

U.S. MEXICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION



OCTOBER 2010

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November 2-7, 2010
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Impressive Highlights

1866 As DL

"1287" Ga FS Error Date
(EX: Pablo Gerber Collection)

1863 Ga FV

1860 Ga JG (Dot in Loop of Snake's Tail)

1861 Ho FM

1862 Ho FM (Mexican Cap & Eagle)

1866 Ho FM

1858 O-AE

1863 Oa EA ("a" Above "O" Mintmark)

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Richard H. Ponterio
LM # 2163
Ron Gillio LM # 950

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Ron Gillio PNG # 204

DIRECTOR'S COLUMN

Welcome to the October Issue of the Journal. At a recent meeting the directors voted to upgrade the format of the Journal and go to an all color publication. Over the past couple of months I have been working on the new layout and I hope you enjoy it. Future issues will be published on a regular basis in January, April, July and October of each year and each Journal cover will feature a special coin or bank note. If you have any suggestions regarding other improvements, please contact me.

One of the most serious issues facing our Association is the difficulty we have getting members to write articles for the Journal. Updating the format of the Journal will encourage participation but ultimately more members need to be involved to keep the information in each journal fresh and interesting. I want to appeal to all of you to write an article about a subject of your choice. Articles can be of any length, can contain many images, and can be about coins, currency or historical issues. In addition, we will publish press releases and letters to the editor about any subject you think will be of interest to the membership. Submit an article whenever you want or pledge to write an article sometime in the next year. Pledging helps us plan content for future issues. We will publish the names of members who pledge articles in each issue. We are going to try hard to avoid publishing any more reprinted articles in the Journal.

Membership is the other serious issue we face. More members means more people to write Journal articles and a better experience for all of us. With your assistance, I see no reason why we cannot add 100 or more new members in the coming year. I encourage you to sign up a friend or fellow collector and an application is enclosed. Sponsors of new members will be listed in each issue. We printed extra copies of this edition which can be sent to new members who sign up between now and the next issue. If you need an extra copy, let me know.

Printing the Journal in the new format is obviously much more expensive. The directors have voted to increase the annual dues to \$30 per year. We think the increase in quality is well worth the cost and hope you agree. Advertising rates have also been substantially increased to help cover the added costs. The directors also voted to make Life Memberships available. The fee structure is described on page three of this issue. Enclosed is a renewal form for 2011 together with a return envelope.

Our new website is usmex.org and the email address is info@usmex.org. The new website contains basic information about the Association and prospective members can view a sample copy of the journal on the site. You can also download membership applications and renewal forms on the site.

Starting with the January issue Simon Prendergast will take over as Editor of the Journal. Simon lives in warm and sunny England but will be readily available by email. For those of you who do not know him, Simon is an authority on the history of currency and banking in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua. The depth of his knowledge in this area is truly amazing. Simon can be contacted at simon.prendergast@lineone.net.

We are going to work hard to further improve the Journal, increase the membership and enhance the overall experience. We hope you agree that the effort is worthwhile and urge you to participate.



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Following is contact information for the Numismatic Society of Mexico:

Sociedad Numismática de México

Contact: Roger Charteris

rchr1937@hotmail.com

Sociedad E-mail: sonumex@hotmail.com and its web page is www.sonumex.org

Dues for the Sociedad are \$50 per year for US residents.

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Regular Membership Dues for 2011 are \$30 per year. Junior memberships are \$10 per year for individuals under 18 years of age.

Life Memberships are available at the following rates:

AGE	MEMBERSHIP FEE
70+	\$200
60+	\$300
50+	\$400
Younger	\$500

Checks should be made payable to USMEX Numismatic Association.

NEW MEMBERS

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Don Bailey	LM1	Cory Frampton	LM4	Rick Ponterio	LM007
Joe Flores	LM2	Max Keech	LM5	Elmer Powell	LM9
Kent Ponterio	LM3	Robert Briggs	LM6	Mike Dunigan	LM8

PLEDGES FOR NEW JOURNAL ARTICLES

Join this Group!! *The following members have pledged new articles for the journal in the coming year:*

Dave Busse	Kent Ponterio	Max Keech
Peter Dunham	Elmer Powell	
Cory Frampton	Simon Prendergast	

A Note From Duane Douglas ***El Mundo De La Moneda***

I wish to say "Hello" to my many friends, collectors and numismatists whom I have had the pleasure to meet and communicate with over the years. In the interest of reducing my workload I have decided that our September 2010 auction was the last major auction I will hold. We may do lists, as we have done in the past and perhaps some mini-auctions through the internet. At any rate, we will keep in touch and you will be aware of our activities. The shop here in Mexico City will remain open as usual, and when any of you are able to travel to Mexico City be sure to stop by and say "Hello". I will continue to attend some of the major US shows and hope to see you there.

I would like to express my gratitude to my friend, Don Bailey, who founded the USNexNA and has constantly used his time and endeavor to increase the membership and publish the journal all these years. Now, he deserves a rest. And so, I wish another good friend, Cory Frampton, my best wishes in taking over the position of Executive Director. May it all be for the good of Numismatics.

PONTERIO & ASSOCIATES TO OFFER IMPRESSIVE SELECTION OF MEXICAN COINAGE IN BALTIMORE THIS NOVEMBER

IRVINE, Calif. -- Ponterio & Associates, Inc., the world and ancients division of Bowers and Merena Auctions, is sure to dazzle collectors of Mexican coinage when they offer a highly important group of 8 Reales as well as other Mexican material at the Official Auction of the November 2010 Whitman Coin & Collectibles Baltimore Expo. The sale, which will feature a wide variety of world and ancient coins and banknotes, will be conducted November 2-7, 2010, alongside Bowers and Merena's Official Baltimore Auction offering rare United States coins and currency.

"We are looking forward to presenting a quite extensive offering of Republican 8 Reales," said Richard Ponterio, Bowers and Merena executive vice president, adding, "The selection includes gold and silver from the era of Carlos and Johanna through modern, and I urge anyone who is an enthusiast of Mexican coinage to take a look at these coins and bid on their favorites. We have some really exceptional rarities in this auction."

Highlights include the following 8 Reales:

- 1866 As DL
- "1287" Ga FS Error Date (EX: Pablo Gerber Collection)
- 1863 Ga FV
- 1860 Ga JG (Dot in Loop of Snake's Tail)
- 1861 Ho FM
- 1862 Ho FM (Mexican Cap & Eagle)
- 1866 Ho FM
- 1858 O-AE
- 1863 Oa EA ("a" Above "O" Mintmark)

NEWS AND LETTERS

High-quality images and expert descriptions for all coins and notes in the Ponterio & Associates November 2010 Baltimore Auction will be available at the firm's website, www.bowersandmerena.com. Online bidding will also be enabled at the same web address beginning in October. To order a printed catalog, or to find out more about the live auction or other bidding options, call Ponterio & Associates toll free at 800.458.4646 in the United States and +1.949.253.0916 international.

For more information about Ponterio & Associates' November Baltimore Auction, call 800.458.4646. For media inquiries, ask for executive vice president Rick Ponterio. Complete prices realized for all past auctions are available at www.bowersandmerena.com.

DANIEL FRANK SEDWICK, LLC TREASURE AND WORLD COIN AUCTION #8

Daniel Frank Sedwick, LLC has announced the dates for their fall Treasure and World Coin Auction #8, comprising nearly 2800 lots with a pre-auction estimate of about \$1.3 million. **Session I will take place on Thursday, October 21, followed by Sessions II and III on October 22-23 respectively.** Registration for bidding LIVE on the internet via iCollector.com will be available the last week of September. Times and contents for each session are to be announced.

Highlights include:

- * Probably the finest known Lima cob 1 escudo 1710, encapsulated PCGS MS-64 (plus more than 50 other gold cobs, mostly from shipwrecks)
- * The finest known Mexican 1 escudo 1733/2, recovered by Marty Meylach from the 1733 Fleet and the inspiration for his book Flash of Gold
- * Unique Santiago, Chile, 1 escudo, 1755/4, ex-Eliasberg
- * A collection of well over 100 Spanish colonial bust 8 escudos
- * A collection of large, natural gold nuggets
- * A unique silver "pina" ingot from the Atocha (1622)
- * Hundreds of Atocha (1622) silver coins, both rarities and wholesale lots (plus two collections of coins from dozens of different shipwrecks)
- * Four Lima and Potosi cob Royals (round presentation specimens) in various denominations
- * A collection of dated cobs from mainland Spanish mints (rarely seen at auction)
- * A Santo Domingo 4 reales of Charles-Joanna (one of very few ever offered at auction)
- * A collection of English hammered gold and silver coins by type and other general world coin rarities
- * Ancient and US coins (a first for Sedwick)
- * Large gold-and-emerald pendant and a gold religious medallion and chain from the 1715 Fleet
- * A unique Tarascan (Mexican) silver plate from the "tumbaga" wreck (ca. 1528)
- * A large selection of colonial-era weapons (mainly cutlasses and flintlocks)

Printed catalogs and website viewing will be available around October 1. Coin-lot viewing will be offered by private appointment at Sedwick's office in Winter Park (Florida).

Augi Garcia

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COLLECTING THE BANCO DE MEXICO "AZTECA" PESO

A Journey of a Thousand Miles

By Jerry D. Fuller



If you've ever read Lewis Carroll's famous fantasy story "Alice in Wonderland" you may recall the riddle posed to Alice at the Mad Hatter's Tea Party. "Why is a raven like a writing desk?" she was asked, and when she finally was unable to solve the riddle, Alice sought the answer from The Hatter.

"I haven't the slightest idea" he replied.

"So what does that have to do with anything" you may be asking. Well, that's the only answer that I can come up with when people ask me "why do you want to collect the complete SERIES/SUB-SERIES set of Banco de Mexico Azteca Peso notes?"

I liken the endeavor as equivalent to climbing a mountain "because it's there" with the only difference being it's probably much easier to get to the top of that mountain.

According to *El Papel Moneda del Banco de Mexico*, 3rd Edition, 2003, by Duane Douglas, there are 1997 separate sub-series notes forming the complete set. To be exact, on page 19, second paragraph, under the title "CONDITION AND AVAILABILITY" Sr. Douglas wrote:

"There are twenty different dates, plus the undated series; there are 223 series and 1970 sub-series. Since the count of the sub-series includes that of the series, we only add the 26 letters of the alphabet (A to Z) to the total of the sub-series, plus an extra signature variety which exists in series Z, and we have a grand of 1997 different notes in the sub-series collection of one peso notes."

Unfortunately, those many years ago, I failed to read the rest of that paragraph which went on to say:

"There is a great availability both by date and series, but much less by sub-series. A great variety of notes exist in CU, but proportionally much less when collecting by sub-series."

I surely would have been better off had I read those two sentences, perhaps I'd have my life back today. Instead I charged ahead, hell-bent on owning the complete sub-series set, figuring on putting it to rest in a couple of years. Looking back, I remember thinking that since there were one million of each sub-series printed, collecting one of each will be a slam dunk. Man! Was I ever wrong!

First I cleaned out all of the BdM peso notes from the miscellaneous piles and boxes on my desk, office shelves and closet that I had accumulated in previous years and found that I was "almost there" after finding over 300 different sub-series. "A piece of cake" I thought, "Less than 1697 to go."

Well here it is some seven years later and I must admit that those were "famous last words" on my part. There is no way that I can estimate how many thousands of hours I have now spent at coin shows, Internet auctions and other venues searching for notes on my "needed" list. My head spins to think of the piles and

piles of beat-up old notes I have sifted through hoping to fill a slot or two in "the "Azteca" box. I've also lost count of the number of times I've purchased one on eBay only to receive a different note than pictured, or a barely readable rag too ugly to include in my collection.

A couple of times I asked Duane Douglas for help and he kindly searched his inventory and helped me out with a few hundred notes. Once Cory Frampton sold me 1000 mixed date notes at the Long Beach show, at a bargain basement price, from which I was able to find a few dozen that I needed. And finally, the biggest group was from Huston Pearson, who took pity on me one day and cleaned out his own private collection because, I believe, he was tired of looking for those illusive "last few" notes to complete his set. Buttressed with those groups of notes, along with a couple of hundred obtained from eBay dealers and other Internet dealers, my collection started to look pretty healthy a couple of years ago when I needed only about 350 notes. As I sit here today I still need 271 notes to accomplish my goal of a complete set, many years after that fateful day that I picked up that book.

Am I sorry? Absolutely not! As awesome an undertaking it is, I'd do it all over again, but only if I was once more age 21, thus having enough time to actually accomplish the task. I say that in jest of course. The thrill of locating a single "needed" note in someone's "Junk" box at a show is indescribable. It may be a 25-cent piece of junk to him, but a rare treasure to me, putting me one step closer to completing that seemingly impossible journey of a thousand miles. I've also made dozens of "Internet" friends who are constantly advising me of new Azteca notes available.

Albeit unknown to me at the onset, there is absolutely no financial benefit to collecting this series of notes. That is, not unless you are lucky enough to live a couple of hundred years and they become more scarce. It's done only for "the thrill of the chase" and the satisfaction of accomplishing the collector's need to own something that few others have had the inclination or desire to obtain. But be aware, if you do pursue the challenge, you will need to get used to the head shaking and looks of pity you'll receive each time you tell another MPM collector what you are doing.

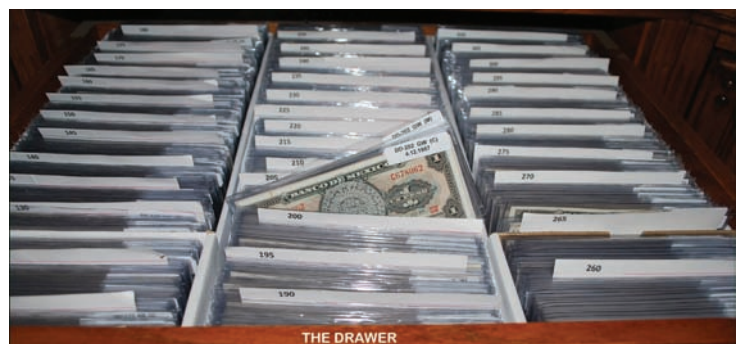
In closing I cannot help but think again of Alice's meandering journey through Wonderland, for I think it somewhat analogous to that which I am now involved in, where Alice asks the Cheshire Cat "Which way I ought to go from here?" and he replies "That depends a good deal on where you want to get to." "I don't much care where, so long as I get somewhere" Alice says, and the Cheshire Cat responds. "Oh, you're sure to do that, if you only walk long enough!"

Jerry D. Fuller

Member # R491

P.S. If you have Azteca notes to sell please feel free to contact me by email at Tocallo@aol.com, or by mail at the address below, and I'll send you a copy of "THE LIST."

Jerry D. Fuller
PO Box 1546
Cortaro, AZ 85652-1546
USA



5 CENTAVOS

TETELA DEL ORO Y OCAMPO, PUEBLA

A New Die Discovered.

By Angel Smith Herrera

Recently, I was able to purchase a couple of nice Mexican coins from the revolutionary period and while comparing a couple of them with those in my collection (to see if any were upgrades) I noted that the reverse die of a 5 Centavos from Tetela del Oro y Ocampo, Puebla was obviously different from the one I have had for some years. This triggered a search in major references and several auction catalogs to try to find out if (i) this “new” die variety had been reported earlier and (ii) which variety was scarcer. This task was quite easy since the differences in both dies are easy to note by looking at plated coins. The results of my limited research (I say this because there are many auction catalogs pending to review) is that what I have called “Type 1” is the reverse die found on the coins listed in the following major references: Sanchez Garza 1932 (Listed as his 73c); Carlos Gaytan 1971 (Listed as his PUE. 13 and PUE13 TER.); “La Moneda Mexicana Su Historia” by Jose Manuel Sobrino 1972 which features the Banco de Mexico collection (Listed as his # 398); Guthrie Bothamley-1976 (Listed as their GB-397); Frank W. Grove-1981 (listed as his #8030), while the specimen of what I have called “Type 2” has not been previously reported/plated and was not part of major specialized collections such as Bothamley, Karam, Cortina and Flores. It is worth mention that, in my opinion, the new reverse die being reported herein was used, chronologically, before the one used in the Type 1 coin and it had to be discontinued and a new die prepared (judging from the radial die breaks it shows); this in addition to the fact that the reverse die for the Type 1 coin appears in most of the specimens examined and there is evidence of heavy die rust on both sides of the coin on some of them while the coin reported as Type 2 has no evidence of die rust on both sides.

Following are images of both dies and a list of the major differences that may aid in identification:

TYPE 1

High “A” in CENTAVOS.



1. Light center dot;
2. “T” in Centavos is lower than the “A” and slants to the right;
3. The second “O” of ORO is above the right end of the flag of the “5”;
4. The bottom of the “Y” points between two dots.

The specimen examined weighs 3.18 grams and has coin die alignment while size is about 22 mm.

TYPE 2

Low "A" in CENTAVOS.



1. Heavy center dot;
2. "T" in Centavos higher than the "A" and upright;
3. The "R" of ORO is above the right end of the flag of the "5";
4. The bottom of the "Y" points directly to one dot.

The specimen examined weighs 4.94 grams; has coin die alignment while size is about 21 mm.

While revisiting this coin, I may add that the dies of Type 1 have also been used to strike coins on lead and perhaps silver planchets. The lead strikes are available from time to time and are believed to be restrikes. There is a listing discrepancy on these off-metal strikes which Utberg reported back in 1965 in his "The Coins of the Mexican Revolution 1910-1917" as being struck in "Lead" under his PU-7a but a year later corrected his listing in his rather obscure "Revisions a Supplement to Volume IV Coins of the Mexican Revolution 1910-1917" where on page 31 he states "*VOLUME IV, RED, PUEBLA, TETELA DEL ORO y OCAMPO, CORRECTION. PU-7a, 8a, 9a, and trial piece are not LEAD. They are silver. A dull gray silver I assumed was lead.*" I have not seen a silver strike. Lastly, Joe Flores informs in his article published in Vol. VII, No. II of the USMexNA Journal of Mexican Numismatics that the dies for some of these coins (it is not clear if he refers to two set of dies for the 2 centavos coins or dies for both the 2 and 5 Centavos coins) were purchased by him and sold afterwards to a collector. I have heard rumors of some of these coins being struck on pure brass planchets but have not been able to obtain one.

I believe this report may yield more specimens of Type 2 since the variety not being profusely reported earlier has kept the collectors from hunting for it.

I will appreciate any reports on findings of the new variety to: lawrey@prodigy.net.mx

THE EMERGENCY ISSUES OF HIDALGO DEL PARRAL, CHIHUAHUA.

By Simon Prendergast

When Huerta overthrew Madero and assumed the Presidency, General Manuel Chao and his supporters refused to acknowledge the usurper and seized control in the south of Chihuahua. By the middle of 1913, the disruption in communications with the rest of the country and hoarding of coins had caused a shortage of small change and certain companies in Parral and the surrounding area resorted to issuing their own fractional paper currency to pay workers and local suppliers. These *vales* were generally payable to the bearer on presentation in the company's offices as soon as communications were restored (*al portador una vez que se reanuden las comunicaciones, en sus oficinas de esta ciudad, á la presentación de esto*).



These companies were usually foreign-owned mining companies and there was a fear that if the owners felt forced to pull out of Mexico, they might not redeem their currency. Many businesses and individuals were unwilling to accept at least some of these *vales*. Therefore, Chao issued a circular to the various issuers calling upon them formally to request permission and to offer adequate guaranties. As a consequence, on 22 September 1913 Chao was able to issue a decree that people should accept the notes of the Compañía Ferrocarril Parral y Durango; the Alvarado Mining and Milling Company; the San Francisco del Oro Mining Company; the Concurso Mexico Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company; San Pedro, Guanaceví and E.T.Notts, Guanaceví, and not accept the Fundicion de Fierro y Bronce, the El Rayo Mining and Development Company, the Mina La Cumbre y La Bufa or any other company that was not on the list of acceptable notes. The next day, the Minas Tecolotes y Anexas; Veta Colorada y Anexas; Mina Veta Grande y Anexas and the Compañía Agrícola y de Fuerzas Electrica del Rio de Conchos were added to the list, and on 27 September, after giving adequate guaranties, the Minas La Cumbre y La Bufa were authorised to issue notes that would be of forced circulation.

On 5 October 1913 General Francisco Villa, while at Torreon, decreed that the notes issued by the various companies in Chihuahua and Durango should be accepted as legal tender until such time as they were redeemed. He, for his part, would ensure that the companies honoured their paper. In a decree of 15 December 1913 the commander in Durango, Coronel E. R. Nójera, listed the *bonos* of Parral amongst the revolutionary issues that were of forced circulation in that state.

Once the Chihuahuan rebels issued their own paper currency in December 1913, they quickly moved to stamp out other issues. On 23 December Villa ordered that the *vales* issued by certain Mexican and foreign-owned businesses (*casas comerciales mexicanas y extranjeras*) since the beginning of the revolution should be exchanged for revolutionary paper currency. However, in Parral they did not have the new currency and on 29 December General Luis Herrera, the Jefe de Armas, issued a circular that the *vales* should continue to be accepted. Local businesses were less willing and on 31 December formed themselves into a "Unión Mercantil", that demanded that the issuers should give adequate guarantees to business and the public in general.

On 6 January 1914 the Presidente Municipal in Parral was told that only the *sábanas* and Constitutionalist issues were of forced circulation and on 12 January 1914 the Secretario de Gobierno told him to make sure that companies did not issue any more *vales*. He therefore wrote to the various companies and to the printers in the city to inform them of the government's decision.

On 31 January 1914 the government set a deadline of 5 February for exchanging these company notes within the city of Chihuahua and of 10 February for outside. Thereafter anyone in possession of such notes would be deemed a counterfeiter. Chao made a similar pronouncement in Parral. On 12 February the Secretario de Gobierno told the Presidente Municipal to ensure that the companies redeemed immediately, in silver or on cheques drawn on a Chihuahua or foreign bank.

Thus, the *vales* were gradually redeemed, although it took some time because of a delay in receiving sufficient of the new *sábanas* with which to replace them. It was also not without difficulties: when the Tesorero Municipal heard that the Recaudación de Rentas had received funds to make the exchange, it sent over \$1,000 in *vales*, but the Recaudación only accepted \$500, claiming that the rest were too well used, and the Administración del Timbre refused to accept other *vales* with which the Tesorería tried to pay its taxes. As late as 5 March the "Unión Mercantil" was still complaining.

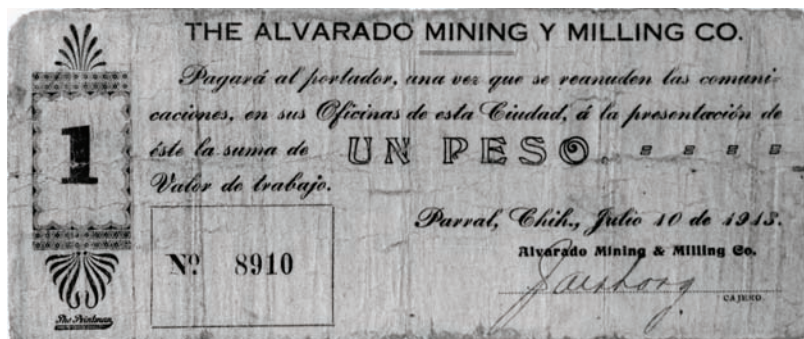
However, it was obvious that as well as the issues during Chao's time some companies made further issues at later dates when the shortage (or unacceptability) of other money demanded it.

Thus, the Concurso Mexico Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company issued chits drawn on a local merchant in 1914 and the Alvarado Mining and Milling Company and the Minas Tecolotes y Anexas were paying their workers in *vales* in the first half of 1916.

On 16 December 1917 the Presidente Municipal of Parral and a special commission met with the representatives of various companies to try to resolve outstanding issues but they could discover few hard facts. Most of the companies' representatives could claim that they were not around at the relevant time and unfortunately (or conveniently) most records had been destroyed.

The companies or individuals who issued *vales* were:

The Alvarado Mining & Milling Company



The large Alvarado Mining and Milling Company, which operated the mine at La Palmilla, just outside Parral, seems to have issued at least three different denominations in 1913, viz. 50c, \$1, and \$10 though only the \$1 note is known. When Lorenzo Franco was arrested in Parral in December 1913 for possession of a counterfeit banknote he had \$177.50 in notes of the company, hence the 50c; the \$1 is known dated

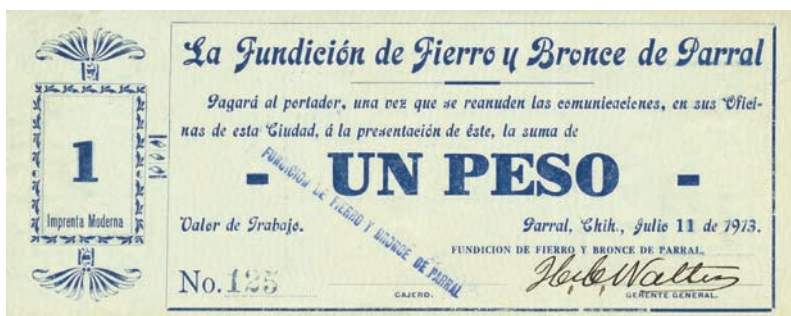
10 July 1913; and a forged \$10 note, numbered 15246 and dated 19 May 1913, was an exhibit in another trial (though it may have been an altered \$1 note).

The notes were printed by A.L. Cohoon (or Cohchon), a press in Parral, and guaranteed by J. McQuatters, a major shareholder, with the security being lodged in an El Paso bank. They were signed by the cashier Long. These notes were redeemed in *sábanas*.

In June 1916 the Presidente Municipal Interino, José de la Luz Herrera, reported to Chihuahua that the company, without official authorisation, was again paying with *vales*, that had a guaranteed value of 25c *oro americano*, and that this was having a depreciating effect on the recently introduced *infalsificables*. On 22 July 1916, probably on the prompting of the Chihuahua government, de la Luz Herrera wrote to Carranza urgently asking whether the Alvarado could continue paying in these *vales*. Given that Carranza was a stickler for constitutionality, he will almost certainly have refused, but the company soon after suspended operations when General Jacinto B. Treviño prohibited the export of silver.

The company's local records were destroyed when Villa seized them in November 1916.

La Fundicion de Fierro y Bronce de Parral



La Fundicion de Fierro y Bronce de Parral issued *valores*, for one, five and ten pesos, dated 11 July 1913 and signed by H. C. Walter. In a letter of 27 October 1913 to the Jefe de Armas in Parral Villa mentioned that a friend had over \$1,000 in these notes and asked the Jefe to arrange for them to be exchanged for a draft drawn on a foreign exchange: Villa will have had to make this personal request because the company was not on Chao's list of compulsory issues.



These notes were unknown until 1984 when a large group consisting of \$1, \$5 and a single \$10 came onto the market.

Compañía del Ferrocarril Parral y Durango (Parral y Durango Rail Road Company)

The Parral y Durango Rail Road Company owned the line from Minas Nuevas, Chihuahua to Paraje Seco, Durango. From Rincon it had a narrow gauge branch line to Parral, which connected with the Parral branch of the Mexican Central Railroad.

This company made an issue in 1913 to pay its workers because of the shortage of banknotes (though its representative thought that the total amount was very insignificant) and might have made another issue in 1916. The notes were signed either by R. J. Long, the general manager, or by J. Reno Wilson. Unfortunately, the company's records were reduced to ashes in one of the Villista raids.

No examples are known to the author.

Minas Tecolotes y Anexas.

Santa Bárbara is a historic mining town about twenty-five kilometres south-west of Parral.

The Minas Tecolotes y Anexas there were part of the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO). The company issued a \$10 note in 1913, with the inkstamped signatures of the cashier (*cajero*) and superintendent (*superintendente*). These were issued later than the Parral notes because coinage continued to circulate longer in Santa Barbara and the company was able to pay in *efectivo* when in Parral they had already issued notes. When the coinage dried up the local authorities and commerce suggested the *vales*, which represented money drawn on Mexico City or El Paso: these were redeemed in legal tender. On 21 February 1914 the company's superintendent, L. G. Gilbert reported to the President Municipal in Parral that the company had not been using their notes (*contraseñas*) for some time though it was difficult to redeem them because of the lack of *sábanas* and asked for permission to make payment in banknotes (*billetes de Banco*) for sums greater than five pesos, and in their own \$1 notes for smaller amounts.

When the company renewed operations in 1915 or 1916, because the public was refusing to accept the currency of compulsory circulation, the company's employees themselves asked to be paid with *vales* of 25 centavos *oro* (*americano*). These were later redeemed and by December 1917 only \$126.75 was outstanding.

Veta Grande y Anexas.

The Veta Grande was part of the same group of companies as Minas Tecolotes y Anexas but issued its own *vales*. None are known to have survive.

Veta Colorada y Anexas.

The Veta Colorada mine was also in Santa Barbara.

Again, no examples are known.

The El Rayo Mining and Development Company

The El Rayo Mining and Development Company was an American-owned mine in Santa Bárbara.

No examples are known.

Minas de la Cumbre y la Bufa



The Minas de la Cumbre y la Bufa were at Roncesvalles, on an escarpment about twenty-five kilometres south of Parral.

In 1913 Georges Chabriere, the mines' engineer (*ingeniero*) issued \$5,000 in *vales*. Chabriere must have been financially strapped and had to find someone else to guarantee his notes: by 27 September Eduardo Ricaud, representing the business house (*casa comercial*) "A. Ricaud y Cia." had provided an adequate surety to the Cuartel General in Parral and the notes were declared of compulsory circulation.

A *valor* for twenty-five centavos, undated and signed by Chabriere, is known.

The San Francisco del Oro Mining of Mexico Limited.

The San Francisco del Oro Mining Company Limited was an English company, with most of its properties within San Francisco del Oro, a beautiful mining town about fifteen kilometres north of Santa Bárbara. The mine there is still being worked and the ore is carried across the town to the crusher on an aerial tramway.

No examples are known.

Mina El Caballo

This company issued notes in 1913 and redeemed them early in 1914.

On 11 February 1914 the manager of El Caballo, Miguel Tinoco, was robbed in Jiménez and among other things the thief, José Barcenas, took a packet of cancelled notes. Barcenas was a linesman (*celador de telegrafos*) on the railways, working between Ortiz, Ciudad Chihuahua and Ciudad Juárez. He lent \$80 (in sixteen \$5 notes) to Bernardino Galindo, who spent two in Parral. When these were shown to Tinoco to check if they were valid or not, Tinoco was able to identify the miscreants and Galindo was subsequently arrested in Santa Bárbara with the other \$70. Señora Dolores Herrera, of Santa Barbara, also received a cancelled \$5 from Felipe Camarillo, who was in charge of repairs (*cabo de reparaciones*) on the railway.

However, the company could also have issued notes in 1916 because in 1917 its representative, Isaac Zepeda, reported that notes were redeemed mostly in gold, silver or in dollars at a rate of two for one, and very few notes were outstanding (unless he was referring to the late redemption of 1913 notes, or did not want, in 1917, to acknowledge that the company had redeemed them with Villista currency).

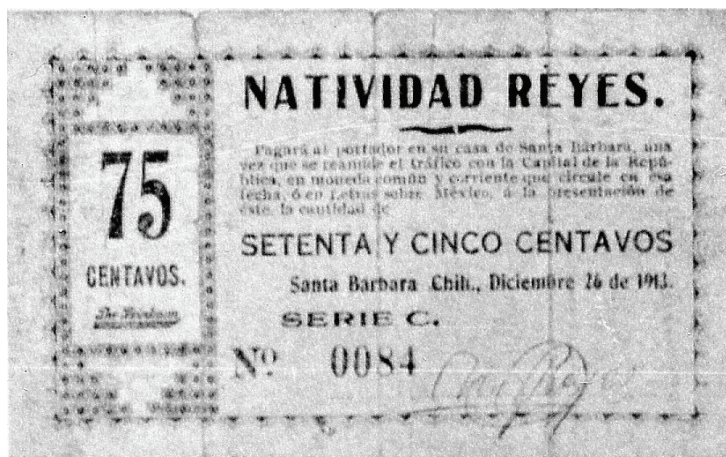
Compañía Agrícola de Luz y Fuerza del Río Conchos, S.A



We know of a *valor de trabajo* for five pesos, dated 4 August 1913 and signed by Fred Jacoby.

Señor Natividad Reyes.

Natividad Reyes, of Santa Barbara, issued a 75 centavos *valor*, Series C, dated 26 December 1913 to be paid in his *casa* (commercial) either in the circulating currency or a draft drawn on Mexico City, once traffic with Mexico City had been renewed. The use of a series letter might suggest that there were other denominations, for example 25c (Series A) and 50c (Series B).



Concurso México Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company



Although geographically in Durango, Guanaceví had close ties with Parral. The Concurso México Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company issued a light blue \$5 note, dated 15 November 1913, and possibly other denominations.



A notice dated 26 December 1913 stated that henceforth the company's *vales* would not be accepted in public offices and their circulation was prohibited as the company was apparently insolvent, but by 31 December it had give adequate security to the state government and the Presidencia Municipal was told that it could receive and exchange this money.

On 7 January 1914 the Presidente Municipal of San Isidro de las Cuevas reported that to date people had presented \$2,200 in Guanacevi *vales* and he expected the figure to rise to \$2,500.

In November 1913 Serafin Caballero was arrested in Parral for trying to pass a Concurso note where the value had been altered from one to ten pesos.

In 1914 the company was issuing chits for \$1 worth of merchandise. Presumably, these were tolerated as they did not suggest that they were a substitute for circulating money.

Both these types of notes are signed by the cashier, Alberto Terrones Benitez, who survived incarceration in 1915 for supposed Villista tendencies and went on to have a distinguished career in Durango politics .

San Pedro Guanaceví and E. T. Notts, Guanacevi

Without known examples it is unclear whether these were distinct issues or whether E.T.Notts was the signature on some Guanaceví issue. Certainly the Tesoreria Municipal in Parral distinguished Concurso *vales* from Guanaceví *vales* as on 9 March 1914 reported that it had \$354.00 of the former and \$93.75 of the latter.

Main sources:

Archivo Histórico Municipal de Parral (Tesorería, Correspondencia, caja 164, exp. 1 and caja 165, exp. 1; Comandancia Militar, Correspondencia, caja 2, exp. 6; Jefatura Política y Presidencia Municipal, Actas, caja 23, exp 19; Correspondencia, caja 68, exp. 2 and caja 69, exp 1; Libros minutarios, AL12-13-000-102, AL12-13-000-103 and AL12-13-000-111)

¡Patria Libre!, Durango, 10 October 1913 and 23 December 1913

Periódico Oficial del Estado de Chihuahua, 1 February 1914

El Paso Morning Times, 2 February 1914

BANCO NACIONAL DE TEXAS AND ITURBIDE CURRENCY

By Cory Frampton

Governor Jose Felix Trespalacios, political chief of the Province of Texas, was a veteran revolutionary leader of the Mexican movement for independence. For ten years he served the cause throughout Mexico and was forced to flee to Havana and thereafter to New Orleans. Shortly after Iturbide proclaimed his Plan De Iguala and entered Mexico City in victory, Trespalacios returned to Mexico, took his oath of allegiance to Emperor Iturbide, and was appointed colonel of the army and political chief of the Province of Texas, where he took the first steps for the establishment of a bank.

The occasion for this innovation was the irregularity with which hard money was sent from the treasury in San Luis Potosi for the payment of troops and other public officials in San Antonio. Troops were traditionally paid in specie (gold or silver coinage) sent under guard from the nearest treasury. While Spanish authorities had never failed to eventually send money, relatively long and irregular periods elapsed between paydays and the local merchants had to extend credit in the interim.

Trespalacios concluded that the establishment of a national bank, whose notes were guaranteed by specie, would solve the problem. Through the bank he would be able to pay the troops with regularity, the merchants would in turn be paid with notes secured by specie, and when the specie shipments arrived, they would constitute the bank reserves with which the notes could be redeemed.

Trespalacios presented his plan to the City Council for approval and it was unanimously approved. The Council recommended that the notes be declared legal tender for all transactions and be made acceptable for payment of taxes and the purchase of public lands. It was then voted that three members of the city council be made officers of the bank in order to add the prestige of the local merchants and officials to the paper money issued by the bank. The three officials were to be required to countersign all notes. The paper money was to be guaranteed by the specie expected from the government, and was not to exceed this amount.

After the attainment of independence in 1821, Texas, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas were placed under a new commandant-general with headquarters in Saltillo. It was to this district superior, Colonel Gaspar Lopez, that Trespalacios presented his plan for a bank. Lopez sent the plans on to Mexico City for formal approval by the Iturbide government.

Without waiting for formal authorization, Trespalacios issued a decree on October 21, 1822, stating "I hereby order and command that a National Bank be established temporarily in this Province, subject to its ultimate approval by the Government."

Trespalacios ordered paper money to be issued in the amount of fifteen thousand pesos, which would be sufficient to pay the troops and pay for supplies for a three month period. The currency would be signed by Alcalde Jose Salinas, Councilmen Vicente Travieso and Miguel Arciniega and Trespalacios himself.

Four soldiers were ordered to make by hand the notes in the various denominations to be placed in circulation on November 1 1822. The new institution was officially designated Banco Nacional de Texas. Records indicate that the soldiers initially prepared 10 one hundred pesos notes, 10 fifty peso notes, fifty 20 peso notes, 100 five peso notes, 600 one peso notes, 600 four real notes, 200 two real notes and 100 one real notes for a total of approximately \$4,462 pesos to be issued on November 1, 1822.

Trespalacios sent the first group of new bank notes to the commander of the garrison at La Bahia (Goliad), and instructed him to read the decree in the town square. Captain Francisco Garcia replied on November 9, 1822, that he had complied with the governor's instructions and that the paper money had been well received and generally accepted. Since more than half of the currency sent was in large denominations, Garcia suggested that the next remittance should consist of bills of only ten pesos or less. "In this Presidio," he explained, "there are no persons capable of exchanging for cash bills of higher denominations."

The Banco Nacional de Texas was created shortly before a somewhat similar institution was authorized in Mexico City by imperial decree of Agustín de Iturbide. While there are no records directly linking the two, it is a distinct possibility that Emperor Iturbide's decision to issue paper money was in part caused by Trespalacios and Banco Nacional de Texas, especially when the struggling government of independent Mexico was faced with serious financial problems. Although Iturbide did not order the establishment of a bank, he did authorize the national treasury to issue paper money in the amount of the revenue expected within the following ninety days.

Iturbide's decree was published on December 29, 1822. The instrument bears a remarkable resemblance to the decree issued by Trespalacios in Texas. It declared that the government found itself obliged to resort to paper money in order to meet the obligations of the government. It stated, as did the Texas decree, that the measure had been approved unanimously by the national council. The national treasury was authorized to issue paper money in the amount of 84,000,000 pesos, redeemable within one year, with the resources of the nation pledged as security. The treasury was empowered to print 2,000,000 one peso notes, 500,000 two peso notes, and 100,000 ten peso notes. The new currency was declared legal tender.

After January 1, all payments made by or to the national treasury were to consist of one third paper money and two thirds silver. This provision made it necessary for citizens to secure treasury notes to the extent of one third their obligations for taxes and other indebtedness to the national government. All business transactions that involved more than three pesos had to be satisfied in both currency and silver. Violations of the new law were subject to heavy fines and imprisonment. The notes taken in as payment for government taxes and other obligations were to be destroyed to prevent further circulation.

In the meantime the notes of the Banco Nacional de Texas were being circulated without difficulty. The four men assigned to make them by hand had turned out a new issue for December which consisted of approximately \$7,375 pesos.

Governor Trespalacios received a request for payment for drafting work from the four men preparing the notes on December 2, 1822. Trespalacios turned the matter over to the city council for its members to determine what would be a fair compensation. Penmanship and artistic design were evidently not held in very high esteem in those days since the council decided to pay the sum of \$50.00 pesos for all four scribes. The soldier in charge put it on the record that he was accepting the money under protest, declaring the sum was totally inadequate for the exacting labor required of the four men.

Commandant General Lopez wrote to Trespalacios from Saltillo on January 18, 1823, regarding the new paper money being printed by the national treasury. He informed Trespalacios that the emperor had requested all officials to explain to the public the advantages of paper money. In the future, Lopez continued, all troops and public officials were to be paid one third in national treasury notes and two thirds in cash.

Although nothing was said in regard to the Banco Nacional de Texas, the governor and his friends immediately became apprehensive. If full specie payment for the troops could no longer be expected, the notes of the Texas bank could not be redeemed at their face value with specie. Since the Texas notes had been issued on the expectation of full specie payment, public confidence was seriously shaken. The governor reluctantly had to publish the national decree regarding the treasury notes, thus advising the citizens that the Texas notes had a rival currency and were no longer backed by 100 per cent specie.

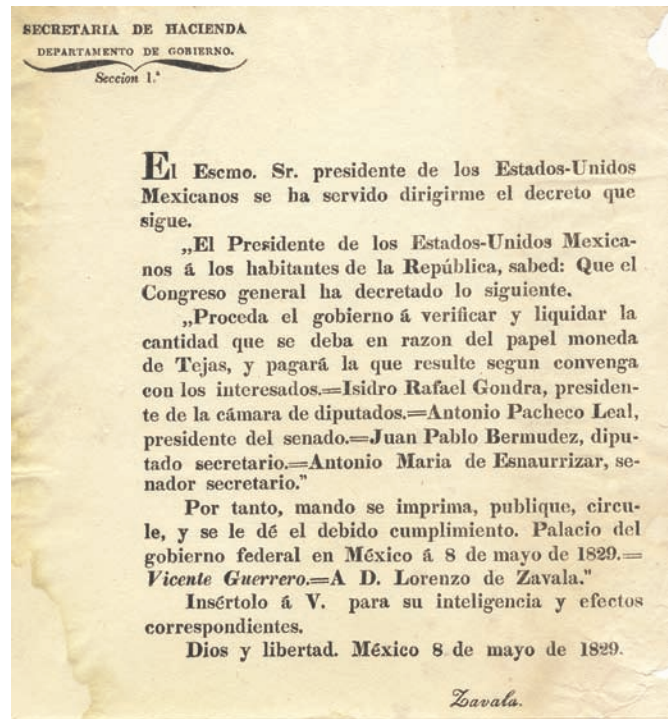
At the same time the Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico issued a circular declaring that Emperor Iturbide had decided that the paper money created in Texas by Governor Trespalacios should be replaced by the new federal currency. The secretary added that a sufficient amount of paper money was on its way to the intendant of San Luis Potosí, who had been instructed to call in all the notes issued by the Banco Nacional de Texas and exchange them for the new treasury notes. The intendant of San Luis Potosí had been ordered to burn all the Texas notes upon their presentation for exchange.

Governor Trespalcacios was instructed to gather all the notes of the defunct Banco Nacional de Texas and send them to San Luis Potosi to be exchanged. Fortunately for him, he was spared this painful duty by being sent to another province. After his departure the note holders refused to surrender them in the hope that the original agreement would be eventually fulfilled by the government. They maintained that the notes of the Banco Nacional de Texas were redeemable in silver or gold only.

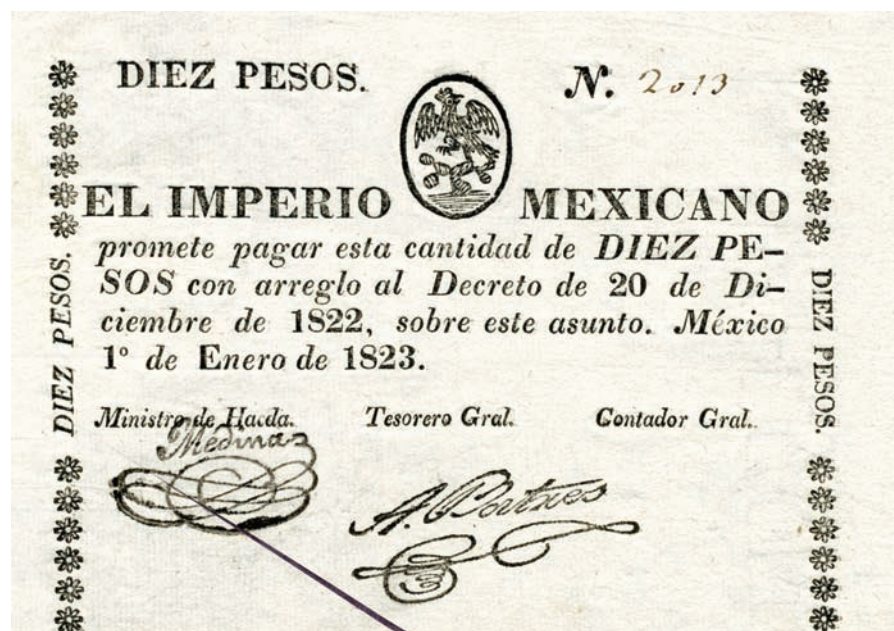
For two years the note holders refused to surrender their notes and repeatedly pointed out to the government that they had given their cash and their goods in exchange for the Banco Nacional de Texas currency under a solemn agreement that it would be redeemed in specie. They refused all offers to exchange their Texas notes for national paper money. Early in 1825 the city council of San Antonio presented a petition in the name of the people of Texas to the governor of Coahuila and Texas—the two provinces had been joined—requesting settlement. Reluctantly they admitted their willingness to exchange the Texas bank notes for full or partial payment in specie.

The matter was presented to the president of the nation but other questions more pressing occupied his attention. Not until four years later was the matter finally settled. President Vicente Guerrero issued a decree on May 8, 1829, ordering the national treasury to pay the citizens of San Antonio for the paper money issued by the Banco Nacional de Texas. This was the last transaction in the operations connected with Governor Trespalcacios' banking experiment in the wilds of Texas.

I find it hard to believe that no surviving notes exist. Given the crude nature of the notes, it is likely that some still survive in a University archive or elsewhere. If you have any information on the subject, please contact me. All documents and letters cited in this article are in the archives of the University of Texas. Portions of this article were summarized from a detailed article written on the subject by Carlos E. Castaneda of the University of Texas.



Government Proclamation calling for redemption of the Banco Nacional de Texas Notes



Iturbide Note

Empire of Maximilian

20 Pesos, 1866, Fr-62, KM-389

By Kent Ponterio



Beautifully engraved in contemporary script from 10:30 to 1:30 on the obverse "UNA DE LAS 5 MONEDAS QUE DIO MAXIMILIANO A LOS SOLDADOS QUE LO EJECUTARON" and from 1:30 to 4:30 "QUERETARO JUNIO, 19, 1867"

Translated: "ONE OF THE 5 COINS GIVEN BY MAXIMILIAN TO THE SOLDIERS WHO EXECUTED HIM, QUERETARO JUNE 19TH 1867"

The last days of Maximilian's life are well documented and read like that of a Shakespearian play. The letter written to Benito Juarez on the day of his execution emphasizes his true love for the country in an emotional and poetic manner. "I am about to die for wanting to see if new political institutions could succeed in ending the bloody civil war that has destroyed for so many years this poor, suffering, unfortunate country. I will gladly lose my life if its sacrifice could contribute to the peace and prosperity of my new homeland. Nothing good can grow on soil saturated in blood, I solemnly and sincerity hope that my blood will be the last spilled." Although stricken with illness and stomach sickness for a majority of his time as a prisoner in Queretaro, Maximilian is noted for his conduct and courage. On the morning of his execution Maximilian is quoted as saying "What a wonderful day! I have always wanted to die on a morning like this." Just prior to his execution, Maximilian handed each soldier of the firing squad a 20 Pesos gold coin asking them not to shoot him in the face so that his mother may look upon him again. His last words were reported to be "I forgive everybody. I pray that everybody may also forgive me, and I hope that my blood which is about to be shed will bring peace to Mexico. Long live Mexico! Long live Independence!" Although the members of the firing squad were bribed not to shoot him in the head, apparently one did anyway.

It is interesting to note that although there were seven members in the firing squad this piece is engraved "ONE OF THE 5 COINS GIVEN BY MAXIMILIAN TO THE SOLDIERS WHO EXECUTED HIM". The remaining two riflemen would account for the shots fired killing generals Miguel Miramon and Tomas Mejia who were lined up and executed simultaneously with Maximilian. Contemporary photographs of the shirt Maximilian wore the day of his execution support this showing a total of four bullet holes, the fifth shot being that which struck his head.

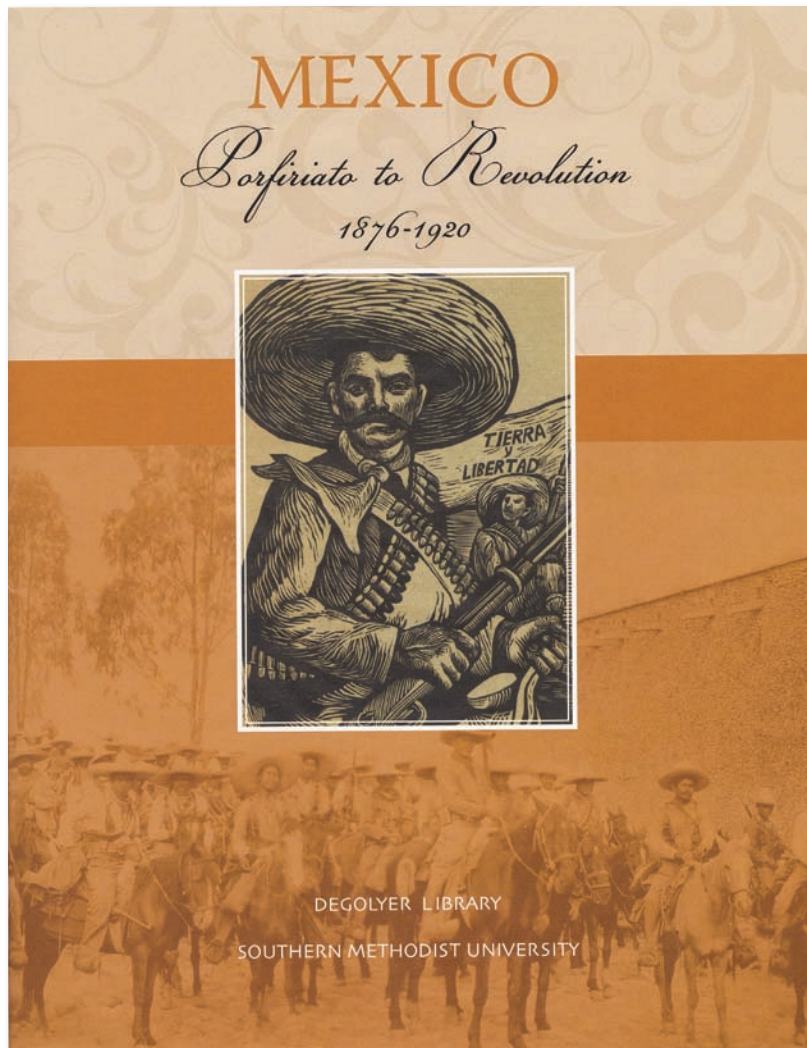
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DeGolyer Library: The Mexican Centennial Celebration



In celebration of the Centennial of the Mexican Revolution, from September 7 to December 17, 2010 the DeGolyer Library exhibit, *Mexico: **Porfiriato to Revolution, 1876-1920***, will display photographs, manuscripts and printed materials from Mexico including pictures of the fighting and carnage of the Mexican Revolution, Porfirio Diaz and other government leaders, native peoples, railroads, mining, agriculture, and the Mexican 1910 Centennial celebration. There will also be many materials on loan from Elmer Powell's extensive Mexican Revolution collection. For online Mexican collections, see: <http://digitalcollections.smu.edu/all/cul/mex/index.html>.

For questions and more information, contact Anne E. Peterson, Curator of Photographs, DeGolyer Library, Southern Methodist University, at apeterso@smu.edu.

MEXICAN GOLD FIFTY PESOS

The 1931/0 Overdate

By Cory Frampton

A couple of years ago I saw a legitimate 1931/0 overdate at the Long Beach show. The zero was clear and there was no issue about the fact that it was an overdate. Since that time NGC has graded four coins as 1931/0 overdates. I recently looked at two of the coins in holders and while both have characteristics that are different than the normal 1931, neither of them has a clear zero underneath. Below are images of a normal 1931 and an image of one of the slabbed overdates.



1931 Normal Date



1931/0 Overdate

Given the fact that the overdates are not very clear, I don't think this is going to turn out to be a rare coin. Since no one has been looking for them, I think a number of them may exist both raw and in slabs dated 1931. One of the overdates recently sold in a Heritage Auction for around \$4,800 in MS64. Time will tell, but advanced collectors are not rushing to buy at the price level of the Heritage auction. I suspect these coins will ultimately trade at a moderate premium over the normal issue.

REPORT ON A “MULITA”.

By Angel Smith Herrera

Many Mexican “hybrid” coins (more popularly called “Mules”) have been catalogued through the years; to list a few, in this case from the republic period: The 5 Centavos dated 1878 and 1886 from Alamos, 1878 from Hermosillo and 1898 from the Guanajuato mint, all of which are found using the gold 1 peso obverse (“eagle”) die, the 10 Centavos dated 1885 and 1886 from Culiacan which use the 2 ½ Pesos obverse die as well and so on. Up to less known die combinations such as the ½ Real 1825 Mexico which is found minted using the ½ Escudo obverse die from the same date and mint (reported in the Boletín Numismático issued by the Sociedad Numismática de México #171, page 26).

This report adds to the list a ½ Escudo from the Durango mint dated 1834 which was struck using the ornamented edge meant for the ½ Real coins minted in silver as opposed to the obliquely reeded edge meant for the gold coinage. Variations in the edge of coins are often overlooked; just as this particular piece has escaped the eyes of a collector for many years. This is a good reminder to look at the “third side of the coin”.

Below you will find pictures of the coin reported:



Half Escudo Durango 1834 R.M. with edge design meant for Half Reales.



PAPER MONEY OF THE STATE OF TLAXCALA

By Elmer Powell

The state of Tlaxcala did not have a bank of issue and only revolutionary issues of six different notes in two series are known to exist. All of the notes are very scarce. Three notes were issued by Distrito de Morelos, Tlaxco, Tlaxcala and three notes from La Tesoreria Municipal. In the 1982 issue of the Encyclopedia of Mexican Paper Money the authors reported that a grand total of only 12-14 notes are known to survive from the state of Tlaxcala. While there have been more notes discovered since that time, they remain very scarce. All of the notes are pictured below. If anyone has any additional information on either of the two series they should contact me at elmerpull@yahoo.com

M3940 F



M3940 B



M3941 F



M3941 B



M3942



M3944



M3945



M3946





1823 PATTERN EIGHT REALES



1824 DURANGO EIGHT REALES



1824 GUANAJUATO EIGHT REALES



1823 MEXICO CITY EIGHT REALES



1823 MEXICO CITY EIGHT ESCUDOS TYPE 1



1823 MEXICO CITY
EIGHT ESCUDOS TYPE 2



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C&J ND M-L 4 R	XF	L.S., GOOD EYE APPEAL	750.
1652 Mo P 8 R COB	XF	4 DIGIT DATE, REV TEST CUTS	425.
1763 Mo MF 8 R	AU	PILLAR, NICE LUSTER	475.
17xx Mo J GOLD 2 E COB	NGC MS64	2 DIGIT DATE, ATTRACTIVE	2,900.
ND Mo J GOLD 8 E COB	NGC MS62	SCRC. GRAT VAR, PLATE FLEET	9,000.

EMPIRES – Iturbide & Maximilian

1823 Mo JM GOLD 8 E	NGC AU55	ITURBIDE, SCARCE GRADE	14,000
1864 M 1 Centavo	UNC	DEEP RED, SM. PLAN. FLAWS	1,250.
1866 Mo GOLD 20 Peso	NGC AU55	MAXIMILIAN, WELL STRUCK	2,800.

REPUBLIC – Reales & Escudos

1824 Mo JM 8 R	NGC AU50	HOOKNECK, WELL STRUCK	2,300.
1847 Mo MF 8 R	UNC	RAREST Mo MINT DATE	6,000.
1876 Ga IC 8 R	NGC MS65	MED. GRAY/GOLD TONING	450.
1832 Mo JM GOLD 4 E	XF/AU	EXTREMELY RARE DATE	3,000.
1862 Go YE GOLD 8 E	AU	ATTRACTIVE, LUSTROUS	1,700.

REPUBLIC - Decimal

1899 Mo M 20 C	NGC MS65	BRIGHT & LUSTROUS	275.
1870 Do P 1 P	NGC MS62	WELL STRUCK, SCARCE	800.
1901 Mo M GOLD 1 P	PCGS MS65	9/8 O/D VAR., STRONG STRIKE	350.
1877 Do P GOLD 10 P	NGC MS63	RARE DATE	4,000.

REVOLUTION

1913 CHIH 1 P	XF	GB79- PARRAL, BIT OF LUSTER	450.
1914 DUR 1 P	AU	GB87- MUE. HUERTA, DK. TONE	750.
1915 OAX 3 C	UNC	GB290- SCARCE RECTANGLE	900.
1915 OAX GOLD 5 P	NGC MS63	GB372- BRIGHT, NICE COLOR	1,100.

MODERN

1905 M 20 C	NGC MS65	BRIGHT, PROOFLIKE FIELDS	250.
1913 1 P	NGC MS64	CABALLITO, MOTTLED TONING	350.
1921 Mo 2 P	NGC MS64	BRILLIANT, LUSTROUS	650.
1947 GOLD 2 ½ P	NGC MS64	RARE DATE & GRADE	675.

CURRENCY

BCO MEJICANO 50C	M109A	VG+ ATTRACTIVE FOR GRADE	275.
BCO MINERO 5 PESO	M132S	UNC COMMEM - SPECIMEN	1,000.
BCO MINERO CHIH 50C	M151	VF SCARCE NOTE	900.
BCO STA EULALIA 25C	M161	VF SCARCE GRADE PINHOLE	500.
BCO COAHUILA 100P	M171C	VG+ RARE ISSUED	1,100.
BCO TEXAS	M179	AU REMAINDER – NICE	375.
BCO LONDRES MEX 5P	M242S	AU 1878 RARE SPECIMEN W/SN	3,300.
BCO DURANGO 100P	M338A	VF SMALL SIZE VERY SCARCE	900.
BCO JALISCO 10 PESO	M379S	UNC BW PRINTER – SPECIMEN	2,500.
BCO JALISCO 100P	M391A	VF RARE ISSUED	2,800.
BCO ORIENTAL 2P	M459S	UNC SPECIMEN – NONE ISSUED	750.
BCO OREINTAL 500P	M465B	XF HIGH GRADE +RARE ISSUED	1,800.

Show Schedule

Santa Clara	Nov 18-20
Houston	Dec 2-5
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New York Intl.	Jan 6-9
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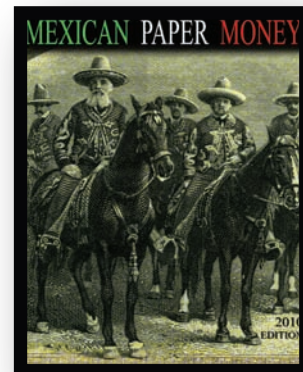
REPUBLIC 8 ESCUDO	UNC	COMMON DATES	BUY 1,800.
HALF REAL	BU	COMMON DATES	BUY 60.
ONE REAL	BU	COMMON DATES	BUY 90.
TWO REALES	BU	COMMON DATES	BUY 150.
8 REALES	XF	NEED IN QUANTITY	BUY 21.
8 REALES	BU	COMMON DATES	BUY 60.
20 PESO MAXIMILIAN	UNC		BUY 2,800.
1 PESO GOLD	UNC	COMMON DATES	BUY 130.
10 PESO REPUBLIC GOLD	UNC	COMMON DATES	BUY 1,100.
20 PESO REPUBLIC GOLD	UNC	COMMON DATES	BUY 1,800.
BALANCE SCALE 25C	BU	COMMON DATES	BUY 100.
BALANCE SCALE 50C	BU	COMMON DATES	BUY 325.
BALANCE SCALE PESO	BU	COMMON DATES	BUY 400.
PARRAL PESO	UNC		BUY 450.
ARMY OF THE NORTH PESO	UNC		BUY 250.
OAXACA 1 OR 3 C RECTANGLE	UNC		BUY 600.
OAXACA 1915 10 P GOLD	UNC		BUY 900.
OAXACA 1915 20 P GOLD	UNC		BUY 1,300.
20 PESO 1917-1921	GEM	NGC OR PCGS 65	BUY 1,000.
50 PESO 1921	GEM	NGC OR PCGS 65	BUY 3,500.
50 PESO 1922-1930	GEM	NGC OR PCGS 65	BUY 2,000.
50 PESO 1931	GEM	NGC OR PCGS 65	BUY 2,200.
1949 MORELOS	UNC		BUY 1,600.

CURRENCY

BANCO DE MEXICO 10 PESO 1925-34	M4616	ISSUED UNC	BUY 160.
BANCO DE MEXICO 20 PESO 1925-34	M4617	ISSUED UNC	BUY 450.
BANCO DE MEXICO 100 PESO 1925-34	M4619	ISSUED UNC	BUY 1,800.
BANCO DE MEXICO 500 PESO 1925-34	M4620	ISSUED UNC	BUY 5,500.
BANCO DE MEXICO 1000 PESO 1925-34	M4621	ISSUED XF	BUY 7,000.
BANCO MINERO CHIH COMMEMORATIVE 5+10P	M132	ISSUED XF	BUY 1,000.
BANCO DURANGO 5 PESO BS PRINTER	M341	ISSUED UNC	BUY 150.
BANCO ESTADO DURANGO – 1 PESO	M346	ISSUED XF	BUY 900.
BANCO PATRICIO MILMO 10 PESO	M442	REMAINDER XF	BUY 4,300.

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