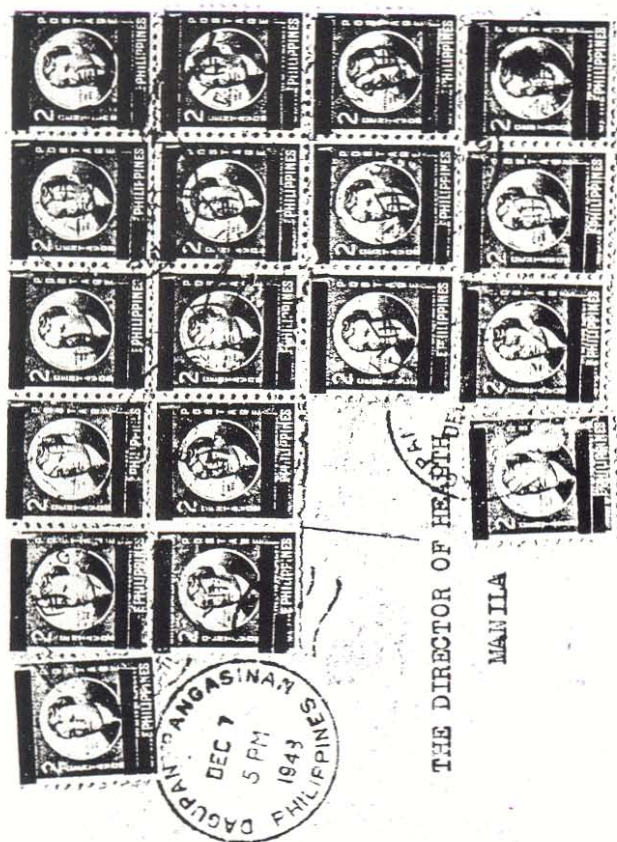




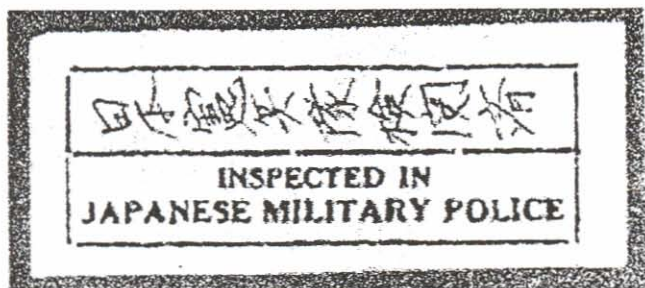
PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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SOMETHING NEW



Member Ray Coughlin (Coughlin's Stamps) has called our attention to something very scarce; possibly unique.

Garrett Page 156. Catbalogan, Samar labels Garrett # Catbalogan Type IIB7 is 69 x32mm on the frame lines.

This label is 68x24mm on the frame lines. Makes it a unique new type of censor label. The format is the same as the illustrations in Garrett. Label is printed on thin paper, similar to rice paper, but not a rice paper.

The cancel has no year date, which is typical in 1944, but censorship was generally over by then, so it may be in 1943, and in that case it is earlier than the label type discovered by John Hunt, by 13 days. Due to the fact that censorship was over by 1944, the cover may actually precede the Garrett listing, thus making it a new and earlier type.

More information from Robert M. Spaulding, President of the International Society for Japanese Philately;

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The Japanese inscription in the newly-reported Catbalogan censor label reads: Nihon Kempeitai ken'etsuzumi, meaning Censored by Japanese Military Police.

This is indeed handwritten — but the question is whether it was [1] newly handwritten on each label [thus making each label unique] or [2] reproduced by some printing process so that many copies of the label have identical handwriting. Not having seen any of these labels, I cannot say how they were made, and that may be hard to determine since Eugene Garrett's research indicates that censor labels from provincial offices are scarce or rare.

Among the handstamps listed by Garrett, at least eleven are from handwritten originals: Garrett types IA5, 7, 9, 11, 12; IC3, 4, 6. 6a, 6b, 6c.

Among the labels, at least five are handwritten: Garrett types IIB3 [both illustrations], 4, and 7 [both illustrations].

Garrett assigned the same type number IIB3 to two illustrations in which the Japanese inscription is not only in different handwriting but in opposite positions in relation to the English inscription. Yet he refers to both as "printed inscriptions." These two very different Tacloban labels could have been cut from a sheet printed from a plate having different Japanese handwriting in each position.

Conversely, in the two illustrations of Garrett type IIB7, the Japanese is in different handwriting but in the same position in relation to the English inscription, and he said explicitly that the Japanese on these two labels was "blue, blue-black pen-and-ink manuscript" but the English was printed in red. That appears to mean that in Tacloban the entire label was printed but in Catbalogan the printed label had one blank half into which a censor had to add the Japanese by hand on each label, so that both these Catbalogan labels are "unique." The newly found third example may also be unique, but your letter does not say whether it has the Japanese and English in different colors.

Unless Catbalogan had only two or three letters a day to censor, it would be very tedious to have to write the long 8-ideograph inscription by hand on every label.

It is also notable that Tacloban and Catbalogan, although on different islands, used the same unidiomatic English inscription with "INSPECTED IN" rather than "INSPECTED BY."

PHILIPPINE AUDITIVE COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
MANILA

PROVINCE OF SAMAR

CATBALOGAN

OFFICIAL MAIL

The Auditor General and
Director of the Budget
Manila



UNITED STATES MILITARY STATIONS: THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF JOLO, BONGAO, SIASSI AND ZAMBOANGA

by Nestor C. Nuñez and Alfred F. Kugel

(Sixth in a series. The previous parts appeared in 3rd Quarter PPJ Vol. XVIII and Vol. XIX, 2nd Quarter; Vol XIX, 4th Quarter; Vol. XX, 1st Quarter.)

The resumption of the 1896 Philippine Revolution following the return of Emilio Aguinaldo from Hong Kong on May 19, 1898 resulted in the revolutionary forces taking control of most of Luzon (1) and forcing the Spanish forces to be cooped up in the walled city of Manila. The Spanish surrendered the city to American forces on August 13, with the articles of capitulation signed the following day (2). As an armistice between the United States and Spain was actually signed in Washington on August 12, the battle for Manila was the last hostile act between the principals of the Spanish-American War.

At the time of their surrender, the Spanish still held on to other places outside Luzon. The Philippine revolution, however, had spread to most of the other islands. In time, the Spanish forces were either defeated or, in the face of impending defeat had to abandon territories they held. When the Treaty of Paris was signed on December 10, 1898, the Filipinos were in control of Luzon (with the exception of Manila and suburbs, parts of Cavite held by the Americans, and holdout towns like Baler) and the Visayan islands (except for the port and town of Iloilo in Panay Island, which was under siege). Gen. Diego de los Rios, commander of the Spanish forces, notified Gen. Elwell Otis that he could not hold the city against the insurgents (3), and eventually surrendered the city on December 24, 1898 before the arrival of the American expeditionary force. The Spanish consolidated their forces in the garrisoned city of Zamboanga, Mindanao Island.

To understand the situation in Mindanao and in the southern islands, it is useful to go over briefly the actions of the Spanish in this area during its colonial administration of the Philippine Islands up to 1898 (4). Six of the 23 tribal groups inhabiting Mindanao and the southernmost islands profess Mohammedan faith, and were called by the Spanish "Moros" [Moors]. The Moros were the more influential and prominent local inhabitants and were, at the time of the arrival of Spanish colonizers, under the rule of the Sultans of the Islamic states of Maguindanao (in Mindanao) and of Sulu, with the latter being more powerful and even had sovereignty over part of Northern Borneo.

While the Spanish were successful in the colonization of Luzon, the Visayan islands and the northern parts of Mindanao and Palawan islands, they were not as successful in the southern parts of these islands and in the Sulu archipelago (5).

At one time, the Spanish laid claim to the Moluccas and undertook their administration from headquarters at Zamboanga. In 1662, they withdrew from Mindanao and finally from the Moluccas in the face of danger posed by the Chinese-Japanese Koxinga, who was threatening the Philippine Islands after expelling the Dutch from Formosa. With the Spanish concentrating in the Visayas and in Luzon for the next fifty years, the Moros destroyed the Spanish fort and periodically ravaged the coasts of the Visayan islands and even of Luzon. The Spanish reestablished the *presidio* in Zamboanga in 1718 and in 1763 built a great stone fort near the town.

The Sulu archipelago and other southern islands had for centuries been bases for piracy. The inhabitants were "a faring people and piracy was a way of life." In 1848, with the arrival of steam war vessels, there was sustained effort to suppress Moro piracy, which not only positively affected the Philippine islands to the north, but also south into the Dutch East Indies and west to British Borneo.

Greatly aided by the use of steam vessels, the Spanish colonial administration effectively eradicated most of the piracy by the destruction of the pirates' headquarters in several of the islands, occupied the Cotabato Valley in Mindanao resulting in the breakup of the power of the Sultan of Maguindanao, and in 1851 attacked and defeated the Sulu Moros, destroying their fortifications and occupying their stronghold in Jolo. These actions against piracy and the Moros were complemented by anti-piracy measures undertaken by the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies and by Sir James Brooke, the white Rajah of Sarawak. Finally, the arrival of 18 small gunboats from Europe in 1861 gave the Spanish the capability of patrolling the southern seas. By a treaty in 1878, the Sultan of Sulu acknowledged Spanish suzerainty, under which Spanish authorities had control over some seacoast towns, but not over the entire territory, which was ruled by the Sultan and his datus. In 1898, in addition to several posts in Mindanao and the fort at Zamboanga, the Spanish had the walled town at Jolo and military stations in the islands of Siassi, Bongao, and Tawitawi in the Sulu archipelago, and in Balabac Island and in Puerto Princesa in Palawan Island.

It is thus ironic that following their defeat in most parts of the Philippines, Spanish forces had to concentrate their forces in Mindanao (Zamboanga) and the Sulu archipelago, areas over which they had not

really exercised significant control before the 1850s, but where the Philippine revolution was less active in 1898. Following the signing of the Treaty of Paris, the Spanish garrisons proceeded to Iloilo and Manila for repatriation, leaving only a presence in Jolo until relieved by American forces.

Jolo (said to be the smallest walled city in the world, according to Forbes) is the main town on Sulu Island, the major island in the Sulu Archipelago (6). By previous arrangement, two battalions of the 23rd infantry under Capt. Pratt relieved the Spanish forces in Jolo on May 20, 1899 (7). Once in place, the Americans found that, like the Spanish, they had to take into account the role of the Sultan in the administration over the islands. Capt. Pratt was succeeded in July 1899 by Maj. Goodale and subsequently by Gen. John Bates, who concluded with the Sultan on August 20, 1899 an agreement known as the "Bates Treaty." As reported by Gen. Elwell Otis to the War Department, "an agreement was made with the Sultan and his datos whereby the sovereignty of the United States over the entire Jolo (sic) Archipelago is acknowledged; its flag to fly on land and sea; the United States to occupy and control all points deemed necessary. Introducing firearms is prohibited. The Sultan is to assist in suppressing piracy. He agrees to deliver criminals accused of crimes not committed by Moros against Moros. Two other points in the archipelago will be occupied by American troops when trade and commerce can be controlled." President McKinley approved the agreement on October 27, 1899 with instructions that the Sultan is to be informed that the United States does not give consent to the existence of slavery in the archipelago. Goodale writes that civil government was established in the Sulu Archipelago on August 8, 1899 by agreement with the Sultan (8).

The postmarks of Jolo are:



DS1. Single-ring rubber postmark, 30 mm in diameter, with 4-bar killer (horizontal) 14 mm wide. Struck in violet or black. Seen used as circular "datestamp" without date (month, day and year), with Manila backstamp of August 24, 1899. Earliest: August 8, 1899
Latest: July 8, 1900



DS2. Single-ring steel datestamp 29 mm in diameter. Nine-bar barrel killer. "Standard" type of civilian government postmarks. Struck in black. Also seen as receiving mark. Earliest April 26, 1900 Latest: Used well beyond July 4, 1902



RC1. Single-ring rubber postmark, mm in diameter, Struck in violet. Earliest: September 1, 1899 Latest: May 7, 1901

REGISTERED
MAY 15 1900
Military Station,
JOLO, PHIL. ISLANDS.

RG1. State 1. Four-line registration datestamp in mixed seriffed capital letters "and block letters. "Military Station," constitutes the third line; the registration number is usually written close to the postmark. Struck in violet. Also seen as receiving mark Oct. 9, 1899 Earliest: October 9, 1899 Latest: May 21, 1901

REGISTERED
JAN 18 1902
76
JOLO, PHIL. ISLANDS

RG2. State II. As in State I, but with third line deleted, to show that Jolo was no longer under military control. The space created has been seen used for marking the registration number. Struck in black. Earliest: May 21, 1901 Latest: January 12, 1902

POSTAGE DUE.....CENTS.

PD1. "POSTAGE DUE . . . CENTS." rubber marking in seriffed capital letters, 62 mm long. Struck in violet. Earliest: October 26, 1899 NC 3

Latest:

The two islands mentioned by Gen. Otis in his communication regarding the "Bates treaty" apparently were Siassi and Bongao. Forbes mentioned that the Sultan of Sulu was reported to have gained the impression that the Spanish were returning sovereignty back to him upon their withdrawal from the Sulu archipelago, and that he had

been put in place in Siassi when the Spanish post was evacuated. The situation thus demanded immediate attention; American troops were first sent to Siassi soon after Jolo was occupied. Siassi is a small island but was a port of entry, and one of the six ports opened for commerce. Goodale states that he was stationed at Jolo and Siassi from June 1900 to September 1901 (He probably meant just Siassi, since he succeeded Capt. Pratt in Jolo earlier in July 1899.)

The only recorded postmark of Siassi is:



DS1. Single-ring rubber datestamp, 28 mm in diameter, with 3-horizontal bar killer Struck in black or violet. Seen also used as receiving mark.

Earliest: November 20, 1900

Latest: April 14, 1902

While Goodale lists Siassi (a small island south of Sulu Island) among the military postal stations, he does not list Bongao (also a small island southwest of Sulu and very close to the North Borneo coast) (8). Forbes mentioned that "American garrisons were placed at Siasi (sic) and Bongao, the latter nearly in sight of the shores of Borneo, a few months after the occupation of Jolo." Baker lists the opening of the postal station there as August (?) 1899 (9).

The only recorded postmark of Bongao (10) is:



DS1. Single-ring rubber datestamp, 28 mm in diameter, with 3-horizontal bar killer Struck in black.

Earliest: June 1, 1900

Latest: March 4, 1901

Zamboanga was the most "Spanish" town in Mindanao Island. It had a long history of Spanish occupation, such that the town population's language evolved into "Chabacano," a Spanish-based patois (without proper verb conjugation) which evolved into the lingua franca of the local population, similar to the situation in Cavite. Zamboanga's philatelic claim to fame lies in the "Zamboanga" issues, which are 1898 "curly head" issues of Alfonso XIII overprinted "RESELLADO" (11).

Zamboanga was occupied by the American forces after the Sulu archipelago has been brought under military control. The town was evacuated by the Spanish in May 1899 as they were unable to hold on against the insurgent Filipinos. While embarking his troops during the

evacuation, Gen. Montero was fatally wounded (4). According to Goodale, "Zamboanga was occupied November 16, 1899 (8) by a U.S. naval force which was immediately followed by infantry detached from the forces in Jolo (Sulu) (12). A post office was opened on December 1, 1899. Zamboanga was the headquarters of the District of Mindanao and Jolo in March 1900."

The postmarks of Zamboanga are:

Philippine Postal Service
 December .8. 1899,
 Zamboanga, Mindanao.

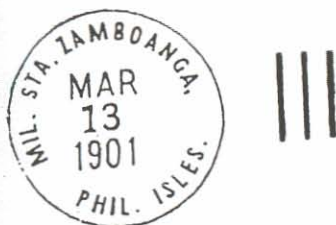
- ☆ ☆ DS1. Three line rubber datestamp "Philippine Postal Service" with six hollow stars to the right.
- ☆ ☆ Styling in fancy letters. Struck in violet.

Earliest: December 6, 1899
 Latest: December 27, 1899



DS2. Single-ring rubber datestamp 28 mm in diameter with 3-bar (vertical) killer. Letters in block capitals. Seen used as a receiving mark. Struck in violet.

Earliest: January 5, 1900
 Latest: April 14, 1900



DS3. Single-ring rubber datestamp 28 mm in diameter with 3-bar (vertical) killer. As in DS2, letters are in block capitals, but slightly lower than DS2, and letters marginally narrower, particularly both "S" in "ISLES." The uprights of "M's are more spread out at the base, compared to the more upright in DS2. Lastly, using "PHIL. ISLES." to "stand up" the dial, the time slug is oriented to the 12:30 position compared to 11:00 position in DS1.

Earliest: March 13, 1901
 Latest: July 11, 1903 (as receiving mark)



DS4. Single-ring steel postmark 29 mm in diameter, nine-bar barrel killer. "Standard" type of civil government postmarks. Struck in black.
 Earliest: August 22, 1900
 Latest: Used well beyond July 4, 1900

POSTAGE DUE.....CENTS. PD1. "POSTAGE DUE_____CENTS." rubber postmark, 58 mm long. Struck in black, Earliest: August 28, 1899 Latest:



AX1. Four irregular rectangles, seen used with DS1. Earliest: December 6, 1899

Collectors and other readers of this area are encouraged to look into their collections with a view of adding types not included in this article, and/or extending the earliest or latest dates. Information should be sent to the authors, P.O. Box 1337, San Mateo, CA, 94401. Postage and photocopy (preferably color) costs to be reimbursed, and credits to be attributed (13). (Copyright reserved by the authors).

POSTMARK LIST CONCORDANCE

Nuñez/Kugel	Goodale (8)	Baker (10)
<u>Jolo</u>		
DS1	A-1	C-3
DS2	A-2	—
RC1	RC1	CE-5
RG1 5.I	RG1	SR-3
RG1 5.II	—	—
PD1	—	—
<u>SIASSI</u>		
DS1	A-1	C-4
<u>BONGAO</u>		
DSI	—	C-4
<u>ZAMBOANGA</u>		
DS1	—	—
DS2	A-1	C-4
DS3	—	—
DS4	A-2	—
PD1	—	—

ENDNOTES:

1. Some isolated towns resisted takeover by the revolutionary forces. A good example was Baler, capital town in El Principe province on the eastern coast of Luzon. According to Faust (Endnote 2), the Spanish garrison there had been under siege for nearly a year, when American soldiers aboard the *Yorktown* arrived in late March 1899 to "acquaint the insurrectos" about the change in government in the country and to rescue the garrison. This mission failed and led to the capture of Lt. J. C. Gilmore and some soldiers by the insurgents. The *Yorktown* was unable to get the prisoners freed, and after a few days, continued on her voyage to Iloilo. According to Forbes (Endnote 4), the *Yorktown* was sent in April 1899 by Dewey at the request of Spanish Gen. Rios to rescue the garrison (three officers, 80 soldiers and two priests). Forbes mentions that "many months later, a vigorous pursuit by American troops caused ... abandonment [of the prisoners] by their captors in the mountains of northern Luzon." The heroic defense by the Spaniards aroused the admiration of Gen. Aguinaldo, who ordered on June 30, 1899 the siege of Baler to be raised and the Spaniards permitted to go free in recognition of "Valour and constant heroism worthy of universal admiration." The "Gilmore incident" was such a well known episode that the *Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History*, Harper & Bros., New York, 1906, listed the following entry among the "more important events" of Philippine-American War: "Jan. 7 [1900]. Lieutenant Gilmore and the party of Americans held prisoners by the Filipinos arrive in Manila."
2. The terms of capitulation are reproduced in Faust, Karl Irving, *Campaigning in the Philippines*, The Hicks-Judd Publishing Company, San Francisco, 1899.
3. Gen. Otis responded by sending a special brigade to Iloilo; Karnow, Stanley, *In Our Image*, Random House, New York, 1988; and Nuñez, Nestor C. and Kugel, Alfred F. *United States Military Stations: The Postmarks of Iloilo*, second article in this series.
4. Summarized from Forbes, W. Cameron, *The Philippine Islands* (in 2 volumes), Houghton Mifflin Company, Cambridge, MA 1928.
5. Spanish failure to thoroughly colonize Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago was in great part due to the non-conversion of the native population to Christianity. Added to this was the lack of military forces to make a permanent presence and to exercise adequate degree of control over the area.
6. The matter of the Sulu archipelago was a nettlesome negotiating point during the negotiations for the Treaty of Paris. Henry Watterson writes in *History of the Spanish American War*, B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. Richmond, VA, 1899 that the archipelago had been "... a cause of dispute between Spain and Germany, but the sovereignty had been finally settled upon Spain some years ago. The Spanish Government by a decree of the Cortes had formally annexed the group to the Philippines. During the war with the United States, the Spanish Government had secretly revoked this decree and attached the Sulu group directly to the home government." The Sulu archipelago had been coveted by Germany and would probably have been sold to them by Spain had the United States not insisted upon it being part of the package paid for \$20 million. Additionally, the United States had to pay Spain \$100,000 for several small southern islands which were omitted from the description in the Treaty of Paris.
7. Summarized from Faust, which is also the source for the quoted portions of Gen. Otis' communication to the War Department on August 24, 1899 regarding the "Bates Treaty." Forbes and Goodale (Endnote 8) gave May 19, 1899 as the date the Americans took over Jolo.

8. Goodale, George S., "U.S. Military Postal Stations in the Philippines (1898-1904), *Cyclopedia of United States Postmarks*, edited by Delf Norona, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA 1975. Forbes implies that civil government was established in the area only after the creation of the Moro province on June 1, 1903. Before this date, Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago were governed by a military governor (Bates' successors were Gen. William A. Kobbe on March 20, 1900, Gen. George W. Davis on August 31, 1901, and Gen. Samuel S. Sumner on July 10, 1902; Sumner was succeeded by Gen. Leonard Wood as military and civil governor of the Moro province in 1903). It was during Davis' tenure that John J. Pershing showed extraordinary military ability in the campaign against the Moros in Mindanao, resulting in the unusual distinction of his being promoted by President Roosevelt to brigadier general from the grade of captain.
9. Baker, Philip E., *Postal Markings of United States Military Stations, 1898-1902*, 1963.
10. Not listed in the standard Goodale work (Endnote 8). However, writing for *Postal Markings*, (Vol. 5, No. 12, May 20, 1936 to Vol. 6, No. 6, Nov. 20, 1936). Goodale listed Bongo (sic) among the unnumbered military postal stations, although he did not show a postmark illustration.
11. A skeptical view of these overprints can be found in Harradine, Peter W A., *Philippine Postage Stamp Handbook*, McFarland Co., 1987. A set of eight covers franked with combinations of all known examples of the overprints, appeared at an auction in Barcelona in March 1997 with a reserve price \$40,000. The covers were postmarked in Zamboanga on March 13, 1899, and received at the Manila Post Office on April 10, 1899.
12. According to Forbes, "Beginning in December 1899, as troops became available, American garrisons were placed at Zamboanga and other strategic points in Mindanao."
13. The authors would like to acknowledge the help from other Philippine specialists, especially the opportunity to view actual covers or photocopies of collections of Capt Weston Burnett, Wolfgang Haberland, Fritz-Walter Lange, the late Lynn Warm-Griffith, Robert F. Yacano and Robert C. Hoge, who supplied some of the earliest/latest recorded date.

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE

by *Todd Bayne*

A few years ago I went to my first major stamp exhibition, the APS show in Pittsburgh. At the time, I was mainly collecting Japanese stamps and first flights. At the show, I happened to run into Bob Yacano, who asked me if I wanted to attend a meeting of the IPPS. Having never been to a stamp club meeting, I was reluctant and a little bit apprehensive, but I decided to go.

As I arrived at the hotel room, I was still a little nervous, but with my wife beside me, I went in. At first, I wasn't sure what to do, so I just sat back and listened and I thought to myself, "Wow!"

That night I felt lucky in that I got the chance to meet someone who had first hand knowledge of the occupation and many others whose eyes gleamed with excitement every time someone spoke about it. To the members who were there. I wish you a belated thank you.

But there was one person in particular who really caught my interest. I have never seen such passion in a person. Instantly, I could tell he really loved what he did and that he did it for the benefit of others. I instantly knew that this was the club for me and joined.

Unfortunately, I never got a chance to speak with him again, so all I can do is dedicate this article in his honor. To Gene, whom I only met once, but changed my life forever.

Now, living in Japan, I don't get the chance to go to club meetings and shows, but I sometimes pick up the phone and call Bob Yacano, browse Ray's web page and look at auction catalogs and other information (mainly Gene's book). One night, I called Bob and we began talking and he asked me if I knew anything about a cover he just found. I didn't. That night I decided to start a listing of all the post offices known open during the occupation (by evidence of a cancel) and the E.R.P. (earliest reported postmark) of each of them.

I thought it was going to be a lot of work, but thanks to Gene's legacy, it wasn't. I took the information from Gene's book, added new cancels from my collection and Bob's and looked through all the auction catalogs I had. With the information Gene had at the time, he could confirmed 307 openings. With the new information that has surfaced recently, I was able to add 13 new openings to bring the total to 320 (Iwahig Penal Colony is listed with some reservations; it is probably not an official post office but postmarks do exist). Post offices listed with * are new confirmations, while those with ** are those listed by Gene with misgivings; not listed open by other literature but cancels do exist. Listings with no E.R.P.s are those confirmed by Gene, but I couldn't find any postmarks from them.

It is my hope that other members will report new cancels and E.R.P.s so that my simple homage to Gene can be complete.

OPEN POST OFFICES DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION

Post Offices Confirmed Opened	ERP
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City of Manila:

CENTRAL POST OFFICE	03/04/42
BALINTAWAK	04/02/43
CALOOCAN (RIZAL)	10/19/42
DILIMAN (QUEZON)	09/29/43
MAKATI	03/09/42
MANDALUYONG	03/05/42
PARANQUE	05/13/43
PASAY	11/20/42
QUEZON CITY	03/09/42
SAN JUAN	03/31/42
TONDO POSTAL STATION	05/03/42
SAMPALOC POSTAL STATION	07/24/44

ABRA:

BANGUED	07/27/42
BUCAY	05/13/43
LAGANGILANG	04/12/43
TAYUM	08/18/43

ALBAY:

BACACAY**	01/25/43
CAMALIG	04/27/43
DURAGA	12/04/42
GUINOBATAN	01/19/43
LEGASPI	11/18/42
LIGAO	01/01/43
OAS	01/29/43
POLANQUI	
TABACO	01/04/43

ANTIQUE:

SAN JOSE	02/15/43
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BATAAN:

ABUCAY	03/01/44
BALANGA	12/26/42
DINALUPIHAN	06/21/43
HERMOSA	
ORANI	10/31/42
ORION	04/21/43

BATANGAS:

BALAYAN	12/19/42
BATANGAS	10/07/42
BAUAN*	01/15/43
LIPA	11/19/42
NASUGBU	12/18/42
ROSARIO	09/27/43
SAN JOSE*	07/29/43
SAN JUAN**	04/14/43
TAAL	12/19/42
TANAUAN	12/14/42

BOHOL:

TAGBILARAN	02/21/43
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BUKIDNON:

MALAYBALAY	08/08/43
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Post Offices Confirmed Opened	ERP
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BULACAN:

BALIUAG	10/10/42
BIGAA	01/12/43
BOCAUE	12/23/42
BULACAN	03/10/43
CALUMPIT	10/27/42
HAGONOY	01/12/43
MALOLOS	06/01/42
MEYCAUAYAN	01/28/43
NORZAGARAY*	08/19/43
PLARIDEL	03/01/43
POLO	04/07/43
PULILAN	05/03/43
SAN IDELFONSO	04/23/43
SAN MIGUEL	12/16/42
SANTA MARIA	07/29/43

CAGAYAN:

AMULUNG	04/09/43
APARRI	01/10/43
GONZAGA	02/15/44
LALLO	
PENABLANCA	05/15/43
TUGUEGARAO	09/05/42

CAMARINES NORTE:

CAPALONGA	05/01/43
DAET	01/25/43
JOSE PANGANIBAN	01/23/43
LABO	04/06/43
PARACALE	12/15/42

CAMARINES SUR:

GOA	05/08/43
INGA*	12/31/42
IRIGA	
LIBMANAN	02/19/43
NABUA	05/01/43
NAGA	12/04/42
PAMPLONA	01/11/44
PARACAO*	01/04/43
PASACAO	
SAN JOSE	05/18/43
TIGAON	02/23/43

CAPIZ:

CAPIZ	08/14/43
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CAVITE:

CARMONA	03/29/44
CAVITE	10/26/42
IMUS	01/07/43
INDANG	12/18/42
KAWIT	04/20/43
NAIC	04/30/43
ROSARIO	07/7/43
SILANG	
TANZA	04/20/43
TERNATE	10/12/42

Post Offices Confirmed Opened	ERP
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CEBU:

CEBU	11/28/42
DANAO	02/25/44
MANDAUE	02/26/44
NAGA	06/15/43
OPON*	05/10/43

COTABATO:

COTABATO	05/04/43
DADIANGAS	04/20/43

DAYAO:

DAYAO CITY	10/07/42
MALITA	03/03/43
MATI	03/21/43

ILOCOS NORTE:

BACARRA	12/26/42
BADOC	01/05/43
BATAC	04/26/43
CURRIMAO	01/02/43
DINGRAS	05/01/43
LAOAG	06/26/42
SAN NICOLAS	03/03/44

ILOCOS SUR:

CABUGAO	01/08/43
CANDON	03/13/43
CAOAYAN	08/04/43
CERVANTES	07/07/43
DINGRAS*	05/01/43
LAPOG	12/03/43
MAGSINGAL	03/15/43
NARVACAN	12/24/42
SANTA CRUZ	03/14/43
SANTA LUCIA	04/13/43
SANTA MARIA	03/14/43
SANTO DOMINGO	09/06/43
SINAIT	01/12/43
TAGUDIN	12/24/42
VIGAN	06/26/42

ILOILO:

ILOILO CITY	11/16/42
OTON	

ISABELA:

ANGADANAN	12/14/42
CABAGAN	06/15/43
CAUAYAN	12/02/42
CORDON	02/18/44
ECHAGUE	12/21/42
GAMU	09/15/43
ILAGAN	12/21/42
NAGUILIAN	03/17/43
SANTIAGO	06/04/43
TAMAUINI	03/16/43

Post Offices Confirmed Opened	ERP
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LAGUNA:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	09/15/42
ALAMINOS	01/19/44
BAY	12/17/42
BINAN	12/16/42
CALAMBA	12/07/42
CALAUAN	04/29/43
LOS BANOS	12/16/42
LUISIANA	08/06/43
MABITAC	04/25/44
MAGDALENA	12/24/42
MOJAYJAY*	03/29/44
PAETE	03/10/43
PAGSANJAN	10/08/42
SAN PABLO CITY	10/01/42
SANTA CRUZ	07/20/42
SANTA ROSA	12/16/42
SINILOAN	01/04/43

LANAO:

DANSALAN	08/13/43
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LA UNION:

AGOO	01/05/43
ARINGAY*	04/16/43
BACNOTAN	05/14/43
BALAOAN	11/09/42
BANGAR	
BAUANG	02/02/43
LUNA	09/04/43
NAGUILIAN	02/11/43
ROSARIO	07/14/44
SAN FERNANDO	12/07/42
SANTA TOMAS	

LEYTE:

CARIGARA	01/31/44
DULAG	04/13/43
JARO	07/14/44
ORMAC**	06/14/42
PALO	04/21/43
TACLOBAN	09/18/42
TANAUAN	07/01/43
TOLOSA**	01/08/44

MASBATE:

AROROY	03/23/43
MASBATE	03/17/43

MINDORO:

CALAPAN	01/15/43
NAUJAN**	04/05/43
PINAMALAYAN	03/02/43
POLA	02/27/43
SAN JOSE**	05/12/43

MISAMIS ORIENTAL:

CAGAYAN	04/28/43
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Post Offices Confirmed Opened	ERP
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MOUNTAIN PROVINCE:

BAGUIO CITY	05/27/42
BONTOC	11/08/42
LA TRINIDAD	04/01/43
MANKAYAN	06/29/43
SAGADO**	05/08/43

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL:

BACOLOD CITY	12/01/42
FABRICA	05/12/43

NEGROS ORIENTAL:

DUMAGUETE	03/03/43
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NUEVA ECIJA:

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL**	12/30/43
CABANATUAN	09/09/42
CUYAPO	12/25/42
GAPAN	12/16/42
GUIMBA	12/23/42
MUNOZ	12/21/42
PENARANDA	12/24/42
SAN ISIDRO	07/20/42
SAN JOSE	09/17/42

NUEVA VIZCAYA:

ARITAO	05/04/44
BAMBANG	
BAYOMBONG	11/01/42
SANTA FE	12/29/42
SOLANO	10/25/43

PALAWAN:

CULION	05/10/43
IWAHIG PENAL COLONY*	07/23/42
PUERTA PRINCESA	02/19/43

PAMPANGA:

ANGELES	08/19/42
APALIT	02/23/43
ARAYAT	12/25/42
BACOLOR	12/19/42
CANDABA**	11/17/43
DEL CARMEN	12/26/42
FLORIDABLANCA	07/05/44
LUBAO	12/25/42
MABALACAT	04/09/43
MACABEBE	12/22/42
MAGALANG	03/12/43
MEXICO	11/01/43
MINALIN	04/21/43
SAN FERNANDO	08/04/42

Post Offices Confirmed Opened	ERP
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PANGASINAN:

AGNO	
ALAMINOS	01/06/43
ASINGAN	10/06/43
BANI	11/05/43
BAUTISTA*	12/17/42
BAYAMBANG	02/02/43
BINALONAN	01/04/43
BINMALEY	
BUGALLON	05/30/43
CALASIAO	12/28/42
DAGUPAN	06/14/42
GUAGUA	12/26/42
LINGAYEN	06/22/43
MALASIQUEI**	12/03/43
MANAOAG	04/30/43
MANGALDAN	04/18/43
MANGATAREM	01/06/43
MAPANDAN	
POZARRUBIO	11/21/44
ROSALES	06/14/43
SAN CARLOS	12/24/42
SAN FABIAN	12/24/42
SAN MANUEL	11/12/43
SAN NICOLAS	07/15/44
SAN QUINTIN	05/11/44
SANTA BARBARA	08/06/43
SANTA MARIA	04/06/44
SISON	
TAYUG	01/21/43
UMINGAN	08/05/43
URDANETA	12/30/42
WILLASIS	12/08/43

RIZAL:

ANTIPOLO	09/13/43
BINANGONAN*	10/15/43
MALABON	12/09/42
MARIKINA	12/24/42
MUNTINLUPA	04/17/43
NAVOTAS**	09/14/43
PASIG	10/16/42
SAN MATEO	

SAMAR:

CALBAYOG	08/27/43
CATBALOGAN	05/14/43

SORSOGON:

BACON**	01/25/43
BULAN	04/21/43
DONSOL	12/03/42
GUBAT	12/03/42
IROSIN	02/28/43
JUBAN	01/08/43
MAGALLANES	02/08/43
PILAR	01/23/43
PUTIAO	01/23/43
SORSOGON	12/15/42

Post Offices Confirmed Opened	ERP
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SULU:

JOLO	03/11/43
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SURIGAO:

SURIGAO	11/05/42
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TARLAC:

BAMBAN	12/23/42
CAMILING	12/13/42
CAPAS	02/12/43
CONCEPCION	12/23/42
GERONA	01/04/43
MONCADA	11/19/42
PANQUI	12/23/42
SANTA IGNACIA	09/01/43
TARLAC	08/01/42
VICTORIA	06/08/43

TAYABAS:

ALABAT	05/18/43
ALONERO	12/26/42
ATIMONAN	12/25/42
BOAC (MARINDUQUE)	10/29/42
CALAUAG	
CANDELARIA	01/01/43
GAPAN (MARINDUQUE)	03/03/44
GUINAYANGAN	03/08/43
GUMACA	08/24/42
LOPEZ	11/??/42

LUCBAN	10/14/42
LUCENA	12/09/42
MAUBAN	04/19/43
PAGBILAO	12/28/42
PITOGO*	02/01/43
POLILLO**	08/23/43
QUEZON	08/17/43
SAN NARCISO	01/02/43
SANTA CRUZ (MARINDUQUE)	01/27/43
SARIAYA	12/28/42
TAGKAWAYAN	12/29/42
TAYABAS	04/19/43
TIAONG	
UNISAN	12/25/42

ZAMBALES:

BOTOLAN	01/08/43
CABANGAN	
CANDELARIA**	11/16/43
CASTILLEJOS	09/25/43
IBA	01/13/43
MASINLOC	05/14/43
SAN MARCELINO	01/12/43
SAN NARCISO	11/18/42
SANTA CRUZ	12/31/42
SUBIC	01/10/44

ZAMBOANGA:

ISABELA DE BASILAN	03/16/43
ZAMBOANGA	09/07/42

ALBUM PAGE

Lt-Col., Sam J. Wilson, GSC
Deputy Chief of Staff, 10th MD



WE DEPEND UPON
GEN. MacARTHUR'S
PLEDGE TO RETURN

Lt-Col., Robert V. Bowler, AUS
Commanding Officer, "A" Corps
10th MD

BY OFFICER COURIER

Feb. 4-44

Dear Roberto - When
the Nips leave you
to fucci and when
you and your tough
mugs get tired running
the dirty rats, slant
eyed yellow bellies off
your beautiful beaches,
We can get down to
serious business -

I'm sending you
50 cts oro and one
used shirt, see what
you can fur dragged

It's grand here we
are at times fully
surrounded by Japs and
the rains make things
just ducky. Cheers old Japs
Sammy.



HARRY HILL BANDHOLTZ

Soldier, was born at Constantine, Mich., Dec. 18, 1864, son of Christopher John and Elizabeth Ann (Hill) Bandholtz. He was graduated at the West Point military academy in 1890. During the Spanish-American war he served as major of the 35th regiment Michigan volunteer infantry and participated in the battle of El Caney as acting regimental adjutant, 7th infantry, and in the subsequent fighting around San Juan Hill. For five months in 1900 he commanded the district of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and superintended the first Cuban election in that district. He was then for thirteen years in the Philippines, participating in the campaigns of the 2nd infantry in central Luzon and on the Island of Marinduque. When the situation on the island was at its worst he went alone with Lieut. Campbell King, of the 1st infantry, into the camp of insurgent leader, Col. Maximo Abad, arranged for the latter's surrender and returned with him and his entire command. In Tayabas province in 1901 he received the surrender of Col. Mariano Castillo, and the next year he was elected by the people of that province as their governor — the only regular army officer ever to be thus elected. He served as governor for a year and during that period he completely organized and pacified the province, the largest Christian province in the islands. He was relieved as governor in order to be appointed colonel and assistant chief of the Philippine constabulary by Gov. Taft, and was placed in command of the district of Southern Luzon. Within 100 days he ended the widespread insurrection under Gen. Simeon Ola that had been in progress more than a year, finishing this campaign by going alone with a single native guide into the camp of Col. Antonio Loamo bringing in the latter with all his men and rifles. In 1905 he was transferred to the command of the Central Luzon district, with headquarters in Manila. Within six months he had destroyed or forced the surrender of the most notorious outlaws that had ever existed in the islands. During 1907-13 he was brigadier general and chief of the Philippine constabulary, and when he left in July, 1913, the entire archipelago was without a ladrone leader of any consequence. In 1910 the Philippine commission, by unanimous resolution, requested his promotion to brigadier general in the regular army. In 1913 he recovered the stolen plans of all the defenses of Manila Bay, and the governor general by cable recommended the same promotion. In 1916 he was appointed chief of staff of the New York national guard division on the Mexican border and upon its return home was made senior inspector-instructor. He was again appointed chief of staff of the New York division in 1917 and as such had charge of its reorganization into the 87th U. S. division. Later in that year he was on the war front in Europe, serving with the British in their drive on Langemarck and with the French in

their great Chemin des Dames drive. He was promoted brigadier general, national army, in December, 1917, and two months later was assigned to command the 58th ("Gray" — Maryland and Virginia) brigade of the 29th (Blue and Gray) division. He took his brigade to France in June, 1918, and commanded it while holding the Gildwiller-Balchwiller sector and during the movements on the Meuse-Argonne front until the end of September. Gen. Pershing then appointed him provost marshal general of the American expeditionary forces, in which capacity he reorganized and promptly brought to a state of efficiency the provost general's department and the army police corps, and also had charge of the 50,000 German prisoners of war captured by the American forces. His organization covered all of the British Isles, France, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg and the occupied portions of Germany and Austria. During 1919-20 he was American military representative on the interallied military mission and commissioner of the United States in Hungary and was highly commended for his services by the state department. In 1921 he was appointed commanding general and organizer of the district of Washington and was sent by Pres. Harding to quell the miners' insurrection in West Virginia. This was accomplished in ten days without firing a shot and without bloodshed. In the same year he was promoted to brigadier general in the regular army, and in 1923 to major general, whereupon he retired from active service. In addition to campaign and service medals he received the following decorations: Distinguished Service Medal, United States, commander of the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with palm, France; commander, Order of the Crown, Belgium; Order of Prince Danilao, 2nd class, and medal for bravery, Montenegro; commander, Order of the Crown and Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy; Grand Cross of the Crown of Roumania; and Conspicuous Service Medal, State of New York. He held the 32nd degree in Masonry and was a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Washington Golf and Country and Army and Navy clubs (Washington), Army and Navy Club (Manila). He was vice-president of the First State Bank, Constantine, Mich. He was married (1) July 15, 1890, to May, daughter of S. E. Cleveland of Chicago, Ill. They were divorced in Feb., 1922, and he was married (2) in New York City, Apr. 9, 1922, to Inez Clair, daughter of Mrs. Mary Yarborough. He had one child, Cleveland H. Bandholtz, major, United States army. He died at Constantine, Mich., May 7, 1925. (Source Reference Unknown).

International Philippine Philatelic Society

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P.O. Box 94
Eden, N.Y. 14057

First Class