

# 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

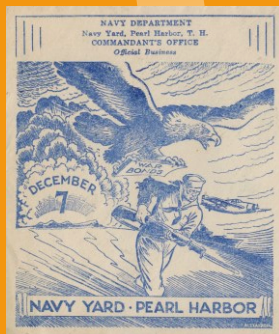
*Being ceded to the United States by Spain's loss in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Islands were recognized as a COMMONWEALTH in 1936.*



(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 2<sup>nd</sup> of 1945.*



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