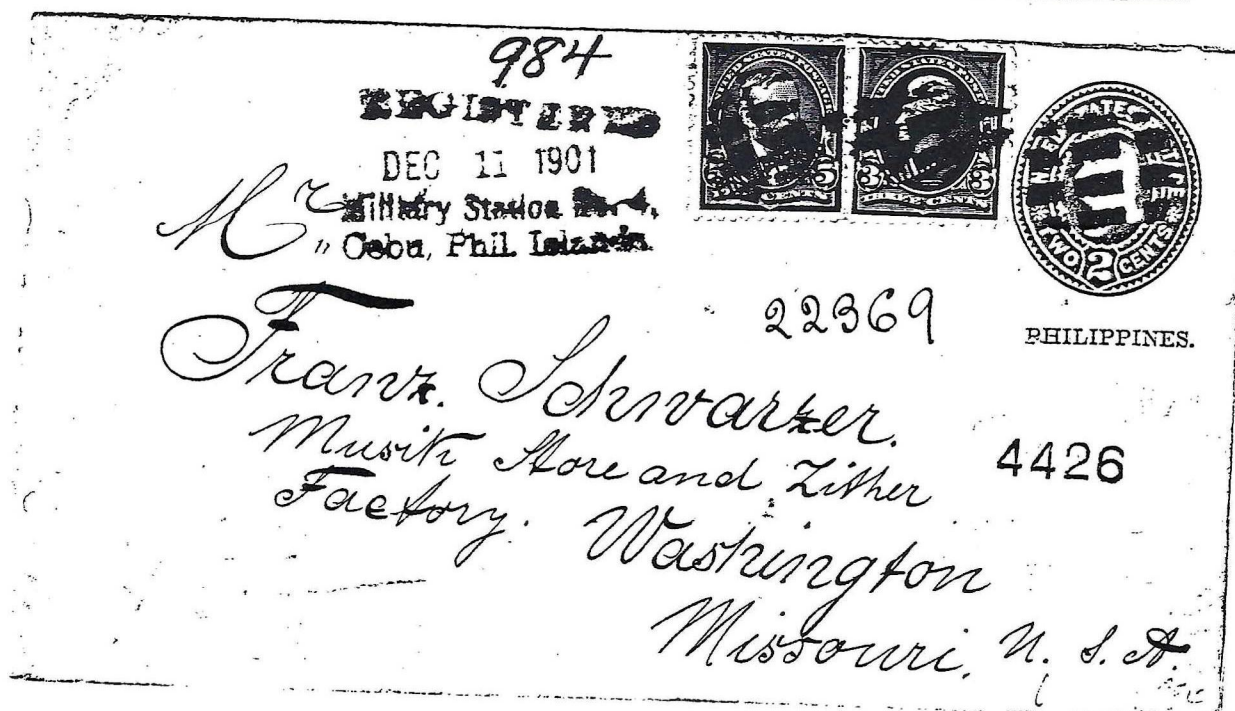
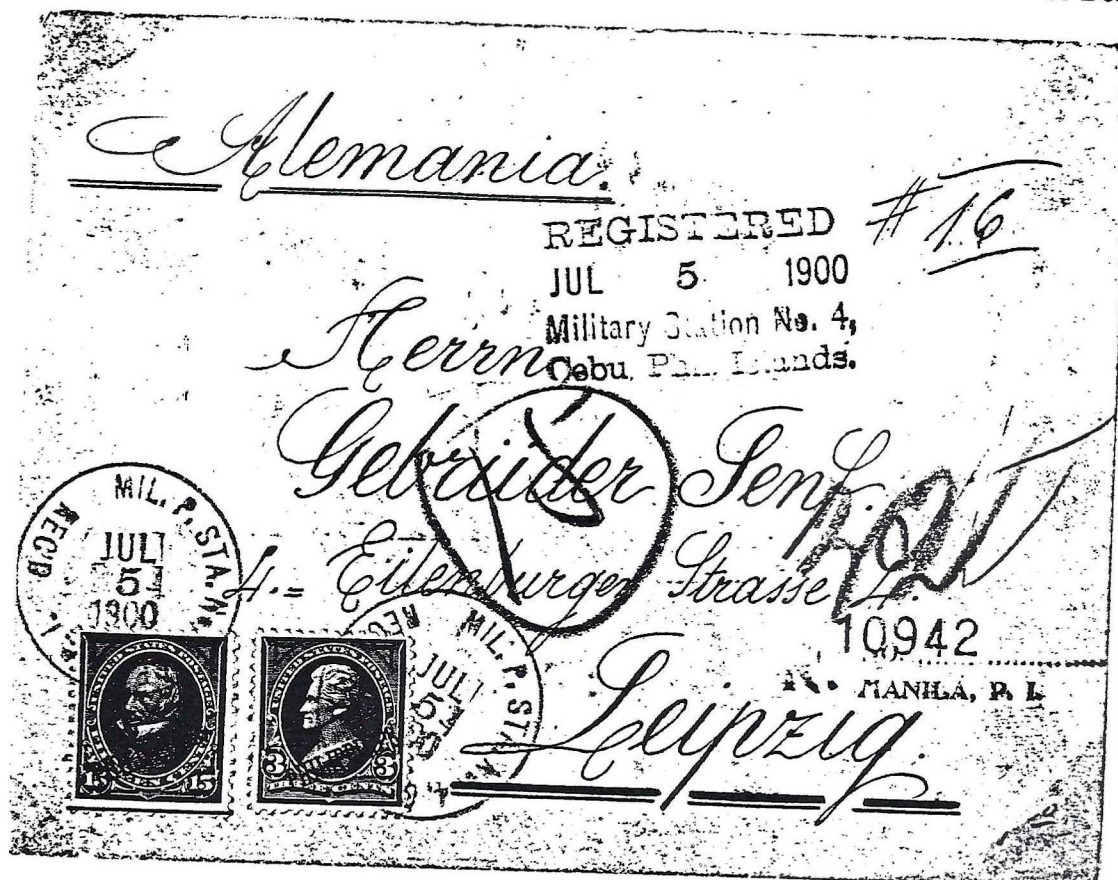


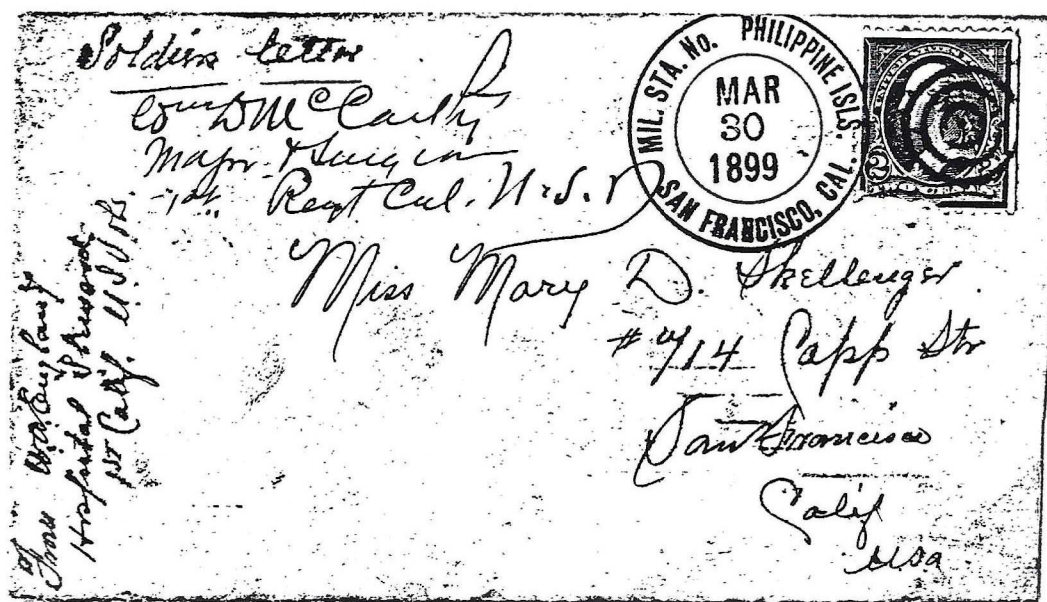
PHILIPPINES
Cebu

Mil. Sta. No. 4 Cebu
5 July 1900
11 December 1901



Registered mail from Cebu is uncommon. The 4-line Registry marking is recorded from 20 March 1900 to 11 December 1901.

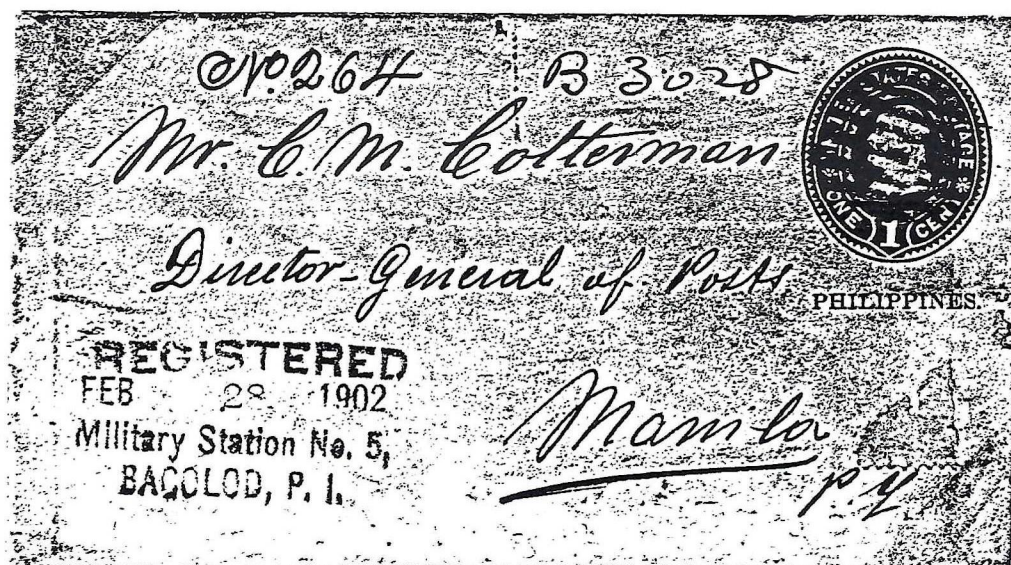
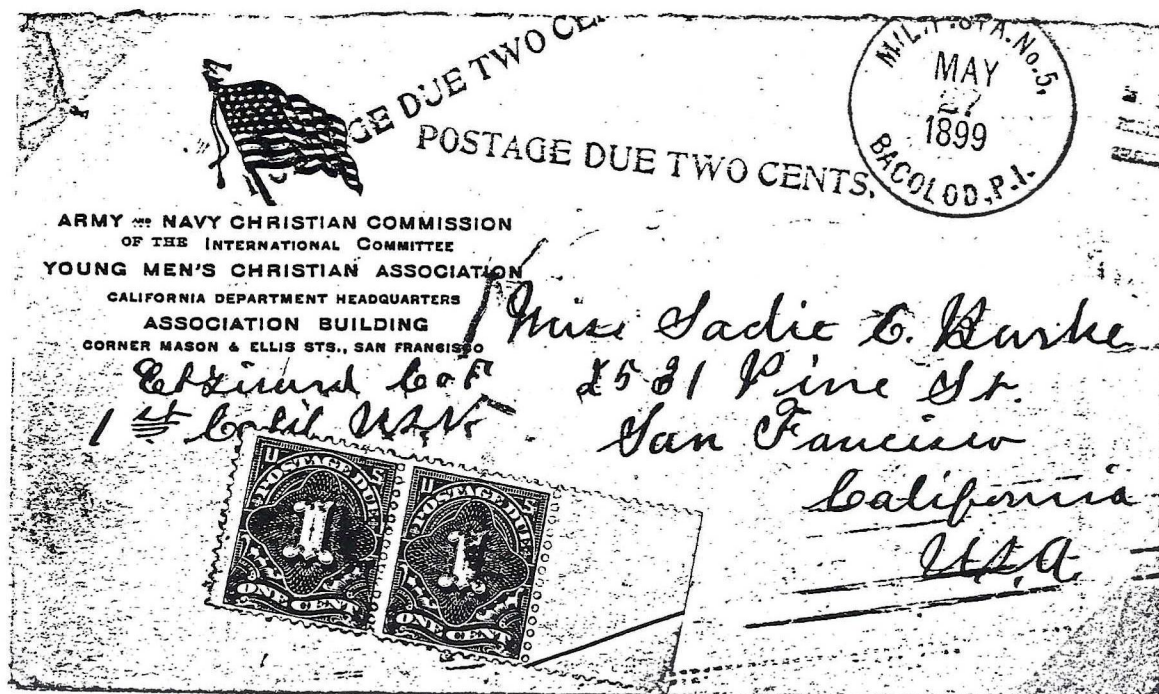
Bacolod Forerunner



In March 1899, a small contingent of California Volunteer Infantry was sent to occupy the Island of Negros. As the new steel postmarks had been put in service in Manila, the Californians were given the old rubber double ring marker with the station number "1" excised. This temporary cancel was used at Bacolod, the capital of Negros, from approximately 15 March to 2 May 1899 and replaced the following day with a new rubber single ring marker reading "Mil. P. Sta. No. 5."

PHILIPPINES
Negros

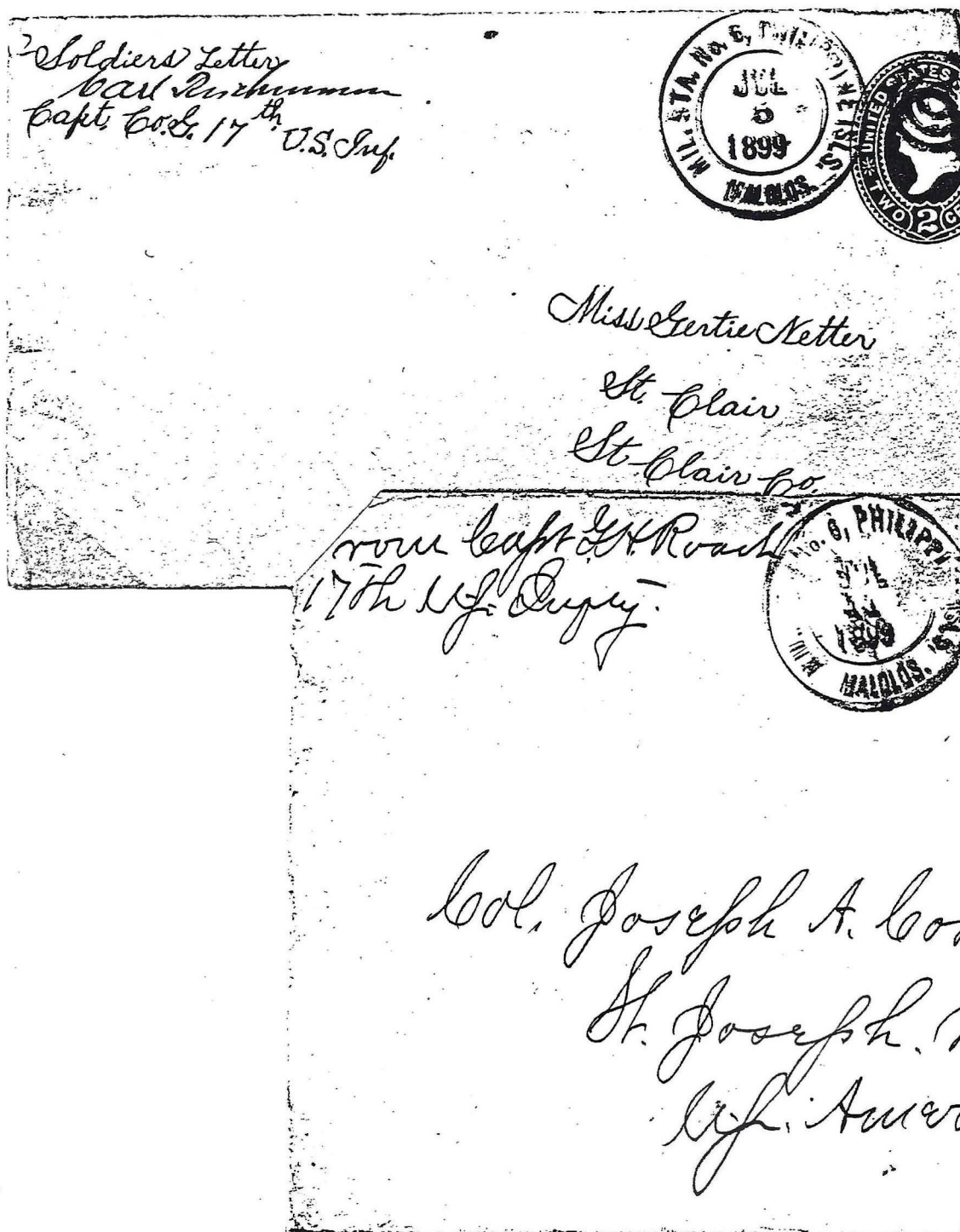
Mil. Sta. No. 5 Bacolod
27 May 1899
28 February 1902



Mail from this small office is unusual. (Goodale states that not more than a company of infantry was stationed there at a time.) The single ring rubber cds is recorded used from 3 May 1899 to 20 April 1901. The Registered cover shown is one of only three recorded examples and a very late usage of a military station marking..

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

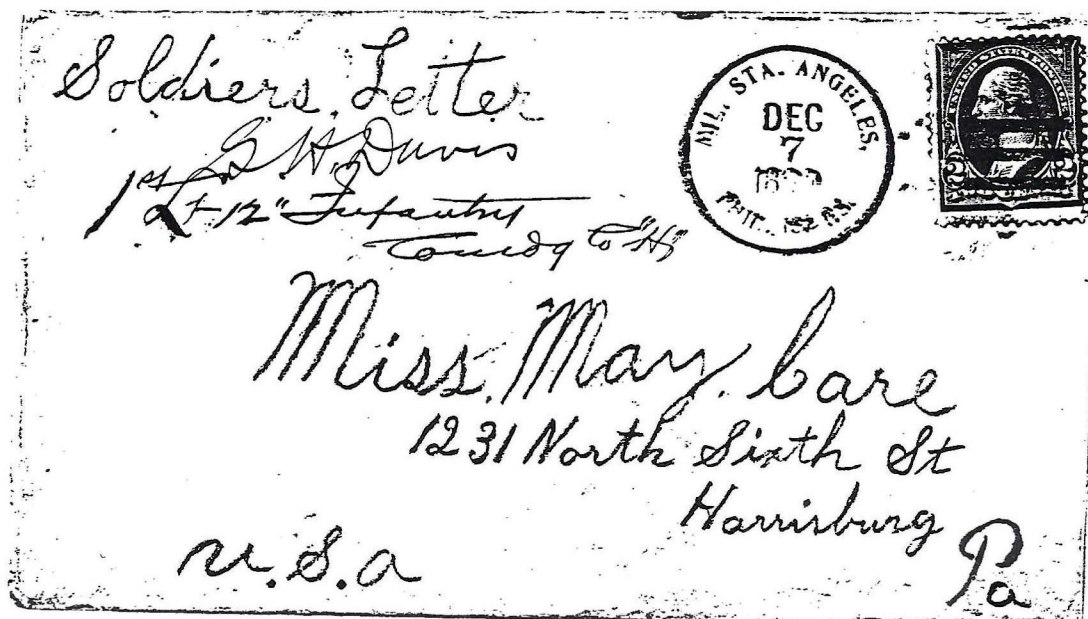
Mil. Sta. No. 6 Malolos
5 July 1899
11 July 1899



The last and most difficult of the numbered military postal stations in the Philippines, there are only five examples recorded of the Station No. 6 marking -- with postmarks from April to July 1899.

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

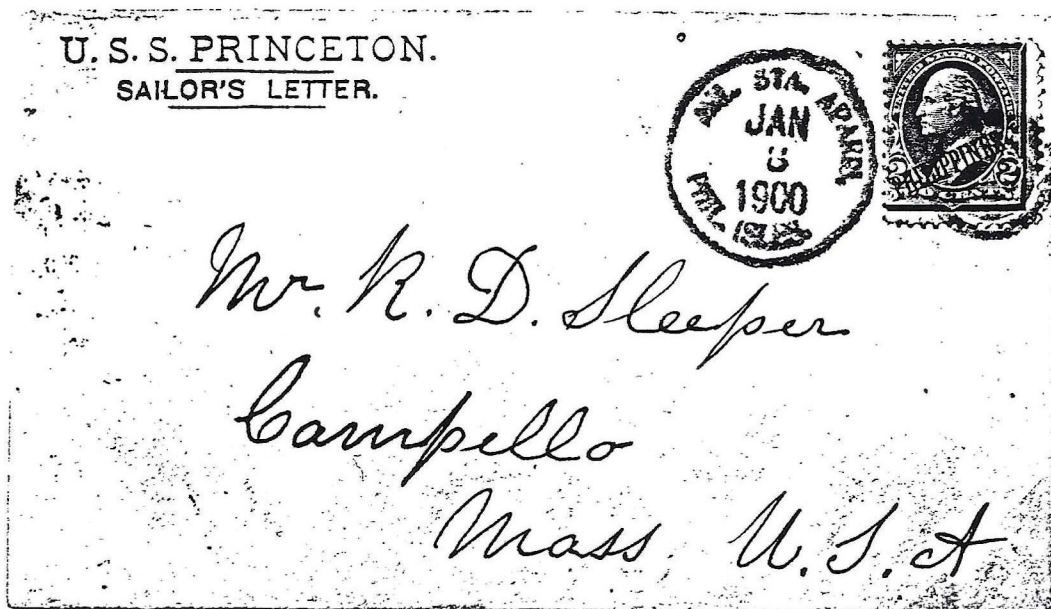
Mil. Sta. Angeles
7 December 1899
19 February 1900



After the initial six military postal stations, nine more units were opened, but no additional numbers were assigned. One of this latter group was in the town of Angeles, located on the Dagupan & Manila railway. It used a single type of circular cds, with recorded dates from 5 October 1899 to 13 February 1901.

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

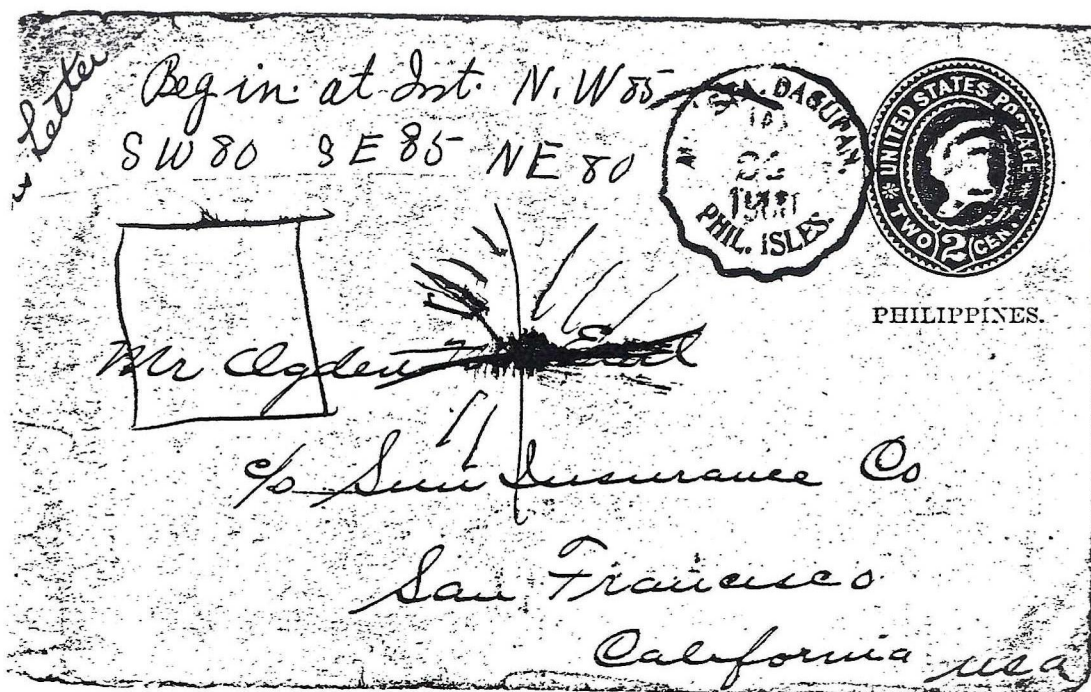
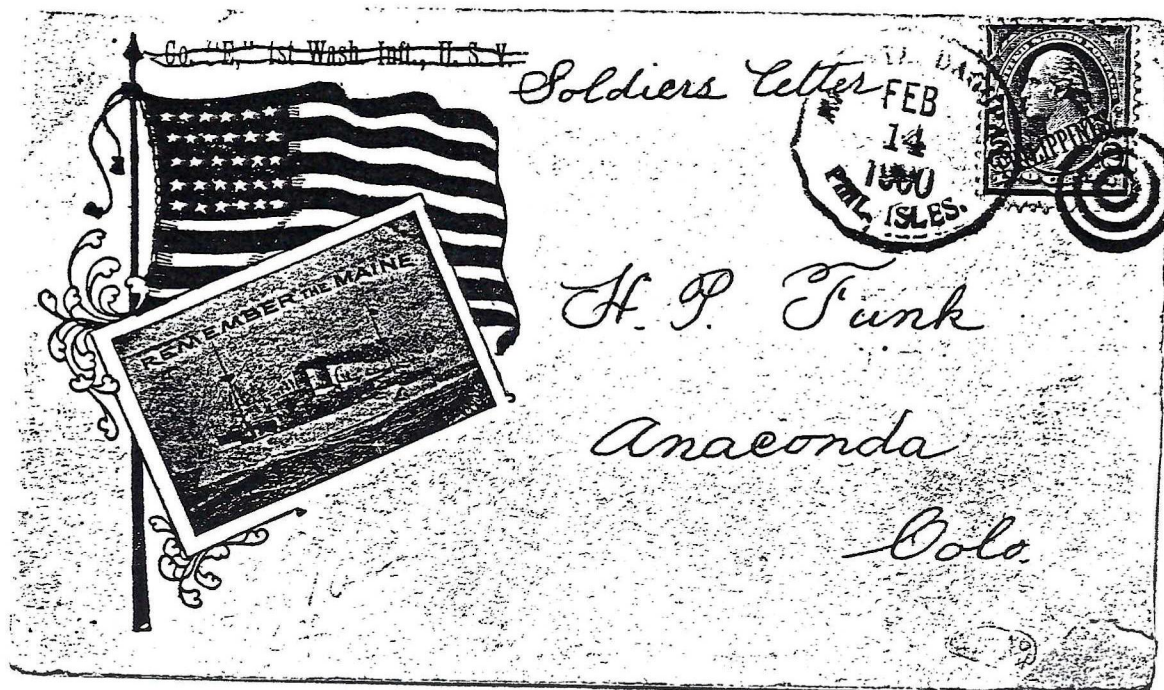
Mil. Sta. Aparri
3 January 1900
3 February 1900



The U.S.S. *Concord* anchored off Aparri in northernmost Luzon and took formal possession in May 1899. However, there are no recorded examples of this postmark until December 1899, extending until February 1901.

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

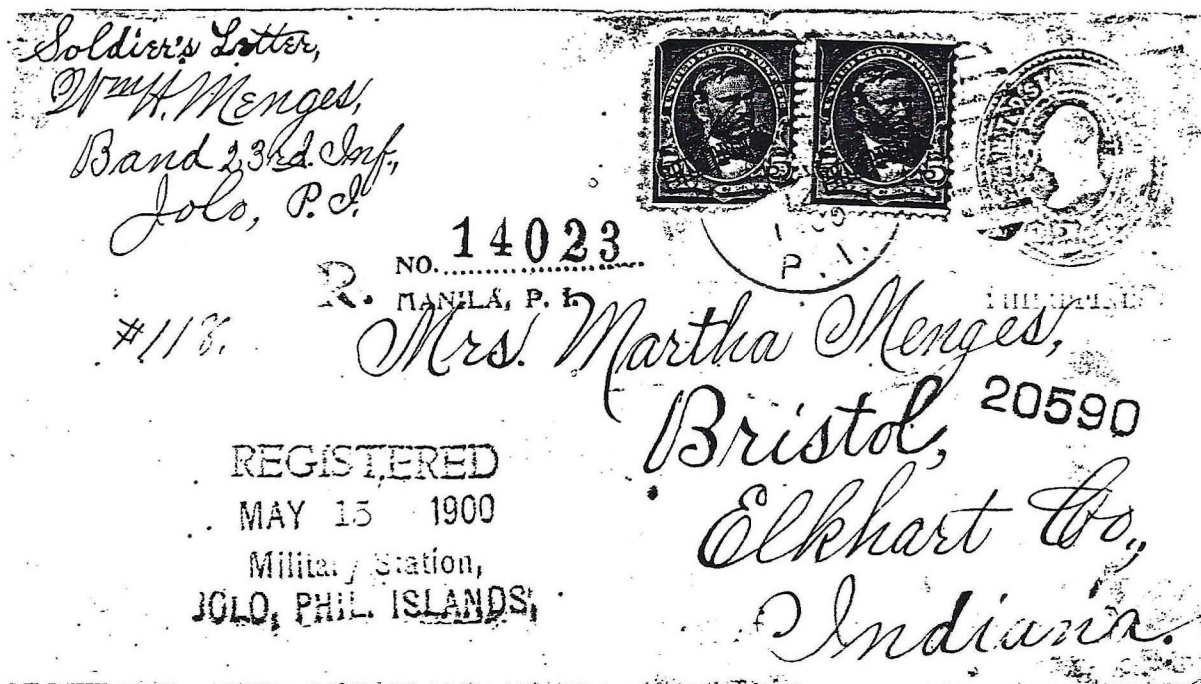
Mil. Sta. Dagupan
14 February 1900
24 May 1900



Dagupan was located at the northern terminus of the military railroad from Manila. Its postmark was previously recorded used only from November 1899 to April 1900. Note the obvious deterioration of the rubber handstamp due to the tropical climate.

PHILIPPINES
Sulu

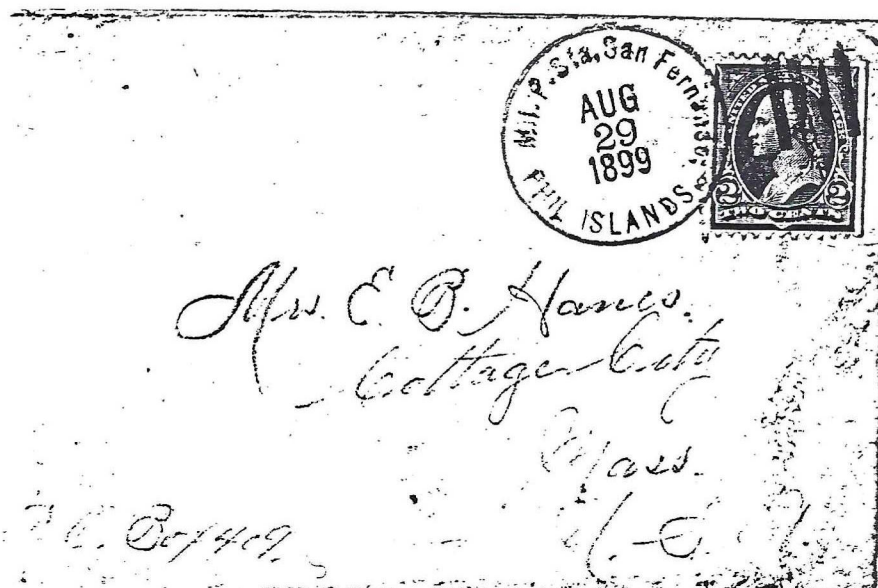
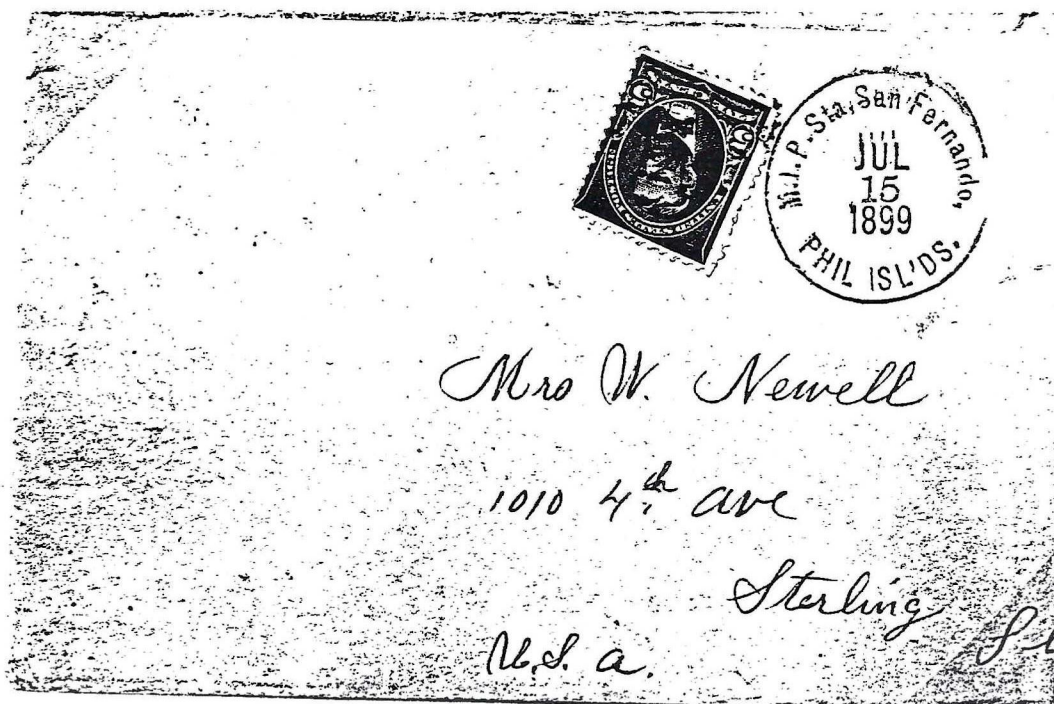
Mil. Sta. Jolo
26 October 1899
15 May 1900



U.S. forces relieved the Spanish garrison at Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago on 19 May 1899. Examples of the standard rubber cds are recorded from 8 August 1899 to 7 May 1901. The Registry marking is rarely seen but is known from 15 May (above) to 19 December 1900. The postage due marking on the upper cover reflects the fact that it was not endorsed "soldier's letter." Thus, it was assessed a double deficiency of the 3 cent underpayment.

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

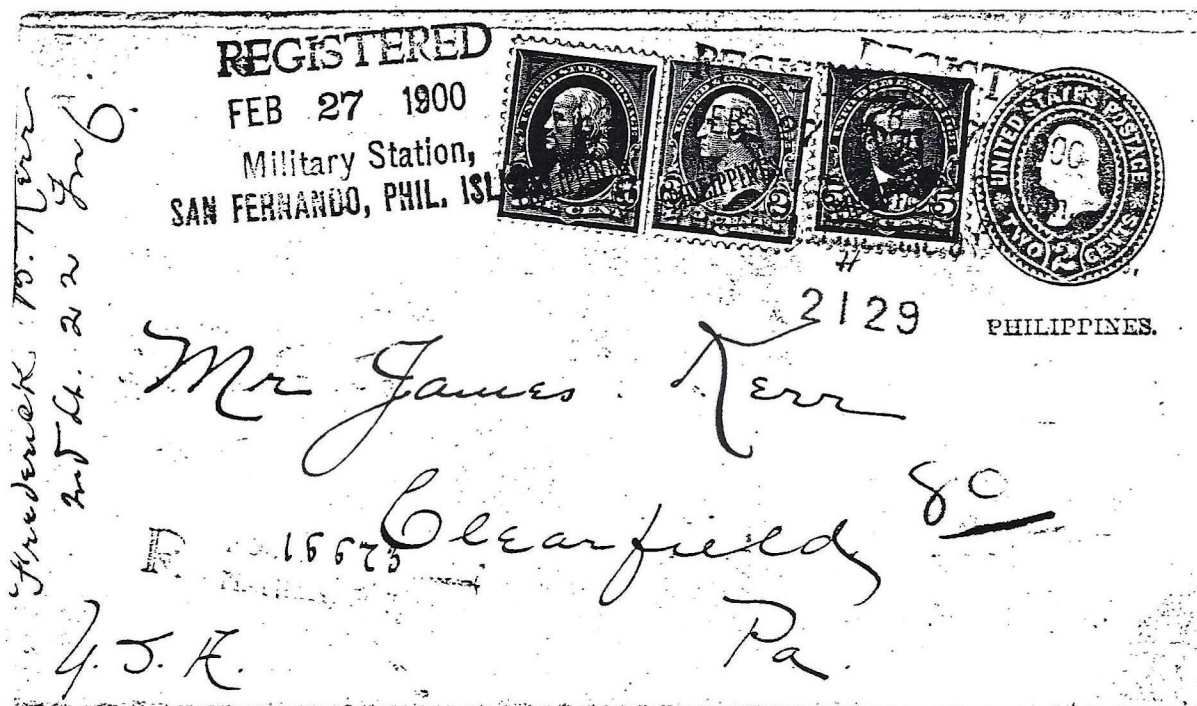
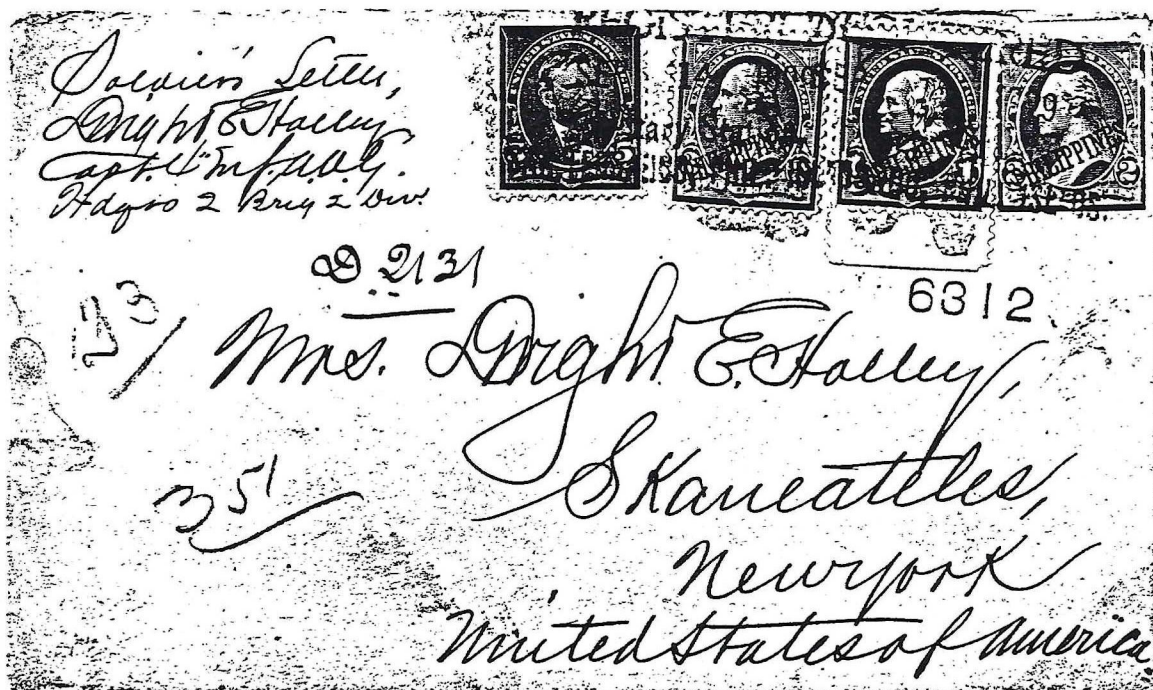
Mil. Sta. San Fernando
15 July 1899
29 August 1899



Unrecorded in the literature, there are two distinct types of the single ring rubber cds for this office. One states "Phil. Isl'ds." and the other "Phil. Islands." The reason for this is unknown, and the dates of usage are overlapping, with the overall period recorded extending from 15 July 1899 (above) to 18 July 1900.

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

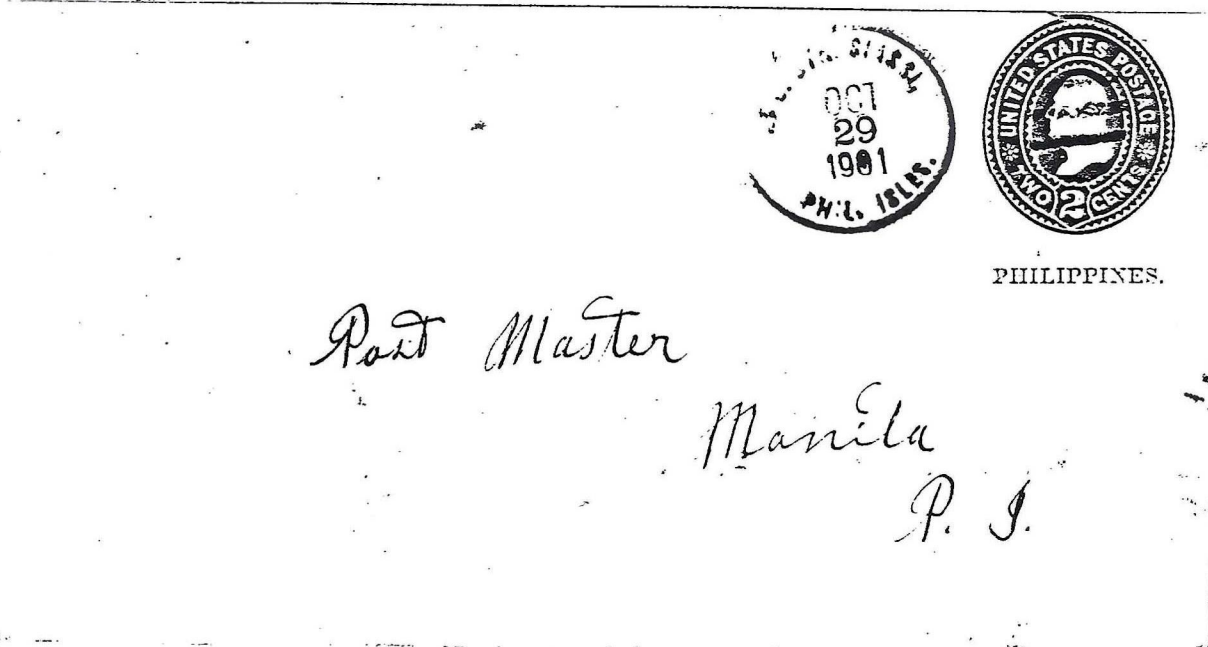
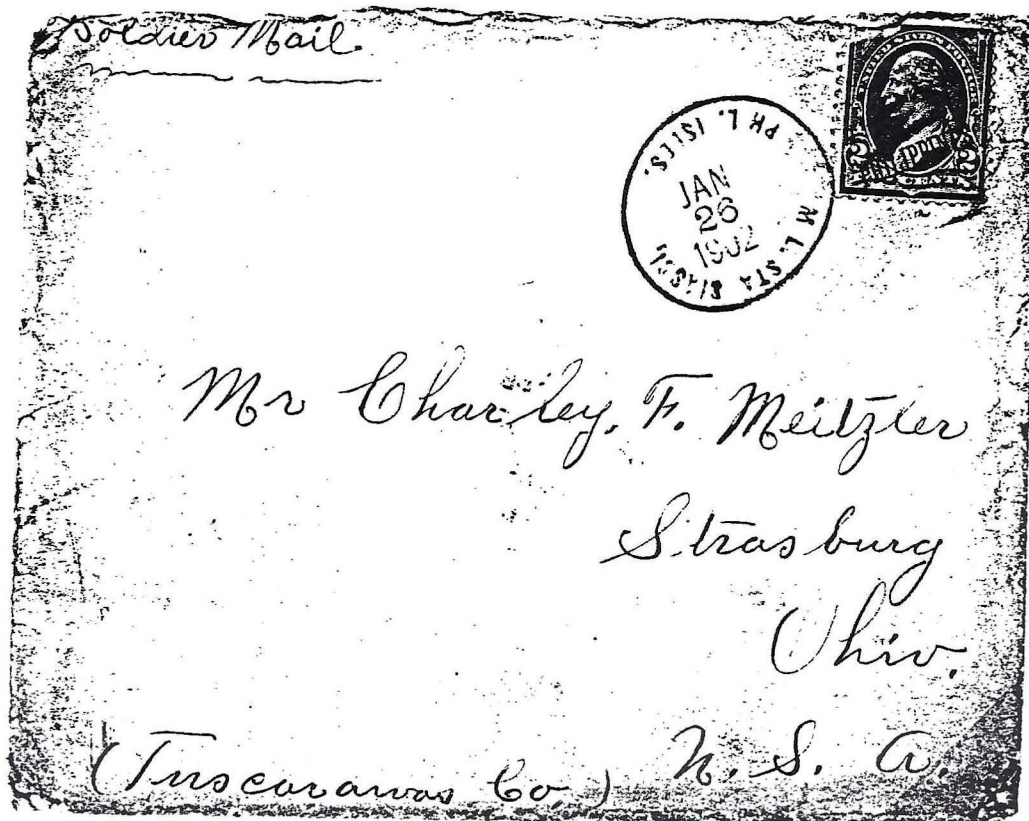
Mil. Sta. San Fernando
14 September 1899
27 February 1900



Examples of Registered mail from San Fernando were unknown until recently, and only four such covers have been recorded to date, of which the above represent the earliest and latest dates.

PHILIPPINES
Sulu

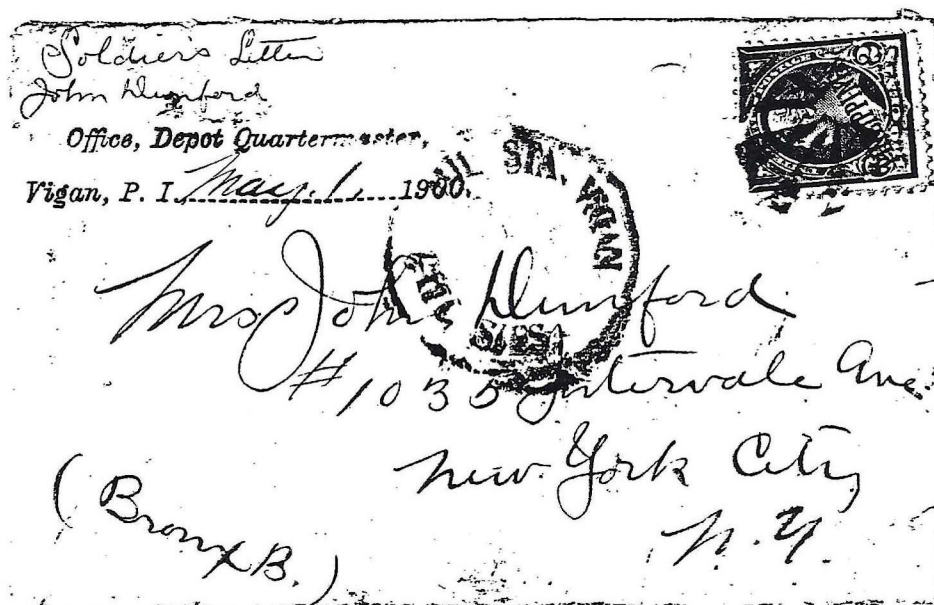
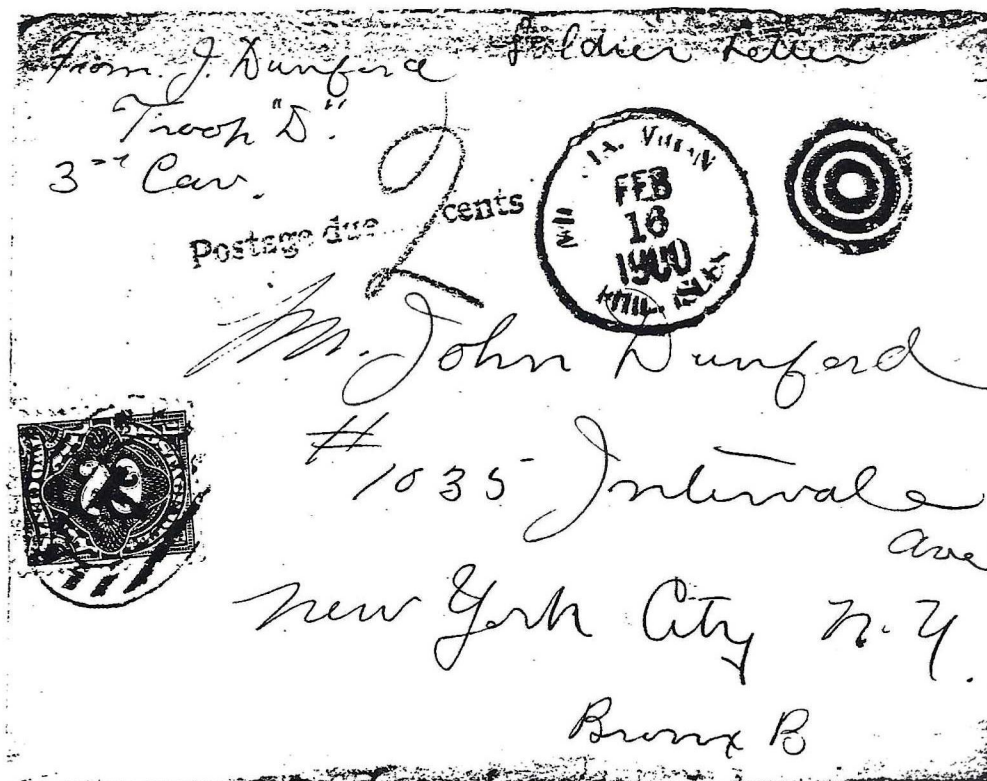
Mil. Sta. Siassi
29 October 1901
26 January 1902



U.S. forces occupied Siassi shortly after Jolo, thus consolidating their position in the Sulu Archipelago. Use of the rubber cds is recorded from November 1899 to March 1902.

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

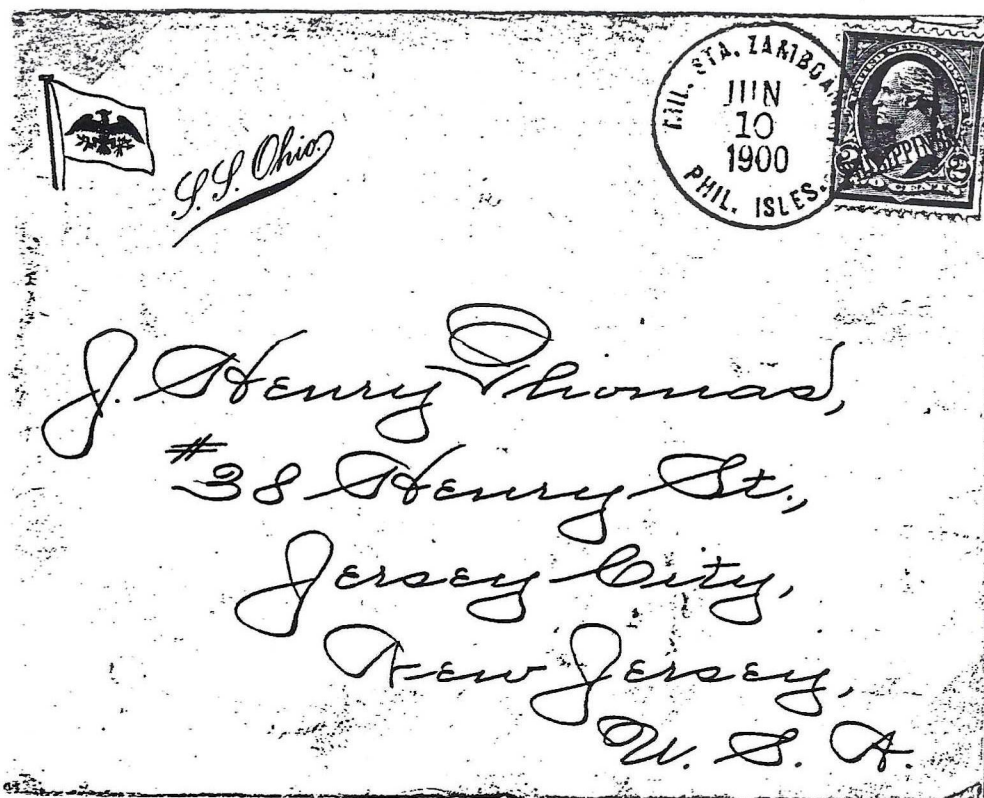
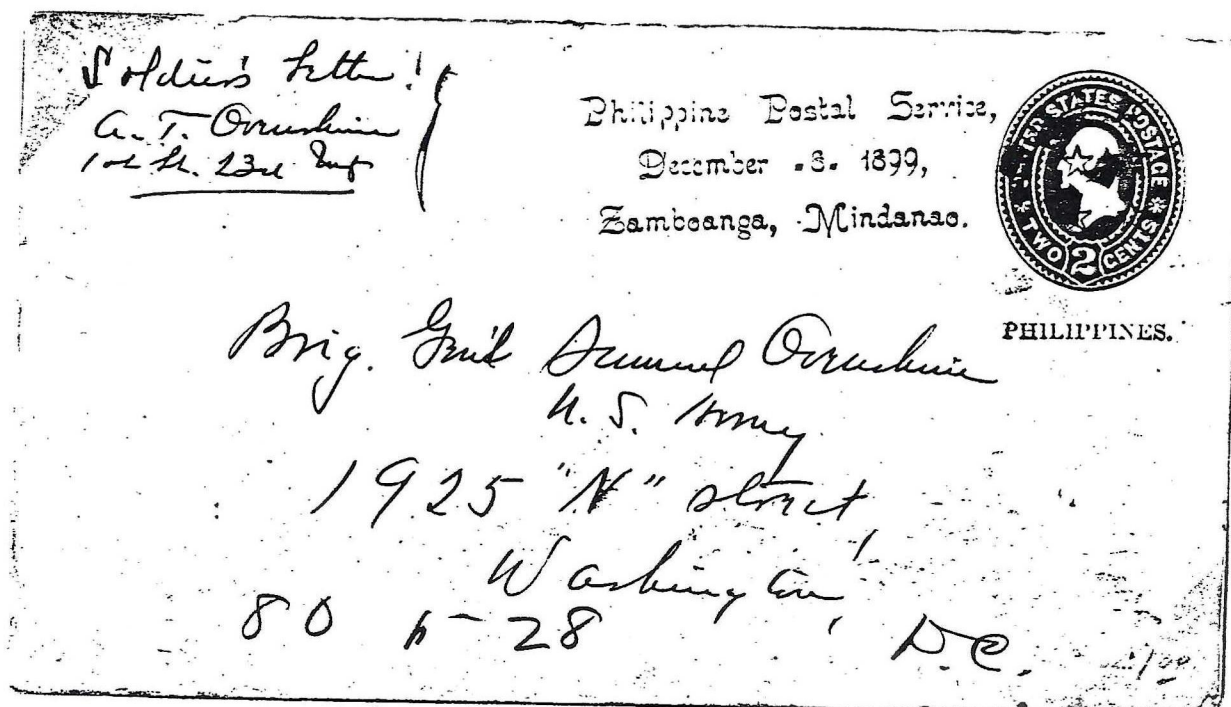
Mil. Sta. Vigan
16 February 1900
May 1900



Vigan used military markings for an extended period, from December 1899 to August 1901, but examples are elusive and often not well struck. Even allowing for extensive physical deterioration of the rubber due to the tropical climate, the postmark on the lower cover is larger in circumference and appears to have larger letters, thus suggesting that a second device was in service.

PHILIPPINES
Mindanao

Mil. Sta. Zamboanga
8 December 1899
10 June 1900



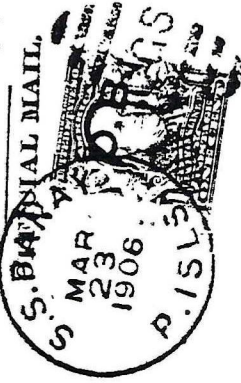
The first postmark of Zamboanga was an unusual 3-line provisional, which has been recorded from 12 August to 27 December 1899. The standard rubber cds has been seen used from 5 January 1900 to 17 March 1901.

LARGE
PAGES

PHILIPPINES
Coast Guard Service

PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

Penalty for private use, \$300.



*The Executive Inspector,
in of Constabulary
Manila, P.I.*

BUREAU OF POSTS,
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

POST OFFICE, *Cutter Luzon*

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

(No. 1-A-2.)

1000

Postmaster

Legazpi

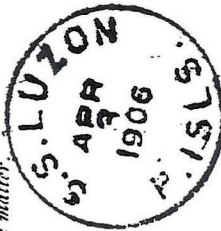
Albay

S. S. Panay
23 March 1906

S. S. Luzon
3 April 1906

S. S. Busuanga
24 November 1909

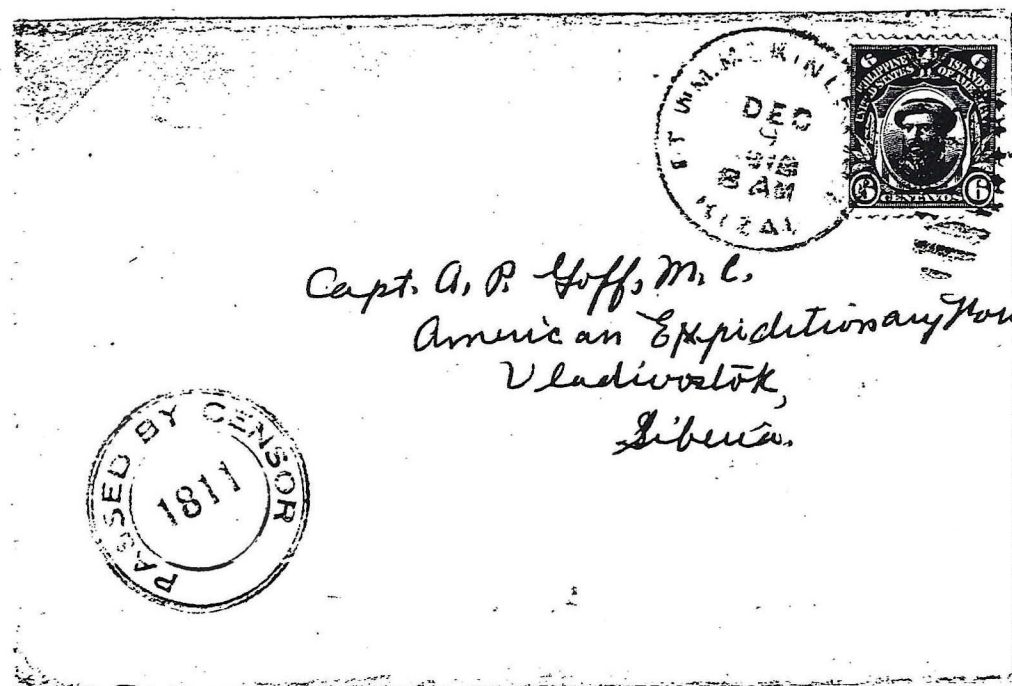
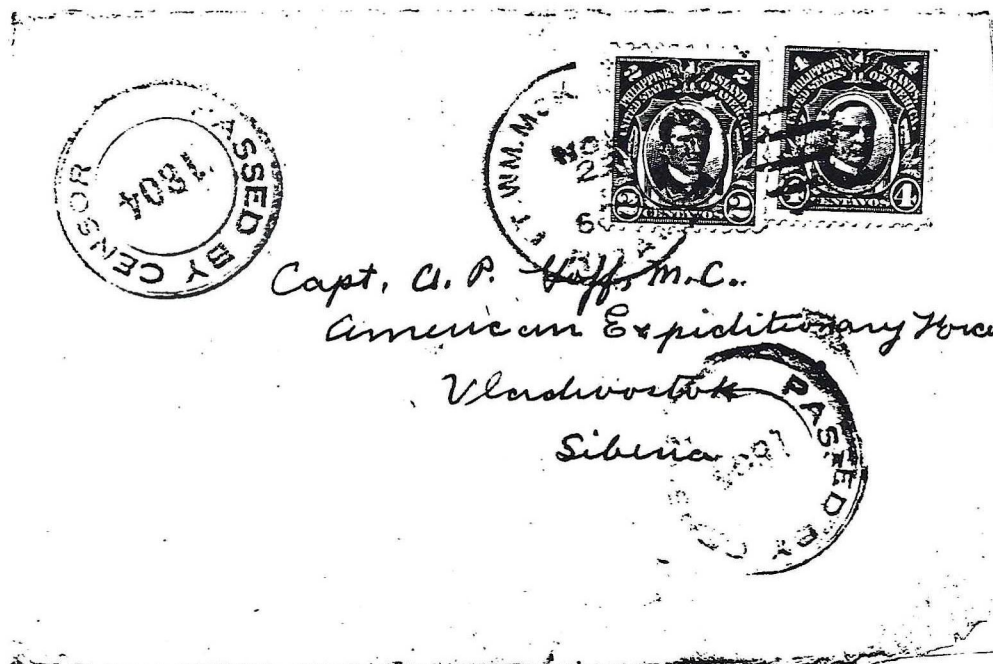
A penalty of \$300 is fixed by law for using
this envelope to avoid payment of postage on
private matter.



Elusive special postmarks for U.S. Coast Guard cutters, showing examples used on official Bureau of Posts stampless envelope, on "O.B." overprint used on penalty envelope, and as a backstamp on inbound mail.

PHILIPPINES
Luzon

Ft. Wm. McKinley
27 November 1918
9 December 1918



Some of the American troops stationed in the Philippines were sent to participate in the Allied intervention in Siberia. Examples of inbound mail to the members of the A.E.F. Siberia from the Philippines are uncommon and sought after by specialists. The above covers from Mrs. Goff, who was residing in the officers' quarters at Ft. McKinley, to her husband, bear 6 centavos postage (equivalent to 3 U.S. cents), making up the normal letter rate plus 1 cent war tax.