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

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in conjunction with

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Collectible Expo

Consignment Cutoff 3/5/2001

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in conjunction with

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Consignment Cutoff 7/9/2001

DEC. 7 & 8, 2001

in conjunction with

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GUADALAJARA INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTION

The Guadalajara International Numismatic Convention will have come and be gone before this Journal reaches the membership. It is hoped that the convention activities have been successful.

This convention will tell us what effect the horrific events of September 11th will have on the travel plans and methods of travel for collectors and dealers. Only two U.S. dealers were able to get to the recent Mexico City convention due to these events. Some were on runways taking off and were called back to the gates. We have flown twice since then, Sept 19th and 29th and find that coins are not the best thing to be traveling with.



THE REVOLUTION CORNER

By Joe Flores, C-2

COUNTERFEITS

In the past all of my articles have been of new coin finds. This one will be of more of the same except about counterfeit specimens. There is a large amount of new counterfeit coins hitting the market. They are made for all areas of Mexican coinage, but I will stay with what I know and that would be Revolutionary coinage. I am also a collector of counterfeit revolutionary coins and have been for many years. It is a great study of the many ways the unscrupulous try to deceive some collectors and dealers.

Lately I have been offered all types of minor and crown size coins, some cast and some are struck on all types of metal planchets. The ones that really upset me were the ones done with die transfer coins. They will heat their so-called new dies to a red-hot temperature then press it to a coin that has a high relief and create a new die. In most cases the coins struck by this method lack details. So please study your coins before purchasing them. Not all weakly struck coins are bogus; there are many genuine coins with weaknesses. This is very common in Mexican Revolutionary coins.

Over the years I have noticed of the different dies that have been created of the Oaxaca rectangular and 3 centavos. They come in all flavors, copper, silver, lead and brass. In the 1970s when the Soc. Num. De Mexico was paying tribute to the Mexican Revolution a coin merchant made some copy dies of the Oaxaca 60 Peso. They are well done, as a matter of fact they are too well done. The owner of these copy dies told me one die was dropped and marred, but I do not recall if it was the obverse or reverse.

Most coins that I have encountered are from the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco. Stay alert, do not pay much for counterfeits, and keep on hunting for new finds. All pros and cons are welcomed, as it helps to drive these fakes from the marketplace.

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See photos on pages 3 and 4





PHOTO #1 – Chih. --- Normal.



PHOTO #1A – Chih. Die Transfers, notice date.



PHOTO #2 – Obv. & Rev. Gro. One of a few well known bogus dies.



PHOTO #3 – Obv. & Rev. Gro struck bogus GB. 181





PHOTO #4 – Obv. & Rev. Gro cast of GB. 189



PHOTO #5 – Obv. & Rev. Oax. Copy of a rare GB. 291



PHOTO #6 – Oax. Wrong (G.V.)



PHOTO #7 – Obv. & Rev.
Oax. Trial strike on a 3/16"
copper plate of a 60 Peso
copy dies.

THE MEXICAN ORDER OF THE AZTEC EAGLE PRESENTED TO DON BAILEY, C-1

On September 21st Don Bailey, C-1 stood in The gardens of the historic Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco Convent in Mexico City with close to fifty friends and associates present to receive from Enrique Berruga, Mexico's Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs the Insignia Grade of Mexico's Order of the Aztec Eagle, The highest decoration the Mexican government can award non diplomatic foreign citizens.

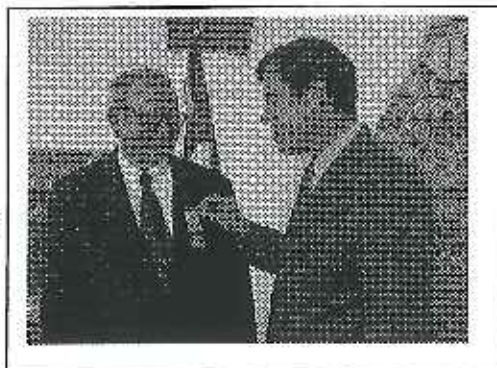


Photo by Coin World

Undersecretary Berruga in his presentation after his opening statement on the events of September 11th, which were appreciated, noted as follows;

That this award was being presented on behalf of President Vicente Fox and of Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda. In a worthy and sincere recognition to the distinguished work you have undertaken in the field of numismatics, of which you have made a life and a passion.

The countless works of research, essays and publications that wit to your dedicated interest in world numismatics, Mexico's in particular, represent a valuable contribution, not often well known, to knowledge between peoples and societies. Mexico acknowledges your endeavors, Mr. Bailey, as an important path to follow to finding through accurate historical research, the roots and depth of an issue that has been essential for civilization itself. In our daily life rarely do we stop to think on the worthy value and influence that coins wield on our daily life, as an instrument of trade and transaction



Some of the many friends and associates that were in attendance (Photo by Searle)

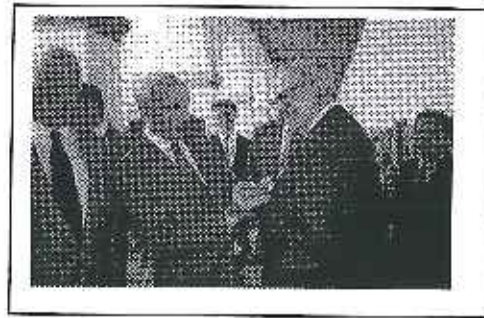
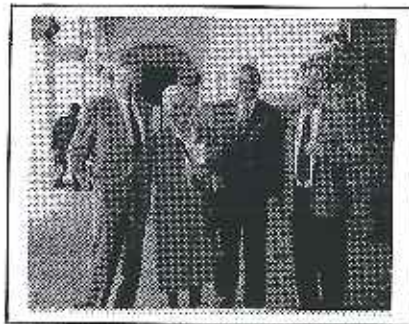
AZTEC EAGLE PRESENTATION Con't:

When we take a moment to look into the historical legacy associated with simple objects of everyday use, we make an important approach to understanding society, as well as those elements that have formed the character, personality and tastes which mark the singularity of peoples".

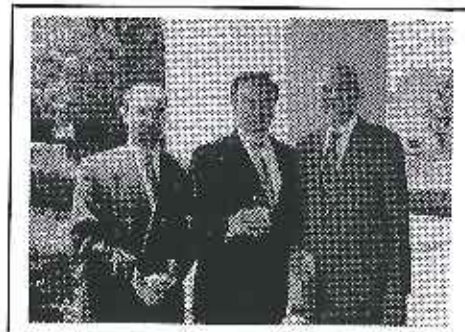
Bailey in his response he profusely thanked President Fox, Secretary Castaneda and the Undersecretary for this great honor and this will ensure his life long ties to Mexico, and its great people. He thanked those in attendance for being there and stated, "I am very happy that all of you were able to attend, as I am indebted to you for your support and encouragement for so many years. Without your support and encouragement my efforts would not have been successful. The best part of these efforts are the wonderful friends that I have made over the past thirty-five years, and the majority are here with us today.

You all know of my love and affection for the Mexican people, their customs, and their history. As we all know the history of a country can be told through its coinage, and this is what I have been trying to do all these years. The artistic excellence of the Mexican designers and engravers are reflected in the coinage throughout the history of the Casa de Moneda de Mexico since 1536 and continuing today". Bailey noted that due to a personal family situation related to 9-11 his family was not able to attend, but they were there in spirit.

Following the presentation a reception was held and everyone enjoyed the festivities.



Photos by Flores



SUPPLEMENT TO HOOKNECK BOOK RELEASED

Hubbard and O'Harrow have released a supplement to their award-winning book "HOOKNECK: EL AGUILA DE PERFIL". The book, published in 1997, presented a detailed analysis of the first coins of the Mexican Republic. These coins are of the distinctive style known as the profile eagle or hook-necked eagle series.

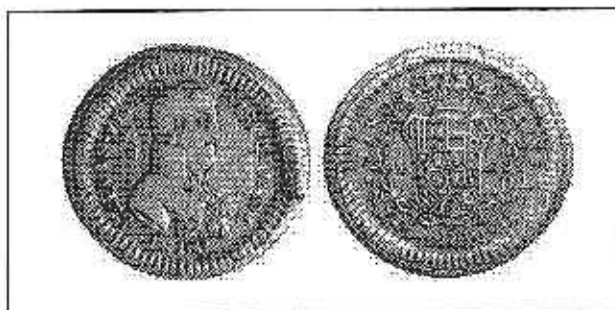
The supplement includes die varieties identified since the book was published. New varieties cover several denominations and mints with the 1824 Mexico City eight Reales representing the majority. An expanded section of the contemporary counterfeits of the 1824 eight Reales is included and the effects of die condition changes are shown. An interesting story invalidating the long held Talpan Pattern theory is presented. The book listed recorded sales of the Durango eight Reales die varieties and the Mexico City eight Escudos. The supplement expands this list to include both the Mexico City and Guanajuato eight Reales thus identifying all rare eight Real varieties of the series. A pricing guideline is included.

The supplement contains 38 pages with a soft cover the same size as the book. It retails for \$15.00 ppd. and can be ordered from Hubbard & O'Harrow, 29015 Military Rd., PMB #425, Federal Way, WA 98003

RARE 1813 SILVER ONE ESCUDO IN PONTERIO'S JANUARY 2002 NEW YORK AUCTION

This coin is an issue from the War of Independence and is previously uncataloged. It is a Pattern or trial strike in silver of a 1 Escudo dated 1813. There are no known 1 Escudos of this type known from this mint during this period. The coin is only VF with some graffiti on it. The

Initials "A V" has been carved into the fields. The wear that is present on it is more likely from use as a pocket piece or love token rather than normal circulation. I believe this is the earliest known pattern of the Guadalajara mint. This will lot #872 in the sale. For further information please contact Ponterio & Associates, Inc., 1818 Robinson Ave., San Diego, CA 921033.



AN INTERESTING VARIETY AND PRICE CLARIFICATION OF THE 1836 JALISCO QUARTILLA

By Ben Nibert, R-303

Probably one of the most mis-valued copper coins of Mexico is the Jalisco 1836 Departamento ¼ Real (KM354). The Krause Guide for reasons unknown lists this coin as rare. The Estado Libre 1836 issue (KM353) is definitely scarce, possibly causing the confusion. The Departamento 1836 is in fact more common than many of the earlier Jalisco issues and should be priced accordingly. If any good came from this overpricing, it did tend to cause a large number of this important type to come onto the market. Everyone who wants one can obtain it, if at an artificial price.

During the summer of 1964 I had the privilege of cataloging an unsearched bag of mostly Jalisco copper coins. A tabulation of dates of the Jalisco 28mm quarto (including overdates) is as follows:

1828	6
1829	4
1830	3
1832	3
1833	8
1834	21
1835	26
1836 (Dept)	7

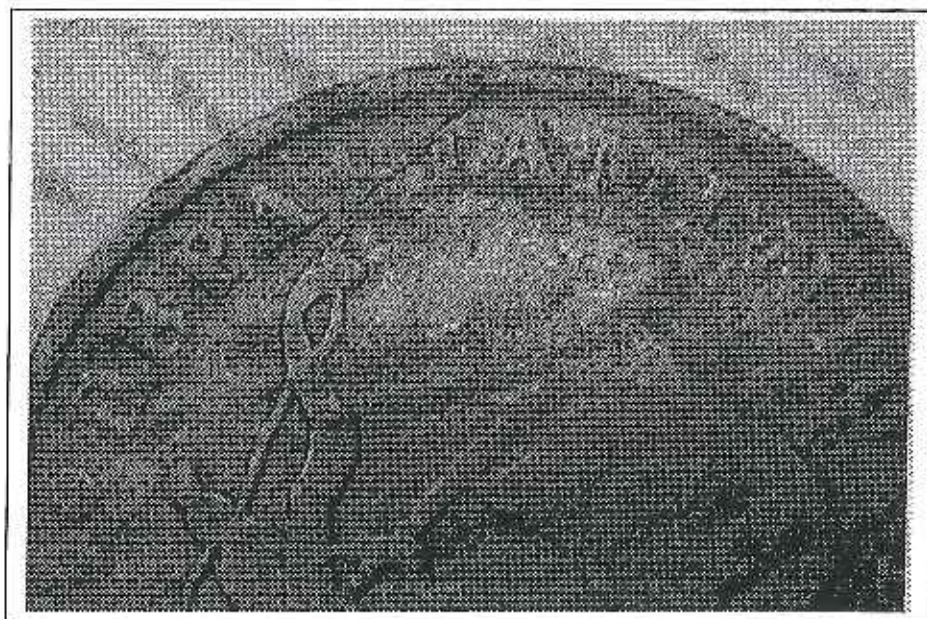
The Departamento issues were created with the new Mexican Constitution of 1836, *Las Siete Ley*, which increased the powers of the central government and diminished that of the states which were thence to be known as departments.

A 1836 Departamento that may be scarce to rare is the issue that has the "Departamento" legend over "Estado Libre". We speculate that an extra 1836 Estado die existed at the time of the state government name change and was over punched with Departamento" after some legend removal, especially in the original libre area. In this area of the die, the roughness does not seem to be caused by tool marks, but may be acid etching. Luckily for the engraver both legends each require the same twelve spaces. Although it is very scarce, we may hope to find an Estado Libre version which may have been struck with the original die and has the same general characteristics of this over legend.

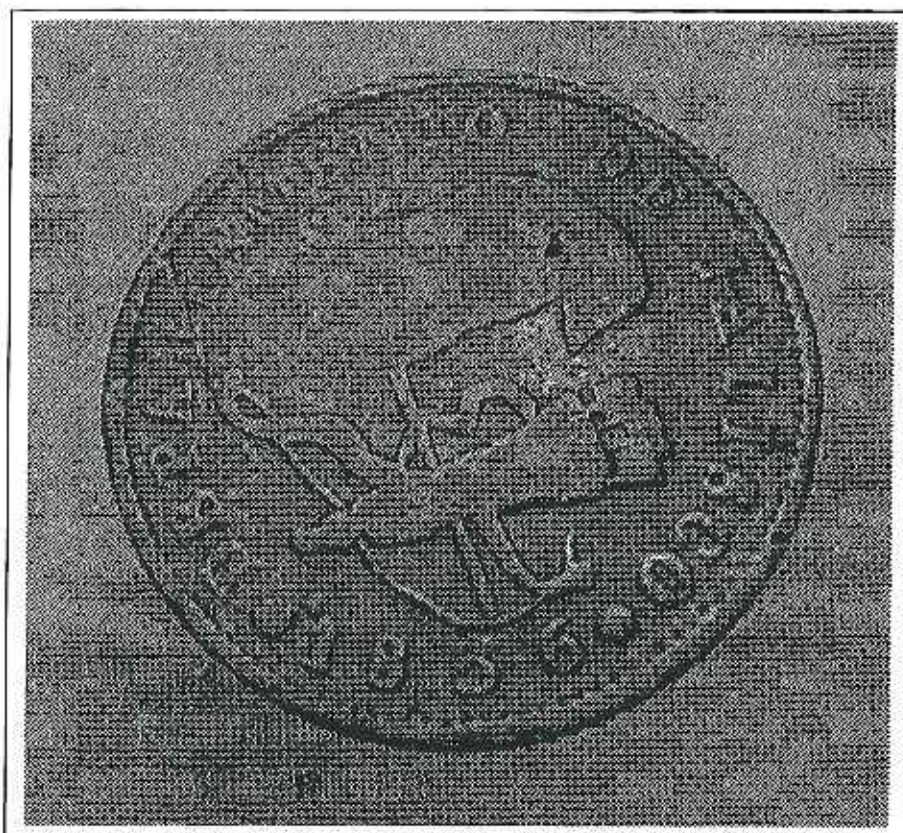
Only time will tell how many of the over legends exist after collectors examine their 1836 Departamentos closely. We hope pricing will be corrected according to rarity. We may still have our "rare" Departamento if the over legend proves to be scarce. It is certainly one of the most interesting *new* varieties to surface in a long time, although Claudio Verrey tells me it has been known in Mexico for sometime.

I welcome comments on this or any Mexican State coins.; I can be reached at bennibert@hotmail.com or phone (956) 668-7323.

Photos 1836 Jalisco Departamento Quartilla:



Etching shows most strongly in the 2:00 area, but is present around the entire "Departamento" legend.



The most prominent over punched letters are "D", "E", "P", and "R"

VISITING MEXICAN COIN SHOWS AND RETURNING

By Kurt R Hartzog, C-64

You are planning to go to a coin show in Mexico and as the day to depart gets closer, the anticipation mounts. You have heard all the horror stories about Americans getting mugged and even killed in Mexico. Yes, that does happen, but just think about Miami a few years ago and the German tourists that were targeted for robbery and some were killed. It happens everywhere, just pick up a newspaper. A few months ago a silver dealer was driving from Taxco to Mexico City, and she encountered a roadblock manned by Mexican Police and Army Officials. A mere two cars in front of her, a man was pulled from his vehicle and shot dead and the other vehicles were then told to move on. Needless to say, she was still distressed when she returned to the United States. It can and does happen, so my best advice is to stay in groups, in better areas of town, and if you encounter the local officials be polite, they normally don't shoot you. You are a guest in a foreign country and they demand respect and will not bend over backwards as some US authorities are required to do in the performance of their duties. Respect them and their country and your trip will be rewarding and fun.

As a tourist visiting another country you will need proof of citizenship both for the country you are visiting and upon return to your home country. If you do not have a current passport I would suggest that you get one. A valid picture ID and a birth certificate will also work in some instances. Remember you are asking the Immigration and Naturalization Office permission to return to your home in America, but it is up to you to prove that you in fact belong here.

Not too many of us will fall into this category, but if you will be carrying more than \$10,000.00 in monetary instruments you MUST declare the money prior to departure, to the United States Customs Service. A customs form 4790 must be completed prior to your departure and in addition, if you return with more than \$10,000.00 dollars in monetary instruments you must also declare the funds and complete the form. Failure to do so can result in the loss of the entire amount of money.

If you take medication daily and need to take some with you, please keep it in the original bottle with the prescription label attached. If you purchase medication in Mexico that requires a prescription in the U.S., then you need to have a copy of the prescription with you. Some over the counter medications purchased in Mexico are illegal to transport into the U.S. and could be confiscated. You could be fined or, worst, in jail for smuggling illegal narcotics.

While in Mexico, you had a grand time at the coin show, but you found "that" hooked-neck, and you spent not only this month's budget, but also next month's and now you start to wonder about U.S. Customs and bringing the coins back and what problems you will have. On the airplane you will be given a Custom Form 6059B to complete. This is your custom declaration and once signed by you it becomes a legal and binding document. Complete the form and on the reverse declare the coins you purchased or acquired, and also list any other items you may have purchased or acquired. Question 14 of the form

asks for the total dollar amount of goods that you acquired and are bringing back with you. Be Honest!!! As of this writing a resident of the United States returning from abroad is entitled to \$400.00 dollars duty free for each person listed on the declaration. The next \$1,000.00 per person on the declaration is at a duty rate of 4%, less for Mexico, and the remainder is rated at the rate in the Tariff Schedule which can be higher or lower than the 4%. The duty rate of 10% was lowered to 4% and that will drop again in January 2002.

Many articles from Mexico are free of duty and coins are classed as "Collections and Collectors Pieces" are free of duty, Tariff Schedule 7118.90.00. So if you purchase a great number of coins costing many thousands of dollars and they are for your private collection they are free of duty. The same rule applies for currency. Currency is free under chapter 49 US note 2-Free, entry is waived under section 12.48 Custom Regulation. * If you have coin or currency that is currently circulating legal tender and the total value is in excess of \$10,000.00 you must complete the CF 4790.

If you import for commercial purposes, to sell or to be used in a business, the rules change somewhat. When you import the coins under the limit for commercial entry or for personal use, you are making an Informal Entry. Even though an item is free from duty, if it is intended for commercial purposes, once a certain dollar value is reached the item requires a Formal Entry. In July 1998 the Informal Entry, for Commercial purposes, went from \$1,250.00 to \$2,000.00. Any COMMERCIAL import of coins/currency in excess of the \$2,000.00 limit must make Formal Entry and this normally requires the services of a Custom House Broker. A Custom House Broker has nothing to with the government and the Customs Service cannot recommend or suggest a broker for you. A broker represents the importer for customs clearance, for a fee, paid for by the importer.

If you are a collector or a commercial dealer, keep your invoices. Upon arrival to the United States you will need to prove to customs that the coins are in fact for personal use or, if for commercial purposes, fall under the \$2,000.00 limit.

Should you have any difficulties with the United States Customs upon your return and you and the Inspector cannot come to an agreement my first suggestion is to remain calm and ask to speak to a supervisor or a Passenger Service Representative if one is available. Most problems can be resolved on the spot with courtesy and diplomacy. If all that fails here is an address in Washington where you may vent your frustrations.

Director, Passenger Operations Division
U.S. Customs Service
1300 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Room 5.4D
Washington D. C. 20229

For more information concerning your trip back into the United States please contact your local Customs Office. The booklet "Know Before You Go", can also help. Request it from your local Customs Office. There is also a good web page for customs,

<http://www.customs.gov> . The Customs Service deals in the importation and exportation of merchandise both legal and illegal.

If you have questions concerning the country you are about to visit, I would suggest you call or write their embassy, consular office, or tourist office.

Questions pertaining to immigration, proof of citizenship, and so on should be addressed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The INS is responsible for the movement of people into the United States.

Passports are issued by the U.S. State Department's Passport Agency.

This article is intended to give the reader an overview of travel into Mexico and returning from a coin show. It is meant only as a guide for the importation of coins and currency. For further information contact one of the Government offices mentioned above. Above all have fun, enjoy your visit, and happy collecting. Oh, if you think about it bring me a "T" shirt, large, they tend to shrink.

Kurt R. Hartzog, C-64

Editor's comments concerning traveling on airlines since 9/11:

In conjunction with Kurt R. Hartzog article above, which was written prior to the events of September 11th I would like to add my observations on airline travel since them.

I traveled on September 18th, just one week after these events that are altering our life styles, and again On September 29th to attend the Long Beach. The trip on the 18th was for the Aztec Eagle presentation, and I would have flown no matter what for that. My experiences at Detroit and Chicago were basically the same as before. The return trip had far more security, with the security at the Mexico City Airport being very good. Clearing Customs and changing planes in Chicago was a new experience. Security had tightened up considerably. The coins I had brought back with me attracted a lot of interest as usual. Normally you quietly tell them it's coins they would just take a quick look. Not so anymore. They checked my carry one very thoroughly, and almost checked every coin. I had asked for a private showing, and they honored that request. It took about one-half an hour to clear security each time on these two trips. I advise travelers to get there early and, if carrying coins, expect a long delay. According to the last reports I have seen, carry on luggage is limited to one bag and a personal item such as a purse or brief case. If carrying coins be very careful at security points as the lines are long. Watch your bags closely you may be a victim waiting to happen.

We are reconsidering all shows that we plan on attending with the carry on restrictions, travel delays and other security factors to be taken into account. As long as these conditions prevail show promoters will have to take all of these considerations into account when scheduling conventions and shows.

MONCLOVA FIFTEEN PESOS NOTE

This interesting Fifteen Pesos note was provided sometime ago by one of the USMexNA's members. This note issued by General Venustiano Carranza during his fighting the forces of President Victoriano Huerta. These were the first issues of paper currency by revolutionary forces during that period of Mexico's history. The host note is a Ten Peso 1913 Gobierno Constitucionalista De Mexico, COAH-68. An interesting item.



**SIGN UP A NEW MEMBER
TO THE UNITED STATES
MEXICAN NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION EACH
MONTH.**



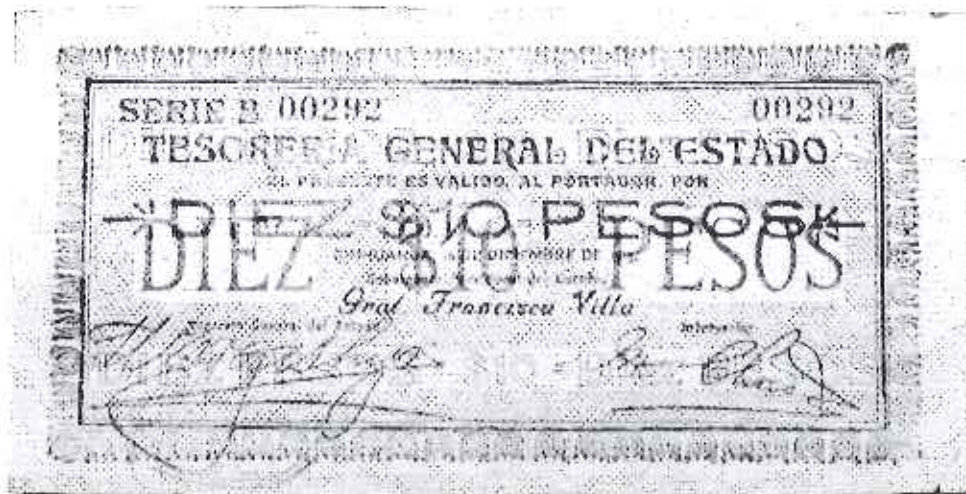
**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON "THE TESORERIA GENERAL
DEL ESTADO NOTES OF THE EJERCITO LIBERTADOR".**

By Claudio Verrey, C-112

In Vol. V No II, June 2001 there appeared an excellent article by Dave Watson, R-162 titled "The Tesoreria General Del Estado Notes of the Ejercito Libertador". I want to add a little more information. Besides the Ejercito Libertador Del Sur, there was an Ejercito Libertador Del Norte, commanded by General Malpica. Illustrated you will see two uncataloged over prints on these notes.



"BRIGADA MALPICA" OVER PRINT



**"EJERCITO LIBERTADOR DEL NORTE" – "BRIGADA MALPICA"- OVER
PRINT**

I have been recording serial numbers of these notes over the years. If you have any of these notes I would welcome that information.

Claudio Verrey, C-112
Apartado Postal 1-864
Queretaro, Qro. Mexico
C.P. 76001
FAX (011-524) 220-9619

**MONEDAS EMITIDAS POR EL GOBIERNO DE REPUBLICA
1863 –1867 (COINS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC DURING MAXIMILIAN'S EMPIRE 1863 – 1867)**

By Jose L. Cossio

This information was published in 1963. In a soft cover booklet by the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico, in Spanish. In going through my reference library I found a English translation, and thought it might be of interest to the numismatic world. I have no idea as to who did the translation or when it was done. This will be published in two parts, the first in this issue and the balance in the December 2001 issue of the *Journal*.

The coins issued by the government of the Republic, during Maximilian's Empire.

There is a set of laws, decrees and notices known as "Code of the Pilgrimage" or "Code of the wagon", because it includes all the dispositions dictated by Don Benito Juarez from the time of his departure from the capital of the Republic on May 13th until his return to the same on July 15th 1867.

The work is very scant, being constituted by three volumes which were printed in this city at the government press in the palace at the time it was under the direction of Don Jose Maria Sandoval in 1867.

The picturesque names "Code of the Pilgrimage" and "Code of the Wagon" are attributed to the fact that during the French Intervention, President Juarez was traveling over a great part of the National Territory persecuted by the Empires forces and actually during all his pilgrimage he legislated from his *carretela* (wagon).

The firm character of the Licenciado Don Benito Juarez formed through years of struggle, maintained the government of the Republic by right and fact and that its laws and decrees had a general and compulsory character.

It happens that when a new government succeeds, the first thing it does is to invalidate the old regime's achievements.

This precise mistake was committed by President Juarez and later Don Venustiano Carranza in relation to Maximiliano and Victoriano Huerta's actions and legislation's. Government officials went to such an extent as to deny the existence of people born during those times or to consider people who actually married as to live in concubinage. All transactions concerning payments or obligations or other natures were considered as if it never took place.

Legally, we may say that this article refers to the only legitimate coins minted in the Mexican Republic from May 31st, 1863, until July 15th, 1867.

Since my purpose when I wrote these notes was to offer information for collectors I just confine myself to transcribing all the legal dispositions effected during the period. We'll

see: what kind of coins were minted, in what amount, and in some cases when they were withdrawn from circulation. When the dies were destroyed and even about a project of construction of a "Casa de Moneda" outside the national territory.

It is common belief that Maximiliano was the one who adopted the metrical system in our country, basing this opinion on the prices given to the Empire's second issue postage stamps bearing the effigy of Maximiliano in which the "Medio Real" (Half Real) changed to 7 Centavos; the "Real" to 13 Centavos and also values of 25 and 50 Centavos were issued instead of Two and Four "Reales". As we can see the problem of fractions was solved by rounding up $\frac{1}{2}$ Centavo the Half and one Real stamp.

The government of the Republic established the decimal-metric system in stamps in 1868, but the $\frac{1}{2}$ Real changed to 6 Centavos and the "Real" to 12 Centavos; also 25, 50 and 100 Centavo stamps were issued.

By decree of October 26, 1863 issued at San Luis Potosi, before Maximiliano arrived in our country, President Juarez said: "as to expect results from the application of the decimal - metric system in respect to the silver coins... etc" which means that President Juarez was already planning on using this system

The first decree was issued at the city of San Luis Potosi, on June 17th 1863. In it the copper coins minted by the state are recalled on account of matching neither the weight nor the type of the legitimate issue and for not being authorized for circulation.

The second decree, also issued at San Luis Potosi on October 26th, 1863, it states that, "As to expect results from the decimal - metric system in the area concerning the silver coin" all Casa de Monedas of the Republic shall proceed to mint pieces of silver of ten and five Centavo value. These coins would be made according to the law of ten dineros, twenty graneros (i.e., 90.3% silver), which is the finess of the coins of the Republic. For the obverse, between 2 laurel leaves, an eagle on top of a cactus would be engraved, and on top the words "Republica Mexicana". On the reverse, between two laurels, the value of the coin, the year of the minting and name of the Casa de Moneda.

The decree ordered that 10 Centavos coins would be one tenth of a Peso, with a diameter 18.5 millimeters. Those marked 5 Centavos would be five percent of a Peso, with a diameter of 15 millimeters in diameter. The two pieces will have small lettering in the circumference of both sides and reeded edges. We see later on that the decree made a mistake about the features, mainly about the diameter of the coin.

A decree issued in Chihuahua City on January 1st 1865 ordered the minting of 60,000.00 Pesos in copper coins similar in value, weight and type to those coined also at Chihuahua on January 20, 1860.

Another decree issued at Chihuahua on March 7th 1865 ordered 40,000.00 Pesos to be minted in copper coins besides the 60,000 coined by the previous decree and was ordered

that under any circumstances coins of this metal were issued thereon. Instructions for the destruction of these dies and matrixes were given.

It is said that on May 1st 1865 the minting of 40,000.00 Pesos were finished and the dies and matrixes were destroyed. For this the commissions of the Supreme Government Mr. Blas Balcarcel, the assayer of the Casa de Moneda, the businessmen assigned and the manager of Casa de Moneda got together.

By a document dated on May 4th 1865 we find that on May 2nd day of the same month the dies and matrixes were destroyed. The mentioned document also said that besides the participation of Iglesias and Blas Balcarcel other citizens did as well. They were Felux Maceyra, Don Domingo Leguinazabal and Don Gustavo Moye who proceeded with the operation. "Having on sight the matrix and dies presented by the director they were heated till red and erased with a hammer the seals of the two matrix's punches and the 46 dies, front and back." The document was signed by Blas Balcarcel, Pedro Sgnacio do Ingoyen, Jose Garcia Gomez del Campe, Jose Felix Meciyen, Domingo Leyuinaxabel Gufuro Moye and H. Miller.

One July 29th, 1865 Don Benito Juarez issued a decree which stated that the less costly way of producing resources necessary for public expenses is the minting of copper coin in an amount that under any circumstances could be considered exaggerated since it was already scarce at the capital and other points of the state. He ordered the minting of 60,000.00 Pesos in copper coins similar to the previous one to be made at the "Casa de Moneda" in Chihuahua. In the second article he ordered that the production be allocated to pay the forced loans imposed on the 11th and 12th of the same month as the decree. As usual he ordered all dies used for that minting to be destroyed, and that is necessary to make new ones again because the previous ones had been destroyed.

The following document refers to an answer given to Don Guillermo H. McKee, of N.Y. in response of a communication of August 2nd 1866, sent together with documents related to the contract that intended to have with you, the citizen general, Vesur Gonzales Ortega, in account of establishing a Casa de Moneda in San Francisco of California.

General Gonzales Ortega that gives himself the title of Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic and that is trying to rule the country from abroad doesn't have any legal power nor has the rights to do so. Consequently, his acts as a legitimate ruler of Mexico, are nullified and of no value.

As for your aspirations as to be authorized by the citizen President of the Republic, Benito Juarez to establish a mint in San Francisco of California under similar conditions of contract to the ones General Gonzales Ortega expected to concert with you, that is not possible to grant. Whereas the coined money one of the signs of National sovereignty it should not under any routine or condition be coined outside the territory in which the sovereignty is being exercised.

The last decree shown in the "Pilgrimage Code" in relation to coins was issued in Chihuahua on November 8, 1866. It says that a mistake was done the third article of the decree dated Oct 26, 1863 when the established the "pesp" of 10 centavos and also concerning the diameter specified by decree this article remains as follows:

Article 3rd – The pieces of 10 centavos will weigh exactly 1/10 of an ounce and will be 12mm in diameter.

Since it is possible that someone might be interested in decrees in its totality I show here copies taken directly from the publication mentioned earlier.

**Collection
Of
Laws, Decrees and Memos
Issued
By the Supreme Government of the Republic**

It covers his leaving the capital on May 31, 1863 until his return to the same on July 15, 1867.

VOLUME I

Printed Government palace

Under Jose Maria Sandoval

Section 5

Whereas the citizen President is aware of the circulation of copper coins in this state whose weight and type do not conform with the general laws, that the coins were neither approved nor it circulation authorized and noticing that because of this the mercantile operations began to malfunction. In view if all this and making use of the powers which he is invested the President decrees the following provisions:

- 1: The circulation of money coined in the whole state cease to do so immediately.
- 2: The treasurer of the proper state will proceed to gather the mentioned money and reimburse the amount in legal money to the owners. This in the shortest time to be established by the citizen Governor. Which by agreement of the Supreme Magistrate I have the honor to communicate to you for it more exact accomplishment.

Independence and liberty, San Luis Potosi, June 17, 1863

(Signed) Numez C. Governor from this state.

A copy made by J. A. Garuboa, San Luis Potosi, June 17, 1863

The citizen President of the Republic sent me the following decree: "Benito Juarez Presidential Constitutional of the United Mexican State" to it's inhabitants Do Know:

That in use of the ample facilities with which I'm invested, and as to make effective the decree concerning the metric-decimal system in the past referring to the silver coin I decree the following:

1. In all mints of the Republic silver pieces of 10 and 5 cents will be coined for which the ministry of... will send the corresponding matrices..
2. Such pieces will have the same law of ten dineros twenty gramos, as in the silver unit of the Republic. On the front side, between 2 small laurels will have engraved in high relief a eagle over a cactus and on the upper part "Mexican Republic". On the reverse they will have between 2 laurels expressing the value of each one and the year on which they were made and the mint where they were coined. Also the mint where they were coined.
3. The pieces of 10 cents will weigh precisely 1/10 of an ounce of silver and measure 18.5mm in diameter. The ones of 5 cents will be 5/100 of an ounce of silver and be 15mm in diameter. Both pieces will have a small border, and the edge shall be reeded.

This I order to be published, circulated and be given due fulfillment in the Government Palace in San Luis Potosi Oct 26, 1863.

Collection
Of
Laws, decrees and Circulars
Issued by the Supreme Government of the Republic

It covers from his leaving the capital until his return to the same on July 15, 1867.

VOLUME II
Printed Government palace
Under Jose Maria Sandoval
1867

Secretary of State and the Interior and Public Credit.

Section 5

The citizen President of the Republic sent me the following decree:

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of the Mexican States, to its inhabitants, do know;

That in use of the power with which I am invested, noticing lately scarcity in the circulating copper coins I have to decree the following;

1. It will be coined in the mint of the capital the amount of 60,000.00 Pesos in copper coins, entirely similar in value, weight and type to the coins by virtue of the January 20, 1860 decree of the government of this state.
2. The supervisor of the mint, the assayer from the same and a special commission nominated by the Supreme Government will participate in this minting which will be done in their presence. After the minting is finished they will witness, in the presence of a commission of commerce nominated by the same government all matrices and dies used in this minting be destroyed. Then I order to be printed, published and circulated and to be given proper fulfillment given in the palace of the National Government in Chihuahua on January 1, 1865.

Benito Juarez – Al C. Jose Maria Iglesias Minister of Justice, Foremto and Public Instruction, also in charge of the Secretary of Interior and public Credit. I inform you for your knowledge and pertinent effects.

This will be completed in the December Mexican Numismatic Journal. Our thanks to the late Jose L. Cossio, and the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico for this information.





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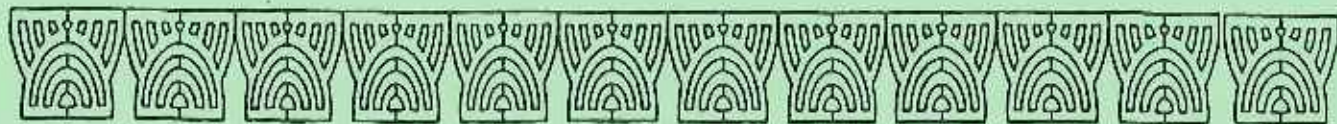
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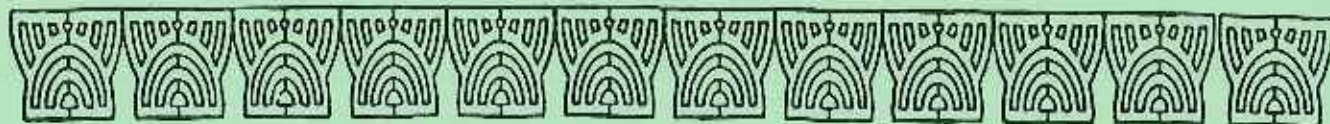
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