply of the various stamps, as well as one lithographic stone, was, at last accounts, preserved at the Information Division of the military headquarters at Manila).

The designs differ somewhat for each stamp of this issue; five of these show the symbolical equilateral triangle of the Katipunan Society, while all except one design also show the initials of the Society (K.K.K.), so arranged that one K is at each apex of an imaginary triangle. From these designs it also appears that the first issue was intended for use both for mail and telegraph service; this issue was small, and was followed very soon by the complete series of different stamps for various uses; the third type of the postage stamp proper was undoubtedly caused by the difficulty of distinguishing the value on the lined ground below the triangle in the preceding types.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

ISSUED IN 1898-9.

STAMPS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.



TYPE I.

CORREO Y TELEGRAFOS in upper label.

2 CENTS, Vermilion and shades. Type I.

This stamp was printed in sheets of 50, 5 rows of 10 stamps each. It has been stated that only 1,500 were ever printed, but this is uncertain. Used copies are known, though very scarce, and but two copies are known upon the original cover.



TYPE II.

CORREOS only in upper label.

2 CENTS, Carmine-vermilion, in shades. Type II.

It is presumed that this stamp was printed in the same setting as the preceding, but this is not definitely known as this stamp is very rare except in used condition. This is the rarest variety.



TYPE III.

2 CENTS, Light vermilion to dark red, in many shades. Type III.

a. Imperforate horizontally.

This is the commonest variety by far, though much scarcer used than unused. The design re-

sembles that of type II except that the value shows on white ground below the triangle, the lines having been removed. It can be distinguished from Type II also by the upper label, the letters of CORREOS being slightly larger and wider spaced, causing the final S to be much nearer the end of label in Type III than in Type II. This difference should be especially noted, as the rarer type is sometimes "faked" by lining the ground below the triangle with a pen.

The sheets of this stamp have 192 stamps, in 16 rows of 12 each.

REGISTRATION STAMP.

New design CERTIFICADO in upper label.

8 C. DE PESO, Light green.

a. Imperforate.

b. Unofficial sewing-machine perforation.

This stamp is printed in sheets of 144, 16 rows of 9 stamps each. It is said that but 720 copies (5 sheets) have been found imperforate.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



IMPRESOS in upper label.

UNA MILESIMA, Black and grey-black.

a. Imperforate.

This is printed in sheets of 220 stamps, 11 rows of 20 stamps each. As most of the used copies seen are of the imperforate variety, it is believed that this was the earlier issue and was not perforated (often also not gummed) through haste in providing supply needed; the later issue was perforated, but probably little used as cancelled copies are very scarce. It is probable that very few of either issue were really used as intended, because newspapers were very few outside Manila, and these stamps could not be used from there, especially after February 4, 1899. The "reprints" have large final A in MILESIMA.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

TELEGRAFOS in upper label.

2 CENTS, Violet and shades.

a. Imperforate on left margin.

50 CENTS, Deep blue in shades.

Each of the above is printed in sheets of 192 stamps, 16 rows of 12 each. The designs differ slightly also.

RECEIPT STAMPS.

RECIBOS in upper label.

10 C. DE PESO, Red-brown in shades.

a. Imperforate at top margin.

This is printed in sheets of 153 stamps, 9 rows of 17 each.

TRANSFER OF CATTLE.

Without any value given; each stamp numbered in red below design. Red-brown on white paper. TRANS. DE GANADOS in upper label.

Of this stamp Mr. C. A. Howes says: "... I have found in the 'Instructions for the Rule of Provinces and Towns,' issued by Aguinaldo at Cavite on June 20, 1898, the following which evidently throws considerable light on the use to which this stamp was put when issued: 'Rule 43: The Delegate of Rents will keep a book for the registry of property and the transfer of cattle. There will be placed on the cattle registered in this book the town mark. This will serve to give in the future a title to the owners of the cattle by a certificate of record of transfers which the delegates with the countersign of chief (jefe) will issue. For this work the Delegate of Rents shall charge as a local contribution 1 peseta (20 centavos) per head for the certificate.'

"Here then we have the *raison d'être* of this stamp which has so long puzzled us. The serial numbering was evidently for the convenience of reference to the certificates, and the lack of expressed value was probably due to the charge for

the certificate varying according to the number of the cattle.

"It may also be explained that the 'cattle' referred to are the 'Carabao,' or water-buffalo which are the work and draught animals used for all heavy work, the horses being too small and light. Clearness of ownership is a matter of vital importance, therefore, to all having these animals in their possession."

These stamps were printed in sheets of 36, 6 rows of 6 each; there is no margin or perforation at outer edge of sheet; hence only 16 stamps of each sheet are perforated on all sides.

While issued for different purposes, these stamps were used more or less indiscriminately, so that practically all are known with postal cancellations and may have been postally used.

The "reprints" referred to above can readily be distinguished from the genuine by comparison of paper and color; there are also minor defects in the designs easily discerned but hard to describe. As the "reprints" are now much rarer than the originals, it has not been deemed necessary to go into this matter in detail.

THE DOMINION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The establishment of the American Postal Service in the Philippines dates from the occupation of the Islands by our army. While the War Department was preparing to send troops to the Philippines, the Postal Department was arranging to have its representatives accompany them. The expedition carrying U. S. troops, which left San Francisco on June 15, 1898, included Mr. F. W. Vaille, an assistant superintendent of the Railway Mail Service (who had been ordered to take charge of this work) and two experienced postal employes from the San Francisco Postoffice. The chartered transport "China," bearing this expedition, left San Francisco on June 15, and arrived at Cavite on July 16, 1898.

Mr. Vaille carried instructions from the Postmaster General to take charge of the mails for and from our military and naval forces in the Islands, and to organize the best postal service that the conditions would permit. On arrival at Cavite he at once opened a postoffice on board a transport in the Bay. The first regular postoffice was opened at Cavite, on July 30, 1898; this and all other offices subsequently established for nearly a year were branches of the San Francisco office, and the cancellations used at first were circular dated stamps with PHILIPPINE STATION above, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., below, the date appearing within the circle. On May 1, 1899, the entire Philippines postal service, except the money order business, was separated from the San Francisco office; the money order business was not segregated from this office until the 1st of July, 1901.

On August 13, 1898, Mr. Vaille embarked on a transport for the purpose of witnessing the taking of Manila, and to arrange for the opening of a postoffice in the city as soon as possible. Through a peculiar combination of circumstances, he was enabled to land and enter the city fully an hour ahead of our troops, and at once proceeded to the Postoffice (on Escolta street) and took charge. Thus it may be truly said that the Spanish Postoffice in Manila was captured by our postal representatives even before the actual surrender of the city to our military. The roster of the Manila Postoffice showed 205 employees under the Spanish Government. Fifteen of these were retained by Mr. Vaille to handle the large amount of mail found in the office, and to facilitate the distribution and delivery of mail for residents of Manila. With this small force and the two expert clerks and 5 detailed soldiers, who had had previous postal experience, the real work of our Postal

Department in the Philippines was begun. The office was open, stamps were sold, and mail was received, on August 14, 1898, the day following the surrender.

The organization and operation of our postal service was no easy task, as it could not be extended to any place in the Islands until first occupied by the military forces, and all mails had to be carried under military protection. Postoffices were established as fast as possible and with a view to giving the best possible service to the soldiers, and without any regard to whether or not the revenues of the office would meet or exceed the expenses. Regular offices were established at 18 of the military posts, and these were equipped for the transaction of money order business and to handle registered mail, experienced clerks from the United States being placed in charge. As the Islands were gradually pacified, the service was still further extended. In addition to the regular offices established, branches of the nearest office were put in operation at every army post where an officer would assume the responsibility. These sub-stations were also authorized to handle registered mail, thus furnishing the post with a service the same in every respect, except as to money order business, as had at a regular office. As Luzon was the chief seat of the Insurrection, as well as the seat of the Spanish Government, the earlier military campaigning took place in this island, and the postal service was first established there also. As opportunity offered, offices were established in the other islands also, but it was not until May 1, 1899, that offices were opened at Cebu, J. A. Fealey being made postmaster, and at Iloilo under Postmaster W. R. James. Mr. C. Stack was appointed postmaster at Zamboanga, and opened the office there on December 1, 1899.

It will be readily understood that the pouring into the Islands of over 60,000 American soldiers, and the constant shifting and changing about of military forces engaged in active campaigning, not only greatly increased the amount of the mail to be handled but also caused great difficulty in its final and successful delivery. The largest mail ever received at Manila under Spanish rule was 102 sacks; since American occupation, as many as 1,300 sacks have been received by one steamer.

To facilitate delivery of mail received, a Directory was started in the Manila office of the names, addresses, and changes in address, of all persons for whom mail was received. Failure to deliver was usually caused only by imperfect addressing of the mail; to remedy this a weekly list of undelivered mail was published and sent to the commanding officer of each military organization, to all heads of bureaus and departments, and to all

commercial firms and shipping houses. Mail not finally delivered was returned eventually to the senders through the Manila Dead Letter office.

As peaceful conditions came about, the great difficulty to be overcome in the postal service was lack of transportation facilities and inability to secure regular communication with the several islands and with interior towns. The old Spanish law requiring every steamship conducting an inter-island business to carry mails was continued in operation. The people of the islands had also been accustomed to have their mail delivered at their houses even in the very small towns and villages. Under the old Spanish system, it was the duty of the President of each town to attend to the mail for his town and to provide mail carriers to and from the adjacent towns. He appointed the carriers, who were paid through a small extra charge for the delivery. This system was kept up where the inhabitants desired it, and in Manila a free delivery service was put into operation as in cities in the United States.

While still under the general supervision of the Postmaster General of the United States, the Philippines Postal Service is now, for all practical purposes, independent, and is governed by the laws and regulations established by the Philippines Commission. Postmasters of the larger offices receive fixed salaries, while those for offices established since June, 1900, have appointments similar to those of the 4th class offices in the United States except that each is paid according to the receipts of his office instead of according to the stamps cancelled.

In order to better promulgate the American system of postal service, it has been deemed necessary to appoint Americans as postmasters of the more important towns. In the extension of the service to the smaller towns, however, many natives have been also appointed. All appointments are made through the Philippine Civil Service, though prior to the passage of this law American clerks were procured through the U. S. Postal Department. Every effort is being made toward improving the postal service and so conducting it as to command the respect and confidence of the natives who greatly distrusted the old Spanish methods and sent all mail by private messenger if possible, which naturally deprived the Postal Department of a large and much needed revenue.

As all telegraph lines in the Islands are the property of the Government, the Bureau of Posts has supervision of the telegraph service also, and all telegrams are prepaid with stamps, except certain government telegrams (Weather Bureau), which was charged and settled for at stated periods.

CHAPTER XXIV.

IRREGULAR U. S. ISSUES.

From the establishment of the first American postoffice, July 16, 1898, until June 30, 1899, stamps and stamped envelopes of the United States only were for sale by the Postal Department, and were used on all mail passing through these offices, except as already noted. Including the last ship-

ment, which was received at Manila on April 10, 1899, the total number of U. S. stamps received for sale was as follows:

1c	425,000	8c	20,000
2c	1,833,950	10c	69,000
3c	7,000	15c	3,000
4c	12,000	50c	6,000
5c	266,000	\$1.00	350
6c	7,000	Special Deliv. 10c.	640

It will be found that the money value of the above was \$67,703.00. Balance returned to U. S. P. O. Department, June 30, 1899, was \$9,534.00. Total money value of stamps sold was \$58,169.00.

The records of the Postal Department at Manila do not show, however, what numbers of which U. S. issues were included in the numbers above, either as received or returned unused. Hence it is impossible to know exactly either how many of each value were actually used or how many of them were of the Columbian issue, the Trans-Mississippi issue, or of the issues of 1894, 1895, or 1898. It is probable that some of each of these may have been included above, especially in the lower values; and it has been stated that all of the Columbian issue to include the \$1.00 have been seen with cancellations proving use from Manila.

In any case, however, even were all this actually known it would not give a complete list of U. S. stamps used as Philippines postage, for it must also be remembered that all U. S. issues were valid for such use till October 1, 1903, when further use was finally prohibited by the Postmaster General of the United States, for a reason which is rather curious as well as interesting. It will be remembered that, previous to the prohibition noted, stamps of the United States surcharged for use in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, were valid for postal use in the United States without regard to the surcharge. As the Philippines became pacified, Americans (discharged soldiers who went into business, school-teachers, etc., as well as U. S. soldiers, throughout the islands) who desired to make remittances of small amounts of money to the United States for any purpose, found it cheaper and easier to do so by using stamps than to purchase money orders, and in many cases the latter could not be obtained locally. This practice grew till it adversely affected the Postal Department not only by making it more difficult and expensive to procure the supplies needed (which were made and overprinted in the U. S., of course) but also by considerably increasing the pay of the postmasters at small offices where the salary depended on the amount of the receipts. Moreover the practice had a tendency to quickly exhaust the supplies at small offices in the interior, crippling the service or making "provisionals" necessary until new supplies could be obtained, which required a considerable time. This prohibition was by no means, therefore, based merely on technical or sentimental reasons, but was necessary for economy and improvement of the postal service.

From the above it will be seen that, aside from the stamps received and sold by the Postal De-

partment in the Philippines, any U. S. stamps brought to the Philippines by anyone, or sent to them, from 1898 to 1903, may have been postally used there; and, as some among the arrivals were philatelists, it is quite possible that a large range of issues as well as values of United States stamps (also of the stamped envelopes and postal cards) may be found with Philippines postal cancellations.

A very interesting and representative "side-line" is here opened up to any one interested, who may assign such a collection either to the United States, as of colonial use, or to the Philippines as a side light on its history, philatelic and otherwise. In the latter case, especially, the most interesting of these issues are the earlier ones, and particularly those bearing the cancellations showing PHILIPPINES STATION above and SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., below, which are believed to have been used only in August and September of 1898. Of these the following are known to the writer:—

- 1c blue, 1895 issue.
- 1c yellow-green, 1898 issue.
- 1c green, Omaha issue.
- 2c carmine, 1898 issue.
- 2c red, Omaha issue.
- 3c purple, 1895 issue.
- 4c brown, 1895 issue.
- 5c blue, 1895 issue.
- 5c blue, Omaha issue.
- 6c lake, 1898 issue.
- 8c puce, 1895 issue.
- 8c violet-brown, Omaha issue.
- 10c green, 1895 issue.
- 10c gray-violet, Omaha issue.
- 50c sage-green, Omaha issue.

Another of the scarce early cancellations reads: "Military Station No. 2 CAVITE Philippine Islands," in two lines. Manila had a similar cancellation, except that the number of the Station was 1. No. 3 was in use at ILOILO, and No. 4 at CEBU. The cancellations were in use only a short time, being replaced by circular date stamps with "MIL. P. Sta." above, date in center, and below this the town name or Phil. Ids. (or some equivalent of the foregoing). These were in general use in 1899 and 1900, and are especially interesting as showing the outward spread of American dominion, from Manila, as the conquest of the Islands proceeded.

Later, and as the pacification of the Islands was brought about and the ordinary course of business succeeded military campaigns, the cancellations adopted were of the same general types as in the United States, and are accordingly less distinctive and interesting.

Because of the large number of soldiers, both regular and volunteer, who served in the Islands during 1898-1901, and who were corresponding with relatives and friends in the U. S., covers bearing both U. S. and the surcharged issues should still be plentiful, and a collection of them on the lines above indicated should be extremely interesting without being very expensive.

Before leaving this subject, it may be well to note that a special provision was in force in 1898-

1900 as a result of which, and whenever or wherever stamps were not available, mail could be forwarded without pre-payment of the postage if endorsed (on same side as address) with the words "Soldier's Mail," duly signed (with name and rank) by any commissioned officer of the Army. This doubtless also applied to the naval forces also, with appropriate changes in the notation used. The postage on such mail was to be collected on arrival and delivery, but it is believed that many such covers were actually delivered without any postal payment at all.

As a summary, therefore, we may note that, during the period beginning in 1898 and ending with 1903, the following issues of stamps were used: 1. Spanish issues of 1898-9. 2. Issues of the Revolutionary Government. 3. At least 7 distinct issues of United States stamps, aside from envelopes and postal cards. 4. Two series of U. S. stamps surcharged PHILIPPINES. And of these 11 issues, at least 8 were in use in 1898-9.

CHAPTER XXV.

1898 U. S. STAMPS SURCHARGED.

In 1899 the then current series of U. S. stamps was surcharged for use in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; the first supply for the latter consisted of the 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 cent values, which arrived at Manila on or before June 30, 1899, and were first placed on sale on that date. These stamps are on paper watermarked U S P S, one letter appearing on each stamp; the stamps are perforated 12 and surcharged diagonally, reading upwards, with the word PHILIPPINES. As in all issues of surcharged stamps, some errors of the over-print are to be expected and those known as true errors are listed herein together with notes containing such information as is available as to other errors reported from various sources and which the writer has been unable to verify.

Aside from the true errors referred to, which are very few in number considering the vast number of the stamps surcharged, there is another class of so-called "errors" which are not such in the true sense. These consist of various readings of the PHILIPPINES over-print caused by defective printing or, as the plates became worn, due to injury to certain letters. To the former class belong such varieties as I for P, II for H, F for E, etc., as well as large variety of combinations of these partially printed letters; as these are due merely to accidental causes (irregular inking of plate, lint or dust, etc., on sheet or plate, etc.) they occur very irregularly and are found in all of the letters at one time or another. To the second class belong such varieties as PE and PL for PH, which are found so frequently, and always in the same position on the sheet, as to prove them due to permanent injury to the original letters of the over-print; some of these can be distinguished as "broken letters" only by careful study under the magnifying glass. Occasionally a stamp is found with an additional surcharge (or part of one) on the face, or an imprint of the surcharge on the back; these are mere "off-sets," caused by laying one sheet

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

on another before the over-print was dry. In a few cases also, due to careless placing of the sheet while being surcharged, a portion of two over-prints may be found showing on the same stamp. While these "varieties" are interesting in themselves, they are regarded as mere "curios" and not true errors, and hence are not separately listed.

In the following list, the stamps appear in order of value and of the date of receipt at Manila; the numbers quoted are those showing the maximum totals available to collectors, including those postally used. The stamps over-printed SPECIMEN and those supplied to the officials of the International Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, are not included, nor any other stamps not actually received at Manila.

ISSUED JUNE 30, 1899.

U. S. stamps surcharged PHILIPPINES in black, without new value.

PHILIPPINES

259. 1 CENT, Green, yellow-green and shades. (213.) 5,500,000.

It has been stated that this stamp is known with the surcharge inverted, and that a copy was sold in Manila by a Filipino. No other information is available, and the writer has never seen a copy of this error, nor been able to locate one.

If one copy of this error is known in genuine surcharge, it would of course prove that at least one full pane of 100 stamps had originally been printed with inverted surcharge; it is possible, though rather improbable, that all may have been used and all but the one copy destroyed without the error being discovered.

260. 2 CENTS, Rose-carmine, carmine, vermilion, and shades. (214.) 6,970,000.

This stamp also has been reported as found with surcharge inverted; no other information is now available, and the remarks made above apply here also.

Besides being in the usual form of 100 stamps to the sheet, this value was also sent to Manila in small books of 24 stamps each. Stamps from these books are without perforation on one or two sides; only when in blocks or horizontal pairs can these be distinguished from the "straight-edge" stamps from sheets; the number of the book stamps is not now known, but they are not included in the number given above.

261. 3 CENTS, Violet and shades. (215.) 673,814.

262. 5 CENTS, Blue in shades. (216.) 1,700,000.

a. Inverted surcharge.

A used copy of the 5c with inverted surcharge was offered to the writer, as well as to other col-

lectors, in 1906, by a dealer in the U. S. The writer, who was in Manila at the time, had no opportunity to see the stamp, but believes the copy had been seen by Mr. J. M. Bartels and by him pronounced genuine. In view of the fact that other copies from the same sheet might appear at any time, the writer considered the price asked to be exorbitant and declined to purchase; the present whereabouts of this copy is unknown, and only one other copy appears to have been discovered, or at least announced.

263. 10 CENTS, Orange-brown, brown, and shades of each. (217.) 750,000.

ISSUED AUGUST 16, 1899.

Current U. S. Postage Due Stamps, Surcharged as before.

264. 1 CENT, Claret and shades. (450.) 340,892.

A. Same as above, but used as ordinary postage.

Due to exhaustion of the supply of ordinary 1c stamps at the Manila Post Office on September 5, 1902, the 1c Postage Due Stamp was placed in use, provisionally and pending arrival of expected supplies, for ordinary postal use on mail not leaving the Islands; this use continued, at Manila and other offices, until September 19, when finally discontinued. It seems odd that this provisional use should have continued so long, as the Post Office records show that supplies of the ordinary 1c postage stamp were received on September 7; the explanation probably is that, in order that other offices might procure the new supplies and be ready to discontinue the provisional, it was necessary to set a date in advance after which its use would not be authorized.

These provisionals should, of course, be collected only upon the original cover. In this connection it may be added that the dates usually given for actual use are September 5 to 19, inclusive; the writer was informed, however, by an American philatelist who was at Manila throughout this period and who had taken care to provide himself with these covers of each day in use, that none were actually used on September 5. All other dates named are represented in the writer's collection.

265. 2 CENTS, Claret and shades. (451.) 306,983.

266. 5 CENTS, Claret and shades. (452.) 34,565.

267. 10 CENTS, Claret and shades. (453.) 15,848.

268. 50 CENTS, Claret and shades. (454.) 6,168.

For further data as to these stamps, see note after No. 278.

ISSUED AUGUST 30, 1899.

Current U. S. postal issues, surcharged as before.

269. 15 CENTS, Olive-green in shades. (218.) 200,000.

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270. 50 CENTS, Orange in shades. (219.)
50,000.

A. Same as above, but on unwatermarked paper. (212).

The number given above includes both varieties of the 50c, but the exact number of the unwatermarked issue is not known; it is very considerably scarcer than the watermarked issue, however.

Due to the sinking of a transport bearing supplies of the above, 150,000 of the 15c and 50,000 of the 50c were so damaged that, upon recovery and delivery at the Manila office, they were destroyed by the Post Office Department; these are not included in the numbers given above.

ISSUED AUGUST 30, 1901.

Current U. S. Postal issues, surcharged as before.

271. 4 CENTS, Orange-brown and shades. (220.)
404,907.

A. Same, but on Dark Brown, of 1895.

The number given above includes both varieties, the latter of which is very scarce.

272. 6 CENTS, Brown-lake and shades. (221.)
223,465.

273. 8 CENTS. Brown-purple and shades. (222.) 248,000.

As above, but surcharged in red.

274. 1 DOLLAR, Black. (223.) 3,000.

275. 2 DOLLARS, Deep blue. (224.) 1,800.

276. 5 DOLLARS, Deep bluish green. (225.)
782.

In April, 1904, a special printing of the 6c and all of the dollar values, together with the 2c (flag) value of the series 1902-3, was made for the official exhibit of the stamps of the U. S. and Colonies at the St. Louis Exposition, none of these values being on hand at that time in the Post Office Department or the Bureau of Engraving. It is understood that one sheet of each of the values named was reprinted and furnished (over-printed PHILIPPINES, of course) to the committee; in each case the printing was from a plate which had been cancelled by heavy diagonal lines drawn each way from corner to corner, and in each case except the \$1 the shade differed distinguishably from the shades in which these stamps ordinarily occur. After the Exposition, the greater portion of these special printings were destroyed by the Post Office Department, though a few of each value were preserved to philately. The number available for collectors is approximately as follows: 2c twenty, 6c thirty-six, \$1 four, \$2 six, \$5 five. The last three figures are exact. The National Museum at Washington contains also a block of four of the \$5 stamp.

The Director of Posts of the Philippines informed the writer that an exhibit of the surcharged stamps of the Philippines was prepared at Manila and exhibited at the Exposition, that this exhibit was complete, and that all values were

on hand at Manila at that time and could have been furnished on request. In view of the fact that the special printings were not made for postal use they are not listed as postal issues, though like all regularly surcharged stamps they are still good for postage. They are certainly of considerable interest to the specialist.

ISSUED AUGUST 31, 1901.

Current Postage Due stamps, surcharged as before.

277. 3 CENTS, Claret. (455.) 14,885.

278. 30 CENTS, Claret. (456.) 2,140.

From the very beginning of their use in the Philippines, the Postage Due stamps proved unsatisfactory because of a tendency on the part of all native postmasters and employees, accustomed to the indiscriminate use of all government stamps under Spanish rule, to sell them for ordinary postal use instead of reserving them for the purpose intended. It is believed they were accordingly withdrawn at an early date from all offices except those in the larger cities where there were American postmasters who could properly control their use. In 1905 it was decided to discontinue them entirely, and all were recalled to Manila where, on August 3, 1905, the unused remainders were all destroyed except 1200 complete sets which were kept on hand for sale to collectors. The authorities declined all offers to purchase the entire lot of remainders either at auction or at private sale at reduced price, nor was anyone permitted to purchase all of the remainders of any single value. After the destruction noted, complete sets only were sold (except as to odd numbers of certain values which came in from remote offices), until the last month before final destruction of remainders (in 1907) when the restrictions were removed and optional purchase allowed.

The following table shows full data as to these stamps:

	Received.	Destroyed.	Available for collectors.
1 CENT—			
Aug. 16, '99.	310,950	Aug. 3, '05.	219,727
Nov. 6, '01.	250,000	Feb. 13, '07.	217
		Feb. 14, '07.	114
Totals....	560,950	220,058	340,892
2 CENT—			
Aug. 16, '99.	370,950	Aug. 3, '05.	313,575
Nov. 6, '01.	250,000	Feb. 14, '07.	392
Totals....	620,950	313,967	306,893
3 CENT—			
Aug. 31, '01.	100,000	Aug. 3, '05.	84,993
		Feb. 14, '07.	122
Totals....	100,000	85,115	14,885
5 CENT—			
Aug. 16, '99.	60,950	Aug. 3, '05.	25,535
		Feb. 14, '07.	850
Totals....	60,950	26,385	34,565

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10 CENT—

Aug. 16, '99.	60,950	Aug. 3, '05.	44,173	
		Feb. 14, '07.	929	
Totals....	60,950		45,102	15,848

30 CENT—

Aug. 31, '01.	50,000	Aug. 3, '05.	46,892	
		Feb. 13, '07.	968	
Totals....	50,000		47,860	2,140

50 CENT—

Aug. 16, '99.	5,950	Aug. 3, '05.	752	
Nov. 6, '01.	2,000	Feb. 13, '07.	1,030	
Totals....	7,950		1,782	6,168

As the Postage Due stamps were withdrawn from use they were replaced by the ordinary postage stamps used for "due" purposes.

ISSUED OCTOBER 15, 1901.

Special Delivery stamps of the U. S., surcharged in red.

279. 10 CENTS, Deep blue in shades. (351.) 15,000.

CHAPTER XXVI.

1902-1903 U. S. STAMPS SURCHARGED.

United States stamps of the series of 1902-3 were surcharged as before for use in the Philippines, and supplies were forwarded to Manila from time to time in 1903 and 1904. They were placed in use without awaiting exhaustion of supplies of the preceding issue still on hand, and both issues were used concurrently and without distinction until final destruction of all surcharged remainders in 1907. The stamps are watermarked and perforated as before, and the numbers noted are for the maximum totals available for collectors, including those postally used.

In connection with this issue, it may be said that the values most frequently needed for use were all included in the earlier supplies sent to Manila, and were issued by January 4, 1904. Largely to supply the demands of philatelists for the complete series with the PHILIPPINES over-print, the remaining (and then little needed) values were surcharged and forwarded to Manila in very small quantities, as will be noted from the following numbers: 10,000 of the 2c, shield design, 5,000 of the 3c., 3,000 of the 4c., 2,000 each of the 6c., 8c. and 10c., 5,000 of the \$1.00, 500 of the \$2.00 and 100 of the \$5.00. As soon as the arrival of these values, in such small quantities, was known to collectors and dealers, practically all of the 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c. and \$2.00 and \$5.00 were bought up for philatelic purposes, very few having been sold for postal use.

Philatelists desiring these values after May 1, 1905, not only could not obtain them, but were informed it was doubtful, on account of the large quantities of the preceding issue still on hand, whether any more of the new series would be obtained at the Manila office. So great was the amount of protest aroused that the authori-

ties were forced, in self-defense as it were, to ask for new supplies and in larger quantities. As a result, all values were soon available to all desiring them, and so continued until all surcharged issues became obsolete.

In all, except the cases noted, it is practically impossible to distinguish individual copies of the first issues from those of the later ones; hence they have not been listed separately.

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 20, 1903.

U. S. Series of 1902-3, Surcharged as Before.

280. 1 CENT, yellow-green, green, and shades of each. (226.) 9,631,172.

281. 2 CENTS, carmine, carmine-red and shades (flag design). (227.) 850,000.

282. 50 CENTS, orange-yellow in shades. (236.) 57,641.

ISSUED JANUARY 4, 1904.

283. 5 CENTS, blue and shades. (230.) 1,211,844.

284. 13 CENTS, deep purple-brown. (234.) 91,341.

A. Same, but slate-brown.

The shade noted as A is very scarce indeed.

285. 15 CENTS, olive-green in shades. (235.) 183,965.

Same as above, but surcharged in red.

286. 1 DOLLAR, grey-black, and black. (237.) 5,617.

Both shades seem to have been in the first issue.

ISSUED NOVEMBER 1, 1904.

Surcharged as before, but in Black.

287. 2 CENTS, carmine and shades (shield design). (240.) 862,245.

288. 3 CENTS, purple and shades. (228.) 14,500.

289. 4 CENTS, orange-brown in shades. (229a.) 3,000.

A. Same, but dark brown and shades. (229.) 10,000.

It is curious to note that the first issue of this value was very little used, practically the entire supply being preserved unused for philatelic purposes, while the later issue, known to be in much larger quantity, attracted little attention and was very largely used in the course of ordinary business. As a result it was discovered, after the destruction of the remainders, that the later issue seemed much harder to find, especially in fine unused condition, than the carefully preserved first issue. Both issues are very scarce in fine used copies.

290. 6 CENTS, brownish-lake in shades. (231.) 11,500.

291. 8 CENTS, violet-black in shades. (232.) 49,033.

There is a very dark shade of the 8c., which is very scarce, as it constituted only a part of the first issue, which was 2,000 only.

292. 10 CENTS, dark orange-brown in shades. (233a.) 2,000.

A. Same, but in lighter shades. (233.) 298,179.

a. Pair, one without surcharge.

The first issue was in a much finer and clearer printing than the later issue, and can therefore be distinguished even in the same shade.

In 1906 two blocks of four of the second issue were discovered at Manila, in each of which the vertical pair at right was normal, while the vertical pair at left was entirely without surcharge; each block had been fiscally used and was pen-cancelled. Most unfortunately one of the blocks was severed vertically before the absence of surcharge was noted; the two pairs composing the other block are, therefore, the only unsevered pairs of this rarity now known. This block is believed to be in the collection of Gen. H. H. Bandholtz at Manila, he having discovered the variety.

It is probable that this error was caused by the left portion of the sheet, including one vertical column of stamps, having been turned under when the over-print was applied; in this case the total number of these pairs, originally, must have been ten only, of which only the two mentioned have ever been found.

Same Series, but Surcharged in *Red*.

293. 2 DOLLARS, deep blue. (238.) 695.

294. 5 DOLLARS, dark green. (239.) 746.

It may here be noted that there are two known counterfeit issues of the U. S. stamps with PHILIPPINES surcharge, one of which emanates from Switzerland and the other from New York City. The first of these is not considered to be very dangerous or deceptive, but a full list of the values upon which the counterfeit surcharge appears is not now known. Whether the surcharge in *black* on some of the dollar values, which is said to have been seen in Europe, are from this source is unknown. As none of the dollar values were ever genuinely surcharged in that color, the black surcharges must be counterfeits whatever their source.

The New York counterfeit issue, however, is considered quite a deceptive one, and can be distinguished only by an expert and after careful comparison with the genuine. The difficulty of detection is increased by the fact that, so far as known, this counterfeit surcharge was applied only to used copies of U. S. stamps, and the cancellation often makes it very difficult to distinguish the surcharge clearly. It is notable of this issue, however, that the cancellations are always more or less blurred or of indistinguishable origin. U. S. stamps without the genuine surcharge and with distinctively Philippines cancellations were not readily available for surcharging, while distinctive U. S. cancellations would have laid the stamps at once open to suspicion, as this issue was not made until 1905 or 1906 and long after use of the surcharged issues for postal use within the U. S. had been prohibited. This counterfeit issue is believed to be fairly common in the scarcer values of the 1903 series, although it was soon discovered and traced to its source,

the stock on hand was destroyed, and prevention of further issue was assured. Hence there is little danger of collectors now finding them at all, while each collector can absolutely secure himself against them by merely accepting only copies which bear distinct cancellations of known Philippines origin.

In this connection it may be added that many copies of all issues of Philippines stamps are found with cancellations of Hong Kong, Singapore, or other ports in the Orient. These come from letters which were mailed upon ships leaving Manila and without having first passed through the Manila postoffice; they therefore bear the cancellation of the first regular postoffice through which they did pass. These cancellations therefore give as great assurance of genuineness as those of offices in the Philippines.

In 1905 a reorganization committee was appointed by the Government at Manila to recommend such changes as would result in administrative economy. Among other things this committee recommended abolishing the franking privilege of all Government bureaus, and the payment, through use of stamps, for all postage and telegrams. This was adopted and went into effect on January 1, 1906, greatly increasing the use of the postage stamps, and especially of the higher values, which were largely used on telegrams requiring transmission from one source (usually in Manila) to many points throughout the islands. Especially was this the case with the Weather Bureau, which was permitted to settle telegraphic accounts monthly by affixing stamps (to the full amount of the bill) to the voucher which, after the stamps had been cancelled, was duly filed away. As these vouchers are Government records and cannot legally be disposed of except by destruction when no longer needed, it is highly improbable that any of the stamps used on them will ever be available for collectors. Moreover it is said that these stamps, especially of the higher values, were cancelled so conscientiously as to be practically destroyed for philatelic purposes, even should they some day become available. For these reasons the numbers of the various dollar values so used, as well as those used with O. B. surcharges, are omitted from the numbers given above (and later) as available for collectors.

On September 8, 1906, all surcharged issues became obsolete through the placing in use of the new series issued for the islands. By an Executive order of January 5, 1907, a committee was organized and directed, among other things, to recommend disposition of all obsolete stamp issues. As a result of the recommendation of the committee, notice was given through the public press that all remainders would be destroyed on a date named, but that until that date orders for the purchase of the obsolete stamps would be received, to be filled (or pro-rated if necessary) prior to destruction of the supplies remaining unsold. The remainders were destroyed on February 13-14, 1907, except the stamps sold and also except two complete sheets of each value and five of each of the envelopes, etc., which

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were ordered invoiced to the Division of Archives for preservation among the Governmental archives.

While it is not believed that any official report was ever made of the exact number of stamps of each value and in each issue, etc., destroyed, a member of the committee, realizing the value of this information, made such a record, which, when used in connection with the Post Office records of dates and quantities received, enables us to have very exact and complete data as to all of the surcharged issues. This date has already appeared in the philatelic press through the kindness of Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, who compiled it, but it has been thought well to include it herein in order that it may be permanently available for those collectors who may be interested.

DATA AS TO ISSUE OF 1899-1903.

- 1 CENT. To include June 30, 1900, 1,000,000; Aug. 30, 1900, 1,000,000; Aug. 30, 1901, 1,000,000; March 10, 1902, 500,000; Sept. 7, 1902, 1,000,000; Jan. 22, 1903, 1,000,000. Total, 5,500,000. Available for collectors, 5,500,000.
- 2 CENTS. Including June 30, 1900, 3,000,000; Aug. 30, 1900, 2,000,000; Aug. 30, 1901, 1,000,000; Jan. 22, 1903, 1,000,000. Total, 7,000,000. Destroyed, Feb. 13-14, 1907, 30,000. Available for collectors, 6,970,000.
- 3 CENTS. Including June 30, 1900, 500,000; Nov. 6, 1901, 200,000. Total, 700,000. Destroyed, Feb. 13-14, 1907, 26,186. Available for collectors, 673,814.
- 4 CENTS. Aug. 30, 1901, 500,000. Destroyed Feb. 13-14, 1907, 95,093. Available for collectors, 404,907.
- 5 CENTS. Including June 30, 1900, 1,000,000; Nov. 6, 1901, 200,000; Mar. 10, 1902, 250,000; Sept. 7, 1902, 250,000. Total, 1,700,000. Available for collectors, 1,700,000.
- 6 CENTS. Aug. 30, 1901, 250,000. Destroyed Feb. 13-14, 1907, 26,535. Available for collectors, 223,465.
- 8 CENTS. Aug. 30, 1901, 250,000. Destroyed Feb. 13-14, 1907, 2,000. Available for collectors, 248,000.
- 10 CENTS. Including June 30, 1900, 500,000; July 9, 1902, 250,000. Total, 750,000. Available for collectors, 750,000.
- 10 CENTS. Special delivery, Oct. 15, 1901, 50,000; March 10, 1902, 100,000. Total, 150,000. Destroyed Feb. 13-14, 1907, 135,000. Available for collectors, 15,000.
- 15 CENTS. Including June 30, 1900, 150,000; Oct. 20, 1902, 50,000. Total, 200,000. Available for collectors, 200,000.
- 50 CENTS. Including June 30, 1900, 50,000. Available for collectors, 50,000.
- \$1.00. Aug. 30, 1901, 1,000; Oct. 20, 1902, 2,000. Total, 3,000. Available for collectors, 3,000.

- \$2.00. Aug. 30, 1901, 1,000; Oct. 20, 1902, 1,000. Total, 2,000. Destroyed Feb. 13-14, 1907, 200. Available for collectors, 1,800.
- \$5.00. Aug. 30, 1901, 500; Oct. 20, 1902, 600. Total, 1,100. Destroyed Feb. 13-14, 1907, 318. Available for collectors, 782.

DATA AS TO ISSUES OF 1902-6.

Received at Manila.

- 1 CENT. *Sept. 20, 1903, 1,000,000; Jan. 4, 1904, 1,000,000; July 7, 1904, 1,000,000; Nov. 1, 1904, 2,000,000; May 9, 1905, 2,000,000; July 14, 1905, 1,000,000; Feb. 20, 1906, 1,000,000; April 2, 1906, 2,000,000. Total, 11,000,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 368,828. Available for collectors, 9,631,172.
- 2 CENTS. Sept. 20, 1903, 1,000,000 (Flags). Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 150,000. Available for collectors, 850,000.
- 2 CENTS. Nov. 1, 1904, 10,000 (Shield); May 9, 1905, 200,000; Feb. 20, 1906, 500,000; April 2, 1906, 500,000. Total, 1,200,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 347,755. Available for collectors, 862,245.
- 3 CENTS. Nov. 1, 1904, 5,000; Oct. 20, 1905, 10,000. Total, 15,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 500. Available for collectors, 14,500.
- 4 CENTS. Nov. 1, 1904, 3,000; Oct. 20, 1905, 10,000. Total, 13,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 500. Available for collectors, 9,500.
- 5 CENTS. Jan. 4, 1904, 250,000; July 7, 1904, 200,000; Nov. 1, 1904, 100,000; May 9, 1905, 200,000; July 14, 1905, 100,000; Feb. 20, 1906, 200,000; April 2, 1906, 500,000. Total, 1,550,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 338,156. Available for collectors, 1,211,844.
- 6 CENTS. Nov. 1, 1901, 2,000. Available for collectors, 2,000. Oct. 20, 1905, 10,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 500. Available for collectors, 9,500.
- 8 CENTS. Nov. 1, 1904, 2,000. Available for collectors, 2,000; May 9, 1905, 50,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 2,967. Available for collectors, 47,033.
- 10 CENTS. Nov. 1, 1904, 2,000. Available for collectors, 2,000. July 14, 1905, 50,000; Feb. 20, 1906, 200,000; April 2, 1906, 200,000. Second issue: total, 450,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 300,179. Available for collectors, 149,281.
- 13 CENTS. Jan. 4, 1904, 100,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 8,659. Available for collectors, 91,341.
- 15 CENTS. Jan. 4, 1904, 100,000; April 2, 1906, 100,000. Total, 200,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 16,035. Available for collectors, 183,965.

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50 CENTS. Sept. 20, 1903, 50,000; April 2, 1906, 50,000. Total, 100,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 42,359. Available for collectors, 57,641.

\$1.00. Jan. 4, 1904, 5,000; Feb. 20, 1906, 2,000. Total, 7,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 1,383. Available for collectors, 5,617.

\$2.00. Nov. 1, 1904, 500; Oct. 20, 1905, 500; Feb. 20, 1906, 2,000. Total, 3,000. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 2,305. Available for collectors, 695.

\$5.00. Nov. 1, 1904, 100; Oct. 20, 1905, 200; Feb. 20, 1906, 1,000. Total, 1,300. Destroyed Feb. 14, 1907, 554. Available for collectors, 746.

While the surcharged issues were rendered obsolete by the arrival of the new issue, in 1906, and were later destroyed as above indicated, they were not demonetized nor their further use prohibited. In fact many of the government bureaus, and their offices throughout the islands, had considerable supplies on hand which continued to be used with or without the O. B. surcharges, and some of which were still available when the printed O. B. surcharges were applied, the latter part of May or early in June, 1907.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE CURRENT ISSUES.

The current issue was first placed in use in 1906, and consisted of a full set of values and colors corresponding to those of the United States then in use, though the values were expressed differently in order to conform to the local currency and to simplify their use by the non-Caucasian races. The unit of the Philippines currency is the peso, which, being of silver, fluctuates more or less in exchange value. For official purposes, however, its value is fixed at 2 for 1 in United States currency (the peso, for example, being worth 50 cents); each value of the new series of stamps is accordingly stated in twice as many centavos or pesos as the cents or dollars of the corresponding colors of the United States stamps.

All stamps of this series are of practically the same design, a United States shield serving as a background for a central oval supported by palm leaves and surmounted by a spread eagle. Curving above the shield and at either side of the eagle is an inscription in two lines reading PHILIPPINE-ISLANDS and UNITED STATES—OF AMERICA. Figures of value occupy the upper corners, and are also enclosed in ovals or circles in the lower corners. It will be noted that the word POSTAGE does not appear on any of the stamps; whether this omission was originally intentional and in order to prevent undue crowding of the design, or was through oversight only, is not now known; when first discovered by the American authorities at Manila this omission caused some discussion and delay. It was finally decided that it was not absolutely necessary from a postal standpoint that the word should appear, while its

omission was advantageous in another way as the stamps were to be used on telegrams as well as on mail correspondence.

Each of the designs of the centavos values bears the portrait of some man who has been prominent in the history either of the United States or of the Philippines, and who was therefore considered worthy of being held up before the Filipinos for emulation. As it may be that not all collectors are familiar with the history of some of these men, or their connection with Philippine affairs, a few words of description may not be amiss.

Dr. Jose Rizal y Mercado, the idolized martyr of the Filipinos, was eminent through his efforts, both verbally and through his writings, to free the Filipinos from the oppressions of the religious orders of the friars. He was educated in Europe, was an eminent physician, and was author of the only well-known work of fiction by any Filipino, called originally "Noli me Tangere," but later published in Spanish in an abridged and somewhat expurgated form as "An Eagle's Flight." After banishment on account of his political teachings, he returned to Manila under promise of immunity, was arrested, tried, and executed by the Spanish authorities on December 30, 1896. Very appropriately his portrait appears on the 2 centavos value, which, being the ordinary rate of postage for use within the Islands, is most frequently seen and used by his compatriots.

President McKinley appears on the 4 centavos value, which is used for mail to the United States. It was under his administration that the Islands were acquired, as a result of the war with Spain.

The 6 centavos bears the portrait of Magellan, whose fame is perpetuated in the Straits which bear his name, and who discovered the Islands and was killed in a skirmish on the island of Cebu, April 27, 1521.

On the 8 centavos appears Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, the Spanish conqueror of the Philippines, who founded the city of Manila on June 24, 1571, and died there, in want, fourteen months later.

On the 10 centavos, the ordinary rate for foreign postage, appears the portrait of General Lawton, who was killed in the battle of San Mateo, near Manila, on Dec. 19, 1899. The military arm of the United States is therefore most fitly represented by the officer of highest rank who lost his life in the conquest of the Islands.

On the 12 centavos value appears the portrait of Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest men ever produced by the United States, and President during the war with our own Confederate States.

The 16 centavos bears the portrait of Admiral Sampson, who represents the naval branch of the service. While he never served in the Philippines his victory in Cuban waters had so great an effect on the war with Spain (of which the campaigns in the Philippines were a part and a result) as to fully entitle him to the honor, for which, however, Admiral Dewey would have been the logical candidate, but that no portraits of living men ever

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appear on stamps of the United States or its possessions.

On the 20 centavos appears a portrait of George Washington, commander of our armies during our own struggle for independence, and first President of the United States.

The 26 centavos bears a portrait of the Spanish philanthropist, Francisco Carriedo, who died in 1743, and bequeathed 10,000 pesos to provide a water supply system for the city of Manila with the provision that water is to be forever furnished free to the poor of the city. Work on this system was not begun until about 1880, at which time the original fund with accrued interest amounted to 180,000 pesos. The system was completed on July 24, 1882, 139 years after the death of this public benefactor.

The 30 centavos value bears the portrait of Benjamin Franklin, philosopher, statesman, and the first Postmaster-General of the United States, having been appointed by the Continental Congress in 1775.

The peso values of this series differ from each other only in color. All bear the same design, which is the official coat-of-arms of the Islands. The special delivery stamp, 20 centavos, is considered by many as the gem of the series. The stamp is oblong, and shows a messenger, in natty white uniform, on a cross-country run, with the volcano of Mayon (Province of Albay, Luzon) in the distance. In the original design the messenger wore only a straw hat and an abbreviated shirt, a costume more in keeping with the climate and customs of the Philippines. As a sacrifice to American official sensibilities, the design was altered so that the proprieties are now preserved at the expense of the sufferings of the messenger and collectors alike.

This series was designed and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, the local facilities at Manila being found totally inadequate. The stamps are on paper watermarked P I P S, one letter appearing on each stamp, and are perforated 12 as usual. The numbers available for collectors cannot, of course, be given at this time, and the quantities noted are taken from the official records. Dates indicate the time when the stamps were placed on sale at Manila.

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 8, 1906.

Watermarked Double Lined Letters P I P S

- 295. 2 CENTAVOS—Green in shades. (241), 51,125,010.
- 296. 4 CENTAVOS—Carmine and red, in many shades of each. (242), 14,150,030.
- 297. 6 CENTAVOS—Purple, reddish-purple, and shades of each (243), 1,980,000
- 298. 8 CENTAVOS—Brown, yellow-brown, and shades (244). 770,000.
- 299. 10 CENTAVOS—Deep blue, in shades (245), 5,550,000.
- 300. 12 CENTAVOS—Claret, in shades (246), 670,000.

- 301. 16 CENTAVOS—Violet-brown, in shades (247), 1,300,000.
- 302. 20 CENTAVOS—Orange-brown, in shades (248), 2,100,000.
- 303. 26 CENTAVOS—Violet-brown, in shades (249), 480,000.
- 304. 30 CENTAVOS—Olive-green, in shades (250), 1,256,000.
- 305. 1 PESO—Orange (251), 200,000.
- 306. 2 PESOS—Black (252), 100,000.
- 307. 4 PESOS—Dark blue (253), 10,000.
- 308. 10 PESOS—Dark green (254), 6,000.

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS.

- 309. 20 CENTAVOS—Ultramarine, in shades (352), 40,000.

ISSUED IN 1909-1912.

Watermark Same as Last.

Same design as before, colors changed to correspond with contemporaneous U. S. issue.

- 310. 12 CENTAVOS—Orange, 300,000 (Oct., 1910). (255).
- 311. 16 CENTAVOS—Olive green, 500,000 (Oct., 1911). (256).
- 312. 20 CENTAVOS—Yellow, 800,000 (Dec., 1910). (257).
- 313. 26 CENTAVOS—Sea green, * (Oct., 1911). (258).
- 314. 30 CENTAVOS—Light blue, 600,000 (Oct. 17, 1910). (259).
- 315. 1 PESO—Violet, 100,000 (Sept., 1909). (260).
- 316. 2 PESOS—Purple brown, 50,000.

ISSUED 1911-1912.

Watermark changed to single lined letters P I P S

- 317. 2 CENTAVOS—Green in shades, *10,090,000 (1911). (261).
- 318. 4 CENTAVOS—Carmine (none forwarded so far, except possibly in booklets—50,000 received Feb., 1911).
- 319. 6 CENTAVOS—Purple, 1,000,000 (Sept., 1911). (263).
- 320. 8 CENTAVOS—Brown, *500,000 (1912).
- 321. 10 CENTAVOS—Blue, *1,000,000 (1911). (265).
- 322. 12 CENTAVOS—Orange, *500,000 (1911). (266).
- 323. 16 CENTAVOS—Olive green, (printed, but not yet forwarded).
- 324. 20 CENTAVOS—Yellow, *1,000,000 (1911). (268).
- 325. 26 CENTAVOS—Sea green, *500,000 (Not seen so far).
- 326. 30 CENTAVOS—Light blue, 1,000,000 (1911). (270).
- 327. 1 PESO—Violet, *500,000 (1911). (271).

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328. 2 PESOS—Purple brown, *100,000 (Feb., 1912). (272).
329. 4 PESOS—Dark blue, *10,000 (Not yet issued).
330. 10 PESOS—Dark green, *10,000 (Not yet issued).

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS.

Same Watermark.

331. 20 CENTAVOS—Ultramarine, 90,000 (Apr., 1911). (353).

*The asterisk indicates that a portion of the consignment consisted of stamps on paper with the old watermark. The 4c, 16c, 26c, 4p, 10p with the new watermark and the 2p with the old watermark have not been issued to the public as far as our records go.

In addition to the foregoing, the 2 and 4 centavos values were supplied in the form of small books containing 12, 24 or 48 stamps each. These are included in the numbers noted above.

The stamps of perhaps all of the values of this series may be found on paper presenting a distinct appearance of being "laid" horizontally. Through the kindness of Mr. C. R. Morris, of Washington, it is learned that the officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing insist that no laid paper has ever been used in the manufacture of these stamps. The appearance referred to is reported as being due to slight ridges on the card-board sheets between which the stamps are placed, after they are printed but before being gummed, in order to subject them to hydraulic pressure; the ridges referred to thereby become impressed on some of the sheets, thus causing the laid appearance. The same thing has been noted on current U. S. stamps, and is caused in the same manner. In this case, however, the laid appearance is vertical, which is due to the fact that the sheets are laid differently between the card-board sheets, the U. S. sheets containing 400 stamps each while those of the Philippines issues are 200 to the sheet only.

ALONG THE BY-PATHS.

CHAPTER XXVIII

ON THE STUDY OF ONE'S STAMPS.

Before the novice, or even the more experienced general collector, has proceeded very far with his collection of almost any country, he usually discovers that exchange books or dealers are offering "unlisted varieties" of which he perhaps has no information, as he is generally dependent on one or more catalogues for guidance. He is consequently in doubt as to the "collectibility" of such varieties in the first place, and secondly, as to whether the value attached to the offered varieties is reasonable or otherwise. If such a collector is either unduly timid or is "hide-bound" in his ideal of collecting only listed varieties, he will frequently reject offers which with further knowledge he would be only too glad to accept. In fact, "inside information" pays in stamp collecting, just as it does in all other lines into which financial considerations enter.

But aside from mere consideration of finance, there is something peculiarly fascinating to most of us in plunging into the region of the unknown, even if only in the pacific pursuit of the elusive "variety" and unattended by either danger or romance. Adventures of a sort one will surely meet, and they will long linger pleasantly in the memory and supply a fund of reminiscences alike delightful and instructive to the newly initiated or to those whose lines have fallen into other places; and in proportion as success attends his explorations each will feel the subtle flattery which always comes to the few when they realize that they no longer belong to the many. Never will the writer forget the satisfaction he felt, in his earlier collecting days, at acquiring the rarer types of early Seychelles at the price of the commoner ones, from a dealer who paid no attention to the difference between them. And with increasing knowledge of the stamps of the Philippines many opportunities have presented themselves through which the rarer types of the surcharges have been acquired at less than the catalogue prices of the common varieties. But, in order that one may be able to seize an offered opportunity, there must have been previously acquired such knowledge as will enable one to recognize the opportunity when it arrives, and this presupposes both the study of one's stamps and of all available information concerning them.

In "The Count of Monte Cristo" Dumas tells us that "all human knowledge is contained in the words 'Wait and Hope,'" and this is especially true in our own fascinating pastime of stamp collecting. None of us can hope to entirely avoid

making mistakes, and especially in the days of our novitiate in collecting in any country; we pay too dearly for our whistle in some cases, while in others, through undue timidity or lack of knowledge, we miss some of the opportunities which knock at our door. When taking up a new country, therefore, it is wise to look it up in the philatelic press and any back files or clippings we may have stored away, and to invest in a hand-book. By reading carefully, and with some study of these and the stamps at hand, we shall acquire a knowledge which will stand us in good stead in looking over dealers' stocks or exchange books. But it is also well to acquire the habit of "waiting," especially when the price is high, remembering the old saying that "all things come to him who knows how to wait." Above all, study the stamps already acquired, and hang on to them until certain that they are really duplicates; it is by no means an uncommon experience for a specialist, upon first learning of some new type or variety, to find upon a careful search in his own collection that he already has it, though it had previously passed unnoticed. Do not get discouraged because opportunities do not seem to come your way, or because financial considerations prevent forging ahead as fast as one would like. Study and learn, and, above all, WAIT and HOPE. And, as to the unlisted varieties, remember that catalogues are by no means infallible; the cataloguers are often themselves lacking in special knowledge as well as hampered by inability to list everything that is known, and consequently one should not limit himself too closely to them nor be too timid in acquiring what they do not list; while in some cases later knowledge will show that a mistake has been made, it will often be found that our most cherished gems have come to us like angels—unawares.

One of the great fascinations of the stamps of the Philippines as a field for the specialist lies in the number and variety of the "side-lines" into which one naturally drifts, either through the attraction of the stamps themselves or historical interest attending their issue or use. With a view to placing within the reach of all collectors such information in these directions as he has been able to acquire, the writer has already digressed somewhat from the beaten paths in noting certain of these "side-lines" in their historical rather than philatelic order; and there remain certain other by-paths to be trodden before our ramble through the Philippines is quite complete.

One of the attractions of pursuing the by-paths of a collection is that we are not limited by custom or tradition as to what or how much we shall attempt to collect. Our spaced albums leave us no

blanks to remain unfilled in this direction, and we may set our limits for ourselves and with none to criticize us or say us nay. In many cases, indeed, information is not available as to what would constitute a complete collection, and all our ambitions may be gratified by merely acquiring specimen copies which will represent the side-line without in any way attempting completeness. And, for the very reason that these varieties are "unlisted," they may often (perhaps usually) be obtained at a price which is exceedingly cheap when their interest and rarity are considered.

USED IN OTHER ISLANDS.

It will be remembered that both the Caroline and Marianna (or Ladrone) Islands were under the rule of the Governor of the Philippines until after the Spanish War of 1898. Philippines stamps used in these islands are naturally quite rare, because the population was small and correspondence accordingly limited. These stamps can be distinguished only by the cancellations, as is also true of the "ship's letter" stamps first cancelled at Hong Kong, Singapore, etc., though often originating in the Philippines.

In this connection it may be noted that the only one of these other islands to be retained by the United States is Guam, to which place the leaders of the insurrection were exiled for a time to ponder on the folly of their ways, and which was separated from the Philippines, philatelically, by the surcharged issues of 1899.

USED IN CHINA.

It will be remembered that, in 1900, it was necessary to send a force of American troops to China, and that these later participated in the Boxer rebellion, which ended in 1901. The troops sent originally were from the Philippines, and naturally carried with them stamps and envelopes of the Philippines for use in correspondence with the loved ones "at home." At first there were no facilities for sending mail to the States except through Japanese channels, which were courteously placed at our disposal. In fact, the courtesy was extended so far as to supply, without charge, the Japanese stamps which were needed to carry such mail through Japanese postal channels. Later this was rendered unnecessary, as Military Postal Stations were established by the U. S. Postal Department at Tientsin and Peking (possibly at other points also, temporarily), at which stations U. S. stamps were available.

As a result of the foregoing, the U. S. stamps surcharged PHILIPPINES, as well as envelopes and post-cards, may be found, both with and without the Japanese stamps accompanying, with cancellations showing them to have been used from these or other offices in China, from 1900 to 1903. One block in the writer's collection has a most curious history. Originally issued for the United States, later surcharged PHILIPPINES and sent to Manila and sold there, it was taken to China, where it was used on a communication to the writer, which communication was placed with

the U. S. Minister's mail and shipped to the U. S. in his private mail pouch; as the latter is not opened in China, this block bore no China cancellation, but was first postmarked at Washington, where it was mailed to the writer.

USED IN U. S., CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Reference has already been made to the U. S. stamps doing postal duty, without surcharge, in the Philippines, and to the fact that the surcharged stamps were also allowed in the U. S. Due to the fact that officers or soldiers who had served in the Philippines were often taken by later duties to Cuba or Porto Rico, stamps with the PHILIPPINES surcharge may be sometimes found which were originally used in the latter islands, as shown by the cancellations; in most cases it is preferable to have these upon the cover (in fact, in all cases of "outside" use), though occasionally the cancellation will be sufficiently clear and identifying upon the stamp alone.

COLLECTING IN COMPLETE SHEETS.

The writer is by no means a devotee of what is sometimes called "bloating," by which he understands the mere accumulation of duplicates in blocks of various sizes. The collection of full sheets of various issues does not, in his opinion, come within this description, as such sheets give much information at first hand for which we should otherwise be dependent on hearsay; as, for example, the number of stamps, and panes, to the sheet, what outer lines were used, if any; the marginal legends, which often tell the purpose of the issue, as well as the position of any varieties which may occur. This form of collecting is extremely limited, however, as opportunities are few even where financial considerations are not prohibitive.

COLLECTING IN BLOCKS OF FOUR.

A much more common form of "bloating" is the collecting of blocks of four, but even here the term applies only where such blocks teach nothing more than the single copies. While admitting that an occasional block of four does add to the appearance of the page in the specialized collection, and even that a difference in shade is more evident as between blocks than between single stamps, the writer doubts greatly whether these constitute a sufficient justification to free the collector from suspicion, in the minds of other collectors, of a desire for mere ostentation.

Quite otherwise is it where such blocks of four illustrate different types or varieties of either the stamp itself or of the surcharge applied later, or where only blocks (or sheets) would show the position of some variety on the sheet; in the same manner a block is often needed to illustrate some unusual form of cancellation to which special interest attaches; and, in the case of the lithographed issues especially, blocks are often interesting as showing irregularities in the placing of the design on the stone, incompleteness of the transfer, small or varying spacing between stamps, etc. Blocks

of four or more also give other valuable information in some cases; as, for example, where a stamp was never issued for use without surcharge, a block of four without the surcharge would practical prove that some sheets (not merely some stamps on sheets surcharged) escaped the surcharge. In all of the above cases, and in perhaps others of a similar nature, a block of four is completely justified by the information and instruction it conveys, and these are, after all, the true tests of collectibility of all stamps and stamp issues, in the writer's opinion.

COLLECTING CANCELLATIONS.

Somewhat akin to the collecting of blocks of four is the collection of cancellations, especially where they are odd or peculiar, or distinctive of some person or office or event of greater or less importance. Even mere dated cancellations of the ordinary types are often interesting and instructive as showing places or times of use of certain shades, and thereby aiding in determining the date or order of issue. In the writer's collection of cancellations he has attempted to exemplify all types used, whether postally, fiscally or on telegrams, and (especially of the postal types) the earliest and latest use as shown either by dates or the various issues on which they appear. And he finds no other "side-line" more interesting, aside from its special value for purposes of reference.

CHAPTER XXIX.

COLLECTING PLATE-NUMBERS.

Another of the by-paths into which some collectors enjoy taking a stroll, is the collecting of plate-numbers, which, according to precedent, should include the marginal imprint as well as the plate-number; for U. S. stamps or the surcharged issues of the Philippines, this requires a strip of three (a block of six is preferable, we are told), while for the current issues of the Philippines a strip of five (or block of ten) is required except in the case of the Special Delivery stamp.

Upon applying the test question previously suggested, it would appear that such a collection for the Philippines, when complete, proves: That certain stamps were printed from plates of certain numbers and by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; that certain shades were from certain plates and therefore appeared in approximately a certain sequence; and which portion of the sheet was surcharged. While it is admitted that all of this information is more or less interesting and instructive, practically all of it can be almost equally well attained by collecting in single copies with attached margin, which would leave the collection much less open to the charge of "bloating."

No plate-numbers are found on any of the sheets of stamps issued under Spanish dominion. Beginning with 1880, all sheets were numbered in the upper right corner, but this merely indicates the sheet number and not that of the plate.

So far as now known, the following is a complete list of the plate-numbers of the United States stamps surcharged PHILIPPINES, but it is believed that additional 1c and 2c numbers exist:

PLATE NUMBERS

Of the U. S. Issues Surcharged PHILIPPINES.

1899-1903.

One Cent.

770	1st. Ptg.	1050	4th. Ptg.
771		1051	
772	2nd. Ptg.	1052	
773		1053	
794		1062	
795		1063	
796		1064	
797		1065	
810		1130	
811		1131	
812		1132	
813		1133	
818		1146	
819		1147	
820		1148	
821		1149	
822		1157	
823		1158	
824		1159	
825		1160	
969	3rd. Ptg.	1205	5th. Ptg.
979		1396	
984		1397	
985		1398	
986		1399	
987		1400	
992		1401	
993		1403	
994		1408	
995		1409	
1000		1410	
1001		1411	
1002		1421	6th. Ptg.
1003		1449	
1004		1453	
1005		1454	
1006		1455	
1007			

Two Cents.

758	1st. Ptg.	851	
759		852	
760		853	
761		854	
762		855	
763		856	
764		857	
765		858	
774		859	
775		860	
776		861	
779		866	
780	1st. Ptg.	867	
781		869	
782		870	
783		875	
784		876	
785		877	
786		878	
787		885	
788		886	
789		887	
800	2nd. Ptg.	888	
801		895	
802		896	
803		897	
804		898	
805		904	
807		905	
808		906	
809		907	
814		915	
815		917	
816		918	
817		919	
838		1025	3d Ptg. ?
839		1026	
840		1027	
841		1032	
850		1034	

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<i>Eight Cents.</i>		<i>Six Centavos.</i>	
1497	1499	21972	34820
1498	1500	34789	34821
		34817	
<i>Ten Cents.</i>		<i>Eight Centavos.</i>	
1590	1592	21973	
1591	1593		
<i>Thirteen Cents.</i>		<i>Ten Centavos.</i>	
1473	1475	21984	34792
1474	1476	21992	34807
		22002	34827
		22003	
<i>Fifteen Cents.</i>		<i>Twelve Centavos.</i>	
1607	2230	21974	
<i>Fifty Cents.</i>		<i>Sixteen Centavos.</i>	
1602		21979	
<i>One Dollar.</i>		<i>Twenty Centavos.</i>	
1629		21985	22016
		21999	22017
<i>Two Dollars.</i>		<i>Twenty-six Centavos.</i>	
1630		21991	
<i>Five Dollars.</i>		<i>Thirty Centavos.</i>	
1620		21993	34808
		34790	34813
		34796	

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

<i>Ten Cents.</i>		<i>One Peso.</i>	
880	882	22000	
881	883		
<i>Two Pesos.</i>		22001	
<i>Four Pesos.</i>		22008	
<i>Ten Pesos.</i>		22010	
<i>Special Delivery.</i>		22620	

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

<i>One Cent.</i>	
246	267
<i>Two Cents.</i>	
247	1099 268
<i>Three Cents.</i>	
254	
<i>Five Cents.</i>	
71	255
<i>Ten Cents.</i>	
72	256
<i>Thirty Cents.</i>	
73	
<i>Fifty Cents.</i>	
74	

When the current series of the Philippines issue was made, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing used a series of numbers which are assigned to "miscellaneous plates." The earliest known is 21,965, and occurs on the 2 centavos green.

The following is a complete list of all plates to date:

<i>Two Centavos.</i>	
21965	28400
21971	28411
21976	34828
21978	34829
21990	34833
21994	34838
21996	34841
21997	34851
28384	34854
28399	34865
<i>Four Centavos.</i>	
21981	22062
21998	22066
22006	34791
22007	34801
22031	34812
22044	34816

CHAPTER XXX.

THE "O. B." SURCHARGES.

One of the most interesting and important of the "side-lines" of a collection of stamps of the Philippines is the collecting of the stamps used for official purposes, or, as they are commonly called "the O. B. surcharges." These have attracted so much attention in the philatelic press and so much argument has been had, both pro and contra, that it has been deemed best to devote a separate chapter to these issues and to give their complete history, as briefly as possible, to aid collectors in determining for themselves whether and to what extent they desire to collect them.

At the outset, however, the writer desires to state that there is absolutely no doubt in his mind as to the collectibility of all of these stamps in used condition and on the original covers, all of which, except in the case of the printed surcharges, should show upon some portion of the cover the words "Official Mail," or the equivalent, and the signature (in writing or facsimile) of the person using them. In this form there can be no possible doubt that the stamps are genuinely surcharged and did postal duty as official stamps, while, through the postmarks, we are enabled to more or less accurately determine the places or offices using the many various types in which this surcharge appears. It is an added attraction to such a collection that the cancellations cover practically the whole of the Islands, and recall many

historical events of great interest to all Americans.

It has already been noted that, in 1905, a reorganization committee was organized and directed to recommend such changes as would result in administrative economy of the Philippines Government. Among the recommendations submitted by the committee was one providing that each governmental bureau should pay for whatever it received from any other Bureau. This was, of course, with a view to preventing any bureau from being a cause of unremunerated expense to any other, and to permit of the cost of operation of each bureau being definitely known for the information of the Philippines Commission, and with a view to future reforms and reduction of expenses if found necessary.

This recommendation having been approved by the Commission, an Executive Order was issued which is sufficiently explained, for our purposes, by the following circular putting it into effect:

December 26, 1905.

CIRCULAR TO ALL CHIEFS OF BUREAUS:

An Executive Order issued this date provides that, commencing with January 1st, 1906, all official mail of the insular, provincial and municipal governments, must be fully prepaid by the sending office or official.

It also provides that all telegrams, with the exception of those from officers and employees of the Weather Bureau throughout the Islands to the Director of the Weather Bureau, Manila, must be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps attached to the originals. . . . The rate of charges on telegrams will be six centavos Philippine currency for each word, including address and signature, between any two telegraph offices in the Islands, and double this rate will be charged for "Rush" messages.

Officers purchasing stamps for government business may, if they so desire, surcharge them with the letters "O. B.," either in writing with black ink or by rubber stamp, but in such a manner as not to obliterate the stamp to such an extent that postmasters will be unable to determine whether the stamps have been previously used.

Please notify your subordinates of these rules.

(Signed) C. M. COTTERMAN,
Director of Posts.

Beginning therefore with January 1st, 1906, all branches of the Insular Government used postage stamps to prepay postage and telegrams instead of franking them as before, which had caused the Bureau of Posts to be without revenue for a considerable portion of the service performed by it. The military authorities retained the franking privilege as being part of the U. S. service and not a part of the insular service. It will also be noted that while all bureaus were required to obtain stamps and use them, they were only permitted—and not required—to surcharge them "O. B." or its equivalent. The reason for this was that circumstances rendered it impracticable, in the opinion of the authorities at that time, to provide these stamps either from the Bureau of Posts or the various Bureau headquarters to all authorized users, which rendered it inadvisable to go to the expense of printing the surcharges, while no corresponding benefits were foreseen; moreover it was considered advisable, on account of the expense thrust upon other bureaus, to leave

it optional with them as to whether to go to the expense of providing the rubber stamps needed, for it was already foreseen that surcharging with pen and ink would be too cumbersome.

It may also be noted in this connection, that the Circular quoted does not annul the requirement (which accompanied the franking privilege) that official mail or telegrams should bear a properly signed certificate to that effect by the sender, as evidence of the authority of the sender to use the frank (or later the surcharged stamps).

While some officials did not trouble themselves to mark their stamps "O. B.," by far the larger number did so; some used manuscript, some utilized their type-writing machines, but by far the larger number provided themselves with rubber stamps which, naturally enough, varied according to the local facilities for providing them as well as with the taste of the official ordering them. Usually these rubber stamps were for surcharging but one postage stamp at a time; in fact but one office, so far as known, had a stamp capable of surcharging a row of stamps (exact number not known) at a time. It may be added here, by way of parenthesis, that in using this stamp it often happened that it was held too far to right or left, causing the surcharge to appear as "B. O." instead of "O. B." While the majority of these rubber stamps had merely "O. B." in some form or other, various other forms were used also, as "OFFICIAL BUSINESS" or OFFICIAL MAIL in two lines, a circle (representing the O) containing B, etc., etc. The general result of this—together with the use of ink of any color that was at hand,—was an almost endless variety of types and colors of the surcharge, of which no one philatelically inclined could hope—or would care—to attempt a complete collection, especially as each might occur on all values of the two (and later three) stamp issues being then used concurrently.

For these reasons, as well as because of an added number of varieties such as inverts, double surcharges, etc., many of the Manila philatelists eschewed these surcharges altogether, some excusing themselves by the familiar cry of "not collectible," while others (including the writer) agitated the subject of printing the surcharges so as to stop the chaos of varieties and limit them to a definite and minimized number. As is often the case elsewhere, philatelists can see postal necessities which the postal officials fail to recognize, the expense involved and other practical questions impressing them far more than philatelic considerations. No change was made at that time, and the race between the issuers and the collectors continued, with the latter hopelessly outdistanced from the start.

In obtaining the stamps for official use, all bureaus and offices at Manila supplied themselves from the Manila office. On account of the slow and more or less irregular mail communication with the interior and points in the more remote Islands, all officers away from Manila procured their supplies from the nearest post office available, obtaining and submitting vouchers for the expense involved. Whether or not the stamps purchased

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for official business were used on private mail or transmuted into cash for private use by subordinates having access to them in some offices, is not known; but it soon became apparent, through the vouchers submitted, that in some offices the postal accounts seemed unwarrantably large. Orders were issued in some bureaus that all stamps should be surcharged as soon as purchased, with a view to thus rendering them unavailable for private use or sale; to what extent this order was complied with is unknown, as it was very difficult to exercise any supervision or check upon officers and offices so scattered and often inaccessible for long periods. In any event the bills continued to appear too large in many cases, and accordingly, in 1907, the Director of Constabulary requested and obtained permission for the experimental use of printed surcharges with a view to supplying his subordinates directly from his office and thus attempting to decrease the postal expenses. The Director of Posts gave the permission requested, and wrote the following letter authorizing the printing:

MANILA, P. I., May 25, 1907.

Sir: I have the honor to request that you overprint with the letters "O. B." such unused Philippine postage stamps as may be delivered to you by any government bureau or bureaus for such purpose; the cost of this printing to be charged to the Bureau of Posts, although the bureaus requesting the printing may be charged direct and the matter adjusted afterwards with this bureau. In the first lot it may be advisable to make trials of several colors of ink to determine the most suitable, but it is requested that the letters "O. B." be uniform throughout, and the selection of type is left to your superior judgment.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) C. M. COTTERMAN,

Director.

The Director, Bureau of Printing, Manila, P. I.

It will be noted from the above that in this case, as in the preceding one, all bureaus were permitted—but not required—to avail themselves of the permission, and the reason was again the same as before, viz: the expense, which was to be borne by the bureau availing itself of the privilege. In this connection it may also be noted that but the one bureau, so far as is known, availed itself of the privilege, and that the colors used were: Yellow, Green, Red, Dark Blue, and Black. In a later communication to the Director of the Bureau of Printing, the Director of Posts, under date of July 18, 1907, says:

"On future orders for placing the O. B. overprint on unused Philippine postage stamps please use the following colors of ink:

Red on denominations of: 2, 6, 10, 16 and 26 centavos and 1, 2, 4 and 10 pesos and 20 centavos special delivery.

Blue on denominations of: 4, 8, 12, 20 and 30 centavos.

It is also requested that you use in future stamp overprinting capital type 195—24 Point, as given on page 77 of your "Desk Book."

From this it is apparent that both type and colors for future printings had been decided on as a result of the first printing, and that it was

then contemplated that the printed issue would continue in use.

Shortly after the original permission was given, the Director of Constabulary was absent for about a month on an inspection tour, and the printing of the first issue took place while he was away. The stamps therefor were supplied by the stamp clerk in Constabulary headquarters who, as is apparent from the results, utilized all stamps on hand, regardless of the issue or quantity, making them up into sheets for printing by mounting loose stamps in small quantities so as to hold them together.

As a result of the foregoing, the first (or experimental) printing of the O. B. surcharges consisted of the following values in the colors and quantities noted:

PRINTED O. B. SURCHARGES.

Denomination,	In	In	In	In	In
Surch. of 1899-01.	Red.	Blue.	Black.	Yel'w.	Grn.

1c Green	1				
2c Carmine	30	12			
3c Violet	49	19			
4c Brown	62	2			
5c Blue	4				
6c Brown-lake	34	6			
8c Puce	43	3			
10c Brown	8	1			
15c Olive	10				
50c Orange	1				
\$1.00 Black	1				
\$2.00 Blue	1				
\$5.00 Green	1				
10c Spec. Delivery..	50				

Surch. of 1903-6.

1c Green	87	18			
2c Carmine (flags)..	36	9			
2c Carmine (shield)..	6	6			
3c Violet	3				
4c Dark brown	1				
4c Orange-brown	1	2			
5c Blue	5	6			
6c Brown-lake	5				
8c Puce	37				
10c Orange-brown	1	2			
10c Dark-brown	1				
13c Violet-brown	66	10			
15c Olive	38	3			
50c Orange	47	30	20		
\$1.00 Black	50	50			
\$2.00 Blue	31				
\$5.00 Green	28				

Series of 1906.

2c Green.....	1,000	800	18,000	500	500
4c Carmine	500	500	9,000	300	300
6c Purple	500	500	4,000	200	200
8c Brown	500	400	4,000	200	200
10c Blue	500	400	2,000	100	100
12c Brown-lake.....	500	500	2,000	100	100
16c Violet-black.....	500	500	1,500	100	100
20c Orange-brown.....	500	500	1,500	100	100
26c Violet-brown.....	500	500	2,000	100	100
30c Olive	500	500	1,500	100	100
1 Peso. Orange	200	70	600		
2 Pesos, Black.....	150	150			
4 Pesos, Blue.....	100		100		
10 Pesos, Green.....	40				
20c Spec. Delivery..	250				

A "variety" occurring in the above is an inverted surcharge which was applied, through carelessness of the printer, to 3 or 4 sheets of the 4 centavos carmine of the 1906 issue, giving 300 or 400 stamps with the inverted surcharge.

The following further "varieties" are also known:

Double surcharges, in black; on—

- 2 centavos Dark green
- 4 centavos Carmine
- 8 centavos Brown
- 10 centavos Blue

Double surcharge, in green, on—

- 8 centavos Brown

Triple surcharge, one inverted, in black, on—

- 8 centavos Brown

As soon as it was known that this printing had taken place, the Director of Posts was besieged by requests from dealers and collectors for these new issues. As none of these were on hand in the Bureau of Posts, or any other bureau except of the Constabulary (no other bureau having taken advantage of the permission to have them printed), all such requests were transmitted to the Director of Constabulary by the Director of Posts, who authorized their sale in unused condition so far as the supply would permit. In view of the small quantities available of certain of the values and issues, not all orders could be filled; and as this became known, as well as the actual number printed, criticisms began to appear in the philatelic press apparently with a view to discrediting the entire issue and reflecting upon the motives of the Director of Constabulary in having them printed, advantage being taken of the fact that the gentleman in question has long been well-known as an ardent philatelist and a member of the American Philatelic Society. The discussion which ensued in the press waxed so furious that General H. H. Bandholtz issued a statement which was printed in Meckel's *Weekly Stamp News*, in which the whole history of the issue was recounted. As his statements agreed wholly with what has already been cited herein, as the facts were largely within the personal knowledge of the writer, it will not be necessary to give more than a few extracts from it here:

In case the printed surcharge proved advantageous it was thought all bureaus would adopt that system. It was found however that the Bureau of Posts was so frequently annoyed by requests to purchase small quantities of these stamps that the director of posts decided to discontinue their further use. The rubber stamp was therefore again resorted to; the stamps being supplied as far as convenient from the central office, and an order issued directing the surcharge of all stamps immediately after purchase.

From the beginning practically all orders that were received by the Bureau of Posts for official stamps were transmitted to the bureau of constabulary with request that they be filled. These orders were filled as far as possible from whatever was on hand. Many dealers and a large number of collectors were thus supplied and invariably at face.

The first printing included all stamps that were on hand at the time and was therefore upon varying numbers of the older issues as well as the new. While they lasted many were purchased by

Manila collectors and foreign dealers at face, and after they had been in use for months and available to all applicants, the bulk of the remainder was purchased by a dealer. In connection herewith the undersigned desires to add that he has at different times selected and purchased for dealers and collectors many thousands of dollars worth of Philippine stamps, his services having invariably been gratis. While interesting to many, these stamps were not speculative and there was no intent to work the long-suffering collector. None of them were government issues in the usual acceptance of the term, and for the information of all a memorandum was sent to the American and British cataloguers which was published by the latter as follows: "These stamps are not on sale at the postoffice, nor are they on hand in the bureau of posts for distribution to government officials. The bureau of printing is authorized by the director of posts to overprint stamps for other bureaus, at the latter's expense, whenever such request is made. The stamps after being printed are delivered direct to the bureau for which they are intended. . . ."

Such, therefore, is the entire history of the issue and use of the O. B. surcharges of all classes and kinds, which, in the writer's opinion, may be summed up very briefly, and as follows:

1. These took the place of Official stamps, which were not considered as practicable on account of the cost of printing, the difficulties of supplying them direct to users, and the impracticability of the alternative course of supplying them to postmasters for purchase by the authorized persons, as shown by experience with the Postage Due stamps.

2. Their use was not made compulsory because of the expense to be caused to the department using them; for similar reasons full freedom as to the form of the surcharge was allowed, causing a multitude of varieties which might easily be counterfeited and hence can be distinguished as genuine only on cover showing actual use and authority of user.

3. As is usually the case, everywhere, with Official stamps, there was abuse of their use, resulting in extravagance of expense and necessity for more stringent regulations; these failing also, printing of the surcharge was resorted to as a last resort, and for reasons wholly non-philatelic.

4. The experiment of the printed surcharges was a failure merely because of the attitude adopted by some philatelists in annoying and criticizing the Bureau of Posts and the Bureau of Constabulary, before the experiment had proceeded sufficiently to determine its value for the purpose intended.

5. Except in a purely technical sense, and possibly even then, these were (for all practical purposes) governmental issues for a necessary (and non-philatelic) purpose, and were in no sense unnecessary or speculative; they should be recognized accordingly, and are as collectible as any other Official stamps.

As the last of the conclusions arrived at above is the one most likely to be criticized and taken exception to, it may be well to add the following facts which seem to have been generally overlooked:

1. All of these surcharges, stamped as well as printed, were made at the expense of the Philippine Government, the cost being borne by the separate Government Bureaus using them, instead of directly by the Bureau of Posts, and thus coming out of the Government appropriations though not through the usual channel for postal expenses.

2. Not only were these surcharges authorized by proper Governmental authority and under properly prescribed regulations and so used, but also their only ability to pay postage at all, in surcharged condition, was the result of this authority without which these stamps would have been considered as defaced or obliterated and hence unavailable postally.

3. The manuscript or rubber-stamp surcharges were not completely official except when accompanied by the required evidence of authority to use them, and are therefore incomplete in unused condition. They could not therefore be on sale at any government office, as sale was not allowed; all originated at offices which were constituted as Government offices, for the purpose of such issue, by the proper Governmental authority.

4. The printed surcharges were printed by Governmental authority, at the Bureau of Printing, at Governmental expense, and were on sale in unused condition by authority of the Bureau of Posts at a Governmental office designated by the Director of Posts for that purpose.

Even if the above be admitted, some collectors will probably consider at least a portion of the printed surcharges as merely essays in trial colors, and *not* as postal issues, because of the small numbers in which they were surcharged. In this connection the following facts must be considered:

1. None of these were of the "printer's waste" class, nor was the surcharge applied to any stamps not issued or intended, for use. All stamps surcharged had been sold for postal use and were still available for such use.

2. When the printing was authorized it was evidently intended that all the stamps with the overprint should be valid for use regardless of the color used, experimentally, in printing them. Whether they were actually used later does not affect their validity any more than in the case of any other unused stamp. They were printed for use and were issued and available therefor.

While therefore maintaining the collectibility of all of these O. B. surcharges, the writer believes, in this as in all other cases, that the collector himself is the ultimate authority as to what he shall collect and is in no case bound by the opinion of cataloguers, dealers, other collectors, or any authority whatsoever. And, in the case of the rarer of the printed surcharges, it is scarcely worth while for collectors to waste much thought on their collectibility as very few will ever have a chance to acquire them even should they so desire.

It is believed that the printed surcharges were in actual use, as well as on sale, until finally closed out as above noted. Exact quantities of the various values actually used are not now known; it has been stated, however, that, of the 600 black surcharge on 1 peso about 500 were used on telegrams, and that of the 20 and 30 centavos values surcharged in black (of which 1,500 each were printed), considerably over 1000 of each value were actually used. It is therefore believed that many of these printed surcharges may be found used and on the original cover, in which condition, at least, there should be no question as to their collectibility or desirability.

The communication of the Director of Posts, dated July 18, 1907, and already quoted, contemplated future printings of these O. B. surcharges in another type which is described therein. While no definite information is now available, it is understood that an experimental printing was made in this type, but on what stamps or in what quantities is not known to the writer hereof; nor is it known to him whether or not this second type was ever placed in actual use. Due to the reasons already given (and as stated by Gen. Bandholtz in the letter already quoted) the Director of Posts decided to discontinue further use of the printed surcharges and the rubber stamps were again resorted to. The result of this seems to have been that the discussions in the public press waned and finally died out, and the annoyance to the various bureaus ceased accordingly. So that, when the changes in colors were made to correspond to contemporaneous U. S. issues, beginning in 1909, new printings of the O. B. surcharges were made (probably on all values of the stamps) in the first type thereof, and such printings are still being made. It is understood, however, that all of these later printings are in *black* only, and that they are made and issued by the Bureau of Printing for its own use, though other bureaux have adopted (or may, at their option, adopt) them for their own use also.

To the list already given may therefore be added the following:

Same type and watermark as before.

Surcharged O. B., in black.

- 2 centavos, light green.
- 4 centavos, lake.
- 12 centavos, orange.
- 16 centavos, olive green.
- 20 centavos, yellow.
- 26 centavos, blue green.
- 30 centavos, ultramarine. Triple surcharge is also known.
- 1 peso, pale violet.
- 2 pesos, black.
- 10 pesos, dark green.
- 20 centavos, deep ultramarine, Special Delivery. (Same type, but in new watermark.)
- 6 centavos, deep violet.
- 10 centavos, blue.
- 12 centavos, orange.
- 20 centavos, yellow.
- 30 centavos, ultramarine.

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1 peso, lavender.
20 centavos, bright blue, Special Delivery.
1 peso, pale violet.
20 centavos, deep ultramarine, Special Delivery.

No data as to quantities are available as yet.
No attempt is here made to list any of the hand-stamped surcharges because of the almost endless variety in which they occur, including inverts, double surcharges, etc.; it will suffice to say that they may be found on all stamps issued since American dominion (except the Postage Due stamps), and in endless variety as to types, colors and minor varieties.

A very interesting collection, neither extended nor expensive may be made by acquiring only one cover bearing stamps surcharged in each type, striving to obtain different issues or values in each, and including the printed surcharges.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ENVELOPES.

No stamped envelopes were issued under Spanish dominion. In 1899 a supply of the then current U. S. issue of the 2-cent envelopes was surcharged with the word PHILIPPINES below the stamp, and sent to Manila. At various later dates other values were similarly surcharged and supplied, of the 1902-03 series as well as of that of 1899, and including wrappers also. In 1906-08

a new series was placed in use, and is still current.

On account of the difficulty and slight importance of listing these according to exact date of first use this will not be attempted. For the benefit of the specialist, however, the various sizes and shapes will be indicated; the color in which PHILIPPINES is printed is the same as that the envelope stamp itself in all cases except those marked (R), in each of which that word is in *Red*. It may also be noted that in shape "a" the side flaps overlap, and the lower flap is nearly pointed, while in shape "b" the side-flaps do not meet and the lower flap is straight on the upper edge. "S. R." signifies envelopes supplied on a "Special Request" order with return request and firm name in corner. For the benefit of those interested, it may be noted that the measurements of the postal envelope sizes are as follows:

Size 1:134 x 73mm.
5:160 x 89mm.
6:160 x 89 ungummed.
7:225 x 98mm.
8:241 x 105mm.
10:117 x 90mm.
13:171 x 95mm.

Wrapper :140 x 265mm.

SERIES OF 1899.

1c Green (Franklin).

Color of Paper.	P. O. Size.	Shape.	Date of Issue.	Quantity.
White (507)	1	a	Dec. 10, 1901	30,000
White (507)	5	a & b	Jan. 8, 1901	340,500
Amber (508)	1	a	Apr. 14, 1902	500 S. R.
Amber (508)	5	b	Apr. 1, 1902	500 S. R.
(R.) Amber (511)	5	b	Aug. 24, 1901	500 S. R.
(R.) Or. Buff (512)	13	b	Apr. 1, 1902	500 S. R.
(R.) Or. Buff (509)	13	a	Aug. 24, 1901	500 S. R.
(R.) Or. Buff (509)	13	b	Nov. 7, 1902	500 S. R.
Blue (510)	13	b	Aug. 24, 1901	500 S. R.
Blue (510)	13	b	Nov. 7, 1901	500 S. R.
(R.) Blue (513)	13	b	Apr. 1, 1902	500 S. R.
Manila (601)	Wrapper		Sept. 28, 1901	320,000

2c Red (Washington).

White (514)	5	a	Oct. 25, 1902	
White (514)	5	a	Aug. 18, 1899	1,160,000
White (514)	5	b	Oct. 25, 1902	
Amber (515)	5	b	March, 1900	
Amber (515)	5	b	Apr. 4, 1902	21,000
Or. Buff (517)	5	b	June 18, 1901	200,000
Blue (516)	5	b	June 18, 1901	10,000
White (514)	7	b	June 18, 1901	10,000
White (514)	8	b	June 18, 1901	10,000

4c Brown (Lincoln).

White (518)	7	a	June 18, 1901	10,500
White (518)	7	a	Nov. 4, 1901	
Die A. Amber (520)	7	a	Apr. 14, 1902	500 S. R.
Die C. Amber (521)	7	a	Nov. 4, 1901	500 S. R.
White (518)	8	a	June 18, 1901	10,000

5c Blue (Grant).

White (519)	5	b	June 18, 1901	20,000
White (519)	5	b	Oct. 25, 1902	
Amber (522)	5	b	Nov. 4, 1901	500 S. R.

In Die A the bust is pointed and undraped; in Die C bust is broad and draped.

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SERIES OF 1902-03.

1c Green (Franklin).

Watermark U S P O D 1903

Color of Paper	P. O. Size	Shape	Date of Issue	Quantity.
White (523)	5	b	Oct. 30, 1903	300,000
White (523)	6	b	Dec. 7, 1903	500 S. R.
Amber (524)	5	b	May 6, 1903	500 S. R.
Amber (524)	5	b	May 6, 1907	500 S. R.
Or. Buff (525)	5	b	May 6, 1903	500 S. R.
Blue (526)	5	b	May 6, 1903	500 S. R.
Manila (527)	6	b	Dec. 7, 1903	500 S. R.
Or. Buff (525)	13	b	Dec. 7, 1903	500 S. R.
Or. Buff (525)	13	b	Dec. 7, 1903	500 S. R.
Blue (527)	13	b	Dec. 7, 1903	500 S. R.
Manila (602)	Wrapper		1905	500 S. R.

2c Red (Washington).

White (528)	5	b	Oct. 30, 1903	100,000
White (528)	8	b	Oct. 30, 1903	50,000
White (528)	10	b	Dec. 7, 1903	500 S. R.
Amber (529)	5	b	May 6, 1903	500 S. R.
Or. Buff (530)	13	b	May 6, 1903	500 S. R.
Or. Buff (530)	7		1907	500 S. R.
Blue (531)	13	b	May 6, 1903	500 S. R.
Manila (603)	Wrapper			

4c Brown (Grant).

Amber (532)	7	a	May 6, 1903	500 S. R.
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A few copies escaped the surcharge; they can be identified only by the return address corresponding to that of those surcharged.

5c Blue (Lincoln).

Amber (533)	5	b	May 6, 1903	500 S. R.
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Stamped wrappers and envelopes were not much used, prior to 1907 at least, both because the natives were not accustomed to them and because it was very difficult to keep the flaps from becoming stuck to the envelope, etc., due to the moist atmosphere; most of the varieties noted above were supplied upon Special Request and in

small quantities; it is believed that this was largely due to philatelic reasons, in some of the cases at least. A considerable quantity of the envelopes remaining on hand in 1907 were destroyed with the stamp remainders, but the exact numbers are not known.

SERIES 1908.

Two Centavos, Green (Rizal).

Watermark U S P O D 1907

Color of Paper.	P. O. Size.	Shape.	Date of Issue.	Quantity.	
				No Printing.	Printing.
White (534)	5	b	Mar. 6, 1908	259,000	500,000
Amber (535)	5	b	July 9, 1908		1,000 S. R.
Amber (535)	5	b	Oct. 8, 1908		1,000 S. R.
Amber (535)	5	b	Not known	1,000	
Buff (536)	5	b	July 9, 1908		1,000 S. R.
Buff (536)	5	b	Not known		1,000 S. R.
Buff (536)	5	b	Not known	500	
Blue (537)	5	b	July 9, 1908		1,000 S. R.
Blue (537)	5	b	Oct. 8, 1908		1,000 S. R.
Blue (537)	5	b	Not known	2,500	
Manila (537)	5	b	Not known	500	
White (534)	7	b	Not known		
Amber (535)	7	b	Not known	1,000	19,000 S. R.
Buff (536)	7	b	Not known	1,000	19,000 S. R.
Blue (537)	7	b	Not known	1,000	31,000 S. R.
Buff (536)	8	b	Not known	1,000	19,000 S. R.
Blue (537)	8	b	Not known	1,000	7,000 S. R.
Blue (537)	8	b	Not known		7,000 S. R.*
Buff (536)	9	b	Not known		
Blue (537)	9	b	Not known		
White (534)	11	a	Not known	2,000	
White (534)	13	b	Not known	1,000	
Buff (536)	13	b	Not known		1,000 S. R.
Blue (537)	13	b	Not known		1,000 S. R.
Buff (536)	14	b	Not known		
Blue (537)	14	b	Not known		
Manila (604)	Wrapper.		Mar. 6, 1908	41,000	

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Four Centavos, Red (McKinley).

Color of Paper	P. O. Size	Shape	Date of Issue	Quantity.	
				No. Printing	Printing.
On White (538)	5	b	Mar. 6, 1908	250,000	250,000
Amber (539)	5	b	Not known	1,500	1,000 S. R.
Buff (540)	5	b	Not known	1,500	2,000 S. R.
Blue (541)	5	b	Not known	2,500	2,000 S. R.
Manila (529)	7	b	Not known	500	
Amber (539)	8	b	Not known		4,000 S. R.
White (540)	8	b	Not known		
Buff (541)	8	b	Not known	1,000	4,000 S. R.
Blue (539)	8	b	Not known	1,000	4,000 S. R.
Amber (540)	9	b	Not known		5,000 S. R.
Buff (541)	9	b			Not known
Blue (539)	9	b		1,000	
White (541)	11	a			Not known S. R.*
Blue (541)	13	b			Not known S. R.*
Blue (541)	14	b			

SERIES 1911.

Two Centavos, Green (Rizal)

Watermark U. S. S. E. 1911.

Blue (537)	7	b	Not known
Blue (537)	8	b	Not known

Four Centavos, Red (McKinley)

Blue (541)	7	b	Not known
Blue (541)	8	b	Not known

The information as yet at hand is quite incomplete, especially as to the dates of issue of the various sizes and as to quantities issued, particularly on white paper.

Up to the present date the total issues, according to best information at hand, are as follows: 2 centavos:—no printing, size 5, 629,000; printed (with return address), size 5, 3,000,000; Special Request...228,000, all sizes and colors, included. The 41,000 given for the wrappers is the total to date.

Of the 4 centavos, the totals are:—size 5, no printing...250,000; size 8, no printing...100,000; size, 5, printed...350,000. Special Request, all sizes and colors...69,000.

Those marked above with a (*) are known only as in use by the Bureau of Constabulary.

CHAPTER XXXII.

POSTAL CARDS.

For the benefit of those desiring to collect them, a brief list of the Postal cards is here given, without going into the large number of minor varieties caused by variety of colors and thickness of the cards, spacing or length of lines of printing, etc. Quite a full list of these will be found in "The Postage Stamps of the Philippines" (Appendix F.), by any one sufficiently interested in them.

1878. Head of Alfonso XII in centre, TARJETA to left, POSTAL to right.

50 MILS. DE PESO, Deep Carmine. Orange groundwork with TARJETA POSTAL in tall scroll letters.

It is stated that this card was not placed in use except after being surcharged, as below.

1879. September. Surcharged CONVENIO UNIVERSAL DE CORREOS, etc., with new value, similar to stamps surcharged at same time and for similar use.

3 cents de peso, in black. On stamp noted above.

Copies of this card have been seen by the writer with the surcharge in various other colors (green, red, blue, etc.); these were all unused, and in the possession of a well-known philatelist, formerly of Manila, who stated that they were issued for use, having been found by him among a supply purchased by himself for business use.

1881. January. Head of Alfonso XII at right; inscription in five lines, beginning: ULTRAMAR-UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL, etc.

3 C. DE PESO, Salmon rose, on white card.

Mencarini gives the date of this issue as April 19, 1880, and the number issued as 10,000. An essay is found in green, on white.

1899. July. Head of Alfonso XII in centre; ornamental frame surrounding an inscription similar to that on the card of 1878.

2 C. DE PESO, Dark Brown, on thick buff card.

1892. January 1. Similar to last issue, except head is that of Alfonso XIII.

2 C. DE PESO, Violet-brown, on buff to yellow-buff card. 1,000.

3 C. DE PESO, Orange, on cards as before. 1,000.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1894. January 1. Similar to last issue.
 2 C. DE PESO, Red-violet, on Buff cards. 5,000.
 3 C. DE PESO, Blue, on buff cards. 2,000.

1896. January 1. Like last, but cards yellow to buff.

2 C. DE PESO, Blue. 18,000.

3 C. DE PESO, Brown. 18,000.

Mencarini is authority for the numbers given above.

1898. Head of Alfonso XIII in centre, in same design as for stamps of 1898-9. Yellow to pinkish-buff cards, of varying thickness.

5 MILESIMAS, Lake-carmine.

1 CENTAVO, Green.

2 CENTAVOS, Dull violet.

3 CENTAVOS, Orange-brown.

5 x 5 MILESIMAS, Lake-carmine. Paid-Reply cards.

1 x 1 CENTAVO, Green. Paid-Reply cards.

2 x 2 CENTAVOS, Dull Violet. Paid-Reply cards.

3 x 3 CENTAVOS, Orange-brown. Paid-Reply cards.

1900. February. U. S. Postal cards surcharged PHILIPPINES, below stamp medallion at right, in heavy-faced Roman type.

ONE CENT, Black on buff (Jefferson). Black surcharge. 100,000.

2 CENTS, Black on Buff (Liberty). Black surcharge. 20,000.

2 x 2 CENTS, Blue on White (Liberty). Blue surcharge. 5,000.

1903. September 15. Similar surcharge, but in thin block letters and on cards of U. S. 1902-3 series; surcharge is 20½mm. in length and is followed by a period.

ONE CENT, Black on Buff (McKinley). Black surcharge. 100,000.

ONE x ONE CENT, Black on Buff (Grant). Black surcharge. 20,000.

2 CENTS, Black on Buff (Liberty). Black surcharge. 40,000.

2 x 2 CENTS, Blue on White (Liberty). Black surcharge. 20,000.

- 1905 (?). Like last issue, but surcharge in heavier block letters and not followed by a period; surcharge is 22mm. in length.

ONE CENT, Black on Buff (McKinley). Black surcharge.

- 1906 (?). Like last issue except that letters of surcharge are not nearly so tall; in heavy block letters, and without period after surcharge, which is about 22mm. in length.

ONE CENT, Black on Buff (McKinley). Black surcharge.

- 1907, November 3rd. Current series with designs similar to those of stamps of corresponding values. The face of the cards is divided by a vertical line, so that the left one-third may be used for correspondence if desired. Without surcharge.

2 CENTAVOS, Black on Buff (Rizal). Coat or arms of Philippine Islands in upper left part of address portion, stamp in upper right.

4 CENTAVOS, Black on Buff (McKinley). For International Postal Union use.

- 1911, February (?). Like last issue of same value except for color.

2 CENTAVOS, Blue on bluish white (Rizal).

FINIS.

Mr. Stone (original owner) made these corrections based on the Palmer letter he received in 1913 -- see scan 4th page

COMPARATIVE INDEX.

Showing relative numbers of the same stamps, etc., as given in Scott's Standard Catalogue for 1912, and in "The Postage Stamps of the Philippines," as well as in this work. N following any number means that the information desired will be found in the NOTES following that number in the book referred to; vacant numbers are not given in work indicated by heading.

Scott.	Palmer.	P. S. of P.	Scott.	Palmer.	P. S. of P.
1	1	1	62b	63N	
2	2	2	63		65
3	2a	3	63a	63N	
4	3	4	64	61	62
5	4	5	64a	63N	
6	5	6	65	65	69
7	6	7	65a	65N	
8	7	8	66	63	64
9	8	9	67	67	68
10	9	10, 12, 13, 14	67a	69N	
11	10	11	68	68	70
12	11	15	68a	69N	
13	12	16	69	69	71
14	13	17	70	69a	72
15	14	18	71	70	77
16	15	19	72	71	73
17	16	20	73	72	74
18	17	21	74	71a	75
20	18	22	75	72b	76
21	19	23	76	73	78
22	20	24	77	74	79
23	21	25	78	85	92
24	22	26	79	115	130
25	23	27	80	119	133
26	24	28	81	87 88	94
27	25	29	82	86 87	93
28	26	30	83	75	80
29	31	35	84	132A	81
30	32	36	85	91 92	98
31	33	37	86	88 89	95
32	34	38	87	89 90	96
33	35	39	88	90 91	97
34	36	40	89	82	89
35	37	41	90	121	136, 138
36	45	47	91	121B	137
37	46	49	92	95 96	103
38	47	48	93	112 113	123
38A	48	D.48, 1	94	109-108, 117	111-115
39	27 85	31	95	107 108	122
40	28 90	32	96	110 111	124
41	29 71	33	97	111 112	125, 126
42	30 72	34	98	92 93	99, 100
43	38	42	99	93 94	101, 102
43a	42N		100	120	134
44	39	43	101	120A	135
45	40	44	102	112A	127
46	41	45	103	98 99	108, 109
46a	42N		104	99 100	110
47	42	46		100 101	D.110.2
	43		105	123	142, 143
	44		106	123C	140, 141, 144
48	49	50	107	127	149, 150
49	50	51	108	128	151
50	51	52	109	131	154
51	52	53	110	126	148
51a	52N		111	132	155
52	53	54	112	77N	82
52a	58N		113	78	85
53	54	55	114	79	86
53a	58N		115	81N	D.88.1
54	56	57	116	81	88
55	55	56	117	80	87
55a	58N		118	113 114	128
56	60	61	119	84	91
56a	58N		120	83	90
57	57	58	121	106	117
58	58	59	122	94	107
58a	58N		123	114 85	129
59	59	60	124	104 105	118
60	66	66	125	116	131
61	66A	67	126	103 104	121
62	62	63	127	76	83

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132	97 98	106	208	255	282
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134	109 110	116	210	257	284
135	105 106	105	211	258	285
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137	122	139	213	259	300
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139	125	147	217	263	304
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147	164	190	225	276	313
148	165	191		264A	314
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151	193	220	228	288	319
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152	181	207	229a	289	
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154	187	213	231	290	
155	172	198	232	291	
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	208	236	235	285	321
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159	182	208	239	294	
160	191	217	240	287	318
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	194	221	242	296	
	195	222	243	297	
	196	223	244	298	
163	207	235	245	299	
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168	210	238, 239	251	305	
169	215	244	252	306	
170	216	245	253	307	
171	222	251	254	308	
172	217	246			
173	223	252	255	310	
174	218	247	256	311	
175	219	248	257	312	
176	220	249	258	313	
177	221	250	259	314	
178	225	228	260	315	
179	226	254	261	317	
180	227	255		318	
181	228	261	263	319	
182	229	262		320	
183	230	263	265	321	
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185	232	264		323	
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188	235	257	271	327	
189	236	258	272	328	
190	237	259		329	
191	238	260		330	
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193	240	267	301	138	162
194	241	268	302	139	163
195	242	269	303	141	165
196	243	270	304	143	167
197	244	271	305	140	164
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199	246	273	307	144	161
200	247	274	308	145	168
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314	151	174	408	171	197
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316	153	176	410	177	203
317	154	177	411	179	205
317b	155	178	412	180	206
	158N	179	414	198	225
	158N	180	415	197	224
320	156	183	416	199	226
	158N	183A	417	200	227
321	157	184	418	212	241
322	158	181	419	211	240
322a	158A	182	420	213	242
	158B		421	214	243
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352	309		451	265	522
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401	118	132	453	267	524
402	134	157	454	268	525
403	135	158	455	277	526
404	136	159	456	278	527

ERRATA.

Page 19.—In line 19, second column, read: "(See illustration on page 17)," instead of "here-with."

Page 21.—Last line, 1st column, should read: "twenty-four—4 rows of 6 stamps each."

Page 23.—31st line in 2nd column, should read: "E. Julia" instead of "E. Julian."

Page 25.—Line 20, 2nd column, should read: "12 C. Rose, imperforate and ungummed." Elide balance of line and next one.

Page 25.—Line 25, 2nd column;—a new paragraph should begin with the words "Printer's waste, etc."

Page 28.—Illustration over No. 59 should be labelled "COUNTERFEIT SURCHARGE".

Page 29.—Top line in 1st column should read: "the value as noted, which is equivalent to 2.4 C."

Page 29.—2nd column, illustration should be labelled "GENUINE SURCHARGE."

Page 33.—Illustrations above No. 78 should be numbered, in order from left to right, I, II, III, IV.

Page 35.—Last line, 1st column, should read: "POSTAL, and has value in centavos."

Page 38.—In second column, immediately following No. 115, insert: "Through a curious and unique error, the marginal heading of the sheets of this stamp reads "2 4-8 *milesimas* de peso," though the value on the stamps themselves is given as "2 4-8 C." (centavos de peso).

These changes not posted.

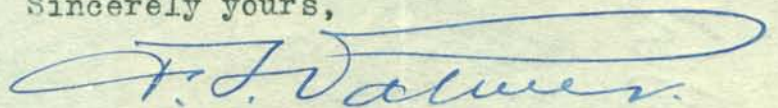
STATE OF GEORGIA,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA. January 15, 1913.

My dear Mr. Stone:-

Yours of the 9th is duly at hand. Many thanks for your calling my attention to errors in comparative list, which I had not yet discovered as I have so little time for stamp matters now. I have gone over the list and checked and corrected it in my own volume. In this way I discover how the errors occurred, and can help you to a short cut in correcting your copy. In the 1870 issues I simply got the numbers reversed: that is I interchanged my #39 for Scott's, getting my 27 opposite his 39 instead of my 39 opposite his 27: &c. Later on I left out one number and changed position of another, carrying the latter forward to its proper date of issue which made it #85 instead of 114. Hence Scott's 123 should have my 85 opposite, instead of 114, and ~~each number~~ ^{my} each number to include 113 (mine) should be one higher; so where I have 86 it should be 87, 88 should be 89, &c. in the Palmer column. It is too bad I overlooked making corresponding changes in the index when I changed the text, but it is spilled milk now. For the past two years I have been so busy officially I should not have tried to do such a job; but I was already in on it, so used what time I could steal in an effort to see it through, with the result above noted.

Sorry not to have been able to get to Springfield last summer, and well know I missed a treat all around. Am hoping to get to the Convention this year, and to the Exhibition this fall. Hope to meet you at both.

Sincerely yours,



POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, April 20.—The Postoffice Department is preparing to send a supply of stamps to the Director of Posts for the Philippines at Manila, for use in the islands and to replace the Spanish stamps. The stamps will be similar to those used in this country, but will have the word "Philippines" printed across the face. The following quantities will be forwarded in about a week: Two million ones, 4,000,000 twos, 500,000 threes, 500,000 fives and 500,000 tens.

A NEW PHILIPPINE STAMP.



Even if the Filipinos haven't albums, they have stamps. They went to work and made them by the thousand, and now they are for sale in Manila. It is probably their only chance at stamp making, so that the boy who gets these for his collection will be fortunate. There are two kinds—postage and telegraph—costing from half a cent to several dollars. In these two the postage is red, the telegraph stamp blue. The emblem of a sun and three stars in a triangle appears also on the Philippine flag. The K's at the side of the triangle in the postage stamp stand for "Katipunan," a native word expressing what our "E Pluribus Unum" does for us.

These articles glued onto the inside front cover, probably by Mr. Stone. Circa 1913.

POSTAL SERVICE ON CEBU ISLAND.

Under the Spanish System the Mails Were Carried on Foot.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The operations of the former Spanish postal system on the island of Cebu are interestingly portrayed in a letter dated April 8, just received by Postmaster-General Smith from Director of Posta Vialle, at Manila, who writes:

"When our forces took possession of the town of Cebu it was done contrary to the wishes of Filipino officials in charge, but without armed opposition. Filipino officials continue to administer all departments, excepting that of the Captain of the Post and the Cebu Post Office. This will probably be changed to a considerable extent at once, as officers detailed to administer affairs there went to Cebu on the same steamer with me, but had not taken hold when I left. The Filipinos had in effect a service modelled exactly after the plan of the Spanish service on the island. Each village or city had a chief called 'Presidente Local,' instead of as formerly under the Spaniards the 'Capitan Municipal.' It was made part of the official duties of the Presidente Local to handle all mail, registered and ordinary, to provide carriers for taking the mails to the next village on the route, to keep a record of such service, showing time of arrival and departure, and to keep on hand a supply of stamps, for which he paid cash, buying them of the Secretary of the Interior at a slight discount.

"On the island of Cebu there were eight routes, covering about all the villages on the island. At the head of the route the mail is tied up into one package, with a bill stating the number of letters, papers, and registers inclosed, wrapped in brown paper and sealed. This package is opened at each village and resealed with a new bill. The carriers are changed at every village, one man having to carry only from his own village to the next one on the route, a distance averaging not more than four or five miles, and in no place exceeding ten miles.

"Every citizen is required to perform fifteen days' service each year for the Government, and the only pay the messengers get for carrying the mail is that such service is credited to his account against the fifteen days due. As the trip to the next village is credited as a day's work, and is much easier than a full day's work on the highways, bridges or public buildings, the mail service is much sought after, and there is a regulation to the effect that no citizen can perform more than six days' work as mail carrier in one year. The Presidente Local arranges for these carriers, and they are changed every Monday, service being daily except Sunday. The time made is very good indeed, and, as mails are carried on foot, is a fair indication of the amount of mail matter carried. One carrier takes the mail for fifteen or twenty towns.

"While I was at Cebu I saw the mail put up for despatch to one of the neighboring cities by boat. Of thirteen letters sent out every one was official. Every boat leaving a port was required to carry the mail. As it is desired to have affairs in as settled a condition as possible, I instructed our clerks at Cebu to continue exchanges with local towns where possible, collecting single rate of postage only on matter received without stamps, as there are no stamps to be bought outside."

