

MEXICAN REVOLUTION - OVERPRINTS ... its context

What is the historical context of each of the overprints used in the Mexican Revolution?

These overprints are presented in chronological order.

(This series of articles does not include overprints known as local or rubber) (1)

GPM Corbata (a)



(g)

Fig. 1

Print date (b): March 20, 1916

Place of issue: Ciudad de México.

SERIES OVERPRINTED WITH “GPM CORBATA”

Fig. 2 Aguilas 5c 1899	Fig. 3 Aguilas 15c 1903	Fig. 4 Independencia 5c 1910	Fig. 5 Transitorio 5c 1914	Fig. 6 Denver 5c 1914
These images are just one example from each participating series				

Overprinted denominations (the colored ones), of each participating series											
See the meaning of each color at the bottom of this table											
Serie	Denomination										
Águilas 1899	1c	2c	3c	5c	10c	15c	20c	50c	1p	5p	
Águilas 1903	1c	2c	4c	5c	10c	50c					
Complementario 1908	1c	2c	4c	5c	10c						
Independencia 1910	1c	2c	3c	4c	5c	10c	15c	20c	50c	1p	5p
Ejércitos 1913	1c	5c									
Transitorios 1914	1c	2c	4c	5c	5c/p	10c	20c	50c	1p		
Denver 1914	1c	2c	3c	5c	10c	15c	50c	1p			

	Without color, it was NOT over-printed
	Identified postal use (c)
	Special philatelic issue (d)
	False or undocumented (e)

TIMELINE OF ITS ISSUE

Maderismo				Against the Usurper				Factional Struggle				Legal Consolidation			
Nov/20/1910 - Feb/22/1913				Feb/23/1913 – Jul/15/1914				Jul/16/1914 - Oct /12/1915				Oct/13/1915- May/20/1920			

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

IN SEARCH OF THE REORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTRY.-

Despite the definitions regarding military strength and the attempts to move towards reorganizing the country and its institutions for the benefit of a people greatly damaged by so many years of conflict, the victors could not lower their guard; so many years of civil war cannot be fixed overnight.

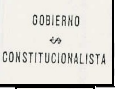
The year **1916** began with the appointment of the city of Querétaro as the seat of the federal government; Venustiano Carranza was there.

Villa's threat against the U.S. government, issued in late 1915, first manifested itself on **January 10th** when, in Santa Isabel, Chihuahua, a group of Villa supporters stopped the train traveling from Chihuahua City to the Cusiuhiráchic mine. Eighteen American miners, workers for the American Smelting and Refining Company, were on board and were executed. Nineteen Mexicans were also killed. The Mexican government issued a decree outlawing Villa and two of his lieutenants, authorizing any citizen to apprehend and execute them without trial, and ordering the authorities to pursue and punish them. A telegram was sent by the Mexican Foreign Ministry to the White House assuring them that the murder of the American citizens would not go unpunished.

On **January 13, Victoriano Huerta died** in El Paso, Texas, while in the custody of the United States government. Huerta had arrived in the USA in early April 1915 after accepting financial support and weapons from the German government to regain power in Mexico; Germany sought to weaken the U.S. presence in World War I and gain control of its neighboring territory. Huerta found support among his former allies in USA, and they soon organized to carry out an armed uprising in Mexico. Watched and spied on by Carrancistas and Villistas, who reported anything they considered unusual to the U.S. government, his plans were thwarted when the U.S. government arrested him in late June 1915.

While some government measures were welcome, such as regulating public education, measures to contain a typhus epidemic in the nation's capital, the implementation of the free municipality laws, and access to fair prices for basic goods, others were rejected or contentious, one such example was the dissolution of the *Red Battalions* of the Casa del Obrero Mundial (House of the World Worker); in February 1915, these battalions had agreed with the Constitutionalists to create an armed force that defended and propagated Carrancista ideals in exchange for the promise of improved working conditions through the enactment of necessary laws, however, faced with the unexpected presidential order to dissolve them in January 1916 and the use of force to suppress them, they felt betrayed, despite having fulfilled their part of the agreement. Labor discontent began to emerge and a strike began of 10,000 miners in El Oro, State of Mexico and Pachuca in Hidalgo, who were demanding payment of their wages in silver, 8-hour workdays, recognition of their union, among other demands; the strike ended in June of this year...

ACUMULATIVE CHART OF ALL OVERPRINTS (f)

Overprint (h)			Overprinted Postal Series						
			(I) = valid postally, (II) = Philatelic, (III) False						
Nickname (a,h)	Date (b)	Image (g)	Águilas 1899	Águilas 1903	Comple- mentarios 1908	Indepen- dencia 1910	Ejércitos 1913	Transi- torios 1914	Denver 1914
Victoria de Torreón	3-Abr-1914							(I)	
GCM grande	27-May-1914				(I)	(I)			(III)
Dollar Sign \$	1-Sep-1914		(I)		(I)	(I)			
Estado Sonora	3-Nov-1914		(I)	(I)	(I)	(I)	(I)	(I)	(I)
Monograma Villa	28-Dic-1914 11-Mzo-1915 16-Jul-1915		(I), (II)	(I), (II)	(II)	(I), (II)		(II)	(II)
Villa / \$	11-Mar-1915					(I), (II), (III)			
Monograma Carranza	Dic-1914 Sep-1915		(I), (II)	(II)	(II)	(I), (II)			(II)
Carranza / \$	Mar-1915					(II), (III)			
Corbata	Mar-1916		(II)	(II)		(I), (II)		(I), (II)	(I), (II)
Corbata / \$									
Corbata / Carranza									
Corbata / Villa									
Barril									
Barril / \$									
Barril / Villa									
Barril / Carranza									
\$2.50									

Philatelic notes:

- (a) The name or nickname by which philatelists refer to them. "GP de M" stands for *Gobierno Provisional de México* (Provisional Government of Mexico). Colloquially, it is also known as the "Corbata" (Necktie)—a term stemming from widely circulated U.S. philatelic literature discussing this overprint..
- (b) **In March 1916**, the Director General of Posts, Mr. Cosme Hinojosa, ordered this overprint on certain existing stamps.
- (c) Circulated postal items are known
- (d) They were printed within the official workshops, under orders from higher authorities, but were not made available for sale to the general public at post offices; they were intended for direct sale to philatelists. The examples known to have been used are believed to have been caused by the philatelists themselves..
- (e) The pieces exist, but there are no genuinely considered postal uses
- (f) It will be added with each publication of this series of articles.
- (g) The image size does not correspond to the actual size of the overprint
- (h) In the case of "Barril" and "2.50", technically the correct term is "Surcharge" rather than "Overprint", because these overprint modify the face value of the stamp..
- (i) "Local" or "Rubber" overprints are those printed in some towns and cities that were conquered by a particular faction, and were only used locally. The device was usually made of rubber, hence the name "Rubber"

Bibliography:

- Catálogo Scott. Scott Publishing Co.
- Sánchez García, Enrique. Índice de las series permanente de México. 2023
- Secretaría de Educación Pública. Consejo Nacional de Fomento Educativo. "Así fue la Revolución Mexicana". 1985. Tomo 5 (Varios colaboradores, El Triunfo de la Revolución) y Tomo 7 (Varios colaboradores, La Revolución día a día)
- <https://www.memoriapoliticademexico.org>
- <https://read.dukeupress.edu/hahr/article/42/2/133/159673/The-Exile-and-Death-of-Victoriano-Huerta>
- <https://www.facebook.com/CharlyCharlyDz/videos/la-cruz-de-los-gringos/1107057797272566/>