

As a result of the revolution that led to the dethronement of Queen Isabella II the stamps of Spain and its colonies were overprinted in order to show the political change. On September 30, 1868, the Revolutionary Committee in Spain, decreed that the legend "HABILITADO / POR LA / NACION", should be surcharged on all remaining stamps while awaiting a new delivery of stamps ordered from the Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre in Madrid.

For this purpose, metal dies were made at the Casa de Moneda, Madrid and sent to the respective locations, for example the Philippines. Since there were no specific instructions on how to place these overprints on the stamps, this resulted in many different positions of the overprints.



Front sent from Santo Tomas (La Union) to Manila. It was franked with four provisional stamps at $3\frac{1}{8}$ Centavos de Peso provisional stamps and one at $6\frac{2}{8}$ Centavos de Peso. The stamps at $3\frac{1}{8}$ Centavos de Peso were overprinted horizontally, the one at $6\frac{2}{8}$ Centavos de Peso vertically. They were tied by a Municipal Crown cancel of Santo Tomas, "PROV. DE LA UNION / [crown in the center] / SANTO TOMAS".

The postal item was cancelled in Manila by a circular date stamp. In addition, stamps on which the cancellation by the Municipal Crown cancel was not very noticeable were cancelled with the Parilla cancel in Manila. This is the **only known mixed use of the two issues** on one postal item.

Franked with the equivalent of 1 Real and 5 Cuartos de Plata Fuerte, $18\frac{6}{8}$ Centavos de Peso. This corresponded to the rate of a cover weighing up to 48 Adarmes (3 Ounces) valid from February 1, 1854 to February 17, 1871.