

# International Philippine Philatelic Society

IPPS was founded in 1974 in Manila, and soon after, included an active component in the U.S. The **purpose of this exhibit** is to promote Philippine philately through representative material from its many historical periods and a variety of collecting topics.

IPPS Member Benefits:

- ❖ Quarterly Journal (general topics and research)
- ❖ Regular Mail Sales
- ❖ National (U.S.) and International IPPS meetings
- ❖ Use of IPPS Library



During 1998, the Philippines celebrated a centennial of independence (June 12, 1898) and on September 24, 1999, reissued this Mexican/Spanish friendship souvenir sheet honoring the **25<sup>th</sup> IPPS Silver Anniversary**

For more information on joining IPPS:

**Visit us at our WASHINGTON 2006 Society table**, or  
Contact Bob Yacano, P.O. Box 100, Toast, North Carolina, 27049  
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ISLANDS

# Spanish Postal History Pre Stamp Era



The longest era of Philippine postal history is the Spanish era from 1565, when Spain first colonized the Islands, through May 1898 – over 300 years. The era prior to the issuance of stamps in 1854 is known as the pre-stamp era.

## Spanish Galleon Mail

*Between 1565 and 1815, most mail was carried on Spanish galleons between Manila and Acapulco, Mexico, enroute to Veracruz, Havana, and European destinations.*

1776 Manila to Rome, via Spanish galleon to Acapulco and Spain. Earliest known cover by galleon with postal markings.



## Ship Letter Mail



*Between the 1820s-1830s, most Philippine mail was carried to Europe by Spanish or British sailing ships, via the Cape of Good Hope.*

1825 Manila to London, via the Cape of Good Hope, by a British East India Company sailing ship. Earliest cover known from the Philippines to Great Britain.



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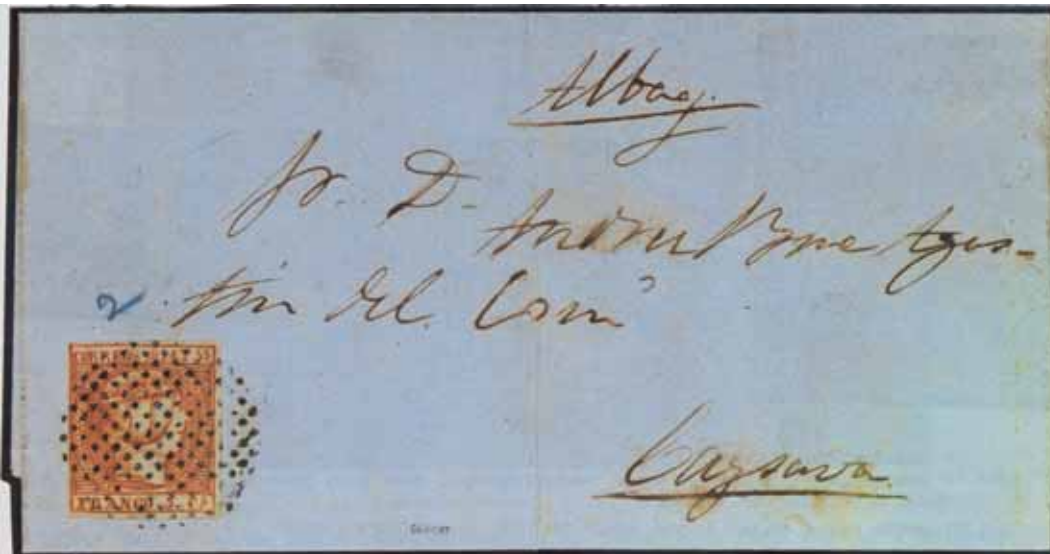


ISLANDS

# Spanish Postage Stamps 1854 - 1898



The first four stamps were issued on February 1, 1854, showing the sculptured head of Queen Isabela II – 5 Cuartos, 10 Cuartos, 1 Real, and 2 Reales.



1854 Albay to Cagsawa showing the first issue, a 5 cuartos stamp for the interior single-weight rate.

1898 Manila to Switzerland postal card showing the sculptured head of King Alfonso XIII and the 3 centavos overseas postal card rate.





# Revolutionary Government 1898-1901

Manila



After Dewey's May 1898 victory, General Emilio Aguinaldo formed the Revolutionary Government on June 12<sup>th</sup>, assimilating local postal agencies. The rebels first fought the Spanish, and then, for most of 1899, fought the US Army. General Aguinaldo was captured March 1901, effectively ending the uprising. Aguinaldo's flag, *the Sun and the Stars*, became the present day Philippines flag.



2c postage stamp with Central Administration Manila cancel.



2c postage and 50c telegraph stamps with San Pablo, Laguna cancel (telegraph, postage, and revenue stamps used interchangeably).



2c postage and 8c certificado stamps on registered letter from Ylagan to Germany.