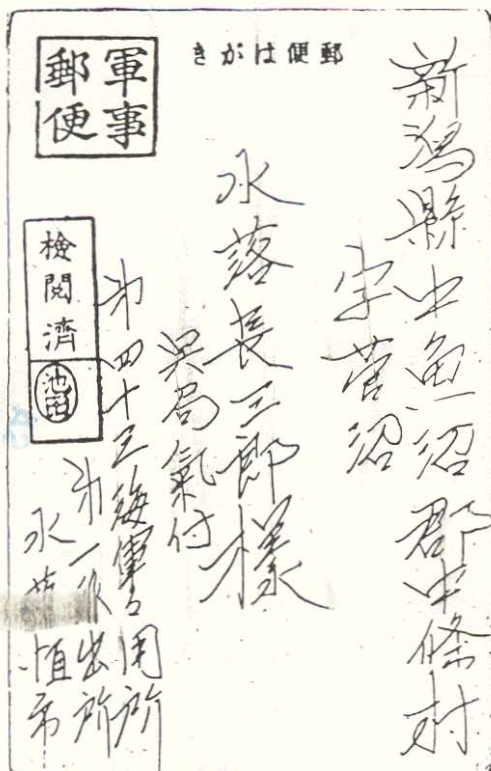




# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Volume XVI, No. 1



Military Post Card

First Quarter, 1993

# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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Volume XVI No. 1

First Quarter, 1993

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*Philippine Philatelic Journal*

**THE POSTAL CODES OF THE  
JAPANESE 43rd NAVY IN THE PHILIPPINES  
IN WORLD WAR II**

*by F. YANO, Sakai, Japan*

The 43rd Naval Military Postal Station of the Imperial Japanese Navy was established at the 31st Special Base Force in Manila, attached to the 3rd Southern Expeditionary Fleet under control of the KURE Naval Base in Japan. Three Postal Station Detachments under the Manila HQ were opened and operated as follows:

LOCATIONS	OPENING DATE	CLOSING DATE
Head Office: Manila	September 20, 1942	January 15, 1945
1st Detachment: Davao	June 26, 1942	April 29, 1945
2nd Detachment: Cavite	November 29, 1944	August (?), 1945
3rd Detachment: Clark Field	November 28, 1944	August (?), 1945

In the Imperial Japanese Navy Official Gazette dated June 1, 1944 a number of Postal Districts were opened and staffed as follows:

1 Supervisor	11 Staff Members
1 Station Master	14 Employees

Similar to the US military practice of assigning APO numbers in the Pacific Theater c/o San Francisco, the Japanese navy Districts and

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Vol. XVI No. 1 First Quarter, 1993

The Postal Codes of the Japanese 43rd Navy in the Philippines in World War II (F. YANO) .....	Page 1
The Warren Letters (Douglas K. Lehmann) .....	Page 9
Spanish Philippines Revenues Update and Additions to the Existing Catalogs - Part II (Donald L. Duston) .....	Page 13
Notes on U.S. Colonial Surcharges (J. Leiblinger) .....	Page 18

Units were addressed c/o Kure Naval Base P.O. (= TE) were located in the following cities and towns (see also Figure 1):

DISTRICT NAVY ADDRESS CODE

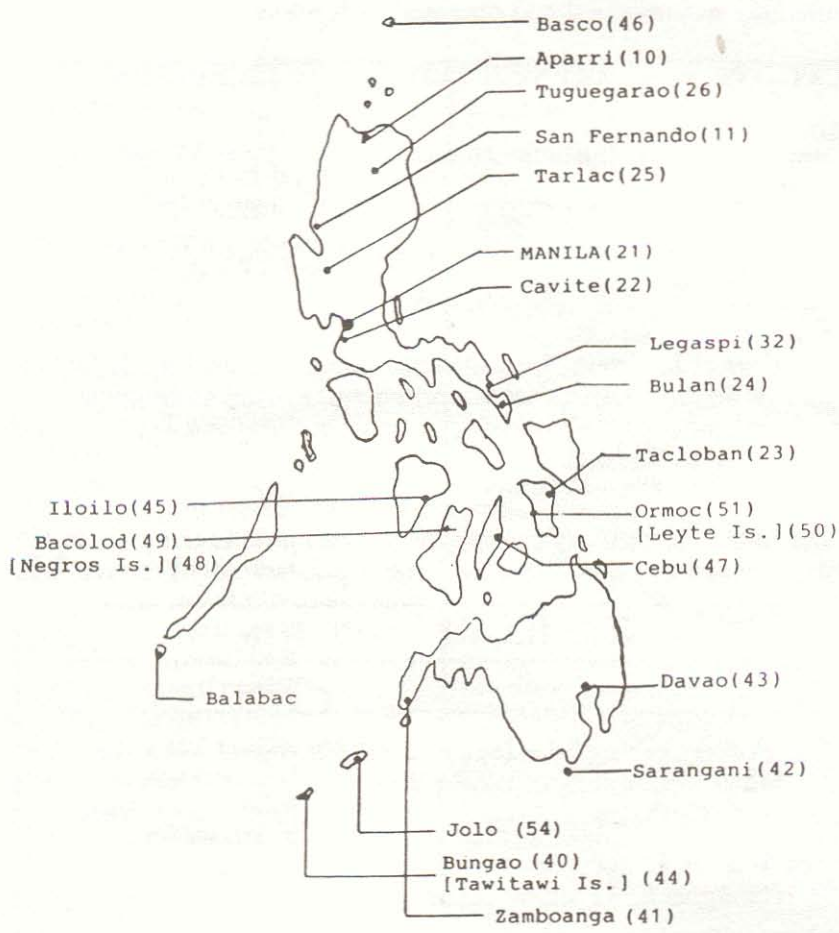


Figure 1

## DISTRICT ADDRESS CODE NUMBERS

10	Aparri	43	Davao
11	San Fernando	44	[Tawitawi Is.]
21	Manila	45	Iloilo
22	Cavite	46	Basco
23	Tacloban	47	Cebu
24	Bulan	48	[Negros Is.]
25	Tarlac	49	Bacolod
26	Tuguegarao	50	[Leyte]
32	Legaspi	51	Ormoc
40	Bungao	53	Balabac
41	Zamboanga	54	Jolo
42	Sarangani		

The particular units stationed in the Philippines under command of the 43rd Imperial Navy were assigned Unit Code Numbers. Both the District and Unit Code Numbers were included in the addresses of senders of military mail stationed in the Philippines. An example is illustrated in Figure 2, which is a Military Post Card (Philippine Printing) with picture on the reverse printed in pale green of a Japanese soldier and a coconut tree.

## UNIT CODE NUMBERS

11	No.103 Navy Accounting Dept.	34	2nd Cruising Section.
12	No.3 So. Exped. Fleet Court-martial.	35	17th Cruising Section.
13	No.103 Navy Quartermaster Dept.	36	No.3 So. Exped. Fleet HQ.
14	No.103 Navy Prison.	37	Airbase Preparation Personnel
15	No.103 Navy Const. Repair Dept.	38	No.33 Guard Unit.
16	No 103 Navy Hospital	39	No.31 Air Unit.
17	No.310 Base.	40	No.32 Air Unit.
18	No.316.	41	Branch Hospital.
19	No.954 Air Unit.	42	S. W. Territory, 2nd Air Depot.
20	Office of the Res. Naval Officer.	43	Dispatch Troops.
21	No.31 Special Base Force.	44	No.94 Air Defense Unit.
22	No.32 Special Base Force.	45	No.95 Air Defense Unit.
23	No. 31 Communications Unit.	46	No.97 Air Defense Unit.
24	Branch Factory.	47	No.30 Torpedo control squad.
25	Branch Office.	48	No.36 Guard Unit.
26	Branch Depot.	49	No.32 Communications Unit.
27	Branch Unit.	50	No.301 Construction Battalion.
28	No.103 Navy Air Depot.	51	No.311 Construction Battalion.
29	Navy Transportation Dept.	52	No.127 Air Defense Unit.
30	Detachment Unit.	53	No.128 Air Defense Unit.
31	No.103 Naval Civil Eng. Dept.	54	No.129 Air Defense Unit.
32	Dispatch Station.	55	No.145 Air Defense Unit.
33	Commander for Manila district, No.1 Sea Guard Unit.	56	No.98 Air Defense Unit.
		57	No.302 Construction Battalion

58	No.312 Construction Battalion.	103	CHITOSE
59	—	104	KASHIMA
60	No.332 Construction Battalion.	105	NAGARA
61	Philippine Air Corps	106	ASO
62	No.31 Submarine Base Unit.	107	KINUGASA
63	No.14 Sanitation Section.	108	NATORI
64	No.955 Air Unit.	109	CHŌKAI
65	No.33 Special Base Force.	110	HAYATAKA
66	No.5 Personnel Replacement Dept.	111	ABUKUMA
67	No.31 Port Dept.	112	FURUTAKA
68	No.315 Construction Battalion.	113	KONGŌ
69	No.308 Construction Battalion.	114	South Philippines Air Corps.
70	No.9 Transportation Unit.	115	North Philippines Air Corps.
71	No.318 Construction Battalion.	116	Central Philippine Air Corps.
72	No.136 Air Defense Unit.	117	No.6 Shinyō-tai (Kamikaze).
TE	73 No.135 Air Defense Unit.	TE	118 No.167 Air Unit.
	74 No.31 Destroyer Squadron HQ.		119 No.1 Transportation Fighting Unit HQ.
	75 No.8 Shinyō-tai (Kamikaze).		120 No.168 Air Defense Unit.
	76 No.9 Shinyō-tai (Kamikaze).		121 No.28 Shinyō-tai (Kamikaze).
	77 No.12 Shinyō-tai (Kamikaze).		122 No.30 Shinyō-tai (Kamikaze).
	78 No.219 Construction Battalion.		123 No.343 Air Unit.
	79 No.302 Construction Battalion.		124 No.35 Guard Unit.
	80 No.334 Construction Battalion.		125 No.631 Air Unit.
	81 No.204 Air Defense Unit.		126 Attack No.3 Flying Squadron.
	82 No.205 Air Defense Unit.		127 Attack No.5 Flying Squadron.
	83 No.206 Air Defense Unit.		128 Attack No.102 Flying Squadron.
	84 No.333 Construction Battalion.		129 Attack No.252 Flying Squadron.
	85 No.207 Air Defense Unit.		130 Attack No.256 Flying Squadron.
	86 No.508 Ship Air Defense Unit.		131 Attack No.262 Flying Squadron.
	87 No.509 Ship Air Defense Unit.		132 Attack No.501 Flying Squadron.
	88 No.312 Construction Battalion.		133 Attack No.103 Flying Squadron.
	89 No.335 Construction Battalion.		134 Attack No.253 Flying Squadron.
[Warships]			135 Attack No.401 Flying Squadron.
TE	90 IKOMA		136 Attack No.402 Flying Squadron.
	91 CHIYODA		137 Attack No.405 Flying Squadron.
	92 NOTORO		138 Attack No.406 Flying Squadron.
	93 AMAGI		139 Attack No.702 Flying Squadron.
	94 HIHOO		140 Attack No.703 Flying Squadron.
	95 KASAGI		141 Attack No.704 Flying Squadron.
	96 SHINANO		142 Attack No.708 Flying Squadron.
	97 SHYŌKAKU		143 No.337 Construction Battalion.
	98 KUMA		144 Attack No.711 Flying Squadron.
	99 AKITSUSHIMA		145 Attack No.105 Flying Squadron.
	100 ZUIHO		146 Attack No.251 Flying Squadron.
	101 SAKAWA		
	102 YŪBARI		

Military Post Card (Philippine Printing), with picture (coconut tree & a Japanese soldier) by pale green ink on reverse.

YANO Coll.

Card is addressed to Mr. Suzuki Eiichi in Yamagata Prefect.

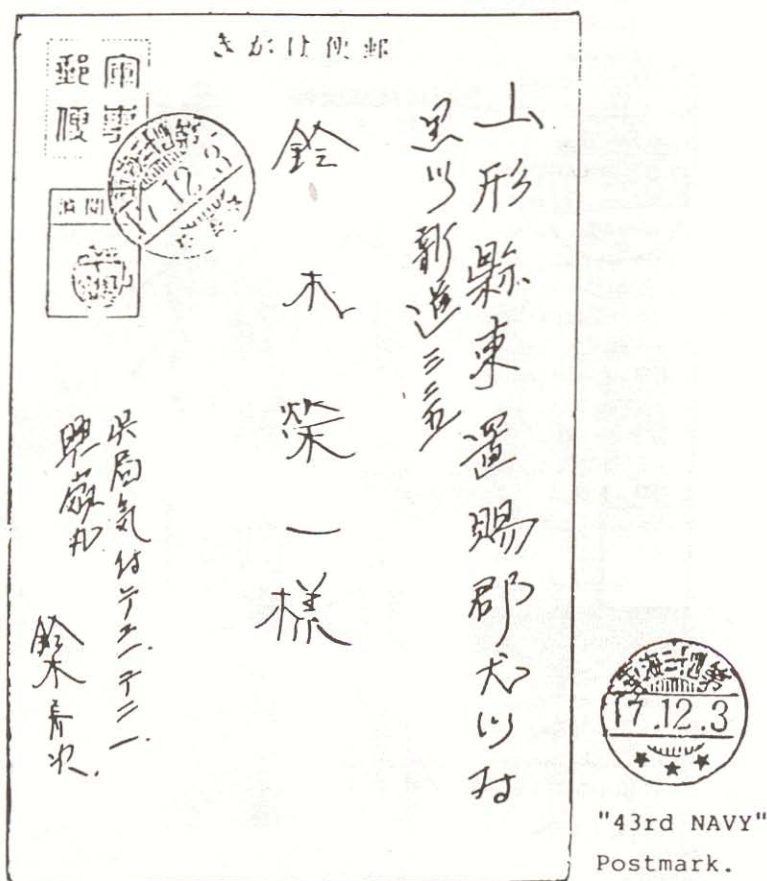
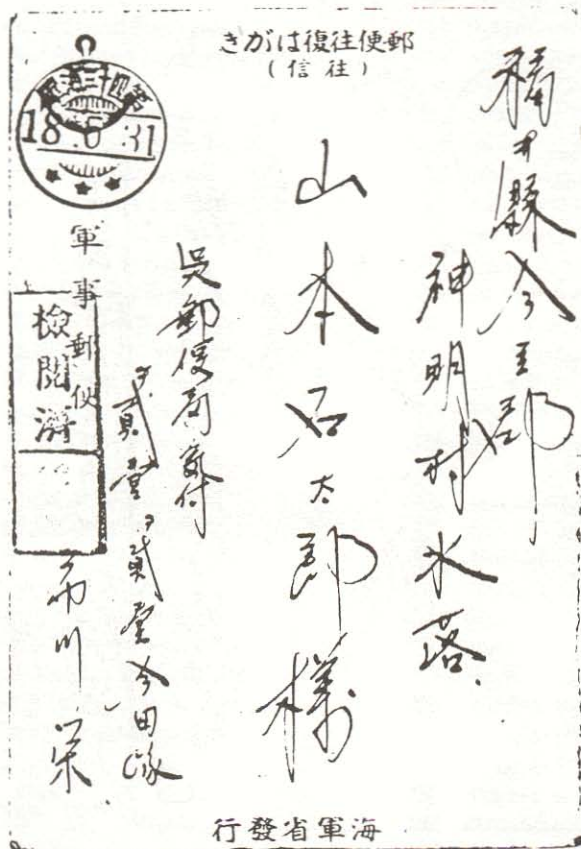


Figure 2

Military Picture Post Card bearing "43rd Navy" postmark at upper left dated [Showa] 17.12.3 or December 3, 1942. The sender's address code is as follows:

c/o KURE Post Office  
 (District) Code Number 21 (Manila)  
 (Unit) Code Number 21 (No. 31 Special Base Force)  
 SS Korei-maru  
 Suzuki Hikoji

Pale buff paper.  
 (Japan printing)  
 Mr. K. OGIWARA Coll.  
 Addressed to Mr. Yamamoto-Nataro in Fukui Pref.



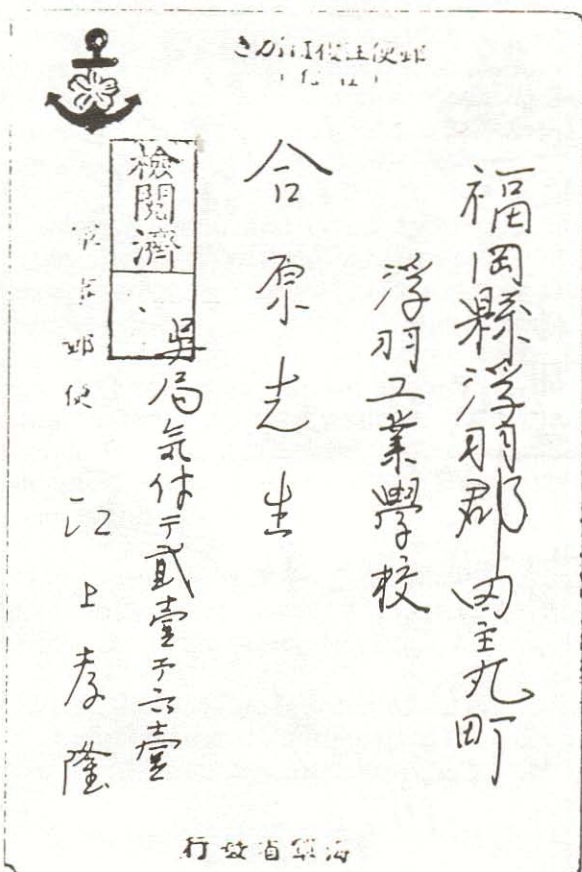
\* MESSAGE & REPLY AIR POST CARD issued by the NAVY MINISTRY. w/ "43rd NAVY" postmark. 1943. May 31.

Sender address code: c/o KURE PO.

TE 21 (Manila)  
 TE 21 (No.31 Special Base Force)  
 IMADA Company. Ichikawa-Sakae.

1:1/6

White thick paper.  
 (Philippine printing)  
 Mr. K. OGIWARA Coll.  
 Addressed to teacher Aihara in Fukuoka Pref.



\* MESSAGE & REPLY AIR POST CARD issued by the NAVY MINISTRY.

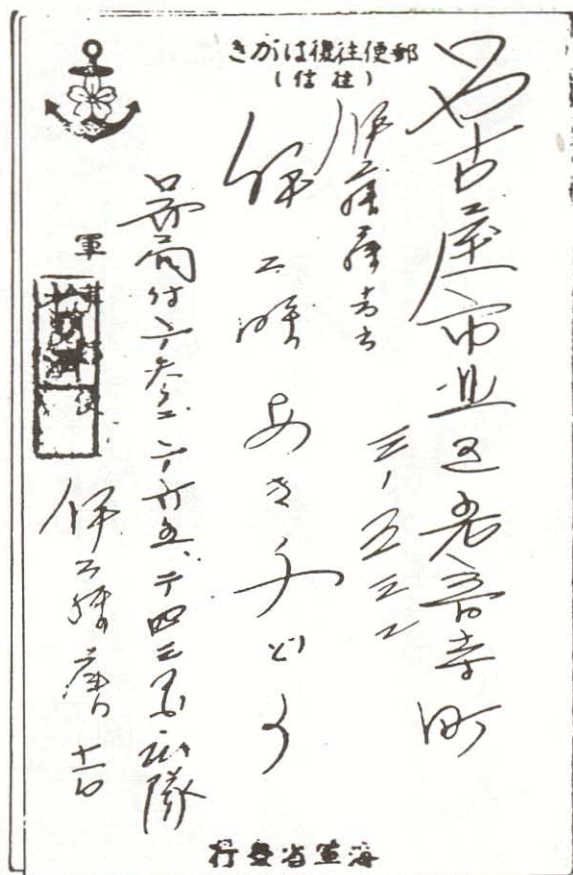
Sender address code: C/O KURE PO.

TE 21 (Manila)

TE 61 (Philippine Air Corp). Egami-Kōryū.

White thick paper.  
(Philippine printing)  
YANO. Coll.

Addressed to Ms. Ito-Akiko in Nagoya City.



\* MESSAGE 7 REPLY AIR POST CARD issued by the NAVY MINISTRY.

Sender address code: C/O KURE PO.

TE 32 (Legaspi), TE 65 (No. 33 Special Base Unit)

TE 43 (Dispatch Troops), Ito-Tookichi.

1:1/8

*Philippine Philatelic Journal*

## THE WARREN LETTERS

By Douglas K. Lehmann

In our membership directory published fourth quarter 1989, 26 percent of the members expressed a collecting interest in revenues. To those of us who collect revenues, and to many others, the name Arnold H. Warren is synonymous with Philippine revenues. Warren's research, writing, and cataloging fame is widely known. Not as well known is that he kept only a small reference collection. Warren was content just to see and record new examples. However, he did acquire many fine examples. Most may not know that he sold many revenues from his home after returning to the United States.

Warren sold items by mail and typed a personal letter to each recipient. I have gotten many of the originals or copies of these letters. In these letters are personal items that piece together parts of his life story. Some letters sell stamps other follow clues on the identification of new finds. The following are excerpts from these letters. I have included details on his location before and after WWII plus some philatelic friendships and just plain whimsy. [Bracketed entries are added by me.] All letters dated after 1950 are written from Gig Harbor, Washington. If you have letters from Warren, I will be happy to issue a sequel to this article.

*October 25, 1950.* "In 1936 or 1937, at Manila, a passport as an American citizen, was issued to me... My minor son, Leonard Frank Warren, was included in the same passport<sup>1</sup>."

*November 6, 1963.* "In 1939, the Director of the Philippine Bureau of Printing kindly permitted me to examine all of the work orders for the printing of CUSTOMS stamps which could be found<sup>2</sup>."

*May 24, 1967.* "...on May 7, 1941. I was a resident of Baguio at that time<sup>2</sup>."

*October 25, 1950.* "His birth certificate [son Leonard Frank] and the marriage certificate of my wife, Socorro R. Warren, and myself were lost when our home in Baguio, Philippines, was destroyed during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines<sup>1&3</sup>."

*June 28, 1955.* "In March, 1945 ...[I attended] ...a stamp auction which was held in a restaurant which was located across the street from the entrance to the Santo Tomas Internment [sic] Camp. I acquired this ... at another stamp auction after my return to the

Philippines in 1946. I was discharged from the Santo Tomas Internment [sic] Camp early in March, 1945; in April, 1945, together with my wife and son, I was sent to the United States aboard an Army transport. I returned to the Philippines by Air Transport Command plane in August, 1946, and remained in the Philippines until July, 1950<sup>4&5</sup>.”

*October 25, 1950.* “This...was destroyed by fire when our home at Gig Harbor, Wash., was destroyed by fire in December, 1949<sup>1</sup>.”

*January 23, 1964.* “The burning of Manila during the battle of Manila in February, 1945, wiped out almost the entire business section of the city and a large portion of the residential areas. This resulted in the loss of the stocks of stamp dealers and of many collections of Philippine stamps. And in the case of revenue stamps, the loss also of many documents from which used specimens of these stamps might have been obtained<sup>2</sup>.”

*May 11, 1965.* “When I returned to Manila in August, 1946, there were two men in Manila who handcarved rubber handstamps from sheet rubber. Each of these men operated his business from a small table set up on the sidewalk of Rizal Avenue in the retail business sector of Manila. I watched one of these men work while he carved a rubber handstamp for me. I furnished a handwritten copy of the handstamp I desired. He made a superb free-hand carving with a very sharp knife on a piece of sheet rubber such as is used for producing rubber handstamps from metal type by the electric vulcanizing process. His carved handstamp was so splendidly executed that it might easily be mistaken for a handstamp produced from metal type. After completing the carving, he trimmed the sheet of rubber to fit a wood block and glued it to the block. The entire operation required about ten minutes. I paid him one peso for the handstamp<sup>2&6</sup>.”

*June 17, 1964.* “I sent your... to Mr. Theodore Sheldon in Chicago ... He specializes of [sic] Philippine revenues and has what I believe is the finest collection of these stamps in existence. Each year since my return from the Philippines in 1950 he has invited me to visit him at the ranch of his daughter and son-in-law in Western Montana, where we spend four days discussing Philippine stamps. This year I will take a Northwest Airlines plane to Missoula [sic], Montana, late in August. Mr. Sheldon and his daughter will meet me at the Missoula airport and will drive me to the ranch, some 40 miles northeast of Missoula<sup>2</sup>.”

*August 9, 1964.* I have just received from him [Sheldon] a letter, dated 1:1/10

Aug 4, stating that he had returned from his fishing expedition in Eastern Canada, inquiring what I wished him to bring to Montana for our meeting there Aug. 24-27.<sup>7</sup>" "I do not know whether or not he collects the revenue stamps of the Virgin Islands... Mr. Sheldon does collect revenue stamps of Cuba and Porto Rico<sup>2</sup>."

*August 17, 1964.* "I received my ticket for the trip via Northwest Orient Airlines last Saturday (Aug. 15). I will take off from the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport for Missoula, Montana, early on the morning of Aug. 24. The plane is one of the four engine fan-jets used for transpacific service<sup>2</sup>."

*January 23, 1964.* "Many Philippine stamps are brittle, particularly the older issues. I have learned by bitter experience to be exceedingly careful in handling these stamps, and in removing hinges from them. I have a box with a cover which contains a pad which is saturated with water. The stamps are placed in this box above the saturated pad, but not touching it. The cover is closed and the stamps are allowed to remain in the box until the damp air within the box has moistened the hinge so that it can be easily be removed. This method makes it possible to remove the hinges from unused stamps without serious damage to the gum<sup>2</sup>."

*November 13, 1964.* "I hope you will pardon me for the delay in answering your letter. I have been very busy out of doors getting ready for our very wet winter. I own and live on ten acres, most of which is covered with timber. I have cut the winter's supply of firewood and have installed a motor powered pump to bring water from a spring about 100 yards from my home.<sup>8</sup>"

*April 29, 1965.* "(Note: The typing of this letter was suspended at 8:29 AM by a severe earthquake which lasted about one minute. Our chimney was cracked in several places but remained in position. We ran out of the house where the ground under our feet heaved violently. I resumed typing at 10:00 AM. The typewriter table was shifted about one foot by the quake but was not overturned.)<sup>2</sup>"

*May 24, 1967.* "Your letter arrived when I was in a hospital in Tacoma. Hence the delay in my reply."

## ENDNOTES

1. Letter to Passport Division, State Department, Washington, D.C.

2. The bulk of these letters were sent to Kenneth R. Goodfellow, Hickory, North Carolina. Kenneth died December 25, 1991. His good friend, Timothy McRee, was kind enough to see that I received his "Warren File."

3. An April 27, 1950 letter to a collector Abe Rubel, Jr. of New York, N. Y., provides clues to Warren's address and occupation after the Japanese Occupation. The address is Apartment A, No. 1 Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong, Rizal while his company's name is Philippine Industrial Equipment Company.

4. From a letter sent to Charles E. Merit, Baltimore, Maryland.

5. William J. Oliver has Warren's correspondence file with the War Claims Commission. These letters state Warren's full internment record starting at his home at 36 Tolentino Street, Rizal City. He hid in his home from January 2 to January 20, 1942. He was at Santo Tomas for three days through January 23rd. Warren then stayed more than four months at the Ateneo de Manila Jesuit college through June 6, 1942. He was then admitted to the Red Cross Hospital Number 4, the former parish school of the Malate Catholic Church from June 7th to 30th. The Japanese then let him return to his Rizal City home from July 1 to December 16, 1942. During the latter time he possessed a pass that allowed him to visit certain areas. The Japanese returned him to Santo Tomas Internment Camp December 17, 1942 where he stayed until liberated February 3, 1945.

6. I have a note from Warren attached to a large perforated 10 x 10 Internal Revenue 10 peso stamp. This stamp has two added (fake) perforation rows of gauge 11. Warren states a Chinese owned job printing shop in Manila would add perforations for collectors. However, this shop only had only perforation 11 and 12 wheels (no gauge 10).

7. Sheldon was wealthy, Warren was not. I do not know who paid for the plane fare but suspect Sheldon did. However, I do know that Warren gave Sheldon many stamps and documents free. I believe Warren did this to reciprocate for the hospitality extended to him by Sheldon. The two were very good philatelic friends and established a classic collector/researcher partnership. Sheldon died in 1970, Warren in 1976.

8. Another letter I misplaced explains a delay caused by Warren "...tending to his strawberries."

*Continued from Previous Issue...*

**SPANISH PHILIPPINES REVENUES**  
**Update and Additions to the Existing Catalogs**  
*by Donald L. Duston*



**Figure 4**  
**Fake Overprint**  
*(see previous issue text for Figure 4)*

The 5c value exists with the handstamp partially doubled, the 30c with double overprint.

**Resellado para 1898-99 Handstamp**

The 5c value does exist with this overprint (**B-129**), but it is not listed Warren or Forbin. All these stamps are scarce to rare in spite of moderate catalog values (\$2.50-\$10.00). Can anyone supply these?

The writer has a copy of the 1860 40c green Giro with two postal handstamps, one over the other, and with a mss cancel. The two circular surcharges are a black "HABILITADO/pA CORREITOS/DOS RLES" and a similar red surcharge "DE UN REAL" (Both surcharges listed in the postal catalogs). Can anyone supply an explanation?

**PASSPORTS**-Barata lists a 20c on 250 mil ultramarine, overprint yellow (?).

**RECARGO DE CEDULAS** - Listed by Barata under "MISCELLANEOUS TAXES - Identification Documents."

Warren mentions a 1p25c blue Derechos de Firma stamp (**W-91**) with black overprint "Impuesto Cedula" (Poll Tax), and doubted it's authenticity.

## **RECIBOS y CUENTAS** (Listed by Barata under "Documentary")

### **1/8c green Impressos with oval handstamp (W-257/F-4/B-58)**

This handstamp exists with two sizes of "0" in "10". One has a tall, thin "0" with square sides. the stamp is on white paper. the other has a fatter, oval "0" and is on yellowish paper. The differences are very noticeable when compared. Fig. 6 (*previous issue*)

This stamp exists with double overprint (thin "0").

The handstamp on the 200m green Derechos exists with a constant fault in the handstamp. There is a projection or blob at the top of the "I" in "RECIBOS".

Warren mentions a doubtful overprint in blue "HABILITADO/PARA/UN REAL" on the 10c rose value.

A block of four of the 2c postage stamp of 1892 (Scott #145) exists on piece of invoice with a red company cancel. Warren commented on this item "a rare usage showing revenue use of postage stamps" and surmised that an additional 2c stamp was also included to make up the 10c Receipts and Accounts tax rate.

## **TIMBRE MOVIL ESPECIAL** (Listed by Barata under Documentary)

The two stamps are listed with the "RESELLADO PARA 1898-99" handstamp (W-268-9/N-62-63) scarcer than Barata's catalog value would suggest (\$5.00). Can anyone supply?

## **SELLO/IMPRESSED DUTY**

Remainders are available of most values of the 1898 issue, making the catalog values incorrect. The Barata CV of the 10p and 20p at \$25.00 should be cut in half, and the others somewhat reduced. The exception is the 3p pink which is underpriced at \$10.00. Except for these three values, 5x Warren seems about right.

Barata lists, under "Miscellaneous Taxes - Affidavits", an 8c emerald with catalog value of \$10.00. The writer believes this is the Aguiando "Certificate" stamp, which is not a revenue and is rather common.

**COLEGIO DE NOTARIAL DE MANILA** - A photo of an 1896 Manila Colegio Notarial stamp was received, one peso black, unlisted by Barata, but similar to his 1877 Madrid issue (Barata #199). This is the first colegio stamp reported for the Philippines. Fig 7



**Figure 7**  
**Colegio Notarial de Manila**

## **RECARGO de CONSUMOS**

**HANDSTAMP ON JUDICIAL** - OTHER THAN THE \$0'11 2/8" and the \$0'17 4/8" values, the others are missing from most collections.

**HANDSTAMP ON GIRO** - The \$0-10 on 75c and on 1.50 are found with remainder cancels, and with such, are more common than the catalog prices indicate. All the other values are rare and missing from most collections.

**HANDSTAMP ON THE 20c lilac TELEGRAPH** (other than the \$0.02 4/8 surcharge)

Forbin lists a 11 2/8 value (F-33), Warren lists a 17 4/8 value (W-311), Barata lists both values (B-47,48). Can anyone verify the existence of either or both?

## **NEW VALUE**

A completely new value was reported. \$0.17 4/8 on the 10c lilac telegraph stamp. This would take the catalog number **W-310A**.

Pair, one without overprint ADD:  
**W-298d** \$0.02 4/8 on 2c blue postal  
**W-310d** \$0.10 4/8 on 20c lilac telegraph

The above from the collection of John Evraets.

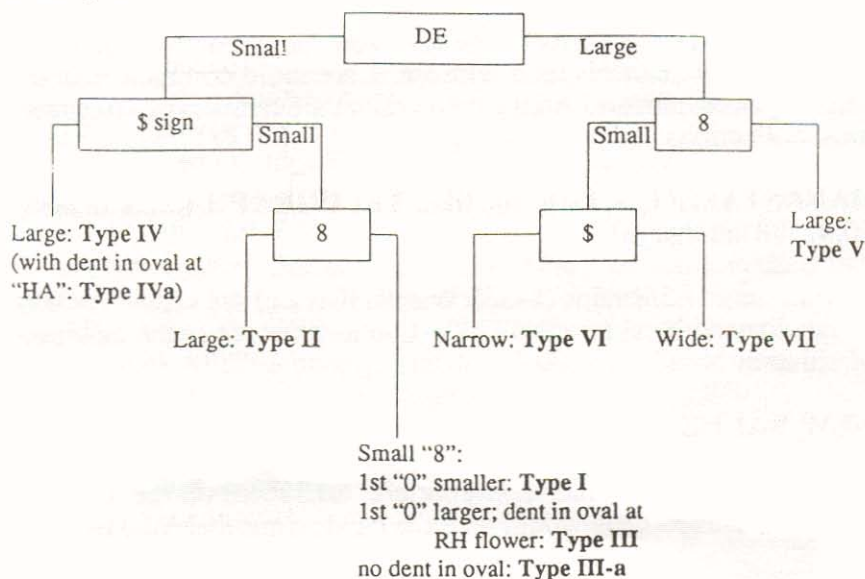
### “\$0’02 4/8 surcharge on Postals/Telegraphs

In addition to the varieties listed by Warren, Add: 50m ochre postal (**W-294**) Type I overprint inverted, in pair with normal Type III overprint. Add: 10c green Telegraph (**W-305**) pair, one without overprint.

Separating the various types of this issue has always been very difficult. Following is the writer’s attempt to bring some order to this effort. Hopefully, it will be more helpful than confusing. As noted, Type VIII has not been seen. Can anyone supply a copy or a photo?

Finally, all the collectors of these issues would appreciate knowing where they can purchase (or trade for ) stamps needed to complete their collections, particularly those noted as missing most often. Anyone with any of this material to sell or trade is encouraged to notify the writer, who will pass on the information.

#### Summary Chart



## SPANISH PHILIPPINES - RECARGO DE CONSUMOS

*Overprint Types - \$0'02 4/8 Surcharge*

- Type
- I Small "DE"; space between "DE" and the "O" of RECARGO and "C" of CONSUMOS; small \$ sign and numerals; small "8" in 4/8"; 1st "0" is smaller than the second and more rounded in shape; 2nd "0" has square sides; the "0"s tilt together at the top; the "2" has a short base; the "8" is away from the base of the "2"; the inner oval is small (9.5mm wide).
- II As Type I (small "DE", \$ and oval) but "8" large; the zeros are both square; the "2" has a longer base; there is usually a break in the outer oval at "DO" of HABILITADO.
- IIa As Type II but no break in outer oval (early state).
- III Similar to Type I (small "DE", \$, 8 and oval). The first "O" is slightly larger; the "2" is parallel to the "0" and has a longer base; there is usually a dent in the outer oval at the right flower.
- IIIa As Type III but without the dent (early state).
- IV Small "DE" (as Types I-III); \$ sign is wider and spaced away from the first "0"; larger figures of value; large "8" close to the "2"; inner oval is larger (10mm wide); high apostrophe between the "0"s.
- IVa As Type IV but with a small dent in the outer oval at "HA" of HABILITADO. Note: On some copies of Type IV the two zeros are tilted together at the top.
- V Large "DE"; "D" is very close to the "O" of RECARGO; \$ sign is wider; large inner oval; large "8" spaced close to the "2"; there is a dent at "RE" of RECARGO.
- VI Large "DE"; lettering between ovals is larger than the other types; round, fat "0"s; tall, narrow \$ sign. Type VI seen only on W-306 (10c lilac telegraph).
- VII Similar to Type V (large "DE", wide \$ sign) but the "8" is small and close to the "2"; the inner oval is small; the apostrophe is high over the 2nd "0".
- VIII Similar to Type I; large inner oval; small "8". The diagonal line in 4/8 is much longer and extends downwards, slightly below the base of the "2"; "O" and "D" of HABILITADO are further apart; "RECARGO" and "HABILITADO" are closer to the outer oval.
- Note: The writer has not seen this type which is described by Warren and listed on W-295 only (1c grey green postal).

The various differentiating features in these handstamps are listed below. The first three characteristics may be used to identify the types, and the others to verify the identification.

Small "DE"	Short, wide "D"; wide spacing between words ...RGODECON... and around the flowers: Types I, II, III, IV?, VIII?
Large "DE"	Tall, thin "D" closely spaced to the "O" and "C"; Types V, VI, VII
\$ sign size	Narrow: 1.5x2.5mm with round loops; Types I, II, III?, VIII? Wider: 1.5x2.5mm with square loops; Types IV, V, VII
Small "8"	Narrow and tall: 1.5x3mm; Type VI
Large "8"	Very narrow; Types I, III, VI, VII?, VIII?
Size of inner oval	Round bowls, quite apparent when compared with small "8": Types II, V
Lettering between ovals	Small: 9.5mm across at value; space between ovals is 4mm measured at the second 'I' of HABILITADO; Types I, II, III, VI, VII?, VIII? Large: 10mm across centre, 3.5mm between ovals; Types IV, V
Size of numerals	1.75mm high; the "C"s and "S"s are rounded: Types all bar VI 2mm high; the "C"s are more oval and "S"s more square: Type VI
Shape of zeros	Small figures of value: Types I, II, III?, VIII? Larger figures of value: Types IV, V, VI, VII Type VI: Round and fat Other Types; more or less square sides, either narrow or wider; the first "0" of Type I is more rounded than the 2nd "0"
Apostrophes	The position and angle of apostrophes may be used to verify types but only by comparison.

## NOTES ON U.S. COLONIAL SURCHARGES

By J. Leiblinger, U.S.A.

### 1. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

During the latter part of 1900 I received an illustrated postcard from Manila which was stamped with a 1c stamp of the 1890 series surcharged 1HILIPPINES instead of PHILIPPINES. No special significance was attributed to this surcharge and the card was assigned to a space in the album.

About three years later I was shown a selection of unused Philippine stamps which were secured by a comrade at different periods of his tour of duty at the Philippines Islands. Here, again, among the blocks and strips of the 1c stamp, an exact copy of the 1HILIPPINES surcharge came to my observation.

This duplicate suggested the existence of a large number of such copies and the possibility of other varieties. All surcharged stamps then at disposal were carefully examined and brief notes made on their characteristics. During the last two years on Cuban soil better opportunities availed themselves to continue this work.

In the following report, only such varieties are considered as are in my possession or are known to exist in two or more copies, which are not classed in any standard catalogue and are deemed of sufficient importance to warrant their separate classification and recognition.

1899 ISSUE. -*Scott's No. 213, 1c green.*

- (1) First P resembles I. First vertical bar of H bent inward. Reads IHILIPPINES.
- (2) H broken, or substitute resembles E. Reads PEILIPPINES.
- (3) H broken, resembles F. Reads PFILIPPINES.

*Scott's No. 214, 2c carmine.*

- (4) Period between P.I. Reads PHILIPP.INES.
- (5) 1 in place of I. Reads PHILIPPINES

*Scott's No. 215, 3c violet.*

- (6) E extends 1 mm. above other letters.
- (7) INE broken in various places. Other letters imperfect.

*Scott's No. 216, 5c blue.*

- (8) Second P, forms a perfect F. Reads PHILIPPINES.
- (9) Centerbar of H missing. Reads PIILIPPINES.
- (10) S broken in two sections, resembling a C. Reads PHILIPPINEC.
- (11) S resembles and inverted 2.
- (12) L missing, lower half of third P missing. Resembles PHI IPPINES.
- (13) Lower half of second I missing.
- (14) Lower half of third I missing.

*Scott's No. 217, 10c brown.*

- (15) Lower half of IL missing.
- (16) IP broken in centre.

*Scott's No. 220, 4c d. brown.*

- (17) E resembles F. lower serif missing. Reads PHILIPPINFS
- (18) First P broken, lower half of S missing.
- (19) First P broken, S resembles an inverted P, lower portion missing.
- (20) Both P broken, resemble Y. Reads PHILYYINES.

*No. 218, bc brown lake.*

- (21) Lower half of first P broken.
- (22) Lower half of first P broken and missing. The missing part forms a . between P and H. P.HILLIPINES.

*No. 219, 8c puce.*

- (23) First bar of N extends about 1 mm. above regular size.

1902 ISSUE.- *Scott's No. 22b, 1c green.*

- (23) Lower half of first P missing, first bar of N missing resembling V, period between I.N. Reads PHIIPPII.VES.
- (25) IPP more than half of lower portion missing. Reads PHILIPPINES.
- (26) IP broken, E broken.
- (27) Serif of L missing. Reads PHII.PPINES.
- (28) P broken, resembles F. Reads FHILIPPINES.

*Scott's No. 22b, 1c green.*

- (29) Centrebar of N missing. Reads PHILIPPIIES.

*Scott's No. 227, 2c carmine.*

- (30) E resembles F. Reads PHILIPPINF.S.
- (31) First P resembles F. Reads FHILIPPINES.
- (32) Same as 30, with second P broken, resembling P.

*Scott's No. 230, 5c blue.*

- (33) N broken.
- (34) Third P missing with exception of the lower serif. Reads PHILIP.INES.
- (35) Poorly printed, nearly all letters broken, H resembles R, H resembles V. Reads PRILPPIVES.

*Scott's No 233, 10c brown.*

- (36) First P broken.
- (37) Lower half of IL missing.

*Scott's No. 234, 13c dark violet.*

- (38) First P resembles F, H forms a perfect E. Reads FEILIPPINES.
- (39) H resembles E. Reads PEILIPPINES.

*Scott's No. 235, 15c olive.*

- (40) H resembles E. Reads PEILIPPINES.

## SUMMARY

Broken or substituted letters so closely or nearly resemble the letters referred to in the report reading:

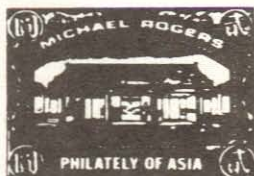
IHILIPPINES,	FHILIPPINES,	PELIPPINES,
FEILIPPINES,	PFILIPPINES,	PEILIPPINES,
PHILIFPINES,	PRILIPPINES,	PHIILIPPINES,
PHILIPPIINES,	PHILIPPINEC,	PHILIPPIVES,
PHILIPPINFS,	PHILIPPIIIES,	PHIIPPINES,
PHILIPYINES,		

in place of PHILIPPINES that same can be distinguished without magnifying glasses. (The collection in possession of the writer is open for inspection to interested parties. The majority of stamps were submitted to the editors of this paper for examination, some of which were referred to before in these columns.)



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P15

# International Philippine Philatelic Society

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