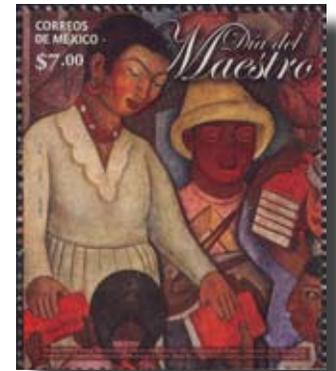


MEXICANA



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

Volume 61, Number 4 (Whole Number 242)
 October 2012



DESTINATARIO
 Nombre _____
 Calle y No. _____
 Col. _____
 C.P. _____ Cd./País _____





New Issues Report for 2012 - Part 1



Imperial Eagle "Splits"



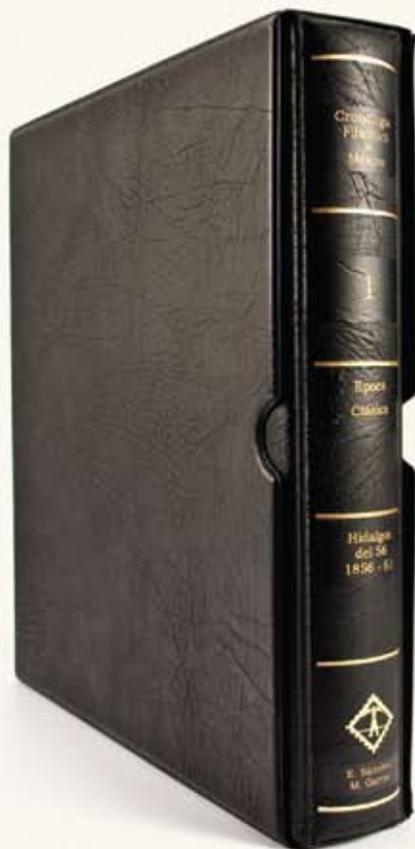
Behind the Cancel: Maravatio - Precious Thing

Annual Dues Notice Inside
 Ballot for Election of Directors in this Issue
 Portland PIPEX 2013 Advance Information



CRONOLOGÍA FILATÉLICA DE MÉXICO

The Complete Series



THE NUMBERS

26 volumes, from 1856 to 2010, 2291 pages and 13,793 listed stamps. Includes Classic, Post-Classic, Civil War, Modern and 21st Century eras. We also have a reduced 13-volume version.

QUALITY INSIDE AND OUT

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

MORE THAN JUST AN ALBUM

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



GOT QUESTIONS?

Send us an email at

albums.sellos.mexico@gmail.com



Castlerockstamps



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

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

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

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

WE ALSO BUY - HAPPY HUNTING WITH US



www.castlerockstamps.com

From the Editor's Desk

Marc Gonzales has pointed out an error and several omissions in the *Palmares* published in the July Mexicana.

Omitted were:

Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library One Frame Exhibit Grand Award
Omar Rodriguez: The High Values of the 1861 and Gothic Hidalgos: Why 2 Colors?
The Military Postal History Society award
Jaime Benavides: French Military Mail during the Mexican Intervention (1862-67)
Multiple Frame Awards – Gold
Marc Gonzales: Mazatlan - The Classic Period 1856-1872
(This was listed under one frame exhibits)
Vermeil
Enrique Trigueros: Splits of the Classic Stamps from Mexico

One Frame Medal Awards

Marc Gonzales: Mazatlan – Pre Stamp Period
Jaime Benavides: French Military Mail during the Mexican Intervention (1862-1867)
Omar Rodriguez: The High Values of the 1861 and Gothic Hidalgos: Why 2 Colors?

Due to illness, Pete Laux' long running series, Famous Mexicans on the Stamps is omitted from this issue. Get well Pete.

This issue includes two inserts: A ballot for the election of two directors and your annual dues notice. Please return both as quickly as possible.

Book Review: *Serie postal permanente México Turístico Definitive Stamp Series*

Authors: Eugenio D. Treviño Alemán and Liza M. David Ascencio
Published by *Sociedad Filatélica Regiomontaña and Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León*
Published 2012. 91 numbered pages. Bilingual

Your editor is pleased to undertake a review of this book, one that was a long time coming. I am one of those collectors who admires the newer issues, primarily because of the rendition of Mexican scenes and persons.

I particularly like this issue for its simplicity. I will not attempt to discuss the rumors concerning states that are missing and the reasons why. I prefer instead to admire them and all they represent. When I look at the Michoacan stamp, I can connect immediately with my experiences there and with the scenery of Lake Patzcuara and the Monarch butterfly.

The Authors have done an excellent job of gathering their facts, arranging them in an easily understood manner. Everything is depicted except possibly a few extremely rare examples. Layout is such that your reading flows from a brief introduction to the series through the essay and proof process to classification of the different papers. Also included is an introduction to the monetary reform that took place shortly before printing this issue.

Just as with the *Exporta* issue, there are several unusual errors in this series. Not as many but enough to make finding them a challenge. They are listed in the book and will illustrate for the reader's benefit.

Liza is a graphic designer and Eugenio's wife. They teamed together to make this work for the reader. She has complemented the study and research done by laying out the book in a logical and attractive manner. Just because it is a book on stamps doesn't mean it cannot be attractive.

If you want to find out about this stamp series or simply wish to add to your library, this is a great choice. This is a thorough study of a current postal issue. Worth the money I think. ☞

Information at filamex@gmail.com
US \$40.00 including s&h to US & Canada.
US \$45.00 including s&h to the rest of the world.
In Mexico contact us directly for price and payment details.
Payment by check (US bank) or PayPal (please add us\$5.00 PayPal commission).

MEXICANA

A Quarterly Journal Dedicated to the Philately of México

Vol. 61, No 4

CONTENTS

October 2012

From the Editor's Desk	160	MEPSI Circuit Sales Update	184
Book Review: <i>Serie postal permanente México Turístico Definitive Stamp Series</i> By Michael D. Roberts.....	160	Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2012, Show Report	185
		By Marc Gonzales	
MEPSI 2013 Meeting May 24 - May 26, 2013 PIPEX Portland	162	"Not Yet Seen" Cancels Discovered	187
		By Peter W. Taylor	
Classic Collectors Of Mexico Review: Imperial Eagle "Splits" 1864-1866-- Census, Auction Reviews, And Forgeries.....	163	The Rosette Eagles, Lost Classic Stamps of Mexico (Part Two of Two)	194
By R. Randall Grace And The Classic Collectors Group Of Mexico		By Farley P. Katz	
Behind The Cancel "Precious Thing"	173	Treasurer's Report, October, 2012	202
By Jaime Benavides		Dues Notice	203
Index to 2012 Mexicana Articles	178	Statement of Ownership	204
Foreign Mail Issues of Mexico For Sale ...	180		
New Issue Items - 2012, Part 1	182		
By Michael Roberts			

MEXICANA (USPS 412-190)

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

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

Published quarterly by the

MEXICO-ELMHURST PHILATELIC SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL

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

ISSN: 1938-1190 APS Affiliate 43

A Nonprofit Organization IRS 501c3 © COPYRIGHT 2009 All Rights Reserved

Opinions are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Publisher.

MEPSI 2013 Meeting May 24 - May 26, 2013 PIPEX Portland



Portland, The City of Roses

In 2013, the Society will return to the great northwest and hold its annual meeting in Portland, Oregon.

PIPEX2013 is being held at the *Red Lion Hotel on the River, Jantzen Beach*, Portland, Oregon. For reservations use <https://resweb.passkey.com/go/PIPEX2013>, or call (503) 283-4466. Standard rooms are \$99 plus tax.

Portland's official nickname is "The City of Roses." This nickname grew from the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and the suggestion of having a festival of roses. The first Portland Rose Festival was held in 1907.

Yahoo travel says on their website that "Portland is an eclectic city, where sophisticated and alternative styles coexist peacefully. It is known for its friendliness, rich culture and variety of outdoor pursuits. A temperate climate, thriving economy and close proximity to both the Pacific Ocean and the Cascade Mountains are among the many reasons Portland has garnered high rankings on multiple "Most Livable City" lists.



The city consists of a number of different communities, with differing personalities.

1. Multnomah, south of Downtown, is bursting with history. Its main street could pass for a movie set.

2. The Waterfront, along the snow fed Willamette River separates the east and west sides of the city. Tours of Portland's unique and beautiful bridges are offered weekly.

3. Old Town: Remnants of this area's colorful past can be seen above and below ground. Film companies often use this district's 19th century architecture as a backdrop. An underground system of tunnels is the subject of tours.

4. Chinatown: A pair of lions stand guard at the entrance of Portland's Chinatown. Located along the waterfront of Old Town it is noted for its variety of Chinese restaurants.

5. Northwest Portland is home to PGE Park and the Portland Beavers baseball team. Locals refer to this district as 23rd. It is a trendy place.

6. The Pearl District once contained industrial Portland but has been steadily converted to urban living space. In many, the street floor is retail business with living areas above. This is an artist's haven and home to many reputable companies.

Don't miss this chance to meet your fellow members and collectors from the great northwest. 🌹

Classic Collectors Of Mexico Review: Imperial Eagle “Splits” 1864-1866-- Census, Auction Reviews, And Forgeries

By R. Randall Grace And The Classic Collectors Group Of Mexico

Imperial Eagles of Mexico were infrequently “fractionated” in various fashions during the Eagle period of use in Mexico. The term “splits” has been applied to these by many others and only partially describes the fraction remaining. Accordingly terms for various “fractions” or “sects” (bisects, quadrisect) are used to describe the Mexico fractionated stamps. Since the term “split” is already commonly in use, this article will thus reluctantly refer to these as “splits”.

The Eagle “splits” remain an area seemingly unpopular due to their uncommon nature, difficulty of verification, exact period use often uncertain (although found in all periods) and a few known forgeries. The reason for dividing these stamps into portions (“splits”) was probably due to lack of sufficient stamps of the required denomination; and in the Eagles splits those used are predominately 4 and 8 Reales valuations. Others (Stout) have opined that the splits were also possibly a fraudulent usage, as an uncancelled portion of a stamp could be reattached to a cover, as a split for use, and appear legal. However it is not thought based on this review of the Eagle “splits” that postal fraud was not a significant usage. As will be seen in this article, the use of the “Eagle Splits” was mostly from sub offices where stamp supply was probably limited.

It is especially notable that for some of these reasons Eagle Splits were unpopular with many early collectors. This is revealed by evaluation of their collections at sales: Chapman(3 examples), Fayolle(0), Burrus(3), Golden(2), Larranga(9), Quast(0), Corbett(5), and Groth-Marnat (0). Thus, some famous collectors had few or no examples in their vast Eagle collections. Perhaps this bias continues to exist today, however with greater knowledge of this area, Eagle collectors may embrace this somewhat rare area of the Imperial Eagles. The Eagle Splits will be revealed as an interesting and genuine part of the postal history of Mexico.

Literature about “Eagle Splits” is limited, and a known census has never been completed. On review of the two reference books on Eagles (ref 2, 3), the author found no mention of Eagle “splits” in Chapman. However, in Corbett, there is some mention of them though infrequent. For example on page 17, a photo is present of a Un Real cover bisect from Querétaro, Inv. 223-1864. In his discussions of “Major List-

ings” (pp.70-82), he notes Un Real bisects on cover as five known, Dos Reales bisects, as 6 on cover and 2-3 on piece, Cuatro Reales as bisect or other splits known without giving any numbers, and finally Ocho Reales known as Quadrisects and other split types, again without any numbers. Under the Durango section (perhaps the most common district for Eagle splits in the author’s opinion) in Corbett P. 119 and 120 in the column of references, there are some splits listed. However he also describes the Durango postal records as “fragmentary” for sub consignments. Apparently the Durango main district office kept a large number of Un Real and Dos Reales stamps, sending the Cuatro and Ocho Reales to the sub districts. Since many of the Durango sub districts had a shortage of lower denomination stamps it is understandable that they needed to split the Cuatro and Ocho Reales stamps for postal use.

In the Follansbee Catalogue (4), the author describes the Eagle splits as being found in all five periods, but that it is not always possible to determine the period of use if not on a dated cover or piece. He suggests the term “generic Eagle splits” for indeterminate period Eagle splits. There is in Follansbee’s catalogue a listing of some of the known splits by period of use but no available census data of existing copies. In this review, the author has not determined the period of use for all the Eagle splits. This is because it is not commonly mentioned in sales catalogues (Soler y Llach and Torres are exceptions), and often impossible to determine because the fraction of the stamp may lack an invoice number, or the dates may not be available.

Because of the relatively small amount of information on the Eagle Splits, a comprehensive review of them was undertaken by the Classic Collectors of Mexico Group. The purpose of the review is to initiate a “Census” of these from known collections of the participants, a review of selected auctions and finally, examination of known forgery examples.

This “Census” data of Eagle Splits was developed from a survey of the Classic Collectors of Mexico by using scans of the individual stamps or covers. The denomination, cancel type, “Modified Split Type” (M. S. T.) (See note 1), district, use on cover or piece, invoice number if available and date when found were tabulated. The findings of the Classic Collectors of Mexico Eagle Splits are detailed in Table 1:

**Table One
Census Of Eagle Splits**

District	Denomination	M.S.T.	Sz. Cancel	Inv.No. /	Cover Or Piece	Date
Apam*	2R	V1/2	37	Ex Chapman	C	
Durango	4R	V1/2	273	223-1864 - Nazas	C	9-22-1865
Durango	4R	V1/2	280,281		C	
Durango	4R	V1/2	273	141-1864 - Nazas	C	
Durango	4R	H1/2	M/S		P	
Durango	4R	H1/2	239		C	12-20-1864
Durango	4R	V1/2	249		C	9/16/1865
Durango	4R	V1/2	273	Nazas	C	9-22-1865
Durango	4R	V1/2	280,281	Papasquiario	C	
Durango	4R	H1/2	283	Penon Blanco	P	
Durango	4R	V1/2	283	141-1865	P	
Durango	4R	V1/2	256		C	11-16-1865
Durango	4R	V1/2	256		C	11-16-1865
Durango	4R	H1/2	239	156-1864	P	9-19-1864
Durango	4R	H1/2	236D		P	12-23-1864
Durango	4R	H1/2	239	156-1864	P	12-16-1864
Durango	4R	H1/2	235	156-1864 Nazas	C	
Durango	4R	H1/2	239		P	12-23-1864
Guadalajara	4R	V1/2	332A	Colima	C	
Guadalajara	4R	V1/2	441	Zapotlan sub 15	P	
Guadalajara*	2R	V1/2	304(Ribbon)		P	2-25-1866
Guadalajara	8R	V1/2	178	155-1865	C	
Guadalajara	8R	Q1/4	441	Zapotlan	P	
Mexico *	2R	V1/4+H3/4	821	110-1866	P	6-24-1866
Morelia	4R	V1/2	1015A(M/S)	Uruapan	C	
Puebla *	2R	D1/2	8-1865		P	3-9-1865
Queretaro	2R	V1/2	1277	S .Mig. Allende	C	
Queretaro	4R	V1/2	1340	128-1865	C	
Queretaro*	1R	V1/2	1340, 1340A	129-1864	C	
Queretaro	2R	H1/2	1277		C	
Saltillo*	1R	D1/2	1399	Monclova	C	1-11-1865
Saltillo	4R	V1/2	1355	232-1864	P	
Saltillo	4R	D1/2	1355		C	
Saltillo *	8R	Q3/4	1414	181-1864	C	2-17-1866
San Luis Potosi	2R	V1/2	1510		C	
Zacatecas	4R	H1/2	1891	204-1865	C	
Zacatecas	4R	V1/2	1907	Rio Grande	C	
Zacatecas	8R	Q1/4	1858, 1860	125-1864	C	10-19-1866
Zacatecas	4R	V1/2	1860B	Carro	P	

Totals: 39 Splits

*Indicates it is likely a unique item, in author's opinion

Eagle Split Examples



Zacatecas 4r H ½ Sz 1891



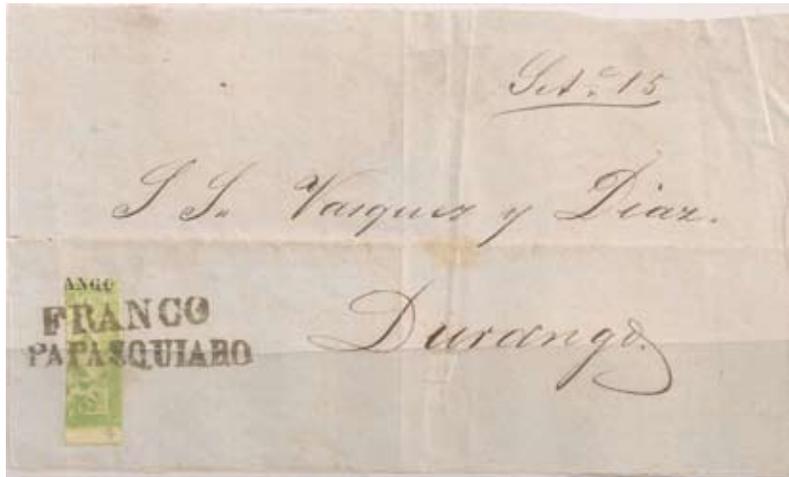
Durango Sz239



Cuencame Sz 249 Sep 16, 1865



Nazas Sz 273 Sep 22, 1865



Papasquiario Vertical ½ June 29, 1865

PEÑON B^{CO}₇₉



Peñon Blanco Red cancel Sz 283 Second Period



Peñon Blanco Black cancel Sz 283 141-1865 Sub 26-1865



Dos Reales V ½ Ribbon Cancel Sz 304



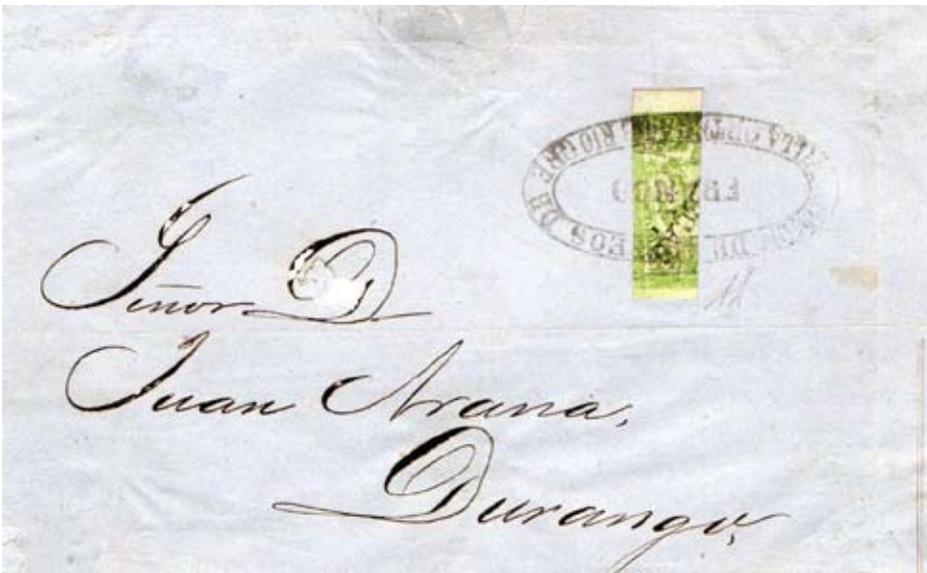
Saltillo 4r V ½ Sz 1355



Guadalajara 8r Q ¼ Sz 441



Zacatecas 8r Q ¼ Sz 1858 Sz M/S Date 10-19-1866



Zacatecas 4r V ½ Sz 1907a



Saltillo 4r Diagonal ½ Sz 1355

Discussion of the CCOM Census

The census data represent Eagle splits from the *Classic Collectors of Mexico Group* and cannot be generalized to represent the exact known numbers of Eagle splits, but it can give an approximation. Several generalities include, that Eagle splits are mainly of the Cuatro Reales (66%) with splits of other than the Ocho Reales denominations being rare. Clearly bisects (V, H, & D) are the most common split type among the Eagles, and in this census, represent 89% of all the Eagle Splits. The total districts found were 10 and in relation to greatest noted copies in this census are Durango (17), Guadalajara (5), Saltillo (4), Zacatecas (4) and Querétaro (4). Of the 39 total splits found, the denomination breakdown was Cuatro Reales (26), Dos (7), Ocho (4), Un (2). All were found on piece or cover in this Census, with covers found on 25, and those on piece as 14 examples in this Census. Of the bisects (total of 35) the Vertical Type represented 22 (63%), Horizontal 9 (26%) and Diagonal 3 (9%). There are in the author's opinion many unique items in this Census including the Q $\frac{3}{4}$ Saltillo 8R, Puebla D $\frac{1}{2}$ 2R, Apam V $\frac{1}{2}$ 2R, and Saltillo D $\frac{1}{2}$ 1R. In the summary of CCOM Eagle splits, most are vertical bisects, from Durango, and are Cuatro Reales. Other districts, split types and denominations are considered very uncommon to rare.

Eagle Auctions Reviewed

Auction	Number Of Lots (Able To Verify)
Chapman 10/1931	3
E. M. Taylor 6/1948	2
Barron 11/1949	3
Fayolle 10/1956	0
Larranga 11/1957	1
Larranga 2/1958	5
Larranga 9/1958	3
J. M. Taylor 4/1960	5
Quast 5/1960	0
Golden 5/1962	2
Woodward 2/1962	1
Burris 4/1964	3
Heiman 2/1973	11
Heiman 11/1975	3
Koenig 5/1995	18
"Aguilas" 2/1997	28
Bennett 2/1998	5
Corbett 3/2000	6
Rumsey 12/2000	8
Follansbee 5/91—6/2011	30
*La Filatelia Mexicana	15
*(Of a total of 25 La Filatelia auctions reviewed)	
Totals	152

Auction Review of Eagle Splits

To further analyze the nature of the Eagle splits a selective auction review was done by the author to validate the available CCOM Census data. Unfortunately not all catalogue images allow complete analysis of every Eagle split but nearly every Eagle split is imaged, due to their rarity, likely. Some collectors may find other auctions that were not reviewed and other examples, as this was not intended to be a totally comprehensive review of every available auction. The purpose of the author; however, was to review the major auctions of Imperial Eagles.

A total of more than sixty auctions (See List) were reviewed beginning with the Chapman auction in 1931. The largest single sales of Eagle Splits were the Koenig (18) and later the Aguila (28) sales. However the Follansbee auctions had the largest total numbers of Eagle Splits (30). A few lots were not able to be verified as no image was available or the lots were withdrawn from sale, so these are examples of the few lots not included herein. Later the findings of the auction analysis are compared to the CCOM census data for interest and validation of this CCOM review.

Auction Analysis Results

The auction analysis of number of Splits by districts, representing a total of 11 districts and the percentage of totals :

Durango	75	49%
Guadalajara	30	20%
Saltillo	21	14%
Zacatecas	8	5%
Querétaro	4	3%
Morelia	4	3%
Apam	3	2%
Puebla	2	1.5%
Guanajuato	2	1.5%
Merida	2	1.5%
Maravatio	1	0.7%

Auction analysis of Split Denominations and percent of totals:

Un Real	4	3%
<i>(See comments below, as actual non-duplicated number is 3)</i>		
Dos Reales	15	10%
Cuatro Reales	98	64%
Ocho Reales	35	23%

Analysis of Split type by denomination:

	Un Real	Dos Reales	Cuatro Reales	Ocho Reales
Vertical ½	2	7	61	0
Horizontal ½	0	8	28	0
Diagonal ½	2	0	9	0
Quadrisect ¼	0	0	0	29
Vertical ¼	0	0	0	6

Auction analysis of Covers versus on Piece and percent of totals:

Covers	98	64%
On Piece	54	36%

*This selected auction review of the Eagle Splits indicates the Eagle splits are very uncommon, usually less than 1% in any sale of the total items in that particular sale. Of the total of 152 splits found in this review the author believes at least 12 are duplicated in the sales, and suspects there may be a few more duplicates. For example, the Apam 2R V½ Otumba Sz 37 is a duplicate sale, the Puebla 1R D½ Sz 1237 and Durango Q¼ are also examples of duplications in these auctions. It is notable that there were only three different UN real splits found in this review, not the five as stated by Corbett. Overall for Eagle splits the Durango district was the most common district (49%), followed by Guadalajara and Saltillo, for a total of only eleven different districts, with known Eagle splits. The Cuatro and Ocho Reales make up the majority of the Splits with 86% of the total, with the Un Real and Dos Reales being uncommon to unique. This Auction Review analysis seems to provide additional basis to confirm some of the findings of the CCOM Census as to:

Subject	CCOM Census	Auction Reviews
Durango %	45%	49%
Guadalajara %	13%	20%
Saltillo %	11%	14%
District Totals	10	11
Denomination % Of Totals		
	CCOM Census	Auction Census
1r	5%	3%
2r	18%	10%
4r	66%	64%
8r	11%	23%
“Modified Split Types” % Of Totals		
Vertical ½	55%	46%
Horizontal ½	26%	24%
Diagonal ½	8%	7%
Quadrisect ¼	5%	19%
Vertical ¼	2%	4%
Quadrisect ¾	2%	0%

Eagle Split Forgeries

Although some collectors avoid the Eagle splits for uncertainty if genuine; the author’s opinion after study of the area of Eagle forgeries and Eagle split forgeries reveals this to be unfounded, and perhaps surprising to some collectors. Most authorities believe the number of forgeries or fakes among the Eagle stamps are very infrequent compared to the 1856 or 1861 issues. According to experts in Eagles this is mostly due to the use of invoice numbers on the Eagles and their fewer

reprints or remainders. It is generally felt they are easier to authenticate thereby and also by use of the close examination of the cancels most forgeries can be detected. The detailed information that Schimmer (1) uses for the 1856/1861 split forgeries applies also to the Eagle splits. Namely for example their detection by observing for forged cancels, "greying" of the inks, over "oily" appearances of cancels and DeThuin usages. The author believes the number of Eagle Split forgeries are indeed uncommon and based on the reference material of the author (see illustrations) they seem reasonably apparent. However it is recommended that when evaluating Eagle splits, use of the previously listed auction census spreadsheet (available from author) should likely include the stamp in question. Also if the stamp is not from a common Eagle split district, is not a Cuatro or Ocho Real or any other suspicion occurs, a review by the Mepsi Expert Committee is prudent and recommended.

Illustrations Of Eagle Split Forgery Examples



Forged Eagle Splits With Nonexistent Cancels



Forged Overprints And Invoice Numbers On Eagle Remainders



Cancel Forged (No Veracruz Eagle Splits in Census Or Auction Reviews) Possible De Thuin



8 reales Vertical ½ Veracruz Forged Overprint & Cancel, Remainder Eagle Stamp, Forged Split

Summary Of Census And Auction Review Of Eagle Splits

The most common districts for Eagle splits found were Durango, Guadalajara, and Saltillo in both areas of this study. Interestingly these districts are also known to have splits in the 1856-61 issues (1) probably due to their needs or distances from the main postal office contributing to their existence in both Eagles and 1856-61 splits. The Eagle splits in this review were found to be predominately the Cuatro or Ocho Reales (87%). The split type most common was the V½ (nearly 50%). This census of the CCOM and auction Eagle Splits reveal their unusual occurrence, the districts used and the types of the splits known and it is expected that this will be a reference to assist collectors in this field. Many examples of Eagle splits, though uncommon, were legitimately used for postal purpose in Mexico and thereby recognized to represent a very special area of Eagle collecting.

Note 1: "Modified Split Description" (M.S.D.)

Although the "Schimmer split descriptions" (ref. 1) are very specific and accurate for descriptive purposes (Types 1-9, a-i) they are difficult to remember. Some auction pictures are unclear as to the exact Schimmer type, few collectors actually use the Schimmer typing, most auction catalogues do not use Schimmer types on splits of Eagles, Scott does not use these for split description and therefore the author adopted a "Modified Split" description for *simplicity*. This was accomplished by using only the direction of the split and the amount of the stamp remaining.

So in bisects, rather than numbering the right or left a vertical split (Schimmer 2a or 2b) it was noted as a vertical split (V), similar with horizontal (Schimmer 1a or 1b) now

used as (H) and diagonal (Schimmer 4-6, a or b) noted as (D) splits. For the Quadrisepts (Schimmer 3 or 9 a-i) in the modified system, used herein only were noted as Quadrisepts (Q) as it does not seem too important as to which portion of the stamp the Quadrisept represents for these purposes. The other rare type splits were not reclassified as a simple description is adequate if needed (thirds, eights etc.) Hopefully this modified system of split description will be adopted by others to identify splits of all issues more simply i.e. as Vertical, Horizontal, Diagonal or Quadrisept. These reclassifications represent solely the author's opinions not the CCOM group.

Note 2

The illustrations included are derived from collectors in the Classic Collectors of Mexico Group and used with their consent for which the author is very grateful. This study would not have been possible without the guidance, knowledge and examples of Eagle splits from the Classic Collectors of Mexico Group. ❧

*A more detailed auction review, in the form of an *Excel* spread sheet, by auction, lot, district, split type, & denomination is available from the author as a separate listing.

References

1. Schimmer, K. and Bash, J. The Bisects or Splits of Early Mexican Stamps 1856-1861 *Mexicana* July 1971 p. 615
2. The Eagle and Maximilian Stamps of Mexico by Samuel Chapman 1912
3. The Imperial Eagles of Maximilian's Mexico by Corbett 1993
4. A Catalogue of the Stamps of Mexico 1856-1910 by Nicholas Follansbee 2007

Behind The Cancel

By Jaime Benavides



“Precious Thing”

You have been wandering about for a long time; life has not been easy for yourself and those around you. Day to day survival is always your main concern. Then one day destiny brings you to this beautiful valley surrounded by green rolling hills filled with pine trees where you can get wood for fire and shelter, game for hunting, forage for food, and the many crystal clear brooks bringing water from the snow capped mountains beyond could be a good and reliable source to drink and eventually farm enough crops to sustain your kin. The weather is cold at night but the days are warm

and mostly sunny. Your struggles are over, you are home.

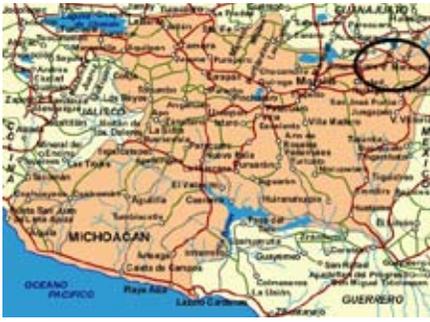
This is perhaps a romantic vision of what the first settlers of this valley might have experienced when they decided to stay put in this place, but I like to think there is an element of truth in these images because not only the description I used before is correct, but the locals also named that valley Maravatío – “Precious Thing” or more precisely “Precious Place”, they must had known this land was something to treasure.



Old Maravatío postcards including the train station, modern views of the main plaza, Morelos theatre, and surrounding countryside.

Maravatío has never been a big place (fortunately), yet for the classic collector of Mexican stamps it is a name not at all unfamiliar. A middle-of-the-list in scarcity postal district – a position the 1868 collectors would strongly question. One of those small ones surrounding Mexico City where their existence as such will be the subject of philatelic debate

while collectors and historians survive. Polotitlán, Apam, Chalco, Sultepec, just to name a few, are also small postal districts strategically located along important roads out of the Capital City to the interior, but none of them are called “precious”.



MARAVATÍO DE OCAMPO: (From the Purépecha/Tarascan language meaning “Precious Thing” or “Precious Place” and the Spanish last name Ocampo after Melchor Ocampo – see history section below) – City, and seat of government of the Municipality of the same name. The 2010 census has 80,258 inhabitants in the municipality – a 14.4% increase since 2005, of those 42,638 live in the city. Only 165 (0.2%) are able to speak a native language. Agriculture and Cattle are by far the main economic activities. Industry accounts for only 9% of the economic activity whereas commerce only 15%. Maravatío can be easily reached by road using the México – Guadalajara Highway (15-D) running not far north. Morelia’s would be the closest airport but Toluca or Mexico City are not that far off with better national and international connections.

Cancels: Maravatío might be a small town but the variety of cancels is not. Schatzkes list 14 cancels and Yag/Bash adds another two for the classic era. All carry a challenge since material from Maravatío is not that common and very sought after by collectors.

Maravatío



Schatzkes#711 – Beautiful early preadhesives cancel listed also for 1856’s. Earliest use reported is 1834.



MV1



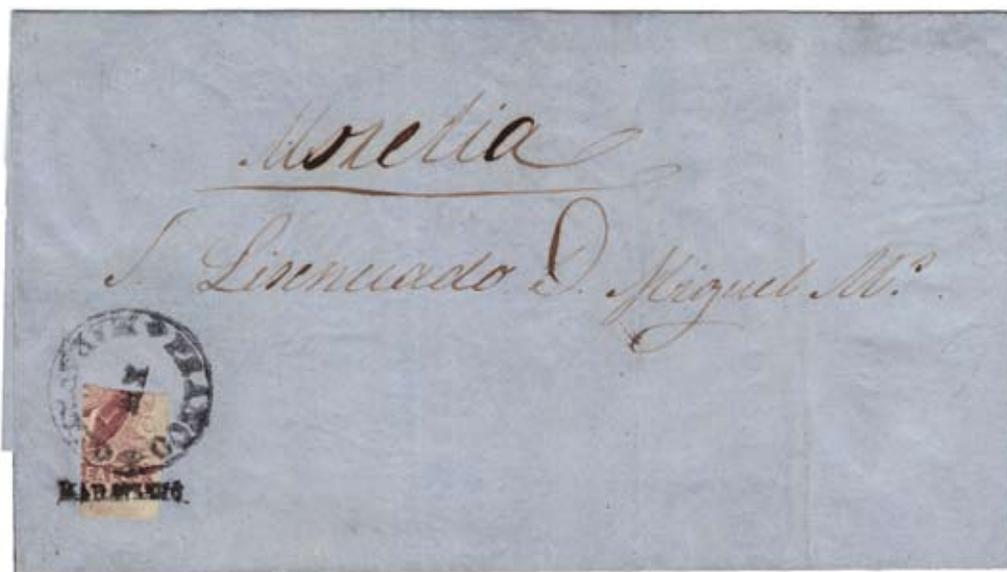
MV1A



Very rare Yag/Bash preadhesives cancels #MV1 & #MV1A
Curious Sch#711A probably using the district name as a cancel. See 1856 quadriseet cover below.



Sch#712A “GRATIS” (free) suggests it is a companion letter of a parcel post – Listed for 1856’s.
HOWEVER! A dated + docketed letter (June 10, 1861) has been found which places this particular cancel in MORELLA AND NOT MARAVATIO used for 1861’s. Schatzkes listing appears to be wrong.



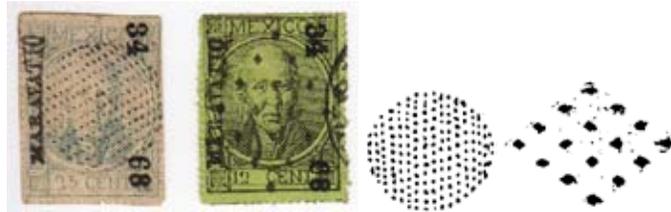
Sch#712 – The most common cancel. Listed from 1856's until the end of the classic era skipping the Empire period. The 8 reales quadrisect is exceptional; please note the district name overprint ties it to the cover having been applied after it was affixed; probably done by an overzealous clerk for a second time since the district name would have been in the left (missing) part of the stamp. All 1868's are predominantly difficult to find. The 100¢ perforated / thick fig. is extra rare (unlisted by Stout/Heath, table page 147); only 855 stamps of that value were sold in Maravatío, very likely less than 150 were thick figures perforated.



Sch#713 – Listed for 1856's and Eagles (?) - see #719 - but found in preadhesives also in red ink (Yag/Bash #MV2).



Sch#714 – Interesting abbreviation of the name: "MR", listed for 1861's but found on Eagles also.



Sch#715 and 716 – Mute cancels used only with 1868's.



Sch#717 – Another example of the negative cancels. Used for 1861's only.



Sch#718 – Choice example of this Diligencias cancel. Rarity "6" in Rubio's scale.



Sch#719 – Difficult early Eagles cancel. Could Schatzkes have erroneously mistaken this one with #713 above?



Sch#720 – This cancel was used during the Empire instead of #712.



The extremely rare Sch#720A and 720B(*) – Listed after 1879.

(*) Santiago de Maravatio is a very small town in the neighboring state of Guanajuato. It shouldn't have been listed here by Sch.



History: Even though human presence has been dated back in the valley for thousands of years, it is not until the Chupicuaro culture (1,200 bce – 200 ce) when any sort of permanent settlements can be placed. Toltec influence may have been present through their subject chiefdoms growing gradually up to the 800's when

the Toltecs finally took over the valley. After their mysterious departure at some point in the 12th-13th centuries the valley regains some independence until the Tarascans took over during the 15th century acquiring full military and political control. Maravatio became a border town of the Tarascan Empire witnessing many bloody battles against the ever expanding Aztec Empire; the final encounter during the reign of the last Emperor Moctezuma II lasted over six months of almost continuous fighting when the Aztecs were finally repelled – something they were certainly not used to experience.

It is said that after the Spanish conquest in 1540 Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza orders the establishment of the town of San Juan Bautista de Maravatio to serve as a military barrier against the incursions of the Chichimeca tribes; some unspecified lands were assigned to natives. What is certain is Francisco Hernandez de Ávila obtains land in the valley and founds Hacienda Casa Blanca in 1581 which may have included present day Maravatio. To prevent their eviction the natives asked for the intervention of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Cerralvo. It wasn't until almost 50 years later in 1629 when the natives were recognized as owners of Maravatio, but by then four surrounding haciendas had encircled the town leaving it without enough farming land to make it economically viable so the natives, piece by piece, ended up giving away almost all their property.



Monarch butterfly sanctuary at Sierra Chincua near Maravatio.

During the Independence struggle Hidalgo's army made camp in Maravatio before continuing to Toluca.

Without a doubt the most important figure born in Maravatio was Melchor Ocampo (1813-1861). One of the key Liberal intellectuals responsible for the Reform Laws and Constitution of 1857 which brought about the separation of

Church and State including the Civil Matrimony Ceremony, to this day the only kind of marriage contract recognized by Mexican law. Religious weddings of any kind are not legally binding in Mexico where you must have the civil ceremony also when the judge performing the ceremony usually reads a text (epistle) written by Melchor Ocampo.



Melchor Ocampo. Scott #761, his portrait and as part of the definitive stamp series 1950-1975.

Almost at the end of the Reform War (1857-1861) Ocampo was taken prisoner by the Conservative forces and shot in front of a firing squad in Tepeji del Rio. Not only the city of Maravatio adopted his name, but the state is also officially named Michoacán de Ocampo.

True to their strategic location heritage, the first town in Michoacán connected to the growing railroad network during the Porfirian years was Maravatio, enabling the prosperous surrounding haciendas to deliver their precious products to market.



Images of Maravatio today

Precious Place indeed!

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

For more info:

<http://www.maravatio.net/>

<http://www.buenastareas.com/ensayos/Rese%C3%B1a-Hist%C3%B3rica-De-Maravat%C3%ADo-De-Ocampo/3218092.html>

<http://www.e-local.gob.mx/>

<http://www.inegi.org.mx/default.aspx>

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

DILIGENCIAS GENERALES DE MEXICO-POSTAL HISTORY, Armando Rubio, SOFIRREY, 2007

MEXICO THE 1868 ISSUE, Doug Stout and John Heath, first edition, James Bendon Ltd., 2004.

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

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

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

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

Index to 2012 Mexicana Articles

Issue	Title	Author	Page
January 2012	Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2012 Denver, Colorado – May 18 – 20, 2012		10
January 2012	Queretaro's sub offices: SAN FELIPE TORRES MOCHA	Taide Ext Mendoza	5
January 2012	The Digital 6th Decade of Mexicana		9
January 2012	Mexico's Denver Printing of 1914 Sold Out		10
January 2012	The Artists of Mexico's Early Stamps	Farley P. Katz	11
January 2012	A Questionable Postmark	Pete Taylor	31
January 2012	<i>MEXICO TURISTICO Definitive Stamp Series (1993-2002)</i> By Eugenio D. Treviño Alemán & Liza María	Michael Roberts	33
January 2012	Behind The Cancel Monclova – The First Capital Of Texas	Jaime Benavides	41
January 2012	Famous Mexicans on their Stamps: Andrés Quintana Roo - Writer, Patriot, Statesman, and Survivor	Pete Laux	
January 2012	Chapala – The Answers To Two Mysteries	Jay Walmsley	47
January 2012	Another New Revenue Find		48
January 2012	From the President		47
January 2012	Treasurer's Report, January 2012		49
April 2012	Letter From The President - April 2012		56
April 2012	From The Editor's Desk		56

April 2012	In Memoriam - Carlos Fernandez Teran		102
April 2012	A Diligencia Mystery	Jay Walmsley	58
April 2012	Revenue Stamps Printed On Stocks And Bonds	Joachim Block	59
April 2012	Behind The Cancel – Early Gateway To The Pacific	Jaime Benavides	67
April 2012	Rocky Mountain Stamp Show - Last Minute Information		71
April 2012	List of WELLS FARGO EXPRESS OFFICES in Mexico	Dexter Mattoon	73
April 2012	Karl Heinz Schimmer Elected to APS Hall of Fame		87
April 2012	New Issues Report - 2011	Michael D. Roberts	88
April 2012	My Friend, Judd Nevenzel, An Original	Michael C. Rogers	97
April 2012	Teardrop Overprint District of Mexico	Thurston “Bubba” Bland	98
April 2012	Famous Mexicans on Their Stamps: The Turkey - a convoluted journey from Aztec feast to our Thanksgiving table	Pete Laux	99
April 2012	Treasurer’s Report, April, 2012		101
July 2012	From the President’s Desk		104
July 2012	Minutes of the Annual Meeting		106
July 2012	NOTES ON AGUASCALIENTES & Zacatecas, 1856 - 1861 ISSUES	Thurston “Bubba” Bland	107
July 2012	New Cancel Information Wanted		124
July 2012	The 1874-1883 Hidalgo Profile Issues – A Newly Discovered Paper Error	L. Stephen Brace	126
July 2012	Behind The Cancel – Guanajuato For Beginners	Jaime Benavides	127
July 2012	A New Dolores Hidalgo Diligencia Strike	Jay Walmsley	134
July 2012	MEPSI annual meeting in Denver!	Pete Laux	135
July 2012	The Rosette Eagles, Lost Classic Stamps of Mexico Part 1 of 2	By Farley P. Katz	137
July 2012	Palmares, from NAPEX 2012 and Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2012		147
July 2012	Pre-Stamp Mail in Mexico	By John Kordich	150
July 2012	Treasurer’s Report for 2011		149
July 2012	Expert Committee Report for 2011		149
July 2012	Financial Secretary’s Report For 2011		151
July 2012	Treasurer’s Report, July 2012		152
July 2012	Call for Nomination of Officers - Directors		153
October 2012	From the Editor’s Desk		160
October 2012	Book Review: Serie postal permanente México Turístico Definitive Stamp Series. Authors: Eugenio D. Treviño Alemán and Liza M. David Ascencio	By Michael Roberts	160
October 2012	MEPSI 2013 Meeting May 24 - May 26, 2013 PIPEX Portland		162
October 2012	Classic Collectors Of Mexico Review: Imperial Eagle “Splits” 1864-1866 -- Census, Auction Reviews, And Forgeries	R. Randall Grace	163
October 2012	New Issue Items - 2012, Part 1	Michael Roberts	173
October 2012	Behind The Cancel “Precious Thing”	Jaime Benavides	176
October 2012	MEPSI Circuit Sales Update	Thomas Amato	181
October 2012	Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2012, Show Report	Marc Gonzales	189
October 2012	The Rosette Eagles, Lost Classic Stamps of Mexico (Part Two of Two)	Farley P. Katz	198
October 2012	Treasurer’s Report, October, 2012		206
October 2012	Dues Notice		207
October 2012	Mexicana Index - 2012		178
October 2012	“Net Yet Seen” Cancels Discovered	Peter W. Taylor	187

Advertisement
Foreign Mail Issues of Mexico For Sale



Exemplars of Stamps from the Collection.



-
- 1 Zamora - 31 stamps
 - 2 Zacatecas - 95 stamps
 - 3 Veracruz - 232 stamps
 - 4 Ures - 10 stamps
 - 4 Hermosillo - 193 stamps
 - 5 Tulancingo - 32 stamps
 - 6 Tula de Tamaulipas - 44 stamps
 - 7 Tula de Hidalgo - 43 stamps
 - 8 Tuxpan - 86 stamps
 - 9 Toluca - 66 stamps
 - 10 Tehuacan - 31 stamps
 - 11 Texcoco - 15 stamps
 - 12 Tepic - 73 stamps
 - 13 Tlaxcala - 14 stamps
 - 14 Tampico - 126 stamps
 - 15 Tacubaya - 13 stamps
 - 16 Tabasco - 93 stamps
 - 17 San Luis Potosi 45 stamps
 - 18 Saltillo - 101 stamps
 - 19 Queretaro - 96 stamps
 - 20 Puebla - 127 stamps
 - 21 Pachuca - 84 stamps
 - 22 Orizava - 98 stamps
 - 23 Oaxaca - 80 stamps
 - 24 Morelia - 41 stamps
 - 25 Monterrey - 65 stamps
 - 26 Merida - 136 stamps
 - 27 Mazatlan - 143 stamps
 - 28 Matamoros - 66 stamps
 - 29 Maravatio - 16 stamps
 - 30 La Paz - 52 stamps
 - 31 Lagos - 28 stamps
 - 32 Jilotepec - 20 stamps
 - 33 Jalapa - 53 stamps
 - 34 Parral - 51 stamps
 - 35 Huejutla - 42 stamps
 - 36 Guanajuato - 88 stamps
 - 37 Guadalajara - 96 stamps
 - 38 Durango - 85 stamps
 - 39 Chihuahua - 76 stamps
 - 40 Chiapas - 68 stamps

- 41 Chalco - 22 stamps
- 42 Cordova - 55 stamps
- 43 Ciudad Guzman - 32 stamps
- 44 Cocula/ Mascota - 36 stamps
- 45 Cuernavaca - 28 stamps
- 46 Cuautitlan - 27 stamps
- 47 Ciudad Victoria - 24 stamps
- 48 Ciudad Bravos - 38 stamps
- 49/55 Colima - 71 stamps
- 50 Campeche - 109 stamps
- 51 Apam - 38 stamps
- 52 Aguascalientes - 29 stamps
- 53 Acapulco - 30 stamps
- 54 Mexico - 338 stamps

There are three thousand, eight hundred and fifty examples of the Juarez and small numeral stamps in this gathering, mounted by John Bash, in eight quarter leather bound volumes.

All fifty five postal districts are well represented, with some duplication.

I counted 660 stamps with "town cancels", 85 habilitado stamps with a second set of numbers, 18 foreign cancels, 139 errors of number, and 470 stamps of the first series on thin paper. The fifty centavos yellow, Scott 142, is represented by sixteen examples, 7 used and 9 unused. Of the one hundred centavos orange, Scott 145, there are twenty four copies, 11 used and 13 unused. One Scott 145 has a number error, 3082 for 2082.

This assembly should be seen to be appreciated. Call in advance for an appointment, so I can bring it home. It is for sale at \$35,000 U. S. dollars.

Tony Benz
P.O.Box 42165
Tucson AZ 85733

Telephone (520) 326-8547

Advertisement

New Issue Items - 2012, Part 1

By Michael Roberts

1. 50th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Mexico and Korea. January 26, 2012, 2 stamps, \$13.50 200,000
2. Day of Love and Friendship. February 2, 2012, 7.00 Pesos, 210,000
3. International Day of the Woman, March 8, 2012, 11.50 Pesos, 200,000
- 4 World Downs Syndrome Day, March 21, 2012, 13.50 Pesos, 200,000
5. 20th Anniversary of the Creation of the National Commission on Bioethics, March 27, 2012, 7.00 Pesos, 200,000
6. United Against Trafficking in Persons, March 29, 2012, 7.00 Pesos, 200,000
7. 300 years Since the Founding of Linares, Nuevo Leon, April 10, 2012, 7.00 Pesos, 200,000
8. Mother's Day (2 stamps), April 26, 2012, 7.00 Pesos 105,000 each design.
9. Palacio Postal, May 4, 2012, 7.00 Pesos, 200,016
10. 150th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Puebla, May 5, 2012, Souvenir Sheet, 3 @ 7.00 Pesos, 100,000 each
11. Day of the Teacher, May 15, 2012, 7 Pesos, 200,000
12. Joint Issue: Mexico - Brazil, June 1st, 2012, 2 @ 13.50 Pesos, 100,000 each

Unnumbered - Dia De Madres Postal Cards. Face illustrated on front cover. Reverse on following pages. First card differs from stamp design.



Figure 1

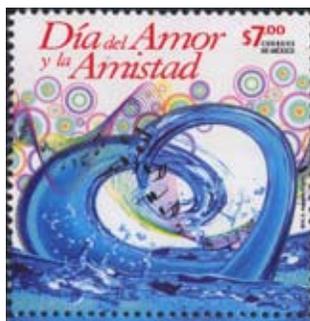


Figure 2 Figure 3 →



Figure 4.



Figure 5.



Figure 6.



Figure 7.

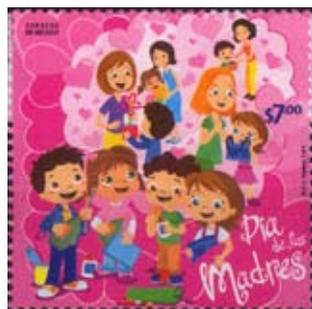


Figure 8a.



Figure 8b.

Figure 9. -->



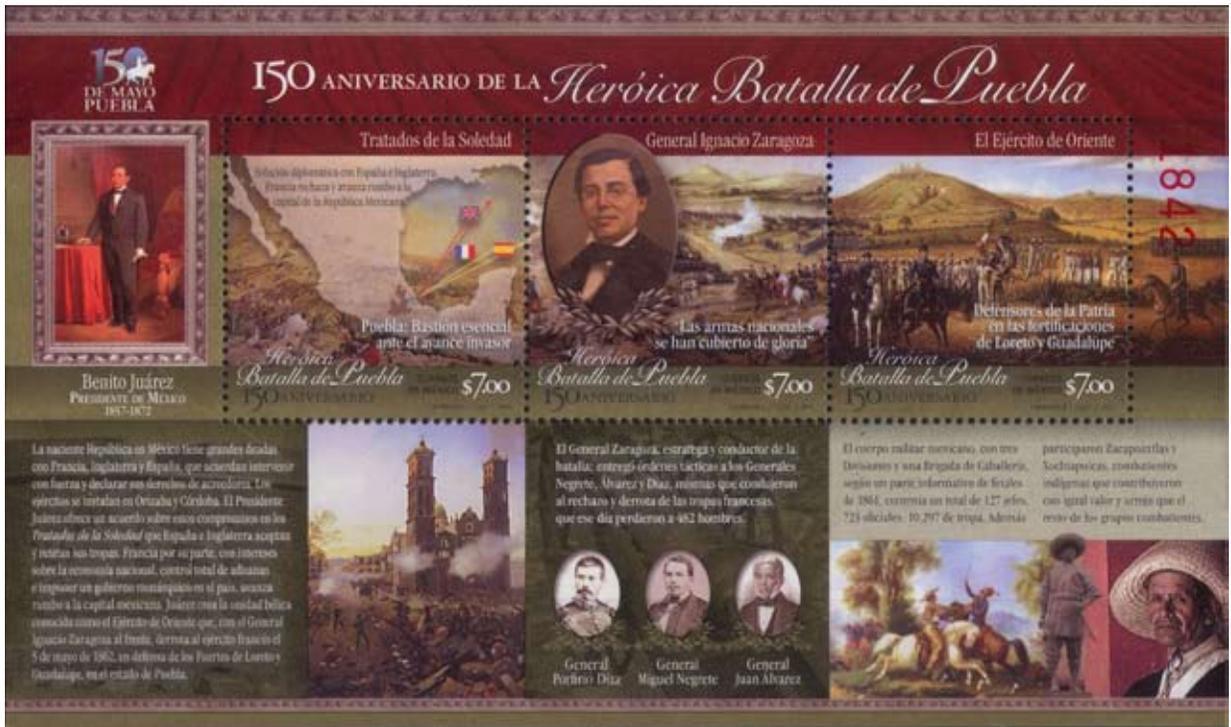


Figure 10.



Figure 11.



Figure 12.

Not illustrated is the 2012 Definitive issue. Values and designs unchanged except for date at bottom. Mothers Day Postal cards illustrated on the front cover of this issue.

MEPSI Circuit Sales Update

In early August 2012, Bubba Bland asked if I would be willing to assume responsibility for the administration of circuit book sales activities for the Society. Having been a member for nearly seven years, I welcomed the opportunity to contribute in some manner to our organization.

~~Geoffrey Goodridge chaired this department for several years, and I thank Geoffrey for his work, and for familiarizing me with the service and the procedures he used.~~

The department will continue on the path of displaying circuit material over the internet only. While this precludes the physical inspection of material in your home, it does introduce significant time and cost savings over the mailing books.

Circuit sales are a simple and inexpensive way for Society members to sell or buy philatelic material. Modest buyer and seller commissions benefit your Society financially, but

more importantly, because the service is available only to our members, it is hoped that it acts as a catalyst for new membership and is viewed as a valuable benefit for existing members.

Details on how to participate, as either a buyer or a seller, are located at <http://circuits.mepsi.org>. This location is the clearinghouse for information about the circuit service, and contains links for items that are in circulation, as well as other helpful downloads.

The department already has a lot of great material on hand for sale. The first set of items in circulation will be online October 8. I encourage all members to regularly check the circuit sales website to review and purchase items and to learn how to submit items for sale. ❄

Thomas Amato



PHILAMEX Mexican and World Stamps

BUYING AND SELLING

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

Weekly auctions on **eBay** (pericomex)

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

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

Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2012, Show Report

By Marc Gonzales

This past May 18-20, 2012 MEPSI held our annual convention at Rocky Mountain Stamp Show in Denver Colorado. This is getting to be a habit!! It seems every five years or so during the last twent MEPSI has come to Denver. This is because RMSS is one of the better US venues, convenient by air from both coasts, Europe and Mexico and the show organizers are always good hosts. This year MEPSI had a wonderful turnout with members attending from France, Switzerland, England, Mexico and a dozen US states.

As in the past the show hotel was the Crown Plaza DIA which has the convention center attached to the hotel. A number of dealers specializing in Mexico were in attendance and as an added treat RMSS show organizers were able to place our dealers in very close proximity to the MEPSI table. The regulars were there, Dr. Shaw, Antonio Torres, Jorge Castillo and back for the second year in a row was Tony Benz whose table attracted a lot of attention. Tony is threatening to liquidate his holdings accumulated over many decades so Nick Follansbee and Dr. Grace helped out at his table. The MEPSI table was equally crowded and featured lots of literature, including the new Revenue book, and of course Geoffrey Goodridge brought a number of MEPSI circuit books which were quickly gobbled up. Jaime Benavides also brought a few copies of the new Turistico Definitive Series book.

Members began to arrive on Thursday evening and met in small groups for dinner and of course the lounge was well populated by members. During the show three programs were presented by MEPSI members, all well attended and very informative. On Friday Joe Arce gave a talk on "Mexican Postal Stationery". On Saturday Ron Mitchell talked about how his Denver Eagles book was written followed by Nick Follansbee who talked about his favorite subject, stamps of the Mexican Revolution. We hope to increase the number and scope of these programs which are open to the general public and help to promote knowledge and interest in Mexican Philately. For beginners or experts these programs and always very interesting.

Our Friday night dinner reception was held at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library. This was a very special event attended by nearly 50 members, spouses and friends who were driven to the library in a 56 passenger bus. A delicious buffet was provided by Taco Mojo and refreshments by Melissa Gonzales with wine supplied by the Library. After dinner the Heinz Mestorff award was presented to Ron Mitchell in recognition of his significant contributions to MEPSI and Mexican Philately. Ron's book "Mexico's

1914 Denver Printing" was recently published by the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library and has won 3 Gold medals in Literature competition. His exhibit on the same subject also won a Gold medal and MEPSI Silver at RMSS this year. Although the original printing of his book is sold out I understand that a second limited printing will take place, so if you don't have a copy contact the library now to order one.

After the dinner and presentations, Sergio Lugo, the President of the Library gave us a tour and short history. The Library is totally privately funded and operated by volunteers and members and has grown into one of the premier Philatelic Libraries in the US. The original 3300 square foot building was purchased in 1996 and holds over 12,000 manuscripts which in addition to a wide variety of Philatelic literature also includes 1500 works on Western History and Railroads, 2000 books in the Scandinavian Collectors Club Library, thousands of Periodical titles, and a Map room. In 2009 the building next door was purchased by the Library which effectively doubled their space. The front section of the new building is a meeting room which was used for the MEPSI dinner. Outside the building is a garden area which provides a pleasant surrounding for picnics and relaxing. For more information on the Library visit www.rmpldenver.org.

MEPSI exhibitors were busy this year fielding 10 different exhibits and 42 frames taking home many Gold medals, the one-frame Grand Award going to Omar Rodriguez. A treat that everyone enjoyed this year was receiving the new MEPSI "pin". The pin was presented to all who made the trip to Denver and will soon be made available for sale. Later this year MEPSI will have an informal meet at CHICAGOPEX November 16-18, 2012. Please try to attend. Next year, the MEPSI annual convention will be held in Portland, Oregon at PIPEX on May 24-26, 2013. Start making your plans now. See you next year! 🌸



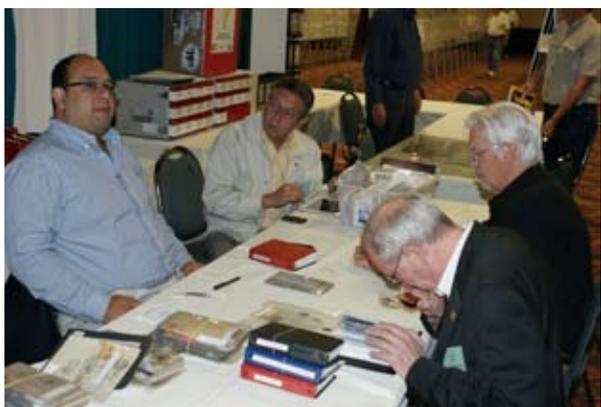
Ron Mitchell, Marc Gonzales and Bubba Bland



Marc Gonzales Showing Off the New Society Membership Pin!



*Bubba Bland, Cornelius Grau and Jorge Castillo.
Enrique Trigueros at the Back of the Table.*



Jorge Castillo, and Customers



Mark Banchik and Jaime Benavides at the Show Table.



Enrique Trigueros and Jaime Benavides



Gathering at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library - top and bottom



“Not Yet Seen” Cancels Discovered

By Peter W. Taylor

In his book, *The Postmarks of Mexico. 1874 – 1900*, published in 1977, Dr. Karl Schimmer listed 491 Post Offices whose postmarks were “not yet seen.” Dr. Schimmer followed this up with a series of update articles in *Mexicana* during the 1980s showing that cancels from 125 of those Offices had been found. That left 366 of the “not yet seen” Offices to be recorded. I have examined cancels in my own collection, cancels from collections of other collectors, and material noted in Dr. Schimmer’s own working copy of his book. This report shows another 74 of these Offices have been discovered since Dr. Schimmer’s last updates in the 1980s.

Many of the cancels shown in Dr. Schimmer’s original work were re-constructed from partial cancels. Many were done “free-hand” rather than being exact copies taken from actual

cancel devices. Similarly, many cancels in this report were reconstructed from partial cancels using computer generated templates and lettering. As such, there will be some differences from the actual cancels in font style, font size, font spacing, and in actual town name reproduction. For example: Is “Estacion” written out or abbreviated as “Est.”; Are long, compound names spelled out in their entirety or are they abbreviated. The collector must use a little common sense when comparing the reproductions with actual cancels.

I would like to acknowledge and thank Steve Brace, John Kordich, and, of course, the late Dr. Karl Schimmer for assisting me in bringing these new cancels to light. ☺



Cancels from “Not Yet Seen” Post Offices listed in Schimmer.

STATE	TOWN	SCHIM. #	TYPE	Issues				
				I/II	IV	V	VI	VII
Campeche	Citbalche	CAM 5A/1	O 17				6	
Chiapas	Mapastepec	CHIS 17/1	O 9			6		
	San Benito	CHIS 27/1	O 9				7	
Chihuahua	Cerro Prieto	CHIH 13/1	O 9					10
	Nonoava	CHIH 54/1	O 9					
	San Leonardo	CHIH 69/1	O 17					
	Valle de Olivos	CHIH 88/1	O 9					
Coahuila	Paredon	COAH 38/1	O 17				6	
	Peyotes (Estacion)	COAH 40/1	O 15	6				
Distrito Federal	Atzacapotzalco	DF 1/1	Illust			6		

STATE	TOWN	SCHIM. #	TYPE	Issues				
				I/II	IV	V	VI	VII
	Ixtacalco	DF 6/1	Illust			6		
	Xochimulco	DF 15/1	Illust				5	
		DF 15/2	Illust					5
Durango	Panuco de Coronado	DGO 33/1	Illust			6		
Guanajuato	El Guaje	GTO 16/1	O 17				6	
		GTO 16/2	O 9			6	6	
	Xichu	GTO 70/1	O 9			6	6	
Guerrero	Alcozauca	GRO 4/1	O 9			5	5	
	Cuajinicuilapa	GRO 19/1	O 9				6	
Hidalgo	Cazadero (Estacion)	HGO 12/1	O 17				6	
	Cuautepec (San Antonio)	HGO 14/1	O 9			6		
	Maravillas	HGO 30/1	O 17 II				4	
Jalisco	Las Penas	JAL 50/1	O 6					5
	San Martin Hidalgo	JAL 82/1	O 9				3	
	Tuxpan	JAL 120/1	O 9				6	
Mexico	Del Rio (Estacion)	MEX 20A/1	O 1	8				
	Jocotitlan	MEX 31/1	O 20				6	
	San Jose de las Huertas	MEX 59/1	Illust				6	
Michoacan	Contepec	MICH 18/1	O 20				6	
	Pueblo de Querendaro	MICH 57/1	O 17			6	6	
Morelos	Tepalcingo	MOR 15/1	O 9				6	
	Tlalquiltenango	MOR 18/1	O 3	6				
	Villa de Ayala	MOR 22/1	O 17				5	
Nuevo Leon	Los Ramones	NL 26/1	O 9					x
	Topo Chico	NL 44/1	O 9				6	
Oaxaca	Palomares	OAX 45/1	O 20				6	
	El Parian	OAX 46/1	O 17				6	
		OAX 46/2	Illust				6	
		OAX 46/3	O 9				6	
	Union Francesa (Cafetal)	OAX 81/1	Illust					7
	Villa de la Vega	OAX 84/1	O 17			8		
	Yalalag (Villa Hidalgo)	OAX 86/1	Illust			7		
Puebla	Ahuazotepec	PUE 6/1	O 17				6	
	San Martin Atexcal	PUE 78/1	O 9				6	
	Tepeojuma	PUE 97/1	O 9			8		
Queretaro	Canada	QRO 5/1	O 17				5	
	Rio Blanco	QRO 16/1	O 17				4	

STATE	TOWN	SCHIM. #	TYPE	Issues				
				I/II	IV	V	VI	VII
San Luis Potosi	La Pastora	SLP 21A/1	O 9			7		
Sinaloa	Aguacaliente de Garate	SIN 2/1	O 9					6
	Capirato	SIN 10/1	O 15		6	6		
	El Salitre	SIN 20/1	O 20				6	
	Mochicahui	SIN 33/1	O 17				6	
	Los Mochis	SIN 34/1	O 17				6	
	Santa Cruz de Alaya	SIN 48/1	O 20				4	
	Santa Lucia	SIN 49/1	O 17					x
Sonora	Agiabampo	SON 3/1	O 6			6		
	Cumpas	SON 30/1	O 9				6	
Tamaulipas	Forlon	TAM 19/1	O 17 II				6	
	Gomez Farias	TAM 21/1	O 9				6	
		TAM 21/2	Illust	6				
	Quintero	TAM 42/1	O 9			6	6	
	Santa Teresa	TAM 52/1	O 9		6	6		
Tepic	Rosa Morada	TEP 17/1	O 9			6		
	San Pedro Lagunillas	TEP 20/1	O 9		5			
	Santa Maria del Oro	TEP 21/1	O 9			5		
Tlaxcala	Actlzanca	TLAX 2A/1	O 17				5	
	Santa Cruz Tlaxcala	TLAX 14/1	O 15			8		
Veracruz	Chocaman	VER 26/1	O 17				6	
	Cohuitlan	VER 31/1	O 4				6	
	Estanzuela	VER 48/1	O 17				7	
	Naranjos	VER 79/1	O 3	6				
	Plan de la Hayas	VER 98/1	O 17				5	
	San Marcos de Leon	VER 112/1	O 9				7	
	San Nicolas	VER 113/1	Illust			6	6	
	Santa Cruz de Juarez	VER 117/1	O 15				6	
	Santa Fe (Estacion)	VER 118/1	O 17				6	
Yucatan	Calotmul	YUC 3/1	Illust			6	6	
	Mani	YUC 30/1	O 9				6	
	Tekanto	YUC 47/1	O 17				5	
	Tekit	YUC 49/1	O 9				6	



CAM 5A/1



CHIS 17/1



CHIH 13/1



CHIH 54/1



CHIH 69/1



CHIH 88/1



COAH 38/1



COAH 40/1



DF 1/1



DF 6/1



DF 15/1



DF 15/2



DGO 33/1



GTO 16/1



GTO 16/2



GTO 70/1



GRO 4/1



GRO 19/1



HGO 12/1



HGO 14/1



HGO 30/1



JAL 50/1



JAL 82/1



JAL 120/1



MEX 20A/1



MEX 31/1



MEX 59/1



MICH 18/1



MICH 57/1



MOR 15/1



MOR 18/1



MOR 22/1



NL 26/1



NL 44/1



OAX 45/1



OAX 46/1



OAX 46/2



OAX 46/3



OAX 81/1



OAX 84/1



OAX 86/1



PUE 6/1



PUE 78/1



OAX 97/1



QTO 5/1



QTO 16/1



SLP 21A/1



SIN 2/1



SIN 10/1



SIN 20/1



SIN 33/1



SIN 34/1



SIN 48/1



SIN 49/1



SON 3/1



SON 30/1



TAM 19/1



TAM 21/1



TAM 21/2



TAM 42/1



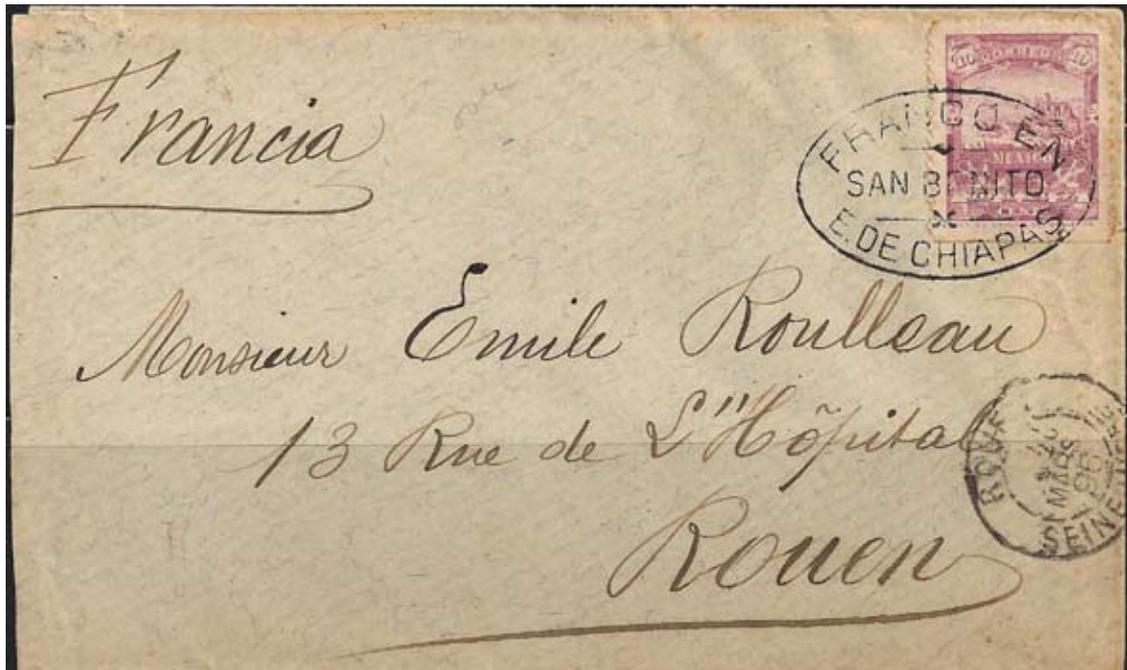
TAM 52/1



TEP 17/1



TEP 20/1



CHIS 27/1

The Rosette Eagles, Lost Classic Stamps of Mexico (Part Two of Two)

By Farley P. Katz

Reprints or unissued stamps?

There now can be no doubt that the Rosettes were printed from original plates (or portions thereof) prepared on behalf of the government for the printing of Mexican stamps around 1864, and that they have a close connection with the fraudulent reprints. These facts strongly suggest that the stamps were printed sometime after 1893 by the persons making the reprints. But is that the only possible conclusion? Perhaps the Rosette stamps were printed in 1863-1864 by the Mexican government as part of a new issue of stamps, but were not released and some printed sheets were placed in storage. Years later the sheets could have come into the hands of persons printing or distributing the fraudulent reprints of the 1856-1861 issues, on some of which they added fake cancellations and overprints and sold them along with the reprints.

The Rosettes' paper

To test this possibility, we can examine the paper on which the Rosettes are printed.⁷⁰ The paper is light cream colored and opaque enough that the design does not show through on the back. The average thickness of the stamps (without gum) is .082 mm. The backs are very smooth to the touch. Viewing the stamps under a 30x microscope, I discovered that every one had a highly distinctive texture with many long, curving fibers of varying thickness and length, in random orientation, often intersecting.⁷¹ Viewed under the microscope's overhead light source, the fibers give the illusion of being indented, making a pattern reminiscent of the lines in one's palm. See figure 20.

If the Rosettes had been printed in the 1860s, we might expect their paper to resemble that of other stamps of the period. I viewed a variety of genuine stamps from the 1856 through the 1872 issues under 30x magnification. Not a single stamp had paper even slightly resembling the Rosettes' distinctive paper. All had wove paper with thin fibers of short or medium length forming dense, uniform patterns. See Figures 21-24. Some were a little "furry," with fibers lifting off the paper. This suggests that the Rosettes were not in fact printed in the 1860s.

Certainly, it is possible that a special supply of paper was acquired for printing the Rosettes in 1863-1864. But in that event, we would expect that paper would have been left

over when printing was halted after just the one and two reales had been printed, and we should see that paper used in the Tulancingo Eagle proofs or First Period Eagles. But the distinct Rosettes' paper is nowhere to be found. The Tulancingo stamps are on a unique quadrille paper and none of the early Eagles I have examined have the distinct fiber pattern of the Rosettes, nor does it appear on other stamps of the period.⁷²

Significantly, although we do not see this paper on early Mexican stamps, similar paper does occur in some reprints. I examined a number of copies of the fraudulent reprints in the reference collection of the American Philatelic Society, most of which came from Dale Pulver. Some of these were lent to me for further examination. Several of the four reales of 1856 appeared to have the same fiber pattern in their paper, but the paper was very slightly thicker (.085 - .09 mm) than that of the Rosettes (.08 mm). See Figures 25-26.

A second group of four-real reprints from Pulver's collection also had a closely similar fiber pattern. These stamps consist of two singles and a pair, all without overprints or cancellations. They measure .08 mm without gum, and are on vertically laid paper. De Smeth and Fayolle were aware of such stamps: "There is known a reprint of the 4 reales on laid paper, a variety which does not exist in the original."⁷³ See Figure 27. These reprints and the Rosettes seem to have the same fiber pattern.

Celis Cano stated that the one real Rosette is also found on "papel listado" or laid paper. I have examined my copies a number of times. At least 13 of them appear to be on horizontally laid paper. This is not always easy to see and is best visible using watermark detection fluid. The fact that most Rosettes are printed on laid paper, like some of the reprints, is a strong additional fact in favor of a late printing date as laid paper was unknown on early Mexican stamps with the exception of an extremely few three-centavo Eagles and 1872's.⁷⁴

Paper fiber analysis

The paper's texture thus provides strong evidence that the Rosettes were printed around the turn of the twentieth century by the persons making the fraudulent reprints of the 1856-1861 issues. But perhaps we could look deeper into the paper, at the microscopic fibers themselves.⁷⁵

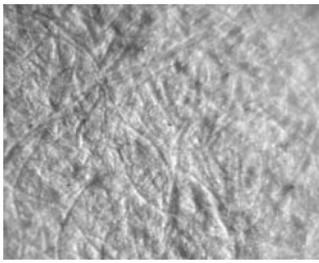


Figure 20. Rosette

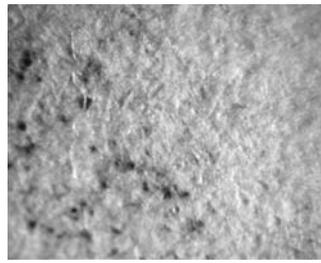


Figure 21. 1/2R 1856

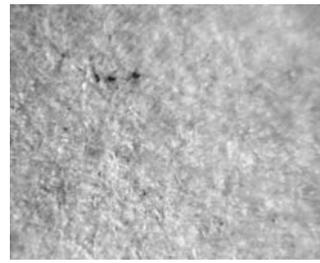


Figure 22. 1R 1861

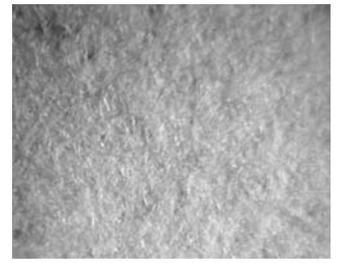


Figure 23. 1R Eagle I

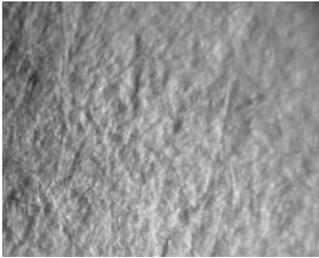


Figure 24. 254 1872

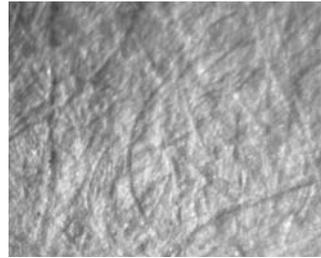


Figure 25. Tulancingo Reprint

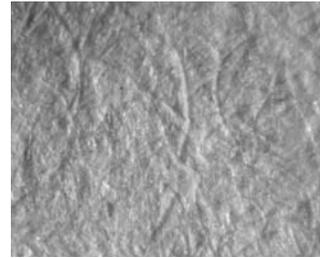


Figure 26. Guadalajara Reprint

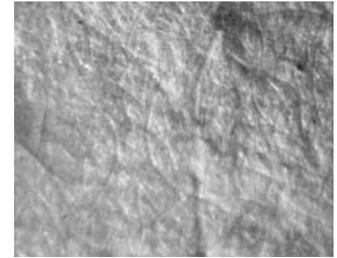


Figure 27. 4 Reales Laid Paper Reprint

Historically, paper was manufactured from rags and consisted mostly of cotton fibers and sometimes flax from linen. In the eighteenth century, inventors began to experiment with other sources of fibers. Straw, mostly wheat and rye, was used to make paper as early as the eighteenth century and was used in the mid-1800s, mixed with other fibers, primarily to make newsprint and wrapping paper. Quality paper containing wheat straw was still being developed in the 1860s.⁷⁶ Several processes also were invented to make paper from wood fiber. One, “soda wood pulp,” involved boiling wood chips in caustic (alkaline) soda. This was created in England around 1840 and patented in the United States in 1854, but apparently did not become significantly commercialized anywhere until after 1863. A process of breaking down wood fibers by acid, known as “sulfite pulp,” was developed in the late 1850s, but was not commercialized in the United States until 1882. Mechanically ground wood pulp was used to make wrapping paper and newsprint as early as the 1840s, but quality paper was not produced commercially until about 1868 in England and 1875 in the United States.⁷⁷ These dates are not absolutes and it is possible that fibers other than rag could be found in earlier paper.⁷⁹

These new processes, however, were not immediately adopted in the production of postage stamp paper, at least in the United States. All United States stamps were made from rag/cotton paper until the second half of the 1870s, when soda wood pulp was first introduced, mixed with rag/cotton. Stamps were not printed on paper made entirely of wood pulp until the early 1890s.⁸¹

Although Mexico had paper mills as early as 1575,⁸² its technology in the nineteenth century was not as advanced as that of the United States and Europe. In the first half of that century, Mexico produced paper from rags, which

consisted of linen, cotton and hemp fibers, sometimes with maguey (agave or sisal) or ramie (China grass).⁸¹ In 1863, Mexico reportedly had eight paper mills.⁸² In 1867, another report stated there were eight paper mills in the Federal District and the states of Puebla and Jalisco, using primarily cotton and maguey fibers.⁸³ By 1882, Mexico had 12 paper mills, but most of the paper produced was of lesser quality and it was importing 70 percent of its paper, including most of its high quality paper, from France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United States.⁸⁴

Under the microscope, rag/cotton fibers can be distinguished from wood fibers, the former being longer, curved and twisted, and the latter being straighter, broken into shorter pieces, and with distinct structure, such as rows of pits or large, regular perforations on softwood fibers, and grids of tiny perforations on hardwood fibers.⁸⁵ There are a number of iodine-based chemical stains that enable one to distinguish between various fibers commonly found in paper. One in particular, Herzberg stain, is useful for distinguishing between rag/cotton fibers and wood fibers. Cotton fiber appears as “brilliant purplish pink to vivid red purple” under Herzberg stain. Chemical softwood fiber, however, shows different colors, depending on whether the pulp has been bleached. If unbleached, it appears “dark purplish gray to deep reddish purple,” but if bleached it is “dark bluish gray to weak purplish blue.”⁸⁶

I used a digital binocular microscope using magnification powers of 100x and 400x. After searching on line, I obtained an ounce of Herzberg stain. The process of preparing and staining fibers from a paper sample involves boiling small fragments of the paper sample in distilled water, followed by breaking the paper down further by mechanical agitation.⁸⁷ I found that the paper is remarkably durable and increased



Figure 28. 1856 2 Reales 100x magnification



Figure 29. 1861 1 Real 100x magnification



Figure 30. 1866 25¢ 100x magnification



Figure 31. 1868 25¢ 100x magnification

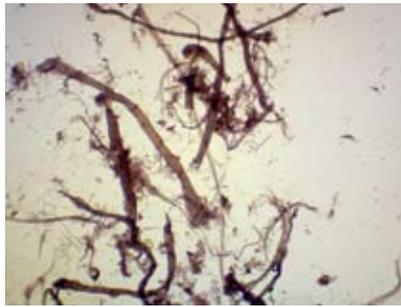


Figure 32. 1872 25¢ 100x magnification



Figure 33. Rosette 100x magnification



Figure 34. Rosette softwood 100x magnification

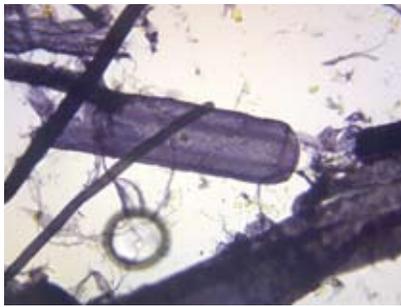


Figure 35. Rosette parenchyma. 400x magnification



Figure 36. Rosette epidermal and wood cells. 400x magnification



Figure 37. Rosette various fibers. 400x magnification



Figure 38. Reprint. 100x magnification



Figure 39. Reprint softwood. 400x magnification



Figure 40. Reprint parenchyma 400x magnification



Figure 41. Reprint epidermal cell 400x magnification



Figure 42. 1856 2 Reales 400x magnification

the boiling time to 1.5 hours or longer. Then, I shook the paper fragments repeatedly in a closed test tube in which I had placed small round pebbles or glass beads for abrasion. Even then, the fragments remained somewhat intact, but considerable fiber had been released into the water. I added a few drops of the solution to a microscope slide, evaporated the water on a hotplate and then added a drop or two of Herzberg stain before putting on a slide cover.

The fibers from a two-reales 1856 (NF3) were long and thin with some twisting, broken ends and no internal structure, and appear to be mostly cotton with some flax.⁸⁸ See Figures 28 & 42. The color was intense reddish purple, also consistent with cotton fiber. The fibers from a one real 1861 (NF7) were very similar as were those from a first period Eagle (NF19), two 1866 Maximilians (NF49 and NF55A), an 1868 Hidalgo (NF70), an 1872 Hidalgo (NF89), Hidalgo "Bank Notes" dated 1876 (NF99z), 1877 (NF98yy), and 1882 (NF 110), and a Mail Transport of 1895 (NF202). A Fourth Period Eagle of 1865 (NF37) contained similar fibers but also what appear to be more flax fibers. See Figures 29-32.

When I put a slide of fibers from a one-real Rosette under the microscope, there was no question I was looking at something entirely different. There was a great variety of fibers of different shapes and thicknesses. See Figures 33-37. Many of the fibers were large, with distinct patterns of large, external pits, diagnostic of conifer wood fibers.⁸⁹ There were also many cell types typical of a grass, including abundant, large "parenchyma cells" (ground tissue which look like blunt-ended capsules with tiny irregularly spaced perforations), unusual serrated epidermal cells, and long thin, curving fibers. I believe these are from straw, probably wheat.⁹⁰ Some of the colors also were distinctly different; the fibers with the conifer pits were stained a blue grey to blue. Other fibers were very dark. Some were various shades of red-purple, however, and I had to rely on their morphology to distinguish them. None of the fibers, however, appeared to be rag/cotton.

The Rosettes' paper thus contains softwood fibers. The presence of such fibers, of (at most) limited commercial availability in 1863, makes it quite unlikely the Rosettes were printed at that time. But the paper also contains large amounts of wheat straw fibers, fibers even less likely to be found in quality paper manufactured in the mid-1860s. Although I have tested a number of Mexican stamps from 1856 to 1895, only one contained softwood fibers, an 1894-1895 Numeral (NF189yy). That stamp had a variety of fibers, mostly softwood, but with a few epidermal cells from a straw, and a number of bright yellow fibers, possibly also from straw. I saw no parenchyma cells and the fibers overall did not closely resemble those of the Rosettes. Another stamp, an Hidalgo "Bank Note" dated 1883 (NF111),

contained hardwood fibers, along with cotton. The earliest grass/straw fibers I found were in an 1880 dated "Bank Note" (NF111y).⁹¹ Similar fibers were also in a Foreign Mail issue overprinted 1882 (NF122y or z), an 1884 Hidalgo Medallion (NF143), an 1886 Numeral (NF166) and an 1887 Hidalgo Medallion Official (NFO3). Since Mexican stamps thus do not have grass fibers before about 1880 or softwood fibers before 1894, we may be confident that the Rosettes were not printed in 1863-1864, but instead were printed many years later.⁹² But there is even more evidence.

I cut up and broke down part of a Monterrey four-reales reprint. When I put a few drops of dissolved paper under the microscope, there were all the same fibers I had seen in the Rosettes! There were conifer fibers with large parallel perforations and grass cells including parenchyma cells and the serrated epidermal cells. See Figures 38-41. The fibers were very similar to those of the Rosettes, indicating that we are looking at closely similar, possibly even the same, paper. There should be no question, therefore, that the Rosettes were printed in 1893 or later by the same persons printing the 1856-1861 reprints and using closely similar or identical paper.

These conclusions were confirmed when I sent three samples for analysis to John D. Hankey, a paper fiber expert in Appleton, Wisconsin. Mr. Hankey determined that a NF3 sample consisted of 91 percent cotton fiber and 9 percent flax, and a NF37 was 64 percent cotton and 36 percent flax. Both were pure rag paper; neither contained any wood or cereal fibers. The Rosette, however, was 61 percent bleached cereal straw fibers and 39 percent bleached softwood kraft pulp. Kraft is a sulfate process used to break down wood fibers first dating from the 1880s.⁹³ The cereal fibers "possibly" were wheat and the wood fibers spruce (95 percent or more), red or white pine (up to 5 percent), and hard pine (less than 1 percent).⁹⁴

Chicago 1893 revisited

In one respect, the Chicago World's Fair story made no sense. Even assuming that Mexico desired to exhibit examples of the Eagles and assuming that no stamps could be found, it had the resources to make accurate facsimiles, not stamps with entirely different frames and a different eagle without a crown.

But could there nevertheless be some truth to the story? Could Rosettes, newly printed from old plates, have been shown at the fair? Ingham rejected the idea that Mexico exhibited any stamps at the World's Fair because Manuel Caballero's *Mexico en Chicago* (1893) "describes everything that Mexico showed at the Mexico-exhibit ... and nowhere is there any mention of any stamps being shown ..."⁹⁵

At the same time, however, Ingham tells us that “the man in charge of [Mexico’s] exhibit was the Postmaster General of Mexico, Francisco de P. Gochicoa.” I cannot confirm this statement; Gochicoa is not listed among the persons responsible for Mexico’s exhibit in Moses P. Handy, *The Official Directory of the World’s Columbian Exposition*.⁹⁶ But if Mexico’s Postmaster General *had* been in charge, one might *expect* that stamps would have been shown at Chicago. Mexico did in fact display stamps at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.⁹⁷

There is indeed evidence, overlooked by Ingham, that Mexican stamps were exhibited at Chicago. An unsigned article in Mekeel’s *Philatelic Journal of America*, published contemporaneously with the fair in June 1893, noted that the “1856-1861-1862” [sic] stamps were being “reprinted by the wholesale ... and are being offered all over the world.” It then stated:

Parties in the post office who were able to get control of the plates are the ones who are profiting by the deception. *The official exhibit of Mexico at Chicago even contains several of these bogus stamps, which of itself shows how really rare the originals are getting to be.*⁹⁸

Stamps thus were in fact exhibited at Chicago, and not just any stamps, but supposedly *reprints of the First Design*.⁹⁹ Could Rosettes then also have been included? Although Ingham found it unlikely that Mexico would exhibit “stamps that were issued by a former hated ruler,” he assumed that the stamps would have been exhibited *as copies of Maximilian’s Eagles*. The stamps, of course, lack the crown and, as Mekeel recognized, may have appeared to be a Republican issue. They certainly are beautiful and finely engraved and could have been proudly exhibited in 1893 as artistic products of Mexico, *if* they existed then. But if they were shown at a world’s fair, surely some visiting philatelists would have seen them and remarked on them in the literature. In fact, we know that Mekeel himself, or at least someone working for him, had visited the Mexico exhibit at the Chicago fair (the distance from St. Louis is about 300 miles and the fair was the “event of the century”¹⁰⁰) where he saw – *and recognized* – reprints, and promptly published a notice of them. But nothing was published about the Rosettes until 17 years later and Mekeel never saw them until some 20 years later. Although I am hesitant to dismiss the story – surely Phillips did not just invent it and other reprints *were* exhibited – I must conclude the evidence is against it.

The Rosettes’ engraving

The same person engraved the dies for both the Rosettes and the 1864-1866 Eagles. Although Sebastián C. Navalón has been credited with engraving the latter,¹⁰¹ I could find no contemporary evidence to support that attribution. Navalón

was trained only as an engraver of coins and medals and is not known to have produced any prints, although that does not necessarily eliminate him as the stamp’s engraver.¹⁰² In any event, the Eagles, like most of the other early stamps of Mexico, were almost certainly engraved at the Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City, where the Rosette Eagles also would have been engraved.¹⁰³

When exactly were the Rosette stamps engraved? They pre-date the Eagle stamps and we have seen that work on the Eagles must have been underway some time before the April 8, 1864 decree authorizing their printing. Accordingly, the Rosettes could not have been engraved later than early 1864. In January 1863, the last stamps of the 1861 issue were printed,¹⁰⁴ so the Rosettes almost certainly were engraved after that date. In the first half of 1863, the government of Mexico had its hands full fighting the French invasion and a new design of stamps would have had a low priority. I think it is most likely they were engraved after the Empire was declared on July 10, 1863. Previously, there would have been no need to replace the Hidalgo stamps; after that event, there would have been strong pressure to replace the father of Mexico’s independence on its stamps.



Figure 43. 1863 Coat of Arms

The key to dating the Rosettes, I believe, is a law of September 20, 1863, in which the Empire officially adopted a new coat of arms. The arms consisted of the traditional emblem of Mexico, the eagle standing on a cactus and holding a snake, but with a crown added to the eagle to signify the Empire.¹⁰⁵ See Figure 43. I think it is most likely that the Rosettes were being engraved in the late summer of 1863, as a new design using the traditional arms of Mexico. Even though the Empire had been declared in July, those arms were still the country’s emblem and presumably would have been used until officially replaced. The September 20, 1863 law did just that, causing the engraver to discard the Rosettes and start over, adding a crown to the eagle to conform to the new official coat of arms, precisely like Pinon’s absent-minded engraver. This time table also is consistent with the fact that the similarity of the Rosettes and Eagles indicates they were

made close in time; the engraver could have started on the Eagles right after discarding the Rosettes, and he could have completed production of the Eagles within 8 months. This scenario also explains why the new eagle's neck is shorter and more upright than that of the Rosettes; that design was adopted in the new coat of arms, following the then-current image of the French national eagle. See Figure 44, a French Colonies stamp first issued in 1859.



Figure 44. French Colonies Stamp

Pinon and Ingham

Two philatelists stand out in the history of the Rosette stamps, Charles Pinon and Frederick G. Ingham.

Pinon was the first to publish a notice of the Rosettes. Significantly, he was essentially correct in describing their history. The Rosettes *were* prepared as a new issue of Mexican stamps, they *were* engraved by the same person who engraved the 1864 Eagles and the Empire *did* cause their abandonment. Unfortunately, Pinon did not tell us how he came by this information, and his explanation, published in an obscure French journal, was promptly forgotten and replaced by tales of World's Fair facsimiles, essays, Oaxacan provisionals and outright fakes.

Ingham was much farther separated in time and place from the Rosettes than Pinon. He studied the Rosettes in greater depth than anyone else and his observation about the plate layout was perceptive and highly significant. Although he initially had grave doubts about their authenticity, by 1979 Ingham had recognized that the Rosettes could not so easily be dismissed as fakes. Ingham was on the beginning of the road to solving the mystery of the Rosettes.

Conclusion

The Rosettes are neither fakes nor essays, but instead were a planned new issue of Mexican stamps, probably engraved in late summer 1863 to replace the 1861 Hidalgos. The master dies were made, almost certainly at the Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City by the same artist who later engraved

the 1864 Eagle stamps, possibly Sebastián Navalón. Plates for printing the one and two-real Rosettes were prepared and the stamps were well on their way to production, but work was halted to replace the design with an eagle bearing the imperial crown to conform to the decree of September 20, 1863. This change resulted in the 1864 Eagle stamps.

The existing Rosette stamps, however, were not printed in 1863. Instead, around 1890 or later, the Rosettes' engraved plates were stolen or "purchased" from the Mexican Postal Museum along with the plates for the 1856-1861 Hidalgos. Sometime in the final decade of the nineteenth century, forgers who printed the 1856-1861 reprints also printed stamps from the Rosette plates on some of which they added bogus cancellations and district names, as well as invoice numbers and years. Technically, the Rosette Eagles are unauthorized reprints of unissued stamps. In spirit, they are lost classic stamps of Mexico.

Postscript

After the first part of this article was published, Omar Rodriguez sent me a scan of a block of nine of the one-real Rosettes. See Figure 45. The edges of adjoining stamps can be seen next to the middle left and lower right stamps. Soon afterwards, Bill Taylor sent me an image of a block of 15 of the two reales, with overprints, from Calvert Steir's collection. See Figure 46. These blocks confirm that the plate layout of the Rosettes was "rather irregular" as Ingham conservatively described it and indistinguishable from that of the 1864 Eagles. Bill's block has regular margins on the left and top and is from the upper left corner of a sheet. The way the stamps are cut at bottom and right, however, shows that there were more stamps to a complete sheet. Without larger blocks, we cannot be certain of the size of a full sheet, but I suspect that the Rosette Eagles were printed in sheets of 10 by 10 stamps like the subsequent Eagles.¹⁰⁶ If this is correct, Bill's block would represent the top three rows of exactly half a full sheet.

Bill's block also shows how poor the printing of the two reales was; I assume it was a problem with the ink, but perhaps there was some problem with the plate. The difficulty in printing the two-reales stamps might have caused the printers to give up printing early, possibly explaining why there are fewer of those stamps than the one reales.

Tony Benz sent me a Rosette with a VERACRUZ overprint which has a single period at the end as do the "Veracruz" fraudulent reprints¹⁰⁷, some additional evidence connecting the Rosettes to the reprints.

Randall Grace sent me images of a number of Rosette eagles with cancellations. These included the Oaxaca CDS



Figure 45. *Un Real Rosettes*

and the Querétaro box cancellations discussed above, as well as an Aguascalientes double box cancellation that is similar to a known cancellation on reprints. Also included were a number of cancellations that I have not seen on reprints (or in Schatzkès), such as a CDS “Franqueado en Mexico,” a CDS “Franco en Tampico,” and a different double box Querétaro. I cannot exclude the possibility these cancellations do occur on reprints, however. Randall also sent a number of images of unused two reales, all of which had the invoice number 20—1864, except for one which had the number 35—1864.

Finally, Martin Spufford sent me an image of a two-reales Rosette with a clear CDS cancellation from Coyoacan with a date ending in “00,” which must be 1900 (Schimmer 3/1).



Figure 46. *Dos Reales Rosettes*

See Figure 47. Someone apparently created this curiosity by having a cooperative postal worker cancel the stamp or possibly by mailing an envelope with this stamp and legitimate postage. Assuming the cancellation is contemporary, this pushes the documented existence of the Rosettes back to 1900, within only a few years of the Chicago World’s Fair



Figure 47. *Dos Reales with Coyoacan cancel*

(Endnotes)

70 It is possible that the gum might provide clues here. See “The Counterfeits of Mexico (1856 and 1861),” *supra*, ref. p. 42 (1935 p. 71). However, for a number of reasons, I find gum problematic and have not analyzed it.

71 All paper images shown here were taken with a bright LED light source at an acute angle to the paper. The images were then converted to gray scale. This process shows the fibers well, but they do not appear as indented as they do when viewed under a microscope’s higher angled light source.

72 I have examined many of the 1863 revenue stamps, Roberts PS and DF series, kindly lent by Gregg Nelson. All have thin, dense curved fibers forming a uniform pattern and are thinner, about .06 mm. None resemble the Rosette paper.

73 “The Counterfeits of Mexico (1856 and 1861),” *supra*, ref. p. 44 (1935 p. 73).

74 See Follansbee, *supra*, pp. 26, 71.

75 There has been little published on the fiber content of Mexican stamps. The only study I am aware of is Edwin R. Laughlin, “Fiber and Ultraviolet Analysis of Scott #724, 708, 636,” *Mexicana*, Vol. 18, no. 4 (Oct. 1969),

ref. p. 560. Laughlin analyzed three stamps from 1923–1936 and found esparto (a grass) and softwood fibers.

76 See “Improvements in Papermaking,” *Scientific American*, Vol. II, no. 10 [New Series], p. 153 (Mar. 3, 1860); Julius Grant, *Books & Documents: Dating, Permanence and Preservation* (London: Grafton & Co. 1937), p. 16; John Carter & Graham Pollard, *An Enquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets* (New York: Haskell House Pubs., Ltd. 1971, reprint of 1934 ed.), pp. 43–44; Dard Hunter, *Papermaking: The History and Technique of an Ancient Craft* (New York: Dover Pubs. 1978, reprint of 1943 ed.), pp. 332–333, 394–396; “Barber and Brothers’ Straw Paper Manufactory at Georgetown,” *The Sanitary Reporter, a Weekly Record Relating to Gas, Water, Sewerage, and Social and General Science* (London: Edmund Dring) Vol. I, no. 20 (Nov. 13, 1868), pp. 231–232.

77 See Grant, *supra*, pp. 15–16; Dard Hunter, *supra*, pp. 374–381, 389–396; Carter & Pollard, *supra*, pp. 42–55.

78 See *Permanence/Durability of the Book – V, Strength and Other Characteristics of Book Papers 1800–1899* (Richmond, Virginia: W. J. Barrow

- Research Laboratory 1967), analyzing books printed mostly in the United States and finding that virtually all books through 1870 were printed on pure rag paper. Hardwood and softwood fibers were recorded sporadically beginning in the 1850s, and straw was recorded in isolated instances as early as 1853, but comprising only 5 percent of the paper. The study, however, does not record the quality of the papers tested.
- 79 Calvet M. Hahn, "The Topic is Paper" (U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, New York Chapter, website 2002), on line at http://www.nystamp.org/Topic_is_paper.html (visited Mar. 25, 2012); R. H. White, *The Papers and Gums of United States Postage Stamps, 1847-1909* (Germantown, Maryland: Philatelic Research, Ltd. 1983), pp. 47-48, 63-66.
- 80 Dard Hunter, *supra*, p. 479.
- 81 Hans Lenz, *Historia del Papel en México y Cosas Relacionadas: 1525-1950* (Mexico City: Miguel Ángel Porrúa 2d ed. 2001), pp. 180, 461, 495, 530.
- 82 "The Mexican Empire," *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, Aug. 4, 1863.
- 83 *The New American Cyclopaedia: a Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge* (New York: D. Appleton and Co. 1867), Vol. XI, p. 443.
- 84 U. S. Department of State, *Commercial Relations of the United States: Reports from the Consuls of the United States on the Commerce, Manufactures, etc., of their Consular Districts* (Washington: Government Printing Office 1883), No. 27 (Jan. 1883), pp. 58-60 (report of David H. Strother, Consul-General to Mexico). Carrera Stampa, *supra*, p. 229, stated that the stamps of 1856-1883 were generally printed on French paper. This work, often inaccurate, cites no source for this statement which may be based simply on the "La Croix Freres" watermarks appearing on issues of 1872 (NF w2 paper) and certain 1874-1879 stamps (NF yy paper).
- 85 Irving H. Isenberg, *Pulp and Paper Microscopy* (Appleton, Wisconsin: The Institute of Paper Chemistry 3d ed. 1967), pp. 150-161 and figs. 77-82A. On line through link at <http://smartech.gatech.edu/handle/1853/11673> (visited Apr. 15, 2012).
- 86 Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry ("TAPPI"), "Fiber Analysis of Paper and Paperboard (T 401 om-03)" (2008), Appendix, Sec. H.1.3.
- 87 *Id.*, Section 7.
- 88 See Marja-Sisko Ilvessalo Pfäffi, *Fiber Atlas: Identification of Paper-making Fibers* (Berlin Heidelberg New York: Springer 1995), pp. 356-357; Grant, *supra*, pp. 52-53. These are very similar to the fibers in a United States stamp from 1861-1862 (Scott no. 65), which I prepared.
- 89 See *Fiber Atlas*, *supra*, pp. 12-13, 60-163; Isenberg, *supra*, Fig. 77; Laughlin, *supra*, p. 562 (illustrating pine (conifer) fibers with series of large pits in early twentieth century Mexican stamps).
- 90 See *Fiber Atlas*, *supra*, pp. 308-309; TAPPI, "Species Identification of Non-wood Plant Fibers (T 259 sp-05)" (2009), Sec. 10.1.2 and figs. 7-12.
- 91 I found an isolated epidermal grass cell in an 1878 Bank Note (NF111y).
- 92 Although I have tested a number of stamps from 1856 to 1895, it is likely that further testing might push these "first appearance" dates back.
- 93 Grant, *supra*, pp. 11, 16, 55 - 56; Craddock, *supra*, p. 319
- 94 Letter report, July 16, 2012.
- 95 Ingham, "Questions, Concerning the 'Rosette' Type and the 'Official Reprints' of the Eagle Issue," *supra*, ref. p. 706. I located a book with the same author and title, but it is only a survey of Mexico's history, economy and population. It indicates that there was a second volume planned describing Mexico's exhibits at the fair, but I have been unable to locate such work.
- 96 Moses P. Handy, *The Official Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition* (Chicago: W.B. Conkey Co. 1893, pp. 134-135).
- 97 See my "Artists of Mexico's Early Stamps," *supra*, p. 21.
- 98 "Mexico 1856-1861-1862," *supra*, p. 156 (emphasis supplied).
- 99 Mekeel's statement raises a multitude of questions. How did he know that the stamps exhibited, presumably shown in glass cases and not subject to close examination, were in fact reprints? And how did he know they were made illicitly by government employees? I suspect there is much more to this story than appears on its face.
- 100 Judith Freeman Clark, *The Gilded Age* (Eyewitness History Series) (New York: Facts on File 2006, rev. ed.), p. 142.
- 101 Carlos Fernández Terán, *Catálogo Filatélico de Timbres Mexicanos, 1856-2008* (Mexico City: CFTmex 2008), p. 5. If Navalón were the engraver, he would have been 26 years old at the time, hardly likely to be "absent-minded."
- 102 See my "Artists of Mexico's Early Stamps," *supra*, pp. 12-13, 22.
- 103 *Id.*, pp. 8-9, 21.
- 104 Chapman, *supra*, p. 40.
- 105 See Ley N° 180 ("Escudo de Armas del Imperio"), in Jose Sebastian Segura, *Boletín de las Leyas del Imperio Mexicano, ó sea Código de la Restauración* (Mexico City Imprenta Literaria 1863), Vol. I, pp. 295 - 297.
- 106 Fernández Teran, *supra*, p. 7; Chapman, *supra*, p. xxvii.
- 107 Liera, *supra*, p. 27.

Treasurer's Report, October, 2012

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

We welcome the following new members to MEPSI (the Treasurer regrets the error of not publishing new members #3200 – 3204 in the April 2012 issue):

- 3200 Wade Ellett, 514 Americas Way #3217, Box Elder, SD, 57719-7600 mtnstamps@gmail.com
3201 Ernesto Gutiérrez Alvarez, Colonia Mexico, Calle 14 No 82C, entre 15 y 17, 97128 Merida, Yucatan, Mexico ernesto239@hotmail.com
3202 Octavio Chapa, San Felipe 2719, Colona San Jorge, 64330 Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico octaviochapa@gmail.com
3203 Barry A. Schwartz, 5436 63rd Place, Maspeth, New York, 11378-1213 schwartz.barry@verizon.net
3204 Robert Pope, 9408 Appalachian Dr. Sacramento, California 95827-1107 thepope66@hotmail.com
3211 Albert Aldham, 1660 Hemlock Farms, Hawley, PA 18428-9069 cancels@ptd.net
3212 Steve G. Gonzalez, 108 Willow Hill Ct, Los Gatos, CA 95032-1820 rastaone@cruzio.com
3213 James C. Woodfill, 7606 Desertwood Lane, Pleasonton, A 94588-4369 jcwoodfill@comcast.net
3214 Edmund J. Goldshinsky, 46 Foote St, Hamden, CT 06517-2601 goldshinsky@sbcglobal.net
3215 Steve Bonowski, PO Box 280286, Lakewood, CO 80228-0286 climbersteveb@gmail.com
3216 Ib Krarup Rasmussen, Henrik Thomseusen 32, DK-3460, Birkerød, Denmark danfil@danfil.dk
3217 Harry P. Bain, 75 New Paltz Rd, Highland, NY 12528-1014, hpb1212@yahoo.com

The following individuals have applied for membership this quarter:

- (3218) Howard J. Wunderlich, 308 Parkwood St, Ronkonkoma, NY 11779-5967, hjwesq@yahoo.com
(3219) Leonard P. Purcell, 11615 Lida Rose Dr, San Antonio, TX 78216-3017, lppbusmex@hotmail.com
(3220) Robert W. Loveless Jr., 16008 Lutheran School Rd, Tomball, TX 77377-3739
(3221) John E. Myles, 6019 33rd Ave NW, Calgary, Alberta Canada T3B 1K4, cochise@telusplanet.net
(3222) Jean-Guy Dalpé, 204-101 Marcel-R-Bergeron, Bromont, Quebec Canada J2L OH4
(3223) Alejandro Jaime Villasenor, 808 S Shary Rd Ste 5-305, Mission, TX 78572-8569
(3224) James H. Ford, 404 Christopher Ave, El Paso, TX 79912-5024, jhf42@sbcglobal.net

Reinstated:

2681 Lazaro Pavia Reyes 2761 Mario Ravasi 1991 Bryce Wheeler

Address Changes:

Wade Ellett, 848 N Rainbow Blvd #3940, Las Vegas, NV 89107 -1103
Marc E. Gonzales, PO Box 29040, Denver, CO 80229-0040
C. Victor Hanson Jr, 2001 Rudasill Rd Apt 9310, Tucson, AZ 85704-7853
Dewey H. Smith Jr., 1419 Fresno Rd, Wilmington, DE 19803-5121
Andrew Titley, 400 North Ervay Apt. 320, Dallas, TX 75201-3112

Email Changes:

Thomas Bieniosek thbieniosek@gmail.com Pablo Calva Reyes pfcavar@hotmail.com
George Ezquerro gezquerro@hotmail.com William Foard isnthatodd@yahoo.com

Closed Albums:

Rudy Groth-Marnat

Resignations: 2550 Samuel Rodgers

Unable to Forward – Dropped from the Rolls:

507L Tom Beard

1167L Richard M. Carlson

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

2393	Richard J. Anastasio	2956	John Endsley Jr.	2524	Pascual Ortega Galindo
3107	John J. Beirne	2644	David K. Floyd	3187	Dale R. Phelan
2814	Thomas Bieniosek	3179	Jean Francoise Gibot	2828	Douglas Ritchie
3123	Robert F. Carlson	2781	Anthony S. Gidari	2716	Richard A. Roth
3191	Roland H. Cipolla II	2806	Gerhard Haas	3019	David Rymph
2769	John D. Crawford	2453	William E. Hughes	2984	Monte F. Sager
2894	Noe Cuellar	2878	Thomas J. Kinney	2283	Arnulfo Salcido Nunez
3040	Jorge A. de la Garza	3108	Ron Lampo	3190	Aniceto Santiago Vera
2473	Claudio de Lucca	3110	Henry V. Lopez	2758	Harold U. Smiley
3059	Hugo E. Dominguez	3089	Raymond A. Major	3186	Carolina K. Smith
3126	Tom M. Edmiston	3088	Matthew T. Mason	1521	John A. Stippick
		3014	Juan Jose Moreno	2831	George H. Watkins Jr.
		3185	William B. Mullan	2694	R.G. Wolf
		3117	Lawrence Musser		

Dues Notice

Inserted in this issue of *Mexicana* is your annual dues notice.

Please provide your dues payment of \$35.00 for 2013 prior to January 1, 2013. Payment can be made to MEPSI via PayPal at www.mepsi.org or mail check payable to Mexico Elmhurst Philatelic Society International in care of treasurer Eric Stovner, 2301 N Baker St, Santa Ana, CA 92706-1948 USA.

Mexicana Staff

EDITOR

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

CONTRIBUTING EDITOR MANAGER

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

ADVERTISING

Tad Mackie
55 Logan Circle
Strasburg, VA
22657-5266
advertising@mepsi.org

Society Officers, Directors And Department Chairs

President: Thurston "Bubba" Bland, 1022 Ramona, Corona, CA 92789-2123oobubba@ca.rr.com
Vice President: Tad Mackie, 55 Logan Circle, Strasburg, VA 22657-5266tad.mackie@gmail.com
Treasurer: Eric Stovner, 2301 N Baker St, Santa Ana, CA 92706-1948estovner@aol.com
Financial Secretary: Doug Dovers, 2934 Woodruff Dr. SE, Smyrna, Georgia 30080-3854ddovers@gmail.com
Secretary: Michael D. Roberts, 5881 W. 75th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90045-1706mepsi@ca.rr.com

Chairman: R. Randall Grace, 5317 N 40th Street, Phoenix, AZ, 85018-1601swcvts@aol.com (Class of 2014)

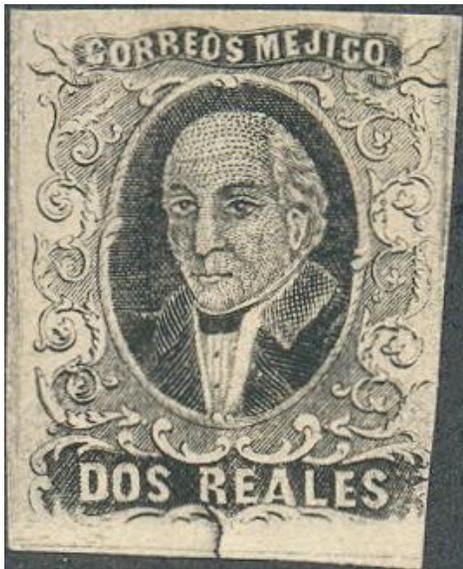
Director Emeritus: David C. Pietsch, PO Box 50997, Irvine, CA 92619-0997mepsi@msn.org
Director: Pete Taylor, PO Box 53, Woodland, WA 98674-0100pedrotay@hughes.net (Class of 2012)
Director: Jaime Benavides 1211 San Dario Ave. # 896, Laredo, TX 78040-4505 jbvmt@gmail.com (Class of 2012)
Director: Juan Diaz, 1672 Clark Creek, Beaumont, CA 92223-7328.....durangojuan@verizon.net (Class of 2013)
Director: Marc E. Gonzales, PO Box 29040, Denver, Colorado 80229-0040marc3771@aol.com (Class of 2014)
Director: Enrique Sanchez Garcia, Martin Torres #37 bis, 27980 Parras de la Fuente, Coahuila, Mexico (Class of 2013) enrique@bacsacom.mx

PS Form 3526

**Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation
(All Periodicals Publications Except Requester Publications)**

1. Publication Title MEXICANA	2. Publication Number 412190	ISSN	3. Filing Date 07/23/2012
4. Issue Frequency QUARTERLY	5. Number of Issues Published Annually 4		6. Annual Subscription Price \$ 35.00
7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication 5881 W 75TH ST LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES , CA 90045-1706			Contact Person MICHAEL ROBERTS
			Telephone (310) 645-4437
8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher 5881 W 75TH ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90045-1706			
9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor			
Publisher <i>(Name and complete mailing address)</i> Michael D. Roberts 5881 W. 75th Street Los Angeles, CA 90045-1706			
Editor <i>(Name and complete mailing address)</i> Michael D. Roberts 5881 W. 75th Street Los Angeles, CA 90045-1706			
Managing Editor <i>(Name and complete mailing address)</i> Michael D. Roberts 5881 W 75TH ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90045-1706			
10. Owner <i>(Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give names and addresses of the individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.)</i>			
Full Name	Complete Mailing Address		
11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None			
Full Name	Complete Mailing Address		
12. Tax Status <i>(For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates)</i> The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months <input type="checkbox"/> Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months <i>(Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)</i>			

13. Publication Title MEXICANA		14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below 07/01/2012	
15. Extend and Nature of Circulation		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
a. Total Numbers of Copies (Net press run)		575	575
b. Paid Circulation (By Mail and Outside the Mail)	(1) Mailed Outside County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	384	384
	(2) Mailed In-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	0	0
	(3) Paid Distribution Outside the Mails Including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS	140	143
	(4) Paid Distribution by Other Classes of Mail Through the USPS (e.g. First-Class Mail)	6	7
c. Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 15b (1), (2), (3), (4))		530	534
d. Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (By Mail and Outside the Mail)	(1) Free or Nominal Rate Outside County Copies included on PS Form 3541	12	12
	(2) Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies included on PS Form 3541	0	0
	(3) Free or Nominal Rate Copies Mailed at Other Classes Through the USPS (e.g. First-Class Mail)	0	0
	(4) Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)	0	0
e. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 15d (1), (2), (3), (4))		12	12
f. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15e)		542	546
g. Copies not Distributed		33	29
h. Total (Sum of 15f and 15g)		575	575
i. Percent Paid ((15c / 15f) times 100)		97.79 %	97.80 %
16. Publication of Statement of Ownership			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If the publication is a general publication, publication of this statement is required. Will be printed in the October 2012 issue of this publication. <input type="checkbox"/> Publication not required.			
17. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or		Title	Date
/s/ Michael D. Roberts		Editor	07/23/2012 05:15:09 PM
I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (including civil penalties).			



“Stamps and Postal History for all collectors”

Bubba Bland Philatelist

1022 Ramona Ave
Corona CA 92879-2123

USA

Phone: 951-734-3166
Cell Phone: 951-833-1756

oobubba@ca.rr.com

eBay handle: oobubba

Selling and Buying Mexican Philately

Over the years I have been selling on eBay and on private treaty to collectors all over the world. My sales have been based in Mexican Stamps and Postal History. I also deal in classic stamps of the world. I am also an avid collector of early Dos Reales of Mexico, so I know your concerns when you are either planning on buying or selling. I also advise collectors that have needs to do estate planning. So I am always interested in helping out the collector learn more about their stamp, add to their collections, sell their stamps or just have more fun collecting the wonderful stamps of Mexico.

Please feel free to contact me anytime, either by email, letter or by phone. I love talking stamps and will put your needs or request at the top of my agenda.



MEXICO

AS YOU LIKE IT



PAST
CLASSICS
REVOLUTIONARY ISSUES



PRESENT
MODERN ISSUES INCLUDING: Specialized
Exportas Specialized Turistico



FUTURE
NEW ISSUES SINGLES BLOCKS
SERIAL #BLOCKS or STRIPS FOLETTOS

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

GUY SHAW

PO Box 27138

San Diego, CA 92198

Phone/FAX: (858) 485-8269

E-mail: guyshaw@guyshaw.com

ASDA

APS

NSDA

MEPSI (Life)



Antonio M. Torres

International Stamp Auctioneers

Specialists in the stamps and covers of México, having auctioned some of the largest and most prestigious collections of such philatelists as Carlos Fernandez, Leo Corbett, John Moore Heath and many others.



**CHECK OUR MEXICO STOCK
FROM HOME!!!**

Now you can buy from our comprehensive stock of better postal history and stamps by direct purchase at:

www.antoniotorres.com

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

✉ P.O.Box 46092 London W9 1UZ Great Britain
(International) Tel: / Fax: + 44 20 7266 4924

e-mail: admin@antoniotorres.com
www.antoniotorres.com