

U.S. MEXICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Don Bailey, Editor, Associate Editor Stephen Searle 250 D South Lyon Ave. #139 Hemet, CA 92545

Ponichio & Associatos Unc.

PROFESSIONAL NUMISHATISTS SERVING THE SERVING COLLECTION OF

- i Mexican Colonial Republic. Imperial and 20th Century Colos
- MexicantPaperCurrency
- Mexican Colonial Medals
- Word Coins
- colololoric Suberreal USA
- Ancient Coins of the the Greeks and Romans
- Rare World Paper Money

PIXAD PRICEUSIS IN FOUR CATROONIES

- = Mexico
- ⇒ World Coinage
- = Ancients
- = Paper Money

More than four illustrated auction catalogues yearly. A sample auction catalogue and subsequent prices realized is \$2.5.00 U.S. postpetd.

An annual subscription including fixed price fiels and auction catalogues is available at \$80.00 U.S. (\$100.00 U.S.)

1818 Robinson Ave San Diego CA 92103: U.S.A. 101010 penterto com

NUMISMATICOS PROPESIONALES AL SERVICIO DEL COLECCIONISTA SERIO DE:

Virreinato, República, Imperios y

- Siglo Veirue.
 Billetes de los bancos de México.
- « Medallas coloniales de México.
- Monedas del mundo, rarezas en oro
- y placa Moneda antigua de los griegos
- ij romanos Billetes del mundo, farezas

LISTA DE PRECIOS EUOS EN CUATRO CATEDORIAS

- = México
- = Moneda del mundo
- = Moneda artiqua:
- = Billetes

Mas de 4 catalogos illustrados
de subasta al año
Un elemplar de cada subasta
y practos realizados subaecuentes
por 2/5 do U.S. Con porte padados
Una suscripcion anual
incluyendo lista de prectos iljos
y catalogos de subasta
esta disponible por seo po U.S.
(100.00 U.S. Suera de su

(610) 209 02/00 (800) 852 2556 F-V (612) 209 6952 colns@ponicato con

USMexNA OFFICALS

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

Richard Ponterio, C-108 1818 Robinson Ave. San Diego, CA 92103 (519) 299-0400, Fax (519) 299-6952 E-mail coins@ponterio.com Joe Flores, C-2 P. O. Box 4484 Stockton, CA 94204 (209) 462-0759, fax (209) 462-3157 E-mail pepef@msn.com

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

The Journal of Mexican Numismatics is printed and mailed by Doc Exp., Savannah, GA

The Journal of Mexican Numismatics was proof read by Michael Ontko, R-201

Web Site: www.GrasshopperNet.com/USMexNA Web Master Verne R. Walrafen, C-4

USMexNA MEMBERSHIP LISTING TO BE REPLUBISHED

........

The USMexNA Membership listing that has not been published for awhile will be republished soon. This will be done differently this time. The listing will be published and as we add or delete members listed we will have a regular section in the Journal with these changes.

For security reasons we will only list e-mail address, and or telephone numbers and a short notation as to collecting interests.

Due to numerous changes in e mails and telephone numbers we are asking for ALL members to resubmit their information if they want to be included. Please do so at your earliest convenience so we can get started on this. We will try to come up with something that is useful to our members. You can either e-mail it or snail mail. your information to the Association's offices in Hemet.



SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO A. C.

PRIMUM NUMISMA AMERICÆ

MÉXICO 4636

EUGENIA Nº 13 - 301, COL. NAPOLES, 03810 MÉXICO D.F. Ø 55-36-44-40 FAX 55-43-17-91
INSTITUCIÓN CIENTÍFICA Y CULTURAL

XXXIX CONVENCION NUMISMATICA INTERNACIONAL - MEXICO 2004 SEPTIEMBRE 21 - 24

HOTEL DEL PRADO. SALON VERSALLES AV. MARINA NACIONAL Nº. 399, COL. ANZURES, CP. 11300, D.F.

Lunes 20	8:45 Hrs	El autobús se abordará en la entrada principal del Hotel del Prado
		a las 9:00/a/m² empunto
Martes 21	8;45 Hrs	partitions of the second control of the seco
	11:00 Hrs.	Registro de Expositores y montaje en el Salon Versalles del Hotel del Prado
		Conida de Cortesia exclusiva para expositores y personas con bafete de promer dia (los Sectos pueden adquirirlo en la mesa de registro). \
# #	8 8	15 (n) 10 mag (s) (s) (d) (s)
Miércoles 22		Desayung inaugural XXXIX Convención Numismatica en el Salón del Prado
	10:00 Hrs.	nauguración y apertura de la XXXIX Convención Numismatica Internacional. Registro (n.e.) vestibulo: Salón Versalles. Entrada al publico en general.
	16:00 Hrs.	Subasta Numisida Salon del Prado (Ing. Alberto Hidaligo).
	20:00 Hrs.	Clerre de experiores
Jueves 23	10:00 Hrs.	Registro de visitantés en el vestibulo. Salon Versalles. Entrada al público en general
£1		Conferencia
		Foro Educacional, Salón del Prado
	16:00 Hrs.	Subasta Nuntismática. Şalon del Prado (Ing. Alberto Hidalgo)
	20:00 Hrs.	Cierre de exposiciones (1) / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Viernes 24	10:00 Hrs.	Registro de visitantes en el vestíbulo. Salón Versalles. Entrada al publico en general
		Cierre y Clausura de la XXXIX Convención Numismática Internacional
		Cena - Baile

EXPOSICIONES PERMANENTES DURANTE LA CONVENCION

Inscripciones para nuevos Ásociados, pago de cuotas y venta de medallas durante todo el evento.

(La Sociedad Numismática de México, A.C., se reserva el derecho de admisión)

sonumex@snm.org.mx

THE REVOLUTION CORNER

By Joe Flores C-2

Morelos Peso

This is a continuation of an article that appeared in the *Journal* of March, 2004. In that issue, I explained how I acquired these coins in Mexico City and why no photo was submitted. In place of the silver coins, I showed copper specimens GB 288 and plain edge 288.1. Herein I will describe the GB #287 (Guthrie and Bothamley, better known as the green book).

Since the last article, I have acquired another GB #287. It is very surprising to be able to purchase two of these rare coins in less than three months. The prior offering of this coin was in Richard Long's sale #84, lot #56 in 1997. This is the same coin that was sold in 1979 by Superior Coin Galleries. Another was sold by Henry Christensen in 1980.

To have two of these rare coins in my hands is really quite incredible. All of the coins that I have seen have weak strikes between 6 and 9 o'clock.

Since the GB book has no photos of these rare coins, very few Mexican coin dealers have ever seen or handled one.

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

E-mail pepef@msn.com











Obv.

Rev

Obv.

Rev.

Photo #1---Mex, (coin from)

Photo #2 Tex. (coin from)

Republic of Mexico 8 Reales Trial Strike in Copper without Mintmark

"Produced with dies used at the Chihuahua Mint"

By: Kent Ponterio

Editor's note: This article originally appeared in the March 2004 Journal. Figures #1 and #2 were the same plates which your Editor overlooked and the author has made some notifications to the original article that was published.



Trial strike from unfinished dies without mintmark.
Produced with Chihuahua Mint Dies.
Ponterio & Associates, Auction #130 April 2004.
Fig. I

I recently came across the above pictured coin while cataloging a consignment for this auction. The coin was attributed simply as a "Mexico pattern 8 Reales in copper, incomplete dies, pierced". The coin is a Republican period "cap & rays" 8 Reales struck on a copper planchet with a plain edge. It is without a mintmark or an assayer's mark and bears an unfinished date that reads only "18". Essentially, the coin is a die test or trial strike in copper used to test unfinished dies that were newly produced from hubs. Although these pieces are often cataloged as patterns, they were produced for a slightly different purpose. The term pattern technically refers to a proposed coin of a new design, metal or denomination (Doty p. 247). A trial strike, by definition, is a piece struck at any point in the preparation of coin or medal dies, allowing the engraver or designer to gauge the work's appearance, and determine what must be done to complete the designs to his or his employer's satisfaction (Doty p. 333). Reasons for the production of either could vary. This piece is of the already adopted design and fits the description of the latter.

To avoid confusion, at this point I would like to emphasize which side of the coins I will refer to as obverse and reverse, with a brief description as to why. According to Mexican law, the obverse is the side that depicts the national emblem "the eagle" and name of the country "Republica Mexicana" (Resplandores, p. xvii). Although technically correct, since deemed so by the government, this method is disregarded by today's numismatic community. In the book Resplandores, the authors chose to use the "Cap & Rays" side of the coins as the obverse in their illustrations and descriptions. The author's good reasoning is that this side contains the pertinent information necessary to properly identify the coins. Specifically, they are referring to mint mark, date, and assayer's mark. This would seem to be the most practical method since Mexico had fourteen different mints at various times striking coins of the same design. Richard G. Doty's definition of

the word "obverse" in *The Macmillan Encyclopedic Dictionary of Numismatics* supports this as being the correct decision. His definition is as follows: Obverse, The side of the coin bearing the more important legends or types (Doty p. 234).



Trial strike from unfinished die's containing the Guanajuato mint mark.

Ex: Ponterio & Associates auction #125 April 2003 Lot #805

fig.2

Dic trials of this sort are normally struck in copper for cost efficiency. At first glance, the coin appears similar to those produced at the Guanajuato mint (KM-Pn24, pictured in Resplandores on page 216 "photo above"). In 1830, the Guanajuato mint became the first mint to produce its 8 Reales from hubs (Resplandores, p. 208). As a result of this newly acquired minting technology several test pieces were struck after the hubbing stage of dic preparation. The hubs used to produce dies at the Guanajuato mint contained the third digit of the date "3" and the Guanajuato mint mark "Go". These two characteristics are not present on the coin under discussion (Fig.1).

Coins identical in style to those produced at the Guanajuato mint between 1830 and 1843 were struck at the Chihuahua mint between 1840 and 1868. In 1840, Chihuahua became the third mint to produce its dies from hubs (Resplandores, p. 26). So great are the similarities to the dies introduced at Guanajuato in 1830 that we presume they were made by the same person or company (Resplandores, p. 34). This was later confirmed to be Matthew Boulton's Soho Mint in Birmingham, England. In the recent publication, "The Soho Mint & the Industrialization of Money," Richard Doty has shed some light on this subject, uncovering contemporary correspondence and documents between Mexican officials and the English firm.

Since the coin in discussion is without mintmark, this slightly complicates the question as to which mint it was struck at. All of the published examples of this die style that I have been able to locate are products of the Guanajuato mint and contain the "Go" mintmark. This includes examples published in important auctions such as Gerber and Norweb. It appears that there are no published examples or records of die trials from the Chihuahua mint for this period.



Guanajuato 8 Reales of 1830 MJ and Chihuahua 8 Reales of 1840 RG.

Photos reprinted from *Resplandores* p. 34 & 216 courtesy of Mike Dunigan.

Fig.3

Although Chihuahua and Guanajuato used virtually identical hubs to produce dies, there are a few distinguishing differences. Aside from the obvious omission of the mintmark and third digit of the date on hubs used to produce Chihuahua dies, a few more subtle differences exist. Perhaps the most noticeable difference is the absence or presence of two additional leaves at the end of both branches beside the eagle. This characteristic is present on the 8 Reales of this style struck at Guanajuato between 1830 and 1843, yet absent on the coins of this style stuck at Chihuahua between 1840 and 1868. Although that may be the most prominent difference between the two mints, it is not the only one. The Guanajuato 8 Reales of this style all contain a period or dot at the end of the inscription after the "A" in "Mexicana", while the 8 Reales of Chihuahua do not. The rock on which the cactus stands is quite smooth with very little detail on Guanajuato 8 Reales of this period. Such is the opposite at Chihuahua, which have a more jagged and detailed rock. There are also some minor variances in both branches beside the eagle as well as the ribbon tying them together, however they are far less noticeable.

Even though the coin in figure 1 is without mintmark, if one takes the above mentioned characteristics into consideration, it can be attributed to a specific mint. It clearly contains characteristics that specifically identify it as being a product of Chihuahua Mint dies.

Normally, pieces similar to this one are found in very high grade. The condition of this piece is about Very Fine, pieced, with a few small rim bumps and other such problems typical of use in jewelry. Not in the most pristine state of preservation, by any means. However, presently this is the only example we are aware of and extremely rare if not unique. Like many rare coins that are found holed, mounted or used in jewelry, although

it's a shame the piece has been damaged in this manner perhaps it is the only thing that kept it from being destroyed over the years.

<u>Bibliography</u>

- Resplandores: Cap and Ray 8 Reales of The Republic of Mexico, 1823-1897. Mike Dunigan and J.B. Parker.
- "The Soho Mint & the Industrialization of Money". Richard Doty.
- A Guide Book Of Mexican Coins 1822 to Date. T.V. Buttrey & Clyde Hubbard.
- Standard Catalog of World Coins, 19th century edition. Krause Publications.
- The Macmillan Encyclopedic Dictionary of Numismatics. Richard G. Doty.
- Ponterio & Associates, Inc. San Diego, CA, various auction catalogs.
- Christie's. New York, N.Y. November 1985 Auction "The Norweb Collection"
- Spink America. New York, N.Y. June 1996 Auction "The Pablo Gerber Collection"
- Superior Stamp & Coin. Beverly Hills, CA, June 1998 Auction "The J.B. Parker Collection"





1796. El Caballito.

Obverse, two busts right of Carlos IV and his queen. The king wears a laurel wreath, armor and the Order of the Golden Fleece.

CAROLO * IV * ET * ALOISIAE * HISP * ET * IND * RR * AA *

Below the busts, in two lines.

MARCH. DE . BRANCIFORTE. AN. 1796.

NOV. HISP. PROREX.C.F. ET. D. MEX.

Reverse, on a pedestal is a equestrian statue.

CAROLO * IV * PIO * BENEF * *HISP * ET * IND * REGI *

On either side of the statue's pedestal, in four lines.

MICH. LA. GRUA BRANCIFORTE.

MARCH.DE. NOV. HISP

H.M.P.

PROREX.SUAE. MEXICANABQUE. FIDELIT.

On the exergue, in two lines.

EMMAN. TOLSA. SCULP. G. A. GIL. ING. Engraver: on the cut of the king's shoulder.

AN · 1796 · G. A.GIL

C-267 60 mm.

Silver.

Banco de México.

C-267a 60 mm. 60 mm.

Bronze, gold-plated.

Mr. Clyde Hubbard.

C-267b

Bronze.

Banco de México.

HERITAGE SELLS LARGE DECIMAL GOLD COLLECTION

During its recent Long Beach auction, Heritage World Coin Auctions offered what they referred to as "The Savannah River Site Collection of Mexican Balance Scale Gold." There were 207 Mexican coins in this session with most being gold. Not all lots are mentioned here. We will cover only the coins of note. These prices reflect a 15% buyer's premium. Prices are tentative and subject to change before settlement date.

Lot no:	Description P	rice Realized
13853	*Felipe V Gold, 2 Escudos (1714), KM53.2, choice UNC	\$1,840
13854	*Felipe V Escudo. 1743 Mo MF, (3/2?), KM113, UNC	\$3,220
13856	*Ferdinand VI 8 Escudos 1759 Mo MM, KM152, near XF.	\$3,910
13867	*Iturbide 8 Escudos, 1823 Mo JM, KM 314, VF, once cleaned	4. \$1,840
13871	*Maximilian 20 Pesos, 1866 Mo, KM389, AU55, PCGS	\$2,415
13877	*1847 C CE 8 Reales, KM 377.3, XF, weakly struck.	\$1,207
13882	Hookneck 8 Escudos, 1823 Mo JM, KM382.1, XF, few minor rim bumps,	\$14,950
13885	1865 C CE 8 Escudos, KM383.2, BU	\$977
13908	1916 Oaxaca 60 Pesos, KM7555, Ex Amon Carter Jr. family collection, January 1984 Stack's auction., BU with two or thresmall nicks on Juarez's cheek. Extremely rare. On an estima	ee le
	of \$15,000 to \$17,000, realized	\$24,150

There were 27 lots of One Peso gold. The common dates in varying grades brought prices in the \$100 to \$200 range. Better dates and prices were:

13913	1888 1 Peso, As L/Mo M, KM410, XF, cleaned, ex-jewelry	12022
	with scratches and repair.	\$920
13915	1881/0 1 Peso, Cn D, KM410.2, XF.	\$1,840
13916	1883 1 Peso, Cn D, KM410.2, XF, rusty dies.	\$402
13917	1884 1 Peso, Cn M, KM410.2,	\$805
13919	1891/89 1 Peso, Cn M, KM410.2, AU.	\$374
13921	1893 1 Peso, Cn M, KM410.2, BU, flan flaws.	\$322
13924	1897 1 Peso, Cn M, KM410.2, proof like BU	\$431
14930	1888, 1 Peso, Go R, KM410.3, AU, polished at one time.	\$408
13931	1890 1 Peso, Go R, KM 410.3 proof like BU, gem.	\$460
13933	1894 1 Peso, Go R, KM410.3, AU, edge bump.	\$977
13939	1898 1 Peso, Go R, KM410.3, BU, mule/5 Centavo obverse.	\$506
13945	1872 1 Peso, Mo M/C, KM410.5, AU.	\$345
13958	1885/71 1 Peso, Mo M, KM410.5, BU lightly hairlined, P/l. \$365	8
13981	1875/3 1 Peso, Zs A, KM410.6, XF/AU, slightly off center. \$40.	2
13982	1878 1 Peso, Zs S, KM410.6, AU	\$632
13983	1888 1 Peso, Zs AZ, KM410.6, BU	\$978
13984	1889 1 Peso, ZS Z, KM410.6, BU	\$546
13986	1888 21/2 Pesos, Go/Mo R, KM411.3, VF-XF, mount removed.	\$1,150

VOL. IX	JUNE 2004	II.ON
13987	1870 21/2 Pesos, Mo C, KM 411.5, XF.	\$604
13988	1872 21/2 Pesos, Mo M, KM 411.5, AU/UNC.	\$690
13989	1873/2 21/2 Pesos, Mo M, 2 1/2 Pesos, KM411.5, AU	\$483
13990	1877 21/2 Pesos, Mo M, KM 411.5, AU, hair lined,	\$581
13991	1878 21/2 Pesos, Mo M, KM 411.5, UNC	\$1725
13992	1883/73 2½ Pesos, Mo M, KM 511.5, XF, mounting signs, cleaned.	\$345
13993	1884 2½ Pesos, Mo M, KM 411.5, XF, cleaned, jewelry.	\$276
13994	1885 2½ Pesos, Mo M, KM 411.5, AU.	\$2,300
13995	1888 2½ Pesos, Mo M, KM 411.5, XF/AU	\$633
13996	1888 2½ Pesos, Mo M, KM 411.5, BU	\$1,495
13997	1891 2½ Pesos, Mo M, KM 411.5, BU	15/11/95/32/97/00/0
13998	1872 2½ Pesos, Zs H, KM 411.6, AU	\$1,092 \$805
14000	1873 2½ Pesos, Zs H, KM 411.6, XF, adj marks.	\$431
14001	1903 5 Pesos, Cn Q, KM 412.2, XF, 2 sm scratches.	\$902
14002	1871 5 Pesos, Go S, KM 412.4, MS62 NGC, rim flaws.	
14003	1870 5 Pesos, Mo C, KM 412.6, XF.	\$2,185 \$604
14004		3004
14004	1887 5 Pesos, Mo M, KM 412.6, AU minor rim bruises, only other auction record of this date was in Sotheby's 1954 sale	
	of the Palace Collection of King Farouk	\$6,000
14005	1897 5 Pesos, Mo M, KM 412.6, XF.	\$6,900
14006	1903 5 Pesos, Mo M, KM 412.6, BU	\$718
14007	1904 5 Pesos, Mo M, KM 412.6, BU	\$805
14007	1874 5 Pesos, Zs A, KM 412.7, choice AU.	\$747
14009	1883 10 Pesos, As L, KM 413, XF, ex Norweb 1985 sale	\$805
14010	1887 10 Pesos, AS L, KM 413, XF, ex Norweb 1985 sale	\$4,830
14012	1887 10 Pesos, Cn M, KM 413.2, BU,	\$4,140
14015	1881/79 10 Pesos, On p, KM 413.3, BU	\$2,645
14016		\$1,725
14017	1882 10Pesos, Do C, KM 413.3, XF, edge bump.	\$2,412
14017	1871 10 Pesos, Ga C, KM 413.4, AU	\$1,495
14019	1872 10 Pesos, Ga C, KM 413.4,	\$2,415
14021	1887 10 Pesos, Go R, KM 413.5, AU, Extremely rare.	\$20,700
14021	1893 10 Pesos, Mo M, KM 413.7, BU. 1897 10 Pesos, Mo M, KM 413.7, P/L BU.	\$4,140 \$1,380
There were se	veral other 10 Pesos that averaged from \$862 to \$1,200 except for	or the
following:	The state of the s	or aro
14029	1870 10 Pesos, Oa E, KM 413.8, Choice BU.	\$2,412
14031	1885 10 Pesos, Zs S, KM 413.9, BU.	\$4,140
The 20 Pesos	had several that were in the range of \$1,000 to \$1,500. The other	rs were:
14033	1872 20 Pesos, Ch M, Choice AU.	\$4,600
14034	1893 20 Pesos, Ca M, KM 414.1, P/L, choice AU.	\$14,900
14036	1871 20 Pesos, Cn P, KM 414.2, BU	\$1,955

VOL. IX	JUNE 2004	NO.II
14037	1887/6 20 Pesos, Cn M, KM 414.2, BU.	\$2,070
14037	1872 20 Pesos, Do Pt, KM 414.3, P/L, choice AU.	\$13,800
14041	1872 20 Pesos, Go S, KM 414.4, BU	\$2,070
14041	1874 20 Pesos, Go S, KM 414.4, BU	\$1,955
	1877 20 Pesos, Go S, KM 414.4, BU, Rare.	\$4,370
14044	1878 20 Pesos, Go M, KM 414.4, AU, scratch.	\$5,520
14045	1874 20 Pesos, Ho R, KM 414.5, AU.	\$9,775
14046	1890 20 Pesos, MoM, KM 414.6, P/L BU.	\$1,782
14052	1890 20 Pesos, MoM, KM 414.6, RII	\$1,725
14053	1900 20 Pesos, Mo M, KM 414.6, BU.	\$1,782
14054	1902 20 Pesos, Mo M, KM 414.6, BU, edge bumps.	\$1,840
14055	1903/2 20 Pesos, Mo M, KM 414.6, AU.	\$1,840
14057	1904 20 Pesos, Mo M, KM 414.6, BU.	\$2,990
14058	1871 20 Pesos, Oa E, KM 414.6, AU.	was JV
14059	1888 20 Pesos, Oa E, KM 414.6, XF few rim bumps, and	\$16,100







\$16,100

13915 Republic Gold 1 Peso 1881/0 Cn-D









13939 Republic Gold 1 Peso 1898 Go-R, Mule





14004 Republic Gold 5 Pesos 1887 Mo-M





14019 Republic Gold 10 Pesos 1887 Go-R





14038 Republic Gold 20 Pesos 1872 Do-Pt





14059 Republic Gold 20 Pesos 1888 Oa-E

CLYDE HUBBARD, GRAND PROMOTOR OF MEXICAN COINS

By Antonio Deana Saleron

August 15, 1952, was a memorable and decisive day for me as a numismatist. It was the day that the Liturgy of the Catholic Church has consecrated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. In the cathedral a Pontifical Mass was celebrated, with great pomp and solemnity and the bells pealed wildly because Our Lady of the Assumption is the patron of the city of Puebla.

On the other hand, the Chamber of Commerce had established August 15 many years ago as the "Day of the Employees". The company where I worked, Representanciones Linage, S.A. an agent of the Cia. Hulera Goodyear-Oxo, S.A., gave all employees the day off. I took advantage of this to go to Mexico City in search of coins and to the Philatelic Office, which at that time was located in the Main Post Office in Calle Tacuba 31.

Not knowing where the coin shops were in that city, I found in the first street of Allende a bazaar that had a tray of "ancient coins" of Mexico in the window, purely coppers of 1/8 real, centavos and nickel coins. Nothing of silver or of any importance.

That August 15 was not the exception, I was in the bazaar when a North American arrived, spoke to the owner, said goodbye and left. I finished selecting a few coins that I bought and when I went into the street I received the surprise of my life: the North American was waiting for me and he was no less then Clyde Hubbard who immediately approached me and asked if I lived in Mexico City. When I replied that I lived in Puebla, he became enthusiastic because he had a potential customer in that city, Nicolas San Roman, owner of the pharmacy of the same name. He asked if I knew him and I said yes because my brother Fernando worked there. I told him that I went to Mexico City because coins were not easily found in Puebla. Then he took me to introduce me to two prominent merchants, who owned important Exchange Houses: Bernardo Lopez Velasco in the ground floor of the Espana Building at Venustiano Carranza 69 and Angel Baron Sedano in Casa Baron at 350 of the same avenue. This is how our relations began.

Since it was past midday, Mr. Hubbard invited me to lunch at Sanborn's. During our conversation my interest in the 8 real pillar dollar became apparent. Then he sold me a pretty 8R of Carlos III of 1762 for the fabulous amount of 50 pesos.

After eating, Mr, Hubbard invited me to his office in Pestalozzi Street in the Colonia del Valle. There he showed me a great collection of coins from which I was able to obtain, among others, a pretty bust type of Carlos III of 1772, one colon of San Salvador of 1925, a commemorative of the IV Centenary of the founding of San Salvador, struck in Mexico and a series from Guatemala of Fernando VII of 4R, 2R, 1R, and 1/2R in magnificent state of preservation. Since my cash had ran out Mr. Hubbard gave me credit.

During the conversation, he told me that the Numismatic Society of Mexico was going to be formed. He took my information, so that when it was opportune, he would inscribe me as a member of this cultural group. This was the beginning, and thus we started a great friendship that continues to present days during which he has heaped attention on me, as I mentioned before.

Clyde Hubbard is a native of the United States, born in 1916, in a small town named Philadelphia, in New York state, very near the Canadian border. He has resided in Mexico since the 1940's. When I met him he was the General Manager of the beauty products firm Elizabeth Arden for Mexico, the Antilles, Central and South America, for which reason he traveled constantly for work to the principal cities of the American continent and the Caribbean Islands. This situation was ideal for him to meet and make friends with the eminent numismatists and collectors from all over our Americas. Independently of this, the passion of his life has been the coins of Mexico, its study, research and publication. He has channeled his greatest activity to this in a very positive manner.

Mr. Hubbard was one of the most enthusiastic founders of our Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico on September 11, 1952. Since that date he has held very important positions on the Board of Directors but has never held an elective post in our society.

His first international participation was, together with Messrs. Lavin and Tamborrel, to present the first exhibit of Mexican coins in a city of the southern part of the USA, with great success. This was the first time that a complete collection of Mexican coins had been shown in that country.

In spite of his many activities in numismatics and his business and continual travel, Mr. Hubbard always kept me in mind. He brought to me from a trip to the Dominican Republic, a 1952 one peso coin struck in Mexico. He sold it to me at his cost of 12.50 pesos, which was at parity with the dollar at that time. The same happened with a 1953 one peso coin of Cuba commemorating the Centenary of Jose Marti. Sometime later I received his hand written letter from Sao Paulo, Brazil, in which he gave me the address of the hotel where I should write to him in Santiago, Chile, advising him of the 8R Pillar Dollars of Mexico that I lacked, because he was going to visit a friend who had many pieces of those. On his return he brought to me three or four pretty 8R coins of Phillip V. Clyde Hubbard always lavished attention such as this on me.

At the end of the decade of the 50's, he joined with Henry Christensen of New Jersey and between them inventoried about twenty of the most important Mexican collections of 8 reales coins of the Republic. On February 21, 1958, a great auction was held in New York, for which he edited the reference catalog. This book made known, for the first time, the complete inventory of the 8R coins of the Balance Scale type, the Hard Pesos of 1898 to 1905, the pesos of Liberty on Horseback (Caballitos or Horse Pesos) and the principal one peso coins of the Mexican Revolution.

Here it is opportune to note that the coins of great rarity were not in the sale. Their existence was noted, giving credit to the collection to which they pertained. Thus, we had for the first time information about the vast coinages of 8R struck in the 14 mints that

existed in America during the 19th century. We owe all of this to the perseverance, enthusiasm and devotion of Clyde Hubbard to Mexican coins. Thanks to his efforts we could at least understand what Mexican coinage of that epoch was.

However, his contribution to the publicity about Mexican coins did not end there. In association with Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., they edited the Guide to Mexican Coins from 1822 to Date, with six editions being published. In this book all coins of Mexico are dealt with, perfectly ordered and catalogued in all their emissions. They speak of the ½ real coppers of the states of Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango. Guanajuato, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas as well as the silver issues of ½, ½, 1, 2, 4, and eight reales. They also covered the decimal system with the coins of 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos and 1 peso of the Balance Scale type and the later issues of hard pesos, and all the coinages of the 20th century.

The guide also classifies the gold emissions of the 19th and 20th centuries, the coins of ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 Escudos appear perfectly organized by the different mints that struck them. We see the coins of 1, 2, 2.50, 5, 10, and 20 pesos of the decimal system and also the Hidalgos, Aztecas and the beautiful Centenaarios. All perfectly ordered and classified with estimated prices in different grades of preservation.

The characteristics of each coin, copper, bronze, nickel, copper-nickel, silver and gold are given: diameter in millimeters, weight in grams and designs of edge, obverse and reverse. It is a complete work in which over dates and varieties are given. In addition, the quantities struck of each type are given for the later emissions. It is a work that never ends because of the new issues that go into circulation. For this reason, it is necessary to update the information. Who would take charge of all this? Clyde Hubbard, because, Mr. Buttrey does not have the relations or the access of Mr. Hubbard to our mint where all the official information about our coinage is obtained.

His work is not limited to the *Guide* to which I refer. He is a magnificent speaker and gives lectures in Spanish in Mexico City, Durango, Guadalajara, Monterrey and Cuernavaca and in English in various cities of the United States at numismatic conventions. Recently he taught a course in numismatics to the personnel of the Mexico Mint, using one day per week, during 14 weeks. Truly, his untiring labor is worthy of highest praise.

Clyde Hubbard is tall in stature, with a dark complexion, clear blue eyes. His countenance is of great excellence and outstanding personality. His simplicity, his pristine memory, his generosity and his charm, grace his person. This half-century dedicated to the study, research and propagation of Mexican coins, has made him the maximum authority in the area of Mexican numismatics.

In recent years he went to Canada, to take an intensive course in photography, and dedicated himself to photograph all Mexican coinage of all eras in all emissions, thus forming a documental archive of incalculable artistic and historical value.

I benefited from this aspect, because in 1988, when I started writing my book *The Chihuahua Mint and the Silver Coinage*, Clyde Hubbard loaned me all the photographs I needed to illustrate the work.

At present Clyde is engaged in the study of an extraordinary emission of exceptional rarity and unique of its kind. It is the 1824 Durango 8R. There is an antecedent to this in that Dr. Charles W. Aby of San Rafael, California, now deceased, achieved during his lifetime, the collection of 28 varieties of 8R "Profile Eagle" of Durango, all 1824. (I have the photographs of the obverse and reverses).

With this precedent, Mr. Hubbard set about the task of looking over varieties in the catalogs of sales and auctions as well as in private collections. He has found an additional 14 varieties. Now there are 40 known varieties. These variations are in the motto REPUBLICA MEXICANA, with dots and without dots; in the elements of the National Coat of Arms, eagle, serpent and cactus, varying the position of the animals; and the number of leaves of cactus, and the number of laurel and live oak leaves, etc.

There are also differences in the word "Liberty" on the Phrygian cap on the reverse. We will certainly know very soon of this new contribution of Clyde Hubbard to the rich numismatics of Mexico.

I cannot forget to mention that in our accidental meeting, Mr. Clyde Hubbard opened the doors of Mexican numismatics to me. First, by introducing me to the principal dealers. Then focusing my enthusiasm to the study of coins through the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico. The most important, is that he has been my teacher whose example and teachings have been the norm of my avocation and in my activities as a numismatist for which I have and always will have perennial gratitude.

This is the personality of Clyde Hubbard, painted with a broad brush, and I am still lacking in my expressions of appreciation, but I wished to have my weak voice heard, in order to give full recognition to the great work of publicizing and teaching of this man who had lived among us for more then half a century. One must admire his constancy and perseverance in favor of the coins of Mexico. For this reason I consider him not only the highest authority on Mexican coins, but also one of the greatest figures of Mexican Numismatics.

Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico, April 10, 1995

Editor's note: This article was furnished by Association member, Jaime Rosales del Moral, Editor of the Boletin of the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico, to whom we are grateful. The reference mentioned on the study of Hooknecks, resulted in the publication Hookneck: El Aguila de Perfil, in 1997, with co-author David O'Harrow.

PROTECTING YOURSELF AGAINST ONLINE AUCTION FRAUD By Paul Harris, R-261

WANTED





WHAT HAPPENED

In an online ebay auction (<u>www.ebay.com</u>) that closed in April 2004, I won and paid over \$400.00 for the 1609 cob 8 reales of Mexico pictured above. The seller was located in Canada. I never received the coin.

The auction listing seemed legitimate. The coin was accurately described, and the accompanying photos were of good quality. The seller, dadscoinsforsale, explained that the coin was from his father's estate, which they were liquidating. Given these supposed circumstances, I minimized the fact that the seller had zero feedback. The seller answered my e-mails in a friendly and helpful fashion. Neither I nor any of the other bidders were inexperienced in the ways of online transactions. Still, despite the possible warning signs, all of us bid strongly for this coin until the end of the auction, which must have delighted the seller.

WHAT I LEARNED

There are several things I could have done that would have saved me over \$400.00 and a lot of time. Here are some of my new strategies for successful online buying.

First, don't wait until the end of the auction to bid. When bidding on an item from a seller with little or no feedback, bid the minimum amount as early as possible in the

auction. On ebay, this enables the bidder to obtain the seller's contact information. Had I done this and checked the telephone number, I would have discovered immediately that something was wrong, since the number the seller registered was incorrect. I could then have retracted my bid, and reported the false contact information to ebay security. The auction would have been canceled by ebay. No one would have been defrauded by this seller, who went on to cheat seven other buyers out of \$3,400.

It pays to know your seller. When bidding on items from unknown sellers who are outside the United States, use extra caution. No feedback or little feedback should be a full-size warning sign, no matter how credible the listing appears. A number of the other buyers who were scammed by dadscoinsforsale subsequently told me by e-mail "Gosh, I usually never bid on items from sellers with no feedback... I should have thought twice about it."

If the seller does not offer paypal as a payment option, this could be another possible sign of trouble ahead. Paypal offers a buyer protection plan that can assist you when the transaction goes awry. If you pay by credit card through paypal, you may also be entitled to some protection under the terms of the charge agreement.

Review the seller's completed items, as well as checking the seller's present auctions, by using the search tool on cbay. It is possible to contact previous buyers and ask them how their transaction went. (Editor's note: as long as the auction you are asking about is closed), something along the lines of "Hi, I'm bidding on ten such-and-such from seller so-and-so, and I noticed that you recently won this-and-that. Have you received your item yet? Does the seller respond to your e-mails in a timely manner?" etc. Any problems reported by these buyers should set off the alarm bells.

If the option is available, it might be wise to require a signed receipt of delivery for any payment sent by mail to an unknown seller. If something goes wrong, this could prove useful. If the payment is COD (Cash on delivery), open the package right away in the presence of the delivery representative, in order to be certain that you paid for is in fact inside.

WHAT TO DO IF SOMETHING STILL GOES WRONG

Let's say you have done your best, but somehow you get involved in online transaction gone bad. On www.ebay.com, you can file a fraud report once you determine that something is not right. The customer support staff will investigate your report, and send you information on what to do. Thirty days after the end of the auction if you still haven't received your item, or if you received something other than what was represented, you can file a fraud claim. Depending on the circumstances, you may be reimbursed for a portion of what you lost.

If you paid with paypal, you can visit www.paypal.com and obtain information on their fraud protection policy. You should alert your charge card issuer as soon as possible, as noted above. If you paid by USPS money order there is a form you can request at your

local US Post Office called a Money Order Inquiry. For a small fee, you can obtain a copy showing who cashed your money order and when. Always keep your receipts for your payment, and the money order customer receipt.

Keep all your e-mail correspondence with the seller. You will need it, and the e-mail header information, to support a fraud report. Before thirty days pass from the close of the listing, visit the auction page online and print a hard copy. In my case, I also printed the list of bids and bidders, to check for the possibility of shill bidding. On ebay, you can also e-mail the auction web page to yourself. This enables you to have a link to the listing after it is no longer available in the ebay search system (typically thirty days). You may also wish to save the entire page, if you have the appropriate software on your computer. Keep all of the e-mail notices sent by ebay until you are sure you don't need them.

Print a hardcopy of everything relevant to have on hand when filling your fraud reports. I also printed a copy of all items for sale by the seller. This enabled me to have a permanent complete record of all the other auctions and the other buyers who were defrauded. If you wish to keep track of any new auctions by the seller while you are waiting for yours in the mail, on ebay you can do so by clicking on "view seller's other items" on the auction page.

Since the perpetrator was in Canada, I filed a fraud report by phone with the Ontario Provincial Police. Their toll-free number is 1-888-495-8501. Have copies of your payment information, timeline, etc, in front of you before you call, so that you can answer all the questions. They will assign a case number, be sure to write it down. I copied everything I had, and mailed them a packet a few days later to support my report. Their address is PHONEBUSTERS, PO Box 686, North Bay, Ontario, P1B 8J8, Canada. You can also e-mail or fax the information to them. It is especially important that as many defrauded buyers as possible do this, because it may increase the odds that the detectives will open a file and investigate the case. (In this situation, it is true that misery loves company.) The Ontario Provincial Police Mail fraud Website online is www.phobnebusters.com.

Next I contacted the IFCC, the FBI Internet Fraud Complaint Center, and filed a fraud report online at their website, www.ifcctbi.gov. The IFCC report form is very detailed, so again, have all the information in front of you when you start. A lot of the forms ask for the same information so if you have typed up into a sort of narrative with all the dates & events (e.g., "On April 18th I sent payment in the form of ...etc.), it will save you some time. You can just cut and paste all the details from a document, and then customize it according to the report.

I then contacted the Federal Trade Commission, and filed a fraud report online. Their website is www.ftc.gov. The process was quick and easy.

I also filed a Fraud complaint with the USPS Postal Inspector; the website is (www.usps.com)

The effectiveness of fraud reports is certainly open to debate, but it may make you feel slightly better to do something rather than nothing. Some may ask, ""Is it worth the time required to prepare and file the fraud reports" In my case, the amount of money I lost motivated me to find a constructive way of working through my frustration.

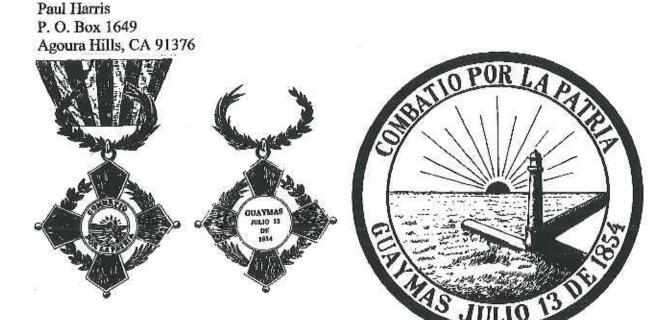
CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

I hope this information will be of help, should you unexpectedly find yourself in a similar situation. If you make use of the above strategies for online buying, they might give you a better chance of advising the trap I fell into.

The Internet is an excellent communication system for collectors, bringing together buyers and sellers from around the world. We are fortunate to be among those who have this technology available to us. I have made literally hundreds of purchases, from dozens of countries, and up to this transaction, they have all been successful. I will continue to buy online, but I will be a little wiser for this experience. It has certainly made me all the more thankful for the wonderful people that I have been fortunate to meet along the way, who share my enjoyment of numismatics.

Somewhere out there is the 1609 Mexico cob 8 reales I paid for. Perhaps one day the coin will find its way to a collector who can properly appreciate it. I hope it will be me.

If you are offered the coin pictured at the beginning of this article for sale, or if you ever see this coin for sale somewhere, I would be very interested in who the seller might be, since this person may have knowledge of the original perpetrator. I can be reached via e-mail at: peso@att.net, or write me.



1854. Cruz de la Defensa de Guaymas.

19

THE CREDIT FONCIER COMPANY

By Simon Prendergast, R-269

I first became aware of the Credit Foncier Company in 1991 when Clyde Hubbard dug out for me a reference that he had come across to paper money being issued in Sinaloa in a book entitled A Southwestern Utopia: An American Colony in Mexico by Thomas A Robertson. A few months later I was offered a remaindered "Twentieth Unit of Account" note, and later acquired a sample set of four denominations.

The driving force behind the Credit Foncier Company was Albert Kimsey Owen (1847-1916). At the age of twenty-four, Owen began working as a surveyor and civil engineer for William J. Palmer and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. In the spring of 1872, he was sent to survey the west coast of Mexico for promising harbor sites, and there had his first look at Topolobampo Bay, near Los Mochis, Sinaloa. Thereafter, Owen was committed to the dream of establishing a port at Topolobampo.

Owen's original plan was to build a railway from Texas to Topolobampo (the Texas, Topolobampo, and Pacific Railroad) but he also envisaged settlements at the Mexican end including a grand city called Pacific City as well as several agricultural colonies along the Fuerte River. Having grown up with a Quaker father and having lived for a time at Robert Owen's utopian colony in New Harmony, Indiana, he was a staunch and idealistic socialist. So his plans envisaged a cooperative colony where the reorganization of labor and distribution followed the principles laid out in his essay *Integral Co-Operation*.

This socioeconomic treatise determined that labor was the source of all wealth, and that wealth, the end product of labor, should be justly dispersed through a system of credits. Hence the Credit Foncier Company of Sinaloa, which issued stock, script and credits in return for labor.

Supplies for the colonists were purchased through a commissary, and exchanged to colonists for credits (script) or money, whilst the produce of colonists were received by the commissary, credits being given to the producers.

The colony was started with twenty-seven settlers in 1886 but ultimately failed, for a variety of reasons. There were practical difficulties. Products delivered by colonists to the commissary were not always saleable, yet the producers demanded credits that they could exchange for other goods.

How to balance the needs of colonists against their earnings became a subject of much controversy. "Instead of giving credits on the basis of a service for a service, we have given them upon the communistic principle of 'to each according to his needs' ... we have got to conduct the Colony on business lines; we cannot afford to make it a charitable asylum where there is free food without labor." Single men earned as much as the heads of families - yet families have to be fed in a cooperative commonwealth. This issue was resolved by allotting a five-day ration per week to non-producing members of families,

but single men maintained that as they worked all day in the fields in exchange for credits, the same as the family men, and helped provide food for the families, they were entitled to have their clothes washed and mended, and their bachelor quarters cared for. At this point many of the women balked, although some women worked long and patiently in the cause of complete Integral Cooperation.

Owen left the colony in 1893 but by then it had degenerated into factions and was, for all intents and purposes, defunct. Owen's proposed railroad, which eventually became the Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad, was not fully realized until 1962.









All the notes were printed by the Photo Electrotype Engraving Company of New York. They are 113mm x 55mm (134mm x 55mm including selvage) and the four denominations are:

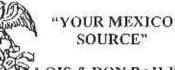
1/20 unit of account black

1/10 unit of account violet

1/4 unit of account blue

1/2 unit of account red

The samples are signed by John W Lovell, a publisher and ardent reformer who was a loyal supporter of Owen.



° LOIS & DON BAILEY IUMISMATIC SERVICES

PMB#139, 250 "D" So Lyon Avc. Hemet, CA 92545 (909) 652-7875

E-mail: donbailey 98@yahoo.com

Coin World's "Trends of Mexico Analyst A distributor for the Banco de Mexico Recipient Mexican Order of the Aztec Eagle

SEND FOR OCASSIONAL FREE PRICE LISTS

- 02-1 Coinage of Mexico, Spanish Colonial and Republic
- 02-2 Coinage of Modern Mexico
- 02-3 Medals of Mexico
- 02-4 Books of Mexico
- 02-5 Documents. Stocks & Bonds and Miscellaneous
- 02-6 State Coppers, Revolution and tokens
- 02-7 Libertads and Pre-Colombian Comage

Visa, MasterCard, Discover and American Express

VISIT OUR WEB SITE: http://www.donbailey-mexico.com

NEW CURRENCY BOOK

Dear Collector Friend;
After a long 10 year wait since The 2nd edition was published, I have finally received the 3rd edition of my catalog "THE PAPER MONEY OF THE BANK OF MEXICO".

All notes issued by the Bank of Mexico since it was founded in 1925 to date are included.

It is an exhaustive study of this subject. Soft bound, 166 pp. Unit price is \$20.00 USD plus \$6.00 shipping. (Wholesale prices available if you are interested, please send your check payable to Duane Douglas at:

Duane Douglas Motolinia #31 Centro Historico 06000 Mexicu, D.F.

Tcls: (01152-55) 55121207 Fax: (01152-55) 55218037 E-mail info@elmundodclamoneda.com

PAYING \$10,000 USD



For a \$1,000 Banco Yucateco Signed and issued note

CLAUDIO VERREY
Apartado Postal 1-864
Queretaro, Mexico, CP. 76001
FAX 011 52 442 220-9619

Collector of Mexican Tokens & Municipal Coinage 1750-1880 wishes to exchange information, duplicates, books, etc.

> Please Write: Jeff Hawley P.O. Box 1507 Ukiah, CA 95482

ADVERTISING POLICIES

Advertisements placed on an annual basis, and photo ready.

Cost per annual insertion (4 issues).

1/2 page

\$175.00

1/4 page

\$100.00

1/8 page

\$ 75.00

Contact the Editor for further

Details.

WANTED TO BUY

MEXICO ~ 8 REALES FELIPE II

Assayers O - F - Do

and other Philip II varieties; also PHOTOGRAPHS for research. Please let me know what coins or photos you have for sale.

I am studying Mexico 8 Reales of Felipe II. Also seeking rare Mexican Numismalic Literature.

All Dealings Strictly Confidential.

PAUL HARRIS
P. O. BOX 1649
Agoura Hills, CA 91376 USA
E-mail: peso@att.nct
Phone 818 – 458 - 5038

BAJA NUMISMATICS

P.O. Box 11121 Albuquerque, N.M. 87192 (505) 299-0402 • Fax (505) 299-5811

Dick Parker - David Keiss

FREE CURRENT PRICE LIST

Don't Miss The Mexican Connection



ADVERTISING POLICIES

Advertisements placed on an annual basis, and photo ready.

Cost per annual insertion (4 issues).

1/2 page

\$175.00

1/4 page . .

\$100.00

1/8 page

\$ 75.00

Contact the Editor for further Details.



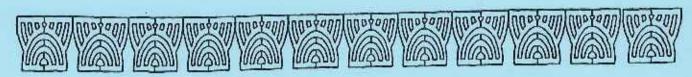
YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS SPACE FOR ONLY \$75.00 A YEAR.

ADVERTISING POLICIES

Advertisements MUST be placed on an annual basis, and must be photo ready. Advertisements shall be the same for all issues of the year, unless preapproved by the Editor.

Cost per annual insertion (4 issues):

Carl Dr. State	
Back outside cover	\$500.00
Front inside cover	\$450.00
Back inside cover	\$400.00
Full inside page	\$325.00
1/2 page	\$175.00
1/4 page	\$100.00
1/8 page	\$ 75.00



MEXICO

MAJOR DEALER IN COINS, MEDALS & CURRENCY OF ALL PERIODS THE EXPERIENCE AND REPUTATION YOU WANT AND TRUST WHEN ADDING TO OR SELLING YOUR COLLECTION

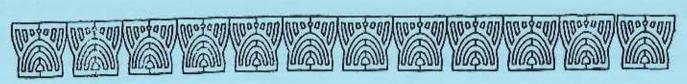
PAST ANA MUSEUM DIRECTOR - PAST ANA BOARD MEMBER
EXPERT WITNESS FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
INSTRUCTOR AT THE ANNUAL ANA SUMMER CONFERENCE
CONTRIBUTOR TO AND AUTHOR OF MAJOR REFERENCE BOOKS
35 YEARS OF FIXED PRICE LISTS, AUCTION SALES AND PRIVATE SALES

BUYING OR SELLING - A DEALER YOU CAN TRUST

WRITE OR CALL TODAY TO BE PLACED ON OUR MAILING LIST

RICHARD A LONG PO BOX 296 LANGLOIS, OR 97450

TEL 541-348-2813 FAX 541-348-9918



RESPLANDORES

8 Reales República Mexicana

Cap and Rays 8 **
reales of The Republic
of México

1823~1897

Por MIKE DUNIGAN y J. B. PARKER

Disponible en / Available from

Mike Dunigan Company
5332 Birchman, Forth Worth, Texas 76107

Tel. (817) 737-3400

Larga distancia sin costo / Toll Free

(800) 433-3715

Precio: \$ 125.00 U.S.Cy. (más envío / plus shipping)