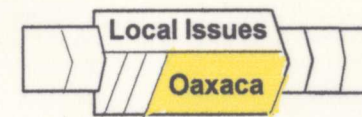


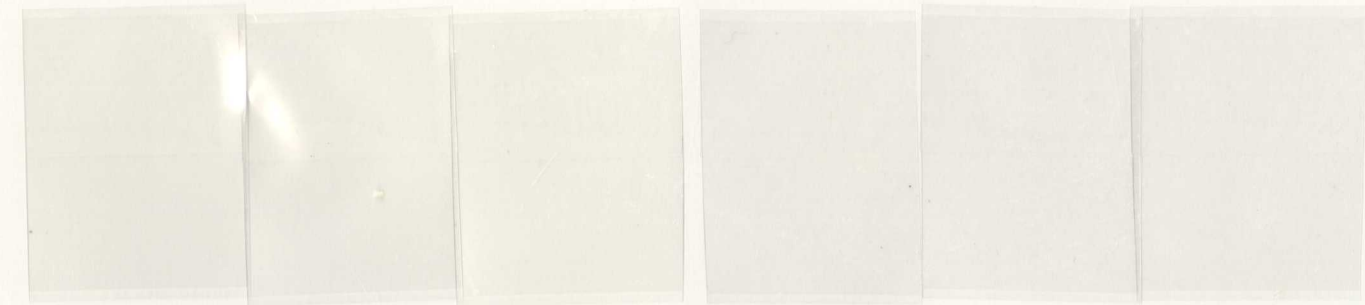
Oaxaca state maintain neutrality between the 2 factions (Constitutionalists vs. Conventionists). The Constitutionalists tried to occupy the state but were repelled and subsequently imposed a long siege of the central part of the state during which the Oaxacans produced the provisional stamps starting on June 26, 1915. These stamps were printed in the basement of a Catholic orphanage by teenage girls under a nun supervision. Printing was made on the back of unused postal forms. All covers except one to Cuba were sent to places within the state. Many are philatelic (Dr. H.A. Monday, A. E. Place). Most varieties, Tete-Beche and imperforates were also philatelically produced. Oaxaca was finally occupied on March 5, 1916 after which these stamps became invalid.



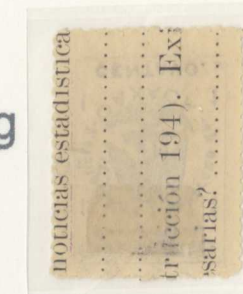
Oaxaca Provisionals
June 1915-March 1916
A Neutral State Under Siege

2c Green
Complete
Sheet

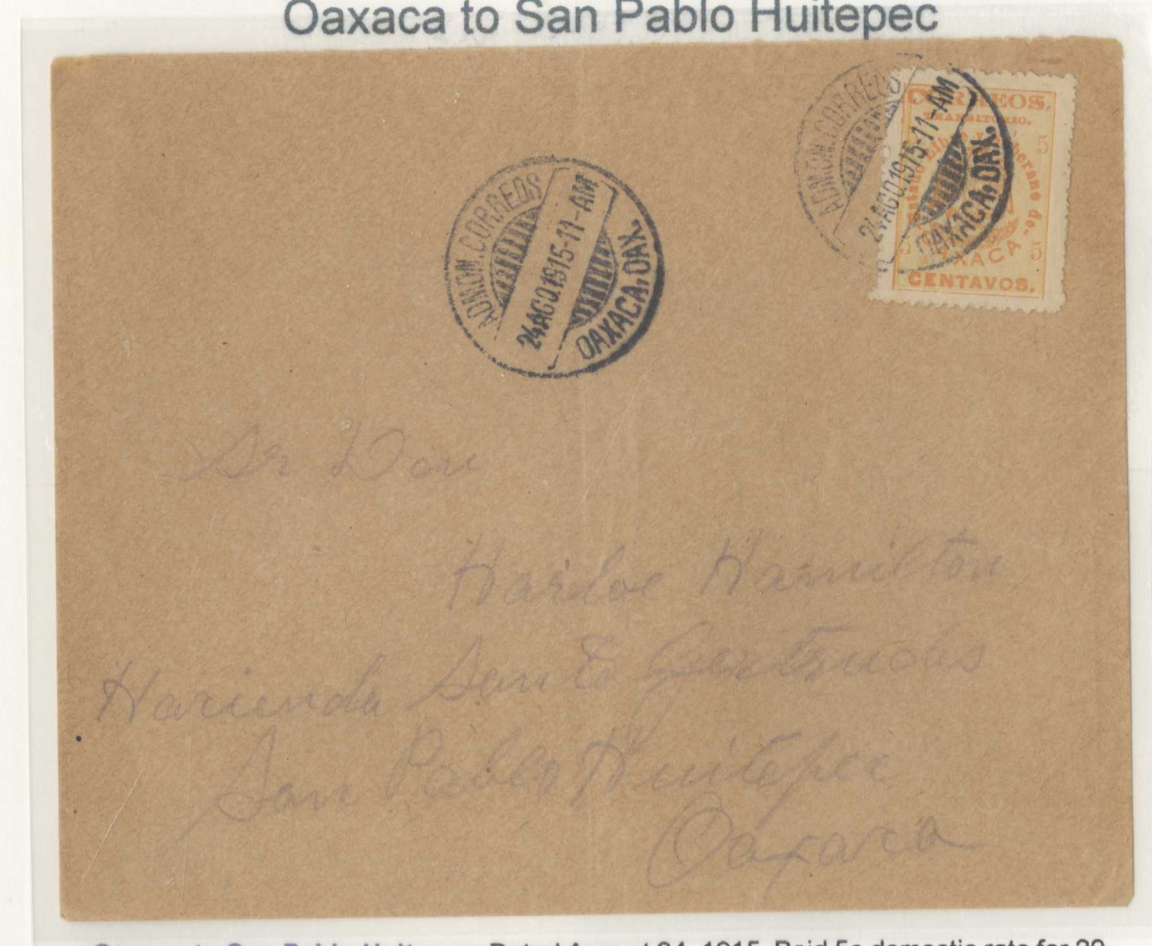
Sheet of 42, printed on the back of a postal form. Position #15 has the right numeral missing and position #24 has the left numeral inverted. (c)



Backs showing postal forms.



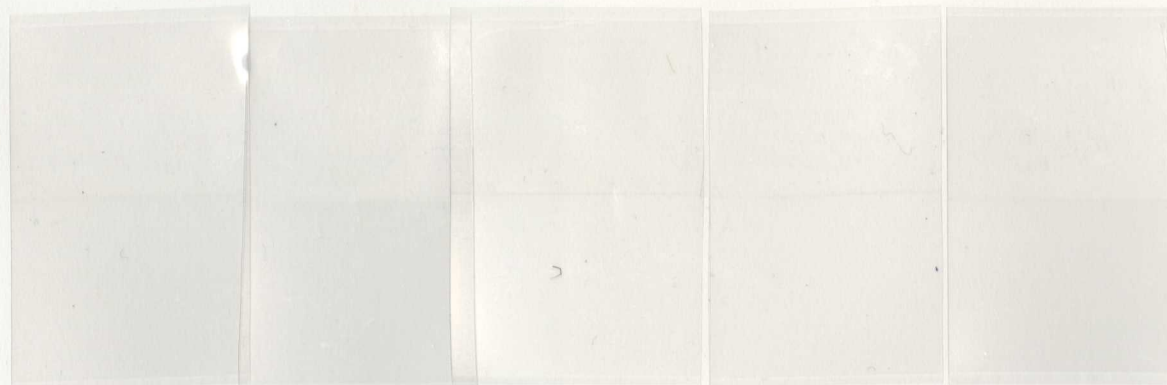
Oaxaca to San Pablo Huitepec



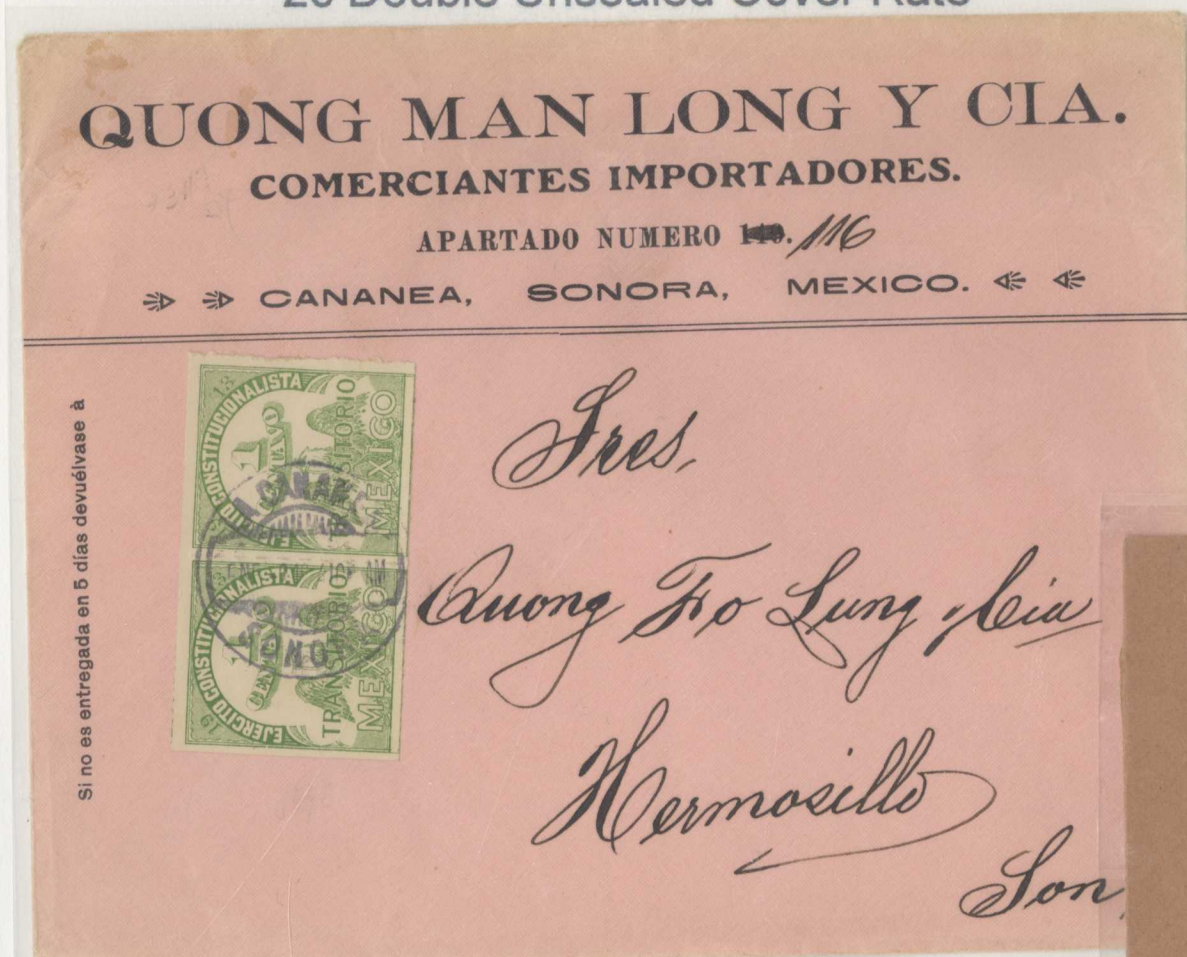
Oaxaca to San Pablo Huitepec. Dated August 24, 1915. Paid 5c domestic rate for 20 grams. The stamp has been plated from position 14, setting IV A.

This chapter includes Constitutionalist (Carranzistas) issues intended for the whole country before the Famous Men issue which demonetized all others in September 16, 1915. So it excludes the GCM handstamped and other local provisionals. It also excludes the Villa and Carranza monograms because those were valid in both Constitutionalist and Conventionist territory. The graph describes the issues included and when rates were doubled by both forces.

The Ejercito issue was originally in place as revenues to collect taxes and as such they had overprints. They were temporarily authorized as postage (without talon and overprint) on November 7, 1913 because of delays in printing the Transitorio issue which was meant to be the first issue for territory occupied by Constitutionalist forces. The Ejercito is known mostly used in Sonora and it was not valid abroad.



2c Double Unsealed Cover Rate

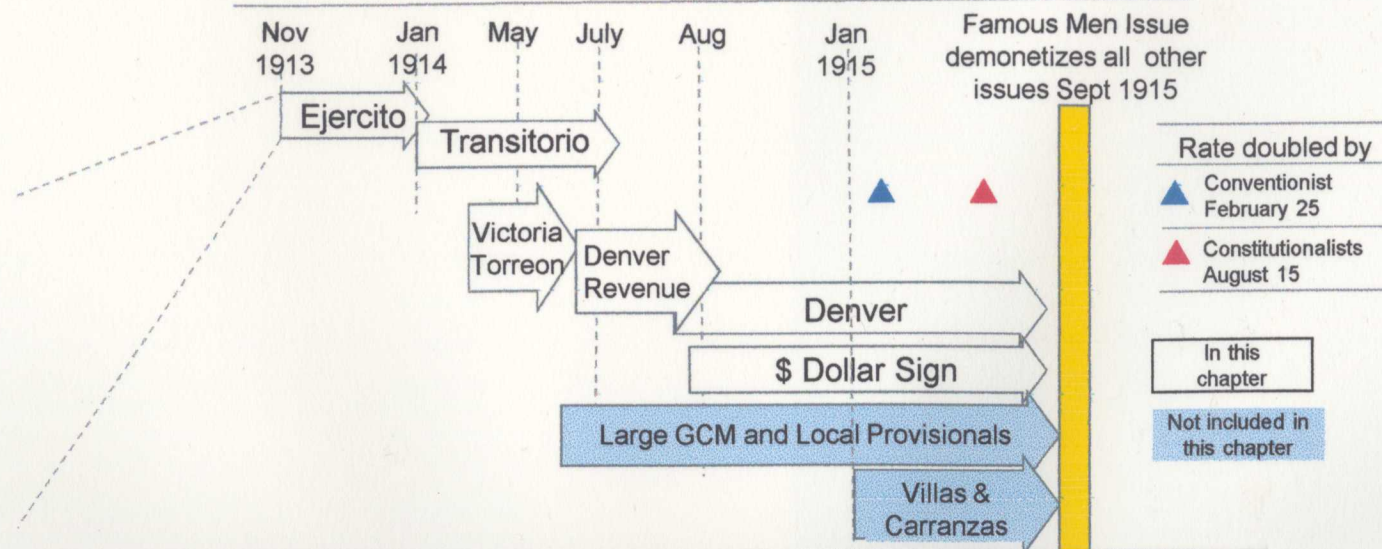


La Cananea to Hermosillo. Dated January 12, 1914. Paid 1st domestic double rate for 20 grams unsealed mail. Commercial cover sent from a Chinese merchant. This rate is very uncommon.

**Constitutionalists
General Issues**

Constitutionalists General Issues 1913-1915
Ejercito : November 1913

Constitutionalist issues 1913-1915



15c Domestic Registered 1913

Magdalena to Nogales. Dated December 16, 1913. Transit 2 days. Paid 15c: 5c 1st domestic rate for 20 grams + 10c registration. This is a late use of a Sonora Green Seal, yet appropriate, as they had not been demonetized.

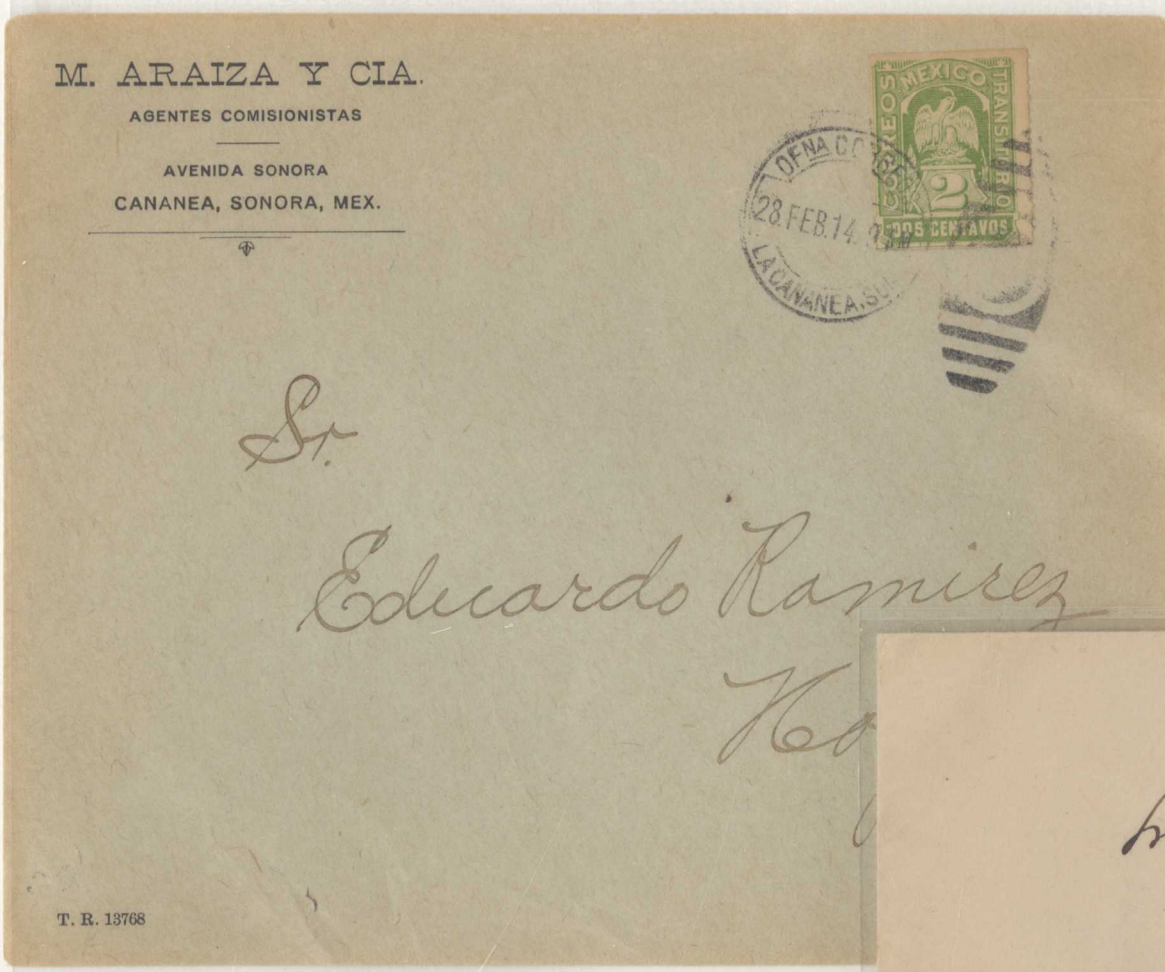
Nogales to Sweden 1914

Nogales to Stockholm, Sweden. Dated February 15, 1914. Transit 17 days. Arrival postmark on back. Paid 25c: 10c overseas 1st rate for 20 grams (with the Ejercitos + 10c overpay with the Centenario to ensure transit in Europe + 5c overpay with the Transitorio. This is not a philatelic cover so the overpayment was a mistake.

Cosme Hinojosa, the Constitutionalist Postmaster General, announced the Transitorio issue on Jan 8, 1914 replacing the Ejercitos. They were lithographed by Maverick-Clarke Printing Co, San Antonio, Texas. The issue is rouletted, except for the 5c Linn's reprinting in April 1914 which was perforated. Some imperforates exist but only the 50c is known to have been sold as postage. Quantities printed were 550,000 (5c), 300,000 (1c, 2c, 10c), 220,000 (4c, 20c), 126,000 (50c, 1p) and 75,000+ (5c redrawn).



Imperforate Pairs



2c Double Unsealed Letter Rate

La Cananea to Nogales. Dated February 28, 1914. Transit 2 days. Paid double unsealed letter rate for 40 grams. Commercial mail. This rate is very uncommon.



Small Town: Potam to Nogales

Potam, Sonora to Nogales. Dated January, 1914. Arrival postmark January 6. Paid 5c 1st domestic rate for 20 grams. This is a very small town and the cancelation is rarely found. In 2013 it has 5,800 inhabitants.



15c Domestic Registered Agua Prieta to Cd. Juarez

Agua Prieta to Ciudad Juarez. Dated March 14, 1914. Transit 1 day. Paid 15c: 5c 1st domestic rate for 20 grams + 10c registration.

Due to shortages of the 1c and 5c values, the 5c was redrawn and lithographed in dark green in April by W.M. Linn Printing Company in Columbus, OH in sheets of 100. The Postmaster general made the 75,000 initial shipment available to post offices in late June 1914, although he never paid for the printing. The printer later on sold privately an undisclosed amount to the philatelic market.

Transitorio : January 1914
4c-5c and 5c Redrawn



30c Official
Manuscript
Cancel

Concordia, Sinaloa to Culiacan. Dated October 12, 1914. Transit 17 days via Mazatlan (Oct 16) and Culiacan (Oct 18). Official mail sent from the tax revenue office of Concordia to the State Treasurer General. Paid 1st domestic rate for 120 grams. It probably did not use the discounted official rate because such was given only to certain government departments.

5c Redrawn
and Perforated

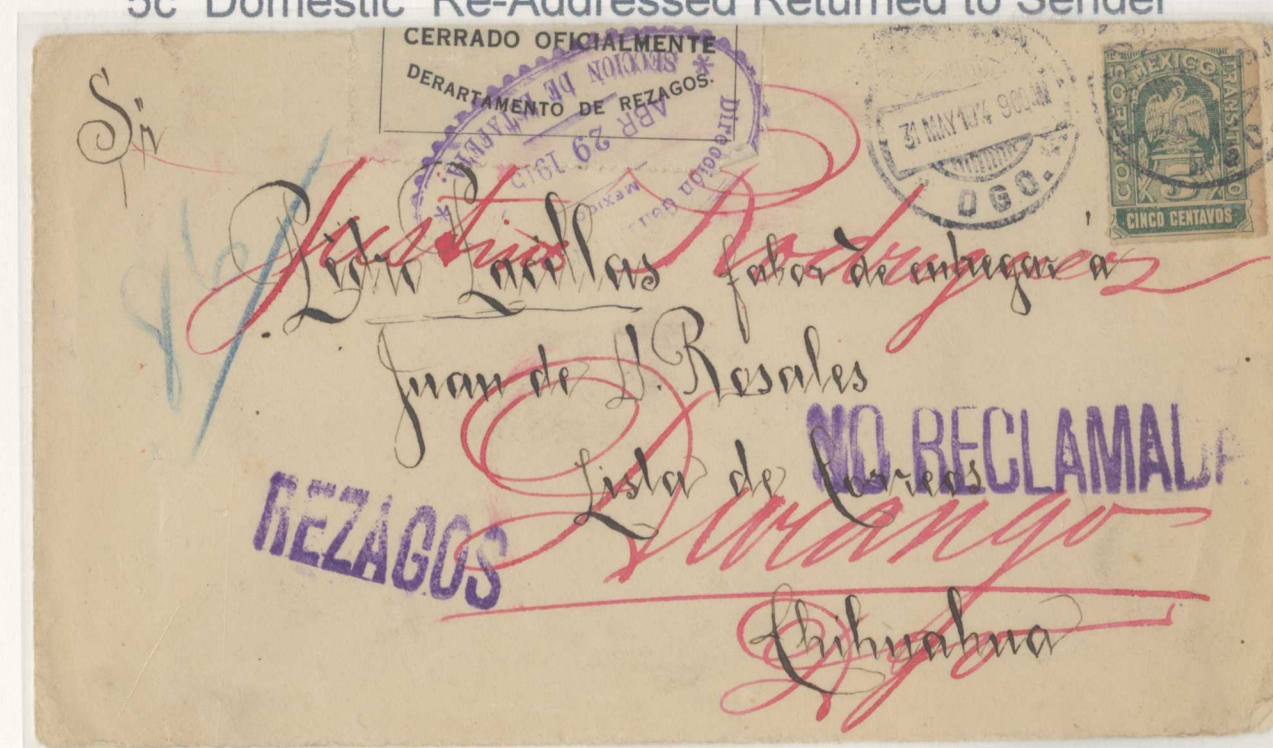


Imuris to Magdalena. Dated June 25, 1914. Paid 5c 1st domestic double rate for 20 grams. Commercial cover sent from a Chinese merchant store selling groceries and shoes. Railroad cancel OPA#855. Stamp is the perforated redrawn.



Die Proofs . 15 different colors exist of the large proofs. 300 of the short proof in light blue were made with the legend: " for distribution at the annual meeting of the American Philatelic Society- Niagara Falls, 1914".

5c Domestic Re-Addressed Returned to Sender



Durango to Chihuahua. Dated May 31, 1914. Transit 4 days. Paid 5c 1st domestic rate for 20 grams. It was posted but unclaimed. Sent back on Feb 1, 1915 but unclaimed in Durango by sender (whose name was re-address in red so that it would be readable). Finally sent to dead letter office in Mexico City on April 29, 1915.

Since the Transitorio was not a UPU issue, it was not recognized abroad and dues should have always been assessed. To expedite some senders added 2c USA stamps from origin. However there are cases where this issue was indeed accepted in the USA.

Transitorio : January 1914
10c-50c

**Registered to USA
Double Rate 2c
Due**

Guadalajara to San Antonio,
Texas. Dated August 19, 1914.
Paid 10c USA double 1st rate for
40 grams . Stamp was not
recognized in the USA and 2c
dues were assessed.



**Registered AR
Very Late Use in
1915. High Values**

Nogales, Sonora to Tucson
redirected to Nogales, AZ. Dated
August 24, 1915. Transit 1 day. Paid
1.50 pesos: 20c registration + 10c
AR + 1.20p 2nd USA rate for 240
grams . This is a very late use , yet it
was accepted in USA without
assessing dues.

**Registered to
USA**

La Cananea to San
Francisco, CA. Dated
September 14, 1914.
Transit 9 days via Naco,
Sonora (Sep 20), Naco,
AZ (Sept 21), San
Francisco (Sept 23).
Paid 20c: 10c 1st
domestic double rate for
40 grams + 10c
registration. Chinese
merchants mail.
Originally assessed 2c
due in USA, but later on
scratched.

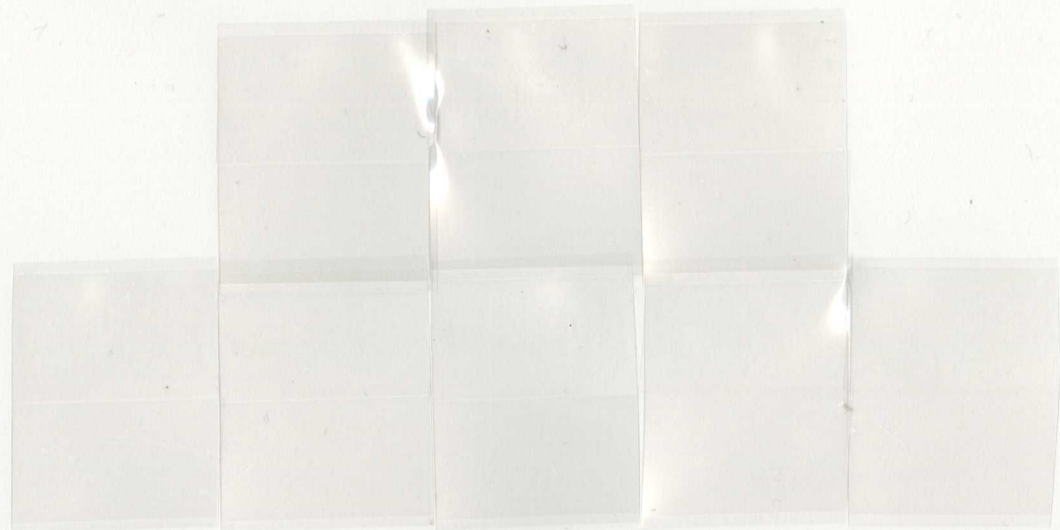


**Registered to USA
10c Dues Assessed**

La Cananea to Santa Cruz, CA.
Dated June 30, 1914. Transit 6
days via Naco, Sonora (June 30),
Naco, AZ (July 2) and Santa
Cruz, CA (July 6). Paid 20c: 10c
USA double 1st rate for 40 grams
+ 10c registration. 2c US stamp
was added in Cananea as
Transitorios were not recognized.
However 10c additional dues
were assessed in USA, probably
because of extra weight

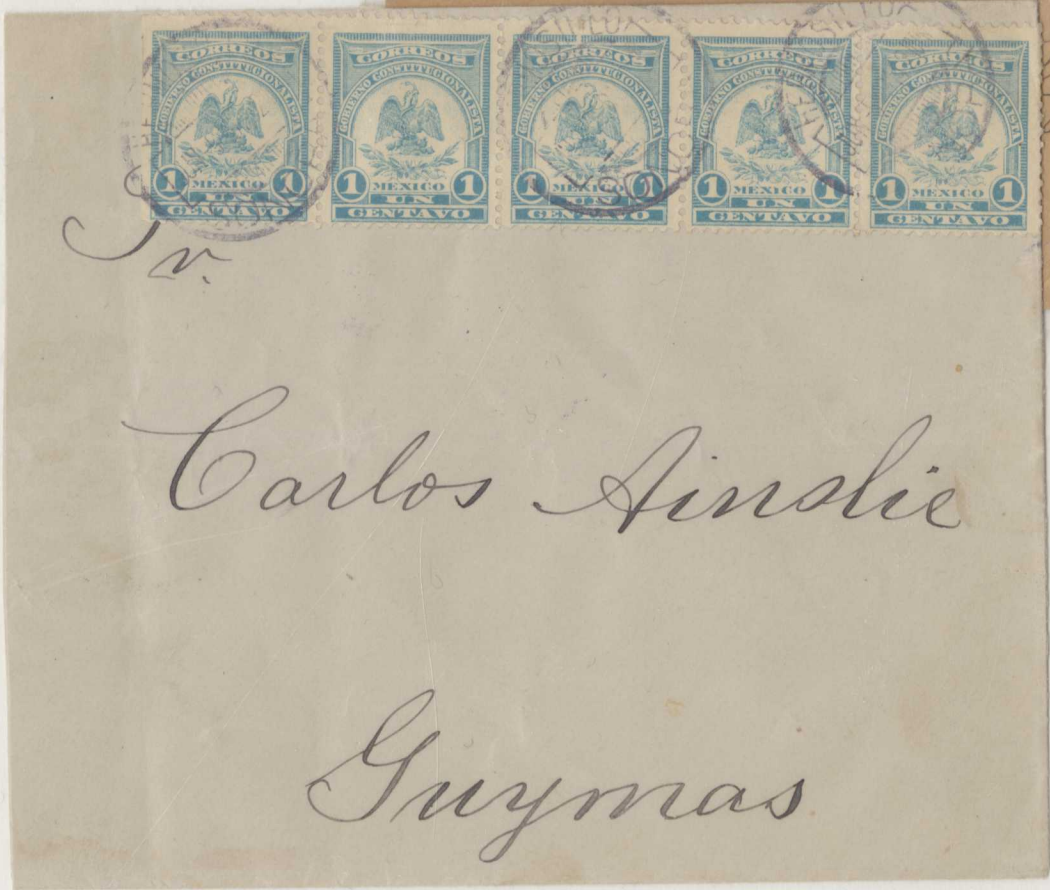
On August 10, 1914 Cosme Hinojosa, the Constitutionalists Postmaster General authorized the Denver issue, printed by the Smith-Brooks Printing Co in Denver, Co. The stamps were received the month before Some were used in July. Only 61 covers of 939 known have the 1c value.

Denver: July 1914
1c



1c Unsealed
Letter Rate.
8 Known

San Luis Potosi local
delivery. Dated November 19,
1914. Paid 1c domestic rate
for unsealed letters for 20
grams.

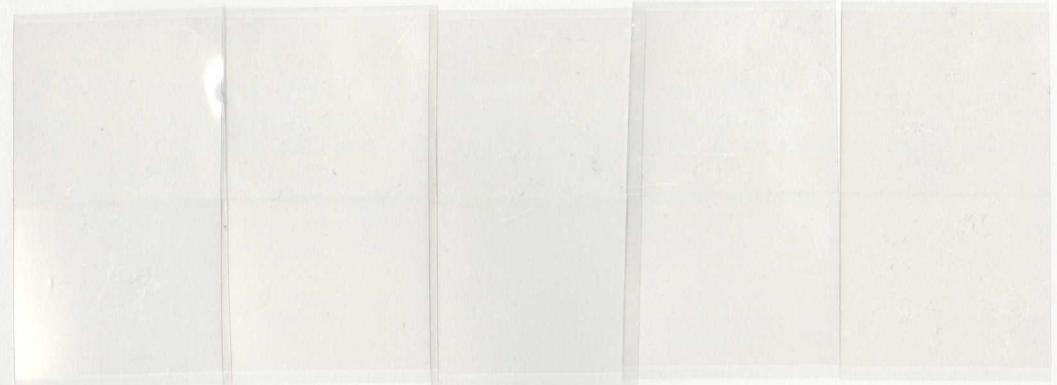


5c Multiple
8 Known

Hermosillo to Guaymas. Dated June
5, 1914. Transit was 2 months. Arrived
on September 6, This long delay may
be attributed to Villa's forces occupation
of that port from July 16 to October 12
Paid 5c 1st domestic rate for 20 grams.

On June 2, 1914 the postal administrator at Saltillo authorized the use of revenue stamps printed by the Smith-Brooks Printing Co in Denver, Co until the Denver postal issue was ready. They were used mostly in territory controlled by the constitutionalist Division of the Northeast as late as November. They were meant to be used without talon.

Denver Revenues
June 1914



Matehuala to Mexico City



Matehuala to Mexico City. Dated October, 1914. Transit via San Luis Potosi and Mexico City (Oct 16). Paid 5c 1st double domestic rate for 20 grams. Commercial correspondence sent from the Mexican Oil Company El Aguila, to its agents in Mexico City.

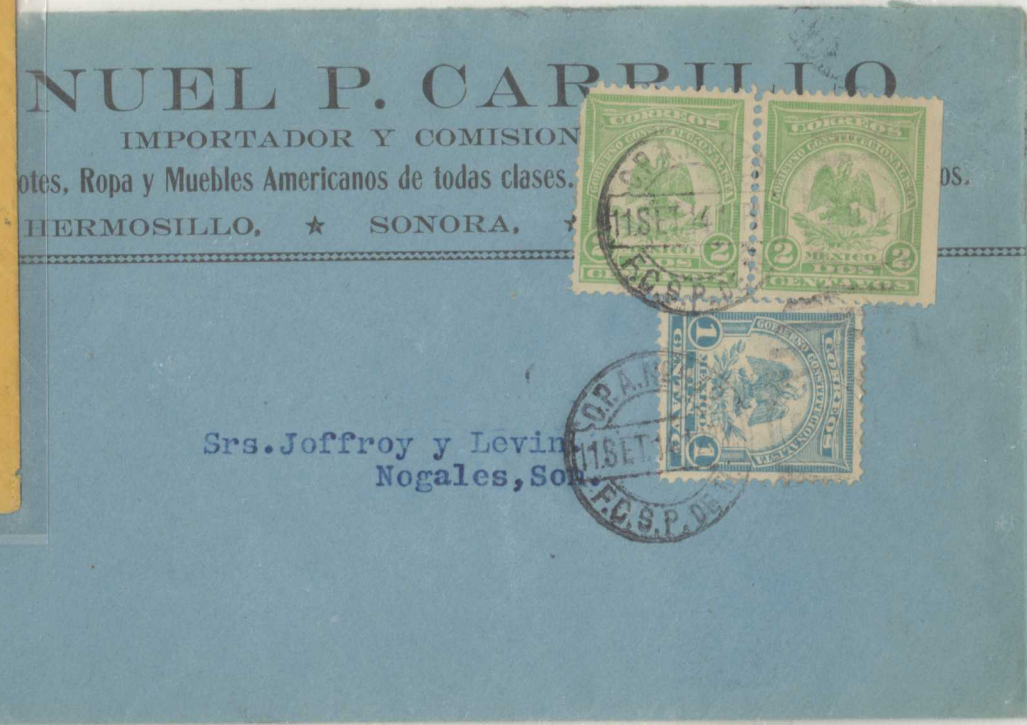
The most common Denver stamp was the 5c, which paid for the regular first domestic and USA rate for 20 grams. The 2c and the 3c on cover are relatively scarce. Starting December 14, 1914 an order was given to the USA post offices to recognize Constitutionalists postage as valid.

**Dr. Arroyo to Monterrey
Lista Cancel**

Dr. Arroyo, N.L. to Monterrey. Dated October 12, 1914. Transit 7 days via Matehuala. Paid 5c 1st domestic rate for 20 grams. Dr. Arroyo was a very small town. The unusual cancel is from the Posting office, called Lista. Commercial cover sent by a Clothing and grocery store.



5c Domestic Rate 2c+1c



Hermosillo to Nogales. Dated September 11, 1914. Paid 5c domestic rate for 20 grams. Railroad cancel. Commercial mail sent by a groceries, clothes and American furniture store.

**Piedras Negras to
New York
Registered.**

Piedras Negras, Coah to New York. Dated August 10, 1915. Transit 8 days via eagle Pass (Aug 11), New York (Aug 18), Paid 64c: 20c registration + 60c 2nd USA rate for 80 grams+ 4c overpaid. Combination with Villa overprints. One of the largest used combinations of 3c stamps.



5c Returned to
Sender

Piedras Negras to San Luis Potosi. Addressed to the personal guard of "The General". Dated August 18, 1914. Transit was 4 days. It was posted on August 22. Returned to sender (as per instructions on back) on August 25, posted in Piedras Negras until October 31. Unclaimed. Paid 5c 1st domestic rate for 20 grams.

Although the Denver issue was used throughout the country, 90% of the 939 covers are known from the Northern States. Less than 15% of the recorded covers bear stamps 10c-1 peso.

Denver: July 1914
10c-1 Peso



60c Registered Parcel to Toledo, OH.
15-50c Known on Cover

Mazatlan to Toledo, OH. Dated 1915, most likely 2nd rate after August 15. Paid 60c: 40c USA 2nd rate for 80 grams + 20c registration. The 50c is uncommon in commercial mail. It probably contained stamp for collectors. Only 15 covers are recorded with the 50c stamp.

Combination Large GCM Registered to USA

Mazatlan to San USA rate for 20 grams + 20c registration. Chinese merchants commercial mail. IT bears GMC handstamp Hermosillo type and Denver stamps. Both applicable as both were Constitutionals issues. Only 23 covers known with combinations including the 10c Denver



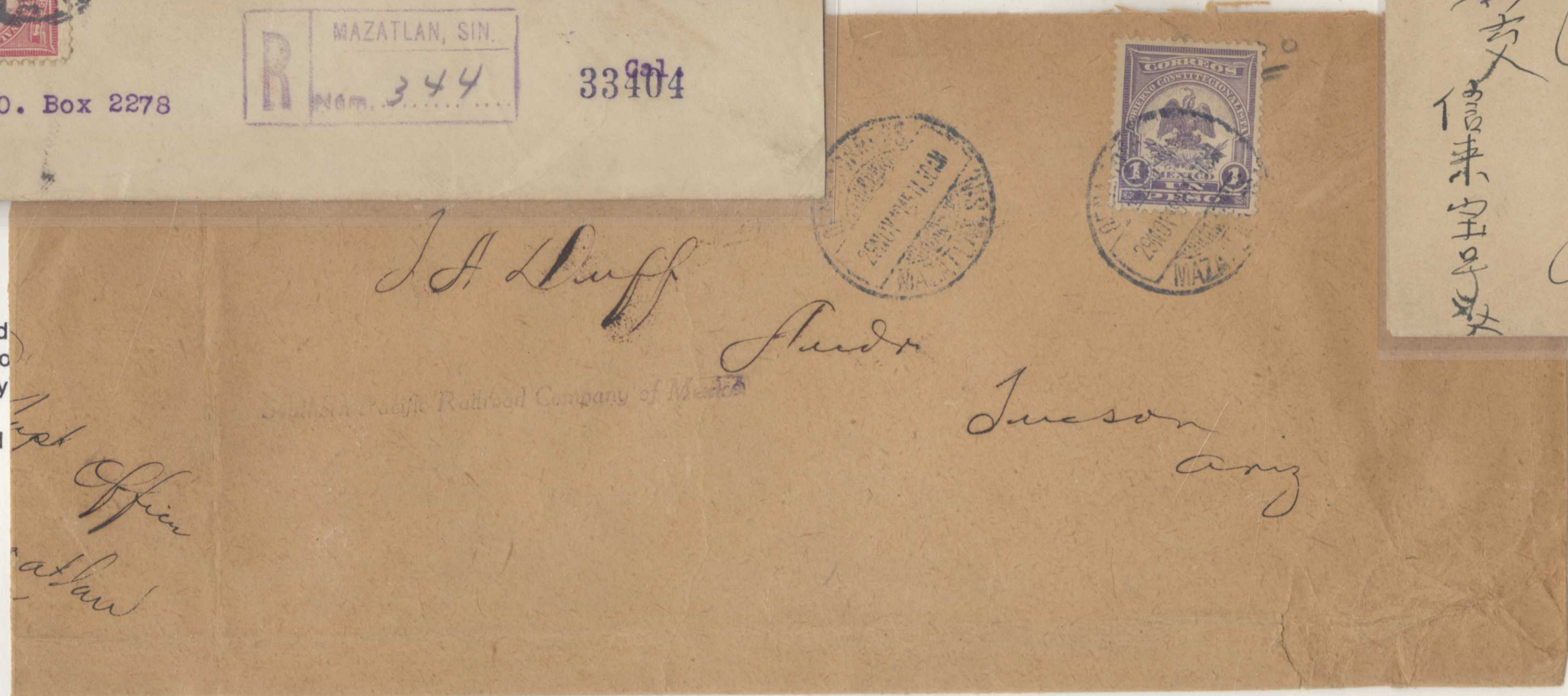
30c Registered to USA



Mazatlan to San Francisco, CA. Dated November 14, 1915. Transit was 15 days. Paid 30c: 10c 2nd USA rate for 20 grams + 20c registration. Chinese merchant commercial mail. Only 29 covers are recorded using the 15c stamp.

1 Peso to USA
14 known

Mazatlan to Tucson, AZ. Dated November 29, 1915. Paid 1 peso USA rate for 100 grams. Sent by the South Pacific Railroad Company of Mexico. Addressed to the Auditor, so it contained commercial papers. Only 14 covers are known with a solo use of the 1 peso stamp.



**25c to USA 4th Rate
Non-Philatelic**

Aguascalientes to Austin, Texas.
Dated September 14, 1916. Transit was 4 days. Paid 25c 4th USA rate for 20 grams. This rate was in place only for 2 months and although this cover has many stamps it appears not be philatelic.



Philatelic Wrapper

Mexico City local delivery.
Dated May 22, 1917. Paid \$1.27. A philatelic wrapper as the 4c Dues stamp is a Special Printing and was demonetized at that time. Non-philatelic usages of the Transitorio with Corbata are very scarce.



**\$1.25
Registered
Philatelic but
without Special
Printings**

Mexico City to Pasadena.
Dated October 2, 1916. Transit was 7 days via Nuevo Laredo ((Oct 4), Laredo (Oct 5), Pasadena (Oct 9). Paid \$1.25 USA 4th rate: 75c triple rate for 60 grams + 50c registration. Sent by a Eduardo Aguirre, a dealer to a philatelist, yet none of the stamps are Special Printings and the rate was correct.

