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XVIII INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTON SET FOR **SEPTEMBER 27 – 30, 2006**

The Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico 's next International Numismatic Convention is set for September 27 - 30, 2006. The site of the convention is the Hotel Del Prado, Av. Marina Nacional No. 399, Col. Anzures C.P. 11300 Mexico D.F. Tel 011 5255 5260-9809. Additional questions can be directed to the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico at sonumex@snm.org.mx

VIVA LA REVOLUCIÓN

Joe Flores, C-2

The buzz in Mexico from almost all of the dealers is that Mexican revolutionary coins are getting very hard to acquire. Has anyone noticed the increase in prices on Revolution coinage in the United States and even more so in Mexico? I am always shocked what monies they get for such low grade coins. Are they selling for what they are really worth?

Sometime ago, just before a convention in Mexico, I received an e-mail from a friend in northern Mexico to inform me that a very rare coin is being offered in Mexico. This coin is seldom offered for sale. The coin is G.B. #287. There is not a photo of these coins in the G.B. book. Apparently Mr. Bothamley did not own either the silver or copper of these coins. The e-mail on this coin described the coin as to condition, but not where it was located.

When I arrived in Mexico City, I visited a few coin shops and in one of the shops the owner told me that he was going to show me a rare coin and told me the coin was not for sale but just to admire. The minute I saw the coin I knew I had located the e-mail coin. I proceeded to tell him this coin should go to a serious old man's coin collection (meaning me). He just smiled and said nothing.

A few days later at the coin convention, the dealer approached me and said, "I think you are right, this rare coin should go to a serious Mexican Revolution coin collection" and the deal was done. I did ask the dealer where the coin came from and he said that it just walked in the front door from no one he knew.

The photos haven't been made yet, so I will show you photos of the copper counterparts. The last ones offered were in Richard Long's #84 dale, lots #56 and #57 for the copper.

G. B. Mexican Revolutionary Coinage, by Hugh S. Guthrie and Merrill Bothamly. ** V.R.W. Verne R. Walrafen Research on the Chihuahua 5 centavos.

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MOR.
MOR.
191Cal

OBVERSE G.B. 288

REVERSE G.B. 288



OBVERSE G.B. 288.1



REVERSE G.B. 288.1

ON THE DANGER OF JUMPING TO CONCLUSIONS

Holland Wallace, C-90

In the June 2005 issue of this journal Claudio Verrey announced and illustrated an unrecorded legend error on a ½ real 1834 Guanajuato. Where the silver coins properly display their fineness as 10 Ds 20Gs, this example omitted the 2 of 20. While blundered legends are not unknown on Mexican coins of the early Republican period, collectors must be cautious in interpreting the meaning of such errors. In almost every known case, such errors are the result, not of a mint diesinker having a bad day, but of carelessness or ignorance on the part of counterfeiters.

There is no doubt that the coin shown by Mr. Verrey is nothing more than one of these contemporary counterfeits. This conclusion is supported by the other characteristics of the illustrated coin, on which the Liberty cap, lettering and numerals differ considerably in style from the genuine coins struck at Guanajuato in the same period. In particular the shapes of the numerals in the date and fineness are nothing like those on the legitimate pieces; one does not even need to compare a genuine coin to see the crude shapes of the 3, 4, 8 and 0. The most telling feature of this counterfeit is the date, whose numerals are particularly poorly shaped and misaligned. While the discrepancies in style of the letters are somewhat more subtle, those letters do not correspond to the font of punches used on genuine mint products. Although the liberty cap and its rays can pass a casual inspection, comparison with a genuine coin show discrepancies in style as well. Mr. Verrey did not provide an illustration of the obverse, but I have little doubt that the eagle and its legend would have similar differences from the original products.

We must be aware of the minting technology of the period. All design elements – the cap, eagle, letters and numerals – were punched into each new die with steel punches of consistent design. On rare occasions a broken punch might require hand engraving or repair of a single design element, but even in those cases the style of the rest of the die will be of the standard design.

The considerations expressed by T.V. Buttrey in early editions of his Guide Book should be a part of every collector's education: "Style. This is perhaps the best criterion (for detecting counterfeits), but the most subtle and difficult to employ. One must have some familiarity with the varying styles of the different mints at their different periods – the shape of the eagle and of the wreathes and leaves, the manner in which the waterlines are cut, the font of the letter and number punches, and so on. Thus there are characteristic Guanajuato, México and Potosi styles at certain periods, differing from each other and to some extent from those of the other mints. Still, however complicated the stylistic patterns thus constructed, any piece which does not conform to them should reasonably be considered suspect". Mr. Verry's ½ real is just such a suspect piece.

[The Buttrey quotation is from a *Guide Book of Mexican Coins 1822 to Date*, first edition, 1969, page 234. it also appears in some later editions]

The author welcomes your comments. His e-mail-address is holland30i@hotmail.com

SOURCE OF ZAPATA POSTER QUESTIONED

By Roberto Callejia Garibay, C-119

In the September 2005 USMexNA Journal of Mexican numismatics I found some interesting issues that I would like to comment on. On page 22, there is a poster of General Emiliano Zapata that belongs to the West Texas Collection at San Angelo State College.

I believe that this poster was made much after the revolution period. The language, the images and even the slogans do not correspond to historical references.

Emiliano Zapata never used the phrase "Tierra y Libertad" so what is written "Mi Tierra y Libertad" is even more distorted. Actually, this phrase was made famous by Mexican muralist Diego Rivera who put it in one of his murals in the Palacio de Cortés in Cuernavaca, Morelos in 1922.

In my opinion this poster is not part of the revolutionary propaganda and was made in the United States of America. Also, the phrase "Guerrera Civil" was not used by the Zapata army because they called themselves "revolucionarios".

I would like to suggest that the Journals be printed bi-lingual because it is all about Mexican numismatics, which is all very interesting.

VICTORIANO HUERTA

Valor 2 centavos CANJEABLE en FOTOGRAFIAS Ó mercancerias de la casa "LA PRESENSA" Fabrica de Cigarlos Y Cigarrilos JUAN M. SCHEKER y Cia. José C. Paz Depósito Cernentes 1146 Buenos Aires



The Transitional 8 Reales of Philip V Struck at the Mexico City Mint 1732-1734

By: Kent Ponterio, R-376

The Mexico City Mint underwent dramatic changes during the early 1730's. The introduction of new minting equipment and gradual phasing out of older coining methods resulted in a transitional period, producing numerous different coinage types and varieties. The numismatic findings recovered from the Dutch East Indiaman "Rooswijk" are largely focused on this area and offer a rare opportunity for Mexican numismatists to better study and understand the coinage of this period. With the uncovering of hoards and shipwreck finds, new discoveries are often made helping numismatists grasp a better understanding of coins and how they were produced.

In 1536 the Mexico City Mint became the first mint to produce coins in the New World. Initially the mint used the method of hammering coins by hand. This method remained in use until it was eventually phased out by the screw press some time in the year 1733. A royal decree was issued on June 9, 1728 authorizing the Mexico City mint to strike new milled coinage (*Pradeau*, pg.53). This set in motion a series of events that would drastically change and modernize the mint.

- 1. Patterns for the new milled coinage or "Pillar Dollar" as they are often called dated 1729 were struck at the Madrid Mint in Spain. An example of one such specimen can be seen on pg.x in the introduction to Frank Gilboy's book "The Milled Columnarios of Central and South America". These were shipped to the New World mints as samples of the new coinage type. One such example is housed in the Mexico City Mint Museum's collection.
- 2. New minting equipment was imported from Spain, in effect mechanizing the mint with state-of-the-art machinery.
 - Screw presses to more efficiently strike coins.
 - Mule-powered roller presses for flattening silver into sheets used in the production of coin planchets.
 - Cylindrical punches for the cutting of planchets from sheets of metal.
 - Edge milling machinery enabling coins to be produced with an ornamented edge, protecting it from clipping and counterfeiting.

After the arrival of the new equipment the first milled coins or "Pillar Dollars" were struck March 29 1732 (*Pradeau*, pg.53). Prior to this date the mint used the method of hammering coins by hand, known as "cobs". Although the origin of the term "cob" is uncertain, it is most likely an abbreviation that derives from the Spanish term "cabo de barra," meaning end of the bar. A name adopted due to the planchets method of manufacture, cobs were hand struck on crude planchets that were cut from the end of a silver bar. During the year 1732, production continued for "Cobs" and commenced for the first "Milled" coinage.



1732 8 Reales "Cob" and 1732 8 Reales "Milled" Fig.1

1733 8 Reales

In the following year, 1733 the mint produced more different types and varieties of 8 Reales than in any other single year. Four major different types of 8 Reales were produced: Cobs, Cobs struck with "Klippe" dies, Klippes and the Milled "Pillar Dollars". Examples of the four major types can be seen in Fig.2. Of the four major types there are multiple varieties for each type, most of which are listed below. This year marks the end of the "Cob" coinage as its final year of production.

1. 8 Reales 1733 Cob

- 1733/2 Mo F
- 1733 Mo F

2. 8 Reales 1733 Cob struck with Klippe Dies

- 1733 Mo F Coin Die Axis
- 1733 Mo F Medallic Die Axis
- 1733 Mo MF Medallic Die Axis
- 1733 Mo MF Medallic Die Axis, Dot below denomination

3. 8 Reales 1733 Klippe

- 1733 Mo MF Coin Die Axis
- 1733 Mo MF Medallic Die Axis
- 1733 Mo MF Medallic Die Axis, Dot below denomination

4. 8 Reales 1733 Milled

- 1733/2 MX F
- 1733 MX F Small Crown
- 1733 MX F Large Crown
- 1733 MX MF Dot above assayer's letters
- 1733 MX MF Without dot above assayer's letters
- 1733 Mo F
- 1733 Mo MF Small Crown, Dot above assayer's letters
- 1733 Mo MF Small Crown, Without dot above assayer's letters
- 1733 Mo MF Large Crown



1733 8 Reales Cob, 1733 8 Reales Cob struck with Klippe dies, 1733 8 Reales Klippe and 1733 8 Reales Milled Fig.2

1734 8 Reales

There were two major types of 8 Reales struck in 1734, Klippes and Milled "Pillar Dollars". This year marks the second and final year of the "Klippe" coinage. Clearly they were only struck for a portion of the year until they were completely phased out by the Milled "Pillar Dollar". The majority of 1734 "Klippes" were struck from recut dies of the previous year 1733. This would indicate a smaller number of dies were manufactured with the intent to strike coins. The 1734 Milled "Pillar Dollar" remains fairly common in comparison to the "Klippe". This reflects the fact that the striking of "Klippe" coinage was temporary until Milled "Pillar Dollar" production was successfully in full effect.

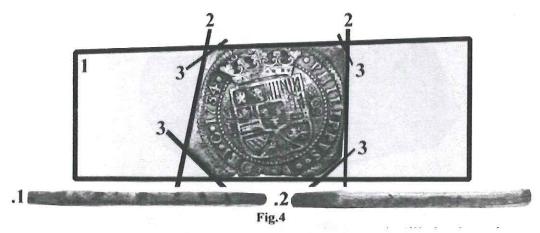
- 1. 8 Reales 1734 Klippe
 - 1734/3 Mo MF
 - 1734 Mo MF
- 2. 8 Reales 1734 Milled
 - 1734/3 Mo MF
 - 1734 Mo MF



1734 8 Reales Klippe and 1734 8 Reales Milled Fig.3

Production of "Klippe" Coinage

Although little is published about how "Klippes" were produced, a lot can be learned through examination of the coins. For instance, all "Klippes" were struck with aligned dies set at a fixed axis, including the Cobs struck with Klippe dies. The vast majority of coins examined have a medallic die axis, a small portion of them have coin die axis and a minute number have a slightly rotated medallic die axis. This information tells us that all Klippes, including the ones struck on Cob planchets were in fact machine struck. The planchets for the 1733 transitional coins or Cobs struck with Klippe dies, were produced in the same manner as traditional cobs. Klippe planchets however were produced differently, first by rolling or flattening silver into a sheet by the process of a mule-powered roller press. Planchets were then cut from the sheet and weighed. If needed, adjustment cuts or clips were made until the planchet was of the correct weight standard. The coin pictured in Fig.4 is an example of how planchets were cut from sheets. Note the coin has two opposing edges at the top and bottom showing signs of stress cracks or edge splits (Fig.4.1). These represent the original edges from the sheet of silver from which the planchet was cut. This coin also contains two opposing cut edges at left and right, showing evidence of sheer marks (Fig. 4.2). These marks are where the initial cuts were made creating the planchet. Adjustment cuts were then made in the corners until the planchet was of the correct weight standard (Fig.4.3).



The exact reason the mint produced Cobs, Klippes and Milled coinage between 1732 and 1734 seems to be unknown. It's probable that the mint encountered multiple problems that played a large role in this strange occurrence. In a 1987 American Numismatic Association, Numismatic theatre lecture, Clyde Hubbard cited an original 18th century mint manuscript reporting that 3 new screw presses, along with other equipment in route from Spain to Veracruz, Mexico were lost when the ship carrying them sank off the coast of Little Cayman Island. The lack of essential equipment, combined with the time needed to properly train personnel on new minting machinery resulted in the production of several new and fascinating transitional issues during this period. By contemporary standards, both state-of-the-art and antiquated minting machinery were in operation simultaneously. This resulted in the production of several new coinage types unique to this period of Mexican numismatics. In 1734 the mint discontinued the production of the short-lived Klippes and converted solely to the striking of milled "Pillar Dollars".

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THE ONE PESO 1984 "RA" ENGRAVER INITIALS Carlos Abel Amaya Guerra, C98

In 1983 the Mexico mint produced a stainless steel one peso coin as a pattern. As in the previous one peso series it had the bust of Morelos. The circulation production began in 1984, and 722,802,000 coins were struck at the Legaria mint facility. These were similar to the 1983 patterns but if you observe under the lapel area, near the neck of the military coat of Morelos, some coins have the initials "ra", (Photo 1 and photo 2). In a sample of 3,232 one peso 1984 coins I found 57.4 % of the coins without the initials and 42.6% of the coins with the initials. How could this happen?

Once a year in the mint, the master hub is used to make a master die. The master hub is placed in a hydraulic press and rested against another steel bar. After the application of hydraulic pressure, the coin design is impressed into the master die as a depressed or incuse design. The master die is given to an engraver who will now carve the appropriate date into it if required. As necessary, touch-ups will be done to correct any minor discrepancies. The master die will become the standard for all coinage dies (for that denomination) for that year. When the date has been applied, the master die is machined to create the correct shaft shape and to trim any excess metal from it. The master die containing the date is now used to make the working hub. The same procedure as before is used. The master die is placed against a steel bar and pressure is hydraulically applied to impress the master die design into that steel bar. When this has been done, a working hub has been produced. This too is tempered and hardened. The working hub will be a positive design (raised relief) complete with date, and have the appearance of the eventual coin to be produced. The working hub is the final tool which is used to produce working dies. The same hydraulic press system is used, and the working hub produces hundreds of working dies.

I first believed that the engraver put in the initials "ra" when he was carving the date of the master die. At that time, one of the engravers in the "Casa de Moneda de Mexico" was Rodolfo Alvarado, which corresponds to the "ra" initials. Either Alvarado or one of his fellow engravers inserted these initials. I initially thought the working hub had these initials and then transfers them to the working dies, but a closer look at the coins reveals there are several types of the "ra" initials. There are some that are bigger then others, etc. (Photo 3). It is more probable that one mint worker put these initials on the working dies.

Maybe the engraver was remorseful half way through the production and erased the initials or another worker saw them and he erased them on the working dies. The coins without initials had the area polished. It is very rare to find a coin with flat surface as the 1983 or 1985 coins. Also I found many kinds of coins with partially erased initials in different grades.

I haven't found any "ra" one-peso coins of the 1985-year. All of these coins do not have the under lapel area polished and they look normal, with a flat surface, as in the 1983 pattern coin

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Photo 1. Area of the "ra" initials.





Photo 2. Close up of the "ra" initials and a drawing of them.









Photo 3. Slight differences in the initials that make suppose that they don't come from the same Master Die.

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PONTERIO & ASSOCIATES NEWS RELEASE

Ponterio & Associates, Inc. announces that it is set to auction one of the finest and most complete collections of Mexican republic "cap & ray" 8 Reales ever assembled. The collection is nearly complete by mint, date, over-date, assayer, over-assayer and major variety. This superb collection is scheduled to be sold at auction in three parts alphabetically by mint. The first auction is scheduled to take place September 8, 2006 in conjunction with the Anaheim Coin & Collectables Expo, with the second portion is scheduled for auction in April of 2007 in conjunction with the Chicago International Coin Fair and the third portion is scheduled for auction in fall of 2007. The collection encompasses an in-depth and extensive study on the coinage of this period. Many new varieties will be properly cataloged and attributed here for this first time as a result of this collector's extensive research and keen eye for detail. Focused not only on over-dates, over-assayer and die styles the collection takes a further approach at cataloging more obscure varieties.



This spectacular collection features many amazing rarities including the Oaxaca Mint 1858 AE 8 Reales with small A inside of O mint mark. This coin is excessively rare and presumed to be unique, to our knowledge it has never been offered publicly at auction. Also included in this collection are the 1870 YH Zacatecas 8 Reales which is also believed to be unique and the San Luis Potosi 1827 Pi Sa 8 Reales which is one of only three known.



Other rarities include the 1860 FC and 1864 RO San Luis Potosi 8 Reales. Several rare and interesting errors highlight the collection including perhaps the finest known Mexico City 1824 JM error legend Hookneck 8 Reales "REPULICA". The Guadalarjara 1287 FS error date 8 Reales and the rare and believed to be unique Durango 1867 CP with a retrograde "C" in the assayer's initials. The collection also features a nice selection of Mexican Republic "cap & ray" pattern 8 Reales, including the Guanajuato 1827 WW pattern by William Wyon and the Hermosillo 1882 JA pattern.

The collection also contains the rare 1860 JG siege of Guadalajara 8 Reales with a dot in the loop of the snake's tail. This coin was struck while the city was under siege out of silver requisitioned from local churches and cathedrals.

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DO YOU HAVE A PANCHO VILLA UNDISCOVERED NOTE IN YOUR COLLECTION??????????????????????

By Elmer Powell, R-438

Believe it or not the note in your collection may help solve a mystery and add to a study being conducted by J. D. Watson on the 5 peso Tesoreria General Del Estado notes authorized by Pancho Villa on February 14, 1914 and printed by the Maverick – Clarke Lithograph Company in San Antonio in 1914.





The notes were printed in denominations of 50 centavos to 50 pesos in the U.S. in secret and rushed across the Rio Grande in the middle of the night. So if you have one of these notes in your collection you have a piece of not only Mexican Revolution History but Texas History as well. A newspaper report from 1914 offers a rare glimpse into how one of the principals of the Revolution, General Francisco "Pancho" Villa, arranged to finance his revolutionary efforts.

EXCERPT FROM THE San Antonio Press, Friday, May 8, 1914.

"Adding \$5,000,000 (pesos) to the volume of the circulating medium of the Mexican Constitutionalists, the Maverick-Clarke Litho Co. yesterday completed the huge task of lithographing 1,652,500 pieces of currency ranging in value from 50 cents to 50 pesos. The contract for the big job was executed at Juarez, March 24, it being stipulated that the last of the bills was to be ready by midnight Monday night. The final number of the hundreds of thousands of pieces of the currency was finished at 8 o'clock, four hours ahead of the required schedule.

Agents of the Constitutionalists, Jose Ferlas and Senor Gonzalez, paid the contract price yesterday in gold coin of the United States and the plates were turned back to the Carranza government. The issue was divided as follows: Five hundred thousand 50 cent pieces, 750,000 1 peso bills, 200,000 5 peso bills, 150,000 10 peso certificates, 37,500 twenties, and 15,000 in fifties. Paper used in making of the money that is worth at least a fourth of its face value in United States cash, and will rise materially in value if the Constitutionalists succeed, consists of what is known as Woronoco parchment. It is not only very strong and flexible, but resists use and wear and tear equal to any currency made in any Government establishment.

Before it can be put into circulation, however, it will have to be signed by both the tesorero general and the interventor. It is presumed this will be done at Chihuahua. The signature of M. Chao, lately deposed as Governor of Chihuahua by orders of General Villa, is lithographed on all the currency contained in the issue.

Contract for the work was signed by L. de la Garza, as the representative of the Constitutionalists. He sent a dozen to fifteen men to San Antonio to act in various capacities while the lithographing was being done. Extreme care was taken by all these men to prevent any publicity in connection with their mission.

Messrs. Ferlas and Gonzales left to the firm doing the work the matter of selecting the designs. Every piece, save those of the 50 centavos size bears excellent likenesses of the men whose memories are revered by Constitutionalists, the two martyrs Francisco I Madero and Abram Gonzales. Gonzales was the Governor of Chihuahua, who is said to have been murdered by being hurled from a train on which he was a prisoner under the moving wheels. On the reverse side is a splendid reproduction of the National Palace in the City of Mexico, guarded at either side by a huge griffin. Men familiar with such

matters say it will be an absolute impossibility to ever successfully counterfeit any of this currency."

"This is the first money known to have been lithographed in this city. The Constitutionalists have had so much trouble in the way of having their currency lithographed that every precaution that could possibility have been taken was used in connection with the issue manufactured for them here. Of late there have been scores of counterfeits of the various denominations issued by them. Millions of an issue consigned to them a year or so ago was held up at the border, the affair ending in litigation in the United States Courts."

Through nobody connected with the contract seems to have any idea as to the point on the Rio Grande where the money was taken for crossing, Constitutionalists said last night (May 7) the currency was already over the river and that the task of signing it will be on in a day or two."

The notes arrived at Chihuahua with only the central bottom signature of Governor Manuel Chao (M. Chao) engraved on them. The signatures of Sebastian Vargas Hijo, Tesorero General (S. Varashijo, at the left) and J.M. Munoz, Interventor (right) had to be added after the notes and plates reached Chihuahua. Some 10 and 20 peso notes, and all 50 peso notes were signed by hand. The 50 centavos, 1 peso, 5 peso notes, and those 10 and 20 peso notes that were hand-signed, were overprinted mechanically with the signatures. The seal of the Treasury of the State of Chihuahua was also applied at this time. No Chihuahua treasury control letters were applied to this early issue.

The majority of the notes of the Maverick-Clarke run also bear Carranza's Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico – E. C. de Mexico (Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit, Constitutionalist Army of Mexico.) seal and control letters. This seal is hereafter referred to as the EcdM seal. The EcdM seal and its associated control letter scheme on the five peso Tesoreria General Del Estado notes is the mystery that needs to be solved. Simon Prendergast assumed in his unpublished work on this subject that Roman Numerals I through XX were to be overprinted on all 200,000 notes (one combination per 10,000 notes. Prior to recent discoveries only 6 sets of control numbers were known as follows:

Recently four additional sets of control letters were discovered as follows:

Since the scheme on other notes like the 20 peso Serie E spells:

A M O R R O M A I II III IV I II III IV

What is the 5 peso Serie C notes trying to spell? The author has made a guess that REGALISTASREGALISTAS might be the scheme, but additional Roman numeral and letter combinations need to be discovered to prove my theory. Therefore for those of you who collect paper money take a few minutes and check your collection for letter and number schemes on the 5 peso Serie C notes with ECdM seals. Help Dave and Elmer solve a mystery.

I would like to thank Dave Watson for allowing me to borrow extensively from his study on the Maverick – Clarke Project and at the same time encourage each of you to review his web site at http://www.jdwjme.com. Should you find a clue to the mystery contact J. D. Watson at Dave@jdwjme.com or Elmer Powell at ecp.adp@sbcglobal.net.

dwj.me.com

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION - 1910-1917



The Money of the Mexican Revolution
A brief history of the revolution and its coins and paper money.

The Chihuahua paper money of General Francisco "Pancho" Villa A catalog of Villa's Chihuahua paper money, as well as Chihuahua

The Maverick-Clarke Project

The Money of *El Gobierno Provisional de México*, 1914-1916 A catalog of the paper money issued in the name of the Provisional Government of Mexico.

A catalog of the Estado de Chihuahua paper money printed at San Antonio, Texas, Spring 1914.

coinage.

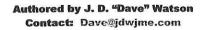
Chihuahua *Ejército Constitucionalista* 5 centavos - Easy-Finder. Attribution of Obverse and Reverse working die combinations by Walrafen Number.

U. S. CIVIL WAR UNIT DATA



ROSTER – Company D, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves (Company D, 40th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry) July 1861 – June 1864

ROSTER – Company C, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Company C, 1st Veteran Pennsylvania Reserves) June 1864 – 1865







JOE FLORES, C-2 AND DON BAILEY, C-1 HONORED BY SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO'S PRESIDENT, MARISSA y GONZALEZ GARCIA AT RECENT NUMISMATIC CONVENTION.

Joe Flores and Don Bailey were jointly awarded the Dr. Francisco Pradeau Award by President Marissa y Gonzalez Garcia at the recent International Numismatic Convention in Mexico City. This award was for their book, "!VIVA LA REVOLUCIÓN!" The Money of the Mexican Revolution.



A DISCOVERY COIN

Photo by Claudio Verrey
A \$5 1888 San Luis Potosi gold that is unlisted in all references.



A CAST COUNTERFEIT 1824 Mo J.M. 8 REALES HOOKNECK

Sent in by Claudio Verrey C-118

USMexNA Membership Ad Listings

The Ground Rules: Each active member can place a free ad of up to four lines total of text in the Journal. Suggested topics include Items for sale, Want to Buy, Trade, and Information. Contacts listed in the Journal can be only PO Boxes or Email addresses. In today's modern world, this is only prudent. Correspondents can exchange other information **ON THEIR OWN**. These listings are allotted up to two pages in the Journal. Oldest listings will cycle off first, up to the two-page limit, or as deemed appropriate by the coordinator.

Ads, Listings, and error corrections can be submitted direct to the coordinator, David Hughes, PO Box 596, Davis, CA, 95616, or <david_hughes@dot.ca.gov> for collection, editing and submittal to the Journal.

Trade: Collector is interested in 20th century Mexican coins. Have U.S. 20th century coins, lower grades, for trade. Jim Schneiderman <jim@evans-mfg.com>

Want to Buy: Circulating counterfeit Mexican coinage before 1840. Also, Gem Uncirculated Pillar Dollars of all dates 1732-1773. David Wnuck <dave@CoinRaritiesOnline.com>

Information: I am collecting information on the Sevilla-Villa medal as described by Joe Flores in the Revolutionary Corner. I am especially interested in any examples that have engraving on the blank (reverse) side, as well as a census of known pieces. This is for a future article in the Journal. David Hughes, PO Box 596, Davis, CA, 95616, or <david hughes@dot.ca.gov>



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