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## USMexNA OFFICIALS

**Executive Director and Editor Don Bailey, C-1**  
**250 "D" So. Lyon Av. #139, Hemet, CA 92543**  
**(909) 652-7875, Fax (909) 925-1300, Cell (801) 550-1358**  
**donbailey\_98@yahoo.com**

**DIRECTORS:**

**Sal Falcone, C-3**  
1230 Lincoln Ave.  
San Jose, CA 95125  
(408) 292-2221, Fax (408) 227-8291

**Joe Flores, C-2**  
P. O. Box 4484  
Stockton, CA 94204  
(209) 462-0759, fax (209) 462-3157  
E-mail [pepelf@msn.com](mailto:pepelf@msn.com)

**Richard Ponterio, C-108**  
1818 Robinson Ave.  
San Diego, CA 92103  
(519) 299-0400, Fax (519) 299-6952  
E-mail [coins@ponterio.com](mailto:coins@ponterio.com)

**Stephen G. Searle, R-176**  
P. O. Box 68  
Berkeley Hts. NJ 07922-0068  
ssearle@yahoo.com

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## ASSOCIATION 2003 DUES DUE AND PAYABLE!!!!

**The Association dues for 2003 are now due. They are as they have been since we started in 1997, only \$15.00 a year. Please put your Association number on your payment. The officers of the Association appreciate your past support and hope that you will participate in our efforts to promote Mexican numismatics around the world. If you have any questions please let us know.**

**THE REVOLUTION CORNER**

By Joe Flores, C-2

**TELELA DE ORO Y ACOMPO  
PUEBLA**

The book "The Coins of the Mexican Revolution 1910 - 1917" by Mr. Neil S. Utberg, 1965 reported that the 2 centavos were scarce. His PU-4 or G.B. 394 were very scarce coins up to 1964. In his book he mentioned that a hoard of some 9,000 or 10,000 coins were found. He did report that they were all the same. I question if these coins were struck before the rusting and pitting of dies. There seems to be many more re-strike coins than original coins. These original coins are still scarce.

Some time ago at one of the Mexico City coin shows there was a Mexican dealer with at least 1,000 two centavos coins. After some studying of this small hoard I realized that all the coins in this bunch were struck after the dies rusted and became pitted. Almost all re-strike coins are found in mint state condition with mint luster, but have a very rough field appearing as pebbles of sand as in photo #1. (Actual size is 17mm).

A few years later the obverse and the reverse die were offered to me and I made no offer but I did get a chance to take a good look at the dies. I was told that the dies were sold to a very well known collector in Mexico City. His name

I will not reveal and his honesty has been questioned by many. There were two sets of dies all from the 2 centavos Utberg PU-4 and PU-6 or G.B. 394 and 396.

Some years later I was offered many 2 and 5 centavo coins struck on lead planchets. They all had very rough fields and I turned the offer down.

I then bought the dies and sold them to a good friend that who can be trusted.

Photo #1 is of a coin struck with pitted dies.

Photo #2 is a coin struck from the original dies.

Joe Flores  
P. O. Box 4484  
Stockton, CA 95204



PHOTO NO. 1



PHOTO # 2

**PRE-COLUMBIAN COINAGE PROGRAM****Part two**

By Don Bailey, C-1

**MAYAN COLLECTION:**

The third collection in this series honors the Mayan culture. This inspiring civilization in Central America dates from 320AD, and comprised of the areas of Yucatan, Guatemala and the South East of Mexico. It was initially centered in the Peten region with the Tikal and Uaxactun complexes. The cities, which were the religious centers, included Bonampak, Chichen Itza, and Copan. Palenque, and Uxmal among others.

The temples were built on huge pyramids that had stepped sides leading to the ornate stone temple located at the top. The interiors had intricate mural paintings and Mayan hieroglyphics. The Toltec warriors around the 11th and 12th century subdued the Mayans. This change created the Maya-Tolteca civilization.

***Chaac Mool:***

The three-piece silver set depicts a characteristic sculpture of Chichen Itza, the Chaac Mool which shows a human being half-sitting and half-lying on his back. He is holding a disk or plate between his hands over his stomach. His face turned sharply away from the line of his body. The position was associated with Mayan sacrificial methods.

The three other one-ounce coins depicted the following Mayan sculptures:

***Dintel 26 (Lintel 26):***

This item depicts a sculpture discovered in the ruins of Yaxchilan representing a ritual scene. It shows a woman giving a Jaguar head or mask to a dignitary or high priest. This sculpture dates around 726 AD.

***Lapida Tumba de Palenque (Gravestone of a Palenque Tomb):***

These features a fragment of the slab bas-relief found in the funeral chamber of the Temple of Palenque Inscriptions. The detailed design of the sarcophagus shows an earth monster, human bearing signs of the sacrificial rite and a tree with a profile of a god crowned with a bird.

***Mascaron del Dios Chaac (Mask of the God Chaac):***

This depicts the figurhead of the Mayan rain god Chaac, found on the façade of the Temple of Kabah in the Yucatan peninsula. The Mayan people made this their most persistent decorative element throughout their artistic evolution.

***Piramide del Castillo (Pyramid of the Castle):***

The five ounce silver coin depicts the stepped Piramide del Castillo, dedicated to the Maya God Kukulcan, the deified personality of a mythical king. He restored the city of Chichen Itza. Kukulcan. He was the Mayan version of Quetzalcoatl, was believed connected with the creation of the universe, and was related to the four seasons of the year.

There are two varieties of this coin; one is dated 1994 like the rest of the series and with the legend Piramide del Castillo, and one with the 1993 date and the legend Piramide del Castillo Chichen-itza. Thus far only two of the 1993 issue have shown up and both were in proof. Possibility a pattern?

***Personaje de Jaina (Personage of Jaina):***

The three-piece gold coin set depict the clay figure of Personaje de Jaina, a civil dignitary sitting on a throne. The figure has a cranium deformation and a beard. The small island of Jaina was used by the Mayans of Yucatan as a necropolis during the III and IV centuries. Thousands of terra-cotta figures have been excavated from this area. These normally are very expressive and reflect an excellent image of the Mayan's golden period.

**SPECIFICATIONS, MAYAN COLLECTION:*****Chaac Mool:***

¼ Oz	1994	N\$1	.999 silver	27 mm.	BU	Mintage	30,000
¼ Oz	1994	N\$1	.999 silver	27mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,500
½ Oz	1994	N\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	BU	Mintage	30,000
½ Oz	1994	N\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,500
1 Oz	1994	N\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	50,000
1 Oz	1994	N\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	3,000

***Dintel 26:***

1 Oz	1994	N\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	4,500
1 Oz	1994	N\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,600

*Lapida Tumba de Palenque:*

1 Oz	1994	N\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	4,500
1 Oz	1994	N\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,500

*Mascaron del Dios Chaac:*

1 Oz	1994	N\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	4,500
1 Oz	1994	N\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,500

*Piramide del Castillo Chicken-itza:*

5 Oz	1993	N\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	Proof	Mintage	N/A
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*Piramide del Castillo:*

5 Oz	1994	N\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	BU	Mintage	20,000
5 Oz	1994	N\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,100

*Persottaje de Jaina:*

¼ Oz	1994	\$25	.999 gold	23mm.	BU	Mintage	2,000
¼ Oz	1994	\$25	.999 gold	23mm.	Proof	Mintage	500
½ Oz	1994	\$50	.999 gold	29mm.	BU	Mintage	1,000
½ Oz	1994	\$50	.999 gold	29mm.	Proof	Mintage	500
1 Oz	1994	\$100	.999 gold	34.5mm.	BU	Mintage	1,000
1 Oz	1994	\$100	.999 gold	34.5mm.	Proof	Mintage	500

OLMEC COLLECTION:

The fourth issue in this program honored the Olmec culture. This culture flourished in central Mexico and parts of Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica about 1200 to 300 BC. Olmec works in clay, jade and stone represented the first sophisticated artistic style of art in Central America.

The Olmec society was hierarchical, with wealth and status determining social class. The higher social class of rulers, priests and skilled artisans lived in the larger towns like San Lorenzo and La Venta. The farmers in the surrounding rural areas provided the food for the higher classes in the cities.

There is no written record of the Olmecs. We have to reconstruct their society from what is available to us, such as sculptures, ceramics, tools and architecture, along with the other things that have survived over the years. The Olmec archaeological sites are located in the tropical lowlands close to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Gulf Coast Olmec's hallmark is the monumental basalt sculptures of huge heads, human figures, thrones and supernatural creatures. What is amazing is that the stones were not from this region. They were moved from the mountains, a distance of sixty miles.

The colossal heads found at San Lorenzo are known as the oldest representations of Olmec rulers. These massive stones asserted the ruler's superhuman power. Their expressive faces are realistic portraits of specific personages.

There was no collection issued for 1995. In 1998 for an unknown reason this series was issued in BU and dated 1998.

***Senor de las Limas (The Master of The Limes):***

The three-piece silver set of coins in this collection depicts a green stone sculpture of a priest with a baby jaguar in his arms. According to archaeologists, it is related to fertility and maternity rituals. It was found in the Vally of the Limes in the region of Veracruz.

The three other one-ounce coins depict the following Olmec sculptures:

***Hombre Jaguar (Jaguar-man):***

These outstanding figures are one of the finest examples of Olmec sculpture. They can be found in a number of poses. The most common and used on this coin is the character sitting wearing a helmet. The facial features resembled a jaguar, which was the center of most Olmec rituals.

The 1996 Hombre Jaguar in BU is hard to find, and I have seen only a very few.

***El Luchador (The Wrestler):***

This outstanding stone sculpture was found in the state of Veracruz at Santa Maria Uxpanapa. This represents a sitting man with his arms in a dynamic attitude, as if playing some sort of sport or fighting. This sculpture is 66 centimeters high.

***Hacha Ceremonial (Ceremonial Ax):***

It depicts a green stone ceremonial ax with delicate markings and represents a jaguar-man. The ax has a "V" shaped crevice that is a characteristic of ritual tools found from the middle period of the pre-classic era.

***Cabeza Olmeca (Olmec Head):***

This design on the 5-ounce coins from this collection depicts one of the most distinctive sculptures of the Olmec culture. So far only 16 of these colossal heads have been found and their weight ranges from 9 to 11 metric tons. Their height is from 1.6m to 3m. Archaeologists are uncertain if these heads represent gods, priest or rulers.

***El Sacerdote (The Priest):***

The gold coins in this collection depicts a priest or dignitary seated, and surrounded by an undulating rattlesnake. The rattlesnake was is a constant feature in all Mesoamerican cultures.

## SPECIFICATIONS, OLMEC COLLECTION;

*Señor de las Limas:*

¼ Oz	1996	\$1	.999 silver	27 mm.	BU	Mintage	4,000
¼ Oz	1996	\$1	.999 silver	27mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,200
¼ Oz	1998	\$1	.999 silver	27mm.	BU	Mintage	2,400
½ Oz	1996	\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	BU	Mintage	4,000
½ Oz	1996	\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,200
½ Oz	1998	\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	BU	Mintage	2,400
1 Oz	1996	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	4,000
1 Oz	1996	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	3,000
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	3,400

*Hombre Jaguar:*

1 Oz	1996	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	3,500
1 Oz	1996	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	1,800
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	2,000

*El Luchador:*

1 Oz	1996	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	4,500
1 Oz	1996	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,700
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	2,000

*Hacha Ceremonial:*

1 Oz	1996	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	4,500
1 Oz	1996	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,700
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	2,000

*Cabeza Olmeca:*

5 Oz	1996	\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	BU	Mintage	2,000
5 Oz	1996	\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,750
5 Oz	1998	\$10	.999 silver	65m.	BU	Mintage	2,150

*Sacerdote:*

¼ Oz	1996	\$25	.999 gold	23mm.	BU	Mintage	500
¼ Oz	1996	\$25	.999 gold	23mm.	Proof	Mintage	600
½ Oz	1996	\$50	.999 gold	29mm.	BU	Mintage	500
½ Oz	1996	\$50	.999 gold	29mm.	Proof	Mintage	500
1 Oz	1996	\$100	.999 gold	34.5mm.	BU	Mintage	500
1 Oz	1996	\$100	.999 gold	34.5mm.	Proof	Mintage	500

**THE TEOTIHUACAN COLLECTION:**

In the second century BC in the valley of Mexico, this important civilization dominated the culture of the valley. It extended from Sinaloa in western Mexico and Guatemala to the southeast. This civilization was centered around the city of Teotihuacan. During its peak, it had a population of over one hundred thousand people. The largest city in the ancient world, it was the religious center of Mesoamerica, and the most highly urbanized center of a huge territory. The Teotihuacanos controlled the activities of hundreds of thousands of people. The arts and sciences flourished.

This city prospered when several settlements joined to form the first urban center. It was constructed with pyramids, symbolizing the sun and the moon. A broad avenue connected them. This was a planned city with over two thousand structures. While the farmers lived in wooden houses, other inhabitants lived in stone houses decorated with murals and paintings. Some of these homes had elaborate drainage systems.

The city reached its greatest splendor from 350 AD to 650 AD, with great achievements. During 650 to 700 AD the Teotihuacan culture declined. The final dissolution occurred about 700 AD. Some archaeologists say a great fire destroyed just about every structure in the city.

***Disco de la Muerte, (Disc of Death):***

The three pieces set in these collection features an extraordinary sculpture in stone, that represented death, which was a common and important theme for in this culture.

The three one ounce coins in this series depict:

***Mascara (Mask):***

Magnificent stone masks like this were part of the funerary dressing for the high-ranking people of this culture.

***Vasija (Vessel):***

The design on this coin is based on a vessel shaped as a seated human figure from this culture. This vessel illustrates many types of human figurines. Their significance is unknown. Although it is believed they were gods or probably high-ranking individuals.

***Jugador de Pelota (Ball player):***

The figure shown on this one ounce coin is of a ball player that was molded in orange clay ceramic that prevailed in a certain stage of the Teotihuacan culture. The Teotihuacan commercial system extended to almost all of the Mesoamerican regions and these figurines were important to this system.

***Piramide del sol (Pyramid of the Sun):***

The five-ounce coin for this collection depicts the Piramide del Sol. It was an ambitious monument dedicated to the sun and important to the Teotihuacans. Its orientation is based on astronomical considerations and it deviates slightly from the astronomical north.

***Serpiente Emplumada (Feathered Serpent):***

The design is depicted on the three-piece gold coins. It is of a detail showing in the Temple of Quetzalcoatl, one of the most powerful gods of the Teotihuacan culture to whom they dedicate special rituals.

**SPECIFICATIONS, TEOTIHUACAN COLLECTION;**

***Disco de la Murete:***

¼ Oz.	1997	\$1	.999 silver	27 mm.	BU	Mintage	1,600
¼ Oz.	1997	\$1	.999 silver	27mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,400
¼ Oz.	1998	\$1	.999 silver	27mm.	BU	Mintage	500
½ Oz.	1997	\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	BU	Mintage	3,000
½ Oz.	1997	\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	Proof	Mintage	1,600
½ Oz.	1998	\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	BU	Mintage	2,400
½ Oz.	1998	\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	Proof	Mintage	500
1 Oz.	1997	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	3,500
1 Oz.	1997	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	1,800
1 Oz.	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	3,400
1 Oz.	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	500

*Mascara:*

1 Oz	1997	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	4,500
1 Oz	1997	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	1,800
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	2,000
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	500

*Vasiga:*

1 Oz	1997	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	4,500
1 Oz	1997	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	1,800
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	2,000
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	500

*Jugador de Pelota:*

1 Oz	1997	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	3,500
1 Oz	1997	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	1,800
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	2,000
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	500

*Piramide del Sol:*

5 Oz	1997	\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	BU	Mintage	1,500
5 Oz	1997	\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,100
5 Oz	1998	\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	BU	Mintage	2,150

*Serpiente Emplumada:*

¼ Oz	1997	\$25	.999 gold	23mm.	BU	Mintage	500
¼ Oz	1997	\$25	.999 gold	23mm.	Proof	Mintage	200
½ Oz	1997	\$50	.999 gold	29mm.	BU	Mintage	500
½ Oz	1997	\$50	.999 gold	29mm.	Proof	Mintage	200
1 Oz	1997	\$100	.999 gold	34.5mm.	BU	Mintage	500
1 Oz	1997	\$100	.999 gold	34.5mm.	Proof	Mintage	200

**THE TOLTEC COLLECTION:**

A complex civilization, the Toltecs occupied the region of Tula in 713 AC. They left a legacy of a vast wealth of wisdom and beauty in a majestic archaeological zone. They created a spiritual center preserved by their colossal atlases. Some of the advances made in the arts are still conserved in the walls of the buildings.

The Toltecs formed alliances with other tribes, such as the Chichimecas from northeast of the state of Guanajuato. They later destroyed the Toltec city of Tula in the state of Hidalgo after it existed for 449 years.

The Toltecs established an advanced educational system that attracted students from the higher society from as far away as Central America. The Toltecs worshipped the feather-serpent god Quetzalcoatl. Other gods that were important to the Toltecs were Tezcatlipoca, god of the night and darkness, Talaloc, god of the rain and vegetation, Centeotl, god of the corn, Itzpapalotl, or butterfly of obsidian, and Tonatiuh, or solar god. Invading Chichimec tribes destroyed the Toltec Empire about 1200.

**Jaguar:**

These three piece silver coins depict the sculpture known as "Jaguar", an animal adored by the Toltecs. Surrounding the "Jaguar" design is a feature inspired by one of the Quetzalcoatl - Tlahuizcalpantecuhtli temple columns. This column is located in the Anthropology and National History Museum in Mexico City.

The three ounce silver coins are:

***Quetzalcoatl (Feathered Serpent God):***

This has a representation of the birth of Ce-Acatl Topilzin, Quetzalcoatl. Tradition tells us that he was a leader of the Toltecs and he led them to establish a great city and the

domination of several territories, with power and wealth once they were established in in Tula Xicocotitlan (now the city of Hidalgo). Ce-Acatl ruled from 925 to 950 A.D.

***Sacerdote (Priest):***

The motif is a design of a priest represented by an Atlantean figure. Priests within the Toltec culture had a very important social status. They had a direct relation with the gods they venerated, and they adopted the names and virtues of the gods they represented.

***Serpiente con Craneo (Serpent with a skull):***

This motif shows a relief detail of the Coatepantli wall, and a serpent with a skull, which represents the god Quetzalcoatl, as a morning star or Venus. The relief alternate with images that have motifs of eagles eating bloody hearts.

***Atlantes (Atlantean Figures):***

The five ounce silver coin has a representation of the Atlantes, that are found in the temple of Quetzalcoatl in the archaeological zone of Tula in central Mexico. These statues look over the ancient city that dates back to 713 B. C. These figures represent Toltec warriors holding in their right hands weapons that fired darts. In their left hands were several arrows. There is also a chest shield in the shape of a butterfly; a skirt with a big belt tied in the front with a solar disk in the background.

***Aguila (Eagle):***

These three gold coins depict as the main device the Eagle eating a heart. The Eagle was one of the most adored animals by the Toltecs. The design around the Eagle is based on an ornament from a Chaac- Moel arm.

**SPECIFICATIONS, TOLTEC COLLECTION;**

***Jaguar:***

¼ Oz	1998	\$1	.999 silver	27 mm.	BU	Mintage	6,000
¼ Oz	1998	\$1	.999 silver	27mm.	Proof	Mintage	4,800
½ Oz	1998	\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	BU	Mintage	6,000
½ Oz	1998	\$2	.999 silver	33mm.	Proof	Mintage	4,800
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	6,000
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	4,800

***Quetzalcoatl:***

1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	5,000
1 Oz	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	4,800

1 Oz.	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	5,000
1 Oz.	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	4,800

*Serpiente Con Carne:*

1 Oz.	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	BU	Mintage	5,000
1 Oz.	1998	\$5	.999 silver	40mm.	Proof	Mintage	4,800

*Atlantas:*

5 Oz.	1998	\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	BU	Mintage	6,000
5 Oz.	1998	\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,700

*Aguila:*

5 Oz.	1998	\$10	.999 silver	65mm.	Proof	Mintage	2,700
¼ Oz.	1998	\$25	.999 gold	23mm.	BU	Mintage	300
¼ Oz.	1998	\$25	.999 gold	23mm.	Proof	Mintage	300
½ Oz.	1998	\$50	.999 gold	29mm.	BU	Mintage	300
½ Oz.	1998	\$50	.999 gold	29mm.	Proof	Mintage	300
1 Oz.	1998	\$100	.999 gold	34.5mm.	BU	Mintage	300
1 Oz.	1998	\$100	.999 gold	34.5mm.	Proof	Mintage	300

This brings us to the end of this coinage program that has brought the Pre-Columbian history to many collectors around the world.



### Silver Quarter Real Counterfeit

Thomas Jasek C-33

At a recent coin show, I obtained the counterfeit Mexican Quarter Real (Figure 1) illustrated below. I have always enjoyed counterfeits, but this is the first small, silver counterfeit (KM368 series) that I have seen. It appears to be of low silver or, perhaps, white metal composition. However, I did not have a way to check the weight, so I'm not sure how weights compare. The coin does appear to be struck, but because of its condition, I'm not positive it is.

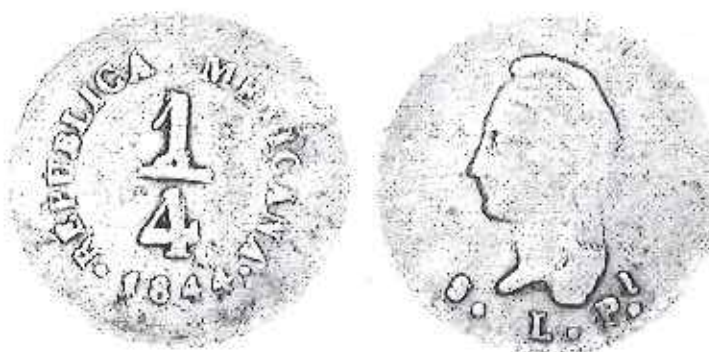
I think four elements make this little counterfeit interesting. First is the blundered legend, especially the spelling of NEXICANA for MEXICANA. In the word REPUBLICA, the C appears to be backwards, besides being totally filled in. The date is also interesting, being 1841 or, perhaps 1847. If it is 1841, that is a year before the official minting of the silver Quarter Real coinage began in Mexico. However, it is not unusual to find Mexican counterfeits with incorrect dates or even non-existent dates, mintmarks, and initials. Thirdly, on the reverse, the head of Liberty is very poorly executed. As a matter of fact, this head actually appears to be very similar to the head found on the Ecuadorian Quarter

Thirdly, on the reverse, the head of Liberty is very poorly executed. As a matter of fact, this head actually appears to be very similar to the head found on the Ecuadorian Quarter Real from this time period. Perhaps it was modeled after this coinage. Finally, there is no indication of a mint or mintmark. Perhaps it was worn off or too weak to strike up.

A Quarter Real from San Luis Potosi is presented for comparison (Figure 2). However, I must point out that San Luis Potosi used only the mintmark on the Quarter Real coinage issued. The other issuing mints showed a mintmark in front of Liberty's head and the initials behind the head.



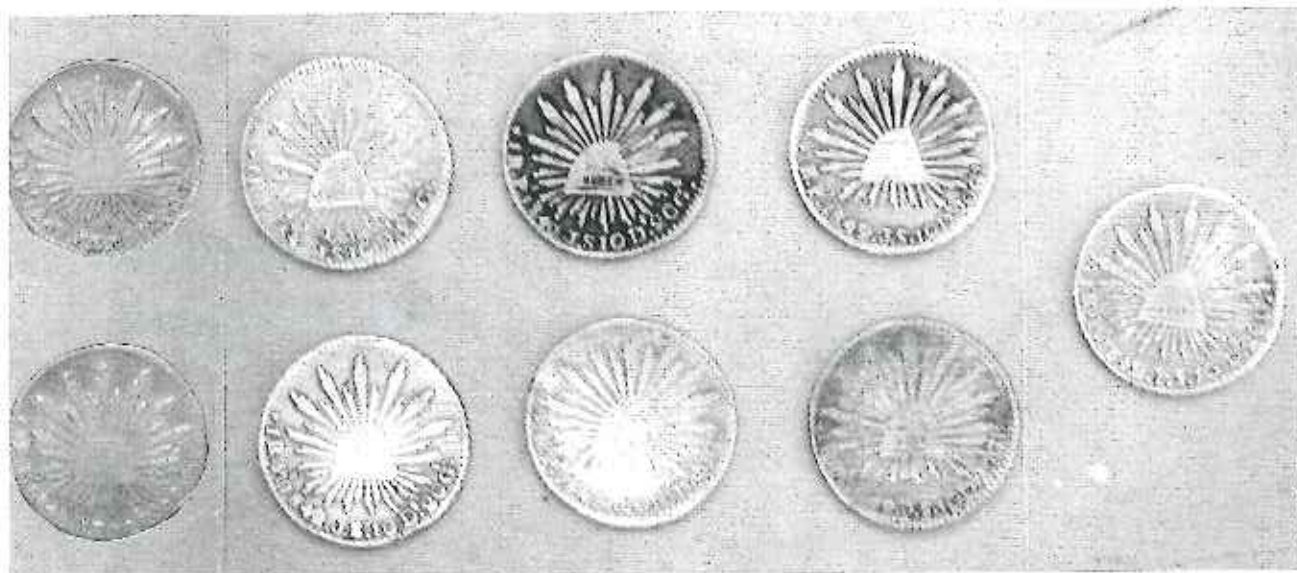
**Figure 1**  
1841 Counterfeit Quarter  
Real



**Figure 2**  
1844 SLPi Quarter Real from San  
Luis Potosi

**ONE REAL SAN LUIS POTOSI 1842, JS OR PS?**

By Claudio Verrey C-112



The title of this article may seem strange, but this is the question I asked myself about two years ago. The question was "Which of the two assayers of this year is the scarcest.

About this time I needed to price a 1 Real 1842 Potosi JS. And not being sure of the scarcity I asked an advanced collector which assayer was the better, and he told me he was not sure of it if that will be the case. This answer did not convince me, so I asked a dealer of 30 years and he said that it was the JS. When I asked him how many pieces he had handled, he did not know the answer. Needless to say this did not convince me either, so I went to check the *Guide Book of Mexican Coins* by Buttrey – Hubbard. The prices they list in Fine condition are \$15.00 for the JS and \$5.00 for the PS.

This is right according to the dealer, but I still was not convinced, so I decided to find out for myself. From then on I started buying all 1842 one Real Potosi pieces. At this time I have eight JS and one PS coins.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

- 1). The PS coin must be from 6 to 10 times scarcer than the JS.
- 2). The JS coins normally come in Good to Very Good grades.
- 3). There are two noticeable varieties of the JS coins as shown in following photos:
  - (1) Variety A: Round 2, 2 touches the 4
  - (2) Variety B: Normal 2, 2 separated from the 4, normal position?

Variety "A" is most frequently seen, and when the coins are worn they are mistaken for an 1840. There are other differences in the dies; variety "A" has no dot after the S in JS, and "B" does and the rays on variety "A" are smaller than the rays on "B".



**PHOTO (1), VARIETY "A"**



**PHOTO (2), VARIETY "B"**

1/8 REAL (1/4 TLACO) 1815 OVER 14 OVERDATE REPORTED



**1815/4 1/8 Real (1/4 Tlaco), KM63**

This previously uncataloged overdate has been submitted by Bob Dunfield C-86. Mr. Dunfield reports that this overdate was confirmed by NGC, Ken Potter, and his research staff including "The Answer man". He reports that this was acquired at a local show in California.

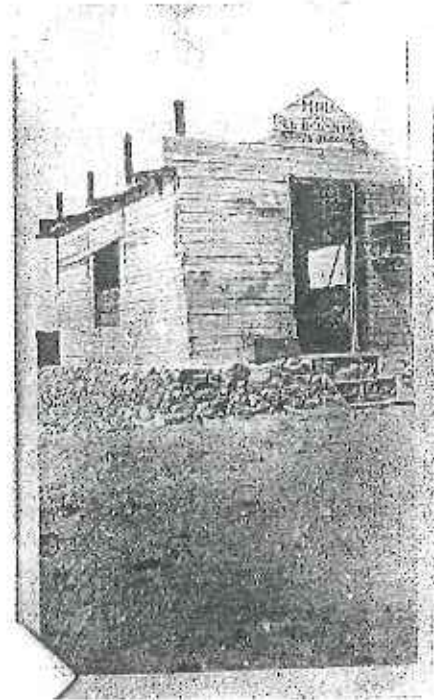
## FIRST HAND REPORT ON MEXICAN REVOLUTION IN CHIHUAHUA, JUNE 17, 1912

This letter dated June 17, 1912 sent from Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua by "Nat Villa" to Mr. Henry Ginther of El Paso, Texas describes the activity during this period of Mexico's history.

El Fuerte Mining and Smelting Company leased mining properties in Chihuahua, in the states of Sinaloa and Chihuahua. The mines were known as: El Boleo, Creston Verde, Abundancia, La Union, Colon, Espinocena, Americana, La Recompensa, Victoria and La Leona.

El Fuerte Mining and Smelting Co. was a California corporation with offices in Los Angeles. This letter is from the estate of Henry Ginther, who apparently was the operator.

If any of our readers have any information on the "Ginther" Name please let us know. This letter is printed as it was written with no editorial corrections.



Santa Rosalis , Chih, June 17, 1912

Mr. Henry Ginther  
El Paso, Texas-

Dear Mr. Ginther:

Thank God the "Federals" are in town! Now we feel safer, just as if it were peace time -

My family is well, a little scared, yet, of the terror of the "Red Bandits". I tell you, they are worse then the Apaches.

Your house is in the same condition; good the grafies are getting rounder and everything in the garden is all-right. Maria receives \$3.00 every week and sends you regards. Luis the Miner received \$60.00 (sixty pesos) on the 10<sup>th</sup> of June and brought along several samples of iron.

My Father this time was touched with \$1500.00 or would be shot, just imagine, Mr Ginther!

While Orazio was retreating from Rellano, Caf Ricardo R Cardeno came into town, and began getting loans, by order of "Gen Salazer". He called to the Jefatura

to my father, Nieves Moriel, Matia Gabaldon and Longinas Ramos. While there, Cardeno demanded \$20,000, otherwise they would go right to the troops. Finally after too much talking each one gave \$200.00 (two hundred).

Next day there was not a "Colorado" in town. The last day they were here, that is the rear guard of the "Colorados". Rosalio Hernandez appeared in the cerros, sent 23 men to burn a bridge, and to meet a bunch of colorados. That was in the rancho de Noriega. The "Reds" retreated after they left 10 dead on the chaparral.

Next day Rosalio and his men (about 100) entered the town, every body cheerful, and with another feeling. We were very peaceful for about six days, but one day the Reds came back with one thousand men; Rosalio left towards Jimenez.

The Reds began that very day to do business. My father was called, and by order of "Gen Rojas" they demanded \$2000.00 or would be shot. They got only \$1000.00 - Gee! But this time they would not receive "hundreds" only "thousands," and in a hurry. My father had not time to hid.

Everything in the store of Soroo & Blanco was plundered and together with all corn, cigarretos, flour, coffee, sugar and many other things, was taken away in trains to Chihuahua. The stores were robbed, everyone of them.

Two days after, Gen Rabago and his brigada was in view, the Reds left, and now Gen Huerta and all his army is here. Some army, Mr Ginther, about ten thousand men in perfect order and very willing. Undergoing lots of hardships, because they don't travel on trains, the trains are loaded with material and food. They sell everything on these trains, even ice-cream, so, the army is well fed now, that is well paid, and can buy whatever they want.

Just now I am told the new bridge over the Conchas is finished, it is very probably that to-morrow Gen Huerta and his army will continue the journey to the north, and perhaps they will stop near Bachimba, to fire a few cannon-shots. There is no doubt that their artillery can defeat the Red Bandits; the gunners are very skillful.

News received to-day, say that fighting is going on between Sal Cruz and Concho. Pancho Villa's men and the Reds -

You know the Red Cannibals (my country men!) blew up the iron bridge, so when they paid the last visit to this town, left the trains opposite Las Maravillas, of Don LuisValenzuela. The cuartel General was there, letting the horses free on the wheat fields - My father's wheat was saved, by miracle

The Reds took with them to Arcadio Ramon and Jesus Fernandez, brothers of Joaquin Fernandez, who has been with Rosalio all the time. Rosalio is now Teniente Coronel Honorario -

How is your hand ? I presume it is well by this time.

Father says he longs to see you, and thinks you will come back very soon - He says that the amount of the drafts is at your disposal, but no reliable person has gone there, to send it, that we know.

With best wishes and kind regards from father and mother and all the family, I am

Yours respectfully  
Nat Villa

**GERRERO DOS PESO OF 1914 STRUCK ON AN UNLISTED METAL**

By Claudio Verrey, C-112

Claudio reports that he was very lucky to find a \$2 Guerrero listed as GB213 but struck in copper instead of silver, but the most exciting thing is the spectacular condition, sharply struck, without flan flaws, and still with some traces of mint luster. Obviously this piece never circulated.



## ASOCIACION NUMISMATICS DE TOLUCA ISSUES XV ANIVERSARIO COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

The Asociacion Numismatica de Toluca has issued a three piece medal set to commemorate their XV Aniversario . Photos #1 and #2 shows that the first medal was struck on a copper-nickel 50 Peso Coyolxauhqui issued from 1982 – 1984. As shown in photo #2. The main feature is the cardboard 5 Centavo, GB 263 from 1915.

Photo #3 commemorates the EoMo Casa de Moneda de Tlalpam, while Photo # 5 features the Mint building.

The mintages are very low for these medals. Any additional questions on these can be directed to the Association



PHOTO #1



PHOTO #2



PHOTO # 3



PHOTO # 4  
Common Obverse for #3 & #5



PHOTO #5



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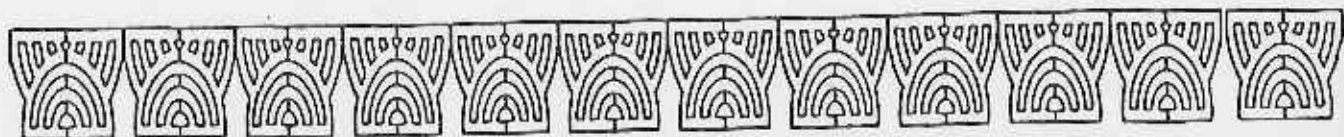
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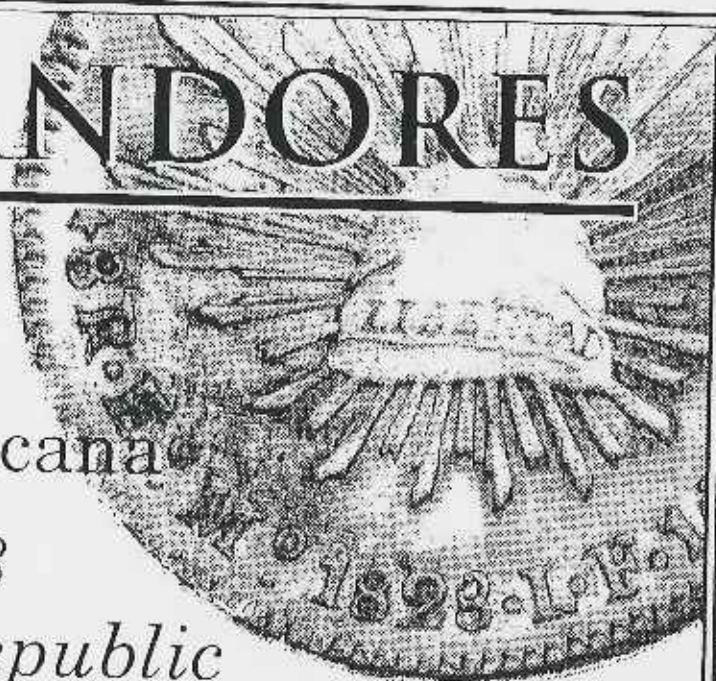
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