

VOL I

DECEMBER 1997

NO II



US MEXICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 98, HOMER, MI 49245-0098

U.S. MEXICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION BOARD MEETS

The Association's Interim Board held a meeting at the recent Santa Clara, California Coin Show. The following actions were taken:

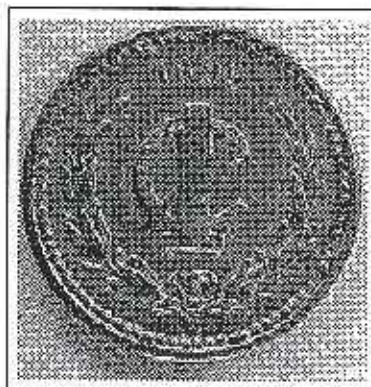
1. Terms for Association Board Members were set at four years, with the term starting January 1st.
2. The board was expanded to five members, to get more input into Association affairs.
3. The Board will appoint the Executive Director and the Editor of the Journal.
4. A lengthy discussion was held on hosting, or co-hosting an International Numismatic Convention somewhere in the Southwest, possibly with the Texas Numismatic Association, and the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico. Further discussions will be had on this in a meeting at the TNA in January.
5. Youth Membership; There was extensive discussion on best to approach this very important issue.
 - a. Decision to offer FREE membership to youth 18 or under, and or full time college students. To receive this free membership the youth would submit a minimum of a one page essay on why they want to be a member of the Association.
 - b. A "COIN FOR AN A" program was agreed upon, with a committee to be established to set guidelines after the first of the year.
6. Regional Association membership meetings were discussed, and will be pursued in 1998, with several possible locations such as Long Beach, San Jose, the Texas Numismatic Association, Chicago Coin Fair, and the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico's Mexico City Convention.
7. The Association's Web Site, under Web Master Verne Walrafen was discussed, and the advantages expanded upon of having a presence on the World Wide Web. It was felt by all that that it was very good for the Association as it pertains to Mexican numismatics, and other points of interest of Mexico.
8. The membership survey, as of that date was reported upon, with the following results:

- If you have not returned your Membership Survey, please do so as soon as you can. We need your input.

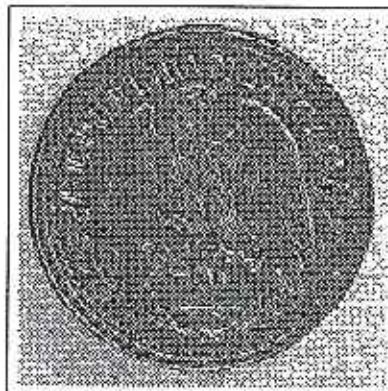
The association dues for the year 1998 were set previously by the Interim Board at \$15.00, the same as 1997. The policy will be that anyone joining throughout the year will be the same, and they will receive any and all correspondence that full year members have received. The Charter Membership ends with December 31, 1997. After that the membership class will be Regular. There will be a Membership Certificate issued when one joins, and then there will be wallet size membership cards issued. We are looking into having a lapel pin made with the Association's logo. We are looking at having an elongated made that will serve as a lapel pin. They would be of different color or metal for Charter and regular members.

ONE CENTAVOS; 1899 - 1905

by William C. Duncan, E-Mail DUNK1@WEBTV.NET



1899



1904

This listing of the reduced sized One Centavos of the Republic is an interesting mintage, with numerous minor varieties, such as recut letters and numerals. This brief report shows the dates of issue, with overdates, and a listing of dates by variety. In the Variety One there is a space between the "A" in Republica and the "M" in Mexico in the legend.

CULICAN

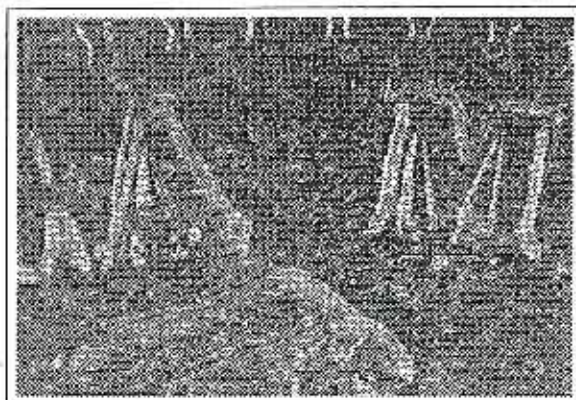
1901 - C, Variety I
 1902 - C, Variety I
 1903 - C, Variety I
 1903 - C, Variety II
 1904/3 - C, Variety II
 1905 - C, Variety II

MEXICO CITY

1899 - M, Variety I
 1900 - M, Variety I
 1901 - M, Variety I
 1902 - M, Variety I
 1902 - M, Variety II
 1902/899 - M, Variety II
 1903 - M, Variety I
 1903 - M, Variety II
 * 1903/899 - M, Variety II
 1903/3/2 - M, Variety I
 1904 - M, Variety II
 1905 - M, Variety II

* I have only seen one of this variety

ONE CENTAVOS 1899 - 1905, CON'T:



VARIETY I



VARIETY II

Photos custody of Don Bryan, Bishop, Texas



SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO SETS DATES FOR NEXT INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTION.

Duanne Douglas, President of the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico has announced that the next International Numismatic Convention will be held May 14, - May 16, 1998 in Mexico City. Dealer setup and registration will be on May 13. This convention will be held at the same location ; the Hotel Del Prado in Mexico City. All members are asked to consider visiting this convention. It is the numismatic highlite of the year in Mexico City. The association is looking into holding a social get together during this convention.

Anyone that needs more details, or are planning on attending may contact the association for additioanl information. There has been talk of putting together a tour group for this convention, so if anyone is interested please let us know and we will pass your name along to the tour group.

If you want to contact the Sociedad direct, you can reach them at:

Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico
Eugenia 13 - 301
03810, Mexico D.F.
Mexico

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY CORNER

By Joe Flores, USMexNA

STATE OF GUERRERO

In the State of Guerrero during the Mexican revolution of 1910 - 1920 many coins of all denominations, and a vast variety of types were struck. This article will focus on the Un Peso coin of Guerrero. The obverse of these particular dies are very common when struck on silver planchets. The reference number by previous authors are: HW85, U-GUE34, G-GRO 14, L-S-GRO9a, and G.B. 194.

The dies of this coin illustrated in these following photos, but it is struck on a copper planchet. I know of this one specimen, and it is in my collection. It is extremely **RARE** when struck on off metals, and possibly unique.

Metal---Copper, Edge ----Reeded, Dia. ----30.00mm, Wt. ----9.80 Grms.

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REVERSE

OBVERSE

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF GUADALUPE UNDER EMPEROR
MAXIMILIAN OF MEXICO

By Don Bailey, USMexNA

An apparition of the Virgin is said to have appeared to an Indian, Juan Diego at a village on the shore of Lake Texcoco, near Mexico City, in 1531. This spot was made a place of pilgrimage, and Our Lady of Guadalupe became the Patron Saint of Mexico.

The Order of Guadalupe was originally established by Austin de Iturbide, and is the oldest order of Mexico. A few days after Mexico's independence from Spain, September 27, 1821, Iturbide proposed to the provisional governing committee, that the army that won independence be awarded. This initiative was approved unanimously, and by decree of October 16, 1821, the Regency could grant all those awards it felt within its power.



Under the above authority, on November 9, 1821, Iturbide proposed to the Regency, "The creation of one or two military orders, since even though the promotion of Generals had been made, and other awards had been bestowed upon some officers under his command for their actions, it was necessary that there be, in accordance with the practice of all Monarchies, distinctions and honors with which to repay the merit of each person according to his circumstances".

This proposal motivated the creation of the Imperial Order of Guadalupe by the Regency's decree of February 20, 1822, which was not published, due to the pending installation of Congress, with the latter confirming, and approving it by decree of June 13, 1822. This order was discontinued with the fall of Iturbide on March 19, 1823.

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna restored the Order of Guadalupe by decree of November 11, 1853, and ratified it by another decree of November 19, 1853. On December 19, 1853, the ceremony of restoration took place with great pomp and solemnity, celebrated in the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe. The order again was discontinued with the fall of Santa Anna on August 9, 1855.

The French Regency setup in Mexico City to rule Mexico until a Emperor could be seated restored this order on September 29, 1863. Emperor Ferdinand Maximilian later, as one of his first duties confirmed this on April 10, 1864 at Miramar. The Imperial Order of Guadalupe was finally permanently dissolved with the execution of Emperor Maximilian in Queretaro on June 19, 1867.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF GUADALUPE CON'T:

In the Maximilian era the classes and limitations were set as follows:

Grand Cross	Thirty were authorized
Grand Officers	One hundred were authorized
Commanders	Two hundred were authorized
Officers	Five hundred were authorized
Knights	An unlimited number were authorized

PATTERNS OF THE MADONNA ON THE ORDER



French Pattern
Head inclined
to the left
"Radial rays"



Austrian Pattern
(Rothe)
"Symmetrical
Madonna"
Head-on stance,
downcast rays

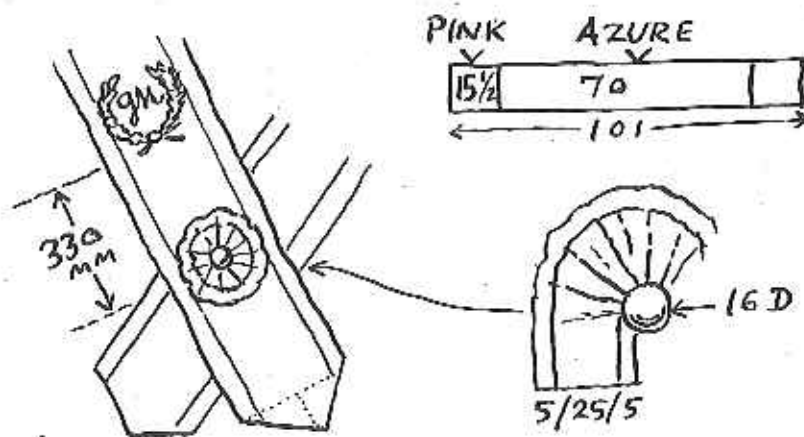
The Knights in the general chapters, or at great ceremonies, wore the chapter cloak of the order, (Plate 1), which was of blue satin lined with white taffeta, with a violet border half an inch wide, and all its edge embroidered in gold, representing the form and figures of the collar. It was tied at the neck by means of two silk cordons finished with blue tassels.

For the Grand Crosses, the embroidery measured three inches, and the badge of the order was also embroidered on the left side, that of the Grand Officers being two inches, the Commanders being one, and one half inches, the Officers being one inch.

The Grand Master, Emperor Maximilian, wore an insignia embroidered on the right side of his cloak, consisting of a palm and laurel crown, and in the center the initials "GM" for Grand Master. His cordons, and tassels were of gold. According to Carlos Perez-Maldonado in his *Condecoraciones Mexicanas Y Su Historia*, 1942, he states that this cape was sold to the Museum of Cincinnati, Ohio by a Sr. Rafael Nunez. The cape and sash that he speaks of was in reality from Santa Anna, and now, along with uniforms, and other Santa Anna items are in the possession of The Arizona Historical Society Museum in Tucson, Arizona. This author had the opportunity to examine these when they were acquired back in the early 1980s. The cape and the sash of Santa Anna's are shown in plates #1, and #2. Prez-Maldonado also states that the Emperor also wore a sash as a sign of preeminence, which bore on its front the same crown with the same initials. "I have inspected a sash which meets these specifications in the Kunsthistorische Museum in Vienna, attributed to "The Miramar inventory".

IMPERIAL ORDER OF GUADALUPE CON'T:

It is colored 15 ½mm. pink edge stripe, 70mm. Azure center, 15 1/2mm edge stripes, or a total of 101mm. The crossed ends of the sash are folded and sewn to blunt points, and there is a round ribbon rosette with a silk covered center button at the crossing point of the sash. 330mm above this button is a gold embroidered wreath of palm and olive surrounding the script initials "GM". at the bottom of the wreath is a small red rhinestone.



GRANDMASTER'S SASH - (EX MIRAMAR) - VIENNA

It is not known for sure what the Guadalupe ribbon colors were under the earlier regimes. It is likely that this sash was prepared by the Regency, and later presented to Maximilian at Miramar, at the same time that the newly arrived insignia from Paris, prepared under the auspices of Napoleon III, and Maximilian, had the newly selected violet and blue ribbons.

On Sunday, April 10, 1864, After signing the "Treaty of Miramar, and taking the Imperial oath. Maximilian officially decreed the re-establishment of this order, that had been reinstated by the Regency on September 29, 1863. Oath, Paris made insignias, and diplomas were already prepared, and on hand at this time.

Frederic Hall's "Mexico and Maximilian" lists the Mexicans invested with the order at this time; three Grand Crosses, Gutierrez Estrada, Leonardo Marquez, and Tomas Mejia; six Grand Officers, five Commanders, and four Officers. Foreigners present also received the order. Hall states that he had the Commander Cross of a French diplomat, along with his Miramar, 10 April, 1864 diploma, and that the Grant Master's sash "From Miramar" may have been left there, unused because the Mexican colors did not meet the new European chosen specifications.

COLLAR: (Plate 3)

This is made up of gold links of uncrowned spread eagles facing right, folding snakes in their talons, alternating with wreaths of laurel, and palm surrounding a monogram composed of the script letters "A.I.", the initials of Agustin de Iturbide, founder of the order. From this collar was hung the Grand Cross in general chapters, and great solemnities. According to the late Robert T. McNamara, only one silver-gilt collar was known to him, (Hofburg Schatzkammer, Vienna), while also no portraits of the Maximilian period show a Guadalupe collar being worn by anyone, it seemed to him that the Hofburg collar represents an actual example, or else only a display

IMPERIAL ORDER OF GUADALUPE CON'T:

specimen of the Iturbide, or Santa Anna period. In contrast to the single Guadalupe collar cited here, there are several specimens of gold Mexican Eagle Order collars in royal collections and museums.

BADGES: (Plate 4)

Obverse: The badge is a ball tipped cross pat'ee, enameled red with white and green bands at the outer borders. In the center, on an oval of white opalescent enamel appears the image of Our Lady of Guadalupe, surrounded by a ring which bears the gold inscription "Religion, Independence, and Union". Gold rays radiate from the angles of the cross and the cross is superimposed on a wreath composed of a palm, and an olive branch. The suspension device is an Imperially crowned Mexican Eagle on a cactus spray, grasping a snake, all in gold.

Reverse: The reverse oval medallion of white enamel, with narrow green border is inscribed "Al Patriotismo Heroico" in gold letters when awarded for military merit, and "Al Merito Y Virtudes" when given for civil merit.

BREAST STAR: (Plate 5)

From the center of this piece stretch groups of gold rays ending in eight longer points. Superimposed on the cross of the badge is the image of Our Lady of Guadalupe, and the surrounding motto displayed. French stars eliminated the palm/olive spray from the breast star cross, but Austrian stars include these. There are two types of breast stars known. The French made (fig 1) has alternate plain and sequined rays, ball tipped. The Austrian made (fig 2) has all faceted rays.

BREAST STAR PATTERNS

French Breast Star
Alternate plain and
sequined rays,
ball-tipped
(1)



Austrian Breast Star
All faceted rays
(2)

GRAND CROSS: (Plate 6)

This badge, 50mm wide by 85mm high is worn on a silk moiré sash, 100 - 105mm wide of dark blue with 18mm violet edge stripes, which is worn diagonally from the right shoulder to the left hip, ending in a bow from which the badge is hung. The holders of the Grand Cross also wore the Breast Star, (Plate 5), on the left breast.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF GUADALUPE CON'T:**GRAND OFFICERS:**

The Grand Officers wears the Officers badge of 37mm by 65mm on the left breast with a 33 - 37mm rosetted ribbon of dark blue center, and violet edges of 6mm, and in addition displays the breast star on the right breast.

COMMANDERS:

The Commanders badge is 45 to 48mm by 75mm, and is worn on a neck ribbon, or cravat of the same colors as the others, but 50mm wide, with 10mm side stripes.

OFFICERS AND KNIGHTS: (Plate 3)

Both classes used the 37mm by 56mm badge, and was worn on the left breast on a 33 - 37 1/2mm ribbon of the same colors as the others. The French system of distinguishing between Officer's and Knight's classes was used. Under this system the Officer's ribbon had a rosette, (Plate 7), while the Knight's were without.

The recipients of this order, which was of silver gilt, sometimes had on their own account gold badges prepared. These can be distinguished from the gilt as the gold badges are more elegantly constructed, and hence are lighter in overall weight, and do not acquire the black, or grayish tarnish of silver. The gold, when found of course command a higher price.

Harold E. Gillingham's "Mexican Decoration of Honour" illustrates what is said to be a silver badge, and referred to as a "Commander's" class. A bronze badge of 37mm is reported, but this author has not examined it, and all badges I have seen have either been silver gilt, or gold.

Mr. R. T. McNamara reported the following: there is a fine older 38mm silver badge with gold center in the Vienna Numismatic Collection. In various European order systems, distinction between the small breast badges of Officers and Knights could either be by the round rosette on the ribbon of the former class, or by making the Officer cross gold, and the knight's silver. The Guadalupe insignia to be found today comes from different sources and periods, resulting in these various anomalies. The original supply of officially issued insignia was of the Paris pattern. Later as finances tightened, there appears to be a coarsening of the French pattern insignia, either because of tighter budget problems cutting Paris purchasing sums, or manufacture of the Paris pattern insignia in Mexico, either with Paris supplied dies, or simply as imitative types.

Further, those returning to Europe might, particularly towards the last days of the Empire have had diplomas without insignia, or for other reasons purchased duplicates, or replacement insignia at later dates. This type of insignia was made, and stocked by various manufacturers, particularly by Rothe of Vienna, which explains the varieties to be seen.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF GUADALUPE CON'T:

In July of 1975 I contacted the firm of C. F. Rothe & Neffe of Vienna, concerning reports of purchases of The Order of The Mexican Eagle made from the original dies. They reported that the dies are not complete anymore for the Guadalupe Order, but they did report that the sash ribbon was available at then \$9.00 US per meter, in a minimum order of 15 meters. Attempts to confirm what "Dies not complete" meant never materialized, so we don't know if that meant that they could not restrike any of the Guadalupe Order, or that they could not furnish all classes. The Order of the Mexican Eagle will be reported on at a later date.

This article was originally ran in the January 1974 issue of "La Cronica Imperial", by "The Maximilian Numismatic Historical Society, and updated with what has come to light over twenty four years. Any comments, or corrections are welcomed.

References:

Mexican Decorations of Honour, Harold E. Gillingham, ANS, 1940

Condecoraciones Mexicanas Y Su Historica, Carlos Perez-Maldonado, 1949

Mexico and Maximilian, Frederic Hall



PLATE #1

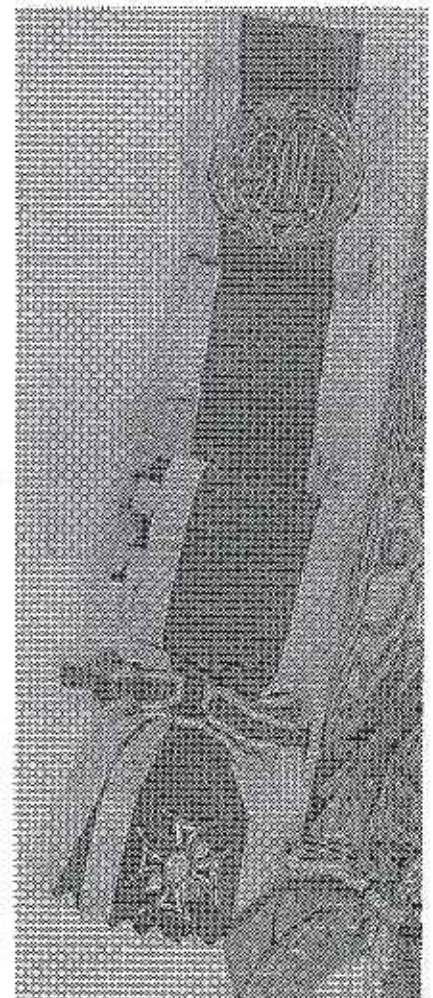


Plate #2

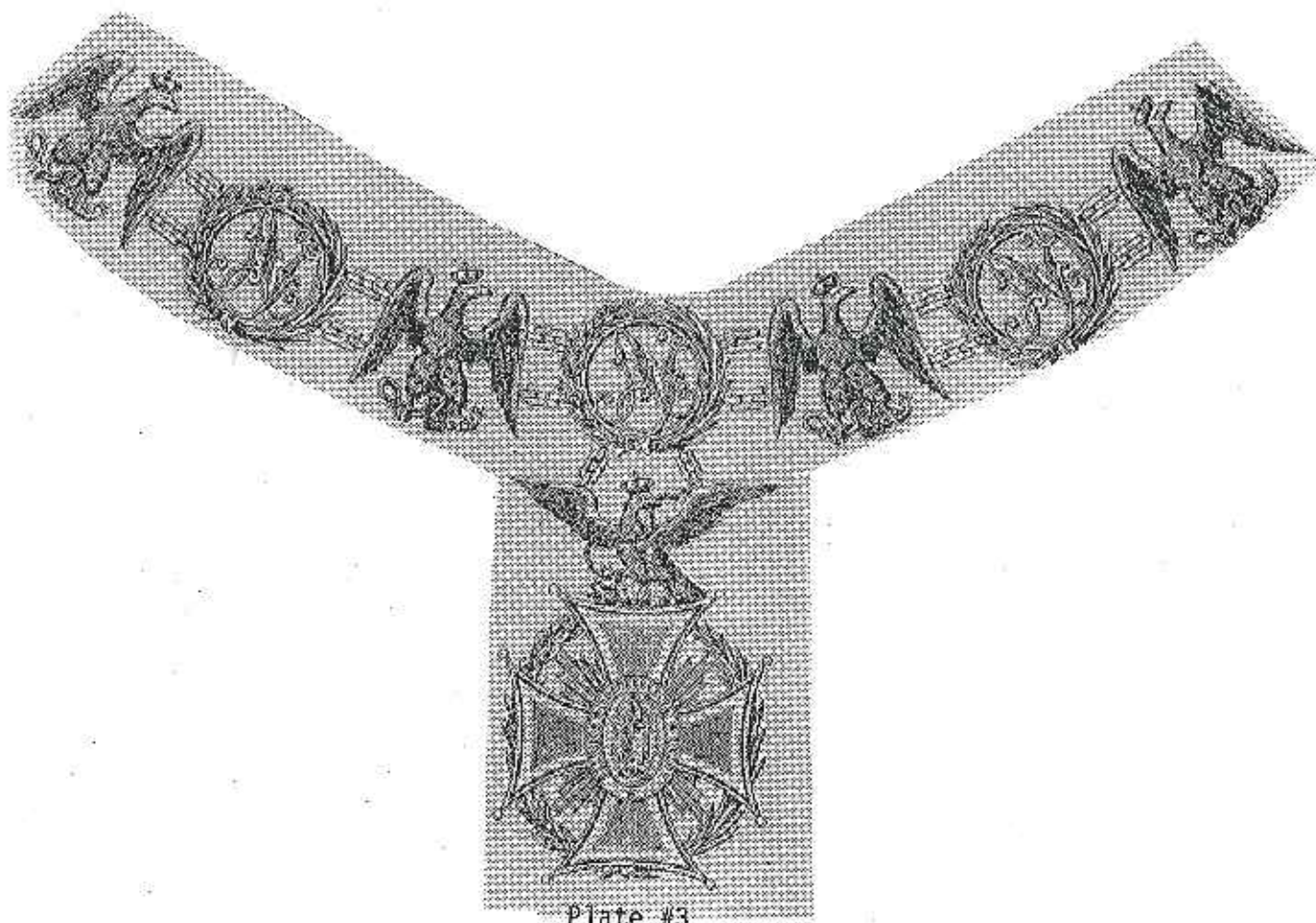


Plate #3

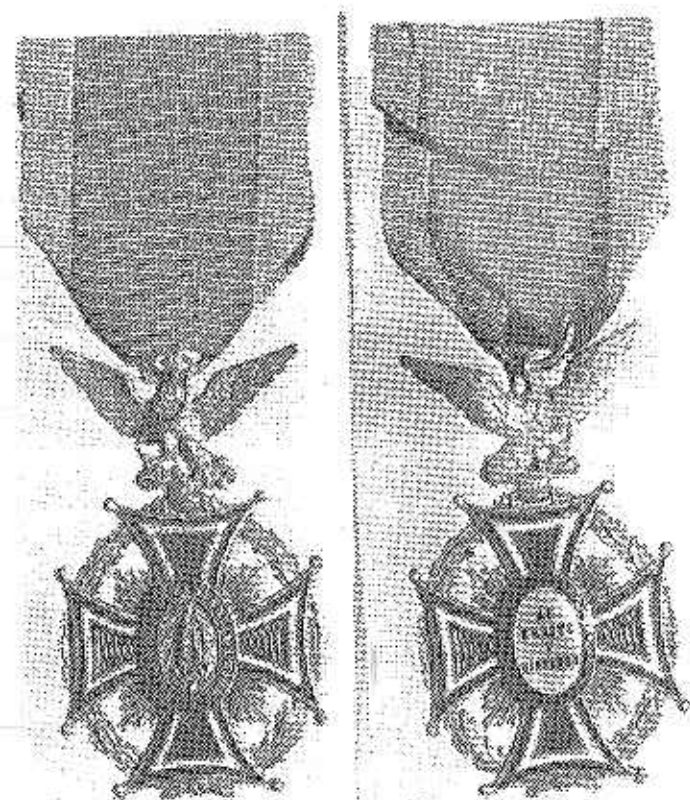


Plate #4

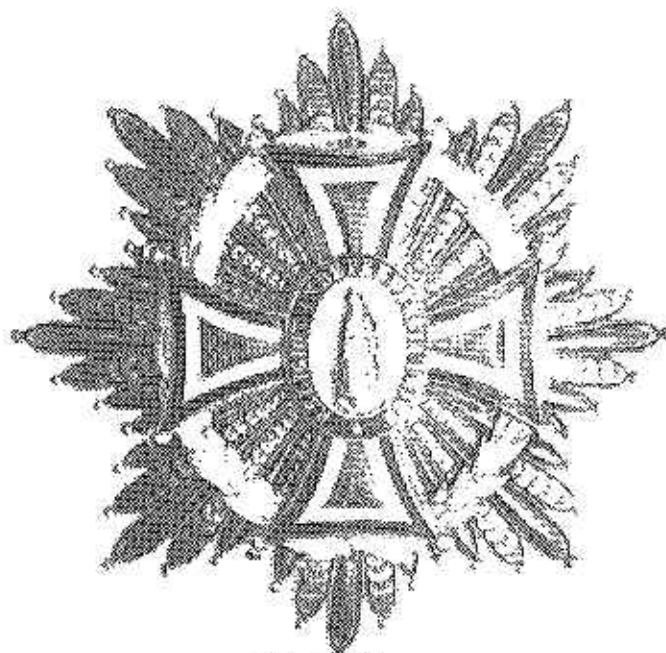


Plate #5

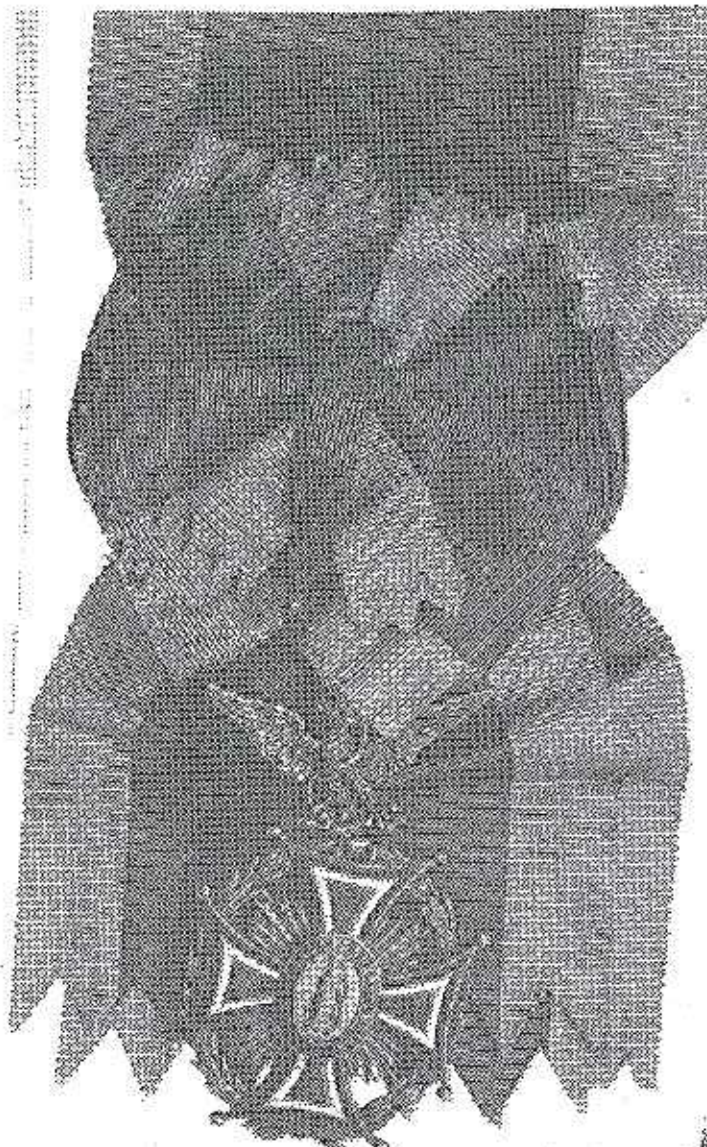


Plate #6

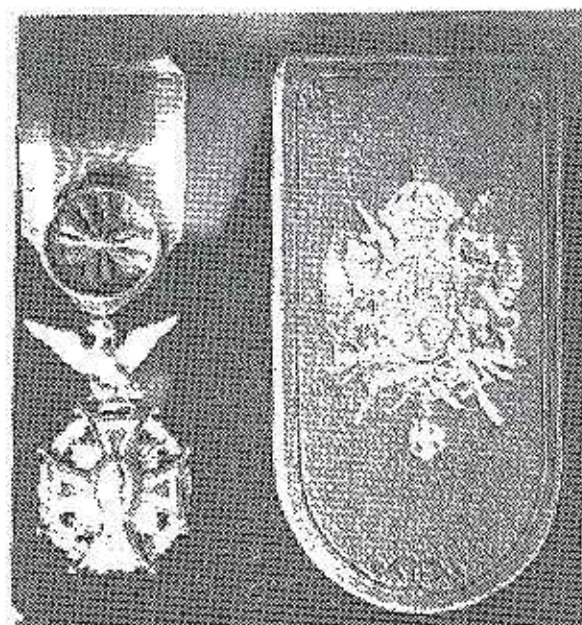


Plate #7



Maximilian accepting the throne of Mexico, April 10, 1864

GRINGO MEDICO REVOLTOSO

by Allan E. Levine, USMexNA member, and an Ottawa writer and researcher

"I dare do all that may become a man" (Macbeth, I, VII, 46). The caption under his graduation photograph would ironically predict his future.

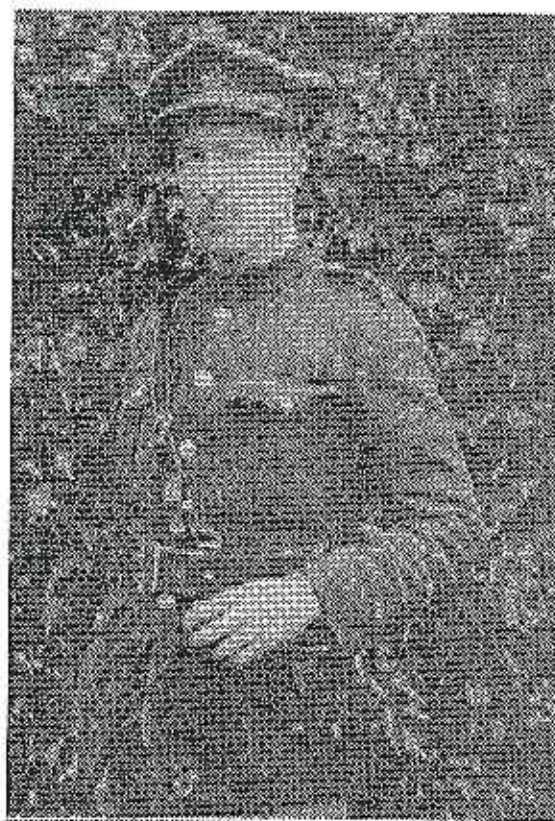
Dr. Tillson Lever Harrison. Mexican revolutionary. Humanitarian, bigamist, military adventurer, gynecologist and obstetrician *extraordinaire*. A hero to the Chinese, four times a husband without once getting divorced, involved in wars, and uprisings on five continents. Yet to most Americans, and Canadians he is even today virtually unknown.

Born in Tillsonburg, Ontario, Canada in 1881, Harrison was the grandson of Edwin Delavan (E.D.) Tillson, wealthy entrepreneur who built an industrial empire in Tillsonburg based on cereals, real estate, public utilities, and retail enterprises. E.D.'s companies later evolved into the Quaker Oats Company of Canada, now famous as much for Gatorade as it is for the cereal with the avuncular Quaker on its packaging. When Tillson's Pan-Dried Oats first came on the market, Toronto stores sold out their stock within hours.

A product of the strict Methodist upbringing of his grandfather, descended from New Englanders with roots in the Plymouth Colony, and the wanderlust of a womanizing father who deserted the family when he was ten, Harrison was enthralled by daily newspaper accounts of war and adventure. His great-grandfather, and grandfather had settled in what was not yet the nation of Canada, and cleared vast tracts of forest.

His great-grandfather erected a forge to make axes and other implements to support the intensive manual labor of a new, pioneer society, and his son, Harrison's

grandfather, after a year of Teacher's College in Ohio, taught for awhile, but soon entered the lumber trade, building a sawmill. The lumber was sold to the Union Army for boards and railway ties, and the profits from these ventures were used to sow hundreds of acres of Oats and other cereals on his lands.



Grandfather Tillson had other interests, including the eradication of slavery. He could not countenance the institution and all its evil and exploitation of one race by another. When Old John Brown of Osawatimie, the Kansas Abolitionist, traveled through Canada West in 1858, Grandfather met him, and they enjoyed long talks on the Abolitionist movement, and the Underground Railway, which brought escaped slaves to freedom north of the border.

GRINGO MEDIO REVOLTOSO CON'T:

Unfortunately, Brown was captured the following year, making an armed attack on the Federal Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, VA, by Federal troops under Capt. Robert E. Lee, with much loss of life. Brown was hanged shortly afterwards. E.D. was devastated, but he worked ever harder in promoting the anti-slavery cause, and dozens of black families were housed in Tillsonburg homes after fleeing northward. We still remember Brown's song, and it is popular with children today, as it was many generations ago, except in Dixie, of course. Ironically, "Dixie" was Harrison's nickname all his life, and still the name by which his family refers to him. But his sentiments were decidedly with the North, had he lived during the Civil War, which he hadn't.

By the time Harrison entered University of Toronto Medical School in 1903, he had already served in the Boxer Rebellion in China, and the Aguinaldo Insurrection in the Philippines. The 1930s Hollywood film, *The Great Glory*, set during the Philippine pacification, and one of the few films to treat the early years of the American-officered Philippine Constabulary, portrayed the nastiness of America's first colonial war. Harrison himself contracted Asiatic cholera in the Philippines and was left to die in the pest tents. All seven of his American colleagues died of cholera, malaria, or some other tropical disease heretofore unknown to even the most seasoned Yankee soldiers, toughened by the Indian Wars, but never exposed to the fever and danger of the trails liberally sown with the Philippine equivalent of *pungi* sticks, threatened by snakebite, exposed to fatal water-borne diseases for which there was no cure, or hunted by implacable pajama-clad, or even half-naked little men with wicked edged weapons who were a far cry from Apaches or Comanches, who had their own special methods of torture. Harrison was even asked where he wanted his body buried. Perhaps it was this near-death experience that prompted his desire to study medicine.

Harrison married his first wife, Edna Wilkin, daughter of a Toronto lawyer in 1905, while still in medical school. Over the next nine years he, Edna and later, their young daughter, would travel to small towns in Alberta, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, where he worked as a country doctor. His services included delivering babies, removing frost bitten fingers and toes, and treating gunshot wounds, snakebite, malnutrition and smallpox. In Lac Ste Anne, Alberta, the Cree made him medicine man for his management of tuberculosis. He was appointed postmaster by the Hudson's Bay Company. In Drewsey, Oregon, in the northern reaches of the Western Desert, he was also a farmer, horse-breeder, and Mayor.

A year after the Nevada Gold Rush began in 1909, Dr. Harrison closed his practice and traveled to Tonopah, Searchlight, and Bullfrog, the ramshackle, rough-and-tough mining-settlements of shanties, saloons and whorehouses that grew up around the gold fields. Here, he performed surgery under canvas with oil lamps for illumination, improvising operating-theatre instruments from assorted tools and hardware, using whatever drugs were available for amputations, appendectomies and the removal of stray bullets. Whiskey and chloroform in liberal doses were the anesthetics of choice.

GRINGO MEDICO REVOLTOSO CON'T:

Later, back in Oregon, Dr. Harrison would later publish an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* in July 1912, "Cesarean Section Under Difficulties, in which he described delivering the infant of a 7-month pregnant woman with epilepsy in a filthy cabin in the Oregon mountains.

Harrison was in London, England, doing postgraduate work in obstetrics and gynecology when the Great War broke out in the summer of 1914. Now 33, he was one of the first to sign up, serving the first two months with the French Foreign Legion, then transferring to a Belgian cavalry regiment in which he survived the fighting at Ostend and Dunkirk. While in Belgium he met 18 year old Eva Zambounis -- the beautiful daughter of a Greek minister executed by the Turkish sultan, Abdul Hamid. Eva was working as a translator for the Belgian Red Cross and would later be employed by the US Secret Service.

Harrison married Eva in the autumn of 1914. Their obsessive relationship lasted two and one half years, during which time they visited China, where Harrison served under General Wu in the 1915 revolution against the usurping Prime Minister, Yuan Shih-Kai, and later Japan-- where he spent a week in jail after an altercation with a rick-shaw-coolie -- before returning to the United States.

Leaving Eva in Arizona, Harrison crossed the border to offer his assistance in the Mexican Revolution. With no serious political leanings in either direction, (he was more interested in serving the suffering) he was employed at different times as Chief Military Surgeon to both Pancho Villa and his sworn adversary Venustiano Carranza. Film buffs of the Mexican Revolution will be familiar with Wallace Berry's portrayal of Pancho Villa in *Viva Villa!*, the role reclaimed by Yul Brynner in *Villa Rides*.

He fought for Villa in the Yaqui campaign, which was still raging when he arrived. He did, briefly leave Mexico to join General Hugh Scott, in charge through President Wilson of bringing an end to the troubles in Utah between Paiutes and Mormon farmers. Back in Mexico, he was in the thick of the fighting under General Calles of the Carranza faction. Dr. Harrison was at Agua Prieta, Avanchi Pass, in the siege of Naco, at the battle of Nevi Verda, and at Canenea, the capture of Nagonogales, and battles at Fronteras, Hermosillo, and Parades. Villa rebounded with overwhelming numbers and Carranza's army was forced to retreat to Avanchi Pass, where they were boxed in on one side by the U.S. Army of General Frederick Funston, and Villa on the other. Matters were getting desperate, because the ever popular Villa had them outnumbered, but the addition to the battle of 6,000 fresh troops under General Obregon (whose family had once been Irish: O'Brien became O'Bregon) by means of a quick passage through American territory, turned the tide, and after three desperate days of fighting, the *Villistas* were routed. On one occasion, while serving with the *Carranzistas*, Harrison was captured by Villa's forces and ordered to dig his own grave, before being shot by a firing squad the following morning. Fortunately, the *Villista* general was suddenly taken ill with fever, and Harrison was the only doctor in the area. Knowing the general's recuperation meant his own death, Dr. Harrison kept him a step away from a full recovery until he could plot his own escape.

GRINGO MEDICO REVOLTOSO CON'T:

When he returned to Douglas, where Eva had a car as well as a comfortable house, or love nest, she begged him to settle down, but the excitement of war and the opportunity to work on the fringes of yet another conflict beckoned, and they split up. Of Eva, Harrison would write, "... she is like a beautiful tiger, her fur stroked right and claws concealed and in a moment all hate and passion ... Sometimes I think she will kill me...". Eva would eventually settle in Washington D.C. where she, and subsequently Dr. Harrison because of his connection with her, would become the target of an FBI espionage investigation.

Large numbers of ex-Army types had joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force before the *Lusitania* was sunk. People like the famous Missourian Tracy Custer Richardson, who at 19 had captured the capital of Nicaragua, Managua, single-handedly. A cool customer who, it is widely reported, stuck a gun in Pancho Villa's ribs and made the old *jefe* apologize for his slander of American womanhood. Veterans of wars in Mexico and Central America, of the Marines, the Panama Canal Zone Police, the Philippine Scouts and Constabulary, even the French Foreign Legion, flocked forward to "take the King's shilling" while America debated entering the Kaiser's War.

After leaving Eva in 1917, Dr. Harrison secured a commission in the Canadian Army Medical Corps in Calgary, and ironically was attached to the same unit as Sergeant Morris "Two-Gun" Cohen, later *aide-de-camp* to Sun Yat-Sen, "The Father of Modern China". During the great War, the Allies, especially Great Britain, were in desperate need of laborers to carry ammunition to the front lines, build railroads and dig trenches. Some 200,000 Chinese were contracted by their government to work for the Allied cause in the Chinese Labor Corps (CLC). Harrison, assigned to the CLC in France, worked behind the lines treating railway gangers for trachoma and catarrh, reducing sick-parade numbers from 30 per day to two.

When the Great War was over in 1918, Harrison traveled throughout the Mideast, where there were many medical opportunities in the turmoil following Turkey's defeat. In Alexandria, Egypt, in 1920, he married his third wife Filomena Abela, daughter of a Maltese clerk. When the honeymooners were in route to Constantinople, bandits derailed their train, and many lives were lost. In assisting the injured, Harrison also treated Filomena, who sustained a broken leg. She would walk with a limp until her death in 1991. But theirs was not a happy marriage, and Harrison deserted her in Malta within two years.

As a result of the Russian Revolution of 1917, thousands of refugees flooded into the former Turkish dominions, especially the capital, Constantinople. This was a time of civil unrest as well as the great influenza epidemic that killed 21 million worldwide by 1921. The same year, Dr. Harrison was in charge of a hospital for diseased prostitutes in Constantinople, treating syphilis and gonorrhea. He became enamored of one of his patients, the Muslim wife of a Turkish officer, and ran off with her to join Kemal Ataturk's rebels. In doing so, Harrison nearly started a *jihad*, or holy war, it being a grave sin for a Muslim woman to become involved with an infidel. Dr.

GRINGO MEDICO REVOLTOSO CON'T:

Harrison was arrested by the Gendarmerie and deported to the US. His deportation papers were signed by Winston Churchill. The woman was returned to her husband.

When his ship docked in North Africa, Harrison escaped and boarded a coastal steamer bound for Ireland. He arrived in the midst of the bloody Civil War between the Republicans -- those seeking independence -- and the faction desiring continued association with Great Britain. Masquerading as a Catholic, Harrison worked for a year as a military surgeon in County Mayo. Harrison claimed to be the noted revolutionary Michael Collins when he was assassinated. When his religious charade was discovered and he failed to provide copies of his medical credentials, his contract was not renewed.

In February, 1923, Dr. Harrison crossed the Irish Sea to work among Welsh coal miners sickened by silicosis. While in Cardiff, he married his fourth bride Olwen Bowen, the daughter of a Welsh carpenter. The couple journeyed to the West Indies, where Harrison was in private practice or on contract to sugar - processing, oil, including a short few months in the Tampico, Mexico area, working for a company as a oil-field physician, before that company became part of Pemex, (the national petroleum corporation) and government interests, treating fever, smallpox, sunstroke and other tropical ailments. He and Owen separated in the early 1930s. She spent the next two decades seeking his whereabouts to obtain pension benefits.

From 1937 to 1938, Dr. Harrison served the Chinese Army as a Red Cross volunteer in the war against Japan, and later had a private practice in Shanghai. During World War II, he was surgeon aboard the Blue Funnel steamship *Demodocus*, delivering military rations and medical supplies to British and Allied bases around the Indian Ocean.

A year after the founding of the United Nations in 1945, Dr. Harrison dyed his hair and lied about his age (he was now 65) before signing on with the American section of the United Nations Relief and Reconstruction Administration (UNRRA), to provide desperately needed medical care and food supplies to areas of the Chinese hinterland ravaged by years of war with Japan. These same areas were further threatened with disease and famine because of the fighting between Kuomintang followers of Chiang Kai-Shek and communist supporters of Mao Tse-Tung. many students volunteered to go into the mountains to help in their country's rehabilitation, but the Kuomintang barred the paralld spread of anti-Kuomintang propaganda, which they felt was worse than the starvation of thousands of peasants, many of whom died from shortages of basic medical supplies and equipment. General Stilwell had his own experiences with Chiang, well-documented in a brilliant study by the late historian Barbara W. Tuchman, also famous for her work on revolutionary Mexico, *The Zimmerman Telegram*.

Late in 1946, while Dr. Harrison was delivering a shipload of medical supplies to the liberated (Communist) area, the vessel was stopped by a Koumintang coastal patrol. Eighty young pro-Mao students were also aboard. If found they would have been executed. Dr. Harrison

GRINGO MEDICO REVOLTOSO CON'T:

changed into a US Army uniform and bribed the Kuomintang commander with two cases of wine. The students were saved and the medical supplies reached their destination.

On January 10, 1947, at the age of 66, Dr. Harrison died from malnutrition and exposure while delivering a trainload of medical supplies into the Kaifeng area north of Shanghai.

In January 1988, the Chinese honored Dr. Harrison as a national hero equal in stature to Dr. Norman Bethune. Among other institutions, they named the Harrison International Peace Hospital, which serves a population of three million, in his honor.

In December, 1988, the CBS program *Morningside* featured Dr. Harrison's life in a five part docu-drama.

Allan E. Levine is an Ottawa writer and researcher working on a biography of Dr. Harrison. If you have any information please share it with Mr. levine at:

Allan E. Levine and Associates
Box 2244, Station "D"
Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA K1P 5W4
(613) 567-4892
Fax: (613) 567-8589

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ERMA C. STEVENS - MADRE AZTECA



Erma C. Stevens, was born July 25, 1902, and passed away February 3, 1973. The driving force behind The Azteca Numismatic Society in the 1960s and 1970s. She was the Editor of their publication, "Plus Ultra", and a personal mentor to many of us still hanging around. she was always willing to share any and all information that she had. She has been missed by all that knew her. May she rest in peace.

JOURNAL OF MEXICAN NUMISMATICS

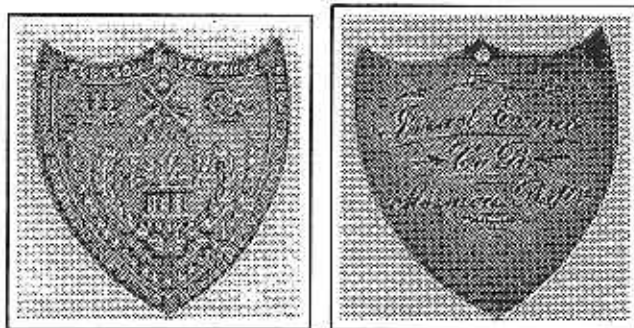
VOL I

DECEMBER 1997

NO II

TWO MEXICAN WAR PIECES OFFERED IN STACK'S AUCTION

Two interesting Mexican war lots are being offered in the January 14 - 15, 1998 Stack's Americana auction. Stack's can be reached at 123 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019, (212) 582-2580. We appreciate the use of these photos, and information for use in the Journal. A special thanks to Michael J. Holder for his cooperation.



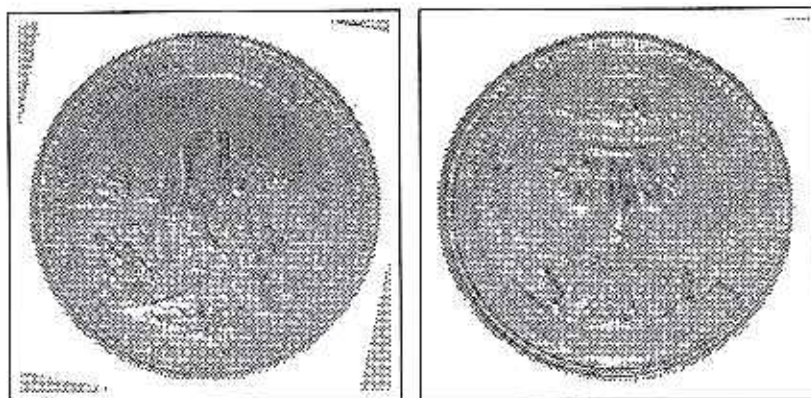
1846 SILVER MORMON BATTALION MEXICAN WAR MEDAL

LOT NO. 90 **1846 Silver Mormon Battalion Official Mexican War Shield Medal,** 38.4 X 36.2mm, 6.90 grms. About as made and **Extremely Rare.** Named on the reverse to "Isarel Evans, Co. B, Mormon Battn." The obverse is that adopted for their medals by the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, making this an official medal. The design includes naval, artillery, and infantry motifs, surrounded by the names of soon of the more important battles of the war, such as Vera Cruz, Buena Vista, and Mexico City. The Mormon battalion of volunteers served principally in California. They were famous for their discipline.

The Mormon Battalion was raised at Council Bluffs, Iowa in July 1846. After outfitting at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, the Battalion marched southward to Santa Fe, New Mexico and from there built a wagon road across the Desert to San Diego, California, a distance of some 1,100 miles. Along the way, the Battalion raised the first American flag to fly over Tucson, Arizona. Arriving in California, the Battalion garrisoned at San Diego, San Luis Rey, and Los Angeles. Their primary responsibility in California was to strengthen General Kearny's occupation forces. after one year's service, the Battalion was discharged in 1847, but 82 of the men chose to reenlist for the duration of the war. The Battalion made a good impression upon Federal officials, General Mason, who succeeded Kearny as Military Governor of California, wrote of the Battalion, "Of services of the Mormon Battalion, of their patience, subordination and good conduct, you have already heard, and I take great pleasure in adding that as a body of men they have religiously respected the rights and feelings of these conquered people... So high an opinion did I entertain for the Battalion, and of their special fitness for duties now performed by the garrisons in this

MEXICAN WAR MEDALS CON'T:

country that I made strenuous efforts to engage their services for another year." The Military Governor of San Diego wrote that the Mormon Battalion was of "...more value in reconciling the people to the change of government than a whole host of bayonets."



1847 SOUTH CAROLINA PALMETTO REGIMENTAL MEDAL

LOT NO. 91 1847 South Carolina Palmetto Regimental Mexican War Medal.

Silver, 48.3 mm. Choice Very Fine and very rare. Named to "Christopher Ardis," a private soldier in the Palmetto Regiment. These medals were issued in silver to members of the Palmetto Regiment on their return from the war with Mexico. Surviving medals today are rare, and those with their original recipient's name still engraved on the piece are very rare. Obverse: the regiment lead by its officers storming ashore at Vera Cruz. This was the first amphibious assault landing in American military history. the American fleet can be seen in the left background while the Cathedral at Vera Cruz is off in the distance at the right. The officer in the center brandishes a saber in his right hand and carries the flag of the Palmetto Regiment in his left hand. Around the rim are inscribed the names of the victories won by the regiment. Reverse: the Union eagle flying above a palmetto tree, with "To the Palmetto Regiment" below and the dates of its service in the war, 1846 - 1847, engraved on the shields at the bottom.

CONGRATULATIONS
SOCIEDAD
NUMISMATICA DE
MEXICO ON YOUR
45TH ANNIVERSARY

SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA
DE MEXICO, A.C.
EUGENIA 13-301, COL. NAPOLES
03810, MEXICO, D.F.



Another Die Variety of the 1823 Mexican Republic Eight Reales

by David O'Harrow, Tel. (253) 941-7306, e-mail dddoh@aol.com

One of the rewards of writing a book about your collecting specialty is that more people become aware of what you collect. They often think of you when coins of your specialty become available. In the four years since Clyde Hubbard and I started writing the book "Hookneck" about the first coins of the Mexican Republic, I have added more coins to my collection than in the previous ten years even though the first coins were, for the most part, the easiest to find.

Since publication in May of 1997, several new die varieties of coins in the book have appeared. This article identifies a new obverse and a new reverse die of the 1823 Mexico City eight reales. They were found on two separate coins with the opposite sides of these coins showing dies previously identified in the book.

José María Guerrero, from outside the mint, was the engraver/die sinker of these first coins. Old handwritten memos from the Mexico City mint stated that, in 1823, Guerrero supplied the mint with a number of die sets and die punches for the eight reales but only seven sets of dies were considered serviceable. He was paid for only these seven sets. We identified seven sets of dies in the book but noted that of these sets one of them had a warped obverse die, one showed evidence of die clashing and one included a round-topped three in the date leaving the possibility that coins from up to three more sets of dies might exist. We now know that at least one more set was used. The following shows photographs of the coins from these dies with identifying blowups and remarks.

The photographs show both sides of the two coins containing the newly identified dies. The side with the previously identified die is numbered with the notation used in the book i.e. MO3 and MR7. The newly identified dies include the letter "A" following the notation used in the book i.e. MR3A and MO7A. The legally defined Mexican system for obverse and reverse is used in the discussion. The eagle side is the obverse and the cap side is the reverse. Differences between dies are numerous. Highlighted below are only two differences for each of the newly identified dies.

The MR3A Reverse. A ray nearly touches the superscript "s" at the "D." The superscript "s" at the "G" is set high. The "G" is double punched.



The MO7A Obverse. The snake's head points to the center of the vertical leg of the "R" as did the snake's head on MO7 but this head is nearly level while MO7 was pointed downward. The snake loop at the eagle's beak is larger than on MO7. The top point of the eagle's tail points just below the terminal "A" of "MEXICANA" while on MO7 it was centered on the "A." Note that the MO7 was the warped die previously mentioned so it is not surprising to find a different die combination.



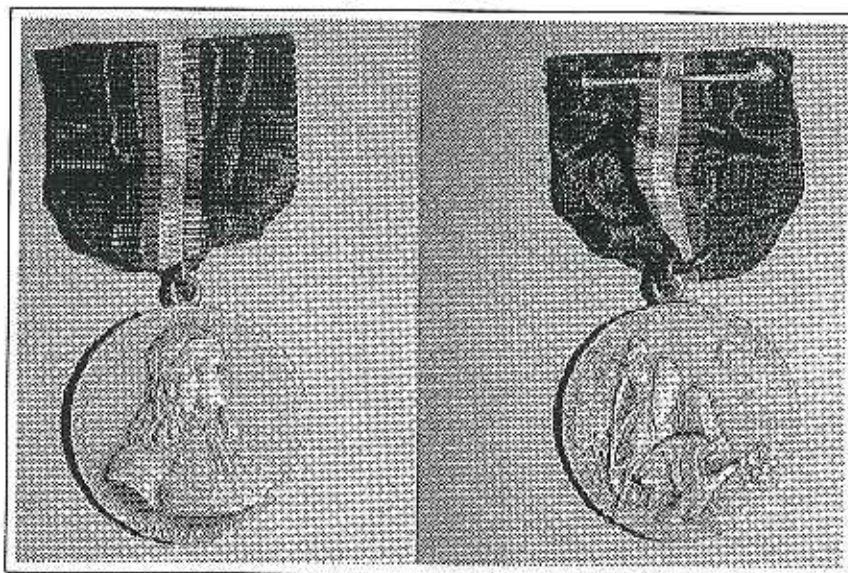
Previously Unidentified Dies**1823 Eight Reales, Mexico City Mint**

Enlarged 200 %

**MO3****MR3A (new)****MO7A (new)****MR7**

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

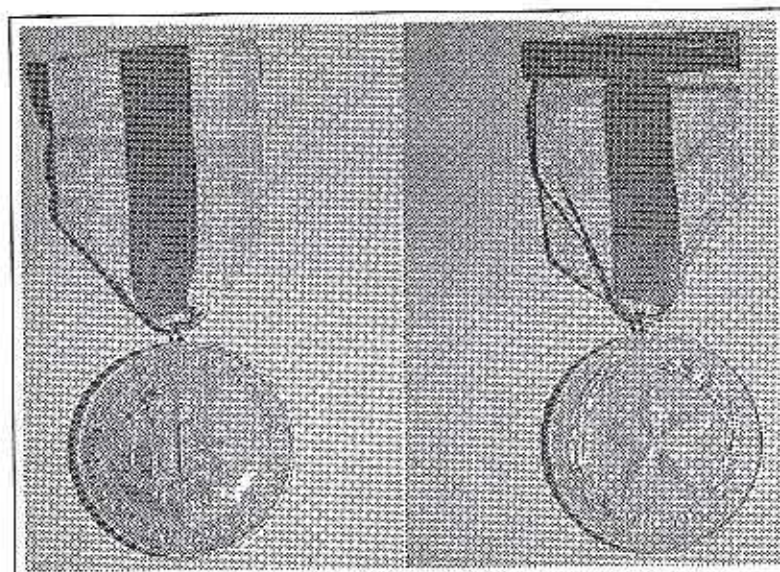
by Dan Farek



PENNSYLVANIA MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE MEDAL

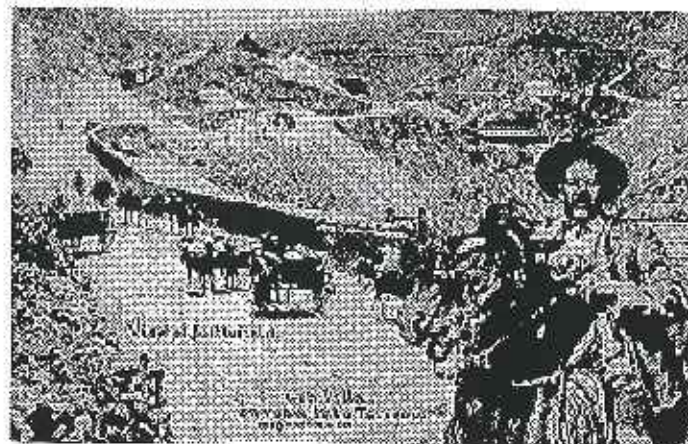
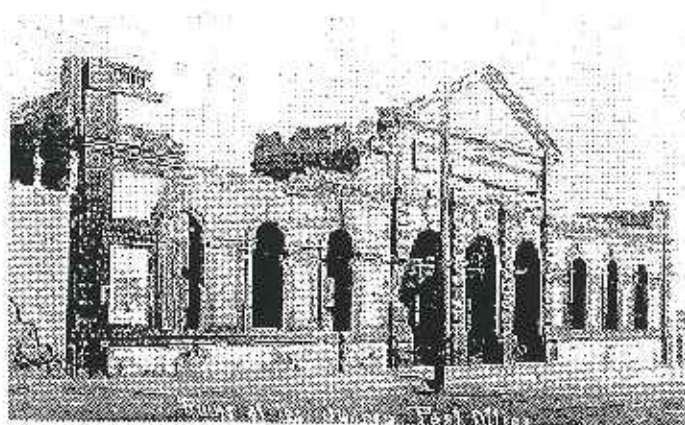
- Authority : Unknown
Composition : Bronze
Brooch : Pinback
Suspension : Loop and ring
Ribbon : Darl blue with narrow center stripes of red, white and green
Bars : None
Obverse : Bust of William Penn with "Pennsylvania National Guard, 1916, William Penn" around.
Reverse : Female figure with shield and sword, and eagle below. "Mexican Border Service" at top.
Naming : Issued unnamed. Numbered at the 6 o'clock position. The highest number I have seen is #8810.
Background : Awarded to members of the Pennsylvania National Guard who served between 4 July 1916 and 5 April 1917.
Comments : Some would argue that the obverse and reverse should be reversed. However, the medal came from the maker as described above. The medals were wrapped in tissue, as was the ribbon bar. These were placed in a white card box with "Jos. K. Davidson's Sons, Inc/ 210 S. 13th Street/ Philadelphia/ U.S.A." on the lid. The box was placed in a white card sleeve.

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE, CON'T:



WISCONSIN MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE MEDAL

- Authority : State Legislature of 11 July 1917
Designer : Unknown
Composition : Bronze
Brooch : Pinback
Suspension : Loop and ring
Ribbon : Center stripe of red flanked with stripes of green and white.
Bars : None
Obverse : Desert scene with three Palm Trees. Around is "Wisconsin National Guard Mexican Border Service".
Reverse : Five pointed star with wreath around. At bottom is "1916 - 1917".
Naming : Issued unnamed and unnumbered.



US MEXICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORT

Financial Report, 12/31/97

INCOME:

Dues, 135 @ \$15.00	\$2,025.00
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EXPENSES:

Postage	\$399.09	
Publishing	325.94	
Supplies	<u>155.85</u>	<u>880.88</u>

Net Income	\$1,144.12
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As of year end we have 135 paid up members. The above includes all projected costs for this December Journal. All Board Members, the Editor and Web Master have all served without any compensation, and will continue to do so. There has been no reimbursement of Director's, Editor's or Web Master's personal expenses related to their activities on behalf of the Association.

Your Executive Director will be on the road from January 15, 1998 until in Mid- March. We will be attending the Houston Money Show at the Hyatt Regency in downtown Houston, January 23 - 25. The Long Beach Coin & Collectible Expo. February 12 - 15, the El Paso Coin Show, February 20 - 22 at the Quality Inn, El Paso, and the ANA National Money Show, March 19 - 21 at the Cincinnati Convention Center. If you are in the area of any of these shows please stop by and say hello. If you have any suggestions or other comments, you can bring them with you, or you can mail them to the association's office.

Any association mail will be forwarded to Joe Flores, and we will get it at the Long Beach show. This is let you know that correspondence may not get replied to until April.



VOL I

JOURNAL OF MEXICAN NUMISMATICS
DECEMBER 1997

NO II

177 • ESPAÑOL - ENGLISH
XLVI Año de Publicación

El Boletín Numismático

PIEDRA DE LOS SOLES



"La cuenta de los días..."

SOCIEDAD NUMISMÁTICA DE MÉXICO, A.C.

Primum Numisma Americarum • México, 1536

SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO
EL BOLETIN NUMISMATICO

The following is a review of what is contained in the Sociedad's quarterly publication under the editorialship of J. Rosales del Moral.

A report by Lic. Jose Antonio Batiz V. on the 45th Commemorative Anniversary Supper of the Sociedad, held September 5, 1997 at the Hotel Del Prado, in Mexico City. The societies complete collection of gold and silver commemorative medals issued by the society were on display. From all reports, and the photos in the Boletin it looked like all enjoyed.

Reports on the societies meetings of July and August.

Javier Lopez de Lerena had an interesting article on a medal in the name of Ramon Bru Lassus, struck between 1871 and 1875, and wondered who the Ramon Bru Y Lassus was.

Another article by Javier Lopez de Lerena on Don Aguiles Amaya Abejro, one of the founding members of the society, and his many contributions to the societies efforts.

An interesting report on the Numismatic Museum of the society by its Curator, Dr. Luis M. Gomez Wulschner, telling of its creation, and history.

The center fold is on the Aztec Calendar, with explanations of various sections of the stone. Very interesting information.

An extensive article, "The Mexican Peso Was The Monetary Unit Of World Dominion", by Antonio Diana Salmeron.

The Boletin is bi lingual, and under the stewardship of J. Rosales del Moral is very well presented.

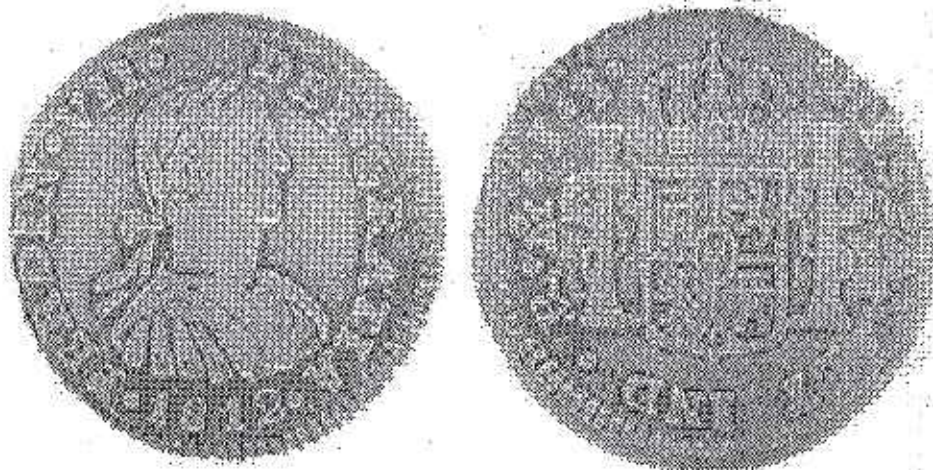
The society membership is available for \$15.00 a year, with a \$5.00 admission fee. Additional information, and a membership application can be obtained from the association, or you can contact the society directly at:

Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico
Eugenia 13-301
037810 Mexico D.F. MEXICO
(011 525) 536-4440
Fax (011 525) 543-1791



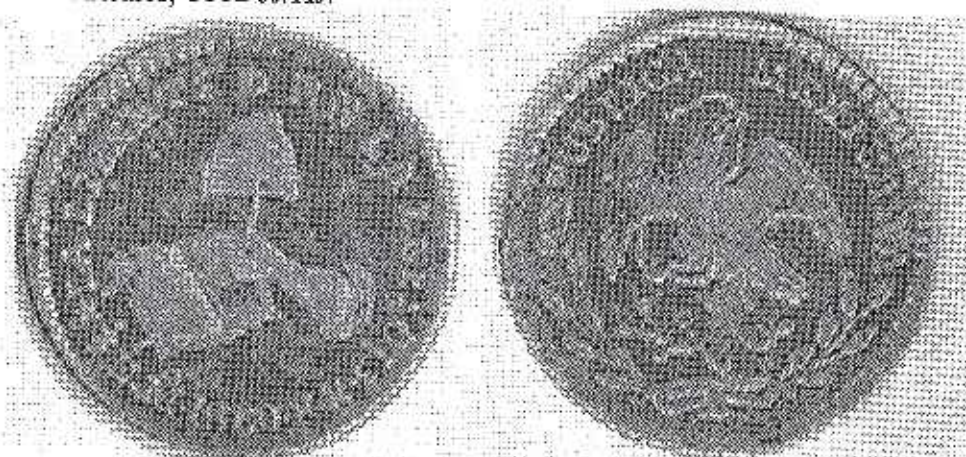
UNREPORTED AND UNCATALOGED FINDS

This is the first report of what we hope will be an ongoing section of the Journal. We will show pictures if possible, and list what information is available. If any of the readers have an opinion, or additional information on the pieces listed please let us know, and we will share this information with the rest of the numismatic world. The following three coins were sent in by a collector in Brownsville, Texas:



1812 ½ REALES, Mo, J. J.

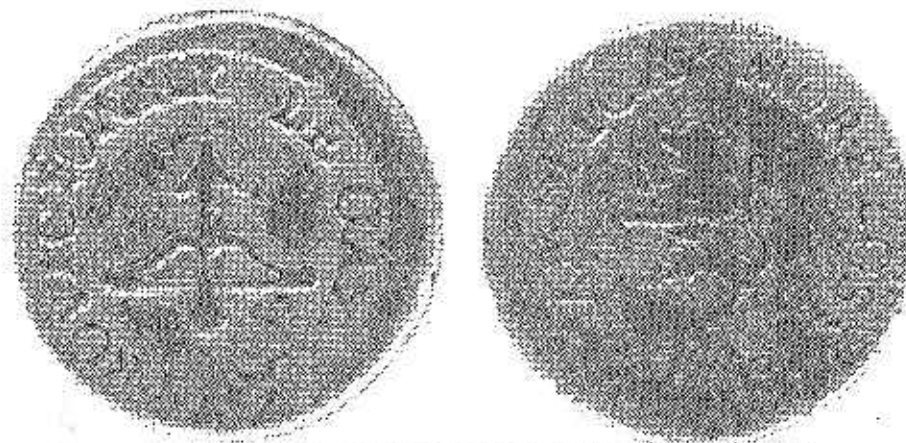
1812 ½ real, Mo mintmark with "J J" assayer initials rather than the reported "J H". The "J. J." assayers initials appear on the Ferdinand VII 1 reales, 2 reales, 8 Reales, and there is a listed over assayer for the 8n Reales, 1812 JJ/HJ.



1860, 8 Escudo, Mo, F.M., White Metal

Coin similar to KM 378.5, but in a white metal, that appears to be silver.

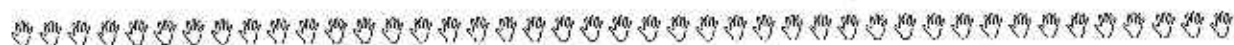
UNREPORTED AND CATALOGED FINDS CON'T:



1813, GOLD, PROVINCIAL OAXACA

This coin in gold, is similar in design to KM 221, with the Bow and Arrow, Lion, and the same legends. This is listed in copper and silver, but not in gold. The weight is 1.7 grams, and the diameter is 16.3mm.

Anyone having any additional information on these coins, please let us know. If anyone has unreported, uncataloged coins please send them into us and share your knowledge, and finds with the rest of the membership.



NEW ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As only five members have indicated a desire to serve on the Association's Board of Directors, the need to hold a formal election is unnecessary, in that there are now five positions. The members elected were:

The three founding Directors; Joe Flores, Stockton, Ca., Sal Falcone, San Jose, CA, and Don Bailey, Homer MI. The two new Board members are; Don Bryan, Bishop, TX, and Richard Ponterio of San Diego, CA. These board members will serve for a four year term. Any suggestions for the good of the association can be directed to the Board Members as well as the Association offices.

THE SOUVENIR SPOONS OF THE MEXICO REVOLUTION

By John O. Hardman, USMEXNA

Most, if not all, of us are collectors, and some of us have a genuine interest in the Mexican Revolution. Through the pages of various publications, we have become familiar with the stamps, coins, and paper money, and their allied counter stamps, overprints, surcharges and resellos. However, there is more to a collector's life than a Muera Huerta peso, a Victoria de Torreon overprint on one of Pancho Villa's bed sheets. Items that you may want to add to your collection are the souvenir spoons of the Mexican revolution.

The collecting of souvenir spoons, in the United States was popular from the 1890's to the 1920's. Travelers and salesmen brought thousands of the spoons as mementos of places they had seen. Spoons commemorated scenic wonders, famous persons, towns, expositions, and a civil war in Mexico.

The Madero revolution of 1911 was a popular cause with many El Pasoans. A number of U. S. citizens aided the rebel army by furnishing food, money and arms. As the rebel army approached Ciudad, the residents of El Paso took their front row seats to the revolution. Several of them were killed watching the battle.

It seems that every war, no matter how large or small, brings out the latent entrepreneurship, that exists to some degree in us all. A. D. Foster, who owned and operated a jewelry and optical company in the Herald Building, designed and manufactured a set of five sterling souvenir spoons of the Mexican revolution. The spoons sold for \$2.50 and were available by direct retail sales, or by mail.

Advertisements in the El Paso Times told the readers that "people in both the Southwest and the East would want spoons of the revolution." "The souvenir spoons of the Mexican revolution make the biggest hit of the season." "Nothing . . . has caused as much interest as the souvenir spoons." "The spoons are becoming as popular as the slogan VIVA MADERO!"

The spoons went on sale, for the first time, on 19 June, 1911. The first spoon to be offered for sale was the Madero spoon. Francisco I. Madero was pictured in the bowl while the handle showed the Mexican seal, a water carrier, and "other typical bits of Mexico." The handles on all the spoons were identical.

The next spoon to be released was the Blue Whistler spoon. This spoon showed the old Civil War cannon that was "borrowed" from the plaza in El Paso on St. Patrick's Day in 1911 by Dr. Ira J Bush, Ave Molina, Ned Hatcher, and a Dr. Thatcher. The Blue Whistler was used with effect, probably more psychological than destructive, in the battles of Ojinaga and Juarez.

The third spoon introduced by Foster was the Juarez spoon. The representation in the bowl of this spoon showed the effects of a dynamite bomb on an adobe building.

THE SOUVENIR SPOONS OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION CON'T:

Spoon number four was to be the Peace Grove spoon. This spoon was to commemorate the commission that tried to negotiate a peace treaty between Madero and Diaz. The negotiations took place in late April, 1911, at the Peace Grove, which was across the Rio Grande from the El Paso smelters. However, this spoon was not produced for some reason. Sometime between 21 June and 27 June 1911, it was replaced by the Mc Ginty Cannon in Action At Ojinaga spoon. The Mc Ginty cannon, and the Blue Whistler were the same cannon. Possibly the fact that this gun was once the property of the famous Mc Ginty Club of El Paso, and the fact that it was taken from the plaza and used to advantage in Mexico were the reasons that Foster decided to use the gun as the subject of two of his spoons. The negative results achieved during the peace talks may have been another reason not to commemorate the commission.

The fifth, and final spoon manufactured by Foster was the Orozco spoon. Pasquel Orozco's popularity in 1911 was second only to Madero's. He was probably one of Madero's most able leaders. He fought in many of the early battles of the Madero revolution, such as the ill-fated battle of Casas Grandes, and the battles of Ojinaga and Juarez. Orozco had a falling out with Madero and led a revolt against him in 1912.

According to the advertisements in early July, the demand for the spoons far exceeded expectations. The company's weekly manufacturing capacity was inadequate to supply the orders received in a single day. For a time, the company suspended mail order sales, and they only sold the spoons over the counter of their retail store.

The quantity of spoons produced is unknown, but after many years of attempting to locate examples of these spoons, it would appear that they are very rare. (Editor's note: in my thirty five years collecting and dealing in Mexican historical related items, I have never come across one of these spoons).

U. S. servicemen, and National Guard troops called to duty in 1916 could purchase souvenir spoons as a remembrance of their service on the Mexican border. There are two that are known to me. The first, (plate one), has a plain bowl, and the handle shows a profile of a soldier wearing a campaign hat. Immediately below are two olive branches above a stylized U. S. shield. a ribbon below the shield contains the words "MEXICAN BORDER", and the date "1916", is below the ribbon.

The second spoon was made by the Wallingford Company, (photo unavailable). A soldier as profiled, at right shoulder arms, standing in front of two tents. Below the soldier, the words, "E PLURIBUS UNUM" appear on a ribbon. The U. S. eagle with olive branch, shield and arrows is next in order. Another ribbon holds the words, "NATIONAL UNION", above two crossed United States flags. the words, "Mexican Border 1916", appear on the handle next to the bowl. the bowl contains a tent camp scene with mountains in the background.

THE SOUVENIR SPOONS OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION CON'T:

I would appreciate hearing from any USMexNA members who owns, or who has knowledge of these or any other spoons of the Mexican revolution, or Mexican border service.

John O. Hardman

P.O. Box 721

Warren, OH 44482-0721

E-Mail johardman@juno.com

Souvenir Spoons of the Mexico Revolution



The ends shown here will give you a general idea of our souvenir spoons of the Mexico Revolution. However, to appreciate the full beauty and unique character of these spoons they should be seen.

Orders Now Filled Promptly

We have on hand thousands in "stocking up" with the orders for souvenir spoons. Orders are now being filled promptly. We have ready for delivery.

THE ORIZCO SPOON

THE MADERO SPOON

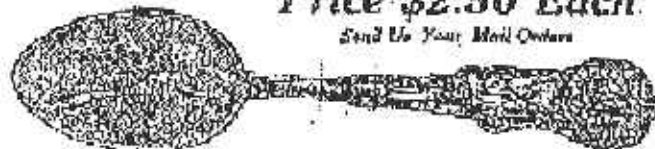
The Blue Whistler Spoon
(See Cat)

The Juarez Spoon
(See Cat)

The McGinty Cannon In Action At Ojinaga

Price \$2.50 Each

Send Us Your Mail Orders



JEWELERS
OPTICIANS

A.D. FOSTER CO.
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS

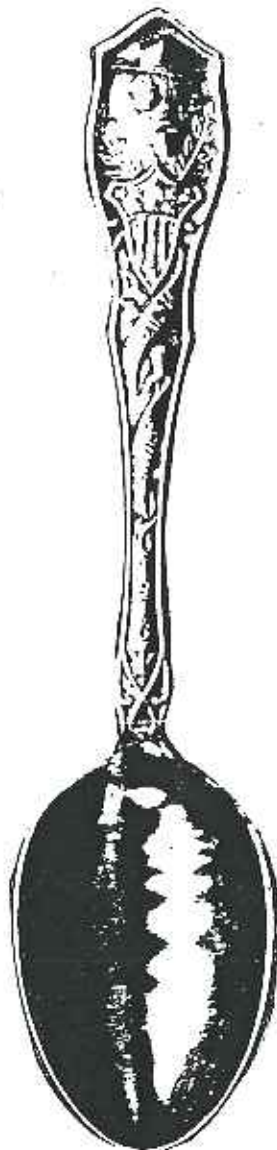


PLATE #1



USMexNA WEB SITE

Under the expert technical guidance of the Association's Web Master, Verne R. Walrafen, the association's presence on the world wide web has grown into an excellent source for Mexican numismatic information.

A preview of the web site shows several web pages, and these are:

1. Web Site Changes; showing all changes to the site since May 28, 1997, when it first appeared. There have been twenty five changes since that date.
2. The USMexNA Page; with general information on the association, and a membership application.
3. USMexNA Journal of Mexican Numismatics; Journal excerpts, and other association related news.
4. Coinmasters; this is a link to what other cyber related numismatic organizations are doing.
5. Mexican Numismatic sources; This list several sources for Mexican numismatic materials.
6. Postcards of the Mexican Revolution; by John Hardman. 6 pages of some really neat Revolutionary post cards, with information on each.
7. Coinage of the Mexican revolutionist Zapata; 6 pages of superb line drawings from the Leslie/Stevens book, "Coinage of the Mexican Revolutionist Zapata, published in 1968.
8. Numismatic Indexes Project Sample Extract; This listing from the Harry Bass Research Foundation covering the listings pertaining to Mexico, and has a link to the foundation's web site.
9. Walrafen web site; Has some really interesting subjects, to name a few; Sonora Movie Money, Maps of the Mexican revolution. and several other Mexican related historical information.
10. A page where numismatic books for sale are listed.
11. A book review of the Hubbard/O'Harrow "Hookneck" book.

Some of the terminology may be incorrect, but the reader can see that there is some wonderful information, and a computer illiterate new traveler on the world wide web can spend hours just going from one site to another through all the various links.

If any of members haven't visited the site at www.GrasshopperNet.com/USMexNA, please take the time to do so. If you are not on the internet, beg borrow or steal some time from someone that is. It will be worth your time and effort.

Our thanks to Web Master Verne R. Walrafen for all his time and efforts to put our image out to the cyber world.

