
 U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES (1898-1904)

By Col. Geo. S. Goodale, U.S.A., Retired
 62 West Culver St., Phoenix, Ariz.

The postal history of the Philippines here given covers the period from our military occupation and establishment of military postal stations to the taking over of the postal service by the civil authorities. Three military camps, established after control passed to the Civil Government are included as the post offices located at them, were primarily or exclusively to cater to military personnel.

The writer was a member of the Expeditionary forces (8th Army Corps) to the Philippines and served in the Islands from December, 1898, to September, 1901, and again from May, 1903, to May, 1905.

Illustrations in the check list are reduced to scale, and all have been personally seen by the writer except those starred (*). In a few instances illustrations are approximate only---made from rough sketches and in such cases appropriate notation has been made to that effect.

This is the first attempt to publish a detailed check list of military postal station postmarks, and it is necessarily far from complete.

POSTAL SYSTEM UNDER SPANISH DOMINION:

Immediately prior to American occupation of the Philippines and as indicative of conditions at the time our first postal agent took charge of the post office, we find -

Inter-island mails by water were carried free of charge by steamers not under contract and running on set schedules. (a) The mail for each town was attended to by its Presidente who provided mail carriers to and from the adjacent towns, and the letter carriers were paid through a small extra charge for delivery. (b) In Manila the carriers collected fees in the same way. Stamps were sold by the government to private individuals, at a discount, and they in turn sold them to the public. No stamps were sold or handled in the post office. (c)

At the time of American occupation, the Filipinos were in a state of open insurrection against the Spanish, and only certain sections of the Islands were under the control of the Spanish authorities (including Manila and garrisoned places, like Jolo), even Iloilo, the second city of importance in the islands, being controlled by the Filipinos.

UNITED STATES OCCUPATION:

It is a matter of history that on May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey and the American fleet entered Manila Bay, destroyed the Spanish fleet and on May 3rd took possession of the Cavite Naval Station, which had been abandoned by the Spaniards. (d)

Shortly after news was received at Washington of the destruction of the Spanish fleet and the occupation of the Cavite Naval Station, an order was issued by the Postmaster General: (e)

-
- (a) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 18;
 - (b) - Postal Issues of the Philippines, pp. 58-9;
 - (c) - Vaille Report, Oct. 12, 1898. In Report 1st Asst. P.M.G., 1898, p. 41;
 - (d) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 191;
 - (e) - U.S. Official Postal Guide, Jan., 1899, p. 944.

"MAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN PHILIPPINES.

"Order No. 201

May 24, 1898.

"In view of the presence of United States forces in and near the Philippine Islands -

"It is hereby ordered: That articles of mail matter for or from persons connected with said United States forces shall be subject to the postage rates and conditions applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of the United States.

"The articles shall be sent to the commandants of the forces by every opportunity offered by the sailing of United States vessels for said forces. The sailing dates of the vessels cannot be announced in advance, and the articles should therefor be forwarded promptly to San Francisco in order that they may be dispatched thence to destination at first opportunity."

Dewey's victory necessitated sending the Army to the Philippines, and for this purpose the 8th Army Corps was assembled at Camps Merritt and Merriam at San Francisco. These forces were sent to the Philippines in several expeditions on chartered Army transports. The first military forces arrived at the Philippines on June 30th and on July 1, 1898, and the troops were landed at Cavite. (a) Until about July 16th they were without adequate postal facilities--mail for our fleet being sent and delivered by a Naval collier which made periodic trips between Hongkong and the fleet in Manila Bay. (b)

MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS AS BRANCH POST OFFICES:

In order to understand the functioning of the military postal service in the Philippines it is necessary to mention briefly the organization of military postal stations in the United States, which were established as branch post offices at various army camps after the beginning of the Spanish-American War. The military post office at each camp was designated as a branch station of the nearest regular post office and placed within the jurisdiction of the postmaster at that office. The supplies for these military stations included postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, and the like, and were issued to the military stations through the regular post office of which it was a station. (c)

At the suggestion of the Postmaster General, and approved by the Adjutant General's Office, (d) the Post Office Department kept supervision and management of the mails; the Quartermaster's Department of the Army undertook their transportation within the camp to and from the point of departure and arrival; and the Adjutants were responsible for the regimental and company collection and distribution.

By executive order of the Postmaster General (e) letters addressed by anyone in the army and navy could be sent "postage collect," the require-

(a) - Gazetteer of the P.I., pp. 131, 191;

(b) - Letter, Maj. Gen. Robt. H. Allen, U.S.A., retired, to the writer, Feb. 14, 1931;

(c) - Report 1st Asst. P.M.G., 1898, p. 20;

(d) - Gen. Orders 89 Hdqrs of the Army, Adj. General's Office. In Report 1st Asst. P.M.G. 1898, p. 18;

(e) - This authority was granted the P.M.G. by the act of Mar. 3, 1879, sec. 9 - "The P.M.G. may...provide, by regulation, for transmitting unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States to their destination, to be paid on delivery." See secs. 269, 272, P.L. & R. Ed. 1893, then in effect, and quoted in U.S. Official Postal Guide, Jan. 1903, pp. 1021-33.

ment of prepayment of postage being waived, and the postage collected from the addressee upon delivery. It was necessary, however, that such letters be marked and signed by a commissioned officer, and rubber stamps were prepared--for chaplains, for instance: (a)

S O L D I E R ' S L E T T E R
Collect Postage from Addressee
John A. Doe, Chaplain, U.S.A.

To care for the extension of our postal service to foreign soil in connection with military expeditions, the Postmaster-General was to "detail a sufficient force of trained employees of the postal service to accompany it, and organize the same system of military mail service at any camp that may be established." (b)

THE PHILIPPINE STATION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO POST OFFICE:

Consequently, a postal agent, F. W. Vaille, together with two clerks, accompanied the second expedition which sailed for the Philippines from San Francisco, and the post office for the expedition was made the Philippine Station of the San Francisco post office, and is so indicated in the earliest postmarks used. (See illustrations in the check list, and the "first day" Manila cover, p. 7.)

A report submitted by Vaille within three months after his arrival gives a full account of the establishment of the postal service, and it is quoted in part below: (c)

"REPORT OF THE POSTAL AGENT FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLAND MILITARY POSTAL SERVICE.

United States Military Station No. 1.

Manila, P.I., October 12, 1898.

"Two clerks...detailed to the money order, registry, and stamp division of U.S. Military Station No. 1, in the Philippines, with myself--detailed to attend to the distribution and dispatch of the army and navy mails--left San Francisco on U.S. transport China June 15, 1898, and arrived in the bay of Cavite on July 16th, about 4 p.m....

Gathering Mail en Route

"...I gathered up the States' mail from each of the four transports in our fleet and left it at Honolulu...for dispatch to San Francisco. This gave the soldiers the benefit of domestic postage rates. (d)

"On arrival at Cavite our mission was promptly announced the same day to the commanding officers of the army and navy, and request made to have our supplies landed at once, so that we might begin our work. It was promised that this would be done, but on account of the fact that the movement of troops...was considered of greatest importance... there was a delay of about two weeks in doing this..."

Transport Post Office

"During this period of waiting one mail had been made up on board the ~~steamer~~ for dispatch to the United States via Hongkong, and two mails for dispatch direct by United States transports."

This "transport post office" must have handled considerable mail from the 16th to the 30th, as the personnel of the expedition were naturally anxious

(a) - Letter, 1st Asst P.M.G. to P.M. Chattanooga, Tenn., Jun. 4, 1898. in Report 1st Asst. P.M.G. 1898, p. 21;

(b) - Gen. Order 89, &c., in Report 1st Asst. P.M.G. 1898, p. 19;

(c) - In Report 1st Asst. P.M.G. 1898, pp. 38-43;

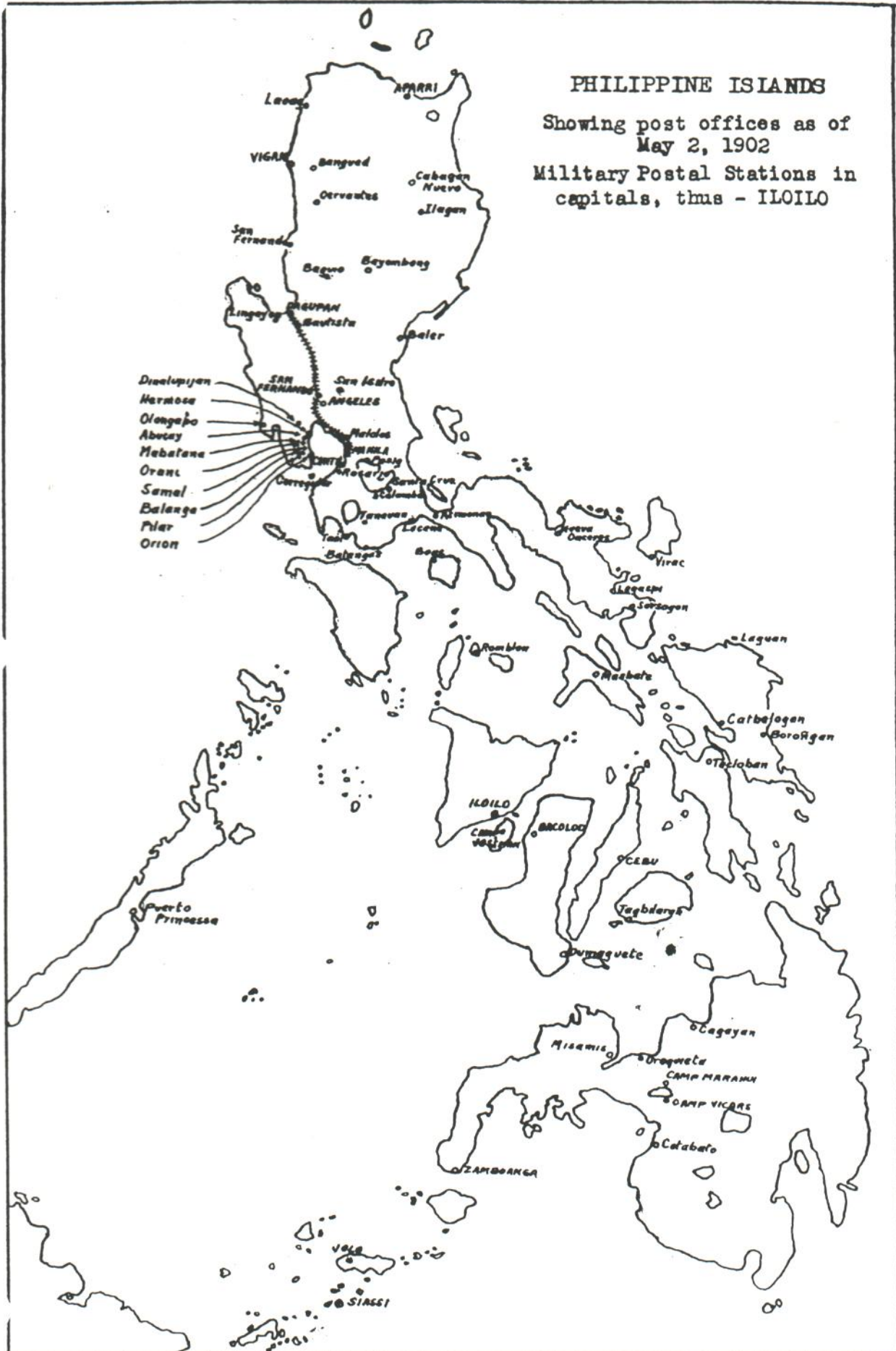
(d) - In view of the order of the Postmaster General of May 24, 1898, (see p. 2) extending domestic postage rates to our forces in the P.I., no advantage was thus gained.

LIST OF POST OFFICES:

The following is the earliest available list of post offices under civil government, as of May 2, 1902. (a) All these offices are shown on the accompanying map. Those which are known to have been Military Postal Stations are in capitals, thus - ILOILO.

Abucay	Laguan
ANGELES	Laoag
APARRI	Legaspi
Atimonan	Lingayen
BACOLOD	Lucena
Baguio	Mabatang
Balanga	Malolos
Baler	MANILA
Bangued	Masbate
Batangas	Misamis
Bautista	Nueva Caceres
Bayombong	Olongapo
Boac	Orani
Borongan	Orion
Cabagan Nuevo	Oroquieta
Cagayan	Pasig
Calamba	Pilar
CAMP JOSSMAN	Romblon
CAMP MARAHUI	Rosario
CAMP VICARS	Samal
Catbalogan	SAN FERNANDO (Pampanga)
CAVITE	San Fernando (Union)
CEBU	San Isidro
Cervantes	Santa Cruz
Corregidor	Sorsogon
Cotabato	Sulu (See JOLO)
DAGUPAN	Taal
Dinalupigan	Tacloban
Dumaguete	Tagbilaran
Hermosa	Tanauan
Ilagan	VIGAN
ILOILO	Virac
JOLO (Sulu)	ZAMBOANGA

(a) - Gazetteer, p. 18. The three Camps, Jossman, Marahui, and Vicars, are not included in the Gazetteer list.



to notify those in the States of their safe arrival. However, no cover with a date between the 16th and 31st of July is known to the writer.

Post Office at Cavite

"Our safe and supplies were finally landed and the first office was opened up at Cavite on July 30."

A few days after the office was opened at Cavite a sub-station was opened at Camp Dewey. (See Remarks under CAMP DEWEY in the check list.) (a)

It is common knowledge that in the defence of the city of Manila the Spaniards resisted only sufficiently to "save their face" to use an old Chinese expression. After the destruction of the Spanish fleet and the loss of the Naval Station at Cavite, the Spanish Commander realized that a serious defence of Manila was futile, and it is for this reason that Vaille had no trouble in entering Manila ahead of the Army as detailed below:

Post Office at Manila

"I remained at Cavite until the morning of August 13, when I embarked on a transport to witness the taking of Manila and arrange for speedy transfer of our effects to Manila as soon after our occupation as possible.

"...I was enabled to land and enter Manila an hour or more before any of our soldiers entered the city, and soon thereafter succeeded in finding the Manila post office. There I was courteously received and shown over the office...I slept in the office that night.

"Sunday morning, August 14, I secured a detail of two soldiers and placed them on guard in the post office with instructions not to interfere with the work of the Spanish employees, but to see that nothing was removed from the office. I went to Cavite that afternoon to hasten the transfer of safe and supplies, and secure sufficient of the latter to enable me to dispatch mails by steamer expected to leave at once for the States. I returned to Manila Monday morning. (August 15th.)"

The Director of Posts, Manila, states that "on August 13th simultaneous with the capture of Manila...the Spanish general post office on the Escolta, Manila, was taken over and opened to the public the following day," (b) and Major-General Allen states, "We entered Manila on August 13th, and Mr. Vaille immediately established a post office and I recall seeing him the following day and being told that the new post office was in operation." (c) In addition, the writer possesses a cover postmarked PHILIPPINE STATION, (illustrated below) written by Colonel Frank F. Eastman, then captain, who was present at the capture of Manila. Colonel Eastman recalls writing the letter in question the day Manila was captured and that it was mailed in Manila and not at Cavite. (d)

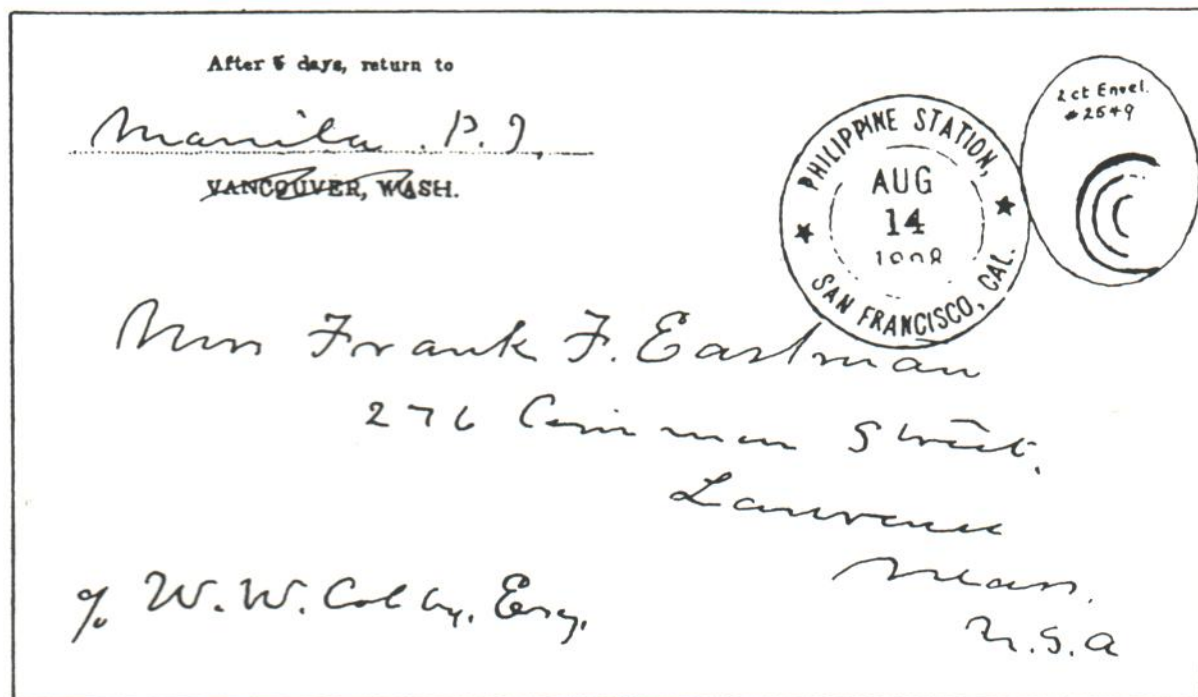
Handling of Civilian Mails by the Military Post Office

"With the occupation of Manila came a situation that had not been foreseen, and consequently no instructions had been issued to govern.

"It was out of the question to allow the Spanish officials to control the handling of the Manila mails, and it was imperative that this service should be maintained and communication with Asia and Europe opened up at once to the merchants of Manila. There was but one thing to be done--assume charge at once of the Manila office and administer

- (a) - Letter, Maj.Gen. Robt.H.Allen,U.S.A.,retired, to the writer, Feb. 14, 1931. Gen.Allen, then Lieutenant, was an aide to the Commanding General, and assigned to the duty of assisting Vaille in opening the post office at Cavite;
- (b) - Letter, Director of Posts, Manila, to the writer, Feb. 17,1931;
- (c) - Letter, Maj.Gen. Allen, to the writer, Feb. 14, 1931;
- (d) - Letter, Col.Frank F.Eastman,U.S.A.,retired,to the writer,Mar.14,1933.

its affairs in conjunction with the Army and Navy mails...I...retained 15 (Spanish employees) in the employ of the United States. These 15 reported for duty Tuesday, the 16th, but soon quit...With additional soldiers...I kept up the city service and dispatched mails to the States and Hongkong...(including Europe.)"



A "first day" Manila cover. (Backstamped Sep. 27-98.)

Moving Supplies from Cavite

"The safe and supplies...from Cavite...were not brought to Manila until Friday, August 19th, when the money order, registry, and stamp business was at once opened up. The loss of three and one-half business days' sales just at that time involved a serious loss in the revenues of the office, as I was compelled to recognize during that period any kind of stamps, since the United States had none on sale."

Receipt of first European mails

"On Saturday, August 20, there was received, via Hongkong, a very heavy European mail, the first since our arrival. We worked on this mail...casing all of it, excepting some 6,000 letters from Spain. These we could do nothing with.

"Sunday (August 21st) delivery was made of all excepting the Spanish mails...A delegation of Spanish army officers...requested that I allow them to pick out the army mails. This was granted...The ex-employees of the office appeared with orders to report and work the Spanish Mails. A sufficient number were admitted to work...and continued in our service...

"The work of the office increased very rapidly...

Mails to the Provinces - Postage Rates

"...As steamers began to open up communication with the provinces, I began exchanging mails with those points that were still in possession of Spain, and have kept it up, under the agreement that United States stamps shall be recognized on matter emanating here and Spanish stamps on matter received here from those places. Domestic rates of postage were made applicable to all points in the Philippines.

"To such points as were in possession of the insurgent (Filipino) forces no mail has been sent, for the reason that in such places there are no duly authorized officials to properly protect the mails and insure their delivery. All matter for places controlled by the insurgents is held at this office..."

It must be remembered that American control of the Philippines, first confined to the occupied places, Cavite and Manila, was very gradually extended to other places in Luzon and to other islands of the archipelago and our postal system could be extended only as fast as places could be occupied by troops either in relieving Spanish garrisons as at Jolo, occupying places held by the Filipinos as in the cases of Iloilo and Cebu, or driving out armed forces of the Filipino Insurrecto Government.

Delivery of Mail in Manila by Carrier

"The old system has been continued...(delivery of mail by letter carriers who were paid a small fee by the recipients.) Only the mail of those parties who request it is delivered by carrier.

Dispatch of Mails

"...We have dispatched 15 mails to the United States by transports and three mails via Hongkong...and received seven mails by transports and two via Hongkong...foreign mails to Hongkong 28 times, Singapore twice, and Saigon once. Additional dispatches have been made to Australia and Japan direct. We have received foreign mails from Hongkong 22 times, one European mail received from Singapore, via Iloilo. Dispatched to the provinces in the Philippines 42 mails, and have received from the provinces 15 mails.

	<u>Dispatched to</u>	<u>Received from</u>
"United States - letters.....	456,750	414,720
other classes.....	18,900	123,900
Foreign countries - letters.....	28,479	85,221
other classes.....	2,089	7,494
Philippine provinces - letters.....	19,322	2,656
other classes...	5,552	136
Local pieces, including Cavite.....	8,900	7,100
Total.....	539,992	641,227

Soldier's Letters

"Many letters are forwarded as 'soldiers' letters,' postage to be collected at office of destination. For this reason the stamp sales do not indicate fairly the amount of business handled...Then too...the first mails dispatched from Manila, extraordinarily heavy ones, were sent off before our supply of stamps had been brought into the city."

Registered Letters

	<u>Dispatched to</u>	<u>Received from</u>
"United States.....	1,852	502
Foreign countries.....	1,572	3,745"

After the taking of Manila it became necessary to send troops to occupy other places or to relieve Spanish garrisons under the provisions of the protocol. Regular post offices equipped for money order and registered mail were established at 18 military posts and experienced American clerks placed in charge. As the Islands became gradually pacified the service was still further extended and branches of the nearest office put in operation at numerous army posts. (a) A brief history of all postal stations known to the writer to have used military postmarks is given in the check list, beginning on page.

PHILIPPINE POSTAL SERVICE MADE A SEPARATE ENTITY:

The Philippine postal service remained a station of the San Francisco post office until May 1, 1899, when it was made a separate entity, and the first Director of Posts under the military regime assumed office on that date. (a)

It must be borne in mind, however, that although military postal stations were established primarily for Army needs, they also handled the mail for civilians--American, Spanish and Filipino alike.

Military station postmarks used after May 1, 1899, do not contain the words SAN FRANCISCO, with the exception in a few cases of left-over items which were not immediately discontinued. In at least one case (Manila Type Rg-2) the old postmark was used with the words SAN FRANCISCO cut out. Some postmarks, too, without the SAN FRANCISCO were evidently made in anticipation of the change in status of the postal service and sent out and actually used before May 1, 1899. (See Manila Type A-3.)



Vaille was retained as "Director of Posts" under the new arrangement, and he submitted a report (b) from which data of philatelic interest is quoted:

"U.S. Postal Service P.I. Mil. Sta. No. 1

Manila, August 1, 1899.

"To Major General E.S.Otis:

"I enclose for your information a condensed report of the work of the military postal service in the Philippines for the year ended June 30, 1899...

Manila Office

Mailing Division - Letters to United States.....	1,790,400
Other classes to United States.....	266,850
Letters to Foreign countries...	159,497
Other classes to Foreign.....	27,900
Letters to stations & provinces	173,462
Other classes " " "	81,612
Local letters handled.....	98,650

Registry Division -	Pieces received from	Pieces dispatched to
United States.....	8,283	20,105
Europe.....	17,758	8,748
Asia.....	7,763	7,882
Provinces and Stations....	4,311	4,738

Registry Division -	Cavite Station	Cebu Station	Bacolod Station
Pieces received	663	234	148
Pieces dispatched ...	1,670	103	197
Stamp Sales.....	\$2,840.63?	\$644.33	\$252.00

F. W. VAILLE, Director of Posts."

This report does not give figures for Iloilo, the second city of importance, and it includes the period covered by the former report of Oct. 12, 1898.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND CONTROL OF POST OFFICES:

A Commission headed by William H. Taft was sent to the Islands for the institution and promotion of civil government (c) and in the period from

- (a) - Letter, Director of Posts, Manila, to the writer, Feb. 17, 1931;
- (b) - From Rep. of War Dept. 1899, Maj. Gen. Commanding Army, Part 2, Dept. of Pac. House Doc. v.5 (No.2) 56th Congr. 1st sess. Serial #3902, p.295;
- (c) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 149.

Sep. 12, 1900, to Oct. 11, 1901, passed 263 public laws, act No. 222 of which created a Bureau of Posts. (a) This act has not been seen in preparing this article and it is not known when the postal service was transferred from military to civil control. It was undoubtedly done gradually, the province of Pampanga being the first to receive civil government, on Feb. 13, 1901. (b) The dates when civil government was established in the provinces in which various military postal stations were located are given in the check list.

There were under the distribution of troops Jan. 1, 1902, 492 military stations, (c) but by that time the postal service was probably entirely under civil control.

There is a considerable overlapping in dates of use of many of the postmarks. Some without the designation MILITARY STATION were used quite a while before the dates given for establishment of civil government.

MAIL COMMUNICATION:

Provincial: The mails by water during the entire period of military control were carried free of charge by steamers not under contract and running on set schedules, under a continuation of the Spanish law. (d) The writer knows that Army transports, hospital ships, naval vessels, and supply launches, were used to carry the mails. Mails were also carried on the Manila & Dagupan Railway and by the Quartermaster's Department. Mails were frequently carried by pack trains when stations were in the interior. Frequency of mail communication naturally depended on where we were. In the "bosque" or off the regular lines of communication we might go a month or more without mail, this of course being one of the hardships of campaigning.

United States and Foreign: By the time civil government was inaugurated the average time from San Francisco to Hongkong was 29 days, and from San Francisco to Manila direct 30 days. All mail from the States came to Manila, it being the sole office of distribution. Mail from the United States for the Philippines was not sent via Europe unless specially addressed "via Europe." (e)

POSTAGE RATES:

The postage rates on mail matter to and from persons connected with the United States forces in the Philippines were subject, as heretofore indicated (see p. 2) to the United States domestic rates of postage immediately after Cavite was occupied following the battle of Manila Bay. However, this order did not state how such letters sent from the Philippines were to be marked to distinguish them from civilian letters and thereby obtain the domestic rates. The first Vaille report of October 12, 1898, does not indicate the rates he fixed for civilian mail after the post office was opened in Manila, nor on what basis he accepted Spanish (Philippine) stamps for the first few days of operation. Matters, of course, were in a chaotic condition at that time. As communication was opened up with the provinces domestic rates of postage were made applicable to all points in the Philippines. (p. 7)

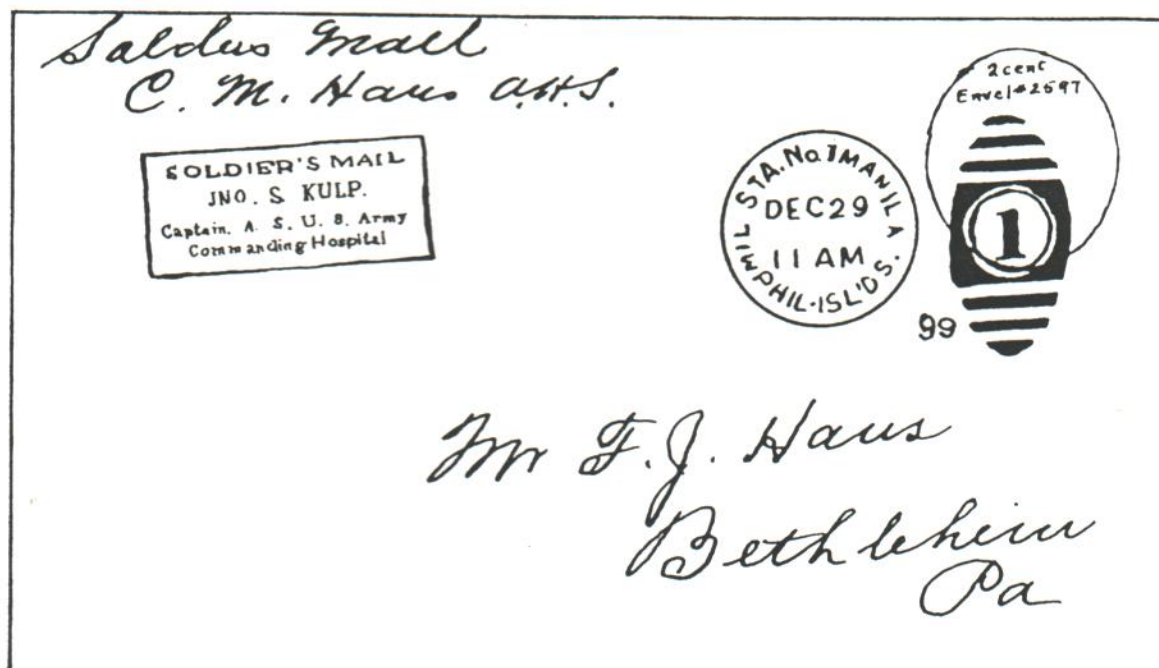
Sometime before the end of 1898 the Postmaster General issued an order:

"Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near...the Philippine Islands, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage...must be endorsed

'Soldier's letter,' 'Sailor's letter,' 'Marine letter,' or such other

- | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|---------|
| (a) | - | Gazetteer of the P.I., | p. 151; |
| (b) | - | " " " " | p. 157; |
| (c) | - | " " " " | p. 142; |
| (d) | - | " " " " | p. 18; |
| (e) | - | " " " " | p. 19. |

branch of the service to which the writer belongs, and be signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, or...in other branches of the Government service by the person in charge of the branch to which the sender belongs: This order to take effect...in the Philippine Islands, on and after January 25, 1899!"(a)



Rubber stamped "Soldier's Mail" letters as shown above are not common.

Most letters merely bear a manuscript "Soldier's Letter" &c.

This certainly indicates that civilian letters at that time had to bear a higher rate of postage.

On July 26, 1900, another order was issued by the Postmaster General: (b)

"That all mail matter sent from the Island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, or Tutuila, to the United States or from one to another of these islands, shall be subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage."

From a careful examination of covers the following observations are made, substantiating the above orders:

A - Letters from members of the U.S. forces in the Philippines mailed to the United States before Jan. 25, 1899, do not bear the endorsement "Soldiers Letter" &c. (See cover, p. 7.)

B - Letters from members of the U.S. forces in the Philippines mailed to the United States after Jan. 25, 1899, bear the endorsement "Soldiers Letter" &c. (See cover illustrated above.)

C - Letters sent by American soldiers from one point in the Philippines to another after Jan. 25, 1899, do not bear the endorsement "Soldiers Letter" but contain 2 cts postage, indicating that domestic rates were made applicable between points in the P.I. on all letters. (See Vaille Report, p. 7.)

D - Even after Jul. 26, 1900, when U.S. rates of postage were made applicable on all mail from the P.I. to the U.S., letters are still found endorsed "Soldiers Letter" &c., indicating lack of knowledge of the change.

(a) - U.S. Official Postal Guide, Jan. 1899, p. 945;

(b) - U.S. Official Postal Guide, Jan. 1901, p. 968.

E - Letters sent to foreign countries in 1898 and 1899 were charged with the same foreign rates as though they were mailed in the U.S. (Postal card to Germany, Aug. 25, 1898 with 2c postage; letter to France Mar. 8, 1899, with 5c postage.)

F - The U.S. Registration fee of 8c at that time is noted on all registered letters seen.

By 1900 a one cent (U.S.Cy.) per half ounce rate was in effect on letters to island points. (a) The date on which this 1c rate was fixed is not known. The writer has covers with the 1c rate used as early as May 14, 1900.

SOLDIERS LETTERS MAILABLE WITHOUT PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE:

The endorsement of letters without postage stamps "Soldiers Letter" &c., and sending them postage collect, mentioned on pp. 2 and 3 was in effect from the beginning of American occupation. (b) At first it was necessary for the letters to be endorsed "Soldiers Letter" and also signed by an officer: (c)

"Letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States may be transmitted unpaid, when marked 'soldier's letter' 'sailor's letter,' 'marine's letter,' as the case may be, and signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer...to whose command the soldier belongs, or by...and the postage at single rates only will be collected on delivery."

This was later modified making it unnecessary for the officer to add his endorsement: (d)

"Letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the United States service in...the Philippine Archipelago, addressed to places in the United States, when endorsed 'soldier's letter,' 'sailor's letter,' 'marine's letter,' may be dispatched to destination without prepayment of postage, and only the single rate of postage shall be collected on delivery."

POSTAGE STAMPS:

Stamps of the Spanish Dominion: Referring to the first Vaille report, (pp. 7, 8) we find that during the first three and one-half business days at the Manila post office (August 16th to 19th?) he "was compelled to recognize during that period any kind of stamps, since the United States had none on sale." For about a year -

"A veritable philatelic chaos existed in the Philippines. Mails were received and forwarded as opportunity offered, by all of the numerous 'governments' involved (United States, Filipino and Spanish) each of which used the stamps most available at the time. As a result there were numerous vagaries in matters philatelic, and certain so-called philatelists contributed their aid (though not without hope of reward) toward rendering confusion worse confounded." (e)

A collector even concocted a scheme to prove the validity and recognition of certain surreptitiously surcharged stamps by the American postal authorities by sending some through the mail on a registered cover. (e)

For some time after the Manila office was opened it was agreed that Spanish stamps on matter received in Manila should be recognized, and U.S.

(a) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 18;

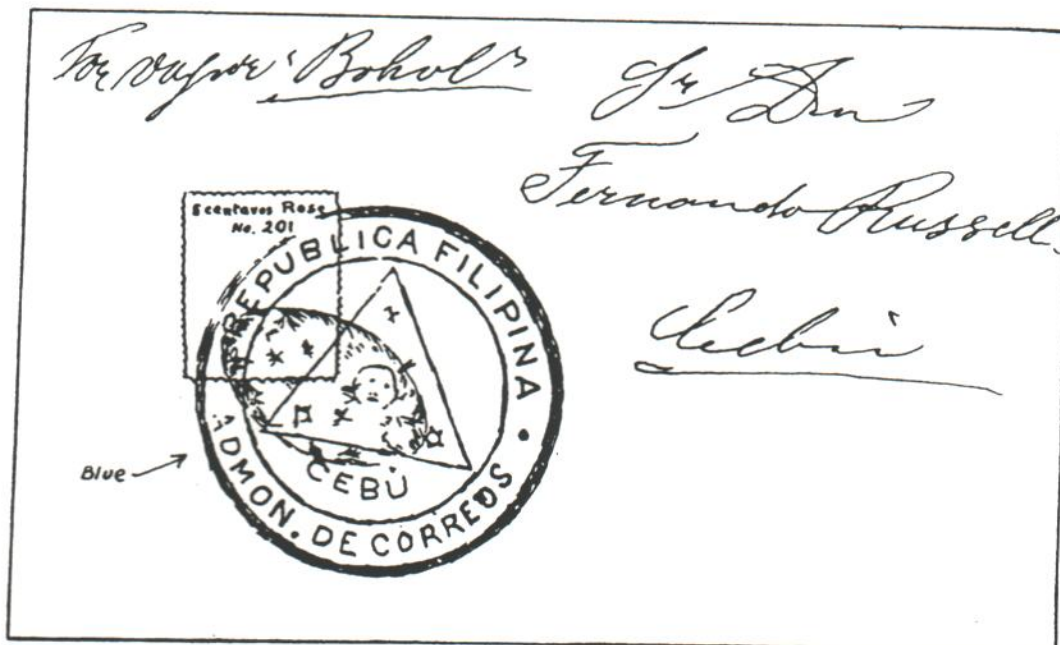
(b) - Vaille Report, (see p. 8);

(c) - Postal Laws & Regul. Ed. 1893, secs. 269, 272. Quoted in U.S. Official Postal Guide, Jan. 1899, p. 1022;

(d) - U.S. Official Postal Guide, Jan. 1901, p. 969;

(e) - Postal Issues of the Philippines, p. 53. Major Palmer writes interestingly on this subject in Chap. XXI, but as it deals with Spanish issues his work is not quoted further here.

stamps on matter sent to places still in possession of Spain were to be recognized on mail from Manila. (a)



A "Republica Filipina" cover.

United States Stamps: Between Jul. 16, 1898, and until Jun. 30, 1899, including the last shipment received at Manila on Apr. 10, 1899, the total number of U.S. stamps received for sale was as follows: (b)

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

In addition army personnel going to the Philippines carried with them from San Francisco supplies of stamps for personal use. These were adhesives and stamped envelopes. These latter are not included in the above figures. For the most part they were the current stamps of low denomination. It was the custom for army personnel to send home small remittances in the form of stamps and the above table shows the stamps by denomination rather than by issue so it is impossible to determine the relative scarcity of various issues used postally, that is, how many Columbian, Trans-Mississippi, issues of 1894, 1895 and 1898, &c. were used.

A large variety of stamps is known to have been used, as, for instance, all of the Columbian issues to include the \$1.00 have been seen with cancellations proving their use from Manila. (b)

The writer recalls that before leaving San Francisco all army personnel were advised to carry stamps with them.

United States Stamps overprinted PHILIPPINES: The then current stamps of the United States overprinted PHILIPPINES in black:

PHILIPPINES

were first placed on sale in Manila on Jun. 30, 1899.

(a) - Vaille Report. (See p. 7);

(b) - Postal Issues of the Philippines, pp. 59, 60.

Denominations, dates of issue, quantities, &c., are: (a)

Postage Stamps	Date Issued	Quantity Issued	Postage Stamps	Date Issued	Quantity Issued
1c	Jun. 30, 1899	5,500,000	10c	Jun. 30, 1899	750,000
2c	Jun. 30, 1899	6,970,000	15c	Aug. 30, 1899	200,000
3c	Jun. 30, 1899	673,814	50c	Aug. 30, 1899	50,000
4c	Aug. 30, 1901	404,907	\$1.00	Aug. 30, 1901	3,000
5c	Jun. 30, 1899	1,700,000	\$2.00	Aug. 30, 1901	1,800
6c	Aug. 30, 1901	223,465	\$5.00	Aug. 30, 1901	782
8c	Aug. 30, 1901	248,000	10c Sp. Del.	Oct. 15, 1901	15,000

Postage Due Stamps	Date Issued	Quantity Issued	Quantity Destroyed	Number Available
1c	Aug. 16, 1899	560,950	220,058	340,892
2c	Aug. 16, 1899	620,950	313,967	306,893
3c	Aug. 30, 1901	100,000	85,115	14,885
5c	Aug. 16, 1899	60,950	26,385	34,565
10c	Aug. 16, 1899	60,950	45,102	15,848
30c	Aug. 30, 1901	50,000	47,860	2,140
50c	Aug. 16, 1899	7,950	1,782	6,168

All of these stamps were continued in use after control had been transferred to the civil government.

1899 U.S. stamped envelopes were also overprinted PHILIPPINES, and the following denominations are known: 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, (all issued in 1901), as well as the 1c and 2c postal cards, and the 2 x 2c postal card (issued in 1900.) (b)

An order of the Postmaster General of July 26, 1900, provided: (c)

"That United States postage stamps shall be valid for the payment of postage in the island possessions; and the overprinted postage stamps of the island possessions shall be accepted in payment of postage wherever United States postage stamps are valid."

CHECK LIST OF MILITARY POSTAL STATION POSTMARKS:

Postmarks are listed alphabetically by postal stations in the following check list. However, they come under four groups:

I - Numbered Military Postal Stations:

Manila, No. 1 (First Reserve Hospital Branch station);
Cavite, No. 2 (Originally No. 1. Camp Dewey, sub-station);
Iloilo, No. 3;
Cebu, No. 4;
Bacolod, No. 5;

II - Unnumbered Military Postal Stations:

Angeles; San Fernando;
Aparri; Siassi;
Dagupan; Vigan;
Jolo; Zamboanga.

III - Camps:

Jossman;
Marahui;
Vicars;

IV - Miscellaneous:

Manila & Dagupan Railroad.

(a) - Postal Issues of the Philippines, pp. 61-63;

(b) - " " " " " " pp. 78, 81;

(c) - U.S. Official Postal Guide, Jan. 1901, p. 970.

The following check list is self-explanatory. Data in the second column "Period of Use" is based on known dates of use from postmarks seen on cover.

The first types of postmarks used were of rubber, followed later by steel postmarks. The earliest types of postal markings existing without designation as to military use are listed to show the first postmarks used under the civil government.

ANGELES

Angeles on the Dagupan and Manila Railroad in the province of Pampanga was occupied by our military forces probably about the time the nearby town of San Isidro, the third capital of the insurgent government was captured on Oct. 19, 1899. (a)

Civil government was established in Pampanga, Feb. 13, 1901. (b)

Angeles was the 5th District Hdqrs. of the Dept. of Northern Luzon, U.S. Army, in March, 1900. (c)



A-1



A-2

<u>Type</u>	<u>Period of use</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
A - 1	Jan. 2, 1901 to Feb. 9, 1901	Black	Illustration does not show the killer, which is indistinct in copies seen.
A - 2	Dec. 20, 1900 to Feb. 10, 1901	Black	

APARRI

In May, 1899, the U.S.S. Concord anchored off Aparri and took formal possession. (d) The town was the 1st District Hdqrs. of the Dept. of Northern Luzon, U.S. Army, in March, 1900. (e) Civil government was established in the province in which Aparri is located on Aug. 22, 1901. (f)



A-1



A - 1	Feb. 10, 1901	Black	Illustration not exact.
-------	---------------	-------	-------------------------

- (a) - Gazetteer of the P.I., pp. 136, 295; Report Secy. of War, 1899, vol. 1.
(The Gazetteer states that San Isidro was captured in April.)
- (b) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 157;
- (c) - " " " " p. 138;
- (d) - " " " " p. 406;
- (e) - " " " " p. 138;
- (f) - " " " " p. 406.

BACOLOD (Military Postal Station No. 5)

Bacolod was occupied by our troops very soon after Mar. 1, 1899. (a) It was the 3rd District Hdqrs. of the Dept. of the Visayas, U.S. Army, in March, 1900. (b) Civil government was established in Negros Occidental (the province in which Bacolod is situated) on Apr. 20, 1901. (c)

This was a small office, not more than a company of infantry being stationed there at a time.

A few covers are known which passed through territory controlled by the Filipino insurgent government.



A-1



F-1



Rc-1

Type	Period of Use	Color	Remarks
A - 1	Jul. 30, 1899	?	Illustration not exact.
F - 1	?	?	" " "
Rc - 1	Jul. 30, 1899	?	" " "

CAMP JOSSMAN

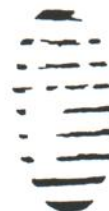
Camp Jossman, located near Buenavista, Island of Guimaras, was possibly at first a sub-station of Iloilo.



A-1



A-2



- A - 1 Apr. 14, 1904 Black
 A - 2 Nov. 1, 1904 to Jul. 21, 1905 Black

CAMP MARAHUI

Camp Marahui was established on the north shore of Lake Lanao, Mindanao, as a base against Mindanao Moros.



A-1



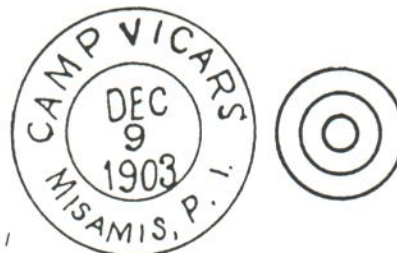
- A - 1 Sep. 28, 1904 Black The MORO in the postmark indicates Moro province, a name given to Mindanao.

- (a) - Report Secy. of War, Jun. 30, 1899, Vol. 1;
 (b) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 138;
 (c) - " " " " p. 157.

CAMP VICARS

Camp Vicars was established on the south shore of Lake Lanao, Mindanao, as a base against Mindanao Moros.

While the writer was there in 1903 there was no postal agent, an enlisted man performing the duties of postmaster. All mail was carried by pack train.



A-1

Type	Period of Use	Color	Remarks
A - 1	Oct. 27, 1903 to Dec. 9, 1903	Black	The MISAMIS in the postmark indicates the district in Mindanao in which Camp Vicars was located. Used also as a receiving mark.

CAVITE (Military Postal Station No. 2 - Originally No. 1?)

For the early history of the Cavite office see pp. 6 and 7. The postmark, Type A-2 would indicate that it was at first Military Station No. 1, later becoming Military Station No. 2.

"With the branch station at Cavite (established Sep. 7, 1898,) to provide mail facilities for the 1st Div. of 8th Army Corps...there has been a double daily--once on Sunday--exchange of mails," with Manila. (a)

Civil government was established in Cavite province, Jun. 11, 1901. (b)

U.S. MIL. STA. NO. 1 S.F. CAL.

U.S. MIL. STA. NO. 2 S.F. CAL.

A-2 CAVITE P.I. Oct 21 '98

A-3 CAVITE P.I. Nov 17 98



A-4

99



A-5



A-6



Rc-1

A - 1 Aug. 5, 1898

This is the Manila Type A-1, seen on a cover endorsed "A. J. Kelleher, Capt. and Adjutant 1st Infy. Calif." Due to the light cancellation the month cannot be positively identified. There is a faint "/" where the month should begin. From the date of the back stamp the month must have been August, thus proving it must have been used at Cavite (or Camp Dewey) before the Manila office was opened. "5" (the day of the month) and "1898" are legible.

A - 2	Oct. 21, 1898	Black	Illustration not exact.
A - 3	Nov. 17, 1898	Black	" " "
A - 4	*Jul. 29, 1899 to Aug. 5, 1899	Black	
A - 5	Aug. 21, 1900 to Mar. 1901	Black	
A - 6	Aug. 15, 1902	Black	Illustration not exact.
Rc-1	Jan. 23, 1901	Black	

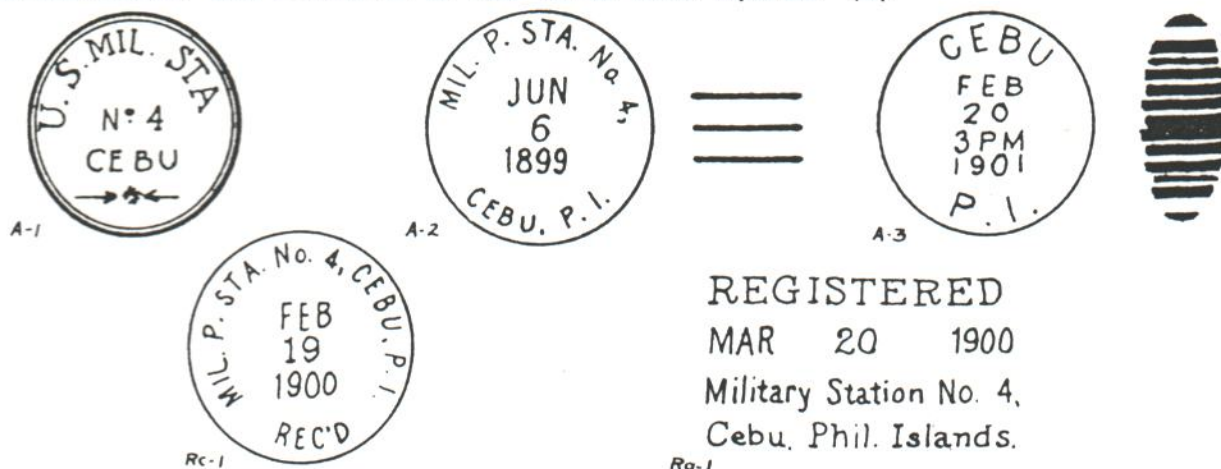
(a) - Vaille Report, Oct. 12, 1898;

(b) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 157.

CEBU (Military Postal Station No. 4)

During the campaign of occupation of the Visayan Islands in the spring and summer of 1899 possession was taken of Cebu. (a) The writer was a member of the first army command (1st Battalion, 23rd U.S. Infantry) to occupy Cebu on Mar. 1, 1899. We left Manila for Cebu on only a few hours' notice and possibly there was no time for a postal agent to accompany us. However, one arrived soon thereafter. In the interim all mail was handled by the military authorities. The post office was opened May 1, 1899. (b) Much of the writer's personal correspondence from Cebu has been preserved, and the checklist probably contains a fairly complete list of all military markings from this station. Cebu was the 2nd District Hdqrs. of the Dept. of the Visayas, U.S. Army, in March, 1900. (c)

Civil government was established Apr. 18, 1901; restored to the military Jul. 17, 1901; and restored to the civil Jan. 1, 1902. (d)



Type	Period of Use	Color	Remarks
A - 1	Apr. , 1899	Black Purple	Without date. A cover with this postmark to California has a Manila postmark Apr. 24, 1899; and another from California to Cebu is backstamped with a Manila postmark Apr. 10, 1899, and this Cebu Type A-1.
A - 2	Jun. 6, 1899 to Sep. 14, 1900	Violet	
A - 3	May 4, 1900 to Feb. 20, 1901	Black	
Rc - 1	May 25, 1899 to Jun. 29, 1900	Purple, also Black.	
Rg - 1	Mar. 20, 1900	Purple.	

DAGUPAN

Dagupan, in the province of Pangasinan, was undoubtedly occupied before August, 1899, when temporary civil government was established in towns adjacent to the Dagupan & Manila Railroad. (e) Dagupan was the 3rd District Hdqrs., Dept. of Northern Luzon, U.S. Army, in March, 1900. (f)

Civil government was established in Pangasinan, on Feb. 16, 1901. (g)



A - 1 Mar. 4, 1900 to Apr. 12, 1900 Violet Illustration not exact.

- (a) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 462;
 (b) - Postal Issues of the Philippines, p. 58;
 (c) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 138;
 (d) - " " " " p. 157;
 (e) - " " " " p. 137;
 (f) - " " " " p. 138;
 (g) - " " " " p. 157.

DAGUPAN AND MANILA RAILROAD

Or Manila and Dagupan Railroad. While the earliest postmark of this railroad has nothing to indicate military control, during the first part of the Insurrection it was entirely under military control and was used almost exclusively by the 8th Army Corps in their northern campaigns (Malolos, San Fernando, Calumpit, Angeles, &c.) In his report for the year ending Jun. 30, 1899, F.W.Vaille mentions "the daily exchange with the clerk on the train." (a) This military control continued for some time after such places as San Fernando and Angeles were permanently occupied by our troops. Pampanga did not receive a provincial government until subsequent to the act of Feb. 6, 1901, (b) and it was not until Jul. 20, 1901, that certain provinces throughout the Islands were placed on a strictly civil basis. (c)



Type	Period of Use	Color	Remarks
A - 1	Mar. 2, 1900 to Mar. 26, 1901	Black	This exists with SOUTH (on the south bound trips) and NORTH (on the north bound trips.) At least two varieties exist, differing very slightly in the relative positions of R.P.O. and DAGUPAN & MANILA. A copy has been seen with 3 instead of MAR.

ILOILO (Military Postal Station No. 3)

On receipt of a petition from residents at Iloilo, asking for protection from the Filipino insurgents, an expedition was sent from Manila Dec. 28, 1898, but in deference to a request from the business interests, the city then being in the hands of the Insurgents, a landing was postponed until Feb. 11, 1899. (d) and the Insurgents were driven out of Jaro, a nearby town, the following day.

Iloilo was the headquarters of the Department of Visayas, U.S. Army, in March, 1900. (e)

Civil government was established Apr. 11, 1901. (f)

U.S. Mil. Sta. No. 3. S.F. CAL.

U. S. MIL Sta. No. 3 S.F. CAL.

A-1 ILOILO HARBOR P.I. Dec. 18 98

A-2 ILOILO, P.I. MAR. 1899



A - 1 Dec. , 1898

? Used on the transport before troops were landed. Illustration not exact.

A - 2 Mar. , 1899

Purple With Manila postmark Mar. 8, 1899.

A - 3 Jul. 14, 1899 to Sep. 14, 1900 Black

A - 4 Oct. 30, 1900 to Sep. , 1901 Black

A - 5 Nov. 7, 1901 Black

(a) - In Rep. of War Dept. 1899, Maj. Gen. Commanding Army, Part 2, Dept. of Pac., House Doc. v. 5 (No. 2) 56th Congr. 1st sess. Serial #3902, p. 295;

(b) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 153;

(c) - " " " " p. 154;

(d) - " " " " p. 135;

(e) - " " " " p. 138;

(f) - " " " " p. 157.

ILOILO (Continued)

Rc-1



Rg-1

Type	Period of Use	Color
Rc- 1	Oct. 18, 1899 to Mar. 8, 1901	Black
Rc- 2	1904	

Remarks

Rg- 1 Feb. 4, 1901

Same as A-5, with ILOILO REC'D at top.

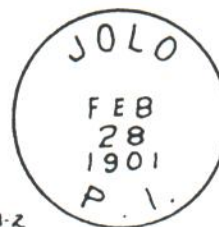
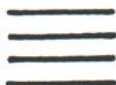
Purple Stamps on registered covers of this period are cancelled with a black smudge.

JOLO

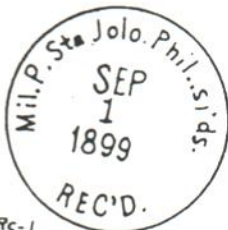
A United States garrison, 23rd Infantry less 1st Bn., relieved the Spanish troops at Jolo (Sulu) on May 19, 1899. (a) Civil government was established in the Sulu Archipelago Aug. 8, 1899, by agreement with the Sultan. (b) Jolo was the 3rd District Hdqrs. of the Dept. of Mindanao & Jolo, U.S. Army, in March, 1900. (c) The writer was stationed at Jolo and Siassi from June, 1900, to September, 1901, and knows that the military postal station served for both the military and civilian population.



A-1



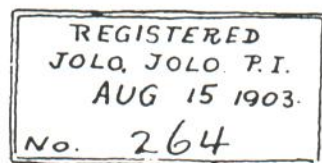
A-2



Rc-1

REGISTERED
DEC 19 1900
Military Station
JOLO, PHIL. ISLANDS,

Rg-1



Rg-2

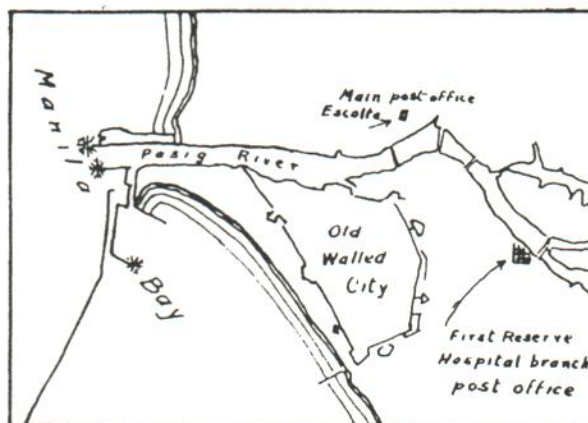
A - 1	Aug. 8, 1899	Purple
A - 2	Jul. 9, 1900 to Feb. 28, 1901	Black
Rc- 1	Sep. 1, 1899	Purple
Rg- 1	Dec. 19, 1900	Purple
Rg- 2	Aug. 15, 1903	Purple?

- (a) - Gazetteer of the P. I., p. 137;
 (b) - " " " " p. 158;
 (c) - " " " " p. 138.

MANILA (Military Postal Station No. 1)

The history of the Manila postal station is contained in the Vaille report, pp. 6 to 8.

Manila had at least one branch during military occupation, the First Reserve Hospital branch post office, see Type A-9.



A-1



A-2a



A-3



A-4



A-5



A-6



1900



A-7



A-9

Type	Period of Use	Color	Remarks
A - 1	Aug. 14, 1898 to Oct. 24, 1898	Black Magenta	Intermediate dates—Aug. 25, 28, Sep. 8 11. The cover with first day post mark, in black, is shown on p. 7.
A - 2a	Oct. 17, 1898 to Mar. 14, 1899	Black	Intermediate dates Oct. Nov. & Dec.
A - 2b	Mar. 8, 1899 to Apr. 24, 1899	Purple	With the "No. 1" removed.
A - 3	Apr. 21, 1899 to Dec. 30, 1899		Illustration not exact.
A - 4	May 20, 1899 to Nov. 13, 1899	Purple	This, in a battered condition, with bars removed, has been seen used Mar. 30, 1901, as a transit back-stamp on a letter from Vigan to the U.S.
A - 5	Jun. 3, 1899 to Jun. 14, 1900	Black	
A - 6	Mar. 8, 1899 to May 10, 1900	Black	This is the first steel cancel. Previous ones were rubber. The 1899 year date logos is abbreviated "99."
A - 7	Sep. 10, 1900 to Feb. 8, 1901	Black	With "1" in barrel killer.
A - 8	May 25, 1900 to Nov. 5, 1900	Black	Same as A-7, but with "2" in killer.
A - 9	Dec. 29, 1900 to Feb. 10, 1901	Purple	0 in HOSP is always missing.

MANILA (Continued)

C-1



C-2

DAMAGED mail
off U. S. Morgan City
Manila P. I. 9-30, 99.

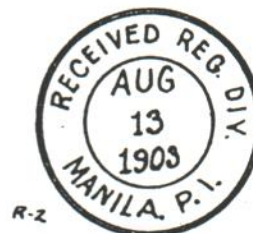
D-1



M-1



R-1



R-2



Rc-1



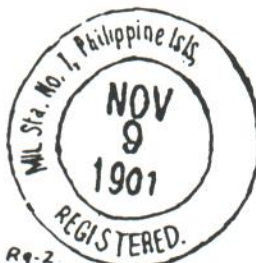
Rc-2



Rc-3



Rg-1



Rg-2



Rg-3



Rg-4

Type	Period of Use	Color	Remarks
C - 1	May 9, 1899	Black	Used on a registered letter.
C - 2	Nov. 9, 1901 to Nov. 16, 1901	Black	Used on registered letters.
D - 1	Sep. 30, 1899	Purple	Applied on letters and packages of the mail salvaged from the s/s <u>Morgan City</u> , a U. S. chartered transport that went down at sea off the south-east coast of Japan, but without loss of life. The mails could not be removed from the vessel at the time of sinking but was later recovered by divers, then sent to Manila where it received this postmark.
M - 1	Sep. 12, 1898	?	Illustration not exact. This Money Order Bureau mark was possibly used inadvertently as a receiving mark. The cover, from U. S. to Manila, also has the Manila Type R-1 on its face.
R - 1	Sep. 12, 1898 to Sep. 21, 1898	?	Illustration not exact.
R - 2	Aug. 13, 1903 to Sep. 1, 1903	Purple	
Rc - 1	Aug. 24, 1899 to Feb. 21, 1901	Black	
Rc - 2	Apr. 9, 1901	Black	
Rc - 3	Nov. 9, 1900 to Mar. 24, 1901	Black	
Rg - 1	Jan. 9, 1899 to May 9, 1899	Purple	
Rg - 2	Jan. 6, 1900 to Nov. 16, 1901	Purple Blue	
Rg - 3	Jun. 23, 1902	Purple	
Rg - 4	May 9, 1899	Purple	

SAN FERNANDO

There were two towns by this name which had military stations and recorded as having post offices in 1902, located respectively in the provinces of Pampanga and Union. (a) There is nothing about this postmark to indicate at which military station it was used.



Rc-1

Type	Period of Use	Color	Remarks
Rc- 1	Jan.18,1900	?	Illustration not exact.

SIASSI

Our troops were first sent to Siassi soon after Jolo was occupied, May 19,1899.(b) While a small place, Siassi was a port of entry, and one of the six ports opened for commerce. (c) Civil government was established in the Sulu Archipelago Aug.8,1899, by agreement with the Sultan. (d) The writer was stationed at Jolo and Siassi from June,1900, to September,1901, and knows that the postal station served for both the military and civilian population.



A-1

A - 1	Jan. 4,1901	Purple
-------	-------------	--------

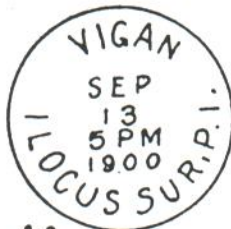
VIGAN

The establishment of military posts in the province of Ilocos Sur, in which Vigan is situated, kept pace with the earliest occupation of northern Luzon. (e) Vigan was the 1st District Hdqrs., Dept. of Northern Luzon, U.S. Army, in March, 1900. (f)

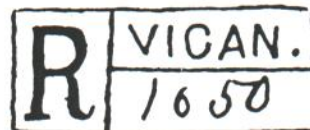
Civil government was established Aug. 16,1901. (g)



A-1



A-2



Rg-1

A - 1	Mar.10,1900	?	Illustration not exact.
A - 2	Sep.13,1900 to Mar.26,1901	Black	
Rg- 1	Mar.26,1901	Red	

- (a) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 145;
 (b) - " " " " p. 137;
 (c) - " " " " p. 136;
 (d) - " " " " p. 158;
 (e) - " " " " p. 544;
 (f) - " " " " p. 138;
 (g) - " " " " p. 157.

ZAMBOANGA

Zamboanga was occupied Nov. 16, 1899, by a U.S. naval force which was immediately followed by infantry, detached from the forces in Jolo, (Sulu) (a)

A post office was opened on Dec. 1, 1899. (b)

Zamboanga was the headquarters of the District of Mindanao and Jolo in March, 1900. (c)



A-1



A-2



<u>Type</u>	<u>Period of Use</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
A - 1	Jan. 5, 1900		The killer is too faint to be determined in the single copy seen. Illustration not exact.
A - 2	Oct. 3, 1900 to Feb. 13, 1901	Black	

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Source Material: The principal items of source material used in preparing this article are: Report of the 1st Asst. Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898 (containing the Vaille Oct. 12, 1898 report) and Pronouncing Gazetteer &c. of the Philippine Islands, Prepared in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Dept. 1902. Miscellaneous items are mentioned in foot-notes through this article.

Philatelic Articles: The Postal Issues of the Philippines by F. L. Palmer, Major, U.S. Army, retired, pub. 1912 by J.M. Bartels Co., has been drawn on freely and due credit given in every instance to items from this work. Short articles "Early Cancellations of the U.S. Occupation of the P.I.," in Mekeels Weekly Stamp News, Oct. 13, 1930, and Dec. 1, 1930, by the writer.

PERSONAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

To the editor for collaboration and obtaining much of the source material concerning the philatelic history here detailed; also K. H. Smith for supplying source material. Messrs. Newton C. Comfort, J.C. Cox, J.W. Fox, Percy A. Hill, J.L. Keffer, Wm. T. Kimball, the late Francis E. Locy, Commander U.S.N., John Rausch, W. G. Robb, A.C. Weiller, and Roscoe L. Wickes for submitting covers for inspection. H.S. Smith for preparing most of the illustrations.

- (a) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 932;
 (b) - Postal Issues of the Philippines, p. 58;
 (c) - Gazetteer of the P.I., p. 138.