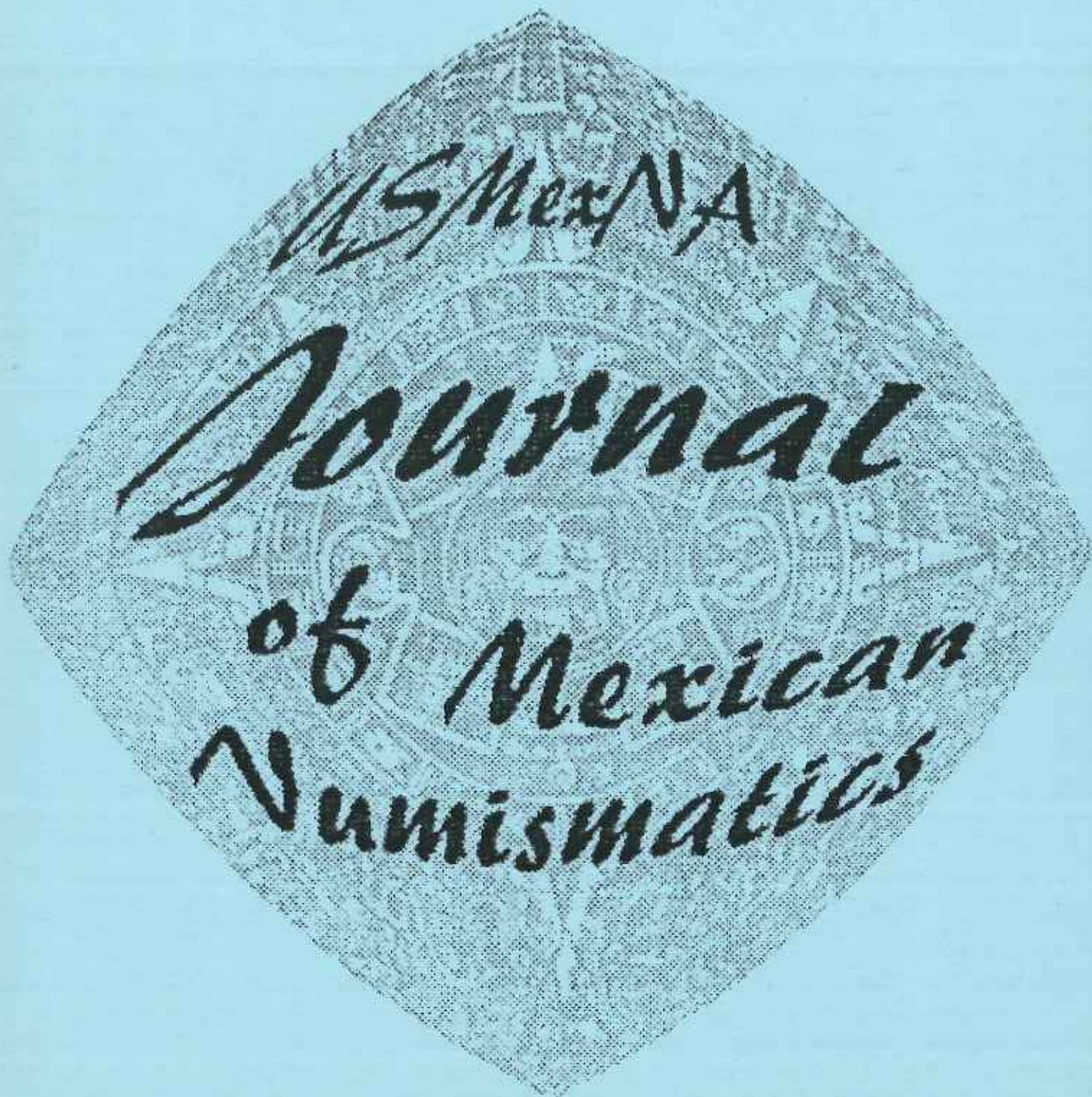


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**I am sorry to report that Don J. Bryan, C-20 of Bishop, Texas passed away November 9, 2004. Don had served as one of the original USMexNA Board Members. He was a serious collector of one Centavos, as well as other areas of Mexican numismatics. He had been working with Tom Jasek on a book on Modern Mexico varieties. Don will be seriously missed, and our thoughts are with his family in this moment of grief.**

**Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico elects new officers:**

Recent action by the Sociedad resulted in the following new officers:

- President : Marissa Y. González García
- Secretary : Maria de los Angeles Méndez
- Director of Publications: Manuel Falcón Paz
- Director of Promotions: Joel Cruz García

Congratulations to these new officers., may they guide the Sociedad well.

## "VIVA LA REVOLUTION"

by Joe Flores, C-2

### GUADALAJARA PESO

"Viva La Revolucion" was the cheer used by the Villistas or better known as **Ejercito Del Norte** (Army of the North). These same words are used on the reverse side of some silver and copper crown size coins. Three are from the state of Chihuahua. One is struck on a silver planchet known as G.B.# 72 (1) a very common coin. Its counterpart the copper version G.B # 73 (1) is very scarce. The third coin is only mentioned by G.B.(1). Howland Wood (2) has description and photo of this rare specimen as HW 56 and Garza (3). as G-chih 31 a unique copper coin.

**Ejercito Del Norte** copper peso from Guadalajara is indeed a very rare coin. Only three coins are known to exist. Is it possible that these coins could be patterns or trial strikes? One is the photo in the G.B. book (1) as #244, and, coin number two in very poor condition. I have no idea where this coin is located. Coin number three is the photo in this report. Of all three coins this is the best known. No known silver specimen is known of this Guadalajara, Jalisco peso. (today).

It seems ironic how things work out. Just a few months before, I was going to my wonder book asking myself if I would ever own this Peso Del Norte from the city of Guadalajara. Since I knew of the extreme rarity of this coin. Then one day the phone rang. The call was from a good friend who asked if I would be interested in purchasing this coin. With out even giving it any thought, I said yes. We set up a meeting place and the deal was done.

I have always said, if the opportunity comes up, you must step up to bat. These rare coins only come up once in a lifetime. This is the first and only time this coin has been offered to me.

Thanks for having good friends.

Photo one is Peso Del Norte from state of Chihuahua. Photo two is Peso Del Norte from the Guadalajara, Jalisco.

(1) *MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY COINAGE 1913-1917* by HUGGIE GUTHRIE and MERRILL BOTHAMLEY--1976.

(2) *NUMISMATIC NOTES and MONOGRAMS COINAGE OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONIST*, by HOWLAND WOOD - 1976.

(3) *MEXICAN REVOLUTION* by J. SANCHES GARZA- 1932.

Joe Flores  
P.O. Bex 4484  
Stockton, Ca. 95204-4604



Photo # One  
G.B. # 72 & 73



Photo # Two  
G.B. # 244

COINAGE REFORM 1992 MINTAGE FIGURES,  
1992 - 2003, 9/04

YEAR	DENOMINATIONS:											
	5 Centavo	10 Centavos	20 Centavos	50 Centavos	1 Peso	2 Pesos	5 Pesos	10 Pesos	10 Pesos Tonatiuh	20 Pesos O. Paz	20 Pesos Xiuhtecuhtli	50 Pesos
<b>NEW PESOS:</b>												
	In Millions											
1992	136,800	121,250	95,000	120,150	144,000	60,000	70,000	20,000				
1993	234,000	755,000	95,000	330,000	329,860	77,000	168,240	47,981		25,000		2,000
1994	125,000	557,000	105,000	100,000	221,000	44,000	58,000	15,000		5,000		1,500
1995	195,000	560,000	180,000	60,000	125,000	20,000	0	15,000		5,000		1,500
<b>PESOS:</b>												
	In Millions											
1996	104,831	594,216	54,896	69,966	169,510	24,902						
1997	153,675	581,622	178,807	129,029	222,870	34,560	39,468	44,837				
1998	64,417	602,667	223,847	223,805	261,942	104,138	103,728	203,735				
1999	9,949	488,346	233,753	89,516	99,168	34,713	59,427	29,842				
2000	10,871	577,546	223,973	135,112	158,379	69,322	20,869					
2001	34,811	618,061	234,360	199,006	208,576	74,563	79,189					
2002	14,901	463,968	229,256	94,552	119,541	74,547	34,754	44,721				
2003	0	378,938	149,518	124,522	169,320	39,814	54,676					
<b>COMMEMORATIVES:</b>												
2000										24,839	14,943	14,890
1001										44,768	2,515	2,478
<b>PROOFS:</b>												
				<b>Total Mintage</b>								
1995	6,981	6,981	6,981	6,981	6,981	6,981	6,981	6,981				
<b>MEXICAN STATE COMMEMORATIVES:</b>												
				<b>Total Mintage</b>								
			<b>100 Pesos</b>									
2003	Zacatecas		244,900									
2003	Yucatan		235,763									
2003	Veracruz-Llave		248,810									
2003	Tlaxcala		248,976									

**BANCO DE MEXICO RELEASE OFFICIAL MINTAGES**

The Banco de Mexico has just released the official mintage figures for the current coinage issued under the 1992 Coinage Reform. We thank the Banco for providing this valuable information to the numismatic field.

**PRE-REVOLUTIONARY VOUCHERS OF THE  
MINING COMPANY "LA REPUBLICA".  
A NUMISMATIC DISCOVERY**

By Luis Gomez Wulschner, C-118

1-INTRODUCTION.

Beyond a doubt, one of the nice things about collecting of any kind, is that we never cease to surprise ourselves. When one believes that he has seen enough, if not to say everything, suddenly something never cataloged springs to light. Personally, I feel very fortunate because I have not lost the capacity to enjoy and react to discoveries, even more so when related to numismatics.

Several months ago I had the opportunity to examine an accumulation of documents of many types that accompanied a philatelic-numismatic collection. The "papers" were of different eras and of various themes but all were related to the history of the country. The large majority came from the state of Chihuahua – the native state of the collector. A numismatic dealer of Mexico City had acquired the whole collection and it was he who permitted me to examine all the documents in a meticulous manner.

I confess that in those moments I had more curiosity than a specific interest. The idea never entered my mind that I would make a numismatic discovery. Among various papers of little importance and some pages from newspapers of the revolutionary era, I found legal size page of paper of very poor quality. It was an official document of the Secretaría de Gobierno of the state of Chihuahua with a short text of nine typewritten lines dated in October, 1908 and signed by the Secretario de Gobierno of that state. To this document were stapled 5 vouchers, cards and bills of different denominations from the Cia. Minera "La República" whose circulation violated the Monetary Law of 1905.

After reading the document and recovering from my "shock", I began an investigation of this unusual numismatic find under the following premises: Were these vouchers or cards cataloged? What was the "La República" Mining Company? In what part of Chihuahua was it located? Many other questions motivated me to develop this task in order to inform the national and international numismatic community.

2-SHORT HISTORY OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.

The state of Chihuahua is the largest of the Mexican Republic since it includes an area of 245,612 sq. km. It lies between 25° 30' and 31° 48' North Latitude and between 4° 10' and 10° 00' West Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the United States of America, on the east by Coahuila, on the south by Durango and on the west by Sonora. The western half of the state is traversed from north to south by the Western Sierra Madre.

When the Spaniards arrived, what we now know as Chihuahua was inhabited by large populations of Indians composed primarily of different groups of Tarahumaras, Pimas,

Tubares, Tepehuanes, Yumas, Conchos, Janos, Apaches, Comanches and other small tribes called "barbarians". The first Spaniard to set foot in Chihuahua was Alvaro Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca in 1528. Don Antonio de Deza y Ulloa founded the city of Chihuahua during 1709. Because of the abundance of metals found there, a mining settlement beside the Chuiscar River was quickly inhabited by various Spanish families. In 1718 King Phillip V gave it the title of town with the name San Felipe de Chihuahua.

Together with Durango and part of what is today Coahuila, Chihuahua formed the Kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. In 1776, by Royal Order, as one of the so-called Internal Provinces (the others were Coahuila, Texas, New México, Sonora and Sinaloa), it was placed under the command of a Governor and Commanding General (Teodoro Croix was the first) directly under the control of the King, even though the Province, in the juridical order, continued depending from the Royal Tribunal of Guadalajara.

During the War of Independence, Chihuahua became famous because in 1811, the principal leaders of the insurgents, Father Miguel Hidalgo, Ignacio Allende, Juan Aldama and José María Jiménez were executed there.

In the Acta Constitutiva de la Federación of January 31, 1824, an Internal State of the North was established that was composed of Chihuahua, Durango and New Mexico. In Art. 5 of the Constitución Federal of the same year, Chihuahua appears as an independent state.

On May 2, 1847, The North American Colonel Alexander Doniphan occupied the city of Chihuahua. In October 1864, President Benito Juárez arrived there during his retreat before the French occupation, leaving in August 1865 for El Paso del Norte (today Ciudad Juárez). During March of the following year, the imperialists were defeated by General Terrazas. Juárez and his ministers were able to return to the City of Chihuahua, in order to march to Durango.

The notable progress of the state was during the last third of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Industry and mining, as well as agriculture and cattle were in full bloom.

The Rayón District was formed by three municipalities, Ocampo, Uruáchic and Moris. The capital was the mining center Ocampo. This small village was established in 1821, by Tomás Bom, José Tomás Rivera and Vicente Pancorbo. The mining center, embedded in the Sierra Tarahumara, extended up to the base of the mountains Santa Ana, San José and Tope. Production was basically gold and silver. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were 300 mines working simultaneously. In addition to minerals, Ocampo produced cereals, fruits, lumber and cattle. By 1905 it had 2,400 inhabitants. In 1908, the principal mines were San José, Belén, Zaragoza, Navidad and República.



### 3-NOTES ABOUT MINING IN CHIHUAHUA AND THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC UP TO 1908.

The mining industry was very relevant to the rapid development of Chihuahua, until just before the armed movements of the revolution. According to government calculations at that time the total coinage of silver produced in that state from the beginning until 1905 was greater than 3,500 million pesos. In search of precious metals, the Spaniards crossed mountains and deserts, conquered the climate and the fierceness of the tribes that inhabited the area. They built missions and founded cities.

The amount of gold and silver mined during the Spanish domination was incalculable until 1811. From that year, until 1888, the Chihuahua Mint struck more than 44 million pesos, according to the notes of García Cubas. That was without counting the participation of the Guadalupe y Calvo Mint. The noble soil of Chihuahua has produced in abundance during all of its history: gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and mercury.

During the last part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first part of the next, various prosperous mining companies were established through the length and breadth of the state. Examples of these are: La Candelaria Mining Co., Aventura Mining Co., Cia. Minera de Dolores, Cia. Beneficiadora del Concheño, Uruáchic, Cia. Minera La República, Rosario Mining and Milling Co. Veta Colorado Mining Co., Gugenheim Exploration Co., Almoloya Mining Co., Cia. San Pedro, Cia. Minera de Naica, Santa Eulalia Exploration Co., Chihuahua Mining Co., Potosí Mining Co., just to mention some of these companies who themselves were owners of several mines, totaling hundreds of them operating in all the state of Chihuahua.

According to a report of the then Minister of Hacienda, José Yves Limantour, the total number of mining titles that existed in the whole national territory at the end of March 1900, was 10,125. In 1907, Chihuahua was the state that had the most mining titles, amounting to 4,166 covering an area in excess of 56 thousand hectares. Sonora was a very close second and then Durango with 3,600 titles. Just the first two states mentioned contained 40% of the total area titled under the mining laws of the nation and their production totaled one third of the total of the Republic.

The amount of foreign investment at that time was very impressive and basically came from companies of the United States of America. In round numbers they had a total investment of over 250 million "hard" pesos (2 pesos per dollar at that time) and owning close to 840 mining companies. There also were between 30 and 40 English companies operating in Mexico whose invested capital reached 74 million pesos in round numbers. At the same time, there were also French, German and Spanish investors.

In the case of Mexican investments there were, until 1908, 148 Mexican companies in all the national territory with total capital of 28 million pesos. Just in Chihuahua there were 7 mining companies of national capital that reached 1 million 400 thousand pesos, being in ninth place. Hidalgo flaunted first place with 18 companies with an investment in excess of 8½ million pesos.

In summary, all of the national and foreign capital in that year arrived at 363 million pesos. That was an impressive quantity for that time and demonstrated the importance of the mining industry in our nation.

#### 4-THE "LA REPUBLICA" MINING COMPANY.

The general offices of this company were established in El Paso, Texas in the Masonic Building. The offices of the mine were in Ocampo, District of Rayón (today the Municipality of Ocampo), Chihuahua. The president was J. J. Mundy; the Secretary, B. F. Darbyshire; and the General Manager, M. B. Parker. The company was founded in 1906 under the laws of New Mexico, with capital of 2.5 million gold dollars (5 pesos per gold dollar). They were the owners of the "República" and "Francisca" mines, covering 56 concessions. They principally mined sulfates of iron, zinc, lead and silver. There were steam engines of 80 horsepower. Two wells were drilled to 225 and 300 feet with tunnels of 350 and 150 feet respectively. The extension or total length of the work area reached 1,300 feet. The mills were equipped with 10 presses to grind and pulverize the mineral that operated at more than 850 pounds of pressure. They also had cyanide treatment plants. In 1908 there were about 100 employees and in 1910 there were 150.

#### 5-NUMISMATICS, THE VOUCHERS OF "LA REPUBLICA".

The discovered document displays a printed circular seal in the upper left quadrant, 44mm. in diameter, that has in the center a "Porfiriano" type eagle and around it the motto "*Secretaría del Gobierno del Estado \* Chihuahua \**". Above the described seal, a wavy ribbon with the motto: "*República Mexicana*". Below the seal, in three typewritten lines is: *Sección 1ª / Ramo de Gobernación / Número 4017* (the number is hand written).

This magnificent document is accompanied by five vouchers, cards, countermarks or bills, of different values and colors; 5 (blue), 10 (orange), 20 (green), 50 (beige) and 100 (ochre). Even though it is not mentioned on any of them, everything makes us think that the values represent CENTAVOS, but we leave this to speculation. If these values represent only time worked or articles to be obtained, was it salary or part of it? However, it was a conventional value that could only be redeemed in the store of the same mining company.

These cards are stapled to the document but even then it can be seen that they are uniface. The cards of 5 and 100 measure 60 x 57 mm. The other three (10, 20 and 50) measure 64 x 58 mm. All of these show signs of use and a longitudinal and transverse fold. All are in VG condition except the 100 that is G.

The pieces with the values 10, 20 and 50 have the same rubric ("A") on the lower part of the bill. The 5 has the hand written initials MBP (that correspond to the General Manager M. B. Parker) and the 100 has a different rubric ("B") and also the hand written word "*CARNE*" (*meat*).

Regarding the printing, all the cards have the value on the upper center with a double transverse line below; the upper one is thicker than the lower. Lastly, in a double line: Cia. Minera / LA REPUBLICA.

VALUE	COLOR	SIZE	CHARACTERISTICS	CONDITION
5	blue	60 x 57 mm.	initials MBP	VG
10	orange	64 x 58 mm.	rubric "A"	VG
20	green	64 x 58 mm.	rubric "A"	VG
50	beige	64 x 58 mm.	rubric "A"	VG
100	ocher	60 x 57 mm.	"CARNE" rubric "B"	G

None of the five pieces have any date, however we have seen that the Cia. Minera was founded in 1906 and was fined for issuing these vouchers in 1908. Therefore, it is clear that they did not circulate more than 20 months.

On the other hand, that which gives relevance to all of this is the content of the document. The transcript follows.

*The Governor of the state, being informed by your note N. - 2550 of 22 of last month, ordered returned to you the five vouchers emitted by the Cia. Minera de la República in violation of Monetary Law, you should apply to the violators the fine to which Art. 26 of the Monetary Law in force refers, which law was published in the Official Journal of the State on April 9, 1905.*

**LIBERTAD Y CONSTITUCIÓN.**

*Chihuahua, octubre 2 de 1908.*

*El Secretario.*

Guillermo Porras (rubric)

Some reflection is needed here. In 1908 – date of the document – the Cia. Minera “La República” only had 100 employees contracted. Therefore we can infer that the vouchers of higher denomination are more scarce, even more so, if we take into account that the median salary in a mine in those years was about 50 to 75 centavos daily. It is obvious that they did not receive that pay clear. It is well known by all, that large debts were carried forward for generations in the company stores of the mining companies, as well the others in the haciendas.

In addition to the foregoing, we must add that the mining company, having violated the monetary law in effect, must have destroyed the large majority of the mentioned vouchers, if not all of them. Could those of this document be the only ones preserved?

#### 6-VIOLATION OF THE MONETARY LAW OF 1905.

On November 16, 1904, the Secretario de Hacienda, José Yves Limantour, sent to Congress the modification of the monetary laws of the Mexican Republic. On December

9, of the same year, the decree was issued by the Congress authorizing the President to reform the said laws, thus establishing the bases to proceed to a new Monetary Law.

In view of that authorization, the Executive, General Porfirio Díaz, issued the law of March 25, 1905, that established the new monetary regimen that became effective May 1, of the same year. It is worth mentioning here that on March 31, General Díaz issued the decree that ordered the closing of the mints of Culiacán and Zacatecas, effective on May 31 of that year.

Returning to the Monetary Law of 1905, it says in article 9° that *...the authority to issue money belongs exclusively to the Executive of the Union, which he will exercise in accord with this law.* Also, in article 26, that is the one that the document refers to, it says textually: *"The use of vouchers, cards, small plates of metal or other objects of any material is prohibited for use as symbols established in substitution of legal coin. The one who puts these objects into circulation will be punished... with a second class fine, that will be increased in accord with the importance of the emission, the one who voluntarily accepts them will be forbidden any civil action to collect the value that had been given to them. These prohibitions do not apply to bank notes or other credit documents whose emission and circulation were authorized by law or special concessions".*

It is important to understand the foregoing, that the law clearly prohibited the circulation of any "object" for private monetary use except bills of the banks of emission. Practically all of which were in the hands of businessmen. But further on it makes clear that these bills and credit documents must have authorization or concession. All of the state banks had this, they were revoked during the next decade.

With the foundation of the Banco de México, in 1925, the government became the only issuer of paper money. For this reason the Monetary Law was reformed in order to establish in Article 2° that: *"...The only circulating money will be: a) The bills of the Banco de México...b) The metallic coins of..."*

It is evident that, more than three years after the new Monetary Law was issued, the "La Republica" Mining Co. used vouchers that were not legal as the form of payment to the employees. It is very probable that - avoiding a perverse thought - the mentioned mining company did not know this law, since it was established in the national territory in 1906. A year after the monetary reform was issued. But what calls our attention is, the state authorities of Chihuahua applied the law. In this specific case, during 1908, the date of this document. This makes us think that the company produced its own money for two long years, until Governor Enrique Creel was informed by means of a report dated September 22 of that year. He then issued instructions to the Secretario de Gobierno, Guillermo Porras, to punish the guilty ones for the flagrant violation of the Monetary Law.

## 7. CONCLUSION.

There is no doubt that numismatics is a very attractive Box of Surprises. It allows us to study and learn in an interminable manner and on countless occasions rewards us with these discoveries. Perhaps some of these vouchers exist in some collection. It is probable. Why not? But what makes it important, interesting and far-reaching for collectors and students of Mexican Bills, is the manner in which they were found. That is to say, perhaps if an isolated bill had been found, it would not have been possible to easily identify it. Certainly it would not have led us to know what the document, itself, has permitted. Also, we can now date these vouchers between 1906 and 1908, but in other circumstances it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish in this rare emission.

I do not wish to close this matter without profoundly thanking the dealer who acquired this document as well as the present owner, for all the facilities that they offered me to study, photograph and publish these pre-revolutionary vouchers that enrich the treasure of Mexican numismatics.

It is magnificent not to lose the capacity of surprise.

LABOR VINCIT OMNIA

Dr. Luis M. Gomez Wulschner

*The author is a Life member, Secretary and Museum Curator of the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico, Honorary member of the Toluca Numismatic Association, Founding member of the Zacatecas Numismatic Society, Corresponding member of the USMex Numismatic Association, Active member of the Worldwide Bi-metallic Collectors Club, Member of the American Israel Numismatic Association and Member of the AMEXFIL.*

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- 6) Medals of Mexico, vol. II, Frank W. Grove. USA, 1972
- 7) Records of the General Direction of Mints, Fiscal Year 1904/1905, Mexico, 1907

\*\*\*\*\*

**Photos:**

- 1) Document.**
- 2) Mining Center Ocampo.**
- 3) The five vouchers**



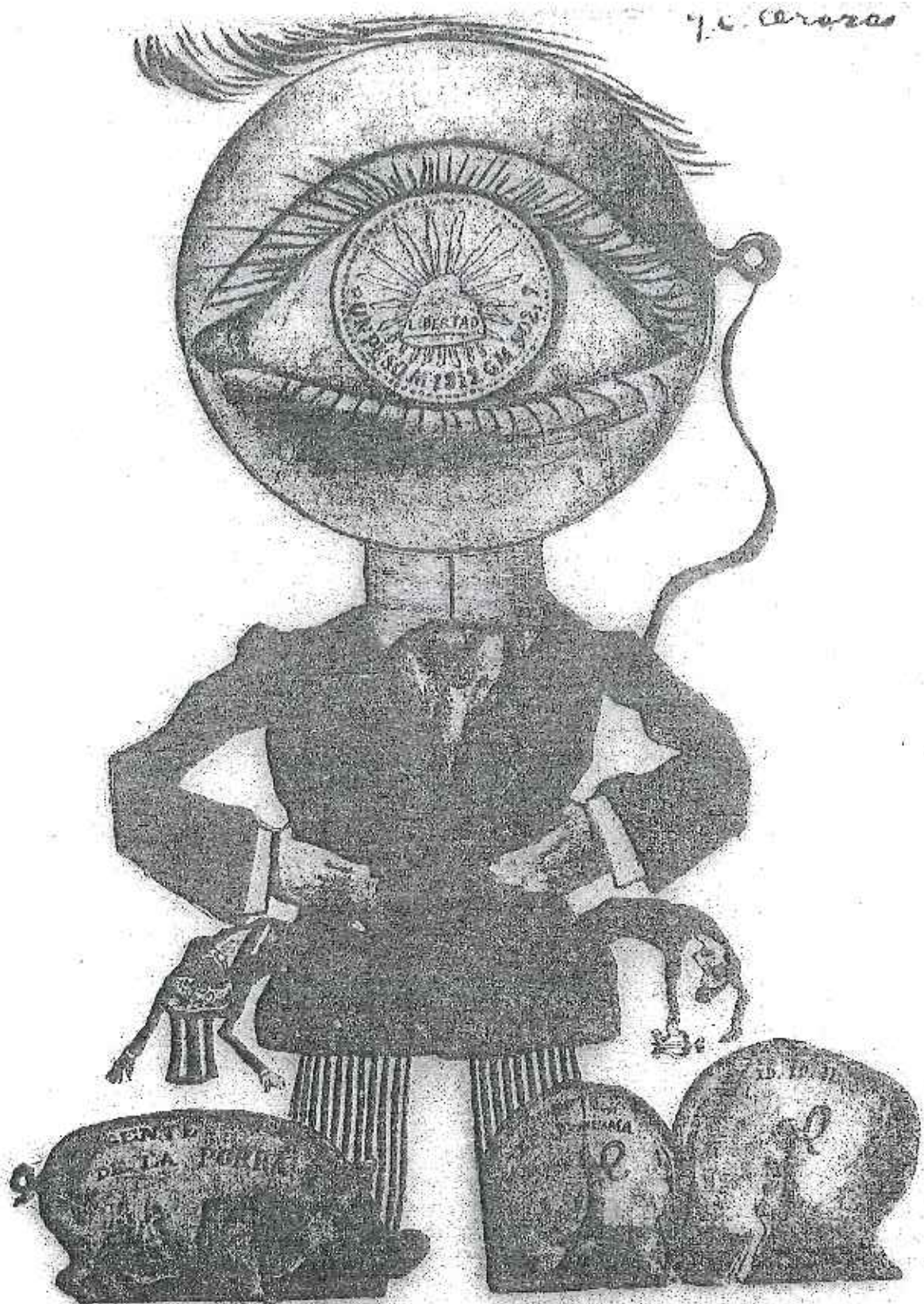
1



2



3



"EL OJO FASCINADOR" (The Eye that Transfixes), "¡VIVA LA PORRA!"

**"EL OJO FASCINADOR". "¡VIVA LA PORRA!"**

by Kim Rud

Published in the January 13th, 1912 edition of the Mexico City weekly *EL AHUIZOTE\**, "EL OJO FASCINADOR". "¡VIVA LA PORRA!" graphically transmits the intense polemics of the Mexican Revolution to the present.

The assayer's initials on the coin reveal the central figure to be Gustavo Madero, brother of President Francisco Madero and boss of the Madero political machine. As everyone at the time would have known, the date 1912 should have appeared on the caballito peso, which entered circulation in 1910. The depiction of the preceding Porfiriano peso alleges that even though Porfirio Diaz had left power, things had not changed. The large monocle alludes to Gustavo Madero's glass eye. He was known as "el ojo parado" ("the frozen eye"). The puppets which hang from the pockets portray President Francisco Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez whose strings, it was asserted, Gustavo Madero pulled to get rich. The pigs denote the "porra" who were hired to suppress opposition by whatever means necessary. The previous September they had used clubs and stones to drive General Bernardo Reyes back into exile.

The caricature is by the great Mexican painter Jose Clemente Orozco (1883 - 1949). From 1906 until 1926 he drew caricatures professionally. In fairness to Orozco, his work was published over a year before Francisco Madero and Pino Suarez became martyrs and Gustavo Madero was brutally murdered. At the time, the Madero administration's opponents ranged from Emiliano Zapata to U.S. president William Howard Taft. Also, perhaps Orozco thought it not cruel to mock Gustavo Madero's missing eye since he himself was missing an arm!

Some of the greatest accomplishments of the Mexican Revolution occurred in the arts. In *A HISTORY OF MEXICO*, Henry Bamford Parkes wrote: "The most striking and unique achievements of post-revolutionary Mexico were, in fact, not practical but aesthetic." and "...the Mexicans excelled particularly in the visual arts; and through the twenties and thirties they were producing the most vital architecture and painting in the western hemisphere."

\* Ahuizotc; an insufferable man.. Ahuizotl was an Aztec ruler, said to have slain 80,400 people in a ceremony in .1487



**El Banco de Londres Mexico Y Sud America**

By Elmer Powell, R-

Several previously unknown El Banco de Londres Mexico Y Sud America bank notes have been discovered which further expand the knowledge of this unique bank in Mexico history.

A previously unknown 5 peso specimen note undated, other than a printed 187 blank space on the note and numbered AO24003 with one printed signature is shown in UNC condition with 'manuscript' SPECIMEN in red ink on the face. The printer is DE LA RUE Y COMPANIA LONDRES. If this note had been printed and released it would have been the second in series after the known 1 st series note only one in existence dated November 15, 1867, as reported in THE COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MEXICAN PAPER MONEY, 1981. Further possible examples on this unknown specimen series is reflected in a similar series of notes actually printed and released by this bank in Peru in 1871 and reflected in the Krause publication, World Paper Money Specialized issues, S281-S284, printer TDLR. It is the assumption of the writer that this series may have been created in specimen form for a Mexico series but released in Peru with the Mexico design substituting Lima for Mexico and issuing the notes in Soles. The 5 peso Mexico specimen is the only known note in existence.

Four additional unreported notes, 10, 20, 50, 100 pesos, all punch CANCELLED in English and not the Spanish CANCELADO, from a framed set of front and backs are reflected below and are representative of the 4th series of notes from this bank. The printer for all four notes is Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Engravers, London. The 10 peso punch CANCELLED, four times, example is serial number 18167, serie F, dated September 1, 1887 and is in UNC condition with glue stains on the reverse top of the note. Previously only one known example was reported in THE COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MEXICAN PAPER MONEY, 1981, dated May 1, 1889 bearing a Guanajuato branch overprint.

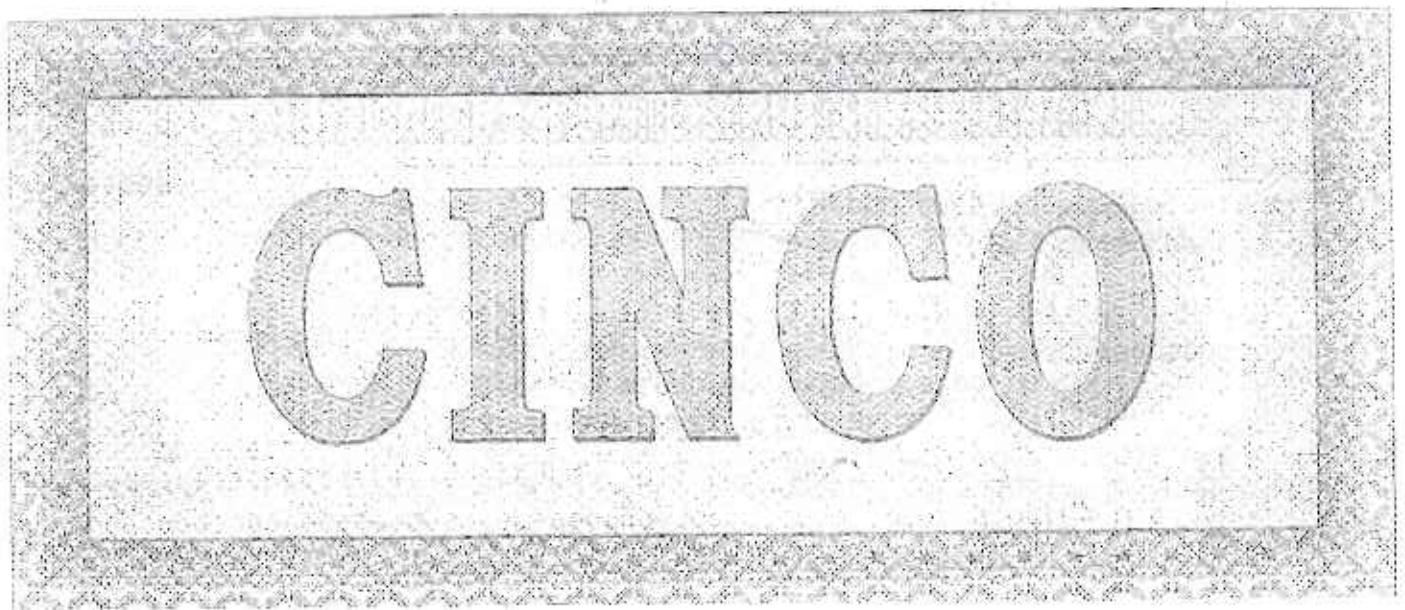
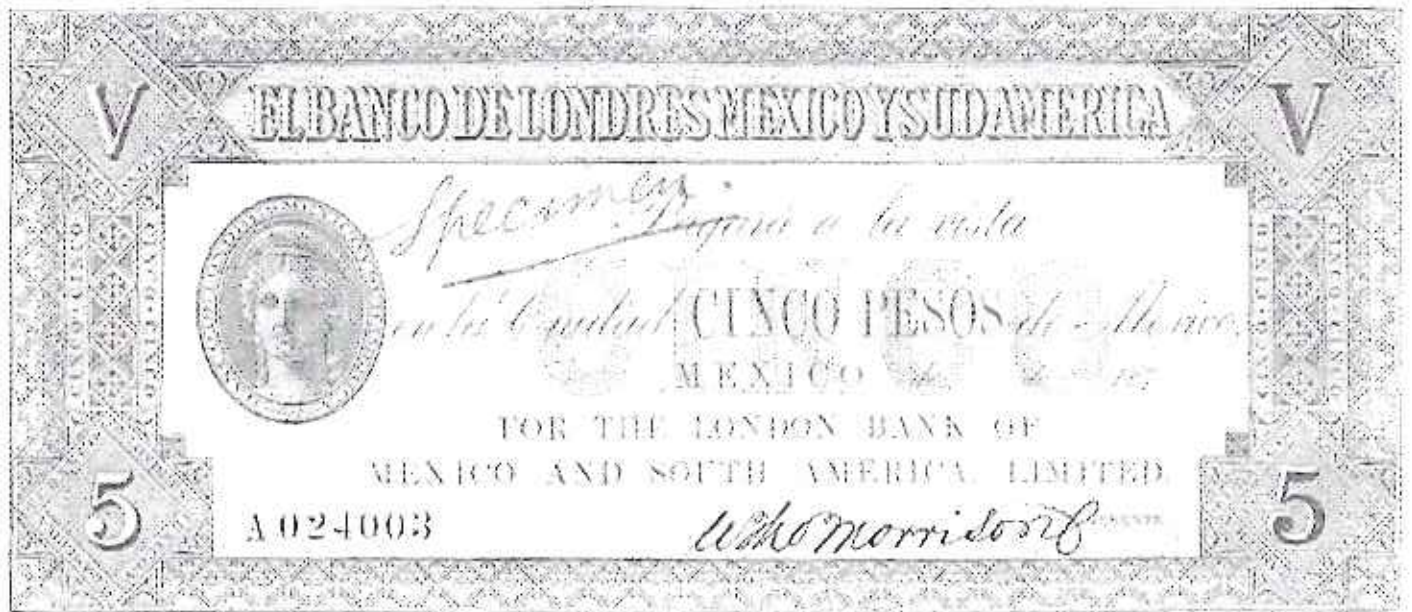
The 20 peso punch CANCELLED, six times, example serial number 10406, serie D, dated September 1, 1887 is in UNC condition. Previously only two known examples of the 20 peso denomination were known dated September 1, 1887 with one bearing no overprint and the other bearing a Puebla branch overprint reported in THE COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MEXICAN PAPER MONEY, 1981.

The 50 peso punch CANCELLED, six times, example serial number 02438, serie C, dated September 1, 1887 is unknown as an issued note and is in UNC condition. The issued note design differs from the face proof 50 peso, BK-DF-17 or S228, reported in THE COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MEXICAN PAPER MONEY, 1981, by replacing the young boy in a boat with a young boy holding ore sample with mining implements at his feet at the lower right front of the note.

The 100 peso example serial number 07921, serie B, is punch CANCELLED, five times both horizontal and vertical, and dated September 1, 1887 and is unknown as an issued note. The issued note design is different from the face proof 100 peso BK-DP-18 or

S229, reported in THE COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MEXICAN PAPER MONEY, 1981, by replacing the seated man with a young lady holding what appear to be grapes. The 100 peso note is in UNC condition with glue stains across the top of the note. In addition the image of the issued and cancelled 100 peso note is the same as the face proof 10 peso note listed as BK-DF-14 or S226.

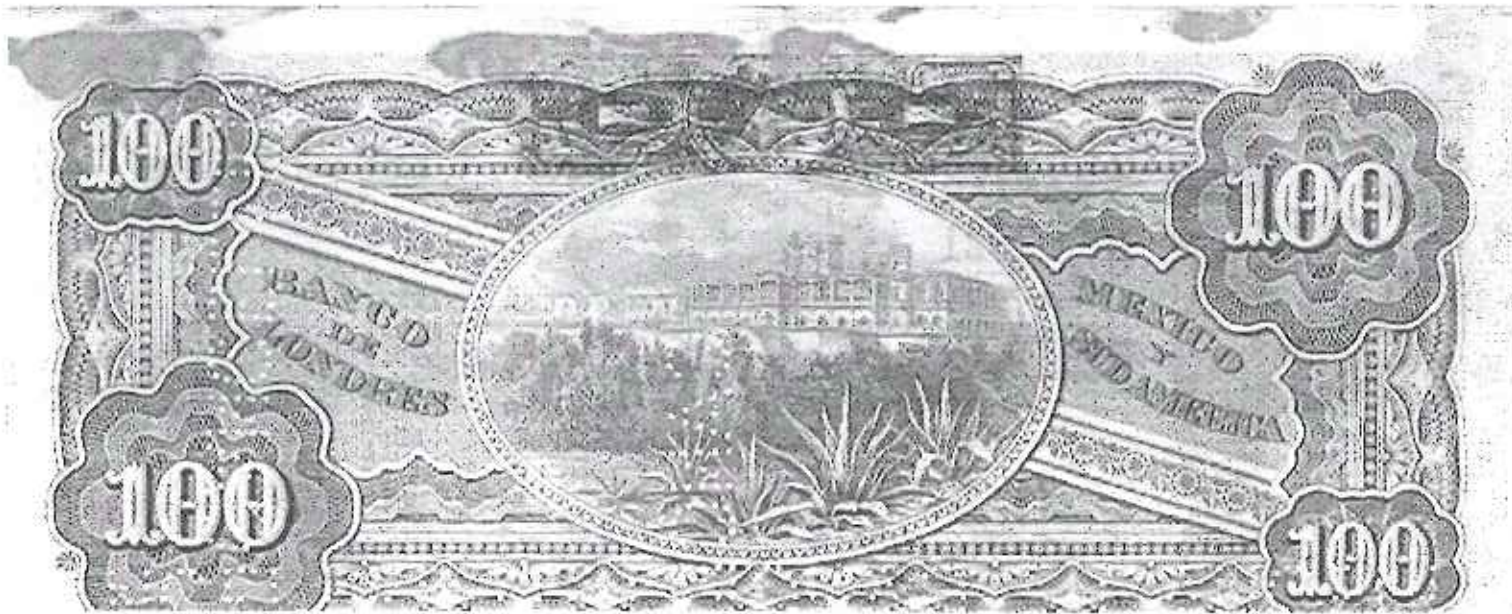
The London Bank of Mexico and South America was chartered on February 15, 1864 in Mexico City as the London Bank of Mexico L TD. However it changed its name in 10 days to the former. It operated until July 1, 1889 when it became the Banco de Londres Y Mexico.











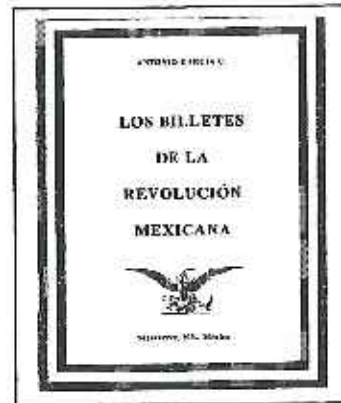
## “LOS BILLETES DE LA REVOLUCIÓN MEXICANA”

ANTONIO Garcia C, Monterrey, N.L.. has recently released his new book, *“Los Billetes De La Revolución Mexicana”*. The 48 page soft covered book is in color in a nice presentable matter. This is printed in a limited edition of 500 copies.

The book is available at \$35.00 retail, and the wholesale price in quantities of 10 for dealers is \$25.00. There is a shipping charge added to these prices.

If one of our members would like to do a “Book Review”, it would be appreciated. A copy will be made available for this purpose.

Ing. Antonio Garcia C. may be reached by e-mail at: [gaca@prodigy.net.mx](mailto:gaca@prodigy.net.mx)



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### “¡ VIVA LA REVOLUCIÓN: The Money of the Mexican Revolution”! Catalog goes into production.

The American Numismatic Association has announced, that sufficient funding has been received to move forward with the production of this catalog of the exhibit that was on display for ten months at the ANA headquarters in Colorado Springs, CO. Further contributions to this project can still be made, and can be directed to the ANA or to the Association offices. To be listed in the catalog as a contributor the contribution has to be \$100 or more. To receive an autographed book the contribution should be \$250 or more.

Any and all contributions are appreciated. The Association Board during the September Long Beach show voted to pledge \$500.00 towards this project. The response to the Pledge Invitation was over whelming, with pledges from non-members as well as Association members

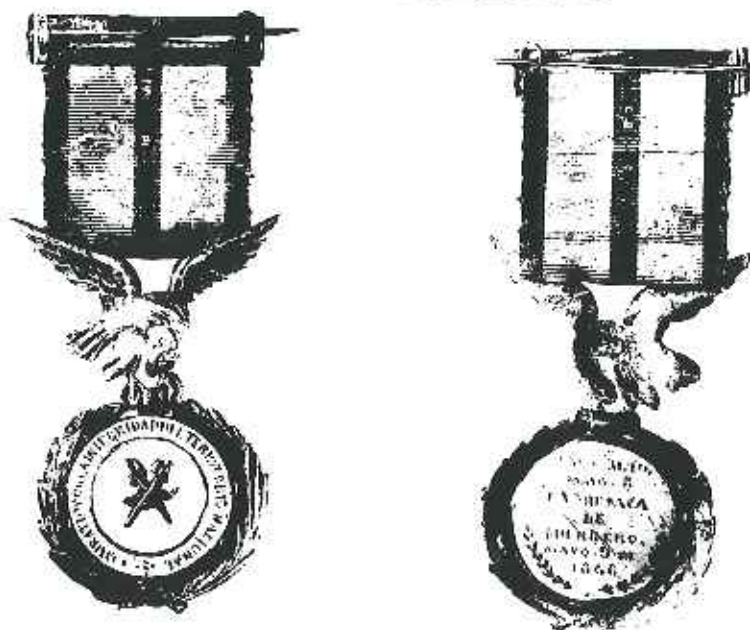
If there are any questions feel free to contact the ANA at 818 North Cascade Ave. Colorado Springs, CO. or the USMEXNA office.

## SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO SETS DATE FOR THEIR NEXT INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTION

The Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico has set the date and place for their next International Numismatic Convention for February 9 – 12, 2005. Due to scheduling conflicts at the Del Prado the new location will be The Ejecutivo Hotel, Viena 88. This is at Insurgentas and Reforma. This is the same hotel that was used for the September 2001 convention. Further questions Sociedad's e-mail: [sonumex@hotmail.com](mailto:sonumex@hotmail.com), telephone 011 52555-36-44-40. A personal invitation to our members from the new Sociedad's Presidente, Marissa Y. González García.



### WAR OF 1847



1846. Medalla de Palo Alto y Resaca de Guerrero.  
Obverse, on a wreath of green-enamelled laurel and silver palm, a white-enamelled medallion which bears two silver swords with their points down.  
Around the medallion is an inscribed white-enamelled band.  
Reverse, on the white-enamelled medallion, in seven lines.  
**COMBATIO POR LA INTEGRIDAD DEL TERRITORIO NACIONAL** ✦  
**PALO ALTO. MAYO 8 LA RESACA DE GUERRERO**  
**MAYO 9 DE 1846.**

The suspension device is a silver eagle facing to the right.  
The 28 mm. wide ribbon is white with a 3.5 mm. wide red center stripe and two 3.5 mm. wide green side stripes.  
30 mm. Enamelled metal.

Museo Nacional.

D-94

Palo Alto was about 20 miles north of Matamoros. General Arista lost many men the 8th of May, then retired to Resaca de Guerrero, (Resaca de la Palma) about four miles north of Matamoros. Here Arista lost more of his men and all of his equipment the 9th of May. He was relieved of his command the 3rd of June and court-martialed for his ineptness.





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