

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2012

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - FIRST ISSUES OF 1854 - 1 REAL, Bright Blue (Position 36)

Nice used example of the 1-Real Fuerte value of the Philippines first issues of 1854. The pen cancellation indicates that this stamp was likely used as a revenue, instead of postally. The pen cancellation probably cancelled multiple copies of this stamp affixed onto a document.

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [10:29 PM](#) NO COMMENTS:

LABELS: PHILIPPINES FIRST ISSUES OF 1854, SPANISH PHILIPPINES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2012

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - FIRST ISSUE of 1854, 10-Cuartos. MINT. Carmine. Position 29



10-Cuartos: FINE ENGRAVING

(Scott #2; Edifil #2) 10-Cuartos. MINT. Carmine. Position 29

With original gum

Purchased from Apfelbaum, Inc. on January 16, 1996.

SCARCE THIS NICE!

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [8:00 AM](#) NO COMMENTS: 

LABELS: PHILIPPINES FIRST ISSUES OF 1854, SPANISH PHILIPPINES

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2011

**SPANISH PHILIPPINES - MUNICIPAL CROWN CANCEL "PROV. DE YSABELA, CABAGAN"
ON 1872 ISSUE 62-CENTIMOS DE PESETA (KING AMADEO OF SPAIN)**

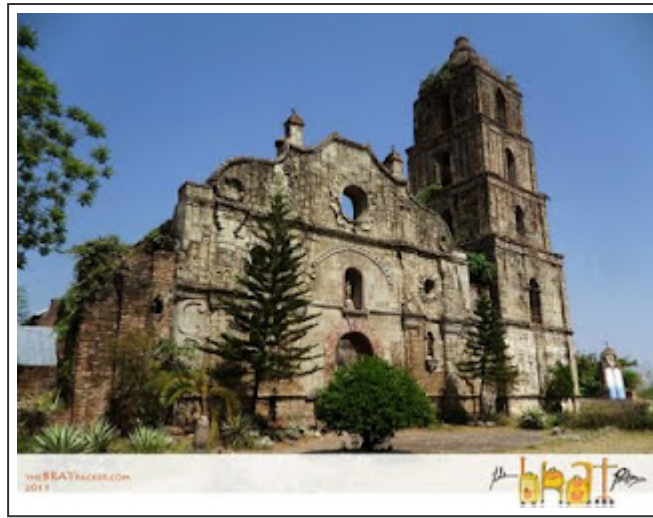


(PHILIPPINES, Scott #46; Edifil #28) USED
This stamp displays a portion of the scarce municipal crown cancel "PROV. DE YSABELA, CABAGAN"

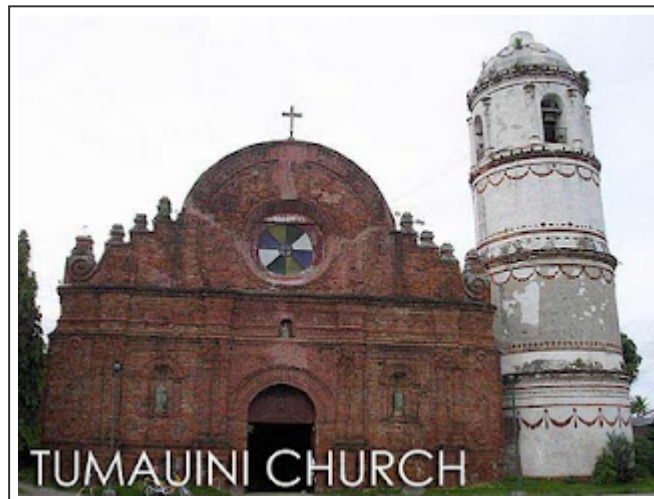
Oval "Municipal Crown" cancels were used in small towns throughout the Philippines between the mid 1860s and mid 1880s. A list of these Philippine towns and provinces that are currently known to have used this type of cancel is available at <http://www.nigelgooding.co.uk/Spanish/Crown/Crown.htm> . I would be very interested to hear from anyone that might have a municipal crown cancel not included on this list.



Cabagan is a municipality in the province of Isabela, a mostly rural area in the Cagayan Valley in the northeast of Luzon. Before the province was created in 1856, the northern part from Tumauni was part of Cagayan, while the south was part of Nueva Vizcaya.



Cabagan, Isabela, has its share of Spanish colonial churches. San Pablo Church, built in 1624, it is said to be the oldest in the province. It is the only one of the extant Isabela churches that is not made of bricks. It has a very massive belfry reminiscent of those in Ilocos Norte (Paoay and Laoag). Its lofty bell tower of six layers including the circular apex made of adobe is the tallest in the Cagayan Valley. San Pablo, the oldest town of Isabela, was founded by Padre de Sto. Tomas, 210 years before Isabela was made a province.



In the northern part of Isabela, the Tumauni Church or San Matias Church, a National Cultural Treasure and National Historical Landmark, is most known for its round wedding cake belfry. It's arguably the most exquisite example of brick architecture in the Philippines.

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [12:13 AM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: SPANISH PHILIPPINES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 2011

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - ISABELLA ISSUE OF 1859, 10-CUARTOS, TOP MARGIN BLOCK OF 4



10-cuartos. Approximately 3,000 stamps were issued in shades of rose and lilac-rose. (Scott #11; SG #14; Edifil #8 and #8a). Stamps pictured above (and all others on this blogsite, unless cited otherwise) are from my personal collection. Please click on the photo above to enlarge.

(Information referenced from Nigel Gooding's website "Spanish-Philippines Philatelic Site" at <http://nigelgooding.co.uk/> . Please visit this essential website for more detailed information on Spanish-Philippines stamps and postal history.)

On January 1, 1859, two similarly designed stamps, a 5-cuartos value (Scott 10) and a 10-cuartos value (Scott 11), were issued in the Spanish Philippines. The 10-cuartos stamp, pictured above, was issued for domestic mail between half-ounce and one ounce, (double weight interior postal rate). A total of approximately 3,000 10-cuartos stamps were issued in shades of rose and lilac-rose. The stamps remained in use until January 1863. Later, remaining stocks of both stamps were overprinted "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" in 1874 (see Scott 27A and 28).



10-cuartos overprinted "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" in 1874 (Scott 28). By 1874, the handstamps had been used for six years, and the overprint was often blurred, showing much wear. Please click on the photo above to enlarge.

The stamps were lithographed in the Philippines by the firm of M. Perez y Hijo, in Manila, on paper varying in color and quality. The stamps show a profile of Queen Isabella II to the right, crowned with laurels, on a solid ground of color within a pearled circle. In general, but with exceptions noted below, the stamps were printed in blocks of four varieties (types), each block being surrounded by an outer frame line; with each stamp measuring 18½ x 23½ mm. Each of the four varieties are quite distinct, and comparison of a single stamp with an enlarged photo of the block of four will help in identifying the variety.

The 10-cuartos value was printed from the one plate, prepared in 1859 along with the First Plate for the 5-cuartos value. The arrangement of the plate was exactly like that of the First Plate for the 5-cuartos value, except as to the order in which the types appear in the vertical pairs at the right side of the sheet. The 10-cuartos plate was prepared by the transfer of the normal (5 Cs) design to the plate, then removing the "5 Cs" and replacing it by "10 Cs" and retouching the plate by hand.

The First Plate produced sheets of 56 stamps (8 horizontal rows of 7 stamps each). Each sheet contained 12 blocks of the four types (3 horizontally and four vertically), and four vertical pairs at the right of the sheet. Each block is surrounded by a single-line frame.

Used examples of the 10-cuartos value are much more difficult to find than used examples of the 5-cuartos value. I suspect that most of the 5-cuartos stamps printed (approximately 15,000) were postally used prior to 1863, whereas much of the 10-cuartos value remained unused. This would explain the remaining stocks of 10-cuartos stamps overprinted "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" in 1874 (Scott 28), and the great rarity of the overprinted 5-cuartos stamp (Scott 27A), which was discovered only recently.

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [11:21 AM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: SPANISH PHILIPPINES

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 2011

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 1 REAL ISSUES OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1863



1 REAL ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1863
 (Philippines Scott #18var, SG #24, Edifil #15) MINT. Grey Green.
 SCARCE

There were two printings of this issue. This is from the first printing in February 1863. A total of 7,000 stamps were printed in grey-green. Printed on smooth, thick, white to yellowish paper. The impressions are generally sharper and clearer than the later March 1863 printing (see below).



This is from the second printing of this issue in March 1863. These impressions are generally poor, owing to the ink being too liquid. Notice the blurred appearance of the bottom legend "1 RL PLATA F.". A total of 5,000 stamps of this second printing were issued.

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [11:16 PM](#) 1 COMMENT: 

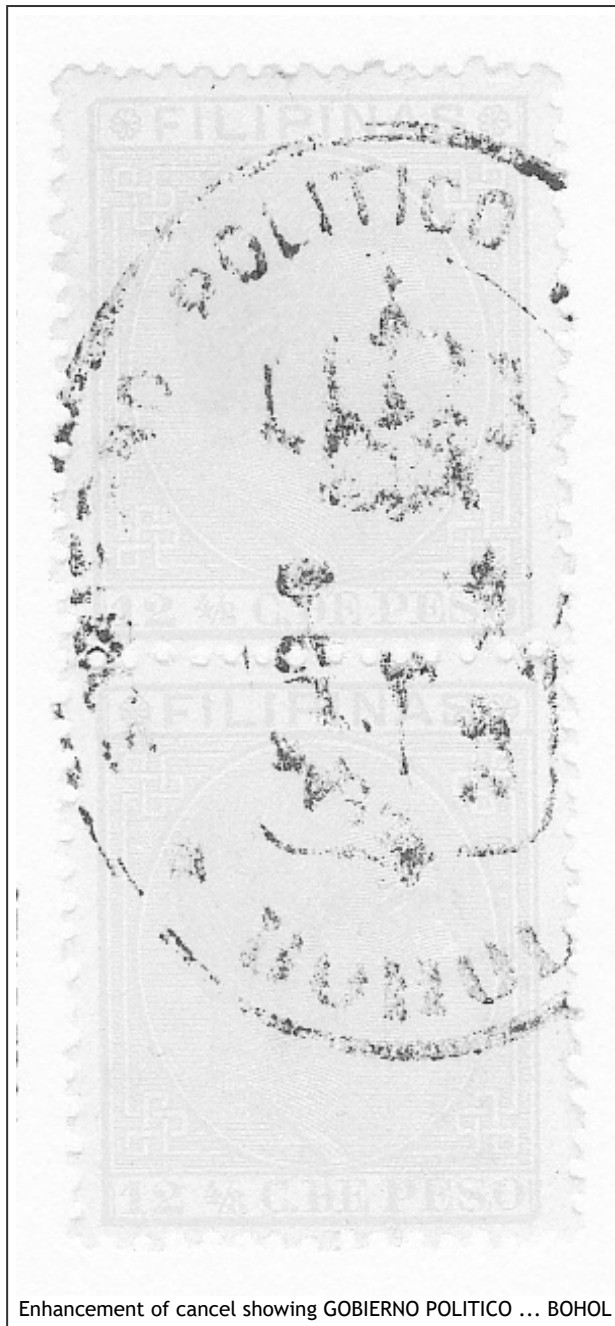
LABELS: PHILIPPINES ISSUE OF 1863, SPANISH PHILIPPINES

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 2011

"GOBIERNO POLITICO MILITAR DE BOHOL" CANCEL ON SPANISH PHILIPPINES #86



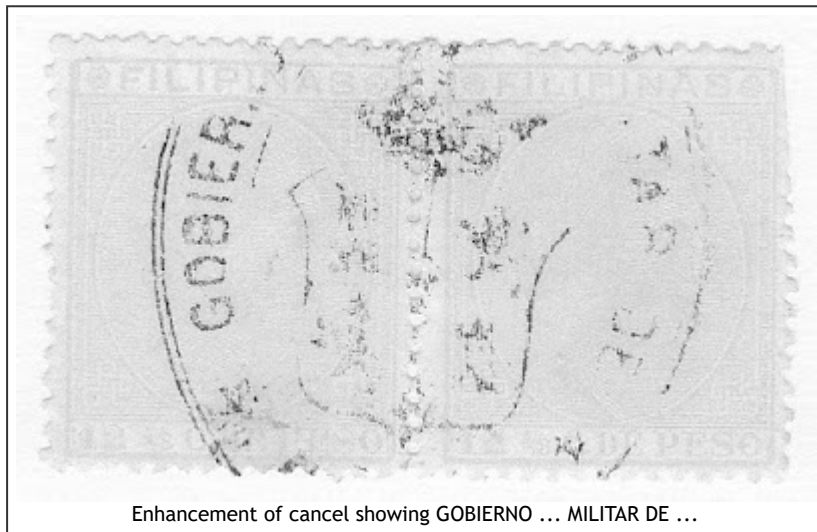
The two pairs of stamps, above and below, Philippines Scott #86, representing King Alfonso XII, 12-4/8 Centimos Bright Rose (issued July 19, 1882), together provide a scarce example of the "GOBIERNO POLITICO MILITAR DE BOHOL" cancel used by the government of Bohol during the later years of Spanish-era Philippines.



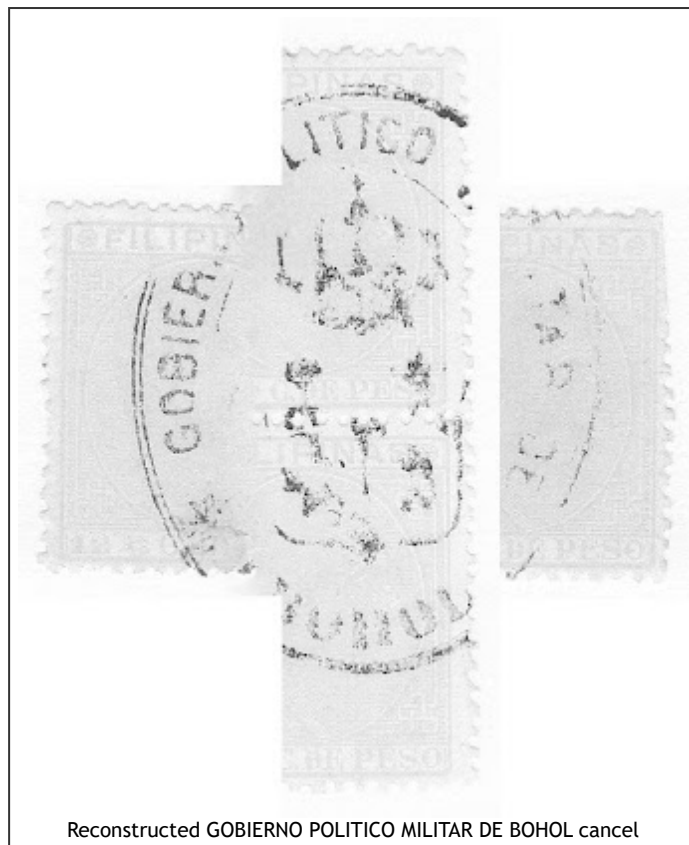
Enhancement of cancel showing GOBIERNO POLITICO ... BOHOL

Bohol is an island province of the Philippines located in the Central Visayas region, consisting of Bohol Island and 75 minor surrounding islands. Its capital is Tagbilaran City. Bohol is the tenth largest island of the Philippines. To the west of Bohol is Cebu, to the northeast is the island of Leyte and to the south, across the Bohol Sea is Mindanao.

During most of the Spanish era, Bohol was a part of the residencia of Cebu. By the middle of the nineteenth century, an important administrative shake-up occurred in the Philippines, with the creation of the politico-military provinces. On July 22, 1854, Bohol was made, together with the island of Siquijor, into a separate politico-military province. In 1879, when a census was held, Bohol had 34 municipalities and a total population of 253,103 people.



Spanish rule came to an end in April 1899. In that year, after winning the American-Spanish war, the U.S. 'bought' the entire Philippines for twenty million dollars. The Spanish left the island, and Bohol became a "Gobierno de Canton," run by important Boholanos as part of the independent republic proclaimed by Emilio Aquinaldo.



Reconstructed GOBIERNO POLITICO MILITAR DE BOHOL cancel

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [11:41 PM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: POSTAL HISTORY, SPANISH PHILIPPINES

SUNDAY, MAY 16, 2010

FRENCH PAQUEBOTS CANCEL ON "RECARGO DE CONSUMOS - HABILITADO" OVPT. ON TELEGRAPH 2-CENTAVOS, 1889



FRENCH PAQUEBOTS CANCEL ON "RECARGO DE CONSUMOS - HABILITADO" REVENUE ON 2-CENTAVOS TELEGRAPH STAMP

"MANILLE A SAIGON PAQ. FR."

16 AUGUST 1889

(VERY SCARCE POSTAL USAGE OF THIS REVENUE)

This is a very scarce example of the RECARGO DE CONSUMOS HABILITADO revenue surcharge on a pair of TELEGRAFOS 2-centavos stamps used as postage for the "LIGNES COLONIALES" French Paquebots from Manila to Saigon, Indochina.

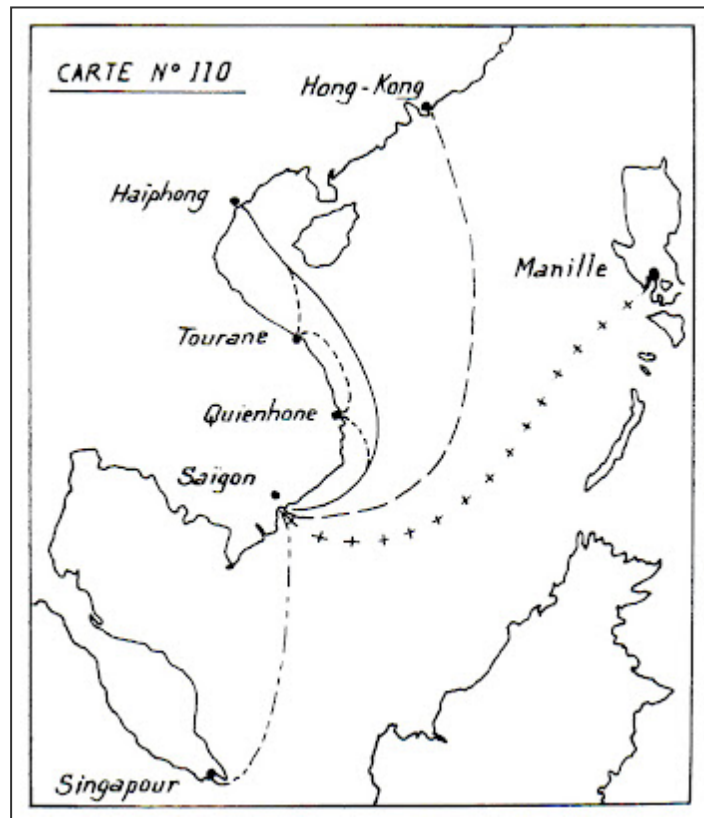
From Arnold H. Warren's "Unpublished Studies on Philippine Revenues" (from "The Philippine Philatelist" website), on December 21, 1887, the Philippine Governor General ordered 2,900,000 stamps of various kinds to be surcharged "RECARGO DE CONSUMOS -- HABILITADO" (Surtax For Consumption -- Made Valid), with new values, for the collection of the new surtax of five percent on the personal cedulas (poll tax receipts) during the first semestre of 1888 only.

Hence, after June 5, 1888, there was no further need for the "RECARGO DE CONSUMOS -- HABILITADO" stamps, since the amount of the surtax was later included in the price printed on the face of all cedulas issued from July 1, 1888, to December 31, 1889.

Since there were so many of these surcharged stamps left over and no longer needed for their original purpose, decrees issued on January 29 and March 30, 1889, stated that the remaining 1,858,291 stamps be used for postal and telegraph use at the value surcharged on them. A decree by the Philippine Governor General stated that stamps with the surcharge HABILITADO would only be allowed for the franking of letters and telegrams until August 10, 1889.

As a result, F.L. Palmer (1912) indicates that these stamps were available for postal use from January 29 to August 10, 1889. Postally used examples of these "RECARGO DE CONSUMOS -- HABILITADO" stamps are scarce, although "cancelled-to-order" stamps are commonly found.

From "LA POSTE MARITIME FRANCAISE, TOME V" by Raymond Salles (Paris, 1966), the scarce postal cancellation on the stamps pictured above indicates their usage on the "LIGNES COLONIALES" French Paquebots which travelled from Manila to Saigon, Indochina. This French Colonial shipping line was based at Saigon and also had regular stops at Singapore, Quienhone, Tourane, Haiphong, and Hong Kong.



(Map from SALLES, Raymond, "LA POSTE MARITIME FRANCAISE, TOME V, LES PAQUEBOTS DE L'EXTREME-ORIENT", 1966, 1993)

On the date these stamps were used (August 16, 1889), the French LIGNES COLONIALES used the ship "ARETHUSE" on the Manila and Saigon route. "ARETHUSE" was a veteran of the French North African shipping lines, and began her

service in May 1885 along the Manila and Tonkin routes, serving between 1885 and 1898.

The stamps pictured above are also interesting in that they appear to have the denomination of \$0'02 4/3 on them. F.L. Palmer (1912) lists this surcharge variety as "Type V" and states "due to blurred printing or injury to the die, the 8 of 4/8 often appears to be a 3, making the value read \$0'02 4/3".

The Recargo de Consumos surtax was abolished, effective on January 1, 1890, by the Royal Decree of October 25, 1889.

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [1:12 AM](#) NO COMMENTS: 

LABELS: [POSTAL HISTORY](#), [REVENUES](#), [SPANISH PHILIPPINES](#)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 2010

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - SCOTT #192 (1 MILESIMA) WITH U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATION CDS, ILOILO



SPANISH PHILIPPINES - SCOTT #192 (1 MILESIMA)
WITH U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATION CDS
"MIL. STA. No. 3, PHILIPPINE ISLS., ILOILO, REGISTERED."

Sometimes very common stamps can provide us with very scarce postmarks. Here is a fine example of a portion of a U.S. Military Postal Station No. 3, Iloilo, Registry Postmark on a Spanish Philippines 1-milesima stamp (Scott #192) during the Philippine American War. This Registry Postmark was used from June 23, 1899 to February 4, 1901.

Interestingly, this registration cancel is more often found in purple (as illustrated below), than in black.



(from <http://www.philippinephilatelist.net/Collections/USPI/uspiPH/military/Iloilo%202.html>)

According to Col. George Goodale's "U.S. Military Postal Stations in the Philippines (1898-1904)" a U.S. expedition was sent from Manila to Iloilo on December 28, 1898, but their landing at Iloilo was postponed until February 11, 1899. After driving out the Philippine "Insurgents", Iloilo was made the headquarters for the Department of the Visayas, U.S. Army, in March 1900.



SPANISH PHILIPPINES - SCOTT #192 (1 MILESIMA)
WITH U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATION CDS
"...AM, 1899, RECEIVED."

Here is an interesting example of a portion of a U.S. Military Postal Station receiving postmark on a Spanish Philippines 1-milesima stamp (Scott #192) during the Philippine American War.

Based on the relative orientation of the "1899", "RECEIVED", and ... "INE" of PHILIPPINE, I believe this receiving postmark is also from Iloilio (see the example below). This receiving postmark was used from June 23, 1899 to February 4, 1901.



(from <http://www.philippinephilatelist.net/Collections/USPI/uspiph/military/Iloilo%20.html>)

But why would a U.S. cancel be found on a Spanish Philippine stamp?

From my recent email correspondence with Don Peterson, a Philippine philatelic expert, he indicated that there were several circumstances that allowed Spanish Philippine stamps (mostly the 1898 issues) to have been cancelled with U.S. military postal station postmarks.

Bags of Un-Delivered Mail: As U.S. forces took over the Spanish post offices, invariably there were bags of un-delivered Spanish mail present. This was certainly true at the Manila PO, where U.S. records show such bags present. Postmaster Vaille's first priority was U.S. mail. However, using Spanish clerks, he eventually got the Spanish mail cancelled, and arranged with the Spanish Governor-General to have Spanish and Filipino carriers deliver the mail to interior locations using the Spanish mail delivery system. This mail was cancelled with U.S. Military Station postmarks. Although some such mail was sent overseas, most overseas mail was eventually terminated by orders of the U.S. military (this latter statement is more complicated, because there were different rules for mail to Spain vs. mail to other foreign countries).

Short-Term Continued Use of Spanish Philippine (1898) Issues at U.S. Occupied P.O.s: We also know that until U.S. postage stamps arrived at recently occupied towns, many such post offices were allowed to use Spanish Philippine stamps. This is believed to be very short-lived.

Philatelic Usage: There was also philatelic usage as well, with the low-value Spanish Philippine stamps added as "decoration" onto outbound foreign mail. An example of this can be seen at <http://www.philippinephilatelist.net/Collections/USPI/uspiph/rates/Postal%20Rates%204.html>.

Even with the possibility of philatelic usage, Spanish period 1898 stamps with Mil. Sta. cancels are scarce. I am quite lucky to have found these.

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [12:12 AM](#) NO COMMENTS: 

LABELS: PHILIPPINE AMERICAN WAR, SPANISH PHILIPPINES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 2010

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 10-CUARTOS, FIRST ISSUE of 1854, Pale Rose. Position 7



10-CUARTOS, FIRST ISSUE of 1854

Early Printing, Fine Engraving

(Scott 2a; Edifil 2b) Used. Pale Rose. Position 7

SCARCE!

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [8:00 AM](#) NO COMMENTS: 

LABELS: PHILIPPINES FIRST ISSUES OF 1854, SPANISH PHILIPPINES

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 2010

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 5 CUARTOS, "CABEZA GRANDE" (Large Head) ISSUE of 1855, Type 1



5 CUARTOS, "CABEZA GRANDE" (Large Head) ISSUE of 1855
(Philippines Scott #6; Edifil #5) USED. Vermilion. Type 1.

VERY SCARCE THIS NICE!

Printed in blocks of four types; with each stamp surrounded by a frame line. A total of 5,000 stamps, (1,250 of each variety), were printed. The stamps were lithographed on medium to thick, white wove paper by the firm of Plana, Jorba y Cia, Manila. On this issue, the inner circle is broken by the labels at the top and bottom of the stamp.

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [11:31 PM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: PHILIPPINES ISSUE OF 1855, SPANISH PHILIPPINES

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 1 REAL FIRST ISSUE of 1854, USED. Pale Blue Grey. Position 38



1 REAL FIRST ISSUE of 1854

FINE ENGRAVING, thin paper

(Scott #4; Edifil #3b) USED. Pale Blue Grey. Position 38.

with bottom margin

SCARCE!

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [11:15 PM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: PHILIPPINES FIRST ISSUES OF 1854, SPANISH PHILIPPINES

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 5-CUARTOS (ISS. OF JAN. 1863) OVERPRINTED "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" with municipal crown cancel "DIST. DE YLOYLO, MOLO"



5-CUARTOS (ISSUE OF JAN. 1863)

OVERPRINTED "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" AND ISSUED JAN. 24, 1872

(Philippines Scott #30; Edifil #20H) USED

This stamp displays a portion of the scarce municipal crown cancel "DIST. DE YLOYLO, MOLO"

"In early 1872, five obsolete values were overprinted "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" in black and issued. By that time, the first printing of the 1871 issue was sold out, and new supplies from Spain were not available. Therefore, the authorities were once again forced to seek recourse to this measure, surcharging the remaining stocks of stamps at hand, and re-validating them for postal use." (Ref. Nigel Gooding's website, "SPANISH-PHILIPPINES PHILATELIC SITE", at <http://nigelgooding.co.uk/>)



Molo is one of the six districts of Iloilo City, in the Philippine province of Iloilo. It was built by Spaniards and was formerly called the Parian (Chinatown) due to its large number of Chinese residents and their business establishments in the area at the time. Its name was later changed to Moro during the frequent arrival of Muslim pirates from Mindanao until it later evolved into Molo. It is also home to the historic Molo Church (St. Anne Parish) which lies in front of the town square. (Ref. Wikipedia, photo from www.visita-iglesia.com)

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [12:13 AM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: SPANISH PHILIPPINES

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 2010

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 1 REAL FIRST ISSUE of 1854, Rare CORROS error stamp, Position 26



1 REAL FIRST ISSUE of 1854

FINE ENGRAVING, thin paper

(Scott #4c; Edifil #3br) USED. Pale Bluish Grey.

**The rare CORROS error stamp,
Position 26, with wide left margin.**

Ex. Lange.

The Jewel of my Spanish Philippine Collection!

Very Rare!

It is believed that approximately 50 to 75 sheets of the 1 real value of 1854 were printed. Since the CORROS error only occurs in Position 26 of the forty stamps on each sheet, there can be no more than 50 to 75 stamps with this error possible.

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT 12:39 AM NO COMMENTS: 

LABELS: ERRORS, PHILIPPINES FIRST ISSUES OF 1854, SPANISH PHILIPPINES

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 1 REAL FIRST ISSUE of 1854, USED VERT. PAIR, Pale Grey. Positions 10, 15



1 REAL FIRST ISSUE of 1854

FINE ENGRAVING, thin paper

(Scott #4; Edifil #3b) USED VERT. PAIR. Pale Grey. Positions 10, 15.

with wide right margin

VERY SCARCE!

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [12:21 AM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: PHILIPPINES FIRST ISSUES OF 1854, SPANISH PHILIPPINES

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 2010

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 5 MILs DE PESO IMPRESOS, USED IMPERF. PROOF, SCOTT #P17



5 MILs DE PESO, IMPRESOS

ISSUE OF JUNE 12, 1890

(Philippines Scott #P17proof) USED IMPERF. PROOF, Horiz. Pair. Black Violet.

With CORREOS, MANILA inverted date postmark of 1897

VERY SCARCE!

The paper of these stamps is thin, fine, and white; quite different from the paper used on the regular issues.

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [12:15 AM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: SPANISH PHILIPPINES

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 2010

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 1 REAL ISSUE OF JANUARY 1856, USED WITH RARE "CAVITE, LUZON" CDS



1 REAL ISSUE OF JANUARY 1856

(Philippines Scott #8; Edifil #6a) USED WITH RARE "CAVITE, LUZON" CDS

VERY SCARCE CANCEL!

As the 1 real and 2 reales stamps of January 1856 were in simultaneous use in the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba, the only way to confirm that the stamps were actually used in the Philippines is to obtain used copies showing an

identifiable postmark linking them to the Philippines.

This stamp displays a portion of the very scarce "CAVITE, LUZON" town cancellation, shown below:



Applied as departure cancellations in Cavite, this cancel is only known to exist on the 1-real value, applied directly on the stamp (at least one cover with this cancel is known to exist).

A very scarce cancel!

(Special Thanks to Nigel Gooding and his website, "SPANISH-PHILIPPINES PHILATELIC SITE",
at <http://nigelgooding.co.uk/> .

Please visit his website to learn more about these beautiful and scarce Spanish Philippine stamps!)

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [11:36 PM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: SPANISH PHILIPPINES

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 2 REALES ISSUE OF JANUARY 1863



2 REALES ISSUE OF JANUARY 1863

(Philippines Scott #17) MINT. Bright Blue.

VERY SCARCE THIS NICE!

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [11:01 PM](#) NO COMMENTS:



SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 1 REAL ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1863, MINT



1 REAL ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1863

(Philippines Scott #20) MINT. Emerald Green.

SCARCE COLOR!

This issue was the last of the Spanish Philippine stamps to be printed in Manila. All later Spanish Philippine stamps were printed in Spain.

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [10:57 PM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: SPANISH PHILIPPINES

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 2010

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 1 REAL ISSUE OF JANUARY 1863, MINT



1 REAL ISSUE OF JANUARY 1863
(Philippines Scott #16) MINT. Reddish Violet.
SCARCE!

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [10:42 PM](#) NO COMMENTS: 

LABELS: SPANISH PHILIPPINES

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 2010

SPANISH PHILIPPINES - 5 CUARTOS FIRST ISSUE of 1854, USED, Position 8



5-CUARTOS, FIRST ISSUE of 1854

RE-ENGRAVED Coarse Shading

(Scott #1; Edifil #1) USED. Reddish Orange. Position 8.

SCARCE THIS NICE!

POSTED BY JIM JIM JR. AT [11:16 PM](#) NO COMMENTS:



LABELS: PHILIPPINES FIRST ISSUES OF 1854, SPANISH PHILIPPINES
