

## PHILIPPINES



### 1944 - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

PHILIPPINES, COMMONWEALTH of  
DENVER MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .750 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1944	31,592,000	
1945	137,208,000	
1946	6,384,000	(not released - melted)

▲OV: Filipina standing next to an anvil, TEN CENTAVOS, above / FILIPINAS below.

▼RV: Eagle over shield, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, around / COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES on ribbon below / D (mintmark) DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: D = DENVER

REFERENCE: Y-31, KM-181

*Coins, Medals and Tokens of the Philippines Islands by Neil Shafer, Racine 1961.*

POPULATION: Philippines - 1946 - 16,000,000

FOOTNOTE: The Philippines became independent of the United States of America on July 4, 1946, and the 1946 issue was withheld and remelted as it referred to the Commonwealth of the Philippines under the United States of America.

FOOTNOTE: Coat of Arms - Eagle from the period of the United States supremacy and the Lion of that under Spanish rule.



### 1944 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The listings for the Philippines start with the 10 centimos de peso of 1864 minted at the Spanish mint of Manila, with the 1868 frozen date struck from 1868-74. After the Islands became an American possession coinage was minted at both the San Francisco and Philadelphia mints starting with 1903. The Manila mint again produced the 10 centavos beginning in 1920, off and on until 1941, when the Islands were occupied by the Japanese during World War II. Anticipating the victory new coinage was minted at the Denver mint dated 1944-46, however the last year was all melted and never released. Listings are by mints and then by dates.

FOOTNOTE: The Philippines were a Spanish Colony from 1566 to 1898 when they became a possession of the United States of America as a result of the Spanish-American War. The Philippines include over 7,000 separate islands in the North Pacific Ocean, north of Borneo and east of French Indo-China. Manila the capital, is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philips. The number of European inhabitants is estimated at 12,000 (c.1839). Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The city is seated near the lake Bahia, on the east side of the bay, on the South West coast of the island of Luconia. The bay is a circular basin, 10 leagues in diameter, and great part of it land locked, but the part peculiar to the city, called Cavete, lies 9 miles to the South West. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of the European settlements in the East. *Universal Gazette, Phila. 1839.*

FOOTNOTE: On March 2, 1862 to solve the problem of lack of fractional coinage in the Philippines, Queen Isabel granted permission for the minting of silver coins in denominations of 10, 20, and 50 centimos de peso at the Casa de Moneda de Manila. The mint had opened March 19, 1861 originally to strike only gold pesos.



### 1868 - 10 CENTIMOS - OBVERSE

PHILIPPINES, SPANISH COLONY of  
MANILA MINT

10 CENTIMOS DE PESO 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1864	4,586	V-7219
1865	81,557	V-7222
1866	38,828	V-7225
1867	124,034	V-7228
(1868) 1868	138,512	V-7230
(1872) 1868	450,121	V-7230
(1874) 1868	i/a	V-7230

▲OV: Head of Isabell II, facing right ISABEL 2.A POR LA G. (Isabell II by the Grace) left, DE DIOS Y LA CONST. (of God and the Constitution) right / L.M. on truncation / • DATE • below.

▲RV: Crowned Arms of Spain dividing value, 10 / DE and C<sub>s</sub> / P<sub>d</sub> (10 centimos de peso) REINA DE (Queen of) LES ESPANAS (The Spains) right / ★★ (5 point stars mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★ (5 point stars) = MANILA

ENGRAVER: L.M. = Luis Marchioni, General Engraver of Madrid mint 1861-1873.

REFERENCE: Y-3, KM-145

*Catalogo General de La Moneda Espanola by Jose A. Vicenti, Madrid 1972.*

FOOTNOTE: This issue and the 1885 10 centavos de peso struck at the Manila mint have the portrait of the sovereign facing right or east to the mother country - Spain, where as strikes of the same period minted at the various Spanish mints faced the Queen or King to the left, that is, west to the directions of their colonies in North America and the Far East.



### 1868 - 10 CENTIMOS - REVERSE

PHILIPPINES, SPANISH COLONY of  
MANILA MINT

10 CENTAVOS DE PESO 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1880	14,542	V-8041
1881	624,314	V-8042
1882	524,838	V-8043
1883	983,314	V-8044
1884	100,010	V-8045

▲OV: Head of Alfonso XII, facing right ALFONSO XII POR LA G. DE DIOS (Alfonso XII por La Gracia de Dios = Alfonso XII by the Grace of God) around / G.S. under bust / ★ DATE ★ (5 point stars mintmark) below.

▲RV: Crowned Arms of Spain dividing value, 10 / DE and C<sub>s</sub> / P<sub>d</sub> (10 centavos de peso) REY CONST<sub>L</sub> (Constitutional King) left, DE ESPANA (of Spain) right / ★★ (5 point stars) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★ (5 point stars) = MANILA

ENGRAVER: G.S. = Gregorio Sellan

TYPE: I - .900 Fine

REFERENCE: Y-9, KM-148

FOOTNOTE: Philippines - were discovered by Magellan on the Feast of St.Lazarus in 1521 and hence called by him Archipelgo de San Lazaro, the name was changed in 1542 to Islas Filipinas in honor of Philip II, in whose reign the Spanish colonization of the islands was begun.

FOOTNOTE: The Philippines consist of the two large islands of Luzon and Mindanao, and over 3,000 small islands, of which many however are mere rocks.



### 1885 - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

PHILIPPINES, SPANISH COLONY of  
MANILA MINT

10 CENTAVOS DE PESO 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1885 5,624,600 V-8046

▲OV: Head of Alfonso XII, facing right ALFONSO XII  
POR LA G. DE DIOS (Alfonso XII por La Gracia de Dios = Alfonso  
XII by the Grace of God) around / G.S. under bust / ★ 1885 ★ (5  
point stars mintmark) below.

▲RV: Crowned Arms of Spain dividing value, 10 / DE  
and C<sub>s</sub> / P<sub>d</sub> (10 centavos de peso) REY CONSTL (Constitutional  
King) left, DE ESPANA (of Spain) right / ★★ (5 point stars) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★ (5 point stars) = MANILA

ENGRAVER: G.S. = Gregorio Sellan

TYPE: II - Fineness reduced to the standard of the  
Latin Monetary Union, .835 Fine.

REFERENCE: Y-9, KM-148

FOOTNOTE: Manila, the capital city of all the Philippine Islands and residence of the Spanish Governor, lies on the bay of the same name, and at the mouth of the River Pasig. It consists of an old fortified city with extensive suburbs, in which are the mass of the population, and business premises, factories, and residences of the European inhabitants. Manila is the center of commerce of the Philippines, and exports sugar, tobacco, cigars and cheroots, indigo, manila hemp, coffee, mats, hides, trepang, rice, etc. It imports British and United States cloths, hardware, etc. and a great variety of articles, tea, pottery, etc. from China. Population - Manila - 1895 - 270,000. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



### 1885 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Admiral George Dewey, born December 26, 1837 in Montpelier, Vt., Appointed to U.S. Navel Academy and graduated in 1858. Attached to the steam frigate "Wabash", Mediterranean Squadron until 1861; then to steam sloop "Mississippi of West Gulf Squadron; commissioned Lieutenant April 19, 1861, in Farragut's Squadron which forced the passage of Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, April 1862 and participated in the subsequent fights with gunboats and ironclads, which gave Farragut possession of New Orleans. In the smoke of the battle of Port Hudson, the "Mississippi" lost her bearings and ran ashore under the guns of the land batteries, and officers and men took to the boats after setting the vessel on fire. Dewey was afterwards on several vessels in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and later on various duties, being promoted to Commander in 1872; Captain in 1884 and Commodore in 1896. In January of 1898 he assumed command of the Asiatic Squadron and on May 1, 1898 in Manila Bay, he commanded the greatest navel battle since Trafalgar, completely annihilating the Spanish Asiatic Squadron under Admiral Montojo, destroying eleven and capturing all other vessels and the land batteries, without the loss of a man on the American side. Immediately upon receipt of official news of victory, Dewey was promoted to Rear Admiral and thanked by Resolution of Congress. The Philippines became a possession of the United States on December 10, 1898 (with \$20,000,000 paid to Spain.) Admiral Dewey was a member of the U.S. Philippines Commission in 1899. He died in 1917.

FOOTNOTE: When the United States took possession of the Islands of the Philippines, the Mexican dollar was the chief current coin, and fluctuations in its value caused trouble. In 1900 an order was issued making one U.S. dollar equivalent to two Mexican dollar, but before long other measures were required and Congress passed an Act making a Filipino coin, the *peso*, of the value of 50 U.S.cents, to be guaranteed by gold. This law came into force in June 1904, and has worked satisfactorily. There are four banks doing business in the Islands; the International Banking Corporation, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Bank of the Philippines, formerly the Banco Espanol Filipino. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*





### 1921 - TEN CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

PHILIPPINES, POSSESSION of U.S.A.  
MANILA MINT

TEN CENTAVOS 17MM .750 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1920	520,000
1921	3,863,038

▲OV: Filipina standing next to an anvil, TEN CENTAVOS, above / FILIPINAS below.

▼RV: Eagle over shield, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, around / • DATE • below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = MANILA

DESIGNER: Melicio Figueroa

TYPE: I - No mintmark

REFERENCE: Y-22, KM-169

POPULATION: Philippines - 1921 - 11,837,927



Manila street scene 1902



### 1921 - TEN CENTAVOS - REVERSE



Map of Philippines 1902



### 1929 M - TEN CENTAVOS - REVERSE

PHILIPPINES, POSSESSION of U.S.A.  
MANILA MINT

TEN CENTAVOS 17MM .750 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1929	1,000,000
1935	1,280,000

^OV: Filipina standing next to an anvil, TEN CENTAVOS, above / FILIPINAS below.

▽RV: Eagle over shield, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, around / **M** DATE . below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: M = MANILA

DESIGNER: Melicio Figueroa

TYPE: II - **M** mintmark

REFERENCE: Y-22, KM-169

POPULATION: Philippines - 1930 - 11,913,167

FOOTNOTE: On November 15, 1935 the Philippines became a Commonwealth with Manuel Quezon as the first President. Following a 10 year transition period the islands will assume complete independence on July 4, 1946.

FOOTNOTE: The Philippines Commonwealth was a transitional state from 1935 to 1946 to prepare the Philippines for independence from the United States which ruled the island nation since 1898 when it defeated Spain. A new issue of coinage was struck first dated 1937 with a new reverse design showing the Philippines Commonwealth coat-of-arms in which the shield is topped by three stars which symbolize the three sub-divisions of the country; Luzon, Viscayas and Mindanao.



### 1938 M - TEN CENTAVOS - REVERSE

PHILIPPINES, COMMONWEALTH of  
MANILA MINT

TEN CENTAVOS 17MM .750 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1937	3,500,000
1938	3,750,000
1941	2,500,000

^OV: Filipina standing next to an anvil, TEN CENTAVOS, above / FILIPINAS below.

▽RV: Eagle over shield, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, around / COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES on ribbon below / **M** (mintmark) DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **M** = MANILA

REFERENCE: Y-31, KM-181

POPULATION: Philippines - 1940 - 12,590,000



Native house in Phillipines





### 1904 - TEN CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

PHILIPPINES, POSSESSION of U.S.A.  
PHILADELPHIA MINT

TEN CENTAVOS 18MM .900 FINE 2.69 GRAMS

1903	5,105,216	
1904	11,365	
1905	475	proof only
1906	501	proof only

▲OV: Filipina standing next to an anvil, TEN CENTAVOS, above / FILIPINAS below.

▼RV: Eagle over shield, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, around / • DATE • below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = PHILADELPHIA

DESIGNER: Melicio Figueroa

REFERENCE: Y-18, B-116, KM-165

FOOTNOTE: The 1903 issue included 2,558 proof strikes, the 1904 included 1,355 proofs and the 1905 of 475 and 1906 of 501 were struck only in proof.

FOOTNOTE: The 1904 - 10 centavos illustrated is from a proof set.

FOOTNOTE: The population of the Philippines in 1908 included about 25,000 Spanish American, British and German merchants and about 50,000 Chinese in the seaports and other towns engaged in many trades.

FOOTNOTE: The chief products of the Philippines are; rice, copra, abaca (Manila hemp), sugar, corn (maize), and tobacco. Agriculture is still generally in a primitive condition, implements and methods being for the most part antiquated. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*



### 1904 - TEN CENTAVOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The Philippine Coinage Act of March 2, 1903 provided for a gold peso of 12.9 grains .0.900 fine, or exactly one-half of the American dollar. No gold pesos were ever coined, but silver pesos weighting 416 grains, 0.900 fine and subsidiary coinage of the same weight and fineness were struck first at the San Francisco and later at the Philadelphia mint for the Philippines. The rise of silver in 1906 had threatened to attract the new Peso to the melting pot. The new peso had a coinage ratio of 32.25 to 1, or a bullion parity of 64.0 U.S.cents per ounce. The steady rise of Silver brought the price above this point in November, 1906, and to a maximum of 71. 5/8 U.S.cents per ounce a year later. To meet the situation the Philippine Government was authorized to change the weight and fineness of the coins. The peso was reduced to 20 grams or 308.64 grains 0.800 fine and the subsidiary coinage to .0750 fine, which made the bullion parity of the peso \$1.036 per ounce. *Silver Money by D.Leavens, Bloomfield, Ind. 1939.*

FOOTNOTE: The city of Manila covers an area of about twenty square miles of low ground through which flows the Pasig River and several tidal creeks. To the west lies Manila Bay, and beyond this rise the Mariveles Mountains. To the east the city extends almost half-way to Laguna de Bay, a lake nearly as large as Manila Bay. On the south bank of the river is the "Ancient City," enclosed by walls some two and a half miles long, constructed as a defense in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Formerly there was a moat protecting the city on the landward sides and a drawbridge at each of the six gates of the wall. In the northwest angle of the walled enclosure stands Fort Santiago, which guards the entrance to the river. The remaining space is occupied by the cathedral, churches, convents, schools and government buildings. The present population of Manila is nearly three hundred thousand persons, including about five thousand Americans and Europeans; eighteen thousand Chinese and a number of Japanese. There is now a well constructed street car system connecting all of the important districts. *World Cruise of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres 1928., Thos. Cook & Sons., 1927*





### 1907 - TEN CENTAVOS - REVERSE

PHILIPPINES, POSSESSION of U.S.A.  
PHILADELPHIA MINT

TEN CENTAVOS 18MM .750 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1907	1,500,781	
1908	501	proof only

▲OV: Filipina standing next to an anvil, TEN CENTAVOS, above / FILIPINAS below.

▼RV: Eagle over shield, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, around / • DATE • below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = PHILADELPHIA

DESIGNER: Melicio Figueroa

REFERENCE: Y-18, KM-165

FOOTNOTE: After World War II, the now independent Philippines issued a 10 centavos note date 1949, as shown below:



### 1949 - 10 CENTAVOS NOTE



### 1903 S - TEN CENTAVOS - REVERSE

PHILIPPINES, POSSESSION of U.S.A.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINT

TEN CENTAVOS 18MM .900 FINE 2.69 GRAMS

1903	1,200,000	
1904	5,040,000	

▲OV: Filipina standing next to an anvil, TEN CENTAVOS, above / FILIPINAS below.

▼RV: Eagle over shield, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, around / S (mintmark) • DATE • below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: S = SAN FRANCISCO

DESIGNER: Melicio Figueroa

REFERENCE: Y-18, KM-165

FOOTNOTE: The issue dated 1908 was only struck in proof, which were part of the last proof sets of this series of Philippine coins. There were no proofs issued dated 1907.



### Manila - 1902





### 1908 S - TEN CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

PHILIPPINES, POSSESSION of U.S.A.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINT

TEN CENTAVOS 17MM .750 FINE 2.0 GRAMS

1907	4,930,000
1908	3,363,911
1909	312,199
1911	1,000,505
1912	1,010,000
1913	1,360,693
1914	1,180,000
1915	450,000
1917	5,991,148
1918	8,420,000
1919	1,630,000

▲OV: Filipina standing next to an anvil, TEN CENTAVOS, above / FILIPINAS below.

▼RV: Eagle over shield, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, around / S (mintmark) • DATE • below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: S = SAN FRANCISCO

DESIGNER: Melicio Figueroa

REFERENCE: Y-22, KM-169

FOOTNOTE: Philippines Currency - The question of the currency in the Philippines Islands acquired even greater importance during the year 1901. The unit of currency throughout the archipelago, and the only currency with which the natives are familiar, is the Mexican dollar, whose value fluctuates with local trade conditions, with rates of exchange, and with the value of silver bullion in the trade centers of the world. (continued).



### 1908 S - TEN CENTAVOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: **Philippines Currency** (Continued) - As a fluctuating currency, the Mexican dollar is out of relation with the banking and commercial exchanges of Europe, and more especially of the United States, and trade, so easily deterred from entering new fields, is in every way checked. On the other hand, the Filipinos are accustomed only to the Mexican dollar and its subdivisions, and if the American dollar were suddenly and arbitrarily substituted for it, trade would be even more seriously hampered than at present, both on account of native prejudice and because the value of every monetary unit would be doubled at a time when the mass of the people were impoverished. The essence of the problem, then, is to bring Philippine currency in relation to the money of the world without at the same time upsetting established usage. Toward the end of the year 1900 the Philippine Commission found it necessary, first, owing to a general rise in the value of silver through out the East, to levy a tax of 10 per cent, upon exports of silver from Philippines; and the Commission directed, secondly, in order to keep the Mexican Dollar in commensurable ratio with American money shipped to the Islands, that two Mexican Dollars should be taken as the equivalent of one American Gold Dollar; and thirdly, to prevent the established banks of Manila from cheating the people, the Commission ordered that no banker's commission should be thenceforth charged on exchanges of Mexican and American money. Future currency in the Philippines should be a Philippine silver dollar, minted at Manila, with a value in United States money of 50 cents; that this dollar should be divisible into a hundred equal parts, called centavos, and that minor coins equivalent to different numbers of centavos should also be coined. The Philippine silver dollar and its subdivisions should be issued by the Philippine Government and should be maintained at par with American gold (1) by limiting the amount of silver coin minted, (2) by making the dollar of slightly less value than the Mexican dollar, so that it would not be exported, and (3) by maintaining an insular gold reserve derived from the seignorage of silver coinage. The new Philippine currency could gradually take the place of the old, the Mexican dollar and its subdivisions, which would be used little by little as bullion for the making of the new coins. *International Yearbook, 1901, N.Y.*