



The Dale Pulver Collection Of Mexico

@ 2010

Digitized by the MEPSI Library

With many thanks to Mark Banchik

Tad Mackie

MEPSI Librarian 9 July 2014

The Dale Pulver Collection of Mexico's First Design

It is uncommon to see a major collection/exhibit change hands in such an intact form as Dale Pulver's 1856/1861 First Designs. Dale's keen eye for material combined with an ability to present and tell a story make this exhibit one of the best of its type. Exhibits such as this are much greater than the individual items. They deserve to be preserved so that collectors and students can appreciate the presentation long after the exhibit is dispersed.

No collection is free from misidentification, reference item, or items whose nature has been more fully investigated after the exhibit has been assembled. Some such as the Huejutla/Tuxpan cover with the pair of 2R stamps may be plate 1 positions 55-56, not plate 2 as written up. One of the Queretaro 8R stamps may be a reprint. Several 1864 provisional uses in the Zacatecas and Aguascalientes areas are not noted. A very few items are misidentified.

There are MEPSI certificates on 22 out of the roughly 1200 items contained. Overall quality is above average with many scarce usages present. Several items can be traced directly back to the Heath (Follansbee sale #8, November 1995), Mazepa, Thomas Bennett (Matthew Bennett #203, February 1998), or other landmark collections.

The images on this disc **[now a pdf file]** are 300 dpi .jpg full page scans of the Pulver collection's 3 major lots (1163, 1187, 1188) sold by Cherrystone Auctions (New York) on March 25th, 2010. There were 4 additional large lots along with an additional 41 smaller lots of one or a few first design stamps.

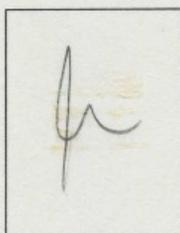
Lots 1187 comprised the bulk of Dale's 1856/1861 10 frame exhibit. Lot 1188 had some pages with items either removed from, duplicate, or in the process of being added to the main exhibit. These were placed in sequence with the main exhibit along with several stock pages containing material at the end.

There are several gaps of material in the main exhibit. Dale used the main exhibit as source material where needed for several other one frame exhibits such as "Making the 2R Rate" which contained 16 covers (not available for scanning). His specialized 2R stamp exhibit is included on this disc. There are few significant first design items included in Dale's "Blue Stamps" or "Collector's Cornucopia" [available from MEPSI Publications] 1 frame exhibits so they are not included on this disc.

Also included are scans of the material, listings, and introduction written for the Cherrystone auction catalog. This disc **[pdf file]** preserves the 'gestalt' of Dale's exhibit/collection which is greater than the sum of the items alone.

MEXICO

THE FIRST DESIGN, 1856 - 1868



Red proof from
Plate I, 2 reales

Mexico's first adhesive postage stamps became available for public use August 1, 1856. The design features a portrait of Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, hero of the Mexican War of Independence (1810 - 1820). The stamps were printed from line engraved plates prepared by Antonio Villegas, chief of the government printing office.

This is an exhibit of stamps and covers bearing stamps of that first design which was used in four separate emissions of stamps between 1856 and 1867. It concentrates on the stamps of the first two issues, spanning an eight year period from 1856 to 1864. Remnants from the 1861 issue and an emergency printing were employed in 1867/68 after the fall of Maximilian while a new design was being produced.

The stamps are popular with specialists owing to the huge number of collectible varieties that exist. This results from the practice of overprinting names of postal districts combined with a vast array of distinctive and quaint town cancellations.

The exhibit has four sections:

- 1 - STAMP PRODUCTION:** The stamp types, including the proof; color shades, plate varieties, and printing defects.
- 2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES:** The scheme of overprinting as a security measure; the two postal tariffs in effect during the period of the issues, with examples.
- 3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL:** Use of multiples and fractional stamps to make correct rates; maritime and foreign mail; provisional usages; registered mail, express mail and stagecoach mail.
- 4 - POSTAL DISTRICTS & SUBOFFICES:** Selected stamps and covers from the various districts showing the diversity of cancellations and postal markings. There is emphasis on the obscure and elusive towns that received few stamps.

1 - PRODUCTION & ISSUE TYPES

THE STAMPS

The only trial printings known for these stamps are proofs in red of the 2 reales value, an example of which is mounted on the title page, and a strip of the same value in a unissued green shade. There is no record of the rationale for the final choice of colors for either the 1856 or 1861 printings.

Issued August 1, 1856.



Quantities:

½ real - 825,573	1 real - 1,425,275	2 reales - 1,629,773	4 reales - 157,189	8 reales - 100,784
------------------	--------------------	----------------------	--------------------	--------------------

Issued April 17, 1861, on colored papers.



The high values were each printed in two color varieties: 4 r. in black or rose on yellow paper; 8 r. black or green on brown paper.

Quantities:

½ real - 194,280	1 real - 821,116	2 reales - 925,573	4 reales - 103,675	8 reales - 62,762
------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------

1 - PRODUCTION & ISSUE TYPES

1867 - GOTHIC "MEXICO" OVERPRINTS

After the fall of Maximilian, remainders of the 1861 issue were overprinted with a Gothic style font used on the previous issue of eagle stamps. These stamps saw emergency use during 1867/68, but only in Mexico (City) and surrounding towns. Stamp quality is generally inferior since the remainder stock was probably culls from '61 printings.

Mexico

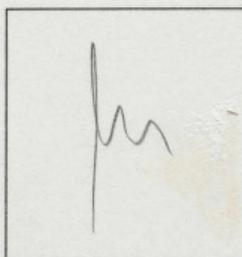


1 - PRODUCTION & ISSUE TYPES

1867 - STAMPS ON THIN, WATERMARKED REVENUE PAPER

A small, special printing in August helped meet the shortage of stamps. It was printed on thin, watermarked paper used for revenue documents. The watermark, reproduced below, was R.P.S. in large script, initials for *Rente Papel Sellado*. It appears on only about half of the stamps in a sheet. The 8 r. value was not reprinted. Again, use was confined to Mexico City.

R.P.S.



Most of the "R" watermark shows on this sheet margin copy of a ½ r. stamp.



Quantities issued:

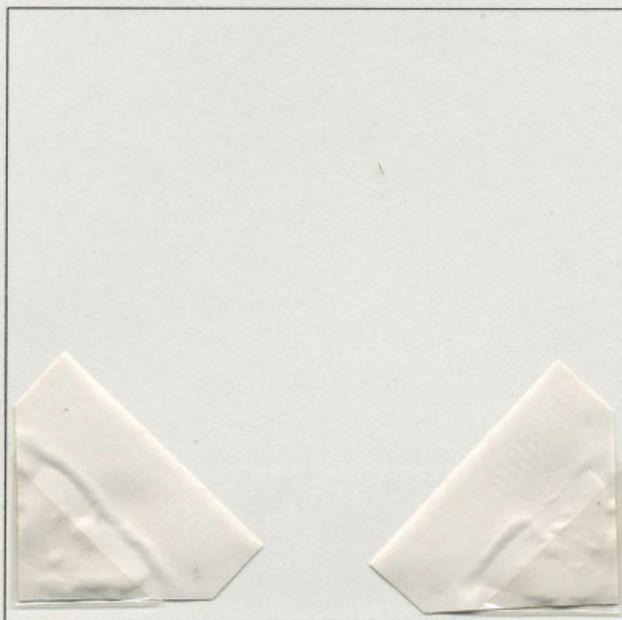
½ real - 15,000	1 real - 26,200	2 reales - 81,320	4 reales - 13,470
-----------------	-----------------	-------------------	-------------------

1 - PRODUCTION: Plate Formats

The first plates used to print all denominations had 60 subjects (6 x 10) with impressions rather widely spaced. Horizontal gutters were especially large, shown here on 1 real stamps.



To speed up production of common values, larger plates were made for the 1 real and 2 reales stamps. The impressions were much closer as shown on this block from **Plate III** of 190 subjects (19 x 10) used for the 2 reales stamp.



1 - PRODUCTION: Colors, Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

½ real -

1856 Colors range from pale to deep blue.



Plate III shows a spot of color below the “E” of *MEDIO* on all stamps in the second vertical row.



1856



1861

Plate Layout:

1	2	3	4	5	6
	8				
	14				
	20				
	28				
	32				
	38				
	44				
	50				
55	56				60



1 - PRODUCTION: Colors, Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

½ real



Clear, early printings; Plates I & II

Plate III example with frameline

1 real -

Colors range from pale yellow, mostly on the early, small plate (60) printings to deep orange-yellows on the later printings with **Plate III** (200 subjects).



Position 55 of **Plate III** shows traces of an inverted value label for the 4 reales stamps across the face of the portrait.



1 - PRODUCTION: Colors, Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

2 reales - 1856

Three plates were used for these stamps: Plate I and Plate II had 60 subjects. Plate III, with 190 subjects, produced late printings of this, and all subsequent issues. Printing estimates are: 140,000 from each of plates I & II, 1.3 million from Plate III.

Plate I was responsible for rich, green colors ranging from emerald to sapphire green. It had a frameline around the outside of the plate and sheet margin stamps often show this. Horizontal gutters were very large (5 - 6 mm), and generous side to side spacing gives rise to many specimens with jumbo margins. Vertical pairs and blocks of Plate I stamps are not known.

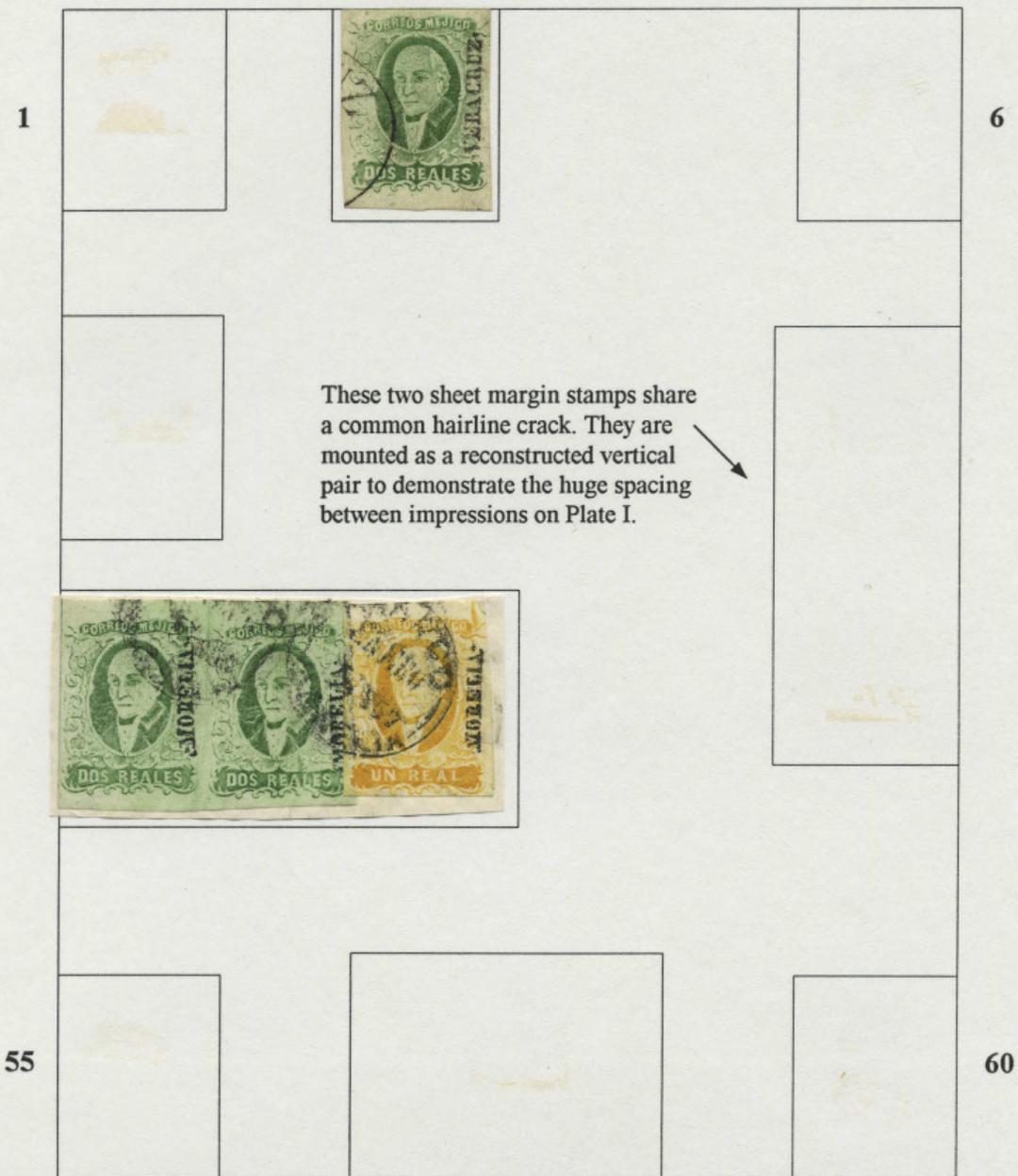
These stamps demonstrate the range of colors and centering quality available on Plate I stamps.



1 - PRODUCTION: Colors, Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

2 reales - 1856

Without blocks and vertical multiples, **Plate I** can never be fully reconstructed. But margin copies showing framelines make a position layout like this possible.



1 - PRODUCTION: Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

2 reales - 1856 Issue.

Plate I contains a reentry of a value label in the gutter between Positions 48 & 54. It is seen here at the top of the stamp above *CORREOS MEJICO*.



Traces of the error
are visible at the top
of this stamp.

April 16, 1857 - Santa Anna de Tamaulipas
(TAMPICO District) to GUADALAJARA.

1 - PRODUCTION: Printing Varieties

Plate II had 60 subjects arranged 6 x 10 but **no** outside frameline. Horizontal gutters were smaller than Plate I and a few vertical pairs are known. Colors include the pale green, deep green and blue-green shades.



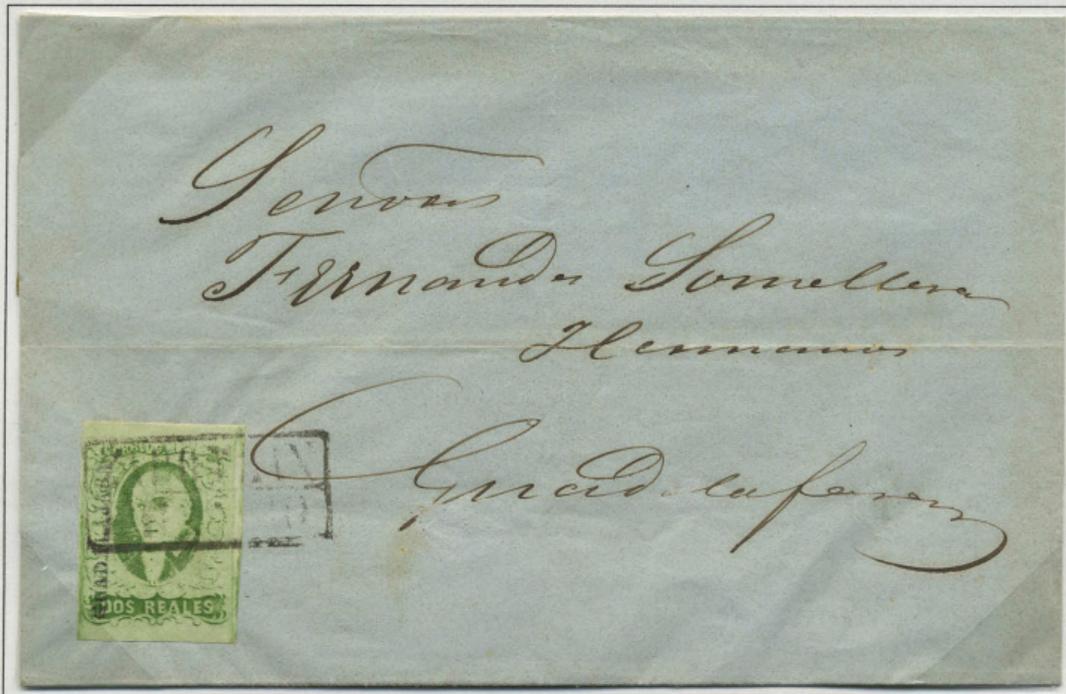
Plate III (190 subjects) impressions were packed tightly on the plate, often touching one another. All 2 reales stamps from December 1856 through the 1861 and 1867 Issues were printed from this plate. Notable colors include the yellow-green and the deep blue-green stamps.



1 - PRODUCTION: Printing Varieties

2 reales - 1856 Issue

Covers showing typical **Plate II** stamps. The first is a pale green; the second shows streaks of color in the vertical gutters, characteristic of stamps from this plate.



March 3, 1857 - Zapotlan to GUADALAJARA



April 13, 1857 - ZACATECAS to SAN LUIS POTOSI

1 - PRODUCTION: Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

The Large Plate Cracks

1 real

There is a major plate crack along the left edge of Plate III at Position 1 and a similar defect at Position 41. These examples are the cracks at Position 1.



AGUASCALIENTES
Short name



1 - PRODUCTION: Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

The Large Plate Cracks

2 reales

Plate III, used for all three issues after December, 1856, developed two major and numerous minor, stress cracks along the edges of the plate. Position 1 had a major crack on the left edge about even with the subject's chin.



1856



1861



1867

The other major crack started in Position 189, the next-to-last stamp in the bottom row. It is often called the **large crack** since it ultimately touched Position 170, in the second row from the bottom. The bottom right stamp in the block below shows its state at the time of the 1861 Issue printings.



1 - PRODUCTION: Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

The Large Plate Cracks

2 reales

The crack at Position 189 was large to begin with, but grew rapidly near the end of the 1861 printings. The stamps below show its development by issue. For the emergency printings of 1867 it had cut almost completely across the face of Hidalgo.

1856



1861



Careless wiping between impressions probably caused these large ink blotches.

1867



This stamp, printed in the summer of 1867, shows the crack in its near final state.

1 - PRODUCTION: Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

The Minor Plate Cracks

2 reales

The bottom row of **Plate III** displays numerous hairline cracks. They are found mostly on the 1861 stamps and later issues. The block of 30, comprising the bottom three rows of the left half of Plate III clearly shows the crack in Position 176 and traces of others. Plate positions with marginal hairline cracks are indicated with additional examples.



172

176



176

181



172

176

181

1 - PRODUCTION: Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

The Minor Plate Cracks

2 reales - Positions 16 & 17 in the top row of **Plate III** show hairline cracks beginning in the margin and eventually touching or penetrating the design.



Position 17, early and late states on 1856 Issue.



Positions 15, 16 and 17 at near final state on 1867 provisional issues.



MEXICO to MORELIA. - 1867 - The 2 reales stamp exhibits a clear example of the Position 16 crack in its late state on a poor, blurred impression.

1 - PRODUCTION: Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

Shifts and Doubling

½ and 2 reales

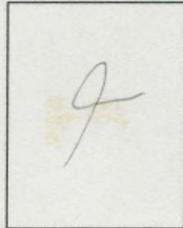
Imperfect transfer of the die image to plates often resulted in shifts or doubling of parts of the design. Usually this occurred in the labels or ornaments at top or bottom as shown on these examples.



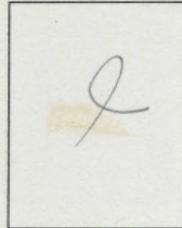
"Double lips"
variety. Plate I
Position 1

1 - PRODUCTION: Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

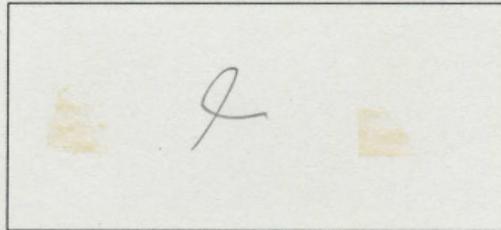
Printed both sides; stamps of both 1856 & 1861 Issues.



2 r. 1856



2 r. 1861



1 r. 1861 - **TAMPICO** district.

Incomplete design; including right margin positions of Plate IV of the 1 real stamp.



1 - PRODUCTION: Plate Flaws & Printing Varieties

Ink smears



Pre-printing paper folds.



Stamp Separation

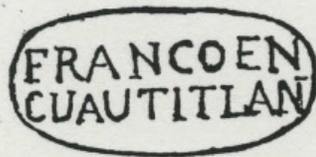
Usually, scissors were used to separate individual stamps from the sheets of these imperforate first issues. Occasionally, they were carelessly torn apart like the 2 r. stamp on piece shown on page 10 of Frame 1. However, one business firm in Mexico City obtained a machine to punch perforations on its own stocks of 1 r. and 2 r. stamps of the 1861 Issue. They are known as the **Benecke** private perf varieties and are rarely seen.



2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

District Names not Overprinted

These two offices, (CUAUTITLAN) and (TEPEJI DEL RIO), though close by the city of MEXICO, received separate, but exceedingly small direct shipments of stamps. The district name was never applied and stamps must be identified by cancellations.



FRANCO EN
TEPEJI DEL RIO



(2350)



(2580)



(498)

Missing from Oversight:

These stamps are from districts that normally did overprint names.



GUADALAJARA



CORDOVA



DURANGO

2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

District Name in Manuscript

The only instance of applying the district name by hand occurred between November 1858 and February 1859 when the postmaster of ZACATECAS took refuge from civil strife in the town of Aguascalientes. Several different handwritings are recognized.



Only 9 copies of the ½ r. recorded.



January 14, 1859 - Aguascalientes to GUADALAJARA

2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

Various Type Faces Used for Overprinting

Large towns that handled a great deal of mail usually had more than one overprint device. MEXICO had five different ones, GUADALAJARA, PUEBLA, QUERETARO and SAN LUIS POTOSI each had three. The dimensions cited are in millimeters.

—MEXICO—	23×2½ avec 2 tirets
MEXICO	14½×2
NEXICO	15½×2½
MEXICO	14½×2¼
MEXICO	13½ ou 14×2



• GUADALAJARA •	22½×2¼ avec 2 points
GUADALAJARA.	20×2¼ avec 1 point à la base.
GUADALAJARA	20½×2



2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

Various Type Faces Used for Overprinting

•GUANAJUATO• 19½×2 avec 2 points
GUANAJUATO 18×1 ¾
GUANAJUATO 22½×3



•PUEBLA• 14×2 avec 2 points
PUEBLA 12½×2
PUEBLA 13×2 ¾



QUERETARO 19×3
•QUERETARO• 20×2 avec 2 points
QUERETARO• 18×2



2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

Stamps Used Outside of District

The annotation scheme used here is — Issuing District::Location of Use



MEXICO::CUERNAVACA



VERACRUZ::ORIZAVA



VERACRUZ::Teapa, TABASCO



CUERNAVACA::
MEXICO



SAN LUIS POTOSI::LAGOS



::GUADALAJARA



::QUERETARO



MEXICO::Anganguco
TLALPUJUAHUA



TAMPICO::
MEXICO



CORDOVA::
VERACRUZ

2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

Postal rates in Mexico during the period of these stamps were based on weight and distance. When stamps were first issued in August of 1856, letters could be sent prepaid or collect. Prepaid rates were lower, giving an incentive for using stamps.

The First or "Early" Tariff - Effective July 15 - December 20, 1856.

Weight\Distance	1 - 30 Leagues*	30 Leagues & up
Up to ½ oz.	½ real	1 real
½ oz.	1 real	1½ reales
¾ oz.	1¾ reales	2 reales
and so forth		



October 2, 1856 - **JALAPA** to **VERACRUZ**. Early medio real covers are relatively scarce; the tariff was in effect only five months and five days.

* A Mexican league = approximately 2.6 miles.

2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

The First Tariff

Showing the early rate of 1 real for a letter of less than ½ oz. going beyond 30 leagues.



September 26, 1856 - PUEBLA to VERACRUZ.

The much scarcer 1½ r. early rate for a half oz. letter beyond 30 leagues.



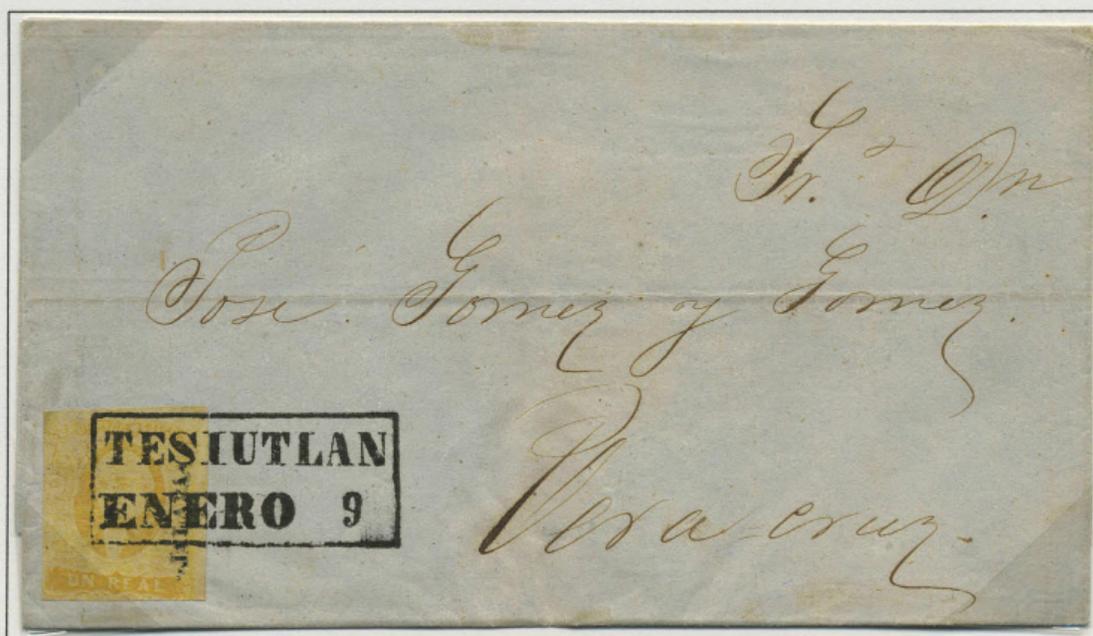
August 13, 1856 - MEXICO to VERACRUZ.

2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

Postal rates were raised sharply on December 20, 1856 when it was determined the earlier fees were not generating enough revenue to cover the high costs of mail delivery. With the new tariff, prepayment of postage became compulsory.

The Second or "Late" Tariff - The distance breakpoint was reduced.

Weight\Distance	1 - 16 Leagues	16 Leagues & up
Single letters up to ½ oz.	1 real	2 reales
Single letters of ½ oz.	2 reales	3 reales
Single letters of ¾ oz. and so forth	3 reales	4 reales

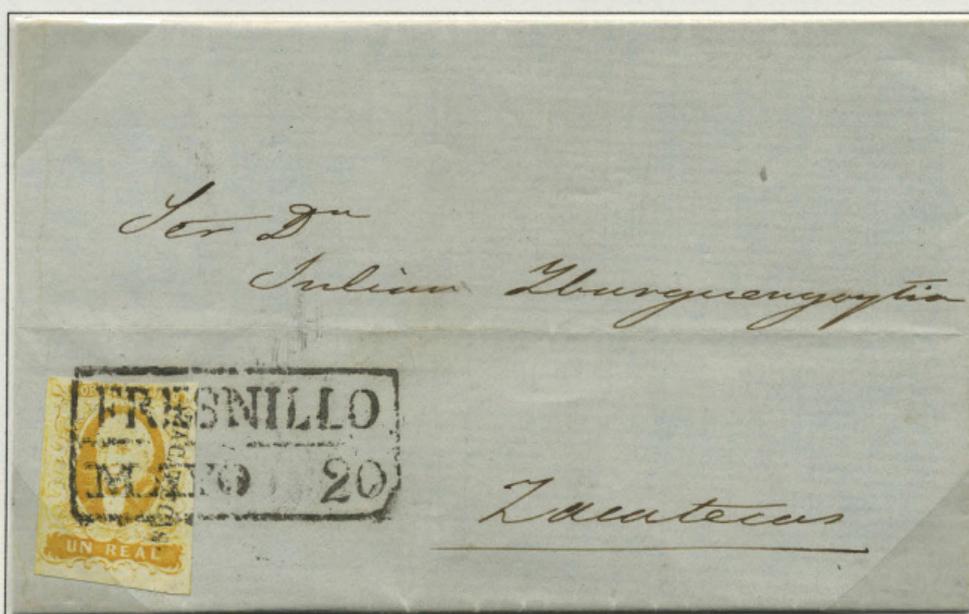


January 9, 1857 - Tesiutlan (JALAPA) to VERACRUZ. This is an underpaid letter! The new rates were in effect and it should have been charged 2 reales for the distance.

2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

The Late Tariff

Showing the 1 real rate for letters less than ½ oz. going up to 16 leagues.



May 20, 1857 - Fresno to ZACATECAS. The new rate structure threw much of the everyday mail into the 2 reales category because of distance; 1 real late tariff covers are not common.

2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

The Late Tariff

Showing the 2 reales rate for a ½ oz. letter going beyond 16 leagues. This is the most common franking on letters up to the end of the period covered by this exhibit.



February 10, 1857 - VERACRUZ to PUEBLA. The stamp is from a Plate 1 printing.

2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

The Late Tariff

Showing a 5 reales rate for a one oz. letter going beyond 16 leagues.



August 10, 1857 - Colima to MEXICO. At this time Colima was a suboffice of MORELIA.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Franking with Multiple Stamps and Fractions

Pairs of the 1 r. are perhaps the most frequently encountered option used to make up the 2 r. rate. The boxed cursive style name used at Tepic cancelling a pair of Plate I 1 r. stamps makes for an attractive cover.

Issue of 1856 - The 2 r. rate satisfied with a pair of 1 real stamps.



July 18, 1857 - Tepic to GUADALAJARA.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Special Services

The Correo Extraordinario

This was a fast courier service between **MEXICO** and the port of **VERACRUZ** aimed at providing a 4-day turnaround for the mails arriving and departing on the Royal Mail Steamship Packets. It was operated under the auspices of the British Legation in Mexico and postage was double the normal rates.



December 5, 1857 - **MEXICO** to **VERACRUZ**. The endorsement "*pEstraord*" at upper left marks this as an express letter; merchants often used the service for domestic delivery because of its speed and safety.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Special Services

The *Correo Extraordinario*



December 29, 1860 - MEXICO to VERACRUZ. Domestic delivery on a ½ oz. letter requiring 3 r. x 2 = 6 r. franking.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Special Services

The *Correo Extraordinario*



December 3, 1860 - **MEXICO to VERACRUZ.** This letter had enclosures, weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Thus the rate was computed at double 6 r. = 12 r., paid with a 4 r. and an 8 r. '56 Issue stamps.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Special Services

The *Diligencias* (Stagecoaches).

The diligencias figured prominently in the movement of mail in mid-19th century Mexico. They were so important that the agency *Diligencias Generales* was provided self-designating cancellers to use on mail brought to and dispatched from its depots.

The *Diligencias Generales* of Mexico (City) was the central office of the organization and the point from which most of the various stagecoach routes fanned out across the country.



Single rate letter MEXICO to PUEBLA, 1862.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Special Services

The Diligencias Generales

During the period of these issues, stagecoach offices where mail could be dispatched were located in many prominent towns of central Mexico. Use of the special cancellers varied considerably; and many offices are seldom encountered. "Out-of-district" usages are occasionally seen.

CUERNAVACA



On MEXICO

JALAPA



ORIZAVA



8 r. of '61 issue.

VERACRUZ



Stamp is from
CAMPECHE
District

QUERETARO



3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Special Services

The *Diligencias* of TOLUCA



The fancy and scarce Toluca stage-coach cancellation. Used only on '56 issue.

The *Diligencias* of PUEBLA



January 11, 1859 - PUEBLA to MEXICO. The ornate oval cancellation is inscribed: *Administracion de Diligencias/Puebla*.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Special Services

The *Diligencias* of PUEBLA

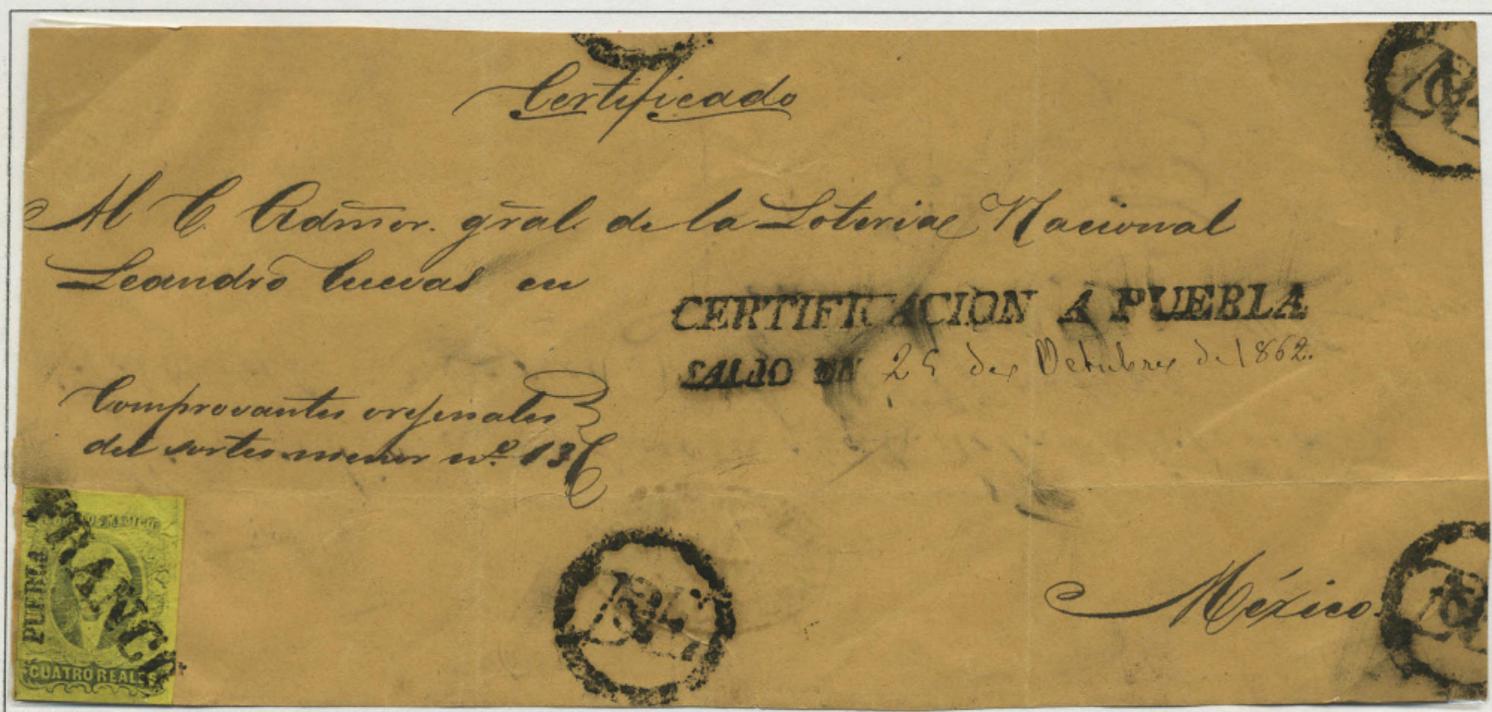


August 4, 1862 - PUEBLA to MEXICO. 3 r. paid ½ oz. rate beyond 16 leagues.
The oval cancel here replaced the fancy eagle postmark seen on the '56 issue.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Registered Mail

Issue of 1861 - Showing the use of postmark "seals" around the perimeter of the front.



October 25, 1862 - PUEBLA to MEXICO. This front was cut from an envelope that carried lottery ticket stubs. A special rate schedule applied to this class of mail. It was charged at one-fourth the normal rates for distances beyond 16 leagues. Here, 4 reales corresponds to $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Provisional Stamp Usage Outside of District

The emergency issues of 1867 with the Gothic style MEXICO name were rarely used outside of Mexico City. Most small towns reverted to pre-stamp franking practices when stamps were unavailable. But there were exceptions.



Thin paper, watermarked 1 r. stamp used and cancelled at the stagecoach office in **Cuautla**. Ca. 1867.



September 9, 1868 - Dated Amecameca, mailed at **CHALCO** and received in **PUEBLA** the following day. A very late, and rare, provisional usage. The lithographed issue of 1868 went on sale in Mexico the previous day, September 8.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Provisional Stamp Usage - Reminders of 1861 Issue

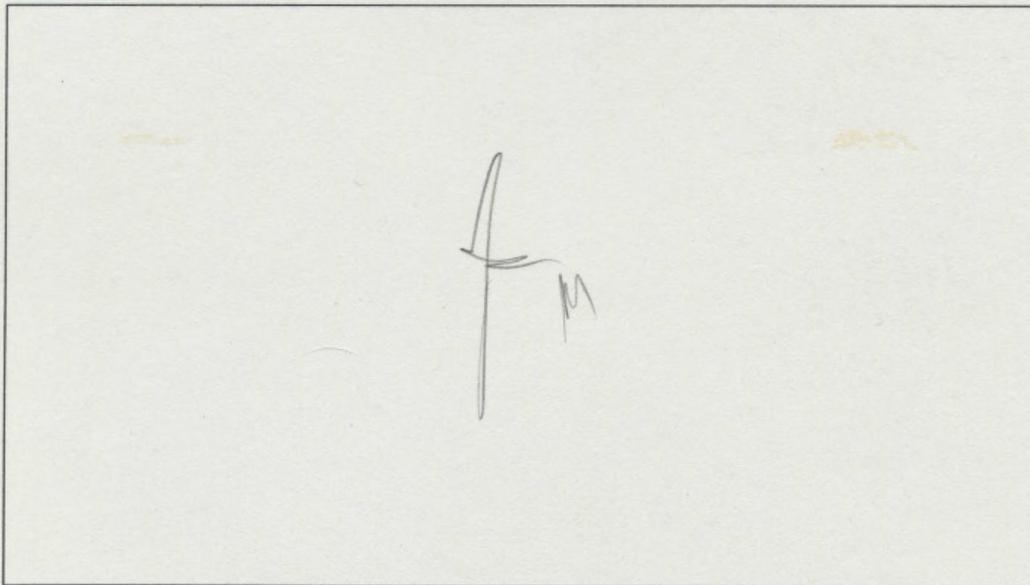
After the fall of the Monarchy in 1867, suitable stamps were unavailable. It would be unthinkable to use stamps bearing the effigy of the late emperor so some postmasters found and used leftovers from the 1861 issue. Such usages are rare.



CHIAPAS - red Pichucalco cancel used only on eagle stamps and provisionally in 1867



Stamp of **VERACRUZ** used provisionally at **CORDOVA**, July 8, 1867

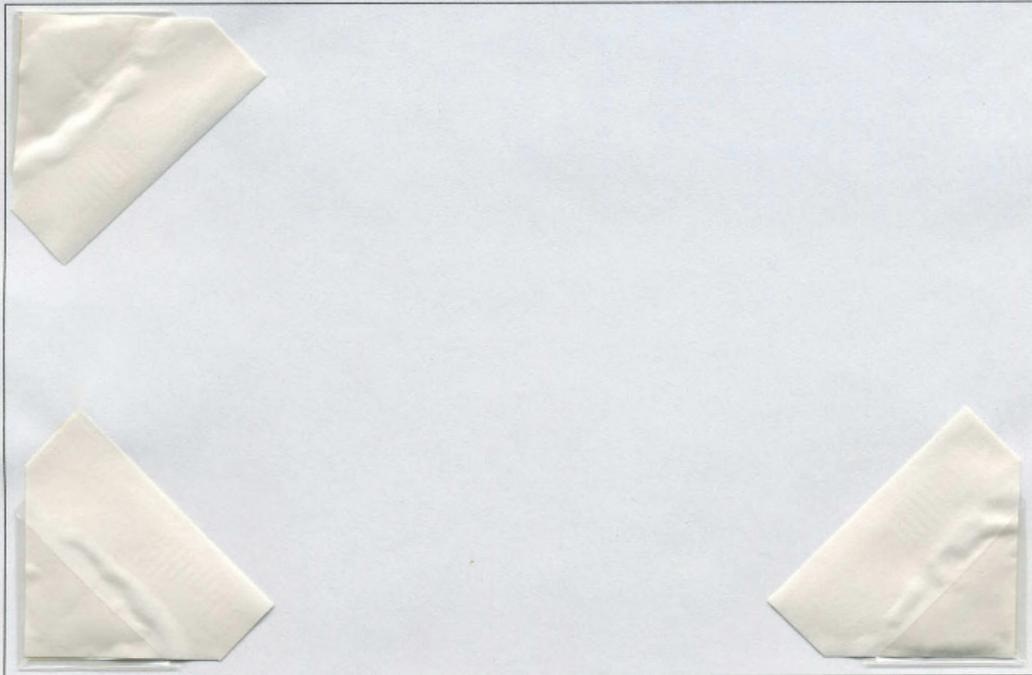


June 7, 1867 - Provisional usage from Perote in district of JALAPA. Only six covers bearing 2 r. stamps recorded, one with identical markings. This is only 1 r. piece known to exhibitor.

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Circular and Printed Matter Rate

After the rate increase of December 20, 1856, only circulars and certain printed matter could be mailed for ½ real. Unfortunately, such items were usually discarded and are rarely found. These covers display that little-used class of mail.



January 1, 1857 - JALAPA to PUEBLA.



May 1, 1862 - MONTERREY to ZACATECAS. 20 days enroute!

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

The balance of this exhibit is dedicated to examples of postmarks and cancellations used by the various districts and their suboffices. To distinguish between the postal entities, district names are in **BOLD CAPITALS**, suboffices are in **Mixed Case**. The arrangement is alphabetical as the districts were designated in 1856.

ACAPULCO and its suboffice **San Geronimo**:

ACAPULCO

SANGERONIMO



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

The AGUASCALIENTES District:

The long name (AGUASCALIENTES) overprint:



Without name overprint:



Short name (AGUASCALTES) overprint:

It is believed only a few sheets received this abbreviated name validation.



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

APAM:

The district name appears in either blue or black. It was often struck in the gutter between impressions and may be missing from close cut copies.



Plate I



FRANQUEADA
EN APA

The Chignahuapan suboffice:



CHIGNAHUAPAN

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

APAM:

Few letters are recorded from this district, and most are from the Clemente Sanz archive like the fragment and letter shown here.



May 12, 1862 - APAM to MEXICO

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

CAMPECHE:

This district typically used ounce symbols, fractions and large numerals as cancellers.



The District ISLA DEL CARMEN:

Independent at first, this district became subordinate to CAMPECHE in 1866.



CARMEN

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

CHALCO's Suboffices:

Yautepec:



Jonacatepec



Tlalyacopan



Morelos:



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

CHIAPAS:

The district name is overprinted in black or blue.



Ciudad de Comitán



Ciudad de San Cristobal



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

CHIAPAS:

Pichucalco



Tuxtla



Tuxtla



Tapachula



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

CHIHUAHUA:



Sapphire green of Plate I with cancel designating principal office.

CHIHUAHUA



San Bartolome Allende



Pl. I



Pl. III



Guadalupe y Calvo

GUAD Y CALVO



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

CHIHUAHUA:

The district name is overprinted in black or blue.

Guajuquilla

GUAJUQUILLA



Jesus Maria y Jose Rayon

**MINERAL DE
JESUS MARIA YJ.**



Hidalgo de Parral



Blue green shade

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

CHIHUAHUA:

The boxed FRANCO emphasizes full prepayment. It is redundant, but may have been applied before the stamp was added.



February 14, 1862 - CHIHUAHUA to Parral. Rated 4 r. for over $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. beyond 16 leagues.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

COLIMA:

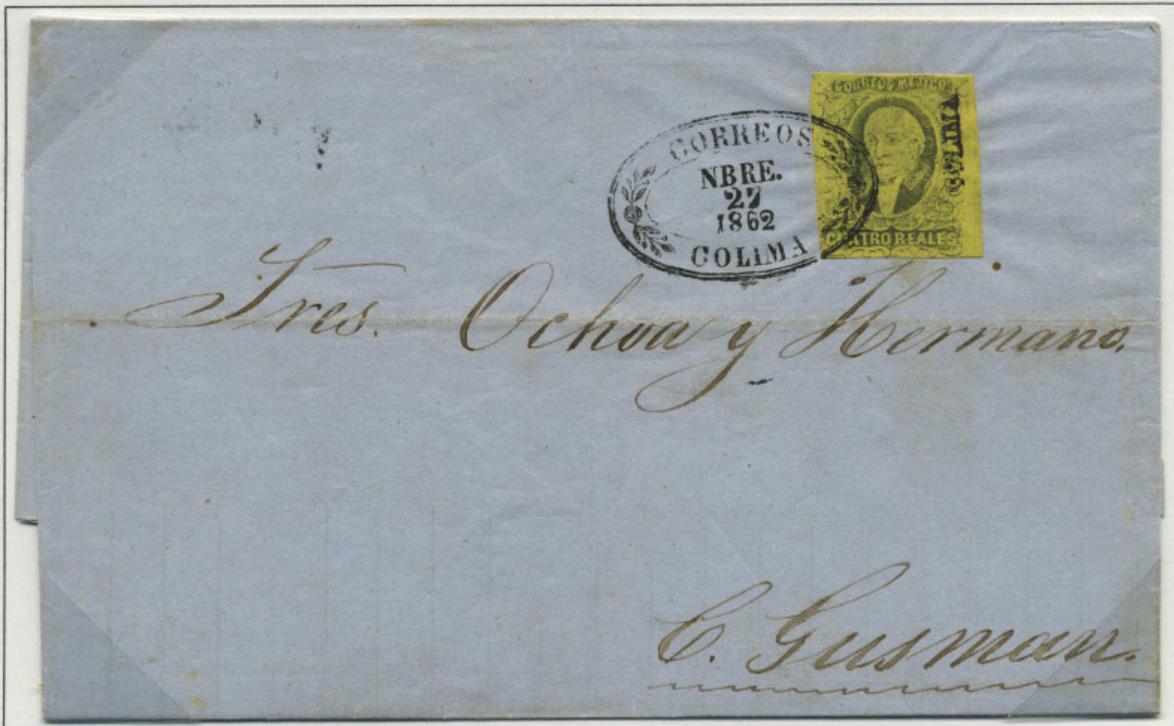
Until June of 1858, Colima was subordinate to the principal district office of **MORELIA** which supplied all '56 issue stamps used there.



February 19, 1863 - Wrapper fragment from a parcel requiring 15 r. postage. It also bears an official postoffice seal. This four-color franking covered 3½ oz. going beyond 16 leagues.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

COLIMA:



November 27, 1862 - **COLIMA** to **Ciudad Guzman**. Triple weight ($\frac{3}{4}$ oz.) letter destined beyond 16 leagues. C. Guzman was in the **GUADALAJARA** postal district.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

CORDOVA:

CORDOVA was a small district with only four suboffices recorded for the period of the first design stamps.



Huatusco



November 10, 1857 - Huatusco to PUEBLA.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

CUERNAVACA:

CUERNAVACA was 90 Km. SW from MEXICO on the road to ACAPULCO. It was serviced by a stage line and out-of-district stamp usages are found from both districts.



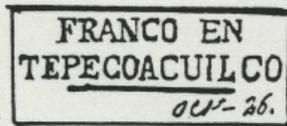
Ixtla



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

CUERNAVACA:

Tepecoacuilco



Tasco

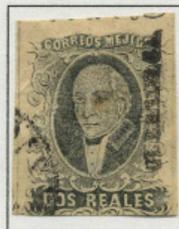


FRANCO
TASCO.

Ciudad de Iturbide



This office was normally under IGUALA.



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

DURANGO and its Suboffices:



Cuencame

CVENCAME



Papasquiaro



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

DURANGO: Many of DURANGO's suboffices, like these, were small mining establishments in the mountains of the Sierra Madre. The words *real*, *mineral*, and *minera* in the names indicate ties with that industry.

Indé



Gavilanes



(Real de) San Dimas



Mineral del Oro



February 5, 1858 - Mineral del Oro to DURANGO. Rate for up to ½ oz.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA and its Suboffices:

This office had more suboffices than any other district in the country, some of which were very small. As a result, collectible varieties abound.

Furthermore, two principal districts, COLIMA and LAGOS, were later sectioned off from the original area controlled by this city.

Main office cancels:



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA:



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA:

Ameca



Barca



Acaponeta



Arandas



ARANDAS

Ayo el Chico



Autlan



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA:

Cocula



Cuale



Etzatlan



Encarnacion - Later transferred to LAGOS district.



San Miguel el Alto

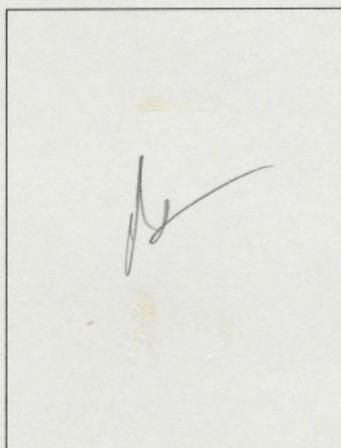


S MIGUEL EL ALTO

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA:

Ciudad Guzman (Zapotlan when in control of the Conservatives)



Santiago



Tonyla



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA:

Sayula



Talpa



Tecolotlan



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA:

Teocaltiche
(Later in LAGOS)



Tomatlan



Ystlan (Istlan)



Zapotlanejo



Tepic - This was probably the busiest suboffice of the Guadalajara district.



The large name
cursive device



The small name
canceller



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA and its Suboffices:



May 1, 1858 - GUADALAJARA to Tecolotlan. Scarce 3 r. rate paid with a pair of ½ r. stamps plus an uncommon blue-green shade 2 r.

Bolaños:



February 13, 1858 - Bolaños to Tlaltenango (ZACATECAS District).

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA:

San Juan de Los Lagos



December 3, 1856 - San Juan de los Lagos to GUADALAJARA. A first rate period cover representing 1¼ oz. for a distance < 30 leagues. This town was made subordinate to LAGOS when that district was formed.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA:



This fancy wreath cancellation is ascribed to the transitional period after the fall of the empire in 1867. It was used on the Guadalajara provisionals of 1867/68 and its use here strongly suggests a late provisional use of this first issue stamp.



This fragment, bearing 13 r. franking, was probably cut from a registered parcel. The cancellations are from Mexico City, July 24, 1858, but the piece originated in **Zapotlan**, suboffice in the district of **GUADALAJARA**. This is determined from the mute cancellation just touching the top left corner of the 8 r. stamp.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUANAJUATO:



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUANAJUATO:

Irapuato



Leon de los Aldamas



This oval invariably used with circle of dots killer

La Luz



Purissima del Rincon



Silao

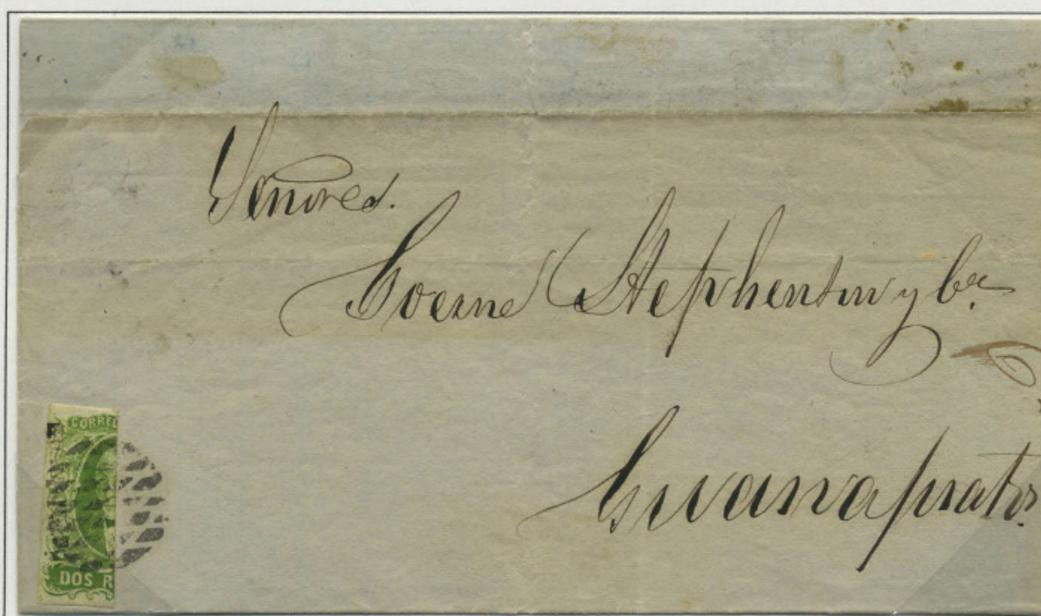


4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUANAJUATO:

Bisected stamps used to make correct rates.

Splits of the 2 r. stamp are rare. It is this denomination for which fractions of the higher values were most often substituted. In this case, stamps of the 1861 issue on colored papers had been dispatched to Guanajuato April 14, but none had yet been forwarded to the postoffice at **Leon**, forcing them to use 1856 issue remainders.



May 22, 1861 - Leon to GUANAJUATO.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

HERMOSILLO:

*FRANCO EN
HERMOSILLO*



Guaymas

*FRANCO EN
GUAIMAS*



IXTLAHUACA - This is one of the so-called rare districts.

*FRANCO
IXTLAHUACA*



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

HUEJUTLA:

**FRANQUEADO
EN HUEJUTLA**



Tuxpan

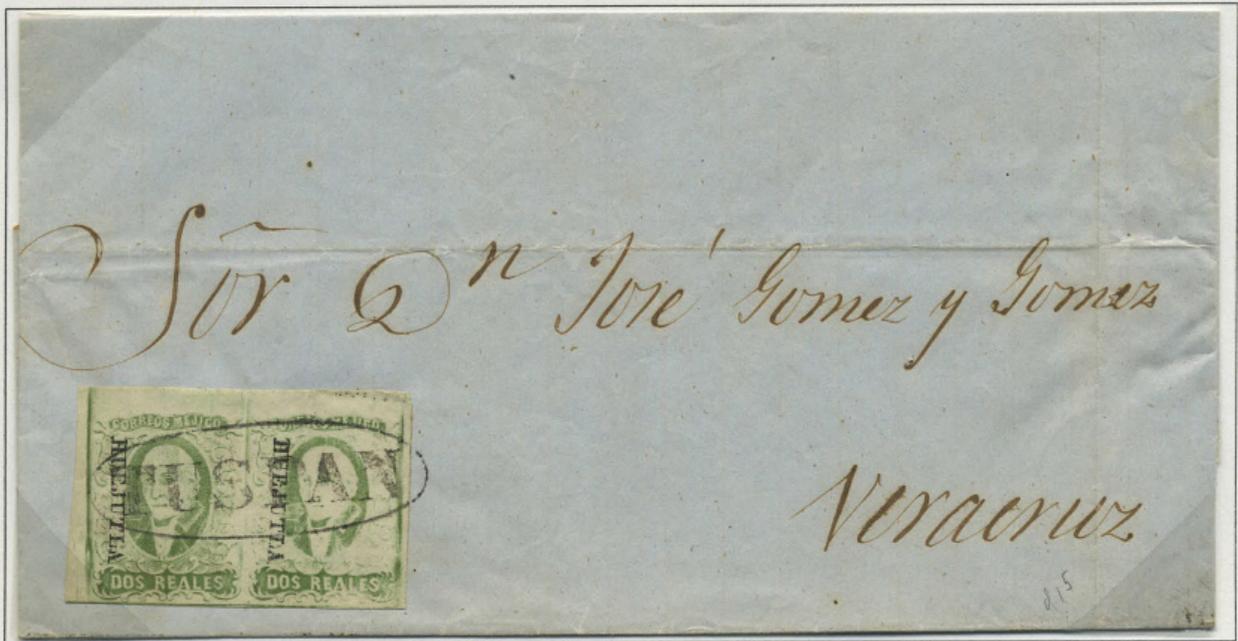


No name overprint.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

HUEJUTLA:

Tuxpan



August 12, 1857 - Tuxpan to VERACRUZ. Pair of Plate II stamps in the scarce grey-green shade pays the $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. rate going beyond 16 leagues.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

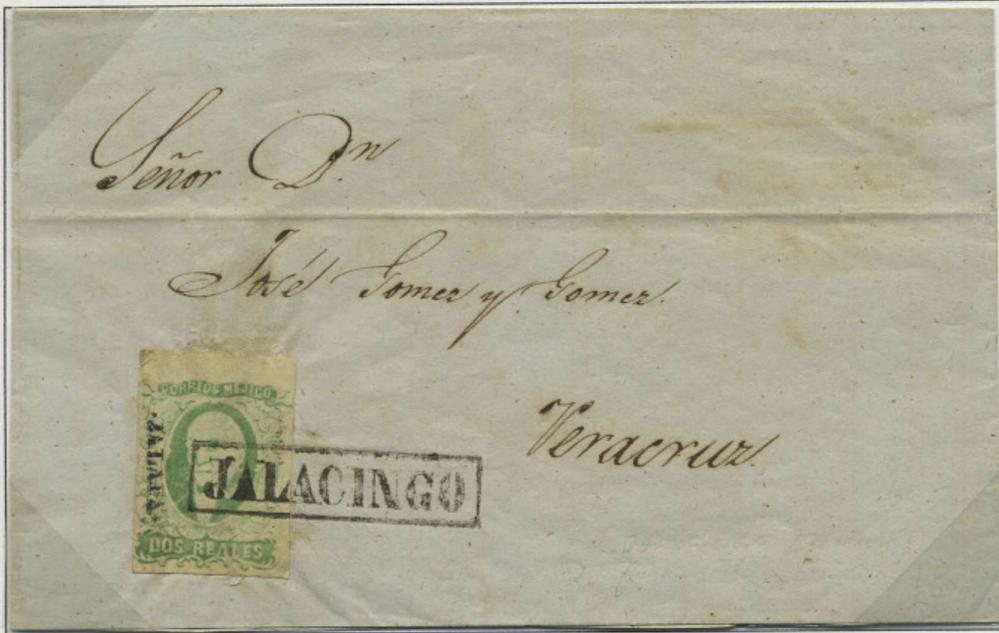
JALAPA:



August 25, 1862 - JALAPA to PUEBLA. Rated 5 r. for 1 oz. > 16 leagues.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

JALAPA: Suboffices of Jalacingo and Papantla. Plate I stamps.



March 10, 1857 - Jalacingo to VERACRUZ.



February 20, 1857 - Papantla to VERACRUZ.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

JALAPA:

Papantla



Jicaltepec

FRANQUEADO EN
PAPANTLA



Perote



Tesiutlan



Zacapoaxtla



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

LAGOS:



Tepatitlan

TEPATITLAN



Encarnacion



Teocaltiche

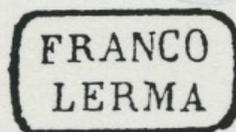


May 5, 1861 - Teocaltiche to DURANGO. The only recorded usage on cover of these ½ r. stamps from the LAGOS district.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

LERMA:

Lerma was a tiny district situated between **MEXICO** and **TOLUCA**. Stamps from the two larger offices are occasionally found used in this district.



Malinalco

MALINALCO



Tenancingo



No name overprint



On stamps from the district of **TOLUCA**.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MARAVATIO:



Tuxpan



The District of SAN FILIPE del OBRAJE:

This office was ultimately subordinate to **MARAVATIO** but received direct shipments at first. Only 240 of the ½ real and 190 two reales stamps were sent and sold, and they must be identified by cancellation and lack of district name.

FRANCO
S. FELIPE



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MAZATLAN:

P^{TO} DE MAZATLAN
MARZO 30



Culiacan



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MAZATLAN:

Cosala



El Fuerte



San Ignacio



Panuco



Sinaloa



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MERIDA: Virtually all communications with this district were via the Gulf port of Sisal.



MERIDA
AGOSTO 1



FRANCO
MERIDA



Sisal

FRANCO
SISAL.



Tekax

TEKAX



Tizimin



TIZIMIN



Valladolid

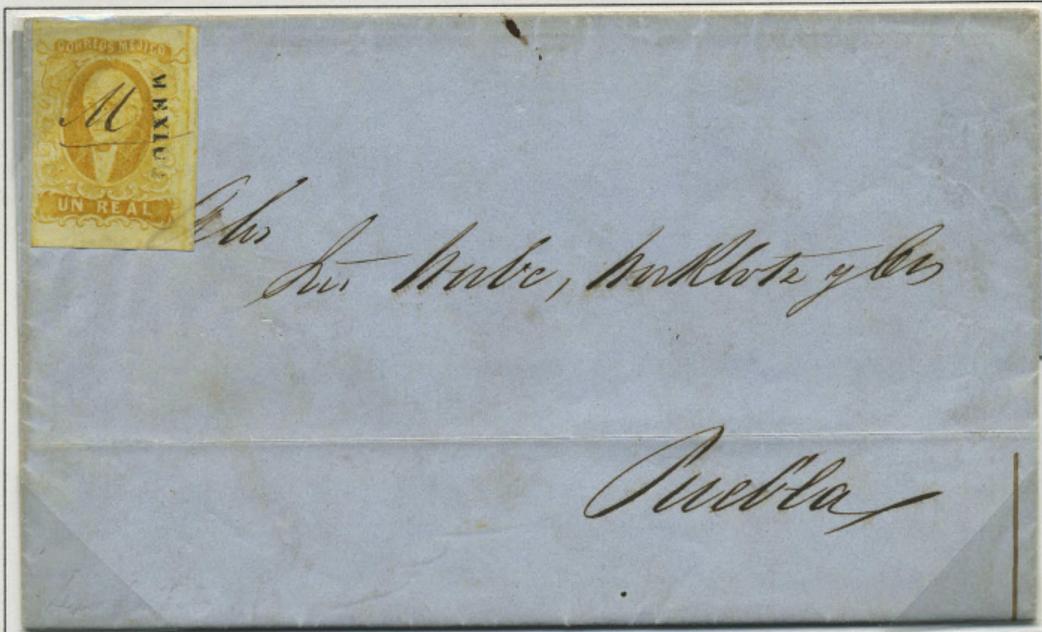
FRANCO.
VALLADOLID.



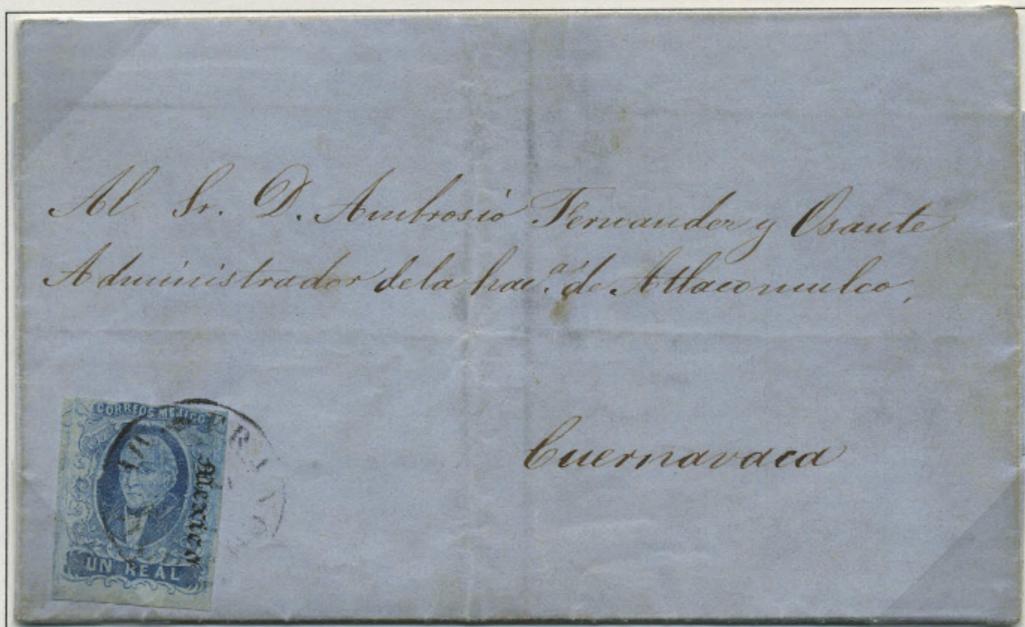
4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MEXICO:

Two unusual 1 r. usages, 12 years apart, from Mexico's largest postoffice.



September 8, 1856 - MEXICO to PUEBLA. Rarely used manuscript cancel.



January 7, 1868 - MEXICO to CUERNAVACA. Watermarked, thin paper stamp used at the very end of the first design period.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MEXICO:



1867 Gothic name on emergency printing.



1867 Gothic name on emergency printing of thin, watermarked paper..



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MONTERREY:



Linares



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MONTERREY:

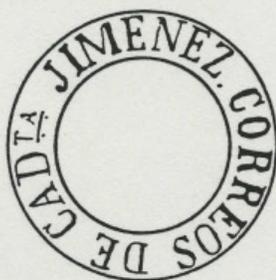
Montemorelos



Villa Aldamas



Caldereyta de Jimenez



March 25, 1863 - A commercial letter carried privately from **Matamoros** to **MONTERREY**. There, Lorenzo Oliver, a Mexican forwarder, added postage and put the letter in the Mexican mails. His oval cachet appears on the reverse.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MORELIA and the Principal Suboffice of **Colima**:



Colima - Full district status was conferred in June, 1858.



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MORELIA Suboffices:

This district was second only to GUADALAJARA in number of suboffices.

Pazcuaro



Pureparo



Paracuaro



Puruandiro



Tancitaro



Tlazazalca



Ecuandureo



Jiquilpan



Los Reyes



Huetamo



Uruapan



Santa Clara



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MORELIA Suboffices:

Villa de la Union



La Piedad

FRANCO EN
LA PIEDAD



Taretan



Two oval devices used; usual order inverted on 1 r.



Zamora



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

OAXACA:

OAXACA
JULIO 8



Tehuantepec

TEHUANTEPEC



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

OAXACA:

Huajuapam de Leon

Handstamps in small towns often survived for decades. The one used on the top letter dates from the end of the Spanish Colonial Period, about 1821. The other is newer.



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

OAXACA:

Jamiltepec



March 3, 1857 - Jamiltepec to OAXACA. Date of mailing, *Mzo. 3*, was added beneath two Plate I 1 r. stamps.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

ORIZAVA:



June 12, 1858 - ORIZAVA to PUEBLA. Rated 4 r. for $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. > 16 leagues.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

PACHUCA:



Red name

Actopan



Atotonilco



FRANCO EN ATOTONILCO

Atotonilco el Grande



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

PACHUCA:

Mineral del Chico



Red name



Mineral del Monte



MINERAL DEL MONTE



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

POLOTITLAN:

This small office received direct shipments of stamps in very small quantities and is considered among the most difficult districts to locate. It did not overprint its name so stamps must be identified by cancellation.



SOYANIQUILPAN:

This was another minor district.

FRANCO
SOYANIQUILPAN

DOLORES
HIDALGO



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

PUEBLA:

A large district with several suboffices.

PUEBLA ABRIL 15



FRANCO PUEBLA



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

PUEBLA:

Letters from the suboffices of Acatlan and Acatzingo.



February 17, 1858 - Acatlan to PUEBLA.



September 2, 1858 - Acatzingo to PUEBLA. The date of dispatch has been added in manuscript on both letters.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

PUEBLA:

Acatzingo



Amozoque



Atlixco



Chalchicomula



Huamantla



Huajuapán



Ciudad Matamoros



Molcayac



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

PUEBLA:

San Martin Texmelucan

S. MARTIN



Tepeyahualco



Tecamachalco



Tehuacan



Tlaxcala



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

QUERETARO:

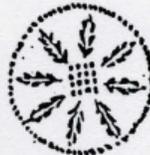


4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

QUERETARO:

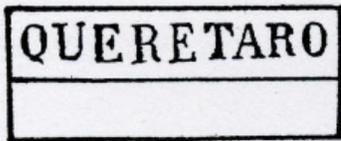
Celaya

A sizeable suboffice with several attractive handstamps.



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

QUERETARO:



Salamanca



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

QUERETARO:

Salamanca



March 2, 1857 - **Salamanca** to **PUEBLA**. The franking here is another stamp from a printing with Plate II.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

QUERETARO:

Acambaro



This stamp demonstrates a rare instance wherein the suboffice overprinted its name in addition to the district name. The faint cancellation is probably the straight-line name in a box.

Salvatierra

FRANCA EN
SALVATIERRA



San Luis de la Paz

DE SAN
LUIS DE LA PAZ.



San Juan del Rio

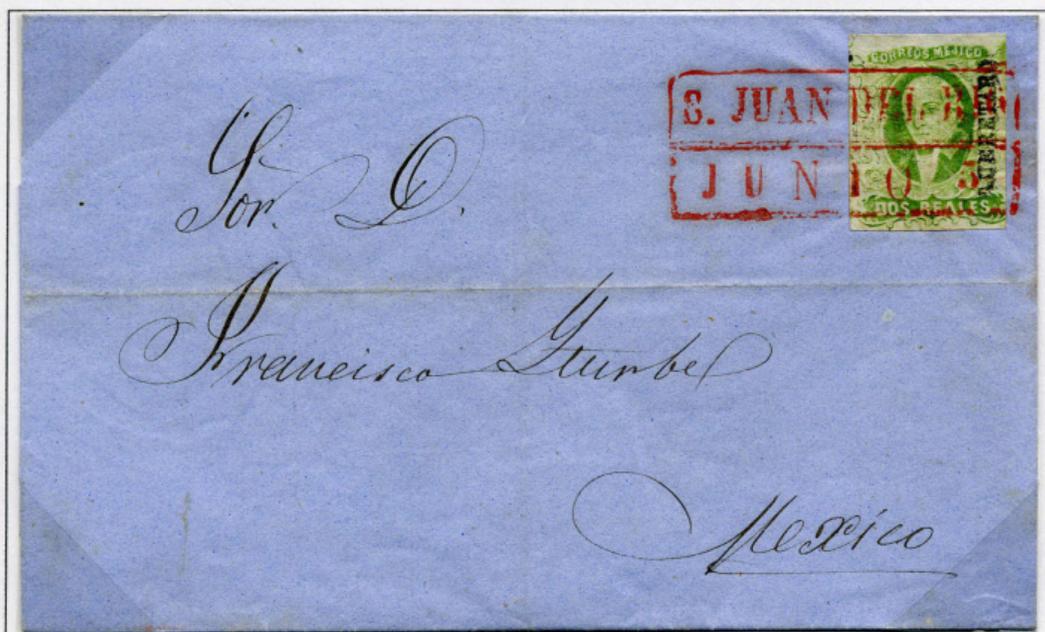
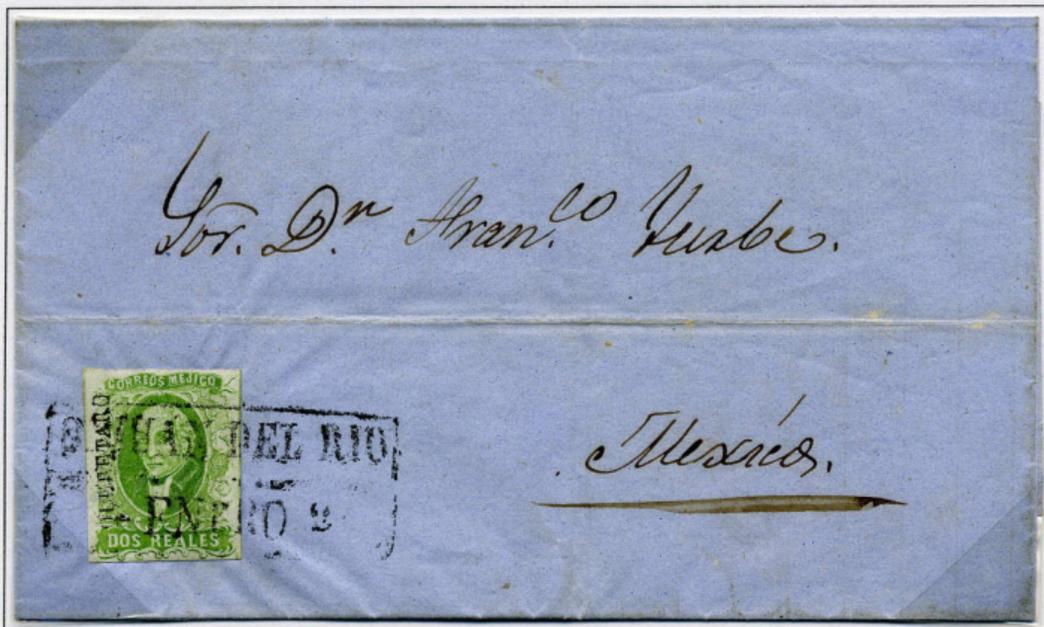
S. JUAN DEL RIO



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

QUERETARO:

San Juan del Rio - The boxed name/date cancellation in black and red.

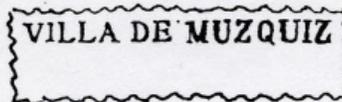


4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

SALTILLO:



Villa de Muzquis

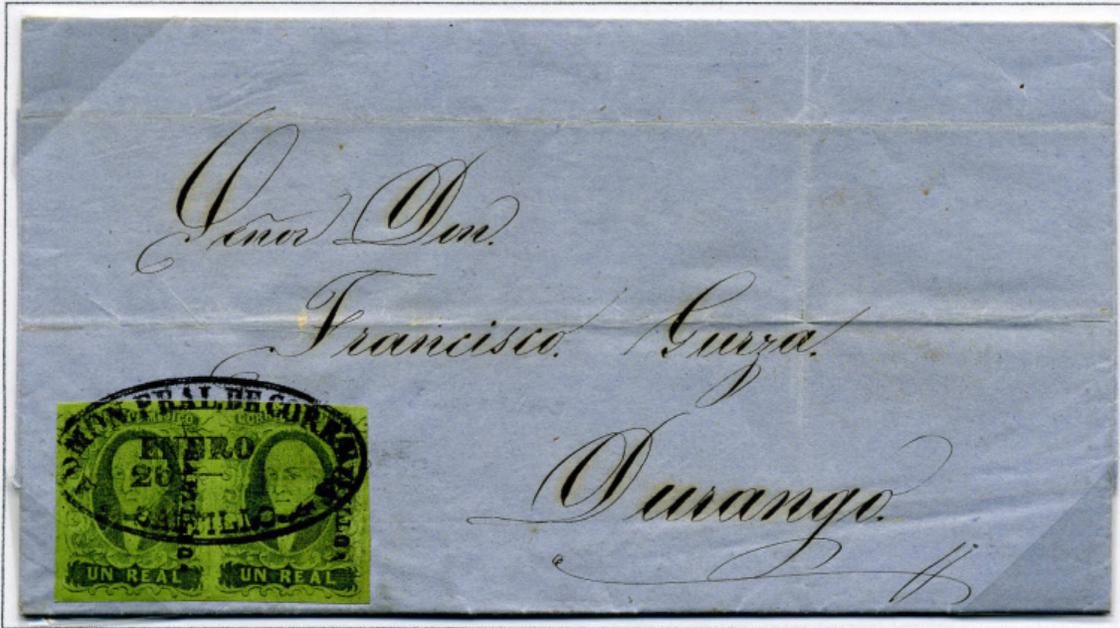


Candela

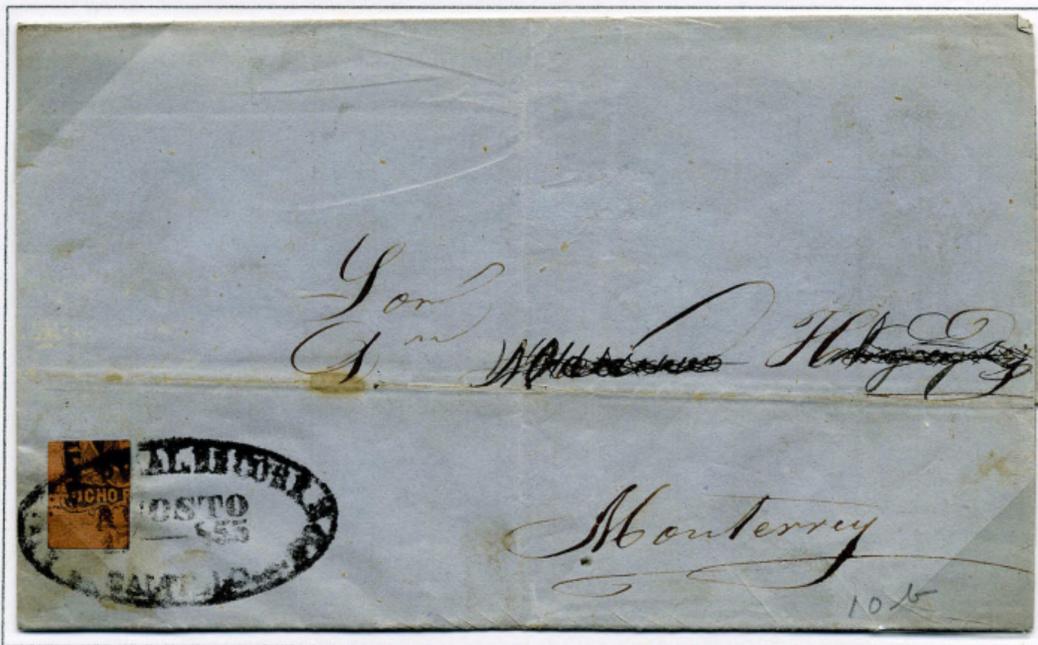


4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

SALTILLO:



January 27, 1863 - **SALTILLO to DURANGO**. Day stamped in postmark is wrong. Letter and docketing both clearly dated January 27.

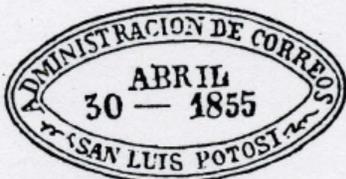


August 17, 1861 - **SALTILLO to MONTERREY**. Another example of incorrect dating; letter clearly docketed 1861. Quadraset of 8 r. stamp pays 2 r. rate on letter received the day following dispatch.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

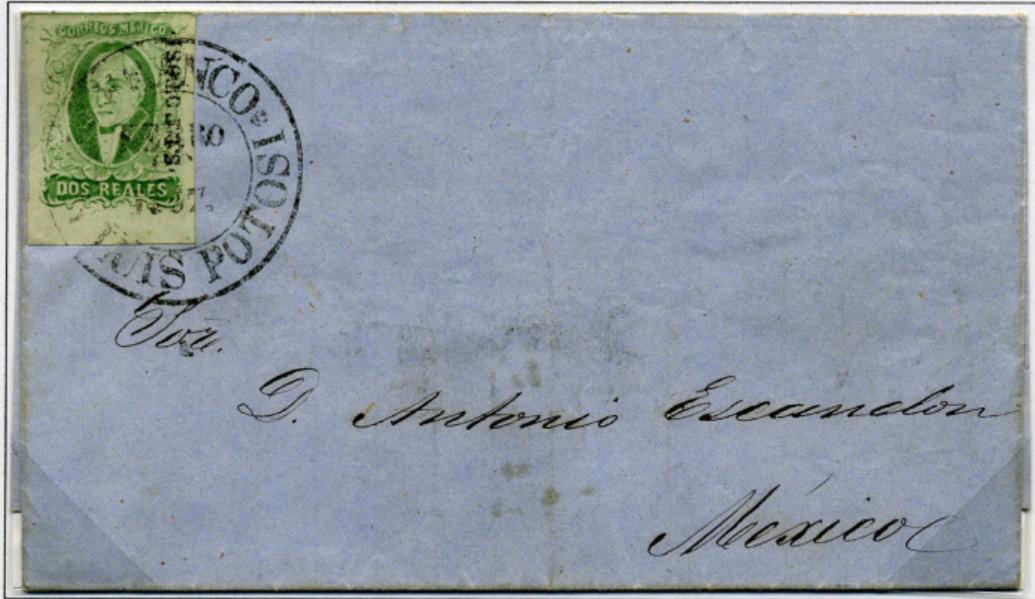
SAN LUIS POTOSI:

This district used several cancellers at its main office.



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

SAN LUIS POTOSI:



February 22, 1857 - SAN LUIS POTOSI to MEXICO. Stamp is position 6 of Plate I.



March 14, 1857 - SAN LUIS POTOSI to PUEBLA. This stamp is from Plate II.

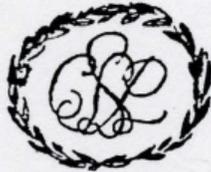
4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

SAN LUIS POTOSI:

The "tombstone" canceller.



The monogram, *SLP*.



Postmark used for registry.



CERTIFICACION
SALIO EN

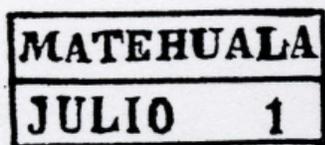
4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

SAN LUIS POTOSI:

Catorce



Matchuala



Hedionda



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

SAN LUIS POTOSI:

Salinas del Piñon Blanco



May 8, 1863 - To Carro in the ZACATECAS district.

District of SULTEPEC:

A tiny office ultimately merged into TOLUCA. A rare district.



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TABASCO:



14 r. franking on fragment of a machine made envelope, unusual for this era.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TABASCO:

San Juan Bautista

This was the capital and principal city in the Mexican state of TABASCO.



October 28, 1857 - San Juan Bautista to VERACRUZ.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TAMPICO:

The principal office was originally named **Santa Anna de Tamaulipas**. It was later renamed **TAMPICO**.



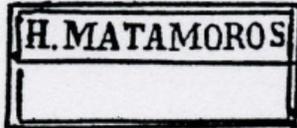
(Port of) Matamoras



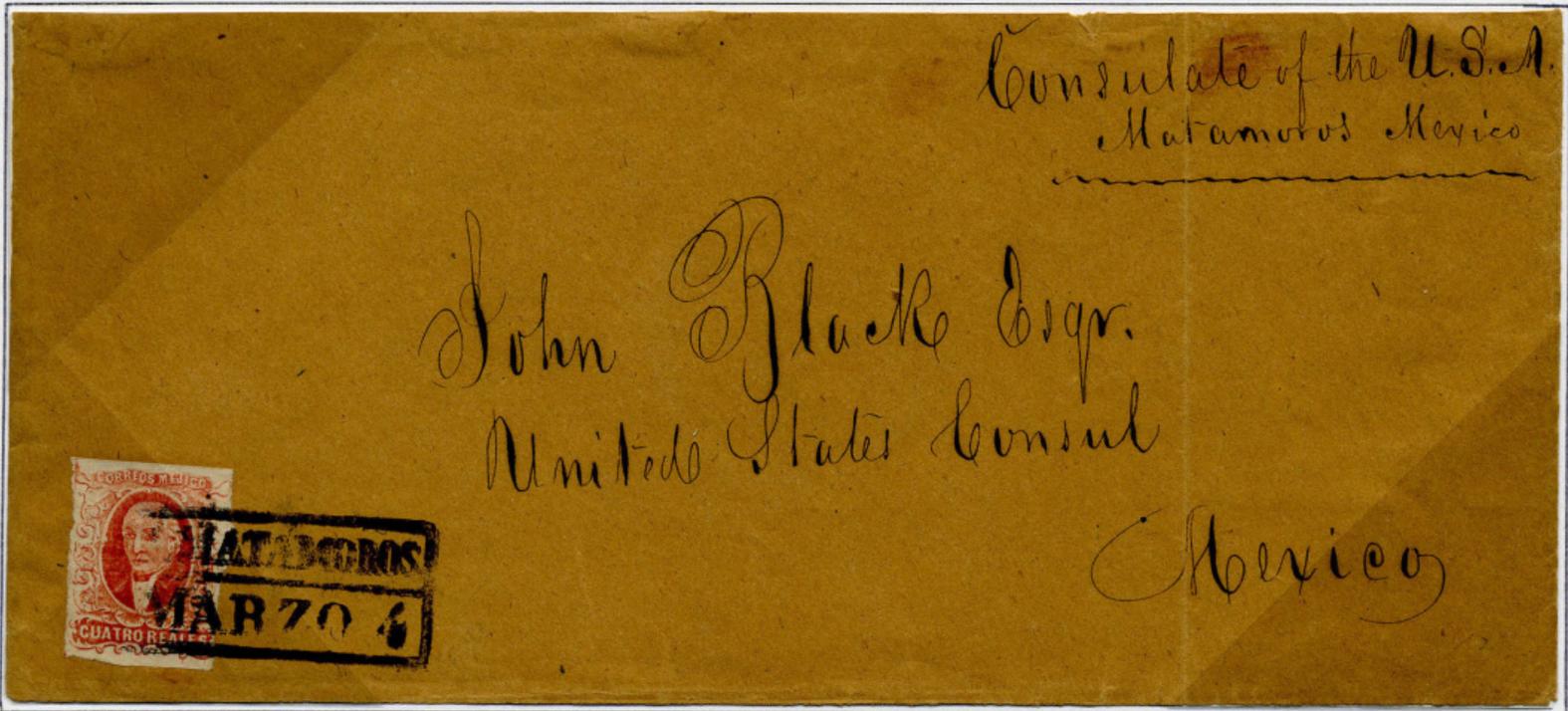
4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TAMPICO:

Matamoros



The "H" in this marking stands for *heroica* (heroic), recalling the Mexican resistance during the American invasion of 1846.



Ca. 1858 - Matamoros to MEXICO. 4 r. franking pays ¾ oz. rate to the Mexican capital on this U.S. diplomatic cover.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TAMPICO:



Monogram SAT



Soto la Marina



Magiscatzin



**MAGISCATZIN
DK
TAMAULIPAS**

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TEMASCALTEPEC:

After three years as an independent district, this office became subordinate to **TOLUCA** in 1859. It issued stamps both with and without the district name overprint.

FRANCO EN- TEMASCATEP.



Tejupilco

TEJUPILCO



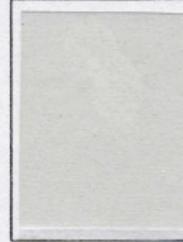
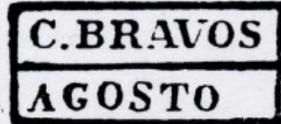
Villa del Valle



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TIXTLA GUERRERO:

Before 1858 the principal office of this district was **CIUDAD BRAVOS**, which received a small shipment of stamps. Most of these were later turned over to **TIXTLA** and only a few 1856 stamps with the **C. BRAVOS** name overprint are recorded.



Without name



Tepecoacuilco



Ciudad de Iturbide



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TLALPUJAHUA:

FRANCO EN TLALPUJAHUA



Anganguero

ANGANGUEO



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TOLUCA:

FRANCO TOLUCA



This fancy diligencias cancellation of TOLUCA is one of the most attractive and sought after postmarks of the period.

Tenancingo



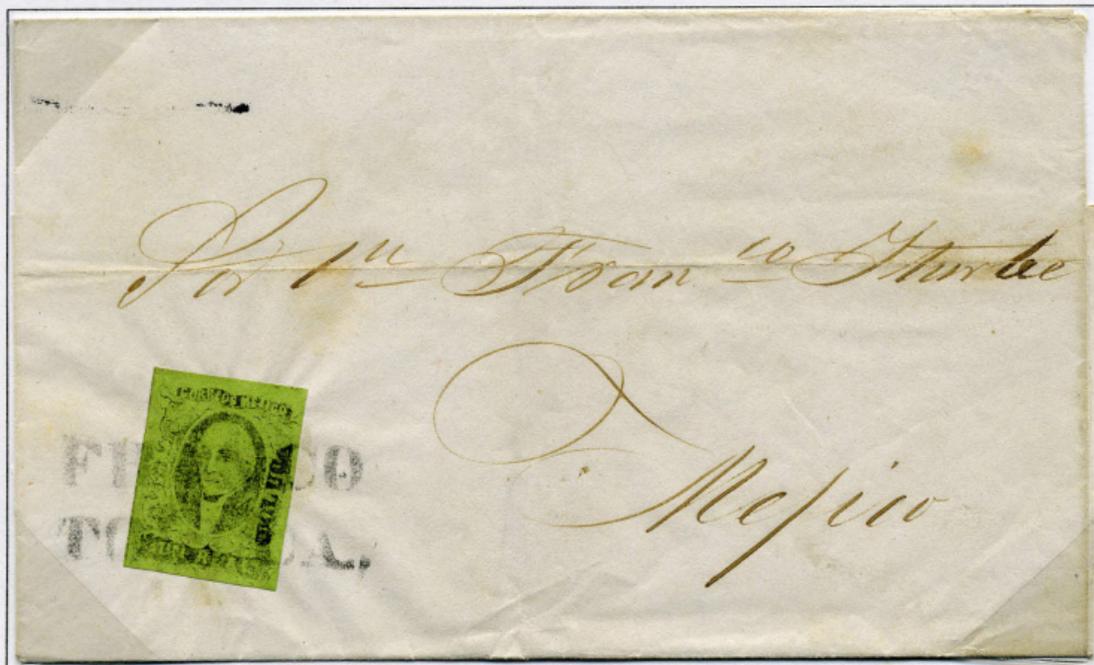
Tejupilco



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TOLUCA:

**FRANCO
TOLUCA.**



June 8, 1861 - TOLUCA to MEXICO. A "dry" print of the 1 r. 1861 issue paying the single short distance rate.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TOLUCA:

Tenango del Valle

**TENANGO
DELVALLE**



August 23, 1862 - Tenango del Valle to MEXICO. Officially, Tenango was subordinate to LERMA but stamps borrowed from TOLUCA were used to frank this letter.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TULANCINGO:



Huachinango



Mestitlan



Mineral del Monte



San Martin



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

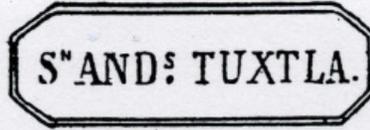
VERACRUZ:



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

VERACRUZ:

San Andres Tuxtla



Santiago Tuxtla



SANTIAGO
TUX~TLA

Acayucan



Albarado



ALBARADO

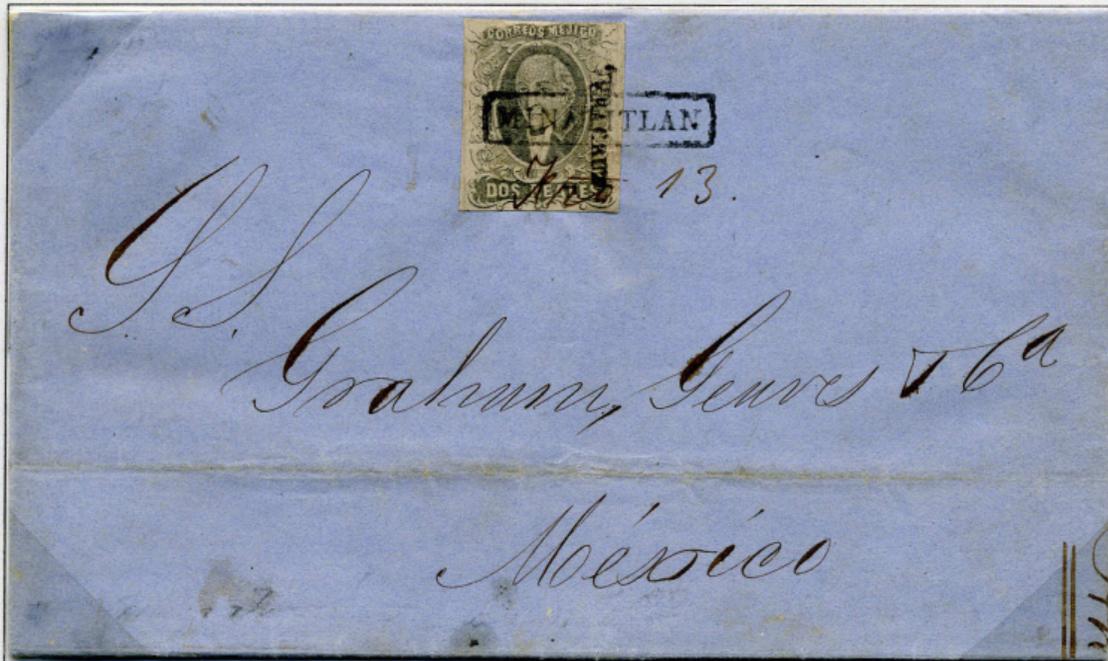
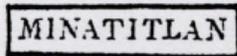
4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

VERACRUZ:

Tlacotalpan



Minatitlan



February 13, 1862 - Minatitlan to MEXICO. With handwritten mailing date.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

VERACRUZ:

Amapa



AMAPA

Cosamaloapam



Otatitlan



Tlalixcoyan

TLALIXCOYAN



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

VICTORIA:

This stamp is from one of three sheets (60 ea) of the '56 issue 8 r. entrusted to a friend by the VICTORIA postmaster for safekeeping during civil uprisings. They were never retrieved, and came to light in the early part of this century.



Full name overprint.

Santa Barbara



Tula de Tamaulipas



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

ZACATECAS:

A large office in the mining region of Mexico with many suboffices.

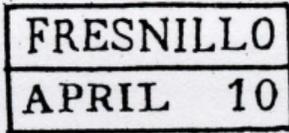
ZACATECAS
JULIO 15



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

ZACATECAS:

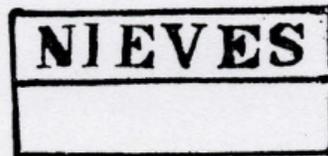
Fresnillo



Tlaltenango



Nieves



Huejucar

HUEJUCAR



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

ZACATECAS:

Aguascalientes



Without name
overprint

Stamp validation with manuscript name or large cipher.



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

ZACATECAS:

Rio Grande



September 1, 1857 - Rio Grande to ZACATECAS.

Sombrerete



March 9, 1858 - Sombrerete to ZACATECAS. Both are single rate letters destined beyond 16 leagues.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

ZACATECAS:

San Miguel del Mesquital

**SAN MIGUEL
DEL MESQUIAL**



Juchipila

Rio Grande



RIO-GRNDE.

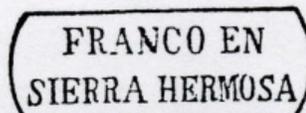


Ojocalientes

Rincon de Ramos



Sierra Hermosa



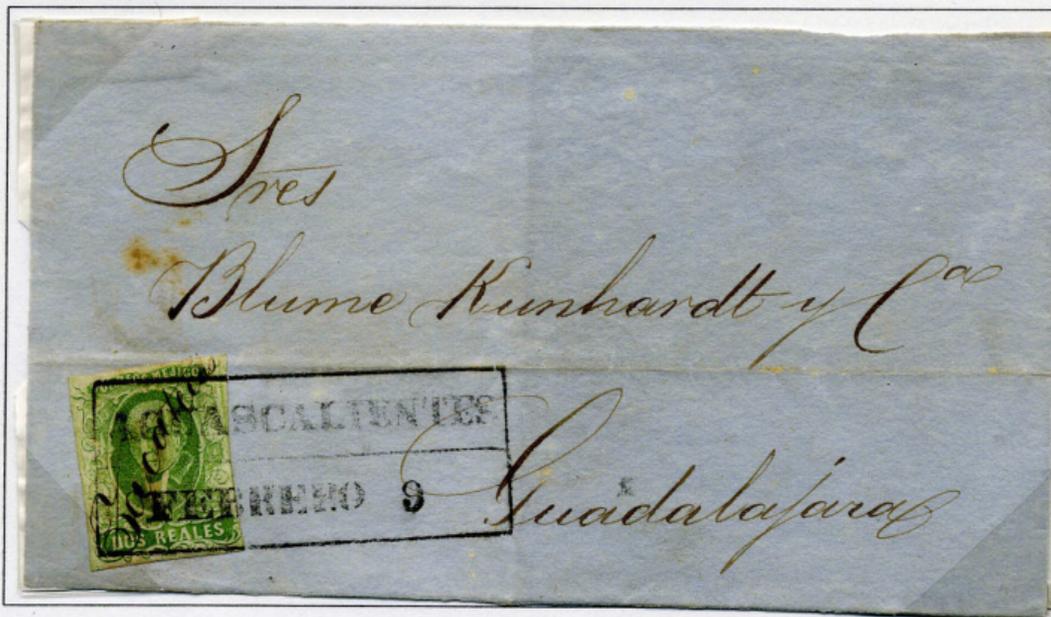
4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

ZACATECAS:

Manuscript name overprints - From November, 1858 to February, 1859 civil strife forced the Zacatecas postmaster to relocate his office to Aguascalientes. The district names were handwritten. These two letters from the same archive, dispatched two weeks apart, show different handwritings and name placement, suggesting that several clerks were involved in this emergency measure.



January 26, 1859



February 9, 1859 - Aguascalientes to GUADALAJARA.

MOR - O Zamora
O Tacambaro



F. GTO VER QTO
70. 70. 70.
GOA DNG MOR TAM
70. 70. 70. 125.





Originally shared
piece w/ 2r. washed
off for 2r. green
exhibit.



Shades of 2 r.
 Plate I stamps.
 Emerald, Olive Green
 & Sapphire Green
 0.94 x 1.20



Possible specimens
 Cordova (L) in Color var's pg.
 GSA Lagos
 Chihuahua
 Guamajuato



Sres Garcia Sandoz Quach

T Puebla



M. Lora O. Juan A. de Agad.

~~CIUDAD~~ Zacatecas



S. Medina y Granbila

Tecolotlan





H. D. de Juan Salas

Saltillo



Almanca

Don
Salas y Serrano



Sr. J. B. Merbach y Ca

Puebla

MEXICO

THE GREEN 2 REALES STAMP OF 1856 - 1861



Red proof from
Plate I, 2 reales



Validated stamps from the
postal district of San Luis Potosi

Of the five denominations issued on August 1, 1856, the green 2 reales stamp is probably most familiar to non-specialists since it was the most common stamp in the set and the one most likely to be found in general collections. During the five years this issue was valid, slightly more than 1.6 million of these stamps were printed and distributed to post offices throughout the republic.

Under the postal tariff in effect when the stamps were first released, 2 reales (about 25¢ U.S.) were required only for heavy letters. But a general increase in postal rates on December 20, 1856 made this a common rate for ordinary mail.

As a security measure, postal regulations required district office names to be overprinted on stamps when received to validate them for use. The object was that if stamps were lost or stolen in transit they would lack franking power. However, some postmasters ignored or misinterpreted this directive and failed to apply the names of their offices. Stamps from these districts must be identified from the cancels used on them.

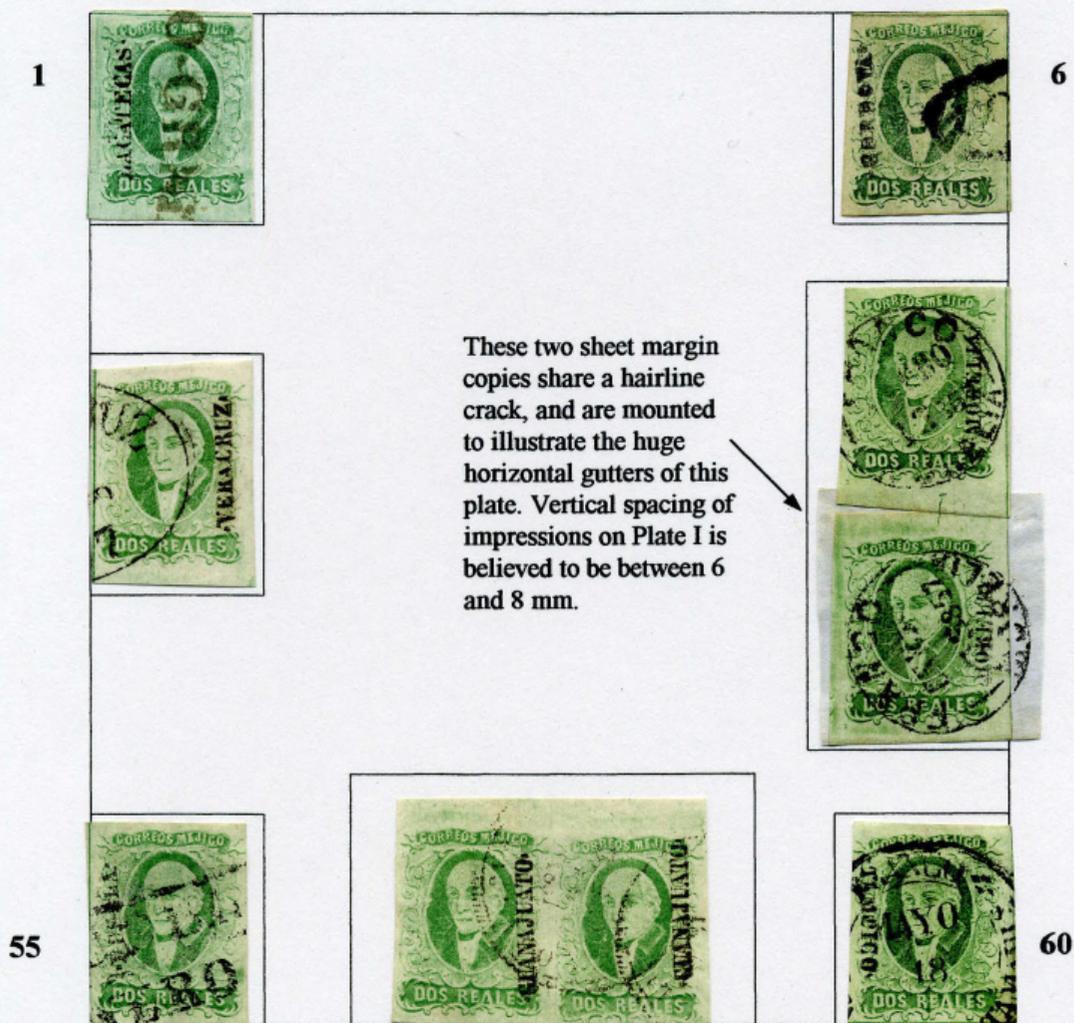
This brief exhibit shows production varieties of the 2 reales stamp, used examples from most of the district offices, and covers showing unusual usages.

2 - PRODUCTION - Printing, Colors & Plate Flaws

Two plates, of 60 subjects each, were used for the initial printings of this stamp and are believed to account for sales of about 280,000 stamps. The plates, arranged in ten rows of six stamps had enormous vertical gutters between impressions and rather ample side to side spacing. They are designated Plate I and Plate II, conforming to the timing of their use.

Plate I

This plate had a surrounding frame line to assist trimming unneeded selvedge. Since blocks and vertical multiples from this plate are unknown, it can never be reconstructed fully. The array below, created with corner stamps and stamps bearing frame lines, shows the approximate format of this plate. These stamps also represent the typical colors to be found on these early printings, especially the emerald shades.



The above pair shows typical spacing between horizontal impressions.

2 - PRODUCTION - Printing, Colors & Plate Flaws

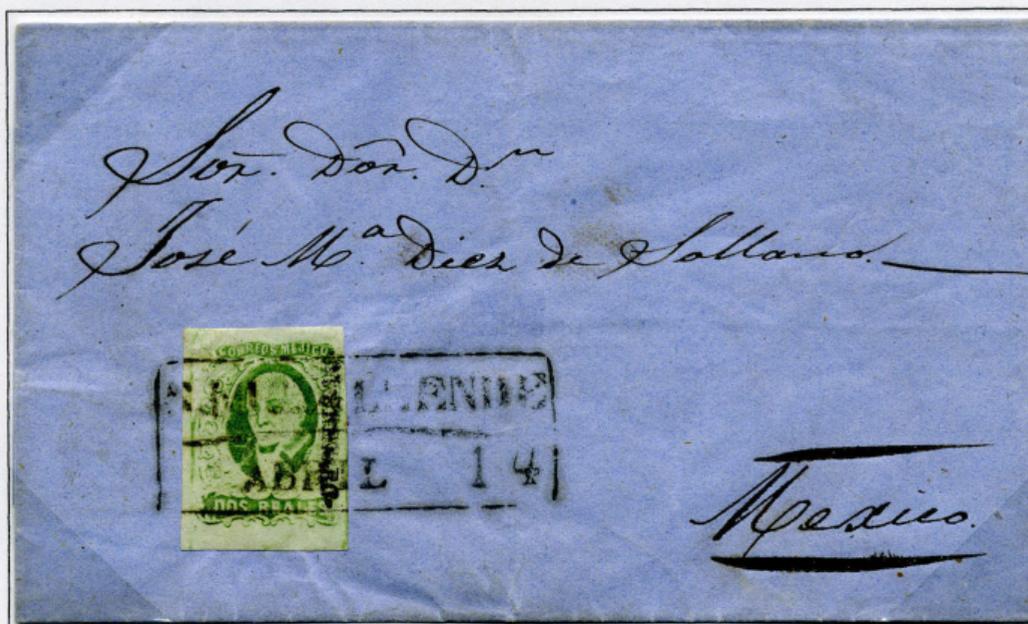
Plate II

Examples ascribed to Plate II are first noted on covers dated in early 1857. This plate, also of 60 subjects, differed from Plate I in that it lacked an outside frame line. Printings appear to be less clearly defined than those of Plate I. Vertical spacing is somewhat tighter than Plate I, averaging about 4 - 5 mm.

Although printing records do not exist, experts estimate that the number of stamps printed from this plate is about the same as for Plate I, or about 140,000.

Color

This plate provided some interesting shades as demonstrated in the examples below. They tend to be greener than the emerald shades characteristic of Plate I.



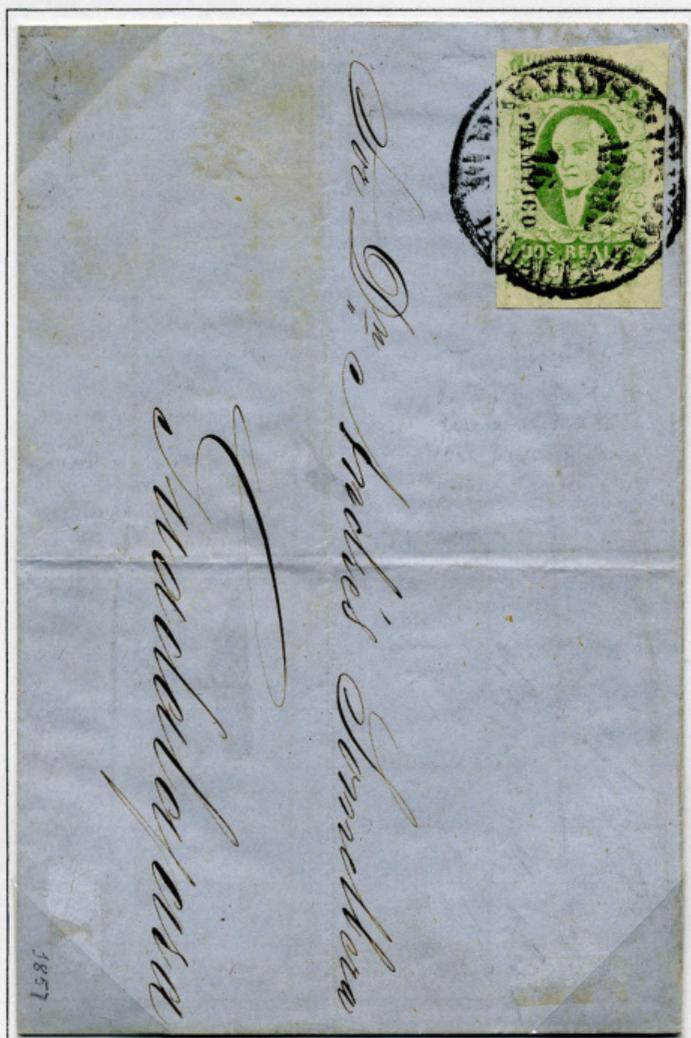
April 4, 1857 - San Miguel to MEXICO. The Queretaro postal district received many Plate II stamps and distributed them to its suboffices, San Miguel being one.

2 - PRODUCTION - Printing, Colors & Plate Flaws

Flaws on Plates I & II

Although relatively free of gross defects, these plates do show some interesting flaws. There are hairline stress cracks as shown in the Plate I matrix on page two but the plates were not in service long enough to suffer the major damage seen on Plate III.

Plate I



The stamp on this 1857 cover from **TAMPICO** to **MEXICO** shows the remarkable partial entry of the value tablet in the gutter above the stamp design. Its plate location is between Positions 48 and 54.

Plate II



A Plate II stamp with a short transfer at lower right.



Pre-printing paper folds are not strictly plate flaws but occur when the dampened paper is improperly smoothed over the press bed.

2 - PRODUCTION - Printing, Colors & Plate Flaws

Plate III

This plate, containing 190 subjects, was prepared when the tariff change of December 20, 1856 threw the majority of single weight letters into the 2 reales category. The smaller plates could not efficiently produce the number of stamps required. The plate layout was ten rows of 19 subjects, and the die impressions were rather tightly packed, touching in some cases. All 2 reales stamps printed after early 1857 came from this plate.

Stamps from Plate III usually have slim margins and are often cut into, owing to the very narrow gutters, both vertically and horizontally.

Colors

The main colors from this plate are the yellow greens, pure greens, and the rather scarce blue greens.



This block of twelve shows how stamps would arrive at the outlying district offices. They would be overprinted with the district name prior to sale to the public.

The Predominant Color Shades of Plate III:



Yellow green



Pure green



Blue green

2 - PRODUCTION - Printing, Colors & Plate Flaws

Flaws on Plate III

Plate III produced over 1.3 million stamps of the 1856 and 1861 issues. Stress cracks around the perimeter of this plate are evident from the earliest printings and many of these grew worse as time wore on. Numerous scratches resulting from heavy use are also to be found but are mostly ignored by collectors.

The Large Cracks

These occur in positions 1 and 189, the latter being the next to last stamp in the bottom row. The position 189 crack progressed so that by the end of the plate's use in 1867, it had cut upward across the entire portrait.



Positions 1 & 2 with crack from left edge of portrait.



Position 189 showing early and late states of the crack during 1856 printings.

The Minor Cracks

There were numerous small cracks along the bottom edge of the plate, and two at the top edge. These are often overlooked since many did not reach the stamp designs until late in the printing sequence.



Position 17, top row. Crack just touches "M" of Mejico. It grew during '61 issue.



Pos. 176



Pos. 188

Hairline cracks at bottom edge of plate.

Double Entries

At position 185, a clear double entry of the lower edge of the value label exists, as seen on the two stamps here.



2 - DISTRIBUTION & VALIDATION - District Name Overprints

Of the 59 offices that received direct shipments of stamps, 48 normally applied name overprints. This exhibit shows 47 different name overprints. Stamps from districts which did not overprint are shown with the district name in brackets. These must be identified by the cancellations.

Scarce districts are marked with • preceding the name, with the quantity of two reales stamps sent to these offices noted below them.

Names were normally handstamped in black, but a few districts used red or blue. These are noted.

Stamps from all three plates are included in this study and those from Plates I and II are identified. The rest are Plate III printings.

•ACAPULCO



Pl. I, (1020)



(1900)

•AGUASCALIENTES



With short name
AGUASCALTES



Without name

•APAM



Pl. I, (2200)

CAMPECHE



Red name

•ISLA del CARMEN



(1260)

ISLA del CARMEN was an independent district until 1866 when it became subordinate to CAMPECHE.

CHALCO



Pl. I, (2120)

•CHIAPAS



(2990)



Blue name

CHIHUAHUA



Pl. I, (2040)



Blue-green

•CIUDAD BRAVOS



(1020)

2 - VALIDATION - District Name Overprints

CORDOVA



Pl. II



Pl. III

•(CUAUTITLAN)



Blue green, (2580)

CUERNAVACA



Pl. I



DURANGO



Pl. I



GUADALAJARA



Pl. II

GUANAJUATO



Pl. II

HERMOSILLO



HUEJUTLA



Pl. I

•IXTLAHUACA



(1866)

JALAPA



Pl. I



LAGOS



Pl. II

2 - VALIDATION - District Name Overprints

•LERMA



(2457)

MARAVATIO



w/o name



MAZATLAN



MERIDA



MEXICO



Pl. I



Pl. II



MONTERREY



MORELIA



Pl. I



Pl. II



OAXACA



Pl. I



ORIZAVA



Pl. I



2 - VALIDATION - District Name Overprints

PACHUCA



Red name

•(POLOTITLAN)



(146)

PUEBLA



Pl. I



QUERETARO



Pl. I



Pl. II



SALTILLO



SAN LUIS POTOSI



Pl. I



2 - VALIDATION - District Name Overprints

•(SAN FILIPE OBRAJE)



(190)

•SOYANIQUILPAN



(2013)

•SULTEPEC



(1380)

TABASCO



Pl. II



TEMASCALTEPEC



w/o name

TAMPICO



Pl. I



Pl. II



•(TEPEJI del RIO)



w/Mexico name
Pl. I (498)

TIXTLA GUERERRO



TLALPUJAHUA



TOLUCA



Pl. I

2 - VALIDATION - District Name Overprints

TULA



Pl. II



TULANCINGO



Pl. I (2578)

VERACRUZ



Pl. I



Olive green



VICTORIA



Pl. I



ZACATECAS



Pl. I



(YGUALA)



w/o name

ZACATECAS, Manuscript overprints



Handwritten name

Owing to civil uprisings in 1858, the Zacatecas postmaster moved his office to Aguascalientes. His name handstamp was lost or misplaced so name overprints were handwritten during this brief period.

3 - USAGE - Rates

The First or "Early" Tariff

Single 2 reales frankings in the early tariff period are rare. Before the increases effective December 20, 1856, 2 r. paid the rate for a 1 oz. letter up to 30 leagues, or a 3/4 oz. letter beyond that distance. These were rates in effect from the pre-stamp era, and proved to be insufficient to cover operational costs. Under the new rate system, the distance break was reduced to 16 leagues, and fees doubled for the weight increments. Thus, most letters fell into the 2 r. category, i.e. 1/2 oz. going beyond 16 leagues.

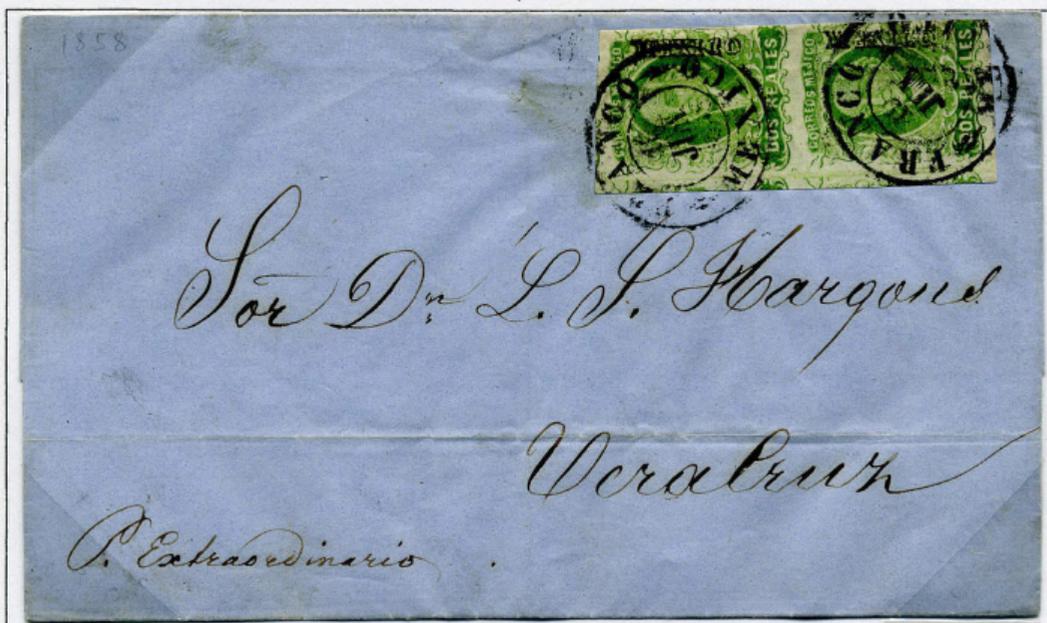


November 10, 1856 - **Mineral del Monte (PACHUCA) to GUANAJUATO.**
This letter contained enclosures that pushed its weight to 1 oz.

3 - USAGE - Special Services

Express Mail from the Interior

Fast mail service from inland cities along the route from Mexico City to Veracruz was provided by a *Correo Extraordinario*. Rates charged for this service were double the normal postage. The pair of 2 reales stamps on the cover below paid a single letter rate with the service noted by the endorsement: *P. Extraordinario*.



July 10, 1858 - **MEXICO to VERACRUZ.**

Historical Note: The route was operated under the auspices of the British Legation. A round trip took about four days, and schedules were set to carry mail to Mexico City from steamships arriving at Veracruz and allow a response to be made while the ships were still in port.

3 - USAGE - Maritime Mail

Ship Mail to the United States

The New Orleans - Veracruz Route with U.S. Steamships

This service operated intermittently from April 14, 1853 up to the U.S. Civil War. Originally scheduled for three trips per month including a stop at TAMPICO, it never succeeded in making more than two trips per month and never called at Tampico. Only the Mexican interior postage could be prepaid with stamps as was done here.



December 3, 1857 - MEXICO to New York, via VERACRUZ and New Orleans. The STEAMSHIP "10" fee marking was applied at New Orleans.

3 - USAGE - Fractional Postage

Bisected Stamps Used to Make Correct Rates

When the correct denominations of stamps were unavailable, postal regulations allowed high value stamps to be split to match the needed rates. Splits of the 2 reales stamp are rare. It is this denomination for which fractions of the higher values were usually substituted. Shown here are two examples, one to meet a 1 real rate, and another to make a somewhat scarcer 3 reales rate.



July 23, 1859 - **TABASCO** to **VERACRUZ**. Diagonal cutting is seldom seen, especially on the 1856 issue.

April 2, 1858 - **Leon** to **GUANAJUATO**. Leon used a circle of dots killer with its oval date stamp.

Public Auction

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 2010

MORNING SESSION – 10:00 A.M.

Lots 1-437

United States
Albania - Austria
Brazil - Chile

AFTERNOON SESSION – 1:00 P.M.

Lots 438-832

China - France
Germany - Great Britain
British Commonwealth through Canada

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 2010

MORNING SESSION – 10:00 A.M.

Lots 833-1136

British Commonwealth Cape of Good Hope - Zululand
Greece - Italy - Lithuania

AFTERNOON SESSION – 1:00 P.M.

Lots 1137-1662

Mexico - Monaco - Poland - Russia - Switzerland
Large Lots and Collections

To be Held at the

CHERRYSTONE AUCTION GALLERIES

119 West 57th Street New York, NY 10019 USA

www.cherrystoneauctions.com

bids@cherrystoneauctions.com

Tel: (212) 977- 7734 (212) 977- 8652 Toll Free: 1-800-886-9313

TELEFAX: (212) 977-8653

LOTS ON VIEW AT OUR GALLERIES:

Monday-Tuesday March 22-23, 2010 from 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. each day

Other viewing times available by appointment.

Galleries closed on weekends and holidays.

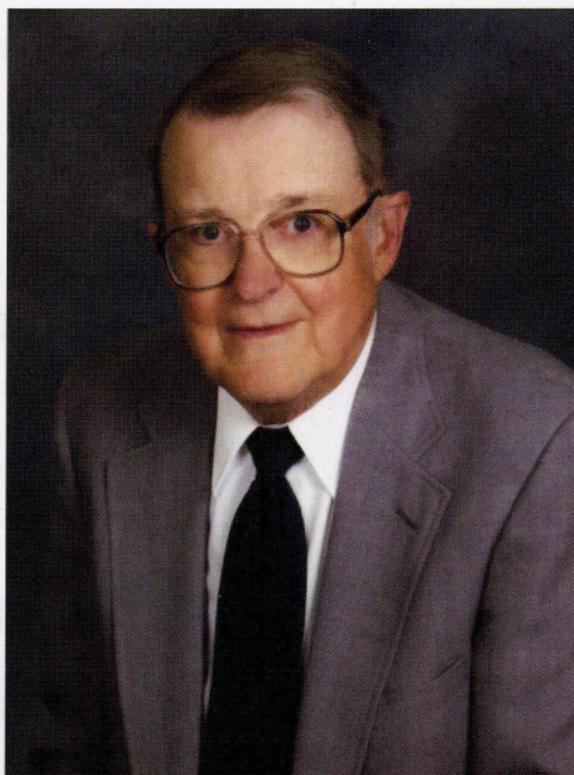
We will be glad to provide local hotel and restaurant information

Dale R. Pulver

(June 18, 1929 - March 26, 2008)

Dale R. Pulver was born June 18, 1929, in Rochester, New York. A life long philatelist and author, his foray into stamp collecting began at the age of eight, when his aunt gave him a stamp album. Collecting worldwide stamps throughout his youth, Dale's interest was displaced by personal and work responsibilities until a fateful employment transfer introduced him to the world of Mexican philately.

Relocating to Mexico in 1964 as a chemical engineer, after attending Cornell University and serving the U.S. Army in Korea, Dale attended the Mexican Elmhurst Philatelic Society International (MEPSI) convention in Mexico City in 1968. Here the exhibits of notable Mexican philatelists, such as Jim Beal, Herbert Strauss, Otto Yag and others inspired his dedication to the classic philately of Mexico.



Exhibiting extensively throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Dale captured numerous national and international awards. His exhibits included "First Design 1856, '61 and '67", "Forwarding Agents' Cachets on Mail To and From Mexico", "Mexican-American War 1846-48", "Mexican Revenues Up to 1914" "Mexican Monarchy Issues 1864-67," and "The French-Mexican Connection". Dale was also lauded for writing on the subject, attaining such prizes as the Ashbrook Cup in 1978 for his articles in the U.S. Classics Society's *Chronicle* and the McCoy award in 1987 for his articles on Mexican stampless covers in the *American Philatelic Congress* book. In 1983 he began writing a regular Mexico column for *Linn's*.

Dale Pulver was an honored member of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club from 1969 until his death in March 2008. Serving as secretary, president and major contributor to the club throughout his nearly 40 years of membership, Dale's love and enthusiasm for philately was amply apparent in everything he wrote. Presenting his passion for Mexican philately with a broad readership in mind, Dale's nearly 300 rich, diverse and remarkably repetition-free columns offered readers of varying interests the chance to appreciate how a specialized approach could be rewarding.

Truly a pioneer of Mexican Philately, Dale was motivated not by the quest of prizes, but the desire to share his enthusiasm for the hobby, providing a valuable recruiting tool for the next generation of philatelists. Cherrystone Auctions is pleased to present the Dale R. Pulver collection.

ACAYUCAN -- PARIS, 1860



The "FRANCO EN/ACAYUCAN" and the large "2" (rate) are Mexican marks applied at the town of origin, and manuscript dated April 27th. The letter was handed over to the British Consular P. O. at Veracruz and went by way of London, entering the French mails at Calais. It arrived in Paris May 29th.

PARIS -- VERACRUZ, 1860



The pair of imperforate 80 c. stamps of the Napoleon III "Empire" issue prepaid this letter via South Hampton as far as the port of Veracruz. Transit was almost certainly aboard a Royal Mail Steamer Co. packet on Route 1, which operated between England and Veracruz - Havana - St. Thomas from 1842 - 1876. The large "2" indicates final delivery in the Mexican posts, the addressee paying 2 reales for this service.

PARIS -- VERACRUZ, 1860



The pair of imperforate 80 c. stamps of the Napoleon III "Empire" issue prepaid this letter via South Hampton as far as the port of Veracruz. Transit was almost certainly aboard a Royal Mail Steamer Co. packet on Route 1, which operated between England and Veracruz - Havana - St. Thomas from 1842 - 1876. The large "2" indicates final delivery in the Mexican posts, the addressee paying 2 reales for this service.

ACAYUCAN -- PARIS, 1860



The "FRANCO EN/ACAYUCAN" and the large "2" (rate) are Mexican marks applied at the town of origin, and manuscript dated April 27th. The letter was handed over to the British Consular P. O. at Veracruz and went by way of London, entering the French mails at Calais. It arrived in Paris May 29th.

AUCTION SALE

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 2010

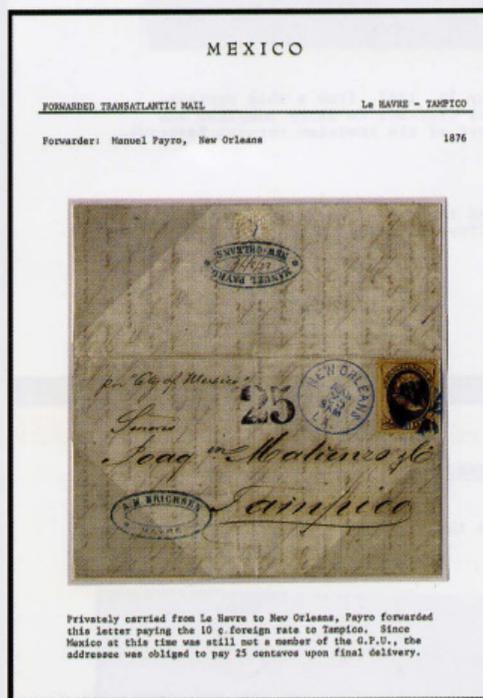
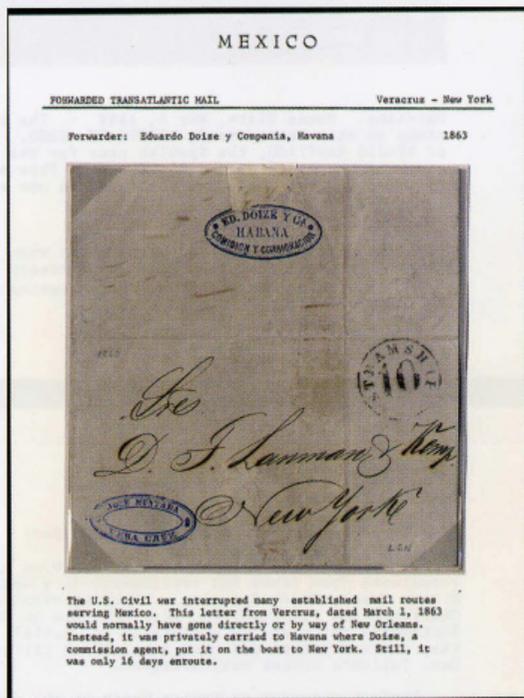
AT 1:00 P.M.

MEXICO

1137

1810 (ca) two coverfronts with red handstamps, one with oval "Behar", charged "6" and addressed to Goliad, another with straight line "Austin", charged "4", addressed to Behar, both clear markings, fine

500.00



1138

1825-78 **Transatlantic Forwarding Agents**, six-frame exhibit containing 103 covers (FLs) to and from Mexico. In the absence of formal international postal ties for many nations, forwarders provided a link between official and private systems to expedite mail. Forwarding agents normally arranged for the receipt and dispatch of communications. While they rarely carried the mail themselves, they had close ties with shipping companies and occasionally collected small fees for their services. The majority of the items in this exhibit are from United States, England and France, arranged geographically by locations where forwarders operated and where much of the mail was exchanged. Mexican cities come first (Guanajuato to London, Mexico and Veracruz incl. "acheminee par Leverger Frs Vera Cruz", "Acheminee Ms Aloe.. Freres Vera Cruz", via Haiti and Fort de France, Oajaca, Orizava, Tabasco, Mazatlan and others), then Havana and ports on the Gulf Coast. Philadelphia and New York are next (the latter was the most important commercial and shipping center on the U.S. east coast, through which majority of mail to and from Europe passed. In addition, there are examples of forwarding from Spain, France and Great Britain, with early handwritten endorsements and later distinctive handstamps. Dale Pulver relied on Kenneth Rowe's "The Postal History of the Forwarding Agents" for information and the exhibit contains about a dozen marks of record used in this authoritative work. There is also one example of triple forwarding and eight other letters where two forwarders were invoiced. There is an example (scarce) of a letter forwarded from New Orleans during the brief 18-day retaliatory rare period of 1853. Finally, the collection provides an insight into the confusing system of transatlantic mail carriage prior to the adaption of standard rules by members of the General Postal Union in 1875, later the UPU (1878), which Mexico joined a year later.

7,500.00

THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR, 1846 - 48

Campaign in the South

Mail from marine support forces

Postmark: NEW ORLEANS circular date stamp,
Jun 9, (1847)



Letter dated May 26, 1847, from a ship captain under government contract to ferry supplies and troops in support of the invasion through Veracruz.

Historical note: At the time of writing, Scott's army is enroute to Mexico City and has just captured Puebla (May 15).

THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR, 1846 - 48

Campaign in the North

Postmark: BRAZOS, ST. JAGO Circular date stamp

Period of use: End of May, 1848, and into the post-war period



Dateline: Buena Vista, May 8, 1848 - The circular date stamp on this letter reads BRAZOS ST. JAGO, a corruption of BRAZOS SANTIAGO, the Spanish name for the island just north of the mouth of the Rio Grande. This mark first appeared in May, 1848, and continued in use after the war.

Historical note: The war was almost over when this letter was written. The ratification of the peace treaty occurred on May 30, 1848, and American troops began moving out of Mexico almost immediately.

THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR, 1846 - 48

Campaign in the North

Military mail from the war zone.



Two letters, "On Service", from a Major Craig to the army ordnance depot at Baton Rouge, mailed before establishment of a provisional field post office. The first, which is dated April 17th, 1846, was written at Brazos. The second is datelined Point Isabel, June 18th. They both entered the normal mail system at New Orleans and properly rated '5' for the short distance to Baton Rouge (under 300 mi.).

THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR, 1846 - 48

Campaign in the North

Correspondence of Captain Tilmon Blalock

In February 1847, Capt. Blalock mustered a company of volunteers from farms and settlements in a small valley near Grassy Creek, North Carolina. Marching overland through Charlotte and Fayetteville, they embarked at Smithville (now Southport) for a stormy passage to Pt. Isabel. From there they marched inland and were assigned to garrison duty with Gen. Taylor's forces near Saltillo.

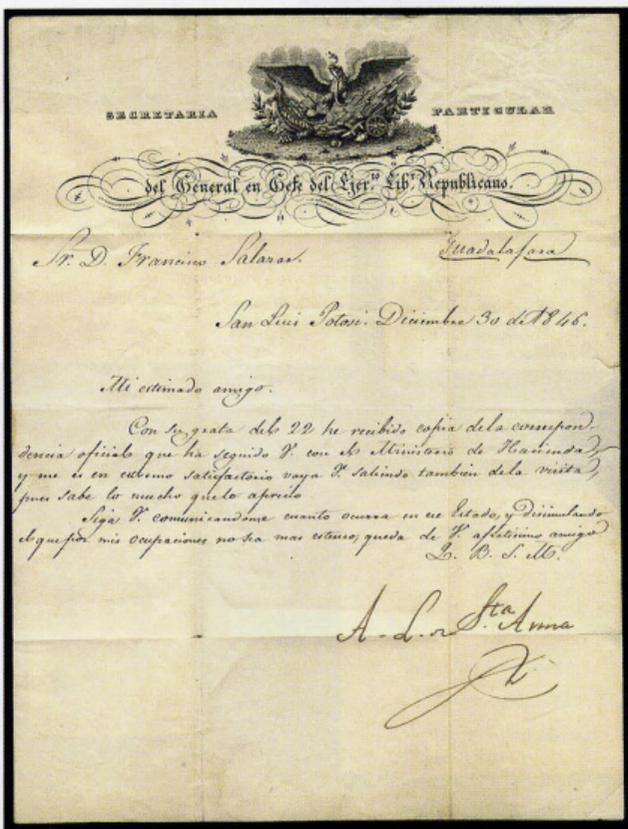
Blalock returned to Grassy Creek in the fall of 1847. Selected letters from his correspondence show a variety of wartime postal usages, first on mail directed to him in the field and later, on letters from men formerly under his command. The post office at Grassy Creek was discontinued at the turn of the century and most other locations noted on these letters cannot be found on modern maps.



March 10, 1847, ms. Grassy Creek and "10" rate mark - This is an early letter in the correspondence from Blalock's wife Sarah. Technically, it would have qualified for "Free" franking (see next letter) but notice of the new regulation had not reached the Grassy Creek post office when this letter was mailed.

1139 ☒ 1842-1889 **The French-Mexican Connection**, collection expertly written up, illustrating in detail the various methods used for conveyance of mail between Mexico and France. These involved direct mail packets as well as connections through the United States and Great Britain. The exhibit consists of 27 covers (FLs) to Mexico (16 franked with French adhesives, including three with type Sage) and from Mexico (stampless), some from small cities, with variety of markings including boxed "Colonies/ &c.Art 13", British Consular offices, debit markings such as "GB 1f.60c", due notations, English and French ship endorsements etc. An interesting exhibit 1,500.00

1140 ☒ 1846-48 **mail delivery during the Mexican-American War**, exhibit containing 50+ letters, neatly written-up on pages, arranged in several sections. The first includes mail from troops in the north (General Zachary Taylor's command). It flowed through Point Isabel and Brazos, staging areas at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Manuscript and handstamps were employed, sometimes together. The second section deals with mail from the forces of Gen. Winfield Scott, who marched on the capital of Mexico though the port of Veracruz. Postal agents there, used distinctive handstamps, some of which were similar to the then current Mexican postmarks. There are also letters from the correspondence of a North Carolina officer whose company did garrison duty at Gen. Taylor's camp near Saltillo. The collection contains examples of field office postmarks and various mail routings used during the invasion and temporary occupation of Mexican territory. Dale's original research demonstrates that handstamps used in the field appeared in a chronological sequence, never with overlapping usage. There are letters to the war zone and mail from the army, as well as a map and illustrations of the principal and various routes, also some engravings of the principal generals and battle scenes. A fine collection 5,000.00



1141 ☒ 1846 (30 Dec) partly printed letter headed Secretaria Particular De General en Gefe, written by the private secretary of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and signed by Santa Anna himself. At this time, he had just been named president of the Republic of Mexico and was rebuilding his army to engage U.S. general Zachary Taylor who was encamped near Saltillo (the two armies met in battle Feb 22-23 at Buena Vista). The letter was written from San Luis Potosi to Guadalajara, bearing the official seal of the Commander in Chief of the Mexican Army "Gral en Gefe Ejercito Libertad Rep", with two strikes of boxed "Franco" (prepaid), one of which is superimposed over faint S.L.Potosi dated box postmark. A fine historical item 1,000.00

1142 ☒ 1846 (24 Nov) FL from Zanesville, Ohio to "Qr Master Sergt 2 Regt Illinois Volunteers Monterey Mexico", with red "10" and Paid markings, additionally marked "this regiment is under the command of General Wool = if not in Monterey when this arrives, the Postmaster will please forward to wherever he may be Stationed", fine letter from father to son. Letter to soldiers in the war zone are particularly scarce, few were saved 500.00

M. Luna Admón de
Tobacos en AUSTIN
Del Admón de
Capit. Villalobos
Beyaa
14

1137

PAID 10
Mr. John A. Buckmaster
Dr. Master Surgt & Asst. Minsr
Volunters Monterey Mexico

1142

Missent & Forward
for East Livingston
Capt J. J. Anville
Comd. 2nd Regt
East Livingston
San Antonio, Texas

1144

Correspondencia particular
EXPOSICION
1850

1143

Rec. July 3. 1847
Good your Paper
of 15th
Rev. John P. Stoughton
Genl Rock
P.O.

PAID 10
High St. N.Y.C.
London
2

1145

VERA CRUZ
J. J. King, Master, Esq.
Private Secretary to the President
Washington D.C.
United States

1146

VERA CRUZ
Recd 15th July 1848
FREE
Lieutenant David G. Wilder
15th Regt. Ill. Infantry
Company 4
Mexico
New Orleans
16th July 1848

1147

VERA CRUZ
MEXICO MAY 11
10
Mr. C. P. Mallory Esq.
Palau
Mahoning Co.
Ohio
From the army

1148

Paid 10
1848
Mrs. J. D. Cook
Post Office
St. Louis
Mo.

1149

21
VERA CRUZ
Mr. William M. Mahaly
Post Master
Madisonville
Monroe County
East Tenn

1150

VERA CRUZ
OCHO REALES

1151

VERA CRUZ
OCHO REALES

1152

YCU
VERA CRUZ
OCHO REALES
UN REAL

1153

Francisco Martinez Negrete
Madalafare

1154

LOT

EST (\$)

1143 ☒	1847 (28 March) letter written on captured government stationery (Correspondencia Particular Gobierno de Chihuahua), carried by army courier to Santa Fe and thence to Independence, Mo., where it entered the U.S. mail. It was forwarded from Pomfret, Ct to Lime Rock, R.I., with an extra 5c charged. Time in transit: 98 days ("rec July 3, 1847"). This letter is from the Doniphan Expedition (a detachment from Gen. Kearny's Army of the West, under the command of Alexander W. Doniphan marched south from Santa Fe in January of 1847 and occupied Chihuahua on March 1 following a short battle. They were there for two months, when ordered to evacuate and join Gen. Taylor's army near Monterrey. A 600 miles overland march was completed in late May).	250.00
1144 ☒	1847 (10 June) FL from an officer garrisoned at Tampico, datelined Tampico, picked up by steamship, entering U.S. mails at New Orleans (June 18), with blue "Steam" and "10", "missent and forwarded from East Livingston" without further postal charge, fine	150.00
1145 ☒	1847 (1 July) FL from an English merchant in Veracruz to London, forwarded through New Orleans where it received blue July 18 pmk and "Paid" hs, interesting contents explain that contact with Mexico City is completely cut off and supplying American troops provides most of the local business, oval forwarding agent's and arrival pmks, fine example of non-military mail during U.S. occupation of Veracruz	150.00
1146 ☒	1847 (14 July) FL written in Puebla, addressed to the private secretary to the President, concerning a promotion. The postmark date, No (vember) 16, indicates there was a 4-month delay in clearing the post office at Veracruz. There is no clue why it was held up; Mexican guerillas continually harassed U.S. convoys and secure dispatches ran infrequently. The large "X" is one the three rate markers used at Veracruz, fine usage during Campaign in the South	150.00
1147 ☒	1847 (22 Dec) FL from Sparta, Ga, via New Orleans, with blue "Free" hs, directed to the war zone, from a physician to a commanding officer, certifying that serious illness will prevent a soldier from returning to duty when his furlough ends, fine war-zone letter, received 15th January 1848	250.00
1148 ☒	1848 (2 May) FL datelined Jalapa, from an officer in the Advocate General's Staff, boxed "Vera Cruz", with Mexico, month and day, also "10" handstamps, endorsed "from the army", fine usage during Campaign in the South	150.00
1149 ☒	1848 (20 March) soldier's letter to his mother, datelined Matamoros and sent to Canada, via a friend in Derby Line, Vermont and transferred across the border to the Canadian mails at the town of Stanstead for delivery to Hatley, a short distance away, with Canadian postage noted at "4½ pence", with Brazos (Apr 1) pmk, fine letter from a U.S. soldier to Canada	250.00
1150 ☒	1848 (7 Jan) cover used by an officer or soldier on garrison duty in Mexico City, bearing "Vera Cruz", with "Mexo", month and day, endorsed "free", not recognized by the postal agent at Veracruz, with "10" hs, addressed to Madisonville, east Tenn, some wear and tear, endorsed "from the army", fine usage during Campaign in the South	150.00
1151 ★	1856 ½r-8r complete set of five, each overprinted Acapulco, margins all around, fine-v.f., cat. \$632.(1-6)	250.00
1152 ○	1856 ½r-8r complete set of five, each overprinted Vera Cruz, 1r cancelled on piece by 9 Sep 56 pmk, large margins, v.f., cat. \$358(1-6)	150.00
1153 ○	1856 1r yellow (Mexico), cancelled "Yguala" on piece, v.f., scarce usage from the tiny office of Iguala	150.00
1154 ☒	1856 1r yellow, horizontal strip of four, also a pair (left stamp cut in diagonally) (Guadalajara), cancelled by boxed "Franquedo en Tepic" in red, used in 1857 on outer FL to Guadalajara, fine (2)	500.00
1155 ☒	1856 1r yellow, horizontal pair (Tampico), used in 1857 on outer FL to Veracruz, sent via the Royal Mail Steam Packet with red "Paid at Tampico" crowned circle, with "1/" noted in red at upper left. The sender thus paid 1 shilling packet fee and 2 reales for domestic postage, the latter tied by June 30 Franco Santa Ana Veracruz pmk, with additional Tampico pmk on back, fine	1,500.00
1156 ☒	1856 1r yellow and 2r green (Vera Cruz), tied by oval 8 Dec 56 datestamp on FL to Puebla, endorsed "P.Espresso", fine usage during the first tariff period, express service at the double rate ..	250.00
1157 ☒	1856 1r yellow, 2r deep green, 4r red (Durango), three different, first one poorly cut at sides, cancelled by boxed Durango 25 Octubre datestamp on outer FL used in 1857 to Mexico City, fine and scarce three color franking.....(2,3,4)	500.00
1158 ☒	1856 1r yellow and 4r red (Vera Cruz), tied by oval 11 Dec 56 datestamp on outer FL to Puebla, little toning at left, otherwise fine	250.00
1159 ☒	1856 1r, 4r (Mexico) tied by Franco Mexico 2 Sep 58 pmk on outer FL to France, via "Paquete Ingles". As the 5 reales only paid the Mexican postage to the port of Veracruz, the addressee was charged 40 decimes for the balance of postal fees on arrival, with boxed "GB 1f60c" accountancy hs, various transit and arrival pmks on back, some toning, otherwise a fine transatlantic letter to Bordeaux	500.00



1155



1156



1157



1158



1159



1160



1161



1162



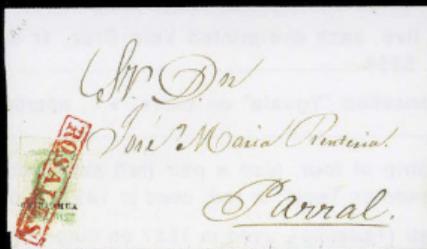
1164



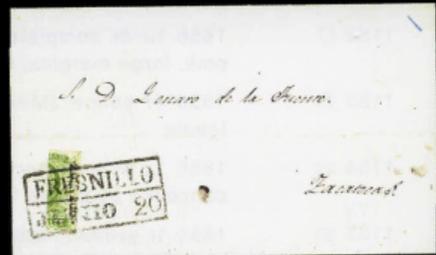
1165



1168



1166



1167



1169



1170



1171

LOT		EST (\$)
1160	1856 1r yellow, 3x8r red lilac (Mexico), paying 25 reales (covering postage and registry for 6½ oz parcel), on registered front, with boxed "Certification a Mexico 26 August 1856" datestamp, addressed to Puebla, filing fold between stamps, v.f. During the era of these stamps, postal rules required that the fronts of registered letters or parcels be countersigned on the back by the addressee and returned to the sender as proof of delivery(2,5)	500.00
1161 ☒	1856 2r yellow green (Guadalajara), tied by red three line Lagos postmark on outer FL to Mexico City. Lagos, designated a principal office in 1856, had to actually borrow stamps when civil strife delayed its initial shipments from Mexico City(3)	150.00
1162 ☒	1856 2r emerald (Orizava) used Jan 16, 59 on FL to Puebla, with endorsement on back "Esta carta fue abierta por los banditos en el camino" (this letter was opened by bandits on the road), later recovered, resealed and delivered by the postal authorities at Puebla. A fine example of the risks of mail transport in the 19th Century Mexico(3)	250.00
1163 ★○☒	1856 2r green, single frame (16 pages) award winning exhibit, with 140 stamps and seven covers, including 2r red (proof from plate I), unused blocks of 12 (without overprint) and block of four (S.L.Potosi), printing, colors and plate flaws from different plates including double entries, plate cracks, study of district name overprints and cancels, rates with "Coreo Extraordinario", bisect on FL from Leon to Guanajuato, also another combining for a 3r rate on FL from Tabasco to Veracruz (both with Mepsi certs, the latter cleaned and repaired), ship mail from Mexico City via New Orleans to New York etc., overall excellent quality, with some Mepsi certificates, fine-v.f.....(3,3a-3f)	1,500.00
1164 ☒	1856 2r yellow green and 4r pale red (Acapulco) used on FL datelined Acapulco, carried by sea up the west coast of Mexico and then inland through Colima where the stamps were cancelled "Franquado en Colima" and sent to Tepic. This letter, dated October 12, 1858 is a duplicate of the original letter routed overland, fine(3,4)	250.00
1165 ○	1856 2r emerald (Mexico), first plate printing, with re-entry of the value tablet in upper margin variety, used, v.f., with 1987 MEPSI cert.....(3bVar)	200.00
1166 ☒	1856 2r emerald (Chihuahua), plate I, bottom sheet margin single tied by boxed red Rosales on FL (Sep 25, 57) to Parral, some internal paper erosion, otherwise v.f. Stated to be one of the best strikes recorded from this scarce office(3b)	250.00
1167 ☒	1856 2r yellow green (Zacatecas), right half used in 1858 on FL from Fresnillo (June 19) to Zacatecas, v.f., with 1979 Mepsi cert. (YT 3c) cat. €900.....(3c)	250.00
1168 (★)	1856 2r green, printed on both sides (reversed on back), unused, v.f., cat. \$300(3g)	150.00
1169 ☒	1856 4r red, horizontal pair (Guadalajara), large margins all around, tied by neat Guadalajara (4 Sep 57) cds on FL addressed to Zapotlan, filing fold away from the stamps, v.f.(4)	500.00
1170 ☒	1856 4r red (Guadalajara), tied by boxed "Franquado en Tepic" in red on outer FL used in 1858 to Guadalajara, fine (YT 4) cat. €1,200.....(4)	250.00
1171 ☒	1856 4r red (Mexico) used in 1859 on outer FL from Mexico via Veracruz to New Orleans, tied by "Franco Mexico" pmk, also "Steamship 10" on arrival, with Feb 12 New Orleans cds at left, filing folds away from the stamp, fine example of maritime mail from the period when Charles Morgan was operating the New Orleans-Veracruz route with the steamship "Tennessee"(4)	500.00
1172 ○	1856 4r (Campeche) and 8r (Zacatecas), each stamp overprinted twice, the latter with manuscript "¼" preparing for bisect or quadrisect usages, fine(4,5)	200.00
1173 ☒	1856 4r red (without overprint), left half used as 2r on FL from Guanajuato (May 21 58) to Lagos, filing fold away from the stamp, fine(4a)	150.00
1174 ☒	1856 4r red, lower left quarter used in 1859 as 1r on FL from Fresnillo (May 19) to Zacatecas, unusually fresh and v.f., with 1979 Mepsi cert., ex-Strieker (YT 4c) cat. €1,500.....(4b)	500.00
1175 ☒	1856 8r red lilac (Durango), cancelled by grids and tied by boxed Durango June 13 datestamp on outer FL used in 1857 to Mexico City, little toning along the filing fold, fine, signed Diena (YT 5) cat. €1,500(5)	500.00
1176 ○	1861 ½ black, buff, horizontal pair (Guadalajara), two clear cancels of Tepic (flower of Tepic), fine(6)	150.00
1177 ☒	1861 ½ black, buff, block of four (Guadalajara), central "Franco en C.Guzman" cancel, minute flaws, otherwise fine(6)	200.00

MEXICO

THE GREEN 2 REALES STAMP OF 1856 - 1861



Red proof from
Plate I, 2 reales



Validated stamps from the
postal district of San Luis Potosi

Of the five denominations issued on August 1, 1856, the green 2 reales stamp is probably most familiar to non-specialists since it was the most common stamp in the set and the one most likely to be found in general collections. During the five years this issue was valid, slightly more than 1.6 million of these stamps were printed and distributed to post offices throughout the republic.

Under the postal tariff in effect when the stamps were first released, 2 reales (about 25¢ U.S.) were required only for heavy letters. But a general increase in postal rates on December 20, 1856 made this a common rate for ordinary mail.

As a security measure, postal regulations required district office names to be overprinted on stamps when received to validate them for use. The object was that if stamps were lost or stolen in transit they would lack franking power. However, some postmasters ignored or misinterpreted this directive and failed to apply the names of their offices. Stamps from these districts must be identified from the cancels used on them.

This brief exhibit shows production varieties of the 2 reales stamp, used examples from most of the district offices, and covers showing unusual usages.

2 - PRODUCTION - Printing, Colors & Plate Flaws

Plate III

This plate, containing 190 subjects, was prepared when the tariff change of December 20, 1856 threw the majority of single weight letters into the 2 reales category. The smaller plates could not efficiently produce the number of stamps required. The plate layout was ten rows of 19 subjects, and the die impressions were rather tightly packed, touching in some cases. All 2 reales stamps printed after early 1857 came from this plate.

Stamps from Plate III usually have slim margins and are often cut into, owing to the very narrow gutters, both vertically and horizontally.

Colors

The main colors from this plate are the yellow greens, pure greens, and the rather scarce blue greens.



This block of twelve shows how stamps would arrive at the outlying district offices. They would be overprinted with the district name prior to sale to the public.

The Predominant Color Shades of Plate III:



Yellow green



Pure green



Blue green

2 - VALIDATION - District Name Overprints

*(SAN FILIPE OBRAJE)



(190)

*(SOYANIQUILPAN)



(2013)

*(SULTEPEC)



(1380)

TABASCO



Pl. II *



Pl. II

TEMASCALTEPEC



w/o name

TAMPICO



Pl. I



Pl. II



*(TEPEJI del RIO)



w/Mexico name
Pl. I (498)

TIXTLA GUERERRO



TALPUJAHUA



TOLUCA



Pl. I

3 - USAGE - Maritime Mail

Ship Mail to the United States

The New Orleans - Veracruz Route with U.S. Steamships

This service operated intermittently from April 14, 1853 up to the U.S. Civil War. Originally scheduled for three trips per month including a stop at TAMPICO, it never succeeded in making more than two trips per month and never called at Tampico. Only the Mexican interior postage could be prepaid with stamps as was done here.



December 3, 1857 - MEXICO to New York, via VERACRUZ and New Orleans. The STEAMSHIP "10" fee marking was applied at New Orleans.

1 - PRODUCTION & ISSUE TYPES

THE STAMPS

The only trial printings known for these stamps are proofs in red of the 2 reales value, an example of which is mounted on the title page, and a strip of the same value in a unissued green shade. There is no record of the rationale for the final choice of colors for either the 1856 or 1861 printings.

Issued August 1, 1856.



Quantities:

½ real - 825,573	1 real - 1,425,275	2 reales - 1,629,773	4 reales - 157,189	8 reales - 100,784
------------------	--------------------	----------------------	--------------------	--------------------

Issued April 17, 1861, on colored papers.



The high values were each printed in two color varieties: 4 r. in black or rose on yellow paper; 8 r. black or green on brown paper.

Quantities:

½ real - 194,280	1 real - 821,116	2 reales - 925,573	4 reales - 103,675	8 reales - 62,762
------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------

2 - DISTRICT OVERPRINTS & POSTAL RATES

Various Type Faces Used for Overprinting

•GUANAJUATO - 19½×2 avec 2 points
 •GUANAJUATO - 18×1¾
 GUANAJUATO - 22½×3



•PUEBLA - 14×2 avec 2 points
 •PUEBLA - 12½×2
 PUEBLA - 18×2 ¾



•QUERETARO - 19×3
 •QUERETARO - 20×2 avec 2 points
 QUERETARO - 18×2



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

COLIMA:

Until June of 1858, Colima was subordinate to the principal district office of MORELIA which supplied all '56 issue stamps used there.



February 19, 1863 - Wrapper fragment from a parcel requiring 15 r. postage. It also bears an official postoffice seal. This four-color franking covered 3¼ oz. going beyond 16 leagues.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

TOLUCA:

FRANCO TOLUCA



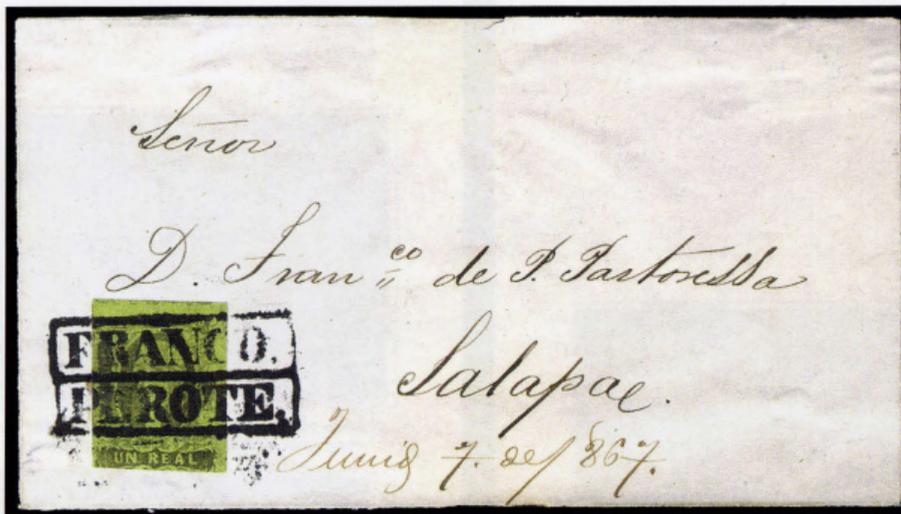
This fancy diligencias cancellation of TOLUCA is one of the most attractive and sought after postmarks of the period.

Tenancingo



Tejupilco





- 1178 1861 1r green, black, tied by boxed "Franco Perote" on coverfront to Jalapa, with manuscript June 7, 1867 date, v.f. After the fall of Maximilian, Mexico was left without stamps and it was unthinkable to use either the Imperial Eagles or the Maximilian stamps. Some postmasters made their own stamps, others used the "Sello Negro" handstamps, or the remaining supplies of the obsolete 1856 and 1861 issues. The postmaster of Jalapa found a very small supply of the 1r and 2r 1861 issue, used a few in Jalapa and sent the rest to his sub offices. This stamp, known as the "Perote Provisional of 1867" has the small Jalapa district overprint (as used on the Eagle issue). Only six covers bearing 2r stamps are recorded, one with identical markings. This is the only 1r piece stated to be known(7) 750.00
- 1179 ☒ 1861 1r black, green, 2r black, pink (Guadalajara) tied on FL to Guanajuato, with oval forwarding agent's (Westendarp & Co) hs in violet, dated 28.4.64, v.f. This letter was sent prepaid, with "Franqueado en Colima" hs at top, also charged "3" on back. The forwarding agent added 3r franking in Colima to ensure delivery(7-8) 250.00
- 1180 ☒ 1861 1r and 2r (S.L.Potosi) used March 29, 1864 to Guanajuato, interesting contents in English written during the early stages of French Occupation. The writer mentions that the advance of Juarez Forces under General Ortega as far as Salinas del Pinon Blanco (50 km N.W. of S.L.P) have broken communications with Zacatecas and Monterey (to the North). Meanwhile, French Forces have begun to advance against Ortega, who subsequently withdrew. There is a comment that postal communication with Tampico is good and takes 6 days. A fine 3r rate, late usage of the second issue (only one further consignment reached S.L.P after March '64 and the Eagle issue went into effect in May of that year)(7-8) 150.00
- 1181 ☒ 1861 1r and 2x2r (Guanajuato) used on 1864 (Jan. 30) FL addressed to Mexico, all tied by Guanajuato cancels, fine, with 1995 MEPSI cert.(7-8) 150.00
- 1182 ☒ 1861 1r black, green (Mexico) double impression (two separate strikes by the plate), tied by oval Stagecoach office postmark on large part of a FL from Puebla to Mexico City, fine(7f) 250.00
- 1183 ○ 1861 1r black, green, horizontal strip of three (Tampico), used, printed on both sides (in reverse on back), pre-print paper fold (plis d'acordeon), fine(7var) 250.00
- 1184 ☒ 1861 2r black, pink (Mexico), used July 10, 1863 on outer FL to Guanajuato. At the time of this letter, Conservatives (Monarchists) ruled Mexico City, while the Liberals under Juarez controlled Guanajuato. The mail went through, but the addressee was obliged to pay 2 reales upon delivery, as noted by the large "2" handstamp beneath address. A fine example of "Through the Lines" (Stamp not recognized), with postage collected on both ends. In addition, on this date, the Conservatives issued a manifesto to establish a monarchy and were preparing to offer the Mexican throne to Maximilian(8) 200.00
- 1185 ○ 1861 4r black on yellow, "Apam", neat "Franco" handstamp, large margins all around, v.f.(9) 150.00
- 1186 ☒ 1861 4r black, yellow (Guadalajara), mute cancel of Tepic (flower of Tepic), tied on outer FL by "Franco Tepic" in oval, addressed to San Blas, minor crease affecting the stamp, otherwise fine (9) 250.00

3 - SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Special Services

The *Diligencias* of PUEBLA



August 4, 1862 - PUEBLA to MEXICO. 3 r. paid ½ oz. rate beyond 16 leagues. The oval cancel here replaced the fancy eagle postmark seen on the '56 issue.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

SALTILLO:



January 27, 1863 - SALTILLO to DURANGO. Day stamped in postmark is wrong. Letter and docketing both clearly dated January 27.



August 17, 1861 - SALTILLO to MONTERREY. Another example of incorrect dating; letter clearly docketed 1861. Quadraset of 8 r. stamp pays 2 r. rate on letter received the day following dispatch.

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MEXICO:



1867 Gothic name on emergency printing.



1867 Gothic name on emergency printing of thin, watermarked paper.



4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

GUADALAJARA:



This fancy wreath cancellation is ascribed to the transitional period after the fall of the empire in 1867. It was used on the Guadalajara provisionals of 1867/68 and its use here strongly suggests a late provisional use of this first issue stamp.



This fragment, bearing 13 r. franking, was probably cut from a registered parcel. The cancellations are from Mexico City, July 24, 1858, but the piece originated in Zapotlan, suboffice in the district of GUADALAJARA. This is determined from the mute cancellation just touching the top left corner of the 8 r. stamp.

Making the 2 Reales Rate

When 2 reales stamps were not available, multiples of the lower values could be used. Letters with strips of four 1/2 real stamps such as this are occasionally found. They are usually dated near the end of the first issue period when stocks of 1 and 2 reales stamps ran out.



March 17, 1861 GUADALAJARA to Zapotlan.

Making the 2 Reales Rate

The rate could also be made by using half of a 4 reales stamp as demonstrated on this and the following letter. This bottom half has the added feature of showing a plate crack below the "R" of CUATRO, one of the very few flaws found in the 4 reales printings.



August 26, 1860 - MORELIA to MEXICO.

Making the 2 Reales Rate

This vertically bisected 4 reales stamp comes from Fresnillo, a suboffice of the district of ZACATECAS. This small town was the source of a number of fine examples of fractional usage. Diagonal bisecting was also practised, but seen less frequently than the vertical or horizontal cuttings.



June 20, 1858 - Fresnillo to DURANGO.

Making the 2 Reales Rate

An 8 reales stamp could be cut into quarters and used for the 2 reales rate. This example is also from the Fresnillo office. Generally, there was scant need for the high value stamps in the small, remote postoffices.



January 26, 1858 - Fresnillo to DURANGO.

SPECIAL USES & CLASSES OF MAIL

Franking with Multiple Stamps and Fractions

When all the low value stamps had been used up, the higher values were "split" to make proper rates. Postmasters appear to have planned for this eventuality. The two stamps below were overprinted twice so that if bisected or even quartered at least part of the validating name would appear. The cover shown is the first of a matched set of four different frankings using stamp fractions from Fresnillo, a busy mining town in the ZACATECAS district.



CAMPECHE



ZACATECAS

1172



1173



1174



1175



1177



1179



1176



1180



1181



1182



1183



1184



1185

1187 ★○	1856-61 Hidalgo, First And Second Issues , balance of the 10-frame exhibit, largely intact, beautifully written up on 114 pages and containing 920 stamps and 45 covers (FLs), arranged first by production and issue types with used and unused examples incl. 1867 Gothic "Mexico" overprints, colors, plate flaws and printing varieties (those include re-entries, traces of inverted tablets, plate cracks, shifts and doubling of parts of design, usually in the labels or ornaments at top or bottom, "double lips", incomplete designs, pre-printing paper folds, Benecke private perforation etc.). Second part of the collection is devoted to district overprints and postal rates. Included are districts not overprinted (Cautitlan and Tepeji del Rio), missing from oversight, various type faces used for overprinting (such as Mexico, five different types, Guadalajara, six different types, three each of Puebla, Queretario), stamps used outside of district (Mexico: Cuernavaca, Veracruz, Orizava, Veracruz, Teapa, Tabasco, etc), postal tariffs illustrated and explained with tables and covers, single and multiple frankings, Special uses and classes of mail including Correo Extraordinario, Diligencias (Stagecoaches), with examples of Diligencias Generales (from Cuernavaca to Queretaro), Diligencia of Toluca and Puebla, also registered mail with large front with 4r franking, cut from an envelope that carried lottery ticket stubs, provisional uses with examples of 1867 Chiapas and Cordova. The study of districts and sub offices from Acapulco to Zacatecas forms the balance of the exhibit. To distinguish between the postal agencies, district names are enumerated in bold capital letters, sub offices are in mixed case letters and they are arranged alphabetically. There are hundreds of rare postmarks, usually selected for clarity and appearance, from Apam, Chignahuapan, Chalco sub offices (Yautepec, Jonacatepec, Tlalyacopan, Morelos), Chiapas (Pichualco, Tuclta, Tapachula), Chihuahua (San Bartolome Allende, Guadalupe y Calvo, Jesus Maria y Jose Rayon, Parral), Colima (including a four color franking on a wrapper fragment), Cordova (Huatusco), Cuernavaca (Ixtila, Tepecuacuilco, Tasco, Ciudad de Iturbide), Durango (Cuencame, Papasquiario, Inde, Mineral de Oro), strong representations of Guadalajara, Guanajuato sub offices, Huejutla (Tuxpan), Jalapa (Perote, Tesiutlan, Zacapoaxtla), Lerma (Malinalco, Tenancingo), Maravatio, San Felipe del Obraje, Mazatlan (Cosala, El Fuerte, San Ignacio, Sinalola), Merida (Valladolid), Monterey (Linares), Morelia (Uruapan, Santa Clara, Los Reyes, Ecuandureo, Zamora), Oaxaca (Tehuantepec Huajuapam de Leon, Jamiltepec), Orizava, Pachuca (Actopan, Atotonilco, Mineral del Chico, Mineral del Monte), Puebla (Acatzingo, Molcajaj, Teoyahuacalco, Tehuacan, Tlaxcala), Queretaro (Salamanca, Acambar, San Luis de la Paz, San Juan del Rio), San Luis Potosi (Catorce, Hedionda, Matehuala, Salinas del Pinon Blanco), Sultupec, Saltillo (Candela, Villa de Muzquis), Tabasco, Tampico, Temascaltepec, Toluca, Tulancingo (Mestitlan, San Martin, Huauchinango), Veracruz (Omapa, Otatitlan), Victoria (Santa Barbara, Tula de Tamaulipas), Zacatecas (San Miguel del Mesquital, Juchipila, Sierra Hermosa, Rincon de Ramos) and many others. There are occasional pairs, strips, blocks and larger multiples, some unused. Stamps have been acquired individually over a period of many years and it would indeed be difficult to assemble this collection today, with mostly exceptional quality and clarity of color and cancellations. An unusual opportunity to acquire an award winning exhibit of Mexico(1-12)	20,000.00
1188 ★○	1856-61 Hidalgo, first and second issues, balance of the original exhibit, extra stamps and covers written up pages, containing 150+ stamps and 23 covers (FLs), used and unused examples incl. 1867 Gothic "Mexico" overprints, better colors, cancellations, few varieties and multiples, mostly written up and meant either to supplement or replace the main collection, mostly fine-v.f.(1-12)	3,000.00
1189	1856-68 "Making the 2 Reales Rate", single frame exhibit of the many ways the 2 reales rate was met using postage stamps of the first design, consisting of 16 FLs. Included is a scarce usage of 2r stamp during the First Tariff period (Mexico to Mazatlan), blue green (Scott's No. 3a) used on FL from Parral to Durango, strip of 4x½r on FL from Guadalajara to Zapotlan, another with two pairs of ½r, pair of 1r showing hand-written name overprint of Zacatecas (used only between November 1858 and February 1859) and sent from Aguascalientes to Guadalajara, bottom half of 4r red (Scott's No. 4a) on FL from Morelia to Mexico, also left half of 4r on FL from Fresnillo to Durango, quarter of 8r (Scott's No.5d) paying 2r on FL (with Jaretsky cert.), also same from the 1861 issue (Scott's No.11a), 1861 single and strip of 3x½r on letter from Teocaltiche to Durango, bisected 4r black, yellow (Scott's No.9a), single 2r green (Gothic Mexico) etc. A great little collection, mostly fine-v.f.(1/44)	1,000.00
1190 ○	1861 8r black, red brown (Guadalajara), large margins all around, clear fancy mute cancel of Tepic (flower of Tepic), v.f., with 1977 Mepsi cert., ex-Franz-Josef Strieker(11)	200.00
1191	1861 8r black, red brown (Vera Cruz), large margins, used November 15, 1861 on FL to Oaxaca. The 8r frankings pays the 1¼ oz rate; the letter contained enclosures, fine and scarce, signed Lamy, ex-Fayolle. Single 8r stamps are rarely found on cover except for registered single weight letters and heavy parcels (YT 11) cat. €1,600(11)	350.00



1186



1191



1190



1196



1194



1193



1195



1198



1199



1200



1201



1202



1203



1204



1205



1206



1207



1208



1209



1192 ★	1867 ½r black, brown, unused with full original gum, pre-print paper crease (plis d'acordeon) at top, large margins, fine and rare stamp, with 1959 Philatelic Foundation Certificate, ex-Taylor, cat. \$2,500.....(35)	1,000.00
1193 ○	1867 2r black, pink, printed on both sides, fine(37a)	150.00
1194 ★	1867 4r red, yellow, unused with full original gum, h.r., v.f., cat. \$625.....(38)	250.00
1195 ★	1867 ½r gray, left sheet margin single, with most of the "R.P.S." (Rente Papel Sellado) watermark showing through, fine positional piece, cat. \$275.....(42)	150.00
1196 ★○✉	1868-72 Full Faced Hidalgo, 6c-100c collection partly written up on pages, with 45+ stamps and 17 covers (FLs), thin and thick figures represented, various types noted, some varieties, cancellations etc., mostly fine-v.f.....(46/70)	300.00
1197 ○✉	1872 Postal Fraud and "Anotado" overprints, single frame (16 pages) exhibit collection which demonstrates validation and district names, postal and philatelic forgeries, both perf. and imperf., 150 used and unused stamps, plus four covers, values to 100c, with multiples, genuine pmks, recovered and re-validated stamps, legitimate usages, returned and recovered stamps, genuine stamps with forged "Anotado" overprints, neatly written, mostly fine-v.f. No specific government directive has yet been found to completely explain the background of these stamps. There exists a reference to post office circular of May 3, 1872 referring to "faked stamps in the City (Mexico) either in the type or the overprints of the places where they were sold" (possibly the postal employees themselves were producing stamps and selling them to large mailers). Since the perpetrators of this scam used original plates, ink and type for some of the overprints, fraudulent stamps were almost impossible to distinguish and they circulated freely for many months. After discovery, a new issue was ordered, stamps in stock including returns and those recovered from the counterfeiters are inventoried and overprinted "Anotado" (accounted for), before being re-offered for sale. A fine collection(71/80)	1,000.00
1198 P	1895 1c-10p, complete set of 13, perforated presentation proofs in black on gummed paper (h.r.), fine-v.f.(242-256P)	200.00
1199 P	1895 1c-10p, set of twelve (missing 12c) presentation proofs in black on gummed paper (h.r.), fine-v.f.(242/256P)	150.00
1200 (★)	1898 Mail Train, 10p deep blue, unused without gum, fine, handstamp guarantee on reverse, cat. \$800.....(291)	200.00
1201 (★)	1913 5c black and red, "Centavob" instead of "Centavos" error, unused without gum as issued, v.f., cat. \$800.....(338a)	250.00
1202 ★	1934 University, complete to 5p only, three "sets", l.h. or h.r., fine-v.f., cat. \$1,908.....(698-705)	600.00
1203 ★	1934 University, complete set, h.r., fine-v.f., cat. \$1,736.....(698-706)	500.00
1204 ★	1934 University, complete set, h.r., fine-v.f., cat. \$1,736.....(698-706)	500.00
1205 ★	1934 University, complete set, h.r., fine-v.f., cat. \$1,736.....(698-706)	500.00
1206 ★★	1934 University, complete set, n.h. and post office fresh, fine-v.f., scarce unhinged, cat. \$2,400.....(698-706)	1,000.00



1207 ★★	1934 University, 10p brown and violet, unwatermarked, n.h., v.f. and rare, signed Stolow, cat. \$5,000(706a)	2,500.00
---------	--	----------

RECOVERED and RE-VALIDATED STAMPS

Recovered postal forgeries showing an array of district names that were re-validated for use in the Mexico (City) district. Paper abnormalities are noted.



Stamps with registry cancellations:



Registry cancellations and hand-written 'Anotado' overprints:



VALID CANCELLATIONS

Genuine 'Anotado' stamps, since their use was confined to and was mandatory in the district of Mexico, will usually bear one of three cancellations: the double ring "FRANCO/MEXICO" with a date inserted, an oval Diligencias cancel with an eagle, or a small oval "CERTIFICADO." The circular double ring device is the most common. But it was badly worn and cancellations are typically not well struck and often smudged.



STAMP VALIDATION and DISTRICT NAMES

Name overprints were always applied at the point of sale or distribution in the various district offices. This helps explain how the postal forgeries became known. Although valid in any postal district regardless of the name they bore, a disproportionate number of stamps from distant offices were being used at Mexico. And accountable stamp sales were not commensurate with mail volume. These were the "tip-offs" to the authorities.

These are examples of the postal forgeries which prompted the 'Anotado' overprints. They almost always have 70, 71, or 72 year designations, and rarely 69. Paper texture and color, overprint names, and control number placement provide the clues to their detection.



In the examples below, postal forgeries of two districts are shown as used before and again after recovery and revalidation.



MEXICO

Postal Fraud and the 1872 'Anotado' Overprints — Issue of 1868

Anotado

This is a collection of the 'Anotado' Overprints of 1872, an enigma of Mexican philately. Barely four years after the 1868 issue had been put into service, the Post Office suddenly began overprinting stamps being sold to the public with this validating mark. It means "noted" or "accounted for." The period of its use was less than two months, from early in March to the end of April.

No specific government directive has yet been found to completely explain the background or reason for it. A cryptic reference in the post office circular of May 3, 1872 referring to "...faked stamps in the City (Mexico), either in the type or the overprints of the places where they were sold..." convinces most experts that postal employees themselves were secretly producing stamps and selling them to large users for personal gain. Eventually this scam was uncovered.

Since the perpetrators used original plates, ink and type for some of the overprints, fraudulent stamps were almost impossible to tell from legitimate ones. They circulated freely for many months. Only the paper and some of the handstamps to apply district names came from non-official sources. After the fraud was discovered, a new stamp issue was immediately ordered. Stamps in stock, including returns, and those recovered from the counterfeiters were inventoried and stamped 'Anotado' before being re-offered for sale. Stamps without this overprint were not recognized in the Federal District (Mexico).

This is the series in the normal state:



There were two types of stamps, the so-called "thin figure" and "thick figure" varieties, referring to the numerals of value. Only thick figure stamps were involved in the scandal.

The numbers at the right side of the stamps are for control purposes. Each district was assigned its own control number: Mexico was 1, Veracruz was 2, Puebla was 4, and so on. The other two digits mark the year.

LOT		EST (\$)
1208 S	Air Post. 1935 Amelia Earhart, 20c lake, overprinted "Muestra", unused without gum, fine, ...(C74S)	250.00
1209 ★★	1939 Sarabia, 20c blue and red, right corner margin single, n.h., v.f., only 2,100 printed, cat. \$450..(C93A)	200.00
1210 ☒	1939 Sarabia, 20c blue and red, on flown cover from Mexico City to New York, with all appropriate cachets and markings, v.f., cat. \$425.....(C93A)	200.00
1211 ☒	1939 Sarabia Flight from Mexico City, additionally franked with 20c, both tied by "Servicio Aereo Mexico D.F. 23.May.39" cds, with violet flight cachet, registration pmks and New York arrival on reverse, v.f. (Sanabria 151)(C93A)	200.00
1212 ○	1953-56 50c green, used, v.f., cat. \$250(C212)	150.00
1213 ★	Air Post Officials. 1929 2c-40c overprinted in red, seven different, h.r., fine-v.f., signed Elliott, cat. \$525(CO3-9)	200.00
1214 ★○	Revenue Stamps. 1874-1914 collection organized according to various classes of revenues including Documents and Books, Federal Contribution, Special Taxes and Custom Stamps and Internal Revenue (Renta Interior), Impuestos Especiales, also State Issues, arranged chronologically on 93 pages, constituting a 6-frame exhibit, with used and unused examples of the various categories, also checks, documents, expertly written up, seldom offered	1,000.00

Provisional Issues - Guadalajara

1215 ☒	1867 2r black on green paper, thin quadrille paper, tied by oval "Mayo 1" Guadalajara handstamp on outer FL addressed to Zapotlan, age stain affecting the stamp and cover flaws, otherwise fine, with 1997 MEPSI cert.(13)	200.00
--------	--	--------

MONACO

1216 P	1885 Prince Charles III, 1c-5f, set of ten imperf. proofs on thick (Bristol) paper, 10c with light staining on reverse, otherwise fine-v.f. (YT 1-10P) cat. €2,600.....(1-10P)	750.00
1217 (★)	1891-94 1c green, imperf. horizontal pair, also 5c and 5fr imperf. singles, last one double impression, without gum as issued, fine-v.f. (YT 11a,13,21b).....(11,13,27var)	200.00
1218 P	1891-94 10c, 40c and 75c, imperf. proofs on thick (Bristol) paper, fine-v.f. (YT 14P,17P,19P).....(15P,22P,24P)	150.00



1219 (★)田	1891-1921 1fr black on yellow, imperf. corner margin block of ten, unused without gum as issued, v.f. (YT 20b) cat. €3,500(26)	1,000.00
1220 P田	1891-94 5fr rose, imperf. block of ten, double impression, without gum, few creases, otherwise fine-v.f. (YT 21bvar)(27P)	250.00
1221 (★)	1891-1921 5fr dull violet, imperf. corner margin horizontal pair, unused without gum as issued, v.f. (YT 46a) cat. €800(28)	250.00
1222 ☒	1901 large cover headed "Vice-consulat de Montenegro - Paris", franked with a total of 13 stamps, 1c-50c, some filing folds etc., fine and attractive cover, sent to Paris	300.00
1223 ★	1924 45c on 50c and 75c on 1fr, double surcharges, 45c h.r., 75c l.h., fine, the former signed Brun (YT 70a-71a) cat. €1,615.....(57a-58a)	400.00
1224 P	1924-38 four different artist signed die proofs in various colors, incl. 5c Arms (black), 50c Louis (blue), 5fr+5fr (red) and Monaco Hospital 1.75fr+50c (blue), fine-v.f.(63P,116P,B23P,B25P)	200.00
1225 P	1924-33 Arms Issue, seven different trial color die proofs including 30c (2), 40c, 75c, 1fr, 1.25fr and 1.50fr, some marginal flaws, fine and scarce group.....(71/85P)	250.00
1226 ★★田	1924-33 2fr, 5fr and 10fr, complete sheets of 25, n.h., some minor toned spots on gum, otherwise fine-v.f. (YT 100,102-103) cat. €1,987 (web photo).....(89,91-92)	350.00

LAOS

- 1593 ★★P 1951-75 collection in album with selected imperf. sets and sheetlets, epreuves de-luxe, two 1951 booklets with souv. sheets, plus much more, generally n.h., fine-v.f. 1,500.00
- 1594 ★★田P 1951-98 issues, important collection on pages, issues complete, with 32 imperf. singles and souvenir sheets, plus additional 212 imperf. sheetlets of four (848 imperf. stamps), 209 imperf. deluxe sheetlets, six special gummed souvenir sheets (only 15-20 of each printed) and more, n.h., occasional toning, mostly v.f., some duplication 5,000.00

LITHUANIA

- 1595 ★★田 1933-40 three different sets incl. Lithuanian Orphans imperf. (200 sets), also air post (100 sets), plus 1940 perf. set of six (100), all in large panes, n.h., fine-v.f., cat. \$6,610.....(277C/322,C71-78) 750.00

MALAYAN STATES

- 1596 ★○ 1876-1960 Johore, collection on pages, singles and sets, values to \$10, few used, occasional flaws possible, \$100 fiscal cancel not counted, mostly fine-v.f., SG cat. £2,417..... 1,500.00

MALTA

- 1597 ★○ 1860-1960 balance of a collection, mint and used, singles and sets and including No.1 both used and unused, Victoria, Edward, Self-Government incl. used 10sh blue black (thin), Overprints, Omnibus sets, etc., also Postage Dues, few small faults, mostly fine-v.f., a useful lot, SG cat. £4,600..... 2,000.00

MEXICO

Collections and Balances from the Dale R. Pulver Philatelic Estate

- 1598 ☒ 1830-1930s covers and postal history, carton with 500+ including stampless, ship letters, transatlantic usages, Mexican American War, fair number of 1856-61 First Designs, Eagles, Maximilians, 1867 Gothics, Anotados, 1879-83 Benito Juarez, Numerals etc., some better items, multiple frankings, occasional stationery, also miscellaneous stamps on cards and few later issues, revenues etc. 2,500.00
- 1599 ★○☒ 1830-1933 balance of the consignment in carton, with three binders containing working stock of various issues, stampless letters ("Magiscatzin de Tamaulipas"), officials on covers, Wells Fargo stationery, Hidalgo Express, other postal stationery, Civil War Era postal rates, few Eagles on cover, interesting 1845 FL to U.S. Consul at Veracruz, written by one Christopher Columbus Hill, covers and FLs from Mexico, U.S.A., 1830 a title transfer with addenda (dated earlier) and showing the continuity of the tax and recording system under Spanish rule and the Mexican Republic, selection of FLs from and to Tampico, stamped revenue paper etc. 500.00
- 1600 ☒ 1833-74 Transatlantic mail, collection of 47 covers (FLs) to and from Mexico, ten franked, with stamps of Great Britain (3), United States (4) or France (3), also two with Mexican Maximilians, others stampless to London, Bohemia, New York, plus overseas mail from Germany, United States, letter from Spain, dated Jan.25, 1852 directed to be sent by "Correo Maritimo" via Cadiz, Havana and on to Mexico, with "Franco", "4", Veracruz and other markings, "per Extraordinario" express mail from Veracruz to Mexico City; New York to Veracruz franked with 20c (2x10c Banknotes), also earlier (1858) FL paying 10c (with imperf. 1c and 3x3c perf.), various ship endorsements, rate markings, plus additional volume with various 20th century covers, registered mail, stationery etc. .. 1,500.00
- 1601 ★○☒ 1856-1899 "Mexico: A collector's Cornucopia", 16 page exhibit assembled to serve as an overview to 19th century Mexican stamps and some of the possibilities open to collectors who would make an effort to further study them. The first issues are represented with used singles, district name overprints, cancellations including ovals and ornamentals, Gothic overprints, cover, followed by the 1864 Juarez Issue (without overprint), Imperial Eagles, Maximilian Heads, Anotados, 1872-74 Hidalgos, perforated issues, two covers, Foreign Mail and Medallions, followed by the numerals, transportation issue, coat of arms, also some reprints and reference items, mostly fine-v.f. 400.00

LOT		EST (\$)
1602	★○☒ 1856-1999 a single frame (15 pages) exhibit entitled "Mexico: the 19th Century Blues", starting with No. 1 (two unused copies, one without overprint, also three used singles, a pair and two covers), 1864-67 Eagles including "Rosette" essay without crown, two covers, 1866-67 Maximilian incl. 25c blue (engraved plate proof), three singles, French Army in Mexico, FL to Bordeaux, franked with French 20c blue, with Corps Exp. Mexique (9 Jan 66) departure cds alongside, 1866 Lithographed Hidalgos, thin and thick figures Stagecoach cancels, also a single unused 25c Anotado; 1872 Hidalgo "Garbancitos", 1874 New York Hidalgo Issue, 1879 Juarez Foreign Mail Issue, The Small numerals, 1884 Hidalgo Medallion Issues 1p-10p (Scott's 161-64), also 1892 5p (Scott's No. 230), all used, also officials etc., mostly fine-v.f. and well presented collection which includes 17 covers or stationery entires.....(1/297)	500.00
1603	★○☒ 1856-1930 carton with various albums and balances, some exhibit pages, duplicated selection of used and unused classics, postal history, stationery incl. Wells Fargo, small box with better stamps, gutter pairs and blocks, some album pages written up for exhibition purposes, Stamp on Stamp collection etc.	500.00
1604	★○ 1856-1980 balance of the consignment in carton, with hundreds of first issues neatly arranged in a 3-ring binder, later issues, "Exporta" demo exhibit, stock book with regular issues, odds and ends with small specialized exhibits and covers, used and unused blocks and much more. A valuable lot, worth careful inspection	1,000.00
1605	★○ 1856-1990 collection of used and unused singles and sets in three Scott's specialty albums, also two Lighthouse hingeless albums, with fair representation of Hidalgos, Eagle Issues, Maximilians, overprints, surcharges, regular issues and air post, mixed condition with some reference material, high catalogue value	2,500.00
1606	○☒ 1856-61 balance of a specialized collection, 357 stamps and 28 covers neatly arranged on pages, housed in two volumes, all values represented, with some fractional usages on covers, divided by districts and towns, with many scarce postmarks and overprints, some used for only a short period of time, plate flaws and varieties, sub-offices, maritime mail, rates, double name overprint on cover etc., mixed condition with some faults to be expected, mostly fine. A valuable collection, with much potential	2,000.00
1607	☒ 1900-1980 covers, hundreds in two cartons, with registered mail, flights, modern FDCs, metered mail, also some foreign	500.00
1608	☒ Flight Covers. 1920s-30s collection, partly written up, with 60+ first flights and covers illustrating air mail rates 1929-32, some pilot signed, interesting group	150.00
1609	★○ Revenue Stamps. 1874-1956 balance of a collection on pages, some partly written up, hundreds of used and unused items representing various departments	250.00
1610	1929-30 Postage Meters, collection expertly written up on 56 double pages, with hundreds of items, slogans, usages to foreign countries, also specimens and more	250.00
MEXICO - LITERATURE		
1611	1847 (Dec.7) 30th Congress, 1st Session, Executive Document No.1, privately bound 1369 page report relating to the Mexican-American War, with maps of various campaigns, battle and casualty reports transcripts of Presidential Orders (President James K. Polk), letters from the Secretary of War (W.L. Marcy) plus 249 page Appendix (report of the Secretary of War, dated January 4, 1848), military reports received from the commanders of "our army in Mexico since the transmission of the annual report of the secretary of war"), also "Pictorial History of Mexico and Mexican War" (1856) by John Frost (binding faulty), "War with Mexico" (1916), two volumes by Justin Smith, also "Maximilian & Charlotte of Mexico"	250.00
1612	1847-1950 five cartons with 60+ volumes, many hard-bound, incl. "The Yucatan Affair" (2), "Mexican Maritime Mail" by Karl H. Schimmer & John M. Heath, "The Revenue Stamps of Mexico" by Richard B. Stevens, some reprints, handbooks, also various non-philatelic related volumes, History of Mexico, Culture, Land and Society, Life in Mexico, early Texas etc.	250.00
1613	1926-68 seven privately bound volumes incl. "The Postage Stamps of Mexico" by S. Chapman (1926 limited edition, also the original 1912 softbound edition), "Relations of Value and Study of Prices of all Stamps in Mexico" by Salvador Herrasti, 1937 and 1938 editions, Album Historico Postal de la Republica Mexicana, 1856-1956 (Jose L. Cossio), "The stamps of the Postal Districts of Mexico" (Abraham Odjfell), Mexican Auctions 1947-68 (mostly English sales), bound auction catalogues of "Sr.Roberto Garcia Larranga Collection of Mexico" (with prices realized, sold in 1957 by Billig & Rich), also "Mexico Emission Postal 1874-1883" by Lic. Jose L. Cossio Hijo, 1937 edition; 1957 catalogue published by Eduardo Aguirre (in Spanish, two examples)	150.00
1614	1993 "The Imperial Eagles of Maximilian's Mexico", by Leo V. Corbett, 1993 deluxe edition, dedicated to Dale Pulver, also four privately bound "Mexicana" volumes 1-389, also 349-514, fine-v.f.	150.00

LOT		EST (\$)
1615	1905-2007 "Memoria De La Director General de Correos", published in 1905"; The Postmarks of Mexico 1874-1900", by Karl Schimmer, "The Cancellations of Mexico" by Joseph Schatzkes, 1964 edition, also revised by Karl Schimmer, 1983 edition; "Stamps of the Mexican Revolution" by Nicholas Follansbee, also "A Catalogue of the Stamps of Mexico 1856-1910" by Nicholas Follansbee (soft cover) "The Postmarks of Mexico Period 1856 to 1872" by W.T.Wilson (1927 edition), also 1965 and 1968 editions of "Sellos Postales de Mexico" by Ing. Guillermo Celis Cano; "The Pre-Stamp Postal Markings of Mexico" by Otto Yag and John K Bash (1965 edition, with dedication to Dale Pulver), "Mexico - The 1868 Issue" by John Heath and Doug Stout (2004 edition)	100.00
NETHERLANDS		
1616 ○	1852-64 selection of 25+ used, incl. 1852 5c blue (6, incl. horizontal pair), 10c lake (4, incl. horizontal pair), 15c orange yellow (9, incl. horizontal pair), with 1864 5c-15c, plus 10c (2) Surinam postage due, few with faults, mostly fine or better, cat. €1,900.....(1-6)	500.00
POLAND		
1617 ★/★★	1919-1990 balance of the collection in three Minkus albums, hundreds of mostly complete sets and souvenir sheets, also Generalgouvernement, postage dues, Corpo-Polacco etc.	1,500.00
1618 ☒	1950-51 Currency Reform "Groszy" overprints and handstamps in various colors, group of 150 covers, incl. registered items, many small towns, mostly regular issue franking, also some commemoratives, fine-v.f. and interesting lot	500.00
1619 P	1955-56 collection of 108 diff. imperf. proofs in various colors, also 7 souv. sheets, all overprinted "Proba", n.h., v.f. with many topicals incl. Music, Motorcycles, Sports etc., scarce.....(666/B102P)	1,500.00
1620 ☒	1963-64 Space (35) and Innsbruck Winter Olympics (84) souvenir sheets, all on unaddressed, cacheted FDCs, v.f. (Fisher Bl.291,Bl.30) cat. €5,200.....(1186-87,1203-05)	700.00
PORTUGUESE COLONIES		
1621 ★★田	1890-1930 accumulation from a recent archival find with many thousands of stamps, n.h., with much in blocks and multiple format, particularly interesting for overprints and constant sheet varieties on various Ceres definitives. Countries include Cape Verde, Portuguese Guinea, Azores, etc, a most unusual holding today, ideal for the specialist	500.00
ROMANIA		
1622 ★/★★	1930-60 selection of singles and souv. sheets, l.h. or n.h., fine-v.f., cat. €1,065.....(817/C12)	150.00
1623 ★○	Postage Dues. 1918 German Occupation, duplicated selection with used & unused singles, sets & multiples, incl. postage dues etc., mostly fine-v.f., Mi. cat. €20,000.....(3NJ1-7,3NRA1-7)	2,500.00
RUSSIAN AREA		
1624 ★○	1857-1992 collection in three Minkus albums, 6,660+ mostly used stamps and 220+ souvenir sheets, fairly complete with better singles and sets, souvenir sheets including 1937 Aviation, 1949 perf. Lenin Mausoleum, Stalin, green Tokyo Olympics, etc., some varieties, specimen overprints, Semi-Postals incl. Philately for Children, Air Post including Chelyuskin and Moscow-San Francisco Surcharge, Air Post Officials, Postal-Fiscals, Postage Dues, back of the book material including 900+ stamps covering the Civil War, Offices Abroad, Mongolia, Touva, Occupation Issues etc., mixed condition, occasional reference items	5,000.00
1625 ★○	1917-26 small selection including "swords & liberty cap" overprints on Romanov stamps (10 used and unused blocks of four), South Russia Crimea "money stamps" used and unused, Far Eastern Republic tete beche pairs, Soviet Definitives, seven imperf. pairs (low values watermarked) incl. 3r and 5r, Odessa local "money stamps" 20k vertical pair, Turkish "Russian Office" consular fiscals (two blocks of four) plus a few other miscellaneous items	250.00
RUSSIA		
1626 ☒	1847-1917 Imperial St.Petersburg , exhibit of 48 pages (three frames), with 92 stamps and 20 cards and covers including four pre-philatelic, two unused stationery entires, fronts, numeral cancels, Romanov stamps, censor markings etc	200.00
1627 ☒○	1858-1931 Railway Mail , exhibit of 129 pages (eight frames), with 279 stamps and 84 covers and postal cards, with a good example of early Moscow Railway Station 1858 datestamp on 10k stationery entire, erudite study of Travelling Post Offices, stationery, railways covering the Baltics, Moscow, St.Petersburg and Warszawa stations, also Kiev, Homel, Kharkov, Russian Asia with used examples of Chardzhui, Manchuria etc., many interesting items, censor markings, Bulgarian stationery card from Sofia to Germany with Russian Postal Car cancels, Octagonal and scarcer strikes, plus an additional stock book with 230 stamps and 36 cards	500.00

4 - USAGE: Districts & Suboffices

MORELIA and the Principal Suboffice of Colima:



Colima - Full district status was conferred in June, 1858.



◆ **CHERRYSTONE** ◆
PHILATELIC AUCTIONEERS

119 West 57th Street • New York, NY 10019 USA
(212) 977-7734 / (800) 886-9313 • Fax: (212) 977-8653

www.Cherrystoneauctions.com