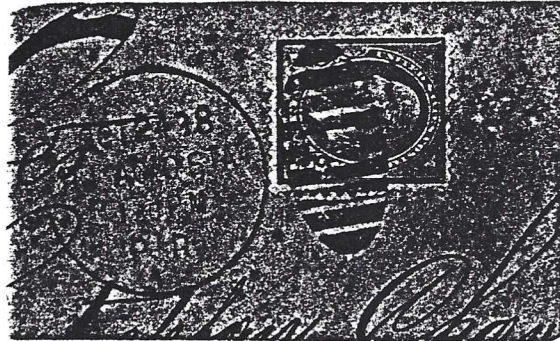
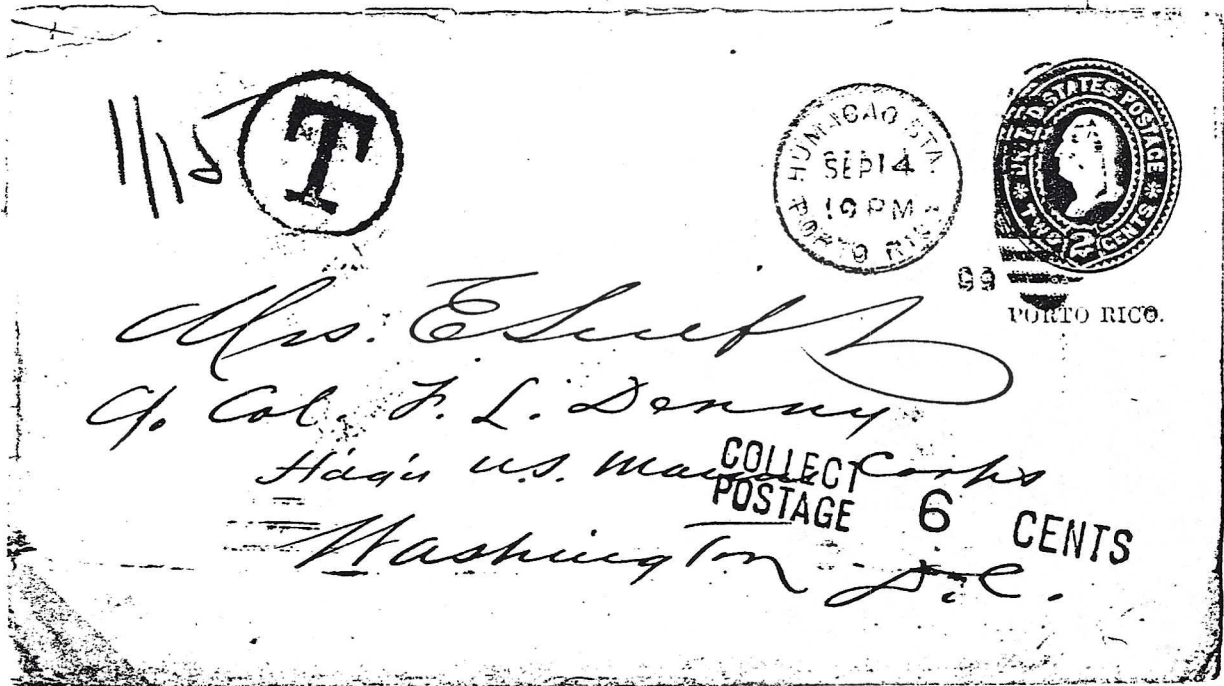


PUERTO RICO

Humacao Station
24 October 1898
26 November 1898
14 September 1899



Humacao Sta., Porto Rico.
NOV 25 1898



Opened at Humacao on 1 October 1898. Above are shown an early provisional cancel (only recorded example), the steel duplex and an unusual 2-line marking used for the receipt of Registered mail.

PUERTO RICO

Lares Station
19 January 1901

Rio Piedras Station
4 December 1900
19 November 1901

Don Don



PUERTO RICO.

*Manoerrate Ramirez
Leanaide Rosend*

Colocacion y Negocios de Salas de Saca.
APARTADO del Correo.

SAN JUAN, PTO. RICO. (Rio-piedras)



A. B. Frantz

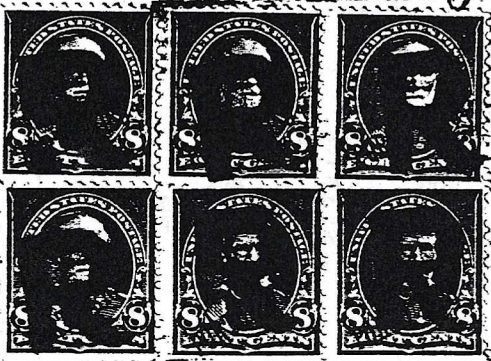
140 Muestras sin valor
735

REGISTERED
19 NOV 1901

Bio Piedras
PORTO RICO.

anon (Pa)
a.

Mr Herachio Ortega
Temporarily 133 Pacific St



Brooklyn
New York

77224

A military postal station was opened at Lares on 1 October 1898. The station at Rio Piedras did not open until 1 January 1899. The four-line registration marking from the latter is not previously recorded.

PUERTO RICO

Vicques Station
15 August 1900

San German Station
20 July 1900
5 December 1900



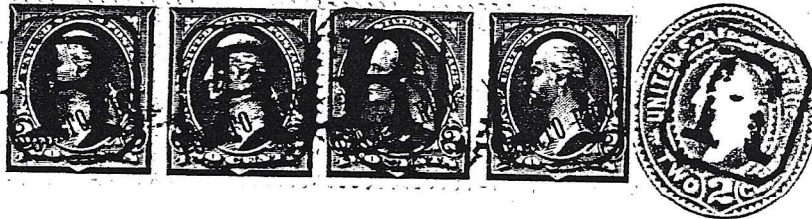
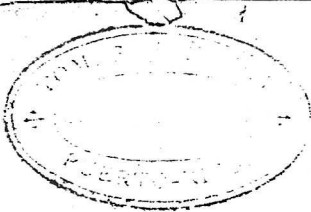
Vies Fritz Rendt y Cia

After days return to



for Don

A. M. Seixas



PUERTO RICO.

for Don
119
99

20241
A. M. Seixas
80 Wall Street
New York

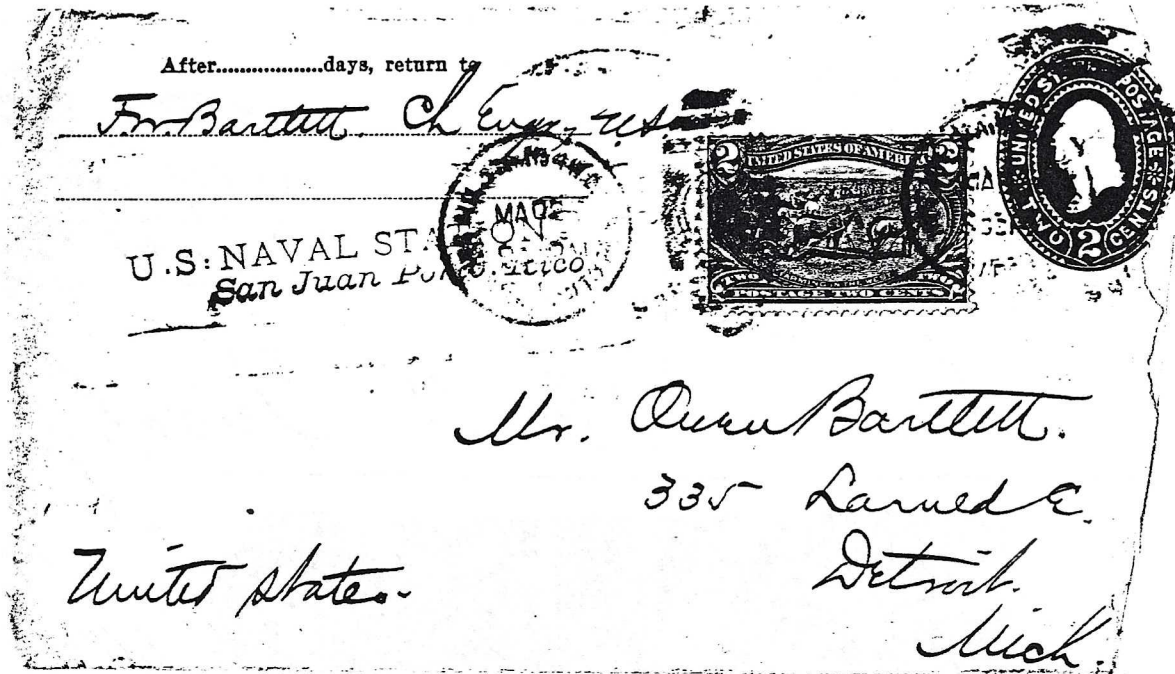
REGISTERED
DEC 5 1900
San German
PORTO RICO.

eb.
New York

The final two military stations in Puerto Rico were opened at San German and Vicques on 1 January 1899. Note that the postmark of the latter is erroneous as the name of the town should be "Vieques." Examples of mail from these small offices are scarce, and the "Registered" marking from San German has not been previously recorded.

PUERTO RICO
U. S. Naval Station

Mil. Sta. No.4 San Juan
29 March 1899




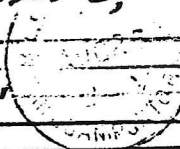

Two-line rubber stamp "U.S. Naval Station/San Juan, Porto Rico," not previously recorded. From a chief engineer, U.S.N. to a family member in Detroit, where it arrived on 4 April.

PUERTO RICO
Naval Mail

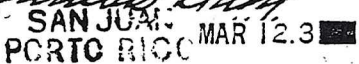

Mil. Sta. No.4 San Juan
25 August 1899

Culebra
10 March 1900

From U.S.S. Panther
San Juan
D. E. Simmick
Lieut. U.S.N.
Aug-27
FORWARDED
Mrs D. Eugene Simmick
Wayside Cottage, 1015 North Front St.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
R. J. Penn.
United States

U.S.S. Monongahela Culebra
D. E. Simmick
SAN JUAN, P.R. MAR 12 3 1900
Mrs D. Eugene Simmick
1015 North Front St.,
Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania.

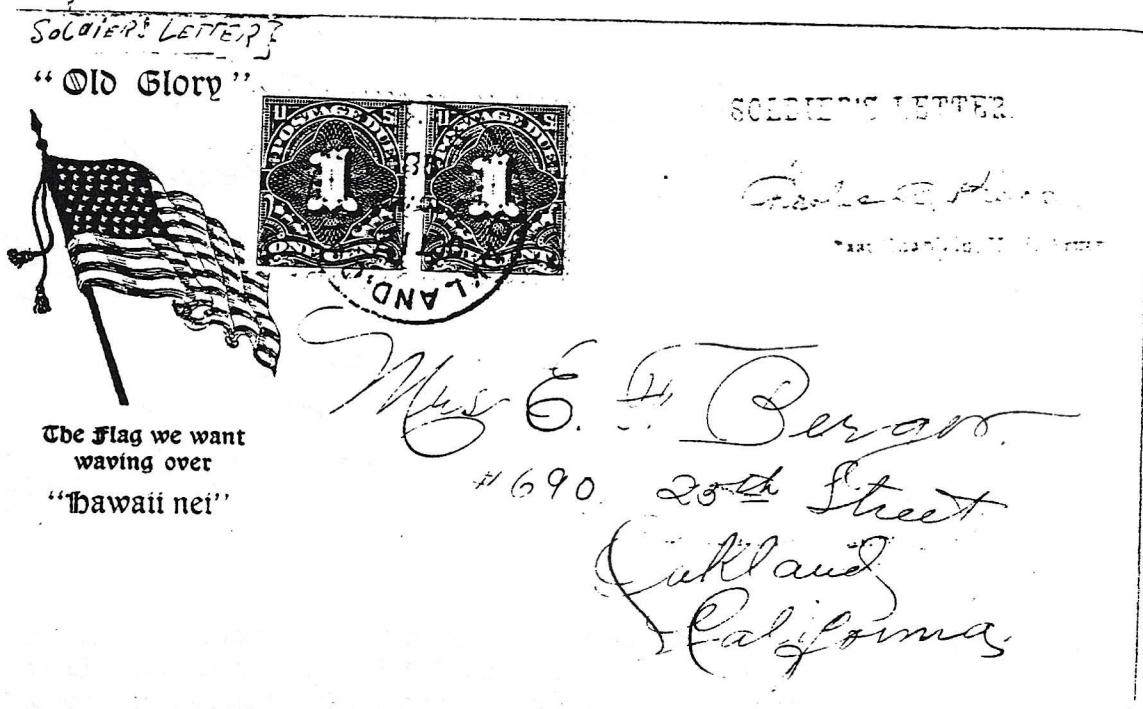
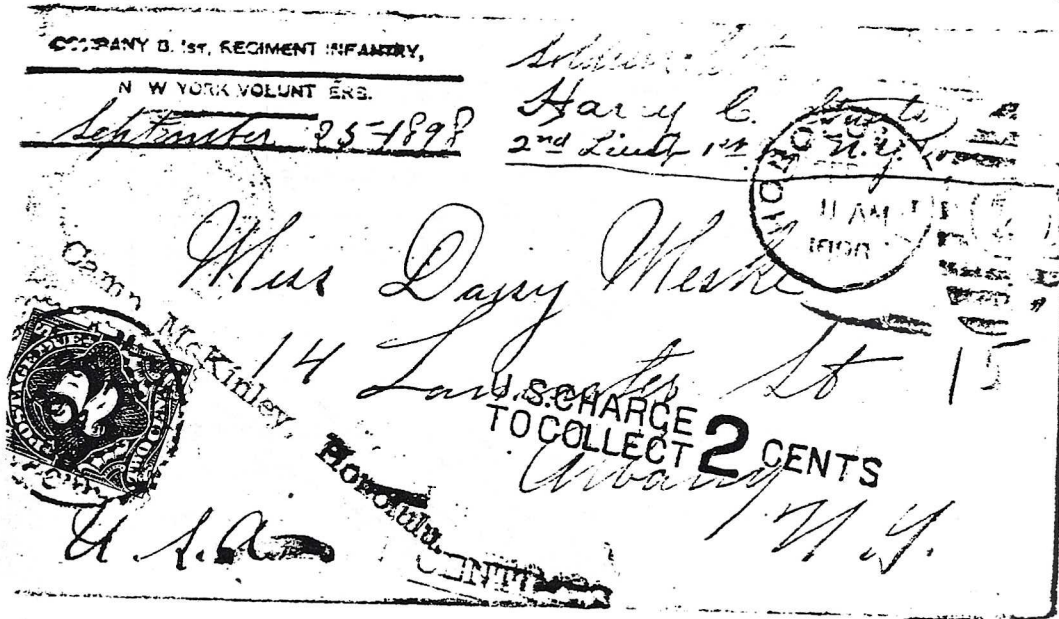
Naval mail from Puerto Rico is much more elusive than from Cuba or the Philippines, as fewer ships were stationed there and for shorter time periods. Upper cover mailed from U.S.S. Panther at San Juan. Lower cover sent from U.S.S. Monongahela has unusual manuscript marking with town and date; San Juan machine postmark applied two days later.

HAWAII

Although the Hawaiian Islands were not directly involved in the Spanish-American War, Honolulu served as a transit point for the troops being shipped across the Pacific. Even though Hawaii was annexed by the United States on 12 August 1898, postage stamps of the former Republic of Hawaii remained valid for postage and UPU rates applied on civilian and business mail from the islands to the U.S. mainland until June 1900.

Troops in Transit

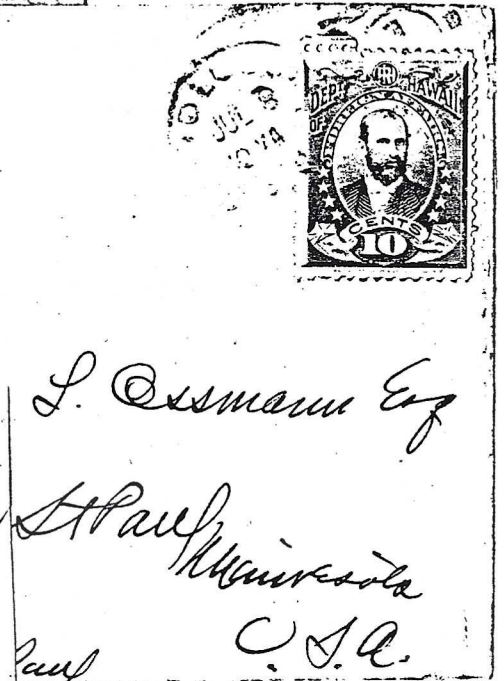
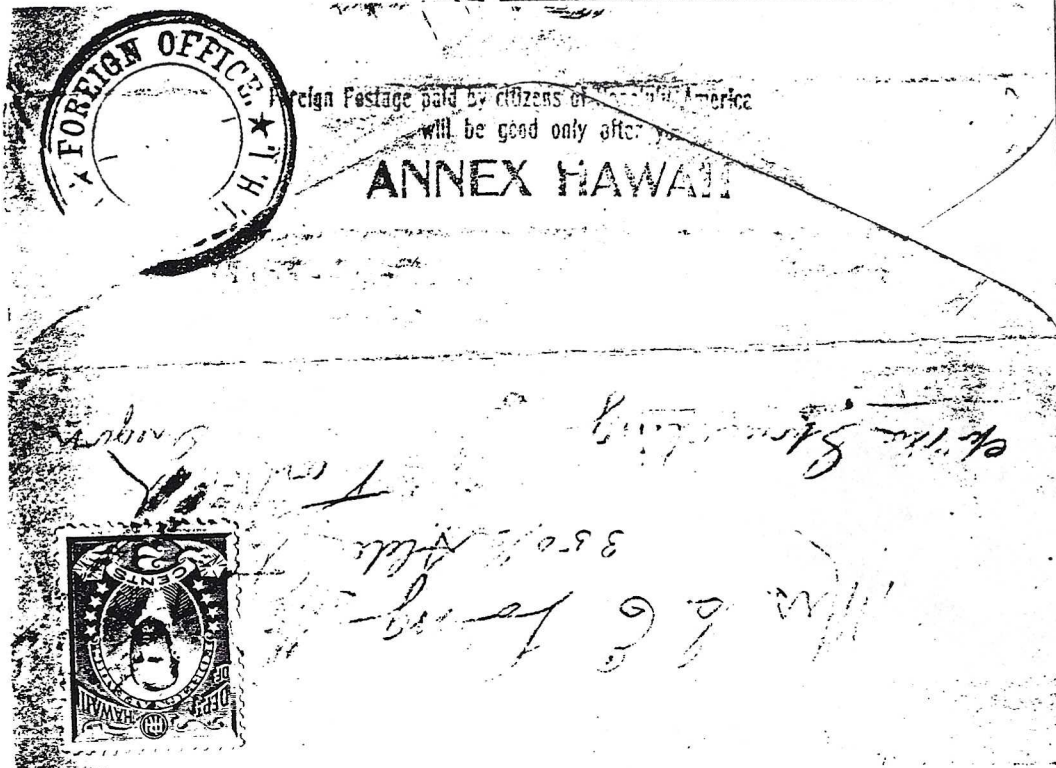
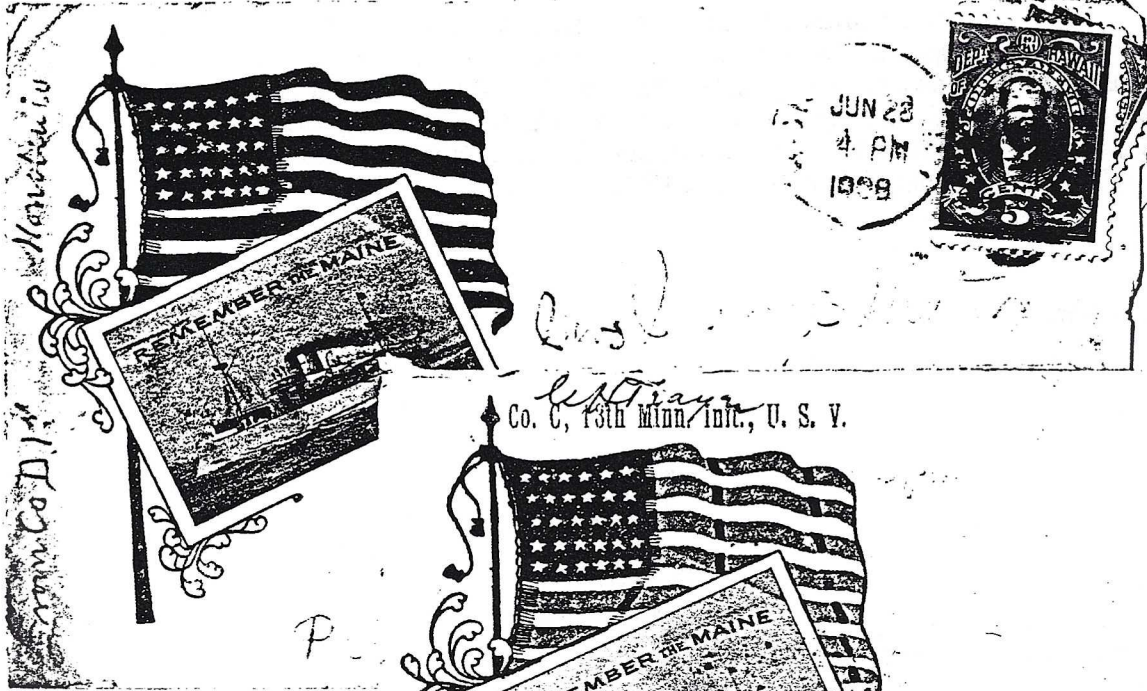
Honolulu
25 September 1898
- October 1898



Soldiers' mail was allowed to be sent without prepayment of postage, with the money to cover the U.S. domestic rate being collected from the recipient on delivery.

HAWAII
Oahu

Honolulu
28 June 1898
8 July 1898
2 November 1898



The government of Hawaii provided official stamps gratis so that mail from the troops not be delayed. Examples shown of single and double-weight covers, the latter very unusual. Lower item is printed matter rate on an envelope used to wrap a newspaper. Unrecorded pro-annexation slogan reads "Foreign Postage paid by citizens of Honolulu. American/stamps will be good only after you/ANNEX HAWAII" in same ink as "Foreign Office."

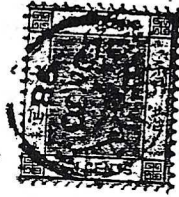
PHILIPPINES

After the United States declared war on Spain on 21 April 1898, an expeditionary force was assembled preparatory to the occupation of the Philippines. The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Battle of Manila Bay on 1 May by the Americans under Commodore Dewey sealed the fate of the defenders, and an armistice was signed on 12 August. However, some of the Filipinos wanted independence, not merely the substitution of American rule for Spanish, and an insurrection led by Emilio Aguinaldo required the presence of a substantial American military force until it was finally put down on 16 April 1902.

Transport Post Office Forerunners

Hong Kong
26 July 1898
30 July 1898

*W. P. Davenport
1st Regt Colo. Vol
Camp Dewey.*

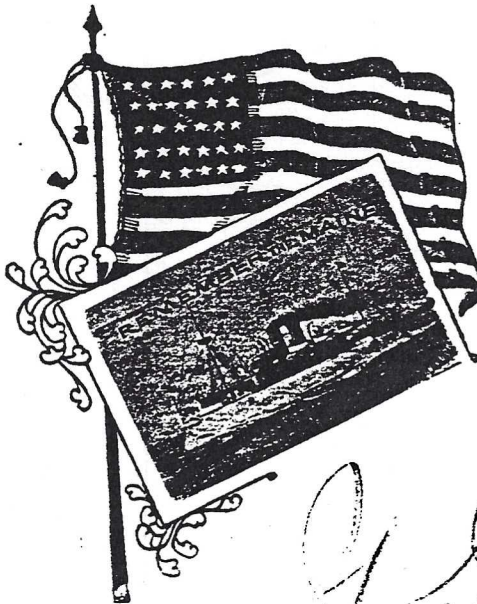


Mrs W. P. Davenport,

*Pueblo
Colorado.*

#111 E. 10th St.

U. S. A.



address



Mrs Mary Knott

Goosary

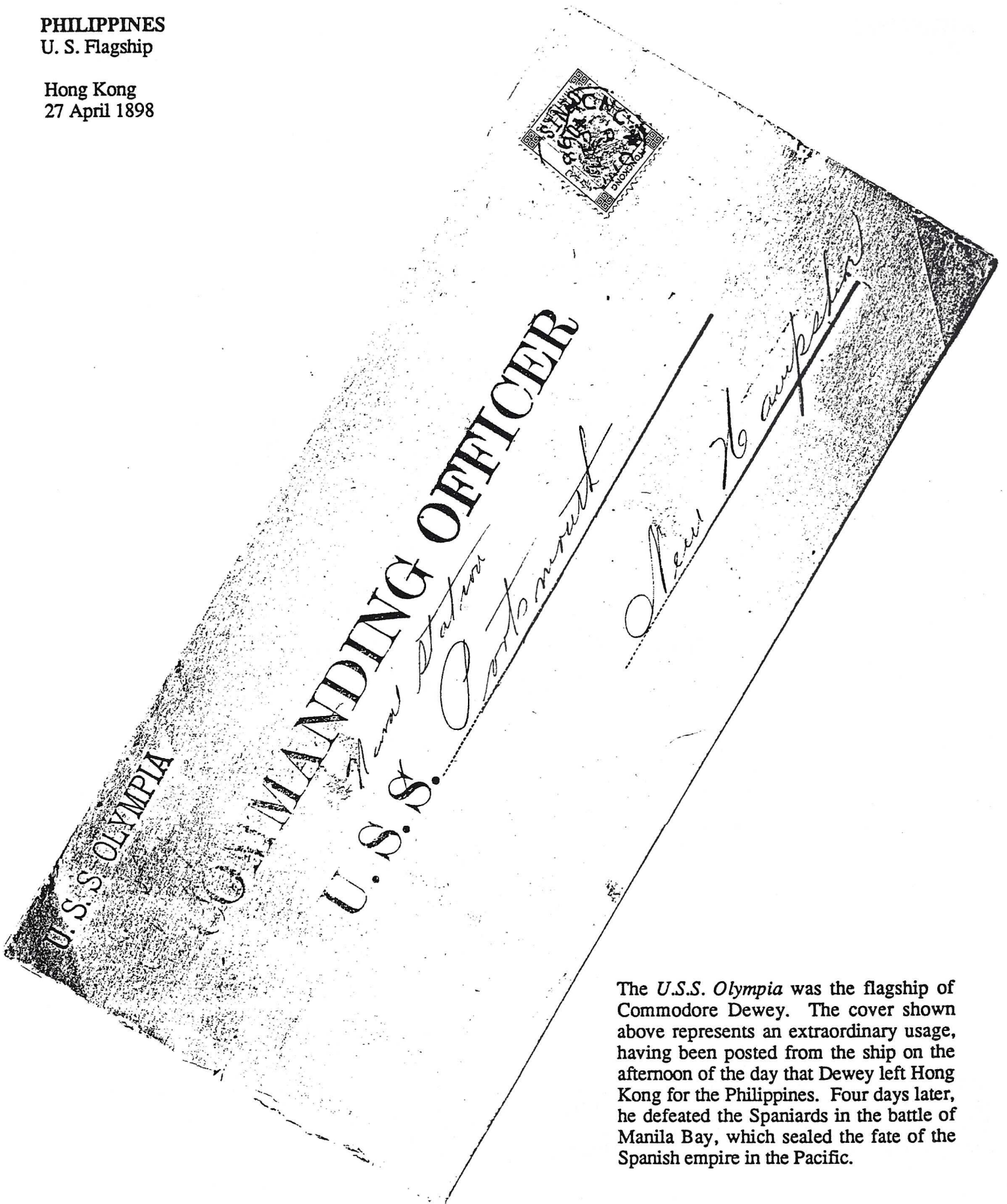
U. S. A.

Colo.

A fleet of four troopships sailed from San Francisco on 15 June and arrived in Cavite Bay on 16 July 1898. The postal agent and two clerks remained on board the steamer *China*, where they operated a "transport post office," gathering outgoing mail for despatch to the U.S. One such mail shipment went out via Hong Kong.

PHILIPPINES
U. S. Flagship

Hong Kong
27 April 1898

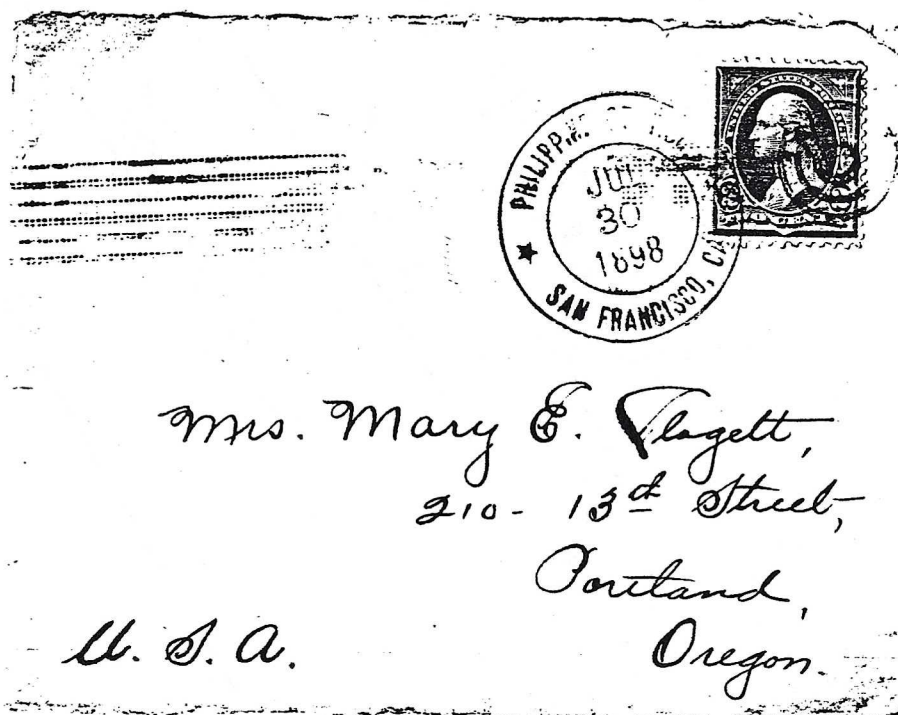


The *U.S.S. Olympia* was the flagship of Commodore Dewey. The cover shown above represents an extraordinary usage, having been posted from the ship on the afternoon of the day that Dewey left Hong Kong for the Philippines. Four days later, he defeated the Spaniards in the battle of Manila Bay, which sealed the fate of the Spanish empire in the Pacific.

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

Philippine Station
30 July 1898

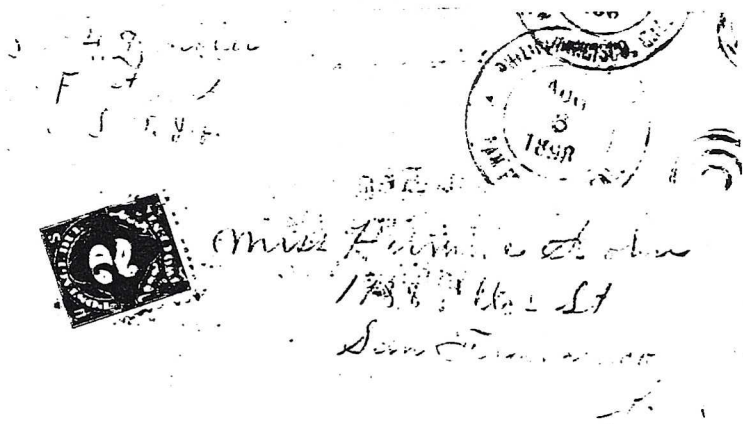
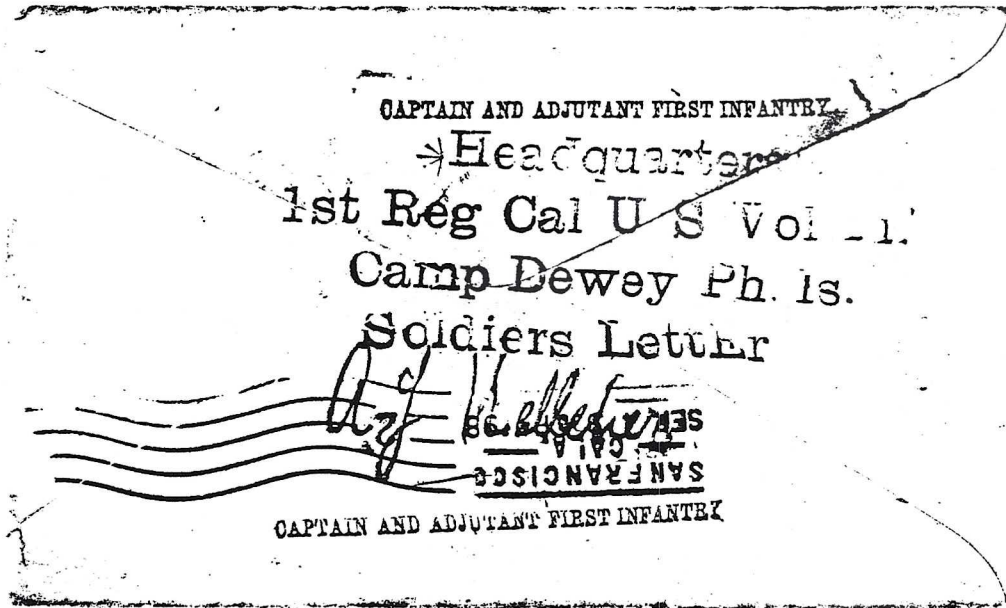
Opening Day of Cavite Post Office



Eventually, the postal agent and the clerks, with their safe and other equipment, were unloaded and set up for business on 30 July 1898 at Cavite, about 10 miles southwest of Manila. This first U.S. post office in the Philippines was designated as the Philippine Station branch of San Francisco. Only four examples of this postmark are recorded on the opening date. The latest recorded date is 18 January 1899.

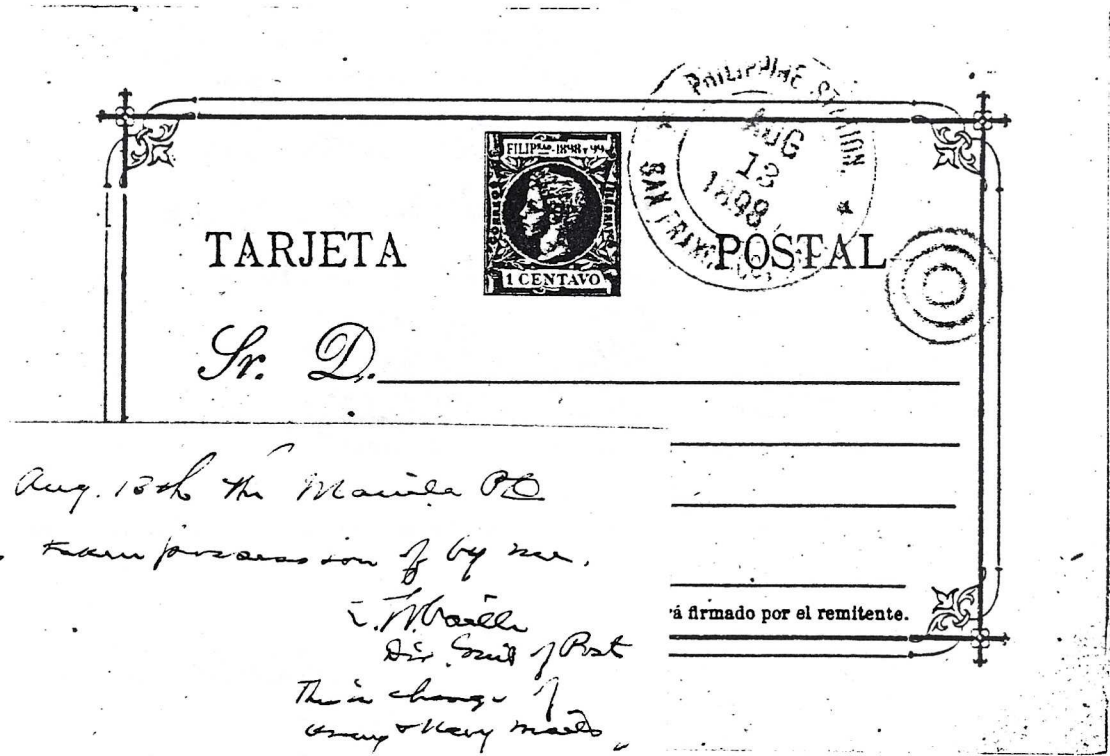
PHILIPPINES
Luzon

Philippine Station
6 August 1898



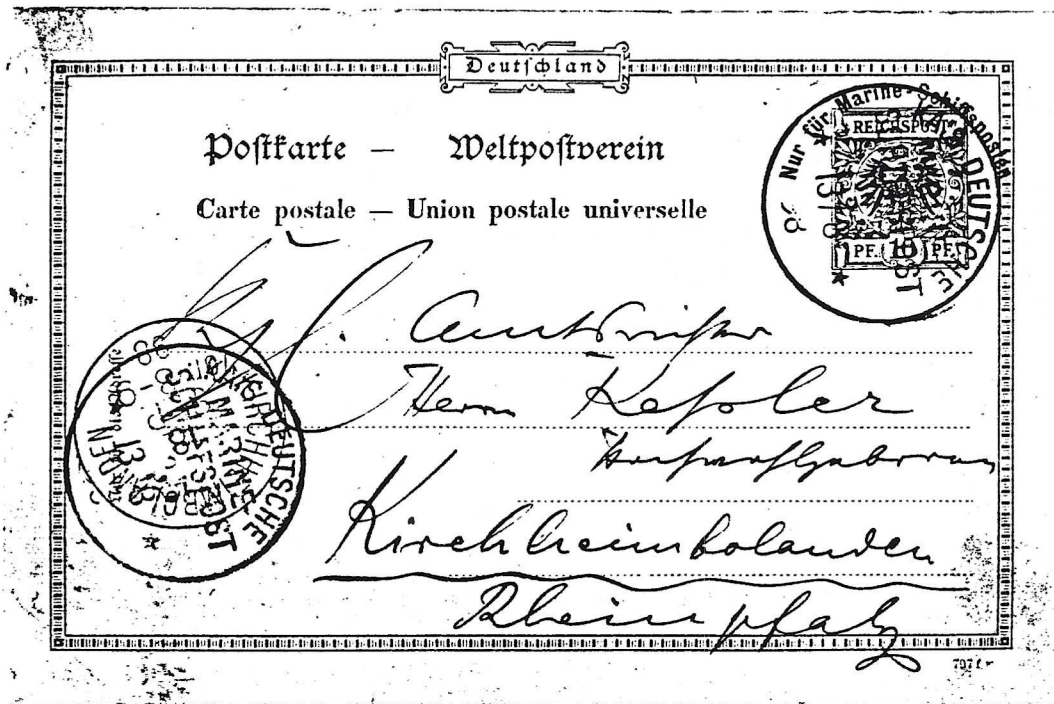
A few days after the post office was opened at Cavite, a sub-station was opened at Camp Dewey nearby, the primary encampment for the U.S. forces (Goodale). No special marking was used on the Camp Dewey mail, which was delivered to Cavite for cancellation. However, the location was provided in a soldier's letter endorsement applied by the 1st Regiment of California Volunteers.

Souvenir of Agent Vaile's first visit to the Manila post office



F. W. Vaile, postal agent for the Philippine Island Military Postal Service, embarked on a transport at Cavite on 13 August to witness the taking of Manila and arrange for the transfer of the postal activity to U.S. control. He reported, "...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."

Vaile also prepared souvenirs of his visit, cancelling Spanish Philippines postal cards with the "Philippine Station" postmark and endorsing them on the back to confirm his visit on the 13th.



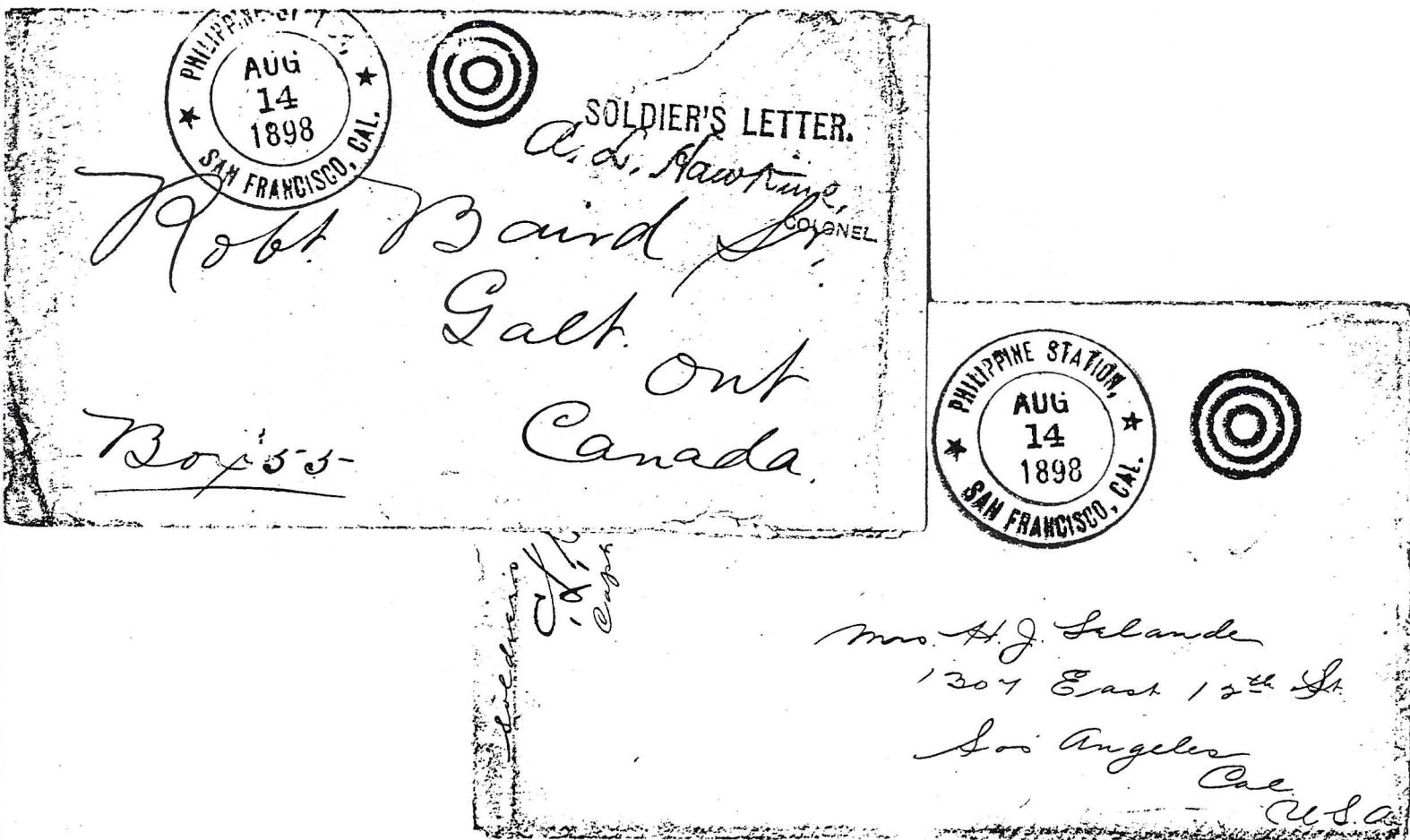
During the Spanish-American War, Germany sent warships into Philippine waters, ostensibly to protect German nationals. However, the American authorities were suspicious that the Kaiser had designs on any available parts of the disintegrating Spanish Empire. As a result, it was made clear that any intervention would not be tolerated.

The above card was sent by a sailor aboard the light cruiser *S.M.S. Prinzess Wilhelm* in Manila Harbor on the day that the city fell to the Americans. The message on the back reads in part, "Today at 9:30 the Americans attacked Manila from land and sea at the same time. One hour later the American flag flew over the powder magazine...More than 200 Germans have been taken on board already on Tuesday..."

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

Philippine Station
14 August 1898

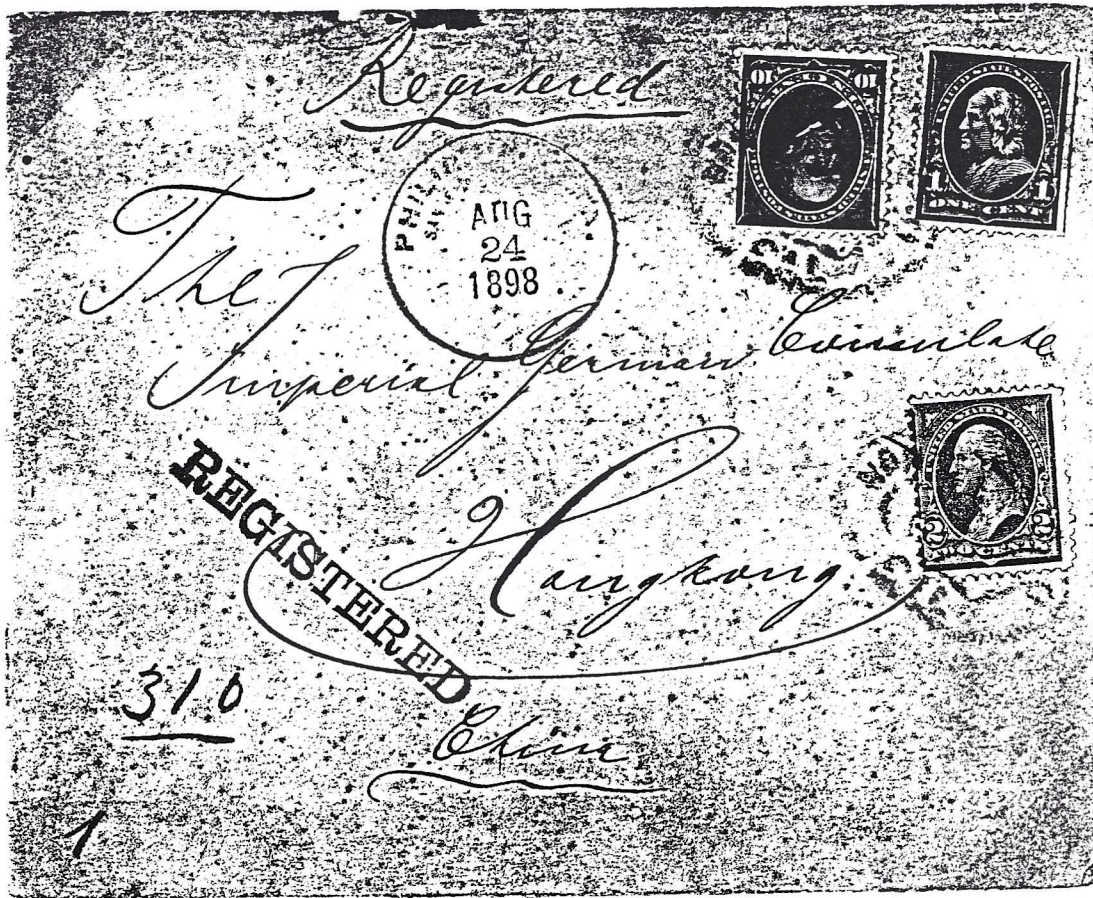
Opening Day of Manila Post Office



On the following day, 14 August, the Manila post office officially opened for business under American authority. Only five covers are recorded as being used on the first day. Four of the examples are on letters sent to the United States and one (shown above) to Canada.

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

Philippine Station
24 August 1898



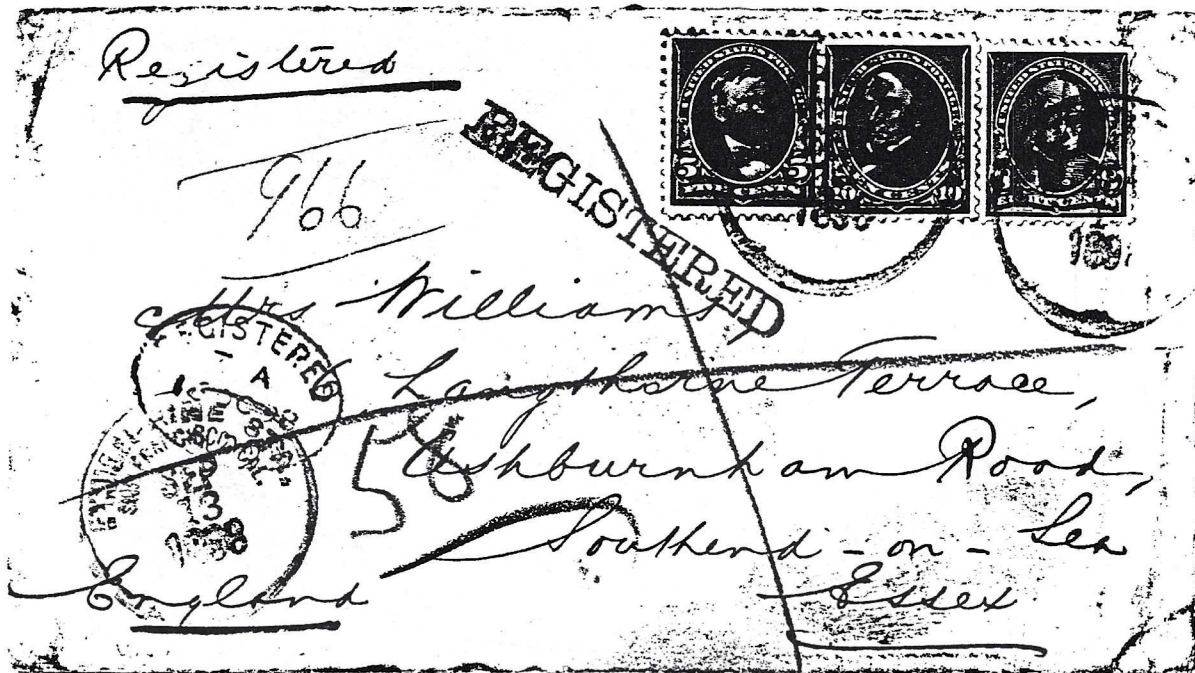
U-S- MILITARY P O STA.
San Francisco Cal. U.S.A.
No 1 Philippines



Single-ring rubber cds reads "Philippine Sta." The postage is cancelled with a double oval "San Francisco" killer. On the reverse is a previously unrecorded 3-line marking of the "U.S. Military P.O. Sta./ No.1 Philippines."

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

Philippine Station
13 September 1898
17 September 1898



The single ring rubber cds for Registered mail is recorded used only from 22 August to 9 October 1898. Thus, it is quite uncommon, particularly to foreign destinations (as above to England and Italy).