

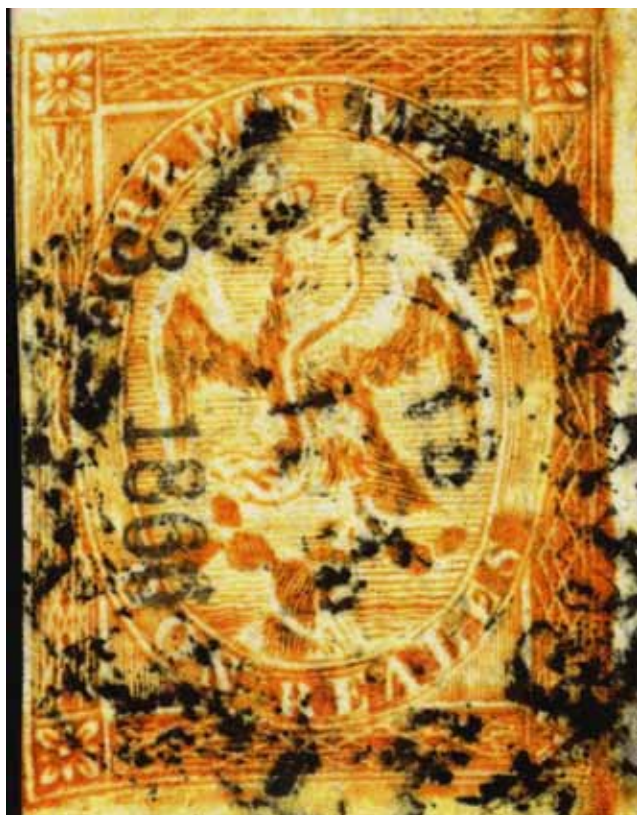
Señor Carpio,  
the Eagle Small Consignments  
and the Great Hidalgo-Eagle Exchange  
By Farley P. Katz

**Sr. Carpio's stamp?**

Recently, I was asked by the Expertization Committee for my thoughts on a two-real Eagle stamp which had been submitted for examination. The stamp had a poorly struck cancellation, perhaps Taylor MX1-36, with an illegible date. The invoice was 3-1866. See Figure 1. That is a remarkable invoice number indeed, for postal records

show that under that invoice 1 half real, 1 one real and 46 two reales were distributed on January 3, 1866, it has been assumed, to an individual named "Señor Carpio" whose name appeared next to the invoice number. This stamp, if genuine, would be a rare survivor of a tiny group of stamps.

The stamp was from Plate I, position 92 with a splayed or distorted lower-left corner. See Figure 2. That plate had been replaced by Plate II in August 1864. Moreover, the printing was clear and showed only moderate wear and thus may have been printed well before August 1864. It was surprising to see such an early printing appear with a Fifth Period invoice.



*Fig. 1 Carpio stamp*



*Fig. 2 Position 92*

Whether this was problematic for the stamp under examination led to a discussion about the distribution of early Mexican stamps. Specifically, whether in early 1866 the printing office might have still held stamps printed from Plate I, a year and a half earlier. I am not aware of any Fifth Period overprints found on such early printings, so it seems unlikely that full sheets were then still held by the printing office or we should find more such examples. It was suggested that the printing office nevertheless might have held partial sheets and strips or even loose stamps from old printings and that those were the source of our stamp. This led me to see if Chapman's records could provide an answer to this question.

Samuel Chapman's 1926 book *The Postage Stamps of Mexico from the Commencement in 1856, to the End of the Provisional Period in 1868*<sup>1</sup> provides a wealth of information about the printing of the early stamps of Mexico, their distribution to main offices and on to sub-offices, the return of unsold stamps at the end of each issue and extensive details on the existence of individual stamps and unusual characteristics.

The stamps apparently issued to Sr. Carpio show up at the beginning of the Fifth Period, on January 3. But when we examine subsequent invoices, we find an interesting pattern:

<i>Consignee</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Invoice</i>	<i>Half R</i>	<i>1R</i>	<i>2R</i>	<i>4R</i>	<i>8R</i>
Sr. Carpio	Jan. 3	3-1866	1	1	46		
Yguala	Jan. 13	13-1866	200	100	100	50	
Mexico	Jan. 17	17-1866	499	699	3654	850	
<i>Totals</i>			<i>700</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>3800</i>	<i>900</i>	

All Eagles were printed in sheets of 100 stamps. The above table suggests that Sr. Carpio's stamps came from full sheets of 100 stamps. A single half and a single one real were cut from full sheets as were 46 of the two reales. That left the Administration with 99 half reales, 99 one reales and 54 two reales. Two weeks later, those partial sheets were included in a large shipment to Mexico City.

The same thing happened with the half sheet of 4 reales sent to Yguala. Within a few days, the remaining half sheet was included in the shipment to Mexico City, along with the remainders of the sheets used to provide Señor Carpio his stamps.

These facts tell us that Señor Carpio's stamps did not come from blocks or loose stamps printed long before and still on hand, but instead came from full sheets in inventory in 1866. But was this a coincidence or did this reflect an established practice in the Administration's distribution of stamps?

### **The Eagle small consignments**

The vast majority of the Eagle stamps distributed in all periods were in multiples of 100, indicating that those distributions consisted of full sheets. For example, an

invoice for March 8, 1864, to Morelia included 500 half reales, 1500 one reales, 2500 four reales and 500 eight reales. That shipment thus consisted of 5 sheets of the half reales, 15 of the one, 25 of the four and 5 of the eight.

In all periods, however, there were some distributions recorded of less than full sheets, sometimes only a few stamps. These distributions are referenced by names of individuals and businesses or by district names and have been called the "small consignments." Where individual and business names appear, it has been assumed that the stamps were issued to those persons. I will follow that assumption until later in this article. In every instance, Chapman's records show the same pattern – the initial stamps distributed were cut from full sheets. The leftovers were typically sent soon to Mexico City as part of a regular consignment of stamps.

This pattern is most obvious in the Third to Fifth Periods. In the Third Period this occurred only once. On December 10, 1864, five stamps of each denomination were issued to the French Post. The remaining 95 stamps of those sheets were distributed a few days later to the Mexico City district office:

<i>Consignee</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Invoice No.</i>	<i>1/2R</i>	<i>1R</i>	<i>2R</i>	<i>4R</i>	<i>8R</i>
French Post	Dec. 10	231-1864	5	5	5	5	5
Mexico City	Dec. 16	234-1864	95	95	3595	495	95
<i>Totals</i>			<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>3600</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>100</i>

Period IV included a number of small consignments; in all cases the remaining stamps were soon sent to Mexico City:

I del Carmen	Feb. 20	32-1865	500	625	353	303	128
Victoria	Feb. 20	33-1865	32		25	186	33
Campeche	Feb. 20	34-1865	4	31	14		87
Mexico	Feb. 23	36-1865	264	1644	4008	1011	852
<i>Totals</i>			<i>800</i>	<i>2300</i>	<i>4400</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>1100</i>

Mazatlan	Mar. 14	48-1865	21			34	33
Mexico	Mar. 23	52-1865	679	2000	5000	1066	867
<i>Totals</i>			<i>700</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>5000</i>	<i>1100</i>	<i>900</i>

A. Diaz	Apr. 18	66-1865	1	11			
Mexico	Apr. 23	69-1865	199	1089	4000	1000	600
<i>Totals</i>			<i>200</i>	<i>1200</i>	<i>4000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>600</i>

French Post	May 8	75-1865	6	6	6	6	6
Mexico	May 9	76-1865	394	1394	3994	794	494
<i>Totals</i>			<i>400</i>	<i>1400</i>	<i>4000</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>500</i>

P. Gutierrez	May 10	77-1865	87		187	186	817
Mexico	May 17	82-1865	213	800	3213	614	83
<i>Totals</i>			<i>300</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>3400</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>900</i>

M. Villegas	Oct. 11	160-1865		100	41		
Consul Prussia	Oct. 13	161-1865	6	6	6	6	6
Mexico	Oct. 23	171-1865	594	1594	4953	1194	794
<i>Totals</i>			<i>600</i>	<i>1700</i>	<i>5000</i>	<i>1200</i>	<i>800</i>

This pattern occurred twice in the Fifth Period. The first involved the stamps distributed to Sr. Carpio and Yguala. The second was in April 1866:

Rio Frio	Apr. 5, 1866	63-1866		40	80		
Mexico	Apr. 23	72-1866	400	2060	5020	1200	800
<i>Totals</i>			<i>400</i>	<i>2100</i>	<i>5100</i>	<i>1200</i>	<i>800</i>

In the First and Second Periods, it was a little more complicated but followed the same basic pattern. Between May 16 and June 9, 1864, there were many stamps distributed to individuals, merchants and district offices, some consisting of tiny numbers of stamps, even singles of some values. A number of full sheets may have been cut up

to make small distributions, but at some point, all remaining partial sheets and all loose stamps were sent along with a regular consignment to Mexico City. In all periods, the final shipment to Mexico City purged the inventory of the partial sheets and loose stamps, leaving only full sheets:<sup>2</sup>

Sr. Geronimo Chaparro	May 16, 1864	33-1864		38	19		
Sres. J. J. Smith y Cia.	May 16	34-1864	1	10	1		
Sres. Pontoy Hnos	May 17	35-1864		142	35		
Sr. F. A. Lohse Hijo	May 17	36		21	28		
Sr. Eulogio Leon	May 17	37			21		
Sr. Eugenio Mallefer	May 17	38		571	334	12	4
Sr. Watermeyer Korffmann	May 17	39		8	26		
Sr. J. E. Schlominy	May 18	41	1	5	4		
Sres. Remecke y Cia.	May 18	42	15	11	2	1	
Sr. Federico Glener	May 18	43		7	20		
Sr. Migl. R. Hernandez	May 19	45			156		19
British Legation	May 19	46			21		
Sra. Dolores Zavala	May 19	47			17		
Sr. Rafael Veraza	May 19	48	1	7	18		
Sr. Manuel Lara	May 19	49	1	2	9		
Sr. Mauricio M. Campos	May 20	50		14			4
French Post	May 20	51					4
Sr. Mariano Garcia	May 21	52	2	20	12		
Sr. Doormann	May 21	53	18	7	22	27	20
Sr. J. Sebastian Seguro	May 23	55	88		95	21	46
Sr. Samuel Pesado	May 24	56	1	50			
Sr. Mariano Villanueva	May 24	57	1		14		
Sr. A. Duchand	May 24	58	80			467	13
Sr. E. Mendoza	May 25	59		12	3		
Sr. A. F. Low	May 25	60	1	5	6		

London-Washington	May 27	63					12
Sra. Manuela Zayas	June 1	66			7		
Sr. C. Aceval	June 1	67		23	19		
Sr. N. Degollado	June 2	68			7		
Pachuca	June 2	70	1	7	5		
Orizava	June 2	71	1	32	36		
Diligence Coy.	June 3	73		8293	8606		
Chalco	June 9	78	1	3	7		4
Mexico City	June 10	79-1864	288	912	453	872	474
Stamps returned from Rio Frio <sup>3</sup>	May 18				(3)		
<i>Totals</i>			501 <sup>2</sup>	10200	10000	1400	600

Sr. Carlos Talan	June 10	80-1864	1	5			
Yguala	June 15	84	1	50	29	5	9
Guanajuato	June 16	85		65	73		
Cuervavaca	June 21	92	1	4	115	34	61
Tampico	June 21	93		19	9	4	1
Querétaro	June 21	94	91	1500	800	80	98
Córdoba	June 21	85	1	38	20		
Tepeji del Rio	June 23	99		13			
Ygulala	June 28	106				50	25
Chalco	July 2	113	85	88	8	24	
PERIOD II							
Mexico City	Aug 1	138-1864	120	418	3246	3	6
<i>Totals</i>			300	2200	4300	200	200

Toluca	Aug. 2	140-1864	8	4	9		
Sr. Cesario Dosal	Aug. 16	150				31	
Puebla	Aug. 26	158	99	144	135	23	14
Mexico City	Sep. 1	165-1864	193	252	3256	46	86
<i>Totals</i>			300	400	3400	100	100

### Why prefer full sheets?

Regulations issued on July 15, 1856, prescribed detailed rules for the production, distribution, return and destruction of Mexican stamps. These regulations were discussed and quoted in “Some Printing Practices from 1862 and their Relevance to the Production of the Early Stamps of Mexico,” *Mexicana* (July 2015). Basically, postage stamps were subject to a level of security and accountability comparable to currency, which in substance they were. The Postal Administration and post offices were required to keep exact records of stamps produced, distributed, and returned and the district and sub-district offices were required to carefully account for the proceeds of all stamp sales.

In light of these rules, it would greatly facilitate accounting for the Postal Administration to deal only with full sheets as much as possible, rather than counting irregular blocks, strips and loose stamps. For this reason, throughout the entire Eagle period and apparently throughout the entire early period of Mexican stamps, the Administration greatly preferred to distribute stamps only in full sheets and to keep only full sheets in inventory. Accordingly, when the

Administration, for some reason, found itself with less than full sheets or odd lots of stamps, it would soon purge itself of those stamps by including them in a distribution to Mexico City, its largest district office, leaving only full sheets in inventory.

### The Great Hidalgo-Eagle Exchange

Why do we find small numbers of stamps recorded in the postal records with the names of individuals and businesses, especially at the beginning of the Eagle period? Chapman believed that these probably were records of “stamps sent to private individuals” in exchange for obsolete stamps.<sup>4</sup> Leo Corbett stated definitively that those were not purchases of new stamps but instead exchanges of obsolete Hidalgo stamps for new Eagles.<sup>5</sup>

On April 8, 1864, the Regency issued Decree No. 59, providing that new stamps would be issued bearing the Imperial Eagle, the use of which would be compulsory starting May 15, and that stamps remaining from the prior issue would be destroyed.<sup>6</sup> This is consistent with Article 17 of the July 15, 1856, Regulations which provided that

when there is a new issue of stamps, the district offices shall return remaining stamps of the replaced issue, which shall be destroyed.<sup>7</sup>

On April 18, 1864, the General Administration issued Circular No. 8 to carry out Decree No. 59. A translation of Circular No. 8 is attached as an Appendix.<sup>8</sup> The circular reproduced the decree in full, then had six provisions. Provision 1 noted that the decree required the use of new stamps beginning May 15, and each post office was to make a record of the stamps it held the day before, i.e., on May 14. Provision 2 stated that new (Eagle) stamps were sent with the circular which could be used for exchanges with customers. Provision 3 provided that the offices were to accept old stamps in exchange for new Eagles during a 15-day period starting May 15. Provision 4 stated that if, because of exchanges, an office found itself short of stamps, it should request more and not resort to using sellos negros which were “expressly prohibited.” Provision 5 provided that the offices should report all stamps given in exchange so that “the equivalents are sent to you in replacement.” and that since this was a simple exchange of inventory, no entry in the books of the district was needed. Finally, Provision 6 provided that all stamps returned to the General Administration must first be made unusable by cancellation with a sello negro.

As required by Circular No. 8, the following announcement was published by the Postal Administration from May 16-20, 1864, in *La Sociedad*, then Mexico City’s main newspaper for official notices:

#### **General Postal Administration Public Notice**

In accordance with the prescriptions and powers granted to this General Administration by the decree of April 8th concerning the new issue of stamps for franking public correspondence, the unextendable term of fifteen days, counted from this date, is fixed for that the holders of those [stamps] that cease to be in circulation, may exchange them for the new ones that are issued; knowing that after that term, there will be no opportunity for this, ending it to the detriment of those who do not accomplish it with due opportunity; as well as that the exchange must be made only of those stamps containing the legal validations [i.e., the district stamp], since those that lack them are null and void and therefore unusable for the stated purpose.

México, May 15, 1864. - Luis de la Peza<sup>9</sup>

Under Circular No. 8 and the newspaper announcement, anyone who held unused Hidalgo stamps previously

purchased from a post office could exchange them for new Eagle stamps within 15 days or by May 30, 1864. To be accepted for exchange, the old stamps must have the district name on them which validated them for use. The post offices would give customers new Eagle stamps from their existing inventory in exchange for the *Hidalgos*. The new Eagle stamps would bear a district name and be ready for use. Eagle stamps given in exchange in Mexico City thus bore the Mexico district name.<sup>10</sup>

The district offices then would send in the *Hidalgo* stamps for the Administration to exchange for new Eagles. The Eagles would be added to the inventory of the offices and held for sale to customers. Thus, although some may have assumed that these “small consignments” were issued directly to the individuals and businesses named, Circular No. 8 makes clear that customers would receive their new stamps up front and the stamps sent by the Postal Administration “in exchange” in fact went to the district office that had conducted the exchange. Indeed, any other procedure would create excessive delay and burdens. The only exceptions to this procedure appear to be the *Diligencias Generales* exchange, the late exchanges and the specimen or presentation stamps, all discussed below.

The same day the notice was published, May 16, the Great *Hidalgo-Eagle* Exchange began as individuals and businesses brought in superseded stamps for exchange. The district offices made the exchanges and sent the stamps to the General Administration. When the General Administration sent the “equivalents” back to the offices, those consignments were assigned invoice numbers for accounting purposes like ordinary consignments. These shipments back to the offices were dated as late as June 10. As we shall see, the underlying exchanges may all have been made within the 15-day “*improrogable término*” or “unextendable term” and the seemingly late dates may be due to delays by district offices in completing the paperwork and forwarding the stamps to the General Administration. There are a few transactions in mid to late 1865 and even early 1866, however, which are so late, it appears they occurred after the deadline. Those are discussed below.

It would be informative to know who these individuals and businesses were. This inquiry turned out to involve considerable detective work. Unfortunately, some of the names are so common that they may never be identified. And, as we shall see, most of the non-Hispanic names were misspelled in Chapman, making identification more challenging. Several contemporary commercial directories, available on line, were helpful in identifying these persons, especially those with misspelled names. In 1859, Juan N. del Valle published *El Viajero en México: ó sea la Capital de la República, Encerrada en un Libro* (Mexico City: Tipografia de M. Castro 1859), a guide book for



travelers with extensive commercial and governmental information.<sup>11</sup> In 1866, Eugenio Maillefert published *Directorio del Comercio del Imperio Mexicano para el Año de 1866* (E. Maillefert 1865), a general almanac with extensive commercial listings.<sup>12</sup> See Figure 3. In 1868, Maillefert published a revised almanac/directory under the restored republic: *Directorio del Comercio de la República Mexicana para el Año 1869* (Eugenio Maillefert 1868).<sup>13</sup> I will refer to these directories as the “1866 Directory” and the “1869 Directory,” respectively. But even then, a few of the names are misspelled in these directories in yet a different way. To add to the irony, the two *Directorios del Comercio* were published by one of the very persons we are attempting to identify, his name mangled in Chapman, and the author of the third book, Juan N. del Valle, was listed in the Archives as having exchanged stamps in 1866.<sup>14</sup> In addition, we may find information about these persons by searching Hemeroteca Nacional Digital de México (HNDM), a database of digitized Mexican newspapers from 1722 to 2010, run by UNAM and text searchable.<sup>15</sup> Unfortunately, the conversion of images to searchable text is not very accurate and alternative searches may be necessary. “Hemeroteca,” by the way, is Spanish for newspaper library.

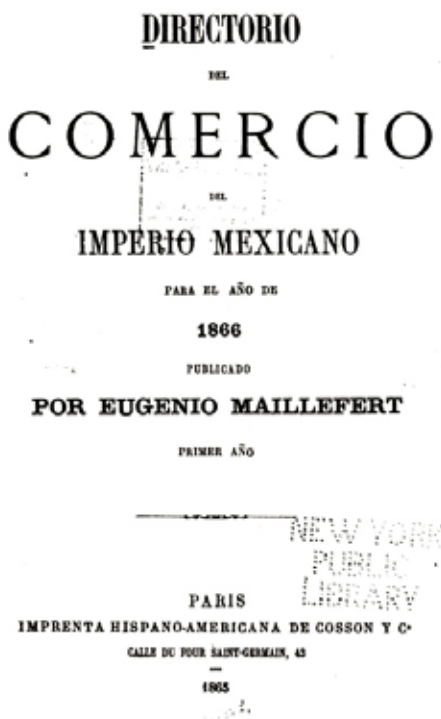


Fig. 3 Maillefert Directory

Yet another source of information is the Mexican Postal Archives from 1856 to 1883 digitized by Tad Mackie for MEPSI.<sup>16</sup> These include a great variety of records on printed forms or entirely manuscript, of stamps distributed by the

Postal Administration to district offices, stamps issued by district offices to sub-offices, reports by district and sub-offices of receipt and sales of stamps, and miscellaneous documents. The records, however, are incomplete and spotty as to coverage and rather disorganized. It is believed that these documents were used by Chapman for his book.<sup>17</sup> Included in the documents are manuscript ledgers prepared by the Postal Administration for some districts, accounting for distributions of Eagle stamps to those districts and sales by those districts. Also included is a similar summary report from August to December 1866 for all Maximilian stamps issued to individuals and districts. Analysis of these Archives provides help in understanding Chapman's records. For example, since names of individuals and businesses in the records of the 1866 exchange of Maximilians for Eagles all appear to be spelled correctly, it seems that the misspellings in Chapman were his errors. It also seems likely that where names match in the 1864 and 1866 exchange lists, we are dealing with the same person.

With this as background, we can start with the individuals and businesses exchanging stamps from May 16 to June 10, 1864:

- **Sr. Geronimo Chaparro** Unidentified.
- **Sres. J.J. Smith y Cia.** Chapman anglicized “Sres. J.J. Schmidt y Cia.,” Smith being the English equivalent of the German name Schmidt.<sup>18</sup> In 1859, J.J. Schmidt y Cia. operated an “almacen” (department store) selling clothing at Calle de Capuchinas no. 11.<sup>19</sup> In his 1866 Directory, Maillefert reported them at the same location.<sup>20</sup> The business is recorded as early as 1854 receiving shipments of goods from Europe including 12 barrels of vino de Jerez<sup>21</sup> and as late as 1870 in a legal notice.<sup>22</sup>
- **Sres. Pontoy Hnos.** The name is misspelled. In 1859, Sres. Ponton y Hermanos operated grocery and liquor stores at Plaza del Mercado, nos. 36 & 38 and 52 & 54.<sup>23</sup> In 1862, the “Ponton Hermanos” are noted as owning a “tienda” (store) at the corner of Puente de Jesus and Balvanera.<sup>24</sup> In 1865 “Ponton hermano[s]” owned a tienda at Jesús and Juan Manuel.<sup>25</sup> In 1868, they are recorded as owning an “abarrotes” or small retail grocery at Calles de Balvanera no. 17 and Calle de Camarones no. 18.<sup>26</sup> Apparently the business went on to some success as the name appears hundreds of times in HNDM after 1870, although often in notices regarding commercial disputes.
- **Sr. F.A. Lohse Hijo** F.A. Lohse é Hijos operated a Ferreteria y Merceria (hardware and dry goods store) at Calle de la Palma nos. 12 & 13. References to this business exist as early as January 1864 (then at Calle de Espíritu Santo, no. 2)<sup>27</sup> and as late as December 1871 (at Calle de la Palma no. 13).<sup>28</sup> Their full page ad in the 1869 Directory, advertising sewing machines

manufactured by Grover and Baker, is reproduced as Figure 4.<sup>29</sup> Sres. F. A. Lohse é Hijos also exchanged Eagle Stamps for Maximilians in 1866.<sup>30</sup>

**FERRETERIA Y MERCERIA**  
DE  
**F. A. LOHSE É HIJOS**  
CALLE DE LA PALMA NÚMEROS 12 Y 13.  
MEXICO

Entre los Establecimientos comerciales de mayor importancia que existen en esta ciudad, debemos enumerar la **Ferretería y Mercería** de los Sres. D. **FEDERICO A. LOHSE É HIJOS**, porque á dicha casa, pueden dirigirse los consumidores con la entera confianza de que encontrarán el mejor surtido de los efectos pertenecientes á esos ramos, de que no se les pedirá nunca ni un centavo mas del valor de los efectos, pues los **precios son fijos**, y por último, de que comprarán con mas comodidad en ella que en la mayor parte de las otras casas del mismo giro. Los consumidores que residan fuera de México, pueden hacer sus pedidos á los **Sres. F. A. Lohse é Hijos**, seguros de que serán atendidos con la mayor esmero y puntualidad. Las ordenes pueden enviarse en francos, español é inglés.

**Nota.**—Como existe otra casa del nombre de Lohse en esta capital, recordándose á nuestros lectores que el establecimiento de que nos ocupamos, es de los Sres. **F. A. LOHSE É HIJOS**.

**DEPÓSITO DE MÁQUINAS DE COSER DE GROVER Y BAKER,**  
EN LA FERRETERIA  
DE  
**F. A. LOHSE É HIJOS,**  
CALLE DE LA PALMA  
NÚM. 12 Y 13.  
MEXICO

**REBAJA DE PRECIOS.**

Avisamos á nuestros amigos y al público, que hemos recibido un nuevo surtido muy extenso y variado de las famosas **Máquinas de Coser de Grover y Baker**, tanto para el uso de las familias como para talleres. Además, tenemos: Aceitos, Agujas sueltas, Hilos de algodón blanco, negro y de colores, de lino y de seda, todo hecho á propósito para dicha clase de máquinas. **Hechos importantes para el público:** Sin enumerar los premios que han obtenido las **Máquinas de Grover y Baker**, diremos solamente que el trabajo hecho por dichas **Máquinas (de Grover y Baker)**, ha obtenido el **PRIMER PREMIO** en todas las ferias ó exposiciones en los Estados Unidos en donde se ha exhibido. La experiencia ha probado que solo existen dos puntadas de máquinas de coser que son buenas: la puntada de **Grover y Baker** y la puntada de **Lauzadera**. Estas puntadas tienen, cada una, su mérito y credenciales peculiares. Para algunos propósitos, una puntada se adopta mejor, y para otros la otra, y una elección debe hacerse en conformidad. La **Compañía de Máquinas de coser de Grover y Baker** fabrica, además de sus celestres **Máquinas de coser de punta de Grover y Baker**, las mas perfectas **Máquinas de punta de lanzadera** que existen en el mercado, y proporciona á los compradores la oportunidad de elegir después de una prueba y examen de ambas la mas adaptable para sus necesidades. Otras compañías no fabrican sino una especie de máquinas cada una, y no pueden ofrecer esta oportunidad de elección á sus compradores. La **Compañía de Máquinas de coser de Grover y Baker** es la sola que manufactura máquinas que á la vez cosen y borran perfectamente, y las razones para dar la preferencia á las **Máquinas de punta de GROVER Y BAKER**, son: Es mas sencilla y duradera, y menos expuesta á descomponerse que otras. Cose con igual facilidad las telas mas finas y las mas gruesas, y con cualquiera especie de hilo, sea algodón y lino. Su costura es tan fuerte y elástica que nunca se rompe. *Asegura cambio antes de la costura por su propia operación. Su costura, aunque se corte á cada seis puntadas, queda firme y no se desdora ni se deshila con el uso. Cose con carretes ordinarios y no se necesita desatar otra vez el hilo. La costura producida por la **Máquina de Grover y Baker** es la mas fuerte, hermosa y mas elástica. Usa el hilo de dos carretes tal cual se compran: Que se aprende su manejo con mayor facilidad. Se cambia de una especie de costura á otra con mayor facilidad que en ninguna otra. Además de las cualidades expresadas para recomendar la **Máquina de punta de Grover y Baker**, tiene una que ninguna otra máquina posee. Hace borradura muy bonita sin hacer cambio alguno en su mecanismo.*

**DEBE TENERSE PRESENTE EL HECHO,**  
que la **Máquina de Grover y Baker** cose, puntea, recoge, bastilla, une, colchea, borra, hilvana, en una palabra, hace toda la costura de las familias. Muestras del trabajo hecho por dichas **Máquinas**, pueden verse en el depósito. A los compradores por mayor se hará un descuento liberal.  
**F. A. Lohse é Hijos.**

Fig. 4 Lohse & Hijos ad

listings in Mexico City. The book was printed by F. Marchand in Paris. See Figure 3. After the fall of the Empire, he published a new edition of the Directory, Directorio del Comercio de la República Mexicana para el Año 1869.

- **Sr. Watermeyer Korffmann** The name is misspelled. In 1859, Sres. Watermeyer Kauffmann operated a clothing store at Calle de Juan Manuel no. 22.<sup>35</sup> In the 1866 Directory, the business, misspelled as Watermeyer Kanuffmann (!) y Cia., was described as an “almacen de comisiones” (commission store?) and located at Calle de San Agustin, no. 10.<sup>36</sup> In July of 1866, the company was liquidated but the business continued as Kauffmann, Graue & Cia.<sup>37</sup> The founder of the business, Federico Eduardo Watermayer came from Bremen, Germany, and was consul in Vera Cruz in 1842.<sup>38</sup> Watermeyer operated a branch in Vera Cruz under the name F. E. Watermeyer y Cia.<sup>39</sup> Sres. Kauffmann Graues y C<sup>a</sup> also appear in the 1866 exchange records.<sup>40</sup>
- **Sr. J.E. Schlominy** The improbable name Schlominy is misspelled. It appears in Maillefert’s 1866 Directory as J.E. Scholoosing & Cia.<sup>41</sup> It is not difficult to imagine how a handwritten script “esing” might be misread as “miny.” But where did the first “o” come from? As it turns out, that was Maillefert’s addition. The business name was in fact J.E. Schloosing & Cia. It was a “ferreteria” or hardware store, located at Calle de la Palma, no. 6.<sup>42</sup> The business is recorded as early as 1856<sup>43</sup> but appears to have been liquidated in 1868.<sup>44</sup>
- **Sres. Remecke y Cia.** I am unable to find any reference to such a business. E. Benecke y Cia., however, appears in the 1866 Directory as a “Banco y comision” or Bank and Trust at Calle de Juan Manuel, no. 6.<sup>45</sup> Estévan or Esteban Benecke was Consul for Prussia in 1859 and recorded at the same address.<sup>46</sup> Moreover, Benecke then was one of the 46 owners of the “Lonja de Mexico” or Merchant Exchange of Mexico City.<sup>47</sup> In 1861, the company took over the business of De Wilde y Cia. which sold clothing, machinery, cork caps, drugs, flat glass and hardware.<sup>48</sup> Perhaps it had financed that business and foreclosed. In the 1869 Directory the business is listed as an “almacen y escritorio” or “store and warehouse,”<sup>49</sup> and it may have expanded into that business, but most of the newspaper references appear to involve attempts to collect on loans. It is not unusual, however, that Benecke also acted as Consul for Prussia as such “merchant consuls” were commonly used by Germany and served without pay.<sup>50</sup> A cover sent to Señores Est[eban]. Benecke y Cia. in Mexico City from John Kordich’s collection is shown in Figure 5.
- **Sr. Federico Glenner** The name is misspelled. Federico Glennie or Frederic Glennie was a prominent individual in Mexico at this time and almost certainly exchanged the stamps. In 1853 Glennie was appointed consul for England in Mexico<sup>51</sup> and served until about 1868.<sup>52</sup>

- **Sr. Eulogio Leon** Unidentified.
- **Sr. Eugenio Mallefer** The name is misspelled. Eugenio Maillefert was a Mexico City businessman active since at least the late 1830s.<sup>31</sup> By 1855 or earlier, he had opened a pharmacy at Calle de Tiburcio, no. 2, Mexico City, where he sold patent medicines, especially new ones from France. In 1855, he advertised “Unguento Holloway: Cura para Todos!”<sup>32</sup> and an ad from January 1865 touted “Quina Laroche, el Elixir Febrifugo por Excelencia” of which Maillefert was the sole distributor in Mexico.<sup>33</sup> By 1864, he had expanded his business to include the sale of books under the name Librería de Maillefert.<sup>34</sup> He also published books during the period 1859 to 1870 or longer. In 1865 he published the Directorio del Comercio del Imperio Mexicano para el Año de 1866, a general directory including business

In 1872 he died in Plymouth, England. His obituary noted that he “was a member of the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadística (Geography and Statistics), possessed great knowledge in the physical sciences, and was one of the first Europeans to climb Popocatepetl [in 1827] and measured its height.”<sup>53</sup> His address in 1866 was Calle de S. Agustín, no. 8.<sup>54</sup>



Fig. 5 Benecke correspondence

- **Sr. Migl. R. Hernandez** In 1868 a Miguel R. Hernandez published “El Album Fotografico,” a book of photographs of major monuments of Mexico, including the Cathedral in Mexico and the equestrian statute of Charles IV.<sup>55</sup> I have been unable to locate any other reference to Hernandez or his book, and mention him only as a possibility.
- **British Legation** The British Legation was the British diplomatic office headed by an official of status lower than ambassador, in this case, a “Ministro plenipotencia” or envoy.<sup>56</sup> Two members of the legation appear on our list, Federico Glennie, British Consul, and Rafael Veraza, messenger or reporter for the office. All the stamps exchanged were two-real stamps, typical for ordinary correspondence. The British Legation later exchanged 8 one-real and 19 two-real Eagles for Maximilians in 1866.<sup>57</sup>
- **Sra. Dolores Zavala** David Pietsch believes there is correspondence to or from Dolores Zavala who inherited a large hacienda.<sup>58</sup>
- **Sr. Rafael Veraza** Rafael Veraza is a fascinating person and was the subject of a wonderful article by John Heath, “Mexican Mails and the ‘Extraordinarios’ in the Classic Period,” *Mexicana* (April 1994). Veraza was the courier for the British Legation in Mexico City and in the 1830s to the 1860s carried the Extraordinario (Special Delivery) mail from Mexico City to Veracruz each month. He rode a mule draped with the Union Jack and was left alone by the bandits, making “the journey from Mexico City to Vera Cruz in 32 hours on the 30<sup>th</sup> [or] 31<sup>st</sup> of each month, arriving invariably at 10 in the morning on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and returning on the 4<sup>th</sup>.”<sup>59</sup> Veraza carried diplomatic mail to and from Veracruz where it travelled by sea and also carried domestic mail at twice the regular rate. He was born in Spain, came

to Mexico after independence, spoke English well and became a favorite of the foreign diplomats in Mexico. Veraza thus was closely connected with two of the other parties on our exchange list, the British Legation and Federico Glennie, the British Consul.

Veraza also had connections to other names on our list. In September 1864, the Mina de San Nicolas de Mejiámora, a mine in Mineral de la Luz, Guanajuato, was in liquidation and a notice was published that its owners (“dueños”) had to contribute specified amounts of money to pay creditors.<sup>60</sup> Among the owners listed were Rafael Veraza and Mauricio de M. Campos, both of Mexico City. As shown above, Veraza and Campos exchanged stamps within a day of each other. Another owner was Pedro Gutierrez of Morelia, discussed below. Veraza also appears in the 1866 exchange list as Rafael Beraza, “v” and “b” often interchangeable in Spanish.<sup>61</sup>

- **Sr. Manuel Lara** Possibly Manuel was one of the Lara Hermanos, who operated a “Cajon de Ropa hecha” or clothing store, at Santa Clara no. 20.<sup>62</sup>
- **Sr. Mauricio M. Campos** As discussed above, Mauricio de M. Campos of Mexico City, along with Rafael Veraza, were owners of the ill-fated Mina de San Nicolas de Mejiámora. Beyond that, I have found nothing.
- **French Post** During the French Intervention (1861–1867), France operated post offices in the major cities under their control and in field locations for their soldiers.<sup>63</sup> The issuance of five stamps of each denomination does not fit the pattern of exchanges of irregular amounts. In May of 1865, another six stamps of each denomination were issued to the French Post under invoice 75-1865. As we shall see below, I believe these were specimen or presentation copies to a companion postal administration.
- **Sr. Mariano Garcia** The 1866 Directory lists a Mariano García as operating a “Cajon de Ropa” or clothing store at 1<sup>o</sup> Monterilla.<sup>64</sup> Garcia donated money and blankets in 1862 to the Ministry of War for the production of uniforms for officers of the Army of the East. His store was named “los Tres Navios” or “the Three Ships.”<sup>65</sup>
- **Sr. Doormann** The 1866 Directory records Agustín Doorman é hijo operating a mercería or store at Calle de la Palma, no. 13.<sup>66</sup> An 1867 reference records him as Augusto C. Doorman e hijo, operating a clothing store at the same location.<sup>67</sup> In 1868, Aug. Ch. Doorman announced he had closed his business and was leaving the country.<sup>68</sup>
- **Sr. J. Sebastian Seguro** I have not been able to find any reference to a J. Sebastian Seguro. However, José Sebastián Segura (1822–1889), was a prominent figure in Mexico City at this time. Born in Córdoba, Veracruz, he was trained and worked as a mining engineer. He became a “poet of sublime inspiration [and] wrote romantic verses as a young man, but later religious themes predominated.” He translated many



classical works into Spanish, including Horace, Virgil, Dante and Milton.<sup>69</sup> Segura was a true renaissance man and “one of the most educated men in science and fine arts, as well as in ancient and Modern Languages.”<sup>70</sup> Segura was the first chairman of the Mexican Academy of Language in 1875.<sup>71</sup> He also was involved in politics and was a member of the General Congress and of the Assembly of Notables.<sup>72</sup> He compiled a standard collection of the laws of the Empire, *Boletín de las Leyes del Imperio Mexicano*, etc. (Imp. Literaria 1863–1866). In 1888 he became a priest but died shortly thereafter.<sup>73</sup> The records of the 1866 exchange of Eagles for Maximilians include José S. Segura.<sup>74</sup> Segura no doubt engaged in substantial correspondence and likely is our man. Figure 6 is a photograph of Segura.



*Fig. 6 José Sebastián Segura*

- **Sr. Samuel Pesado** The person identified immediately above, José Sebastián Segura, was closely connected with a Samuel Pesado. Samuel was a son of José Joaquín Pesado. José Joaquín Pesado (1801–1861), was a well-known Mexican writer, journalist, politician and successful businessman who was a mentor to Segura.<sup>75</sup> Segura also was the brother of José Joaquín Pesado’s second wife and a trusted family figure, being tutor and guardian for José Joaquín Pesado’s grandchildren. Samuel was apparently also a successful businessman like his father, although I have not found more details.<sup>76</sup> The close relationship of these two persons, together with the fact that their exchanges occurred on consecutive days, lends support to their identification.
- **Mariano Villanueva** Perhaps this is Mariano Villanueva, a printer doing business as *Imprenta de M. Villanueva*. Villanueva was also the printer, founding director and later editor of *El Pájaro Verde* (the Green Bird), a newspaper published from 1861 to 1877. His

address was initially Calle de Capuchinas, no. 10, later Calle de Mariscala, no. 9, and Calle 1° de las Damas, no. 8.<sup>77</sup> Villanueva also wrote plays and translated plays into Spanish.<sup>78</sup>

- **Sr. A. Duchand** Sr. Duchand stands out from almost all the others on the exchange list for the enormous value of stamps he exchanged. He received 80 half reales, 13 eight reales and a whopping 467 four-real stamps! The number of four-real stamps he received was over 2.5 times the next largest amount (P. Gutierrez) and worth 233.5 pesos. When the half and eight reales are added, he received 251.5 pesos in stamps. For comparison, the daily pay for a skilled worker in mid-nineteenth century Mexico was one-half to one peso.<sup>79</sup> Moreover, the fact that virtually all Duchand’s stamps were high denomination four and eight reales suggests his business was very substantial. In light of the apparent wealth of Sr. Duchand, I assumed he must have been an important figure in Mexico and easy to identify. In fact, I can find no record of any Sr. Duchand whatsoever. Since virtually all the other non-Hispanic names are misspelled, it is likely that Duchand’s name is also. The best candidate I can find is Guillermo Burchard. Burchard is a German name and is similar enough in appearance that it might be misread as Duchand. G. Burchard y Cia. appears in the 1866 Directory as operating an “almacen de efectos” or a store of some sort at San Bernardo, no. 3.<sup>80</sup> But perhaps more importantly, Burchard was also the sole agent in Mexico for *Compañía de Seguros Contra Incendios de Gladbach*, a German company which sold fire insurance.<sup>81</sup> Burchard accordingly may have had to mail large and heavy insurance policies to his customers throughout Mexico, explaining the need for high denomination stamps. The company advertised heavily in newspapers from 1864 to 1866.
- **Sr. E. Mendoza** The Mexico Postal Archives record that on August 16, 1866, a Eufemio Mendoza exchanged Eagle stamps for new Maximilian stamps.<sup>82</sup> Although this probably is the same person, Mendoza is a mystery. One month after the exchange, the Ministry of War published a notice several times in the official newspaper of the Empire that it had some communications for him but could not locate him and sought the public’s help.<sup>83</sup>
- **Sr. A.F. Low** The 1866 Directory records Alejandro F. Low y Cia. as operating an *almacen*, but does not provide its location. An 1865 advertisement for Sres. Alejandro F. Low y Cia. at Calle de San Agustín, no. 7, offered two large boilers and manufacturing equipment.<sup>84</sup> In January of 1866, the business was liquidated.<sup>85</sup>
- **London-Washington** I had no idea what “London-Washington” referred to until I noticed that Chapman listed the very last consignment of the 1861 issue, on May 27, 1864 – after the Eagle issue had begun – was sent to the “Postal Administration in London and

Washington.”<sup>86</sup> As we shall see below, this consignment apparently was directed to two recipients, the British Postal Administration and the United States Postal Administration. It was not an exchange of old stamps for new but instead gratuitous presentations to companion postal administrations.

- **Sra. Manuela Zayas** Unidentified.
- **Sr. C. Aceval** Unidentified.
- **Sr. N. Degollado** Unidentified.
- **Diligence Coy.** This is the “Diligencias Generales” or, more fully, the Empresa de Diligencias Generales de la Republica, the company operating the largest diligencia (stagecoach) lines in Mexico. “Coy.” is a British abbreviation for “Company” and Chapman again lapsed into English calling the business “Diligence Co[mpan]y.” In 1861, the company signed a contract with the government for it to carry mail on specified routes for which it was paid an annual fee. The contract also provided that the Diligencia offices could sell stamps to customers for their letters but had to cancel all such correspondence with their sellos negros and the drivers themselves could sell stamps to post letters along the routes:

*13. To eliminate smuggling and ensure the payment of fees, the administrations of Diligencias may receive them [letters] when delivered at late hour and frank them with postage stamps to be canceled with the “sellos negros” of each administration; and the drivers may [likewise] frank letters received in transit.”<sup>87</sup>*

The contract provided that internal business correspondence of the Diligencias company was free from franking but must bear the company’s sellos negros.<sup>88</sup> The massive quantity of one and two real stamps exchanged – the equivalent of over 80 full sheets of each value – undoubtedly was due to the company’s need to have stamps available for customers desiring to post letters throughout all its routes. First Period stamps with Diligencias cancellations from Dave Pietsch’s collection that likely come from this group are shown in Figure 7.



Fig. 7 Diligencias cancellations

The number of one real stamps involved here, in addition, was so large that it could not have followed the pattern of Circular No. 8 in which stamps are exchanged at the local post office using existing stock. By June 3, 1864, Mexico City had received too few stamps to cover that exchange, even assuming that it has not sold a single stamp:

#### Stamps issued to Mexico City

Date	Invoice	1R	2R
May 14, 1864	32-1864	1000	3200
May 18, 1864	44-1864	400	
May 23, 1864	54-1864	2000	2400
May 27, 1864	65-1864		2000
June 2, 1864	69-1864	1000	4000
Totals		4400	11600

#### Stamps issued to Diligencias Generales

June 3, 1864	73-1864	8293	8606
--------------	---------	------	------

Since the one reales could not have been handled as required by Circular No. 8, we may assume the two reales also were not. The Diligencias exchange thus must have received special treatment, perhaps done directly with the Postal Administration, which is not surprising given the fact that it was, by far, the largest exchange and the special relationship that existed between the Administration and the Diligencias.

- **Sr. Carlos Talan** Unidentified.

Besides these, there was one additional record that, although a few months late, may nevertheless be an exchange straggler:

- **Sr. Cesario Dosal** Aug. 16, 1864. The name Cesario Dosal appears twice in HNDM in a possibly relevant period. He was one of a long list of Spaniards in Mexico who signed a protest to the Mexican government dated

March 22, 1855. The protest, which was published a few months later, concerned the Spanish Convention, an agreement between Spain and Mexico from November 1851, acknowledging a large debt. The signatories appear to have been bondholders dissatisfied with Mexico's failure to comply with the terms of the Convention.<sup>89</sup> "Dosal[,] Cesario" also appears in an 1876 list of persons having unclaimed letters at the Mexico City post office.<sup>90</sup> Given the unusual name these may refer to our person, but they tell us little.

So, who were the persons who participated in the Hidalgo-Eagle Exchange? Many were owners of retail stores of various types and sizes in Mexico City, including hardware, clothing, department stores, pharmacies and booksellers. For their business correspondence, they had purchased Hidalgo stamps and still had them on hand when the Empire took over the government. A number were merchant consuls for foreign governments who may have required stamps for both their commercial and consular business. A few other

businesses might have been included – a printer/newspaper and an insurance agent. One was a literary figure; another (as we shall see) a medical doctor and professor, both pre-eminent in their fields and who no doubt engaged in substantial correspondence. Many of these individuals were Europeans – Germans, French or English – who owned businesses in Mexico. The largest exchange by far was by the Diligencias Generales, the primary stagecoach company in the country, which needed great numbers of stamps to sell to customers desiring to post letters on their routes throughout the country.

#### Exchanges made at district offices outside Mexico City

But what were the small numbers of stamps recorded as issued to other district offices? Beginning on June 2, just after the official end of the Exchange period, and continuing to July 2 (and beyond in a few cases), we see a number of district offices being issued small, odd numbers of stamps in quantities very similar to those issued to Mexico City in connection with customer exchanges:

<i>Consignee</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Invoice</i>	<i>Half R</i>	<i>1R</i>	<i>2R</i>	<i>4R</i>	<i>8R</i>
Pachuca	June 2, 1864	70	1	7	5		
Orizava	June 2	71	1	32	36		
Chalco	June 9	78	1	3	7		4
Yguala	June 15	84	1	50	20	5	9
Guanajuato	June 16	85		65	73		
Cuernavaca	June 21	92	1	4	115	34	61
Tampico	June 21	93		19	9	4	1
Querétaro	June 21	94	91	1500	800	80	98
Córdoba	June 21	95	1	38	20		
Tepeji del Rio	June 23	99		13			
Chalco	July 2	113	85	88	8	24	

All the individuals and businesses recorded in the 1864 exchanges were in Mexico City. Surely, others throughout the country had purchased Hidalgo stamps and must have exchanged them for the new issue. Circular No. 8 applied to all district offices. Could these small distributions to district offices be new Eagle stamps sent to those offices to make up for stamps they had given to their customers in exchange for Hidalgos? The Postal Archives confirm that is exactly what happened. As his annotations reveal, Dave Pietsch recognized that the Archives contain many records of these exchanges.

First, the Archives contain at least six transmittal documents that accompanied returns to the General Administration by various district offices of Hidalgo stamps individuals had exchanged for new Eagle stamps. These date from May 28 to June 13. One, to Isla del Carmen, is an outlier, dated

December 2, 1864. These are all handwritten – there was no printed form for this – and the text varies, but the following is typical:

#### Postal Administration of Orizava

Invoice that includes the stamps that have been exchanged in this office with individuals according to the terms of provision 5a of Circular n. 8 of April last that are sent unto the General Administration in compliance with the aforementioned Circular.

Dated May 28, 1864.<sup>91</sup>

The June 1 Córdoba document included “stamps that have been exchanged to people [listed] below...” These documents correlate closely to invoices in Chapman's records:



District	Archive ref	Date	Invoice No. (Chapman)	Date (Chapman)
Orizava	DP-30, p.89	May 28, 1864	71-1864	June 2, 1864
Córdoba	DP-30, p. 51	June 1	85-1864	June 21
Querétaro	DP-30, p. 110	June 7	94-1864	June 21
Guanajuato	DP-30, p. 60	June 9	85-1864	June 16
Puebla	DP-30, p. 102	June 13	158-1864	Aug. 26
Carmen	DP-30, p. 61	December 2	32-1865	Feb. 20, 1865

The numbers of each value returned are generally identical to those set forth in Chapman as Eagles issued, although in some cases there were minor differences that were corrected or reconciled in the margins of the documents. In some

the difference is referenced "lost." In one case, there is an unreconciled minor difference. The late document involving Isla del Carmen raises several questions.<sup>92</sup> The transmittal document from Córdoba is shown in Figure 8.

*Noticia que da el que descrito en cumplimiento de la provision 5.ª contenida en la circular n.º 8 de 18 de Abril pasado a la gual de la Plenta de los sellos que se han cambiado a las personas que a continuación se expresan*

*Adoben*

Nombres.		Sellos.					Valores.	
		10	10	20	40	30	Perros	Real.
A 2 <sup>a</sup> Agustín Legrand.		1.	1.	5.	"	"	1.	55
A 2 <sup>a</sup> Pablo Pastor		"	6.	5.	"	"	2.	3
A 2 <sup>a</sup> Pablo Bentes		"	9.	1.	"	"	1.	52
A 2 <sup>a</sup> Vicente Mantilla		"	24.	9.	"	"	5.	58
		1.	40.	20.	"	"	10.	28

*Atestado por el de correos de Córdoba a 1.º de Junio de 1864.*  
*El Prefecto Político del Distrito*  
*El Attestado por el*  
*El Jefe de la*

*1 de 7 el — 7  
 38 de 15 — 4. 94  
 20 de 25 — 5.  
 10. 01  
 perdida — 5%  
 10. 6%*

*51*

Fig. 8 Córdoba transmittal.

These documents give us additional, unexpected, information. In three of them, the detail-minded postal clerks identified each of the specific individuals who exchanged stamps, along with the amount of each denomination, giving us another – even more difficult – identification task. We will attempt that below. Four of the documents show a variance between the number of stamps submitted by customers for exchange and the number submitted to the Postal Administration, the difference explained as "lost." Apparently, during the time the offices held the stamps before sending them in, some disappeared.

These documents are consistent with the customer exchanges having occurred within the 15-day "unextendible term" as

one is within that period and the rest no more than 2 weeks later; reasonable time for the district office to have prepared the stamps and document for transmittal, although there is the very late outlier from Carmen.

Other documents in the Archives confirm the nature of these small distributions to district offices. There are handwritten summaries of all stamps sent by the Postal Administration to certain district offices as early as mid-1863 through the end of 1865. These include Orizava, Cuernavaca, Querétaro, Córdoba, Toluca, Puebla and Campeche, among others.<sup>93</sup> Every one of these includes all the stamps sent to the district under regular invoices as inventory, but none includes the "exchange" invoices. See Figure 9. The stamps sent simply



replaced stamps in their inventory, which therefore did not require any entry in their books as explained by Provision 5 of Circular No. 8.

39

*Admon. postal de Querétaro*

1865		de la remision con fact. n.º 78		De	Por	De	Por	De	Por	De	Por
Feb.	21			2,000	2,310	120	60	1,920	2,310		
Mar.	10			2,000	2,310	120	60	1,920	2,310		
<i>total</i>				4,000	4,620	240	120	3,840	4,620		
1866											
Febrero	20			2,000	2,310			1,920	2,310		
Marzo	16			2,000	2,310			1,920	2,310		
<i>total</i>				4,000	4,620			3,840	4,620		
<b>Invoice 94-1864 June 21, 1864 Not included</b>											
1866		de la remision de la nueva emision n.º 5		De	Por	De	Por	De	Por	De	Por
Abril	1			1,000	1,310	200	100	800	1,310		
Mayo	14			2,000	2,310			1,920	2,310		
Junio	29			2,000	2,310			1,920	2,310		
Julio	7			1,000	1,310	200	100	800	1,310		
Agosto	22			2,000	2,310			1,920	2,310		
Septiembre	6			2,000	2,310			1,920	2,310		
Octubre	21			2,000	2,310			1,920	2,310		
Noviembre	27			2,000	2,310			1,920	2,310		
Diciembre	30			2,000	2,310			1,920	2,310		
<i>total</i>				12,000	13,860	400	200	11,600	13,860		

Fig. 9 Queretaro inventory

The Postal Archive records of Maximilians issued in 1866 complete the story. These records include handwritten summaries of all stamps issued by the Postal Administration from January 1, 1866 through September 21, covering Period V of the Eagles and the beginning of the Maximilians, as well as stamps received by the Administration from August 1, 1866 through October 26.<sup>94</sup> Circular No. 10, issued on July 15, 1866, authorized the exchange of obsolete Eagles for new Maximilians and had the same text as Circular No. 8 with some minor additions.<sup>95</sup> These include records of exchanges with over 50 individuals and businesses.<sup>96</sup> Unlike the Eagles, Maximilians sent to district offices to replenish stamps given to customers were not assigned invoice numbers. Chapman states that those stamps were “overprinted ‘Mexico’ only, these being in exchange for ‘Eagles,’ without invoices being issued.”<sup>97</sup> See Figure 10, a block of Maximilians with only the name “Mexico” from Mark Banchik’s collection, a block that would have been sent to the Mexico City office.

In addition to the stamps sent to Mexico City to reimburse it for stamps exchanged with individuals, the Archive ledgers include entries such as “Remitidos por cambio á particulares á por la Administracion de Veracruz.”<sup>98</sup> See Figure 10. Although this could be read as “Sent for exchange to private individuals for the Veracruz office,” this could also mean “Sent on account of exchange[s]...”<sup>99</sup> Whatever the exact wording, Circulars No. 8 and 10 and the transmittal

documents make clear that the customers received their new stamps up front and the stamps issued by the Administration went to the offices for reimbursement. Sometimes these exchanges involved more than a few stamps. Invoice 94-1864, for example, sent to Querétaro on June 21 included



Fig. 10 Exchanged Maxis



“Legrand is a solemn liar.”<sup>105</sup>

- **Pablo Pastor** A Pablo Pastor of Córdoba was an outspoken opponent in 1863 of the French invasion.<sup>106</sup> Other than that, I have been unable to find out anything of Pastor.
- **Pablo Bustio** A Pablo Bustio is recorded as having purchased some land in Córdoba from the Church for 743.75 pesos in August 1856 under the Lerdo law of June 25, 1856, that divested the Church of certain properties.<sup>107</sup> I have found no trace of Bustio until 1871 and 1878 when he still is in Córdoba making charitable contributions.<sup>108</sup>
- **Vincente Mantilla** Unidentified.

### Querétaro

- **José Maria Mendez** In 1865, José Maria Mendez Nieto was the Principal Administrator of the Administration of Revenue in Querétaro.<sup>109</sup> If this is the same person, it might explain the large amount of stamps exchanged. In 1868, a José Maria Mendez was a member of the governing council of Querétaro.<sup>110</sup>
- **Pantaleon Ruiz** Despite his distinctive name and the huge amount of stamps he exchanged, Pantaleon Ruiz surprisingly remains a complete mystery.

### Puebla

- **Luis Inchaurregui** The only record in HNDM I have found is a record of a Luis Inchaurregui having arrived in Mexico City in April 1855 on a Diligencia from Veracruz.<sup>111</sup>
- **Gerónimo Urrutia** Unidentified.
- **D<sup>a</sup> Petra D. de Zárate** Unidentified.
- **Severo Mesa** In 1852, a Severo Mesa was a primary elector in Puebla for nomination of senators.<sup>112</sup> In 1855 a Severo Mesa was arrested in Puebla in connection with the December 12 rebellion against Comonfort in the mountains of Puebla.<sup>113</sup> In 1862, a Severo Mesa appeared in some legal dispute in Puebla.<sup>114</sup> Whether these are all the same person and the person who exchanged stamps in 1864 is unknown.
- **Apolonio Hernandez** In 1855, an Apolonio Hernandez was a “comerciante” or merchant in Puebla.<sup>115</sup> In 1861, Apolonio Hernandez was elected a council member in Puebla and in 1864 was on the Commercial Tribunal of Puebla.<sup>116</sup>
- **D<sup>a</sup> Luz Hernandez** Unidentified.

These regional individuals are much more difficult to identify than those in the capital of Mexico City. To the extent they can be identified, most were businessmen and active in local government.

### Exchanges after the 15-day deadline

There were a few groups of stamps issued by the Postal Administration to the Mexico City post office, long after

the 15-day unextendible term:

- **A. Diaz** April 18, 1865. Unidentified.
- **P. Gutierrez** May 10, 1865. Chapman tells us that the stamps issued to “Sr. P. Gutierrez” “were issued to the firm of P. Gutierrez in liquidation, in exchange for others of previous issue” and that his “firm was located in Morelia.”<sup>117</sup> Alan Au Yong identified him as “Pedro Gutierrez, an eminent businessman with companies in Morelia, Toluca and Mexico City.”<sup>118</sup> Gutierrez was one of the many investors in the Mina de San Nicolas de Mejiadora in Guanajuato, along with Veraza and Campos.<sup>119</sup> He also was the Morelia agent for some railways including the Ferrocarril de Mexico a Chalco Cia.<sup>120</sup> and the Ferrocarril Imperial del Centro.<sup>121</sup> A notice appeared in March 1867, that his business in Mexico City, P. Gutierrez y Cia., was then in liquidation.<sup>122</sup> The timing may not be accidental as Gutierrez was a strong supporter of Maximilian.<sup>123</sup> Stamps with the invoice 77-1865 assigned to Gutierrez from Dave Pietsch and Mark Banchik’s collections are shown in Figure 12.
- **M. Villegas** Oct. 11, 1865. The 1866 Postal Archives list a Manuel Villegas as having exchanged Eagle stamps for new Maximilian ones.<sup>124</sup> Unfortunately, the name is too common to be identified with any certainty.
- **Sr. Carpio** Jan. 3, 1866. See below.



Fig. 12 Gutierrez 77-1865



The fact that these stamps were issued so long after the 15-day deadline which expired on May 30, 1864, raises many questions. Were they late exchanges? If so, why were they not time barred by the improrogable término? Could they have been some other type of transaction?

What do we know of these besides the fact that they were recorded long after the exchange deadline? The numbers of stamps involved in each invoice are generally small and odd, like those in the Hidalgo-Eagle Exchange. The late

ones were issued in Periods IV and V, during which invoice numbers were printed by type on the stamps. The only one that I can locate a record of in the Postal Archives is invoice 3-1866 on January 3, 1866, with respect to Señor Carpio. The entry reads “Cambiados al Sr. Carpio” or “Exchanged to Sr. Carpio.”<sup>125</sup> See Figure 13. Dave Pietsch tells me that some of these Period IV and V small consignment stamps are known on covers that were sent by the persons named in the records, including Pedro Gutierrez.<sup>126</sup> The fact that stamps recorded as issued to Pedro Gutierrez

	9.30c	9.75c	9.15c	9.25c	9.30c	9.40c	9.50c
1. Remitted al Sr. Carpio	200	500	2800	800	1000	1400	1500
2. Cambiados al Sr. Carpio	1	1	90	1	1	1170	
4. Remitted al Sr. Carpio	5000	5000				1900	
5. Remitted al Sr. Carpio	1000	2000	2000			1000	

Fig. 13 Sr. Carpio exchange 1866

appear on a cover he in fact sent tells us that the procedure in Circular No. 8 was not followed. Something like the following must have happened: Gutierrez brought stamps to the Mexico City Post Office in early May of 1865, nearly a year after the Exchange period had expired. He turned in those stamps but did not receive new stamps on the spot. Instead, his stamps were taken to the Postal Administration. That office, despite the lateness, decided to complete the exchange. It then set up type bearing the invoice numbers 77-1865 and printed that on a number of stamps. (More about how these numbers were printed in a future article.) Those stamps were sent back to the post office where they were given to Señor Gutierrez.

Why was the 15-day deadline not enforced? I can only speculate. Perhaps these five persons had influence that swayed the Administration. Perhaps the exchanges were of Eagle stamps that had been damaged and not of obsolete Hidalgos.

#### Presentation or specimen copies

From near the end of the 1861 issue through the Maximilian issue, we see a pattern of distributions of a very small number of stamps of all denominations. The distributions are typically 5 or 6 stamps of each denomination:

Issue	Consignee	Date	Invoice	3c.	1/2R	1R	2R	4R	8R
1861 Hidalgo	Consuls Prussia & U.S.	Apr. 26, 1864	71-1864			6	6	6	6
	Postal Admin in London & Wash.	May 27, 1864	79-1864			6	6	6	6
Eagle	London-Washington	May 27, 1864	63-1864						12
	French Post	Dec. 10, 1864	231-1864		5	5	5	5	5
	French Post	May 8, 1865	75-1865		6	6	6	6	6
	Consul of Prussia	Oct. 13, 1865	161-1865	6	6	6	6	6	6
	French Postmaster General	Oct. 8, 1866	131-1866	3					

	Consignee	Date	Invoice	7c	13c	25c	50c
Maxis.	Dept of Secretary of H.M. the Emperor	Aug. 21, 1866	42-1866	1	1	1	1

These do not fit the pattern of exchanges. Nor were they specimen stamps required to be distributed by treaty; the 1861 United States/Mexico Postal Convention had no provision for such exchanges and the UPU did not require specimens until 1879.<sup>127</sup> The fact that the numbers issued are always the same, usually 5 or 6, and the fact that the recipients are foreign officials, other postal administrations, and in one instance, the Secretary to Emperor Maximilian, suggests these were probably specimens or presentation

copies given gratuitously. Specimens are stamps “supplied by postal authorities to other postal authorities or to postmasters, generally to notify them of the impending or recent issue of a new stamp or set of stamps,” a practice that has existed since the Penny Black in 1840.<sup>128</sup> Presentations are “stamps which were presented to individual V.I.P.’s, generally in sets, after having been cancelled to prevent their postal use.”<sup>129</sup> The decision to issue these stamps presumably was made at a high level, since they apparently came directly



from the Postal Administration and not a district office. A copy of a two-reales stamp with invoice 231-1864, assigned to the French Post, is shown as Figure 14.<sup>130</sup>

In some instances, two recipients were included in a single invoice, such as the Postal Administration in London and Washington. In those instances, the 6 copies presumably represent 3 sent to each of the recipients, although they both were recorded under a single invoice number. The May 27, 1864, issuance of Eagles to those administrations consisted of 12 copies of the eight-reales only and no other values. Nevertheless, we are on safe ground concluding those too were specimen/presentation stamps because on that very same day there was a belated issuance of all values of the then-obsolete Hidalgos which clearly was for that purpose.



*Fig. 14 French Post 231-1864*

### **Señor Carpio and his stamp**

We now can return to Señor Carpio. So, who was he? Unfortunately, we have only a single surname to go on. With only one other exception (Sr. Doorman), the names in the list of individuals exchanging stamps in 1864 had at least a first initial if not a full name and initials. Not a single one of the over 50 names in the 1866 exchange list consisted of just a single surname.

Fortunately, the 1866 exchange list includes a possibility – “D. Luis Hidalgo Carpio.”<sup>131</sup> Luis Hidalgo Carpio (1818-1879) was an important doctor and professor. He was president of the National Academy of Medicine in 1867 and was Professor of Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology, External Clinic and legal medicine at the Medical School of Mexico. He published an important study in toxicology of a plant poison. He wrote the influential book *Introducción al Estudio de la Medicina Legal Mexicana*.<sup>132</sup> Carpio was important in Mexico’s development of “legal medicine” or “medical jurisprudence,” “the study and application of scientific and medical knowledge to legal problems, such as

inquests, and in the field of law.”<sup>133</sup> Figure 15 is a photograph of Luis Hidalgo Carpio.<sup>134</sup>



*Fig. 15 Luis Hidalgo Carpio*

Could this be our “Señor Carpio”? There is a problem with this attribution. In Mexico, as in Spain, individuals have two surnames, the first the father’s surname and the second the mother’s surname and are ordinarily referred to by both surnames or their father’s only. He thus would be known as “Sr. Hidalgo Carpio” or “Sr. Hidalgo” but not “Sr. Carpio.”

But there is an exception to the rule of the paternal surname. “Occasionally, a person with a common paternal surname and an uncommon maternal surname becomes widely known by the maternal surname.”<sup>135</sup> The most famous example of this probably is Pablo Ruiz Picasso, who is known by his mother’s surname Picasso and not Ruiz. Based on a number of on line searches, it appears that “Hidalgo” was much more common a surname in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Mexico than “Carpio.” Luis Hidalgo Carpio may thus have become known by his more unusual maternal surname. Indeed, this appears to be the case. A search on HNDM shows that 10 times between 1869 and 1896, Luis Hidalgo Carpio was referred to as “Sr. Carpio.” Perhaps even more significant is a search on Google Books which shows that a number of late 19<sup>th</sup> century Mexican medical journals also referred to him as “Sr. Carpio.”<sup>136</sup>

It appears therefore that Luis Hidalgo Carpio was in fact known as “Sr. Carpio” and very likely is our Señor Carpio who exchanged Hidalgos for Eagles. But what about the stamp? Was it his?

Unfortunately, no. The Committee concluded that the invoice number was faked. Besides the questionable fact that the Fifth Period invoice appears on an early Plate I printing, the Committee found other issues with the stamp. The “3” is dark and sharply printed, but the “1866” is weakly printed. In addition, the “1866” appears doubled, but the “3” is not. It is not clear how that could have happened. Moreover, the thick “3” did not match the “3s” in other 1866 invoices. Dave Pietsch believes that the overprint was forged in Mexico City in the early 1960s.<sup>137</sup> It no doubt was intended for a specialist market.

Nevertheless, this submission led me on an interesting exploration of the Great Hidalgo-Eagle Exchange and the identity of individuals and businesses who were important users of the postal system. Understanding the Administration’s preference for full sheets and regular purging of partial sheets and loose stamps turned out to be useful in solving a technical problem. This inquiry also led to Circular No. 8, never before translated into English, and the public announcements in *La Sociedad*, previously unknown in the philatelic literature. These documents showed that the assumption that the “small consignment” stamps were issued directly to individuals or businesses generally was incorrect; they were in fact issued to district offices which had made the exchanges with those customers. For unknown reasons, some very late exchanges in Periods IV and V did not follow this pattern and appear to have been issued directly to the customers. Perhaps this research will also be of use in solving other philatelic mysteries.

### Acknowledgements.

I owe a great debt to David Pietsch, John Kordich and Marc Gonzales for reading drafts of this article and providing extensive comments and images. Thanks to my friend Nora Alvarado who helped me translate Circular No. 8. Thanks also to Jaime Benavides, Mark Banchik, Martin Spufford, Bubba Bland, R. Randall Grace, Jesper Andersen, Manuel Cesar Iglesias, Omar Rodriguez, Tad Mackie and Jay Walmsley.

### APPENDIX

#### Circular 8

Administración General de Correos

April 18, 1864

[First is set forth Regency Decree No. 59, dated April 8, 1864, directing the issuance of Eagles which must be used starting May 15 and that stamps remaining from the prior issue will be destroyed.]

I send this to you for your information and circulation to your sub offices, for which copies of this circular are attached and for the fulfillment of which, the following instructions must be followed:

1. As you must follow the foregoing decree beginning the 15th of May, it will be necessary, the day before, to make a report of the [obsolete] stamps existing in your office, which once it has been duly approved, shall be sent to this General Administration, together with such stamps, including those of your sub offices, verifying it under a certified signature following the respective data in your report.

2. In order that this Administration has in advance a sufficient assortment of what it needs for its dispatch, as a consequence of those that cease to be in circulation, the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ in stamps of the new issue, of the values set forth in the attached numbered invoice, is being sent to you on this date, awaiting advice of your receipt.

3. For the purpose of gathering printed stamps that are in the possession of individuals and that are nullified by this provision, you will proceed to post notices to the public, in order that the holders will exchange them, advising them of the non-extendable term of fifteen days after which, stamps will no longer be accepted; it being understood that the exchange will be made, provided that the obsolete stamps bear the [district] countermark by which they were considered valid; those lacking this requirement will be deemed null and of no value, in accordance with the provisions in the quoted decree and powers that bind this General Administration, in the regulatory part.

4. If the number of stamps that are sent to you today is not sufficient because of exchanges you have to make with individuals, you will request the assortment you need to prevent your shortage to compel the use of the *sello negro*, which substitution, as you know, is expressly prohibited.

5. The return you must make to this general administration of the stamps exchanged will be precisely verified and accompanied by a notice endorsed by the political authority of that place, in which the classes and total value of the stamps are set forth, so that the equivalents are sent to you in replacement. This transaction, as you will understand, does not require any entry in the books, since it is only an exchange of stamps.

6a. Both the stamps that exist as shown in your report according to provision 1a. and those that exist in that office from the verified exchanges in accordance with provisions 3, 4, and 5, must be made unusable with the *sello negro* prior to their return, as is done with those on letters when mailed.

I hope you will confirm in the meantime the receipt of this circular, promising me of your zeal that you will duly comply with it accordingly.

# The Accountant in charge of the General Postal Administration.

Luis de la Peza

Principal Postmaster of: \_\_\_\_\_

End Notes: All sources published in Mexico City unless indicated otherwise.

- 1 Samuel Chapman, *The Postage Stamps of Mexico from the Commencement in 1856, to the End of the Provisional Period in 1868* (New York: Collectors Club 1926), reprinted as *The Postage Stamps of Mexico 1856-1868* (Lawrence, Mass.: Quarterman Pubs., Inc. 1976).
- 2 There is a single discrepancy of one stamp marked with an asterisk where the total half reales delivered through June 10, 1864, was 501. Given the consistency in the other data from all periods, I believe that is due to a miscount or error in copying.
- 3 See Chapman, *supra*, p. 122.
- 4 Chapman, *supra*, p. 279, n. 317, emphasis supplied.
- 5 Leo V. Corbett, *Imperial Eagles of Maximilian's Mexico* (Stanton, CA: Mexico Philatelic Library Association 1993), p. 197.
- 6 See Chapman, *supra*, p. xxiii. For the text in Spanish see Jose Sebastian Segura (ed.), *Boletín de las Leyes de Imperio Mexicano ó Sea Código de la Restauración* (Imprenta Literaria 1864), [Vol. II], pp. 149-150, on line at <http://books.google.com/books?id=IPArAQAAAMAAJ> (visited Nov. 6, 2017).
- 7 See Katz, "The Reminders of the Eagles," *Mexicana* (July 2017), pp. 91, 95-96.
- 8 Circular No. 8 in Spanish is in Eladio A. García Prada, "El Siglo XIX (El Siglo de las Luces)," *Amexfil Boletín*, Special Supp. No. 10 (Nov. - Dec. 1990), pp. 721, 723-724.
- 9 La Sociedad (May 16, 1864), p. 3. This notice was reprinted daily through May 20. (The May 19 issue on HNDM is missing page 3, but I assume the notice was there.) I have not found the notice in any other newspapers on HNDM.
- 10 See David C. Pietsch, *Imperial Eagles of Mexico 1864-66* (Reno: Pietsch 2013), p. 214.
- 11 See <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008732360> (visited Sept. 14, 2017).
- 12 See <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nyp.33433016910980> (visited Sept. 14, 2017). The book's paper cover reads "Gran Almanaque Mexicano y Directorio del Comercio/(Primer Año)/Publicado por Eugenio Maillefert, Mexico 1866." The title page reads "Del Directorio del Comercio del Imperio Mexicano para el Año de 1866 Publicado por Eugenio Maillefert," but at bottom shows that the book was actually printed in Paris: "Imprenta Hispano-Americana de Cosson y C<sup>a</sup> 1865."
- 13 See <https://books.google.com/books?id=QNUzAQAAAMAAJ> (visited Sept. 14, 2017). The Bibliothèque National in Paris records a "second year" issue of the Directory for 1867, but that is extremely rare and I have not seen a copy. The 1869 issue appears as the "third year."
- 14 See DP-51, p. 82.
- 15 See <http://www.hndm.unam.mx/index.php/es/> (visited Sept. 2, 2017). Publications within copyright can be searched but not read.
- 16 See Tad Mackie, "Mexican Postal Archives," *Mexicana*, Vol. 62, no. 3 (July 2013), p. 125. These records are on line and

will be referred to herein using their abbreviated folder names. Page references are to the handwritten pagination added to the documents in the lower right corner.

- 17 See David C. Pietsch, "The 1867-68 Gothics Provisional Issue of Mexico District: Additional Records from the Postal Archives," *Mexicana*, Vol. 52, No. 2 (Apr. 2003), p. 93.
- 18 As we shall see, Chapman anglicized some other names such as British Legation or French Post that were written in Spanish.
- 19 Del Valle, *supra*, p. 201.
- 20 1866 Directory, *supra*, p. 153.
- 21 See, e.g., *El Universal* (Nov. 28, 1854), p. 3.
- 22 *El Monitor Republicano* (Nov. 25, 1870), p. 4.
- 23 Del Valle, *supra*, p. 243.
- 24 *El Siglo Diez y Nueve* (June 29, 1862), p. 1.
- 25 1866 Directory, *supra*, p. 152.
- 26 See 1869 Directory, *supra*, p. 233.
- 27 See La Sociedad (Jan. 22, 1864), p. 4.
- 28 *El Siglo Diez y Nueve* (Dec. 22, 1871), p. 4. The business is mentioned in March 1876 in a notice involving a lawsuit. See *El Foro* (Mar. 2, 1876).
- 29 1869 Directory, p. 164.
- 30 See DP-51, p. 82.
- 31 *El Cosmopolita* (Sept. 22, 1838), p. 4 (referencing la Casa de Maillefert y Sanroman).
- 32 *El Ómnibus* (Nov. 17, 1855), p. 4.
- 33 La Sociedad (Jan. 4, 1865), p. 6.
- 34 La Sociedad (Jan. 8, 1864), p. 4.
- 35 Del Valle, *supra*, p. 201.
- 36 1866 Directory, p. 153.
- 37 *Diario del Imperio* (July 13, 1866), p. 4.
- 38 *El Cosmopolita* (July 13, 1842), p. 4.
- 39 Juan Alberto Díaz Wiechers, Heinrich Ludwig Wiechers, *Una Vida y Una Familia en Dos Continentes*, Ch. 14 (The Watermeyer House in Bremen and Veracruz, in Spanish), on line at <http://www.wiecherspedia.com/eng/capitulos/22/capitulo-xiv-la-casa-watermeyer-de-bremen-y-veracruz> (visited Sept. 2, 2017)
- 40 DP-51, p. 82
- 41 1866 Directory, p. 153.
- 42 1866 Directory, p. 153.
- 43 *Diario de Avisos* (Nov. 21, 1856), p. 4.
- 44 *El Monitor Republicano* (Apr. 25, 1868), p. 3.
- 45 1866 Directory, *supra*, p. 148. The business is described as a "commercial and banking house" in CAMEXA, 80 Años Camexa 1929-2009 (2009), p. 14, on line at [http://mexiko.ahk.de/fileadmin/ahk\\_mexiko/Dokumente/CAMEXA80.pdf](http://mexiko.ahk.de/fileadmin/ahk_mexiko/Dokumente/CAMEXA80.pdf) (visited Sept. 16, 2017).
- 46 Del Valle, *supra*, p. 43.
- 47 Del Valle, *supra*, pp. 191-192.
- 48 La Reforma (Guadalajara Jan. 2, 1861), p. 4.
- 49 1869 Directory, p. 239.
- 50 Report of Consul-General Guenther, Frankfurt, in Dept of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Manufactures, Monthly Consular and Trade Reports, No. 298, July 1905 (Washington: GPO 1905), p. 281.
- 51 *El Universal* (Nov. 9, 1853), p. 2.

- 52 La Tribune (Mar. 19, 1868), p. 2.
- 53 El Correo del Comercio (May 28, 1872), p. 2. See also Manuel Orozco y Berra, *Apéndice al Diccionario Universal de Historia y de Geografía* (J.M. Andrade & F. Escalante 1833), Vol. I, p. 165.
- 54 Almanaque Imperial para el Año 1866 (J.L. Lara 1866), p. 39, on line at <https://books.google.com/books?id=VOAxQAAMAAJ> (visited Oct. 1, 2017).
- 55 El Siglo Diez y Nueve (Dec. 24, 1868), p. 3.
- 56 Del Valle, *supra*, p. 43. See also Wikipedia, "List of ambassadors of the United Kingdom to Mexico." DP-51, p. 85.
- 57 David Pietsch, personal communication (Sept. 21, 2017).
- 58 John M. Heath, "Mexican Mails and the 'Extraordinarios' in the Classic Period," *Mexicana* (April 1994), Vol. 43, no. 2, pp. 58, 59, quoting in translation from *Historia del Correo* (Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes 1970), pp. 150-151. See also *El Siglo Diez y Nueve* (Dec. 22, 1867), p. 2 (recording Veraza as messenger for the Legation).
- 60 See *La Sociedad* (Sept. 16, 1864), p. 4.
- 61 See DP-51, p. 84. Heath confirms that he was also known as Beraza. Heath, *supra*, p. 59.
- 62 1866 Directory, p. 151.
- 63 See generally, Dale Pulver, *Introduction to the Stamps of Mexico* (Sidney, Ohio: Linn's Stamp News 1992), pp. 90-92; Pietsch, *supra*, p. 22.
- 64 1866 Directory, p. 149.
- 65 El Monitor Republicano (Oct. 8, 1862), p. 5.
- 66 1866 Directory, *supra*, p. 149.
- 67 Mario A. Trujillo Bolio, *Empresariado y Manufactura Textil en la Ciudad de México y su Periferia. Siglo XIX*. (CIESAS 2000), p. 107.
- 68 El Siglo Diez y Nueve (Apr. 11, 1868), p. 4.
- 69 Denise Guagliardo Bencivengo, "José Sebastián Segura" in Eladio Cortés (ed.), *Dictionary of Mexican Literature* (Westport, Conn. & London: Greenwood Press 1992), pp. 629-631; Octaviano Valdés, *Semblanzas de Académicos* (Ediciones del Centenario de la Academia Mexicana 1975), excerpt on line at <http://www.humanistas.org.mx/Segura.htm> (visited Sept. 18, 2017).
- 70 Francisco Pimentel, unidentified work quoted in Valdés, *supra*; "Sebastián Segura Montes," in *Enciclopedia de México* (Enciclopedia de México & Secretaría de Educación Pública 1988), Vol. XII, pp. 7252-7253.
- 71 Wikipedia Spanish "José Sebastián Segura" (visited Sept. 16, 2017).
- 72 Enciclopedia de México, *supra*.
- 73 Guagliardo Bencivengo, *supra*.
- 74 DP-51, p. 82.
- 75 See Wikipedia Spanish, "José Sebastián Segura" and "José Joaquín Pesado."
- 76 See generally Prisciliano M. Díaz González, *Juicio Crítico sobre los Autos de la Testamentaria del Señor Don Jose Joaquin Pesado* (Francisco Díaz de Leon 1887), pp. 4, 9, 23, 66, 74, on line at <https://books.google.com/books?id=isAWAAAAAYAAJ> (visited Sept. 22, 2017). For the family tree on geneanet.org, see <https://gw.geneanet.org/sanchiz?lang=es&iz=20759&p=samuel&n=pesado+llave> & <https://gw.geneanet.org/sanchiz?lang=es&iz=20759&p=jose+sebastian&n=segura+arguelles> (visited Oct. 15, 2017).
- 77 See, e.g., *El Pájaro Verde* (Jan. 5, 1861), p. 4, (Apr. 6, 1864), p. 4 & (Jan. 1, 1866), p. 4.
- 78 See *El Pájaro Verde* (Jan. 30, 1872), p. 3 (authored *Un Sueño*) & (Dec. 6, 1875) (translation).
- 79 Mark Wasserman, *Everyday Life and Politics in Nineteenth Century Mexico: Men, Women, and War* (Albuquerque: Univ. of New Mexico Press 2000), p. 40.
- 80 1866 Directory, p. 148.
- 81 See, e.g., *La Razón de México* (Dec. 20, 1864), p. 4.
- 82 DP-51, p. 84.
- 83 *Diario del Imperio* (Sept. 16, 1866), p. 4.
- 84 *La Sociedad* (May 14, 1865), p. 4.
- 85 *Diario del Imperio* (Jan. 8, 1866), p. 8.
- 86 Chapman, *supra*, p. 62.
- 87 See Secretaría de Hacienda, *Providencia Aprobando la Contrata Celebrada, con la Empresa de Diligencias para la Conduccion de la Correspondencia* (Apr. 14, 1861), in Basilio José Arrillago (ed.), *Recopilacion de Leyes, Decretos, Bandos, Reglamentos, Circulares y Providencias de los Supremos Poderes y Otras Autoridades de la Republica Mexicana* (Vicente G. Torres 1862), pp. 50-57, on line at <https://books.google.com/books?id=jDZAAAAAYAAJ> (visited Sept. 4, 2017).
- 88 Id., Sec. 19.
- 89 *El Ómnibus* (July 16, 1855), pp. 1-2 (the document is lengthy and technical and I have had difficulty understanding it.)
- 90 *La Voz de México* (Nov. 5, 1876), p. 3.
- 91 DP-30, p. 89.
- 92 The document states that it involves stamps returned "for exchange," which would apply only if the stamps had been obtained from customers. The amounts, however, are too great to be exchanges only and it is likely that most, possibly all, of these were returns of unsold inventory. Chapman does not have any record of replacement stamps being sent to Carmen. (All in DP-50.) See Orizava (pp. 20-23), Cuernavaca (pp. 132-134, 139), Querétaro (p. 140), Córdoba (pp. 137-138), Toluca (pp. 148-149 & 230-231), Puebla (pp. 142-143), Campeche (p. 136).
- 93 See DP-50, pp. 110-119, 127-131; DP-51, pp. 82-89; 250-254.
- 94 See Garcia Prada, *supra*, pp. 734-736.
- 95 There may have been more persons who exchanged as one page is missing from these records, but based on the number of lines per page and the missing invoices 87-109, it appears that only two or three exchanges may have been lost.
- 96 Chapman, *supra*, p. 279 n. 304.
- 97 DP-50, p. 128. Abbreviations expanded.
- 98 Chapman read it that way. See Chapman, *supra*, p. 279 n. 317.
- 99 DP-30, p. 51.
- 100 DP-30, p. 110.
- 101 DP-30, p. 102.
- 102 El Siglo Diez y Nueve (June 1, 1861), p. 4.
- 103 El Siglo Diez y Nueve (Oct. 17, 1861), p. 4 & (Jan. 28, 1862), p. 4.
- 104 El Correo de México (Sept. 27, 1867), p. 3.
- 105 *Diario Oficial del Gobierno de la República Mexicana* (May 5, 1863), p. 2.
- 106 *Diario Oficial del Supremo Gobierno de la República Mejicana* (Aug. 22, 1856), p. 3.
- 107 *La Iberia* (Mar. 8, 1871), p. 4; *La Colonia Española* (July 11, 1878), p. 3.
- 108 *Diario del Imperio* (Apr. 17, 1865), p. 4.
- 109 El Siglo Diez y Nueve (Feb. 12, 1868), p. 2.
- 110 El Universal (Apr. 25, 1855), p. 3.
- 111 El Siglo Diez y Nueve (Sept. 5, 1852), p. 4.
- 112 El Siglo Diez y Nueve (Dec. 27, 1855), p. 4. See also David F. Marley, *Mexico at War* (Santa Barbara ABC-CLIO 2014), p. 278.



- 114 El Siglo Diez y Nueve (July 20, 1862), p. 4.  
 115 El Universal (Jan. 15, 1855), p. 4.  
 116 El Constitucional (Mar. 22, 1861), p. 3; La Sociedad (Jan. 22, 1864), p. 3.  
 117 Chapman, *supra*, p. 272 n. 94.  
 118 See [https://www.davidfeldman.com/wp-content/uploads/items\\_treated\\_pdf/2013/08/121082-012\\_245588\\_1377636286.pdf](https://www.davidfeldman.com/wp-content/uploads/items_treated_pdf/2013/08/121082-012_245588_1377636286.pdf) (visited Sept. 10, 2017). See also Pietsch, *supra*, p. 220 n. 44.  
 119 See La Sociedad (Sept. 16, 1864), p. 4.  
 120 La Sociedad (Sept. 16, 1864), p. 4.  
 121 La Sociedad (Feb. 25, 1866), p. 4.  
 122 La Sociedad (Mar. 13, 1867), p. 3.  
 123 David Pietsch, personal communication (Sept. 21, 2017).  
 124 DP-51, p. 84.  
 125 DP-50, p. 110.  
 126 David Pietsch, personal communication (Nov. 10, 2017).  
 127 See UPSS, "UPU Postal Specimen Stationery," <http://www.upss.org/upuspecimens/upuspecimenpostalstationery.php> (visited Nov. 6, 2017).  
 128 Marcus Samuel, *Specimen Stamps of the Crown Colonies* (London: RPSL 1976), p. 17.  
 129 *Id.*, p. 26.
- 130 There is a mystery with respect to this invoice number. Although Chapman's records indicate that only 5 two reales bore the invoice number 231-1864, Dave Pietsch has noted that as many as seven or eight two reales with invoice number 231-1864 are known, most with MEPSI certificates! Pietsch, *supra*, p. 218 n. 12. I hope to address this problem in a later article.  
 131 DP-51 p. 83.  
 132 Doctor Falcón, Francisco Durán, *Bitácora Médica del Doctor Falcón: la Medicina y la Farmacia en el Siglo XIX*  
 133 Wikipedia, "Medical jurisprudence" (visited Sept. 16, 2017).  
 134 Reproduced from the Wellcome Library, London, under Creative Commons license.  
 135 Wikipedia, "Spanish naming customs" (visited Sept. 12, 2017).  
 136 See, e.g., Pedro Escobedo, *El Observador Médico* (Imp. Poliglota C. Ramiro Y Ponce de Leon), Vol. 4, No. 5 (Nov. 1, 1876), p. 67; *Gaceta Medica de México* (Andrade y Escalante), Vol 1, No. 11 (Feb. 15, 1865) p. 169; *La Escuela de Medicina* (Comercio de Dublan y Compania), Vol. 1, No. 1 (July 1, 1879), p. 15, all available on Google Books.  
 137 David Pietsch, personal communication, Sept. 21, 2017.

### New Postal Stationery Catalog Now Available

The new postal stationery catalog is available from UPSS at the prices listed in the advertisement below. Please note carefully that there are two bindings of this catalog. One is perfect bound and a soft cover, similar to

the Mexicana Index, the other is hard cover, stitch bound and will lay flat for scanning, if so desired.

Ordering is as noted in the advertisement. There is a discount to members of the Society. Just follow the directions for ordering.

## POSTAL STATIONERY OF MEXICO

### Catalog Published 2017 Jointly by the United Postal Stationery Society and by MEPSI

Using the EPS 1960's catalog as a basis, this catalog is much more than a new edition. It has reorganized and recompiled many of the listings, especially the Formular Cards, Essays, Airmails, and the revolutionary overprints. It has added new sections for Stamped to Order stationery, imitation and other private cards, and the stationery of the Express companies operating in Mexico (including franks on USA as well as on Mexican stationery envelopes.) The catalog prices assigned were based on actual retail and auction realizations. The input and contribution of a wide community of experts has made this the definitive word on all aspects of the postal stationery of Mexico.

The book is 8.5 x 11 inches, and the 420+ pages are all illustrated in color. It is available in two formats:  
**Perfect-bound, soft cover: \$58.00 retail, or \$46.40 to current UPSS and MEPSI members.**  
**Stitch bound hard cover: \$88.00 retail, or \$76.40 to current UPSS and MEPSI members.**

The prices are post-paid within the USA. Foreign addresses are \$35 additional. The catalog may be ordered from website [www.upss.org](http://www.upss.org), under the "Publications" tab (payment by PayPal only), or with payment by USA dollar check, money order, or by PayPal from UPSS Publications Office, P.O. Box 3982, Chester, VA 23831 USA. Contact: [upsspubs@aol.com](mailto:upsspubs@aol.com).

The catalog is also listed on the MEPSI website, which has a link to the UPSS website for ordering. Please report any mistakes and omissions in the book to Peter Bamert, [bamert@sunrise.ch](mailto:bamert@sunrise.ch).