

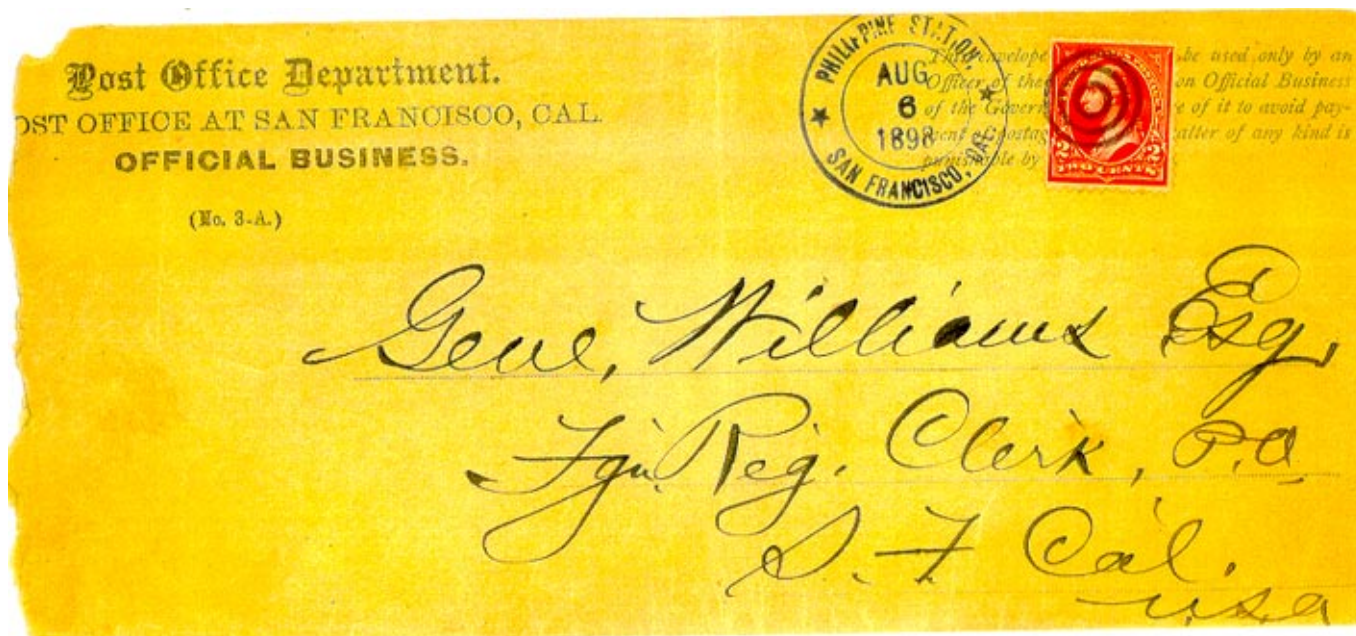


Philippine Philatelic Society Journal

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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EDITORIAL

Long suffering members of this Society must have thought that I would have run out of excuses for the late publication of Journals by now! This time however I believe I have come up with the excuse to cap them all! You see, on October 27, 2002 I was being lazy and still in bed at 10.30 am on the stormy Sunday morning when a 400 year old Oak tree landed in bed beside me.



I was pinned to the bed by the falling roof and ceiling, one large beam settling no more than three inches above my chest.



Had my wife been there she would have been crushed beneath the tree, but fortunately she had gone to church.

Whether it was divine intervention or just a matter of luck, I consider myself lucky to be alive.

As you can imagine, for a while getting out the next Journal was the last thing on my mind but the big problem is was that all my files were buried in the wreckage.

So it has been rather a difficult time still further hindered by a leg infection which I have contracted. However, thanks to Hans-Werner Becker, who is in truth the *de facto* editor of this Journal, and the efforts of our regular contributors we have a Journal for you.

We were most saddened to learn of the sudden death of Alex Elliott who passed away on the morning of 21st October

2002. It was very sudden as he suffered a massive brain haemorrhage on the morning of Saturday 19th October. We offer our most sincere condolences to his family. Alex had only been a member of the PPS for a couple of years but was a keen student of Philippine philately who will be greatly missed.

Finally a big thank you to our big brother, or should it be big sister, the IPPS for publicising our Web page. The aim of our Society is to advance the knowledge of Philippine philately and the World Wide Web is the ideal means of doing so. It is our aim to try to reproduce the articles from our previous 63 Journals for all who are interested to read. Unfortunately we have run across the problem of producing a menu, an index of articles rather than of Journals. We do not have funds available to purchase a system so can anyone suggest a solution?

Finally an appeal. Thanks to the ever supportive Don and Doug, and the more recent efforts of Nigel and Hans we are no longer a one-man-band wondering whether he is really just playing to himself. However, as the IPPS have shown, we are not rivals but try to compliment each other, so if, like me, you are a member of both IPPS and PPS, please consider sharing your expertise with your fellow PPS members too.

QUEEN ISABELLA II

August 1862

(Scott #13; Edifil #10 and #10a; Stanley Gibbons #18)

A new 5-Cuartos stamp was printed to replace the January 1861 issue. It is believed that the authorities did not regard the 1861 issue with favour, as a new issue was printed and placed in use within just over a year. This new issue was lithographed by M. Perez y Hijo in Manila, with a much better executed design. The stamps were printed on thick white wove paper; imperforated; measuring 19¼ x 23¼ mm, and issued to pre-pay the single weight interior postal rate.

The stamps were printed on a coarse shaded background around a circle of pearls, with a stop or period between "CORREOS" and "INTERIOR". The word "FRANCO" is smaller than that of the previous issue of 1861. They were printed very close together on the stone, leaving practically no margin between the individual stamps.



The stamps were produced in sheets of 128, (13 rows of 10 stamps each, except the bottom row which held a blank space at each end with 8 stamps between). This was for the purpose of making the sheet have a value of exactly 32-Reales de Plata, (with 20-cuartos equalling 1-Real de Plata). A total of about 10,000 stamps issued in shades of red and reddish- brown

Note:

- The Edifil Unificado Catalogue indicates the first day of issue as August 1, 1862.
- Hanciau indicates the stamps were released for sale on August 8, 1862. He further states that based on a Royal Ordinance dated September 18th, 1863, a total of 200,000 stamps were printed. Palmer, (1912), also indicates that 200,000 stamps were printed. Given the relative scarcity of this stamp, these numbers seem quite high.



Domestic Letter from Laoag, Ilocos Norte to Binondo, Manila. Dateline Laoag, June 13, 1863 and tied with 'Small Baeza' receiving postmark of June 19, 1863. Cover shows single letter rate of 5-Cuartos

VARIETIES AND ERRORS

Various varieties may be noted on this issue, which are mainly due to imperfect transfers or to retouching of the stones. Some of the more noticeable varieties are as follows:

- Period after "FRANCO".
- Colon, instead of a period, after "CORREOS".
- Period after "FRANCO" and colon after "CORREOS".
- Period, instead of a colon, after "s" of "Cs".

ESSAYS

Reported to exist printed in black on white, wove paper. (*Listed by Hanciau*)

FORGERIES

Gooding #13F1; Bartels C15.1; Earee (Page 210); Serrane (Page 224)

Lithographed in vermilion on thick, hard, very white wove paper. There is a colon after 'CORREOS'. Both upper and lower inscriptions are in ordinary Roman capitals. There is a very thin, broken outline under 'CORREOS INTERIOR', which is some little distance from the upper outline of the rest of the stamp. There are three bell-shaped ornaments, and part of a fourth, in each half of both side-frames. Some of them are very indistinctly drawn, and they vary much in shape. The fish-scale ornamentation in the spandrels is very poorly imitated by a lattice-work of crossed, straight, oblique lines; the whole being much too dark, almost as dark as the side-frames, instead of quite light. The wreath is very blotchy. There seem to be six leaves, without veining.



Gooding #13F2; Bartels C16.1; Earee (Page 211); Serrane (Page 224)

Possibly typographed in brownish-carmine, on thin, pale green, surfaced wove paper, apparently enameled. The full-stop in the upper inscription is equidistant between the two words, and there is no colon after 'INTERIOR'. The outline of the top of the frame, above this inscription, is composed of a very thick line, with a very thin line outside it. The upper, bell-shaped ornaments have no white dots above them; and the lower ones have no white dots below them. There are seventy-five pearls round the central circle. Only one row of the network can be seen, both above and below the central circle, between it and the frame. There is no shading on the throat, under the chin, and there is no spot on the neck, near the base. The front end of the ribbon, which comes across the neck, is level with the shading at the back of the neck. There are two dotted lines of shading on the neck, below the ribbon.

(No picture available).

A Letter from Corregidor.

The letter below (Fig.1), was written by General Jonathan M Wainwright to the Adjutant General, Major General Jas. A. Ulio, at the War Department, Washington, D.C., three days after the surrender of Bataan on April 9, 1942. Corregidor had become the main target for the Japanese with its commanding position in the approaches of Manila Bay and consequently marine access to Manila itself.

HEADQUARTERS,
U. S. Forces in the Philippines,
Fort Mills, P.I.


April 12, 1942

My dear Jimmie:

I have enclosed, in addition to my diary for which instructions are attached, diaries of my two aides-de-camp, Pugh and Dooley. As all of the records of the North Luzon Force and the I Philippine Corps have been destroyed, these diaries will be valuable documents if and when I reconstruct the history of the siege of Bataan.

I would appreciate your transmitting them to the addressees.

Always sincerely,


J. M. WAINWRIGHT,
Lieutenant General, U.S.A.,

Major General Jas. A. Ulio,
The Adjutant General,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

(Fig. 1)

I will now try to explain a little more about this small island, shaped rather like a tadpole, which became so important in the history of the Philippines, the United States of America, and the war with Japan in World War II. Corregidor comes from the Spanish word "corregir," meaning to correct. It is thought that the Spanish system required all ships entering Manila Bay to stop and have their documents checked and corrected. The island was called "Isla del Corregidor" (Island of the Correction), and some believe that the island was used a prison or correctional institution by the Spanish.

In earlier times, it is likely that fishermen inhabited the island and it doubtless provided a base for pirates who could attack any vessel entering Manila Bay. During the Spanish era Corregidor was a signal station where bonfires were lit to alert Manila of a home-coming galleon. In 1836 the Spaniards built a lighthouse on the island and in 1853 a stronger light was installed. This was replaced in 1897 and remained in use until the outbreak of the Pacific War, during which it was heavily damaged.

The Spaniards set up a naval dockyard on the island in 1795. This was followed by a naval hospital and a signal station which was used primarily to warn Manila of approaching enemies. A small town, San Jose, evolved and, under the Americans it became a small community with its paved streets lined with the houses of the Philippine Scouts who constituted the bulk of the garrison on Corregidor.

The island was designated as a U.S. Military Reservation in 1907 and the army post on Corregidor was named Fort Mills, after Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, chief of artillery of the U.S. Army in 1905-1906. A regular army post was later established in 1908.

The following year army engineers of "H" company, 2nd Battalion of the U.S. Corps of Engineers began to build fortifications on the island to secure the seaward approach to Manila Bay. This was part of the planned "Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bay" due to the strategic location of Corregidor. Concrete emplacements and bomb-proof shelters were constructed and trails and roads were laid out on the island. This engineer contingent left on March 15, 1912, after laying down the groundwork to make Corregidor a great military bastion. Thus began the transformation of a small fishing village into a fortress and site of one of the most heroic battles in the history of war.

Areas of the island were named after their geographical location, thus Topside, the highest geographic sector of the island being over 400 feet above sea level, was said to be the nerve center of the fortress. Here were quarters for bachelor officers as well as the senior officers of the garrison. All the major gun emplacements were located around this high ground. The headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur was located at Mile-Long Barracks, -actually less than a third of a mile long-, and also used for the billeting of American officers and enlisted personnel detailed at the garrison..

Middleside - was a sector located within the tadpole head of the island where the ground elevation approximately ranges between 100 feet and 400 feet above sea level.

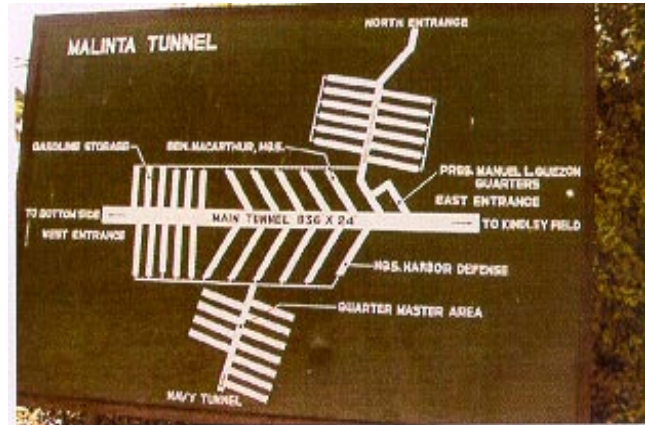
Bottomside - generally, this sector encompasses the lower part of the island. Landmarks such as the North and South Dock, Lorcha Dock, and the former site of Barrio San Jose are found at Bottomside.

The South Dock was a U.S. Navy wharf offering a convenient alternative for landing on days when strong winds make it difficult for vessels to dock at North Dock. A railway system connected Lorcha Dock with Malinta Tunnel, allowing the quick and efficient transport of ordnance and war materials from this dock to the tunnel.

Tail End is the remaining portion of Corregidor's long and twisting tail which was not given a particular name. The western half of this narrow, two-and-a-half mile area consists of a low ridge with several distinct hills which assumed crucial military importance during the siege of Corregidor in 1942 by the Japanese forces. A portion of the eastern end of the tail, being a fairly level terrain, was leveled off for the construction of the island's only airstrip which was named Kindley Field. This airfield, which was named in honor of an early hero of the U.S. Army Air Corps, was operated by the Army during the pre-war period. It also had a hydroplane hangar which was used by the U.S. Navy. The runway, which was constructed in the early 1920s to accommodate light-fixed wing aircraft, was about 3000 feet in length and consisted of a grass-gravel surface with a 300-foot long concrete portion at both ends. A small Air Corps installation which included barracks and hangars was built at the western end of the airstrip just after World War I.

MALINTA TUNNEL

To the east of Bottomside a hill called "Malinta", rises abruptly to an elevation of 390 feet, it divides Bottomside from the tail end of the island. The North and South Shore roads curved from its slopes and girdled the hill and ran down the curving tail. The Americans drove a shaft from a rock quarry at Bottomside directly through the hill, creating a bomb-proof shelter, the famous Malinta Tunnel.



Construction of the tunnel took about 10 years. Work was initially started in 1922 and it was substantially completed in 1932. The 835 feet long East-West passage served as the main tunnel which is 24 feet wide and the height at the top of its arch is 18 feet.

Branching from it are 13 laterals on its north side and another 11 laterals on the south side. Each lateral averaged 160 feet and 15 feet in length and width, respectively. A double-track electric trolley line used to run through the main tunnel which is reinforced with concrete walls, a concrete floor, and overhead arches. Blowers were installed to allow the circulation of fresh air. The tunnel had been dug through solid rock and offered complete protection from artillery or air attack. Command communications and medical units were located there.

It was December 26, 1941 when, with Japanese troops closing in on Manila from both north and south, General MacArthur declared Manila an open city in the hope of avoiding its destruction, most troops were withdrawn to Bataan and military and civilian staff were evacuated to Corregidor on an inter-island ferry, including Commonwealth President Quezon and U.S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and their families.

Malinta Tunnel also served as the seat of Philippine Commonwealth Government under President Manuel L. Quezon. At the vicinity of the tunnel's west entrance in the afternoon of Dec 30, 1941, Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmena were inaugurated into their second term respectively as president and vice-president of the Philippine Commonwealth in simple ceremonies attended by members of the garrison. Quezon lived there from Dec. 29, 1941 to Feb. 20, 1942, a total of 53 days, until with his family and staff, he was persuaded to leave the island aboard the submarine, U.S.S. Swordfish.

Gen. MacArthur set up the headquarters of USAFFE in the third lateral on the North side from the East entrance of the tunnel where men and women would live and work during the siege of Corregidor. In the South side, the first lateral from the East entrance was designated as headquarters of the Harbor Defense Command under Maj. Gen. George Moore. The fourth lateral on the same side connected to a group of 12 laterals which was used as a quartermaster supply storage. It has been said that some of its laterals were so secret that only those working there knew of their existence.

The tunnel was originally designed to house huge quantities of ammunition, food and supplies, and was damp and poorly ventilated as it was not designed human habitation, except for an underground hospital with a 1,000-bed capacity. More than four thousand occupants, including sixty-eight women, including nurses and seventeen civilians and army wives, endured dust, swarms of flies and bedbugs, and the dull boom of exploding bombs when the island was under siege.

There are three other islands in the entrance to Manila Bay, which formed part of the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays All four forts in Manila Bay, as well as Fort Wint in Subic Bay, had been formed before the war into an organization called the which, in August 1941, became a part of the Philippine Coast Artillery Command.



Caballo (Fort Hughes), just south of Corregidor, was the next largest in size. Only about one quarter of a square mile in area, this island rose abruptly from the bay to a height of 380 feet on its western side. The east coast, which was lower than the rest of the island, was vulnerable to amphibious attack. By the end of April the garrison of Fort Hughes numbered about 800 men. About four miles south of Fort Hughes lay Fort Drum, the most unusual of the harbor defenses. Cutting away the entire top of El Fraile Island down to the water line and using the island as a foundation, the engineers had built a reinforced concrete battleship, 350 feet long and 144 feet wide, with exterior walls of concrete and steel 25 to 36 feet thick. The top deck of this concrete battleship was 40 feet above the low-water mark and had 20-foot-thick walls. With four 14-inch guns, four 6-inch

guns, and anti-aircraft defenses, the 200-man garrisoned fort was considered impregnable to attack.

The southernmost, Carabao Island (Fort Frank) was only 500 yards from the shores of Cavite Province. The island rises precipitously from the sea in cliffs more than 100 feet high. In late 1941 the garrison consisted of 400 men, mostly Philippine Scouts.

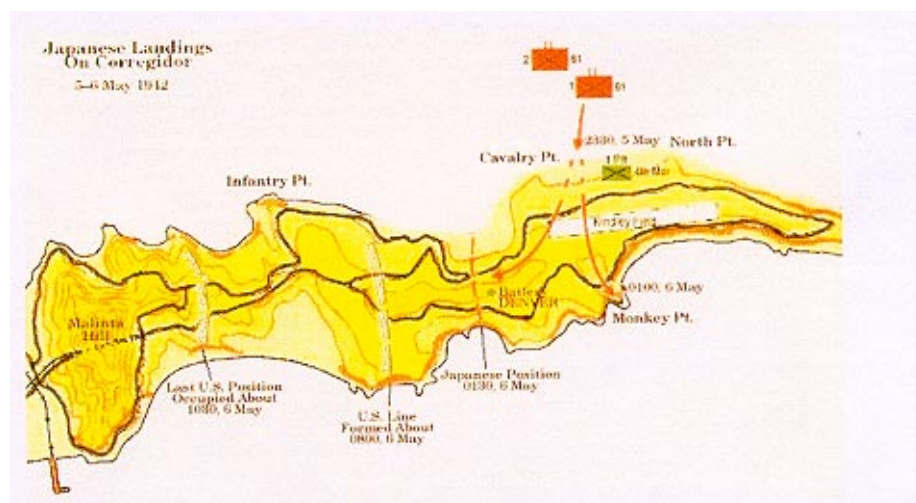
On March 11, 1942, under orders from President Roosevelt, Gen. Douglas MacArthur boarded PT Boat 41 at Lorch Dock which took him to the Bogo dock of the Del Monte Pineapple canning plant in Misamis Oriental, from where he was later flown to Australia. General Jonathan M Wainwright took over command of the Filipino and American forces in the Philippines.

The big guns of Corregidor were used in support of Filipino and American defenders of Bataan, and U.S. submarines slipped in and out of Corregidor delivering supplies and evacuating important civil and military staff. When Major General Edward P. King, Jr., was forced to surrender the Bataan forces on April 9, 1942, the Japanese increased their bombardment of Corregidor with some 12,000 shells being fired every day. Even underground in the Malinta Tunnel, women and children bled from the ears from the concussive effect produced by the earth-shaking explosions overhead and supplies of food and water had decreased to a critical level. On the night of May 3, the submarine U.S.S. Spearfish became the last American submarine to visit Corregidor evacuating 27 passengers to Australia. On May 5, the Japanese established a beachhead and landed tanks, and the following day General Wainwright surrendered the 11,000 on Corregidor and all American and Philippine troops in the Philippine Islands. The Japanese General Homma had threatened to execute all prisoners of war unless the surrender applied to the entire Philippine archipelago.

To the prisoners this was just a start to the hell they were to suffer at the hands of their captors, many would not survive the inhumane treatment they were to suffer, Lieutenant General Wainwright remained in Japanese prison camps until the end of the war, emerging from captivity as little more than a skeleton. He received a hero's welcome in the United States, promoted to full General and awarded the Medal of Honor.

A memorial to him on Corregidor is partly inscribed:

"He distinguished himself by intrepid and determined leadership against greatly superior forces. At the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in his position he frequented the firing line of his troops where his presence provided the example and incentive that helped make the gallant efforts of these men possible.

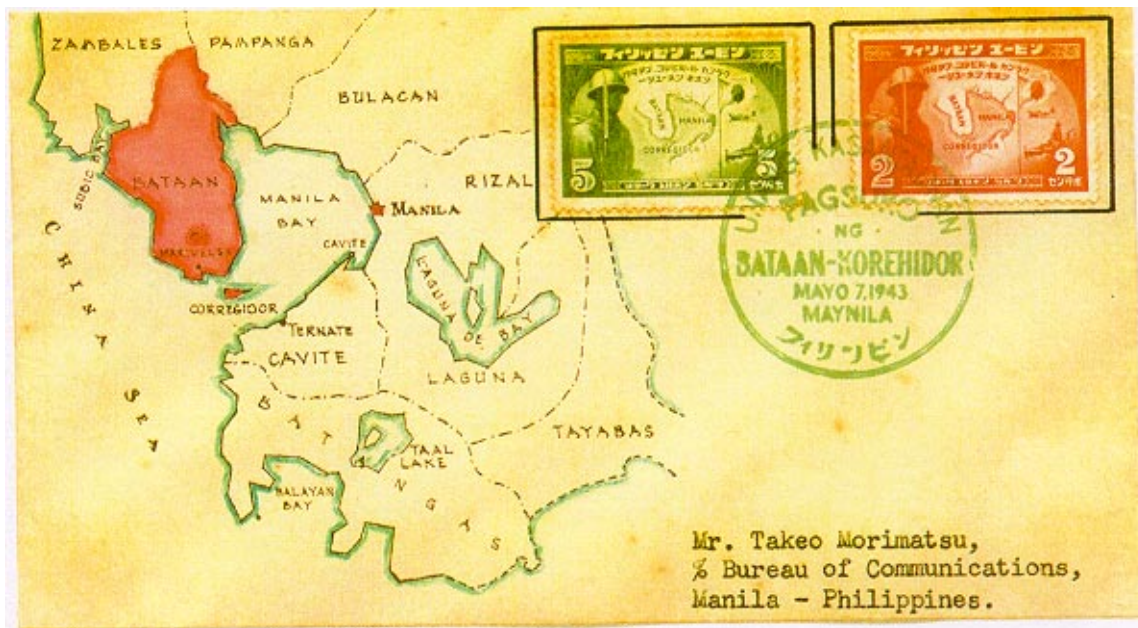


The final stand on beleaguered Corregidor, for which he was in an important measure personally responsible, commanded the admiration of the Nation's allies. It reflected the high morale of American arms in the face of overwhelming odds. Gen. Wainwright's courage and resolution were a vitally needed inspiration to the then sorely pressed freedom loving peoples of the world."

The fall of Bataan and Corregidor was commemorated philatelically by the Japanese in their issues of May 18, 1942 (Scott N8).



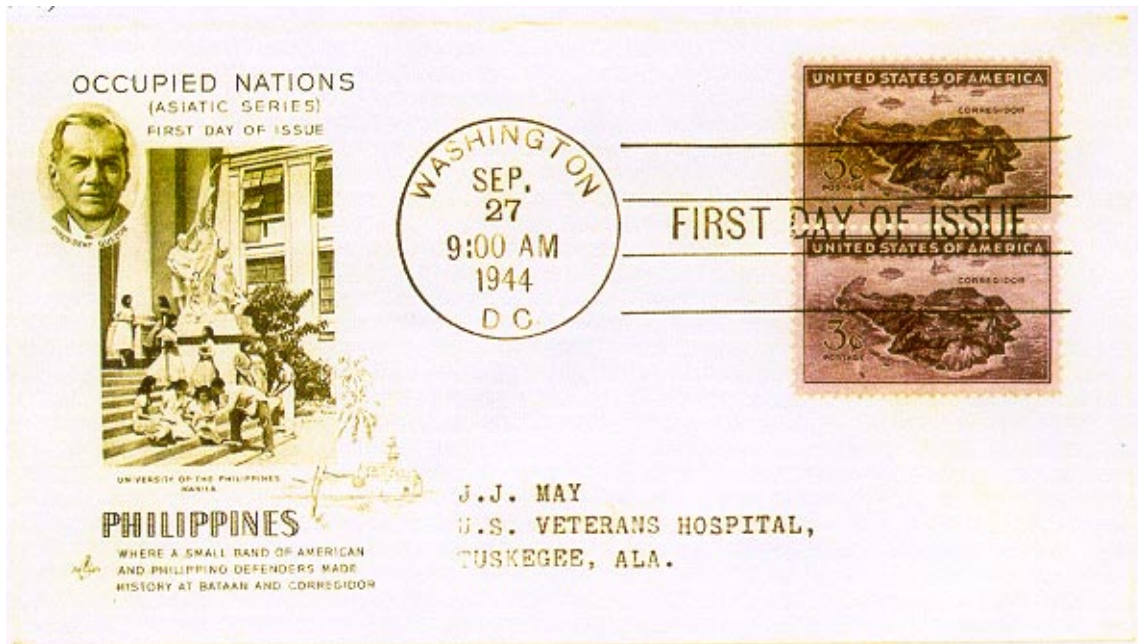
May 7, 1943 (Scott N26/27)



and May 7, 1944 (Scott C60/61)



The heroism of the defenders was commemorated by the United States issue of September 27, 1944 (Scott 925)

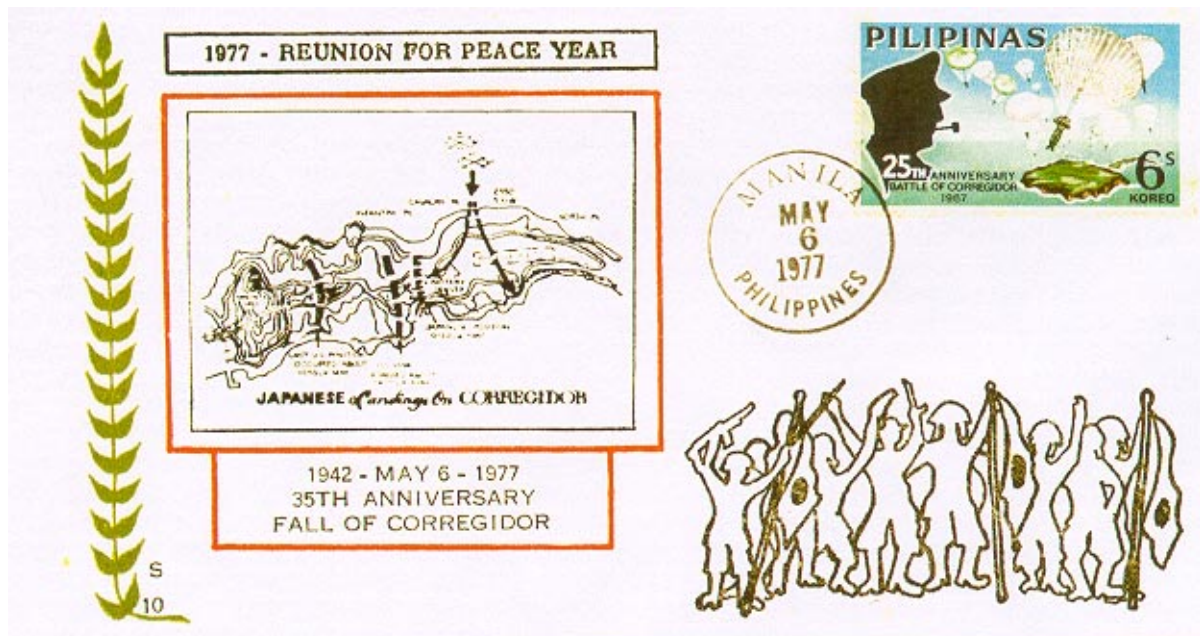


Various commemorative covers have been produced post war to commemorate this major event of Philippine history.

The 33rd Anniversary



The 35th Anniversary.



Written by Alan C. Walder

Acknowledgements:

This article only very briefly tells the story of the fall of Corregidor. The following publications and web pages have been consulted and are recommended to members requiring more detailed information.

1. The Wainwright Papers.
2. The Fall of the Philippines by Louis Morton.
3. <http://Corregidor.org>
4. Hyperwar website
5. <http://corregidor island.com>
6. MacArthur by Clay Blair Jr.
7. The Battling Bastards of Bataan website.

From the Collection of Don Peterson

POSTAL CARDS

1898 ISSUE

On January 1, 1898, the overseas postal rate to UPU countries, except to Spain and colonies, was 3 centavos

ONE OF ONLY TWO KNOWN 1898 POSTAL CARDS AT THE 3 CENTAVOS OVERSEAS RATE



1898 (date-lined March 6) Manila to Zürich, Switzerland with faint Manila cds. Carried by Spanish Naval steamer ISLA DE LUZON, via Barcelona, Spain.

From the Collection of Douglas K. Lehmann

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS STAMPS
February 21, 1938

Rodent plague		None	
Smallpox	1		11/13/37
Typhus fever (exanthematicus)		None	

(When there are no cases or deaths, entry to that effect must be made)

J.—Enumerate any other communicable diseases prevailing importantly in port Respiratory
in area served by the port None

I CERTIFY that this vessel has complied with requirements of the international sanitary conventions to which the United States and the country of this port have adhered, and of the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States, excepting as follows:

Given under my hand and seal this 21st day of FEBRUARY, 1938

(Signature) James C. Archus
(Title) P. A. Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S.
Quarantine Officer, Port of Cebu, Philippines.


Medical Officer

The original and duplicate copy to the vessel and retain triplicate copy on file. Upon arrival master of the vessel will deliver the duplicate copy to the quarantine officer and the original

(ORIGINAL)

FEE: 1 peso for signature of medical officer.

CANCEL: Stamp tied by embossed seal that reads:
"US PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE -1798-"



NEW STAMP ISSUES

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



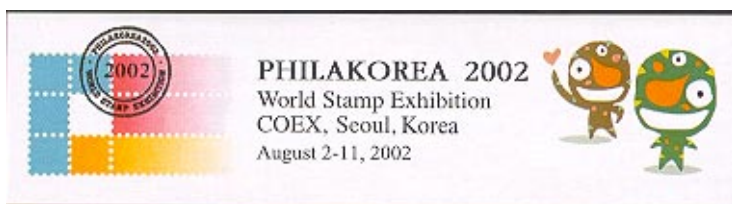
June 12, 2002 Presidents (new series) Stamps: 10 x P5



June 19, 2002
Cavite High School Centennial
Stamp: P5



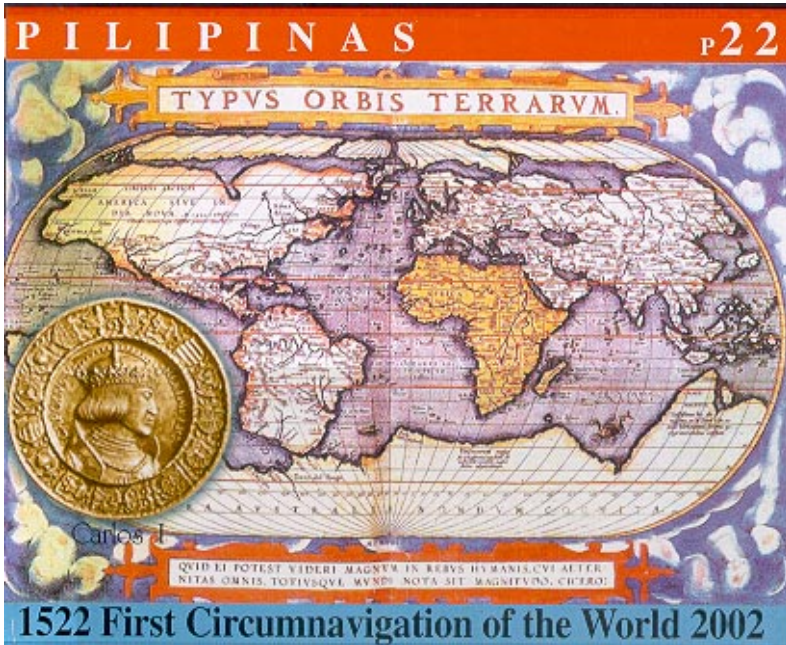
June 24, 2002
Coastal Resources Conservation
Stamps: 4 x P5 stamps and Souvenir Sheet P20



August 2, 2002
PHILKOREA Souvenir Sheets P22
Perforated and Imperforated
Note: To obtain 1 Imperforated sheet you had to buy 3 Perforated ones!



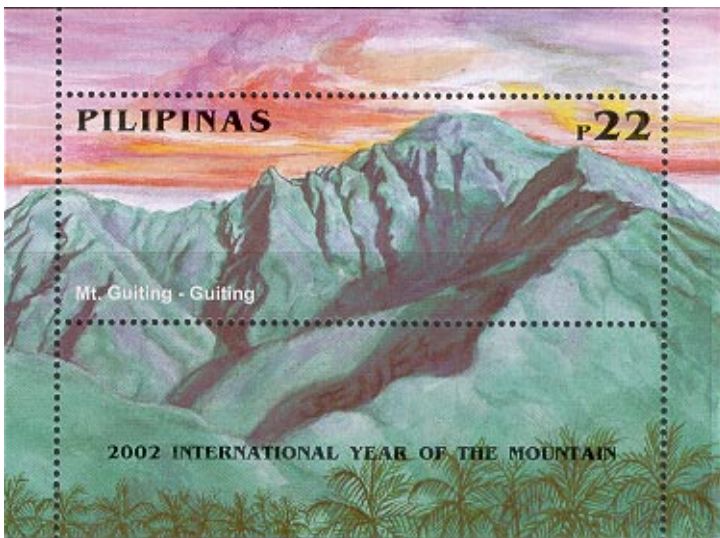
July 4, 2002
Iglesia Filipina Independiente
Stamp: P5



September 6, 2002
 Quadricentennial Anniv. of the First
 Circumnavigation of the World
 Stamps: 4 x P5 plus
 Souvenir Sheet P22



August 15, 2002
 Surcharged Narra tree
 Definitive
 Stamp: P3 on 60s



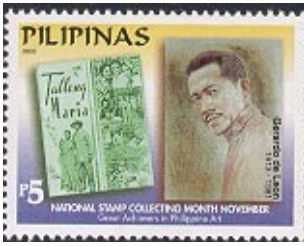
October 24, 2002 UN - Year of the Mountains
 Souvenir Sheet P22



August 22, 2002
 ASEAN - Telecommunication
 Ministers' Meeting
 Stamp: P5



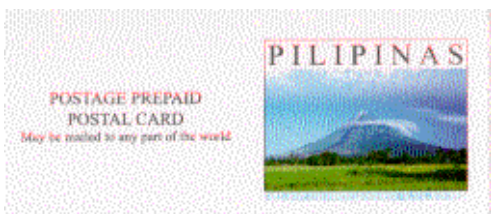
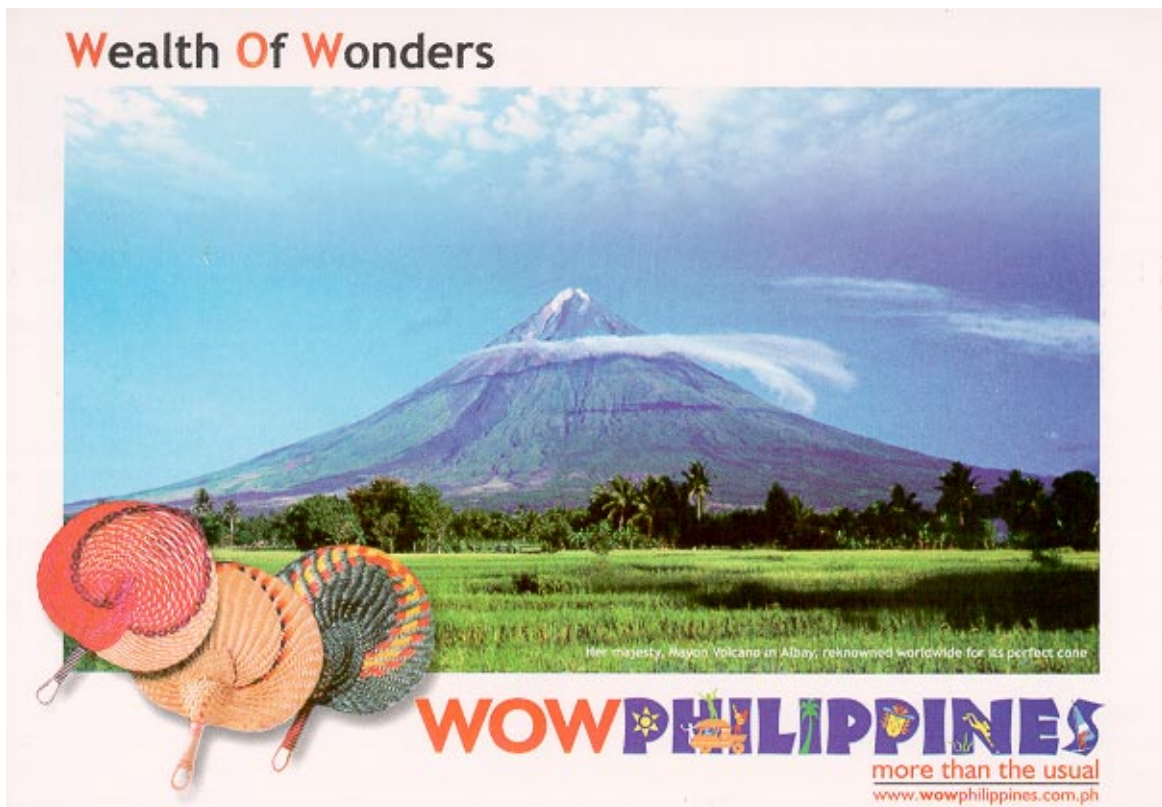
November 5, 2002
 PASKO (Christmas) 2002
 Stamps: P5; P17; P21
 and P22



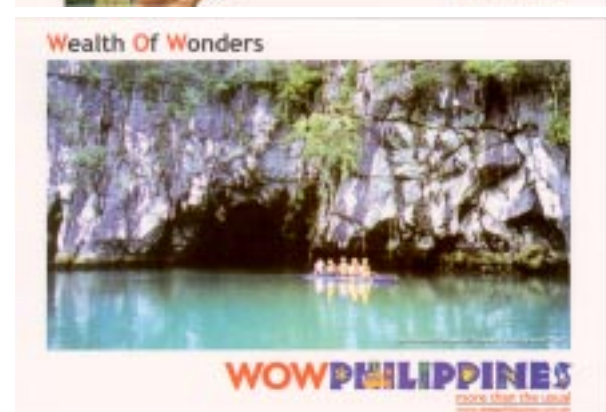
November 4, 2002
National Stamp Collecting Month
Stamps: P5; P17; P21; P22
Souvenir Sheet: P22



November 15, 2002
Marikina, the shoe capital of the Philippines
Stamp: P5



November 22, 2002
WOW Philippines, 8 prepaid Postal Cards
The imprinted stamp has no indicated value
Sold for P20 each



Postal Cards reduced 50% in size on this page



December 1, 2002
 2003 Year of the Goat
 Stamps: P5; P17
 Souvenir Sheets:
 Perforated and Imperforated P22



November 23, 2002
 UN-4th World Meeting of the Family
 Stamps: P5; P11



December 5, 2002
 Lyceum of the Philippines, 50th Ann.
 Stamp: P5



December 18, 2002
 Native Orchids
 Stamps: 4 x P5
 Souvenir Sheet P22



2003 Issues:

La Union Nationa High School Centennial stamp(not displayed) was first sold on Feb. 28 when it was delivered from the printer. The First Day Covers are dated Jan. 22, and the launching of the stamps took place in La Union on Mar. 5 as scheduled. The reason for the backdating is, that former Postmaster General, Nicasio Rodriguez was replaced on Jan. 24 and he was to be the guest of honor at the launching, since he is an alumnus of that school.

The new PMG's name is Villanueva. (Information from Dr. Ngo Tiong Tak)



January 23, 2003
St. Luke's Medical Center
100 years
Stamp: P5
Pre-paid Postalcard
sold for P20



January 28, 2003
Far Eastern University
75th Anniversary
Stamp: P5



January 31, 2003
Meralco 100 years
Stamp: P5



February 13, 2003
Valentine's Day
Stamps: P5; P17; P21;
P22
Note: The FDC cancel
reads Feb. 11, 2003



February 28, 2003
SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics) Partners in Language Development
3 different Souvenir Sheets



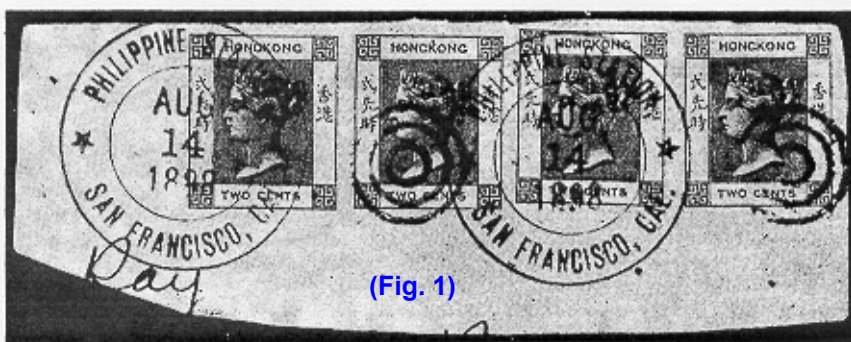
February 20, 2003
Construction of Kennon
Road Centennial
Stamp: P5

From the Collection of Keith Nickol

Official Business Cover with 2c US stamp and August 6, 1898 PHILIPPINE STATION - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. postmark and 3 line circular killer.

Comment of Dr. Geoffrey Lewis to this:

This was a special time in Manila, as the Americans had just taken Manila on August 13, 1898. The American, Vaille, established the Post Office on August 14. "Goodale" illustrates a cover with the Philippine Station postmarked AUG 14, 1898. On August 16, mail was dispatched to USA and Hong Kong. On August 19, stamps (i.e. USA stamps) were received at Manila from Cavite and could be sold. On 20 August, a lot of European mail, the first since the arrival of the Americans, was received via Hong Kong.



I found a very similar item illustrated in Webb's classic book on Hong Kong. It is a piece with two HK 4 cent stamps, cancelled with the same PHILIPPINE STATION postmark also dated AUG 14, 1898. It is not easy to think of an explanation for the use of this postmark on these Hong Kong stamps at that date. Could it be a letter from Hong Kong to Manila, where the HK stamps were not cancelled? No! The first mail from Hong Kong was received on August 20, 1898.

Before then, there had been a blockade, I think since before May 1898.

Up to August 13, the Spanish had controlled the Manila Post Office, so they would have processed any uncanceled mail from Hong Kong. Could it be a letter posted in Manila on August 14? The Manila Post Office was open for business, so it is possible. What stamps could be used? USA stamps were not available until 19 August.

Goodale quotes Vaille: "The safe and supplies from Cavite were not brought to Manila until Friday August 19, when the money order, registry and stamp business was at once opened up. The loss of 3½ business days' sales just at that time involved a serious loss in the revenues of the office, and I was compelled to recognise during that period any kind of stamps, since the United States had none on sale."

I suspect somebody in Manila knew on August 14 that the Post Office would accept stamps from any source. The person(s) had some HK stamps and put them on these two letters and posted them. It is a pity that we do not know any cover, but just these two pieces. Both have the same value, namely 8 cents.

If anybody has some info on this, please write to the editor.

From the Collection of Hans-Werner Becker

United States of America - Commonwealth of the Philippines

November 15, 1936
FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
All three stamps depict President Manuel L. Quezon
Printed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington D.C.
Unwatermarked, Perf. 11



First Day Cover with set of stamps, Manila, November 15, 1936 postmark, Universal machine cancel with slogan "MANILA TRADE CENTER OF THE PACIFIC" and special event cachet in blue.

United States of America - Commonwealth of the Philippines

February 3, 1937

COMMEMORATING THE 33rd EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

All stamps depicting the Map of the Philippines. Printed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington D.C. Unwatermarked, Perf. 11

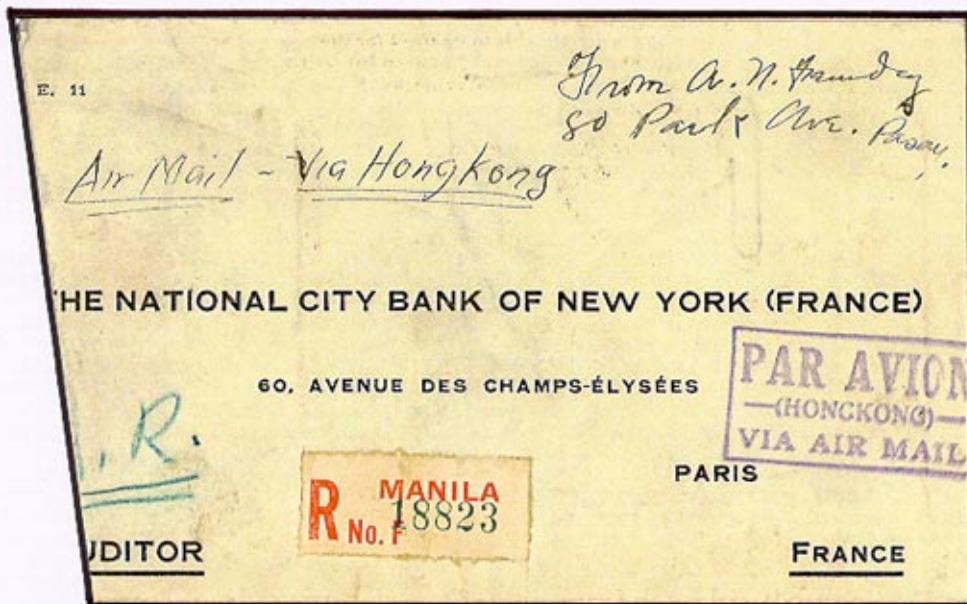


Cover with 2 x 36c stamps, Manila postmark from 1938 and two rubber cachets "AIRMAIL VIA SINGAPORE" in blue and violet.

United States of America - Commonwealth of the Philippines



Cover with 12c, 20c and 36c stamps 33rd Eucharistic Congress and 20c Juan de la Cruz Registered Foreign Mail Section Dec 20, 1938 Manila Post Office rectangular postmarks in purple, wave marks in black, Hong Kong Dec 26, 1938 receiving mark and Paris Distribution 4 -1 39 arrival postmark at back.



Photocopy of front with Manila Registration tag No. 18823 and purple rectangular PAR AVION -(HONGKONG)- VIA AIR MAIL cachet.

United States of America - Commonwealth of the Philippines

February 17, 1939

ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE THE FIRST AIR MAIL EXHIBITION HELD FEB. 17-19, 1939

Stamps surcharged in black or red, by the Philippine Bureau of Printing, Manila on stamps from previous regular issues.



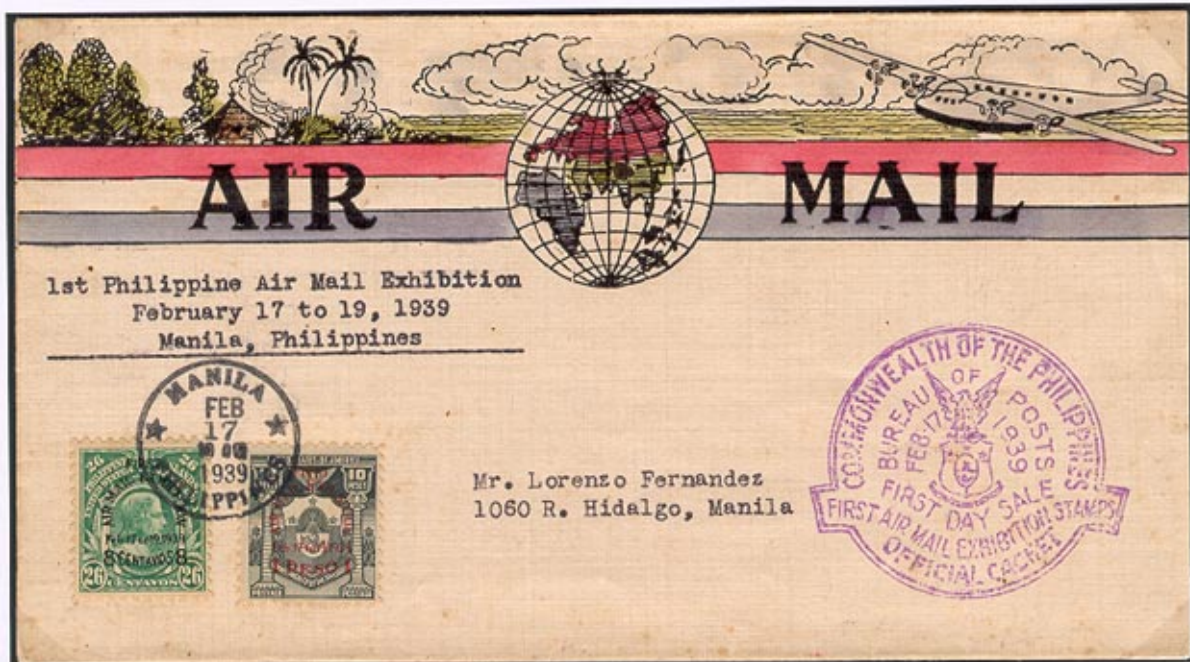
8c on 26c,
overprint in black
1st issue 1917



overprint



1P on 10P,
overprint in red
1st issue 1937



Special Air Mail Cover with set of overprinted stamps, Manila, February 17, 1939 Postmark and special designed First Day of Sale Cachet in blue.

United States of America - Commonwealth of the Philippines

July 5, 1939

FIRST FOREIGN TRADE WEEK ISSUE

Stamps of 1917 - 1937 Surcharged and overprinted in various colours by the Philippine Bureau of Printing, Manila. Unwatermarked, Perf. 11



2c on 4c,
overprint in red
1st issue 1935



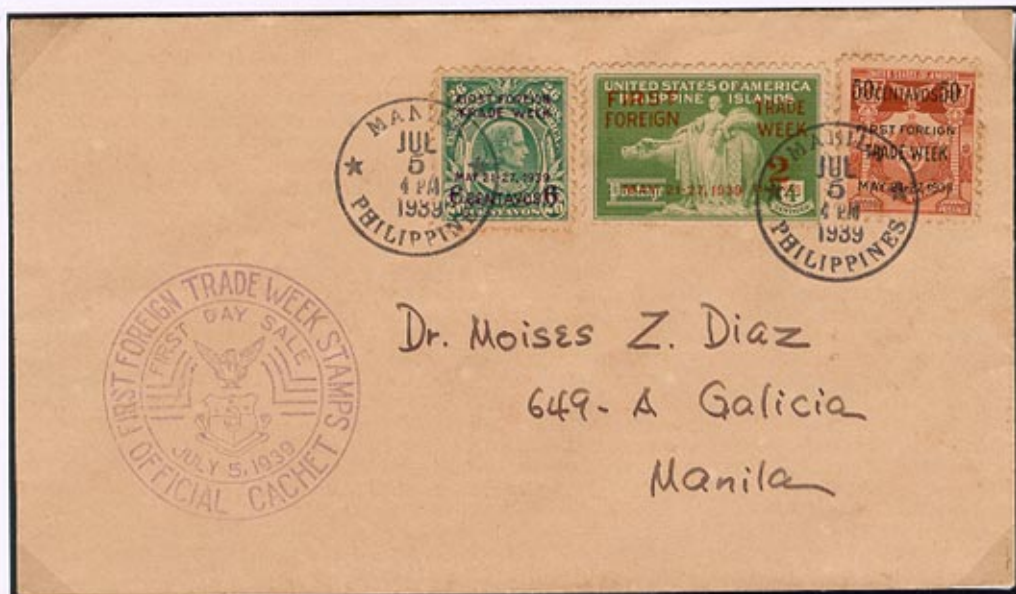
6c on 26c
overprint in violet
1st issue 1917



50c on 20P
overprint in black
1st issue 1937



6c on 26c
overprint in violet
1st issue 1917



First Day Cover with set of stamps, Manila, July 5, 1939 postmarks and event cachet in blue

United States of America - Commonwealth of the Philippines

November 15, 1939

TO COMMEMORATE THE 4th ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
All stamps depict a Triumphal Arch. Printed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington D.C. Unwatermarked, Perf. 11



Cover with 2c Triumphal arch, 6c and 12c Malacanang Palast stamps, Manila, November 15, 1939 postmarks, two oval killers with Nr. 1 in black, ship cachet "MS Boschfontein" in blue and San Pedro, California, December 5, 1939 Paquebot arrival cancel.

From the Collection of Ken Heslewood

Manila to London, July 22nd. 1895.
Via Singapore and Marseilles, Per First Mail. Held by
Forwarding Agents, until an available Ship.

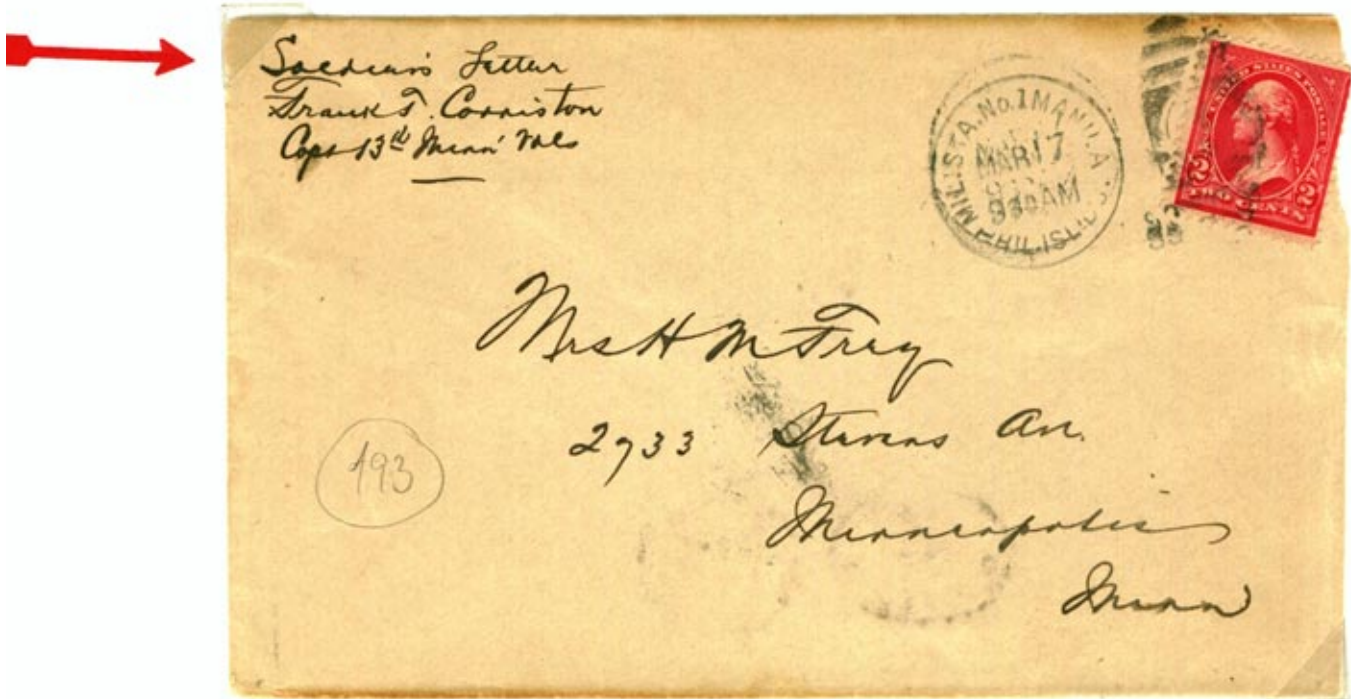


Backstamped Cachet, Ker & Co. Manila. Receiving date Stamp,
London, A. J. Aug. 25th. 1895, Thirty-four days in transit.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.

U.S.A. occupied the Philippines on May 1st 1898, after the defeat of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. Postal facilities were established May 24th 1898. All Offices were deemed branches of the post office at San Francisco. The Philippine Postal Service was separated from San Francisco on May 1st 1899.



U.S. type 274 from Military Station, No 1 Manila. March 17th 1899. Soldiers Letter. To Minneapolis, U.S.A. Two receiving Marks, Minneapolis, 8p.m. April 21st 1899, and 8a.m. April 22nd 1899. Plus oval cachet Received 2.

Picture Post card from Olangapo.Zambales.P.I.
to Washøngton.D.C. April 30th.1906.Two C.DS.
Washington.Rec'd.2p.m.June 3rd.1906.Washington,
D.C.Station G.Straight line.Machine Cancel.
5.p.m. June 3rd.1906.



Puerta Parian, Manila. (Wall & Moat around old Manila.)
Lieut. S.W.B. U.S.M.C.