

The War Stamps of Mexico

By

George Ward Linn



MEXICO-ELMHURST PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INTERNATIONAL

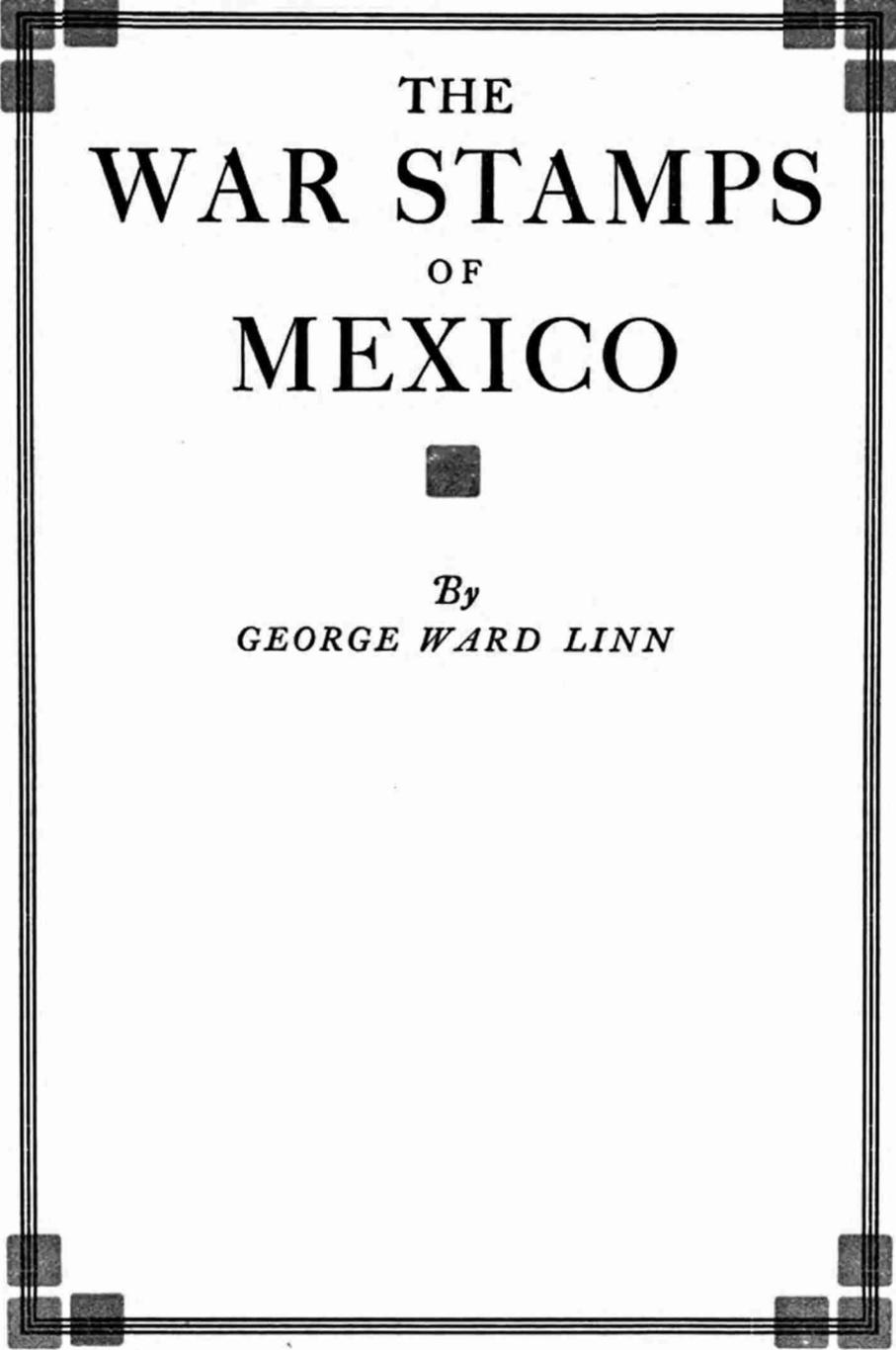
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THE
WAR STAMPS
OF
MEXICO

■

By
GEORGE WARD LINN

THE WAR STAMPS *of* MEXICO



*A Brief Study of the
Different Issues and
a Specialized Check
List of all Varieties
Known to the Author*



GEORGE WARD LINN

PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE W. LINN COMPANY
COLUMBUS OHIO U S A

1917

Designed and
Printed by
Wm. S. 
Litt & Sons Co.
Columbus, Ohio

PRICE 75 CENTS

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INTRODUCTORY



THIS BOOK has been produced principally on account of the fact that I have been led to believe that there is a demand for something of this sort, and also because I have had a desire to print in a compact and condensed form my opinions and ideas regarding the various stamps. What I say herein is my honest opinion as a collector and student of these issues. I have no ax to grind with regard to any of them and have attempted to give my opinion regardless of who or what it might effect.

Since the appearance of the first White Stamps of Sonora I have been on the job every minute and what I know about the various issues has been learned only after months and years of the very hardest and most tiresome kind of study of the stamps themselves and through correspondence and observation and personal talks with other collectors.

I hope that critics will be able to agree that I am unprejudiced about all the various issues and if my opinions are wrong it is simply because I have felt that the burden of proof has been in favor of the opinion I hold.

A book of this limited size is entirely too small to properly describe and study the issues covered herein and I have only attempted to point out in a brief way the points of interest in the various issues and since I have never posed as a literary man, this work is not offered as a literary production. In fact, there are some portions of the manuscript which could well be made plainer but this task has developed to such magnitude that I have hurriedly turned the copy over to the printer with instructions to rush it through simply because I had to get my mind off the subject for a time at least.

Specializing is, to my way of thinking, the most attractive part of stamp collecting. To collectors who think along the same lines, I can earnestly urge their consideration of the issues considered herein. I do not know of another country that presents such a wonderful field for the specialist as Mexico. The early issues are and always have been among the gems of the Philatelic world. Specializing is much more interesting and can be carried on with much less difficulty when the varieties of the various stamps are clean cut and readily determined. This is one of the features of the War Issues of Mexico. While many will require considerable study, there are others that are so simple that anyone can readily grasp the possibilities of the issue.

The number of stamps is quite large and the field for discovery is broad. In fact, there is still much to be learned about many of the issues and new varieties are apt to be discovered at any time. Some of the very interesting minor varieties carried in the check list in this book have only come to light within the past thirty days.

I have not attempted to classify or list any of the various Hand stamped issues excepting the one which was regularly overprinted and put in use as an issue of the Government from the main Postal Department of the Government. The other Hand stamped issues, while very interesting and undoubtedly legitimate in many instances, were applied locally under the direction of the military authority which ruled the district from which they came. To properly classify and list all of these varieties is a task that will not be completed for years to come and one that will require the assistance of many collectors.

Such lists as have been issued are very poor in one way or another, some listing varieties that are plain fakes, others omitting varieties that are known to be good and in some cases illustrations of overprints made from fakes are shown in place of illustrations from genuine stamps.

Collectors will have to depend on their own judgment in collecting these stamps and should bear in mind that numerous counterfeits and fakes have been on the market.

Throughout the latter part of this book reference is made to counterfeits put on the market by a St. Louis dealer. As a final warning in regard to these stamps I would suggest that collectors adhere very closely to the list of varieties as given herein and look upon as bad such other varieties as may be offered, for many things that were never made in Mexico City have been offered by this dealer.

The counterfeits of the Carranza GCM varieties are distinguished at a glance when one understands them. The Villa GCM fakes are more difficult to tell and I can only urge collectors to be careful in their purchase of same.

I shall be glad to express an opinion regarding any stamps that collectors may care to submit to me. No charge will be made and it is only necessary to enclose with your inquiry an addressed and stamped envelope for return of your stamps.

I wish to thank Mr. John N. Luff and Mr. A. O. Tittmann who have been of much assistance to me in compiling the check list and in straightening out some doubtful points regarding the various issues.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George Hard Linn". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

July 11, 1917.

THE WAR STAMPS *of* MEXICO

The White Stamps of Sonora



The white stamps are of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 centavos. Printed in black and red, the numerals and words of value being in red and the remainder of the design in black.

The stamps were printed from type set forms and five complete forms for the black portion of the stamp were first printed on one edge of a sheet, then the same five forms were printed on the other edge of the sheet, so that the two rows are tete-beche. The red portions of the forms to give the various denominations were next printed in the same manner. Following this the sheets were again run through the press and the stamps were rouletted on both sides and at the bottom with what is known to printers as perforating rule. Some few sheets of the 5c value with thick numeral of value were perforated with round holes but it was found that this method of perforating would take too much time and it was discontinued. Following the rouletting or perforating of the stamps the sheets were next embossed over each stamp with the colorless word CONSTITUCIONAL. This work was done by hand on one stamp at a time but from one to several sheets were embossed at one operation. Varieties of double embossing and of stamps embossed from the wrong side of the sheet are known and varieties with embossing missing are also known, but this latter variety should be considered of little value except in a pair showing one stamp with genuine embossing.

Since the five forms for printing the stamps were hand set from type it is a very simple matter to classify or plate the five varieties and but five varieties are all that are needed for the specialist, besides varieties of embossing and other errors.

In the check list I have given the first place to the perforated 5c stamp because my study of this issue has led me to believe that this value was the first

one prepared although cancellation dates show that other stamps were actually used before this variety. Following the perforated stamp I have listed the 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, and 10c values of what are known as the first printings and following this we have another printing of the 5c value which is identical in the black printing with the previous 5c value but quite different in the red printing and with a thin gothic figure of value.

Following this, there is another printing of the 5c value in which the rouletting rules are put in with the black form and the stamps come with black roulette all around. This latter 5c value is also printed on a different paper than the former white stamps.

Other than the five usual type varieties of the 5c stamp with thick figure, there is also the error CENTAVOB at the right on the fifth stamp of some strips of five. This error was discovered and corrected at some time and it appears that the fifth stamp of the strip is much scarcer without the error than with it. The 5c perforated does not come without the error in the fifth stamp in the strip.

Of the 1c value there are no varieties of printing other than the five types. The 2c value gives us a variety that the cataloguers consider worthy of elevation to the class of distinct varieties but the stamp is no more deserving of this classification than is any of the other five stamps from a strip. This variety is the third or center stamp of the strip and the numeral 2 is of a distinctly different style than are the other figures two on the other four stamps. The numeral being large is easily seen and that is the only excuse that can be given for classifying it as a distinct variety.

No varieties of printing are found in either the 3c or 10c values of this first set and the following 5c value with thin gothic figure is also without any prominent variety of printing other than the five types.

Next comes the 5c value with black roulette and in this we find that the first two stamps of each strip on all sheets have the error "MARO" for "MARZO," being Spanish for the month of March.

Probably all of these white stamps can be found in which the black printing is of a brownish cast. This can be accounted for in various ways but I would believe due principally to a cheap ink and if such is the case it will be found that with age, the brownish cast will become more noticeable.

All of the white stamps are printed on what is known as a commercial bond paper. A white paper very similar to the usual office stationery or letter paper in daily use by all business houses. The first seven varieties are on a paper which bears the brand watermark "PEERLESS MILLS" in large letters and portions of this watermark can be found on certain stamps from some sheets. The last variety described above, the one with black roulette is also on a white bond paper but with the "YUKON-AURORA" watermark. The entire design of this watermark being a sun coming over the horizon, depicted by a straight line and with the word "YUKON" above and "AURORA" below the same. None of these white stamps were ever issued on the creamish colored paper. The varieties on the creamish paper have all been embossed with the fake embossing and large numbers of this fake embossed variety have been sold for the genuine stamp.

All of the white stamps with the exception of the 5c perforated value and the 5c with thin gothic figure and colorless roulette have been offered with the embossed word forged thereon. I have fully described these values in my previous work and will not attempt to do so here. In addition to the varieties

listed in my previous work I have recently found the 2c value of this first white issue with the embossing faked thereon. This variety had not previously been reported.

Since these faked embossed varieties are somewhat difficult to tell unless one has proper material for studying them I am including herein a plate showing the genuine and both types of the faked embossing. Large numbers of these stamps with faked embossing are in collections throughout the country and they were marketed by people who knew very well that the stamps were not genuine.

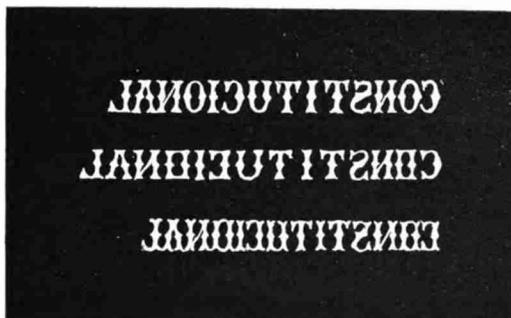
The 5c value with thin figure five and colorless roulette has also been counterfeited but copies seem to be very scarce. The printing was evidently done from the original forms but from a different setting than that used in the original printing and they are readily told by anyone familiar with the stamps.

ILLUSTRATING THE GENUINE AND THE TWO KNOWN FORGED EMBOSSINGS

Original

First
Forgery

Second
Forgery



Illustrations are from back of stamps and as near perfect as could be made.

ORIGINAL EMBOSSING

This appears slightly taller than either of the forgeries. Both of the letters C are of the same style and shape, with rounded corners. The letters O are upright ovals. This word measures 44mm. in length and is about 4mm. high.

FIRST FORGERY

This is the commoner of the forgeries, the word measures 48 mm. in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height. The second letter C and both of the letters O are square shaped with fancy pointed corners.

SECOND FORGERY

Both of the letters C and both of the letters O are square shaped with fancy pointed corners. The word measures 40mm. in length and about 4mm. in height.

The Green Seal Stamps of Sonora



The Green Seal stamps are merely an alteration of the method of producing the stamps and are in all ways like the white issues previously described except that the embossed word was omitted and the green seals printed on the stamps.

It has been my belief that the embossed word was simply a control mark to guard against counterfeiting and I believe that the green seals were applied for much the same purpose.

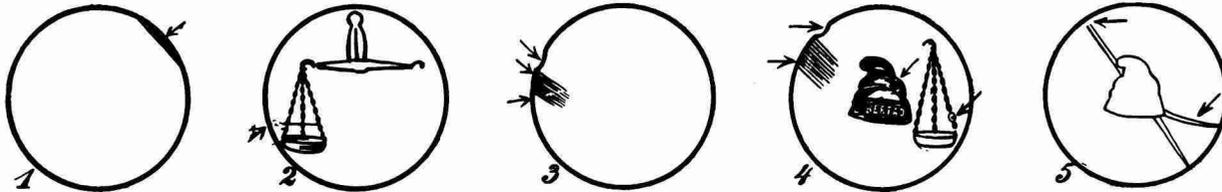
There are five different types of the seals all very easily distinguished when you are once familiar with the points of difference. The plate included herein will assist you in seeing the main points of difference and should enable anyone to classify the various seals. The seals were evidently engraved and made separately and all then mounted on one base for printing therefrom but at a later date the first seal of the strip of five must have been separated from the remaining four seals as it is found at both the beginning and end of the row of five seals on various sheets. These stamps with the seals in this latter position are referred to as stamps with seals transposed.

The seals were originally prepared and mounted up in the proper manner for overprinting the white stamp, Number 8, and later on had to be spaced further apart for overprinting stamps of the colorless roulette values which were still on hand and which had not been embossed with the colorless control mark. A few sheets of some values, however, with the embossing were also overprinted with the green seals, but I would consider these as sub varieties of the stamps without embossing and with green seal as this is the manner in which the issue was intended to be put out.



THE BLACK ROULETTE

ILLUSTRATING THE VARIETIES IN THE GREEN SEALS



SEALS IN NORMAL POSITION—SPACED ABOUT 10mm. APART.

Some sheets show First Two Seals spaced about 12mm. apart.

KEY TO DIFFERENCES AS INDICATED BY →

Inner edge of outer circle shows flat place.

Scratch across chains supporting basin at left.

Dent in edge of seal. Two lines of background run together and lines show scratches

Dent in seal and lines of background scratched. Lower mountain in cap larger than in any other. Speck on chain where ray from cap crosses.

Ray from cap at right appears slightly concave Ray at top is unfinished and does not touch edge of circle.

SEALS TRANSPOSED

Taking the above arrangement as the normal position of the seals, and calling them No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, we find them in a transposed position as indicated by the numbers below. The following sheets are known at present; some sheets of the 1c, 3c and 10c Green Seal, Colorless Roulette, Nos. 11, 13 and 16, Some sheets of the 5c No. 17, and all sheets of the late 1914 Green Seal Re-issue.

2

3

4

5

1

Of the Green Seal stamps there are altogether twenty-three different printings or normal sheet varieties and most all can be very easily distinguished by careful study. There are four different sheets of the 1c value. Number 11 being the 1c with green seal and colorless roulette. Number 20 being the 1c with green seal and black roulette. Number 26 is very similar to Number 20 but quite readily distinguished in the sheet and in certain single copies. Number 27 is the 1c of the re-issue set and all have the seals in the transposed position.

In the 2c value we find Number 12, which is with colorless roulette and green seal also embossed word. Number 19 is with black roulette and green seal. Number 24 is very similar to Number 19 but quite easily distinguished in the sheet or in certain single copies. Number 28 is the re-issue variety with seal transposed.

In the 3c values there are but three printings. Number 13 being with colorless roulette and green seal. Number 21 with black roulette and green seal and Number 29 being the re-issue with seals transposed.

Of the 5c values we find ten different printings of the green seal stamps and there are quite a number of the sub varieties in the entire sheets. Number 9 is the white stamp Number 8, on white bond paper, with the embossed word omitted but overprinted with the green seal. Number 10 is of the same printing as Number 9 but is on a creamish soft wove book paper and the black roulette is very deep so that copies are usually found with the stamp showing a clean rouletted edge on all sides. Number 14 is the thick figure 5 of the white colorless roulette stamps with the green seal in place of the embossed word. Number 15 is the thin gothic figure 5 variety of the white stamps with green seal and embossed word. Number 17 is the variety that is usually referred to as the 5c violet brown green seal and black roulette. This is really a very poor distinction for the printing as a whole, for but a very small portion of the printing shows a good brownish color in place of the usual black. Number 18 is with green seal and black roulette and the red ink on this value is always of a very deep cherry red color. This variety is the scarcest of the green seal black roulette 5c values and several distinct paper varieties are found in this printing. Numbers 22, 23 and 25 are all readily distinguished in complete sheets but very difficult to tell in single copies. All stamps of these three numbers are with the black roulette printed very lightly so that the stamps would not tear out of the sheet. Consequently stamps which show that they have been cut from the sheet are usually safely classed under one of these numbers. It is also a fact that individually, any one of these three numbers is a much scarcer variety than are Numbers 9, 10, or 17, which are the most plentiful of the 5c values. Number 30 is the re-issue with transposed seals but readily distinguished because all other 5c values with black roulette and green seal are with thin gothic figure 5 while this re-issue has the thick figure 5 as used on the first printing of the white stamps.

The 10c values are only found in two varieties. The stamp with colorless roulette and green seal and in the re-issue printing with black roulette and green seal, seals transposed.

There are a few interesting varieties in the Green Seal printings.

In full sheets or strips of five stamps there are two varieties of spacing of the seals. The first two seals being spaced either ten or twelve mm. apart.

On all values, Numbers 9 to 26, the seals are in the normal position for the regular printings but on the following stamps, Numbers 11, 13, 16 and 17 the

seals are also in the transposed position on some sheets and of these the numbers, excepting 17, are very scarce.

Probably the most interesting discovery recently made in reference to the green seal stamps is a copy of the 5c value in which the entire red printing is omitted. This copy is a fine used copy and is the only one that has been reported. The stamp is from a sheet of the 5c Number 17.

The 1c value Number 20 is known in full sheets with seals missing on one row of five stamps. The 5c value Number 17 is known with seals double. Two different sheets with at least one row of seals double must have been issued for I have had varieties showing a shifting of the second print of the seals about one-eighth of an inch while another variety is shifted so slightly that it is very apt to be overlooked. The 5c Number 22 is also known without seals.

In the 3c value Number 21 the word "CENTAVOS" is with final letter S missing at the left on some of the second stamps in the strip on some sheets. This 3c value is also found on the Peerless Mills watermarked paper and also on several other distinct papers.

All of the re-issues are with the seals transposed and the 1, 2 and 3c values show the error "erano" the letters "Sob" missing. This variety is on the fourth stamp of the strip on one edge of the sheet and only on some sheets.

The 2c and 10c of the re-issue printing are offered without seals and with or without embossed word "CONSTITUCIONAL." All such are waste which was found in the printing office after the break between Carranza and Villa and the stamps are waste or spoiled sheets and were never issued in such manner and are not errors as claimed by some who have offered them. They are simply scrap that had been discarded.

I could hardly attempt to say more about the White and Green seal stamps without going into lengthy detail and I can only recommend and advise that anyone who is really interested in this most interesting series of stamps, should secure a copy of the book entitled, "Sonora—the White and Green Seal Issues of Mexico."

My check list may seem somewhat disarranged to anyone who is not familiar with my previous book on these stamps. I have used the numbers as given in this former work so as to avoid confusion and the stamps were numbered in the order in which they were printed or prepared for use.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused of all major types, or single copies, used or unused, one from each different printing.

Plated strips of five varieties of all major types, or plated strips of five varieties of each of the 31 different printings.

Varieties of embossing and other errors.

Full sheets of at least one variety, preferably all the commoner varieties in this state.

Pairs, strips and covers, the latter showing combinations of the White and Green Seal Issues and other later issues.

The Ejercito Issue



This issue was evidently prepared with the intention of using the stamps for revenue purposes only. Mr. Hinojosa seems to make this statement in his booklet on these stamps. It appears that an order had been placed for both this issue and the Transitorio issue but that the demand for stamps was such that it was deemed advisable to use these stamps for postal purposes pending delivery of the Transitorio issue.

The stamps were used in some cases with the coupon attached and are much scarcer thus. At a later date postmasters were instructed to remove the coupon and the stamps were sold in strips of ten for postal use. At this same time the same stamps were being sold from the revenue offices for revenue use, at first without the usual district overprints and later with the overprint added. Stamps with this overprint should not have been used for postage but that some were so used is a fact. However, the majority of stamps so offered are on faked or made-to-order covers. A large number of such covers bearing 1, 2 and 5c values and possibly some of higher value were made up at Juarez. These are offered quite frequently. A number of made-to-order covers without district overprint also come from the same place.

These stamps were lithographed on a ready gummed paper, presumably by the stone process and it is apparent that the 50c value was used as the key stamp. Other values were worked up from this by erasing the figures of value and re-drawing the new denomination and transferring from this newly created value. The work is such that it would be difficult to figure in just what way this was done, whether in strips of ten or otherwise. This refers only to the centavo values. For the Peso values the 1 peso stamp was the key variety and in making the higher values the entire upper part of the label at bottom has been re-drawn for all values and transfers then made to complete the plates.

These stamps show no varieties of much interest other than a number of shades of most denominations. The perforating or rouletting was done with printers' rule on a printing press and several different combinations of the 7 and 14 roulette may be found. The 20c value shows a defect on one or more stamps in a sheet. Something like a spot of color about the head of the eagle. The variety is listed by Champion but I have never considered it worth mention.

The Imperforate varieties of this issue and of the Transitorio issue which follows, have been quite interesting. The remarks here made will refer to both issues.

Both of these issues were produced by The Maverick-Clarke Lithograph Company of San Antonio, Texas. I have endeavored to learn from these parties how the imperforates came on the market but they maintain the silence of a clam.

However, there are other sources of information, and I have a letter in regard to these stamps and the letter is written by a man who had conversation with the lithographers. It is, therefore, the best information that can be offered at present.

My correspondent says among other things that The Maverick-Clarke people first claim that both these issues have been extensively counterfeited. This I would deny for I do not believe that counterfeits of either issue have ever been found.

These people state in regard to the imperforate varieties that none of either issue of these stamps were ever delivered from their office to other than the proper Mexican authorities, and that the plates for same have been securely locked in their private vault.

Admitting this to be a fact it is then clear that the imperforates were either stolen from their office by workmen or that imperforates were actually in the lots delivered to Mexico and have come out from that source. It is a fact certain values of the Transitorio stamps have been found in various post offices in part roulette state.

No attempt will be made to list the various compound roulettes of this stamp for too few blocks or sheets have been available for examination. The roulette is difficult to tell except on mint copies in blocks or pairs. Various of the stamps are rouletted 14 throughout. Others are rouletted 14 all around except between stamp and coupon where the roulette is 7. Others are rouletted 14 horizontally and 7 vertically, while still another variety shows the 14 roulette horizontally and between stamp and coupon and 7 vertically. It is entirely probable that all of these various combinations of roulette might appear in one sheet.

The only values which are known imperforate are the 2c, 5c, 10c, 50c and 1 peso, 10 peso, 50 peso and 100 peso values. I have never seen the others offered imperforate.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION.

Single copies, used or unused or both, without coupon.

Single copies used, without coupon and with revenue overprint.

Single copies, used or unused or both, with coupon.

Single copies, used, with coupon and with revenue overprint.

Pairs or strips, used or unused or both.

Blocks of four used or unused or both, with coupons.

Blocks of four or single copies unused with revenue overprint and with coupon may be added if desired. These are however revenue stamps.

Imperforate stamps as desired. Ordinarily single copies with coupon are sufficient proof of being imperforate because of lack of perforation separating the coupon.

Add covers, etc., as desired.

The Transitorio Issue



The Transitorio issue was also produced by The Maverick-Clarke Lithograph Company of San Antonio, Texas. This issue is also lithographed in the same manner as the Ejercito issue, and printed on ready gummed paper.

The 1c value was the key stamp or original design and in producing the other values the figure of value and words of value were erased from ten stamps in a block, two wide by five deep, and the new value re-drawn therein and transfers made from this block of ten to complete the plate of 100 stamps.

It is possible to plate all of the values of this issue with the possible exception of the 1c value. A block as arranged in the diagram here shown will show the ten varieties.

1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10

Since transfers to make the complete plate of 100 stamps were made from an already complete block of ten, it is clear that the spacing between the stamps in this original block would show the same throughout the sheet. It is quite noticeable that the spacing between the two vertical rows of stamps in this block show the stamps close together, while the spacing between the block of ten as a whole and between the next block as a whole shows much wider spacing than between the vertical rows of an original block as transferred. It is therefore, possible to gather pairs showing two very distinct spacings between and also pairs showing both the wide and narrow spacing with either the 9 or the 14 roulette between. Imperforate pairs with both the wide and narrow spacing may also be found.

The plate for printing the 5c value became badly scratched at one time. A scratch is clearly seen beginning at the top of the sheet and extending nearly to the bottom. On account of this scratch this plate was altered and a part of it

erased and new transfers made on it so that in plating the 5c value some difficulty may be met with. I believe that this entire sheet can be plated without much trouble for other flaws are very clearly seen on it. To make a plated section of the scratched portion will be very simple if one has the material and this can be done without any diagram of any sort.

Should anyone desire to plate these varieties they need only buy blocks of ten as above laid out preferably with a straight edge at the top or bottom and narrow vertical space between, and carefully examine the stamps, paying attention to the figure and words of value and the tablets containing same.

Shades of the 1c value are not pronounced, while the 2c can be found in three very distinct shades. The 4c and 5c come in slight variations of color, while the 10c is quite uniform. The 20c comes in two very good shades, likewise the 50c value. The peso comes in only one shade worthy of mention.

The stamps were rouletted with ordinary printers' rule on a printing press and varieties of roulette are easily found in pairs. The stamps all come with a horizontal roulette about 9 and a vertical roulette of about 14. One vertical row in all sheets always shows the 9 roulette. In various denominations this is found in different positions or between various rows. Generally between the last two rows at the right side of the sheet but it is found in most all positions.

The one variety of prominence is found in the 5c value. A number of sheets of the second printing from the repaired plate show two stamps at top of sheet imperforate between and the two stamps below imperforate half-way between. This was caused by a piece of rouletting rule pulling out of the form while the rouletting was being done. Certain other values have been bought from various Mexican offices in a part perforate condition, and I have every reason to believe that such are errors and not scrap.

Only the 4, 10, 20, 50 and 1 peso values have been known imperforate to the writer. If others exist I have not seen them although such are listed by others. The same remarks apply to these as are made with regard to the Ejercito issue.

According to Mr. Hinojosa, the 10c value split and used for 5c was never authorized. I believe, however, that although no special decree may have been issued for the use of this stamp in this condition, that its use was recognized and permitted with the full sanction of proper authorities for the stamp was quite generally used for a few days, when the 5c values became exhausted.

This is not true, however, of the 20c values split for 10c, all of which are without any authority and all that I have seen are made-to-order covers. This applies likewise to the 2c splits which are frequently seen. An overprint, figure "5," on split 10c is occasionally offered, but these are fakes.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused or both.

Pairs spaced close together, rouletted 14 between, used or unused or both.

Pairs spaced close together, rouletted 9 between, used or unused or both.

Pairs spaced wide apart and rouletted 14 between, used or unused or both.

Pairs spaced wide apart and rouletted 9 between, used or unused or both.

(Blocks of four could be shown in preference to pairs for above varieties if desired.) Part perforated varieties in pairs or blocks. Imperforated varieties in pairs or blocks. Varieties showing scratched plate. Splits, four varieties. Blocks of ten showing section as transferred and to be used as model to plate from. Used strips, blocks, covers, etc., as desired.

The Torreon Issue

Victoria de

TORREON

ABRIL 2-1914

Overprint on
Transitorio Issue

On April 2, 1914, the Carranza-Villa forces captured Torreon from the Federal troops. In celebration of this victory a holiday was declared at Juarez, which was the capital of the Carranza-Villa government at this time.

The Transitorio stamps then in use were overprinted with wording as shown. The overprinting was done from type set forms, on an ordinary printing press in El Paso, Texas. All values of the Transitorio issue from 1c to 50c were overprinted in various quantities from a few of the 1, 2, 4, 10, 20 and 50c values to several hundred of the 5c values. It is said that the stamps were especially authorized by Ignacio Bonillas, the Minister of Communications, and that they were sold at Juarez by Ponciano Cota, who was postmaster at this city.

The above is the generally accepted statement regarding the issue and appearance of these stamps. It is interesting to note that this is denied by parties in Mexico. The Mexican parties put forth the statement that the stamps were issued and used in Torreon and that in proof of their claim they ask to be shown covers used from Juarez. It is a fact that many of the Juarez covers that are shown are clearly of the made-to-order variety and it is a further fact that these stamps were used at other places than Juarez, for covers have been found showing cancellation dates. I can not attempt to argue the matter, but believe that time will tell.

A variety of little importance is found on all values. This is what is referred to as apostrophe after the de. This, I will wager, is not an apostrophe but simply the tip of inverted type sticking up, just the same as the variety found on the second stamp in a strip of the early Sonoras. Type is made with the base or bottom cut semicircularly with a small foot or base either side of the hollow part. It is not an uncommon thing for the type to be set up in a form upside down. This mark which is called an apostrophe does not have the shape of an apostrophe and appears to be an inverted type showing only one of the bottom corners printed. Such speck varieties are found on most all stamps and I do not consider them of sufficient importance to list.

The varieties of perforation and spacing as mentioned in the Transitorio issue are, of course, also found in this issue.

The 5c value was overprinted on sheets showing the stamps which come imperforate between, down through the first horizontal row and half-way through the second horizontal row between two stamps in the sheet.

These stamps were first placed on sale on April 3rd, and such of these stamps as were not sold and used on the 4th of April, were later sold to an El Paso collector who disposed of them to various dealers. Although intended for use only on the 4th of April, copies were used at later dates. Many of those bought by the El Paso collector were applied to covers and are cancelled to order, rather made to sell covers. This party claimed to have secured the entire lot of remainders, and such may be the case. Other lots have been offered since this date, but all are said to be counterfeits. It is claimed three different counterfeit printings are known.

It is reasonable to believe and it is, I believe, a fact that minute differences could be found on all of the ten stamps of an original strip of ten, provided they were printed thus. I feel very certain that with an unbroken sheet or large piece of these stamps that because of the possibilities of plating the Transitorio stamps that it would be very easy to place each variety of the overprint on a certain stamp of the sheet of Transitorios and then it would be possible to detect counterfeits.

The overprint is one that would appear easily counterfeited, but to deceive an experienced philatelist, who has sufficient material for proper study, it would require the best effort of another equally experienced philatelist.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

These can be collected along the same plan as for the Transitorio issue.

The Perforated Transitorio Issue



Many writers make long guesses, and all bad ones in regard to this stamp. I have always believed that these writers were close students of the Philatelic press, for about all that is known about the stamp has been printed at one time or another.

This stamp was printed by W. M. Linn & Sons Company of Columbus, Ohio. It was printed with full authority of Cosme Hinojosa, postmaster-general of the Carranza-Villa government, then situated with headquarters at Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

The claim that the stamp was not issued is no longer made and this shows that our Philatelic historians are learning about Mexico, even though slowly.

The lack of knowledge of lithography, typography or letter press work of various kinds is clearly apparent in the writings of some chroniclers.

The stamp was copied in a general way from a sample of the 5c rouletted Transitorio stamp supplied by Mr. Hinojosa. The artist doing the work made

a large drawing and eliminated and changed certain features of the design for more satisfactory results in reducing the drawing and for better printing effect. The drawing is in my possession as is likewise the original first zinc etching made therefrom. A zinc etching was first made and I must say that it was one of the most beautiful pieces of work of this sort that I have ever seen. From this zinc etching an electrotype plate of 100 designs was produced. The printing was then done on a Golding platen press.

So much has been said for and against this stamp that I am going to give the real facts in connection therewith, although much of the matter here printed has been printed before, both in the Philatelic press and elsewhere.

I must now go back to the early days of the Sonora issues and again refer to my personal friend Mr. Howard R. Howard, whom many dealers will remember as having supplied them with certain of the early Sonora issues which they, in most cases, foolishly disposed of at a few cents apiece.

Mr. Howard was a mining man and had been in Sonora for years and represented influential interests. His acquaintance extended to the higher-ups in the government and it was entirely through his suggestion to certain officials that the firm of W. M. Linn & Sons Company were approached concerning the printing of stamps.

The first correspondence was very early in the game and if it had been put through and handled in a successful manner collectors would be able to thank the Columbus firm for saving them from a flood of numerous varieties.

At the time of the beginning of the revolution in Sonora, the postmaster at Hermosillo was one, M. F. Romo. Hinojosa came later. Mr. Romo wrote W. M. Linn & Sons Company under date of July 24, 1913, inquiring as to the possibilities of producing stamps. Mr. Romo did not want a new issue. His letter asked for prices on four million copies of the then current 5c Federal Mexican stamp, also 1 and 2c values. Mr. Romo was very careful to explain that the color, the paper and everything must be the same as the sample he was sending and he proposed to submit full sheets for samples to work from if the work could be produced agreeably.

In short, Mr. Romo wanted W. M. Linn & Sons Company to counterfeit for his government the current Federal issue. Some nice invitation, was it not?

W. M. Linn & Sons Company knew that it would be unlawful to produce stamps as desired and wrote a letter explaining the difficulties and delay to be encountered in such an attempt. This letter, addressed to Mr. Romo, was never delivered to him, for in the meantime he had left Hermosillo. Another report said that he had been appointed "Jefe Politico" in Altar, Sonora. The letter was finally returned to Columbus in October, 1913.

Other correspondence passed between the government and Columbus and one interesting piece is a telegram received from Ernesto Pesqueira. A translation reads:

"Mr. Howard offered postage stamps to this government some time ago. We would like to know if you can make stamps for the Internal Revenue. If you have any representatives in Nogales, Arizona, with instructions to offer prices in quantities, I could give him our order.

ERNESTO PESQUEIRA."

The revenue job was not secured.

Meantime, other correspondence was being carried on and Mr. Howard had sent me numerous rough drawings as suggestions for stamps. Designs typical of Mexican ideas and he suggested that a finished drawing be made from a design and some stamps produced as samples to show what kind of work could be done. Mr. Howard suggested overprinting a few of them with the word "OFICIAL," also some with the letters "S. O. D. G. D. E." meaning *Servicio Oficial del Gobierno del Estado*. This was done and the type as here shown was prepared in a 5c value. Others for 1, 2, 3, and 10c were also



prepared and a few samples for color were made. These samples were sent down both rouletted and perforated. I have previously given a number of them to various correspondents and their status is very well understood among these people. I have since seen them from various people in Mexico and I have seen them apparently genuinely used on covers. One New York dealer sold a collector a set with the statement that they were essays.

Following this it was on the 14th of February that Mr. Hinojosa wrote to W. M. Linn & Sons Company, enclosing samples of the above mentioned stamps together with a sample of the 5c *Transitorio* then being used.

I quote from Mr. Hinojosa's letter as follows:

"I am enclosing a sample of the stamps we are now using, and authorized by the Constitutional Government, that you may quote prices on lots of from one thousand to one million. These stamps must be like your samples, but with the design in ours; you may send a sample if so desired.

Awaiting your answer, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

C. HINOJOSA,
Postmaster General,
Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

Please note that Mr. Hinojosa says "you may send a sample if so desired." This is proof of his request for samples of these stamps. The fact that later events show that 75,000 samples were sent does not make the least difference.

W. M. Linn & Sons Company wrote Mr. Hinojosa under date of February 27, that his letter had been received and that they would proceed to prepare and send him 100,000 samples as soon as the drawing and plate could be made.

On March 23, a letter was sent Mr. Hinojosa advising him that a sample sheet *imperforate* was enclosed and that the finished perforated stamps would be sent as soon as the perforating could be done.

Mr. Hinojosa was advised as follows:

"We have made only the 5 centavos value and will be able to make any other values and send you within ten days after receiving your order for same.

"We have made samples of the 5 centavos value in many colors and enclose samples that you may select the colors to be used on other values."

The samples referred to were proofs from the original zinc etching on india paper and on card.

On March 24, 1914, there was mailed to Mr. Hinojosa in three parcels, each containing 25,000 stamps, a total of 75,000 stamps.

A letter was sent from which I quote as follows:

"In accordance with our letter of February 27, we are now sending you, in three parcels, 75,000 stamps as per sample sheet enclosed herewith."

The next exhibit is from Mr. Hinojosa under date of April 2, 1914. I feel that it is best to quote the letter in full and the same is therefore produced.

April 2, 1914.

Messrs. W. M. Linn & Sons Company,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:

In due time I received three packages containing 75,000 five-cent postage stamps, which are very much like the sample I sent you.

On this day I have sent to the Department of Communications a sample of these stamps and the different colors that you can supply, and also your lowest price per thousand.

When I first received your first set of samples, I also sent some of them to the Department of Communications and pointed to them the convenience of sending you an order. I informed them about the number of stamps of each value that were needed and probably within a few days it will be decided whether to order the stamps from you.

You may write to the Department of Communications directly, which at present is located in Ciudad Juarez, as that Department does the purchasing of postage stamps. The Minister already has your references and the samples that I sent him.

Yours truly,

C. HINOJOSA,
Hermosillo, Sonora, Mex."

I am enclosing copy of my letter to the Department of Communications.

"The firm of W. M. Linn & Sons Company of Columbus, Ohio, the same one that sent me postage stamps with the name of Sonora, some of which I sent you together with their letter, has just sent me 75,000 five-cent stamps. These stamps are very much like the ones we now use and the difference can only be told by examining them closely. The quality is very much better and are well perforated. I am sending a sheet that you may compare them and see their superiority. They have made this shipment as I sent them a sample of our five cent stamps and ask them for their best price in quantities. They will charge 12½ cents per thousand and are willing to deliver the orders ten days after their receipt. Enclosed please find the samples of colors they sent. I beg to inform you of the convenience of getting the plates after the issue of the stamps. We have very few five-cent stamps left, only about ten thousand. Those we have just received, I believe ought to be used, unless some of the others are ordered.

C. HINOJOSA,
To Engineer Ignacio Bonillas,
O. M. E. D. L. Department of Communications,
Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico."

Besides this letter I have the three U. S. return registered receipts which were signed personally by Mr. Hinojosa on receipt of the three separate parcels of stamps.

Further than this the correspondence is of little value as an order was not placed for these stamps because, in the meantime, an order had been given to the Smith-Brooks Company of Denver, who produced the Denver issue.

That the stamps were actually put in circulation is beyond question and that Mr. Hinojosa is the man that put them in circulation is also beyond question.

As further proof of the use of the stamps I refer to a letter from a gentleman who quotes me a statement by Hinojosa.

"Among the remainders proposed to be offered for sale some time ago were a lot of 800 copies of this stamp and Mr. Hinojosa admits that they were in actual use 15 days." It is, of course, impossible, with only 75,000 stamps that they could have been used very long, but hundreds of covers are proof that they were used very extensively throughout the territory of the Carranza-Villa faction, over a period of 30 days or more as is proven by postmarked covers.

The above statements of fact should set at rest the minds of all who doubt the actual issue of this stamp. All of the original correspondence, the letters with Mr. Hinojosa's own neat signature are in my possession and all can be shown at any time. If there is still some fanatic who has doubts as to the matter I will gladly submit the correspondence to some reliable disinterested philatelist and let him judge the matter.

That at least one sheet of imperforate stamps were sent to Mexico is shown in the correspondence, whether other imperforates were overlooked and shipped I could not say.

Mr. Hinojosa does not list this stamp in his booklet on Mexican stamps which he has prepared, but since Mr. Hinojosa's knowledge of what he does list seems to be very limited it makes no difference. Many varieties which were never put on actual sale were produced by Mr. Hinojosa and put on the market in order to further boost the game. These varieties are generally considered by reliable dealers as proofs.

Some amusing points regarding this stamp have cropped out at various times. The first instance was when the 1915 edition of the Senf Catalog appeared. This catalog very kindly listed a complete set of stamps from 1c to 1 peso, all perforated. The set was listed and described as, the same as the rouletted Transitorio stamp but in this new re-drawn design and perforated.

Another fizzer, this time by the great Gibbons of London, has just made its appearance in their new 1917 catalog. They do not list the stamp as a separate issue, but as a sub variety of the 5c rouletted stamp. This is, of course, wrong, for the design is entirely re-drawn and changed and the method of printing is entirely different. Add to this the fact that Gibbons catalogs the stamp at 10 shillings unused and 7 shillings and six pence used and the error is still more amusing.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused or both.

Blocks of four, used or unused or both.

Strips, large blocks and covers as desired.

The Rubber Stamped GCM Issue



"It came to pass in May, 1914, that the stock of stamps of the lower denominations belonging to the first issue (Transitorio) placed on circulation by the Constitucional Government was totally exhausted at the Head Post Office (Hermosillo) of the State of Sonora."

Mr. Hinojosa starts his explanation of this issue with the above words. I have quoted them because I want you to see that he says "stamps of the lower denominations." This is proof that the need for stamps was confined solely to low values and the plentiful supply of Transitorio of all values from 10c to 1 peso that has been available during the past couple of years is further proof that only the values from 1c to 5c were needed. It is a fact that only these values were needed and should have been overprinted with the GCM, and it is a further fact that for some time after their first issue these were about the only values seen with this overprint. However, demand from speculators and collectors soon brought all values on the market with the GCM overprint. It is, however, still a fact that few copies of values other than the 1, 4 and 5c stamps are found legitimately used. I do not mean that others were not used, but these three values are the only ones found in sufficient numbers to make matters look as though the stamps had been actually issued and used in a general way. Large numbers of most other values were used on made-to-order covers.

In the first place, there was issued from Hermosillo stamps of the 1c value with magenta overprint. Later on I believe that purple overprints on the 1c also came from Hermosillo. I do not believe the green overprint or other colors were applied to the 1c value from Hermosillo. The 1c with magenta overprint seems to be the one issued for sale through post offices to the public. The 4c values thus sold and used were practically all of the purple overprint variety. The 5c values were mostly of the purple overprint, but I believe that at first there were some issued with magenta overprint for undoubted used copies are occasionally found on genuine covers. A few 5c were also overprinted in a very pale green and issued for use. This variety is quite scarce and the darker bright green overprint so generally seen was made at Juarez and is quite common.

All values from 1c to 5 peso with purple and magenta overprint were made at Hermosillo to fill demands for same. Whether green and other overprints were also made at Hermosillo I can not say but should such exist, the number is undoubtedly quite small.

It must be remembered that the Hermosillo Post Office was the official Headquarters of the Carranza-Villa forces at this time and that distribution to other offices in the state and some outside territory was made from there.

However, some time later the GCM overprint was issued from Juarez, just across the river from El Paso, Texas. This overprint, while being considered

as of the same issue as the Hermosillo stamping, did not come from Hermosillo but was stamped locally in the Juarez postoffice. It is from this point that much of the great number of varieties came. Here we find the whole set overprinted in both purple and green. Many values have also been seen in black from this office, and I believe that all were so overprinted. The 1, 2 and 5c values also came from the Juarez lot in a dull brownish red color. Only these three values have been reported thus. This multiplicity of colors was either at the suggestion of the Americans who bought the stamps or may have been through lack of care on the part of the postmaster who used any color ink pad that was handy, for many of the stamps were overprinted only as sold. Many varieties, which offer as their best excuse for existing, the fact that they were asked for in this or that way, undoubtedly came from this office.

Immediately after the overprinting was done at Hermosillo, I had the opportunity to examine at least 30 to 40 sheets which had come from there. All 1c and 5c values. It is to be noted that insofar as varieties were concerned that they were practically non-existent. I do remember of having seen two 1c values in different sheets which had escaped the overprint and occasionally a 5c value with overprint sideways. This convinced me at once that the majority of the varieties which turned up later were at the suggestion of the buyers of the stamps. It is, of course, natural that some varieties of possibly all kinds did come out in a legitimate way and about all that one can do is to collect them all and let it go at that. However, any odd variety on a genuinely used cover should be considered of exceptional rarity alongside the unused and cancelled to order.

The above remarks pretty well cover the GCM of the Hermosillo issue. We now find that Mr. Hinojosa recognizes another printing or stamping of this GCM which was put in use from Vera Cruz under a Decree dated December 16, 1914. The cause for this issue is explained by the fact that the Carranza-Villa Big Chiefs had had a rumpus and separated, as enemies, each wanted to be the Big Chief, so they just quit playing together. Carranza went east and occupied the eastern part of the country and left Villa in Sonora in virtual control of the northwestern part of Mexico. Mr. Hinojosa packed up his little post office and trailed along. It was following this ruction that the printers waste copies of the white seals were put on the market with forged embossing.

The Decree issued at Vera Cruz authorized the use of all the 1910 Federal issue with GCM overprint also the use of the Denver issue without overprint. Also the continued use of the \$ overprint issue which had been in use from Mexico City and adjacent territory.

It might be noted here that this Vera Cruz GCM should be listed at a later date, but I include it here because only the most experienced can tell it from the other issues and it is thought advisable to list both issues together.

No Transitorio stamps, Denver issues or others were authorized for use with this overprint, although such are offered. Various other styles of overprint in all colors of the rainbow are also offered as being of this period and issue. From Vera Cruz itself comes a very beautifully stamped GCM in which the G and C are not joined together. This is found in all kinds of pretty colors and very clearly stamped. That some of these were genuinely used through the mail is beyond question. However, these seem to have been the work of one Carlos A. Ysla, a gentleman who transacted business with the notorious Fournier of fac-

simile fame, so we can discard Mr. Ysla's goods as being fraudulent, yet interesting, because actually used through the posts.

Various other styles of overprint, some very good imitations and others, very crude, seem to have been actually used at various places and numerous varieties that appear to be counterfeits have been offered. Goodly numbers of the Transitorio stamps of all values came along from this territory and at later times certain of the Denver stamps with this overprint were actually sold and passed on Mail matter from Mexican Post Offices. This is also true of certain of the Federal issue with \$ overprint, but as stated before, these were not authorized to be used thus.

The Carranza faction had by this time gained control of much territory and we find these GCM overprints used from the State of Sinaloa, on the west coast.

Thus it will be seen that the actual government authorization of this overprint applied only to the 1910 Federal issue and it is a fact that the Decree specifies purple or violet ink for color of overprint. However, we find that the overprint is known on the Transitorio, Denver, Ejercito and \$ overprint issues and on possibly others. The overprint is also found in all positions that ingenuity of the rubber stamp wielder could frame up and in about all the colors that could be commandeered.

In other words, you can go as far as you like with this issue. Any attempt to make a complete list of varieties would be useless. For this reason I offer a list showing such as I know to exist and will again say that you can still look for more if you ever get all these. I list the overprint only on the 1910 issue, because only authorized thus. Even the Madero stamps are known genuinely used.

The Vera Cruz overprint always comes in a very pale color alongside of the genuinely used Hermosillo overprint and those thoroughly familiar with these stamps can usually distinguish them.

From Juarez we have some very pretty varieties showing pairs with both purple and green overprints on the two stamps also numerous pairs with one stamp with and the other without overprint. These varieties with numerous others of no better standing were marketed by a gentleman from El Paso, a number being secured by the author while a still greater number and of greater variety went to a prominent California exponent of the stamps.

In the original Hermosillo overprinting all values of the Postage Dues were overprinted and used for postage, copies used for postage due have also been seen, showing that the stamps were used both ways but it is believed that they were intended to be used for the prepayment of postage and I list them thus. Postage dues from the Vera Cruz overprinting are also known while many of the unauthorized stampings are found on the postage dues.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies used or unused or both.

Pairs or blocks showing normal and odd varieties, used or unused, or both.

Blocks of four normal varieties, used or unused or both.

Large strips, blocks or covers as desired.

The Denver Issue



Following the Transitorio issue, the perforated Transitorio and the rubber stamped GCM which were all at one time in use at the same period, the so-called Denver issue was placed in use. This issue is referred to as the Denver Issue because produced in Denver, Colorado. The work was done by the Smith-Brooks Printing Company one of the largest and finest plants in the west. The stamps were lithographed on ready gummed paper in sheets of two hundred stamps. Twenty vertical rows of ten stamps each. When finished these sheets were perforated in sheets of two hundred stamps and then cut apart in the middle and trimmed at the bottom, thus making two straight edges to each sheet. Large margins were at top on all sheets and half of the sheets had a large margin at the left while the other half of the sheets had the large margin at the right.

The work is so beautifully and accurately done that it seems that it could have been done only by the Offset process of lithography. The fact that the sheets are so perfectly laid out and that flaws are practically non-existent would make it difficult to figure in what manner the transferring for the complete plate of two hundred stamps was done. It would seem, however, that guide marks at both the top and bottom of each vertical row between the stamps would indicate that the transfers were made in vertical strips of ten stamps.

Offset lithography is not done by the stone process but from zinc plates which transfer to a rubber blanket and then offset on the paper.

There are no varieties caused by defective lithography or manufacture, the only variety of shade of any considerable prominence is the 50c value which comes in a very decided dirty yellow or ochre. Varieties showing creased paper and such are occasionally found.

The 1, 3, 5 and 10c values are to be had imperforate. I have been given to understand that imperforate samples had been submitted the Mexican Government prior to the completion of the stamps.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

- Single copies, used or unused or both.
- Blocks of four, used or unused or both.
- Imperforate pairs or blocks.
- Large strips or blocks and covers as desired.

The Coach Seal Issue



Shortly after the issue of the Denver Issue from Hermosillo, trouble which had been brewing in the Carranza-Villa camp came to an open break and Carranza moved east with his followers, taking Mr. Hinojosa and his post office department with him.

Followers of Carranza at various towns also left, taking the post office supplies with them. This is where Rocha got out. Maytorena, Governor of Sonora was a staunch friend of Villas and a sworn enemy of Carranza. Maytorena stuck with Villa. This left Villa without stamps of any kind and it was at this time that the Green seal stamps with black roulette were re-issued. These stamps and their reissue are referred to in the fore part of this book and more thoroughly covered in another volume. Left without any stamps at all there was a period of some days in which letters were mailed from various post offices without stamps, the envelopes merely being cancelled on payment of the postal fee to the postmaster.

As has been previously pointed out the production of stamps in sheets of ten from the forms of the Green seal stamps was a very slow method and it was very shortly thereafter that the Coach Seal issue was prepared and put in use. The green seal reissue and the Coach Seal issue are Maytorena-Villa issues.

The Coach Seal stamps were printed on sheets measuring roughly about $5\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Forty stamps to each sheet. Two horizontal rows of ten on one edge and two horizontal rows of ten on the other edge, making the inner rows *tete-beche*. Like the early Sonoras there is therefore no top or bottom to a sheet and barring broken letters in printing and the like, a half sheet will give one all varieties that may be found in the forty stamps.

The stamps printed in three colors required a lot of work as will be noted by the method of printing. Each sheet went through the press twelve times before completed. Considering this fact it is really to be commented on that actual errors, misprints and the like are very few.

Twenty background designs were first printed on one edge of the sheets. After a quantity had been put through the press the pile of sheets was then turned around and the twenty background designs were then printed on the other edge of the sheets. Following this the black form consisting of the frame line of the stamps and the words and figure of value were printed. This form was made up in a horizontal row of ten settings. The black form was either printed on the outer or on one of the inner rows of ten background designs on one edge of the sheet. The sheets then turned around and the black form then printed on the opposite corresponding row. The gauge pins on the

press were then reset and the black design was then printed on the other row of backgrounds on one edge of the sheet, the sheets then being turned around again and printed on the corresponding row on the other edge. The seals were next printed and these were printed in the same manner as the black form, in horizontal rows of ten at a time, going through the press four times to complete the seals.

It will therefore be seen that there are ten different settings of the black form, many of which show variations if closely examined and many of which can be readily placed as to their order. There are also ten different Seals because all show slight differences although quite difficult to study. Twenty different background forms may be figured out as later description will show. It is therefore apparent that by studying the three printings together the stamps may be plated in blocks of twenty showing the twenty different backgrounds, while strips of ten will show all of the different black printings and all of the different seals.

The background is builded up from ordinary printing material known as a fancy border, twelve point or pica size. This border is made by the American Type Founders Company. The design of the border is in the nature of a double lined X with small circles between the crotches of the X. Each background of each stamp is made up of 30 pieces of this border, five across and six deep, making the background measure exactly five-sixths of an an inch wide by one inch in depth.

There is a peculiarity about this border design that will enable one to plate the stamps. The small circles between the bars of the X as referred to arc not all in the same relative positions. One of these circles at one side of the X is farther away from the crotch of the X than are the other three. This circle would touch a straight line drawn across connecting two arms of the X. In order to plate the stamps by the background designs it will therefore be necessary to study the backgrounds and make a diagram from a sheet showing the position of this odd circle in the various individual pieces of the background.

I would suggest the following form for a table, for anyone who wishes to plate one of the sheets.

TBRTL	BRTL
RBTL	BRTL
LRBT	LRTR
BRTL	TRBL
RBTL	BLTR
LLTR	BBRL

The letters indicate the direction of the odd circle, T toward top, B toward bottom, R toward right and L toward left. Draw up a sheet with twenty spaces for the twenty separate stamps. Mark up every space for each stamp. Start by marking across the top row and if no duplicates in combination of letters are found it will be unnecessary to go further. If duplicates are found then mark across the bottom row and then if necessary one or both sides. The work will be very trying on your eyes but it can be done.

The type set black forms which were next printed in the manner as explained, show many variations in the arrangement of the border and some very minor differences in spacing of the type can be found. In certain printings of

these stamps there are very pronounced differences which from careful examination of large numbers of sheets seem to run throughout the entire printing. The most prominent variety of this sort is found in stamps showing the bottom frame line clearly curved upward, making the word MEXICO much closer than in other copies. The vertical side lines in some printings on certain stamps extend much beyond the horizontal lines. Notably on the last printing of the 2c value on the stamps at the right end of the sheet.

Take a full sheet of stamps or a block or even a vertical pair and study the black printing carefully. It can be easily seen in most stamps that any little differences noted in the frame lines or elsewhere also show in duplicate on the stamp below. Reverse the sheet and look at the corresponding stamps on the other edge and the same difference will be noted.

After the black forms were printed the seals were added and these were printed as previously explained. As further proof of this it can be noted that the first, seventh and ninth seals in each horizontal row set slightly higher up in comparison with the other seals on the row of stamps. This is true throughout all printings of the various sheets. This seems to indicate that all ten seals were mounted on one base and that these three seals are mounted too high. On some sheets it can be seen that the seals or the black printing in one row does not come directly below that in the row above. This is still further proof that these two printings were done in rows of ten impressions at a time.

Varieties which are perforated with round holes also pin perforated, are offered, but these are all private or unofficial perforations, although found on covers. The perforated varieties are rather scarce considering the size of the issue and are quite interesting on genuine covers.

There were two or more printings of all values, and this will of course make plating more difficult.

For the benefit of those who have a number of full sheets of some values of these stamps I will describe the various printings and in doing so will indicate the position of the odd circle in the crotch of the X shaped ornament in the background across the top of the first stamp in each of the various sheets described.

1 CENTAVO VALUE

First Printing. BLBRR.

The blue ink in the background is of a very dark color, much darker than in the second or third printing.

Second Printing. TRBBR.

The blue ink in the background is of a medium shade of blue and although quite distinctly blue is not nearly so dark as the first printing and is still much darker than the third or last printing.

Third Printing. BBBBB.

The background is of a very pale blue tint. The sixth stamp in each row has the top and bottom frame lines curved inward toward the center of the stamp.

2 CENTAVO VALUE

First Printing. BLBRR.

I have no sheets of this printing but the ink in the background is a very strong color and the stamps can be easily identified in most instances.

Second Printing. TRBBR.

I believe that the background plating scheme on this printing of the 2c value will work out the same as the second printing of the 1c value. The ink in the background is much lighter in shade and is very much the same as in the third printing. The second and third printing will be difficult to distinguish in single stamps except in some specimens in the two different sheets which show prominent defects in the printing of the rule border line.

Third Printing. LLLLL.

This is very much like the second printing in general appearance and color of ink but easily distinguished in the full sheet.

Fourth Printing. BBBBB.

The plating scheme according to the first stamp will work out the same as the third printing of the 1c value. The ink in the background of this printing is very pale. The last stamp in each row has the lower frame line running slightly upward from the left corner of the stamp, making the right vertical frame line drop slightly below the bottom frame line.

5 CENTAVO VALUE

First Printing. BLBRR.

The plating scheme according to the first stamp will be the same as in the first printing of the 1 centavo value. The background in this stamp is a deep orange red color and the printing can be thus easily distinguished. This is quite scarce too.

Second Printing.

I have no sheets of this printing and can not describe it. Probably same as second printing of 1c value.

Third Printing. BBBBB.

The plating scheme according to the first stamp will be the same as in the third printing of the 1 centavo and the fourth printing of the 2 centavo. The last stamp in each row also shows the variety in the frame line as described in the fourth printing of the 2c sheets.

10 CENTAVO VALUE

First Printing. BLBRR.

I have no complete sheet of this printing. The background of this printing is in the very dark blue as found in the first printing of the 1c value, although the 1c value seems to have been slightly darker than these 10c stamps.

Second Printing. TRBBR.

The background varies from a medium to a pale blue. The third stamp in each row shows the S of CENTAVOS slightly higher than the remainder of the word.

20 CENTAVO VALUE

First Printing. BLBRR.

The background is in the deep orange red color, the same as in the first

5c printing. The seal on this printing is in blue and the stamps are quite scarce, used.

Second Printing. TRBBR.

This printing has the background in the pale yellowish color and since there is but one printing it will not need any special description to identify the sheet.

50 CENTAVO VALUE

First Printing. BLBRR.

This printing is quite scarce. The background is very dark, the same as in the first printing of the 2c value, and I would judge that the first printing of the 2c value would plate the same as this printing of the 50 centavo stamps, as it is apparent that the same backgrounds printed on various sheets of paper were overprinted with the words of value to make the 2c or 50c stamps. Likewise 1c or 10c stamps, and also 5c or 20c stamps.

Second Printing. TRBBR.

The plating scheme in this printing is the same as in the second printing of the 2c stamp and the color of the background is the same as in this sheet.

The following varieties worthy of mention have been noted:

1 CENTAVO VALUE

Copies with the top and bottom frame line curved slightly towards the center of the design. There are also known full sheets showing one row of stamps without the seal and another full sheet is known on which the seals are printed double on one row.

2 CENTAVO VALUE

This value also comes with the top and bottom frame line curved toward the center of the stamp. These varieties occur four times on one printing of both values. A sheet of 2c is also known with seals missing on one row of ten stamps.

5 CENTAVO VALUE

Copies without the seal and used on cover are known. There are probably ten of these copies accounted for or known to me and it is worthy of note that all were used between the tenth and twenty-fifth of December, 1914 and in the same town.

10 CENTAVO VALUE

The third stamp in each row on the sheets of the second printing show the S of "Centavos" higher than the other letters.

No other varieties or errors are known, but many stamps showing quite a defect in the printing of the border lines are worthy of a place in a collection.

The first printings of all these stamps are quite scarce and are well worth looking for.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused of each different printing of all values.

Blocks of four, used or unused of each printing.

Tete-beche strips of four of all printings.

Tete-beche blocks of four of all printings.

(Tete-beche strips or blocks will in many cases determine the various printings.)

Full sheets. Many are still so cheap that some examples should be included.

Large strips, blocks or covers as desired.

Oddities, in the way of varieties showing prominent defects in the black printing.

Perforated varieties, cancellations, etc.

The Lower California Coach Seal Issue



This issue was produced in the very same manner as described in reference to the Sonora Coach Seal Issue. A description of the method is therefore unnecessary.

But four values were issued, 1, 2, 5 and 10 centavo. The colors were different from the Sonora Coach Seal issue and the black form was altered by omitting the word SONORA and substituting therefor the wording DISTRITO SUR—DE LA BAJA CAL. Numerous copies of the different values can be readily placed in their correct position in the horizontal row of ten by differences in the frame lines.

One variety of prominence is found in each value. The fifth stamp in each horizontal row has a wrong font or larger letter "A" in "LA." This occurs four times in each sheet of forty stamps. No other varieties worthy of listing are found.

Privately perforated copies are found in this issue. Apparently pin or sewing machine perforation.

Used copies of these stamps are exceedingly rare, in fact much rarer than the majority of the White Sonora stamps. Used copies should be purchased with discretion, covers with all the earmarks of genuineness being preferred for it is not beyond a possibility that numerous of these may be cancelled to order, although I have not yet seen them offered thus.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

These may be collected in the same manner as the Coach Seal stamps of Sonora.

The Anvil Seal Issue



Like the Coach Seal stamps this issue has been termed the Anvil Seal Issue because of the Anvil which occupies the prominent place in the design of the seal. It is quite appropriate that the Anvil is on these stamps too, for this issue has been the subject of much controversy. Some would say knocking, but it must be remembered that the principal use for an Anvil is the forging of good things thereon and it is to prove the status of this issue that the talk has been done.

Other writers have been the main champions of this issue. Whether for reasons of personal gain or otherwise I will leave my readers to judge.

The argument I have always set forth is that none excepting the 5c and 10c values and only these, without the PLATA overprint were ever regularly put in use and genuinely used.

The other side of this argument is that nearly all of the various values were regularly issued and used.

In the first place, these stamps were issued and used from Nogales, Sonora. From this place I have had some very few covers that were actually mailed in the usual and proper manner by business houses. I also succeeded in buying a number of sheets of both of the 5c and 10c values without PLATA overprint from the post office at this place. I have never seen a genuinely used cover from any other place.



WITH PLATA



WITHOUT SEAL

Other parties have used various ways to advance their claims for the use of the other values and I have been shown much of their evidence but the best of it has been simply sets of all values 1c to 20c strung out in a row, very neatly, on a cover and cancelled in the proper manner. Numerous of these

covers were made and all bear the earmarks of the faked cover. Controversy further than this would prove nothing. Let us be shown the real thing in covers and we will agree with the other parties. Even so few of the 5c and 10c values are known on covers that appear good that the value of the stamps thus used if figured on the basis of their actual rarity would be greater than those of any other Mexican issue.

A few facts that may help in satisfying the doubters are here given in support of my claim. I could say much more and will do so if necessary to convince.

Certain parties invested quite a sum of money in a bunch of these stamps after their use was prevented on account of the overthrow of the Villa Faction at Hermosillo. It is very natural that the investors would like to get their money back and with a profit, of course. It was the idea of these people that they had bought about all of the available supply of the stamps, sort of had them cornered you know. This has been disproven several times since then by numerous lots that have come on the market.

A certain Mr. Vergobbi, I believe was the man that got the money for this lot of stamps and I believe that he sold them with the assurance that "these are all of the stamps that are known of this kind, all that were saved from the wreck and burning of the train load on the deserts of Sonora." Surely quite a pathetic scene for a Philatelic Drama. The same claim was worked later by Mr. Hinojosa with other issues.

Following this cornering of the market the stamps were advertised as rarities by California parties at very stiff prices, in fact prices that would have enabled the sellers to reap a very beautiful harvest had things moved as per schedule.

The argument as to the validity of the stamps was then occupying space in the various prints and shortly thereafter the bottom slipped out of the market for other lots began to turn up from different sources and the price has been broken down from about \$2.00 for five varieties to as low as 15 or 20 cents for nine varieties.

The General Postmaster of the State of Sonora was Mr. Manuel M. Lacarra M. This gentleman had to flee along with the rest of the Villa followers when the Carranza forces cleaned them out. Mr. Lacarra located at Tuscon, Arizona. I had much correspondence with him and have his signed statement which is printed below.

Messrs. G. W. Linn Co.,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sirs.

By the present I make it known that, till the eleventh day of November, 1915, I was General Postmaster of the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico, and that I can give truthful information about the postage stamps used till that date in the State of Sonora, and about the stamp known by the name of *Yunque*, "Anvil Seal" as you call them.

The Anvil Seal five and ten cent stamps, without overprint, were the only ones in circulation. Although there were stamps of other values, they were never put in circulation in the postoffices, all of which were under my supervision. Later and upon orders from the Citizen Governor Randall, I ordered to Hermosillo to print or place the overprint "plata" on all the stock of "yunque" stamps, from the 1 to the 50 cent values, but there was no time nor facility to put into circulation in any of the postal offices, the stamps with the overprint "plata."

Yours very truly,

MANUEL LACARRA M.

This should be sufficient proof as to the validity of these stamps. However since this statement was issued by Mr. Lacarra I understand that Mr. Vergobbi or other parties prevailed upon this party to issue another statement and in this other statement I am told, Mr. Lacarra makes a statement which is just the reverse of the statement that I have. He claims that the other values were issued and used. My statement which is printed was obtained without a cent of expense or cost of any kind and was a free and voluntary statement on the part of Mr. Lacarra. I can not say how or by what means the other statement was obtained, although it is said to be in the form of an affidavit, certified by U. S. Consul Hostetter, at Nogales.

Further than this, I can quote from a letter from the seller of these stamps who steadfastly claimed they were actually issued and used. This letter is a personal business letter written to a collector to whom some of these stamps had been sent on approval. This letter should be further proof in support of my claim that the stamps were not used other than as I have stated.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 24, 1916.

— — — — —
— — — — —
Dear Sir:

I am much obliged for your favor with check value \$6.00 in payment for the four sets of stamps. It was intended to overprint all these stamps PLATA to show they were to be sold against silver and not for the depreciated paper money. All values 1c to 20c were so overprinted I believe and a new setting was made for the 50c with PLATA forming part of the design. Before any of these were issued the Villa crowd had to hurry from Hermosillo taking with them all stamps, paper money and documents. When the train had preceded about 60 miles on its journey it was seen that escape from the Carranza troops was almost impossible and it was decided to dynamite the train and burn everything possible. That this was done I know from torn, partly burned fragments of sheets I have seen here which were picked up on the plains of Mexico after the destruction of the train. While these stamps are genuine, scarce, and intensely interesting *none were, of course, issued for postage as this was impossible under the circumstances.*

B W H P

These stamps were printed in the following manner. Much the same as the Coach seal issue but not *tete-beche* on the sheet. A full form of forty settings of the background from the same border as used on the Coach seal issue was first printed on the sheets. Then two complete settings of the horizontal rows of ten were printed on the upper or lower two rows of background and then on the remaining two rows. The seals were then printed from a form of 20 seals in the same manner.

The stamps were originally printed without the word PLATA. Owing to a change in government affairs and a decree placing the sale of stamps on a silver basis, orders were given to overprint the stamps with the word PLATA, meaning silver. This overprinting had progressed to a certain point on various values and 50c stamps were being prepared with this word PLATA set up

as a part of the black form. Just at this time the Villa Faction had to flee from Hermosillo and the stamps were carried away and many of them destroyed as referred to in the letter last quoted. Many values come showing entire sheets without any overprint, others with overprint on all stamps and still others with the two upper rows showing the overprint PLATA and the two lower rows without this overprint. All of the 50c values thus far known come with the seal printed on only the two upper rows. Recently there has been offered 50c values without PLATA overprint but I can not say whether with or without seals. Whether these are genuine or counterfeit I do not know but a lot of about 22,000 copies was offered.

There has also been offered a large lot of these stamps cancelled on envelopes or on pieces of envelopes. All values from 1c to 20c are included in the lot which I believe are without the PLATA overprint. One thousand sets are offered. It might be noted that parties previously claiming all these stamps were issued and used have now reduced their claim to refer only to stamps from 1c to 20c without PLATA and to the 50c value with PLATA. The same stamps as are offered in the above mentioned lot of 1000 sets cancelled. These cancelled stamps were offered together with other stamps in February, 1917. The party offering them is the same Mr. Vergobbi who has marketed most of the others now being offered. Mr. Vergobbi evidently found no buyers for his goods and reports received at the time this copy was being written are to the effect that he had visited El Paso, Texas; Chicago, Ill., and then New York City in an effort to unload. It is said he plans to go to Paris to dispose of the goods although some small sales were made at each of the other cities visited.

Mr. Vergobbi very kindly offers to supply a copy of a sworn statement from Mr. Lacarra stating that the stamps are good. The statement previously referred to which contradicts the statement which I have and which was given voluntarily and without cost.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies of all varieties, unused. Used fake cancelled varieties may of course be added for the interest they will lend.

Blocks of four of all varieties.

Blocks of four showing two stamps with and without PLATA also the 50c value showing two stamps with and two stamps without the seal.

Full sheets are very cheap and should be added for the interest they will lend.

Covers. If you like faked covers these may be obtained. Genuine covers are not likely to be found.

The Oaxaca Issue



The Oaxaca Issue consists of five values or six major varieties. 1c violet; 2c green; 3c brown; 5c orange with large thick figures of value; 5c orange with small figures of value and 10c blue and red.

The stamps were printed on the backs of old post office official blanks or similar papers. Hand gummed. Perforation in most instances being 12 but varying from 8 to 14 in some sheets.

All of the 1c values were printed in forms of 21 stamps in panes 3 wide by 7 deep, making it necessary to run the sheets through the press two times to complete the printing of the sheet of 42 stamps. The first type of the 5c values and those sheets showing first and second types in the same sheet were printed in this same manner but it seems that all other printings of the different values were printed from complete forms of 42 stamps.

The stamps were printed from a combination of electrotypes, stereotypes, or other plates and type set forms. The sheets are of 42 stamps arranged six across by seven deep. A background in a light tint of the same color as the stamp was first printed and the design then printed over this in a full color of the same kind.

To one familiar with printing, by the method in which these stamps were printed, it would appear that the entire design of the stamp, with the exception of the figures of value and the border lines, was in the form of an electrotype or other plate possibly stereotypes, and that the individual plates were morticed or notched at the edges for inserting the figures of value and that the rule border was then placed around each individual form and these grouped into the complete form for printing. This seems to be borne out by the fact that in most sheets the figures of value are punched very heavily through the paper and it is a fact that this punching is generally evident in any printing done in this manner and only a very good pressman, with much attention, can overcome the defect. The remainder of the form generally shows a very level and uniform impression.

Check Lists of this issue already available go to great extremes in listing imaginary varieties in the way of missing or defective letters or periods, lines under figures. etc. I believe that any collector who has had sufficient material for studying this issue and who has any knowledge of printing will come to the conclusion that many such varieties are merely due to rotten printing and as such, most of them do not deserve classification in any list.

The inverted figures of value are of course very desirable and are probably plain errors which were corrected when seen.

The imperforate varieties, double impression, part perfs., etc., are very probably from scrap or waste sheets and other illegitimate sources. With sufficient material, any printing of any value could be reconstructed in a full sheet.

A resident of Oaxaca City who was there throughout the time of the revolution and both before and after, writes me as follows regarding the stamps.

" * * * I know very well that all cancelled Oaxaca stamps which are in the market today are 'cancelled by favor' and I know that many hundreds of sets, cancelled that way, were taken out from here and sold in Mexico City and the U. S. * * * The Imperforated specimens is another fake, and came to the 'world' as follows:

A friend of mine, (whose name I cannot publish very well,) went to the post office, the first day when the stamps were out for sale, and asked the post master to allow him to look over the entire stock, in search of any 'irregulars.' The post master allowed him to do so and my friend found a few sheets imperforated or partly perforated, which had been sent amongst the others from the printing office by overlook and which would have been returned to the printer for perforation. But as my friend came along right at the start, and at the same time bought a lot of other stamps, the postmaster let him have those sheets, not thinking anything about it, as he told me later on. This is how the 'imperforated' came to 'light' and my man went to work immediately and produced a lot of letters, all addressed to himself, bearing pairs, strips, blocks, etc., and had them cancelled. I saw about thirty of such letters, and was offered some as a present, but did not accept any, knowing that it was a 'fake' or as we say in German 'Moderne Mache.'

The fact is, that there were never any imperforated stamps sold to the public, not in Oaxaca nor elsewhere. * * * I am also aware of what was left of these stamps when the Carranza troops came and took possession of this city and if I remember right, there were from six to eight thousand complete sets, including the 30c. These sets however did not include any of the 5c first type, of which all were sold. It seems that this is a very small number and would justify therefore, a better price, considering that there are about 150,000 collectors in the United States alone and while the 5c second type, of which some 160,000 were left over, will never be scarce, the complete sets will doubtless have to go up in price."

The above letter certainly sheds much light on these stamps. Further comment will do more and collectors are therefore entitled to know that the man referred to in the above letter as having had stamps cancelled on covers, etc., is evidently a Dr. H. A. Monday. A majority of the covers which I have seen have all been addressed to this party and all bear the mark of "made to order." Genuinely used Oaxacas on cover are extremely rare and desirable.

The letter quoted above, written Jan. 28, 1917, is of course with reference to the stamps prior to this date. The writer does not mean that there were no genuinely used stamps, but that large numbers of cancelled to order copies were on the market prior to this date. Genuinely used covers, however, are quite rare and should bring a much better price than the "Monday" covers.

It is common knowledge also that the remainders of these stamps were disposed of throughout this country and elsewhere.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies of each value. Six varieties. Used and unused.

Blocks of each value, six varieties.

Tete-beche pairs.

Invert numerals in single copies also pairs showing one stamp with inverted numerals and the other without.

Imperforate varieties as desired.

Varieties of defective printing, showing missing or imperfectly printed figures, letter or periods.

The \$ Overprint Issue



The Dollar Overprint Issue is so named because of the dollar mark appearing in the overprint on all values from 1c to 20c. Between the words Gobierno and Constitucionalista on the 50c and 1 and 5 peso values is a letter V. Many collectors may have never noticed this because it is very difficult to see on account of being printed over the black portion of the stamps.

There were two different settings of the form from which the \$ overprint issue was printed.

The first printing seems to show clearly that originally a string of ten settings of the complete wording were arranged horizontally in the proper spacing for printing on a row of ten stamps and it is apparent that electrotypes must have then been made in duplicate and grouped for printing on the complete sheet.

\$

NORMAL

\$

INVERTED

Before attempting to explain the varieties of this issue, one must become familiar with the appearance of the \$ mark. If you will carefully look at a \$ mark you will note that the vertical lines running through the body of the mark are somewhat longer below than above. Therefore if this arrangement appears reversed it is shown that the \$ mark is inverted. In setting the type for this design, any printer would naturally set the \$ mark in his stick in a position with the nick in the type away from him as in setting any kind of type. It would therefore be natural that the \$ marks would and should be in their normal position when inverted and as a consequence the stamps with \$ in normal position are about six to seven times as scarce as those with the \$ in inverted position.

The I of Gobierno, if continued to the right would pass directly through the center of the inverted \$ marks. The normal \$ marks would rest on a line with the I if continued to the right. This is the easiest method for distinguishing these two varieties.

A diagram of a full sheet of 100 copies of both printings of the \$ overprint is shown on the opposite page. I use the numbers 1 to 100 to indicate the various stamps in the sheet for ready reference. A study of the diagram of the first printing will show that each horizontal row of ten stamps is a duplicate of the first or top row. A further study and dissection of the sheet will show you that there are 20 copies with the \$ in the normal position and without the error CONSTITUCIONALISTA. There are 70 copies with the \$

FIRST PRINT

1 I	2 I	3 N	4 I	5 I	6 N	7 I	8 I	9 I	10 N-G
11 I	12 I	13 N	14 I	15 I	16 N	17 I	18 I	19 I	20 N-G
21 I	22 I	23 N	24 I	25 I	26 N	27 I	28 I	29 I	30 N-G
31 I	32 I	33 N	34 I	35 I	36 N	37 I	38 I	39 I	40 N-G
41 I	42 I	43 N	44 I	45 I	46 N	47 I	48 I	49 I	50 N-G
51 I	52 I	53 N	54 I	55 I	56 N	57 I	58 I	59 I	60 N-G
61 I	62 I	63 N	64 I	65 I	66 N	67 I	68 I	69 I	70 N-G
71 I	72 I	73 N	74 I	75 I	76 N	77 I	78 I	79 I	80 N-G
81 I	82 I	83 N	84 I	85 I	86 N	87 I	88 I	89 I	90 N-G
91 I	92 I	93 N	94 I	95 I	96 N	97 I	98 I	99 I	100 N-G

SECOND PRINT

1 I	2 I	3 I	4 I	5 I	6 I	7 I	8 I	9 I	10 I
11 I	12 I	13 I	14 I	15 I	16 I	17 I	18 I	19 I	20 I
21 I	22 I	23 I	24 I	25 I	26 I	27 I	28 I	29 I	30 I
31 I	32 I-G	33 I	34 I	35 I	36 I	37 I	38 I	39 I	40 I
41 I	42 I	43 N	44 I	45 N	46 I	47 I	48 I	49 I	50 N-G
51 I	52 I	53 I	54 I	55 I	56 I	57 I	58 I	59 I	60 I
61 I	62 I	63 I	64 I	65 I	66 I	67 I	68 I	69 I	70 I
71 I	72 I	73 I	74 I	75 I	76 I	77 I	78 I	79 I	80 I
81 I	82 I-G	83 I	84 I	85 I	86 I	87 I	88 I	89 I	90 I
91 I	92 I	93 N	94 I	95 N	96 I	97 I	98 I	99 I	100 N-G

mark in an inverted position and ten copies with the \$ in normal position and with error GONSTITUCIONALISTA.

If there had been but one printing of this \$ overprint issue it would be very easy to figure the relative scarcity of the three varieties in the sheet.

In the second printing of this issue, a diagram of which is shown, we find that the entire top half of the sheet is an exact duplicate of the entire lower half. Each variety being duplicated on the corresponding stamps. This sheet is not so readily dissected as the first printing and yields one new variety, the GONSTITUCIONALISTA error on a stamp with the \$ in the inverted position. This variety is shown on stamps number 32 and 82. As a distinct variety it is therefore apparent that this is a very scarce stamp, for figuring that there may have been about an equal number of sheets printed of both the first and second printing, this variety is therefore found but twice in 200 copies or once in 100 copies. Just one per cent. of the stamps will show the variety.



From the whole sheet we find as follows: Four stamps with the \$ mark in the normal position. Ninety-two stamps with the \$ mark inverted. Two stamps with the \$ mark inverted and with GONSTITUCIONALISTA and two stamps with the \$ mark normal and with GONSTITUCIONALISTA.

The above should be sufficient to enable any collector to thoroughly understand the possibilities of collecting from these stamps. The plan for collection given below will further assist you.

So far as speculation in this issue is concerned and as regards errors or made to order varieties, the issue has proven very clean. I have seen stamps of all values to the 20c with the overprint reading down instead of up. I have no reason to believe that these are other than faked prints. Very few have been offered however. I have never seen the GONSTITUCIONALISTA error in this overprint reading down and am assured it does not exist. If such is the case, the overprints are assuredly counterfeits. I have also seen what I consider counterfeits of this overprint reading up and it is only fair to say that it could be very easily and inexpensively counterfeited in most any first class printing office.

In the way of real errors I know of but five. These are all double prints. One being on the 2c value showing only a slight shift but very distinct. A 3c value double print has also been discovered, another being on the 5c value which showed a very decided shifting and clear double printing. Another 5c value with double overprint, one reading up and the other reading down was recently shown me, also a 5c with lightly printed shifting of all letters.

I have seen the 5c orange of the 1903 issue, the 15c and 20c of the 1899 issue, all with \$ overprint and I have every reason to believe that these are legitimate varieties that deserve fullest recognition.

The \$ overprint was also applied to the Postage Dues but I could not state from the reference material at hand whether both printings of the \$ overprint were applied to the Dues or not. These Dues, I believe were intended for postal use and I have listed them thus.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Collect used or unused or both.

Single copies with \$ in normal position. Single copies with \$ in inverted position. Single copies with \$ in normal position and with error GONSTITUCIONALISTA. Single copies with \$ in inverted position and with error GONSTITUCIONALISTA. The first three come from either printing. The last only from second print sheets.

Pairs showing both \$ marks inverted. Pairs showing one \$ mark inverted and one \$ mark normal. Pairs showing GONSTITUCIONALISTA error at right with \$ mark in normal position. These may be from either printing. Pairs showing GONSTITUCIONALISTA error and \$ in inverted position. These come only from second print sheets. Pairs showing sheet margin at right and without GONSTITUCIONALISTA error are from second print sheets only.

Blocks of four, showing all \$ marks in inverted position come from either printing. Blocks showing two \$ marks normal and two \$ marks inverted come only from first printing sheets. Blocks showing two GONSTITUCIONALISTA errors at right are from first print sheets. Blocks showing one GONSTITUCIONALISTA error at right with \$ in normal position are from second print sheets and blocks with the one GONSTITUCIONALISTA error either at right or left with the \$ mark inverted are from second sheet printings. Blocks showing three \$ marks in inverted position and one \$ mark in normal position are found only in second print sheets. Other blocks can be figured out by duplicating some of the varieties already included.

Strips of four first print showing stamps numbers 3, 4, 5, 6 or corresponding ones below, are proof of first printing. In second print sheets strips of four showing all \$ marks inverted may be found. A strip from second printing showing numbers 42, 43, 44 and 45 or 43, 44, 45 and 46 or the corresponding numbers in the nineties is found only in second print sheets.

A collector can multiply the above singles, pairs and blocks by the eight different stamps from 1c to 20c and one will find that this issue is a delightful one for specializing.

Varieties showing various broken and defective letters are numerous and may be added as one fancies.

Covers as desired.

The Villa GCM Issue



The Villa GCM Issue was so named because supposed to have been issued by the Villa faction. This seems to be incorrect, but it is not my intention to argue the matter for the name seems to have stuck.

This overprint is found on all of the 1910 Federal issue of Mexico, from 1c to 5c pesos. The 2c, 3c and 5c have been fairly plentiful in used condition but all other values are very scarce and worth much over the price of unused copies. There is some question as to whether the 5 peso value was ever actually used. As to this I could not say, used or cancelled copies are known and it is probable they were available for use. This issue was very clean up to the time that certain people began trafficking in stamps. Such varieties as inverts, double prints, etc., were practically unknown. I can remember of but two instances of a variety being found in a legitimate manner and that was a full sheet of the 5c value with double overprint and some 1c values with overprint inverted. I do not believe there is any question as to the legitimacy of these varieties. However since other parties went into the business the value of this sheet has been reduced from dollars to cents for not satisfied with a few double prints of each or of some values, the entire set from 1c to 5 pesos is now available with double print, also with double print showing one printing inverted also plain inverts. That these varieties did not show up early, during the time of issue of these stamps could easily have been accounted for by the fact that the former postmaster may have seen to it that misprints and the like were not issued and it may be that these varieties are actual errors of print that have been put on the market by Mr. Hinojosa.

If a number of error prints had been made and discarded as unfit for issue and these have since been offered from the post office by Mr. Hinojosa, we can blame him but little for the fact. It was the loose condition of affairs in Mexico that permitted such business if it was done and we might well be thankful that more of a like nature was not done. On the other hand, I am strongly inclined to the belief that practically all these inverts, double prints, etc., except the two as previously mentioned, are nothing more than made to order varieties for sale to collectors and that they are printed from the original dies or from dies so perfect that they defy detection. It is even probable that all of these were made by parties outside of the post office department and I would much sooner believe that this is the case than that they were made within the department for when one knows these issues thoroughly, there is really little that can not be easily accounted for.

What is called a handstamped printing of this overprint is also offered at various times. This is claimed to have been handstamped by Zapatistas in 1915 and the monograms are placed irregularly on the stamps and the ink

seems to have been a greasy dirty printing ink. I have seen such handstamped varieties used and recommend their collection. I do not list them separately as many would be difficult to distinguish.

The Villa Overprint on the stamps of the 1899 and 1903 issue is another source of much trouble.

Before discussing these varieties it must be understood that this overprint was applied by the Revolutionary Faction known as the Conventionists. The postmaster for this faction is given credit for creating both the Villa GCM and the Carranza GCM monogram as used on the following issue but it is said that this postmaster used only the Villa GCM overprint.

Bear in mind now that Mr. Hinojosa was in no way active in the production of the Villa GCM. It therefore seems right that we should believe that Mr. Hinojosa does not know just which of the values of the 1899 and 1903 issues may have been overprinted for use with the Villa GCM monogram. It must be further pointed out that since few of these 1899 and 1903 issues are found legitimately used that it is also possible that since they came on the market under the Hinojosa regime that it would appear that all such as are known may have been overprinted under Mr. Hinojosa's directions and that if such is the case the stamps are purely speculative, but at the same time we still believe good for postal use.

I have seen certain values used on post office Second Class mailing receipts that were issued in Mexico City prior to the reign of Mr. Hinojosa. The number of used copies of these issues that can be shown is however, so small that this fact alone is evidence that the stamps may not have been issued extensively. I am rather inclined to the belief, however, that these stamps were actually issued by the faction in power at the time of use of this overprint but that the numbers made of most values were so small that they were immediately absorbed by philatelists in Mexico City and that in a sense they occupy the same place that certain values of late G. P. DE M. printings occupy. I refer to stamps which were issued in such small numbers that they have been scarce and high priced from time of issue.

Mr. Hinojosa offered the 5c value with this overprint and this same stamp has been offered with every known overprint since this period. It is clear that this stamp is simply a speculative printing and that no quantity sufficient for use was ever on hand. I really don't believe that the 5c orange of the Eagle type, with any overprint is a bit more legitimate than are the Villa overprints on the 1899 and 1903 issues of all values.

I have seen practically all the values of both sets with the Villa GCM overprint but know that many of these are counterfeits. I dislike to attempt to give a list of the varieties of this printing that I consider good for I am frank to say that I can not feel positive of certain of them. I do however incline to the belief that most of the 1899 and 1903 issue should be in the list but I may have stamps here that do not belong here, and, again, may have omitted something that should be here. Collectors may use their own opinion on these and let them all alone if they desire.

Probably the only people who could tell us the truth about this issue are certain Mexican Postal Officials who authorized their issue. Many others in Mexico have lists and statements about them but events have shown that these parties have failed to produce satisfactory proof regarding all values.

The entire issue of 1899 and 1903 is offered with this overprint but it is noticeable that most of those offered are cancelled copies. As some help to collectors, I do not believe that many of the regularly overprinted stamps of this issue were ever used, although I have seen some which appear good, most cancelled copies are counterfeits.

While on the subject of counterfeits I call your attention to the April, 1917 number of Linn's Stamp Collector which exposes a dealer who has been instrumental in flooding the country with counterfeits of this issue and of most all following issues. When collectors refuse to deal with such dealers and demand that publishers of stamp magazines refuse to accept advertising of any sort, then these dealers will discontinue such practices.



The Most Easily Distinguished Counterfeit.
Cross Bar of G Extremely Long.

There are three different known counterfeits of the Villa GCM overprint. One is very readily distinguished and should deceive no real collector. The other two are both difficult to tell and further study is needed on them. They can be told however in certain instances because of the fact that the counterfeiters have overprinted cancelled stamps which show cancellation dates some years prior to the revolution in Mexico.

The counterfeits are of course undesirable and collectors would not care to have them and the best way to avoid them is to buy from reputable dealers. The counterfeits are offered in both normal and inverted position also double on certain stamps.

The Villa GCM was also overprinted on the Dues and I believe intended for postal use. The general remarks concerning the overprint on the 1910 postage stamps are also applicable to the Dues. These are offered in normal and invert position and otherwise.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies used or unused or both, with overprint normal, overprint inverted, overprint double and with overprint showing one double and one inverted.

Blocks in the same manner.

Strips, covers, etc., as desired.

Counterfeits.

The Villa GCM on \$ Overprint Issue

This is another issue that collectors can get along without. Until it is more correctly and positively known as to just what factions are supposed to be responsible for some of these issues it will be difficult to discuss them thoroughly.

It seems, however, that the best that can be said for this issue is that in the first place the 50c, 1 and 5 peso values were the only ones offered. It was some time later before the values from 1c to 20c were put on the market.

Considering things in their logical order it would seem that an issue of this character would not be out of place. Official decrees referring to the postal issues, however, do not make the matter clear. It must be remembered that the \$ overprint issue had been in use and was used quite extensively by the Hinojosa postal administration of the Constitucionalist Government from Mexico City. The Carranza crowd then had to hit the high places and get out of Mexico City because of the Zapatistas threatening them from the south. The Zapatistas or the Conventionist Faction, probably both are the same, then came into Mexico City and issued what we call the Villa GCM. The decree authorizing this overprint refers to other stamps but the meaning is not clear. Like the Villa GCM overprinting, Hinojosa probably knows little more than anyone else as to whether this GCM overprint was applied to any of the already overprinted \$ overprint issue. It would seem very probable that such overprinting would be done but at the same time there are no known genuinely used copies to prove that the stamps were issued for use. Like many things which have come under the Hinojosa regime, however, these stamps may have been made in small numbers for various reasons.

I do not write the above as a defense of this issue but simply as an argument both for and against it. To get the real facts is the mark at which I aim.

It seems however on the face of matters that the issue appears to have been prepared or put out during the time of the Hinojosa regime in Mexico City and while Mr. Hinojosa may have never offered these stamps up here, there seems to be no reason why he did not know that the stamps were being offered as an issue of the Mexican Government. That Mr. Hinojosa did not offer these stamps himself proves nothing, for he has offered some things that are no better.

I have much doubt if the stamps actually deserve listing and will therefore omit them from the list and advise collectors to let them alone till more is known about them.

In this issue I can not say as to whether the Villa GCM was overprinted on all values of both first and second print sheets of the \$ overprint. If it is found that certain or all values appear on both first and second print \$ overprint sheets then the other values as shown under the listing of the \$ overprint issue can be looked for.

In this issue the Villa GCM has also been counterfeited in the two or three different known counterfeit designs, one of which is very easy to distinguish and of this one, many that I have seen are cancelled, while as stated above I do not believe that any of this issue was regularly used. It may be that the entire issue came from the same source that has produced so many other counterfeits.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Your collection of this issue can be laid out along the same lines as for the \$ overprint issue.

Villa GCM on Transitorio Issue

Here we have another issue that rests on a shaky foundation. The Villa GCM overprinted on the Transitorio issue. It is claimed that Mr. Hinojosa never offered any of this issue for sale. However, there seems to be no reason why he did not know that the stuff was being offered and that it was being cancelled by postmasters.

Numerous covers showing complete used sets on the cover made-to-order in Mexico City have been on the market. Those offering them claim that the stamps were legitimately and actually issued at a certain date but they have got to show me. I would simply class this issue as another of those which, like former ones, was put out to get the coin, and, like former ones, if you had the stamps and wished to use them to prepay postage, very well and good, the postoffice would accept them. In fact, it seems that most anything looking like a stamp would pass through, for it is very doubtful if half the postmasters in Mexico knew who was their big chief or what stamps were good.

The only varieties I have seen in this issue are the 5c from second printing of the Transitorio sheets which comes imperforate between a pair at top of sheet and the two stamps below come imperforate half way between. I also had a pair of the 1 peso imperforate between.

For the present I will omit these stamps from the check list, although I am not prepared to say whether they should or should not be listed.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

This issue can be collected along the same plan as the Transitorio issue.

Villa GCM on Denver Issue

This is still another of the unnecessary and undoubtedly speculative issues and may be classed along with the Villa GCM on Transitorio. It has about the same excuse for being here.

I have seen no varieties in this issue but I have seen the entire issue with the counterfeit GCM overprint, the variety of overprint which is very easily distinguished. This set was on an approval book of the dealer referred to in the April, 1917, issue of Linn's Stamp Collector.

I do not believe that any of this issue was ever legitimately used but that like other issues, the stamps would pass the post office if put on letters.

I omit this issue from the check list for the same reasons as given in regard to the two preceding issues.

Numerous covers with full sets cancelled thereon have been offered.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, unused or cancelled or both.

Blocks of four, unused or cancelled or both.

Covers and pieces as may be desired.

The Carranza GCM Issue



This issue is, or rather, had been, very clean up till recent dates. Like the Villa GCM issue, no varieties of any considerable number came forth as a result of evident plain error in printing. This condition changed, however, in more recent times and the issue is now offered "as you like it." This is still another example of the power of the American dollar and the desire for same on the part of certain parties.

Originally the issue consisted of the "Carranza" or small "script" or "baby" GCM overprint on the entire 1910 issue. All varieties were found used in a legitimate way with the possible exception of the 5 peso value. There has been much discussion as to whether this was issued and put on sale as were the other values.

I would class this 5 peso value as other speculative varieties are listed. Most of the other values, however, were found at various times in used condition, the 1c to 20c being frequently met with. Even at this, however, the stamps are all much scarcer used than unused.

The first varieties that came to notice were a lot of only a few sheets, of the 2c, 4c and 50c, with double overprint and the 10c with double overprint, one design being inverted. These were brought to this country by Mr. Hinojosa and sold to a dealer in New York City.

For some time these were the only varieties that were offered and these may have been unintentional errors and if such, are, of course, more interesting than late similar varieties, which seem to be fakes from the original dies. They should not have been offered in the manner that they were and are not deserving of the same consideration that should be accorded legitimate errors found in post offices and on used covers.

Of errors of this latter sort I know of but two. A 5c value with double overprint and the 20c value with GCM inverted. Both of these were found in imported lots of covers and loose stamps bought from the natives in Mexico. These were used copies and as such should be recognized as of considerable value.

In the way of made to sell varieties we find many values with the overprint inverted, overprint double and overprint double with one design inverted.

I have practically all these counterfeits in my private collection. All values from 1c to 5 peso in each form as described above. Real varieties are very much scarcer than the counterfeits and are worth a fair price to anyone who wants them. The counterfeits are generally very readily distinguished to one familiar with them and should be kept out of a collection of stamps. The dealer who offers these counterfeits also offers the counterfeit overprint on the stamps in the normal position and has sent them out on approval about the coun-

try to buy collectors. I do not believe the fake overprints came from Mexico City authorities.

One of the most interesting counterfeits, so far as I am concerned is the first discovered counterfeit which was listed and described in the November, 1915, issue of Linn's Way, the name of which has since been changed to Linn's Stamp Collector.

I never before had the honor of being challenged to fight a duel on the field of honor and when this counterfeit turned up, little did I think that such an honor would be thrust upon me.

The story is short and may be amusing and for this reason I will tell it.

A certain Mexican sent me a parcel of about 1000 stamps with this overprint, mostly 5c values but with a few 2c and other values scattered throughout. All cancelled copies. A hurried glance into the mixture showed clearly that the printing presses had been doing gymnastics and careful examination soon showed that the entire lot of stamps were overprinted with a counterfeit overprint which is here illustrated.



GENUINE



COUNTERFEIT

Some people would have sent the stamps back to the owner and refused them with or without an explanation as to why. This I did not do. Wishing to nip such business at the start, I wrote the sender a letter advising him that the stamps were counterfeit and that if he wished them back that I would mail them to the postmaster at Mexico City explaining that they were counterfeit and telling him where they came from and that the owner could then have them forwarded from the postmaster at Mexico City.

For some weeks I heard nothing further from this man. However, in the course of about three months' time, there came a letter from a party who claimed that another party had used his name in sending me the stamps. This man claimed that he was a lieutenant in the Carranza army and that my letter accusing him of being a counterfeiter was a great insult, and he went on to state that he was very sorry the distance separating us was such that he could not demand satisfaction in the usual Spanish way.

Anyhow, the stamps are still in my possession and I have never seen other similar counterfeits offered, so it seems that this game was stopped at the beginning.

You will note in the check list that I list this overprint on only two stamps, of the 1899 and 1903 issue. I do this because I believe it is the best way to warn collectors about the counterfeiting that is being done on this issue. Only the 5c orange of the 1903 issue and the 15c lavender and claret of the 1899 issue were put out in the customary way by the department at Mexico City. These should be accepted only in mint condition as a matter of safety. However, all other values are offered with this Carranza GCM overprint, generally used copies, and these are counterfeits. These come also from the same dealer who

has repeatedly been warned and asked to discontinue selling the trash. The 1910 issue with double overprint, one inverted, seem also to have come from the same source as the counterfeits of the 1899-1903 issues, and I, therefore, omit from the check list all except the 10c value, which is known to be genuine.

The Postage Dues are also issued with this overprint and since these were for postal use I have listed them with the postage stamps.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

- Single copies, used or unused or both.
 - Blocks of four, used or unused or both.
 - Legitimate varieties as described.
 - Covers, strips and other pieces as desired.
 - Counterfeits.
-

The Carranza GCM on the \$ Overprint Issue

This is probably one of the rankest fakes of the entire series. I have never seen this in what I would consider a genuine overprint of the GCM. All copies that I have seen are plainly counterfeit and all that I know of have come from the dealer who has occupied so prominent mention in this work.

Copies of this issue with genuine overprint from Mexico City are unknown to me, but may exist. To be fair, however, I may say that I very much doubt that they do, for I have never seen or heard of them having been offered publicly from Mexico City. In fact, much that has been blamed on Mexico City seems to be without foundation for things that have never been offered from there are offered up here and it is a question where the stuff is made.

So far I have seen this series with the GCM both normal and inverted and I have also seen the overprint inverted over the \$ surcharge on the 15c lavender and claret of the 1899 issue.

Cancelled copies are offered, but like the uncanceled ones, they are counterfeit.

I would therefore say, that from the best of my knowledge this issue can not be blamed on Mexico City, and that collectors have no reason to include this in their collection unless they wish to include fakes and the like.

I am unable to state whether both printings of the \$ overprint issue have been employed in faking this issue.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

On same lines as for \$ overprint issue with the GCM both inverted and in normal position.

The Famous Men Issue *Rouletted*



At the time of the issue of this set it was announced that all previous issues would be demonetized and sold as remainders. This brought joy to the hearts of us who had been studying and trying to keep informed on Mexican stamp matters for it is a fact that the issues had become so numerous that it was beginning to be a very difficult matter to keep track of all of them.

Illustrations of the stamps are sufficient to acquaint one with the design and a description is unnecessary. These stamps were printed by the lithographic process, whether by the old stone process or by offset lithography, I am unable to state, but on a rough guess I would say that the work is so good that the doubt seems to be in favor of the offset press. Whether the stamps were produced in Mexico City or elsewhere I cannot say, but it is evident that they were not produced at the same place as were the perforated series which follows, for the work is so far superior to the perforated series that there is no chance for comparison between the two issues.

This series was printed on what is known as ready-gummed paper. A very fine quality of this paper has been imported for years from England. It is known as English Non-Curling Gummed Paper. Paper of this sort was undoubtedly used.

In the book about the Mexican issues which has been issued by Mr. Cosme Hinojosa, Postmaster General of Mexico, Mr. Hinojosa, in speaking of these stamps, says that the Government office was very busy on orders for engraved stamps and that in order to secure stamps which were badly needed that it was necessary to make a provisional issue of these stamps of 1c and 2c denominations until the government office was able to deliver those which had been ordered and which were to be engraved from steel plates. Instead of a 1c and 2c stamp, this lithographed set from 1c to 10c made its appearance.

Mr. Hinojosa does not state that this issue was prepared in Mexico City or elsewhere in Mexico. I believe representatives of the Mexican Government were negotiating for work of this sort in Chicago, but I am informed that the stamps were produced by the American Book Company in Mexico City. However, this is not of great importance in a study of the stamps.

A careful examination and measurement of the full sheets seems to prove conclusively that the transfers for these stamps were first laid down in a horizontal strip of ten and then retransferred from the strip ten times to complete the sheet of 100 designs. The 4c value shows a very distinct difference in the fifth stamp in each horizontal row. Making this difference show in every stamp in the fifth vertical row. The figure 4 at the left has a very decided foot which shows only on the stamp referred to, showing that the transferring for full sheets was done as

stated above. Measurements between the same stamps in any horizontal row are the same throughout the sheet. Measurements between stamps in the vertical rows vary enough throughout the vertical row to show that the stamps were transferred in horizontal strips of ten.

The rouletting on this series is not done in the usual manner on a machine for this work. This rouletting was done on an ordinary printing press and each sheet went through the press two times before finished. Once for the vertical and once for the horizontal roulette. The rouletting was done with ordinary steel or brass rule called perforating rule.

Varieties in the nature of imperforates, double prints, part perforates, etc., are found in most all values. Another variety of the 10c value, imperforate and without gum, on a very smooth white paper is also known and is much scarcer than the gummed paper varieties. Still another variety of the 10c value without gum and on an entirely different paper of a bluish white color and very porous is found rouletted horizontally only. The 1c value comes gummed and imperforate in a trial color.

A number of copies of the 3c and 5c values which had been rouletted vertically or horizontally and of the 10c value roulette horizontally or vertically were also perforated both vertically and horizontally with round holes and were offered for sale. I have seen the 1, 2 and 4c values also listed thus, but have never heard of any one having copies of the same. The three values which I list were marketed direct by Mr. Hinojosa and if the others came in this manner I believe he would have had them. The perforated 3, 5 and 10c values are issued varieties and can be distinguished from the regular perforated set by the clear printing, paper and gum.

The varieties such as the imperforates, double prints and part roulettes referred to above, I consider mostly as printers' waste and their coming on the market is evidently due to the further desire of the "man behind" for the coin of the realm. That some such varieties as are mentioned did escape the eyes of the authorities and probably were issued in error is entirely probable and I believe it to be so and as such they would have been very interesting and valuable additions to any collection, but the great number thrown on the market has nulled the value of the legitimate ones and there is no way to tell the sheep from the goats. Most all these varieties have been seen used on covers and all probably exist thus, their use being winked at, in the usual manner.

The almost entire absence of shades in this issue speaks well for the printer who did the work. This is probably accounted for by the fact that the entire printing of the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5c values was completed at one time. The 10c value, however, comes in three very decided shades in the issued stamps and since the 10c value was the one most used at this time it is probable that there may have been as many as three or more different printings and this would account for the variations in the colors.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused or both.

Blocks of four, used or unused or both.

Pairs or blocks of imperforates, part perforates, etc.

Strips or large blocks and covers as desired.

The Famous Men Issue *Perforated*



Unlike the rouletted issue, this perforated issue gives plenty of room for study. This issue was also lithographed and for the same reasons as referred to in connection with the rouletted set it would look very much as though this issue was produced by the old style stone process of lithography. It certainly was not done in the same office as the previous issue. I am advised that this issue through the 10c value was produced by La Carpeta, of Mexico City.

The work is crude in every detail and shows clearly that an effort had been made to copy the rouletted stamps. In fact, this is what was done, but with very poor results.

The paper used was an ungummed paper and the gum was applied after the printing and then the perforating was done. The entire job in all operations is a poor one.

There were two or more printings of all values, and of the 1, 4 and 10c values there were two different plates used in printing from. Whether this is true of other values I cannot say, but I have not as yet discovered such to be the case.

There is one printing of the 1, 4 and 10c value in which it appears that the spacing of the sheet and other details were copied very closely from the rouletted stamps and the measurement of the design is nearly exact with the rouletted stamps; $19\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ mm. The spacing of the sheet is very good throughout, but I could not attempt to say in what manner the transfers for this printing were made. A careful examination of a sheet seems to show that this was done in a haphazard manner with possibly single transfers and small groups patched in.

In this printing the work is much superior to the other printings and is really very fair in comparison with the rouletted set. The 1c value is a very good duplicate as to color, the 4c is a pale color more nearly resembling the rouletted stamps, while the later 4c is a deeper color. The 10c is a strong blue.

Whether these stamps were issued before or after the group to be next described I can not say, but I believe them to have been second printings for the perforated stamps.

The entire series from 1c to 10c also comes with the design measuring $19 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

How the designs were transferred or laid down for the sheets will be left open for further discussion as it would take too much space to go into each sheet thoroughly. However, the 4c value shows some chance for fair deduction and I will attempt to describe this value. I would not attempt to explain why the design of these stamps is smaller than the rouletted ones without knowing by just what method they were transferred or copied. It is easy to see that a new plate was made up for the 4c value and it is probable that the same is true of other

values. In this 4c value we find a very interesting error CEATRO for CUATRO. This error occurs on the stamp in the upper left corner and on the centre stamp of each block of 25 stamps in the sheet. Making eight errors to each sheet. The fact that this error is found in these positions shows clearly that the method or order in which the stamps were transferred to make the plate of 100 was somewhat different than has been shown on other printings. It would be natural to figure with a block of 25 stamps as each of the four blocks shows this same error in respective positions. Starting with this in mind it is even difficult to figure in just what manner a block of 25 stamps may have been builded up but it is apparent from certain minor details that originally a block of 25 transfers were built up and that these were then re-transferred to make the complete sheet of 100 stamps. The fourth stamp in each horizontal row of five in each block of 25 shows the top of the figure 4 slightly cut away or slanted at the top.

The 1c value is usually very well printed and later printings show wear of the plate. The color is fairly uniform throughout. The 2c value comes in both a good yellow green and in a very pronounced olive green. The 3c value comes in a chocolate brown, also in a very pronounced yellow brown. The 4c is in a very uniform red color. The 5c comes in orange, also in a distinct orange yellow. This is very pronounced and the printings in this color all show that the plate has become badly worn. The 10c comes in both a light and dark shade of blue. One being a very good ultramarine and the other has a purple cast.

It will thus be seen that this issue opens quite a field for the specialist and contrary to the statement of others, there are plenty of distinct shades. In fact, so pronounced that they are almost different colors.

Some few paper variations, varieties of double or extra perforation and the like can be found in these low values. The 3c value imperforate and ungummed is also to be had.



Although produced by a different method, the 40c map, 1 peso lighthouse and 5 peso post office building varieties, seem to be properly classed with this series.

These were all produced by engraving and the work is very good on all values. It appears that these stamps were also printed on a ready gummed paper. The 40c and 1 peso stamp were issued and in use shortly after the previous rouletted series came out, but I class them with this perforated series as has been the usual custom.

The only varieties known in these three stamps are what may be classed as printers' waste or speculatively prepared stamps. All varieties are known im-

perforate while the 1 and 5 peso stamps are also offered with inverted center, both perforated and imperforate. Proofs of the 5 peso in other colors have also been offered.

These printers' waste varieties are known used and it appears that like other issues, their use was permitted and this gives them some little additional interest.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused or both.

Blocks of four, used or unused or both.

Large blocks, strips, covers, etc., as desired.

The One Centavo Engraved Eagle Issue



This stamp seems to constitute a complete issue by itself. Why only the one value was issued is not known, but it is possible that lack of materials and lack of time prevented the issuing of a full set and that the overprinting that follows was resorted to.

This stamp was engraved at the Government office in Mexico City. The stamp appears to be printed on the same paper as the Famous Men Perforated series. The design is also very like the 1 centavo of this series but slightly enlarged. The stamps are hand gummed and perforated 12. Printed in sheets of one hundred. No varieties caused by faulty workmanship have been reported. Varieties of double or faulty perforation are not uncommon and shades are plentiful, three or more very distinct shades can be readily picked up.

Beautiful proofs of this stamp have been available for some time. These are on a thin, ready gummed paper and make a very fine appearance, being much prettier than the issued stamps. The proofs come imperforate, in carmine and ultramarine, also in carmine, ultramarine, brown and green, perforated.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused or both.

Blocks of four, used or unused or both.

Strips, large blocks and covers, as desired.

Add shades as you like them.

Proofs.

The Carranza Commemorative Issue



This Commemorative stamp, like many others, was also a speculative stamp, thus answering a double purpose. The stamp was said to be issued to "Commemorate the Triumphal Entrance of the First Chief of the Constitutional Army and Depository of the Executive Power of the Union into Mexico City." This great event took place on April 14, but the stamps were not ready at this time and the Official Decree authorizing their use set the date some time later. It has always been understood that the stamps were available for use and to be sold only on June 1st, but the booklet which was issued by Mr. Hinojosa says "it was ordered to use such stamps in June." This same booklet gives the numbers issued as 190,000 in blue and 10,000 in sepia. It looks as though the blues were for the Commemoration and the sepias for speculation.

The issued stamps, therefore, are of the design as illustrated and in both blue and sepia.

A number of copies were also printed in various other colors from the same plates, both perforated and imperforate and were used on mail matter. I did have a cover bearing certain varieties other than the two issued varieties and it came from a source beyond question. At present I can mention the following varieties. Imperforates in blue, sepia, green and black, also in blue and violet brown printed on the gummed side of the paper.

There appears to have been two plates made for the printing of these stamps and one of them seems to have been rejected.

The printings from the rejected plate are exactly like the issued variety excepting that the shading around the bust in the oval gradually fades away from the top downward, and is almost entirely eliminated around the shoulders. This shading is of horizontal lines only, while on the issued variety the shading is of both horizontal and diagonal lines, crossed.

This variety was not issued for general use, but I have had them used on covers direct from Mexico City, along with imperforate and odd colors of the issued variety as referred to in another paragraph.

I can mention the following colors for this stamp. Both blue and sepia as the issued varieties, also in a very pale ultramarine, gray blue, carmine and olive green, all perforated. Also in olive green imperforate. It is very likely that all colors and varieties so far mentioned may be found in both printings of these stamps. The varieties other than the issued ones are naturally to be classed as proofs, but it is a fact that certain of these proofs from both plates, passed through the mail and came from sources that leaves no doubt that they were intended to pass.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

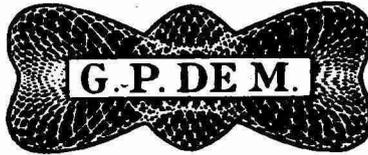
Single copies, used or unused or both.

Blocks of four, used or unused or both.

Strips or large pieces and covers as desired.

Proofs, both perforated and imperforate of both issued and unissued design.

The G. P. de M. Overprints



This overprint "covers a multitude of sins." It seems advisable in writing on this subject to consider under it all the different issues so overprinted as all are in a sense the same issue. The small G. P. DE M. overprint on current or older issues, for current use. The overprint is found on one value of both the 1899 and 1903 issues, also on the 1910 issue without other overprint, on the 1910 issue which had previously been overprinted with the "Gobierno \$ Constitucionalista" overprint, also on this issue which had previously been overprinted with both the Script or Carranza and with the tall vertical or Villa GCM. The overprint was also used on the Denver or Transitorio issues and on the 1910 issue which has the overprint "OFICIAL." This latter set will be discussed under its proper heading.

The Official Decree in regard to the issuing of these stamps undoubtedly refers to the overprint being applied only to the stamps of the 1910 issue either with or without previous overprint. It could also include the 1899 and 1903 issue but the stock of these was so small that these were probably not considered, although some are known.

This decree says:

"The colors to be used in surcharging stamps with such countermark are the following:

"For stamps of one, two, ten and fifty centavos, one peso and five pesos denomination: RED.

"For those of three and five centavos denomination: BLUE.

"For those of fifteen and twenty centavos denomination: BLACK."

It will be seen by the above that the 4c value was not mentioned in the official decree at all. On the basis of this decree it would, therefore, be fair to argue that the 4c value was not legally issued, and it is a fact that few if any 4c values of both the 1910 issue without other overprint and also with the Carranza GCM, were sold in the proper way at the post offices of the country. All

that I have seen used have come from sources which indicate that they were got from the man that controlled them. The 4c with \$ overprint seems to be of about the same class but they are much more plentiful than are these other two values.

It would seem advisable now to discuss each of the different groups of this overprint separately, but general remarks to be made later will apply to all of them.

The G. P. de M. Overprint on the 1899 and 1903 Issues

Only the 15c value of the 1899 issue and the 5c value of the 1903 issue are found with the G. P. DE M. overprint alone. That these two stamps were issued solely for speculative purposes seems to be a fact. Actual sale or general use of them is unknown although used copies may exist and undoubtedly do, but all such were undoubtedly charged for at prices the same as which unused copies were sold for, which was always several times their actual face value. It must be understood, however, that these stamps were available for postal use if you had them and wished to use them. There is nothing in the Decree previously referred to indicate this but since the 5c value was overprinted in blue it should pass muster under this decree. The 15c value should be overprinted in black to come within the decree but there were other ways of giving the stamps a standing. The postal authorities at Mexico City simply passed as good such things as it was found advisable to pass. This kind of work, of course, did not cause much trouble, for decrees did not have to be issued, as Mexico City is about the only place that any odd varieties of these G. P. DE M. printings were used from. It might seem that postmasters in other cities might have some doubt as to whether this or that stamp was legal, but I feel very certain that they never worried over these matters for there were so many stamps in use that it is very likely that few of them knew what was good and what was not. Again most of these things when mailed either came direct into this country in a pouch from Mexico City and were thus not seen by other postmasters or they were passed in one window of the Mexico City post office, cancelled and passed out the next window.

It can, therefore, be seen that all the odd color varieties and things which seem scarce and out of sight may have been actually used at times and that their use was undoubtedly authorized and that it is very probable that they would have been accepted in payment of postage at most any Mexican office. All such varieties however, are undoubtedly speculative. The stamps were as valid for postal use as many other things in our albums and catalogues and you can suit yourself about collecting them.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused.

Blocks of four, used or unused.

The G. P. de M. Overprint on the 1910 Issue



In this issue we find several interesting stamps which seem to be within the bounds of legitimate errors or varieties. The overprint is found on some values reading up and on others reading down. Contrary to what some think, there seems to have been no attempt to have all these overprints reading in one direction for some are found reading up only while others are found reading down only. All values up to the 20c, excepting the 1c and 2c values are known with overprint reading both up and down. Some of these values are exceedingly scarce and I would hardly consider that these are speculative varieties.

The 5c value first came out with overprint reading down, while at the same time an occasional copy with overprint reading up, was found. For some time this variety was quite scarce but recently they have shown up in much larger numbers. On this value the overprint reading up is in a much deeper and brighter blue than on the value reading down.

The 1c and 4c values are in a sense speculative values. Neither of these values seems to have been issued to postoffices and put on sale in the usual manner. All that came up here were charged for at very high prices and I have never heard of any source of supply out of the inner circle at Mexico City. Both stamps, however, were available and were used for postage.

The 50c, 1 peso and 5 pesos values all are offered with overprint inverted. These inverts, I believe, should be classed among the speculative varieties. Some people would also class the 5 pesos value with overprint normal as such, but this value was supplied at the current price per peso when issued and this is proof some had been put on sale in the proper manner. That these may have been bought up later and held for a fancy price is entirely probable with any stamp.

The only error of printing other than ups and downs of the overprint is in the 5c value with overprint reading down. A beautiful copy with double overprint was found in a mixture of cheap stamps imported from Mexico.

Numerous proofs of trial colors are found in the check list and like the 5c and 15c values of the 1899 and 1903 issue with G. P. DE. M. overprint, some of these varieties have been used postally, but I would consider them all proofs, and very high prices were asked for them when they were offered.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

- Single copies, used or unused, including G. P. DE M. up and down.
- Blocks of four, used or unused.
- Strips, large pieces and covers, as desired.
- Proofs of trial color varieties.

The G. P. de M. Overprint on the \$ Overprint Issue



In this issue we also find certain values with overprint reading both up or down. The 3, 4, 5, 10 and 20c values are the only ones I have seen or have heard of. The same remarks would apply to these as to the plain 1910 issue with overprint up or down.

The 50c, 1 peso and 5 pesos all come with overprint inverted and I would believe that these are also somewhat of a speculative nature. The 5 peso value of the normal variety was sold in the usual manner at actual value when first issued but like the previous 5 peso value may have been bought up later and the price advanced.

The only real error reported is a 15c value with G. P. DE M. overprint double.

Proofs or Trial Colors were made of several values and a list of same will be found in the check list. These were also offered at high prices, some are known used and they belong with the speculative varieties.

In specializing this issue collectors will find all varieties that are known in the regular \$ overprint issue. This, of course, is, provided that all values of both printings of the \$ overprint issue were overprinted with this G. P. DE M. overprint. I have found all values from 1c to 20c overprinted on both first and second print sheets of the \$ overprint issue, excepting the 2, 4 and 15c values, which I have found on first print sheets only. I could not attempt to say on what printing of the \$ overprint the proof and Trial color values come, but would believe that the first print \$ overprint sheets were used, as these seem to have been the most plentiful.

Since there are four very decided and easily distinguished varieties in the \$ overprint issue, the \$ normal and \$ inverted also the GONSTITUCIONAL-ISTA Error with \$ both normal and inverted, it will be readily seen that of most of the values of this G. P. DE M. overprint we can find eight different and easily distinguished varieties for we have the G. P. DE M. overprint reading both up and down on the various varieties referred to above. Truly this is a very interesting issue for a specialist for the pronounced varieties are readily distinguished without any hair splitting.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

This may be collected in the same manner as listed for the regular \$ overprint issue. Do not overlook the new varieties created by the G. P. DE M. overprint, reading both up and down on some values.

The G. P. de M. Overprint on the 1903 Issue with Carranza GCM

We have here only the 5c value of 1903 issue with the G. P. DE M. overprint over the Carranza GCM. This overprint reads up and the stamp should be classed merely as a speculative variety made to enrich the manipulator, for all were put out at several times their face value.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused.
Blocks of four, used or unused.

The G. P. de M. Overprint on the 1910 Issue with Carranza GCM



This issue shows no varieties other than the overprint reading both up and down on all values from 3c to 20c. The 50c comes with inverted G. P. DE M.

Like the previous issues the 1c and 4c values were both held up for fancy prices and none were probably ever put on actual sale to all comers. The stamps, however, were good for postal use and were used thus. The 50c and 1 peso values both seem to have been sold in the proper manner at the beginning for both were available at a very reasonable price in the first place. The peso value was never offered cheaply, however, as information regarding the number issued lead the early buyers to hold on to what they got. The 1 peso value is reported with double G. P. DE M. overprint, whether used or unused I could not say.

The proofs and trial colors may be considered in the same manner as these varieties of the other issues described. The 5 peso value, which I have included under the heading of Proofs of Trial colors, seems to have been made especially to fill a set for the government collection as is admitted by authorities at Mexico City. This is, therefore, a stamp with absolutely no standing.

Numerous counterfeits of this issue were offered from the St. Louis source. The counterfeiting was done by applying the Script GCM. overprint to stamps of the plain 1910 issue, which bore the G. P. DE M. overprint. These counterfeits are known in several values with the GCM in normal position also inverted and also with double GCM, and with double GCM one being inverted. The

author will gladly examine any varieties without charge. Counterfeits of the Carranza GCM with \$ overprint and G. P. DE M. all on one stamp are offered. These are really not counterfeits but manufactured varieties for no such varieties were ever issued. These come from the same source, in St. Louis.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused, including G. P. DE M. up and down.
Blocks of four, used or unused.
Strips, large pieces and covers, as desired.

The G. P. de M. Overprint on the 1903 Issue with Villa GCM

Here again we have the 5c value of the 1903 issue with the Villa GCM overprint and with additional overprint of G. P. DE M. This is also a speculative variety, as none were ever sold in the proper manner.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused.
Blocks of four, used or unused.
Covers, etc.

The G. P. de M. Overprint on the 1910 Issue with Villa GCM



This issue is probably more nearly a speculative issue than any of the previous G. P. DE M. issues mentioned. It appears that the principal excuse for this issue being here is that a number of Villa GCM. overprinted stamps of the 1910 issue were on hand and this would be the best way to dispose of them. Such would, of course, be only a natural thing to do and we collectors really have no reason to object. However, few if any of the values probably ever got into any post office other than possibly the Mexico City office for sale in even a limited manner for the public use.

We find the 5c value reported with G. P. DE M. overprint reading both up and down. Other values are reported only in one position.

The 50c, 1 peso and 5 peso values, which I list as Proofs or Trial colors, were issued especially to supply copies for the Government collection, but copies of some values have been passed through the mail.

I find many varieties with Villa GCM double or inverted, listed by others. I know positively that there are numerous counterfeits of such varieties and the only really legitimate variety that I know of is the 20c value with the Villa GCM inverted. I believe that this occurred once in some sheets and that the stamp was near the upper right corner of the sheet. I list no other variety than this because I believe the others are counterfeits.

The Proof and Trial color varieties may be considered as are these varieties of previous issues.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused.

Blocks of four, used or unused.

Strips, large pieces and covers, as desired.

The G. P. de M. Overprint on the Denver Issue



I will quote here from the book of Mr. Hinojosa. I do not often quote from this book because I do not consider it to be anything like authoritative on the stamps of the revolutionary period, for a careful study of it will show that such is not the case, proving that Mr. Hinojosa was careless with his subject, or didn't take the trouble to look up information which he may have had.

"The stamps of the first and of the second Constitucionalist Government issue, that is to say, those called 'Transitorio' and 'Denver,' which had been surcharged with the countermark 'G. P. de M.' were used only in prepaying postage on second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals) deposited by publishers, and therefore affixed and cancelled on the stub books used specially for the purpose in that kind of postal service, such stamps having not been used for prepaying postage on mail matter of the other class in consequence of the fact that the proper number of sample copies of the stamps had not been sent to the Universal Postal Union International Bureau, Bern, Switzerland, * * *"

The above quotation proves what I have just said, that Mr. Hinojosa knows little about the stamps of the Revolutionary period. Many other instances could be cited.

It is interesting to note, however, in what manner it was officially intended that these stamps should be used. Stamps so used are cancelled with a date stamp the same as letters are cancelled with and large numbers of high values are

so used. These stamps will undoubtedly come on the market if not already here, as many others have come from the same sources in Mexico.

While the official statement reads one way, it is a fact that many values of these Denver stamps with G. P. DE M. overprint were sold at the post offices and have been used in numerous cases although by no means common when genuinely used on covers.

The bulk of the 1c and 2c values of the Denver issue were later overprinted 60 centavos and only a few seem to have been issued with the small G. P. DE M. overprint. These two values were held up by the speculators and commanded a fancy price from the beginning. They were, however, available for use and will, of course, be collected. A few color proofs were made on some values.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused.

Blocks of four, used or unused.

Strips, large pieces and covers, as desired.

The G. P. de M. Overprint on the Transitoria Issue



Evidently a very small number of these stamps were on hand and overprinting them with the G. P. DE M. overprint would mean a nice way to dispose of them and the profit would be very satisfactory. A number of these were offered at prices much over actual face value and it is possible that what were not sold were used in the manner as referred to by Mr. Hinojosa.

If such is the case, nicely cancelled copies will be available at a later date. These will come from the stubs of the record books for second-class mailings.

Practically none of this issue were on sale to the public in any manner.

It is interesting to note that there is no 5c value in this set. The 5c values were practically exhausted back in Sonora in the summer of 1914 and it will not be out of place here to remark that the plain 5c Transitorio unused is a better stamp than any other value from the 1c to the 20c inclusive.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

This issue can be specialized on the same plan as the regular Transitorio issue.

As closing remarks for this chapter, I want collectors to know that during the period in which these stamps were first issued and while they were being used, the postal rate in Mexico was jumping up and down all the time. There were different rates in effect and G. P. DE M. overprinted stamps were represented to be sold for silver money only, and the postal rate in silver was generally about 10 centavos. If stamps of the Famous Men issue were used the rate varied till at one time it cost \$5.00 to mail a letter with stamps of this issue which were sold for paper money.

This explanation will account for the fact that stamps of one issue were offered at a few cents per peso while stamps of other issues were offered at 60 to 75c per peso and more. Collectors must remember that in normal times before the European war the Mexican silver dollar was worth about 45 to 48c. Its value was its bullion value or the value of the silver in it. This value fluctuated with the silver market. At more recent times within the past year the Mexican dollar has been quoted as high as 58c, possibly higher, so it can be seen why the stamps sold for silver brought such prices as they did.

Overprinted G. P. de M. and New Values

The announced excuse for this overprinting is the fact that the supply of stamps of previous issues which were being sold for paper money had become exhausted and it was necessary to have more stamps to do business with on the paper money basis.

All stamps with this type of overprint, with the exception of the 2c value of the 1910 issue either plain or with overprint, and overprinted 60 centavos were to be sold for paper money at the post offices. Postal rates were being advanced and stamps of higher value were needed and this was the most practical way to produce them.

The G. P. de M. and New Value on the 1910 Issue



The 1c value is overprinted in brown or sepia, with the tablet bearing the inscription G. P. DE M.—5—CENTAVOS. This value also comes with the overprint reading vertically on the stamps. We should be thankful that other values were not thus treated. This variety would hardly come within the class of speculative varieties for many were at first sold at the same price as was charged for the regular variety. Soon, however, it became apparent that this was going to be a nice little variety to keep. Used copies are quite uncommon.

The 10c on 1c value has the overprint in blue. The stamp is most common with a blue surface over the entire stamp. Many refer to this as blue paper, but the paper is the ordinary variety and the blue color which is only on the surface of the stamp comes from imperfect wiping of the plates. Copies from the top row of a sheet show many stamps with only the lower portion of the stamp with the blued surface. The normal value without the blued surface is much the scarcer of the two varieties. Similar discoloring of the paper is noted on many others of the G. P. DE M. issues.

The 20c stamp has so far produced the only actual error and it seems to be an error that came without any manipulation of the officials. A sheet with double overprint was found in a post office just over the Texas border and this variety should prove a very desirable one as probably only 100 copies will ever be known. This 20c on 5c value comes with overprint in the brownish or sepia color and this seems to be the normal color. Varieties with the overprint in a beautiful deep black are found, but are much scarcer than the other.

All the above varieties with the exception of the latter were offered for paper money at various prices per peso, depending on the then current value of the peso. The 60c on 2c green was offered for silver only, and this accounts for its apparent scarcity, as dealers and collectors would not load up with them fearing that they were being stuck on the price of the stamp.

A great number of proofs and trial colors were made for speculative purposes by Mr. Hinojosa from the plates with which this overprinting was done. All values from 5c to 60c are found overprinted in from one to half a dozen different colors on various stamps. A complete list of the varieties know to me is found in the check list. Numerous of these are known postally used and the same remarks will apply to these as to the Proofs and Trial Colors of the small G. P. DE M. overprint, which were postally used.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

- Single copies, used or unused or both.
- Blocks of four, used or unused or both.
- Strips, large pieces and covers as desired.
- Proofs and color varieties.

The G. P. de M. and New Value on the \$ Overprint Issue



The overprinting of new values on the stamps of the original \$ overprint issue was along the same plans and on the same values as for the overprinting on the plain 1910 issue, except that there were no 20c overprints applied to the 5c \$ overprint stamps.

The colors used for overprinting are the same and the blue surface is on the 10c stamp. This value without the blue surface seems to be very scarce in this series. The values other than the 60c on 2c come overprinted on both the first and second print \$ overprint sheets so all varieties as found in the regular \$ overprint issue may be found in this series. I can not say on which printing of the \$ overprint sheets the 60c on 2c overprint was made. No varieties other than the regular varieties of the set have been reported.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

This series should be collected along the same plan as for the original \$ overprint issue.

The G. P. de M. and New Value on the Carranza GCM Issue



Like the \$ overprinted issue we find no 20c on 5c value in this series. The 10c comes with and without the blue surface and the plain surface paper is again much the scarcer variety. The supply of the 5c on 1c and 10c on 1c must have been very small for few were issued although the stamps have been reported on sale at certain offices.

No minor varieties or Color proofs are found in this series.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

Single copies, used or unused or both.

Blocks of four, used or unused or both.

Strips, large pieces and covers as desired.

The G. P. de M. and New Value on the Villa GCM Issue



Of this series we have but the one value, 25c on 5c and but three color proofs are known. A sheet of the 3c value with Villa GCM is claimed to have

overprinted with the 25c value in error. It is claimed that this is an error and not a trial color.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

- Single copies, used or unused or both.
- Blocks of four, used or unused or both.
- Strips, large pieces and covers, as desired.

The G. P. de M. and New Value on the Denver Issue



Of the Denver issue we have the 1c and 2c values both overprinted in brown or sepia, with new value, 60 centavos. These stamps were at first priced rather highly by the manipulators in Mexico and at later dates dropped down to a more reasonable price. Few if any of these two stamps were ever on general sale in post offices in Mexico. Both were used, however, to a certain extent. Color varieties or proof colors in four colors on the 1c value and three colors on the 2c value were made. Numbers of these were also used for postage by the inner circle in Mexico City.

The G. P. de M. and New Value on the Postage Dues



All values of the Postage Due stamps were finally overprinted with various new denominations from 5c to 1 peso. The first of these to appear were offered in sets of six new varieties. 5c on 1c; 10c on 2c; 20c on 4c; 25c on 5c; 60c on 10c and 1 peso on 4c. This latter value came out first with these other

values as a part of a complete set. Very shortly after these appeared, probably within a few days or a week at the most, all other values from 1c to 10c were overprinted with the 1 peso overprint in red. Report has it that only the 1 peso on the 4c value was printed in any quantity and that this is the only value that was on public sale. However this may be, this value was very plentiful and priced very cheaply and one could get large lots of them while the others all seemed to be quite scarce. All have been used from Mexico City.

In listing these I have listed all the 1 peso overprints in one set and the values 5c to 60c in the other set as this would seem to be the advisable way to classify them.

Color proofs were made in a number of colors on certain stamps.

The G. P. de M. \$2.50 on the Postage Dues



Immediately following the overprinting of the Dues above mentioned the postal rate for single letters was advanced to \$2.50 for the stamps sold for paper money. The remainder of the Due Stamps were then hurriedly overprinted by lithography with a monogram "G P M" in circular form and "\$2.50" below, in black ink. It seems also that few of these reached the post office of Mexico for general use, although according to announcement they were issued to fill a need for \$2.50 stamps for prepaying postage on letters.

No varieties are known in this printing.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION

All these overprints may be collected in single copies, used or unused or both.

Blocks of four used or unused or both.

Strips, large pieces and covers, as desired.

Color proofs, etc.

Those with the overprint over the \$ overprint stamps can be planned out on the same plan as mentioned for the \$ overprint issue.

The 1917 Issue



It seems that Mr. Hinojosa's Government has at last "run out of soap," for it is doubtful if they would give up the profitable business of overprinting stamps for collectors if they had more stamps to overprint.

The decree authorizing this issue announces values from 1c to 5 pesos. 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 1 peso and 5 pesos.

The values from 1c to 30c were to be entirely new designs, the 40c stamp is created by printing the 40c gray map stamp in lavender, the 1 peso by printing the Lighthouse stamp in blue and black instead of in brown and black as previously issued and the 5 pesos by printing the Post Office building stamp in green and black instead of in claret and ultramarine as previously issued.

Such low values as have been seen are rouletted and it is to be presumed that other values to 30c will come rouletted. The values 40c to 5 pesos are perforated as were these stamps in the former colors. I have seen all the rouletted values listed from Mexico City as perforated and it is very probable that they will be offered thus but they have not yet been put in general use in this condition.

PLAN FOR COLLECTION.

Single copies, used or unused or both.

Blocks of four, used or unused or both.

Strips, large blocks and covers, as desired.

The Oficial Overprint on the Famous Men Issue



There are three different sets of Oficial stamps to be credited to the Revolutionary issues. The Famous Men issue, rouletted and perforated, and the 1910 issue with OFICIAL and G. P. de M. overprint.

The rouletted Famous Men issue shows the variety of the 4c as in the postal issue and these stamps also come rouletted horizontally or vertically only and imperforate. All values come with inverted overprint.

The perforated Famous Men issue, also the 40c, 1 peso and 5 peso values are also issued with overprint OFICIAL. The CEATRO error in the 4c value is found in the Officials, while some of the pronounced shades in the regular set may or may not come with the overprint. My information as to this is not thorough enough to list them. Whether the two printings of the 1, 4 and 10c values come with OFICIAL overprint I can not say. Those I have seen are of the stamps with the design 19x23mm. on all values except the 1c, which is 19½x24mm. All these come with the overprint inverted.

Counterfeits of this OFICIAL overprint in normal position, inverted, double and otherwise are offered from the St. Louis source.

The Oficial Overprint on the G. P. de M. Issue



The 1910 issue with OFICIAL overprint was also issued with the small G. P. de M. overprint on all values from 1c to 5 pesos. I have seen the 1c value with overprint in blue, but have seen no other varieties in these stamps. The overprint on all these stamps reads up on 1 to 20c values and horizontally on the high values. Some few 50c and 1 peso values were sold up here at high prices but the 5 peso value was never generally offered.

I also find the 5 peso 1899 issue with OFICIAL and G. P. de M. overprint, and consider it as a variety made for the Government collection, as other varieties were made.

Counterfeits were offered from the St. Louis source. These were made by counterfeiting the word OFICIAL over stamps without this overprint on various

stamps. While this work was being done the OFICIAL overprint, Counterfeit, was applied to plain stamps of the 1910 issue also the \$ overprint and Carranza GCM issues, with the OFICIAL overprint both normal and inverted.

The Madero Issue



Among some of the interesting varieties of the Revolutionary Period are a couple of sets of unissued stamps that should be in the collection of every specialist.

First, there is the issue known as the Madero issue. Values of 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 centavos. These are of the same general design as the Denver issue, but with the bust of Madero in the center instead of the Mexican eagle. These come both perforated and imperforate and numerous proofs and trial color varieties are known. A set of perforated varieties is very cheap and these stamps are not without some interest.

The Vera Cruz Essays



Another set is referred to as Vera Cruz Essays. These come in values from 1c to 1 peso, all printed in two colors and make a very interesting showing. This set is also cheap and there is a variety in which the frame of the 1c value printed in black was in a sheet of the 1 peso values.

Both of these sets are of interest to the specialist and will add much to your collection at little cost.

A Final word about The Mexican War Stamps

Collectors who are interested in Mexican issues should carefully consider several points before condemning certain stamps.

In the first place consider the condition of the country and the looseness of all matters both official and civil. Consider that the authorities were not so much interested in how the post office was run so long as it answered the purpose for which it was there, as they were in licking the other fellow. This was the main job. There was war in Mexico. War of the worst kind and everything was topsy-turvy. Consider that any man who was postmaster would undoubtedly be glad to sell all the old stamps he could get for what he could get out of them, one graft was as good as another so long as it got the coin.

We can blame these conditions for the great flood of issues and remember that prior to this period Mexico was a very clean and interesting country from a philatelic viewpoint.

It will undoubtedly regain all its popularity and add many new devotees so soon as collectors cool down and forget the ravings of the fanatics who try to distort the real facts.

The great amount of talk appearing in certain magazines has been directed against certain stamps which all fair people will consider as proofs, printers' waste and the like. That such varieties are interesting to specialists is a fact and they will always want them. The main trouble is that the people who are knocking these are touting them as postage stamps evidently issued for use and then coming back with the claim that they were issued in only small lots for speculative purposes.

No sane man would consider them as anything else than proofs and printers' waste, and as such they have their place in any collection.

The fact that conditions in Mexico were such that it was possible to place these stamps on cover and send them through the mail is to be regretted. Such things might happen anywhere but collectors can generally learn their true status and then those who don't collect such varieties can leave them alone.

That some few stamps other than those I class as proofs and printers' waste were issued in a speculative way is beyond question but this is done in many up-to-date countries and since it can not be prevented we will have to accept them and forget about it.

As a whole, I believe that the list here given will be found very reliable and there may be some stamps which should be omitted, while there may be others that should be included. The legitimacy of these varieties will be proven in due time if they deserve full recognition and can be included in later lists.

I even include some varieties as proofs, when I feel that they should be classed otherwise, for I hold that any stamp which is passed by the authorities as a payment for postage deserves recognition as a postage stamp, no matter how limited its use.

Reports just received from Mexico City and copies of different newspapers from Mexico City state that all the remainders of all late issues have been burned. Photographs of the furnace and stamps being burned are printed in some of the newspapers. The report that this was to be done has been current for some time and I can join with the rest of the collectors in hoping that this has come to pass.

CHECK LIST

NUMBERING

I have attempted to give whole numbers to all major varieties. The Proofs and Trial Color numbers are started with 501 and these are found in the list following the regular issue of each variety. The Officials are numbered from 801 up and Proofs and Trial Colors of same are numbered 901 and up.

THE WHITE SONORA ISSUES

In presenting the list below, I give the following information which will be of help in determining the difference between the five Types of the various stamps. The differences as indicated below are universal throughout all printings of the Sonora Stamps except as indicated.

TYPE A. O in MARZO is a cypher. O in CENTAVOS at right is a cypher.

TYPE B. 1913 is printed 1913. O in CENTAVOS at left is a cypher.

TYPE C. 1913 is printed 1913.

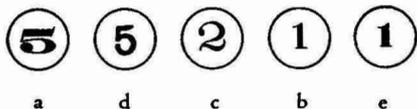
TYPE D. O in MARZO is a cypher. 1913 is printed thus 1913. C in CENTAVOS at right is a wrong font letter.

TYPE E. O in CENTAVOS at right has a dot of color in center. NOTE—This variety occurs on all stamps of the original 1913 printing excepting on the 1c value Number 26 and it does not occur on any of the reissue printings.

A careful study of the above points together with an understanding of the Green Seals will enable anyone to plate the stamps.

There are five types of every major number listed below. Those varieties which are listed with double letter as EE, BB, DD, etc., are sub-varieties of the same normal types E, B or D as the case may be. Of the minor varieties of the major numbers some that are listed are known on all five types of the stamps while others are known on only one or more of the five types. A complete list is given in my book on these stamps.

TYPES OF THE NUMERALS



NOTE—Stamps number 1 to 7 inclusive are on white bond paper some sheets showing the water-mark "PEERLESS MILLS."

Perforated 12 at bottom and on both sides.
Embossed "CONSTITUCIONAL."

- 1 (a) 5c black and red
W. Watermarked
EE. "CENTAVOB"
EEW. Same as EE watermarked

Note—There is no type E in this 5c perforated stamp, all of the fifth stamps in the strips are with the error.

- 2 (b) 1c black and red
a. Double embossing
W. Watermarked
Wa. Double embossing and watermarked
- 3 (a) 2c black and red
a. Embossed on back
b. Double embossing
c. Without embossing
d. Embossed both sides of paper
e. Split diagonally for 1c
f. Split vertically for 1c
W. Watermarked
C. Numeral of value in light face curved figure. (c)
WC. Same as C watermarked
- 4 (a) 3c black and red
a. Double embossing
W. Watermarked
- 5 (a) 5c black and red
W. Watermarked
EE. "CENTAVOB"
EEW. Same as EE watermarked
- 6 (b) 10c black and red
a. Double embossing
W. Watermarked
- 7 (d) 5c black and red
W. Watermarked
- 8 (d) 5c black and red
W. Watermarked
A or B "MARO"
AW or BW "MARO" and watermarked

On white bond paper some sheets showing the Yukon-Aurora watermark.

Rouletted all around in black lines.
Embossed "CONSTITUCIONAL"

Note—Five types, but A and B are all with error "MARO" for "MARZO"

GREEN SEAL ISSUE.

On same paper and in all ways the same as Number 8, except that with Green Seal in place of Embossed word.

- 9 (d) 5c black, red and green
W. Watermarked
A or B "MARO"
AW or BW "MARO" and watermarked

On soft wove creamish colored book paper. Rouletted all around in black lines. With Green Seal.

- 10 (d) 5c black, red and green
A or B, "MARO"

Numbers 11 to 16 are all on the paper, some sheets of which show the "PEERLESS MILLS" watermark. All are with colorless roulette at both sides and at bottom and all with the Green Seal.

- 11 (b) black, red and green
a. Embossed "CONSTITUCIONAL"
T. Seals transposed
W. Watermarked
WT. Watermarked and seals transposed
b. Pair with seals 12mm apart
Wb. Watermarked and pair with seals 12mm apart
Wa. Embossed "CONSTITUCIONAL" and watermarked
- 12 (a) 2c black, red and green, embossed "CONSTITUCIONAL"
C. Numeral of value in light face curved figure (c)
- 13 (a) 3c black, red and green
a. Embossed "CONSTITUCIONAL"
T. Seals transposed
W. Watermarked
Wa. Embossed "CONSTITUCIONAL" and watermarked
WT. Seals transposed and watermarked
b. Pair with seals 12mm apart
Wb. Pair with seals 12mm apart and watermarked
- 14 (a) 5c black, red and green
W. Watermarked
EE. "CENTAVOB"
EEW. "CENTAVOB" and watermarked
- 15 (d) 5c black, red and green, embossed "CONSTITUCIONAL"
- 16 (b) 10c black red and green
a. Pair with seals 12mm apart
Wa. Same as a, watermarked
b. Embossed "CONSTITUCIONAL"
W. Watermarked
Wb. Same as b, watermarked
T. Seals transposed
WT. Seals transposed and watermarked

All following varieties are on white or creamish tinted soft wove book paper and rouletted all around in black lines.

- With rouletted lines cut deply in paper,
17 (d) 5c black, red and green
a. Brown, red and green
b. Seals double
c. With figure and words of value omitted
T. Seals transposed
Ta. Same as a, seals transposed
d. Thin hard white paper

All following varieties are with the roulette lines printed lightly so that it was necessary to cut the stamps apart.

- 18 (d) 5c black, brownish red and green
a. Heavy white paper
b. Heavy creamish paper
c. PEERLESS MILLS paper
W. Same as c, watermarked
- 19 (d) 2c black, red and green
- 20 (e) 1c black, red and green
a. Seal in sage green
b. Without seal
- 21 (a) 3c black, red and green
a. Pale green
b. Light weight white porous paper
c. Heavy enameled paper
d. Heavy white wove paper
e. Peerless Mills Paper
W. Same as e, watermarked
BB. CENTAVO at left
BBa. Same as a, with CENTAVO at left
BBe. Same as e, with CENTAVO at left
BBW. Same as W, with CENTAVO at left
- 22 (d) 5c black, red and green
a. Without seal
- 23 (d) 5c black, red and green
- 24 (d) 2c black, red and green
- 25 (d) 5c black, red and green
- 26 (e) 1c black, red and green

REISSUES.

The reissues were used by the Villa faction after the split between Villa and Carranza.

All reissues are with seals in the transposed positions.

- 27 (e) 1c black red and green
DD. Error "erano"
- 28 (a) 5c black, red and green
- 29 (d) 2c black, red and green
DD. Error "erano"
- 30 (a) 3c black, red and green
DD. Error "erano"
- 31 (b) 10c black, red and green

EJERCITO ISSUE

Rouletted 14x7

- 32 1c yellow green
 - a. With revenue overprint
 - b. With talon
 - c. With revenue overprint and talon
- 33. 2c violet
 - a. With revenue overprint
 - b. With talon
 - c. With revenue overprint and talon
 - d. Imperforate
 - e. Imperforate with talon
- 34 2c pale violet
 - a. With revenue overprint
 - b. With talon
 - c. With revenue overprint and talon
 - d. Imperforate
 - e. Imperforate with talon
- 35 5c brown
 - a. With revenue overprint
 - b. With talon
 - c. With revenue overprint and talon
 - d. Imperforate
 - e. Imperforate with talon
- 36 10c bright claret
 - a. With revenue overprint
 - b. With talon
 - c. With revenue overprint and talon
 - d. Imperforate
 - e. Imperforate with talon
- 37 10c dull claret
 - a. With revenue overprint
 - b. With talon
 - c. With revenue overprint and talon
- 38 20c green
 - a. With revenue overprint
 - b. With talon
 - c. With revenue overprint and talon
- 39 50c ultramarine
 - a. With revenue overprint
 - b. With talon
 - c. With revenue overprint and talon
 - d. Imperforate
 - e. Imperforate with talon
- 40 1 peso orange
 - a. With revenue overprint
 - b. With talon
 - c. With revenue overprint and talon
 - d. Imperforate
 - e. Imperforate with talon

NOTE—Values over 1 peso were probably never used for postal use. The 5, 10, 50 and 100 peso are known imperforate.

TRANSITORIO ISSUE

Rouletted 9x14

- 41 1c deep blue
- 42 2c yellow green

- a. deep green
- b. Horizontal pair Imperf. between
- 43 4c blue violet
 - b. Imperforate
- 44 5c gray green
 - a. Horizontal pair Imperf. between
 - b. Horizontal pair Imperf. half way between
- 45 5c red. (Diagonal half of 10c used for 5c.) Four varieties
- 46 10c red
 - a. Imperforate
- 47 20c yellow brown
 - a. Horizontal pair Imperf. between
 - b. Imperforate
- 48 50c claret
 - a. Horizontal pair Imperf. between
 - b. Imperforate
- 49 1P bright violet
 - a. Horizontal pair Imperf. between
 - b. Imperforate

TORREON ISSUE

Rouletted 9½x14

Transitorio Issue Overprinted in black

Victoria de

TORREON

ABRIL 2-1914

- 50 1c deep blue
- 51 2c yellow green
- 52 4c blue violet
- 53 5c gray green
 - a. Horizontal pair Imperf. between
 - a. Horizontal pair Imperf. half way between
- 54 10c red
- 55 20c yellow brown
- 56 50c claret

PERFORATED TRANSITORIO ISSUE.

Perforated 11½

- 57. 5c gray green
 - a. Imperforate
- 58 5c deep green
 - a. Imperforate

RUBBER STAMPED GCM ISSUE

Overprinted on Federal issue of 1910

OVERPRINTED IN VIOLET OR PURPLE

- 59 1c violet
 - a. Overprint sideways
 - b. Pair; one without overprint

- c. Overprint inverted
- d. Double overprint
- e. Pair; one purple and one green overprint
- 60 2c green
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
 - c. Pair; one without overprint
 - d. Pair; one purple and one green overprint
- 61 3c orange brown
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
 - c. Pair; one without overprint
- 62 4c carmine
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
 - c. Overprint double
- 63 5c orange
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
 - c. Overprint double
 - d. Pair; one without overprint
- 64 10c blue and orange
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
 - c. Pair; one without overprint
 - d. Pair; one with purple and one with green overprint
- 65 15c gray-blue and claret
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
 - c. Pair; one purple and one green overprint
- 66 20c red and blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
 - c. Overprint double
 - d. Pair; one without overprint
- 67 50c red brown and black
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint double
 - c. Pair; one without overprint
- 68 1 peso blue and black
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - c. Pair; one without overprint
 - d. Pair; one purple and one green overprint
- 69 5 peso carmine and black
 - a. Overprint sideways

OVERPRINT IN GREEN

- 70 1c violet
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
- 71 2c green
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
 - c. Pair; one without overprint

- 72 3c orange brown
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 73 4c carmine
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 74 5c orange
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
 - c. Pair; one without overprint
- 75 10c blue and orange
 - a. Overprint sideways
- 76 15c gray blue and claret
 - a. Overprint double
- 77 20c red and blue
 - a. Overprint sideways
- 78 50c red brown and black
 - a. Overprint sideways
- 79 1 peso blue and black
 - a. Overprint sideways
- 80 5 peso carmine and black
 - a. Overprint sideways

OVERPRINT IN MAGENTA.

- 81 1c violet
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
 - c. Double overprint
 - d. Pair; one without overprint
 - e. Pair; with three overprints
- 82 2c green
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 83 3c orange brown
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Pair; one without overprint
- 84 4c carmine
- 85 5c orange
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
- 86 10c blue and orange
- 87 15c gray blue and claret
- 88 20c red and blue
- 89 50c red brown and black
- 90 1 peso blue and black
- 91 5 peso carmine and black

OVERPRINT IN BLACK

- 92 1c violet
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint double
- 93 2c green
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 94 3c Orange brown
- 95 4c carmine
 - a. Overprint sideways
 - b. Overprint double
- 96 5c orange
- 97 10c blue and orange
- 98 5c gray blue and claret
- 99 20c red and blue
- 100 50c red brown
- 101 1 peso blue and black
- 102 5 peso carmine and black

OVERPRINT IN MAROON.

- 103 1c violet
- 104 2c green
- 105 5c orange

OVERPRINT IN BLUE.

- 106 1c violet
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 107 2c green
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 108 3c orange brown
- 109 4c carmine
- 110 5c orange
- 111 20c red and blue

OVERPRINT IN PINK

- 112 1c violet
- 113 2c green
- 114 3c orange brown
- 115 4c carmine
- 116 5c orange
- 117 10c blue and orange
- 118 15c gray blue and claret
- 119 20c red and blue
- 120 50c red brown and black
- 121 1 peso blue and black
- 122 5 peso carmine and black

OVERPRINTED ON POSTAGE DUES.

OVERPRINT IN PURPLE OR VIOLET.

- 123 1c blue
- 124 2c blue
 - a. Overprint double
- 125 4c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint sideways
- 126 5c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 127 10c blue

OVERPRINTED IN GREEN.

- 128 1c blue
- 129 2c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 130 4c blue
- 131 5c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 132 10c blue

OVERPRINTED IN MAGENTA

- 133 1c blue
- 134 2c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 135 4c blue
- 136 5c blue
- 137 10c blue

OVERPRINTED IN BLACK

- 138 4c blue
- 139 5c blue

OVERPRINTED IN PINK.

- 140 1c blue
- 141 2c blue
- 142 4c blue
- 143 5c blue

DENVER ISSUE.

Perforated 12.

- 144 1c pale blue
 - a. Imperforate
- 145 2c light green
- 146 3c orange
 - a. Imperforate
- 147 5c deep rose
 - a. Imperforate
- 148 10c rose
 - a. Imperforate
- 149 15c rose lilac
- 150 50c yellow
 - a. Ochre
- 151 1 peso violet

COACH SEAL ISSUE.

Imperforate

FIRST PRINTING.

- 152 1c dark blue, black and red
 - a. Tete-beche pair
- 153 2c deep green, black and orange
 - a. Tete-beche pair
- 154 5c orange, black and green
 - a. Tete-beche pair
 - b. Private perforation
- 155 10c dark blue and red
 - a. Tete-beche pair
- 156 20c orange, black and blue
 - a. Tete-beche pair
- 157 50c deep green, black and orange
 - a. Tete-beche pair

SECOND PRINTING

- 158 1c blue, black and red
 - a. Tete-beche pair
- 159 2c green, black and orange
 - a. Tete-beche pair
- 160 5c yellow, black and green
 - a. Tete-beche pair
- 161 10c blue, black and red
 - a. Tete-beche pair
- 162 20c yellow, black and green
 - a. Tete-beche pair
- 163 50c green, black and orange
 - a. Tete-beche pair

THIRD PRINTING

- 164 1c pale blue, black and red
 a. Tete-beche pair
 165 2c green, black and orange
 a. Tete-beche pair
 166 5c yellow, black and green
 a. Tete-beche pair
 b. Without seals
 c. Private perforation

FOURTH PRINTING

- 167 2c green, black and orange
 a. Tete-beche pair

NOTE—The 1c value is known without seal and with seal double. The 2c value is known without seal. These are not listed above because I cannot state as to which printing they belong.

LOWER CALIFORNIA COACH SEAL.

Imperforate.

- 168 1c blue, black and yellow
 a. Tete-beche pair
 b. Large A in LA
 169 2c olive green, black and gray
 a. Tete-beche pair
 b. Large A in LA
 170 5c olive, black and rose
 a. Tete-beche pair
 b. Large A in LA
 171 10c flesh, black and dull violet
 a. Tete-beche pair
 b. Large A in LA

ANVIL SEAL ISSUE.

Imperforate.

- 172 1c blue, black and red
 173 1c blue, black and red. With PLATA
 a. Vertical pair, one with and one without PLATA
 174 2c green, black and orange
 175 5c yellow, black and green
 a. Without seal
 176 10c blue, black and red
 177 10c blue, black and red. With PLATA
 177A 20c yellow, black and green
 a. Without seal
 178 20c yellow, black and green. With PLATA
 179 50c green, black and orange
 180 50c green, black and orange. With PLATA
 181 50c green, black and orange. With PLATA and without seal
 a. Vertical pair, one with and one without seal

NOTE—The 50c value without PLATA has been offered but I cannot say whether with or without seal.

OAXACA ISSUE.

Perforated 12.

Two types of 5c value.

Type I large figures of value.

Type II small figures of value.

- 182 1c bright violet
 a. Dull violet
 b. Imperforate
 c. Imperforate and printed on back
 d. Imperforate and tete-beche
 e. Imperforate horizontally
 f. Perforated 10x12
 g. 1 omitted at lower right
 h. 1 omitted at upper right
 183 2c green
 a. Imperforate
 b. Horizontal pair, imperf. between
 c. Imperforate vertically
 d. Albino 2 at lower right
 e. 2 omitted at lower left
 f. Same as (e), imperforate
 g. Inverted 2 at lower left
 h. Perforated 10
 i. Perforated 11x12
 184 3c brown
 a. Imperforate
 b. Perforated 10x12
 c. Inverted 3 at upper left
 d. Same as (c), perforated 10x12
 e. Albino 3 at lower left
 f. Albino 3 at upper and lower left
 g. Tete-beche
 185 5c orange yellow, (Type I)
 a. Imperforate
 b. Imperforate vertically
 c. Tete-beche
 d. Tete-beche and Imperforate
 e. Tete-beche and Imperforate vertically
 186 5c orange yellow, (Type II)
 a. Imperforate
 b. Imperforate vertically
 c. Imperforate horizontally
 d. Vertical pair imperforate between and perforated 10 horizontally by 12 vertically
 e. Type I and Type II in pair
 f. Perforated 10
 g. Perforated 8½x12
 h. Perforated 9x12
 i. Perforated 10x11
 j. Perforated 11 to 12x13 to 14
 k. Perforated 13x10
 l. Perforated 14x14
 m. Perforated 10x12
 n. Perforated 11x12
 o. Without background.
 187 10c blue and red
 a. On blue ruled paper
 b. Figure 1 missing
 c. Cypher of 10 missing
 d. Figures 10 missing

\$ OVERPRINT ISSUE.

Perforated 12.

Overprinted.

On Federal Issue of 1899-1903.

Overprint reading up.

- 188 5c orange
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista.
- 189 15c lavender and claret
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista.
- 190 20c red and blue
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista

Overprinted
on Federal Issue of 1910.

Overprint reading up.

- 191 1c violet
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista and \$ normal
 - c. Constitucionalista and \$ inverted
- 192 2c green
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista and \$ normal
 - c. Constitucionalista and \$ inverted
 - d. Double overprint
 - e. Double overprint with \$ inverted
 - f. Double overprint with Constitucionalista
- 193 3c orange brown
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista and \$ normal
 - c. Constitucionalista and \$ inverted
 - d. Overprint double
 - e. Double overprint with \$ inverted
 - f. Double overprint with Constitucionalista
- 194 4c carmine
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista and \$ normal
 - c. Constitucionalista and \$ inverted
- 195 5c orange
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista and \$ normal
 - c. Constitucionalista and \$ inverted
 - d. Double overprint
 - e. Double overprint with \$ inverted
 - f. Double overprint with Constitucionalista
 - g. Double overprint, one inverted
- 196 10c blue and orange
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista and \$ normal
 - c. Constitucionalista and \$ inverted
- 197 15c gray, blue and claret
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista and \$ normal
 - c. Constitucionalista and \$ inverted

- 198 20c red and blue
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. Constitucionalista and \$ normal
 - c. Constitucional and \$ inverted

Overprint reading Horizontally.

- 199 50c red brown and black
- 200 1 peso blue and black
- 201 5 peso carmine and black

OVERPRINT ON DUES.

- 202 1c blue
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
- 203 2c blue
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
- 204 4c blue
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
- 205 5c blue
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
- 206 10c blue
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal

NOTE—I do not know whether any second printing of the \$ overprint was issued on the Dues.

VILLA G C M ISSUE

Perforated 12

Overprint on Federal Issue of 1899

- 206A 15c lavender and claret
 - a. Inverted
- 206B 20c red and blue
 - a. Inverted
- 206C 50c red lilac and black
 - a. Inverted
- 206D 1 peso blue and black
- 206E 5 peso carmine and black

Overprinted on Federal Issue of 1903.

- 206F 1c violet
- 206G 2c green
- 206H 4c carmine
- 206I 5c orange
 - a. Inverted
- 206J 10c blue and orange
 - a. Inverted
- 206K 50c carmine and black

Overprinted on Federal Issue of 1910.

- 207 1c dull violet
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint
- 208 2c green
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint

- 209 3c orange brown
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint
- 210 4c carmine
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint
- 211 5c orange
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint
- 212 10c blue and orange
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint
- 213 15c gray blue and claret
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint
- 214 20c red and blue
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint
- 215 50c red brown and black
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint
- 216 1 peso blue and black
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint
- 217 5 peso carmine and black
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double overprint

NOTE—I very much doubt if any of the varieties with double overprint, one inverted, are genuine, and I believe most inverts and double overprints are fakes from original die.

VILLA G C M OVERPRINT ON DUES.

- 218 1c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint double
- 219 2c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint double
- 220 4c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint double
- 221 5c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint double
- 222 10c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Overprint double

NOTE—I believe that numerous counterfeits of the inverts and double prints have been made.

VILLA G C M ON \$ OVERPRINT ISSUE.

I have omitted this issue from the check list because not fully satisfied as to its le-

gitimacy. Collectors should understand however that in omitting this issue, I do not do so because I have been convinced that it is not legitimate. On the contrary I favor the belief that the stamps were prepared, but lack sufficient proof.

CARRANZA G C M ISSUE.

Overprinted on Federal Issue of 1899.

- 223 15c lavender and claret

Overprinted on Federal Issue of 1903.

- 224 5c orange

Overprinted on Federal Issue of 1910.

- 225 1c violet
 - a. Inverted
- 226 2c green
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double
- 227 3c orange brown
 - a. Inverted
- 228 4c carmine
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double
- 229 5c orange
 - a. Inverted
- 230 10c blue and orange
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double, one inverted
- 231 15c gray blue and claret
 - a. Inverted
- 232 20c red and blue
 - a. Inverted
- 233 50c red brown and black
 - a. Inverted
 - b. Double
- 234 1 peso blue and black
 - a. Inverted
- 235 5 peso carmine and black
 - a. Inverted

NOTE—I consider the majority of the invert overprints as fakes from the original die or from a perfect copy of same. I consider all double prints except those listed, as fakes and fakes of the listed ones are plentiful.

CARRANZA G C M OVERPRINT ON DUES.

- 236 1c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 237 2c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 238 4c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 239 5c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted

- 240 10c blue
a. Overprint inverted

NOTE—I have all the invert overprints both genuine and counterfeit. All the double overprints I have seen are counterfeit.

1915 ROULETTED ISSUE.

Rouletted 15.

- 241 1c violet
a. Imperforate
b. Double print, one inverted, imperforate
c. Imperf. vertically
- 242 2c green
a. Imperforate
b. Imperf. vertically
c. Double print, one inverted, imperforate
- 243 3c brown
a. Imperforate
b. Imperf. horizontally
c. Perforated, round holes
- 244 4c carmine
a. Imperforate
b. Double print, one inverted, imperforate
c. Imperf. vertically
d. Foot on left 4
e. Same as d imperf.
f. Same as d double print, one inverted, imperf.
g. Same as d Imperf. vertically
- 245 5c orange
a. Imperforate
b. Double print, one inverted, imperforate
c. Perforated, round holes
d. Imperf. horizontally
- 246 10c ultramarine
a. Pale ultramarine
b. Imperforate
c. Imperf. vertically
d. Imperf. horizontally
e. Perforated, round holes
- 247 10c blue
a. Imperf., no gum, smooth paper
b. Double print, imperforate
c. Double print, one inverted, imperforate

PROOF OR TRIAL COLOR

- 501 1c buff, imperforate

1916 PERFORATED ISSUE.

Perforated 12.

Size of Design 19x23mm.

- 248 1c violet
249 2c yellow green
250 2c olive green
251 3c brown
252 3c yellow brown
a. Imperforate, no gum

- 253 4c carmine
a. Error "CEATRO"
- 254 5c orange
255 5c yellow
256 10c ultramarine
257 10c blue
258 40c gray
a. Imperforate
- 259 1 peso brown and black
a. Center inverted
b. Imperforate
c. Imperforate, center inverted
- 260 5 peso claret and ultramarine
a. Center inverted
b. Imperforate
c. Imperforate with center inverted

SECOND PRINTING

Size of Design 19½x24mm.

- 261 1c violet
262 4c carmine
263 10c ultramarine

NOTE—It is very probable that most all the double prints and most of the imperforates of the 1916 rouletted and perforated issues are printers waste or proofs.

ONE CENTAVO ENGRAVED EAGLE ISSUE.

- 264 1c Violet
a. Deep violet
b. Pale violet

PROOFS

- 502 1c carmine, perforated
503 1c carmine, imperforate
504 1c ultramarine, perforated
505 1c ultramarine, imperforate
506 1c green, perforated
507 1c brown, perforated

CARRANZA COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

- 265 10c blue
a. Imperforate
b. Printed on gummed side of paper, imperforate
- 266 10c sepia
a. Imperforate
b. Printed on gummed side of paper imperforate

TRIAL COLOR OR PROOFS.

- 508 10c blue green, imperforate
509 10c black, imperforate

UNISSUED DESIGN.

- 510 10c blue
- 511 10c gray blue
- 512 10c sepia
- 513 10c carmine
- 514 10c olive green
 - a. Imperforate

G. P. DE M. OVERPRINT ON 1910 ISSUE

Overprint reading down or up indicated by the words down or up.

Color of overprint in ().

- 267 1c violet (red) up
- 268 2c green (red) up
- 269 3c orange brown (blue) up
- 270 3c orange brown (blue) down
- 271 4c carmine (blue) up
- 272 4c carmine (blue) down
- 273 5c orange (blue) down
 - a. Overprint double
- 274 5c orange (blue) up
- 275 10c blue and orange (red) down
- 276 10c blue and orange (red) up
- 277 15c gray blue and claret (black) up
- 278 15c gray blue and claret (black) down
- 279 20c red and blue (black) up
- 280 20c red and blue (black) down

Overprint horizontal

- 281 50c red brown and black (red)
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 282 1 peso blue and black (red)
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 283 5 peso carmine and black (red)
 - a. Overprint inverted

Overprint on 1899 Issue.

- 284 15c lavender and claret (blue) up

Overprint on 1903 Issue.

- 285 5c orange (blue) up

PROOFS ON TRIAL COLORS

- 515 1c violet (blue) up
- 516 2c green (blue) up
- 517 4c carmine (red) up
- 518 5c orange (red) up
- 519 5c orange (black) up
- 520 10c blue and orange (blue) up
- 521 10c blue and orange (black) up
- 522 10c blue and orange (black) down
- 523 15c gray blue and claret (red) up
- 524 15c gray blue and claret (red) down
- 525 20c red and blue (red) up

- 526 20c red and blue (blue) up
- 527 20c red and blue (green) up
- 528 20c red and blue (brown) down

Overprint Horizontal.

- 529 50c red brown and black (blue)
- 530 1 peso blue and black (blue)
- 531 5 peso carmine and black (blue)

G. P. DE M. ON \$ OVERPRINT ISSUE

Overprint Reading Down or Up Indicated by the Words Down and Up.

Color of Overprint in ().

- 286 1c violet (red) up
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
 - c. GON. and \$ inverted
- 287 2c green (red) up
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
- 288 3c orange brown (blue) up
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
 - c. GON. and \$ inverted
- 289 3c orange brown (blue) down
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
- 290 4c carmine (blue) up
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
- 291 4c carmine (blue) down
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
- 292 5c orange (blue) up
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
 - c. GON. and \$ inverted
- 293 5c orange (blue) down
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
- 294 10c blue and orange (red) up
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
 - c. GON. and \$ inverted
- 295 10c blue and orange (red) down
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
- 296 15c gray blue and claret (black) up
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
 - d. G. P. de M. double
 - e. Same with \$ inverted
 - f. Same as (d) with GON. and \$ normal
- 297 20c red and blue (black) up
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
 - c. GON. and \$ inverted

- 298 20c red and blue (black) down
 a. \$ inverted
 b. GON. and \$ normal

Overprint Horizontal

- 299 50c red brown and black (red)
 a. Overprint inverted
 300 1 peso blue and black (red)
 a. Overprint inverted
 301 5 peso carmine and black (red)
 a. Overprint inverted

NOTE—I can not state whether the 2, 4 and 15c values come in both printings of the \$ overprint. All other values do, and these three are known in first printing.

PROOFS ON TRIAL COLORS

- 532 3c orange brown (red) up
 a. \$ inverted
 b. GON. and \$ inverted
 533 15c gray blue and claret (red) up
 a. \$ inverted
 b. GON. and \$ normal
 534 15c gray blue and claret (red) down
 a. \$ inverted
 b. GON. and \$ normal
 535 15c gray blue and claret (blue) up
 a. \$ inverted
 b. GON. and \$ normal
 536 15c gray blue and claret (green) down
 a. \$ inverted
 b. GON. and \$ normal
 537 20c red and blue (red) up
 a. \$ inverted
 b. GON. and \$ normal
 538 20c red and blue (blue) up
 a. \$ inverted
 b. GON. and \$ normal

Overprint Horizontal

- 539 50c red brown and black (blue)
 540 1 peso blue and black (blue)
 541 5 peso carmine and black (blue)

NOTE—I can not state from which printing of the \$ overprint the proofs and trial colors come but the listed varieties may be found in either printing.

G. P. DE M. OVERPRINT ON CARRANZA GCM ISSUE

Overprint Reading Down or Up Indicated by Words Down and Up.

Color of Overprint in ().

Overprinted on 1903 Issue With Carranza GCM.

- 302 5c orange (blue) up

Overprinted on 1910 Issue With Carranza GCM

- 303 1c violet (red) up
 304 2c green (red) up
 305 3c orange brown (blue) up
 306 3c orange brown (blue) down
 307 4c carmine (blue) down
 308 4c carmine (blue) up
 309 5c orange (blue) up
 310 5c orange (blue) down
 311 10c blue and orange (red) up
 312 10c blue and orange (red) down
 313 15c gray blue and claret (black) up
 314 15c gray blue and claret (black) down
 315 20c red and blue (black) up
 316 20c red and blue (black) down

Overprint Horizontal

- 317 50c red brown and black (red)
 a. Inverted G. P. de M.
 318 1 peso blue and black (red)
 a. Double G. P. de M.

NOTE—Many values are offered with double or inverted GCM, also with double GCM one printing being inverted. All that I have seen of these are counterfeits which have come from the St. Louis source. I do not believe they exist in genuine copies. A list of such as are known is unnecessary. Attention may here be called also to the Carranza GCM over the \$ overprint and with the G. P. de M. overprint. All that I have seen of these are counterfeits from the same source.

PROOFS OR TRIAL COLORS

- 542 4c carmine (black) up
 543 15c gray blue and claret (red) up
 544 15c gray blue and claret (green)
 545 20c blue and red (red) up
 546 50c red brown and black (blue)
 547 5 peso carmine and black (red)

G. P. DE M. ON VILLA GCM OVERPRINT ISSUE

Overprint Reading Down or Up Indicated by the Words Down or Up.

Color of Overprint in ().

Overprinted on 1903 Issue With Villa GCM.

- 319 5c orange (blue) up

Overprint on 1910 Issue with Villa GCM.

- 320 1c violet (red) up
 321 2c green (red) up
 322 3c orange brown (blue) up

- 323 4c carmine (blue) up
- 324 4c carmine (blue) down
- 325 5c orange (blue) up
- 326 5c orange (blue) down
- 327 10c blue and orange (red) up
- 328 15c gray blue and claret (black) up
- 329 20c red and blue (black) up

PROOFS OR TRIAL COLORS

On Issue of 1910.

Overprint Horizontal.

- 548 50c red brown and black (red)
- 549 1 peso blue and black (red)
- 550 5 peso carmine and black (red)

NOTE—Counterfeits of this issue are offered from the St. Louis source. Among these may be mentioned both normal and invert GCM overprint and these are known with two different styles of the Counterfeit GCM overprint. I do not know of any legitimate varieties other than those in this list.

G. P. DE M. ON DENVER ISSUE

Overprint Reading Up on all Values.

Color of Overprint in ().

- 330 1c pale blue (blue)
- 331 2c pale green (blue)
- 332 3c orange (blue)
- 333 5c deep rose (blue)
- 334 10c rose (blue)
- 335 15c rose lilac (blue)
- 336 50c yellow (blue)
- 337 1 peso violet (blue)

PROOFS OR TRIAL COLORS

- 551 1c blue (red) up
- 552 2c pale green (red) up
- 553 15c rose lilac (red) up
- 554 50c yellow (red) up
- 555 1 peso violet (red)

G. P. DE M ON TRANSITORIO ISSUE

Overprint Reading Horizontal on all Values.

Color of Overprint in ().

- 338 1c blue (red)
- 339 2c yellow green (red)
- 340 4c blue violet (red)
- 341 10c red (blue)
 - a. Vertical overprint (blue) down
- 342 20c yellow brown (blue)
- 343 50c claret (black)
- 344 1 peso bright violet (black)

OVERPRINTED G. P. DE M. AND NEW VALUE ON 1910 ISSUE.

Color of Overprint in ().

Overprint Reads Horizontally.

- 345 5c on 1c violet (sepia)
 - a. Overprint vertical
- 346 10c on 1c violet (blue)
 - a. Stamp with blued surface
- 347 20c on 5c orange (sepia)
 - a. Overprint double
- 348 20c on 5c orange (black)
- 349 25c on 5c orange (green)
- 350 60c on 2c green (red)

PROOFS OR TRIAL COLORS

- 556 5c on 1c violet (blue)
- 557 5c on 1c violet (green)
- 558 5c on 1c violet (black)
- 559 5c on 1c violet (red)
- 560 10c on 1c violet (sepia)
- 561 10c on 1c violet (red)
- 562 10c on 1c violet (green)
- 563 10c on 2c green (blue)
- 564 10c on 5c orange (blue)
- 565 10c on 5c orange (black)
- 566 10c on 5c orange (red)
- 567 10c on 5c orange (green)
- 568 10c on 5c orange (sepia)
- 569 20c on 1c violet (red)
- 570 20c on 1c violet (black)
- 571 20c on 1c violet (blue)
- 572 20c on 1c violet (yellow green)
- 573 20c on 1c violet (blue green)
- 574 20c on 1c violet (olive green)
- 575 20c on 5c orange (blue)
- 576 20c on 5c orange (ultramarine)
- 577 20c on 5c orange (red)
- 578 25c on 5c orange (blue)
- 579 60c on 2c green (blue)
- 580 60c on 2c green (black)

NOTE—Many of the varieties of all Habilitada issues are offered from St. Louis, counterfeited.

OVERPRINTED G. P. DE M. AND NEW VALUE ON \$ OVERPRINT ISSUE

Color of Overprint in ().

Overprint Reads Horizontally.

- 351 5c on 1c violet (sepia)
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
 - c. GON. and \$ inverted
 - d. G. P. de M. double, one vertical
 - e. Same as (d) \$ inverted
 - f. Same as (d) GON. and \$ normal

- 352 10c on 1c violet (blue)
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
 - c. GON. and \$ inverted
- 353 10c on 1c violet (blue) stamp with blue surface
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
 - c. GON. and \$ inverted
- 354 25c on 5c orange (green)
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal
 - c. GON. and \$ inverted
- 355 60c on 2c green (red)
 - a. \$ inverted
 - b. GON. and \$ normal

NOTE—I can not say whether the 2c value was overprinted on both first and second printing sheets of the \$ overprint value and therefore do not list the variety GON. and \$ inverted which comes on second print sheets only.

PROOFS OR TRIAL COLORS

- 581 25c on 3c orange brown (blue green)
 - a. \$ inverted.
 - b. GON. and \$ normal

ON CARRANZA GCM OVERPRINT

- 356 5c on 1c violet (sepia)
- 357 10c on 1c violet (blue)
- 358 10c on 1c violet (blue), paper with blued surface
- 359 25c on 5c orange (green)
- 360 60c on 2c green (red)

ON VILLA GCM OVERPRINT

- 361 25c on 5c orange (green)
- 361A 25c on 3c orange brown (green)

PROOFS OR TRIAL COLORS

- 582 25c on 3c orange brown (carmine rose)
- 583 25c on 3c orange brown (black)
- 584 25c on 3c orange brown (sepia)

G. P. DE M. AND NEW VALUE OVERPRINTED ON DENVER ISSUE

- 362 60c on 1c pale blue (sepia)
- 363 60c on 2c pale green (sepia)

PROOFS AND TRIAL COLORS

- 585 1c pale blue (red)
- 586 1c pale blue (blue)
- 587 1c pale blue (black)
- 588 1c pale blue (green)

- 589 2c pale green (red)
- 590 2c pale green (blue)
- 591 2c pale green (green)

OVERPRINTED G. P. DE M. AND NEW VALUE ON POSTAGE DUES FOR POSTAL USE

Overprint Reads Horizontally.

- 364 5c on 1c blue (sepia)
- 365 10c on 2c blue (violet)
- 366 20c on 4c blue (sepia)
- 367 25c on 5c blue (green)
- 368 60c on 10c blue (red)
- 369 1 peso on 1c blue (red)
- 370 1 peso on 2c blue (red)
- 371 1 peso on 4c blue (red)
- 372 1 peso on 5c blue (red)
- 373 1 peso on 10c blue (red)

PROOFS OR TRIAL COLORS

- 592 5c on 10c blue (black)
- 593 5c on 10c blue (blue)
- 594 5c on 10c blue (yellow green)
- 595 5c on 10c blue (dark green)
- 596 5c on 10c blue (violet blue)
- 597 5c on 10c blue (brown)
- 598 5c on 10c blue (red)
- 599 5c on 10c blue (orange)
- 600 5c on 10c blue (yellow)
- 601 5c on 10c blue (indigo)
- 602 1 peso on 10c blue (violet)

OVERPRINTED GPM IN MONOGRAM WITH \$2.50 BELOW ON POSTAGE DUES FOR POSTAL USE

Overprint in Black.

- 374 \$2.50 on 1c blue
- 375 \$2.50 on 2c blue
- 376 \$2.50 on 4c blue
- 377 \$2.50 on 5c blue
- 378 \$2.50 on 10c blue

1917 ISSUE

Rouletted.

- 379 1c lilac
 - a. Perforated
- 380 2c green
- 381 3c sepia
- 382 4c red
- 383 5c ultramarine
- 384 10c blue
- 385 20c claret
- 386 30c mauve

Perforated.

- 387 40c violet
- 388 1 peso blue and black
- 389 5 peso green and black

OFFICIALS.

"OFFICIAL" OVERPRINTED ON THE
FAMOUS MEN ISSUE.

Rouletted.

- 801 1c violet
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Imperforate
 - c. Imperf. vertically
- 802 2c green
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Imperforate
 - c. Imperf. vertically
- 803 3c brown
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Imperforate
 - c. Imperf. horizontally
- 804 4c carmine
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Imperforate
 - c. Imperf. vertically
 - d. Imperf. horizontally
 - e. Foot on left 4
 - f. Same as e, overprint inverted.
 - g. Same as e, imperforate.
 - h. Same as e, imperf. vertically
 - i. Same as e, imperf. horizontally.
- 805 5c orange
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Imperforate
- 806 10c blue
 - a. Overprint inverted
 - b. Imperforate
 - c. Imperf. vertically

NOTE—The above come from St. Louis with both normal, double and inverted overprint, counterfeited.

"OFFICIAL" OVERPRINTED ON
FAMOUS MEN ISSUE

Perforated.

- 807 1c violet
- 808 2c yellow green
- 809 3c yellow brown
- 810 4c carmine
 - a. Error "CEATRO"
- 811 5c orange
- 812 10c blue
- 813 40c slate
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 814 1 peso brown and black
 - a. Overprint inverted
- 815 5 peso claret and ultramarine
 - a. Overprint inverted

"OFFICIAL" OVERPRINTED ISSUE OF
1910 WITH ADDITIONAL OVER-
PRINT G. P. DE M.

Color of Overprint in ().

Overprint Reading up on all Values to 20c.

- 816 1c violet (red)
- 817 2c green (red)
- 818 3c orange brown (blue)
- 819 4c carmine (blue)
- 820 5c orange (blue)
- 821 10c blue and orange (red)
- 822 15c gray blue and claret (black)
- 823 20c red and blue (black)

Overprint Horizontal.

- 824 50c red brown and black (red)
- 825 1 peso blue and black (red)
- 826 5 peso carmine and black (red)

PROOFS OR TRIAL COLOR

(On 1910 Issue)

- 901 1c violet (blue)

(On 1899 Issue)

- 902 5 peso, carmine and black

NOTE—Counterfeits of all OFFICIAL overprints on all these issues came from the St. Louis source. Normal, invert and doubles. Also counterfeit OFFICIAL on plain 1910 issue without other overprint.

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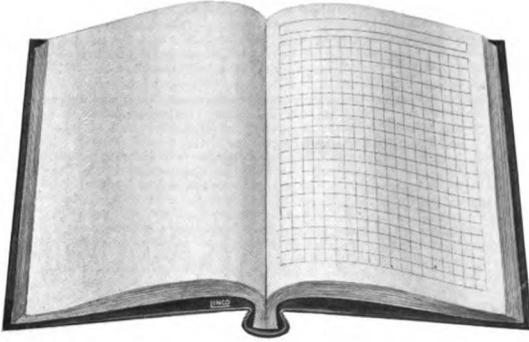
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albums that have been advertised as wonders at prices as high as \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. We can offer a full size spring back, loose leaf album for only a

Dollar and Fifty cents (^{CARRIAGE}_{EXTRA})

The binder is finished in full black cloth, 9x11¼ inches in size. Spring back, just the same as albums retailing at \$5.00 and up. The pages are made of light weight 20-lb. bond paper and printed in a light tint with Quadrille ground with neat border. At top is a large panel for names and dates. The pages are made of this quality paper because the hinges will peel well from it. Soft, pulpy paper always peels when hinges are removed from it. The pages are not linen hinged but by using this light weight paper they lie open at any point and the book is really a wonder at the price. Pages are put into a neat stiff card case for inserting in album. Size of pages, 8½x11 inches.

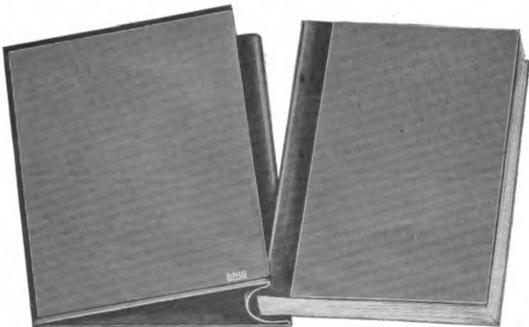
We feel so sure that this book will satisfy anyone that we offer to send a copy on receipt of price and allow

you to return it if not satisfied, and we will refund your remittance of \$1.50.

This album was offered in our last issue at \$1.00. We find that advanced costs are such that we will not be able to continue it at this low price, although all who bought expressed themselves as highly pleased and the demand from dealers has been such that we are forced to increase the price so that the book may be wholesaled. The paper is superior to the cheap pulpy paper used in the English albums and several dealers have already placed orders for a supply of these books.

Illustrated circulars can be supplied and we will be very pleased to have sample orders from any dealer.

Order one sample now and be satisfied that we offer you the best thing that has ever come down the pike.



Price Only

\$1.50

POSTAGE EXTRA

Shipping Weight 3 lbs.