



PIONEER OF
PHILATELY IN
THE PHILIPPINES

MANILA
JULY-AUGUST
1937

PHILIPPINE COVERS

1926—Madrid-Manila, First Day:		
Complete set (14 stamps) 2c to 10p	\$200.00
Do do—(10 stamps) 2c to 30c	" 35.00
Do do—(2 stamps) 20c and 30c	" 8.00
Do do—(1 stamp) 26c	" 4.00
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Do do—(6 stamps) 2c to 24c	" 4.00
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1932—PICAORIAL First Day—Comp. set (7 stamps) 2c to 32c	" 10.00
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1934—Far Eastern Olympics—First Day:		
Complete set (3 stamps) 2c, 6c and 10c	" 1.00
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Manila-Singapore	" 15.00
Manila-Labuan	" 15.00
1935—Netherlands Naval Air Force:		
Manila to Puerto Princesa (3 stamps)	" 2.00
Manila to Surabaya (2 stamps)	" 3.50
1935—COMMONWEALTH, First Day, Comp. set (5 stamps) 2c to 50c	" 3.00
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Guam-Manila (1 stamp) \$0.25	" 5.00
Do do—San Francisco-Manila (3 stamps) \$0.25 each	" 15.00
Do do—Manila-Guam (4 stamps) 4c, 6c, 10c and 30c	" 5.50
" -Honolulu (4 stamps) 10c, 12c, 30c & 50c	" 5.00
" -Alameda (7 s) 2, 6, 10, 30; 36 & 50	" 7.00
" -San Francisco. Do do	" 7.00
1935—Japanese Flight, Manila Tokyo. (1 stamp) 16c 1st day		
Commonwealth	" 3.00
Manila Tokyo. (2 stamps) 4c and 12c	" 1.50
1936—British Flying Boat:		
Manila-Hongkong (1 stamp) 16c	" 1.00
" -Shanghai (1 stamp) 16c	" 1.00
" -Tokyo (2 stamps) 16c and 10c	" 1.50
1936—RIZAL JUBILEE—First Day. Comp. set (3 stamps) 2, 6, 36c	" 1.00
1936—Commonwealth First Anniversary—First Day:		
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PHILIPPINE STAMPS — FIRST ISSUES

By

Percy A. Hill

(The passing of the author is a great loss to Philippine Philately and we hope this last article of our departed colleague will serve as a lasting contribution to the philatelic world.—Ed.)

Previous to the year 1854 stamps for the pre-payment of mail matter were unknown in the Philippines. This was not strange, for the first postage stamp was only issued in 1840 by Great Britain and by the United States in 1845. Spain issued its first stamps in 1850. But Manila, although far off the beaten track, had its progressive also. In 1842 the editor of the SEMINARIO FILIPINO, Don Gregorio Borjas, recommended a system of post offices and Sinibaldo de Mas in his report to the Queen in 1842 mentioned the need for mail service. In 1843, the following year, Governor General Marcelino Oraa y Lucumberrí published rules for the safeguarding and carriage of the mail. Commercial and private correspondence was intrusted to private carriers while official mail marked S. N. (*Servicio Nacional*) was carried by special messengers or by the Royal Galleys in the inter-island communications.

It is reported that an Englishman in Manila suggested the pre-payment of important mail by an adhesive stamp as early as 1842, the design of which was a sun surrounded by rays—forerunner of the Katipunan designs. The value was one *escudo de oro* about two pesos of our present money. In the original decree, dated Madrid, January 5, and signed by Minister Claudio Anton Luzuriaga, the postage rates for the Philippine Islands carried by municipal carriers (*polistas and cuadrilleros*) were to be 5 *cuartos vellon*, about 1-¼ cents of the present currency for local letters. Those for Spain and foreign countries were to be 10 *cuartos vellon*, with proper equivalents in *reales de plata* and *reales de calderilla*, another coinage then existent.

In March, 1854, however, the first stamps were produced locally by the Philippine Government. These were mainly for local use, but some found their way to Europe on cover as well.

The high *real* values were in the main for registered mail, the cover of which with the stamps was retained by the government as a receipt, as in Spain, and these, in consequence, are rarer on cover than the low values.

The design was the head of Queen Isabella II, but so crudely drawn as to make the genuine stamps look like frauds, and as the inks were purchased locally from the Chinese stores, these varied, and were not lasting in color. The stamps were made by Filipinos, first engraved and then printed in the establishment of Plana, Jorba y Compañía in Manila. The metal plates from which they were printed bore five rows of eight stamps each, and this, due to minor differences, caused forty different types. In each sheet of 40 of the 1 *real* was the error *Corros* instead of *Correos* (number 26 in each sheet). For the most part these were four values. Of the 5 *cuartos* orange and the 10 *cuartos* carmine, 5000 each were printed; and of the 1 *real* slate and 2 *reales* green, 2000 each, the first two for ordinary mail the others for registration or heavy letters. There was a change of color in the 10 *cuartos* value to rose. The cost of printing these 14000 stamps was \$253.00. In June and in August, as the low values were exhausted, a further printing was made of a few thousands, distinguished by a new design.

The entire stamp needs for the Islands were then for the first year less than 28,000, hence their rarity and their value at the present day to collectors. There are also many counterfeits of these issues. Spanish usage was to change colors and designs every one or two years and a few thousand stamps of the Cuban issue were sent here in 1856 which can only be distinguished by the postmarks. Due to distance, time, and the tardiness in filling orders common in Spain, stamps were produced

locally, and the troubled political times in the mother country necessitated various overprints and surcharges which, through no fault of the government here, has made collecting difficult. In fact it is said that fraudulent marking designs made in Paris, were delivered to the addressee by the postal authorities themselves, after fees were paid covering the package through the post office.

In 1863 the printing contract was given to *LA ILUSTRACION FILIPINA*. The stamps were of finer designs and the inks good. Issues of Nos. 14 to 20 were as follows: 5 *cuartos* vermilion, 9000; 10 *cuartos* carmine, 7000; 1 *real* violet and 2 *reales* blue, 5000 each; 1 *real plata* gray-green, 1 *real* dark-green, and 1 *real* emerald green, — the first 7000 copies and the last two 5000 each. This was the end of producing stamps locally for some thirty years.

In March, 1864, there was a protest made by commercial firms, parish priests, and government officials in reference to scandals in handling the sales and the high cost of printing. In February, 1863, the printing of 700 stamps cost \$85.00; but from this date until 1898 all stamps were printed in Madrid and forwarded to the Philippines. Furthermore a new fractional currency came into use in the form of copper coins called *maravedies* and new rates were made necessary for carrying ordinary letters which was 2-4/8ths *centimos* about 3-1/2 cents of our present currency.

But the amounts varied with distance the letter went and its importance, running as high at \$1.50 (Mex.) for from 15 to 20 sheets of small folio paper. At first stamps were retailed outside the main post offices by small cigar stores called *estanquillas* in Tondo, Binondo, Quiapo, etc., but thefts and losses made for their abolishment in 1870. In 1875 there were only twenty-eight post offices in the Philippines, three in Manila, sixteen in Luzon, six in the Visayas and three in Mindanao, showing the small use of the mails. Compare this today when the last reports gives 1257 post offices in the Islands.

STAMPS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

The stamps of the Philippine Revolutionary government issued in 1898 and 1899 are known as Aguinaldos or Katipunans the first from

Emilio Aguinaldo and the second from the designs used, the triangle, sun, and the three stars, said to represent Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. The three K's on each stamp are said to stand for *Kataastaasan Kagalang-galang Katipunan*. They were issued by order of the Revolutionary government sitting at Malolos, Bulacan. As the retirement of the Spanish government in 1898 had left postal affairs in a chaotic condition, and as the American forces only held Manila and Cavite after August, 1898, awaiting the outcome of negotiations in Paris, the conveyance of the mails were a very vital and necessary function in those troubled times. Some say that the printing of the Revolutionary issues was done in Barasoain in Bulacan, but this does not sound reasonable as Manila had both the workmen and the facilities for doing the work. It may be, however, that the first designs were produced there.

The designs bore the Katipunan triangle, the sun, and the stars in various combinations with the values in the currency of the times. They consisted of a 1 *milisima* newspaper stamp in black, 2 *centavos correos* in red, and the 8 *centavos* registration stamp in green. With these were issued at 2 *centavo* violet and a 50 *centavos* blue telegraph stamps, a brown revenue for receipts, 10 *centavos*, and a red-brown revenue, without value, for livestock documents. There are a set of five large judicial stamps existent also. There are no means of finding out the quantities issued, but these must be large, stocks being still held in Hongkong and China, but in the main, being contraband, they were destroyed. Covers that did duty in the mails are not too common. The undersigned when with the U. S. Army in Cavite captured a supply of the 2 *centavos* stamp to the face value of over P60,000, with a half dozen cases of Mabini money printed on newspaper stock, but was ordered to burn the booty by higher authority. The issue existed perforate and imperforate and there were two types of the 2 *centavos* red *correos*, one with deep red burelage and very rare, worth 200 francs, the other bearing the legend "*Correos y Telegrafos*", instead of "*Correos*" only, and today worth about 150 francs.

However, there is no doubt that a large quantity of mail was franked and carried by these stamps, for in the first six months, very naturally there was no opposition whatever to their use. They were used from about June or July, 1898, until well into 1901. The writer has also seen a collection of town postmarks made for the Revolutionary government with over two hundred different towns represented, a large increase from the twenty-eight in function some twenty-five years before. After the insurrection began in February, 1899, the military authorities confiscated and destroyed all stocks found, and mail was carried by special messengers, sometimes bearing the stamps also as a means of revenue. Letters bearing them found in the regular mail carried by the posts were censored and if found private were delivered the addressee upon payment in ordinary United States stamps.

The stamps themselves were never recognized by the International Postal Union, pending the establishment of a *de facto* government, and they could frank no mail except locally. Still covers have been seen bearing both these and the last Spanish issues, mailed and carried to Hongkong and China, when all mails, men, authorities were in a state of transition. The present price of a set of these stamps, without errors, excepting the judicial issue is not over fifty centavos, but so far no great stocks have been discovered, they having, as we have pointed out, been systematically destroyed, and interest in them, as is but natural, being still merely local.

PERCY A. HILL— AN IRREPERABLE LOSS.

Philately in the Philippines is now in deep mourning with the sensible loss of one of its most valuable figures, Percy A. Hill, a zealous collector, writer and rice planter, who was brutally murdered by a band of robbers, on July 24, in his hacienda in Bantog, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija. Robbery was the motive behind it.

Born in 1876, in Watertown, New York, Mr. Hill was nearly 61 at the time of his death. He never returned

to the United States. About 20 years ago he married Helen Levingston, a Manila girl. Of this union five children were born, of whom three, Kathleen, Robert and Theodore are living. After his first wife died he married Caridad Otuzar, of Manila, in 1924. One child, Cecilia, was born to them. At the time of the tragedy, Mrs. Hill and the children were at their home at 970 Pennsylvania, Manila.

Mr. Hill's favorite avocation, in addition to his research and writings, was his stamp collection. He both collected and traded stamps and he corresponded with noted collectors throughout the world. It was his habit to devote his evenings to his collection, and it is thought that the attack on him proved successful because the killers were able to approach the home in which he worked without being observed, as Hill was probably engrossed in his task.

One of the foremost authorities on rice production, writer and student of Philippine history and customs, Percy A. Hill was widely known, here and in the United States.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, Hill volunteered for a Regular Army regiment. He saw service in Puerto Rico and in Cuba before coming to the Philippines with his organization.

After leaving the army he joined the newly organized Philippine Constabulary in which he served until his retirement in 1907. His last command in this organization was in Zambales.

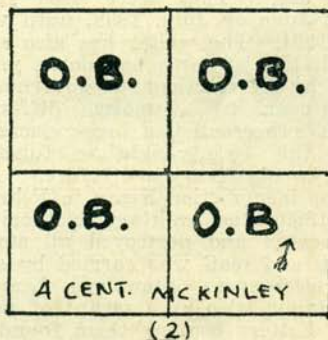
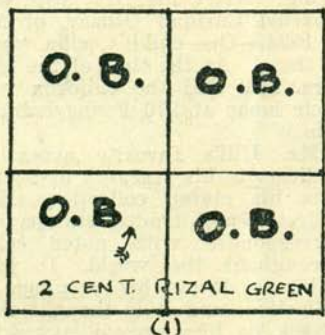
On retirement and after making a tour of the Orient, he returned to the Philippines and devoted himself to developing the rice plantation, on a tract of 140 hectares, which was to be the scene of his murder 30 years later.

An early settler in a portion of Nueva Ecija, which was then a wilderness, he became one of the leaders in introducing the system of communal irrigation which he championed as against the government projects of large irrigation works. He cultivated rice as the Filipinos did, according to their communal laws and customs, and has been uniformly successful.

In addition to planting rice, he devoted himself to the study of the so-

(continued on page 12)

THE O. B. VARIETIES



Varieties in the over printing of the letters O. B. on the current and former issues of Philippine stamps have always been the subject of study from the part of many of our club members. Among these is Mr. Vicente P. de Tagle whose findings

we are glad to copy below. Before we do, however, we wish to remind our readers that the columns of the A.F.F. magazine are always open to all for the discussion of identical subjects.

ISSUE OF 1917-25

Figure No. 1. A block of four stamps of the 2 centavo Rizal, green, in which the period after the B is missing. This error was found on the first stamp on the eighth row of a pane of 100 stamps. Unfortunately our informant does not give us the plate number nor the position of the pane.)

Figure No. 2. The same variety but on the 4 centavo McKinley carmine. This error was found on the fifth stamp of the seventh row. We are told that there are only of these error known. (Plate number and pane position were not recorded.)

ISSUE OF 1935

(White background)

Figure No. 3. Missing period after B of O. B. This is the commonest error and has been found constant on all sheets of a certain plate number. This error has already been described in one of last year's issues of this magazine.

Figure No. 4. The same error, but the period is missing on stamps Nos. 1 and 4 in a block of four. We have no record of the plate number of this block, nor the position the pane, but have been told that only two such blocks have been discovered.

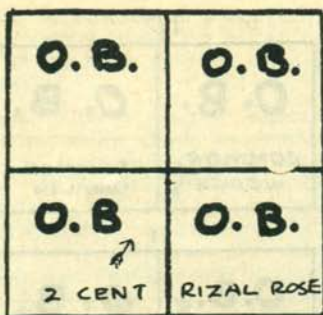
ISSUE OF 1935 (Pink Background)

Figure No. 5. A pair of two centavos, pink background, with the period missing after the B. This variety is different from the others in that the error appears on a stamp that has a straight edge on the left side.

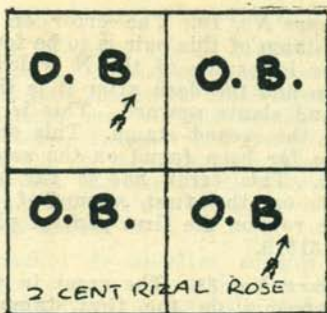
Figure No. 6. Same error as No. 5, but it shows on two straight-edged stamps, one on top of the other.

Figure No. 7. Same error as Nos. 5 and 6 but the error appears on three stamps—on the straight-edge of a block of six stamps.

Figure No. 8. This error is different from the others; notice that the period after B is not in its proper



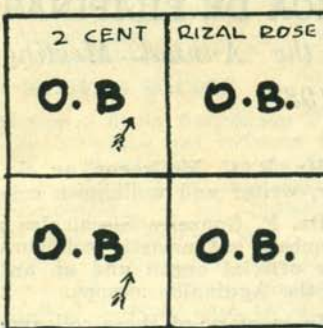
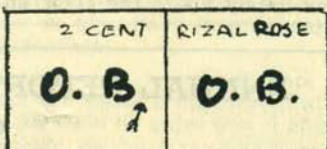
(3)



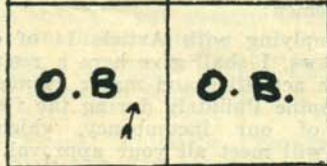
(4)



(5)



(6)



(7)

place. It is half way up the height of the letter B. This error has only been noticed on the new 2 centavo O. B. surcharged "Commonwealth". This error has been found constant on stamp No. 4 of the first pane on plate Nos. 129055, 129056, 131520, 131537 and 131920. This error has subsequently been found to have been corrected, which may mean some difficulty in obtaining it.

Figure No. 9. As may be seen from this illustration the elusive period after the B is also missing on the 2 centavo O. B. surcharged "Commonwealth."

(continued on next page)

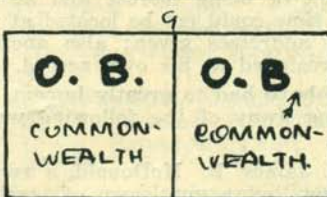
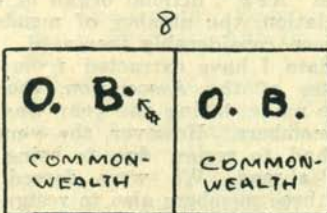


Figure No. 10. The error on the first stamp of this pair is to be found on the lower leg of the N which is broken and the dash after it is thinner and slants upward. This is not so on the second stamp. This error has so far been found on the second stamp. This error has so far been found on the first stamp of the fourth row on the first pane of plate No. 131519.

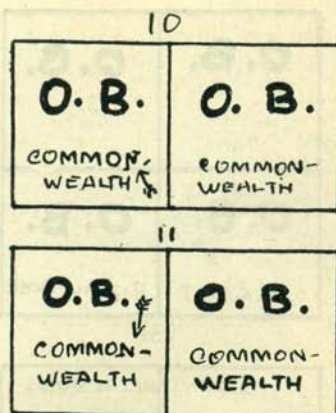


Figure No. 11. The error in this case appears on the first stamp of the pair but in this case the upper part of the second leg of N is missing. Only part of the left hand serif shows. The position of this stamp is immediately above the error on figure ten.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASOCIACION FILATELICA DE FILIPINAS

*Presented to the members at the Annual Meeting on
July 11, 1937.*

Gentlemen:

Complying with Article 14 of our By-Laws, I shall give here a resumé of the activities and major events in Philippine Philately during the fiscal year of our incumbency, which I hope will meet all your approval.

MEMBERS. Thanks to the valuable and intensive publicity rendered by the "AFF", official organ of our Association, the number of members has been considerably increased. As per data I have extracted from the Minutes of the Association, the increase made during the year was 39 new members. However, three members had to resign due to being on leave abroad. We were forced to have three members also to resign on account of being morose and at the same time could not be located at the latest addresses given; also another who resigned at his own accord.

We have had to greatly lament the passing away of the following members:

Mr. James B. McDonald, a recent member, but a gentlemen of sterling character.

Mr. R. C. McGregor, an old member, writer and wellknown collector.

Dr. F. Gonzalez Sioco, also an old member, enthusiastic collaborator in our official organ and an authority on the Aguinaldo stamps.

In memory of these colleagues and for the eternal repose of their souls, I beg all of you now, a moment of silence. (Silence).

TREASURY. You have heard the financial report of our Treasurer and it is a real pleasure to learn of the sound financial standing of the Association which has just been read. We should not also forget that in spite of the obligations that our Association has met in running the "AFF", our official organ of which although it is scarcely in its two years' life now has received commendable opinions from abroad, still we have in the Treasury fund a credit balance of P564.74.

EXCHANGE OF MAGAZINES. Speaking for the first year of life of our magazine, I am extremely glad to convey to you that leading philatelic publications and prominent col-

lectors abroad have recognized our authority on Philippine stamps which we learn through regular exchange of our AFF Magazine with those of the overseas. With the exchange of magazines, it has also enlarged our philatelic library to a large extent. I should like also to mention here that among the volumes received, I consider two books of greater value—the "Sanarabia Air Post Catalog" and the "Stamps of China", the latter prepared by the Chinese Philatelic Society of Shanghai, with an appendix by Don Juan Mencarini, Life Honorary President of our Association.

STAMP QUESTIONED. The major event of the year that affected Philippine Philately, has to be solved by a Commission of Experts assigned by your Board of Directors. This was the stamp 310b as per Scott's Catalog 16c Sampson with the overprint "Madrid-Manila" scarlet red—questioned as to its legitimacy due to its difference in color as compared with the rest of the series. Immediately a Committee of Experts was formed and requested to submit reports of its findings, and results, which were accordingly published in the "AFF", official organ of our Association.

NEW ISSUES During the year, there is no doubt that there are still fresh in your memory the new and commemorative issues that you have purchased from the Bureau of Posts and for which I have the pleasure now of giving in details their respective dates of sale:

(a) **ARNACAL** — Commemorative issue of the historical flight of our intrepid aviators, Antonio Arnaiz and Juan Calvo. Date of sale—September 6, 1936.

(b) **"COMMONWEALTH"** — Overprint in black, on stamps of 1935. Values, 6c, 16c and 1-Peso. Date of sale—October 7, 1936. 2c, 10c and 30c, date of sale—December 28, 1936. The 4c, 8c, 12c, 20c, 26c and 2, 4 and 5-Peso denominations were sold on March 29, 1937.

(c) **QUEZON** — Philatelic pet name given to the commemorative issue of the First Anniversary of the Commonwealth. Date of sale—November 15, 1936.

(d) **RIZAL JUBILEE** — Commemorative of the 75th Birthday Anniversary of Dr. José Rizal. Date of sale—June 19, 1936.

(e) **EUCCHARISTIC** — Commemorative issue of the XXXIII International Eucharistic Congress held in Manila. Date of sale—February 3, 1937.

Demand for the commemorative issues was warranted by the amount of sales realized by the Bureau of Posts during the first day sale of each.

Permit me to mention here that the RIZAL JUBILEE issue was a suggestion made by our Association through our official organ, as well as the "Commonwealth" overprint.

It is needless to enumerate here one by one the number of flights that took effect during the year, since it would incur a lot of our time to do so notwithstanding they were published in our magazine and which all of you are already aware.

COMPLAINTS. Due to the seriousness of several complaints in regard to the sale of damaged or deteriorated stamps in the auctions and which naturally affect the good name of our Association, your Board of Directors has considered the approval of a resolution, prohibiting strictly this nefarious practice, under the penalty of disbarment of any member from the Association and the consequent publication of his name in the Black List.

FEPEX. On our own initiative, the Far Eastern Philatelic Exhibition was formed. The enthusiastic efforts of all members of our Association coupled with those of the Service Stamp Collectors Club, made it largely responsible to end it to a good success. The FEPEX was a very timely exhibition, since it was held from January 31 to February 9 of the present year, coinciding with the celebration of the XXXIII International Eucharistic Congress held for the first time in the Philippines. I do not doubt that this will be the precedent of similar philatelic events, inasmuch as exhibitions of this nature give a wide and honest publicity of our stamps, which at present are publicized only in standard catalogs.

I do not want to close this Annual Report without mentioning to you

that the Aguinaldo stamps are now gaining wide recognition in the United States of America. Thanks to the disinterested efforts of the late Colonel G. S. Goodale, U.S.A., as well as to the series of valuable research and information of the late Dr. Fernando Gonzaleez Sioco, which were duly published in the "AFF". Recognition by Scott of these stamps of the Revolutionary forces of the ephemeral Philippine Republic, marks, I believe, the brilliant horizon of one prosperous era for our stamps.

Before closing, I wish to thank the members of the Board, the Staff of the "AFF", as well as all the members in general for all the courtesy and cooperation extended me during my incumbency.

Thank you.

Gabriel M. de Ubago
President.

A.F.F. ANNUAL CONVENTION

With a large number of members and distinguished guests, on July 11, at the premises of the Association, Banahaw Building, the annual convention of the ASOCIACION FILATELICA DE FILIPINAS was held.

Before calling the General Meeting to order, the talk around the halls of the Association were the new stamps issued by the different countries, especially the magnificent Coronation Issue of King George VI of Great Britain and Crown Colonies.

Declared by the President the existence of a quorum required, the session for the General Meeting was called to order. Final businesses of the ending fiscal year were one by one transacted and duly approved. The retiring President, Don Gabriel M. de Ubago, gave his annual report, which was unanimously approved by all.

By unanimity and as an appreciation to the services of the Club's prominent oldtimers, it was resolved to create two positions of Life Technical Adviser, in which Don Juan Mencarini and Dr. Ricardo A. Reyes, veterans and experts on Philippine stamps, were given the honor to occupy.

After due transactions and approvals on all matters, the election (by votation) of the new members of the Board of Directors for the fiscal year, June 1937/1938 was proceeded,

whereby the following have been elected:

- Don José Trill
President
- " O. S. Cole
Vice-President
- " Vicente Pastor
Secretary
- " Pablo M. Esperidión
Vice-Secretary
- " Gabriel M. de Ubago
Treasurer
- " Vicente P. Tagle
Auditor
- " Ramón Catalá
Publicity Director
- " Joaquin Ortiz
Director of Exchange
- " C. S. Stocking
Director of Purchase
- " Simeon Garcia Roxas
Legal Adviser
- " Juan Mencarini
Life Technical Adviser

Dr. Ricardo A. Reyes
Life Technical Adviser

all of whom were heartily congratulated by their fellow members. The Election Committee composed of Messrs. Jesus Cacho, H. Berghoff and Luis Miranda, took charge.

The general meeting having been adjourned, the distinguished businessman, sportsman and well-known collector, Don Jesus Cacho, owner of the best collection of the Philippines and of the extreme Orient as well and winner of several prizes and the Grand Award of the FEPEX, ordered champagne for the whole house. All members and guests present gave a conventional toast to the success of the Exhibition and for more prosperous days for Philippine Philately.

Shortly the big banquet was served with an appetizing menu prepared by the epicurean manager of the "Banahaw", Mr. Jose Puzon, a future collector perhaps who in constant contact with "stamp maniacs" was cordially congratulated. And naturally everybody's wind-bags were filled.

There was no dance at all. Dancing blushed in shame as some were afraid to take chances lest they get appendicitis in spite of the fact the Secretary was requested to play *It's A Sin In Carolina* or *Adios Muchachos* with a saxophone or bass—

PERCY A. HILL . . . (cont. from page 5)

cial customs and history of the Philippines and soon became a recognized authority. Visiting writers, looking for material on the Philippines, always consulted him and found in him an inexhaustible source of accurate information, backed by years of study and research.

He had written extensively on the Philippines, among his best known works being a collection of short stories published under the title of "Old Manila." He also wrote a text book on Philippine rice culture. He was intimately associated with Kilmer C. Moe known as the "father of the Muñoz Agricultural School," and was in intimate touch with many noted educators, among them Dr. Barrows and Dr. Paul Monroe.

Above all, Mr. Hill was one of the founders of the ASOCIACION FILATELICA DE FILIPINAS, and his fellow members, enthusiastic followers of the hobby, as well as the staff of the A-F-F, wish to express their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family on the tragic death of one of their most beloved friend, writer and colleague—Percy A. Hill.

Philippine Philatelic Bureau

P. O. Box 1382, Manila, P. I.

New Issue Service:

Up to P500.00 face value plus 10 per cent
Larger amount, as per arrangement.

MINIMUM SERVICE—P2.00

First Flight Air Mail Covers prepared at moderate prices.

We can furnish any Philippine stamp at prices previously arranged plus a moderate commission.

List of stamps available free upon request.

Honesty Our Motto In All Dealings

WHEN YOU'RE THROUGH
WITH THIS

MAGAZINE

PASS IT ALONG TO A
FRIEND— HE'LL AP-
PRECIATE IT!

Join the AFF and enjoy its privileges!

THE ASOCIACION FILATELICA DE FILIPINAS offers its members unique advantages through the medium of its various services:

FREE SUBSCRIPTION to its magazine and official organ—Newsy, authoritative, and the leading exponent of Philately in the Philippines.

EXCHANGES—Opportunity to exchange duplicates with the largest and most representative body of stamp collectors in the country.

AUCTIONS—Three auctions a month are held at the Association's headquarters where members may sell surplus stocks or buy new stamps below market prices.

OTHER PRIVILEGES—Preparation of covers; advance information on new issues; purchase of stamps for provincial and foreign members.

F E E S

LOCAL MEMBERS—residing in Manila and neighboring towns; P2.00 entrance fee plus a monthly fee of P.50.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—residing outside of Manila, in the provinces or foreign countries: P2.00 (U. S. \$1.00) annual fee.

ASOCIACION FILATELICA DE FILIPINAS

P. O. Box 711, Manila, Philippines.



GOV'T TO SELL STAMPS OF P20

Two hundred thousand pesos worth of P20 and P10 postage stamps have been ordered by the Commonwealth from the Bureau of Printing & Engraving in Washington, D. C., Felipe Cuaderno, acting director of posts, disclosed to the public recently.

This is the first time that the government will use P20 stamps, heretofore the highest denomination was P10, according to the Director Cuaderno. There is at present no stock of P10 stamps. The bureau, however, has a large supply of P5 stamps.

Director Cuaderno said that the new stamps will be used by mining companies in the shipment of gold bullion through the mails. The big denominations will be more convenient according to the director.

The new stamps, all of the same design, are now being printed in the United States. They were ordered on April 6, last, and are expected to arrive by August.

Correspondence exchanged with the Bureau of Posts in regard to size and color of these stamps, Felipe Cuaderno, acting director of posts informs us that inasmuch as the P20 and P10 stamps being a rush order, they can not just now furnish us the necessary data about same. This la-



conic reply of the Acting Director of Posts reminds us of a collector who ordered a pair of pants without knowing its color and did not know whether he will get breeches or knickers from his tailor.

POSTAGE DUE STAMP SUR- CHARGED.

For the use in business reply cards and business reply envelopes a sufficient quantity of the 4-centavos denomination of the postage due stamps has been surcharged so as to convert same into 3-centavo denomination. These new postage due stamps are now at the Philatelic Section, money order division of the Bureau of Posts.

As we go to press we received a letter from the Director of Posts advising that the total number surcharged of these stamps is 250,000.

AIRMAIL SERVICE

The Philippine Aerial Taxi Company has cancelled the call of its airplane at Naga on account of the present poor condition of the airport at Pili. In view thereof, the airmail service to and from Naga will be temporarily discontinued beginning July 27. However, the airmail service between Manila, Paracale and Legazpi will continue as usual.

"Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas"

AVISO IMPORTANTE

- A) **PRIMERA BOLSA FILATELICA EXTRAORDINARIA** : 1.º Agosto de 1937, de 10:00 a. m. @ 12:00 p. m.
- B) **REUNION MENSUAL ORDINARIA, COMIDA Y BOLSA FILATELICA** : 15 de Agosto, 1937, de 10:30 a. m. en adelante
- C) **ULTIMA BOLSA FILATELICA EXTRAORDINARIA** : 29 Agosto, 1937, 10:00 a. m. @ 12:00 p. m.



IMPORTANT NOTICE

- A) **FIRST EXTRAORDINARY PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 1st Aug., 1937, from 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon
- B) **ORDINARY MONTHLY GATHERING, LUNCHEON AND PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 15th Aug., 1937, starting at 10:30 a. m.
- C) **LAST EXTRAORDINARY PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 29th Aug., 1937, fr m 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon

ALTOS "BANAHAW", CARRIEDO, 330, MANILA

"Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas"

AVISO IMPORTANTES:

- A) **PRIMERA BOLSA FILATELICA EXTRAORDINARIA** : 5 Sept., 1937, de 10:00 a. m. @ 12:00 p. m.
- B) **REUNION MENSUAL ORDINARIA, COMIDA Y BOLSA FILATELICA** : 19 Sept., 1937, de 10:30 a. m. en adelante
- C) **ULTIMA BOLSA FILATELICA EXTRAORDINARIA** : 26 Sept., 1937, de 10:00 a. m. @ 12:00 p. m.



IMPORTANT NOTICES:

- A) **FIRST EXTRAORDINARY PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 5th Sept., 1937, from 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon.
- B) **ORDINARY MONTHLY GATHERING LUNCHEON & PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 19th Sept., 1937, starting at 10:30 a. m.
- C) **LAST EXTRAORDINARY PHILATELIC BOURSE**: 26th Sept., 1937, from 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon

ALTOS "BANAHAW", CARRIEDO, 330, MANILA

AUSTRALASIAN NOTES

Conducted By
RAY PORTER, Melbourne

The 3d., 6d. and 1 shilling values of the new Australian regular series will appear on August 2. The 3d. value includes in its design the same full face portrait of the King as used for the 2d. value, the only embellishments being a crown, situated at top of the stamp and twigs of the flowering golden wattle (the national flower of Australia) at both of the portrait, beneath the words "postage" which are placed at the two sides of the crown. The 6d. and 1 shilling values will portray the kookaburra and the lyre bird respectively. The present design of the 1/- lyre bird has been retained but a new drawing has been used for the 6d. stamp. The kookaburra by the way, is commonly known in Australia as the "laughing Jackass" owing to the great resemblance of its cry to human laughter.

The three stamps will be of the same size as the 1d. and 2d. values issued on May 10.

Dates of issue of the Coronation series for the South Seas Islands and New Zealand were as follows: New Guinea — May 18. Nauru — May 10, Papua — May 14, Niue and New Zealand — May 13, and Cook Islands June 1.

The Rabual Post Office (Capital of New Guinea) impressed all first day covers with a special commemorative cachet. Otherwise all other Islands used their ordinary date stamps on First Day Covers.

Many of the postmasters received so many requests for first day cancellations that they were compelled to publish notices to the effect, that they would not comply with the requests owing to limited staffs at their disposal. Consequently many collectors were bitterly disappointed, when the expected First Day Covers failed to arrive.

The most discussed topic in Australasian circles are still the Coronation series. In fact one becomes bewildered by the number of tips being offered by so called experts. However the attention of philatelists is being increasingly drawn to the forthcoming first Australasian Air Mail Exhibition to be held in the Melbourne Town Hall in October.

I believe that a Filipino entry (Don Pablo M. Esperidion) is preparing for its voyage to Melbourne. I feel somehow that this entry would feel much more at home if it were accompanied by a compatriot. Well, what about it philatelists of the P. I.?

BEST DESIGNS OF 1936

Following its usual customs of conducting a voting contest to determine the most attractive stamps of the previous year, the English firm of Stanley Gibbons has announced the winners of 1936.

England's King Edward VIII stamps placed first with the Ventine Falls design of St. Lucia and New Zealand's Ansac in a tie for second. Others finished in this order: Belgium's Borgerhout Town Hall; Bermuda's yacht Lucy; Bermuda's Point House; Bermuda's House of Par La Ville; Germany's Brown Ribbon; Ceylon's elephants; and a final three-way tie between the U. S. 25c Trans-Pacific airmail, New Zealand's 2-½d Chamber of Commerce and the South Australia Centenary.

Coronation First Day Covers

With Complete Set of New Zealand
Niue & Cook Islands

Per Cover.....50¢ only

New Zealand Chambers of
Commerce mint.....60¢

New Zealand Chambers of
Comm. but fine used (complete).....65¢

Prices in U. S. Currency. Cash with orders.

Wholesale and retail lists free on request.

S. ZELENKO

Mt. Waverly, Victoria, Australia
(Member AFF 502)

HERE and THERE

NEW MEMBERS

The Secretary informs us of the acceptance and approval by the Board of Directors the following new members who have complied with the Rules and By-Laws of the Association:

Mr. Rodrigo J. Rodriguez, Manila
Mr. Ignacio Garcia Roxas, "
Dr. Antonio N. Jalandoni, Iloilo
Miss Jimmy Lee Miller, U.S.A.
Mr. S. Zelenko, Australia
Mr. Raul D. Gutierrez, Manila
Mr. Norris Wadsworth, Bugo,
Misami Or.
J. W. Longnecker, U.S.A.
Mr. L. Model, Manila
Mr. A. V. Aldaba, Manila
E. W. Brady, U. S. A.
Mr. Trifone Stanicich, U. S. A.

The Association would greatly appreciate whatever information or confidential report that may be sent in as regards to new members, provided of course such information or report are accompanied with proofs which would indicate the undesirability of such a member.

The purpose of this is to avoid entertaining applications of persons of questionable character and at the same time eliminate undesirable members in our Association.

A REMINDER FOR MEMBERS

The Treasurer wishes to remind thru this column that members whose dues are in arrears for several months, to kindly send in their remittances accordingly.

Inasmuch as the Association has also obligations to meet, it would be but fitting for members to cooperate by sending their cuota as and when they become due. Otherwise, as per order of the Board of Directors, names of delinquent members who are reluctant in meeting their moral obligations, shall be published in this official organ of the Association, which will be much to your regret.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following magazines in exchange of the "A.F.F." sent by our

Circulation Department:

Monthly Report of The Chinese Society, Vol. 2, Nos. 1/6.

Chinese Philatelic Society — Members List 1936/1937.

Boletin Postal, Guayaquil, Ecuador, Año II, No. 72.

El Coleccionista Ecuatoriano, Quito, Ecuador, Year II, Nos. 5/6.

Documentos Publicados ex No. 5/6 of the "El Coleccionista Ecuatoriano", Quito, Ecuador.

España y America, Barcelona, Spain, Year XI, No. 40.

Argentina, Union Filatelica Mundial, Buenos Aires, Argentina Year XI, No. 43.

Chile Filatelico, Official Organ of the Sociedad Filatelica de Chile, Santiago, Chile, Year VII, No. 25.

Emco Monthly Journal, Toronto 2, Canada, No. 219.

CONTEST

With a view to promoting and to popularize further the hobby of Stamp Collecting in the Islands, the Board of Directors of the Asociación Filatelica de Filipinas has under consideration of holding a philatelic contest.

Members and readers of the "AFF" who have suggestions to make, kindly communicate with the Association, sending complete details if possible.

Prizes in desirable stamps and sets will be awarded to winners in this contest whose names will be published in this magazine.

Everybody is welcome.

JAPAN-U.S. AIR SERVICE

ARRANGED

Arrangements have been made in the land of Nippon for a 10-day mail service between Japan and the U.S., by the Communications Ministry and Pan American Airways. The Mail will be picked up by the Chinese operated planes at Shanghai and flown to Hongkong, from there it will take clipper wings to Manila and islewards to San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA-AMERICA AIRMAIL SERVICE

Of immense importance came the announcement that arrangements had been completed for a weekly Australia-America air mail service as from April 23, from Darwin. The route is via Singapore-Penang-Hongkong by Imperial Airways, and thence Hongkong-Philippine Islands-Guam-Hawaii-San Francisco by Pan American Airways. The schedules are of interest, and are as follows:

WESTBOUND

Leave San Francisco—Wednesday.
 Leave Honolulu—Friday.
 Leave Guam—Tuesday.
 Leave Manila—Wednesday.
 Arrive Hongkong—Wednesday.
 Connects with Hongkong to Penang service.
 Leave Hongkong—Friday.
 Leave Penang—Sunday.
 Connects with Singapore-Darwin service.

Leave Singapore—Monday.
 Arrive Darwin—Tuesday.

EASTBOUND

Leave Darwin—Friday.
 Leave Singapore—Sunday.
 Leave Penang—Monday.
 Arrive Hongkong—Tuesday.
 Leave Hongkong—Thursday.
 Leave Manila—Thursday.
 Leave Guam—Saturday.
 Leave Honolulu—Monday.
 Arrive San Francisco—Tuesday.
 —*The Australian Stamp Monthly.*

NEW ZEALAND-U. S. A. AIR SERVICE

By the end of 1937 the world's largest flying boats, carrying 48 passengers, will be traversing in five days the trans-Pacific trail first blazed by Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Ulm.

This has been made certain by the successful termination of 18 months of negotiations between the New Zealand government and Pan American Airways.

The agreement finally reached grants permission to Pan American Airways to operate flying boats for 10 years to Auckland, the service to be operated without subsidy or other financial assistance from the New Zealand government.

Extension of the Pan American air service from Auckland, New Zealand, to Sydney, is expected when the Imperial Airways enters upon the field

of operations.

If present plans for additional service are adopted, it will be possible to fly from Sydney to San Francisco by way of New Zealand and Guam in six days and by way of New Zealand alone in five days. When the Dutch service from Java to Manila is in operation, Australia will be within nine days from the United States by that route.

CLIPPER FLIGHT COVERS

The following table of covers carried on the recent clipper extension to China should be of interest:

WESTBOUND

San Francisco to Macao ..	12,488
San Francisco to Hongkong	31,377
Hawaii to Macao	5,853
Hawaii to Hongkong	8,049
Guam to Macao	7,023
Guam to Hongkong	7,645

EASTBOUND

Macao to San Francisco...	21,293
Hongkong to San Francisco	20,287
Macao to Hawaii	5,875
Hongkong to Hawaii	5,810
Macao to Guam	6,232
Hongkong to Guam	5,748

ENGLAND-AFRICA AIR SERVICE INAUGURATED

From a small 360 h. p. aircraft, carrying a handful of letters for 250 miles between London and Paris at a postage rate of half-a-crown a letter, to a giant 3,000 h. p. flyingboat carrying 3,500 lb. of first-class mail for 8,000 miles from England to South Africa at a postal rate of only 1½d per half-ounce letter!

That summarises British air-mail progress between the year 1919 — when the Post Office first made formal contracts for the aerial transport of mails between London and the Continent — and the present year of 1937, which sees the inauguration of the great new scheme whereby all first-class letter-mails are to be airborne on Empire routes without anything in the nature of special surcharges, labels, or other formalities.

On Tuesday, June 29th, inaugurating a new era in rapid inter-Imperial communication, the flying-boat "Centurion" left Southampton for Africa, carrying the first actual load of Post Office mails to be consigned by air, without surcharge, under the new Empire scheme. Among the letters carried by "Centurion" was a

ENGLAND-AFRICA . . . (con't page 17)

message of greeting from the King to the Governor-General of South Africa; also special letters from Cabinet Ministers and others.

From now onwards the air-mail becomes the normal means of transport for all letters and postcards sent from Great Britain to East and South Africa. The scheme will be extended to other territories as an amplified organization becomes available, including the great trunk route serving India, the Far-East, and Australia.

A feature of the 'all first-class mails by air' scheme has been the provision by British paper-making firms of special lightweight stationery for use by business firms and private individuals. The 1½d rate of postage now covering air dispatch, applies to a half-ounce letter; but within this stipulated half-ounce weight, thanks to the employment of the special lightweight stationery, it is possible to include an envelope and as many as eight quarto-sized pages; and such lightweight paper is quite adequately tough and opaque, and fully practicable from a business point of view.

Another important aspect of the new Empire air-mail scheme lies in the fact that, having regard to the greater frequency of the services provided, business houses are able to abandon the old plan of having only one day a week on which letters were got ready for dispatch overseas. The slogan now is: 'Every day an Empire air-mail day'. Letters arriving from Empire points overseas will be reaching London in a regular flow, and outgoing correspondence will be sent out immediately it is ready, without any need for waiting for any particular day in the week.

U. S. BOOKLET ISSUED BY P. O.

The Post Office Dept., Washington, D. C. has just issued a booklet entitled "A Description of United States Postage Stamps." It lists, describes,

and illustrates for the first time, all stamps issued by the Department from July 1, 1847 through December 31, 1937. The material has been carefully prepared. The artists, and dates of issue, or when placed on sale are given. Beginning with the 1893 Columbian issue a table is printed giving quantity issued by each denomination. In the rear of the book is given also a list of the plate numbers used in printing commemorative and air mail stamps. The booklet costs only P0.50 in paper binding, and P1.50 with cloth cover, and may be had by remitting this sum to the Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., remitting by money order.

NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION OF 1937

On October 2 to 10 inclusive, in the spacious exposition halls of the Museum of Science and Industry, located on the main floor of the RCA Building, Radio City, New York, for the first time in the history of stamp-shows, a National exposition will be presented as a pure philatelic propaganda project. Through the display of stampdom's outstanding gems by the New York Museum of Science and Industry, the thousands of people who visit it each day will be introduced to the fascination of philately. The absence of advertising and dealers' booths will lend that atmosphere of "hobby" rather than "business".

As planned, the exposition will include only those stamps and covers that have some popular appeal for the noncollector as well as interest for the advanced enthusiast. In other words a frame might be allotted to a cover carried across the ocean in a submarine during the world war while a collection of United States two cent stamps showing varieties of plate flaws might be taboo. That an item is worth a fortune is not important; the fact that it is interesting to a person unfamiliar with the lure of the hobby, is. (

The exposition will be non-competitive, but each exhibitor will receive a specially inscribed certificate attesting to the fact that his collection was included in this important philatelic project, which has the endorsement of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc.

This exhibition will do more for the advancement of stamp collecting than any previous project ever attempted, so it is the duty of every collector as an individual and as a member of his stamp club, to take an interest in its arrangement. All suggestions and cooperation will be acknowledged, of course.

Collectors or clubs having stamps and covers which they feel would aid in promoting the interest in philately are urged to communicate with the New York Museum of Science and Industry immediately in order that exhibition space may be allotted. Each frame is 36 inches wide and 48 inches high. There is a charge of \$2 for each frame which covers insu-

rance, guard, etc. There is no other fee of any kind.

All communications should be addressed to
National Stamp Exhibition of 1937
New York Museum of Science and Industry
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

SSCC ELECTS OFFICERS

At the annual election of the officers of the Stamp Service Collectors Club on July 13, the following were unanimously elected:

Mr. Verne E. Miller
President
Mr. H. Berghoff
Vice-President
Mr. R. N. Miller
Secretary
Mrs. S. E. Warner
Treasurer
Mr. H. Falstreau
Director of Exchange
Mr. José Trill
Auctioneer.

VENDA SUS SELLOS A H. E. HARRIS & CO.

(La casa más importante de sellos al por mayor en los Estados Unidos)



Compramos en lotes grandes y pequeños, sellos auténticos de toda clase.

Sírvase enviarnos sus ofertas, las cuales recibirán toda nuestra inmediata atención. Correspondencia en español, inglés, francés y alemán.

GRATIS: Pida Vd. nuestro librito ilustrado 24 páginas, el cual describe nuestra casa y contiene informaciones y condiciones para la venta de sus sellos.

H. E. HARRIS & CO., 108 Massachusetts Avenue, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Philippines - United States

SETS	MINT		
	BLOCKS	MINT	USED
Madrid-Manila, 2c-P10.00	P2,500.00	P550.00	P475.00
" " 2c-P1.00	280.00	65.00	55.00
London-Orient Flight	110.00	26.00	18.00
Legislature	50.00	12.00	8.00
Legislature Official	15.00	3.50	1.80
Pictorials 1932	60.00	12.00	7.50
Von Gronau	40.00	8.50	7.00
F. Rein	28.00	6.00	4.75
Pictorials 1935	76.00	18.00	11.50
Commonwealth Inauguration	10.00	2.00	1.50
P. I. Clipper	9.00	2.00	1.50
Arnacal	2.40	.55	.40
Rizal Diamond Jubilee	2.80	.65	.55
Overprint Airmail	7.00	1.50	1.20
Commonwealth Anniversary (Quezon)	1.50	.40	.25
Postage Dues	5.00	1.20	1.10
O. B. 1931, including Special Delivery	8.00	1.80	1.30
O. B. 1935, including Special Delivery	8.00	1.80	1.30
Olympic Games (Far Eastern)	2.40	.50	.45
Pictorials 1935, surcharged "Commonwealth"	65.00	15.00	14.00
Imperforate 2c-P1.00 (1931) Including Spl. Del.	90.00		
Imperforate 2c-30c (1931) Including Spl. Del.	60.00		
Perforation 10 (1914-23) Including Spl. Del.			12.50
P1.00 on P4.00, (1932) Surcharged	8.00	1.75	.75
P2.00 on P4.00 (1932) Surcharged	12.00	2.75	1.25
Pagsanjan 18c. No. 357	32.00	7.00	5.50
Fort Santiago 10c. No. 387	1.20	.25	.08
Blood Compact 30c. No. 392	3.50	.80	.40
Barasoin Church P1.00. No. 393	11.00	2.50	1.50
Eucharistic Congress	6.40	1.50	1.10
Philippine Imperforate, 2c to P10.00	425.00		
" " 2c to P10.00 (in pairs)		210.00	
" " Coils (in pairs)		2.00	

FLOWN COVERS

China Clipper, Initial Flight:			
San Francisco to Manila			P10.00
Hawaii to Manila			8.00
Guam to Manila			8.00
Manila to San Francisco			10.00
Manila to Hawaii			8.00
Manila to Guam			6.00
London-Orient Flight:			
Manila to Hongkong, with complete set L. O. F.			30.00

RARITIES

		MINT	USED
No. 305	Madrid-Manila, 2c Pale Rose surcharged	P125.00	
306a	Madrid Manila, 4c Inverted surcharged	225.00	225.00
310a	Madrid-Manila, 16c Sampson, Violet surcharged	185.00	
310t	Madrid-Manila, 16c Sampson, Red surcharged	195.00	
318a	Madrid-Manila, 26c, Perf. 12	250.00	
322a	Legislature, 18c Double Impression of center	125.00	125.00
319	Legislature, 2c Imperf. left side, single	35.00	
32c	Legislature, 4c Imperf. vertically, pair	75.00	
319	Legislature, 2c Imperf. vertically, pair	75.00	
319	Legislature, 2c Imperf. horizontally, pair	75.00	
702	Legislature Official, 4c Imperf. right side, single	35.00	
321	Legislature, 16c Imperf. vertically, pair	75.00	
290	2c Rizal (Green), Double Impression	25.00	

In Front of Quiapo Church

ROGELIO D

THE VARIETY

Stamp D

391 R. Hidalgo --



By
Pablo M. Esperidión

CONVENTION

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Asociación Filatélica de Filipinas held in its headquarters at the Banahaw Building on July 11 proved to be a big day. All members residing in the city were practically there. Mileaway colleagues who for many blue moons had not shown up their sunshine faces in the halls of the Association came to attend this annual meet. There were a lot of "hello" and "hola tu" and eager faces were glad to see each other even once a year.

For the boys who were unable to attend for having some feminine alibi, we might as well mention here that after the heat of the annual election of the Board of Directors a "minor variety" was discovered. A very insignificant "find" wholly it was, but much to our regret our mascot Siy Eng Kiy got only *one* vote for President!

Whoever the *diablo en la botella* polled that lonesome vote—we didn't know. But we do know champagne was served—and how!

MYSTERY

What Member 173 considers as the "mystery stamp" of the P. I. is the newly ordered 20-Peso adhesive for franking gold bullion shipments to the U. S. A.

The central design bears the Coat of Arms of the Commonwealth between two columns! Again?... Perhaps our P. O. officials have a weakness on Ionic and Corinthian columns, boys, so let's take it on the chin.

Apropos this design and far from content, Fidel A. Telico, our proof-reader says and kicks: "Such a vignette! Do you see any postal sense on the background?" and further admonished—"At least they should have portrayed a silhouette of the ticker of the Manila Stock Exchange or a cock-eye's view of the Balatoc Mining Co." It may serve from the allegorical or utilitarian standpoint, we would say.

While we are on the subject and if our memory has not scrambled psychophatically, we reckon having seen a photostat of this columnar design about six months ago from our good but shy Member 63. As a matter of fact our trusted colleague informed us that the design in question was unfortunately rejected.

What is causing us a lot of headache now, however, was the sudden appearance and official release of this so-called rejected design.

Since the price of Cafiaspirina has risen recently, we are submitting this typical philatelic surprise as a guessing contest for the boys.

PROHIBITION

With the passage of the sales prohibition the selling power of damaged stamps in the auctions of the A. F. F. has met its Waterloo.

It's lovely to hear that but somebody is rather sore, since his buying source of rag-tag-and-bob-tail stuff with which he builds his pet line now looks completely curtailed.

Meanwhile on the heels of a rumor that our lady friend, Miss Flor-de-his of The Variety Store, does and collects also damaged stamps (but does not sell), we dropped at her place—we mean at The Variety Store, headquarters of Manila collectors of course—just to get a scoop.

As requested and complying to our request she slipped to us a damaged copy of an 18c *Pagsanjan Falls*—her “first specimen”, she says. “What do you mean by ‘first specimen’”, we curtly inquired. “Well, it will always remind me that a printer is a man of art but sometimes he gets drunk”, she managed with the luxury of a smile on her lips.

Thus whether one collects only fake antiques, Nepa shotguns, first issue adhesives or damaged stamps that's his business by his own right. However, when one sells damaged stuff to the detriment of others' rights and the dignity of their club, it is but logical to apply the necessary measures to curb this unethical practice.

SPECULATION

The current talk of the “adventurers in philately” is the upward tendency in price of the Coronation Issue.

We observe investors and speculators and even small-time chisellers are watching it surreptitiously and are leaving no dumb efforts in this mad scramble of philatelic speculation—wildcatting and hoarding more Coronation stocks with the practical end in view of cornering some Coronation “pets” perhaps.

In the wave of this speculative fever, we hear that Southern Rhodesia is tops. And having plenty with the Jubilees—“Experience is the best teacher,” they say. To which we would simply comment—“Money is the root of all evils.”

Wondering as we do, will the Coronation Issue be converted into a “Cornering Issue”?

INVESTMENT

A survey made by the *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* one of the leading publications in the U. S. A. as to the aim of the chain of stamp clubs in that country eventually reveals that around two hundred of them are for investment!

Speaking of investment and clubs dyed-in-the-wool exploiting the hobby, it reminds us of the gentleman that dons up only his tuxedo when attending a Sunday school.

DANDRUFF?

So far we cannot confirm the rumored error on the head of King George VI depicted on the new stamps of Canada. Neither some of the varieties on the Coronation stamps reported in the philatelic press lately.

On second thought, error, variety, dandruff, pain on the neck, or whatever it is, philatelically it pays to keep an open cock-eye. After all, as gold nuggets in Johannesburg or in the Baguio mines are of utmost importance and delight to the mining world so varieties and errors are attributed to the joys of Stamp Collecting.

By the way, did you notice the enlarged letters of the overprint “Commonwealth” on our 2c stamps as compared with the first issue?

CELEBRITIES

In the realm of spotlight did you know that little Shirley Temple is also an enthusiastic stamp collector and that Douglas Dumbrille is Hollywood's foremost philatelist while the late platinum blonde, Jean Harlow of the screen as well as the late Caruso of opera fame were none the less ardent followers of our hobby?

President Roosevelt could make an income of \$2,500 a year if he would sell all the cut-squares he saves every night before going to bed.

Incidentally, altho Member 47 is far from being a celebrity, the name of his female dog is “Stampy”, an expectant mother of several puppies, which member 47 says he will call them “Farley's Follies”.

Please mention the A.F.F. when answering advertisements.

THE UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS

Described Fully Since Their Inception

(Continued from November 1936)

Newspaper and Periodical Stamps Obsolete

(continuation)

Values: 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84 and
96 cent

Color: Pink.

Scott's Nos. 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015,
2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 N2

Description

Vignette of Astrae, or Justice, in niche curved at the top, holding in her right hand the balance and resting with her left on a shield bearing the United States coat of arms. The figure is full robed, mailed, and girdled as to the upper part, and helmeted. Surmounting the helmet is an eagle with outstanding wings. Figures representing values on shields in upper corners; values also in sunken letters below, richly ornamented. Inscriptions on sides and at top in shaded capitals on lined ground.

Value: One-dollar-and-ninety-two
cent

Color: Deep brown

Scott's No. 2020 N2

Description

Vignette of Ceres, Goddess of Agriculture, in curved niche. She holds in her left hand an ear of corn; her right, holding a wreath, rest against the hip. The figure faces to the front, and is clad in full, flowing robes. "U. S. postage" at the top; other inscriptions in italic letters on obelisks at either side, resting on lower slab, containing value in white capitals. Value also in figures in upper corners.

Value: Three-dollar

Color: Vermilion

Scott's No. 2021 N2

Description

Goddess of Victory in curved niche, full-ribbed, girded, with sword to the left, and mantle thrown over shoulders. The right hand is stretched forward, holding a wreath, the left rests on a shield. Figures of value in upper corners; value below in letters on either side of a large figure

"3". Inscriptions in solid labels on either side and on lined ground above.

Value: Six-dollar

Color: Light blue

Scott's No. 2022 N2

Description

Clio, the Muse of History, in curved niche, full robed, the toga thrown over the left shoulder. In her right hand she holds a stylus; in the left a tablet. Figures of value in upper corners, surrounded by curved ornaments. Inscriptions in white shaded letters on side, and above in dark letters on lined ground.

Values: Nine-Dollar

Color: Orange

Scott's No. 2023 N2

Description

Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, full robed, in curved niche. The left hand is placed across her breast, holding a portion of her toga; the right is grasping a spear. Figures of value in upper corners. Inscriptions on sides in shaded italics, and above in small letters on lined ground; value also in letters on lined ground; Value also in letters below on scroll. Beneath is a large "9" in curved ornaments.

Values: Twelve-dollar

Color: Rich green

Scott's No. 2024 N2

Description

Vesta, the Goddess of the Fireside, full robed, in curved niche. The left hand lifts her drapery; the right holds a burning lamp. Figures of value in upper corners on tablets; value also in letters on beaded frame beneath. Inscriptions in solid italic letters on sides and in small white letters above.

Values: Twenty-four-dollar

Color: Purplish slate

Scott's No. 2025 N2

Description

Goddess of Peace, in curved niche a half naked figure, leaning against

a broken column. She holds in her left hand an olive branch, while the right grasps three arrows. The value is in words beneath on a solid tablets; also in figures in ornamented curves in upper corners. Inscriptions in white shaded letters above and on sides, between which letters and each upper corner is a large six-pointed star.

Values: Thirty-six-dollar

Color: Dull red

Scott's No. 2026 N2

Description

Figure representing Commerce, in full garments, in curved niche. She holds in her left hand the caduceus, the winged rod of Mercury; in her right a miniature ship. Figures of value in upper corners and in ornamented capitals, below. Inscriptions, also in ornamented capitals, on sides and above.

Values: Fifty-eight-dollar

Color: Light brown

Scott's No. 2027 N2

Description

Hebe, the Goddess of Youth, partly draped, in curved niche. The right hand holds a cup, which she is offering to the eagle, around whose neck is thrown her left arm. Figures of value on shields in upper corners, the word "Postage" between; value also in letters below in curved ornaments. The Letters "U. S." in circles between upper corners and side inscriptions, the latter being curved labels.

Values: Sixty-dollar

Color: Rich purple

Scott's No. 2028 N2

Description

Vignette of an Indian maiden standing in a rectangular frame. She is robed from her waist downward. Her right arm is extended, while her left hangs by her side. The background is a landscape, trees and vines to the left and wigwams to the right in the distance. Figures of value on shields in upper corners; value also in white letters on solid tablet below. Inscriptions in white on solid labels on

sides; at top "U. S. postage" in white and purple.

The dimensions of all the above-described stamps are 15/16 by 1-3/8 inches. These stamps were prepared by the Continental Bank Note Co. (then existing in New York, N. Y.) from designs selected in October, 1874. The act approved June 24, 1874 (sec. 6, p. 233, 18th Stats.), had prescribed the weighing in bulk of newspapers and periodicals presented by publishers and news agents for mailing and the payment of postage in advance by an "adhesive stamp" to be devised by the Postmaster General, the stamp to be affixed to the matter, "to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may from time to time provide by regulation." He decided to attach the stamp to a memorandum. The law went into effect January 1, 1875.

Another section, 5, page 232 of the Eighteenth Statutes, fixed the rate of postage at 2 cents a pound upon weekly or more frequent publications and at 3 cents a pound for those issues less frequently; hence the two lower denominations of stamps were 2-cent and 3-cent. This was the advent of pre-payment of postage upon printed matter in this manner. The stamps were sent to postmasters on the 11 of December, 1874, and at that time there were 35,000 post offices at which newspapers were received and 3,400 only at which they were mailed and prepaid under this law.

Under the law of March 3, 1879, page 359 of the Twentieth Statutes, the 3 cents a pound rate was repealed, and with it the 3 and 9 cent stamp issue was discontinued.

An act approved March 3, 1885 (p. 387 of the 23d Stats.), reduced the rate of postage on this second-class matter to 1 cent a pound when sent by publishers or news agents, and this gave rise to the 1-cent denomination of these stamps July 1, 1885, and the revival of the 3-cent denomination. The 9-cent was not, however, brought out again.

(To be Continued)

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50 " " — 1.00
100 " " — 3.00

Cash with order. Pedro V. Packing, c/o Bank of the Philippine Islands, or 143 Manrique, Sampaloc, Manila, Philippines.

Better grade of approvals at lower prices. References please. Conrado L. Santos, P. O. Box 657, Manila, Philippines.

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25 different Philippines — \$0.25
50 " " — 1.00
100 " " — 3.00
Cash with order. José Crisologo, 1110 Dart, Paco, Manila, Philippines.

Will exchange U. S. for Philippine stamps. Also foreign. Miss Jimmy Lee Miller, Oilton, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Wanted all kinds of stamps, used or unused in singles or by pounds for immediate cash. Associated Business, Inc., 73 Alejandro VI, Manila, Philippines.

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50 different Philippines mostly obsolete & commemoratives — \$1.50

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25 different Philippines — \$0.25
50 " " — 1.00
100 " " — 3.00

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