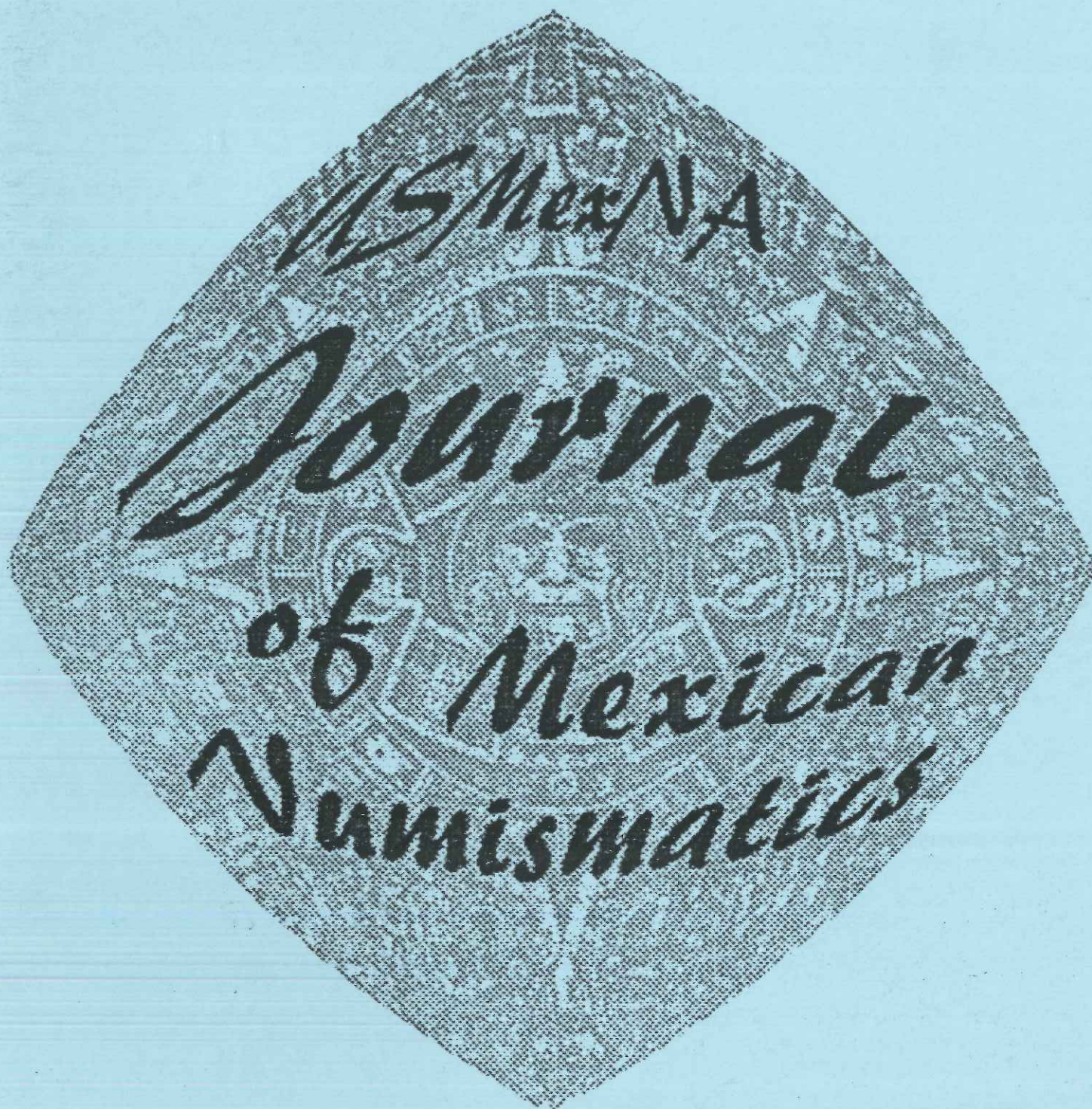


VOL. XIV

DECEMBER 2009

NO.IV



U.S. MEXICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Don Bailey, Editor

250 D So. Lyon Ave. #139

Hemet CA 92543

Immediate Cash Advances at Competitive Rates

Bowers and Merena Auctions and Ponterio & Associates, Inc.,
can help you out with the cash you need, when you need it.

Bowers and Merena and Ponterio & Associates are accepting consignments now of U.S., World and Ancient coins and currency to auctions throughout the year. Call one of our dependable and experienced Consignment Directors today to discuss your best consignment opportunities and find out how you can get instant cash for your consignment.



Steve Deeds
President



Ron Gillio
World Coin &
Currency Specialist



Kevin Foley
Rare Currency
Consignment
Director



Matthew Quinn
Director of
Currency Auctions



Debbie McDonald
Consignment
Director



Scott Reiter
Executive Director
of Consignments



Brett Hanson
Consignment
Director/
Numismatist

You can borrow \$10,000 to \$5 million cash at competitive rates, based on the value of your consignment.

Backed by over 25 years in the industry,
Bowers and Merena Auctions is a constant you
can depend on for financial stability and numis-
matic excellence. Call today to learn more.

800.458.4646



Rick Kanders
Executive Vice
President



Robert Ponterio
Senior
Numismatist



Eric Hansen
Numismatist



BOWERS AND MERENA AUCTIONS

—When great collections are sold, Bowers and Merena sells them!—



18061 Ench. Irvine, CA 92614 • TOLL FREE: 800.458.4646 • Fax: 949.253.4091

Email: auction@bowersandmerena.com • www.bowersandmerena.com



Steve Deeds PNG # 240
Ron Gillio PNG # 204
Rick Ponterio # 309



Steve Deeds LM # 8
Ron Gillio LM # 9
Rick Ponterio LM # 23

USMEXNA OFFICIALS

Executive Director and Editor Don Bailey, C-1
250 So. Lyon Av. #139, Hemet, CA 92543
(951) 652-7875, Fax (951) 929-1300, Cell (801) 550-1358
donbailey_98@yahoo.com

DIRECTORS

Sal Falcone, C3
1230 Lincoln Ave.
San Jose, CA 95125
(408) 292-2221, Fax (408) 227-8291

Joe Flores, C2
P. O. Box 4484
Stockton, CA 94204
(209) 462-0759, fax (209) 462-3157
E-mail pepef44@sbcglobal.net

Richard Ponterio, C108
18061 Fitch
Irvine, CA 92614
(619) 299-0400, Fax (949) 253-4091
E-mail auction@bowersandmerena.com

Cory Frampton, R-366
P. O. Box 5270
Carefree, AZ 85377
(840) 921-2562
E-mail: cory@mexicancoincompany.com

JOURNAL OF MEXICAN NUMISMATIC STAFF:

Don Bailey, C1, Editor
Mike Ontko, R201, Assistant Editor
Cory Frampton R366
David Hughes, C15

ASSOCIATION WEB SITE www.hmmnut.com/gmm/usmexna.html

2010 DUES ARE DUE AND PAYABLE

The Board of Directors has set the dues for 2010 at 20.00. Dues Notice invoices will be sent out as was done last year. It is hoped that you will continue to stay with the Association in the coming years.

VIVA LA REVOLUTION**By Joe Flores, C-2****GUERRERO SILVER PESO, G.B. 207**

When I started to write this article I realized that I didn't have a new find in Mexican Revolutionary coins to report on. I went to my stock box which contains very few coins and did find a coin of interest. In years past it was easy to find unrecorded coins so my task was very easy.

The rare coin I found was Guerrero silver peso, better known as the one with the 1915 date, G.B. #207. There is several variety and die combinations in this Guerrero peso series.

The *G.B. 207 has been listed for many years in most numismatic reference books and Howland Wood, Carlos Gaytan, and Leslie & Stevens all consider this as a rare coin. I am not certain at this time how many exist of this coin. I know of only four, but would think there must be more but I doubt there are no more then six known. These are seldom offered in auctions.

By all means the *G.B. #207 is not the key for rarity as I must mention one rarer coin in this series, known as *G.B. #198 with only 2 specimens known and extremely rare.

Joe Flores C-2
P.O. Box 4484
Stockton CA 95204

**OBVERSE****REVERSE**

* Mexican Revolutionary Coinage 1913 -1917, Hugh S. Guthrie & Merrill Bothamley



PANCHO VILLA AND PALS

A newspaper clipping from the Eagle Pass News-Guide with "O.L. Dolch, JR. 156 Harmon S.A. Tex" and "5/6/65"

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

USMexNA Financial Report, 2009

Cash in Bank 1/1/2009	\$8,282.96
-----------------------	------------

Income:

Dues	\$2,697.00	
Advertising	\$1,380.00	\$4,077.00

Expenses:

Journal/postage	\$2,025.51	
Supplies	\$ 147.00	
Clerical	\$ 500.00	
Postal, other	\$ 184.00	
ANA Dues	\$ 102.00	\$2,858.51
Cash in bank 12/31/2009		\$9,791.71

PART II

Continued from the September 2009 Journal

The Castles and Lions on Cross¹**By John Fies – Azteca # C-60**

Republished from "PLUS ULTRA Vol. II Number 22, July 23, 1965

One of the types of Crosses used by Spain was the "Cruz Potenzada" or Cross Potent, often called the "Cross of Jerusalem." This Cross may be found on the gold coins of Spain and its New World colonies for about 200 years from the time of Carlos and Juana. (See Figure 5. The reverse of a gold Escudo, Seville Min, no date, of Juana and Carlos of the Spanish Empire A.D. 1516-1556.)



Fig. 5

The reign of Carlos and Juana included many great events such as the Reformation and the trial of Martin Luther and the forming in Europe of great political powers which were to play parts in the contest for balance of power in world events to come. The conquest of Mexico from the Aztecs by Hernando

Cortes and of Peru from the Incas by Francisco Pizarro initiated 300 years of numismatic history in the New World under Spain.

The Cross of Jerusalem was used for a while on the silver coins of South America. (See Figure 6. The obverse of a silver cob of 8 Reales minted in Potosi, Peru, dated 1656, of Philip IV A.D. 1621-1665.)



Fig. 6

Perhaps the most common use of the Cross on Spanish coins, besides its use in legends, is as a divider, that is, for quartering or counterquartering a heraldic device or regal shield. (See Figure 7.

The reverse of a silver 8 Reales, Seville mint, no date, of Philip II A.D. 1556-1598.) This plain divider type Cross was also used in South America on the earlier silver coins such as those of Philip II.



Fig. 7

The quartering or cantoning on a cross of a heraldic device or shield of arms is in Spanish called "cuartelado en cruz." So used it may often lose its identity as a Cross by appearing only as vertical and horizontal divider lines. Further, these lines may be interrupted by superimposed blazons or charges such as the "fleur de lis" device of the Bourbon lineage.

¹ This article is for those of you who now have, or who may hope to someday have, "Pieces of Eight" such as rode in the treasure coffers of the early New World Galleons of Spain.

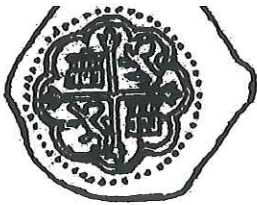


Fig. 8

An important Cross on coins is the "Cruz Peculiar", which is the Cross with the peculiar, flory or ornate ends characteristic of the coins of the Mexico City int. (See Figure 8. The reverse of a very crude silver cob of 8 Reales, Mexico City Mint, no date, or Philip III A.D. 1598-1621.)

Let us now consider the Castles and Lions or perhaps, in order of antiquity, the Lions and Castles.

The crowned Lion rampant on coins of Spain represents Leon, one of the oldest of the Christian Kingdoms which became Spain. The Lions appeared on one side of coins struck for Alfonso VII (A.D. 1126-1157). Some were natural lions, others had human heads. Later the lion rampant became common. (See Figure 9. The Lion side of a billon coin of Ferdinand IV A.D. 1295-1312 of Castile and Leon, Toledo Mint, no date.)



Fig. 9

Leon owes its origin and name to Roman "Legio Septima Germina" quartered at the site in northwest Spain before 70 A.D. Leon thus early became important both militarily and politically. Christianity must have been introduced there very early as Leon had its bishops as early as the 3rd century A.D. and a monastery by the 4th century.

The Latin word "Legio" means Roman Legion while "Leo" means Lion. Legends on coins from Queen Urrace of Leon and Castile (A.D. 1109-1126) to and including those of Ferdinand V (1474-1516) and Isabella I (1474-1504) used variations of both "Legio" and Leo." The following and other variants of these words may be found on coins issued from Castile and Leon during those 4 centuries: LEO, LEGIONENSIS, LEON, LEONIS, LEGIO, LEGIONIS, LEGION, and ELEGIO. Perhaps when a physical symbol or picture was needed, the Lion was preferred to that of a Roman Legion. Further, the Lion Rampant had been a most popular blazon. Such is how the conflict between "Legio" and "Leo" could have happened. Regardless of the details, the Lion became the heraldic cognizance of the city and province of Leon.



Fig. 10

The lands of Old Castile were defended by crude Castles and the area became known among the Muslims as early as 800 A.D. as "al-qila" – "the castles." Castles upon the central plateau of Spain served in great numbers as defense against the Moors and as feudal strongholds. One can find the turreted Castle on many of the coins of Spain. (See Figure 10. The Castle side of a Cornado of billon of Sancho IV of Castile and Leon A.D. 1284-1295. The Castle of this early coin has a cross on the middle turret, and so differs from the common usage.)

The Castles of Three Towers made their appearance on the Alfonso VIII of Castile A.D. 1158-1214. It was for Alfonso VIII, with the aid of the Kings of Aragon and Navarra, that Pope Innocent III proclaimed a Crusade against the Spanish Moors. That Crusade

resulted in the battle of Navas de Tolosa in the year A.D. 1212 and was the turning point of the Christian Reconquest of Spain.

On the coins of Castile and Leon for 300 years – from Alfonso VIII (A.D. 1158-1214) until Charles I (V) (A.D. 1516-1556) changed to forms of the work Hispania – one finds in coin legends such words as: CASTEL, CASTELA, CASTELLE, CASTE, CAS, and CASTILA.



Fig. 11

Castile and Leon were first separate Kingdoms. Later they were alternately common and separate Kingdoms until they were permanently united in 1230 A.D. under the Castillian King Ferdinand III, the Saint (A.D. 1217-1252).

The earliest know example of the use of a quartered coat of arms is afforded by the seal of Joanna of Ponthieu, second wife of Ferdinand III which bears on its reverse the towered Castles of Castile and the rampant Lions of Leon “cuartelado” – in four equal cantons but without the Cross. Ferdinand III used the Lion on one side of his sea and coinage and the Castle on the other. His son and successor by Joanna, Alfonso X “El Sabio” (the Wise) (A.D. 1252-1284), used the Cuartelado en cruz” (cantoned in angles of the Cross) Castles and Lions on his coinage. (See Figure 11. The reverse of a silver real, Seville Mint, no date, of Pedro I of Castile and Leon A.D. 1350-1369.)

In closing it is worthy of mention that the earliest example known in England of a shield upon which two distinct heraldic ensigns are marshaled by quartering, is the shield quartering the Castles and Lions. It is the shield of Elenor of Castile, Queen of Edward I (A.D. 1272-1307) and the daughter of Ferdinand III and Joanna of Ponthieu.

And so today, the Castles and Lions remain counter quartered on Crosses in the first and fourth cantons of the Shield of Arms of Spain.

The End.



Rosemary Dolch with money that Francisco (Pancho Villa) left at the Dolch Hotel in Eagle Pass, Texas. Photo by Harvey Belgin, San Antonio Light



Furnished by Elmer Powell



JEREMY MARCEL ROSS

OBITUARY

June 9, 1987 – January 2, 2010

Jeremy Marcel Ross, 22, was injured in a motor vehicle accident on December 14, 2009 and expired on January 2, 2010. Gifted with life on June 9, 1987, Jeremy was the second of three children born to the union of Ralph Wayne Ross and Phyllis Ann Brown Ross. A life long resident of Sugar Land, Texas, Jeremy attended Highlands and Colony Meadows Elementary Schools and First Colony Middle School in the Fort Bend Independent School District. He graduated from Williams P. Clements High School in 2005, where he was a varsity football letterman, a competitor in local chess competitions, an officer of the Clements Coin Club (C³) and a participant in other extracurricular activities he found personally fulfilling and rewarding. Jeremy became interested in coins, influenced by his father Ralph Ross, a long-time numismatist and founder of the Clements Coin Club (C³); the world's largest high school coin club.

Jeremy joined the ANA in 1988 (J-1141358) at the early age of one-year old. Jeremy traveled around the United States attending coin shows, educational seminars and operating a small coin business, buying and selling coins. He won many awards at regional and national numismatic conventions for his outstanding coin collections, exhibits and presentations. Jeremy was fascinated with wooden nickels and joined the Dedicated Wooden Money Collectors and the International Organization of Wooden Money Collectors. He also had membership in GHCC, TNA, FUN, MSNS, and was an honorary junior member of the United States Mexican Numismatic Association.

An aspiring filmmaker, Jeremy matriculated to Howard University in Washington, D. C., where he studied in the award winning, *John H. Johnson* School of Communications. Jeremy loved Howard University and embraced the school's legacy of achievement and honor.

Survivors include his parents, Ralph and Phyllis Ross; brother, Jason I. Ross; and sister, Jillian D. Ross; and a host of other relatives and friends.

As a special remembrance to Jeremy's devout love of education the family asks that you contribute to Jillian D. Ross's education fund, now and annually hereafter on June 9th, Jeremy's birthday. Your gifts will allow Jeremy's dreams and spirit to live on through his sister, Jillian. Please make your contributions to: Jillian Ross P.O. Box 16512 Sugar land, Texas 77496-6512 for deposit in her Wells Fargo Account.

THE PALMAREJO RAILROAD TOKEN

By Elwin C. Leslie

(With particular thanks to Dr. A.F. Pradeau, Erma C. Stevens, Josefina C. de Lopez, Municipal President of Chinipas, and to the Cleveland Public Library

Published in *PLUS ULTRA* Volume VI Number 69



Deep down in the wildness area of southwest Chihuahua State, Mexico, even the lapse of fifty years has failed to erase traces of narrow gauge right-of-way winding its way through scrub timber, deep gorges, arroyos and

occasional mine tailings, starting at ZAPOTE, a few miles south of the sleepy little river town of CHINIPAS, it wends its way by fill and cut eastward some twelve miles to the long idle gold and silver mine of PALMAREJO. The rails have been removed and much of the serpentine right-of-way has been converted to roadway. A few stray spikes and rotted timbers are all that remains on the site to attest to the existence of the remote little mine railroad.

There is, however, another memento that takes us back through time to the days when the little 20- ton engine puffed along, its shrill whistle echoing through the hills, and its train of miniature ore cars trailing out behind it. That memento is a brass token, nearly the size of a quarter dollar, bearing on the obverse the words, OCHÁRAN y ca, PALMAREJO, and on the reverse, MEDIO PASAJE DE FERRO CARRIL. The purpose of this article is to reveal to fellow collectors information regarding this railroad and to draw logical conclusions from evidence available as to the token's former use.

Mineral deposits were discovered at the site of the Palmarejo mine way back in 1818 by Valentín Ruiz, who immediately took on a partner, Tomas Pelayo, and registered the mine as NUESTRA SEÑORA CÁRMEN. Tomas Pelayo passed away in 1823 and that same year Rafael Ayón bought into the firm for \$8,000 pesos, but in 1827 sold part of his holdings to Vicente Palacios of Chihuahua and Antonio Lamadrid of Alamos, Sonora. Finding themselves low in funds, the partners obtained a loan in 1837 from Miguel Urrea of Alamos. BY 1841 Palacios and Lamadrid had died. Ayón, unable to continue working the mine, sold his interest to Miguel Urrea, who also was successful in purchasing the other partner's interest from heirs to their estates. This turned out to be a rather complicated transaction as the original Pelayo papers and registration had been lost. Fortunately, both the Royal Register, José María Rodríguez, and the priest, Fr. Gerónimo Gonzáñez, were still living and attested to the facts of the registration and ownership so that Miguel Urrea was at last given clear title to the mines.

By 1853, after an investment of \$1,000,000 pesos, the Palmarejo (by then a walled compound to ward off the Apache raids), the Justina and the San Miguel mines (the latter two miles from Chínipas near El Zapoye) were operating, together with some 35 small crushing mills. After Miguel Urrea's death in 1875 the mines continued to flourish under the ownership of the widow, Justina Almada de Urrea and her brother and brother-in-law. A bonanza existed from 1878 -1880, during that time it is claimed that the mines yielded ore to the wealth of one million pesos.

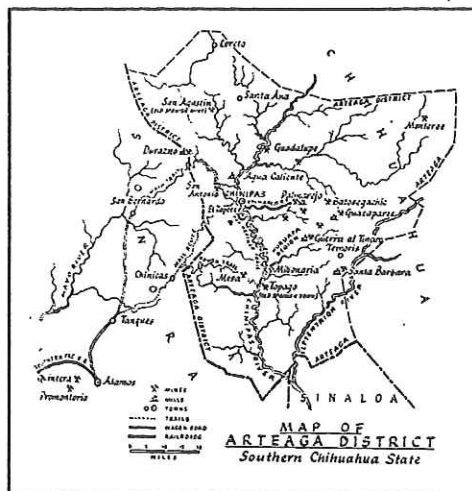
It is quite remarkable that the mine was successful at all, because the ore was of rather low grade and in addition there was a tremendous transportation problem. The western boundary of Chihuahua State is a wall of precipitous mountains, ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, and it is by mule back over rough mountain trails that all freight and supplies for the mine had to be packed. Every bit of material for the construction of the railroad including the engine and cars had to be packed in piecemeal by the same difficult method And then reassembled. The takeoff point was the town of Alamos in Sonora State, about 100 miles to the southwest. Alamos was a branch terminal of the Cananea, Rio Yaqui & Pacific Railroad (Later the Southern Pacific) so there was no great problem in getting supplies that far. From there, everything had to be carted by wagon, northward some fifty miles over what is described as a "fair" road to San Bernardo. At San Bernardo the road ended and the supplies had to be unloaded and transferred to pack burro. The burro trail to the northeast became increasingly difficult as it approached the summit pass (5,450 feet) of the range dividing Sonora and Chihuahua States. Even the crossing of the summit, however, did not lessen the difficulty of travel too much because the entire District of Arteaga is a topsy-turvy land, wrinkled with arroyos and canyons and spiked with mountainous projections and peaks. From the summit the trail leads generally southeast following as closely as practicable the contours of a protecting arroyo to Chínipas. From Chínipas the supplies were at first carried by pack mules on to Palmarejo but later the railroad took over this task.

This was not the only route from Alamos to Chihuahua. Just north of the town of Tanques a trail branched off from the wagon road and went by way of Chínipas in a northeasterly direction through the high mountains to Chínipas. The trail was a poor one and unsuited for packing in supplies, but being a more direct route was used by mail carriers and light travelers.

There was one other alternative trail that branched eastward a few miles north of Chínipas and traversed wild rough country to the Mesa Mine and on to the old Spanish town of Topago. In 1870 Topago was a thriving Spanish mining center having a population of 15,000. The neighboring mines are said to have produced over \$150,000,000 pesos in mineral wealth. By 1911 the town had deteriorated to ruins and "a few poor huts". Continuing northward along the Chínipas River many fords were necessary, It is easy to understand why this route was not popular. Within a stretch of 30 miles the trail crossed the river 30 times! Naturally it could only be used in the dry seasons.

Miguel Urrea and his widow, Justina, during their operations, had built a reduction plant or mill at El Zapote on the Chínipas River several miles south of the town of Chínipas close to the San Miguel and Justina mines. The plant had readily available water from The Chínipas River. Not so fortunate was The Old 60 – stamp mill at Palmarejo which had to rely on the uncertain flow of several neighboring streams.

A British mining engineer, Edward Applecarth, after examining the mining funds (claims, workings, reserves, reduction plants and all facilities and properties at Zapote and Palmarejo, returned to England to report. As a result, the Palmarejo Mining Co. Ltd. was formed in London and the Urrea properties were purchased by them in 1886 for \$800,000 pesos. Plans were immediately initiated by the new owners for a narrow gauge railroad from Palmarejo to El Zapote for the purpose of transporting ore and supplies.



On June 25, 1898 in London, a new firm, Palmarejo & Mexican GoldFields Ltd. was incorporated as a reorganization of the Palmarejo Mining Co. Ltd. The reorganization also included the purchase of the property of Goldfields Ltd. at a cost of \$548,800 pesos. Property consisted of an old mill at Guerra al Tinero and 127 1/2 square miles of land containing mines and timber in the Huruapa Canyon region southwest of Chinipas. The newly organized company concentrated on building a stone aqueduct 14 miles long from the Chínipas River to Palmarejo and completing the railroad from El Zapote to Palmarejo. A year or two later the Mexican Mineral Railway Co. LTD. did complete the railroad. A 20 – ton locomotive was used to pull the little funnel – bottom ore cars back and forth between Palmarejo and the mill at El Zapote. The train's entire capacity was 50 tons of ore, but it could make two trips a day. As an indication of size, just one of today's monster ore cars could equal the daily capacity of the entire Palmarejo train. A replacement locomotive that was never put into use, today rests in an old shed in El Zapote. Officials of Chínipas are attempting to obtain permission from the owners to transport it to Chínipas where it would be put on public exhibition as a curio in the city park. Rather than assume the unfamiliar task of operating a railroad themselves, the Palmarejo & Mexican Gold Fields Co. leased it to OSCAR OCHÁRAN, a resident of Alamos. The little railroad was called PALMAREJO R.R., but it was operated by Ocháran & Company. The company had plans for the mine. They poured over \$5,000,000 pesos into development before the first dividend was issued to stockholders. Chínipas obtained a population of 8,000 (today it has barely 1,000) and Palmarejo reached its peak at 1,000 (today about 300). El Zapote was a bustling place with the busy reduction plant, train terminal and buildings, administrative headquarters and houses for staff employees. Today it is in ruins and abandoned except for the watchmen who remain to maintain possession of company equipment.

Unfortunately the improvements and even the little toy railroad soon outlived their usefulness. In 1910 plans were made to tear down the mill at El Zapote and erect a new 300 – stamp mill and build an aerial tramway from Palmarejo to the mill to replace the railroad. By the end of 1911 a hydroelectric plant was completed, and the new mill and aerial tramway were en route to the mill to be assembled. It was just at this hopeful period of growth and expansion that disaster struck. The Orozquista revolutionary movement erupted and caused all mining operations to be abruptly suspended. All activity ceased and even the material en route from San Bernardo was abandoned on the trail. The little engine had chugged its last and the operator, OSCAR OCHÁRAN, was exiled the following year to the United States. During the period of the revolution, the railroad, the mine and much of the company's property was lost, not because of any military action but because of abandonment and deterioration. As a result, the company entered a claim with the Anglo-Mexican Claims Commission for \$2,600,000 and in August, 1931 a decision was made to award the Company for loss and damages the sum of \$412,000 gold pesos to be paid in eleven annual installments. The company had continued paying its taxes throughout the troubled times, and finally in 1933 again went into production for a short while. By 1940 some 500,000 tons of ore had been blocked out and there were still plans for building a new mill and tramway. About 10 years ago Mexican mining laws were revised making idle mines susceptible to expropriation. Residents of Palmarejo petitioned the President of Mexico requesting that the mines either be worked or they be allowed to do so as best they could. The owners announced that the mine would be renovated and reopened and after several years construction was started on an access road between Temoris Station of the Chihuahua to Pacific Railroad and Agua Caliente passing through Palmarejo and Chínipas and using portions of the old Palmarejo Railroad right-of-way as its path. Today there is great activity at both the Palmarejo mine and Agua Caliente where the mines are being prepared and apartments are being constructed for employees.

During the time when the railroad was in operation, little brass tokens were issued, bearing on the reverse side, the words MEDIO PASAJE DE FERRO CARRIL. There are several interpretations of this wording and possible use. One would be "fare for children at half price; this is hardly a reasonable assumption for the reason that this was in fact a mining railroad whose tracks only went from mine to mill. The second possibility would be: half fare for mint employees. This also is an unlikely assumption for a mining railroad whose only possibility for riders would be the mine or railroad employees. Actually it is not even known that the rolling stock included anything other than ore cars. The third possibility is that the MEDIO PASAJE refers not to half – fare, but rather to half passage. A full trip would be to the mine and back. A medio pasaje would be one way between the two terminals. Tokens such as these are usually used for human passengers and yet it is difficult to see the need for such tokens on an isolated mining railroad. There remains the possibility that they may have been used to pay the transport of a load of ore or freight one way between mine and mill. The true answer is probably lost with the years

The OCHÁRAN y CA, PALMAREJO token is also found with a steer head counterstamp, and this takes us back to Oscar Ochán's home town, Alamos, Sonora.

Some ten miles west of Alamos lies the QUINTERRA MINE, purchased from José Mariá Almada of Alamos in 1888 by the Quintera Mining Co. Ltd., a London firm. The company had brass tokens struck by L.H. Moise, a die sinker of San Francisco, Calif. Following the custom of many mines and haciendas in Mexico, such tokens were given to employees in payment for services performed and were redeemable for the purchase of food and merchandise at the company store. The Quintera tokens were issued in denominations of 5, 10, 25, 100 (centavos). From the denominational sequence it is very likely that a 60 (centavos) token also may exist. They were more attractive than most mine tokens because of their diversity of shape and pictorial representation. The company owned various mining properties, but also owned ranches of about 7,400 acres in the State of Sonora and in the Fuerta District of Sinaloa. These ranches unquestionably had company stores for employees. After the Quintera mine was shut down in 1916 the mining tokens may have been counterstamped with the steer head to denote "ranch" use. This would account for the scarcity of Quintera tokens that do not have the steerhead counterstamp. (Only the 100 and 5 centavos denominations are known to the author lacking the counterstamp and only one specimen of each of these.) In addition to the Quintera token a hoard of Palmarejo tokens may have been procured by the Quintera Company and counterstamped with the steer head impression and put to use on Quintera ranches.

There are several ties that could have brought the Quintera and the Palmarejo together. There was the geographical connection because of Alamos being the supply depot for Palmarejo. Oscar Ochán, the lessee of the railroad, lived and undoubtedly had many social and business connections in Alamos. Both the Quintera and Palmarejo companies were English controlled and as such there may have been close personal relationships between head personnel. Whatever the catalyst, it served an accomplished fact that the Palmarejo token by means of the steer head counterstamp served a common purpose with the Quintera owned ranches of Sonora and Sinaloa.



Elwin C. Leslie #C-87 T.A.N.S



COUNTERFEIT?

Bob Bandy #C-52

I acquired this coin many years ago from a gentleman in Texas. I added it to my Counterfeit collection and, because I thought it was interesting, showed it to other Mexican coin collectors and dealers as a conversation piece at shows, club meetings etc.

The coin is similar to KM#200 and contains the counterstamp of Manuel Salcedo, who was the Mexican Governor of what we today call Texas from 1808 to 1813. It also has the counterstamps of Morelos and the Congress of Chilpanzingo. It is the standard diameter with the correct edge pattern and weighs 26.8 grams. The specimens listed in Krause (5th edition) are on 1809 to 1811 host coins.

At a Club show in Stockton, Calif. several years ago I showed it to B.T. Winn who is an old time collector and dealer as well as being a contributor to Richard Long's 1976 book "The Availability Of 20th Century Mexican Coins" and other works.

B.T. studied the coin and then surprised me when he said that in his opinion the coin is genuine including the host coin and all three of the countermarks. When I questioned that because of the 1821 date of the host coin, B.T. simply said that in his opinion it was genuine and that, in his words, "The right old boy from Texas would pay a lot of money for it".

A couple of years later I gave the coin to my friend Joe Flores #C-2 and he took the coin to experts on the War for Independence coinage. Experts both in the United States and Mexico. Joe reported back to me that the experts agreed that the host coin is genuine and all three counterstamps are genuine but that the combination is impossible.

So we are left with a genuine coin that is impossible? Since all known specimens were apparently on 1809-1811 host coins it seems likely to me that a person or persons unknown managed to acquire the three counterstamps at some time during or after 1821 and applied them to an 1821 dated coin. That is speculation on my part but it seems to be the only explanation that is possible and makes sense.

Do any members have other ideas as to the possible origin of this coin. I would be most happy to hear from you.

Bob Bandy
Email: pbsilver@sbcglobal.net
Mail: P O Box 696
Rancho Cordova, Ca. 95741-0696



ANOTHER "OLDIE BUT GOODIE"

THE LEGEND: INDEPENDENCIA Y LIBERTAD

Miguel L. Munoz, From Volume VI Number 70, PLUS ULTRA, 1969

For over thirty years, millions and millions of Mexican coins have shown on the edge the impressed legend: "INDEPENDENCIA Y LIBERTAD". However, no author tells us the origin of this motto. Some of them only mention it and others do not even take it into consideration. People, naturally, are so used to this legend that they take it as a matter of course and if a numismatist takes a look at it, it is to check if the coin is genuine without thinking about its meaning and still less about its origin.

If you look up our coins we shall find that this beautiful motto started being used on the edge of our coins from 1895, in accordance with the monetary law of that year. We can be sure that this legend was started on our coins in 1905, due to the fluctuations in the price of silver in the world markets. These conditions compelled Mexico to change our monetary system. The origin of the motto, of course is different.

It is a well known fact that Mexico has been the largest producer of silver in the world. We do not say this in boasting, but only to prove that the fluctuations of this metal in the world market have a

direct bearing on Mexico and more so on our coinage. The fluctuations of the price of silver at the beginning of this century had an adverse effect on Mexico's economy, that is, the price of silver continued dropping and Mexico had to take protective measures. On November 26th, 1904, our Treasury Department presented a program to Congress to reform our Monetary Laws and the corresponding decree was published on December 9th authorizing the President to carry on. This law became effective on March 25th, 1905 and we copy only the necessary:

LAW THAT ESTABLISHES THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE ESTADOS MEXICANOS

Chapter I.

Of the coins.

Art. I – The unit of the Monetary System of the Estados Unidos Mexicanos shall be represented by 0.75 grams of pure gold, and it shall be called “Peso”, coined up to the present, with 24.4388 grams of pure silver shall under the provisions of this law have a legal value equivalent to the aforesaid 0.75 grams of pure gold.

Art. 2 - The “peso will be divided in 100”centavos” and the coins struck shall have the following values:

Gold Coins:

Ten Pesos

Five Pesos

Silver Coins:

50 centavos

20 centavos

10 centavos

Nickel Coins:

5 centavos

2 centavos

1 centavo

Art. 8 – The National coat of arms and the legend “Estados Unidos Mexicanos” must be struck on all coins; the other emblems, legends and requisites shall be determined by Governmental decree. As we all know, only the two gold coins and the silver fifty-centavo pieces have on the edge the legend, “Independencia y Libertad”. The other silver coins have a milled edge and the nickel and bronze coins a plain edge.

On April 5th 1905, the corresponding decree was published and we copy a few extracts of it:

DECREE RELATIVE TO THE EMBLEMS, LEGEND AND OTHER REQUISITES USED IN THE STRIKING OF THE NATIONAL COINS.

Secretary of State and Treasury Department, Mexico, Section 4th. The President of the Republic (Gral. Porfirio Diaz) in accordance with Art. 8 of the Law of March 25th, 1905, has ordered striking of

the National Coins with the following emblems, legends and other requisites be used:

TEN AND FIVE PESO GOLD COINS

Obv: The obverse of these coins will have the national coat of arms. On the upper part, around the eagle shall be the legend: "Estados Unidos Mexicanos". Encircling the aforesaid there shall be a (gráfila) mortised border within the corresponding protective one.

Rev. : The main feature shall be the bust of Hidalgo surrounded by the coin and the year of coinage. The mortised border and the protective one shall be the same as the ones used on the obverse. The edge shall be the same as the fifty cent silver coins.

SILVER ONE PESO COINS

Until other action is taken the one peso coins shall be the same as the present ones; but in the obverse will show the inscription: "Estados Unidos Mexicanos".

FIFTY, TWENTY AND TEN CENTAVO SILVER COINS

Obv. :The corresponding obverses of these coins shall be the same as the gold coins.

Rev. : The composition of the design shall be the same for the three coins, without any other variation than the number indicating their value, which should be visible in the center of the field and immediately below, the word "centavos". The date will be in the exergue. Above the value indicating the value of the coin there shall be a liberty cap with rays and on the lower part of the reverse enclosing all the inscriptions, a wreath formed by a twig of laurel and another of oak. The mortised and protective borders will be the same as those of the obverse. On the edge of the fifty centavo coins there will be an incuse legend "Independencia y Libertad"; -- and the edge of the twenty and ten centavo coins will be milled.

.....
All of the coins referred to in this resolution will have on the reverse the mintmark in the most appropriate place.

Mexico, April 5th, 1905 – José Yves Limantour- Sect'y. of the Treasury and Public Credit.
.....

We have omitted the corresponding rulings to the nickel and bronze coins, as they have no relation to this article. However, we wish to make some comments to the Monetary Law and the corresponding decree:

ART. I – states clearly, "The unit of the Monetary System shall be the PESO. "But in spite of being a UNIT, it did not deserve having the legend on the edge . . . nor . . . the change from "Republica Mexicana" to "Estados Unidos Mexicanos. " This coin had a milled edge up to 1909. As we know, the first "peso" with the legend, "Independencia y Libertad" on the edge is dated 1910. popularly known as "Peso del Caballito". However, this matter must have been studied very carefully as we

can read in the same decree, "until other action is taken, the one "peso" coin shall be the same as the present ones.."

Beyond doubt, Mexico did not make changes in the design of the one peso coin due to the fact that it was exported in large quantities to the Orient, China, Philippines, Siam etc. and it was not wished to make the mistake of 1869 – 1873 – when Mexico changed the design to the "Juarista" peso known as "Peso de Balanza" that was not accepted in the Orient. Due to this fact Mexico had to discontinue the "Balance" peso and reinstate the "Liberty Cap eight reales up to 1898 when it was redesigned with a more slender eagle and also changing the "8R" for "Un Peso" but leaving the coin basically the same.

The second point that we wish to make is that not withstanding the fact that the Ten and Five peso gold coins are the first ones mentioned and are of the highest value, the legend on the edge is not mentioned. It is simply referred to by saying, "...the edge shall be the same as that used in the fifty centavo coins..."

The third point is that when it comes to the fifty-centavo coin and finally the legend, "Independencia y Libertad" is mentioned (for the first time) it is done as a matter of no importance and "hidden" in the next to the last line.

But the most disheartening thing about all of this, is the fact that neither in the Monetary Law or the corresponding Decree, is any mention made of the origin or the reason why this motto was chosen. After some investigation and research, we learned that General Morelos used this legend as his own motto for a number of years. Fortunately, we also came across the incident that made him adopt the slogan and we wish to give a brief account of it.

On October 20, 1820 the priest Morelos had an interview with the priest Hidalgo who was already Generalissimo of the Insurgents. Their meeting was at Indaparapeo. It was then and there where Morelos received instructions from Hidalgo who also appointed him General of the "Costa Sur" (South Coast). Five days later the priest Morelos left his parish with 25 men badly equipped he continued by the town of Churumuco, crossed the river and arrived at Coahuayutla where Rafael Valdovinos joined him with a few more men.

It is convenient to point out at that time, the small villages in Nueva España had practically no protection; some towns of relative importance only had limited groups of undisciplined militia; cities or important towns as well as sea ports had small detachments of soldiers. The militia was formed by people that never met for military training; the first arms were at the captain's homes; the majority of the officers lived in the various capitals; their commissions were considered honorary and many times they never saw their soldiers.

When Morelos was near Zacatula, he sent a messenger requesting an interview with the captain of the

militia. A little later Morelos came to the plaza of this town by the ocean. He dismounted from his horse and went inside a room lit by the dim light of a coconut oil lamp around which there were about 20 officers and soldiers well armed with carbines and sabers. They were cavalry militia. The noises made by the horses in the patio could be heard in the room. When the priest went in, some officers took off their hats as a sign of respect for the arriving priest. They all looked at his shabby aspect and dirty clothes and unshaven beard due to his hurried and hazardous trip. When they saw his fierce and magnetic eyes they thought that they were from an outlaw, in spite of the fact Captain Martinez had already warned them; they felt that they were wrong-doing and sooner or later the King's justice was going to catch up with them.

But when Morelos started talking and drawing a picture of the state of the fatherland, he woke in these men the desire for liberty and the thrill of glory; he dropped in their minds the seeds of their civil rights with plain words and familiar scenes and with the powerful eloquence of sincerity and truth which always works on people. Morelos stopped talking and remained silent. Suddenly the group of officers and soldiers exploded in a unanimous and deafening yell! : **VIVA LA INDEPENDENCIA!! VIVA LA AMERICA LIBRE! ! VIVA MORELOS! !** Morelos replied in a loud voice: **"VIVA DON MIGUEL HIDALGO, GENERALISSIMO DE AMERICA".....**

The enthusiasm of the group was transmitted to the other soldiers and to the people of Zacatula and Captain Marcos Martinez joined in with a strong feeling for Independence and fifty well-armed soldiers.

From then on Morelos used constantly the words **"LIBERTAD"** and **"INDEPENDENCIA"** or vice versa, changing it sometimes but always bearing in mind the idea of "Independence & Liberty". We may prove the above when we look up the document that he presented to the Congress of Chilpancingo on September 14, 1813 from which we copy the following: **FEELINGS OF THE NATION OR 23 POINTS GIVEN BY MORELOS FOR THE CONSTITUTION.**

1. That America is **FREE AND INDEPENDENT** from Spain and from any other Nation, government or Monarchy and that so shall it be known to the world, giving these reasons.

.....

As we see above, Morelos included in his first point the words "Libre e independiente" which is equivalent to the motto used on our coins; **independencia y Libertad**". We must point out that the Insurgents used the word "America" whenever they referred to the Spanish Provinces on this side of the Atlantic.

During our research we picked up another version: Morelos was shot in San Cristobal Ecatepec (15 miles from Mexico City) at 3 PM and buried one hour later (!!!) at the church yard of this small town, on December 22nd, 1815 and before being shot he yelled out: **"Independencia y Libertad"**. We cannot accept this version because the only account of this incident is from Morelos' confessor, Padre

Salazar, who states that Morelos requested a crucifix and in an emotional but clear voice he said, taking it in his hands: "Oh my Lord, if I have done right, you know it; if wrong I accept Your infinite mercy."

For this alone, we have in our hands a Mexican coin bearing on the edge the legend:
"INDEPENDENCE Y LIBERTAD"

Miguel L. Munoz
Anitlán
Marzo de 1969



WANTED !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
PATTERNS, TRIAL STRIKES AND UNOFFICIAL ISSUES

I am in the process of updating the listing of Mexican patterns, trial strikes and unofficial issues. If you have any of these that are unlisted or not pictured and you have images, either digital or photos that you would permit me to illustrate please contact me Contributions will be acknowledge in this project.

Don Bailey
250 D So. Lyon Ave #139
Hemet, CA 92543
(951) 652-7875
donbailey_98@yahoo.com



HACIENDA TOKENS

By Rosendo. Rivera

From "Plus Ultra" Vol VI Number 66, March 1967

Collectors who are fascinated by the Mexican Revolutionary coins eventually become interested in this historical and tragic period of Mexican history. One of the things, which brought about the revolution was the concentration of land in the hands of a few owners. In other countries where this situation has existed similar results have occurred. This brings the collector to the Haciendas and their tokens or store-cards. The States issued their own coins at several times, not only out of necessity to provide small units for commercial transactions but also to show that they could do as "Estados Libres y Soberanos". The haciendas issued their own coinage for the use of their thousands of employees in the ranch-owned stores maintained within their boundaries which supplied the necessities of life to these people.

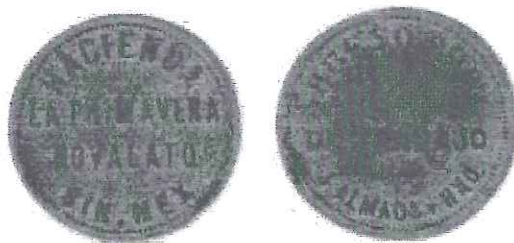
The census of 1910 – the year the revolution broke out on November 20th showed that 840 hacienda owners had as their property most of rural Mexico. One such owner was Don Luis Terrazas of northern Mexico who owned millions of acres, perhaps more than any one individual in any country or in any period of history. A pun developed around him: when anyone asked "Es Terrazas de Chihuahua?" the answer was "No, Chihuahua es Terrazas." Another story concerns report that he once received a wire from a packing plant asking if he could supply 50,000 beef. His terse reply was "What color?". 15 haciendas: 4 in Chihuahua, 5 in Coahuila. 1 each in the states of Mexico, Michoacan, Sonora and Tamalipas and 2 in Zacatecas had an area of 3,660 acres or a little less than 250,000 acres per hacienda.

Some haciendas were owned by one person or one family; often as cited above a family or single person owned 8-10 more properties. In San Luis Potosi there was a hacienda named La Angostura, which had within its bounties, 2 rail-road stations, Las Tablas and San Bartolo. From the main house to a lesser unit called "Rancho" in this hacienda a horseman had to travel 15 miles with the borders of the property extending even beyond.

The need for tokens is clear as in rural Mexico there were millions of people dependent upon the stores of the haciendas. The sizes and shapes were as varied as their designs; most had either the name of the hacienda, the last name of the owner or his initials. Done before 1885 were dated, most since that date are undated. Values stated in numerals – some with the addition of "R" or reales others with "centavos" or abbreviations. Many exist with just a numeral – leaving it to the beholder to assume its value. Some were struck by competent die-sinkers in USA, others were obviously cast by crude methods probably by ranch workers in the blacksmith shops. They exist in most metals; lead – zinc-lead alloys, copper, brass and aluminum. Also known are those of other materials such as leather, soap, glass, vulcanized rubber and wood. These latter are uncommon. It is difficult to determine which are really Hacienda tokens and which are "store-cards", as they were issued by many sources. Mine operators. industries, and all sorts of mercantile

companies issued and traded with this form of private coinage. Many of these obviously should be called store-cards.

The profusion of varieties is so great it is doubtful if any one person could ever claim a complete collection. While they are difficult to locate in good condition, frustrating to attribute and their price is debatable, they tell a very interesting story and cover one more tragedy of a great people and a great county, MEXICO.



Hacienda La Primavera Novalato Sin. Mex.
Bueno Por De Trabajo J. Almada y HNO.



Hacienda Oxtapacab y Anexas Tecoh Juan Berzunza g,
5 Mecates Chapeo.



Hacienda Tehuitz
Entrego 1 Mecate Chapeo

**MUNDO DE LA MONEDA
MEXICAN PAPER MONEY, COINS, MEDALS, ETC.**



**A WORLD OF OPPORTUNITIES
FOR THE COLLECTOR OF MEXICAN NUMISMATICS
FROM ALL HISTORICAL PERIODS**

**THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AUCTIONS OF MEXICAN COLLECTIONS,
SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGS AND REVIEW THEM ON LINE!**

**Two auctions of Mexican material held annually, over 1000 lots;
twice a year!**

**If you are a collector of Mexican numismatics come to the source!
Request free price lists or see them on line.**

- 1. Acquisitions and sale**
- 2. We can help you find the best way to dispose of your Mexican collections: Coins, Paper Money, Medals, etc.**
- 3. If you are looking for Mexican material, we have extensive holdings at your disposal!**

BUY/Sell

CONTACT: DUANE DOUGLAS
Motolinia 31, Central Histórico, 06000, Mexico, D.F.
Tels; (0011-5255) 55121207, 55219203, 55185775
Fax: (011-5255) 55218037
e/m: info@elmundodelamoneda.com
<http://www.elmundodelamoneda.com>

**Collector of Mexican Tokens &
Municipal Coinage 1750 - 1880**
Wishes to exchange information,
Duplicates, books, etc.

Please write
JEFF HAWLEY
P. O. Box 1507
Ukiah, CA 95482

ADVERTISING POLICIES

Advertisements placed on annual basis,
And photo ready

Cost per annual insertion (4 issues)

1/2 page \$125.00

1/4 page \$100.00

1/8 page \$ 75.00

Contact Editor for further
Details.

BAJA NUMISMATICS
P.O. Box 11121
Albuquerque N.M. 87192
(505) 199-0402 Fax (505) 299-5811

Dick Parker - David Keiss

FREE CURRENT PRICE LIST

***DON'T MISS THE
MEXICAN CONNECTION***



**YOUR SOURCE FOR MEXICO'S TWENTIETH CENTURY COINS
AND MEDALS. ALSO HISTORICAL BOOKS, DOCUMENTS ,
ORDERS AND DECORATIONS**

Coin World's "Coin Values of Mexico" Analyst, Distributor for Banco de Mexico
Recipient Mexican Order of the Aztec Eagle

LOIS & DON BAILEY NUMISMATIC SERVICES
250 D So. Lyon Ave #139, Hemet CA 92543
(951) 652-7875, E mail donbailey_98@yahoo.com

BOOKS AVAILABLE:

State & Federal Copper & Brass Coinage of Mexico 1824-1872, by Don Bailey
\$30.00.

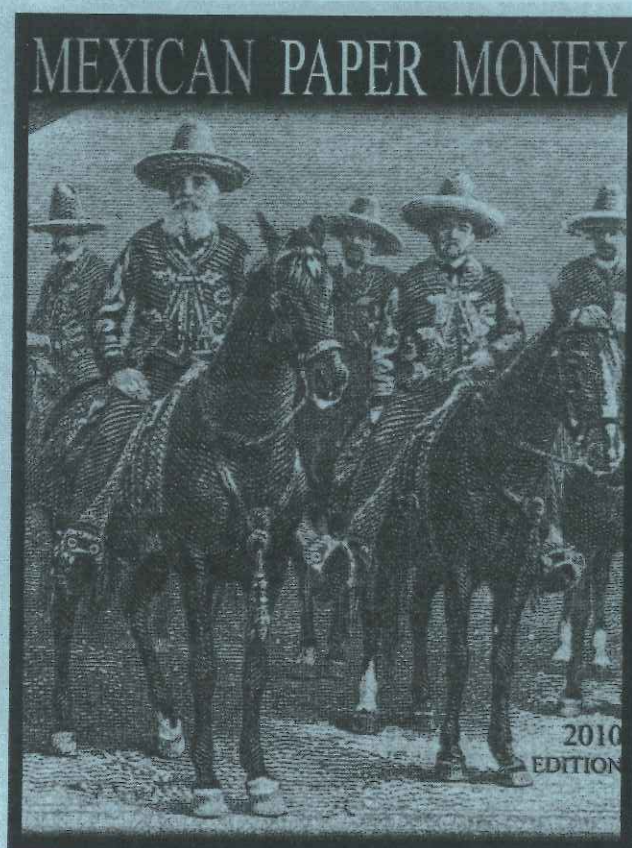
The Money of the Mexican Revolution by Don Bailey & Joe Flores \$35.00

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

MEXICAN PAPER MONEY

2010 EDITION

- **CURRENT PRICING**
- **COLOR IMAGES**
- **HUNDREDS OF NEW LISTINGS**
- **HARD COVER**
- **OVER 400 PAGES**
- **ORDER DIRECTLY FROM OUR WEBSITE**



ONLINE STORE NOW OPEN

Visit our huge selection of rare
coins and currency.

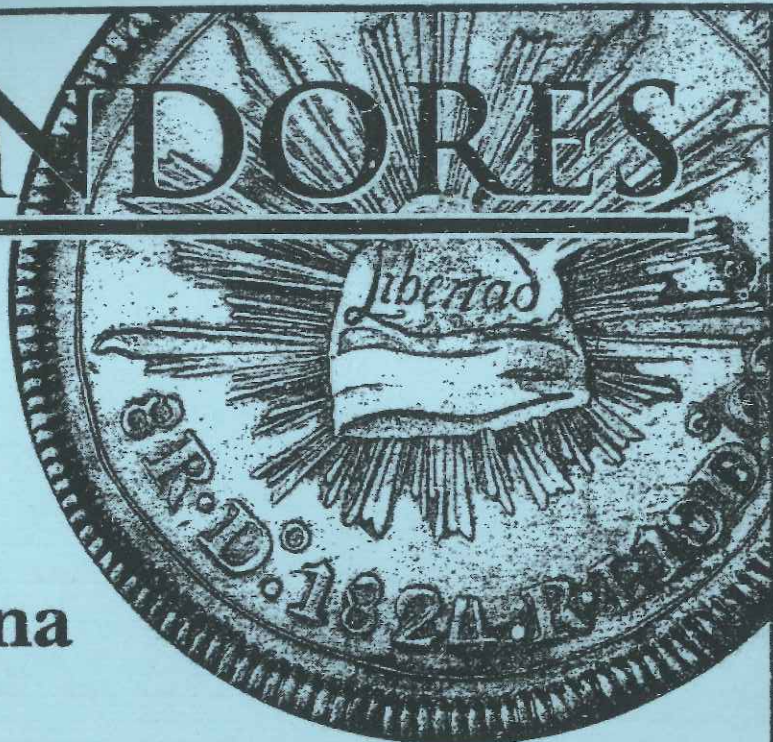
MEXICAN COIN COMPANY
www.MexicanCoinCompany.com
480 921-2562

RESPLANDORES

8 Reales
República Mexicana

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

1823~1897



Por MIKE DUNIGAN y J. B. PARKER



Disponible en / Available from
Mike Dunigan Company
5332 Birchman, Forth Worth, Texas 76107
Tel. (817) 737-3400
Larga distancia sin costo / Toll Free
98000 433-3715

Precio \$ 125,00 U.S.C.y.
(más envío / plus shipping)