



POSTAL CARDS

OF THE PHILIPPINES

DURING THE AMERICAN PERIOD

THE SPACE BELOW MAY BE USED
FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

HISTORY

Immediately after the occupation of the Philippines by the US military on July 1, 1898, military post stations were opened. The first one opened in Cavite on July 30, 1898. At the start of the occupation stamps and postal stationary of the United States of America were issued.

From 1900 onwards, overprinted US postal cards were issued for the Philippines. The cards were overprinted with the country designation "PHILIPPINES".

Specific postcards for the Philippines were issued from 1908. These were denominated in the local currency, Centavos. It should be noted that two Centavos correspond to one US Cent.

Between 1935 and 1946, the "Commonwealth of the Philippines" was formed, interrupted only by the Japanese occupation during the Second World War. The aim of the Commonwealth was to prepare for independence. During the Commonwealth period, cards were marked with a corresponding overprint.

On July 4, 1946, the Philippines was officially recognized by the United States as an independent nation through the Treaty of Manila between the governments of the United States and the Philippine Islands.

POSTAL RATES

The rate for postal cards within the Philippines and to the United States of America were 1 US Cent and 2 Philippine Centavos respectively.

Cards to foreign countries were 2 US Cent or 4 Philippine Centavos. Postage was increased to 10 Centavos from 1928 to 1935. From 1936, postage was 6 Centavos.

Exceptions and special rates of the above postage rates are highlighted on the respective pages.