

VOL IV

DECEMBER 2000

NO IV



U.S. MEXICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
Don Bailey, Editor, P.O. Box 98, Homer, MI 49245-0098



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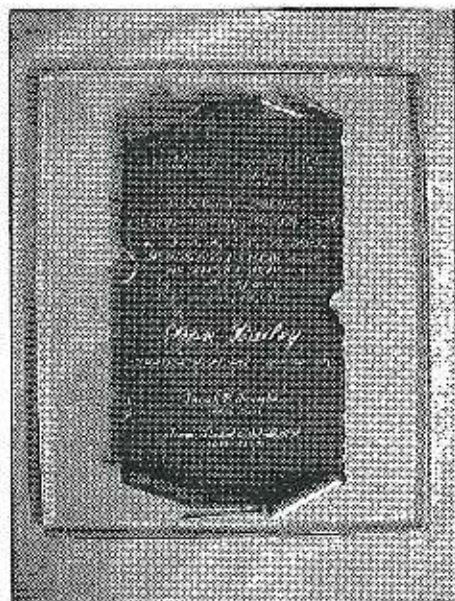
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USMexNA AWARDED THE "ALBERTO FRANCISCO PRADEAU AWARD"

At the November 13, 2000 meeting the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico awarded our Association the coveted "Alberto Francisco Pradeau" award. I quote from the October 15, 2000 letter from society President Duane Douglas, "Therefor, it is a great pleasure for me to notify you that the organization over which you preside has been unanimously nominated by the Board-of Directors to receive the "Alberto Francisco Pradeau Award" for meritorious services in pro of Mexican numismatics abroad".

Due prior commitments your Executive Director was unable to attend to receive this award, so Dr. Luis M. Gomez Wulschner was asked to receive the award on behalf of the Association. We thank Luis for his gracious acceptance.

On behalf of the Association I want to thank President Duane Douglas and the Board of Directors for their kind words, and this prestigious award, which shows that the two Mexican related numismatic organizations can work together for the betterment of Mexican numismatics around the world.



The award will be similar to this 1993 Alberto Francisco Pradeau award.

SOCIEDAD NUMISMÁTICA DE MÉXICO, A.C.
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OCTOBER 15, 2000

MR. DON BAILEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MEXICAN UNITED STATES NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

DEAR MR. BAILEY:

ON AN ANNUAL BASIS, THE SOCIEDAD NUMISMÁTICA DE MÉXICO, A.C., A SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL INSTITUTION FOUNDED IN 1952, GIVES OUT ITS "NUMISMATIC AWARDS" TO ALL THOSE PERSONS OR INSTITUTIONS WHO, BY THEIR OWN MERIT, HAVE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO NUMISMATICS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

THEREFORE, IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO NOTIFY YOU THAT THE ORGANIZATION OVER WHICH YOU PRESIDE HAS BEEN UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED BY THE BOARD-OF-DIRECTORS TO RECEIVE THE "ALBERTO FRANCISCO PRADEAU AWARD" FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES IN PRO OF MEXICAN NUMISMATICS AROUND THE WORLD.

THIS, I EXTEND TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY A MOST CORDIAL INVITATION TO ATTEND OUR NEXT MEETING & SO, TO BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 13, 2000 AT 7:30 P.M. IN THE AUDITORIUM OF BANAMEX LOCATED AT VERDEGRAS CARRETERA # 53, IN DOWNTOWN MEXICO CITY, WHERE YOU WILL RECEIVE THE AWARD IN QUESTION.

I WISH TO COUNT ON YOUR ATTENDANCE WHERE IT WILL BE MY PLEASURE TO GREET YOU AND PERSONALLY CONGRATULATE YOU.

Sincerely,
MEXICO 1536 - PRIMUM NUMISMA AMERICAE

Duane Douglas
DUANE D. DOUGLAS
PRESIDENT

USMEXNA DUES WILL BE DUE JANUARY 1, 2001

The 2001 annual dues will be due on January 1, 2001. The dues will remain at \$15.00, as they have been since our beginning. This has been enough to sustain the Association and its affairs thus far. We lose on the dues for overseas members, but it is important that we maintain our world - wide membership. Several have asked about life memberships, and the board has not decided to offer that yet. The dues raised from life membership must be kept separate from the regular dues. We could only use the interest proceeds from that fund for operational expenses. We have attempted to keep the dues very low to attract and maintain our membership.

As we will be away from the office from January 1 through March 15th we ask that you wait until March to mail your dues. In March a **DUES DUE NOTICE** will be sent out.

USMexNA YOUTH SCHOLARSHIP PASSES WITH NO APPLICATIONS

Unfortunately there were no applications received for the Scholarship to the American Numismatic Association Summer Seminar for the Mexican class offered by Richard A. Long. Maybe we will have a better experience with this project next year, and can nurture the youth along to prepare them for this great experience.

USMexNA LAPEL PINS WILL BE AVAILABLE SOON

The Association lapel pins as shown here will soon be available. The Charter Members will be silver colored with black letters, the Regular Members will be as shown here, black background with gold letters. Board members will have a gold background with black lettering. To save on the postage for these pins, we will attempt to hand deliver as many as possible at our scheduled shows. It is hoped that the membership will like these and wear them as a symbol of their membership.

Lois and I will be on our "Chasing the Sun" winter trip we take each year from January 1 until March 15th. We will be setup at the following shows; **FUN**, Jan 4 - 7, Orange County Convention Center, Orlando, FL, Table #640, **Houston Money Show**, Astro Hall, Houston, January 26 - 28, **El Paso**, Vista Del Sol Convention Center, February 16 - 18, **Long Beach**, Long Beach Convention Center, table #1243, and the **American Numismatic Association**, Salt Lake City, Utah, table #337. Stop by and say hello, you can pay your dues then and hopefully pick up your pin.



THE REVOLUTION CORNER

By Joe Flores C-2

I am amazed at how many new finds I have seen and written about over the last few years. I think there is no end to what else will turn up.

Since I am a collector, researcher, and labeled a specialist on coins of the Mexican revolution I was told by many friends that there would be many coins shown to me that some will be genuine, and some counterfeit. How true this has been. Lots of counterfeits. Most bogus coins I have seen in Mexico are from the city of Guadalajara. --- So buyers beware. I will address this issue at a later date. Getting back to what this article is all about, real coins.

Photo #1 is of an OAXACA 2 Pesos very scarce coin and one of many varieties of this series of 2 or Dos Pesos coins. Only known struck on silver planchets never listed by Guthrie and Bothamley. (G. B. Book). This die combination was first mentioned in the book "LA VENTANA" by Woodworth and Flores, published in 1988 as OAX. 109.

Photo #2 is the same die combination as the silver planchet in photo #1 except this one is struck on a **copper** (cobre) planchet. The coin is crude but still a very rare coin in any condition. This is the first copper I have ever seen struck with these dies. I will call it OAX. 109A.

Coin owner

Joe Flores

P. O. Box 4484, Stockton, CA 95204

Phone (209) 462-0759, Fax (209) 462-3157

E-mail pepelf@msn.com

Photo #1

Edge----Corded

Metal---Silver

Dia-----33.50

Thks.---2.00 mm

Wt.-----14.65



The Revolution Corner, Con't:



Photo #2

Edge---Corded
Metal---Copper
Dia.-----32.60mm
Thks.---1.90 mm
Wt.-----11.80 Grms



VERN R. WALRAFEN "CHIHUAHUA 5 & 10 CENTAVOS BOOKLET
REPUBLISHED BY USMEXNA.

Verne R. Walrafen, C-4 has given the Association permission to reprint this outstanding reference on Chihuahua 5 and 10 Centavos of the Mexican revolution, which has been unobtainable in recent years. This was originally published in "The Mexican Revolution Reporter", which was the work of Rev Mex's founder and leader. Joe Flores has updated the information. An essential addition to the reference library of any collector of the Mexican Revolution. Our thanks to Verne for his generosity and sharing this valuable information. Our thanks also to Joe Flores for his efforts in handling this republication in our behalf.

These can be ordered from Joe Flores, P. O. Box 4484, Stockton, CA 95204 at the price of \$25.00.

THE ALONSO MANUEL REGIL TOKENS

By Claudio Verrey, C-112

I decided to write on these tokens, as many collectors and dealers do not know about these pieces, even though they have been identified and cataloged since 1974. Leslie and Pradeau reported these in the book, "The Henequen Plantation Tokens of the Yucatan Peninsula", and in 1989 Frank Grove cataloged them in his book "Tokens of Mexico".

Alonso Manuel Regil Casares was the owner of several haciendas, and he issued a series of tokens with the initials of his name. This series consist of three denominations. The smaller one of 20mm is a 10 centavos piece, which is very rare. (Photo #1). This was unknown to Leslie, Pradeau or Grove. I have only seen three pieces in more then twenty years. They were all counterstamped on a Mexico City Mint bronze one-centavo coin, type of 1905 - 1915. All the series were made with half relief punches, so the inscriptions are incuse.

The next piece in size and denomination is the 25 centavos token also counterstamped on regular 20mm nickel 5-centavo coins of the 1905 - 1914 type. In this denomination there are two different punches used for the number "25" (Photo #2). This denomination is scarce. Normally the coins used as "flans", were previously flattened up and then counter- marked, however I am presenting a very particular piece that still shows part of the original design. Most interesting design still visible is the date 1910 (Photo #3), which is important because it proves that these tokens were issued starting in 1910 prior to the issuance of the large five centavos in 1914.

The highest denomination is the 50 centavos, counterstamped on a regular 25mm 2 centavo, the type of 1905- 1906. There are also two different varieties of the numbers (photo #4). After years of looking for I finally found a piece with the date, denomination and the mint mark visible. (Photo #5). This denomination is very scarce.



PHOTO #1



PHOTO #2



PHOTO #3



PHOTO #4



PHOTO #5

A NOTE ON AN INTERESTING COUNTERFEIT 1869GoS 10 CENTAVOS

By, Michael E. Ontko, R-201

Some time ago I obtained from a Bay Area coin dealer a counterfeit 1869GoS 10 Centavos (similar to KM 403.5). In defense of his reputation, I should note that the coin was sold to me plainly labeled counterfeit. It is educational to examine this coin and perhaps speculate upon its origin.

The silver 10 Centavos were part of the program of the Republic of Mexico to decimalize its archaic currency system. The first issues were 1, 5, and 10 Centavos of 1863. The program, already delayed by the War of the Reform, was halted by the chaos of the Maximilian era. In 1864, the conservatives, with the aid of the French army, had gained sufficient control over central Mexico to issue coins in Maximilian's name. Between 1864 and 1867, coins of 1, 5, 10, 50 Centavos, 1 and 20 Pesos were issued. The United States never reconciled to the presence of French divisions in Mexico, upon the conclusion of the Civil War, issued a firm note to Napoleon III of France protesting the invasion. In 1865, the United States possessed the world's largest and best equipped army and navy, comprising nine hundred experienced veterans, so its threats were to be taken seriously. In addition, Napoleon had difficulties closer to home, in Germany and Italy, and so he withdrew his troops. Without foreign support, Maximilian and his conservative supporters stood little chance against Benito Juarez and his advancing army. In May 1867, Maximilian was captured and, after a brief trial, shot as a warning to other foreigners with similar ideas.

The monarchists having been dealt with, the republican government could turn its attention to coinage. The coinage of the old Real system resumed while the mints experimented with decimal coins. In 1867-69, Mexico City and San Luis Potosi issued 5 and 10 Centavos (KM 402) with an eagle reverse and cap and rays obverse. These coins are so similar to the cap and ray half Real and Real that even today collectors get them confused. It is natural to believe that the populace promptly rejected the new coins. Today, these coins and the similar 5 and 10 centavos issued by Chihuahua (KM 401) are scarce and sought after. In 1868, the mint redesigned the silver coins with a new, upright eagle and a bold "10 Centavos" on the obverse. In 1869, the coins went into general production at Mexico City (30,000 pieces), Guanajuato (7,000 pieces) and Potosi (4,000 pieces). By 1871, Chihuahua, Culiacan, Guadalajara and Zacatecas had joined in production and mintages increased substantially. The coin was issued until 1897 from eleven mints and it constitutes a common type, through many individual dates are rare.

In examining the coin in question, it would be helpful to compare it to a genuine 1869Go 10 Centavos. Unfortunately, I do not possess an example of this scarce date, but I do have an 1869 MoC 10 Centavos. Unlike the predecimal coins, the 10 Centavos were struck from hubbed dies and vary little from mint to mint, so the 1869Mo will serve. The first thing that strikes the eye is the extremely low relief and lack of detail on the fake. Through some of the smaller branch mints had problems with weak strikes, this was not

A note on an interesting counterfeit 1869GoS 10 Centavos, Con't:

the case at Guanajuato. Further examination shows the letters in "REPUBLICA MEXICANA" to be crude, with serifs either missing or too large. The same problems also appear on the obverse, with letters being too large or incorrectly shaped, especially "CENTAVOS." On the edge (not visible in the photos), the milling is regular but weak, with many reeds missing.

I am puzzled as to why the counterfeiter took so much trouble to fake a coin that even in the 1870s had little purchasing power. At the beginning of the Porfiriato (1872 - 1910) the Peso was roughly equal to the dollar but gradually slipped, until by the turn of the century the Peso was worth about fifty cents. This was not due to inflation in Mexico but deflation in the United States after the Treasury went to the gold standard about 1877. The coin has good color. It weighs 2.17 grams, while the genuine 1869Mo weighs 2.64 grams (the theoretical weight is 2.707 grams). It is .038" thick and .690" diameter, versus .052" thick and .693" diameter for the genuine 1869Mo. It is probably die struck. It undoubtedly circulated for a long time as it is quite worn. I have seen counterfeits of balance scale 25 Centavos of similar style in the famed William Cregan collection and many others surely exist. I invite readers to report any circulating counterfeits in their collections.



"1869Go" 10 Centavos

1869 Mo 10 Centavos

Photos: Jeff Stahl

Note on an Interesting Counterfeit 1869GOS 10 Centavos, Con't:

Sources:

David C. Harper, ed. 2001 North American Coins & Prices, 10th ed. Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 2000

Michael C. Meyer and William L. Sherman, *The Course of Mexican History*, 5 Th. Ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Acknowledgments:

I thank Gerald Kleebe for his assistance in weighing the coins in his laboratory.
A note on the Author:

The author, Michael E. Ontko, ANA LM5162, USMexNA R-201, is Vice President of the Greater Orange County Coin Club. He invites correspondence on this or other topics of interest at meontko@earthlink.net. He a Dilbert engineer at a factory in Santa Ana, where he is learning now to juggle mushrooms.



1754 MEXICO MM, CROWNS ALIKE, EIGHT REALES

By Hal Birt, Jr., C-32

There are four 1754 Mexico eight reales, crowns alike or unlike with MM or MF, the crowns alike MM is the rarest. This rare variety is not in the collections of the American Numismatic Association, the American Numismatic Society, the Banco De Mexico, the Smithsonian Institution, Riddell, Fonrobert, Gutttag, Dasi, the Manila Hoard, Bachtel, Escobar, Norweb, or Calbeto. Burzio lists the first offering as the James Kelly sale of February 8, 1954 number 2379 (sold \$47.50). After the 1970 Calbeto catalog other books included it but without photos. Modern auction prices realized range from a few hundred dollars to several thousand dollars.

I would like to thank Ernesto Almada, Mark Bir, Bonhams, Duane Douglas, Mike Dunigan, Dr. Stanley Flegler, Clyde Hubbard, Richard Long, and Michael McCormick for all their help in this study. I would like to hear from anyone who knows of other specimens.

1754 Mexico MM, crowns alike, eight reales

- #1 Jose De Yriarte "Catalogo De Los Reales De A Ocho Espanoles" 1965, number 618, rubbings
- #2 Harry Shuhart auction 10/25/1968 number 30, photos, Robert P. Harris "Pillars & Portraits" 1969, number 204, obverse photo (Shuhart specimen), Richard Ponterio auction 5/27-28/1988 number 1133, photos (is Shuhart)
- #3 Mike Dunigan stock number 1, Nov. 1993, photos (duplicate of Ponterio 1133)
- #4 Henry Christensen auction June 28, 1974 number 1543, photos, Richard Long auction July 31, 1991 number 395, photos, (duplicate of Christensen 1543), (Ponterio number 1133 is same obverse but different reverse)
- #5 Jess Peters auction 9/21/1965 number 453, obverse photo, resold as Richard Long number 395, 7/31/1991, photos
- #6 Richard Ponterio auction 8/18-19/1989 number 1971, photos, stamped "G.R" on both sides
- #7 Superior auction 6/12-15/1978 number 149, MM/MF, photos, resold as Ponterio auction June 5, 1999 number 395, photos
- #8 Superior auction 6/7-10/1982 number 1446, photos
- #9 Superior auction 6/3-6/1985 number 2926, photos, then resold as number 1483 Dec. 6-7, 1991, photos (same obverse as Ponterio number 289 and Hubbard photostat but different reverse)
- #10 Superior auction Dec. 1, 2 1990 number 868, photos
- #11 Superior auction Dec. 1, 2 1990 number 867, photos (ex Superior 8/8-10/1983 number 1116, photos, misdescribed as 1754/3 MF crowns alike with photos near 1116, same obverse and reverse as Cortina number 927 but different specimen, 1754/3 MM)
- #12 Alejandro Cortina subasta Mayo 15 y 16, 1986 number 927, photos, 1754/3, same obverse and reverse as Superior 867, different specimen
- #13 Monedas Coloniales catalog about 1975 number 26, 1754/3, obverse photo, same obverse die as Superior 867 and Cortina 927, different specimen
- #14 Bonhams auction July 16-17, 1996, part of lot 811, photos by Bonhams (4/3)
- #15 Richard Ponterio auction March 8, 1991 number 289, photos (same obverse and reverse as Hubbard, same obverse as Superior 2926)
- #16 Clyde Hubbard specimen, June 1993, same as Ponterio 289, different specimen, same obverse as Superior 2926, photostats
- #17 Richard Ponterio auction March 8, 9 1991 number 1033, photos
- #18 Lic. Alejandro Cortina subasta Mayo 18 y 20 1988 number 582, MM/MF, photos, same dies as ANACS GD 8373 (MM/MF), photos, different specimens, different dies from Superior 149 (MM/MF)
- #19 Mike Dunigan stock number 3, Nov. 1993, photos
- #20 Pablo Gerber collection, 1987, photos, later Spink America auction Dec. 5 1995 number 284, photos
- #21 Jess Peters auction May 26, 1969 number 786, photos
- #22 El Mundo De La Moneda subasta, 10 de Marzo de 1995, number 275, rubbings
- #23 Accugrade ACG 175585, photos
- #24 Accugrade ACG 177010, photos
- #25 ANACS GD 8373 (MM/MF), photos
- #26 Richard Ponterio auction April 7, 8 2000, #1235 (MM/MF), photos and (Calbeto number 1882, "cast", photos)

Obverse, 1754 Mexico MM, crowns alike, eight reales

tip of left crown under Q points to:	right leg of A points to:	left side of N points to:
<u>Variante #618</u> about center	base of tip of crown, close, about 1mm	base of tip of right crown
Shuhart #30, Harris #204, Ponterio #1133 (all same coin) left of center	tip, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm	below base of tip
<u>Dunigan #1</u> , duplicate of Ponterio #1133 left of center	tip, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm	below base of tip
Ponterio #1133 obv. Christensen #1543 Long #395 (same obv. & rev. as #1543, different specimen) Long #395 was		
<u>Jess Peters #453</u> left of center	tip, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm	below base of tip
<u>Ponterio #1971</u> stamped "G.R." about center	tip, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm	tip
<u>Superior #149</u> , resold as Ponterio #395 (MM/MF) right of center	tip, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm	base of tip
<u>Superior #1446</u> about center	top of tip, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm	below base of tip
<u>Superior #2926</u> (resold as #1483) left of center	tip, close, 1mm	below base of tip
<u>Superior #868</u> slightly right	tip, close, 1mm	below base of tip
<u>Superior #1116</u> (resold as #867, 1754/3) Cortina #927 (1754/3) Monedas Coloniales #26 (1754/3) <u>Bonhams #811</u> (1754/3) right	tip, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm	below base of tip
<u>Superior #2926</u> obv. Ponterio #289, same obv. & rev. as Hubbard, different specimen left of center	tip, close, 1mm	below base of tip
<u>Ponterio #1033</u> , slightly right in auction photo, actually about center	tip, close, 1mm	below base of tip
<u>Cortina #582</u> (MM/MF) left of center	tip, close, 1mm	below base of tip
<u>Dunigan #3</u> about center	tip, close, 1mm	base of tip
<u>Pablo Gerber</u> (Spink America #284) left of center	tip, close, 1mm	below base of tip
<u>Jess Peters #786</u> about center	base of tip, close, 1mm	far below base of tip
<u>El Mundo De La</u> <u>Moneda #275</u> left of center	tip, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm	base of tip
<u>ACG 175585</u> about center	tip, close, 1mm	below base of tip
<u>ACG 177010</u> left of center	tip, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm	below base of tip
<u>ANACS #GD 8373</u> (MM/MF) left of center	tip, close, 1mm	below base of tip
<u>Ponterio #1235</u> (MM/MF) right of center	tip, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm	base of tip
(same obverse as Superior #149) (Calbeto #1882) left of center	upper part of tip, close, 1mm	tip

1754 Mexico MM, crowns alike, eight reales reverse:

	cross between I and S	lower point of shield over rosette	X to F	dot over M
Yriarte #618	nearly center	about center	about 8mm	about 1mm above, center
Shuhart #30				
Harris #204				
Ponterio #1133				
(all same coin)	to right	left of center	5.75mm	about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm above, center
Dunigan #1 (dup. of #1133)	to right	left of center	5.75mm	about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm above, center
Christensen #1543				
Long #395 (same dies, was Jess Peters #453)	slightly right	slightly left	about 6mm	1mm above, slightly right
Ponterio #1971				
(stamped "G.R.")	slightly left	slightly right	about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm	about 1mm above, about center
Superior #149 (MM/MF)				
resold as Ponterio #395)	about center	about center	3mm	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm above, slightly right
Superior #1446	slightly right, touches base of S	slightly left of center	5mm	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm above, left of center
Superior #2926 (resold as Superior #1483)	about center	slightly right	6mm	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm above, slightly right
Superior #868	to right	slightly right of center	$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm	1mm above, center
Superior #1116 (1754/3) resold as Superior #867)				
Cortina #927 (1754/3)				
Monedas Coloniales #26, (1754/3, no rev. photo)				
Bonhams #811 (1754/3)	slightly left	left of center	5mm plus	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm above, center
Ponterio #289 (same dies as Hubbard)	slightly left	left of center	5mm	1mm above, center
Ponterio #1033	about center	slightly right	5mm	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm above, center
Cortina #582 (MM/MF)	about center	right	$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm	1mm above, to right
Dunigan #3	center	to right	$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm	1mm above, about center
Pablo Gerber				
(Spink America #284)	to right	to left	about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm	about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm above, center
Jess Peters #786	to left	to right	about 5mm,	about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm above, to right
El Mundo De La Moneda #275	to right	to right	about 5mm	about 1mm above, about center
ACG 175585	to right	to right	$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm	nearly 1mm above, left
ACG 177010	to left	to right	5mm	about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm above, slightly right
AKACS GD 8373 (MM/MF)	about center	to right	$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm	1mm above, to right
Ponterio #1235 (MM/MF)	left of center,	right of center,	4mm,	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm above center
(Calbeto #1882)	about center,	right of center,	about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm,	about 1mm above, about center

1754 Mexico MM, crowns alike, eight reales reverse:

D of IND to rosette I of VI points left leg of N of T of ET point
FERDND points to rosette to rosette

Yriarte #618	below	below dot to M	about center	above center
Shuhart #30				
Harris #204				
Ponterio #1133				
(all same coin)	below	below dot to M	lower part	slightly above center
Dunigan #1(dup.				
of Ponterio #1133)	below	below dot to M	lower part	slightly above center
Christensen #1543				
Long #395(same dies,				
was Jess Peters #453)	about level	below dot	about center	barely above center
Ponterio #1971				
(stamped "G.R")	about level	below dot	bottom	upper part
Superior #149(MM/MF)				
resold as Ponterio #395	above	bottom of dot	lower part	upper part
Superior #1446	above	bottom of dot	lower part	upper part
Superior #2926(resold				
as Superior #1483)	below	dot above M	about center	below center
Superior #868	slightly above	below dot	bottom of rosette	upper part
Superior #1116(1754/3,				
resold as Superior #867)				
Cortina #927(1754/3)				
Monedas Coloniales #26				
(1754/3, no rev. photo)				
Bonhams #811(1754/3)	below	dot above M	about center	above center
Ponterio #289(same dies as				
Hubbard, different coin)	above	bottom of dot	bottom of rosette	upper part
Ponterio #1033	below	lower part of dot	lower part	below center
Cortina #582(MM/MF)	slightly above	below dot	bottom of rosette	upper part
Dunigan #3	about level	below dot	bottom of rosette	upper part
Pablo Gerber				
(Spink America #284)	above	below dot	bottom of rosette	upper part
Jess Peters #786	below	below dot	below center	above center
El Mundo De La				
Moneda #275	below	below dot	lower part	lower part
ACG #175585	about level	below dot	lower part	above center
ACG #177010	below	below dot	nearly bottom	above center
ANACS GD 8373(MM/MF)				
	slightly above	below dot	bottom of rosette	upper part
Ponterio #1235(MM/MF)	slightly above,	below dot,	lower part,	top
(Calbeto #1882)	below,	below dot to M,	nearly bottom,	about center

1754 Mexico MM, crowns alike, eight reales

catalog illustrations:

1965 Yriarte "Catalogo De Los Reales De A Ocho", number 618, rubbings

1969 Robert P. Harris "Pillars & Portraits", number 204, obverse photo
 auction sales, dealer stocks, and collections:

multiple sales of same coins:

Shuhart #30 is Harris catalog #204 is Ponterio #1133

Superior #2926 is Superior #1483

Superior #1116 is Superior #867

Superior #149 is Ponterio #395

Jess Peters #453 is Long #395

overdate 1754/3 :

Superior #1116 (resold as Superior #867)

Cortina #927

Bonhams #811

Monedas Coloniales #26 (obverse photo)

over assayer 1754 MM/MF:

Superior #149 (resold as Ponterio #395)

Cortina #582 (and duplicate ANACS # GD 8373)

Ponterio #1235

counterstamps:

Ponterio #1971 stamped "G.R" obverse and reverse

mulings:

Ponterio #1133 obverse same as Christensen #1543 and Long #395,

Ponterio #1133 reverse different from Christensen and Long,

Christensen and Long reverses the same but different specimens.

Superior #2926 obverse same as Ponterio #289 and Hubbard photostat,

Superior #2926 reverse different from Ponterio and Hubbard,

Ponterio and Hubbard reverses the same but different specimens.

Ponterio #1235 (MM/MF) obverse same as Superior #149, different reverse.

duplicate specimens:

Christensen #1543 same dies as Long #395

Ponterio #289 same dies as Hubbard photostat

Ponterio #1133 same dies as Dunigan stock #1

Superior #1116 (4/3, resold as Superior #867) same dies as Cortina #927

Bonhams #811 (4/3) same dies as Superior #1116

Monedas Coloniales #26 (4/3) obverse die same as Superior #1116

ANACS #GD 8373 (MM/MF) same dies as Cortina #582 (MM/MF)

specimens:

Superior #1446

Superior #868

Ponterio #1033

Dunigan stock #3

Pablo Gerber coin is Spink America #284

Jess Peters #786

El Mundo De La Moneda #275

Accugrade ACG 175585

Accugrade ACG 177010

Ponterio #1235

number of die varieties	19
duplicates	7
total coins	26



#3



#7



#14



#16



#17



#19



#23



#24



#25



#7 (M/F)



THE REPUBLIC PERIOD OF MEXICO AND HER CAPITAL COINS

By Ralph Poucher, R-321

It is hard for us, in this day and time, to imagine the joy that must have coursed throughout the new nation of Mexico, when the War of Independence finally ended with the Treaty of Cordoba in August 1821. I'm sure it was a time of celebration beyond anything we can understand today. The Spanish Crown's oppression of over 300 years of a people and land was finished. The decade long terrible and bloody war had seen fighting all over the country and had resulted in tremendous losses of life and resources. In addition, other problems confronted the new nation. Disaster followed disaster, from the first Imperial reign of Iturbide to the loss of many of her greatest leaders and heroes to the total economic collapse of the country because of a crushing national debt that exceeded the nation's total economic output by at least four times.

Mexico had been the primary source of hard specie, silver and gold, for both the Spanish Crown and the Catholic Church for many years, with them netting somewhere between 8 million to 12 million Pesos each year in windfall profits. Those two world powerhouses, as some would say, "had been joined together at the hip" with several '*Papal Bulls*' issued by Pope Alexander VI in 1493 when he gave all of Mexico and much more of the New World to Ferdinand and Isabella for their *personal* use. After 300 years of dipping into this seemingly unlimited purse of precious metals the heirs of the two original *co-owners* didn't want it to simply disappear without a fight. In fact, they continued to pursue regaining the purse strings of this source of fabulous wealth for many years after the Mexican war of independence.

If you can, picture in your mind what it must have been like in Mexico after the war. For centuries the Spanish Crown had, for all practical purposes, controlled all commerce and major industries in Mexico. Moreover, through a series of decrees (that had the force of law) the Crown allowed individuals or small groups of people to govern a land that was more than five times the size of Spain. With similar decrees they also established '*cartels*' that controlled all types of products and services that were essential to commerce in that part of the 'New World'. Most people doing any kind of business in Mexico had to purchase at least some materials or services from the cartels. Often those products and services were nothing more than a backhanded way to collect taxes from an indentured population.

All of that changed after the Spanish Crown left Mexico! In fact, there was a severe vacuum left in Mexico because the nation and its business had become dependent on the resources provided by the cartels. Heavy manufacturing was almost non-existent. There was no steel or arms being produced anywhere in the country, so those items had to be purchases from foreign countries or companies and they insisted on cold hard cash. There were also hundreds, if not thousands, of other products and services that could no longer be found in the new nation. All of those items require either something in trade or specie. Because the decade of war and destruction had depleted most of the resources in Mexico there were no ready reserves of any type that could be traded for the needed items. That created a drastic demand for specie. The dilemma was ... From where could Mexico obtain the specie required to make it a viable entity?

To other European nations, what was the Republic of Mexico had long been the Spanish Crown's storehouse of untold riches. In fact, most of them, at one time or another during the preceding 300 years, in an attempt to acquire some of the wealth had attacked either Spanish fleets returning home or towns where the exploited wealth was gathered and waiting to be sent back to Spain. I'm sure many of those monarchies had thoughts of the Spanish storehouse becoming theirs, as was later seen with the French Intervention in Mexico in the 1860's. But one nation, or at least one monarch, saw the break-a-way of Mexico as a way to destroy the Spanish mailed fist hold on Central and South America. That country was Great Britain and King George III was the monarch. King George was the first European monarch to acknowledge both Mexico and the United States of America. He also decided that those two new sovereign nations had the right to control their own destinies without interference from European countries. As a result he authorized the Royal Navy to assist in the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

George III then did something even more important than to just acknowledge the sovereign rights of Mexico. He let it be known to the large British Banking Houses of the time that he would look favorably on them if they would support the new Mexican Government with loans backed by Mexican Bonds to be sold in London. Thus many British subjects and companies became involved in the finances of Mexico through those bond sales. The bonds were to be repaid by the taxes on imports from abroad that would flow into the new country as she began to rebuild her economy. The British Bankers also knew the wealth of Mexico, during this period, was concentrated in the mines and mints used to produce coins from the vast amounts of silver and gold in Mexico. Being astute businessmen they realized there were huge profits to be made in specie production. One subject of this column in the future will be ... How most of the production of both silver and gold in Mexico became the Mexican Republic 8 Reales and 8 Escudos! Another will be how those coins would become the most accepted world trade medium for the remainder of the 19th Century.

Over the years, I have been able to amass one of the finest collections of Republic 8 Reales and 8 Escudos from which to draw on. In this process I have accumulated a very large reference library, with an enormous amount of information on the mints, gold and silver production, and the banking system during the Republic period. I desire to pass on what I've learned to other collectors, and will do so through articles in this Journal.

I am in the process of finishing a book on the Republic 8 Escudos, which will be entitled, *"The Golden Eagles of the Mexican Republic"*. Any questions may be directed to:

Ralph Poucher
PO Box AJ
Port Isabel, TX 78578

CARRANZA'S VALIDATION OF THE EARLIEST *DOS CARITAS*

By Simon Prendergast, R-269

In an article entitled "*State Seal" or validation stamp?* (March 2000) Dave Watson suggests that the *Ejercito Constitucionalista* (EC) seal applied to Chihuahuan *dos caritas* was a validation stamp applied to authorise the circulation of Chihuahuan notes amongst Carranzista units. This is partly correct. In fact the seal distinguishes the first issue of *dos caritas* that were authorised by Carranza when Villa was still nominally subordinate to the *Primer Jefe*.

The *San Antonio Express* reported on 8 May 1914:

Adding \$5,000,000 to the volume of the circulating medium of the Mexican Constitutionalists, the Maverick-Clarke Litho Co. yesterday completed the huge task of lithographing 1,652,500 pieces of currency ranging in value from 50 cents to 50 pesos. Contract for the big job was executed at Juarez, March 24, it being stipulated that the last of the bills was to ready by midnight Monday night. The final number of the hundreds of thousands of pieces of the currency was finished at 8 o'clock, four hours ahead of the required schedule.

Agents of the Constitutionalists, Jose Ferlas and Senor Gonzales, paid the contract price yesterday in gold coin of the United States and the plates were turned back to the Carranza government. The issue is divided as follows: Five hundred thousand 50 cent pieces, 750,000 1 peso bills, 200,000 5 peso bills, 150,000 10 peso certificates, 37,500 in twenties and 15,000 in fifties. Paper used in the making of the money that is worth at least a fourth of its face value in United States cash, and will rise materially in value if the Constitutionalists succeed, consists of what is known as Woronoco parchment. It is not only strong and flexible, but resists use and wear and tear equal to any currency made in any Government establishment.

Before it can be put into circulation, however, it will have to be signed by both the *tesorero general* and the *interventor*. It is presumed this will be done at Chihuahua. The signature of M. Chao, lately deposed as Governor of Chihuahua by orders of General Villa, is lithographed upon all the currency contained in the issue.

Contract for the work was signed by L. de la Garza, as the representative of the Constitutionalists. He sent a dozen or fifteen men to San Antonio to act in various capacities while the lithographing was being done. Extreme care was taken by all these men to prevent any publicity in connection with their mission.

Messrs. Ferlas and Gonzales left to the firm doing the work the matter of selecting the designs. Every piece save those of the 50-centavo size bears excellent likenesses of the men whose memories are revered by Constitutionalists: the two martyrs, Francisco I. Madero and Abram Gonzales. Gonzales was the Governor of Chihuahua, who is said to have been murdered by being hurled from a train on which he was a prisoner under the moving wheels.

On the reverse side is a splendid reproduction of the National Palace in the City of Mexico, guarded at either side by a huge griffin. Men familiar with such matters say it will be an absolute impossibility to ever successfully counterfeit any of this currency.

Though nobody connected with the contract seems to have any idea as to the point on the Rio Grande where the money was taken for crossing. Constitutionlists said last night the currency was already over the river and that the task of signing it will be on in a day or two.

According to the *El Paso Morning Times*, 9 May the money (in this report six million dollars) was shipped from San Antonio to El Paso for forwarding to Ciudad Juárez and Torreon.

As stated, these earliest notes carried an EC seal. The full range is

50c (Series U)

1. scalloped red EC seal and round black/green *Tesorería* seal on face, vertical control letters. The control letters are B-I; J-II; G-III; U-IV; E-V; L-VI; A-VII; T-VIII; A-IX; O-X commemorating B(enito) J(uárez), who was born in Guelatao, Oaxaca. As there were 500,000 notes in total each control letter will have been on 50,000 notes.
2. scalloped red EC seal on face; round black *Tesorería* seal on back. As the original printing was of five million pesos and Carranza later (*El Liberal*, 25 October 1914) held that he had given Villa permission to issue six million pesos it is tempting to suggest that Carranza recognised notes with the EC seal and that therefore there were a million pesos (two million notes) in this subseries. However, it is also possible that Carranza was referring to six million pesos in *Ejército Constitucionalista* notes.

\$1 (Series A)

scalloped red EC seal and vertical control letters on face; round black *Tesorería* seal on back. The controls are a Roman numeral and letter on either side, e.g. I-C C-I, II-O O-II. The Roman numerals progress every 10,000 notes and correspond to the first or first two digits of the serial number: thus LXXIV is found on note number 74(3878). There were 75,000 notes so the numbers reach LXXIV and the corresponding letters spell CONSTITUCION Y REFORMAS CONSTITUCION Y REFORMAS CONSTUCION Y (The TI of the third CONSTITUCION was missed out). One error note has LXXXIV-Y on the left but the correct Y-LXXIV on the right.

\$5 (Series C)

scalloped blue EC seal and vertical control letters on face; circular black *Tesorería* seal on back. So far the sequence has been established as

Control	Number range
I-	1 10000
II-	10001 20000
III-	20001 30000
IV-	30001 40000
V-	40001 50000
VI-I	50001 60000

VII-	60001	70000
VIII-	70001	80000
XI-	80001	90000
X-S	90001	100000
Control	Number range	
XI-	100001	110000
XII-	110001	120000
XIII-	120001	130000
XIV-	130001	140000
XV-	140001	150000
XVI-I	150001	160000
XVII-S	160001	170000
XVIII-	170001	180000
T		
XIX-A	180001	190000
XX-S	190001	200000

which suggests that some of the missing codes were VII-S, VIII-T, XI-A.

\$10 (Series D)

scalloped blue EC seal and vertical control letters on face and circular black *Tesorería* seal on back. Only I-P P-I and II-R R-II are known. The highest recorded number is 10640.

According to the *San Antonio Express* there were originally 150,000 notes in total, so these must have been used not only for the EC seal but also for the later blue and blue/black *Tesorería* seals.

\$20 (Series E)

circular black *Tesorería* seal, scalloped red EC seal and vertical control letters on back. The four control letters spell AMOR (or ROMA). The sequence is:

Control	Number range	
I-A R-I	0001	10000
II-M O-II	10001	20000
Control	Number range	
III-O M-III	20001	30000
IV-R A-VI	30001	37500

\$50 (Series F)

circular black Tesorería seal, scalloped red EC seal and vertical control letters on back. The only code known is XIV-A F-XIV, though perhaps the sequence was intended to spell FRANCISCO VILLA,

I-F	A-I
II-R	L-II
III-A	L-III
IV-N	I-IV
V-C	V-V
VI-I	O-VI
VII-S	C-VII
VIII-C	S-VIII
IX-O	I-IX
X-V	C-X
XI-I	N-XI
XII-L	A-XII
XIII-L	R-XIII
XIV-A	F-XIV

and there were 15,000 notes originally printed. If the control code was Villa's name it is not surprising that these notes did not last.

The *dos caritas* were produced over a period of more than a year, possibly by a number of firms with the final total exceeding 500,000,000 pesos. They may even have been produced in Chihuahua itself: on 23 December 1914 Sebastian Vargas wrote to Villa suggesting that, given the high cost in American currency of printing notes and the fact that the government already had the plates, facsimiles and other tools, the government should purchase the necessary machinery and print the notes in Chihuahua.

By September 1914 Carranza intended to unify the currency and withdraw all his earlier issues so on 19 September he authorised the issue of the *Gobierno Provisional* notes with earlier notes of the *Ejército Constitucionalista* to be exchanged for notes of the new issue. In the meantime, however, the notes had to be made acceptable to the public so on 23 October the Constitutionalist *Secretario de Hacienda* issued a clarification that all paper money with Constitutionalist identification or the authorisation of the *Primer Jefe* were legal tender.

So far Carranza had supported the issues made in his name by colleagues such as Villa but by November 1914 he had been driven out of Mexico City and had established his government in Veracruz. From there he issued decrees invalidating the issues of his former allies. In a decree dated 27 November he stated that, in view of the large quantity of notes that Chihuahua had issued beyond the number authorised by his *Jefatura*, its notes were no longer legal tender and would cease to circulate, and that, in due course, he would arrange the exchange of those notes of the *Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua*, whose issue he had authorised (*los billetes emitidos por el Gobierno del Estado*

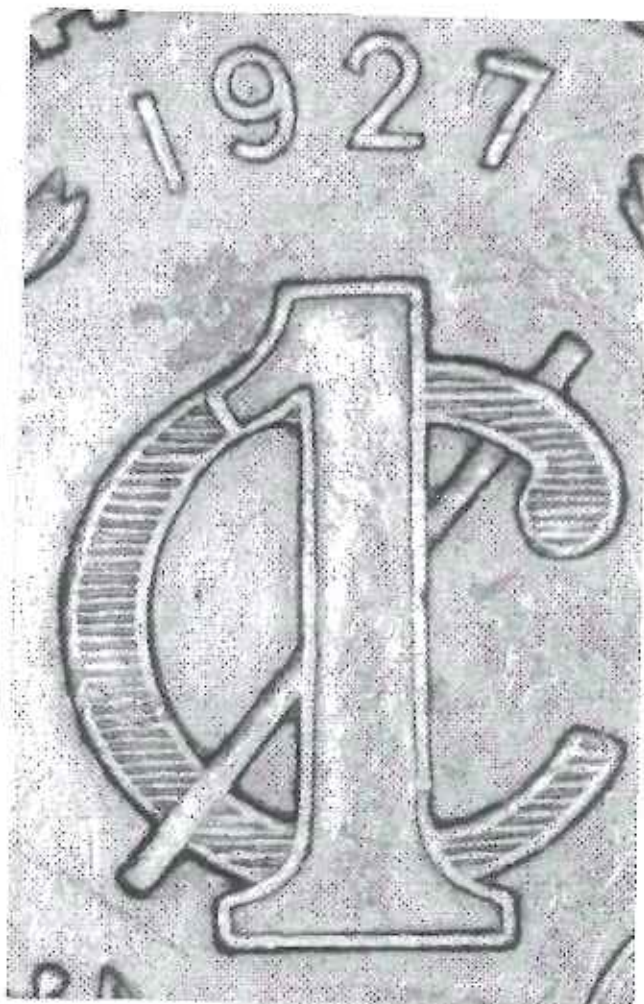
Estado de Chihuahua cuya emisión haya sido autorizada por esta Primera Jefatura). On 8 December he published a decree that identified those issues that his government acknowledged as its obligation and which, after 1 April 1915, would be exchanged in some still to be determined manner. All other notes were null and void.

It is difficult to determine which Chihuahuan notes Carranza was willing to acknowledge, and it is possible that he himself never really knew but besides the *Ejército Constitucionalista* notes, which bore the seal of the *Primer Jefe* and were never, except unintentionally, disowned, it is likely that Carranza was willing to acknowledge these earliest *dos caritas*.

In the beginning it seems that Carranza was willing for people to hand in any *dos caritas* in the hope of some future compensation but by February 1915 Carranza's commanders were disowning any notes with a Villista connection and people had to hand the notes in merely to avoid the accusation of being in possession of counterfeit money.



What a motley crew this is. Middle 1980's, at C.O.I.N.



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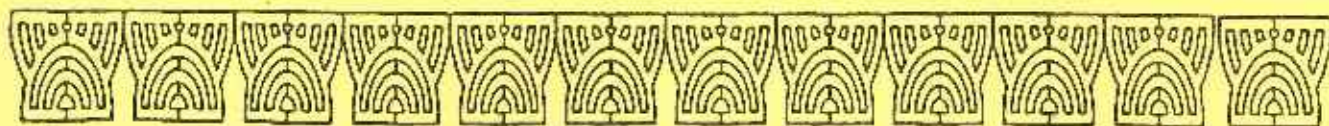
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