

Philippine Philatelic Journal



The Journal of the International Philippine Philatelic Society

Volume XXX No. 3

Third Quarter 2008



(see page 15)



Abraham Q. Luspo, Jr.
Pathfinder in Philippine Philately -
passed away on July 12, 2008 in Manila
more on page 4

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Philippine Philatelic Journal (PPJ)**

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**EDITOR'S
CORNER:**

**A NEW "OLD" EDITOR
WITH A DIFFERENT STYLE**

It was a surprise for me to hear that I was "elected" as the new PPJ editor at the beginning of this year to take over Bob's excellent work. It's not really new for me to put together a philatelic journal (I edited the PPS-UK-Journal since 2002), but this time it will be for a much greater audience. I'll do my best to please as many members as possible but I know that it will be difficult to please everybody. I do have a different style as you'll get to see and the journal looks different from what you are used to over the years. For members who do not know me, a quick introduction: I'm 61 years old, of German origin, married to a Filipina for more than 30 years and we have one son. Living and working in Luxembourg, a very small but beautiful country in Europe with 38 active Stamp Clubs and a population with 40% foreigners from over 100 countries. When I was in the Philippines in May this year, I met Pio Rodriguez for the first time. We



Pio Rodriguez and Hans-Werner Becker

had a very interesting conversation and he promised to promote the IPPS a bit more in the Philippines. At the Manila Central Post Office's Philatelic Section, there is as well a change. Ms. Corazon Loza, a young and dynamic lady, took over the leadership of the Section. She has some good ideas to improve the customer service; which will be moving soon to a new and more modern place just a few steps away from the old one in the same building. Collectors of Philippine stamps living in the Provinces, still have a problem in getting new issues, because only definitive stamps are forwarded to the Provincial Post Offices. Ms. Loza has promised to resolve that problem. Back home, I participated with a one frame exhibit in the Luxembourg's Maximaphilie Days, a national exhibition with international participation. I was awarded "silver" for it. The Maxicards were prepared by Ed Jacinto of Cabanatuan City.

Since this publication is the first IPPS Journal in colour, I hope that more members will be encouraged to come up with articles, pictures etc. for publication in future journals. It should not always be the same few members who write and spend their sparetime for the benefit of all others. Remember, this is your Society, so I encourage each of you to start coming up with your own contributions to the journal.

Hans

Something New!

To keep you from getting too complacent, we thought we'd try something new – **color**. This is our first stab at it, so I hope it works. To a country boy from Iowa, it's like this – If you send a color picture of a stamp or cover to our new Editor, **Hans-Werner Becker**, it will appear in color in the next journal. No exceptions. How's that for service. **Everett Parker**, our new publisher from Greenville, Maine, is not without experience. Currently, he publishes over two dozen philatelic journals, many of which are in color. We welcome him to our team. Most importantly, send your articles, notes, questions, and whatever contributions you can make to Hans. Send by CD, email, or by whatever means. Hans' mailing address is in the journal. His email address is: hbecker@pt.lu

Don Peterson

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**ABRAHAM Q. LUSPO, JR. ---
PATHFINDER IN PHILIPPINE PHILATELY**

He pursued many interests in his life – all with passion. He got to do what only a few of us dare to do – he chased after his hobby and made a living out of something he truly loved and enjoyed. Abraham Q. Luspo, Jr., or Abe, as he was called, died July 12, 2008, in Manila, of a lingering illness.



Abe was born on November 29, 1953, in Cebu City but raised up in Mambajao, Camiguin Island, located off the north coast of the island of Mindanao in the southern Philippines. He received a Bachelor degree in Mechanical Engineering at the University of San Carlos in Cebu City. Early in his career, he pursued agriculture on family farmlands on Camiguin, and once had a petrochemical distributorship in Mindanao.

At an early age, Abe learned about Philippine stamp collecting from his grandfather, and ultimately inherited his superb Spanish period stamps and covers collection. Although this collection was lost in a fire at his home in San Andres in the late 1970s, Abe went on to establish his own fabulous collections, including a Spanish period revenue collection, which garnered a Gold Medal at a Federation Internationale de Philatelie regional stamp exhibition in Singapore in the early 1990s. In the mid-1990s, Abe shifted from working on his collection to helping other collectors. He focused on helping the International Philippine Philatelic Society (IPPS).

He established a world renown IPPS auction, and provided a popular Philippine new issue service for collectors. Using his computer and organizational skills, he assisted collectors assemble fabulous world class Philippine exhibits that won numerous gold medals in Asia, Europe, and the United States. Beginning in 1999, Abe developed a Philippine philatelic website that evolved into perhaps the finest website of its kind in the world. He developed and operated it at an exceptional level of quality, with over 10,000 images on the website.

Although Abe's philatelic endeavors were superb, stamps were only a part of his interests. His middle initial "Q" for "Quisumbing, was one of his relatives, the eminent botanist Eduardo Quisumbing. Reinforced by that connection, Abe had an impressive knowledge and appreciation of botany and botanical art. He was an expert and collector of Philippine archeology and antiquities, and often surprised his guests with a centuries-old gift. Abe was a connoisseur of music, undoubtedly a link to his relative Pilita Corrales, Asia's Queen of Song. Abe had a huge phonograph record collection. Conversing with Abe was like conversing with dozens of University professors. He was an icon of Philippine history and culture. Many enjoyed his company, his vivacity for life, and extensive knowledge of Filipiniana. Abe was a primal and brilliant force in promoting Philippine philately -- a true pathfinder. On April 26, 2008, the International Philippine Philatelic Society awarded Abe the Society's highest tribute, the "IPPS Lifetime Achievement Award".

Abe once said, "kinukuha ng Diyos ng maaga ang mabait", meaning "God takes early those who are good." We will miss him.

Many collectors, through their letters and emails, shared their appreciation and love for Abe in contributing to this obituary. They include David Chiong, Douglas K. Lehmann, Mike G. Price, Lucy Miller, Eder Mutuc, Bram Hartendorp, Nigel Gooding, Richard Pounder, Ron Maineri, Geoffrey Lewis, Peter Harradine, Robert Yacano, Raymund Martinez, and Tommy Sim.

Don Peterson

Please note the following single links to Philippine websites. The materials presented were the last philatelic interactions/discussions I had with Abe. He uploaded these items on July 7, 2008, a few days before he died.

Tommy Sim

http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/USPI_Archives/Postal%20Envelopes/envelope24.html
http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/USPI_Archives/Phil_Islands/islands48.html
http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/USPI_Archives/Phil_Islands/islands46.html
http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/USPI_Archives/Phil_Islands/islands45.html
http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/USPI_Archives/Phil_Islands/islands47.html
http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/USPI_Archives/Commonwealth/Commonwealth43.html
http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/USPI_Archives/Commonwealth/Commonwealth44.html
http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/USPI_Archives/Commonwealth/Commonwealth42.html
http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/USPI_Archives/Others/Miscellaneous7.html
<http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/JapOcc/japocc108.html>
<http://philippinephilatelist.net/Archive/JapOcc/japocc109.html>

He finished David Chiong's USPI Airmail collection on June 30, 2008

http://philippinephilatelist.net/Collections/USPI/Phil_Air_Mail/Contents.html

NEW STAMP ISSUES 2008

Unless otherwise stated, all stamps are printed by Amstar Company Inc., Litho-Offset (4 colors) on imported, unwatermarked paper, Perf. 14



February 1, 2008: Dominican School, 50 years

February 6, 2006: Valentine's day





February 23, 2008: Missionary Catechists of Saint Therese of the Infant Jesus (MCST), 50th Anniversary (Minisheet of 8 exists as well)



March 12, 2008: National Research Council of the Philippines, 75th Anniversary



March 7, 2008: 21st Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Taipei 2008. Selling Price: P 125
Perf. 13 ½



March 7, 2008: Rats and Mice of Luzon Island



May 6, 2008: Philippine Birds, reprints 2008, Perf. 13 1/2



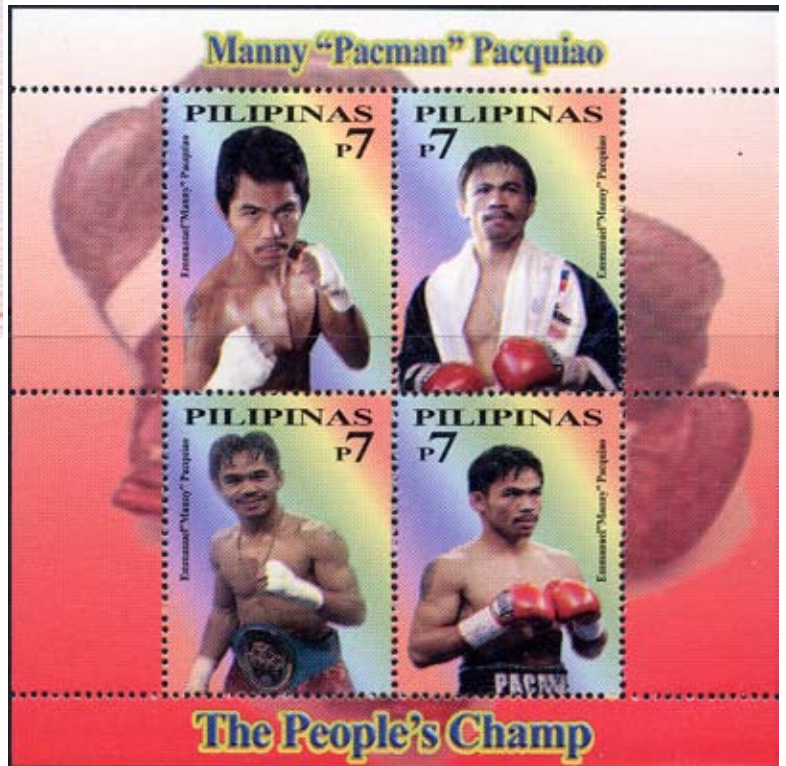
May 10, 2008: Baguio Teachers Camp, Centennial



June 4, 2008: Philippine Nuclear Research Institute Department of Science and Technology



May 16, 2008: Philippine Colonial Bridges II



May 30, 2008: Manny Pacquiao



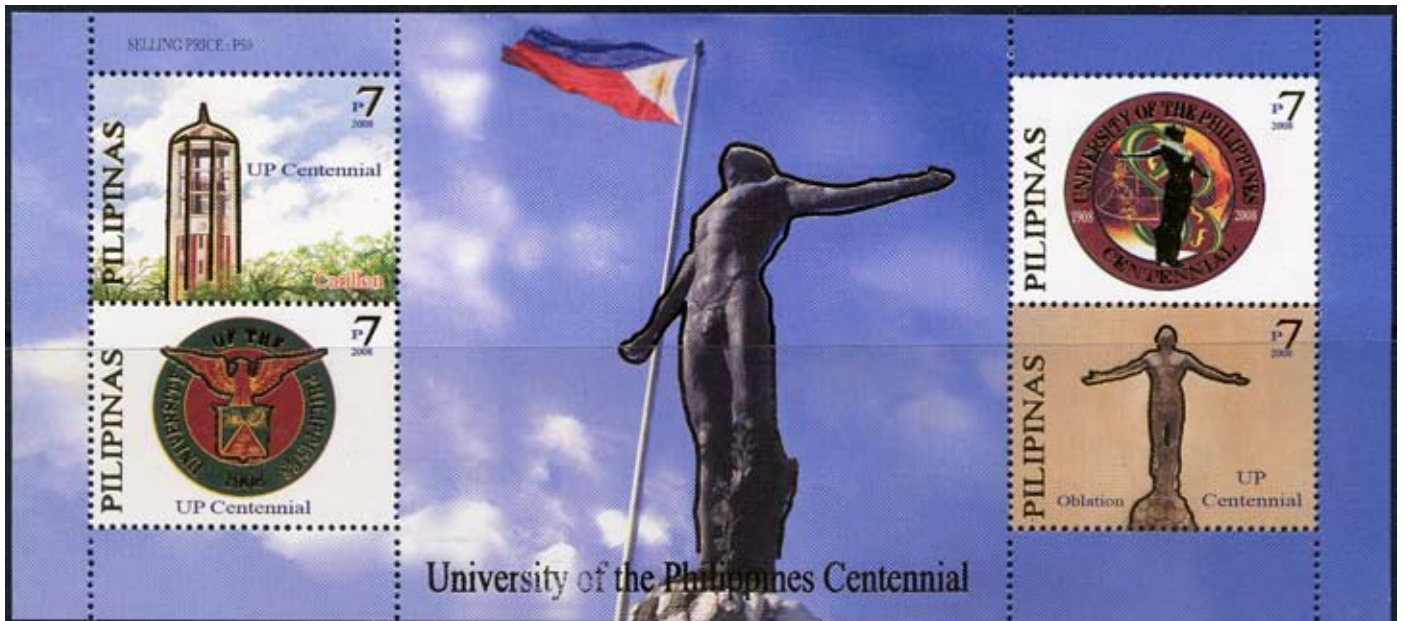
June 16, 2008: Liong Tek Go Family Association Inc. Centennial. Minisheet of 8 as well issued



June 18, 2008: University of the Philippines (UP) Centennial, Definitive issues, Perf. 13 1/2



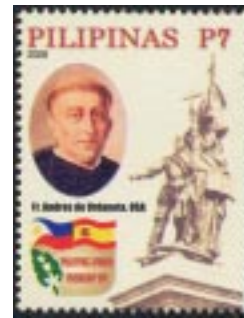
June 18, 2008: University of the Philippines (UP) Centennial Commemorative issues.



Special Issue: Text and outlines in gold. selling price is 50 Piso



June 26, 2008: Xavier University, Diamond Jubilee
Minisheet of 8 as well issued



June 26, 2008: Fr. Andres de Urdaneta, OSA
Philippine-Spanish Friendship Day

EXACT DATE FOR CLIPPER RATE CHANGE IN 1937

By Dr. Tommy C. Sim

This short article is a sequel to a previous article written by Atty. Rick Miggins titled: "Change in the Clipper Rate: When Did It Occur?" (PPJ, Third Quarter 2005). He initially came up with the above query and after diligently noting the dates of many clipper covers in his possession as well as in Ebay, he was able to narrow the date search to sometime between April 2nd and May 12th, 1937.

Having picked up on his article, I was reminded of the date search when I recently acquired a clipper cover that had a printed text cachet. The text contained the following information: "First Flight / New Rates / Manila to San Francisco / Via Clipper Airmail". The Manila postmark was dated April 28, 1937. Although not absolutely certain, we can assume now that this date was the first day of postal rate change from P 1.50 to P 1.00 (single rate) for clipper service to the United States.





THE REVENUE CORNER

Douglas K. Lehmann



SMITH, BELL AND COMPANY – Surviving the Spanish to American Regime Change



Don Peterson, 1998¹ reviewed the Spanish era business and postal history of this British firm in the Philippines. He reports that several Scotsmen established the firm in Liverpool in 1846. They opened a branch in Manila in 1847 and in 1853 the firm assumed the name of Smith, Bell and Company.



In the beginning the firm handled general merchandise, followed by an extensive array of shipping and business insurance. In the 1870s, they owned their own steamships for Hong Kong and inter-island trade (shipping flag upper left). In addition to being in Manila, there were Cebu and Iloilo offices and by 1895 they got into the hemp business. He identifies 13 types of business handstamps for them with types 7, 10, 11, and 12 known used on revenue stamps.

The purpose of this corner is to show how Smith Bell continued business in the Philippines for the 1st quarter of the 20th Century. I will omit completely how this firm survived through the revolutionary period and end with who they are today (current logo upper right). The company has always been diversified but a huge exporter of agricultural products at the start of the American era. Since my emphasis is revenue use, I focus on their export trade where customs stamps were required. In addition to hemp, they exported sugar, copra, tobacco and maquey (a rope fiber). To a much smaller degree they exported coffee, resins, hides, mother of pearl shell, and indigo.

The use of business handstamps by 1900 was greatly reduced. The new laws favored date stamps and the word CANCELLED with later use of both of these as perfins.

Figure 1 shows the only one I have on W-525a, 10 centavos, 1902 internal revenue stamp. The stamp and handstamp are “cut-to-shape” and the outer oval measures 40x25mm, larger than those reported by Don for the Spanish era. The inner oval measures 28x15mm and is empty inside. Between the inner and outer ovals reads SMITH, BELL & CO. (on top) and MANILA (on bottom). There are two 5-sided stars with a hollow circle between the two lines. These rubber handstamps did not last long and while there must be other types, they have not survived.



Figure 1. W-525a

I have a 4-page Smith, Bell and Company circular dated November 30, 1904. Page 1 indicates these were printed on the 15th and 30th of each month. The first two pages give export quotations on available products from Manila, Cebu, or Iloilo. Sugar leads the list with Iloilo Superior No. 2 at \$3.25 per picul (1 picul = 137.9 pounds). Eleven months into 1904, Smith Bell's sugar exports equaled their 1902 total and was approaching 1903's total of 88,730 tons (16 piculs = 1 ton). The leading importers of sugar were the USA, China, and Japan. Page 1 concludes with the Hemp situation. Hemp is quoted at \$10.75 per bale (1 bale = 2 piculs). The USA and Great Britain are the biggest importers of hemp. Smith Bell shipped annually between 800-900 thousand bales of hemp from 1902 to 1904. Page 2 continues with no supplies of coffee available and a quote of \$3.65 per bale of copra (dried 'white meat' of a coconut). Copra exports for Smith Bell were erratic with export quantities of 28k tons for 1902, then jumping to 71k tons in 1903, and at 30k tons 11 months into 1904. Europe primarily imported Smith Bell's copra. Page 2 ends with freight costs, exchange rates, and export duties. **Figure 2** on the next page shows the latter 1904 rates.

Export duties are now as follows:		Hemp	₱ 15-00	per 1.000 kilos gross weight
		Sugar	" 1-00	" " " "
		Copra	" 2-00	" " " "
		Rice	" 20-00	" " " "
		Indigo	" 5-00	" " " "
		Cigars	" 30-00	" " " "
	Leaf Tobacco	from Cagayan, Isabela & N. Viscaya..	" 30-00	" " " "
	"	from Visayas & Mindanao.....	" 20-00	" " " "
	"	from other Provinces.....	" 15-00	" " " "
and in addition all Product exported pays for Loading and Port tax		" 1-50	" " " "	" " " "

Figure 2. Custom rates effective November 30, 1904.

Pages 3 and 4 are detailed statistics on individual vessels. Listing includes arrivals, departures, vessels in port, and export tables by port, product, vessel, and destination. I will summarize by just extracting the export product differences between November 30, 1903 and November 30, 1904. Smith Bell exports increased for sugar, coffee, resins, indigo, and tobacco leaf. Their exports decreased for hemp, cordage, hides, copra, mother of pearl shell, gum mastic, cigars, and maquey.

Figures 3 and 4 show the bottom and top portions respectively of a Smith Bell Certificate of Origin dated July 11, 1924. The 20 centavos stamp is W-734, 11 x 11 perforation issue of 1917-28. This pays for the Deputy Collectors signature of Figure 3. Note that he certifies the cargo at duty free direct to the USA. In 1904, these 29 kilograms would be taxed 435 pesos or \$217.50 (Figure 2) to a non-USA port.

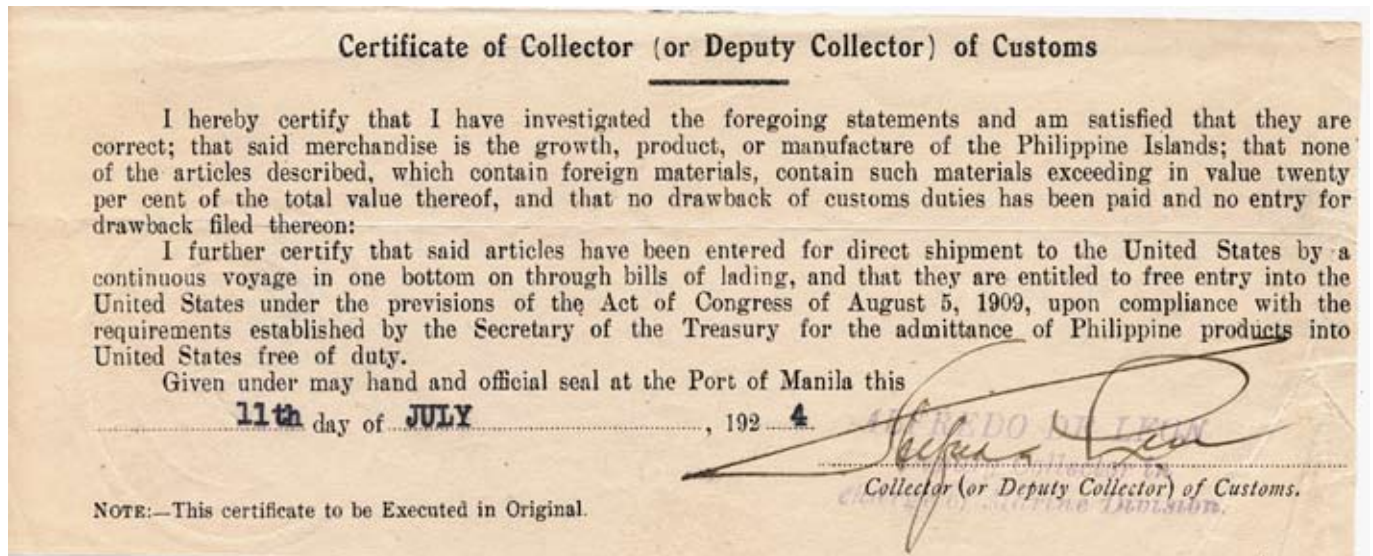




Figure 3. Bottom portion of Certificate of Origin, July 11, 1924

Figure 4 shows the top portion of this certificate. The 2 peso customs stamp, W-857C, 1917-19 series, pays the standard loading and port tax of a departing vessel. Note this fee was 1 peso 50 centavos in 1904. The cargo is hemp, the first staple agricultural produce that Smith Bell exported starting in 1895. The price now is valued at \$23.50 per bale, about twice the price in 1904. The vessel *Fairfield City* is destined for Philadelphia.


G. M. Certificate No. 2171

ORIGINAL
 THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

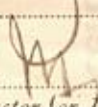
Certificate of Origin of General Merchandise
 Shipped to the United States from the Philippine Islands

Certificate of B. MARTINEZ of Manila as Agent
 of SMITH, BELL & CO., LTD.
 of the firm (corporation of) SMITH, BELL & CO., LTD.
 are the exporters } thereof, concerning the goods, wares, merchandise, or articles, described in Export Entry
 No. _____, Voucher No. _____, filled JULY, 1924, more particularly
 described in the following statement, and shipped in the steamship "FAIRFIELD CITY"
 cleared for the Port of PHILADELPHIA, on or about JULY, 1924,
 and consigned, to Messrs. E. H. FITLER & CO.,

Marks	Numbers	Number of Packages	Kind of Packages	Description of Merchandise	Gross Weight (Kilos)	Value Phil. Currency
<u>VARIOUS</u>		<u>221</u>	<u>BALES</u>	<u>HEMP</u>	<u>28177 1/2</u>	<u>₱10387.00</u>


 Exporter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at the Port of Manila, this _____
 day of 11th JULY, 1924
 (SEAL)


 Collector (or Deputy Collector) of Customs.

NOTE:—Erase unnecessary words in (a) according to character of Merchandise. If not manufactured, strike out (b), (c), and (d). If the articles contain foreign materials, erase (c). If there are foreign materials therein, erase (d).

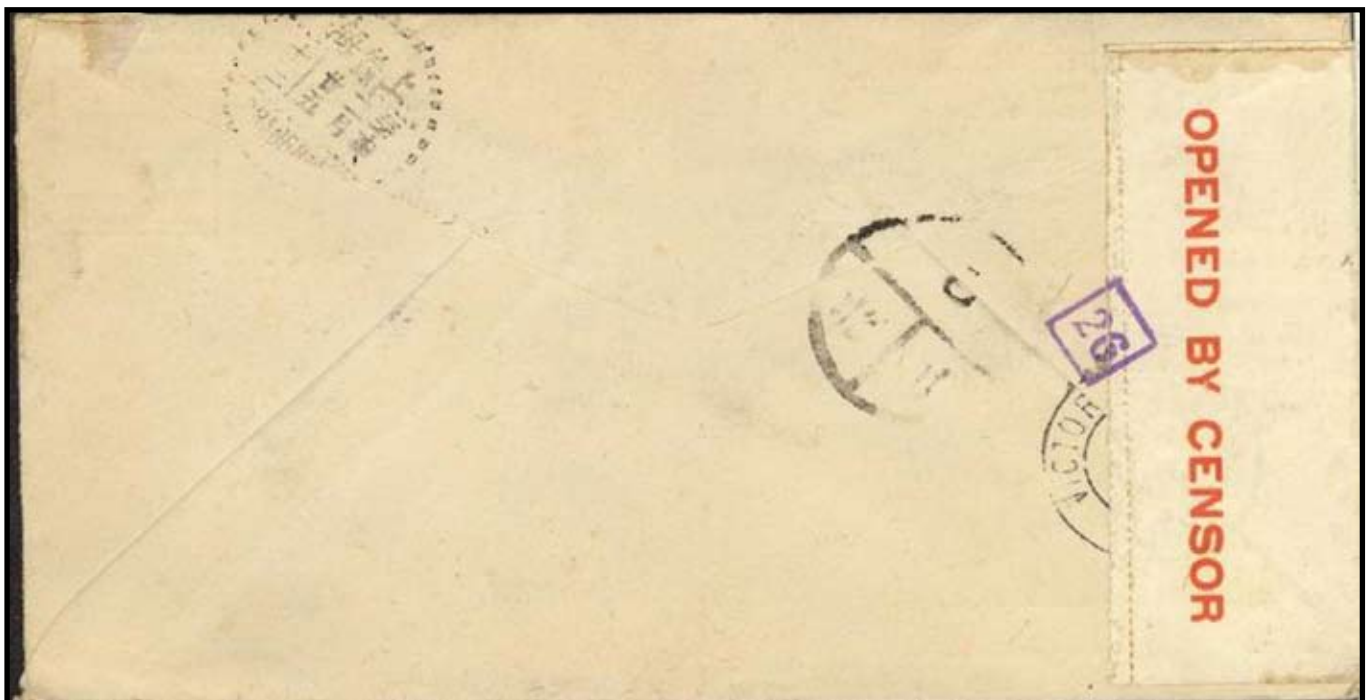
Figure 4. Top portion of Certificate of Origin, July 11, 1924

Smith Bell prospered under the rest of the American era further diversifying to include buying Underwood typewriters. The current website² of Smith Bell proudly announces they are the 5th oldest existing company in the Philippines. It may be a tenuous claim as they also say "...with onset of World War II...Smith Bell closed shop because most of its key people were imprisoned in concentration camps by the Japanese." After the war they reconstituted their previous expertise and diversified again into printing. "In 1959, when a law was passed by Congress restricting domestic retail trade to Filipino citizens and corporations, Smith Bell became 60% Filipino-owned. This marked the gradual exit of the British as key executives of the company." They continued to diversify into textiles and travel while dropping some older investments. "Today, the Smith Bell Group of Companies offers a wide range of services such as insurance and re-insurance brokers, crew and manpower recruitment, vessel husbanding, tramp/tank and liner services, chartering brokers, heavy equipment suppliers, finance and credit facilities, import and export. It also offers claims settling, cargo surveys, hull and machinery surveys, surveillance and superintendence, petroleum and petrochemical surveys, hydro-testing and tank calibrations." Despite diversification, Smith Bell remains true to their beginning as services 160 years later revolve around the shipment of import and export commodities.

¹ *Mail and Markings of Private Business Firms of the Spanish Philippines*, Don Peterson, IPPS 1998, Appendix E, *Smith, Bell and Company: A British Business Firm in the Spanish Philippines 1847-1898*.

² <http://www.smithbell.com.ph/index2.html>

HONGKONG CENSORED COVER FROM MANILA
Seen on eBay and sold for \$ 1009.00 on June 12, 2008 in the US.



(back of front page cover)

Another exceptional Hong Kong censored cover, sent from Manila to Shanghai via Hong Kong, December 3, 1941 just before Japan invaded Hong Kong on December 8.

Illustrated is an army-navy Y.M.C.A. stationery, sent by clipper rate to the American Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai. Hong Kong censor label and Victoria backstamp; cancelled on the 4th. Censor "26" handstamp ties the label and there is a segmented circle Chinese handstamp on rear as well as a Chinese-language Shanghai receiver - which add to the mystery as it is dated February 25, 1942!



SPANISH PERIOD CORNER

Don Peterson



Bogus Portuguese Cancels

Many Spanish Philippine collectors have “used” stamps with bogus Portuguese cancels. I am one. Over the years I have accumulated a large collection of such stamps. I know little about them, except what I can see from the stamps in my collection. None have been seen in combination with genuine cancels. There are several types. **FIGURE 1** shows a black, circular, dated cancel on Scott #174 with the word “EXPEDICION” and the date “31 MAY 94”. This cancel, always with this date, commonly occurs on the 1880s issues (especially Scott #137-138), 1889 RECARGO DE CONSUMOS issues, 1890-1898 postal issues and the 1886-1896 newspaper issues. I believe this cancel was applied to these stamps after the Spanish period.



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

There are at least two other types. The second type is a circular, dated handstamped cancel (in black) showing the word “CORREIO” (meaning ‘postage’ in portuguese). **FIGURE 2** shows this type on Scott #P1. Of the dozen of stamps with this type in my collection, only one is not black - a single Scott #150 with a blue cancel. A third type (the handstamper was busy) is an oval, dated handstamped cancel, also with the word “CORREIO”. These cancels also occur on the same Spanish Philippine issues as stated above, in black, and also are believed to have been applied after the Spanish period. Numerous dates are known on these last two types. Thus, be watchful when you acquire used Spanish Philippine stamps, not to end up with bogus Portuguese cancels instead. They are quite common.

George Fink Speaks at Philippine Collectors Meeting at NAPEX 2008

Eleven Philippine collectors met at NAPEX 2008, McLean Hilton, McLean, Virginia on June 8, 2008, to hear **George Fink** present a fact-filled presentation of the postal history of the Japanese Occupation Period of the Philippines. Many of the attendees participated in a highly interesting discussion of Philippine Scout and guerilla operations on Luzon. Filipino members **Pete Sarmiento** and **Mac Sarreal** provided personal recollections of family activities during these times. Other participants included **Don Peterson**, **Bernard Muehlbauer**, **Doug Lehmann**, **Richard Small**, **Don Emmons**, **Bruce Donaldson**, and **John Simcox**. The meeting was sponsored by the International Philippine Philatelic Society (IPPS). IPPS member **John Hunt**, residing in the Philippines, exhibited his 10-frame “Philippine Cattle Certification”, and won a NAPEX Silver, American Revenue Association Silver, and Eugene A. Garrett Award. Congratulations John.



THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION CORNER

Peter Harradine



Happy retirement!!?

If you imagined yourself as a 2c Japanese Occupation postage stamp, issued on March 4th, 1942, and then worked out how old you were, now, in 2008, the answer would be 66!!

I understand that retirement age in the U.S.A. is different from that in the U.K. but at age 66, most people would prefer to take things slightly easier, visit new locations, spend time with their families, catch up with the things they have always meant to do, but never had time to spare for, and generally look forward to a life of leisure. When, in the fullness of time, we each "shuffle from this mortal coil" as Shakespeare put it, that is the end. (Morbid, but true).

Not so, the stamp!. It's still there, either stuck in an album; still attached to an old letter; or slowly disintegrating into a mouldering heap of paper fibres. Unlike us, however, it still continues to grow older, and older, and older.... often with no-one to care for it.

So what? (quoting directly from a certain U.K. Labour Party minister!)

Does it matter?

Not directly, in most cases, but the information connected with it is often lost to posterity, and preservation of irreplaceable data should, I feel, be one of the most important aspects of philately.

Records, whether written, printed, or consigned to electronic archives, are becoming more and more important, obviously not just to philately, but in all walks of life. In this age of almost instantaneous communication it strikes me as rather amazing that such records are often not even attempted, kept, maintained and/or up-dated.

To be more specific: I am concerned that there is a large body of material still extant, which contains a valuable record of the philatelic activities of a number of flourishing clubs and societies during the Japanese Occupation. The late great Gene Garrett devoted a whole chapter of his opus to this particular subject, yet, incredibly, there appears to be no comprehensive listing of the written communiqués between, (to take but one example), the A.F.F. and its members during WW2.

Since the 1970's I have been slowly accumulating examples of such communications, which were mainly in the form of Notices, written, typed, rubber-stamped, or printed on the ordinary 2c "Rice Planter" postal cards, and mailed to the members of a club or other organisation. The relatively easy ones came first – Don Pablo Esperidion's "PPC Flashes", but were followed by other more elusive items such as proxy voting forms. In late 2006 my relatively meagre collection of these items received a most important boost when I was able to purchase Gene Garrett's own collection of this ephemera.

Such a boost provided the much-needed impetus that I had previously lacked, and, after carefully integrating all the material into one main reference collection (plus adding a few extra items I won on ebay quite recently) I was able to start cataloguing the material, firstly by club or similar organisation, and then, chronologically.

It actually did not take too long to do – **but there are still a number of missing items that are needed before the record is complete.**

This is where **YOU** – the individual members - **can come in and help!!**

I would be most grateful if everyone checked his/her collections for such items & let me know what they have so that the data can be recorded (and eventually published) for the benefit of all.

I have already constructed a simple listing of all the known & recorded communiqués (split by specific club/society) and will be happy to provide people with copies of this, upon request.

I seriously suggest that anyone wishing to help with this project should ask for a copy of this basic listing BEFORE sending me any details. This enables people to see what is already recorded & obviously cuts down the odds of my being inundated with, say, 133 identical reports of the "MAPEX" card!!

Basically, the information required for **each** card/item is as follows:-

- 1) Name of club/organisation.
- 2) Date of communiqué **and** date of posting (if known). (These are not always one & the same).
- 3) Content: e.g.: **what the message/s in the communiqué is or are ABOUT.**
- 4) Any additional details such as "thrill slogans" or unusual censor marks.

Ideally, where possible, a scan or picture of any **un-recorded** item would be a real bonus.

Thanking everyone in advance!!

Peter Harradine
61 Elford Close,
Kidbrooke,
LONDON SE3 9YW
U.K.
phonecardpete@btopenworld.com

2008 Philippine Stamp Collectors Meeting Schedule (Sponsored by IPPS-U.S.)		
Philippine Collectors Meeting Date/Time/ Program *	Show Name/ Location/Show Dates	IPPS (U.S.) Meeting Contact
Saturday, August 30, Time (check program), Program: Dick Larkin: "Philippine Book- lets"	BALPEX, Hunt Valley Inn Marriott Hotel, Shawan Rd, Hunt Valley, MD, August 29-31, 2008	Don Peterson dpeterson4526@comcast.net 202-291-6229
Saturday, December 6, 10:00 AM, Program: Ed Carney: "Philippine Advertising Cov- ers of the U.S. Administration and Commonwealth Periods"	FLOREX, Central Florida Fairgrounds, Commercial Exhibit Hall, 4603 W. Colonial Dr. (SR- 50), Orlando, FL, December 5-7, 2008	Ed Carney edcarney1@verizon.net 727-323-0940

* All programs include "show-and-tell".

The Kennedy 'Mosden' Issue of 1968 - Part 1

By: Nigel Gooding

In 1968, the Secretary of Public Works, Transportation and Communications attempted to help the Philippine Government raise revenue by awarding a contract to a foreigner who would print and market Philippine postage stamps solely for philatelic purposes. But this move precipitated a great many protests and controversies, resulting in the cancellation of the stamp contract and the subsequent filing of a court motion in the Philippines by a foreign contractor against the Bureau of Posts.

It was April of 1968 when Antonio V. Raquiza, Secretary of Public Works, Transportation and Communications of the Philippines, went to the United States to negotiate financial aid for the proposed construction of public highways. While in New York City, Secretary Raquiza was introduced to a local stamp dealer, Ezzet Mosden, who proposed the idea that he would print and sell Philippine stamps. It was further proposed that Mosden would finance the project, and in return be granted exclusive rights to handle the printing and sale of these stamps.

Probably impressed with an idea that would enable the Philippine government to gain an annual income of a few million dollars through the sale of postage stamps, Secretary Raquiza accepted the proposal and entered into an agreement with Parco International, as represented by Ben Dunbee and Ezzet Mosden, sometime between June and August 1968. The contract appointed Parco International as the sole and exclusive agent for the establishment of a philatelic agency to print, promote, and sell postage stamps of the Republic of the Philippines anywhere except the Philippines for a period of five years. It further provided that Parco International would receive a commission of twenty percent of the proceeds of the stamps sales.

The exact date of the signing of the contract between Secretary Raquiza and Parco International cannot be ascertained, with indications that it was formalised on June 24th 1968. Others maintain it was June 26th with further reports that the contract was entered into by the two parties on August 19th 1968. In any event, the whole proceeding was kept in utmost secrecy until Secretary Raquiza returned to the Philippines.

Contrary to Secretary Raquiza's expectations, Enrico Palomar, an attorney who was then the Philippine Postmaster General, was opposed to the whole idea and would not abide by the signed contract. It turned out that Secretary Raquiza had violated the normal procedures in the awarding of such a contract, in the following ways:

1. It must be the Postmaster General, not the Secretary of Public Works, Transportation and Communications, who signs any contract regarding the printing and/or sale of Philippine postage stamps.
2. The awarding of contracts, particularly those for printing and sale of Philippine stamps, should be through public bidding.
3. The Stamp and Philatelic Section of the Bureau of Posts should design all Philippine stamps, to ensure that only correct and approved designs are printed, and proper security measures taken.

Since these procedures had been ignored by Secretary Raquiza, the Postal Authority refused to recognise the validity of the contract.

In the meantime, Mosden had already formed a corporation in the name of the Philippine Philatelic Agency Inc (PPA) and had prepared designs for two sets of stamps, which he later commissioned Harrison and Sons Ltd of London and Format International Security Printers to print.

The first set of stamps was a series celebrating the 19th Olympiad, held in Mexico City in 1968. The second issue was to commemorate the International Civil and Human Rights Year, and would honor 'Fighters for Civil and Human Rights'. This second issue is now better known as the 'Kennedy Mosden Issue'.

The Kennedy Mosden issue comprised five different designs which carried portraits of the Kennedy family. Printed in sheetlets of ten stamps by Format International Security Printers, with total quantities printed of each value remaining unknown. The five stamps exist both perforated and imperforate. Two imperforate souvenir sheets were also issued. The following values were printed:

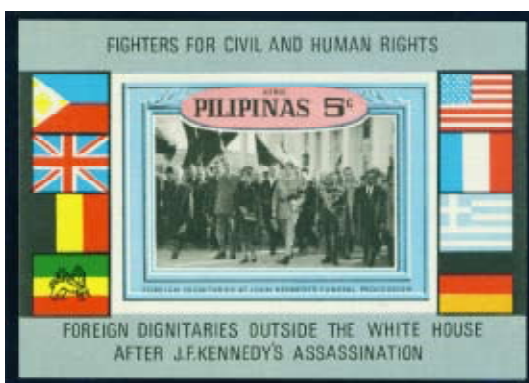
1c and 10p Souvenir Sheet – showing the entire Kennedy clan, from patriarch Joseph P. Kennedy through brother-in-law and movie actor Peter Lawford (a total of 14 family members in all)

2c – featuring John and Robert Kennedy

3c – depicting Robert Kennedy's family

5p – showing John F. Kennedy delivering his presidential address, with Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson sitting beside him

10p and 5c Souvenir Sheet – showing foreign dignitaries at John F. Kennedy's funeral procession



The designs of the Mosden issues gave the appearance of trying to 'cash in' on the popularity of the Kennedy family. However, Mosden later argued, somewhat off the point, that his actions were entirely justified, as his contract with Secretary Raquiza explicitly gave him full authority to select and print designs without further consultations with the Philippine government.

Meanwhile, the Philippine press received word of the contract and Mosden's stamp designs, and relentlessly bombarded the whole issue with sheer mockery and criticisms. This brought about stinging questions about the justification of the inclusion of the Kennedy family, particularly Joseph and Robert Kennedy's

immediate relations, as fighters for human rights. This argument was further fuelled by the fact that there were no Filipinos depicted as 'great fighters for human and civil rights', despite formidable heroes such as Rizal, Bonifacio and Mabini to name a few. To top things up, the 10p stamp depicting various heads of state who attended John F Kennedy's funeral in 1963 did not include President Macapagal, who attended the funeral in person.

Prior to the scheduled release of the 'Mexico Olympic' series (originally set for October 12th 1968), Mosden travelled to Manila to meet local stamp dealers and to make some important announcements. Two meetings were held with prominent local collectors and philatelic dealers, both of which ended up in stalemate due to protests and complaints mounted from the dealers about the validity of the contract and the legality of such an agreement.

Sensing it was futile for Mosden to try to persuade local dealers to accept his proposition to buy and sell the stamps he had printed, he set up a branch of the PPA in Manila. Cesar O. Borromeo was appointed branch manager and newsletters were sent to local philatelists asking those who were interested in buying new Philippine stamps to make reservations through his office.

The Bureau of Posts, however, remained firm in its decision neither to honor the contract nor to recognise the Mosden-printed stamps as bona fide postal papers. Without the official recognition of the Philippine Postal Administration, these stamps were considered to be labels and not valid for postage. The stamps were refused official sanction based on the following reasons:

1. The stamps were printed without the approval of the Philippine Postal Administration.
2. No representative from the Philippine Postal Administration was present to oversee when the stamps were printed.
3. The quantity of stamps printed was not known to the Philippine Postal Administration.

Because of the numerous controversies involved, these Mosden stamps were brought to the attention of stamp dealers and collectors abroad. It was further highlighted that the inclusion of imperforates and high-valued souvenir sheets were regarded as oddities intentionally produced to mulct philatelists' cash. Meanwhile, in the Philippines, and acting on mounting objections coming from both stamp collectors and dealers, President Ferdinand Marcos temporarily halted the issuance of these stamps in November 1968, and instructed Secretary Raquiza to stop the release of certain stamps. This is supported by the following cable sent by Mosden from London:

"Shortly before I planned to release the stamps for sale, I received a cable advising me that President Marcos of the Philippines wished to cancel some of the denominations in the Kennedy and Olympics series, and was prepared to ensure that I was compensated. I accepted the President's proposal and asked that the Ambassador of the Philippines in London be instructed to meet the printers' costs and other expenses that had been incurred. I waited in London for a reply, and as none was received, I advised the Philippine Embassy in London, and cabled President Marcos, Secretary Raquiza and the Philippine Postmaster General that if I did not receive any objection I should release the stamps for sale on December 5.

I waited until December 6, and as no objection had been received, I started selling the stamps. I again cabled President Marcos, Secretary Raquiza and the Postmaster General advising them that I was selling the stamps to meet the printing cost and expenses, and that I would account to the Philippine Post Office for the net proceeds.

On December 7, I received a cable asking me to send the stamps to the Philippine Postal Fiscal Service Chief and on December 13, I again received the following cable from Secretary Raquiza:

E. Mosden, London Hilton Hotel, London, England

'Your action approved. Stamps will be on sale at local post offices upon receipt.'

Secretary Antonio Raquiza"

Despite the foregoing, the stamps were never officially issued in any of the Philippine post offices. It was later discovered that the stamps sent by Mosden (as mentioned in the cable) were not released by the Bureau of Posts irrespective of Secretary Raquiza's direct order to do so. Mrs Teofila Garcia, the Postal Fiscal Service Chief at that time, reportedly withheld the issuance on the ground that "Mosden has yet to submit an accounting of the printed stamps that should tally with the report of the London security printer."

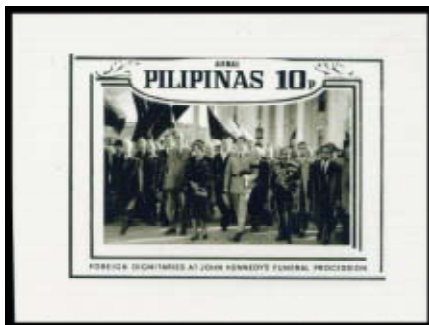
Meanwhile, Mosden concentrated the sale of his stamps abroad. This move further antagonised Philippine stamp dealers, who then grouped together and launched a campaign protesting the sale of these 'Mosden labels' outside the Philippines. However, on May 23rd 1969, with hardly anyone's knowledge, ranking postal officials including Jose J. Leido Jr, then the Assistance Executive Secretary but acting with the authority of President Marcos, authorised the Postmaster General to release two different Mosden stamps for postal and philatelic purposes. These were the 2c stamp of the Kennedy issue and the 2c stamp of the Mexico Olympic issue. The former was ordered to be released on June 10th 1971 and the latter on July 10th 1971. The presidential authority further specified that the denominations to be released should not contain any errors in design.

Mysteriously, however, these two stamps never appeared at any post offices when the time came for their issuance. It turned out that Manuel Syquio, the Acting Secretary of Public Works, Transportation and Communications at that time (Raquiza having taken 'a leave of absence'), gave in to the sentiments of the public and the press and issued a directive withholding the stamps' release.

Thwarted once more in his bid to have the stamps released in the Philippines, Mosden finally filed a motion against the Bureau of Posts for alleged breach of contract. I have no further information to the final outcome of this motion, and if indeed it was ever heard or settled by the Court of First Instance.

PROOFS

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOFS

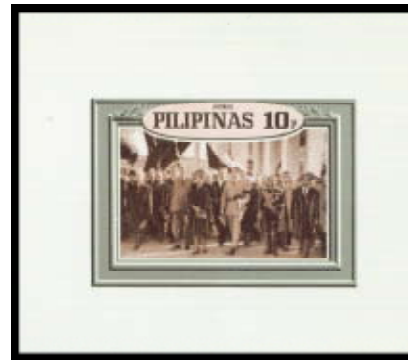
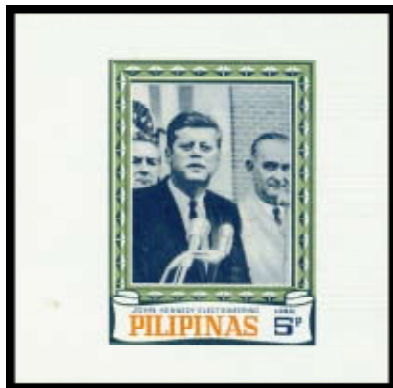
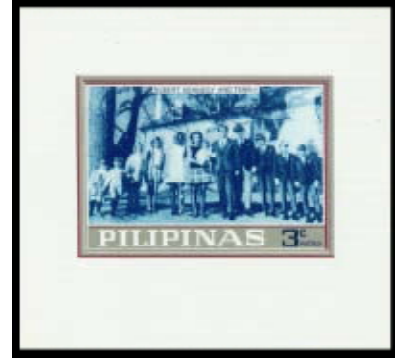


10p (7.5cm x 5.8cm). Design used on the 10p stamp and 5c souvenir sheet.

1c (9.3cm x 10.9cm). Unissued design of Robert Kennedy.

10p (10.8cm x 8.4cm). Design used on 1c stamp and 10p souvenir sheet.

SINGLE ISSUED STAMP SURROUNDED BY EXTRA LARGE MARGINS



1c measuring 11.3cm x 7.4 cm
2c, 3c and 10p measuring approximately 8.4cm x 7.8cm
5p measuring 7.4cm x 7.4cm

SPECIMEN OVERPRINTS

STAMPS AND SOUVENIR SHEETS OVERPRINTED SNV (SPECIMEN NO VALUE)



Type I – S.N.V. in red (14mm x 4mm) printed horizontally on stamps and souvenir sheet. Exists on all stamp values and 5c Souvenir Sheet (not yet seen by the author on the 10p souvenir sheet).

Type II – S N V in black (22mm x 8mm) printed diagonally on stamps and horizontally on Souvenir Sheets. Exists on all stamp values and both souvenir sheets.

to be continued in the next journal.

Does a 5-Centavos Violet Black ‘Babyhead’ Issue Exist? If So, Is it Rare?

by Don Peterson

A 5 centavos “violet black” “babyhead” stamp (**FIGURE 1**) is occasionally listed in auction catalogues or on Ebay (as it was recently), where it is often described as “rare” – sometimes selling for \$200-400. Yet, this color is not listed in “primary” references from the late 19th and early 20th century. It is not listed in the Scott Catalogue (not as “violet black” anyway), but it is listed in Edifil, Stanley Gibbons, and Minkus as a separate “violet black” issue at a high catalogue value.



FIGURE 1. 5 Centavos “Violet Black” Issue.

There is much confusion regarding this stamp. However, to keep you from any further suspense, **YES**, it exists. **NO**, it is not rare. First of all, it is a dark color variety of Scott #152 (5 centavos “dark olive gray” 1890 issue). Scott # 152 is valued at .70 mint and 1.10 used in the 2008 Scott Catalogue. Secondly, it is not uncommon to find mint and used “violet black” stamps, and also on cover. I have several such stamps in my collection, several in my extra’s stockbook, and one on cover (**FIGURE 2**). Thus, there are plenty of examples to study. It definitely is not rare, although in the confusing world of “scarcity” terminology, I might call it an “uncommon” color variety. Finally, from the very beginning, this 5 centavos stamp, and its dark color variety, have been mis-described. For example, Scott #152 is currently described as “dark olive gray”. However, it should be “slate green”, as it was in most “primary” references. The dark color variety, often referred to as “violet black”, should instead be called “dark slate green”. However, to reduce confusion, I will continue to refer to the dark color variety as “violet black” throughout the remainder of this article (at least until the conclusion). My analysis of this issue is as follows.

When was the Stamp Issued?

It is important to know when this stamp was issued. Knowing the year of issue substantially reduces the scope of the search for the stamp. One indicator of the date of issuance of an 1890 stamp is the gum type. The gum type of all Scott #152s, including the dark color variety, is Type A (Peterson, 1985). Stamps with Type A gum were only issued between 1890 and 1892.

Further, the date of issuance of most 1890s Spanish Philippine stamps can be narrowed down by its cliché type, which is characteristically unique to certain time periods. The cliché types were first described by Bartels et al. (1904) and Palmer (1912). However, Peterson (1984 and 1998) provided a more detailed description and summary of all 1890-1897 issues.



FIGURE 2. 1890 (june 18) Manila to Erfurt, Germany with two 2 centavos stamps and a 5 centavos “violet black” stamp (right side).

Two different cliché types exist (**FIGURE 3**). Type I cliché, which has shaded scroll cups in the corners, only occurs on the 1890-1891 issues. Type II cliché, which has a thin scroll line, only occurs on 1892 through 1897 issues. Some issues between 1892-1896 have both types. However, both types only occur on full sheets consisting of two panes - where one pane is Type I, and the other Type II.



Type I Cliché
Scroll with shaded cups.

FIGURE 3

Type II Cliché
Scroll in thin line.

A full sheet of Scott #152 consists of a 10 by 10 sheet of 100 stamps. Inspection of Scott #152s, including its dark color variety, reveals that they all have a Type I cliché. Thus, the stamp was issued in 1890 or 1891. However, since no 5 centavos stamps were issued in 1891, the stamp was issued in 1890.

Therefore, some current catalogues, which indicate that the dark color variety was issued in 1892 or later, such as Edifil, Stanley Gibbons and Minkus, are incorrect.

The Problem of Color.

Every stamp collector has been frustrated from time to time with stamp colors. Most stamp catalogues cannot agree on stamp colors, particularly catalogues produced in different countries or in different languages (e.g., Edifil (in Spanish), Stanley Gibbons, Minkus, etc.) or in different centuries (e.g., 1896 Mencarini and 2008 Scott, etc.). Get a group of collectors together and they will not agree on color. Try to get agreement on what to call various shades of red, green, or blue. It's impossible. Regarding "violet black", some catalogues refer to "black"; while others call it "blackish". What do they mean? If you look at so-called "black" stamps, you may note that they are not all the same color. As it turns out, there are many shades of "black". "Violet" is a color in never-never land. It is somewhere between red and blue. Stamp color guides are equally confusing — some are too complex, others are too simple. Several popular color guides don't even show "violet black". Nonetheless, I confess that I am also resigned to rely on color guides. My personal guidance is: be cautious about "hanging your hat" solely on a color hook. I try to find other collaborating evidence. Furthermore, analysis of "violet black" stamps reveal that they are closely related to the primary color (in the light spectrum) "green", not the secondary color "violet". The term "violet" should not be any part of this stamp's color description.

There are color variations of every 1890-1897 issue. Some are subtle, while others are significant. Whether a color variation is subtle or significant, it can result from (1) different printings of the same stamp (e.g., Scott #142, 144, 153, 162, etc.), or (2) variations from the same printing (e.g., Scott #141, 150, 179, 180, etc.). The color variations of Scott #152 occur within the same printing. Based on my inspection of "violet black" stamps, it appears that about 20% of Scott #152s are a dark shade variety.

What do the Primary References Say?

My next step was to review the earliest references of this stamp. These earliest references are referred to as "primary" references. Primary references were usually written near the time of issuance of the stamps, and are usually the most authoritative accounts. Most authors of primary references lived in or regularly visited the Philippines, where they obtained first-hand knowledge about the stamps. **TABLE 1** lists six primary references associated with 5 centavos "dark olive gray" issue in chronological order.

TABLE 1. Comparison of "Primary" References Regarding the 5 Centavos "Dark Olive Gray" Issue

Catalogue/ Source	Cat. #	Cat. Value	Year Date	Stamp Color	Quantity	Others/Comments
Duro (1890)	160	.30/.30 pta.	1890	gris verdoso (greenish gray)	---	Cat. value low. Considered common.
Cotter y Quinto (1895)	159	.50/.25 cent.	1890	gris verdoso (greenish gray)	---	Cat. value low. Considered common.
Mencarini (1896)	163	---	1890	verde aceituna (olive green)	120,000	
Bartels et al. (1904)	187	---	1890 Jan.1	slate green, deep slate green	120,000	First listing of a "deep" color variation and Type I cliché.
Hanciau (1905)	---	---	1890 Jan.1	Bronze-green	---	
Palmer (1912)	161	---	1890 Jan.1	slate green, in shades	120,000	Lists this stamp with Type I cliché.

"---" means that the information was not available in the reference.

None of the late 19th and early 20th century primary references listed a “violet black” issue. However, all of them listed an 1890 issue in “greenish gray”, “slate green”, or related color. Bartels et al. (1904) was the first to recognize that the 1890 issue had a dark color variety, and listed the colors as “slate green, deep slate green”. Hanciau (1905) listed the stamp as “bronze green”, which is darker. Palmer (1912) listed the color as “slate green, in shades”. None of the early references indicated there were any additional printings of this issue. All data indicated that the color variations came from the same printing. Several references, beginning with Mencarini (1896) stated that 120,000 stamp were printed (of all shades), which is not a particularly small printing. No primary reference indicated that a dark shade of slate green or related dark variety was issued after 1890.

Other late 19th and early 20th century catalogues were also reviewed, such as Friederich (1894), Kohl, and Moens. None of these specifically listed a 5 centavos “violet black” color variation from any year.

How is the “Violet Black” Issue Treated in Current Worldwide Catalogues?

The earliest catalogue to list a “violet black” issue was **Galvez** (1900), where it listed an 1890 low-valued 5 centavos “gris verdos”(greenish gray) issue (#194), and an 1892-93 high-valued 5 centavos “violeta” (presumably meaning “violet black” issue (#211). In Galvez (1950-51) and later catalogues, both stamps were still listed, but the high-valued issue was now an 1892 “violeta negra” issue, which is not consistent with primary references.

Edifil (2002) does not list any 5 centavos “dark olive gray” (or shade) issue in 1890, which is inconsistent with primary references. However, it lists a (1) low-valued 5 centavos “blackish green” issue in 1891-1893 (#95), and (2) high-valued 5 centavos “blackish violet” issue in 1891-93 (#96) – neither of which are supported by primary references.

In the late 19th century through 1966, **Stanley Gibbons** Catalogue correctly listed a 5 centavos “slate green” stamp (#161), but incorrectly stated it was issued in 1889. However, in 1968, Stanley Gibbons first listed an additional 1892 high-value “violet black” issue, which is not consistent with primary references regarding year of issue and color.

The **Minkus** Catalogues (1957 to present) list a high-valued 1892 “black violet” issue (#188), in which the date and stamp color are inconsistent with primary references. However, it also (and correctly) includes the low-valued 1890 “slate green” issue (#168).

In the late 19th century, the **Scott** Catalogue chaotically listed this stamp in various colors and years of issue. In fact, for several years, it listed all the “babyheads” (except the 1898 issues) as being issued (incorrectly) in 1889. The 1902 Scott Catalogue listed the low-valued 1890 stamp (#73) as “dark olive”, which is a more accurate color descriptor than in the current Scott Catalogue. However, the 1912 Catalogue changed the color to “dark olive gray”, which it has been ever since (#152).

Harradine (1987) and Peterson (2005) were also checked to determine if a “violet black” stamp existed as a proof. However, no evidence of a 5 centavos “violet black” proof exists.

Conclusions

1. A “dark olive gray” or “slate green” 5 centavos stamp was issued in 1890 (Scott #152), confirmed by early primary references.
2. A dark shade variety of #152, currently referred in some current catalogues as “violet black”, exists, which was first incorrectly identified as a separate issue by Galvez (1900). Some modern catalogues continue to perpetuate this mistake.
3. The dark shade variety came from the same printing.
4. The dark shade variety is not rare, but should be considered “uncommon”.
5. The color of #152 in the Scott Catalogue should be revised to be “slate green”, instead of “dark olive gray”.

6. The dark shade variety of Scott #152 should be referred to as "dark slate green", rather than "violet black". All shades of Scott #152 are closely related to the "primary" color (in the light spectrum) "green", not from the secondary color "violet".
7. Like other color variations of the 1890s issues, the "dark slate green" color variety should not be listed in the Scott Catalogue, but should be listed in specialized catalogues, where most color varieties are listed.

References

The references for this article included review of numerous catalogues, such as Kohl, Moens, M. Galvez, Edifil, Stanley Gibbons, Minkus, and Scott; as well as the following specialized catalogues and articles:

- Bartels, J. M., F. A. Foster, and Captain F. L. Palmer. *Postage Stamps of the Philippines*. Boston. 1904.
- Cotter, Balbino and Francisco de Quinto. *Catalogo Descriptivo De Los Sellos De Correos Telegrafos y Tarjetas Postales De Las Islas Filipinas*. Manila. 1895.
- Duro, Antonio Fernandez. *Segunda Edicion Del Catalogo Descriptivo De Los Sellos De Correos De Espana y Sus Colonias*. Madrid. 1890.
- Friederich, Rudolf. *Die Postwertzeichen Spaniens und seiner Kolonien*. Berlin. 1884.
- Galvez, M. *Catalogo Galvez: Sellos de Correos y Telegrafos*. Segundo Edicion. Madrid. 1900. Other Galvez catalogues include the 1950-51 and 1962-63 editions.
- Hanciau, L. "The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines". *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*. London. February 28, 1906.
- Harradine, Peter W. A. *Philippine Postage Stamp Handbook, 1854—1982*. Jefferson, NC and London. 1987.
- Mencarini, Juan. *Catalogo Descriptivo De Los Sellos De Correos y Tarjetas Postales De Las Islas Filipinas*. Manila. 1896.
- Palmer, F. L. *The Postal Issues of the Philippines*. New York. 1912.
- Peterson, Don. "The Two Designs of the 1890-1897 'Babyhead' Issue". *Collectors Club Philatelist*. Vol. 63. No. 1. New York. January-February 1984.
- Peterson, Don. "Gums of the 1890-1897 Philippine Issues; and Comments Regarding the Listings in the Scott Catalogue". *Collectors Club Philatelist*. New York. November-December 1985.
- Peterson, Don. "The Two Designs of the 1890-1897 'Babyhead' Issues". *Philippine Philatelic Journal*. Vo. XX. No. 1. Toast, NC. First Quarter 1998.
- Peterson, Don. "Essays and Proofs of the Spanish Philippines". *Philippine Philatelic Journal*. Vol. XXVII. No. 2. Toast, NC. Second Quarter 2005.

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Philippine Collectors to Meet at FLOREX in December 2008

All Philippine collectors are invited to attend a Philippine meeting at FLOREX 2008 at the Central Florida Fairgrounds, Commercial Exhibit Hall, on Saturday, 10:00 PM, December 6, 2008. Guest speaker, **Ed Carney**, will present a talk on "Philippine Advertising Covers of the U.S. Administration and Commonwealth Periods". There will also be show and tell for all participants. Join **Don Peterson, Ed**, and other Philippine collectors for an evening dinner and get-together to talk about you know what. The meeting is sponsored by the International Philippine Philatelic Society.

Prices Realized IPPS Mail Sale #55 (Closed July 6, 2008)

IPPS Mail Sale #55 had 4 consignors, 11 bidders, and total receipts of \$1,695.40 (including P&H and 10% IPPS fee). The **Table** below lists the winning lots.

PLEASE NOTE: There will be no Mail Sale in the 4th Quarter Philippine Philatelic Journal. Beginning in 2009, Nigel Gooding will be taking over as Auction Chairman, IPPS Mail Sales. Please send consignments to: Nigel at 8 Avondale Avenue Hinchley Wood, Surrey, KT10 0DA, United Kingdom, or e-mail him at; nigelgooding@hotmail.com

Lot #	Winning Bid	Lot #	Winning Bid	Lot #	Winning Bid
1.	5.00	26.	43.00	76.	36.00
3.	23.00	30.	15.00	77.	10.00
7.	15.00	31.	205.00	82.	4.00
10.	4.00 (tie)	32.	30.00	83.	15.00
11.	100.00	34.	5.00	84.	30.00
14.	15.00	37.	110.00 (tie)	86.	15.00
18.	20.00	38.	31.00	87.	10.00
19.	50.00	39.	66.00	88.	26.00
22.	51.00	40.	5.00	89.	66.00
23.	W *	75.	475.00 **	90.	18.00
24.	26.00				

* Withdrawn. This lot will be included in Mail Sale #56.

** Lot #75 is a winner take all Lot, which included Lots #42-74.

INTERNATIONAL PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
MAIL SALE No. 56
CLOSING DATE: September 26, 2008, 1:00 PM, EST

TERMS OF MAIL SALE

Sellers

1. Owners should provide complete lot description information and a minimum (starting bid) when submitting material to the auctioneer. Minimum bid for each lot is \$3.00.
2. The auctioneer is not responsible for errors and omissions.
3. All unsold lots will be returned to the owners, unless otherwise instructed.
4. Send material with lot descriptions and recommended Starting Bids to Don Peterson (see address below).

Buyers

5. All lots will be sold to the highest bidder at ONE BIDDING INCREMENT OVER THE SECOND HIGHEST BID (the result referred to as the "winning bid"). The auctioneer's decision shall be final. Bidding shall be in U.S. dollars.
6. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid posted shall be the winning bid.
7. The auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot.
8. All Catalogue numbers are Scott. Otherwise, "W" numbers are Warren (1967) or Lehmann and Lueck (1993), as amended; and forgery numbers, such as "21F1", are from Gooding (2006).
9. The minimum bid is the "starting bid".
10. Bids can be submitted by regular mail or by email. No telephone bids will be accepted. Email bids are encouraged.
11. No bids shall be accepted later than the closing date and time.
12. A "winner take all" lot is awarded only when that winning bid exceeds the sum total of winning bids of all individual lots.
13. Successful bidders will be invoiced for successful bids, including postage and handling (minimum of \$1.00) and a 10% buyers fee to IPPS.
14. Lots will be sent First Class Mail. If the total purchase is over \$50.00, the lots may be sent insured. Overseas lots may be sent by registered mail.
15. Payment is due within 10 days after receipt of invoice. Payment shall be made by check or money order only (no cash), payable to: Don Peterson (not IPPS).
16. Any lot may be returned within 5 days of receipt.
17. Bidding increments are as follows: \$1 for bids \$3 through \$99; and \$5 for bids \$100 and higher.
18. The placing of a bid constitutes acceptance of the above terms. Send check or money order **payable to Don Peterson** (not IPPS) to:

Don Peterson
 7408 Alaska Ave., NW
 Washington, DC 20012
 Email: dpeterson4526@comcast.net

Lot #

Starting Bid

SPANISH PERIOD STAMPS.

1. 13, Mint, NG, 3-margins. F-VF. Beautiful color. Cat. 160.00.	125.00
2. 14, Used. FORGERY. Gooding 14F3. 4-margins. VF.	10.00
3. 16, Mint, OG, LH, 4-Margins. Thin. Otherwise F. Cat. 625.00.	175.00
4. 27, Mint, NG, 4-Margins (cut close LR). Wmk. loops opposite (Scarce). F. Cat. 300.00.	200.00
5. 27, Used, 4-margins. Wmk. loops opposite (Scarce). F. Cat. 200.00.	125.00
6. 30, Used, 4-margins, F-VF. Cat. 30.00.	20.00
7. 32, Used, 4-margins. VF. Cat. 275.00.	225.00
8. 36, Used, Pair , paper creases (show on back only). Inverted overprints. 3-margins, F. Cat. 9.00.	5.00
9. 40, Used, Block of 4 , F. Cat. 18.00.	12.00
10. 41, Used, VG. Cat. 30.00.	15.00
11. 42, Mint, NG. VG. Cat. 82.50.	20.00
12. 56, Used. Scarce deep lilac color. F.	3.00
13. 58, Used w/ Peterson Type CERTIF cancel. F.	3.00
14. 60, Used, F. Cat. 35.00.	20.00
15. 69, Mint, OG, LH. F-VF. Cat. 35.00.	20.00
16. 70, Mint, NG, LH. Hard to find stamp. Fine. Cat. 300.00.	200.00
17. 70, Mint, OG, LH. Hard to find stamp. F-VF. Cat. 300.00.	250.00
18. 77, Used w/ Star cancel. VG.	5.00
19. 79, Used w/ Antigue Municipal Crown Cancel. VG.	3.00
20. 81, Used w/ black Star cancel. Beautiful strike. F-VF.	5.00
21. 83, MNH, Block of 4 , OG, F. Cat. 120.00.	75.00
22. 87, MNH , OG, F-VF. Cat. 3.00.	3.00
23. 87, Used w/ Inverted "S.B & Co" Perfin. Stamp VG, Perfin VF. Scarce.	250.00
24. 98, Used Pair w/ Peterson Type 2 'CERTIF' cancel. F-VF. Cat. 5.50.	3.00

25. 129, Mint, OG. Cat. 70.00.	35.00
26. 138, Used, small thin. VG.	3.00
27. 153, Used w/ Peterson Type 1 "CERTIF" cancel. Late use. VG.	4.00
28. 171, Used w/ "LAGUNA STA. C." blue cancel. Small worm hole. VG.	4.00
29. 171, Used w/ oval blue "ILOILO" cancel. VG.	8.00
30. 1897 Reprint, 5c violet on 5c blue-green, Used (bogus cancel), OG, LH. F.	25.00
31. 1897 Reprint, 15c black on 15c red-brown, Mint, OG, LH. VF.	35.00
32. P3, Used, VG. Cat. 21.00.	10.00

SPANISH PERIOD COVERS

33. 1896 Manila to Daet, Camarines 3c brown postal card. H&G 11. Dated message on reverse. Minute folds in two corners. Otherwise VF.	50.00
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AGUINALDO/OTHER PROVISIONAL STAMPS

34. YP1a, Used, Block of 4 w/ Spanish period "CORREOS DE FILIPINAS" cancel. VF.	20.00
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U.S. ADMINISTRATION PERIOD STAMPS

35. 219, Used, LH, Just F. Cat. 37.50.	20.00
36. 236, Used, small thin, F-VF. Cat. 35.00.	20.00
37. 238, Used, VG. Cat. 850.00.	400.00
38. 263, Used. Inverted CBI Perfin. F-VF. Scarce.	15.00
39. 289C, Used, F-VF. Cat. 12.50.	10.00
40. 290e, Used, Booklet Pane of 6. VF. Cat. Unlisted Used.	25.00
41. 326, Used, Line Pair. VF. Cat. 32.00.	75.00
42. 470, Used, thins, VG-F. Cat. 725.00.	200.00
43. E1, Used, F. Cat. 100.00.	75.00
44. E6, Mint, OG, LH, VF. Cat. 20.00.	20.00
45. J9-13, Used F to VF w/ Tagle "OFFICIAL" hdstps. Seldom seen on dues. Very Scarce.	50.00
46. O5a, Used. No Period After B. F-VF.	8.00
47. O6, Used. Significant Mis-Perfed and Mis-Alignment Error. F-VF. Scarce.	50.00
48. O15a, Used. No Period After B. Fine.	8.00
49. O27a, Used. Block of 4. UR stamp w/ Hyphen Omitted. Fine.	20.00
50. 038, Mint, OG w/ PF Cert. F. Cat. 375.00.	300.00
51. 5/1/45 Manila P.O. FDC w/ 488, 493-94, 495-96 (scarce on cover), and E10a. VF.	30.00

JAPANESE OCCUPATION PERIOD STAMPS AND COVERS

52. N24 (VF) & N25 (F-VF), Used. Cat. 19.50.	15.00
53. NJ1, Used, VG. Cat. 20.00.	5.00
54. 4/28/43 Mangatarem, Pangasinan to Manila comm.. cvr. N4 w/ violet censor. F. Scarce.	50.00
55. 1/17/43? Dept. of Agriculture, Manila official cvr to Manila. N4 w/ OB hdstp w/ violet censor mark. #10 envelope. Dept. of Ag cds. F. Scarce.	175.00
56. 9/14/43 Bacarra, Ilocos Norte cds official cvr to Manila. Four N4 w/ hdstp. OB and manuscript KP. Some wrinkles, otherwise F. Scarce.	150.00
57. 10/14/43 Manila FDC, N29a-31a, VF and 10/14/43 Manila FDC NB4, VF.	5.00
58. 12/8/43 Manila FDC NB5-7. VF.	3.00
59. 4/1/43 FDC Manila NU1 w/ N13, N15, violet censor marking. VF.	3.00

REPUBLIC PERIOD SPECIMENS (1993-2001)

60. 2773, MNH, Block of 4. Josemaria Escrava. VF.	12.00
61. 2774-75, MNH, Top and bottom corners of each issue w/ green and brown margins. 4 stamps. World Heritage Sites. VF.	16.00
62. 2774-75, MNH, Two Strips of 2 – one w/ brown label and the other w/ green label. 4 stamps. World Heritage Sites. VF.	16.00
63. 2776, MNH, Block of 4. Salvador Z. Araneta Statesman. VF.	12.00
64. 2777, MNH, Block of 4 w/ two margins. Customs Service Centennial. VF.	12.00
65. 2780, MNH, Block of 4. Baguio General Hospital and Center Centennial. VF.	12.00
66. 2781, MNH, Block of 4. Beautification of Blessed Pedro Calungsod. VF.	12.00
67. 2782, MNH, S/S. Beautification of Blessed Pedro Calungsod. VF.	16.00
68. 2783, MNH, Block of 4. Negros Occidental High School Centennial. VF.	12.00
69. 2785, MNH, Block of 4. Vesak Day. VF.	12.00
70. 2787, MNH, Block of 4. Cavite National High School Centennial. VF.	12.00
71. 2788-91, MNH, Four blocks of 4 w/ corner margins. Coastal Resources Conservation. VF.	48.00
72. 2792, NMH, S/S. 4 stamps. Coastal Resources Conservation. VF.	24.00

73.	2793, NMH, Block of 4. Iglesia Filipina Independiente Centennial. VF.	12.00
74.	2794, MNH, <u>Perfed S/S in red</u> . Two stamps. Philakorea World Stamp Exhibition. VF.	12.00
75.	2794, NMH, <u>Imperf S/S in brown</u> . Two stamps. Philakorea World Stamp Exhibition. VF.	20.00
76.	2795A, NMH, Block of 4. Telecommunications Officials Meeting, Manila. VF.	12.00
77.	2796, MNH, Block of 4. Marikina, Shoe Capital of the Philippines. VF.	12.00
78.	2797, MNH, S/S. 2002 International Year of the Mountain. VF.	12.00
79.	2798-2801, MNH, Four blocks of 4. Christmas 2002. VF.	45.00
80.	2802-05, MNH, Four blocks of 4. Stamp Collecting Month. VF.	45.00
81.	2806, MNH, S/S. Stamp Collecting Month. VF.	12.00
82.	2808, MNH, S/S. First Circumnavigation of the World, 480 th Anniversary. VF.	16.00
83.	2809-10, MNH, Two Blocks of 4. Fourth World Meeting of Families. VF.	24.00
84.	2811-2812, MNH, Two blocks of 4 (8 stamps) w/ corner margins. New Year 2003. VF.	24.00
85.	2811-12a, MNH, <u>Perfed S/S</u> . 2 stamps and 2 labels. New Year 2003. VF.	32.00
86.	2811-12a, MNH, <u>Imperf. S/S</u> . 2 stamps and 2 labels. New Year 2003. VF.	40.00
87.	2813, MNH, Block of 4. Lyceum of the Philippines 50 th Anniversary. VF.	12.00
88.	2815, MNH, S/S. Orchids. VF.	16.00
89.	2820-23, MNH, Four Blocks of 4 w/ two margins. St. Valentine's Day. VF.	45.00
90.	Lots #60 through #89. Above Lots total \$607.00. Group Starting Price Savings of \$112.00.	495.00

REPUBLIC PERIOD COVERS AND STATIONERY

91.	1970s Smith, Bell & Co., Manila window env. w/"Metropolitan Express Co." private mail express service hdsp (red). Unlisted in B. Oliver's article in PPJ (2 nd Quart. 2005). Scarce. Private Express Mail hdsps seldom seen on cover. VF.	45.00
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REVENUE STAMPS AND DOCUMENTS (ALL PERIODS)

92.	W-1066 (Cigar Stamp), Perfin cancel. F-VF. Scarce .	70.00
93.	Unlisted Warren (Cigar Stamp), but unofficially new Lehmann W-1098A. Unused. Minor tears. Printed black VICTORY . F. Scarce .	80.00
94.	Unlisted Warren (Cigar Stamp), but unofficially new Lehmann W-1099. Used, but cancel not clear. Printed red VICTORY . F-VF. Scarce .	80.00
95.	W-1377a (Smoking Tobacco Stamp). Perfin cancel. VF.	50.00
96.	W-1450L & 1452L (Cigar Export Stamps). Used, but cancels not clear. VG-F.	10.00
97.	1930 Postal Savings Bank Deposit Slip w/ W-2007 (1p). Used in Tacloban. VF.	6.00
98.	1928 Postal Savings Bank Deposit Slip w/ W-2008 (2p). Used in Gamu, Isabela. VF.	6.00
99.	1928 Postal Savings Bank Deposit Slip w/ W-2011 (20p). Ragged left edge. Used in Tanay. VG.	20.00

NET PRICE SALE — Multiple Orders/Quantities Filled. P&H and IPPS fee apply.

100.	196, MNH. Full sheet of 100 (2 panes of 50 w/ gutter between) w/ full margins. Some separation, but margins intact. VF.	20.00
101.	199, MNH. Full sheet of 100 (2 panes of 50 w/gutter between) w/ full margins. VF.	20.00
102.	O37, MNH, Full sheet of 100 (10x10) w/ full margins. VF.	20.00

END OF MAIL SALE

IPPS Member Advertising

Each IPPS member is entitled to have one free 15-word (maximum) philatelic ad in one journal per calendar year. Do not count name, mailing address, telephone number, or email address. Send ad to Hans-Werner Becker, Editor, PPJ.







