

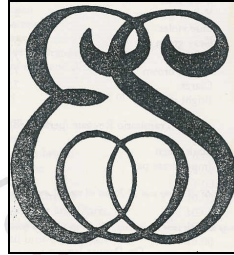
## MEXICAN REVOLUTION - OVERPRINTS ... its context

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 )

### Estado de Sonora - "ES" (a)



(g)

Fig. 1

Start date: September 13, 1914 (b)

Place of issue: Nogales, Sonora.

#### SERIES OVERPRINTED WITH "ES"



Fig. 2  
Aguilas  
3c  
1899



Fig. 3  
Aguilas  
2c  
1903



Fig. 4  
Complementario  
10c  
1908



Fig. 5  
Independencia  
1c  
1910



Fig. 6  
Ejércitos  
1c  
1913



Fig. 7  
Transitorios  
5c  
1914



Fig. 8  
Denver  
3c  
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

**November 1914** was a turbulent month in Mexico, because many momentous events took place in the country's public life.

From the time Villa broke with Carranza in late September 1914, the governor of **Sonora**, José María **Maytorena**, definitively allied himself with Villa and openly confronted the local Constitutionalist leaders. He defeated Benjamín Hill in the Cananea area on September 22, forcing him to retreat to Naco, a border town, and from the beginning of October, Maytorena's troops besieged Hill for over 100 days, until January 1915. Maytorena added the Yaqui people to his ranks and strengthened his forces, He also clashed with Plutarco Elías Calles in Agua Prieta and with Ángel Flores's troops in Navojoa. Maytorena sent a delegation to the Aguascalientes Convention, but his position regarding Carranza and the Constitutionalist was already clear.

On **November 6, 1914**, the Sovereign Convention of Aguascalientes issued a Manifesto to the Nation, which can be summarized as seeking to unify the revolutionary groups, lay the foundations and orientation of the new government of the Republic, all agreed upon by the majority of the **armed citizens** represented there... On **November 8**, Carranza sent a telegram to the Convention rejecting all the decisions made there.

With the withdrawal of the *Constitutionalist* military leaders from the Aguascalientes Convention, **Villa's forces** became the **dominant power** within the Conventionist ranks, this limited the scope of action of the newly appointed President of the country, Eulalio Gutiérrez, given Villa's well-known "arrogance and arbitrariness." On **November 13**, the Sovereign Convention recessed and appointed a Permanent Commission tasked with laying the groundwork for the institutionalization of the new government.


















Villa heads to Mexico City; Carranza leaves the capital and heads to the port of Veracruz; on the **23rd**, American troops withdraw from **Veracruz** after a seven-month occupation, and on the **25th**, Carranza issues a decree naming the port the **provisional capital** of the Republic. That same day, Zapatista troops begin arriving in Mexico City. On **December 3rd**, Eulalio Gutiérrez takes up residence in the National Palace; **on the 4th**, Villa and Zapata meet in Xochimilco and forge a military alliance..

On **December 6**, the historic parade of the Conventionist Army took place, commanded by General Francisco Villa, who was accompanied by General Emiliano Zapata. The march lasted 6.5 hours, with a contingent of more than 50,000 soldiers (some sources indicate 33,000). The final stretch of the parade followed Avenida Juárez, the current Madero Street, and finally reached the Zócalo (Plaza de la Constitución) in front of the National Palace. Villa and Zapata entered the Palace, and it was at this moment that the historic photograph was taken, showing Villa sitting in the presidential chair with Zapata seated beside him. It is said that General Zapata initially refused to sit in the presidential chair.

December begins with a crossroads for the country: Which leadership would prevail?, and whichever prevailed, Would it be the best leadership? Who had the clearest vision for a government program? Which option was best for the country? Which path would lead the country to lasting peace?

Faced with leaders who fought to overthrow Victoriano Huerta's government, who along the way lost soldiers, friends, property, family, and peace of mind, and therefore felt entitled to **decide** the fate of an entire country, **what followed** was to continue the armed struggle among themselves; **what followed** was an attempt to define on the battlefield who was the strongest...

**CUMULATIVE 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	Complementarios 1908	Independencia 1910	Ejércitos 1913	Transitorios 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			(I)	(I)	(I)	(I)	(I)	(I)	(I)
Monograma Villa									
Villa / \$									
Monograma Carranza									
Carranza / \$									
Corbata									
Corbata / \$									
Corbata / Carranza									
Corbata / Villa									
Barril									
Barril / \$									
Barril / Villa									
Barril / Carranza									
\$2.50									

**Philatelic notes:**

- (a) Name or nickname by which philatelists refer to them. It is colloquially called the "Dollar Sign" by American philatelic literature that discusses this overprint and has been widely disseminated.
- (b) Date on which philatelists have documented its first known use (circulated piece).
- (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."

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