



MEXICANA

The Journal of the
 México-Elmhurst Philatelic Society International
 A Quarterly Journal Dedicated to the Study of the Philately of México

Volume 60, Number 3 (Whole Number 237)
 July 2011



Small Event Censorship - 1924



The Farthest Side of the Gulf
 Sisal and Progreso



New Postal Stationery
 Dia del Amor y la Amistad
 y Dia de Madres



Notes on the Durango 1st and 2nd Issues



Scarcity of
 Victoria District Eagles



Controversial 4 reales
 Gothic on White Paper

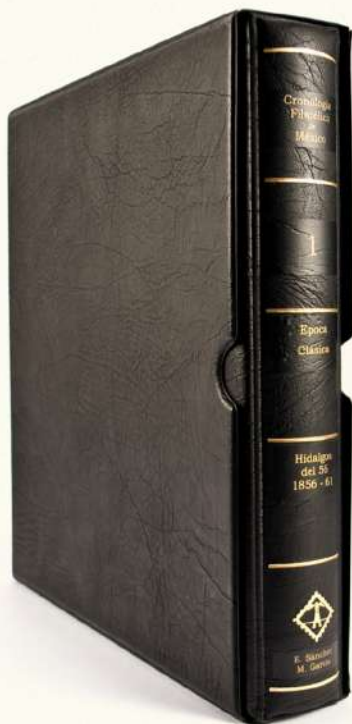
CRONOLOGÍA FILATÉLICA DE MÉXICO

The Complete Series

FREE!
when buying the
ALBUM SET:

Shipping & Customs fees
to the continental USA

Shipping to Mexico



THE NUMBERS

26 volumes, from 1856 to 2009, 2273 pages and 13,708 listed stamps. Includes Classic, Post-Classic, Civil War, Modern and 21st Century eras. We also have a reduced 13-volume version.

QUALITY INSIDE AND OUT

Printed on 270 x 297mm Lighthouse™ paper of 160 gr/m². Lighthouse™ binders and dustcases and Hawid™ mounts.

MORE THAN JUST AN ALBUM

Complemented with detailed philatelic and historic analysis. Includes representative images of the time and period in context.



CREDIT PLANS

Ask about our up to 18 months payment plans.

GOT QUESTIONS?

Send us an email at stamps@etiangui.com.mx

VISIT US ONLINE

Find out more about our albums and products at www.etiangui.com.mx



Castlerockstamps



CLASSICS
POSTAL HISTORY
MARITIME MAIL
ERRORS, FREAKS AND MIS-PRINTS
DIE PROOFS
NEW ISSUES: SINGLES TO FULL SHEETS
FDC AND FD BULLETINS
FIRST FLIGHTS
BIG LOTS, COLLECTIONS & ACCUMULATIONS

Please send us your want list or visit our store at <http://stores.ebay.com/castlerock30>
Email me at: jorgecastillova@yahoo.com

Miami Office
302 SW 7th Street
Miami, Florida 33130-2930
Telephone: 1-786-340-8335

Mexico Office
Pte. 116 No. 526-b
Colonia Ind. Vallejo
02300 Mexico, DF
Mexico
Telephone: 1-52-55-55567-6776

WE ALSO BUY - HAPPY HUNTING WITH US



From The Editor's Desk

This issue contains a range of interesting and informative articles. These are written by members, just like you, who have taken the time to gather their research and put it down on paper. I am always on the lookout for these new and interesting articles. Think about me when you are doing your writing and researching your topic.

Those of you who have purchased the new revenue catalog have had a chance to begin checking it against your collections. Maybe you have found new things in your collection which we did not cover. Please send comments and corrections to the Editor. My plan is to compile these changes and pass them along on a semi-annual basis.

Mike

Corrections and Comments

Dear Michael,

Re: Randall Grace's review of Bellows' "Campeche Provisionals" book, July 2010 issue, wrote ". . . the book of 103 pages". That is incorrect,

the book is of 103 numbered pages plus 23 un-numbered pages; total, 126 pages, so the readers will know about it.

I should mention that the text is printed on white paper (130 mm x 195 mm). My copy is N^o92.

Alfredo Basurto

EDITOR
Michael D. Roberts
5881 W 75th Street
Los Angeles, California
90045-1706
editor@mepsi.org

CONTRIBUTING EDITOR
Mark E. Banchik
PO Box 2125
Great Neck, NY
11022-2125
director8@mepsi.org

ADVERTISING
Marc E. Gonzales
PO Box 29040
Denver, Colorado
80229-0040
advertising@mepsi.org

Society Officers and Directors

President: David C. Pietsch, PO Box 50997, Irvine, California, 92619-0997.....president@mepsi.org
Vice President: Marc E. Gonzales, PO Box 29040, Denver, Colorado 80229-0040vicepresident@mepsi.org
Treasurer: Michael D. Roberts, 5881 W. 75" Street, Los Angeles, California 90045-1706treasurer@mepsi.org
Financial Secretary: Doug Dovers, 2934 Woodruff Dr. SE, Smyrna, Georgia 30080-3854financialsecretary@mepsi.org
Secretary: Joe Arce, PO Box 3083, South Pasadena, CA 91031-3083 secretary@mepsi.org

Chairman: R. Randall Grace, 5317 N 40th Street, Phoenix, AZ, 85018-1601..... director3@mepsi.org (Class of 2011)

Director: Mark Banchik, PO Box 2125 Great Neck, NY 11022-2125 chairman@mepsi.org (Emeritus)
Director: Pete Taylor, PO Box 53, Woodland, WA 98674-0100 director5@mepsi.org (Class of 2012)
Director: Jaime Benavides 1211 San Dario Ave. # 896, Laredo, TX 78040-4505 director1@mepsi.org (Class of 2012)
Director: Tad Mackie, 55 Logan Circle, Strasburg, VA 22657-5266..... director7@mepsi.org (Class of 2011)
Director: Monte Hensley, 627 Elm Street, Kerrville, TX 78028-4127amepsi@yahoo.com (Class of 2011)
Director: Bubba Bland, 1022 Ramona, Corona, CA 92789-2123 director2@mepsi.org (Class of 2013)
Director: Juan Diaz, 1672 Clark Crk, Beaumont, CA 92223-7328 durangojuan@verizon.net (Class of 2013)

MEXICANA

A Quarterly Journal Dedicated to the Philately of México

Vol. 60, No 3

CONTENTS

July 2011

Society Announcements

From The Editor's Desk.....100

Corrections and Comments100

Report on ARIPEX 2011139
By Michael D. Roberts

Please Vote!141
A Reminder

Features

Perfins of Mexico - An Update102
By Bruce Brunell
Update to January and April articles.

The Controversial Mexican 4 Reales Gothic
on White Paper from 1867–1868105
By Omar J. Rodríguez
Another approach to the topic.

The Scarcity of The Victoria District Eagles
R. Randall Grace and The Classic 111
Collectors of Mexico Census Group

Notes on Durango First and Second Issues .
By Bubba Bland and Juan Diaz.....114
Final report and update on his notes.

Behind The Cancel by Jaime Benavides
The Farthest Side Of The Gulf.....119
Progreso and Sisal on the Gulf of Mexico

Emilio Carranza -
Mexico's Charles Lindbergh
Famous Mexicans on their Stamps129
By Pete Laux

Queretaro's Sub Offices: San Jose Iturbide
By Taide Ext Mendoza131

Small Event Censorship¹: Mexico, 1924 ..135
By Dann Mayo

New Issue Postal Stationery138
Dia de Amor y Amistad and Dia de Madres

ARIPEX 2011 Palmares.....140

Society Reports

Treasurer's Report, July 2011141

MEXICANA (USPS 412-190)

5881 West 75th Street, LA, CA 90045-1706

Periodical postage paid at Los Angeles, California and additional post offices

Published quarterly by the

MEXICO-ELMHURST PHILATELIC SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to MEXICANA, c/o Michael D. Roberts, 5881 West 75th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90045-1706

ISSN: 1938-1190 APS Affiliate 43

A Nonprofit Organization IRS 501c3 © COPYRIGHT 2011 All Rights Reserved
Opinions are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Publisher.

Perfins of Mexico - An Update

Bruce Brunell

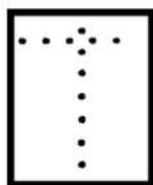
Thanks to the responses from a couple of Mexicophiles to my articles in the September/October 2009 and November/December 2009 *Bulletin* (63: 114-120 and 139-142), I have received a lot of new information and illustrations for the perfins and punches of Mexico as shown below and on the following pages. While all of this new information is not included until further research on several additional items is completed, there is certainly enough here to keep you busy trying to straighten up your Mexico listings and collection!

The naming convention established in the previous articles has been maintained. The "A" prefix is for perfins in Postal issues, "B" is for Revenues, "P" is for Punches that appear almost entirely on Revenue issues and "S" is for Specimen perfins.

In addition to the new patterns and illustrations listed below, several large cancelling perfin patterns have been showing up. They usually measure 15 mm by 30 mm and include the name of the company and the date and location. The several that I have seen all represent a brewery or distillery, so they may be a requirement of the government.

Several of the punches that were sent to me are not included because they are very close to the ones illustrated below and could be distortions from multiple stamp punching. Also, several punches that are only numbers are not included until it can be determined whether they are single numbers or part of a larger date punch.

<u>Perfin</u>	<u>Pattern</u>	<u>Reason for Update</u>
A26	"cross"	New Listing
A27	"lines"	New Listing
A28	"7"	New Listing



A26 - "cross"



A27 - "lines"



A28 - "7"

(partial of double punch)

<u>Perfin</u>	<u>Pattern</u>	<u>Reason for Update</u>
B13	C. JUAREZ	New Listing - Partial
B15	NOGALES	Better Illustration
B17.5	CANCELADO	New Listing - 10 mm - Partial
B33.2	PASO DEL NORTE	New Listing
B33.3	PASO DEL NORTE	New Listing - Partial
B35.6	TODOS SANTOS	Other Half of Perfin for Illustration
B38	TUXPAM	Better Illustration - Correction of Spelling
B39.3	VERACRUZ	New Listing



B13 - C. JUAREZ
(partial)

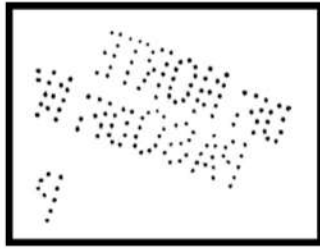


B15 - NOGALES

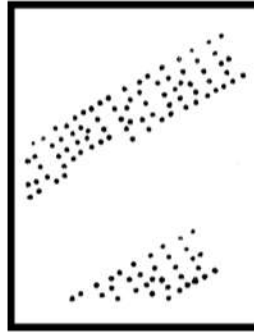


B17.5 - CANCELADO
(10 mm high) (partial)

Perfins of Mexico - An Update (cont.)



B33.2 - PASO DEL NORTE



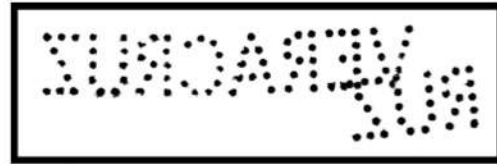
B33.3 - PASO DEL NORTE
(partial)



B35.6 - TODOS SANTOS (partial)
(other half of previous illustration)



B38 - TUXPAM
(correction of spelling)



B39.3 - VERACRUZ

<u>Perfin</u>	<u>Pattern</u>	<u>Reason for Update</u>
P10	1/2	Better Illustration
P20.5	ANULADO	New Listing
P25	“arrowhead”	New Pattern
P26	“flask”	New Pattern
P27	“arrow”	New Pattern
P28	“rectangle”	New Pattern
P29	“tree”	New Pattern
P30	“large heart”	New Pattern
P31	“pentagon”	New Pattern
P32	“keyhole”	New Pattern
P33	“star” (6 points)	New Pattern
P34	“hat”	New Pattern
P35	“square”	New Pattern
P36	“trefoil”	New Pattern
P37	“shield”	New Pattern
P38	“fat arrow”	New Pattern
P39	“pyramid”	New Pattern
P40	“arrow”	New Pattern
P41	“small heart”	New Pattern
P42	“spade”	New Pattern
P43	“S”	New Pattern
P44	“S”	New Pattern
P45	“C”	New Pattern
P46	“B”	New Pattern
P47	“double cross”	New Pattern
P48	“keyhole”	New Pattern
S6	MUESTRA	New pattern recently seen on eBay - Partial

Perfins of Mexico - An Update (cont.)



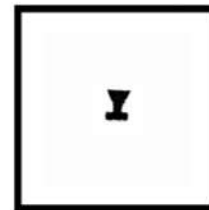
P10 - 1/2



P20.5 - ANULADO



P25 - Arrowhead



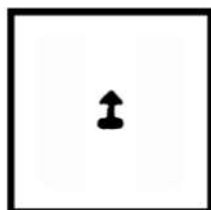
P26 - Flask



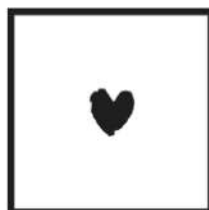
P27 - Arrow



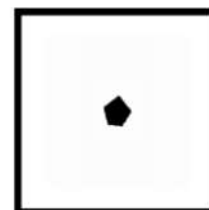
P28 - Rectangle



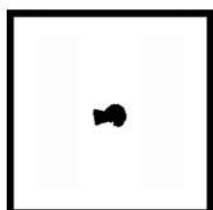
P29 - Tree



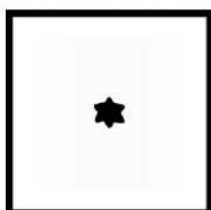
P30 - Large Heart



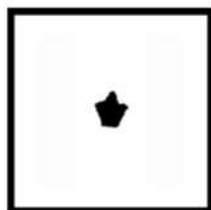
P31 - Pentagon



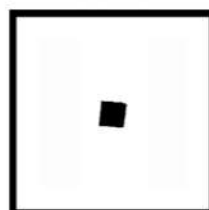
P32 - Keyhole



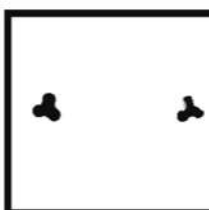
P33 - Star - 6 points



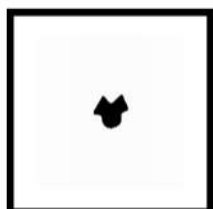
P34 - Hat



P35 - Square



P36 - Trefoil
(double punch)



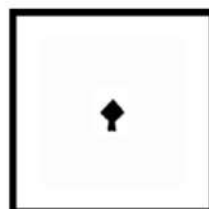
P37 - Shield



P38 - Fat Arrow



P39 - Pyramid



P40 - Arrow



P41 - Small Heart



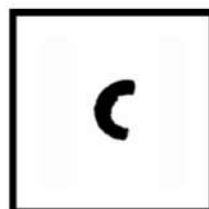
P42 - Spade
(double punch)



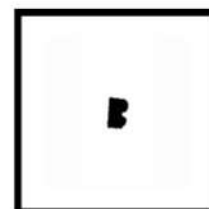
P43 - S



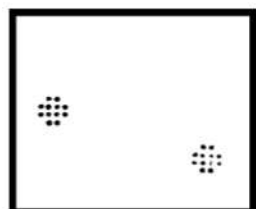
P44 - S



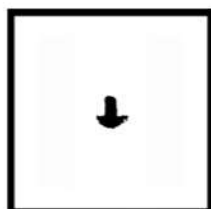
P45 - C



P46 - B



P47 - Double Cross



P48 - Keyhole



S6 - MUESTRA (partial)

The Controversial Mexican 4 Reales Gothic on White Paper from 1867–1868

Some hypotheses on their origin, important findings about the unused stamps, an experiment to detect bleached fakes using a video spectral comparator and a few notes about other rare Gothics.

By Omar J. Rodríguez



Figure 1 Scott 39 with recent MEPSI genuine opinions.

One of the scarcest stamps of classic Mexico is the 4 reales on white paper from the 1867–1868 Gothic issue (Scott 39 figure 1), as only 10 genuine copies are known. Although their origin remains mysterious, new discoveries in a recent experiment about bleached fakes made from the 4 reales on yellow paper (Scott 38 figure 6a) offer a possible tool to expertize them, as well as to confirm some of the hypotheses about their origins.

The Gothic Issue

When the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico was executed, the Juarez government created a temporary issue by re-issuing the remainders from the 1861 issue (demonetized by Maximilian in 1864). This new issue is different from the 1861 issue in that:

- 1) All stamps had to be overprinted with the “Mexico” Gothic overprint used during the Empire, and
- 2) It was to be used only in mail originating in the district Mexico. That “district” is a political subdivision containing Mexico City, similar to a postal administration or a “state” within the country. Later, some denominations were reprinted in 1867 and 1868 (except for the 8 reales) in the same color and paper, and also in different colors, on thin watermarked paper in 1867.

The very few overprinted 8 reales remainders were of two types: black ink and green ink, both on brown paper. Both are scarce since very few were available to begin with (Scott 40 and 41). Almost all those seemed to have been exhausted in the first month of this issue. The green ink (Scott 41) is a great rarity as probably only 300 were issued (a few singles and two covers exist).¹ Also of great rarity is the ½ real thick brown paper (Scott 35, similar to the 1861 Scott 6). This was issued in 1868 in a very short run of 1,601 sold, out of 3,000 printed.² This stamp is particularly scarce used and no genuine covers are recorded.

Needless to say, the rest of the country was left to use stampless mail (called *Sellos Negros*), or the very few 1856–1861 remnants left over by accident in the local offices. The latter are *provisional uses* and some are also great rarities (singles and some on cover are identifiable by the cancellations of that period if docketing is not present.). This has been very well documented by Jim Mazepa in an article in *Mexicana*.³

The Two Types of 4 Reales Gothic on Thick Paper

Two different colors exist of the 4 reales Gothic on thick paper.⁴ Most of them are printed on the yellow paper used in 1861 (Scott 38 figure 6a), and a few are printed on thick white paper (Scott 39 figure 1). The latter have been reported both used and unused in very early catalogues and articles. Chapman’s 1926 book⁵ mentions them, although he was mistaken about the size of the printing, which is much smaller than he thought at the time. Specific documentation of the origin of the white paper stamps does not exist in *any* records found so far.

Fellow collectors have speculated about these white paper stamps for decades, and this is where the mystique about them comes from. Why would the postmaster create a different stamp in such a small quantity?

The 4 Reales White Paper, Are They Genuine or Fabrications?

Through the years a number of collectors have doubted the existence of the 4 reales on white paper and at least one well-respected colleague still now considers them fabrications. That rationale seems to be based on the lack of documentation about this particular stamp in the government records, and on the fact that in the 1980s some of those stamps were found to be the more common 4r yellow (Scott 38 figure 6a) with the yellow bleached out to appear as white (which explained why the overprint was perfectly genuine. Figure 6b.) .

However, most specialists, including myself⁶ and all the philatelic catalogues of relevance believe some of them are actually genuine. Our belief stems from examining some that have both a genuine overprint and no apparent traces of yellow on the paper.

Although our dissenting colleagues may believe those few *may still* have undetectable traces of yellow, I think the new discoveries in this article will provide a test to further reduce that possibility during expertizing.

A very important piece of evidence in favor of the genuineness of this stamp is that of its being listed in the 1872–1873 edition of the J.B. Moens stamp catalogue (Brussels) only 4 years after the stamps were issued (Figure 2). The also controversial 4r black on yellow with Gothic overprint (most likely a proof) is listed there as well. Such early inclusion makes it extremely unlikely that either stamp was a fabrication of some contemporary faker.⁷ The Scott catalogue has also listed the 4r red on white Gothic at least since 1895.

1867. Effigie du curé Hidalgo, C. sur pelure bleuté. (Inscription R. P. 8.)

80....	1/2 real, vert-bleu.....	>	>
81....	1/2 > vert-gris.....	>	>
82....	1 > bleu.....	>	>
83....	2 > vert foncé.....	>	4 00
84....	4 > rose pâle.....	>	3 00

1867. Même type, N. sur C., inscript. suppl. en lettres gothiques.

85....	1/2 real, chamois.....	>	>
86....	1 > vert-jaune.....	2 00	>
87....	2 > rose lilacé.....	>	>
88....	4 > rouge s. jaune.....	>	2 00
89....	4 > noir sur jaune.....	>	>
90....	4 > rouge s/ blanc.....	>	3 50
91....	8 > fauve.....	>	6 00
92....	8 > vert sur fauve.....	>	>

Figure 2. 1872–1873 JB Moens Catalogue

So, if some are real, what is the explanation for their existence?

Three Hypotheses about How These Stamps Originated

There are three streams of thought regarding the origin of this stamp:

1. John Bash, in the early 1980s, thought that they were printed from remnants from the 1856 issue (as in the case of some 1861 remnants used in July 1867). Although it seems that Bash changed his opinion later in life (and agreed that the stamp was not from 1856 remnants),⁸ some collectors still believe this hypothesis. These are the

reasons why this hypothesis is probably incorrect:

a) If this hypothesis were true then the used stamps would be expected to be canceled early in the issue, in June to October 1867 (as are the 8 reales remnants from 1861 with clear dates or on cover). The only three examples with legible cancels known to me are of late dates (June to August 1868),⁹ which coincide with the last printings of the 4 reales Gothic (May to July of 1868).¹⁰

b) Nicholas Follansbee believes there is evidence that “at least some of them are definitely not 1856 remainders having been printed from Plate II (which has narrower vertical spacing).”¹¹ This is also confirmed in full detail by Eladio Garcia Prada.¹²

c) Most of the 4 reales from 1856 were printed on very thin white paper.¹³ The few used copies of Scott 39 believed to be genuine are all of the same thick paper with horizontal grain (paper mesh) characteristic of the 1861 issue. Only the unused examples that are considered genuine appear to be printed on the 1856 thinner type of paper. At least three of these unused ones seem to have very large margins and a post-office fresh look to them. This contrasts sharply with the more worn look of the used copies.

d) One of the reasons originally given by Bash to conclude that these stamps were made on 1856 remainders was that he had given a chemist several examples on yellow paper to bleach, and “there were no traces of tampering in these stamps under ultraviolet light.”¹⁴ Therefore he was very suspicious of stamps printed on 1861 paper. The new test explained later on in this article shows that under certain combination of light, genuine stamps *do* look different from tampered stamps. Clearly technology has advanced tremendously in the last 30 years!

2. Samuel Chapman, in 1926, and later Calvert Stier¹⁴ and others (at least since the early 1960s), believed that these stamps originated near the end of the issue in 1868. I personally heard this hypothesis in discussions with several very advanced collectors when I started collecting seriously in 1990 (and therefore I cannot say that this is my original hypothesis—much as I wish it were).

The hypothesis is that in the last printings of 4 reales (May to July 1868) the printer ran out of yellow paper and used a few sheets (maybe two or three) of white paper to complete the printing order. This has been further documented as very possible by the government documents discovered by David Pietsch.²

Most people interested in this issue today concur that this is the best explanation, which is further supported by all the known stamps with legible cancellations mentioned previously (point 1a above).

3. Some believe that the unused stamps are actually early proofs made either in 1864 or in 1867 from remainders of 1856. This belief is difficult to prove. Eladio Garcia Prada has stated: "it did not make sense to proof at the end of the issue in 1868."¹² Nevertheless, other unused values exist of both the 1856 (2r, 4r, 8r) and the 1861 (4r black on yellow) issues with likely genuine Mexico Gothic overprint, and which have been expertized as genuine by MEPSI.¹⁵ Moreover at least one of them (the 4r black on yellow) was listed in the J.B. Moens catalogue (Brussels) as early as 1872.⁷

It is possible (but not likely) that these proofs were made at the beginning of the Gothic issue in 1867. I believe that these proofs were made in 1864 when the Mexico Gothic overprint was first created for the Eagle issue and before that issue was printed. A few samples from 1856–1861 may have been left over in the post office and could have been the testing grounds for this new, very different overprint. One way or another, these stamps are probably genuine and could not have originated before 1864 since the gothic overprint is not known before that year.

The overprint in these so-called proof stamps is thinly inked, carefully printed and well-placed. These stamps are extremely scarce. I am aware of two to five copies of each. The paper is identical to the corresponding issue. Moreover it is a fact that the three copies of genuine unused Scott #39's known have fantastic large margins and fresh impressions, which are all characteristics of a proof.

In my opinion, after seeing the results of the experiments with the Smithsonian imaging equipment described below, I believe that the answer to this puzzle is that the unused copies are all indeed proofs made in 1864 (hypothesis 3), and the used ones exist due an accident or an anomaly at the end of the issue (hypothesis 2).

The 10 Known Copies

As far as I know, three or four unused copies are known (counting the one or two sold as proofs), and six or seven used. Four of them (MEPSI certified) are shown in figure 1. This number seems accurate as compared with the number of copies offered in pre-1990 auction catalogues and the copies offered in Koenig's auction in 1995 (most of which were withdrawn before the sale because they were considered to be fakes).¹⁶ The *unused* I have seen are

on crisp thin paper similar to the 1856 paper (and have exceptional margins and impression). The *used* are printed on the type of thick paper with horizontal grain seen on the 1861 issue. Other colleagues and I have seen most of these 10 and they do not appear to have traces of yellow ink.

Whether the unused ones are proofs or not is academic, as they are even scarcer than the genuine used ones. So I find it correct (and practical) for them to be catalogued as "unused" in the catalogues. After all, we do not have any documentary evidence that they were proofs, and their overprint is clearly genuine.

The Problem of Expertizing Mexico, Scott 39

It seems to me that, provided stamps have the correct "Mexico" Gothic overprint, the main expertizing problem is to be sure that they have not been bleached from the similar printing on yellow paper (Scott 38 figure 6a).

However determining if this stamp has been bleached is no simple task. Although some of the fakes are easily detected (as clear traces of yellow can be seen on the stamp with magnification), some *could* have been very carefully bleached and not leave traces visible by the naked eye.

Those who boast that they can see the difference with their naked eyes are either naïve or have unbelievably sharp eyesight. Informal conversations with colleagues from several expertizing organizations lead me to believe that detecting professional bleaching (without destroying stamps) is a very difficult problem in *any* issue, as in some cases it requires equipment that seems not to be easily available. Although microscopes have been used in the past to detect damage in the paper fibers, this is hardly conclusive evidence due to the natural aging of these stamps.

A Newly Discovered Test to Detect Bleached Fakes

In 2009, I shared my frustrations about this expertizing challenge with staff at the Smithsonian Institution's National Postal Museum. As a member of the Council of Philatelists, preservation staff from the National Postal Museum offered me access to a VSC4 Plus (a video spectral comparator), equipment that allowed me to conduct an experiment where I could examine and compare the questioned stamps under various light sources.¹⁷ This multi-spectral imaging system (manufactured by Foster & Freeman) images documents using different light wavelengths. It emits illumination from short wave ultraviolet to infrared, plus incident, oblique, transmitted and coaxial light, and a high intensity lamp for expos-

ing infrared fluorescent features. This forensic equipment is used to detect bleached cancellations, ink types, paper surfaces, erased inks and the like. Its beauty is that it apparently does not damage the stamps in question.¹⁸

Although I was assisted in this project by National Postal Museum preservation staff in the use of their analytical equipment, they are not philatelists or expertizers, and all conclusions drawn from collected observations and presented in this article are my own.

Apparently bleaching a stamp will always leave a trace of the bleaching, even if it is not obvious to the naked eye. So the experiment was based on the premise that you can not *completely* erase the effect of the bleaching from the paper fibers, and that such effects might manifest themselves through some combination of ultraviolet lights.

The objective of the experiment was to see if the *effect* of the bleaching could be made very apparent by the different forms of light the equipment projects onto the stamps and whether differences could be seen between the copies believed to be genuine and those known to be bleached. The subjects of the experiment were:

a) Three genuine examples of the 4r on yellow paper (Scott 38), parts of which were bleached with different chemicals to use them as reference²⁰. One additional example was used as reference and not bleached at all.

b) Four genuine copies of the 4r on white paper (Scott 39), which were expertized relatively recently by MEPSI,¹⁵ one unused and three used (Figure 1).

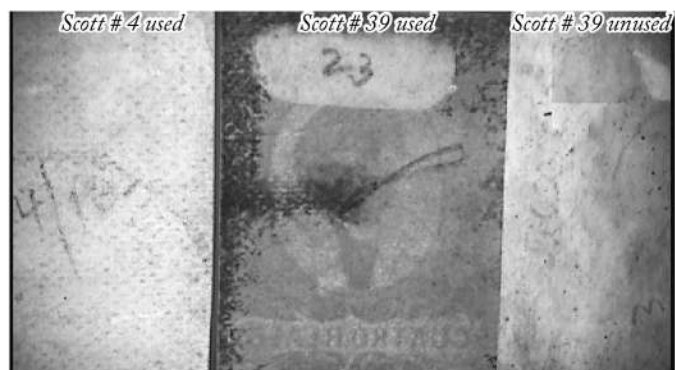


Figure 4a - Scott # 4 used and #39 unused show same bright white paper reflection, while used #39 reflect a much darker color. This suggests that the former are probably printed on the same paper.

c) Three fake attempts to create Scott 39, that were forged by bleaching Scott 38, the 4r on yellow paper (from the reference collection of Marc Gonzales).

d) One genuine example from the issue of 1856 of the 4r red on white paper (Scott 4, Figure 3). This stamp was used to compare the paper type of 1856 vs. the genuine Scott 39 unused.



Figure 3 1856 Scott # 4

The experiment was very successful. After trying several types of light, we found a lighting combination that allowed me to arrive at the following conclusions:

1. Unused examples on white paper (Scott 39) were probably made from 1856 stamps. The backs of all yellow paper (Scott 38) and used examples of the white paper (Scott 39), whether fake or genuine, reflect a similar darker color, while the 1856 example (Scott 4) and the unused white paper example of Scott 39 have a very bright white color (Figures 4a and 4b). This suggests strongly that the unused white paper example is of the same paper as the 1856 issue, and is very likely a proof overprinted after the issue was demonetized. The paper type confirmed my visual observation before the experiment was conducted, and is consistent with one other genuine unused white paper copy (Scott 39) not part of the experiment.¹⁹

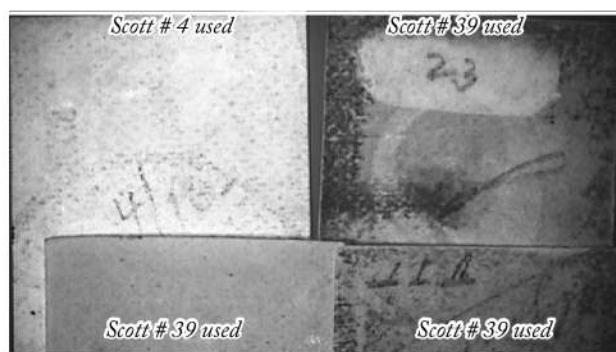


Figure 4b - Scott 4 compared with three 39's used. The former is clearly printed on a different, whiter paper.

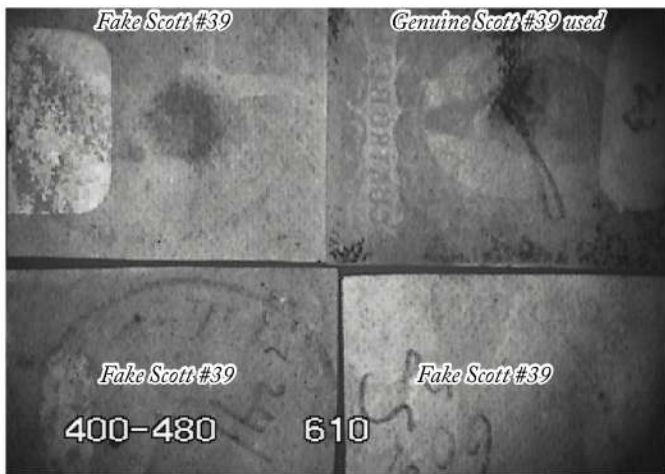


Figure 5a - Scott 39 genuine is translucent while the three bleached 38's are opaque

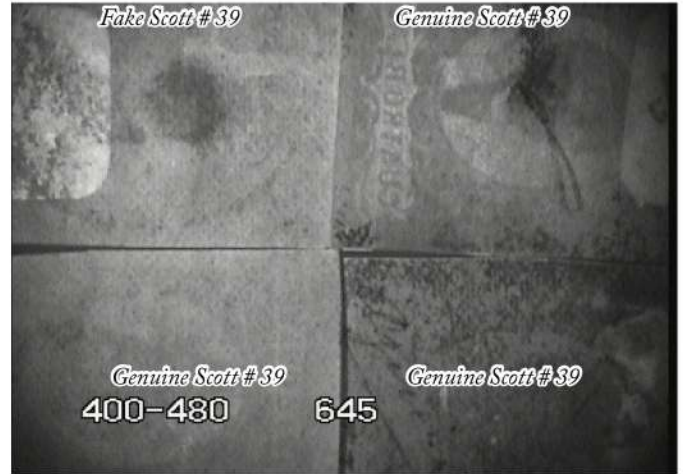


Figure 5b - All three genuine Scott 39 are translucent while the bleached 38 is opaque.

2. The backs of all bleached fakes are opaque to the light, while genuine used white paper examples are translucent. When all the three known bleached fakes' backs were put together with one genuine white paper, all the fakes were opaque, while the back of the genuine white paper was translucent and reflected parts of the design. (Figure 5a). When the backs of the three genuine used white papers were compared with any of the fakes, the same thing happened. The genuine all were translucent and the fake opaque (Figure 5b). Although not all the used white paper copies were equally translucent (some where more aged than others), in all cases some part of the design was visible.

To cross-verify this finding, the three yellow paper examples (Scott #38) were cut in half and one half of each was bleached with different agents.²⁰ The portion bleached became opaque to the light while the portion not bleached remained translucent, allowing us to see some of the image from the front of the stamp.

3. Sometimes the red ink in the bleached stamps shows fading and degrading that does not show in the black of the cancel or the overprint. The red ink seems to degrade very quickly in the yellow paper examples that were bleached in this experiment (some more than others

depending on the bleaching agent used) while the cancellation and the overprint did not. This fading was very apparent in some stamps (figure 6b) as compared with a non-bleached yellow paper example of Scott 38 (Figure 6a). Although the experiment was not successful in finding the agent that was used to discolor the yellow paper on the known fakes, it does alert us as to the fragility of the red ink vs. the black.

Therefore, the examiner may find hints of bleaching if he/she finds fading or severe distortion in the red design (not to be confused with the normal plate variations in this issue!). Since this deterioration did not happen in all bleached stamps, the opposite is not true. The red ink in some fake white paper examples *may* appear normal. In these cases the proposed light test is suggested.

Conclusion

The experiment seems to provide a much more reliable and probably non-destructive test¹⁸ when examining examples of 4r on white paper that are suspected of having been bleached. It also indicates that degrading in the design printed by the red ink may hint that the stamp is a forgery.

I am very thankful to the preservation staff at the National Postal Museum, Smithsonian Institution for their time and generous help, as well as to the administrator of the MEPSI expertizing committee, Marc Gonzales for providing me copies of some of the reference articles as well as some reference stamps. Marc, David Pietsch, Nicholas Follansbee, Manuel Iglesias, Jim Mazepa, Jaime Benavides, Eladio Garcia Prada, Janet Klug and Yamil Kouri gave me very helpful feedback on this article. Enrique Trigueros supplied me with additional information and Bruce Marsden, the Collector's Club librarian,



Figure 6a Scott #38



Figure 6b Scott #38 bleached to appear as a Scott #39

found the old J.B. Moens catalogue. Marc and David are specialists in this issue and their work and knowledge about it is well known by philatelists of Mexico. Their work has been published in *Mexicana*. Robert Odenweller gave me edits to the draft and suggested further ideas on bleaching analysis for future attempts to corroborate these findings. ☺

Endnotes:

1. An exact breakdown of 8 reales green or brown is not known as the records summed them up together. My estimate (which has been shown in all my exhibits) is based on the number of known copies and has been quoted in several articles.
2. David C Pietsch, "The 1867–68 Gothics Provisional Issue of Mexico District," *Mexicana*, (2003).
- 3 Jim Mazepa, "Provisional uses of the 1856 and 1861 issues," *Mexicana*, (1997).
4. Of course, there is another 4 reales in this issue, the very beautiful rose on thin watermarked paper. This was printed and used only in 1867, and only 13,470 copies issued. Few covers are known, mostly to overseas destinations.
5. Samuel Chapman, *The Postage Stamps of Mexico 1856–1868*, Collector's Club, 1926.
6. Samuel Chapman, *The Postage Stamps of Mexico, 1856–1868*, (1926); Calvert Stier, "The Provisional Issue for Mexico City 1867–68," *Mexicana*, (1962); David C. Pietsch, *The 1867–68 Gothics Provisional Issue of Mexico District: Additional Records from the Postal Archives*, (2003); Nicholas Follansbee, *A Catalogue of the Stamps of Mexico*, (2007); Marc Gonzales, *Notes on the Gothic Issue of 1867–68*, (2009); Eladio Garcia Prada, "Historia de algunas joyas filatélicas de México," *Amexfil Journal*, (2009). In this group, several of the MEPSI expert committee members need to be included, such as Joe Stuart, as the committee has issued some genuine opinions about this stamp through the years.
7. The listings for Gothics in the J.B. Moens catalogue of 1872–1873 also include the 4r rose on thin watermarked paper, so there is no chance that such was the stamp the catalogue was referring to as "4r red on white." Interestingly, this catalogue lists the thin paper Gothic issue first (Scott lists it second), which is the correct chronology of the two Gothic issues. The idea of looking in old catalogues was David Pietsch's suggestion, as he told me Doug Stout (who was skeptical about the existence of the 4r on white paper) was beginning to change his mind as he found this old 1873 catalogue describing the stamp.
8. Bash stated his initial hypothesis, in a private letter dated 1982, where he discussed his concerns about expertizing this stamp. However it seems that he changed his mind. David Pietsch found the following note on a photocopy of the section of Bash's album for the 4r on white paper: "Like the 4 RLS. Red on Yellow the stamps were printed from Plate II, thus proving the stamps were not remainders of the 1856 issue—which later [referring to the 1856 issue] were all printed from Plate I."
9. A single double-printed example is known, dated August 29 recorded by Chapman (believed to be genuine by Joe Stuart), along with two recorded covers (not expertized) dated August 6, 1868 (Chapman collection, p. 306), and June 16, 1868 (Rolf Dieter Jaretsky Collection, Edition D'Or, p. 131). Unfortunately it seems to me that expertizing these covers would be very challenging as it may require separating the stamps from the covers and applying the test explained in this article. Their dates and color of the stamps, although helpful, are not, in my opinion, conclusive to assume whether they are either genuine or not. The probable date of printing of the 4r on white paper is just a hypothesis, and colors may fade with time or exposure to light.
10. Chapman states the last two printings were May and June 1868, while Pietsch discovery of previously unknown government records indicates the last printing in July 1868.
11. Nicholas Follansbee, *A Catalogue of the Stamps of Mexico 1856–1910*. (2007).
12. Eladio A Garcia Prada, *Historia de algunas joyas filatélicas de México*, (2009).
13. Very late in the issue a few 1856 four reales were printed in thicker white paper, with horizontal grain. Those are known in a few districts, mostly in Puebla.
14. Calvert Stier, "The Provisional Issue for Mexico City 1867–68," *Mexicana*, (1962).
15. MEPSI (an acronym for Mexico Elmhurst Philatelic Society International) is the stamp organization formed by hundreds of Mexican philately collectors. It has the most independent and internationally respected expertizing committee dedicated exclusively to Mexican stamps. This committee started in the 1950s.
16. A recent inventory of pre-1990 auction catalogues by a colleague indicated that nine used copies of 4r on white paper had been offered in public auctions. This total may include repeats and fakes. The largest offer at one time of this variety was in the Koenig auction by Sotheby's in 1995 (Lots 491–498). Koenig was known for buying multiple copies of valuable Mexico stamps. However of the eight that were in the catalogue, only one was found to be genuine and the rest were withdrawn after the catalogue was printed. It is very possible that many of the nine copies in the pre-1990 inventory are the same as the ones owned by Koenig. If this is the case the 10 genuine stamps my colleagues and I have seen so far may very well be all there are.
17. I was assisted by National Postal Museum staff Linda Edquist, Head of Preservation, and Helen Young, conservator, and Manda Kowalczyk, conservation technician, in the use of the VSC4 Plus during my experiment.
18. I was informed that the equipment used, the VSC4 Plus did not require any destructive sampling. Although I am not an expert in this technology (and cannot guarantee the safety of it or its effect on the stamps), this test seems to me much less invasive than any others I have heard about involving destructive sampling analysis of inks or papers.
19. The stamp illustrated in Eladio Garcia Prada's article referenced in endnote 12.
20. Three different agents were used to bleach each of the three halves of the 4r yellow stamps: 10% Clorox, 10% Chloramine and 3% Hydrogen Peroxide. Although bleaching of the yellow paper was not achieved, the effect of tampering with it (in tandem with the examination of the professionally bleached fakes of the white paper variety) proved to be very useful.
21. Robert suggested further analysis for bleaching including the Fourier-transform Infrared Spectroscopy.

exposure to light.

The Scarcity of The Victoria District Eagles

R. Randall Grace and The Classic Collectors of Mexico Census Group

The scarcity of certain stamps of Mexico has perplexed and enthralled collectors for years. One notable area is the Ciudad Victoria Eagles. It was thought that these were somewhat uncommon, but the actual numbers of known stamps are almost nonexistent. Although speculation has been utilized in the past, a better explanation the facts that only two consignments were sent, the small numbers issued and perhaps smaller numbers used or recovered partly explain their scarcity. An example of their scarcity was revealed by the late Robert Jones, who specialized in the Victoria classic issues of Mexico, done so at the suggestion of John Bash due to its significant "challenge". At the important Follansbee auction sale of the Jones Victoria classics issues of Mexico, in 1995¹, the uncommon nature of Victoria Eagles was revealed, as only forty-four were available for sale (however included in this total was a block of twenty of 221-1864 2r un-overprinted). Thus only twenty-four other various Victoria Eagles were available for sale, indicating some degree of their scarcity.

As in many areas of Mexico's philately, the actual number of stamps existing is not well known and is variously estimated to be between 2 and 10 percent of the total stamps issued. To develop a better concept of the actual numbers of known uncommon stamps of Mexico, the author and the "Census Group" proposed a process of polling the members, primarily by the internet, with members submitting scans of the material for study. The data were then compiled and evaluated by the author to avoid mistakes.

However, data from sales catalogues were purposely avoided so as to have a more realistic "census" of the actual stamps in major collections or in the possession of holders of classic Mexico stamps and thereby avoid duplication. By design, the "census" cannot be absolute, but its purpose is to be a practical mechanism to approach a

more accurate assessment of the actual number of uncommon stamps known. The Victoria Eagles were selected as a starting point for this process (A Census of Mexico Classic stamps) that we plan to continue, seeking data on scarcities in other areas in Mexican philately.

Geopolitical Factors Relating to Scarcity

First, Ciudad Victoria was at a great distance from Mexico City (approximately 250 miles by direct measurement or air). Figure 5's map indicates its location in the state of Tamaulipas, in northern Mexico in relation to the Capital. This distance and terrain made the Imperialist invasion and control more difficult. Accordingly, Maximilian's forces never controlled Cd. Victoria with any degree of consistency and therefore postal service was likely more erratic. Secondly, only two invoices for Eagles were sent to Ciudad Victoria, with somewhat low numbers issued. In 1864, 6,200 were sent, and in 1865, 276 were sent (only **6476 total** sent). Per Mr. Chapman², on May 14, 1866, Victoria sent most of the balance of Eagles to San Luis Potosi and Tula de Tamaulipas (200). These are described as "Victorias Transferred to SLP" by the author to separate the usage by areas. This latter group was divided up among the sub-office of Matehuala (850), Catorce (800), and Tula de Tamaulipas (200).

To have a better perspective of these stamp destinations, a description of the locations of the various towns seems relevant. (Figure 5 should be helpful). Ciudad Victoria is about 140 miles south of the US border and 54 miles west of the Gulf of Mexico. Matehuala is 63 miles west of Cd. Victoria, Catorce is approximately 36 miles west of Matehuala, and Cedral is 8 miles Northwest of Matehuala. The other sub, Tula de Tamaulipas is 45 miles southwest of Cd. Victoria. The towns of Matehuala, Catorce, and Cedral are all in the state of San Luis de Potosi. The sub-office of Tula de Tamaulipas is in the State of Tamaulipas.

Known Consignments Of Victoria ⁽³⁾

VICTORIA INV. NOS.		DATE	½r	1r	2r	4r	8r
221-1864		11/28/6	500	2,000	3,000	500	200
33-1865		2/2/1865	32	0	25	186	33
<u>SLP SUBS 221-1864 "VICTORIAS TRANSFERRED TO SLP"</u>							
38-1866	MATEHUALA		0	300	500	50	0
39-1866	CATORCE		0	300	500	0	0



Illustration 1



Illustration 2



Illustration 3



Illustration 4

Categories Of Victoria Eagles

After the study of available stamps of Victoria the author felt certain categories were apparent so they were divided into five groups for better discussion (Table 1).

Table Of Victoria Eagle Categories

1.	Victoria	221-1864	Without Any Overprint Or Sub	(Illustration 1)
2.	Victoria	221-1864	With Overprint (Victoria) Sz 1813.	
3.	Victoria	33-1865	Majority Without Overprint Or Sub	
4.	"Victoria"	221-1864	Slant SLP Overprint No Subs	(Illustration 2)
("Victoria"- Means Those Victoria Transferred To SLP In 1866)				
5.	"Victoria"	221-1864	Slant SLP Overprint With Subs:	
		a. Matchuala	Sub 38, Sz 1508	(Illustration 3)
		b. Catorce	Sub 39, Sz 1471	(Illustration 4)
		c. Tula De Tamaulipas	No Sub Or Overprint Sz 1839	
		d. Cedral	No Overprint or Sub Sz 1475	

Review of the "Census" of Victoria Eagles

In the first category, the 221-1864 Victoria Eagles, without overprints or sub numbers, are found the most common of all the categories in this "Census" (total of 49 stamps). They are mostly found mint with some blocks and other multiples known. Since these are un-overprinted and without sub-office numbers; some have surmised they could be unused remainders. Denominations ½r thru 8r are known but no covers found illustration 1)

Next, the **overprinted** (Victoria) 221-1864 stamps are mostly used and usually found with the Schatzkés 1817 cancel (total of 19 identified on census) with denomination 1r thru 8r known. (See illustration 2 of 1r and 2r Eagles). Of the four identified 8r, two are known in the Tapling Collection in London. The third group of 33-1865 Victoria's (all un-overprinted) is one of the more rare categories, with only five examples known in this Census. No 1r, 2r or 8r were found in this Census.

In the last two groupings are the "SLP Transferred Victoria's" and include the 221-1864 invoice numbers with "slant overprint SLP" with and without sub-office numbers. As previously noted, these were sent from Victoria to SLP on 5/14/1866 and used at these sub offices. In the group of "Victoria" 221-1864 with slant overprint only, they were commonly canceled with Schatzkés 1455 and

totalled 15 in this survey, with denominations 1/2r thru 2r noted. (See illustration 2)

The last group represents the "subs" of SLP from the "Victoria transferred stamps" and includes Matchuala, Catorce, Tula de Tamaulipas, and Cedral. The Matchuala and Catorce Eagles are found with sub-office numbers 38 (illustration of 1r) and 39 (illustration of 2r Eagle) respectively and are found with slant SLP overprints. The Tula de Tamaulipas and Cedral sub-offices are different in that they do not have sub numbers or overprints but are recognized by their 221-1864 consignment numbers and characteristic cancels (Sz. 1839, Sz. 1475 respectively). A total of 14 sub 38, 9 sub 39, 6 Tula de Tamaulipas and 1 Cedral sub were found in this last category of Victoria Eagles in the Census.

Summarizing, the scarcity of Victoria Eagles was confirmed by a "census method"; a total of **118** Victoria Eagles were identified in five different categories. Of the 6,476 stamps issued, this Census identified a **1.82%** survival rate that is actually lower than commonly quoted survival percentages for classic Mexico stamps. Since this Census cannot determine all of the known existing Victoria Eagles but gives the best data currently available, the author suggests that there are still several other uncounted

Notes on Durango First and Second Issues

By Thurston "Bubba" Bland and Juan Diaz

Over the months of working on an article, new material always comes up. Since the last installment of the Durango district cancels during the 1856 and 1861 issues, I have added a great deal of new information and stamp images to the original article that you last saw in the April 2011 Issue of *Mexicana*. This portion of the article will pick up the second half of the January 2011 *Mexicana* article, since I don't have anything to add from that article. There will be some duplication, so the two articles will stand alone when read in sequence.

Thanks for the additional information is noted in the end of this article and thanks to the readers that enjoy and also help educate me. Enjoy!

Guanacevi

Guanacevi is located in the North western part of the Estado de Durango. Known for its mining and timber, the area has been an important part of Durango's history. During the 1850's there were around 3,300 inhabitants. Today there are over 10,000 people living in this community. Even today mining is of great economic importance for this area. This sub office is another difficult one to



find and the cancel Schatzkes 257 was so large that only a very small part of it could fit on any one stamp. The above example has a blue version of this cancel that is unlisted in Schatzkes.

Sello Negro use of Schatzkes 258 is known from both the



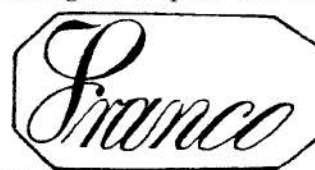
'56 and '61 issues. I have heard that there is a bisect example of a Cuatro Reales on an 1858 cover with this cancel.

Guichápa

Guichápa canceled stamps used during the first issue are EXCEEDINGLY RARE! Today the Hacienda Guichápa is abandoned and in total disrepair.



This Schatzkes 259 cancel is found in red or black. The illustrations show both colors. The example on the left is cropped from a cover in my collection. A red canceled example on the right is on piece and toned almost a brown.



Guichápa has Sello Negro covers with Schatzkes and an additional 'Franco' cancels Schatzkes 256c.

Manuscripts are also known from this town, but Schatzkes only shows this type cancel (259A and 259B) starting with the Eagle issues; however, a very convincing manuscript with what appears to be part of this town's name is found on an un Real from 1856.



Inde

Inde pronounced en-DAI, is a very small town North West of Durango in the Mountains sitting at around 6,100 feet (1,860 m) high. The town was considered large by the mid 19th Century standards with around 4,500 inhabitants in the 1850. At that time it was an important mining center with most of the population working in the silver, gold, lead, and copper mines. By the 1880's, the population dropped to around a thousand people due to the mines playing out and increased indigenous hostilities. In 1990 the population was down to 851 and its

main commerce was agriculture and ranching.

The scarce Schatzkes 260 and 261 cancels were used on the 1856 issues. These cancels were normally used jointly on covers with the Franco cancel applied to the stamp and the large wreath type with the name spelled Yndé and a manuscript date applied to the cover. These cancels are known in red and brown, but much of the color difference may be due to the low quality of the ink. This ink produced very blurry cancels, so pristine cancels are considered very rare.



San Juan de Guadalupe

San Juan de Guadalupe was named after one of the couples that founded the town in around 1700, Juan and Guadalupe. It was considered another of the important mining towns in the state, and there were nearly 5,000

people living in this town in the mid 1850's. This town is located north east of Durango and by 1990 it had only 2,114 inhabitants,. Today there are 6,000 people living there in what is now an agricultural center.



FRANCO

In the 1850's, San Juan de Guadalupe was under the Cuencame office, so it is likely that much of the mail that had stamps was canceled at Cuencame. Sello Negro covers, to the best of my knowledge, are generally the most likely known from this small town. The only San Juan de

Guadalupe cancel examples I have personally seen are on Sello Negro are the two cancels Schatzkes 263A and 263B, the balloon with double ring and a franco types. These Sello Negro covers are very scarce.



During the 1861 issues, Sello Negro covers had an oval Schatzkes 264 cancel.



SAN JUAN DE GUADALUPE.

I have also seen a black and white photocopy of a Dos Reales, on cover, with Schatzkes 264A. I do not know if this cover was used with an 1856 issue or an 1861, since the photocopy does not make this clear. Liera/Backal listed a Un Real used during the '56 period, but I have not seen it on cover. While I was writing this article about these cancels, I was at a stamp show and while looking through a dealers stock of 1861 issues, I was able to find not just one of these, but two examples of this cancel on Un Reals from the 1861 issue. I consider this to be one of the best finds I have made in the past several years. This is indeed a very rare cancel and if someone told me they found two of them I would think they were joking. So, according to the information I have uncovered, this cancel is known on 1861 issues and possibly on 1856 issues, but it is still a very rare cancel to find.

San Juan Del Rio

San Juan Del Rio is unlike many of the smaller towns and villages in the State of Durango, since it has always been known as mostly an agricultural center located north of Durango. There has also been some mining done in this town with an elevation of 5,577 feet (1,700 m). In the 1850's there were around 6,500 people living in this town straddling the San Juan River (San Juan del Rio). Today this agriculture center has about 13,500 inhabitants, but the population is declining. The most famous person to come from this small municipality of San Juan del Rio, in the village of

Coyotada, was born to Don Agustin Arango and his wife Doña Maria Micaela Arámbula. His name was Doroteo Arango Arámbula, but better known as Pancho Villa.



**D.
S. JUAN DRIO**

The Schatzkes 266 cancel, used during the 1850's, has a simple sombrero shaped oval, goes back to the stampless era before the use of the postage stamp in Mexico. This cancel is considered very difficult to find.



**FRANQUEADO EN
SAN JUAN DEL RIO**

During the 1861 issue period, Schatzkes 267D, with the inscription "Franqueado En Sn Juan Del Rio", is the cancel normally found on Sello Negro covers, but it was also used on stamps. The example shown is from a cover in the Diaz collection. It is very scarce.

San Francisco Del Mezquital

Located south of Durango, the town of San Francisco del Mezquital is another agricultural center which is the chief production area for mescal. San Francisco Del Mezquital was an important part of the development of the State and City of Durango, because it was the first stop on the way north into the undeveloped areas of this territory.



**SAN FRANCISCO
DEL MESQUITAL.**

The town was founded in 1580 by Francisco de Ibarra, and there were mostly tribal Indians living there. During the

mid 19th century there were around 7,000 inhabitants living there, but the population fell to a little over 1,000 by the 1880's. An important agricultural area, it has now has a population near 40,000.

The only cancel seen used from this town during the 1850's is Schatzkes 271 and it should be considered difficult to find.

Mapimi

The sub-office of Mapimi is one of the oldest mining settlements in Durango. Founded in the Sixteenth Century, at the foot of Ojuela Mountains, it remains one of the richest mineral locations in the district with over 140 precious and semi-precious minerals being extracted from the mines there. Silver was the primary wealth that built Mapimi. In the 1850's there were fewer than 10,000 inhabitants in this small village made up of mostly Native American workers.



MAPIMI



Mapimi's most common cancel Schatzkes 269 comes in both black and red. The example above on the left also has Schatzkes 235, the mute receiver found so often on incoming mail to Durango. The 269 cancel was commonly used on Sello Negro covers during 1861.

Muleros

Muleros, from the Spanish for "Mule Driver", has the modern name of Vicente Guerrero. This was a stage coach stop (supplier of mules) on the Durango-Zacatecas stage line. Its postal facility was under the administration of nearby Nombre de Dios. This marking is only recorded in the 1856 period and was mostly used in lieu of stamps, and it is another of the beautiful and fanciful markings found in Durango. Founded in the early 1600's the population grew after the local native tribes became less warlike. The population in the mid 19th Century was around 2,400 but fell later in the century. The present population is approximately 30,000.



Muleros.



These cancels known as Schatzkes 272 and 272A are rarely found on stamps since most correspondence known is on Sello Negro type covers. All are scarce to rare.

Nazas

Nazas was and is an agricultural center -- today's principle crop is cotton. Nazas was a busy postal sub-station receiving regular shipments of stamp during the period 1856-59. Many of these stamps will show the mute receiving grid of the Durango Main Office. The population of this community in the 1850's was around 1,700 inhabitants, large at the time, but today it would be considered small with a population of less than 10,000.



NAZAS



The Schatzkes 273 cancel is the one commonly used from the stampless era through the 1856 issue.



**FRANCO
EN NAZAS**



During the 1861 issue, Durango received very few stamps because of their opposing political position, so stamps to sub offices were limited. The older stampless cancel Schatzkes 274, was rarely used during 1856, but it was resurrected for the limited use needed for the 1861 issues and Sello Negro covers. This makes us question why the Postmaster stopped using the Schatzkes 273 cancel, reverting to another stampless type for the 1861 issues? With examples as rare as they are, these types of questions may go unanswered for many years.

Nombre de Dios

Just east of Durango the Mission Nombre de Dios (in the Name of God), was founded by the Franciscan monk named Gerónimo de Mendoza around 1555. As a village, it became a ranching and agriculture center and remains so today. Population in the mid-19th Century was around 1,700 and grew during the later part of that century to over 6,000. Today it has around 18,000 inhabitants.



**FRANCO EN
NOMBRE DE DIOS**



The Schatzkes 277 cancel was rarely used on stamps and with some degree of scarcity it is generally found on Sello Negro covers. I have not personally seen the cancel Schatzkes 276 cancel used on any stamps or covers for the 1861 issue, but I would think they exist.

Mineral Del Oro

Known as Santa Maria de Oro, Mineral Del Oro was an important mining town for gold in the colonial days when the population numbered around 6,000 people, but by the 1850's there were less than 5,000 people in the area. By the later part of the 19th Century the population had declined to less than a thousand inhabitants, due to the continuous raids from the north by Apaches and Comanches.

Mineral Del Oro, another small mining community used the red oval, Schatzkes 278, on most of the stamps canceled during the 1856 issue. Often this cancel is very poorly struck due to the low quality red ink used. The images below are from cover cropped images. This cancel can also be found on Sello Negro covers during the 1856 and 1861 issues.



Papasquiario

Santiago de Papasquiario is located west of Cuernavaca where the mission was established in 1597. Unfortunately, the total population of the mission was killed by the Tepehuana Indians, so the mission didn't open again until 1620. Random battles with the Indian tribes lasted until 1859. The main resources are lumber, farming and mining. By the 1850's the population was around 2,500.



PAPASQUIARIO



The cancel found from Papasquiario is Schatzkes 280, another example originating during the pre-stamp period. The above stamps show a Dos Reales with partial cancel and an image of a pair of Un Reals used for the Dos Reales rate, cropped from cover, with the full cancel. Since this cancel was also used during the 1861 issue, I have included examples of this used on a single Medio and a bisect and quadrasect or the Cuatro and Ocho reales issues.

**FRANCO
PAPASQUIARIO**

A 'Franco' type cancel, Schatzkes 281, can be found with the 280 cancel on Sello Negro covers, and they are separate devices. This cancel combination can also be found from 1856 to 1872 on Sello Negro covers.

**** Continued on Page 127 ****

Behind The Cancel
by Jaime Benavides

The Farthest Side Of The Gulf



It is ironic that the first Spanish steps taken in what is now México – the Yucatán Peninsula (Hernandez de Córdoba 1517) – were taken in the last part of the nation to be integrated by land to the rest of the country; that is, with the omission of the remote and almost uninhabited Territory of Baja California Sur.

Until 1950 by sea was the only way to travel to Yucatán; and even then when the railroad lines finally met, a technical complication had to be dealt with. Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán rail company (Yucatán Peninsula) used narrow gauge tracks, with the exception of the Progreso-Mérida line, vs. standard gauge used in the rest of the country, which meant the Campeche-Mérida line had to be widened. By the way, if you want to ride the last five remaining narrow gauge steam locomotives used by Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán you are in luck since they are still in use having being bought in 1969 and refurbished by the Walt Disney World Railway for the Magic Kingdom's railroad ride in Orlando, Florida.



Getting back to the peninsula; even a road trip was not possible until a paved one was opened in the 1960's. For the people of the Yucatán it was easier to take a ship to New Orleans or Havana than to Veracruz or Tampico. One can blame Mother Nature – with reason – for this isolation; the southern part of the peninsula and low lands of Campeche and Tabasco were covered with swamps and tropical forests infested with malaria and other tropical diseases. But the fact remains this remoteness produced an independent spirit in Yucatán not found in any other part of the Mexican Federation.



Flag of the Yucatán Republic, still proudly displayed in a shop in Mérida. Mayan women in their traditional attire.



Armed Mayans during the War of Castes.



The slicing up of the peninsula.



Gen. Ignacio A. Bravo.

That spirit has been strengthened also by politicians in Mexico City who sliced up the peninsula on two occasions. The first in 1852 when Campeche was declared a separate Federal Territory (becoming a State in the Federation officially on Feb. 19th 1862) as reprisal for the brief secession of Yucatan from México in 1841-43 and again 1846-1848; the second split occurred in 1902 when Porfirio Díaz's government created yet another federal territory stripping the State of its eastern half, some say as a consequence of the failure of the successive Yucatán governments to squash the Maya uprising known as "Guerra de las Castas" (War of Castes) which started in 1847 and was not fully suppressed until 1901 after federal troops lead by General Ignacio A. Bravo lay siege to the last rebel stronghold at Chan Santa Cruz – the old name of the modern city of Felipe Carrillo Puerto (Q.R.). A year later Porfirio Diaz creates the Federal Territory of Quintana Roo which encompassed those lands where Mérida "failed" to keep natives under control.

In the 19th Century, Yucatán was thriving economically.

Income from the fibers of the local Henequén plant (*Agave Fourcroydes*, or "Ki" in Mayan) – commonly known as "Sisal fiber" – cultivated on immense Haciendas accounted in the 1880's for nearly 90% of the world's ropes and sacks (bags), the nickname for the fiber was "Green Gold"; at some point Mérida had proportionally more millionaires than any other city in Latin America. This boom lasted until the advent of synthetic fibers shortly after World War I and when plantations were established in other parts of the globe. Today it is still the sixth natural fiber produced in the world.

Given this background you could appreciate how important commerce was to Yucatán, therefore maritime connections were a major concern. There are no natural harbors in the northern part of the peninsula where the cities, villages and henequén Haciendas were located, so the tiny Port of Sisal had to make do and serve that function. When traffic overwhelmed its limited capacity a new port had to be built from scratch – the Port of Progreso.



Henequén, a plant indigenous to the Yucatán and known as Sisal after the port from where it reached the world.



Spool of "Sisal", old fiber production photos, and swatches of modern day Sisal rugs



Felipe Carrillo Puerto centennial stamp.



Factory workers and paper money showing the immense power of the Henequén Industrialists.



The political history, social environment, and cultural singularities of Yucatán are complex and can't be fairly summarized in a few lines; enough to say the Spanish colonial castes system was stronger here than anywhere else in México. The powerful ruling classes were overwhelmingly conservative and very much tied to the Catholic Church; this explains why Maximilian's government influence lasted here to the end, and why native discontent was particularly fierce and long lasting. As an example, when in 1922 Governor Felipe Carrillo Puerto is elected and a huge land redistribution movement is put into motion along with several other radical measures in favor of the native population a confrontation with the landowners of the large henequén haciendas was inevitable. The De la Huerta uprising in 1923 against President Calles serves as an excuse for military insurrection, Governor Carrillo Puerto is apprehended. Along with his brothers he is summarily tried, condemned to death by a military tribunal and executed almost two years after taking office; his last words : "Take care of my Indians".

This was perhaps a broader than intended introduction, but I wanted to give you a sense of the capital importance of the Yucatan ports in the history of the region and why I have chosen them for this installment of the 'Behind the Cancel' series. The history of the Maya did not end with the Spanish conquest and I hope this article sparks a bit of interest in some of you to learn more about it.



SISAL: (from the Maya: "Water from the bog or swamp". A small sea port in the municipality of Hunucmá (from the Maya meaning literally "Just or Only Answer") in the northwest coast of the Yucatán peninsula. The 2005 census reported only 1,672 inhabitants in Sisal from the 28,100 living in the municipality. Only 96 people in the town are able to speak a native language (Maya). Today the small village has little to do with trade; agriculture and cattle raising along with small fish catching entrepreneurs make up the bulk of the economic activity of the once prosperous gateway to the "Green Gold". Lately ecotourism has made some inroads in the area but has yet to be significant. UNAM opened a research laboratory also in 2003. You can get there by car or bus taking Hwy 281 from Mérida and its airport which lies only 53 km (33 mi) away with good national and international connections.



Satellite view of the port and a modern picture of the old pier.

Cancels: Five cancels are recorded by Schatzkes (Mérida district) but there is at least one unrecorded cancel used after stamps were introduced.



Yag/Basb# MR80 listed from 1807 until 1851.



Official Customs cancel not listed in YB or Schatzkes dated 1851



**FRANCO
SISAL.**



SISAL SISAL.

Sch. 802 and 803 listed only for 1856's. The box cancel shown (undated) could be a variation of 802 or a pre-adhesives cancel not listed.

Sch. 804 listed for 1856's, 1861's and Sello Negros



Sch. 805, the most frequently encountered cancel, listed for 56's, Eagles, Maxis, 68s, and SN. Not listed for 61's but they do exist. The 1861 8R above has a partial Sisal cancel (MEPSI cert). MERIDA & MEXICO dist. names - It is either a "habilitado" or a postal fraud. The 8R, 3rd Period Eagle is unusual since it has no sub-consignment number and Corbett reports none were sent to Sisal (no 4R either).



An unrecorded cancel dated 1866 on an official letter addressed to the Imperial Commissary in Mérida, and the same cancel on a spectacular 1R Eagle (MEPSI cert.). One point I have to make is the term "Suplicada", translation is "obliged" in English which opens the possibility of delivery outside the regular mails.



Sch. 850a listed for Sellos Negro only. Lovely official cover dated 1870 to Laguna to be carried "BY NATIONAL CANOE YOUNG JUANITA"



History: Sisal was settled since pre-Columbian times. The earliest record dates back to a mention in the Calkini Codex (c.1576) which is a compilation of older Maya texts and places the port under the Maya chiefdom of Ah Canul. It's a historical fact that a native fishing village was already in existence at the arrival of the Spaniards in 1517. The next historical appearance of the settlement dates to 1571 when the land was "awarded" to Doña Beatriz de Montejo wife of Francisco de Montejo the Spanish conquistador of the Yucatán.



The old Customs Office in Sisal now abandoned.



Lighthouse and Fort of Sisal.

The Spanish were very rigid when trade was involved, discouraging any efforts to open new commercial outlets which could undermine their bureaucratic control. That is why Campeche (back then still part of Yucatán) was the only seaport allowed to receive vessels from abroad, thus all communications had to be channeled through there. This turned imprecise at the end of the 18th century becoming official at last when the Port of Sisal was granted their charter in 1811; this made Mérida and the Yucatán haciendas more accessible to traders and new settlers. In 1840, the Port of Santa María de Sisal was granted the title of village.

The henequén haciendas were gaining economic importance. By 1845 a lighthouse was constructed and soon after Sisal was handling more cargo than Campeche itself. With the success of the henequén trade came the downfall of Sisal. The disincorporation of Campeche from Yucatan in 1852 and the growing hunger for the “Green Gold” in the industrialized countries made it necessary to find another site to handle the mounting needs of the haciendas. Sisal was totally unsuitable for expansion so the new port of Progreso was founded 25 km along the coast, east of Sisal.



PROGRESO: (*Spanish for Progress*). Port city and seat of government of the municipality of the same name. The latest census available (2005) has 49,454 inhabitants living in the municipality of which 35,519 live in the Port of Progreso itself (1,358 able to speak Maya). Over 60% of the economic activity of the municipality is in some way related to the seaport facilities; the rest is divided among industry (21.7%) and agriculture (16.2%). A four lane highway (Hwy 261) runs straight to Mérida less than 20 km (12.5 mi) away.



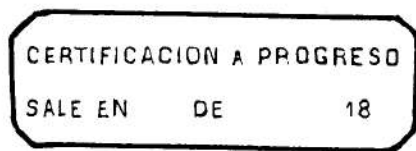
Satellite image and view of the cargo terminal, finished in 1947 but improved many times since then.

Cancels: There are four cancels listed in Schatzkes. Since Progreso is a “new town” built specifically to fulfill the Henequén trade requirements there are no cancels or mail dated earlier than 1870-71 when the port was still under construction.



Sch. 800 listed for 1868 until the end of the classic period.

Please note the fabulous 1868 100 cent stamp (thick figures – 2,000 sent to Mérida during 1870), not only it's a high value, but also is from a 1870 consignment which predates the official July 1st 1871 start of operations of the port. Since the next 100c shipment was sent in August 1871 one can conclude this must have been a VERY early use in the brand new seaport.



Sch. 801 rare certification cancel listed from 1868 on, and 801A listed only for Sello Negros



Sch. 801B, lovely official cancel listed only for Sello Negros but a piece is known (shown) showing the use of Numerals (1886-95) issue stamps on a piece that appears to be part of a form, the nature of this piece is subject to further research.

History: There is no evidence of a settlement in the area previous to the founding of the seaport. The need for a new port to serve Yucatán made President Comonfort issue a decree for its construction in February 1856 yet, in spite of the urgency, the political upheaval of the following years delayed the construction until at last the facilities were officially inaugurated on July 1st 1871, that same year a telegraph line was established to Mérida. The first city council was elected in January 1875. By October of that year, the State Congress elevated the rank of the town to “City”. In 1881 a railroad line reached Progreso making transportation of the henequén fiber to waiting ships more efficient.



Porfirio Diaz arriving at Progreso



The lighthouse.



View from the cargo terminal towards land.

The lighthouse was finished in 1893. In 1906 President Porfirio Diaz made a visit to Yucatán disembarking at Progreso, the first time ever an acting President makes an official visit to the peninsula. Francisco I. Madero made a campaign visit in 1911 while running for President after Diaz’s resignation. The Yucatán is no longer that far away for politicians.



The pier at the turn of the 20th century.



Municipal Palace.

Between 1936 and 1947, the Danish company, Christian & Nielsen, built the cargo terminal away from shore which allows heavier cargo ships to drop anchor in Progreso. The shelter pier of Yucalpetén is opened in 1968.

The Green Gold era is over but new industries and enterprises such as tourism and bio-ethanol produced from the henequén plant can be the answer to infuse new life to the economy of Progreso and the State in general. The Yucatán peninsula will never be again the farthest part of the Gulf.☺



New cruise ship docks in Progreso, built recently to provide easy access for visitors to the many archeological sites in Yucatán.

Salt water tanks at the research laboratory built in Sisal by the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) to explore the development, management, and creation of environmentally sustainable industries to help in the improvement of the coastal regions of the Gulf of México.

(*) My thanks to those fellow MEPSI members who provided most of the stamp illustrations for this article and who wish to remain anonymous.

For more info:

<http://estaciontorreon.galeon.com/productos627865.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walt_Disney_World_Railroad
http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rep%C3%BAblica_de_Yucat%C3%A1n
<http://www.portal.camp.gob.mx/C15/Contenido/default.aspx>
http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agave_fourcroydes
<http://www.yucatan.gob.mx/estado/municipios/31059a.htm#02>
<http://www.yucatan.gob.mx/estado/municipios/31038a.htm#02>
http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sisal_%28Yucat%C3%A1n%29
http://www.sisal.unam.mx/sisal/hist_sisal.shtml
<http://cadenarasa.wordpress.com/>
<http://www.inegi.org.mx/default.aspx>

Satellite images from Google Maps: Google Images 2011 – Terrametrics, INEGI, LeadDog Consulting.

ESPECIFICACIONES SOBRE LAS CANCELACIONES DE PROGRESO Y SISAL, Jorge Wise, Boletín AMEXFIL.

TRES SIGLOS DE FILATELIA EN MÉXICO, Amexfil, Grupo Gráfico Romo, 2006.

HANDBOOK OF CLASSIC MEXICO, Mark Banchik, 1st Edition, 2002.

THE IMPERIAL EAGLES OF MAXIMILIAN'S MEXICO, Leo Corbett, Mexico Philatelic Library Association, 1993.

THE PRE-STAMP POSTAL MARKINGS OF MEXICO, Otto Yag and John K. Bash, MEPSI, second edition 1973.

THE POSTMARKS OF MEXICO 1874-1900, K.Schimmer, MEPSI, 1977.

THE CANCELATIONS OF MEXICO 1856-1874, J. Schatzkés revised by K. Schimmer. W.H. Shelton, Editor. 1983

Peñon Blanco

Peñon Blanco, Spanish for “White Rock”, is on the main North-South route in the State of Durango. It is noted not only for its mineral resources but also for its numerous hot sulfur springs. During the 1850’s Peñon Blanco had a population of around 6,600.



PEÑON B^{CO}₇₉

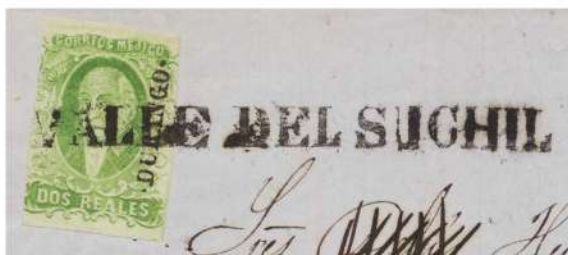
The most common cancel from Peñon Blanco during the 1850’s was Schatzkes 282. This cancel can be found in both black and red, and it is used on both Sello Negro covers and stamps. Above is a good example with the Red cancel on top of the green stamp. This cancel is found on Sello Negro covers from the 1850’s into the 1870’s.

A number of years ago I picked up a stamp from the Mexico district that had an unusual manuscript cancel for an unknown post office. My fellow collector John Kordich, an avid fan of discovery in these types of cancels, I believe identified this one correctly from an example he had on an Eagle from the sub office of Peñon Blanco. This manuscript cancel is unlisted in Schatzkes.



Valle Del Suchil

Valle Del Suchil is an agricultural town south east of Durango, and was founded in 1555 by Gerónimo de Mendoza, the Franciscan monk that brought Christianity to other villages such as Nombre de Dios. In 1776 King Carlos III of Spain granted most of the land surrounding this mission to Campo Soberón y Larrea and gave him the title of Count of Suchil (Conde de Suchil). By the mid-19th Century there were about 1,200 people living there but the population fell to less than a thousand by the 1880s. Today there are over 7,000 inhabitants.



Irma
VALLE DEL SUCHIL

The most common cancel found during the 1856 issue is Schatzkes 285, a cancel also used prior to the stamp issues and also used as a Sello Negro cancel for this small town.



The Schatzkes 284 cancel from Valle del Suchil is known on a cover with a Medio Real, but this cancel is generally found on Sello Negro covers.

Tamazula (Tamasula)

To the far west of Durango, Tamazula became a mining village founded in 1606 and is located on the western border of the states of Durango and Sinaloa. Sitting at the western foot of the Sierra Madre Occidental on the Culiacan River, this town had a fairly large population in the mid 1900’s, but postal traffic was light, because most of the inhabitants were the labors for the mining industry. The population grew to around 6,500 in the 1880s and today is in the tens of thousands. The mines produce silver, gold and copper.



FRANCO EN
TAMASULA



The cancel used during the 1856 issue is Schatzkes 286 on Sello Negro covers, but when they used it on stamps, the ‘Franco En’ is missing, leading me to believe that they were actually two different devices. This cancel is scarce to rare on both stamps and Sello Negro covers.

Topia

The sub office of Topia was a very small, isolated mining village in the far West of Durango State on the Sinaloa border at a height of 5900 feet (1798 meters). The village later on received postal service from Canelas. By the 1850's this village had a population of less than 2,000, made up mainly from mine workers. Population now is 7,800.



TOPIA

Schatzkes 290, the cancel for Topia is scarce in the later issues, but very rare in 1856 use.

FRANCO TOPIA

Topia Sz 289 has been found on a cover with an Un Real.



Topia

A manuscript "Topia", Schatzkes 290A, is found on a few of the stamps from this small village. This cancel should be considered very rare.

Other Villages and Sub Offices

The following sub offices are said to have been used on stamps in 1856, but I have not personally seen any of these. San Jose Parrilla Sz262 is said to have been found on an Un Real. Santa Catalina Tepehuanes Sz288 is also said to have been found on an Un Real. Other stamps have been found on covers originating from Santa Catalina, but these covers were canceled with the normal receiver cancel of

Durango Sz 235.



STA. CATALINA

There are more stamps and cancels to be acquired and a more complete coverage of these can be made as they are found. The bottom line is Mexico and Durango are always going to be a work in progress, since there will be examples found, lost and rediscovered in the future. Although, these stamps in this article are displayed in numbers, the collector must remember that they come from some of the most advanced collection of Durango, and make no mistake, anything outside of Durango, the city, the stamps are almost always scarce to rare, especially those from the 1861 issues. ☸

References

Abraham Odjfell - *The Postal Districts of Mexico including information from Don Antonio Garcia Cubas - Diccionario de 1888*

Encyclopedia of the Municipalities of Mexico - <http://www.inafed.gob.mx/work/templates/enciclo/durango>

Joseph Schatzkes Revised Edition by Karl H. Schimmer - The Cancellations of Mexico 1856-1874

Otto Yag and John K Bash - The Pre-Stamp Postal Markings of Mexico

Roberto Liera and Isaac Backal - Handbook of Mexican Philately The 1856 issue

I thank Stan Dunford-Jackson and Juan Diaz for the help they unknowingly have given me in the past. I also thank Juan Diaz and Mark Banchik for their contributions of stamp images and information to make this article much more complete than it would have been if only using the items found in my personal collection.

Emilio Carranza - Mexico's Charles Lindbergh

Famous Mexicans on their Stamps

By Pete Laux



Scott C8



Scott C178



Scott C569

One of the wonders of the 1920s was the rapid expansion of civil aviation. With surplus airplanes plentiful and cheap after World War I, civilian aviation became popular across North America. Along with barnstorming and flying circuses, air mail and passenger service grew by leaps and bounds. This new mode of transportation also engendered competition to build durable aircraft with large fuel capacities to allow long distance flights, a challenge to man and machinery.

Then, in May 1927, one person flew alone from New York City to Paris, France in 33-1/3 hours across the North Atlantic Ocean, an amazing nonstop, solo flight of 3600 miles/5800 km, and Charles A. Lindbergh instantly became a hero around the world. This daring adventure shattered all distance records for solo flights. But do you know which aviator was right behind Lindbergh in the record books? It was Captain Emilio Carranza of the Mexican Air Force. His is an adventuresome but tragic story.

Emilio Carranza Rodriguez was born December 9, 1905 in Villa Ramos Arizpe near Saltillo, Coahuila. He was a great-nephew of Venustiano Carranza, president of the Republic of Mexico from 1917 to 1920 during the Revolution, and nephew of General Alberto Salinas Carranza, an aviation pioneer and founder of the Mexican Air Force School of Aviation. Young Emilio grew up around airplanes and developed a passion for flying. At the minimum age of 18 he entered the school of aviation. Graduating with honors he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Mexican Air Force. He saw action during the Yaqui Campaign in 1926 in Sonora where he crashed and had to have extensive facial reconstruction. Carranza was promoted to Captain for his bravery.

From early on, Emilio Carranza was driven to make history with long distance flights. His first attempt was in September 1927. He flew a rebuilt wooden military airplane equipped with a 185 horsepower BMW motor

from Mexico City to Ciudad Juárez to record the second longest solo flight in Mexico. The flight was timed to coincide with Charles Lindbergh's visit to El Paso, Texas with his famous "Spirit of St. Louis" airplane. The two aviators met at the celebration in El Paso and became friends. Their friendship grew stronger when Captain Carranza was chosen to be Lindbergh's official escort for his goodwill visit to Mexico City later that year. Lindbergh's flight from Washington, D.C. to Mexico City was the second longest solo flight ever recorded to that time.

While Lindbergh was in Mexico City, the newspaper Excelsior promoted the idea of a return goodwill flight by a Mexican aviator from Mexico City to Washington, D.C. Numerous big sponsors came forward, many citizens contributed, even Charles Lindbergh made a generous donation, and enough money was collected to order a suitable aircraft- the Ryan B-1 from the Mahoney Aircraft Corporation in San Diego, California. A twin to Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" monoplane, it was named "Excelsior." When Carranza flew the "Excelsior" from San Diego to Mexico City, he claimed the record for the third longest solo flight in the world, behind only Charles Lindbergh. The hero's arrival in Mexico City on May 25, 1928 was cheered by a crowd of over 100,000 people!

Early on the morning of June 11, 1928, Captain Carranza took off from Mexico City on his highly-anticipated nonstop flight to Washington, "Mexico-Excelsior" emblazoned on each side of the fuselage of the Ryan B-1 monoplane. Unfortunately he encountered widespread bad weather and was forced to land near Mooresville, North Carolina early the next morning. The weather cleared and he finished the trip, landing at Bolling Field in Washington, D.C. at 5:15 pm that afternoon. The goodwill flight was wildly celebrated in both Mexico and the United States. Captain Carranza was greeted personally by U.S. President Calvin Coolidge and was

invited to place a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown in Arlington National Cemetery. Celebratory dinners and receptions were highlighted by those hosted by President Coolidge, the U.S. Secretary of State Frank Kellogg, and the Mexican Ambassador, Manuel Tellez. While in Washington, Carranza announced his intention to return to Mexico City from New York City, thus aiming to take second place in long distance solo flights.



Ryan Monoplane Mexico-Excelsior

On his trip from D.C. to New York City, Captain Carranza was escorted out of Bolling Field by a squadron of U.S. military aircraft and into Mitchell Field in New York by another. While in New York City he was given the keys to the city by Mayor Jimmy Walker, attended a dinner hosted by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, visited with his father at the Mexican Consulate, and was invited to review the cadets at West Point, a rare honor for a person below the grade of general. Close by all this time was his good friend Charles Lindbergh.

Captain Carranza planned to start his return flight from Roosevelt Field in New York City on July 3 and land in Mexico City on July 4th. Roosevelt Field on Long Island was the same starting point for Lindbergh's historic transatlantic flight in 1927. However, stormy weather delayed the flight that day and for several more. Carranza became anxious to leave but his friend Charles Lindbergh convinced him to wait for good weather. He had the plane fueled and ready to go several times but the weather remained too risky. On July 12th he once again prepared to depart but aborted on recommendations from airport officials, the U.S. Weather Bureau and his friend, Charles

Lindbergh. All were relieved when he returned to his hotel that afternoon. But there he received a telegram and immediately ordered his plane to be made ready. Captain Emilio Carranza rushed to Roosevelt Field and took off at 7:18 pm . . . and into a fierce thunderstorm.

The next day, July 13, 1928, wreckage of his airplane was found near Sandy Ridge in the Pine Barrens of Tabernacle Township, south-central New Jersey. Members of American Legion Post 11 in Mount Holly, a suburb of Camden, NJ, assisted in recovering Carranza's body. His remains were taken to New York City then by train back to Mexico, and all along the way he was given military honors. A monument was built at the crash site, and every year American Legion Post 11 holds a memorial service to honor Captain Emilio Carranza.

Several references give the purported contents of the telegram Carranza received from a superior officer the evening he departed on his tragic flight. Supposedly it said, "Sal inmediatamente sin excusa ni pretesto oh [sic] la calidad de tu hombria quedara en duda" which translates as "Leave immediately without excuse or pretext, or the quality of your manhood will be in doubt." The loyal Captain Carranza followed orders to his death.

Emilio Carranza is honored on several postage stamps of Mexico. On the 1929 airmail series issued on the first anniversary of his death, Scott Nos. C5 - C10, his aircraft "Excelsior" is shown flying with the iconic Mexican volcanoes Popo and Itza in the background and with his bust to the left over the value. The 1947 10 Pesos airmail stamp, Scott No. C178, features his portrait with an airplane in the background. A 1978 stamp, Scott No. C569, was issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his ill-fated return flight from New York City and Washington, D.C. It shows a miniature 10 centavo stamp of the 1929 series between a sketch of the Independence Memorial in Mexico City and the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. 🌀

Sources (accessed late May 2011)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emilio_Carranza
<http://post11.org/carranza/carranza1e.html>
http://www.check-six.com/Crash_Sites/Carranza.htm
<http://www.earlyaviators.com/ecarran1.htm>
<http://www.flightofexcelsior.net/>

Queretaro's Sub Offices: San Jose Iturbide

By Taide Ext Mendoza

San Jose de Iturbide is located in the State of Guanajuato and is reached by Highway 57 from Queretaro to San Luis Potosí. Its distance from Querétaro is 58 kms.

History

Don Agustin Cosme Damián de Iturbide y Arambaru was born 27 September 1783, in Valladolid, now Morelia, Michoacan. At the beginning of the War for Independence, he fought with royalist forces against the insurgents forces commanded for Jose Maria Morelos and Vicente Guerrero.

His politics were conservative by nature and his approach to those who did not follow his views were marked with cruelty. This attitude would lead to his dismissal from the service of his country. Through the good efforts of a member of the Viceregal staff, he was reinstated to military service.



In 1821, he became convinced of the rightness of the battle for Mexico's Independence and he held special negotiations with Vicente Guerrero and Guadalupe Victoria to discuss the Plan de Iguala for Mexican Independence. In one of these negotiations they celebrated the famous "Abrazo de Acatempán. Scott number 632, from 1921, illustrates this famous meeting.

The town which became San Jose Iturbide was first settled in 1754 with the name "Congregacion de Casas Viejas." In 1821, Don Agustin de Iturbide was here and due to the importance of events occurring at that time, the town was renamed "San Jose Iturbide." It was here that Iturbide took up the cause for independence and became essential to its success.

During the war for independence, the town played an important role. Some important battles were fought here, one of these was the battle, "Batalla campal de la Independencia."



The wonderful church of San Jose was started around 1866 and it's the most imposing religious building in the city. The lobby is a reminiscent of the church of San Pedro in the Vatican.

There is a special place close to San Jose Iturbide called Mineral de Pozos, a "Ghost town" (Pueblo Fantasma). During the mining boom it was a main village due to the gold and silver mines there. As these mines were closed, people slowly abandoned the town and moved to other villages. Now it is a peaceful place where you see a number of abandoned houses and "haciendas."





Panoramic view in Mineral de Pozos.



Hornos (Ovens) in Hacienda Santa Brigida, Pozos. Gto.



Certified cover from the main post office Queretaro to San Jose de Iturbide where they sent the stamps for the previous franking on August 10, 1858. Sch: 1262A (Queretaro).



Back of the Certified Cover: "With sixty and two pesos and fifty cents in stamps for the previous franking in San Jose de Iturbide.. August 11, 1858.." Manuscript cancellation: Iturbide Agust 11, 1858.

San Jose Iturbide in the Classical period:

During the Classical period of Mexican philately, San Jose Iturbide was one of the 22 sub-offices of Queretaro. Now, San Jose Iturbide is located in the state of Guanajuato.

From 1856 to the end of the classical period, San Jose Iturbide was a Queretaro sub-office and received stamps directly from the main post office in Queretaro.

Measurements Of District Overprints In These Periods And Sub-consignments To San Jose Iturbide.

1856. With QUERETARO district overprint 19 x 3 letter Q measures 3 mm, 20 x 2 and between points (Q measures 2 mm), 18 x 2 (Q measures 2 mm).
Stamps received: ½ real, 1 real and 2 reales.

1861. With overprint district QUERETARO 20x2 and between points (Q measures 2 mm), 18x2 (Q measures 2 mm).
Stamps received: ½ real, 1 real and 2 reales.

Eagle issue:

1864 First period May 8 to July 7. With overprint district QUERETARO 17x2 (Q measures 3 mm). Not Sub consignment with overprint Iturbide
Stamps received: 1 real and 2 reales.

1864. Second period July 7 to Sept 19. With overprint district QUERETARO 17x2 (Q measures 3 mm).
Consignment 129 and sub-consignment 40.
Stamps received: 1 real and 2 reales.

1864. Third period September 20 to end year. With overprint district QUERETARO 17x2 (Q measures 3 mm).
Stamps received: 1real and 2 reales.
Consignment 198 and sub-consignment 60.

1865. Fourth period from January 1st to December 1865. With overprint district QUERETARO 17x2, 18x2 (Q measures 3 mm).

Stamps received: 1real and 2 reales.

Consignment 11 and sub-consignment 17;

Consignment 38 and sub-consignment 27;

Consignment 86 and sub-consignment 49;

Consignment 129 and 149 and sub-consignment 75;

Consignment 183(error) and 184 and sub-consignment 92.



*Sch: 1310 A Manuscript cancellation
Consignment 149 sub- consignment 75*

1866. Fifth period January 1st to August 1st. With overprint district QUERETARO 17 x 2 (Q measures 3 mm).

Stamps received: 1 real and 2 reales.

Consignment 4 and 33 and sub-consignment 17;

Consignment 33 and 65 and sub-consignment 32;

Consignment 101 and sub-consignment 43;

Consignment 121 and sub-consignment 55.



*Sch: 1310 A Manuscript cancellation
Consignment 101 sub- consignment 43*

Maximilian issue:

1866. Lithograph. With overprint district name QUERETARO 17 x1 ¾ (Q measures 3 mm).

Stamps received: 13¢ and 25¢.

Consignment 6 and sub-consignment 3; Consignment 77 and sub-consignment 26.

1866. Engraving. With overprint district name QUERETARO 17 x 1 ¾ (Q measures 3 mm).

Stamps received: Not received.

1868 issue:

1868. Thin numbers.

Stamps received: 12¢ and 25¢.

1868. Thick numbers.

Stamps received: 25¢.

1869. Thin numbers.

Stamps received: Iturbide didn't receive any stamps.

1869. Thick numbers.

Stamps received: 12¢ and 25¢.

1870. Thick numbers.

Stamps received: 12¢ and 25¢

1871. Thick numbers.

Stamps received: 6¢, 12¢ and 25¢.

1872. Thick numbers.

Stamps received: Iturbide didn't receive any stamps.

1872 issue.

1872- 1874. Stamps received: Iturbide didn't received any stamps.

Cancellations used in San Jose de Iturbide:



*Schatzkes 1309
Issues: 1856, 1861, 1864, 1868*



Schatzkes 1310 Issues: 1872

*Iturbide
Octubre
25*

*Schatzkes 1310 A
Issues: 1866*

*Franco en
Iturbide
20 de Marzo*

*Schatzkes 1310 B
Issues: 1866*

Mail transportation methods:

According to the "Itinerarios y Derroteros de la República", the distance from Querétaro to San Jose Iturbide was 14 *leguas*. San Jose Iturbide was a crossroad to the silver and gold mines of San Luis Potosí and Zacatecas.

San Jose Iturbide was a stagecoach stop on "El Camino Real: from Querétaro to San Luis Potosi." It started in Querétaro and crossed Santa Rosa, La hacienda del Jofre y San Jose Iturbide. ☺

Personal note: *Collecting this sub-office has been a special challenge for me. Several years ago, I bid in an auction for an item from this sub-office and for some reason I didn't realize that I won the lot and I forgot to pay for it. My first chance was gone. Last year, I won this stamp in a new auction and I had it in my hands. In my album it would be a precious gem, but one day I tried to scan the stamp in my office. I removed it from the album and put it in my lap-top bag. That day I was to dinner with some colleagues and left my car in the parking lot. When I was returned, I realized that thieves had opened my car and took the laptop. My second chance was gone....It's a "ghost stamp" for me!*

Bibliography:

1. *The cancellations de Mexico*, Joseph Schatzke
2. *Las primeras emisiones de México*, Paul de Smeth and Marqués de Fayolle.
3. *Querétaro textos de su historia.*, Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. Jose María Luis Mora
Gobierno del Estado de Querétaro
4. *Handbook of Classic Mexico*, Mark E. Banchik, May 2002.
5. *Itinerarios y Derroteros de la República.*, Jose J. Álvarez y Rafael Durán.
6. *Guanajuato. Rutas Turísticas, Guía de México Desconocido.*
7. *Google Maps*, google.com



PHILAMEX Mexican and World Stamps

BUYING AND SELLING

**MEXICO: Classic, Revolution, Modern & Postal History.
Latin-America, Italy & Spain.**

Weekly auctions on  (pericomex)

Phone: (+52 55) 5575 5283
Cel: (+52 155) 2272 1648
email: pericomex@philamex.com

APS, ASDA, MEPSI, AMEXFIL Tlacoquemecatl 102-302 Col Del Valle, 03100 Mexico DF

Small Event Censorship¹, Mexico, 1924

By Dann Mayo

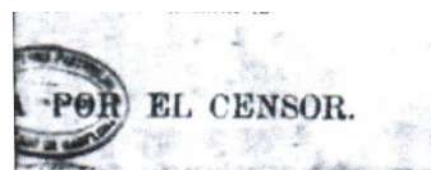
The delahuertista rebellion of late-1923 – early-1924 appears to have been as much about personalities as it was about ideologies. On one level, former President and recent Finance Minister Adolfo de la Huerta, and his political backers, felt that it was his turn to be President, but President Obregón appointed Plutarco Elías Calles as his successor to run in the 1924 elections. On another level, the Obregón government, and to an even greater extent some of the Obregónista Governors of various States, favored socialist policies that threatened the interests of large landowners and alienated the conservative establishment of the Catholic Church.

“By late November, 1923 rebels in [the State of] Guerrero pronounce in favor of de la Huerta....”² On December 3, General Guadalupe Sanchez, commander of the Federal forces in Veracruz, declared his support to de la Huerta’s challenge to Obregón’s selection of Calles³. On December 7 de la Huerta called for a rebellion against the Obregón government. The Navy and over half of the serving generals then announced their support of de la Huerta. The most notable opposition to Obregón was in the States of Puebla, Veracruz and Tabasco in the East, and the State of Jalisco in the West. Obregón’s support centered in the North, most notably in Sonora.

While initially numerically superior, the delahuertista forces never had a unified command structure or plan of operations. With critical support from the United States government in the form of arms and munitions, including

Campeche

Three covers are reported, each with what appears to be the same type of censor tape.



a squadron of new de Havilland aircraft, Obregón’s forces prevailed after only a few months. The decisive battles were at Esperanza in the East (January 26-28) and at Ocotlán in the West (February 9). On February 5, de la Huerta fled from Vera Cruz, though resistance continued in that city for another week.

The delahuertista rebellion also spread to the States of Campeche and Yucatán. In early December the Federal troops in Campeche rebelled, and on December 12 the Obregónista governor of Yucatán, Felipe Carrillo,⁴ sent his Federal troops to Campeche to put down the rebellion. However, the Yucatán Federales mutinied and marched back to take Mérida, the capital of Yucatán.⁵ Carrillo escaped from the city but was hunted down and “executed by delahuerstita soldiers during the rebellion.”⁶ The “... Delahuertista regime... ruled Yucatán from late December 1923 to April 1924,” long after the rebellion had been suppressed in the more northerly States.⁷

According to a contemporary *Time* magazine report, “President Obregón issued a manifesto to the people calling upon them for support against the Huertista military coup. A strict censorship was imposed on telegraph, telephone, mails.”⁸ I have never seen, or seen a report of, any example of Federal postal censorship during this period. However, there are examples of at least 3 different censor devices from areas under delahuertista control.⁹

Text 85mm long in black. Each reported example is sealed around the edge of the cover as shown and has the handstamp of the Secretaria Particular del Gobierno del Estado de Campeche. Paper on the one example for which I have color appears to be tan, but this may be from gum toning. All examples are on paper that is perforated at top and bottom.

Postmark Date	Origin Postmark	To	Transit Pmk	Source
March 17	Mérida	Ciudad del Carmen	Campeche	Eimbcke
March 18	Campeche	Ciudad del Carmen		Follansbee
Illegible	Mérida	Ciudad del Carmen		Saurez

Yucatán

Two types of tape are reported:

Type I: Typewritten in various colors on plain tape, also of various colors. It would appear that these are all produced on the same make of machine, with the same spacing. But the incidence of different colored ribbons within a short time period suggests that more than one machine was used.

Type II: Printed, black on white tape.



Type I

ABIERTA POR EL CENSOR.

Consistently 55x3mm.

Recorded examples are
violet on tan, March 12 (?)
black on yellowish, March 17
blue on cream, March 21

Postmark Date	Origin Postmark	To	Transit Pmk	Source
March 12 (?)	Mérida	United States	Progreso, 3/18	Mayo
March 17	Progreso	Ciudad del Carmen		Follansbee
March 21	Serv. Amb. 128	Mérida		Follansbee



Type IIA

ABIERTA POR EL CENSOR.

Text in black, 75x4mm; black on what appears to be a light tan paper.

Mérida March 27 to Ciudad del Carmen. Reported by Follansbee.



Type IIB

ABIERTA POR EL CENSOR

Similar to above but text 76mm long and no period; on white paper.

Mérida 1_ March to Mérida. Reported by Follansbee.



44mm x 22mm

Veracruz

A single cover is reported, postmarked January 26, 1924.¹⁰ The censor device is a handstamp on paper tape. Neither ink nor paper colors are mentioned. Tony noted that the handstamp illustration was retouched.

Mike Roberts has noted that: "It is unfortunate that much of Mexico's history during the revolutionary period, up until about 1925, was fragmentary. Many records were destroyed in the back and forth of battle so we just don't have the knowledge we would like... The Mexican revolution raged in nearly every city and state with areas changing hands on a daily and weekly basis. Post Offices were taken over, town halls burned or the records scattered to the four winds. We will never know exactly what happened in some areas of the country." It may be that the covers that we collectors have saved are all of the record that remains of this censorship, though it would be nice to be proved wrong on that.

¹¹🌀

(Endnotes)

- 1 Unless otherwise noted, all historical information in the articles in this series comes from relevant Wikipedia articles.
- 2 Kirkwood, Burton: The History of Mexico, Greenwood, 2009, pg. 158.
- 3 Joseph, Gilbert Michael: Revolution From Without: Yucatán, Mexico, and the United States, 1880-1924, Duke University Press Books, 1988, pg. 264.: "A revolution started in the State of Vera Cruz, where General Guadalupe Sanchez, ... commanding 12,000 troops, started an armed movement in support of General de la Huerta." (Time, December 17, 1923) <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,717214,00.html>
- 4 Felipe Carrillo Puerto became a posthumous folk hero in leftist and indigenous circles in Mexico. He is commemorated on a Mexican postage stamp, Scott C435. His love affair with the *gringa* journalist Alma Reed in the year before his death is the source of the ballad, "La Peregrina," and the 1987 movie *Peregrina*.
- 5 Joseph, pp. 266-267.
- 6 Purnell, Jennie: Popular Movements and State Formation in Revolutionary Mexico: the Agraristas and Cristeros of Michoacán, Duke University Press Books, 1999, pp. 67-68.
- 7 Joseph, pg. 270. I do not have a firm date for restoration of Federal control in Campeche. Koth, Karl B: Waking the Dictator: Veracruz, the Struggle for Federalism and the Mexican Revolution 1824-1927, University of Calgary Press, 2002, pg. 240, states that the last battle to be fought in Veracruz State was on March 22, that the delahuertista movement had collapsed by June, and that the rebellion cost over 6,000 lives.
- 8 Time, op. cit.; emphasis added.
- 9 I would like to thank Nicholas Follansbee for sharing images of his censored covers recorded in the process of compiling a census of covers franked with the delahuertista stamps. His study of those stamps is reported in "The Delahuertista Issue of 1924," MEXICANA, June 2003, pp. 33-41. I would also like to thank Michael Roberts, editor of MEXICANA, the journal of the Mexico Elmhurst Philatelic Society International, for providing copies of Nick's article, plus Eimbecke, Adolfo: "Yucatan Provisional on Cover," MEXICANA, January 1974, pg. 700, and Saurez, Victor M.: "The Stamps Issued in Yucatan by the de la Huerta Government," MEXICANA, April 1962, pp. 237-241.
- 10 Torrance, Tony: "Post WWI: Mexico. Censor Tape," Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin, Vol. 12, pg. 38 (1985). He states that the cover was postmarked 26 June 1924, with some reservations about the date. I cannot make out the last digit of the year date from his copy (though the stamps are right for January 1924), but the month appears clearly to be ENE – January – which is within the period of the delahuertista rebellion, whereas June is not.
- 11 I would appreciate any information that would more firmly place the devices shown above within their historical (e.g., there should have been some sort of government decree(s) authorizing their use) and postal historical (e.g., other censorship devices from this time period) contexts. Please send information to dannmayo@att.net or to Dann Mayo, 2026 Brasher Road, Biloxi, MS 39532.

New Issue Postal Stationery

Fernando Perez-Maldonado passed along these three newly released postal cards. They promote “*Day of Love and Friendship*” and “*Mother’s Day*.” I appreciate him sharing these with us. They show that the postal stationery of Mexico continues. Please notice the indicia replicates the design of the card or is it the card replicates the indicia design. ☺



Dia del Amistad



Dia del Amor



Mother's Day

Report on ARIPEX 2011

By Michael D. Roberts

Our annual meeting January 11 - 14, 2011, in conjunction with ARIPEX 2011, is over. For those who arrived early on Thursday, there was the opportunity to visit the venue during setup. I rarely have a chance to do this and it was a chance to learn more of the nuts and bolts behind shows like this. I followed this with a visit to the Postal History Foundation's venue, a delightful supper there and an opportunity for face time with MEPSI members and members of the philatelic community.

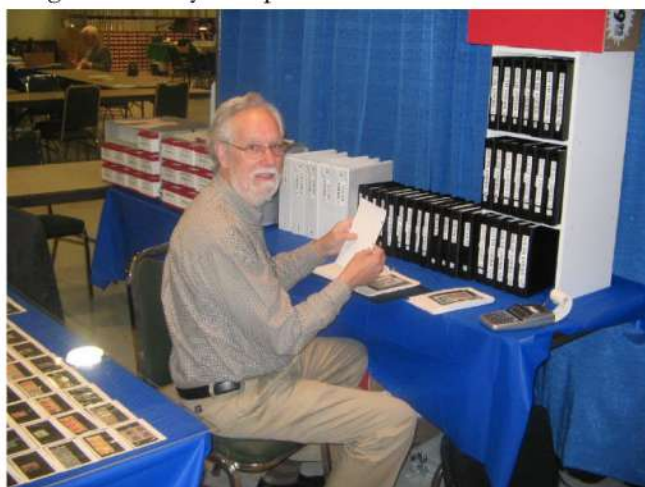
A highlight of the visit to the Postal History Foundation was a glimpse at some extremely rare *Revenue Stamped Paper*, from the Special Collection of the University of Arizona Library. Each of these documents had not been outside the library since their accession and it was a rare treat to view them. Our thanks to the curator and to Paul Nelson for having them on hand for us.

The Foundation has impressive outreach programs. They raised money to transport students to the show on Friday, along with weekly stamp activities at the Foundation.

I finally met Tony Benz face to face. I had spoken with Tony over the phone and exchanged email a number of times but never met him till this meeting. Tony, with the help of R. Randall Grace and Nick Follansbee, was running a table to sell some of his treasures. Also present in the sales arena were Jorge Castillo, Bubba Bland and Guy Shaw.

Attendance was lower than we had expected but local events of the preceding Wednesday and the general state of our economy had their impacts. If you weren't there, you missed a good show and a chance to meet some great people.

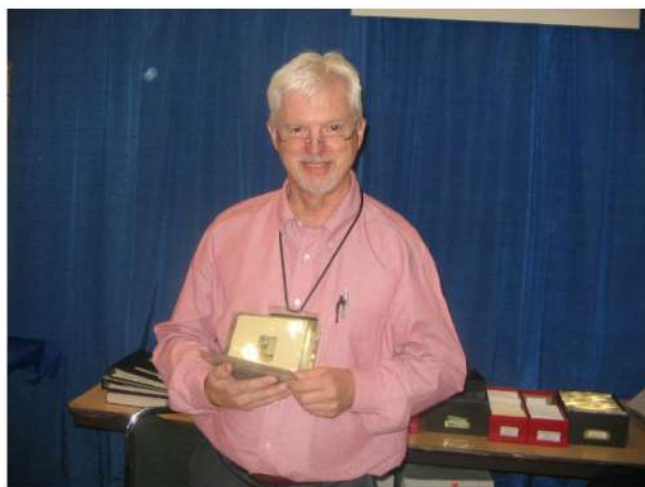
Attendees at the general meeting heard the announcement of changes to the Library and the revenue catalog. Librarian Tad Mackie is making library material more available by converting it to digital format, allowing easy distribution upon demand. The Revenue Catalog went to the printer during the time we were at the meeting. To order a copy, contact Jesper Andersen publications@mepsi.org.



Guy Shaw



Tony Benz, Randall Grace, Nick Follansbee, Omar Rodriguez, and Mark Banchik



Bubba Bland



Nick Follansbee and Omar Rodriguez

ARIPEX 2011 PALMARES

GRAND AWARD

Vera Cruz Occupation (1914) Revenues by Mark E. Banchik (Revenue)

GRAND AWARD SINGLE FRAME

Parallel Lines: The Mysterious High Values of the Mexican 1861 and Gothic Hidalgo Issues.
A case of "Split" Personality by Omar J. Rodriguez

GOLD MEDAL

Mexico – The Provisional Period of 1867-68 by Marc E. Gonzales (Traditional)

Vera Cruz Occupation (1914) Revenues by Mark E. Banchik (Revenue)

United States Intervention in Mexico: 1846-1848 (Mexican-American War) by Mark E. Banchik
(Postal History)

Mexico – The Guadalajara Provisional Issue of 1867-1868 - How a Cancel Became a Stamp by Omar J. Rodriguez
(Traditional)

Parallel Lines: The Mysterious High Values of the Mexican 1861 and Gothic Hidalgo Issues. A case of "Split" Personality by
Omar J. Rodriguez

1895-1900 Mexican "Mulitas" (Mules). The Mail Transportation Issue by Omar J. Rodriguez (Traditional)

VERMEIL

Durango Classic Issues 1856-1872 by Juan Diaz (Traditional)

SILVER

Mexican Revenues on Documents used to collect Estate Taxes 1902-1913 by William Barr (Revenue)

Postmarks of the Mexican Postal System During the 19th Century by Peter Taylor (Postal History)

COURT OF HONOR – SPECIAL AWARDS

Dale Pulver's "Mexico – The Green 2 Reales Stamp of 1856-1861" by "El Verde"

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILATELIC EXHIBITORS – GOLD AWARD OF HONOR

Postmarks of the Mexican Postal System During the 19th Century by Peter Taylor (Postal History)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILATELIC EXHIBITORS: NOVICE AWARD

Durango Classic Issues 1856-1872 by Juan Diaz (Traditional)

AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION: BACK OF THE BOOK

Vera Cruz Occupation (1914) Revenues by Mark E. Banchik (Revenue)

AMERICAN PHILATELIC CONGRESS – BEST PHILATELIC WRITE-UP

Parallel Lines: The Mysterious High Values of the Mexican 1861 and Gothic Hidalgo Issues. A case of "Split" Personality by
Omar J. Rodriguez

AMERICAN REVENUE ASSOCIATION AWARD

Vera Cruz Occupation (1914) Revenues by Mark E. Banchik (Revenue)

MEXICO ELMHURST PHILATELIC SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL MEDALS

GOLD

Vera Cruz Occupation (1914) Revenues by Mark E. Banchik (Revenue)

SILVER

United States Intervention in Mexico: 1846-1848 (Mexican-American War) by Mark E. Banchik
(Postal History)

BRONZE

Mexico – The Guadalajara Provisional Issue of 1867-1868- How a Cancel Became a Stamp by Omar J. Rodriguez (Traditional)

MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY AWARD

United States Intervention in Mexico: 1846-1848 (Mexican -American War) by Mark E. Banchik (Postal History)



Student Participation

Treasurer's Report, July 2011

The names and addresses of new applicants to the Society are listed in this edition of *Mexicana*. Members are encouraged to review the list and comment on any of the applicants. Provisional membership numbers have been placed in brackets, preceding their names. The names of new applicants are published in each issue of *Mexicana* to allow member comment on any applicant. Any comments should be directed to the Vice President of MEPSI.

We welcome the following new members to MEPSI:

- 3191 Roland (Ron) H. Cipolla II, 153333 E. Westridge Drive, Fountain Hills, Arizona 85268-5825
ron@cipolla.org
3192 Frank P. Geiger, PO Box 4743, Pinehurst, North Carolina, 28374-4743
3193 Andrew J. Titley, 3100 Monticello Ave, Ste 925, Dallas, Texas 75205-3442

The following individuals have applied for membership this quarter:

- (3194) Bill P. Corcoran, PO Box 46729, Tampa, Florida, 33646
(3195) Frank T. Paternoster, 127 Fairview Avenue, Frederick, Maryland 21701-4017
(3196) Rudi Latuske, Hirtenweg 8, Gauting 82229, Germany

Reinstated

- 2878 Thomas Kinney, PO Box 150103, Altamonte, Florida 32715-0103

Address Changes: Members, please notify the Treasurer of any change of address.
The Post Office does not forward *Mexicana*.

- Mark L. Warren, 215 N. Conejo School Road Apt 303, Thousand Oaks, CA 91362-2672
Robert A. Sandler, 53 Paseo de la Luna, Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90275-2509
Fred Steiner, PMB 071-320, 2163 Lima Loop, Laredo, Texas 78045-6420

The individuals listed below are hereby dropped from the rolls of the Society for non-payment of dues.

Number	First Name	MI	Last Name	Number	First Name	MI	Last Name
3174	Marco		Alejandro	3138	William	A.	Herzig
3101	Pedro	M	Alvarez	2698	Alberto		Jimenez Cordero
2393	Richard	J.	Anastasio	2998	Carlos		Jimenez Ramirez
2353*	Armando		Andreas Lualdi	2724	Francis	E.	Kiddle
3118	Gary		Bracken	2930	Francisco		Llamosa
2785	David	G.	Braun	3011	Guadalupe		Morales G
2961	Charles	P.	Carpenter	2068	Nancy	K.	Murray
3082	Blas	A.	Cerda	2997	Francisco		Rebosa G.
3163	Jim		Dale	2984	Monte	F	Sager
2999	Harry	R	Day-Hegg	3131	Carlos	J.	Saldivar
2966	Guillermo	C.	Dominguez-Vargas	3176	Eliseo		Temprano
2604	Manuel		Hanon Oliva	3128	John	R.	Tollan

Please Vote!

Inclosed in this issue is the official ballot for the election of officers, with terms beginning in 2012.

We will electing a new President, Vice President, and Treasurer. We will be re-electing a Financial Secretary, and Secretary, along with 2 Directors. The process of nominating and electing officers is a vital part of ensuring the continued existence of our Society. Please support their efforts and participate in Society activities. Vote!

www.greggnelsonstamps.com

Mexico Stamps & Covers from our web-site

Our web site provides an easy to use "shopping cart," with quick "check out," and has specialized offerings of Mexican stamps and covers that are easily viewed, most with clear photographs

We have 850 Stampless Covers, 600 Classical Covers, 400 of the 1856 Issue, 350 of the 1861 Issue and 2100 of the Eagle Issue. All of these with photos. We are adding the Maximillian, Gothic, 1868, 1872, 1874, Juarez, and Small Numeral Issues. Please check back!

We also have a complete price list, 1856-2004 mint and used, including Revenues, Gutter Pairs, TB Sheets, References, Large Lots, Complete Sheets, Proofs, 1950 Issues and Exportas (included in the main Price List)

This is the most comprehensive Web Site of Mexican Material in existence.

We have more stamps, more covers than any other web site.



Estampillas y Sobres de México de nuestro sitio web

Nuestro sitio le ofrece una manera fácil de usar el "shopping cart," con una rápida salida "check out," y su material especializado de estampillas y sobres de México son fáciles de verse, la mayoría con fotos claras.

Tenemos 850 Sobres Estamples, 600 Sobres Clásicos, 400 de la Emisión de 1856, 350 de la Emisión 1861, y 2100 de la Emisión de las Aguilas. Todas estas con foto. En el futuro agregaremos las emisiones de los Maximilianos, Góticos, 1868, 1872, 1874, Juarez , Números Pequeños y Sobres post-1883.

Cheque la lista.

También tenemos una lista de precios completa cubriendo 1856-2004 nuevos y usados, incluyendo Timbres Fiscales, Gutter Pairs, Hojas de TB, Referencias, Lotes Grandes, Hojas enteras, Pruebas, Emisión de 1950 y Exporta (incluido en la Lista Principal de Precios).

Este sitio de la web es el más completo en existencia del material de México.

Tenemos más timbres, más sobres que ningún otro sitio en la web.

Gregg Nelson - APS - MEPSI (Life) - Santa Rosa Stamps

2790 Santa Rosa Ave., Suite C - Santa Rosa, CA 95407

(707) 579-5007 / (1-800)609-5009 / (707) 579-5007 fax

[e-mail: gnmexstmps@aol.com](mailto:gnmexstmps@aol.com)

www.greggnelsonstamps.com

MEXICO

AS YOU LIKE IT



PAST
CLASSICS
REVOLUTIONARY ISSUES



PRESENT
MODERN ISSUES INCLUDING: Specialized
Exportas Specialized Turistico



FUTURE
NEW ISSUES SINGLES BLOCKS
SERIAL #BLOCKS or STRIPS FOLETTOS

Visit our website www.guyshaw.com or request a free price list

GUY SHAW

PO Box 27138

San Diego, CA 92198

Phone/FAX: (858) 485-8269

E-mail: guyshaw@guyshaw.com

ASDA

APS

NSDA

MEPSI (Life)



Antonio M. Torres

International Stamp Auctioneers

As a further service to our public auctions and direct purchase brochures

CHECK OUR MEXICO STOCK FROM HOME!!!

Now you can buy items from our comprehensive stock
of better Postal History and stamps by direct purchase at:

www.antoniotorres.com



- ✓ Over 10,000 items including Mexico stamps and covers
- ✓ Countries from A to Z with much Mexico
- ✓ Color photos for every item
- ✓ A very simple procedure
- ✓ Information about our other services:

- Public Auctions
- Online Auctions

You are welcome to visit our website
and contact us if you require further assistance.

✉ PO Box 46092, London W9 1UZ, Great Britain
Tel/Fax: (International) Tel: + 44 207 266 4924 (UK) 020-7266-4924
Email: admin@antoniotorres.com