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USMexNA receives the "JOSE TAMBORREL" Award from the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico. Joe Flores and Don Bailey accepting the award from Presidente Marissa y Gonzalez Garcia as Rogelio Charteris Reyes looks on.

VIVA La REVOLUCION

By Joe Flores C2

The demand to pay the revolutionary troops for their services in the Mexican revolution was a must. Although metal got to be very scarce, the demand for coinage was a big issue. I believe they turned to striking coins over Republic and Federal coins, or any other metal at hand. I have observed this over the years and have been very fortune in obtaining a few of these coins.

I own a Republic 1904 Mo copper Un Centavo KM#394.1 * coin with a Toluca 20 centavos counter stamp as in G.B.266**. See obverse photo #1 and reverse photo #2. I purchased this coin in 1994 in a Richard Long auction. The cost of this coin far exceeded what I expected to pay. I was bidding against the Un Centavo and Revolution collectors as well as the error collectors. As of today this coin still remains a unique coin.

Also I own a Aguascalentes 5 centavos struck over a republic silver 25 centavos 1881 Zs. This coin did not make any sense. Maybe this is a Guadalajara special custom minted coin?

Over the years I have suspected that some of the Oaxaca silver 50 centavos were struck over a modern silver 20 centavos 1904-1914 KM #435*. They are both the same size. In my studies over the years I have noticed on many of the Oaxaca silver 50 centavos there is a raised area in the field and I have located one coin and that confirms my research on this series of coins. I detect some parts that appears to be the libertad cap and some sun rays of the 20 centavos coin.

I also am the owner of this rare Guerrero un peso G.B. 207** in photos Obv. # 3 and Rev. # 4. The host coin is a federal silver 1908 50 centavos K.M.# 445 *, also a very low mintage coin. If you look closely at the photo Rev. #4 you can see the serrated flag of the 5 in 50 centavos about 10 o'clock and you can see the date of 1908. This coin was purchase from Richard Long's #3-96, Antonio Karan collection. Many people were chasing this coin at the auction.

* KM ---STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD COINS, Krause Publications
**G.B. MEXICAN REVOLTIONARY COINGE 1913-1917 by Guthrie and Bothamlev



OBV. # 1



REV. # 2





OBV. #3

REV. #4

GUERRERO UN PESO G.B. 207



Generals Emiliano & Eufemio Zapata with their wife's, 1910

TRAVELING TO MEXICO

Excerpts from "Know Before You Go", U.S. Customs and Border Protection booklet, July 2006.

Page 7, "What You Must Declare"

Items you purchased and are carrying with you upon return to the United States.

Items you received as gifts.

Items you bought in duty-free shops, on the ship, or on the plane.

Items you brought home for someone else.

Items you intend to sell or use in your business.

Page 9, "Duty-Free Exemption"

The duty-free exemption, also called the personal exemption is the total value of merchandise you may bring back to the United States without having to pay duty. You may bring back more than your exemption, but you will have to pay duty on it. In most cases, the personal exemption is \$800, but there are some exceptions to this rule. Check with U.S. Customs and Border Protection for details. This exemption is once in a 30 day period.

Page 13, "Duty-Free or Reduced Rates"

Items from Certain countries:

The United States gives duty preferences — that is, free or reduced rates — to certain developing countries under a trade program called the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Check the web site cbp.gov for details on this program.

Exert from cpb.gov web site:

Importer Responsibilities under "Works of Art, Collector's Pieces, Antiques, and Other Cultural Property".

Page 12-15, GSP web site, PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC MATERIAL AND COLLECTIONS

Philatelic items such as postage or revenue stamps, stamp-postmarks, first-day covers, postal stationery (stamped paper) and the like are classified under heading 9704 if they are used or if they are unused and are not of current or new issue in the

country to which they are destined. Albums containing collections of such articles are treated as forming part of the collections, provided they are of a value normal to the collection.

However, unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country to which they are destined are classified under subheading 4907.00.00, and are duty free only if imported from a column 1 country. Maximum cards and first-day covers not bearing postage stamps are classified under heading 4817 or Chapter 49, respectively. Trading stamps or savings stamps given by merchants to customers and redeemable for gifts or rebates on purchases are classified under heading 4911.

Numismatic (coin and money) collections and collector's pieces are classified under heading 9705 with other types of collections (see below). For statistical purposes, gold coins are classified under the provisions of subheading 9705.00.00.30, while other coins are classified under subheading 9705.00.00.60. Coins that are so battered or bent that they are clearly fit only for re-melting are generally classified in the headings for scrap and waste metal. Coins that are legal tender in the country of issue fall in heading 7118. If they are in current circulation and are being imported for monetary purposes, they are admitted without formal entry but may be subject to currency and monetary instrument reporting requirements if an amount exceeding \$10,000 on anyone occasion is brought into the U.S. Coins or medals mounted as jewelry are classified in Chapter 71 or heading 9706.

Goods produced as a commercial undertaking to commemorate, celebrate, illustrate or depict an event or any other matter, whether or not production is limited in quantity or circulation, do not fall under heading 9705 as collections or collectors' pieces of historical or numismatic interest unless the goods themselves have subsequently attained that interest by reason of their age or rarity.

Collections

In addition to collections and collector's pieces of numismatic interest, collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical, historical, archeological, palaeontological, or ethnographic interest are also classified under heading 9705, specifically subheading 9705.00.00.90. This subheading includes, for example:

- Articles being the material remains of human activity suitable for the study of the
 activities of earlier generations, such as: mummies, sarcophagi, weapons, objects
 of worship, articles of apparel, articles which have belonged to famous persons.
- Articles having a bearing on the study of the activities, manners, customs and characteristics of contemporary primitive peoples, for example, tools, weapons or objects of worship,

Geological specimens for the study of fossils (extinct organisms which have left their remains or imprints in geological strata), whether animal or vegetable.

ANTIQUES

Antiques are classified under heading 9706. In order to qualify as an antique for CBP purposes, the article must be over 100 years of age at the time of importation. Whenever an article is entered for sale under heading 9706, and later determined to be not over 100 years of age, a duty of 6.6 percent *ad valorem* for articles subject to column 1-general treatment, free of duty for goods originating in the territory of Canada or a duty of 25 percent *ad valorem* for articles subject to column 2 treatment will be assessed in addition to any other duty or penalty imposed on that article under the tariff schedule. Normally, theatrical scenery, studio backdrops or the like, of painted canvas must be classified under heading 5907, not chapter 97. However, if such items are over 100 years old, they are classifiable under this provision. Articles, such as original paintings (9701), engravings (9702) or sculptures (9703), and stamps or collections (9704 and 9705) which are classifiable under the other provisions of chapter 97, and articles such as pearls (7101) and precious or semi-precious stones (7103) are not classifiable under heading 9706, even if over 100 years old.

Provided they retain their original character, the heading includes antique articles that have been repaired or restored. For example, the heading includes antique furniture incorporating parts of modern manufacture. However, if the essential character is changed, or more than 50% of the item has been repaired or restored, the item is no longer considered an antique and is subject to duty.

SPECIAL RULES FOR PROTECTED CULTURAL PROPERTY

A violation of a foreign export control law is not in and of itself grounds for CBP action. To qualify for protection as *cultural property*, an imported item *must* generally fall under one of the Acts listed below. Of course, if a violation of US law occurs, the articles may be subject to seizure and forfeiture under U.S. law regardless of foreign law.

The Pre-Columbian Monumental Act

The Pre-Columbian Monumental, Architectural Sculpture or Murals Act of 1972 ("Pre-Columbian Monumental Act"), 19 USC §§2091-2095 and the implementing regulations at 19 CFR §§12.105-12.109 govern the importation of stone carvings and wall art that:

- are the product of a pre-Columbian Indian culture of one of the following countries: Belize, Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, EI Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, or Venezuela, AND
- are pre-Columbian monumental or architectural sculptures or murals including:
- stone monuments such as altars and altar bases, archways, ball court markers, basins, calendars, and calendrical markers, columns, monoliths, obelisks, statues, stelae, sarcophagi, thrones, zoomorphs; architectural structures such as aqueducts,

- ball courts, buildings, bridges, causeways, courts, doorways (including lintels and jambs), forts, observatories, plazas, platforms, facades, reservoirs, retaining walls, roadways, shrines, temples, tombs, walls, walkways, wells;
- architectural masks, decorated capstones, decorative beams of wood, frescoes, friezes, glyphs, graffiti, mosaics, moldings, or any other carving or decoration which had been part of or affixed to any monument or architectural structure, including cave paintings or designs; or
- any fragment or part of any stone carving or wall art listed in the preceding subparagraphs.

If entry into the CBP territory of the United States is sought for any articles listed above, the importer will be required to file one of the following with the port director of CBP at the time of making entry:

- A certificate, issued by the Government of the country of origin of such sculpture or mural, in a form acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury, certifying that such exportation was not in violation of the laws of that country; or
- Satisfactory evidence that such sculpture or mural was exported from the country of origin on or before June 1, 1973; or
- Satisfactory evidence that such sculpture or mural is not an article subject to the Pre-Columbian Monumental Act and regulations.

If the required certificate or evidence is not presented to CBP, the articles may be detained for 90 days (or longer, if authorized by CBP) to allow the importer to obtain the required documentation. If the certificate or evidence is not presented in the required time period, the articles may be seized and forfeited. For purposes of this law, the term "country of origin," as applied to any pre-Columbian monumental or architectural sculpture or mural, means the country where the sculpture or mural was first discovered.

End exert from CPB website

Page 14, Know Before You Go:

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) went into effect in 1994. If you are traveling from Canada or Mexico, your goods are eligible for free or reduced rates if they were grown, manufactured, or produced in Canada or Mexico, as defined by the Act. Again check the CBP website.

Page 18, Sending items back To the United States

Unaccompanied baggage is anything you do not bring back with you. These may be items that were with you when you left the United States or items that you acquired (received by any means) while outside the United States. In general, unaccompanied baggage falls into three categories; U.S. mail, express shipments, and freight'

Commercial goods – goods intended for resale – may have special entry requirements. Such goods may require a *formal entry* in order to be admitted into the United States. Formal entries are more complicated and require more paperwork than informal entries. Generally, informal entries are personal packages or commercial items worth less then \$2,000. CSP employees may not prepare formal entries for you; only you or a licensed customs broker may prepare one. For more information on this subject see the brochure *U.S. Import Requirements*.

Page 29:

Cultural Artifacts and Cultural Property (Art/Artifacts)

Most countries have laws that protect their cultural property. Art/artifacts/antiques; archaeological and ethnological material are also terms that are used. Such laws include export controls and/or national ownership of cultural property. Even if purchased from a business in the country of origin or in another country. Legal ownership of such artifacts may be in question if brought into the United States. Therefore although they do not necessarily confer owner ship, you must have documents such as export permits and receipts when importing such items into the United States.

While foreign laws may not be enforceable in the United States, they can cause certain U.S. laws to be invoked. For example, under the U.S. National Stolen Property Act, one cannot have legal title to art/artifacts/antiquities that were stolen — no matter how many times such items may have changed hands. Articles of stolen cultural property from museums or from religious or secular public monuments originating in any of the countries party to the 1970 UNESCO Convention specifically may not be imported into the United States.

Page 35

Gold

Gold coins, medals, and bullion, formerly prohibited, may be brought into the United States, However, under regulations administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, such items originating in or brought from Cuba, Iran, Irag, Serbia, and Sudan are prohibited entry. Copies of gold coins are prohibited if not properly marked by country of issuance.

Page 40

Trademarked and Copyrighted Articles

CBP enforces laws relating to the protection of trademarks and copyrights. Articles that infringe a federally registered trademark or copyright or copyright protected by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works are subject to detention

and/or seizure. Infringing articles may consist of articles that use a protected right without the authorization of the trademark or copyright owner or articles that copy or simulate a protected right.

Page 42, In regard to copyright infringement, articles that are determined by CBP to be clearly piratical of a protected copyright, i.e., unauthorized articles that are substantially similar to a material protected by a copyright, are subject to seizure. A personal exemption for articles, similar to that described above also applies to copyrighted articles for the personal, non-commercial use of the importer and are not for sale or distribution

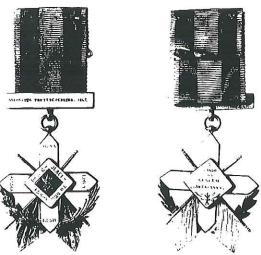
Page 43 Money and Other Monetary Instruments

You may bring into or take out of the country, including by mail, as much money as you wish. However, if it is more than \$10,000, you will need to report it to CBP. Ask the CBP officer for the currency Reporting Form (FinCen 105). The penalties for non-compliance can be severe.

"Money" means monetary instruments and includes U.S. and foreign coins currently in circulation, currency, travelers' Checks in any form, money orders, and negotiable instruments or investment securities in bearer form.

If you have any questions about CBP procedures, requirements, or policies regarding travelers, or if you have any complaints about treatment you received from CBP officers or about your CBP processing, please write to:

Customer Service Center Office of Public Affairs U.S. Customs and Border Protection 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20229 (877) 227-5511



1847, Cruz de Angostura, (Buena Vista)

Don Vito Alessio Robles, Mexican Historian

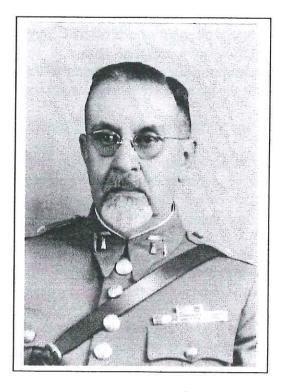
By Don Bailey, C-1

One who has distinguished himself in Mexican History is Don Vito Alessio Robles, a peaceful, quite and studious man. As a scholar, he groped about in libraries and archives, collecting original sources for his studies. The task was enormous and in time he was the author of Northern Mexican history. His research disinterred it from the dust in which it lay forgotten. Born in the irrigated area of Saltillo, northern Mexico, on August 14, 1879, his early years focused on personal achievements, such as the famous local explorer, Francisco de Urdiñola.

In doing so, his major achievements in regional history consisted of:

Bibliografia de Coahuila: Historia y Geografia (Bibiography of Coahuila, Historical and Geographical (1927),

Cómo la Historia de Coahuila fue escrita (How the History of Coahuila Was Written) (1931);



General Vito Alessio Robles, 1947

La Primera Imprenta en Coahuila (The First Printing Press in Coahuila) (1932);

Saltillo en la Historia y en La Leyenda (Saltillo) (1932);

Monterrey en la Historia y en la Leyenda (Monterrey) (1936);

El Ilustre Maestro Andrés Manuel del Rio (The Illustrious Master Andres Manuel del Rio) (1937);

Coahuila y Texas en la in Epoca Colonial (Coahuila and Texas During the Colonial Era (1939);

Primera Imprenta en las Provicias Internas de Oriente: Texas, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon y Coahuila (The First Imprint of the Interior Provinces: Texas, Tampaulas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila) (1939);

Coahuila y Texas desde...la Independencia hasta el Tratado de Paz de Guadalupe Hidalgo (Coahuila and Texas since ... the Independence until the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo) (1945 – 1946);

Acapulco en la Historia y en la Leyenda (Acapulco) (1952);

Francisco de Urdiñola y el Norte de la Nueva España (Francisco de Urdiñola and Northern New Spain); Bosquejos Historicos, (Unfinished Historys) (1939);

Unas Páginas Traspapeladas de la Historia de Coahuila y Texas (Several Misleading Pages of Coahuila and Texas History); and Heáldia Coahuilense (Coahuila Heraldy). These volumes remained standard reference books on the history of Coahuila for research libraries in Latin American Studies.

Don Vito Alessio Robles had a talent to recall the past of certain cities, presenting to other scholars a history and legend of these settlements. These qualities can be seen in his volumes on regional cities of Acapulco, Saltillo, and Monterrey.

This outstanding scholar wrote on the Northern Mexico revolutionary liberal, Miguel Ramos Arizpe, the father of Mexican federalism and a stanch defender of freedom of the press and civil rights. Don Vito Alessio Robles admired how Arizpe fought for the Constitution of 1812 in Mexico that promoted civil education and a strong representative government. This keen historian also had an interest in the explorer and mission builder Fray Juan de Morfi, who wrote a detailed history of Texas during the 1700's and saw the terrible Comanche's with some compassion. Finally a persistent Alessio Robles focused on the explorer, Pedro Tamaron y Romeral who warned the Spanish Crown about the Comanches deadly raids that would retard the development of Texas into the late 1800's.

During the Revolution Alessio Robles was nominated Secretario General de la Convención Nacional Revolucionia. As a diplomat Don Vito served as Ambassador of the government of President Calles to Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

Alessio Robles, who read every evening, sometimes late into the night, enjoyed its solitude and the silence. It was a relief when he was involved in tense political issues, more than ever with the shrewd Pascal Ortiz Rubio, who was president in 1932 – 1934. Actually Ortiz Rubio was a puppet of the ruthless demanding P. Elias Calles who detested the archbishop of Mexico with a passion. This religious conflict eventually created a bloody turbulence in Central Mexico known as the *Cristero* conflict.

Alessio Robles was caught in a dilemma and supported the conservative intellectual José Vasconcelos as a candidate for the presidency. They firmly agreed how the country's educational system should change. But the prim and proper Vasconcelos alienated people by not showing enthusiasm for the Mexican Revolutionary Constitution provisions to curtail the church authority and create other major changes in government. Then at one time or another, Alessio Robles ran as governor in Choahuila and lost.

The zealous Alessio Robles kept a correspondence with American academic associates, such as Charles E. Hackett, Lesley Bird Simpson and especially his friends Carlos E. Castañeda and the wealthy Judge J. T. Canales, who encouraged him to lecture at the

University of Texas, Austin. In time Alessio Robles received grants from Canales to do studies on the Monterrey area. Both compared notes about the looting of the magnificent library of the archbishop of Monterrey by the Carranzistas when they entered

the city during the Mexican Revolution of 1910. They knew well about how the archbishop's manscript perished, that consisted of historical research that took forty years to be complied.

A few American scholars remained distant from Alessio Robles since they found him too institutional. Still Alessio Robles believed that international pathways were paved with books and developed diplomatic relations with numerous professors in the United States and in Europe. He was highly thought of in England and in France.

As a journalist, Alessio Robles wrote numerous, and sometimes controversial commentary articles fot the *Diario de Yucatan*, (Mérida); *El Informador* (Guadalajara); *El Siglo* (Torreón); *El Porvenir* (Monterrey); *El Mundo*, (Tampico), El Dictamen (Veracruz), El Excélsior,



Vito Alessio Robles and family, left to right Vito Alessio Robles Cuevas, standing, center roll, Margarita Alessio Robles Cuevas, Vito Alessio Robles, front roll, Angela Alessio Robles Cuevas, Leonor Alessio Robles Cuevas, and Carmen Alessio Robles Cuevas

(District Federal) and numerous others. He was also Director of *El Heraldo y de El Demõcrata*.

Other works with a focus on contemporary events were *Blood-Stained Files of Men* (1936); *Bucareli's Treaties* (1937) and *My Experiences with Our Ulysses* (1938). He was inspired by his brother, Miguel Alessio Robles, who distinguished himself as a chronicler of the history of the Mexican Revolution in which he was an actor and an eyewitnesses. One of his popular books was the detailed biography on the turbulent President Alvaro Obregón, who was shot in the elegant La Bombilla café, Mexico City, by a religious fanatic in 1928.

After numerous productive years as a writer, Alessio Robles died June 10, 1957. A current writer, Javier Guitierrrez Rivera wrote a detailed biographical thesis in 1977, Don Vito Alessio Robles un ilustre historiador coahuilense. It is one of the most precise biographies on this well respected scholar, whose intellect and curiosity made him a

leader in several Mexican Institutions, such as La Academia Mexicana de Historia y el Seminaro de Cultura Mexicana.

Unlike most scholars, Alessio Robles was accepted by his society as a highly skilled historian. Most Mexican presidents considered him their friend. In doing so had access to numerous sources that most scholars never had. The famous Mexican editors Editorial Porrua, S.A., recently published his diversified narratives and his contributions are well remembered today.

In 1999, the extensive library and document collection, as well as other personal effects of Vito Alessio Robles were installed in the Centro Cultural Vito Alessio Robles in Coahuila. This outstanding complex is located at Hidalgo Aldama, Centro Históorico, Saltillo, Coahuilla, C. P. 25000.

The center is under Director Javier y Villarreal Lozano. For additional information on hours etc. the telephone number is 01 84 44 12 81 80



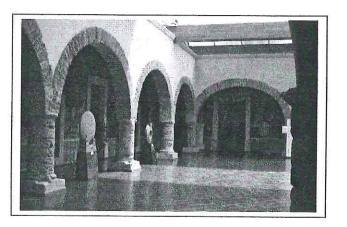
Dedication of Memorial Statue to Vito Alesssio Robles, August 14, 1997 on The street, with his name.

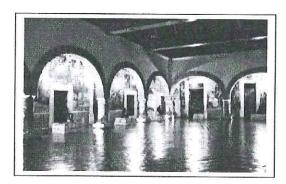
Up to 1977 this building was the City Hall of Saltillo. The restoration of the center was undertaken in 1998. The restoration includes many outstanding murals by Mexican artists.

The library of Vito Alessio Robles includes 14,000 volumes with many great rarietes of the XVII, XVIII and XIX centuries. Following are some photos of the cultural center that show the outstanding restoration efforts that were made to honor this historian. The generosity of the family to share these with the public is to be commended.

Several years ago while at the Mexico City Numismatic Convention on a tour outside of town I had the pleasure of stopping with the tour group to visit the home of Vito Alessio Robles's Mother's home. Vito is a numismatist of great note in Mexican Numismatics who has served as President of the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico from 1988 to 1992. and It was with great pleasure to see this library and the other artifacts of Vito's Father.







There are many personal medals and awards of Vito Alessio Robles that are now contained in the Cultural Center, and a few are shown below.



Yaqui Cross, State of Sonora 1899 –1910,



Cross of Revoutionary Merit Second Period

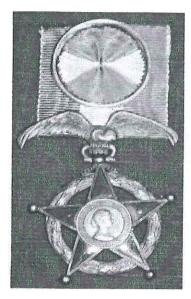




"Committee Patriotic Permanete Liberal, 1911"



Homenaje de Los Ayuntamientos A los Reyes



Medal of Merit, Republic Of Chile



Legion of National Honor





Don Francisco I. Madero, Suragio Efectivo No Reelection, 20 Nbre. 1910, 25 Mayo 1911.



Guest of Honor, Port of Tampico,6-23-43



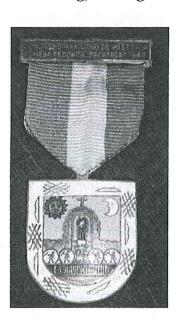
Rosette with Military College Coat of Arms labeled Ing. Vito Alessio Robles



Medal for participation Mexican History Congress, VIII Meeting, Durango



1Centenario, 1850 - 1950 Piedras Negras, Coahuila



Mexican History Congress 1st Round Table, 1948. Zacatecas



Association With the Colegio Militar, Guadalajara, Jal.



Ring with Red Cross and "Svenska Rödakors Veckan"

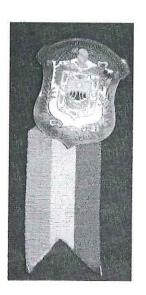




Political Buttons, Images of Vito Alessio Robles, inscribed "Vito Alessio Robles is a Candidate of Free Men in Coahuila"



Button for the Pan-American Union Distinguished Participation badge for Consulta Sobre Geografia, Rio De Janeiro, September 1949



VI Mexican History Congress, **Abril MCMXLIII**



Mexican General's lapel pin





Medal with fuchsia and green neck ribbon. Monogram formed with letters "A" and "V" and "Memoria Dulcis". Reverse has D. 6 January 1653 – D 24 July 1760



Uniface Medal in silver, "Presea Vito Alessio

Robles Al Merito Historico"

This is awarded annually for historical research.

When speaking of Don Vito, numismatically, one must give credit to his son, Vito Alessio Robles Cuevas who was born in Mexico City in 1931, and in 1957 received his diploma as a civil engineer at UNAM, the National University of Mexico.

After 1958 he worked for the government in the Agricultural Ministry, Electricity Federal Commission and in the Federal District Department. During this period he also did some independent projects.

In 1960 his numismatic interest started. From 1960 to date he developed his numismatic interests and became a specialist in the fourteen mints of the XIX century and his principal interest was with the Republic 8 reales. From 1988 through 1992 he served as President of the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico for two terms.

In 1992 he collaborated in a beautiful book printed by the Spanish Mint in Madrid with a chapter on the Casa de Moneda de Mexico in commemoration of the discovery of America in 1492.

In 1994 Vito wrote an article about coins and pirates, and he considered the pirates as the best promoters of Mexican coins. He authored the 1st "Cedulas Numismaticas Mexicanas covering 8 reales of Real de Catorce, and was preparing the "8 reales de Hermosillo". He has one of the most important numismatic libraries in Mexico.

In his travels across America, Asia and Europe he was always a VIP visitor in the numismatic circles at museums, conventions, auctions and conferences. Vito's statement tells it all about his hobby, "The best thing was that the collection of coins was more than just a hobby, as I learned about, had fun with, and enjoyed each and every coin I had in my hands".

A special thanks to Carlos M.

Larralde, PhD and Javier

Villarreal Lozano, Director
of the Centro Cultural Vito Alessio

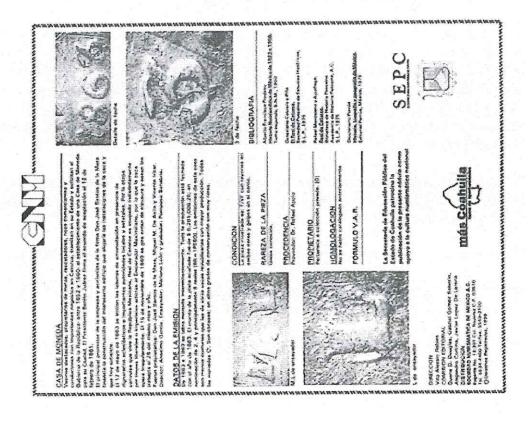
Robles, as well as the family of

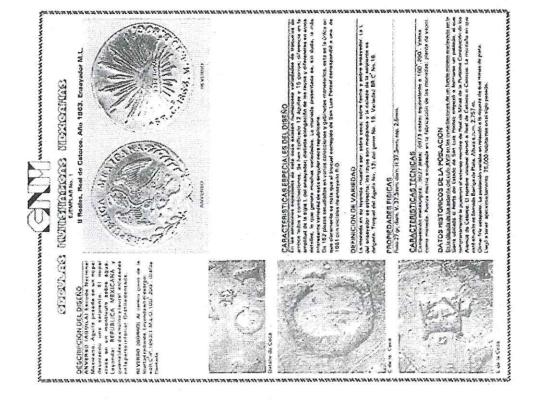
Vito Alessio Robles for all of
their help to make this article possible.



Vito in 1989 as Sociedad President presenting "Numismatist of the Year" award to The Casa de Moneda de Mexico General Director Lic. Napoleon Gomez Urrutia.

Donbailey 98/@yahoo.com





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

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USMexNA Membership Ad Listings, Con't:

Information Wanted: Three people have responded to my request for information on the Sevilla-Villa medal, as described by Joe Flores. I am especially interested in any specimens with engraving on the reverse, stories regarding this piece, and a census of known pieces. Results will be presented in a future article in the Journal. Information that can be connected to you will remain confidential. David Hughes david hughes@dot.ca.gov



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