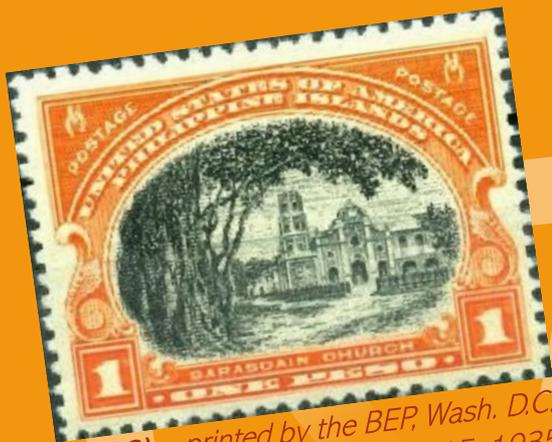


A Brief History of the Philippines

captured in one Stamp design

by George D. Hauber, Sr.*



(Sc#393) – printed by the BEP, Wash. D.C.
Feb. 15, 1935

On a far away group of islands in the south China seas, Spanish explorers found a place to conquer, to occupy, to settle, to infiltrate, to dominate, to influence, to educate, to proselytize, to Christianize, and to gather the spoils of the land for the enrichment of the King of Spain, who sponsored them, to take possession of the land as their own.

The Spanish influence is found in the architecture of the many churches that were built over 400 years ago, such as the Barasoain Church pictured here in the 1935 first printing of this 1-peso stamp.

The Spanish influence in the area of religion centered around the Roman Catholic Church, with a mixture of local traditions and practices added to their daily walk of faith.



(Sc#421) - overprinted in black by the U.S. BEP – Oct. 7, 1936

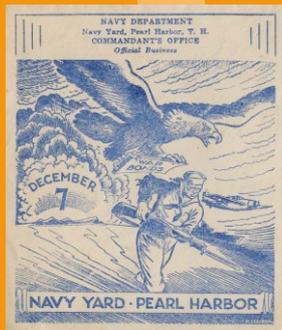
Being ceded to the United States by Spain's loss in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Islands were recognized as a COMMONWEALTH in 1936.



(Sc#443) - Overprinted in a Sans-serif Font (smaller typeface) August 29, 1938 (FDI)

(Sc#N6)

Overprinted by Japan – April 3, 1943
Blocking out the words United States of America and COMMONWEALTH



On December 7, 1941, the Japanese invaded our military bases in Hawaii with a vicious assault on the planes, ships, docks, and personnel at Pearl Harbor. It took over a year for recovery, and was brought to closure with an



Unconditional Surrender, signed by Emperor Hirohito and General Douglas MacArthur, on September 2nd of 1945.



(Sc#494) overprinted in black Jan. 10, 1945
VICTORY
10-year span of issues with different overprints