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JOURNAL OF MEXICAN NUMISMATIC STAFF

In an effort to improve the quality of the Journal, and to get more members to participate in the preparations we have added some members to assist in this project. They will be doing various assignments as we go along.

There are changes in the Journal that we are studying, and will be released in the September Journal.

The staff now includes:

Don Bailey, C-1, Editor Norma Dollries, R-R-446 David Hughes, C-15 Mike Ontko, R-201

VIVA LA REVOLUCION

Joe Flores, C-2

MANUEL SEVILLA

(Engraver-Artist)

By now, almost all collectors of Mexican Revolution coinage are aware that some of my coins were on display at the American Numismatic Association Museum in Colorado Springs, Colorado from November, 2003 to October, 2004.

During the time of the exhibit one of many visitors was Mrs. Margarita Sevilla (maiden name). She saw the collection and asked the A.N.A. if there was a chance of meeting the owner of the collection. She left her phone number. She announced that she was the granddaughter of Sr. Manuel Sevilla, a coin and currency plate engraver and artist before and after the Mexican Revolution of 1910-1920.

On my return trip to pick up the collection at the A.N.A, I called this lady so I could meet her and set up a lunch appointment with her and her husband. They were a very pleasant couple and we had a great visit. She displayed some of her grandfather's beautiful artwork and told me how Sister Mary Sevilla of St. Joseph, her sister, had made a genealogy book of their family.

I contacted Sister Mary Sevilla in Los Angeles to find out if it was possible for me to obtain one of her books. She was kind enough to mail me one and allowed me to pry into her family affairs. To my delight she was very understanding. In her family genealogy book, she tells of many high profile people during the history of Mexico. One person in particular was her grandfather St. Manuel Sevilla. He was born May, 1866, in Mexico City, and died September 22, 1937, in Los Angeles, California. His occupation was artist and engraver.

This has been a great treat for me to meet these ladies. As for her sister Mary, I have talked to her by phone, exchanged many E-mails, and had the pleasure of meeting her in June at the Long Beach coin convention. We had a great visit.

Manuel Sevilla was an engraver in Mexico City D.F. Mexico until Pancho Villa forced him and his family to move to Chihuahua, Mexico, to do some of his great work exclusively for Pancho Villa.

He was the engraver of a rare V centavo known as G.B. 59 (1) as in photo A and G.B. 72 (1) as in photo B, which is also known as the Peso Del Norte. These should not be confused with Sevilla-Sevilla, the so-called patterns. These coins first appeared in the United States in the '60's, and the dies are still in use. This information came from a very reliable source in Mexico City.

Manuel Sevilla's name appears on a very scarce uniface medal with Pancho Villa's bust wearing a military cap and jacket, catalogued as Grove # P376A (2) Photo C. I was informed that the medal was to be a peso but never completed. Mr. Seville with his son fled the country in 1915 to the United States. That might be the reason for this uniface medal. I will look into this matter further. I hope Sister Mary will be able to help me on this from some of her grandfather's paper work.

I have always admired the work of Sr. Sevilla because of the detail on his coins and medals. One coin in particular, the obverse side of the Peso Del Norte, has one of my favorite eagles.

Sources:

- 1. Mexican Revolutionary Coinage by Hugh S.Guthrie Mark E. Goldberg.
- 2. Medals of Mexico, Vol. II by Frank W. Grove



Manuel Sevilla as a young man



Mr. Manuel Sevilla at a older age



Photo A Obv.



(not actual size)

Photo A Rev.



G.B. 72

Photo B Obv.

(not actual size)

Photo B Rev.

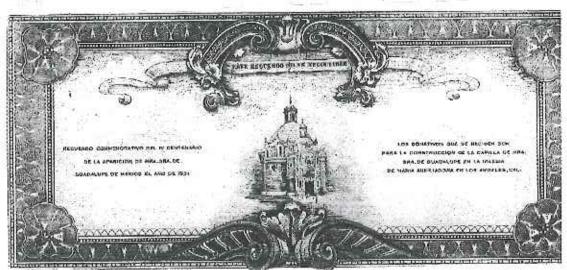




Villa Medal Grove P 376A

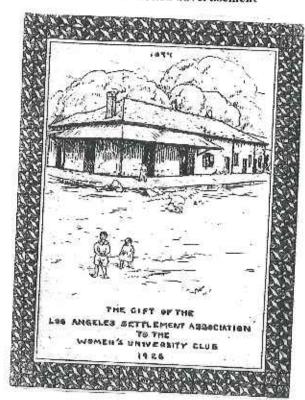
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The First Dated Gold Coin of Mexico Kent Ponterio



Charles II of Spain (1665-1700) 1 Escudo 1679 oXM(J)

The Mexico City Mint was the first mint to produce coins in the New World. It began the striking of silver coins in 1536 and copper coins in 1542, during the joint reign of Carlos and Johanna of Spain. Despite several requests, authorization to produce gold coins was not granted until much later, during the reign of Charles II. The official decree for gold coinage was authorized February 25, 1675; however, the first gold coins were not struck until December 23, 1679 (*Pradeau*, 46). No gold coin bearing the date 1679 was known until the recent discovery of the above 1 Escudo, the true first dated gold coin of North America.

Bibliography

 Numismatic History of Mexico from the Pre-Colombian epoch to 1823, Alberto Francisco Pradeau, Los Angeles, 1938.

HALF REAL GUANAJUATO WITH ERROR IN LEGEND

Claudio Verrey, C-112

Coins with errors in the spelling of the legends are very interesting to numismatists in general. There is always someone trying to find a new variety, but most of the time their imagination leads them too far. This is not such a case. This is an unquestionable error.

I discovered this particular coin among a lot of Guanajuato half reales from the famous Pablo Gerber collection auctioned by Christie's.

As you can see in the photo, the 2 of 20 Gs is missing. This coin is undoubtedly

rare, but once published, people are going to start looking for it. As to how many pieces are going to be found, only time will tell.



SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO A. C.

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Tues.	Oct 4	Guided tour Casa de Moneda Museum, leave hotel 9:00 AM
Wcd.	Oct 5	Registration dealers and exhibitors, 11:00 AM
		Lunch for exhibitors and dealers 14:00 PM
Thur,	Oct 6	Inauguration breakfast 10:00 AM
		Opening ceremonies 10:00 AM
		Alberto Hidalgo auction 16:00 PM
		Bourse closes 22:00 PM
Fri.	Oct 7	Registration, free admission 10:00 AM
		Education Forum 20:00 PM
		Party time 22:00 PM
Sat.	Oct 8	Registration, free admission 10:00 AM
		Convention closes 16:00 PM

ANA MEDAL OF MERIT

Lois and Don Bailey with their "Award of Merit" that was presented to them at the Recent American Numismatic Association Convention in San Francisco.



Picture by Ignacio Pineda G.

ANOTHER THREE DIGIT DATE ZACATECAS STATE COIN Ben Nibert, R-303

It is a delight when a new or unreported discovery is made in the Mexican state coin series. Undiscovered state issues are there, just waiting to be announced, but a lack of popularity of the state series sometimes delays these events. Most collectors of state coins are interested in type, rather than an entire series by date, thus they concentrate on condition rather then variety.



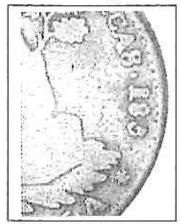
Such is the detection of a three digit date on a Zacatecas brass quartilla. The numerals 185 are prominent with a slight protuberance where the fourth digit should be. This protrusion appears to be the remnant of the final digit before effecting a change of date. The minters likely never finished their work. There is also some evidence of reworking the number five. The complete original date may never be known, however the upright style of the five is consistent with fives beginning with 1853 and continuing through the decade.

A three digit date is not new as the Zacatecas octavo dated 185 is highly sought after by state series collectors. This error was the result of running out of lettering space which

left room for only three digits.

This blunder has been known for some years, although it has not been reported in any catalog.

Both of these coins should be relatively available with a little searching, if we keep our eyes open. There are a lot more interesting items out there just waiting to be found by those who are willing to take the time to search and study.

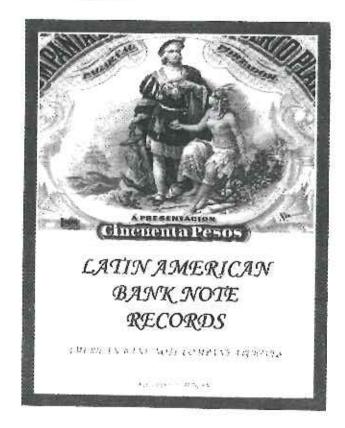


QUESTION ON PANCHO VILLA RIFLE

The following question was submitted by Fred Borgmann:

"Just saw page 4 of the March 2005 Journal and have to ask what's next, an Osama bin Laden or maybe an Adolph Hitler Tribute rifle? How many Americas do you have to kill to rate a "Tribute Rifle"?

Fred



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Sample from text:

Ref#00004	Denomination: 5	0 Pesos (P-11/17/23)	Notes of plate: (2)		
Prod. Bate	Qty. Printed	Serial Numbers	Series	Comments:	
05/1889	9.000	1-9.000	A-C		

Obs.: Series letters changed every 3.000 banknotes; also, different colors were used on the banknotes underprint for each series (Series A: #1-3.000 - blue and yellow, Series B: #3.001-6.000 - brown and yellow and Series C: #6.001-9.000 - red and yellow).

Re#/00005	Denomination: 100 Pesos (P-12/18/24)			Notes p/ plate: (2)
Prod. Date	Qty. Printed	Serial Numbers	Series	Comments:
05/1889	6.250	1.6 750	A.C	

Obs.: Series letters changed every 2.250 banknotes; also, different colors were used on the banknotes underprint for each series (Series A: #1-2.250 - brown and yellow, Series B: #2.251-4.500 - red and yellow and Series C: #4.501-6.750 - green and yellow).



A VARIETY OF A DIFFERENT TYPE?

Claudio Verrey





This is a very good example of now a small variation in a die design can create a different type of the same coin.

I collect the San Luis Potosi cuartillas by die varieties, and just one with a significant change. The, let's call them standard type pieces, have a flower shaped design before and after the date, while this new finding has stars at both sides of the date. This variety is very scarce, and needs more research.

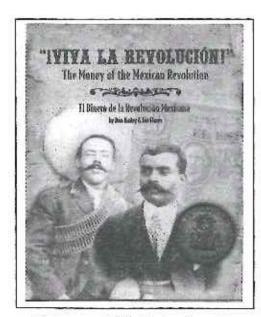


Ben Nibert, R 303 Awarded First Annual "USMexNA Literary Award" for 2004

This award was created to encourage members to contribute articles of their collecting interests to the Journal for publication.

This was for Ben's article in the December 2004 Journal, "Understanding the Nomenclature of the Colonial Copper Coinage, 1814 – 1821."

Mr. Doug Mudd, ANA Money Museum Curator, was the judge. The USMexNA thanks Mr. Mudd for his services.



¡VIVA LA REVOLUCIÓN! THE MONEY OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION CATALOG NOW AVAILABLE

The American Numismatic Association has just released their initial publication in a new series of catalog documenting Money Museum exhibits.

¡Viva la Revolución! The Money of the Mexican Revolution by Don Bailey C-1, and Joe Flores, C-2,

catalogs and illustrates in color more than 200 coins, medals, documents, decorations, and bank notes that were part of the exhibit of the same name at the Money Museum from November 20, 2003 through September 30, 2004.

The 157 page bilingual (English-Spanish) catalog includes rare, never-before displayed pieces and places them in the context of this turbulent period of Mexican History. The hardcover 8 ¼ X 10 ½ book is priced at \$39.95, and may be ordered from the American Numismatic Association, Joe Flores or Don Bailey, and other outlets.

ARTICLES WANTED FOR FUTURE JOURNALS

As always, we need articles for the future issues of the Journal. USMexNA now has a "Literary Award", that is judged by independent non-members. The articles can be short, long, or what ever size you need. If you need any assistance to putting the article together we can help you in whatever way you would like.

If there are any questions please let us know.

A book Review of Richard A. Long's

Gold Coins of the Early Mexican Republic, 1823-1873, By Mike Ontko, R-201

Mexican numismatics has been a recognized subset of world coin collecting since the days of Miguel Muñoz and Alberto Pradeau in the 1930s. The area became popularized by the work of Neil Utberg, Thomas Buttrey and Clyde Hubbard in the 1960s. This research was codified in the lists of Krause-Mishler's Standard Catalog of World Coins, and there it has more or less lain since the early 1980s. In 1997, Superior Stamp & Coin published Dunigan and Parker's Resplandores: Cap and Ray 8 Reales of the Republic of Mexico, 1823-1897, and things began to look up. The authors were the first to bring a Walter Breen level of scholarship to Mexican coins, and the book was greeted with acclaim and is frequently cited in articles, auction catalogs and the like.

Inspired the success of that book, longtime Mexican dealer and scholar Richard A. Long brought out last year a new work, Gold Coins of the Early Mexican Republic, 1823-1873 (North Bend, OR: Wegferd Publishing, 2004, 547 pp., b & w illus.), covering the predecimal series of gold coins issued by Mexico during 1823-1873, including the ½, 1, 2, 4 and 8 escudos. This book has been ignored and no reviews of it have appeared in the trade press. This is disappointing, as works of this nature are badly needed.

The book is straightforward. After a brief introduction explaining the listings, each issue is listed by denomination, mint and date, generally with one page devoted to each. Each listing receives a paragraph on "Rarity" (relative to other issues of the same series), "Condition" (noting which are common in high grade, which come well struck, etc.), "Varieties" (particularly over dates), "Offerings" and "Value" (discussion of how the coin was valued in prior publications). In a trademark Richard Long touch; the offerings are summarized on a semilog chart, with different symbols for each grade much as an astronomer might use different size stars to indicate various magnitude objects on a chart of the constellations. Chapter headings for each denomination summarize the information in tables and display photographs of samples of each denomination. The 8 escudos listings occupy half the book, which is reasonable as this was by far the most important denomination.

Those expecting neatly typed rows of prices in the style of the Red Book or the SCWC will be disappointed. Most issues are too scarce to assign accurate prices, with even the common ones trading only a few times per year. Instead, the author estimates rarity by counting the offerings, i.e., the number of times the coin has appeared in an auction catalog or published price list. His objective, stated in the introduction, was "to look as the numbers of these coins that have appeared on the market and the condition in which they have appeared....a book about scarcities and values...."

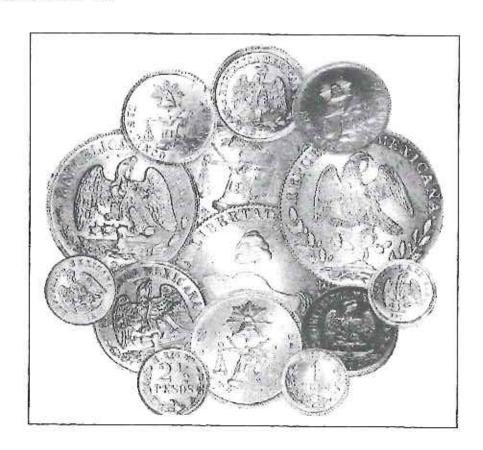
Alas, by focusing on the market, the author has made the book ephemeral. It is impossible for one individual to know everything that is going on, particularly if one no longer attends auctions or travels to shows. His research, though diligent (he mentions

486 offerings for the 1862Go 8 escudos), is inevitably incomplete. The author could have avoided this by expanding on the history of the coins. Is there information on who designed the coins? Are there patterns? How did political turbulence affect output, especially the Mexican-American War (1846-48), the War of the Reform (1857-60) and the French invasion (1862-67)? What was the process by which these coins were superseded by the decimal coins of 1869-1905? Were these coins legal tender outside Mexico, particularly in the USA? How were the mints operated, especially those leased by foreign companies?

It was particularly disappointing not to see more photographs. The few photographs presented are displayed at the head of each chapter and come from Long catalogs of yore. While adequate, sharper images are now possible. Photographs are an essential aid to detecting counterfeits and illustrating changing die styles. While the author mentions the European eagle (found on Durango mint coins) and the "British eagle" (found on coins from Culiacan and Guadalupe y Calvo—called the "Sonoran eagle" in *Resplandores*), nowhere are they explained.

Specialists will buy this book, despite the high price, if only to gain access to the author's forty years of experience. Others will find more history and background in *Resplandores* or Buttrey-Hubbard's *Guide Book to Mexican Coins*.

This book is available for \$125 by writing to the author, Richard A. Long, at P. O. Box 296, Langlois, OR 97450.



ASSOCIATION MEMBERS RECEIVE AWARDS FROM THE SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO

During the November 8, 2004, meeting of the Sociedad Numismatic de Mexico three annual awards were presented. Several members of the Association were honored, and they were awarded Certificates of Recognition for their merit and extraordinary work for the good of the society and Mexican numismatics.

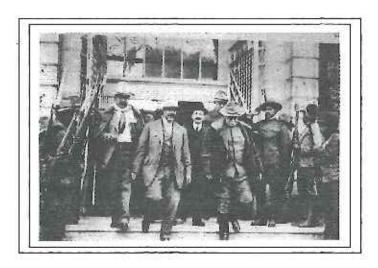
These awards were:

Dr. Luis M. Gómez Wulschner, C-118, received the "Manuel Romero de Terreros" award for his outstanding work of numismatic research that has been reflected in his published articles and in the conferences that he has presented.

Mr. Duane Douglas, C-117, ex-president and renowned numismatist, was again awarded the Alberto Francisco Pradeau award for his meritious work for the Sociedad Numismatic de Mexico in the international field, particularly for his promotion of our society and attracting new members in the United States.

Mr. Stephen G. Searle, R-176, active member in the United States to whom the Pablo Gerber award was awarded for his outstanding and selfless work in benefit of our Society by promoting its recognition in many circles of the United States.

From El Boletín Numismático, No. 205, Octubre - Diciembre.



A. V. Casasola 1914 Gen Rodolfo Fierro, Pancho Villa & Gen Hugh Scott

THE VALUE OF THE CURRENCY

By Jaime Septién

During a long time there was talk about Gresham as the first theoretician concerning the occidental relations between the good and the bad currency. The famous Gresham's Law is often shortened to, "bad money drives out the good."

This law dominated social economic comprehension until men on this side of the world decided to ignore the standards of value (especially the gold standard) and started with infectious happiness to issue vouchers, bills, the intrinsic value of which is zero, and metaphorical bills solely supported by a signature. (Just remember the tons of paper money that the Germans changed for the equivalent of a loaf of bread towards the end of the twenties.)

Not taking away merit to his observations, Gresham was not the first one to become aware of the alteration of the course of the currency. In 405 B.C., the Greek playwright Aristophanes exhorted the people of Athens to play a fair game; to abstain from mixing the pure with the impure; the wheat with the ashes; the virtue with the appearance.

The good currency, the pure gold, is the honest citizen; the bad one which gets out of social difficulty, even triumphing, is the adulterated one. It covers itself with gold but its core is of copper, just like the lie.

To prove that the comparison is not just idle words, the first treatises dealing with currency, authors such as Nicolás Oresme (1360) and Nicolas Copernicus (1526) constantly stress the relations, for us ever more confusing, which should exist between the morale of a society and the strength of the currency that backs it up and the relation that ordinarily exists between public immorality and debased currency.

THE ANTI-INFLATIONARY THEOLOGIAN.

Europe: 14th century. The low Middle Ages begin to germinate the conditions for the Renaissance, the industrialism and the modern societies. Charles V of France sends for Nicolas Oresme to translate Aristotle and some works written in Latin by the same Oresme. Worried about the treasury and commerce with the neighboring states, he asks for a treatise. The result, published for the first time in 1360 (and in Spanish in 1985) is (de origenes, natura, iure et mutationibus monetarum), which means: of the origin, nature and currency exchange as composed by the Doctor in Sacred Theology, Nicolás Oresme.

Oresme was born in Caen (Normandy) about 1323. He taught in the Navarra College in Paris in 1348, later becoming Director of the same, canon and dean at Rouen and finally

bishop at Lisieux, where he died on July 11, 1382. During his time in Paris, he became tutor for the crown prince Charles and his councilor when he became the fifth king of France with that name. Mathematician of the first order, Oresme was one of those geniuses that the modern world unfortunately, never gets to know, geniuses capable of seeing heaven and earth and figure out some of their mysteries by way of diligent science while keeping faith in the word. Oresme, with this treatise, was the first theoretician of currency in the West.

Although Oresme is councillor to the King, in reality he is principally a scholar of the reality that surrounds him. He never ceases to reprimand the powerful because of their monetary venality. In the foreword, he says that the bad treatment of the currency is "tolerated" (in addition to endured) by the Kings and Princes, that is, they would also be guilty the instant the abuse of the privileged instrument for exchanging natural wealth among people became uncontrollable.

Oresme, as a good writer during the Middle Ages, goes back to the origin. "Why did man invent the coin?" he asks. His answer is that "men became sharp and invented the use of the coin so that it may become the instrument of reciprocal exchange of natural riches, for which one naturally per se is helped by human nature."

To make exchange possible, a precious material was chosen, available in small quantities: gold. Together with silver, according to Oresme, gold is the metal most suitable for coins, "maybe also because the human race has been provided that gold and silver, which are most suitable for this, are not easily obtained in abundance and by means of alchemy cannot be produced without effort as some, who oppose the nature, try to surpass."

Because of the scarcity of gold and silver, Oresme allows the striking of "black" coins, which means, if the necessity is great, to debase silver in order to produce a coinage of low value, apt only for small transactions. However, before permitting the invasion of "morralla" or small change, as we say in Mexico, the theologian puts reason before social necessity: no alloy should be made in the coins, unless a proven necessity exists and then it should be done openly, with no deceit. But there is no need to debase coins of gold as those of silver, nor does it seem that it could be done honestly, nor has a well governed community ever been benefited thereby (what would our theologian think of paper money?), if the currency is valued according to its fineness of precious metal. The ratio between a coin's weight (relation between coin and mark of standard) and face value (legal definition of value) should be fixed.

How can we define these constants of the western world versus the paper money? Or what is the fineness, weight or value of a bill? Later we will review the face value that ought to appear on coins. Contrary to what we are used to, Oresme is not inclined towards the appearance of a natural hero nor to a slogan like "in God we trust". He is in favor of a figure that clearly indicates the value of the coin. That being the case, the

figure does not become an ornament thus avoiding a mistake, nor is it an exaltation for identity but rather a security for the exchange.

For that same reason it is necessary that what is to be converted into *numisma* be of solid material, such as gold and silver and not just any material considered precious, such as jewelry, gems, pearls, etc.

Paper, of course, accounts for less as it is a modification of *numisma*. It is *numisma* without *numen* (inspiration). From the word *numisma* is derived "numismatics". This designation refers to the sacred character of gold. As coin in its visible aspect, it is *numisma* (guarded by the law of sanctioning =nomizein). In its invisible aspect, gold belongs to the "numinoso", which is to say the sacred, the out of the ordinary traffic and commerce; in short what possesses A SOLITARY VALUE (like the one of the monarch meaning the one who runs alone). This sacred character is reflected in the concrete coin through an operation of *numen*, of illumination (like *numen* or the divine inspiration that occurs to poets). Thus *numisma* is the value of the supreme material of which it is made. Just as in religion, the value of man is given by the creator who blew a "numen" over him and made him into an imaginative being.

Now that coinage has become public property, Oresme states that not just anybody who has the means can strike coins for the people surrounding them. This should be in the hands of a designated group of people known for their integrity and social importance. Given that the Prince is the head of the community, it is fair that he be the consignee of this task. However, "even though the Prince will have the power to strike the coins for the common utility, he himself will not be the owner of the coins in his principality...."

The coinage is a tool for exchanging natural riches. Therefore, in itself it belongs to the ones who possess like riches. That coins belong to the society and not to the ones who issue them, is the conclusion that Oresme shares with Aristotle (Politica VII) and with Cicero (Antique Rhetoric). Besides, as currency is community property, it can only be manufactured at the expense of the community that uses it, even though it maintains its firm price.

Nothing endangers social stability more than abrupt changes in the currency. It can only be changed in extreme urgency and because wealth in general demands it. But in the future it should be considered, as Aristotle sees it, that *numisma* is what should endure in a human society.

In the medullar part of this treatise, Oresme advises the Prince not to meddle in any social urgency, not to change figure or proportion, nor name or weight, nor material or composition of the coins. He enumerates the disasters that will occur if the Prince decides, contrary to the law, arbitrarily, to change these questions: the profit obtained by

the debasement of currency is unjust. He also lists the pros and cons of a change in the conditions of necessity and concludes that in order prevent the Prince making arbitrary debasements (an easy thing to do because of the temptation of the tyrant, and, assures Oresme, in every Prince there is a hidden tyrant) it should be up to the community to decide what, where and how big the change is to be. Because the currency belongs to the community and no tyrant can be bigger than the group, especially because no tyrant outlasts the joint group of citizens.

Ed. Note--This article by Jaime Septien was furnished by Jaime E. Rosales Hernandez, was translated by Leonard Philipson, and may have appeared previously in the Sociedad Numismatic de Mexico's *Boletin*.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS DO WELL AT THE ANA IN SAN FRANCISCO

Jim Majoros, R-247, of New Jersey was awarded the Glenn Smedley Memorial Award for his all of his efforts in behalf of the ANA. Congratulations.

Mike Ontko, R-201 won a first place for his exhibit "A Type set of Mexican 4 reales, an interesting exhibit. There was a seldom seen three reales of Carlos and Johana in an exhibit, but do not know who's exhibit it was.

There were ninety-three competitive exhibits in twenty-four categories. The exhibits in general were very well prepared exhibits, and with a wide variety of subjects in the 24 categories. Even though I was mainly interested in the Mexican area, I found several that I did spend time with, and enjoyed.

One exhibit of interest to me was the one on Emperor Norton of California. As the self proclaimed Protector of Mexico he has always been an interesting subject..

III Congresso Latino-Americano

Te de demontre de 2005 - São Bank - Bank





III Congresso Latino-Americano de Numismática

1 a 4 de dezembro de 2006 - São Paulo - Brasil

A Sociedade Numismática Brasileira, uma das mais antigas associações da América Latina, tem o prazer de convidá-lo para participar do "III Congresso Latino-Americano de Numismática", de 1 a 4 de dezembro de 2005, na cidade de São Paulo, Brasil,

O "III Congresso Latino-Americano de Numismática" visa a integração das Associações o dos aficionados latino-americanos através da promoção de exposições, palestras, leilões e comercialização.

La Sociedade Numismática Brasileira, una de las más antiguas asociaciones para coleccionistas de América Latina, tieno el placer de invitado para participar del "III Congreso Latino Americano de Numismática", del 1 al 4 de diciembre de 2005, en la cludad de São Paulo, Brasil.

El "III Congreso Latino Americano de Numismática" tiene como objetivo, la integración con otras asociaciones y coleccionistas latino americanos, atraves de la promoción de exposiciones, seminários educativos, subastas y comercialización.

The Sociedade Numismatica Brasileira, one of the oldest collectors associations in Latin America, is proud to invite you to the "Ill Latin America Numismatic Convention" to be held from December 1st through December 4, in São Paulo, Brazil

Our convention is aimed to integrate other Latin American societies and numismatic collectors through several expositions, educational seminars, auctions and a large bourse.

	Programa	Programa	Programme	Organização	o Organizaci	്ര Organization	
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	13:00 - 18:00h	Verificação das peça	s do leilão.	Marcelo Germinário (presidente)			
	16:00 - 19:00h	Palestras.			José Alberto Borg	es da Cruz	
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Local Sece Place

O evento será realizado em São Paulo, próximo ao coração financeiro da maior cidade da América do Sul, com diárias especiais para os participantes do Congresso, o mais de 50 mesas de comercialização, num salão único, com todas as condições necessárias para o conforto e segurança dos participantes.

Maiores informações, reservas de mesas para comercialização e hotel, contatar Claudio Amato, pelo fone 55 11 3333 7004 ou e-mail: congresso@snb.org.br

El evento será realizado en São Paulo, proximo al corazón financiero de la mayor ciudad de América del Sur, el cual tendrá precios especiales para los congresistas y contará con más de 50 mesas para comerciálización, en un salón único, con todas las condiciones necesarias para el confort y seguridad de los participantes.

Mayores informaciones y reserva de mesas para comercialización y hotel, con Claudio Amato al teléfono / fax 55 11 3333 7004 o al e-mail: congressa@snb.org.br

This event will take place at São Paulo, next São Paulo's financial district, with special rates for the convention's participants. The bourse will be held in the hotel's ballroom, about 300 square meters of floor space, with all the condition necessary for comfort and safety of all participants.

For more information, bourse table / hotel reservations, please contact Claudio Amato at phone: 55 11 3333 7004 or email: congresso@snb.org.br

III Congresso Latino-Americano de Numismática 1 a 4 de dezembro de 2005

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Magnitude e caráter cosmopolita são marcas registradas de São Paulo, A cidade mais populosa do Brasil é o mais importante centro aconômico e financeiro da América Latina. Lugar de trabalho e negócios, São Paulo é conhecida como "a cidade que nunca para". A capital paulista é também um Importante destino turístico pois oferece um privilegiado complexo de atividades artísticas, culturais e de lazer. Refletindo a mistura de povos que a formaram, é uma mescla de tradições de diversas regiões do país e de muitas outras nações.

Não perca esta grande oportunidade de ver reunidos, num só lugar e num só tempo, os mais importantes numismatas das Américas, além de Portugal e Espanha, e de conhecer um país simpático e acolhedor.

La magnitud y el carácter cosmopolita son las marcas registradas de São Paulo, La ciudad más poblada de Brasil es también el centro económico y financiero con mayor fuerza de América Latina. Lugar de trabajo y negocios, São Paulo es conocida como "la ciudad que nunca se detiene". La capital paulista es también un destino turístico ya que presenta un privilegiado complejo de actividades artísticas y culturales. Por otra parte, como reflejo del crisol de pueblos que representa, altí se mezclan las tradiciones de diversas regiones del país y de muchas naciones.

No pierda esta gran oportunidad de reunirse en un solo lugar y al mismo tiempo, com los más importantes numismatas de las Américas, Portugal y España y al mismo tiempo, conocer nuestro simpático y acogedor país.

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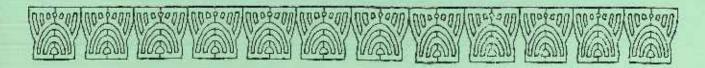
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