

POSTAL MARKINGS OF UNITED STATES

MILITARY STATIONS,

1898 - 1902

Cuba, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, with China, Guam and Samoa.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH TYPE CHARTS.

BY

PHILIP E. BAKER



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PREFACE

The Postal History created by the events occurring in the 1898-1902 period as a result of the Spanish American War furnish a great challenge to the collector and student of this era. Much has been written about the history of military postal stations, complete with locations and dates, based upon available records. However, previous emphasis has been primarily on the recording of information rather than on exact illustrations of the many and varied types of postal markings resulting from the establishment of military postal facilities under sudden and generally adverse circumstances.

One of the purposes of this work is to up-date long out of print reference material, and present exact illustrations of military postal markings not previously made available. In the author's opinion, collectors of postal markings desire to see actual illustrations of known examples rather than reading descriptions. As photographs are not feasible, hand made drawings are the most appropriate alternative. Thus, this presentation is made of all postal markings known to the author, or recorded by other authorities. Research and historical portrayal is brief, with just enough facts to present a logical story.

Another purpose is to provide a Type Chart which can be used as a standard of reference in all matters concerning these markings. Accurate identification of any marking can be readily made if all interested parties made use of the Type designations furnished. The final purpose is to request owners of types and locations not recorded here to report them. Such material must exist. Added knowledge will benefit all.

Acknowledgement must be given to the earlier collectors and writers whose efforts have been of great value. My appreciation also to those people who have assisted me in any manner in the preparation of this publication.

Philip E. Baker

Allendale, New Jersey
September 10, 1963

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THE ILLUSTRATIONS

All are traced in exact size from actual postal markings as seen, reproduced, or made from complete descriptions, except a very few drawn from previous illustrations not considered exact. The shape of some of the lettering may not be completely accurate, particularly when the originals had letters with serifs. However, all are fully recognizable. It should be remembered, especially with rubber stamps, that variations in size caused by differences in force of impression, as well as wear, can occur. Variations in both length and height of straight line types can be frequent. Note - complete accuracy in all illustrations and descriptions is not implied.

VALUATIONS

No attempt will be made to evaluate each type. Admittedly, on a comparable basis, some are scarcer than others. Several types are quite common, others are unique. Many of the town locations are extremely difficult to obtain. The informed serious collector may derive his own set of values on material he has, and that which he lacks. These values may vary considerably from those of a disinterested person who happens, by chance, to have such material. In any case, demand is strong, and available material outside of collections, at this date, almost non-existent. Due to wear, climatic conditions, and the very nature of the operations of these stations, any identifiable examples from most of them in ordinary condition are considered collectable material.

THE TYPE CHART

In order to formulate a standard reference and for ease of recognition the author presents his version of a type chart. Much thought has gone into this. Actually, the system is simple and provides quick identification.

Each type of postal marking is prefixed by a capital letter; D is a double line circle, C is a single

line circle, S consists of 2 or more straight lines as indicated, O is a double line oval. The second capital letter indicates special purpose usage; E denotes a Received marking, R is a Registered marking, P is a provisional type, and A is an auxiliary marking. The types in each group are numbered in order, with lower case letters indicating sub-types. This data composes each individual type. Reference to the type chart will then furnish full information as follows: size in millimeters, (first number on straight line types denotes length, second number denotes height followed by indication of number of lines -- the inner circle size on double circle types is not considered important), the capital letter following the size indicates the material of which the device is made; S for steel, R for rubber. Each is readily distinguishable (all straight line types are rubber stamps). The lower case letter at end denotes the form of the cancelling part of the device as follows:

- a. 9 bar oval grid
- b. 6 bar oval grid, large numeral in center section
- c. 11 bar oval grid
- d. 3 ring circle
- e. 3 short bars
- f. 4 short bars
- g. 3 heavy bars
- h. 3 short, wide space bars
- i. 4 narrow spaced vertical bars
- j. 6 heavy vertical bars in oval grid
- k. 12 bar wide oval grid
- l. 4 heavy bars

Brief identifying notes follow. In the illustrations, each form of canceller is illustrated when it first appears. To save drawings and space they are not repeated. However, reference to the chart will indicate the actual form. The type chart, by groups, follows, with known stations of use of each type indicated by number or name.

TYPE

S-1	65x13-2		#1
CP-1	29S	a.	10
CP-1a	29S	a.	#1,2, or 10 inserted in grid
CP-1b	29S	a.	any re-arrangement of type
C-1	23S	a.	Cuba in grid
C-2	25S	b.	1
C-3	29S	a.	Mil.Sta.No.
C-4	26S	c.	small Cuba,wide NYPO
C-4a	26S	c.	numerals for date
C-5	26S	c.	large Cuba,narrow NYPO
C-5a	26S	c.	numerals for date
C-5b	26S	c.	dash before & after Cuba
C-6	26S	j.	vertical bar grid
C-7	30R	e.	Mil. P. Sta.
C-8	34R	e.	15 through 26
C-9	30R	e.	27
C-10	30R	f.	Mil. P. Station
C-10a	30R	e.	"
C-11	30R	i.	Mil. P. Sta.heavy letters
D-1	30R		37
D-1a	30R		No. omitted
CE-1	29S		Received
CE-2	29R		"
CE-2a	30R		"
SE-1	38x23-4		"
O-1	34x26		1
O-2	34x26		1,3,6,8
O-3	34x26		11,13,32,38
SR-1	43x25-5		Registered
SR-2	46x28-5		Registered
CA-1	25S	b.	Columbia Barracks
CA-2	30S	b.	"
SA-2	58x11		Postage Due
SA-2a	61x11		"

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

TYPE

D-1	33R	d.	Philippine Station	
D-2	32R	d.	Mil.Sta	1
D-3	35R	g.	Mil.P.Sta.	1
D-4	32R	d.	Mil.Sta.	6
C-1	31R		Philippine Station	
C-2	28R	h.	Mil.P.Sta.	1,2,4,5
C-3	28R	f.	" Jolo	
C-3a	28R	i.	" San Fernando	
C-4	28R	d.	Mil.Sta. Angeles, Aparri, Bongao, Dagupan, Siassi, Vigan, Zamboanga	
C-5	28R	d.	First Reserve Hospital Station, Manila	
C-6	26S	b.	Mil.Sta.	1,2
C-7	30S	k.	"	1
C-7a	30S	a.	Mil.Sta.	2,3
C-8	26S	c.	"	3
S-1	64x14-2		"	1
S-2	58x11-2		"	2
S-3	65x11-2		"	3
S-3a	60x11-2		"	3
DR-1	32R		Registered	1
DR-1a	32R		" San Francisco omitted	1
DR-2	32R		"	3
SR-1	48x23-4		"	2
SR-1a	48x9-2		bottom two lines of SR-1 used as post mark	
SR-2	38x22-4		Registered	4
SR-3	43x22-4		" Jolo	
SR-4	48x23-4		" San Fernando	
SR-5	43x21-4		" Bacalod	
CE-1	28S		Received	1,2
CE-2	28S		"	1
CE-3	29S		"	3
CE-4	28R		"	4
CE-5	28R		" Jolo	
SA-1	46x25-4		General Delivery	1
CA-1	28S	a.	Dagupan & Manila RPO north	
CA-1a	28S	a.	" south	
CA-2	28R		Cebu, station identification stamp?	

PUERTO RICO

TYPE

CP-1	29S	a.	M.STA. No.1,	#1 inserted in grid
CP-2	29S	a.	Mil. STA.	2,3,4 "
CP-3	29S	a.	Mil. STA.	6,7 "
C-1	25S	b.		1
C-2	25S	b.		2,4,5,6,7,8
C-3	25S	b.		3
C-4	25S	b.		13 unnumbered military stations
CE-1	29S		Received	1
CE-2	29S		"	3
CE-3	29S		"	4
SR-1	62x21-4		Registered	1,3,4
SR-2	50x28-5		"	8
SR-3	50x26-5		"	1

CHINA

C-1	29S	a.	Mil. Postal Sta. No. 1	Tientsin
C-2	29S	a.	U.S. Mil. Postal Sta.	Peking
C-3	29S	a.	Mil.P.Sta.No.1, Pekin, Taku, Tientsin	
D-1	29R		Military Postal Sta. No.1	Tientsin
DR-1	29R		Registered, No. 1	"
DE-1	29R		Received, No. 1	"

GUAM

S-1	36x10-2		Agana	
S-2	22x7-2		"	
S-3	37x5		"	
S-4	67x12-2		P.O. not listed in official records	
C-1	29S		Agana	
C-2	25S	b.	Ladrone Isl's	
C-3	29S	a.	Isl. Guam	

SAMOA

C-1	29S	a.	Pago Pago (Ceded to the U.S. in 1899.)	
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The 5th Army Corps, commanded by Major General William R. Shafter, made two landings on the southeast coast of Cuba on June 22, 1898. (The first landing was made by a force of Marines at Calmanera on Guantanamo Bay on June 10.) One division, under General Wheeler, Confederate cavalry leader in the Civil War, landed at Siboney. The second division, under General Lawton, landed at Daiquiri. These port towns were 8 and 12 miles respectively, east of Santiago de Cuba the Corps objective. Heavy fighting took place on July 1 at El Caney and San Juan Hill. On July 3 naval forces under Admiral's Sampson and Schley was a great victory over the Spanish squadron off Santiago. Spanish forces surrendered July 16 and the city was occupied on July 17.

The first postal marking used was type S-1, evidently improvised en route or just after the troops landed. Lacking date and location, examples of this type can only be identified as to place of mailing if so indicated on envelope, or contents show location and date. The first military post office, opened at Daiquiri, moved to Siboney about July 6. From July 12 to 20 it evidently operated in the field, at the location of Army Headquarters. Letters or cards indicating use prior to July 17, either by notation or backstamp dates, are exceptional postal history items, representing authentic use during the 26 day campaign which effectively terminated with the occupation of Santiago de Cuba on July 17. Military Station No. 1 was established here on July 21. Type S-1 was possibly used, along with Spanish town cancels, through early August until types C-1 and 2 and O-1 became available.

The occupation of the island continued on a gradual scale. Types C-3, 4 and 5 were provided for use at military stations opened to furnish postal facilities at newly occupied towns. By the end of the year 14 military stations were in operation. These stations were designated as branch offices of the New York post office for administration and control purposes. Note types C-4 and 5.

Under terms of the Peace Treaty, signed December 10, 1898, the United States Administration of Cuba

became effective on January 1, 1899. (The Treaty also provided for the cession of the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam to the United States). As soon after January 1 as limited transportation and communication facilities would permit, 25 additional military stations were opened, all under control of New York. These stations, however, were classified as military postal stations, evidenced in postal markings type C-7 through 11 and D-1 and 1a.

While official records are not available, it is believed that all 39 military stations were to revert to the control of the civilian postal administration formed on January 1, 1899, as soon as practicable. Dates for the "official" closings have been given, ranging from mid-February through mid-March 1899. In the author's opinion, these dates are only of academic interest. The existing postal markings were the only ones available for weeks or months until civilian types were on hand. Further, troop units remained at many locations for various lengths of time using recognized facilities. From the beginning, civilian mail was also handled at these military stations. In fact, much of the available material indicates civilian origin. When it is realized that many of these stations served very small military detachments for a limited period of time, the scarcity of many of these markings with indications of military usage can be appreciated.

Type CP-1 is unusual and deserves special mention. The background of this provisional type is detailed under "Puerto Rico" where it was first used. Readily noticeable are the four inserts holding removable lines of type. The lines consist of "Mil Sta", month, day and year, "Havana" and "Cuba". However, the lines of type were subject to re-arrangement at various times, causing varieties as types CP-1 and CP-1b. Moreover, the center three bars of the grid have been cut out and "10" inserted for the station number (type CP-1a). A complete grid as well as numbers 1 and 2 have been reported, all used at Havana. The author cannot reconcile the meaning of numbers 1 and 2. These were the first types used at Havana, from November, 1898 (exact date of opening is not known) through at least February, 1899.

Brief comments follow on the remaining postal markings. Double oval cancels exist in 3 types, 0-1, 2 and 3. The station list indicates known town of use, but it is almost a certainty many other stations were supplied with any one of these types. Registered markings are known only in two almost exact types, SR-1 and 2, the variation being only in size. Here again, many, if not all, stations must have been supplied with these, or similar types. Received and Postage Due markings can be readily assumed to exist from other stations, and in un-recorded types. A typical double circle money order business marking was reported years ago from station no. 19, being the only reference to any type marking from this station. However, verification is needed, and in any event it is not a recognized marking customarily applied to mail. Columbia Barracks, located in the suburbs of Havana, used types CA-10 and 11. A Camp Mackenzie cancel, similar to CA-11, used in 1901, is believed to exist. The United States occupation ended on May 20, 1902 when Cuba became a republic.

The rarity of some of this material can be emphasized as through date of publication, after checking all available philatelic publications, known collections and collectors, and several requests to report material, no identifiable markings in any form have been reported from stations numbered 9, 19, 24, 36 and 39. Nos. 2 and 25 are known only as auxiliary markings, while no. 31 has been reported partially on a stamp.

CUBA--STATION LOCATIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date Opened</u>
1	Santiago de Cuba	7/21/98
2	Daiquiri	7/21/98?
3	Guantanamo	9/6/98
4	Baracoa	9/28/98
5	San Luis	8/20/98
6	Manzanillo	10/5/98
7	Gibara	10/20/98?
8	Holguin	10/20/98?
9	Sagua de Tanamo	Nov.98
10	Havana	Nov.98
11	Puerto Principe	Nov.98
12	Nuevitas	Nov.98
13	Cienfuegos	Nov.98
14	Songo	8/20/98?
15	Pinar del Rio	1/21/99?
16	Guanajay	Jan.99
17	Mariel	Jan.99
18	Trinidad	Jan.99
19	Las Tunas	Jan.99
20	Sancti Spiritus	Jan.99
21	Cardenas	Jan.99
22	Bayamo	Jan.99
23	Mayari	Jan.99
24	Palma Soriano	Jan.99
25	Cristo	Jan.99
26	Buena Vista	Jan.99
27	Matanzas	Jan.99
28	Santa Clara	Jan.99
29	Placetas	Jan.99
30	Santa Cruz	Jan.99
31	Santo Domingo	Jan.99
32	Jucaro	Jan.99
33	Sagua La Grande	Jan.99
34	Caibarien	Jan.99
35	Batabano	Jan.99
36	Colon	Jan.99
37	Surgidero de Batabano	Jan.99
38	Guines	Jan.99
39	Union de Reyes	Jan.99

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

On April 25, 1898 the Congress of the United States declared war on Spain. A United States naval squadron, under command of Commodore George W. Dewey (later rear-admiral), sailed the same day from Hong Kong for Manila Bay. Here, on May 1, 1898 the United States naval forces won an extraordinary victory over the Spanish fleet. The 8th Army Corps, Major General Wesley Merritt commanding, was ordered to support military operations in the Philippine Islands. The first army units landed at Cavite on June 30, 1898.

Initial postal operations were conducted on board a transport which arrived in Manila Bay on July 16. These arrangements continued until July 30. Letters mailed during this period, identified only by military franking and arrival backstamps as they were not post-marked, are great rarities. The Philippine Station, established to provide military postal facilities, was opened at Cavite on July 30. This station was a branch office of the San Francisco Post Office. On August 14, operations were transferred to Manila which had been captured the previous day. Type D-1 has been reported used at Cavite on August 5, and is known used at Manila on August 14 and later dates. Type C-1, possibly available at Cavite, is known used at Manila on several dates in September. Type S-1 indicates station no. 1 at Cavite, but proof of actual use, prior to the designation of Cavite as station no. 2 on September 7, is lacking. It possibly could have been a branch of Manila.

Type D-2 was the first postal marking indicating station no. 1 to be placed into service at Manila. It was followed by many generally standard devices. Station no. 3 had two unusual types, S-3 (evidently used aboard a transport awaiting capture of the town) and S-3a. The remaining stations were opened at various times as the occupation progressed. The first 6 numbered military stations were branch stations of the San Francisco post office until May 1, 1899. Stations established after this date were considered to be military postal stations and were not numbered. However, at least four numbered stations were issued new post-marks indicating postal stations; note type C-2. The seven known named stations opened after July, 1899, however, used cancels reading "Mil. Sta."

Registered markings exist in at least 7 types. Received markings are known in 5 types. Other towns of use must exist. Types CA-1 and 1a, while not strictly military markings are listed as the railroad was operated by, and for the benefit of, military personnel. Type CA-2 is believed to be a station identification rather than a postal marking. A money order business marking is known from Manila.

As civil government was gradually instituted these markings were replaced by civilian style devices. Exact dates of closing are not known, but were generally in 1901. Many camps established after this period were furnished their own cancelling devices, but as this was a new phase of activity, they are not recorded here.

STATION LOCATIONS

<u>Station</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Island</u>	<u>Date Opened</u>
Angeles	Pampanga	Luzon	10/5/99
Aparri	Cagayan	Luzon	Dec. 99?
Bacolod #5	Negros Occidental	Negros	3/15/99
Bongao	Sulu	Bongao	Aug. 99?
Cavite #2	Cavite	Luzon	9/7/98
Cebu #4	Cebu	Cebu	3/11/99
Dagupan	Pangasinan	Luzon	Nov. 99?
Iloilo #3	Iloilo	Panay	2/11/99
Jolo	Sulu	Jolo	5/19/99
Malolos #6	Bulacn	Luzon	Apr. 99?
Manila #1	Manila	Luzon	8/14/98
San Fernando	Pampanga	Luzon	7/2/99
Siassi	Sulu	Siassi	Aug. 99?
Vigan	Ilocos Sur	Luzon	Dec. 99?
Zamboanga	Zamboanga	Mindanao	12/1/99

For historical accuracy, mention is made of the Filipino Insurrection period, commencing in June, 1898 and continuing through November, 1899. Iloilo, Malolos, San Fernando, Angeles, and Dagupan (in that order) were captured from the Revolutionary Forces. The so-called Occupation period apparently started in August, 1899 when other locations in the southern islands were occupied.

Part of the 5th Army Corps, under command of Major General Nelson A. Miles, left Santiago, Cuba and landed at Guanica, on the southwest coast of Puerto Rico, on July 25, 1898. The campaign moved swiftly, with only minor skirmishes. The Peace Protocol, signed August 12 in Washington, ended hostilities.

Type CP-1 was the first used at La Playa de Ponce on August 3 upon establishment of military station no.1 This type is identical with cancelling devices used at various domestic camps constructed at the outbreak of the war. These camps were staffed with postal personnel detailed from the Railway Mail Service, as was this first station. The author theorizes these cancelling devices were hurriedly procured, as the need arose, by this service, as examples of this type used prior to this time have not been seen. While of basic design, 3 types are listed, CP-1,2 and 3. Each was used at specific stations with respective station numbers inserted in the grid. While having movable type, re-arrangements such as Cuba types CP-1 and CP-1b apparently were not used.

Each numbered station was supplied with regular types, C-1 for no.1, C-3 for no.3, and C-2 for the remainder. Type C-4 was used at all of the 13 unnumbered military stations, and is basically a civilian type marking. The first 8 stations evidently were issued Received and Registered types, but these types are not known from all stations. All stations were considered branch offices of the Washington, D.C. post office for control purposes until March 15, 1899 when the independent Department of Posts commenced operations. However, as with Cuba, these markings remained in use for some-time. Civilian mail in considerable quantity was also handled from the beginning of operations.

Military government, commencing October 18, 1898 when San Juan was occupied, was officially terminated on May 1, 1900.

Numbered Stations

- 1
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

Location

Date Opened

	La Playa de Ponce	8/ 3/98
	moved to Ponce	9/17/98
	Guayama	8/23/98
	Mayaguez	8/23/98
	San Juan	10/18/98
	Coamo	9/ 9/98
	Utuaado	9/ 9/98
	Yauco	9/ 9/98
	Juana Diaz	9/ 9/98

Unnumbered Station Locations

Aguadilla	10/ 1/98
Aibonito	12/ 1/98
Arecibo	10/ 1/98
Bayamon	1/ 1/99
Caguas	12/ 1/98
Camuy	1/ 1/99
Cayey	12/ 1/98
Fajardo	12/ 1/98
Humacao	10/ 1/98
Lares	10/ 1/98
Rio Piedras	1/ 1/99
San German	1/ 1/99
Vieques	1/ 1/99

CHINA

The China Relief Expedition (also known as the Boxer Campaign) consisted of Marine units that landed at Taku on July 17, 1900 and Army units (sent from the Philippines via Nagasaki, Japan) that arrived at Taku on July 6.

Postal stations, authorized on August 2, 1900, were established at Tientsin about September 18, after occupation on July 11 by Army troops; in Peking either in late September or early October after occupation on August 14; and in Taku in or prior to November. Exact dates are not known. Note types C-2 & 3. Types C-1, D-1, DR-1 & DE-1 contain no location; usage is presumed to be at Tientsin, with Peking an additional probability. Type C-1, for the record, exists with slug, blank space, and time indicia under the year date. The three stations were officially terminated on the last day of August, 1901, but dates later than May have not been recorded.

While this group was not established as a result of the Spanish American War, inclusion is warranted as it logically belongs in the postal history of the period.

GUAM

The island of Guam surrendered to the U.S. cruiser Charleston on June 21, 1898. The first postal facilities provided were on board the U.S.S. Yosemite, effective August 15, 1899. Various postmarks were used at Agana, the principal town, (types S-1, 2 & 3) under Navy Department operation. Type C-1 was the first marking used under Post Office Department control, effective in April 1901. Type C-2 came into use in 1902.

SAMOA

The first postal marking of Samoa is shown for convenience. This island group was acquired by the U.S. as a result of a convention with Great Britain and Germany on December 2, 1899. It was under the jurisdiction of the Navy.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE,
Military Station No. 1, CUBA.

S-1



C-1



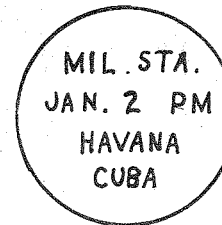
C-2



CP-1



CP-1a



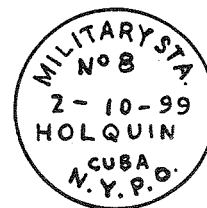
CP-1b



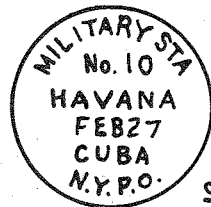
C-3



C-4



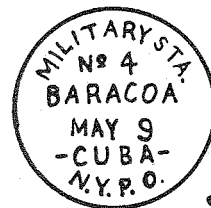
C-4a



C-6



C-5a



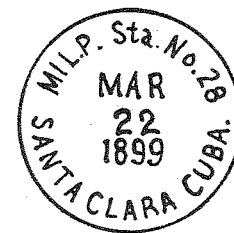
C-5b



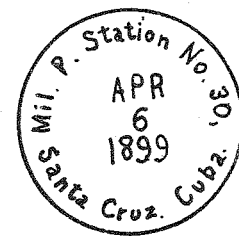
C-7



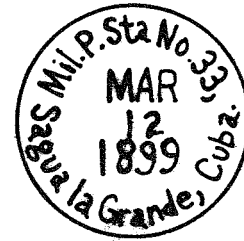
C-8



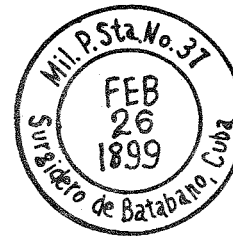
C-9



C-10a



C-11



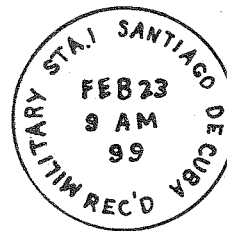
D-1



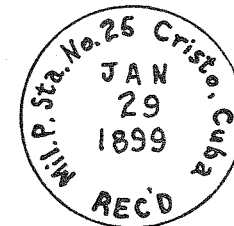
D-1a

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1899
Military Station No 2
Daiquiri, Cuba.

SE-1



CE-1



CE-2



CE-2a



0-1



0-2



0-3

REGISTERED
JUN 23 1899

Military Station No. 30
Santa Cruz, Cuba
N.Y. P. O.

SR-1

REGISTERED
FEB 6 1899

Military Station No. 26.
Buena Vista, Cuba.
N.Y.P.O.

SR-2

POSTAGE DUE....CENTS

Military Station 11, Puerto Principe, Cuba

SA-2

POSTAGE DUE TWO CENTS.

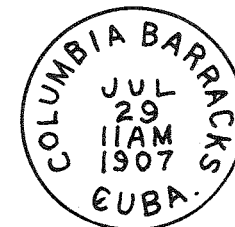
Military Station No. 34, Cajbarien, Cuba

SA-2a

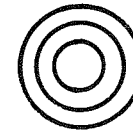


1901

CA-1

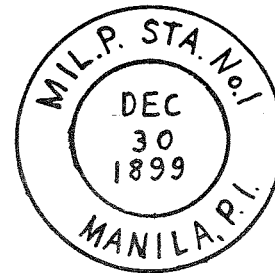


CA-2



D-1

D-2



D-3

D-4

US MIL. STA. NO. 1. S. F. Cal US MIL STA NO 2 SF CAL
CAVITE P. I. SEP 15 98 CAVITE P. I. Nov 17 98

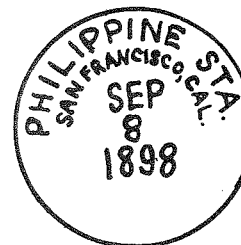
S-1

S-2

U.S. MIL. STA. NO. 3 S F CAL U.S. MIL. STA. NO. 3 S. F. CAL.
ILOILO HARBOR, P. I. Jan. 1. ILOILO, P. I. MAR. 4

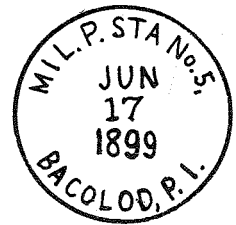
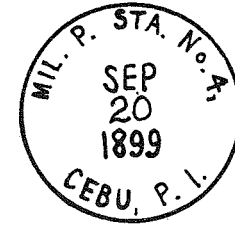
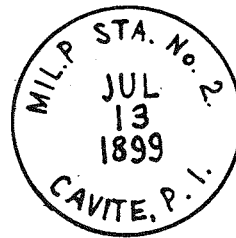
S-3

S-3a



C-1

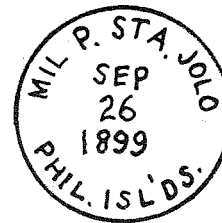
C-2



C-2

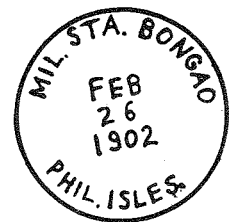
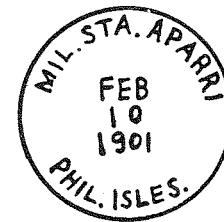
C-2

C-2



C-3

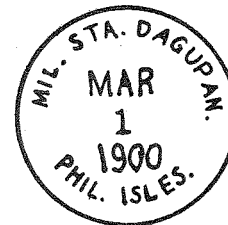
C-3a



C-4

C-4

C-4



C-4

C-4

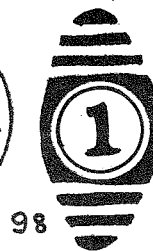
C-4



C-4



C-5



C-6



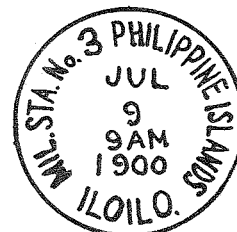
C-6



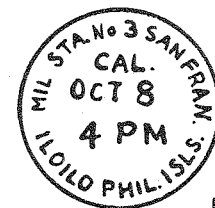
C-7



C-7a



C-7a



C-8



DR-1



DR-1a



DR-2

REGISTERED
JUL 13 1899
Military Sta. No. 2, Cavite,
Philippine Islands

SR-1

Military Sta, No. 2, Cavite,
Philippine Islands.

SR-1a

REGISTERED
MAR 20 1900
Military Station No. 4
Cebu, Phil. Islands.

SR-2

REGISTERED
FEB 23 1902
Military Station No. 5,
BACOLOD, P. I.

SR-5

REGISTERED
DEC 19 1900
Military Station
JOLO, PHIL ISLANDS

SR-3

REGISTERED
Nov. 14, 1899
Military Station
SAN FERNANDO, PHIL ISL'DS

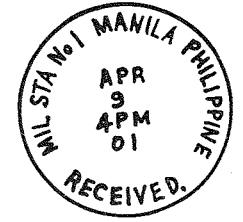
SR-4



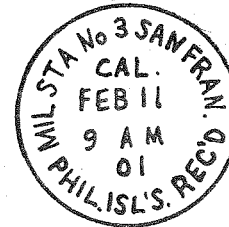
CE-1



CE-1



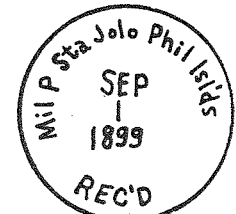
CE-2



CE-3



CE-4



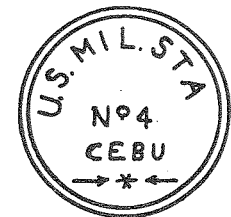
CE-5

MIL. STA. No. 1
MANILA, P. I.
MAR 22 1899
GENERAL DELIVERY.

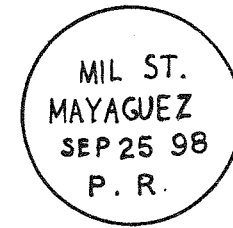
SA-1



CA-1

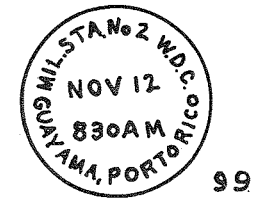
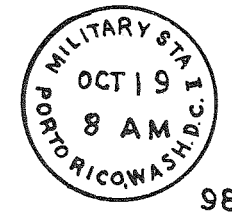


CA-2



CP-1

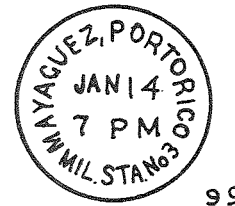
CP-2



CP-3

C-1

C-2



C-3

C-2

C-2



C-2

C-2

C-2

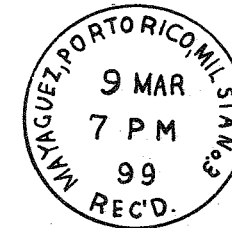


99

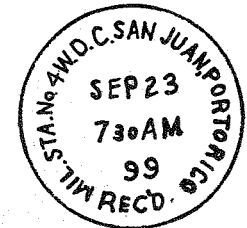
C-4



CE-1



CE-2



CE-3

REGISTERED
AUG 6 1898
MILITARY STATION No. 1
PORTO RICO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SR-1

REGISTERED
SEP 18 1898
Military Station No. 1, Washington, D. C.
PONCE, PORTO RICO.

SR-3

REGISTERED
NOV. 29 1898
Military Station No. 8
PORTO RICO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SR-2



C-1



C-2



C-3



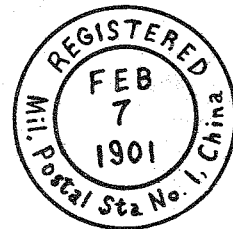
C-3



C-3



D-1



DR-1



DE-1

Agana, Isle of Guam.
AUG 17 1899.

S-1

AGANA, ISLE
OF GUAM.

AGANA, GUAM.

S-2

S-3

SAN LUIS D'APRA, GUAM
DEC-9 1899

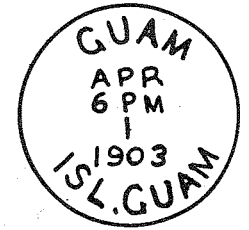
S-4



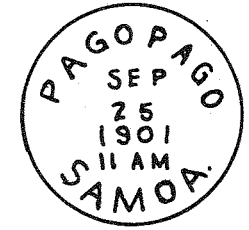
C-1



C-2



C-3



C-1



A Supplement to:

"POSTAL MARKINGS OF UNITED STATES MILITARY STATIONS, 1898-1902" by: Philip E. Baker

(Original work is <BAKE 6309>

<BAKE 7306>

Additional types and new towns of use of Military Station Postal Markings from Cuba, Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico, reported since publication of the above booklet in 1963. Members owning same can readily identify the types and descriptions, and file this article with the booklet.

CUBA: New Towns, page 3 Type C-1 add:12
C-4a add: 5
C-5 (not illustrated but date same as C-6) add: 10
C-5b
C-8 (illustrated on Plate 2), size should be 30mm.
Example of RHS type becoming enlarged due to
climate and wear
C-10a add:32
O-2 add:10
O-3 add:27

New Type: page 3

SA-2b 60x8 27
(similar to SA-2 but "No." added)

S-2 29x13-3 MIL. STA. No. 11
Puerto Principe
Cuba

SR-3 38x28-6 (boxed rectangle)
REGISTERED
APR. 11, 1899
Military Station No.
Puerto Principe
CUBA
NEW YORK, N.Y.P.O.

note: no
number in
marking

CA-3 29S m. CAMP MACKENZIE
CUBA
8 bar oval grid assigned letter "m".

Station identification markings: 57x14

MILITARY STATION
No.1-N.Y.P.O. - CUBA

General Information:

Postal markings from stations numbered 9, 19, 24, 36, and 39 and actual cancels from 2, 25, and 31 have not as yet been reported up to now (September, 1972). Reports and copies of same-a must-would be greatly appreciated.

Philippine Islands: New Type, page 4 C-2a 28R

MIL. P. STA. NO.1. MANILA, P. I.
(right around top of circle, bottom blank; grid type
not recognizable on 2 examples seen.)

Station identification marking 89x23

U - S - MILITARY. P.O. STA.
San Francisco Cal U.S.A
No1 Philippines

Continued on next page

New Information: page 4-Type C-4, Mil.Sta. Siassi has been seen with grid type "e", thus the 3 short bars grid may possibly exist from all towns of use of C-4

Verification request: Page 4-Type C-4, Mil.Sta. Bongao-reported to author in 1963, but actual example or copy has not as yet been seen. Who can verify?

PUERTO RICO: New Towns, page 5 Type CP-2 add; 7
CE-3 add; 2
SR-3 add; 3

New Types:CE-4 29S

ARECIBO STA PORTO RICO
REC'D

also add: Aguadilla as another town of use of CE-4.

SR-4 41x16x3 REGISTERED
M a r 6 , 1 8 9 9
AreciboStaPortoRico

General Information: Types CP-1, 2, & 3, re-arrangements of the inserts placed in the 4 lines of the dater are known; refer to page 12, also page 7.

ERRATA: Page 6-line 12-change "was" to "won".
Page 14 - Guam, Type S-1 apparently was used on board U.S.S. Yosemite.
Page 14-line 8-change 1902 to 1901.

Above material submitted by Dave Howell, Wes Dunaway and the author. The 28 page booklet, illustrated with 113 postal markings is out of print. Philatelic literature dealers list it now at \$12.00 W.C.C. members only desiring a copy, may contact the author, at: 313 Bohny Drive, Wyckoff, N.J. 07481, for a reduced price.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED:

Philatelic Society of Los Angeles (Gordon B. Garrett, Editor, 417 S. Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90057). Many fine articles on various "California Subjects". Of our special interest: The late Sterling S. Taylor's Part VI: "Prisoner Mail of the Civil War".

The "Vorlauffer" An new effort by our eminent "Boxer" specialist - Col. Wilbur E. Davis, 3313 Heritage Drive, Westminster, Wilmington, Del. 19808. This is the magazine of the "Colonies" study group of the German Philatelic Society. Many of us are very interested in this subject, and should contact Col. Davis.

Egyptian Topics (Also edited by Gordon B. Garret - but the address is here: P.O. Box 36491) -- Tells us about the Ballons Montés in Egypt (by J. Boulad D'Humieres); "More about the French army in Egypt 1898" (by Dr. A. Winter) and an article by Ken Pierce about an earlier visit of the French: "Napoleon in Egypt 1798-1801" -- Practically a war cover bulletin on Egypt!!

A very interesting article on "Detoured Mail During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71" by Rugh and Gardner Brown, is featured in the April, 1973 issue of the "France & Colonies Philatelist"

(Robert G. Stone, P.O. Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307)

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continued next p.

BAKER

POSTAL MARKINGS OF UNITED STATES

MILITARY STATIONS,

1898 - 1902

Cuba, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, with China, Guam and Samoa.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH TYPE CHARTS.

BY

PHILIP E. BAKER

PREFACE

The Postal History created by the events occurring in the 1898-1902 period as a result of the Spanish American War furnish a great challenge to the collector and student of this era. Much has been written about the history of military postal stations, complete with locations and dates, based upon available records. However, previous emphasis has been primarily on the recording of information rather than on exact illustrations of the many and varied types of postal markings resulting from the establishment of military postal facilities under sudden and generally adverse circumstances.

One of the purposes of this work is to up-date long out of print reference material, and present exact illustrations of military postal markings not previously made available. In the author's opinion, collectors of postal markings desire to see actual illustrations of known examples rather than reading descriptions. As photographs are not feasible, hand made drawings are the most appropriate alternative. Thus, this presentation is made of all postal markings known to the author, or recorded by other authorities. Research and historical portrayal is brief, with just enough facts to present a logical story.

Another purpose is to provide a Type Chart which can be used as a standard of reference in all matters concerning these markings. Accurate identification of any marking can be readily made if all interested parties made use of the Type designations furnished. The final purpose is to request owners of types and locations not recorded here to report them. Such material must exist. Added knowledge will benefit all.

Acknowledgement must be given to the earlier collectors and writers whose efforts have been of great value. My appreciation also to those people who have assisted me in any manner in the preparation of this publication.

Philip E. Baker

Allendale, New Jersey
September 10, 1963

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<p>Illustrations</p>	<p>Plate 12</p>
<p>China</p>	<p>Plate 12</p>
<p>Illustrations</p>	<p>Plate 13</p>
<p>Guam, Samoa</p>	<p>Plate 13</p>

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

All are traced in exact size from actual postal markings as seen, reproduced, or made from complete descriptions, except a very few drawn from previous illustrations not considered exact. The shape of some of the lettering may not be completely accurate, particularly when the originals had letters with serifs. However, all are fully recognizable. It should be remembered, especially with rubber stamps, that variations in size caused by differences in force of impression, as well as wear, can occur. Variations in both length and height of straight line types can be frequent. Note - complete accuracy in all illustrations and descriptions is not implied.

VALUATIONS

No attempt will be made to evaluate each type. Admittedly, on a comparable basis, some are scarcer than others. Several types are quite common, others are unique. Many of the town locations are extremely difficult to obtain. The informed serious collector may derive his own set of values on material he has, and that which he lacks. These values may vary considerably from those of a disinterested person who happens, by chance, to have such material. In any case, demand is strong, and available material outside of collections, at this date, almost non-existent. Due to wear, climatic conditions, and the very nature of the operations of these stations, any identifiable examples from most of them in ordinary condition are considered collectable material.

THE TYPE CHART

In order to formulate a standard reference and for ease of recognition the author presents his version of a type chart. Much thought has gone into this. Actually, the system is simple and provides quick identification.

Each type of postal marking is prefixed by a capital letter; D is a double line circle, C is a single

line circle, S consists of 2 or more straight lines as indicated, O is a double line oval. The second capital letter indicates special purpose usage; E denotes a Received marking, R is a Registered marking, P is a provisional type, and A is an auxiliary marking. The types in each group are numbered in order, with lower case letters indicating sub-types. This data composes each individual type. Reference to the type chart will then furnish full information as follows: size in millimeters, (first number on straight line types denotes length, second number denotes height followed by indication of number of lines — the inner circle size on double circle types is not considered important), the capital letter following the size indicates the material of which the device is made; S for steel, R for rubber. Each is readily distinguishable (all straight line types are rubber stamps). The lower case letter at end denotes the form of the cancelling part of the device as follows:

- a. 9 bar oval grid
- b. 6 bar oval grid, large numeral in center section
- c. 11 bar oval grid
- d. 3 ring circle
- e. 3 short bars
- f. 4 short bars
- g. 3 heavy bars
- h. 3 short, wide space bars
- i. 4 narrow spaced vertical bars
- j. 6 heavy vertical bars in oval grid
- k. 12 bar wide oval grid
- l. 4 heavy bars

Brief identifying notes follow. In the illustrations, each form of canceller is illustrated when it first appears. To save drawings and space they are not repeated. However, reference to the chart will indicate the actual form. The type chart, by groups, follows, with known stations of use of each type indicated by number or name.

number, indicated when station number illustrated

TYPE	Illustrated	Station number
S-1	65x13-2	#10
CP-1	29S a.	
CP-1a	29S a.	#1, 2, or 10 inserted in grid 10
CP-1b	29S a.	any re-arrangement of type 10
C-1	23S a.	Cuba in grid
C-2	25S b.	
C-3	29S a.	Mil. Sta. No.
C-4	26S c.	small Cuba, wide NYPO 13 5 3 7, 8, 10, 13
C-4a	26S c.	numerals for date
C-5	26S c.	large Cuba, narrow NYPO *
C-5a	26S c.	numerals for date
C-5b	26S c.	dash before & after Cuba
C-6	26S j.	vertical bar grid 10
C-7	30R e.	Mil. P. Sta. 23 15 through 26
C-8	30R e.	** XX 27
C-9	30R e.	28 29, 32
C-10	30R f.	Mil. P. Station #32 see below 30, 34, 35
C-10a	30R e.	"
C-11	30R i.	Mil. P. Sta. heavy letters 33 37 38
D-1	30R	No. omitted
D-1a	30R	Received
CE-1	29S	"
CE-2	29R	"
CE-2a	30R	"
SE-1	38x23-4	"
O-1	34x26	1
O-2	34x26	1, 3, 6, 8
O-3	34x26	11, 13, 32, 38
SR-1	43x25-5	Registered 13 30 26
SR-2	46x28-5	Registered 1 26
CA-1	25S b.	Columbia Barracks ✓
CA-2	30S b.	" ✓
SA-2	58x11	Postage Due 11 34
SA-2a	61x11	" 34

* Same as Type 4 shown on Page 16 (PLATE 2, C-4) author (PL 2)

** 30 mm correct size

XX with no boundary line; with 3 short horiz bars in Killer

#32 with a C10 cancel

Registered III. by Gordon II

by BAKER, 1, 26, 30

MOB G-19

DOUBLE OVAL B-1, 6, 32. G 8, 10, 11

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

TYPE

D-1	33R	d.	Philippine Station	
D-2	32R	d.	Mil. Sta	1
D-3	35R	g.	Mil. P. Sta.	1
D-4	32R	d.	Mil. Sta.	6
C-1	31R		Philippine Station	
C-2	28R	h.	Mil. P. Sta.	1,2,4,5
C-3	28R	f.	" Jolo	
C-3a	28R	i.	" San Fernando	
C-4	28R	d.	Mil. Sta. Angeles, Aparri, Bongao, Dagupan, Siassi, Vigan, Zamboanga	
C-5	28R	d.	First Reserve Hospital Station, Manila	
C-6	26S	b.	Mil. Sta.	1,2
C-7	30S	k.	"	1
C-7a	30S	a.	Mil. Sta.	2,3
C-8	26S	c.	"	3
S-1	64x14-2		"	1
S-2	58x11-2		"	2
S-3	65x11-2		"	3
S-3a	60x11-2		"	3
DR-1	32R		Registered	1
DR-1a	32R		" San Francisco omitted	1
DR-2	32R		"	3
SR-1	48x23-4		"	2
SR-1a	48x9-2		bottom two lines of SR-1 used as post mark	
SR-2	38x22-4		Registered	4
SR-3	43x22-4		" Jolo	
SR-4	48x23-4		" San Fernando	
SR-5	43x21-4		" Bacalod	
CE-1	28S		Received	1,2
CE-2	28S		"	1
CE-3	29S		"	3
CE-4	28R		"	4
CE-5	28R		" Jolo	
SA-1	46x25-4		General Delivery	1
CA-1	28S	a.	Dagupan & Manila RPO north	
CA-1a	28S	a.	" south	
CA-2	28R		Cebu, station identification stamp?	

PUERTO RICO

TYPE

CP-1	29S	a.	M. STA. No. 1,	#1 inserted in grid
CP-2	29S	a.	Mil. STA.	2,3,4 "
CP-3	29S	a.	Mil. STA.	6,7 "
C-1	25S	b.		1
C-2	25S	b.		2,4,5,6,7,8
C-3	25S	b.		3
C-4	25S	b.	13 unnumbered military stations	
CE-1	29S		Received	1
CE-2	29S		"	3
CE-3	29S		"	4
SR-1	62x21-4		Registered	1,3,4
SR-2	50x28-5		"	8
SR-3	50x26-5		"	1

CHINA

C-1	29S	a.	Mil. Postal Sta. No. 1	Tientsin
C-2	29S	a.	U.S. Mil. Postal Sta.	Peking
C-3	29S	a.	Mil. P. Sta. No. 1,	Pekin, Taku, Tientsin
D-1	29R		Military Postal Sta. No. 1	Tientsin
DR-1	29R		Registered, No. 1	"
DE-1	29R		Received, No. 1	"

GUAM

S-1	36x10-2		Agana	
S-2	22x7-2		"	
S-3	37x5		"	
S-4	67x12-2		P.O. not listed in official records	
C-1	29S		Agana	
C-2	25S	b.	Ladrone Isl's	
C-3	29S	a.	Isl. Guam	

SAMOA

C-1	29S	a.	Pago Pago (Ceded to the U.S. in 1899.)	
-----	-----	----	--	--

CUBA

The 5th Army Corps, commanded by Major General William R. Shafter, made two landings on the southeast coast of Cuba on June 22, 1898. (The first landing was made by a force of Marines at Caimanera on Guantanamo Bay on June 10.) One division, under General Wheeler, Confederate cavalry leader in the Civil War, landed at Siboney. The second division, under General Lawton, landed at Daiquiri. These port towns were 8 and 12 miles respectively, east of Santiago de Cuba the Corps objective. Heavy fighting took place on July 1 at El Caney and San Juan Hill. On July 3 naval forces under Admiral's Sampson and Schley won a great victory over the Spanish squadron off Santiago. Spanish forces surrendered July 16 and the city was occupied on July 17.

The first postal marking used was type S-1, evidently improvised en route or just after the troops landed. Lacking date and location, examples of this type can only be identified as to place of mailing if so indicated on envelope, or contents show location and date. The first military post office, opened at Daiquiri, moved to Siboney about July 6. From July 12 to 20 it evidently operated in the field, at the location of Army Headquarters. Letters or cards indicating use prior to July 17, either by notation or backstamp dates, are exceptional postal history items, representing authentic use during the 26 day campaign which effectively terminated with the occupation of Santiago de Cuba on July 17. Military Station No. 1 was established here on July 21. Type S-1 was possibly used, along with Spanish town cancels, through early August until types C-1 and 2 and O-1 became available.

The occupation of the island continued on a gradual scale. Types C-3, 4 and 5 were provided for use at military stations opened to furnish postal facilities at newly occupied towns. By the end of the year 14 military stations were in operation. These stations were designated as branch offices of the New York post office for administration and control purposes. Note types C-4 and 5.

Under terms of the Peace Treaty, signed December 10, 1898, the United States Administration of Cuba

became effective on January 1, 1899. (The Treaty also provided for the cession of the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam to the United States). As soon after January 1 as limited transportation and communication facilities would permit, 25 additional military stations were opened, all under control of New York. These stations, however, were classified as military postal stations, evidenced in postal markings type C-7 through 11 and D-1 and 1a.

While official records are not available, it is believed that all 39 military stations were to revert to the control of the civilian postal administration formed on January 1, 1899, as soon as practicable. Dates for the "official" closings have been given, ranging from mid-February through mid-March 1899. In the author's opinion, these dates are only of academic interest. The existing postal markings were the only ones available for weeks or months until civilian types were on hand. Further, troop units remained at many locations for various lengths of time using recognized facilities. From the beginning, civilian mail was also handled at these military stations. In fact, much of the available material indicates civilian origin. When it is realized that many of these stations served very small military detachments for a limited period of time, the scarcity of many of these markings with indications of military usage can be appreciated.

Type CP-1 is unusual and deserves special mention. The background of this provisional type is detailed under "Puerto Rico" where it was first used. Readily noticeable are the four inserts holding removable lines of type. The lines consist of "Mil Sta", month, day and year, "Havana" and "Cuba". However, the lines of type were subject to re-arrangement at various times, causing varieties as types CP-1 and CP-1b. Moreover, the center three bars of the grid have been cut out and "10" inserted for the station number (type CP-1a). A complete grid as well as numbers 1 and 2 have been reported, all used at Havana. The author cannot reconcile the meaning of numbers 1 and 2. These were the first types used at Havana, from November, 1898 (exact date of opening is not known) through at least February, 1899.

Brief comments follow on the remaining postal markings. Double oval cancels exist in 3 types, 0-1, 2 and 3. The station list indicates known town of use, but it is almost a certainty many other stations were supplied with any one of these types. Registered markings are known only in two almost exact types, SR-1 and 2, the variation being only in size. Here again, many, if not all, stations must have been supplied with these, or similar types. Received and Postage Due markings can be readily assumed to exist from other stations, and in unrecorded types. A typical double circle money order business marking was reported years ago from station no. 19, being the only reference to any type marking from this station. However, verification is needed, and in any event it is not a recognized marking customarily applied to mail. Columbia Barracks, located in the suburbs of Havana, used types CA-10 and 11. A Camp Mackenzie cancel, similar to CA-11, used in 1901, is believed to exist. The United States occupation ended on May 20, 1902 when Cuba became a republic.

The rarity of some of this material can be emphasized as through date of publication, after checking all available philatelic publications, known collections and collectors, and several requests to report material, no identifiable markings in any form have been reported from stations numbered 9, 19, 24, 36 and 39. Nos. 2 and 25 are known only as auxiliary markings, while no. 31 has been reported partially on a stamp.

✓ = I have this cancellation

BSH = Illustrated in CEP Jan 37, monograph
by George S. Hill. By R.S. Gordon G

PEB = Illustrated in this book on
pages noted

Ordinary U.S. stamps were used prior to establishment on 1-1-99 of the civil post. There was shortage of these. Shipments from U.S. mixed with military supplies. 1 shipment, of 50,000 stamped envelopes left the U.S. July 25 + was found on Oct. 1 in an empty army building. Surcharged stamps use began after the war was over & the army of occupation + civilians alike used them.

CUBA-STATION LOCATIONS

	Page	Type	Location	Date Opened
ESH	1	P	Santiago de Cuba	7/21/98 ✓
GSH	2	PEB-18, 17	Daiquiri SE 2	7/21/98? ✓
GSH	3	PEB-15, 1	Guantanamo	9/6/98 ✓
GSH, C-9	4	PEB 6	Baracoa CSB	9/28/98 ✓
G	5		San Luis	8/20/98 ✓
GSH, C-6	6	18, 0-2	Manzanillo	10/5/98 ✓
G	7		Gibara	10/20/98?
C-4, C4a	8	16, C4a	Holguin	10/20/98?
-0-	9	0-	Sagua de Tanamo	Nov. 98
H.B.G	10		Havana	Nov. 98 ✓
CSA, 0, 3	11	16, CSA &	Puerto Principe 18, SA-2	Nov. 98
-0- G	12		Nuevitas	Nov. 98
C-4	13	0-	Cienfuegos	Nov. 98 ✓
G	14	0-	Songo	8/20/98?
G	15		Pinar del Rio	1/21/99?
G	16		Guanajay	Jan. 99
G	17		Mariel	Jan. 99
G	18		Trinidad	Jan. 99
G	19		Las Tunas	Jan. 99
G	20		Sancti Spiritus	Jan. 99
	21		Cardenas	Jan. 99
-0-	22		Bayamo	Jan. 99
-0- G	23	16, C7	Mayari	Jan. 99
-0-	24		Palma Soriano	Jan. 99
-0- G	25	17, C 2	Cristo	Jan. 99
C7	26	17, CE 2a	Buena Vista 18, SR 2	Jan. 99 ✓
-0- G	27	16, C8	Matanzas	Jan. 99 ✓
-0- G	28	16, C9	Santa Clara	Jan. 99 ✓
-0-	29		Placetas	Jan. 99
-0- G	30	18, SR-1	Santa Cruz	Jan. 99
-0-	31		Santo Domingo	Jan. 99
-0- G	32	18, C3	Jucaro	Jan. 99
-0- G	33	17, C11	Sagua La Grande	Jan. 99
-0- G	34	18, SA 2a	Caibarien	Jan. 99
-0-	35		Batabano	Jan. 99
-0-	36		Colon	Jan. 99
-0- G	37	17, D1	Surgidero de Batabano	Jan. 99
-0-	38	17, D1a	Guines	Jan. 99
-0-	39		Union de Reyes	Jan. 99
CA-1	-	18- CA-2	Columbia Barracks	
G			Camp Mackenzie	

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

On April 25, 1898 the Congress of the United States declared war on Spain. A United States naval squadron, under command of Commodore George W. Dewey (later rear-admiral), sailed the same day from Hong Kong for Manila Bay. Here, on May 1, 1898 the United States naval forces won an extraordinary victory over the Spanish fleet. The 8th Army Corps, Major General Wesley Merritt commanding, was ordered to support military operations in the Philippine Islands. The first army units landed at Cavite on June 30, 1898.

Initial postal operations were conducted on board a transport which arrived in Manila Bay on July 16. These arrangements continued until July 30. Letters mailed during this period, identified only by military franking and arrival backstamps as they were not post-marked, are great rarities. The Philippine Station, established to provide military postal facilities, was opened at Cavite on July 30. This station was a branch office of the San Francisco Post Office. On August 14, operations were transferred to Manila which had been captured the previous day. Type D-1 has been reported used at Cavite on August 5, and is known used at Manila on August 14 and later dates. Type C-1, possibly available at Cavite, is known used at Manila on several dates in September. Type S-1 indicates station no. 1 at Cavite, but proof of actual use, prior to the designation of Cavite as station no. 2 on September 7, is lacking. It possibly could have been a branch of Manila.

Type D-2 was the first postal marking indicating station no. 1 to be placed into service at Manila. It was followed by many generally standard devices. Station no. 3 had two unusual types, S-3 (evidently used aboard a transport awaiting capture of the town) and S-3a. The remaining stations were opened at various times as the occupation progressed. The first 6 numbered military stations were branch stations of the San Francisco post office until May 1, 1899. Stations established after this date were considered to be military postal stations and were not numbered. However, at least four numbered stations were issued new post-marks indicating postal stations; note type C-2. The seven known named stations opened after July, 1899, however, used cancels reading "Mil. Sta."

Registered markings exist in at least 7 types. Received markings are known in 5 types. Other towns of use must exist. Types CA-1 and 1a, while not strictly military markings are listed as the railroad was operated by, and for the benefit of, military personnel. Type CA-2 is believed to be a station identification rather than a postal marking. A money order business marking is known from Manila.

As civil government was gradually instituted these markings were replaced by civilian style devices. Exact dates of closing are not known, but were generally in 1901. Many camps established after this period were furnished their own cancelling devices, but as this was a new phase of activity, they are not recorded here.

Illustrated
by *Delf Norona*

Station	Province	STATION LOCATIONS		Date Opened
		BY P.E. Baker	IN MY collection	
Angeles C4	Pampanga 20, C4		Luzon	10/5/99
Aparri C4 ¹	Cagayan 20, C4		Luzon ✓	Dec. 99?
Bacolod #5 C2	Negros Occidental		Negros	3/15/99
Bongao 0	Sulu 20, C2, 22, SR5		Bongao	Aug. 99?
Cavite #2	Cavite 19, S1, S2, 20, C2		Luzon 2-2-99	9/7/98
Cebu C2 #1 C2	Cebu 20, C2, 23, CA 2	SR 2	Cebu 5-21-99	3/11/99
Dagupan C4	Pangasinan 20, C4		Luzon	Nov. 99?
Iloilo C5 #3 S3, S3a	Iloilo 19, S3, S3a, C1 3		Panay 10-13-01	2/11/99
Jolo C3, SR3, D2	Sulu C3, SR3, CE5		Jolo 2-7-00	5/19/99
Malolos #6	Bulacan D4		Luzon	Apr. 99?
Manila #1	Manila		Luzon D1, 8-27-98	8/14/98
San Fernando ✓	Pampanga 20-C3a		Luzon ✓ 10-21-01	7/2/99
Siassi C4	Sulu 20-C4	SR4	Siassi	Aug. 99?
Vigan C4	Ilocos Sur 20-C4		Luzon	Dec. 99?
Zamboanga C-4 S1	Zamboanga 21-C4		Mindanao C-4	12/1/99

*1st Res Hosp 25
Dagupan & Manila RPO (S)*

For historical accuracy, mention is made of the Filipino Insurrection period, commencing in June, 1898 and continuing through November, 1899. Iloilo, Malolos, San Fernando, Angeles, and Dagupan (in that order) were captured from the Revolutionary Forces. The so-called Occupation period apparently started in August, 1899 when other locations in the southern islands were occupied.

PUERTO RICO

Part of the 5th Army Corps, under command of Major General Nelson A. Miles, left Santiago, Cuba and landed at Guanica, on the southwest coast of Puerto Rico, on July 25, 1898. The campaign moved swiftly, with only minor skirmishes. The Peace Protocol, signed August 12 in Washington, ended hostilities.

Type CP-1 was the first used at La Playa de Ponce on August 3 upon establishment of military station no.1 This type is identical with cancelling devices used at various domestic camps constructed at the outbreak of the war. These camps were staffed with postal personnel detailed from the Railway Mail Service, as was this first station. The author theorizes these cancelling devices were hurriedly procured, as the need arose, by this service, as examples of this type used prior to this time have not been seen. While of basic design, 3 types are listed, CP-1,2 and 3. Each was used at specific stations with respective station numbers inserted in the grid. While having movable type, re-arrangements such as Cuba types CP-1 and CP-1b apparently were not used.

Each numbered station was supplied with regular types, C-1 for no.1, C-3 for no.3, and C-2 for the remainder. Type C-4 was used at all of the 13 unnumbered military stations, and is basically a civilian type marking. The first 8 stations evidently were issued Received and Registered types, but these types are not known from all stations. All stations were considered branch offices of the Washington, D.C. post office for control purposes until March 15, 1899 when the independent Department of Posts commenced operations. However, as with Cuba, these markings remained in use for some-time. Civilian mail in considerable quantity was also handled from the beginning of operations.

Military government, commencing October 18, 1898 when San Juan was occupied, was officially terminated on May 1, 1900.

PUERTO RICO-STATION LOCATIONS

Numbered Stations

- 1
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

Location

Date Opened

	La Playa de Ponce C-1	8/ 3/98 ✓
moved to	Ponce C-1, CE-1, SR-1, SR-3	9/17/98 ✓
	Guayama CP-2, C-2	8/23/98 ✓
	Mayaguez CP-2, CE-2, C-3, SR-1	8/23/98 ✓
	San Juan CP-2, C-2, CE-3, SR-1	10/18/98 ✓
	Coamo C-2,	9/ 9/98 ✓
-	Utusado CP-3, C-2,	9/ 9/98
	Yauco CP-3, C-2	9/ 9/98
	Juana Diaz C-2, SR-2	9/ 9/98 ✓

Unnumbered Station Locations

Aguadilla	} C-4	10/ 1/98 ✓
Aibonito		12/ 1/98
Arecibo		10/ 1/98 ✓
Bayamon		1/ 1/99
Caguas		12/ 1/98
Camuy		1/ 1/99
Cayey		12/ 1/98
- Fajardo		12/ 1/98
Humacao		10/ 1/98 ✓
Lares		10/ 1/98
- Rio Piedras		1/ 1/99
San German		1/ 1/99 ✓
Vieques		1/ 1/99

- Spanish Cancel on U.S. Stamps

CHINA

The China Relief Expedition (also known as the Boxer Campaign) consisted of Marine units that landed at Taku on July 17, 1900 and Army units (sent from the Philippines via Nagasaki, Japan) that arrived at Taku on July 6.

Postal stations, authorized on August 2, 1900, were established at Tientsin about September 18, after occupation on July 11 by Army troops; in Peking either in late September or early October after occupation on August 14; and in Taku in or prior to November. Exact dates are not known. Note types C-2 & 3. Types C-1, D-1, DR-1 & DE-1 contain no location; usage is presumed to be at Tientsin, with Peking an additional probability. Type C-1, for the record, exists with slug, blank space, and time indicia under the year date. The three stations were officially terminated on the last day of August, 1901, but dates later than May have not been recorded.

While this group was not established as a result of the Spanish American War, inclusion is warranted as it logically belongs in the postal history of the period.

GUAM

The island of Guam surrendered to the U.S. cruiser Charleston on June 21, 1898. The first postal facilities provided were on board the U.S.S. Yosemite, effective August 15, 1899. Various postmarks were used at Agana, the principal town, (types S-1*2 & 3) under Navy Department operation. Type C-1 was the first marking used under Post Office Department control, effective in April 1901. Type C-2 came into use in 1902, 1901

* S-1 was used aboard the USS YOSEMITE

SAMOA

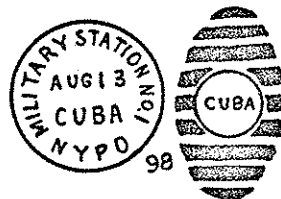
The first postal marking of Samoa is shown for convenience. This island group was acquired by the U.S. as a result of a convention with Great Britain and Germany on December 2, 1899. It was under the jurisdiction of the Navy.

V means I have it
ESH = is illustrated in Geo S. Hills, monograph 437
in CCP

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE,
 Military Station No. 1, CUBA.

see over for a dated cover illustration.

S-1 ✓



C-1 ✓



C-2 ✓



CP-1



HAVE 1-24-99
 1-27-99
 CP-1a ✓



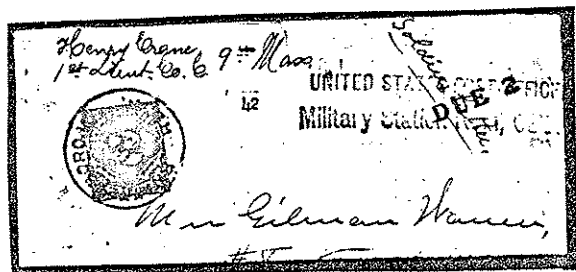
CP-1b



C-3

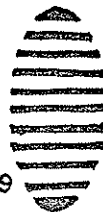
Type reported also at Mil. Sta. 4, 6

For list of CUBA MIL STA see Page 9



From
Ball's
11th Sale

Author reports this type
also at Nos: 3, 7, 8, 13



C-4√5, 3, 13



C-4a



C-6√10



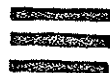
C-5a√5

C-5 (not illustrated) same as the C-4 illustrated on page 16 and
at Nos: 11, 12, 14.



author reports also
at No: 6

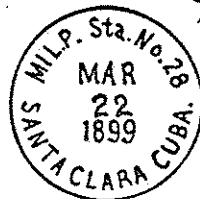
C-5b



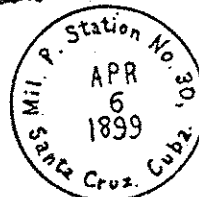
C-7
C-10 (not illustrated) reported
by author at Nos: 29, 32



C-8√27
no boundary
line



C-9√
Plato 2

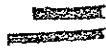


C-10a
author reports also at
Nos: 34, 35.

The only known Jucaro cane of
this type, sold for \$20 in Douglas
P. Ball's 11th New Prime Sale 5-4-64.
It is like C-7 type but the killer
has 4 instead of 3 bars. Was an
entire US-CUBA "D4" entire 2¢
envelope. See also a Jucaro
type "O-3".



My entire of C-9, Santa Clara is cane in purple ink and
has a 3 bar purple killer with a short top bar thus:



Type
S-1

Cancelled
Waltham, Mass.,
t,
July 18, 1898
Rec'd
enc'd
HENRY
CRANE
ST. LIOT. CO. C,
9th. Mass.

cover was an entire envelope.

Double Circles
B-37, 38
G-19(MOB),



C-11



D-1



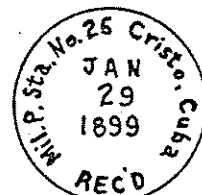
D-1a

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1899
Military Station No 2
Daiquiri, Cuba.

SE-1



CE-1
*author reports also
at No 4*



CE-2
Plate 3



CE-2a

0-2 GSH No 1 SANTIAGO

I have (on 5-1-64) 3 of type 0-1, 2 on piece of covers +
1 on entire cover, all in black

I have an entire cover with 0-3 cancel in purple, but with
"MIL STA" & "NO 11" removed, from Puerto Principe,
also has a purple 3.7 x 2.7 Cancel "Registered May 17, 1899
Puerto Principe, CUBA" & # 272 in script.



0-1 ✓

0-2 ✓
author reports also
at Nos: 1, 3, 8

0-3 ✓
author reports
also at
Nos: 11, 13, 31

REGISTERED
JUN 23 1899

Military Station No. 30
Santa Cruz, Cuba
N.Y. P. O.

SR-1

REGISTERED
FEB 6 1899

Military Station No. 26.
Buena Vista, Cuba.
N.Y.P.O.

SR-2 ✓ 1, 26

POSTAGE DUE....CENTS

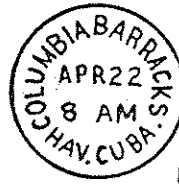
Military Station 11, Puerto Principe, Cuba

SA-2

POSTAGE DUE TWO CENTS.

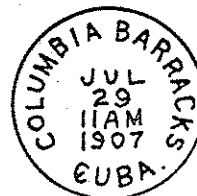
Military Station No. 34, Caibarien, Cuba

SA-2a



1901

CA-1 ✓
8-9-01



CA-2

Flats 1

MILITARY GOVT began May 1, 1898 but

1st Army units landed JUNE 30, 1898 at CAVITE
mail handled on transport JULY 16, 1898 in Manila
Harbor until JULY 29, 1898. No special
mil. markings.
MS NO 1 opened at Cavite JULY 30, 1898. D-1 reported
on AUG 5, 1898 cover
Manila captured AUG. 13, 1898
" P.O. opened AUG 14, 1898

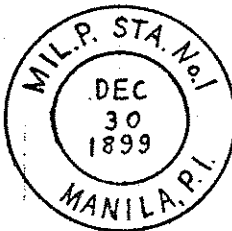
For list of P.I. Mil. Stations see Page 11.
For P.I. Types see Page 4

OPENED
AUG 14
IN
MANILA



Have 5
all purple
my
Earliest 8-27-98 PURPLE
D-1

Have 7
all BLACK
Earliest 10-25-98
D-2



D-3

D-4

US MIL. STA. NO. 1. S.F. Cal US MIL. STA. NO. 2 SF CAL
CAVITE P.I. SEP 15 98 CAVITE P.I. Nov 17 98

S-1

S-2

U.S. MIL. STA. NO. 3 S.F. CAL U.S. MIL. STA. NO. 3 S.E. CAL
ILOILO HARBOR, P.I. Jan. 1. ILOILO, P.I. MAR. 4

S-3

S-3a



C-1

Plate 5

C-2

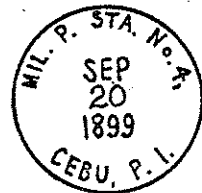
Gen Emilio Aguinaldo died Feb 6, 1964
aged 94,

General Aguinaldo captured by
Forster at Palanan, Isabela March 23, 1901

HAVE O "SAN FERNANDO PAMPANGA" 4-17-1900 + @Killer
Co G, 22 INF BLACK



C-2



C-2

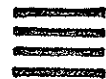


C-2

Have 8-21-99 PURPLE



HAVE 2 ?? 1900 + 23
5-28-01 } INF
C-3



C-3a



"HAVE MOB"
LA UNION PROV
10-21-01
PURPLE



C-4



C-4



C-4



C-4



C-4



C-4

HAVE



PURPLE 12-5-1900
31 Vol. BAGANGA, MIND. C-4

HAVE
6-20-01

C-5



Have many
earliest

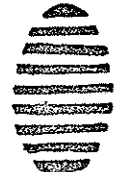
11-3-99

98

99

C-6

C-6 Have, 1-15-00



HAVE
5
(BLACK)

earliest 4-25-99

C-7

5?? 1900
Have 12-28-01

C-7a



C-7a
HAVE 1-22-1900 BLACK

C-8



Have

3-13-98 (RED)

DR-1



DR-1a



ILOILO
DR-2

Have 10-13-01
PURPLE

REGISTERED

JUL 13 1899

Military Sta. No. 2, Cavite,
Philippine Islands

Military Sta, No. 2, Cavite,
Philippine Islands.

SR-1

Have 2-2-99 purple

SR-1a

REGISTERED

MAR 20 1900

Military Station No. 4
Cebu, Phil. Islands.

REGISTERED

FEB 23 1902

Military Station No. 5,
BACOLOD, P. I.

SR-2

SR-5

REGISTERED

DEC 19 1900

Military Station
JOLO, PHIL ISLANDS

REGISTERED

Nov. 14, 1899

Military Station
SAN FERNANDO, PHIL ISLDS

SR-3

SR-4



CE-1



CE-1



CE-2



Iloilo
CE-3



HAVE

CE-4



CE-5

MIL. STA. No. 1
MANILA, P. I.
MAR 22 1899
GENERAL DELIVERY.

Have many. Only 4 marked
NORTH

SA-1



12-35-1900
CA-1



CA-2

Have CP-1 dated Aug 3/98 a lot day cover
AUG 10, 1898

See 'Stamp Specialist Vol 8, Page 14 for illustration
of 1st day cover of occupation cancell of
Type CP-2 with SAN JUAN on 2nd line + date
OCT 18 98. (by R.B.Preston)

Have C-1 dated Aug 20/98 (Playa Ponce)
Sept 14 " "

Have C-1 dated Nov 15/98 (PONCE)

Have C-3 Mayaguez Oct 13/98

Have 6, C-2 San Juan

Have C-2, COAMO, OCT 24/98

Have C-2 Juan Diaz APR 5, 1900

SAN JUAN
PP

Have 1 letter + 1 tag with this on
US P.R. stamps & No Date.

Mil. Post from AUG 3, 1898 to May 1, 1900

MIL STA NO 1
PORTO RICO
AUG 8
98



PLAYA PONCE ✓
PONCE ✓
CP-1 ✓

MIL ST.
MAYAGUEZ
SEP 25 98
P. R.



Nos: 2, 3, 4
Nos 1 & 6 (Preston)
CP-2

MIL STA
UTUADO, P.R.
OCT. 7, 98
12 M

CP-3
Nos. 6, 7

MILITARY STA
PORTO RICO WASH D.C.
OCT 19
8 AM

Playa Ponce 98
Ponce C-1 ✓ *

MIL STA No 2 W.D.C.
NOV 12
830 AM
SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

99
Nos: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, all
shown on C-2 first page.

MAYAGUEZ, PORTORICO
JAN 14
7 PM
MIL STANOS

99
Nos: 3 only
C-3 ✓

MIL STA No 4 W.D.C.
MAR 8
8:00 PM
SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

99
C-2 ✓

MIL STA No 5 W.D.C.
JUL 22
5 PM
COAMO PORTO RICO

99
Killers in (A) (H)
C-2 ✓

MIL STA No 6 W.D.C.
DEC 28
5 PM
UTUADO, PORTORICO

98
Killers (H)
C-2

MIL STA No 7 W.D.C.
JUN 8
630 AM
YAUCO, PORTO RICO

99
Killers as in CP-2 (H)
C-2

MIL STA No 8 W.D.C.
APR 21
930 AM
GUANDIAZ PORTO RICO

99
C-2 ✓

Plate 10 Has Killers type of
CP-2, with 1 + 3 on the
center. (USII)

Have C-4 ARECIBO 5-25-99
+ march, July + Dec 12/1900

Have C-4 AGUADILLA STN
Feb 9 + May 4, 1899

Have C-4 HUMACAO STN
JUNE 1, 1899 + MAY 13, 1900

Have SAN GERMAN STA
May 9, 1902 + MARCH 26, 1901

Said by author to be found on 13 unnumbered
stations:

✓ Aguadilla (H) Fajardo (H)
Aibonito (H) Humacao (H)
✓ Arecibo (H) Lares
Bayamon Rio Piedras
Caguas (H) San German
Camuy Vieques
Cayey

(H) = Hills Illustrations, all
with Miller as in CP-2



99

C-4 ✓



No. 1 only

CE-1



MAYAGUEZ,
No. 3, only

CE-2 ✓



No. 4 only

CE-3

REGISTERED
AUG. 6 1898
MILITARY STATION No. 1
PORTO RICO
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 3, 4

SR-1

REGISTERED
SEP 18 1898
Military Station No. 1, Washington, D. C.
PONCE, PORTO RICO.
No. 1, only

SR-3

REGISTERED
NOV. 29 1898
Military Station No. 8
PORTO RICO
WASHINGTON, D. C.
No. 8 only

SR-2



HAVE
3-2-1901
12-2-1900
3-27-01
1-2-1901



C-1

C-2



HAVE
11-27-1900

C-3



C-3



HAVE
C-3 Nov 4
1900



D-1



DR-1



DE-1

Agana, Isle of Guam, Hancan piece
AUG 17 1899. dated Nov 19, 1899
(blue)

S-1

AGANA, ISLE
OF GUAM.

AGANA, GUAM.
Hancan cover - no date
5 cancels also, on cover

S-2

S-3

SAN LUIS D'APRA, GUAM
DEC-9 1899

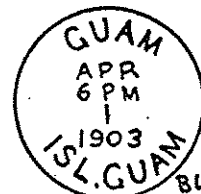
S-4



C-1



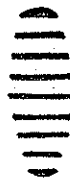
C-2



BLACK
Hancan covers
(1 April 1903) d
C-36-9-05



C-1



A Supplement to:

"POSTAL MARKINGS OF UNITED STATES MILITARY STATIONS, 1898-1902" by: Philip E. Baker

(Original work is <BAKE 6309>

<BAKE 7306>

Additional types and new towns of use of Military Station Postal Markings from Cuba, Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico, reported since publication of the above booklet in 1963. Members owning same can readily identify the types and descriptions, and file this article with the booklet.

CUBA: New Towns, page 3 Type C-1 add:12
C-4a add: 5
C-5 (not illustrated but date same as C-6) add: 10
C-5b
C-8 (illustrated on Plate 2), size should be 30mm.
Example of RHS type becoming enlarged due to
climate and wear
C-10a add:32
O-2 add:10
O-3 add:27

New Type: page 3

SA-2b 60x8 27
(similar to SA-2 but "No." added)

S-2 29x13-3 MIL. STA. No. 11
Puerto Principe
Cuba

SR-3 38x28-6 (boxed rectangle)
REGISTERED
APR. 11, 1899
Military Station No.
Puerto Principe
CUBA
NEW YORK, N.Y.P.O.

note: no
number in
marking

CA-3 29S m. CAMP MACKENZIE
CUBA
8 bar oval grid assigned letter "m".

Station identification markings: 57x14

MILITARY STATION
No.1-N.Y.P.O. - CUBA

General Information:

Postal markings from stations numbered 9, 19, 24, 36, and 39 and actual cancels from 2, 25, and 31 have not as yet been reported up to now (September, 1972). Reports and copies of same-a must-would be greatly appreciated.

Philippine Islands: New Type, page 4 C-2a 28R

MIL. P. STA. NO.1. MANILA, P. I.
(right around top of circle, bottom blank; grid type
not recognizable on 2 examples seen.)

Station identification marking 89x23

U - S - MILITARY. P.O. STA.
San Francisco Cal U.S.A
No1 Philippines

Continued on next page

New Information: page 4-Type C-4, Mil.Sta. Siassi has been seen with grid type "e", thus the 3 short bars grid may possibly exist from all towns of use of C-4

Verification request: Page 4-Type C-4, Mil.Sta. Bongao-reported to author in 1963, but actual example or copy has not as yet been seen. Who can verify?

PUERTO RICO: New Towns, page 5 Type CP-2 add; 7
CE-3 add; 2
SR-3 add; 3

New Types:CE-4 29S

ARECIBO STA PORTO RICO
REC'D

also add: Aguadilla as another town of use of CE-4.

SR-4 41x16x3 REGISTERED
M a r 6 , 1 8 9 9
AreciboStaPortoRico

General Information: Types CP-1, 2, & 3, re-arrangements of the inserts placed in the 4 lines of the dater are known; refer to page 12, also page 7.

ERRATA: Page 6-line 12-change "was" to "won".
Page 14 - Guam, Type S-1 apparently was used on board U.S.S. Yosemite.
Page 14-line 8-change 1902 to 1901.

Above material submitted by Dave Howell, Wes Dunaway and the author. The 28 page booklet, illustrated with 113 postal markings is out of print. Philatelic literature dealers list it now at \$12.00 W.C.C. members only desiring a copy, may contact the author, at: 313 Bohny Drive, Wyckoff, N.J. 07481, for a reduced price.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED:

Philatelic Society of Los Angeles (Gordon B. Garrett, Editor, 417 S. Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90057). Many fine articles on various "California Subjects". Of our special interest: The late Sterling S. Taylor's Part VI: "Prisoner Mail of the Civil War".

The "Vorlauffer" An new effort by our eminent "Boxer" specialist - Col. Wilbur E. Davis, 3313 Heritage Drive, Westminster, Wilmington, Del. 19808. This is the magazine of the "Colonies" study group of the German Philatelic Society. Many of us are very interested in this subject, and should contact Col. Davis.

Egyptian Topics (Also edited by Gordon B. Garret - but the address is here: P.O. Box 36491) -- Tells us about the Ballons Montés in Egypt (by J. Boulad D'Humieres); "More about the French army in Egypt 1898" (by Dr. A. Winter) and an article by Ken Pierce about an earlier visit of the French: "Napoleon in Egypt 1798-1801" -- Practically a war cover bulletin on Egypt!!

A very interesting article on "Detoured Mail During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71" by Rugh and Gardner Brown, is featured in the April, 1973 issue of the "France & Colonies Philatelist"

(Robert G. Stone, P.O. Box 471, Biglerville, Pa. 17307)

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continued next p.