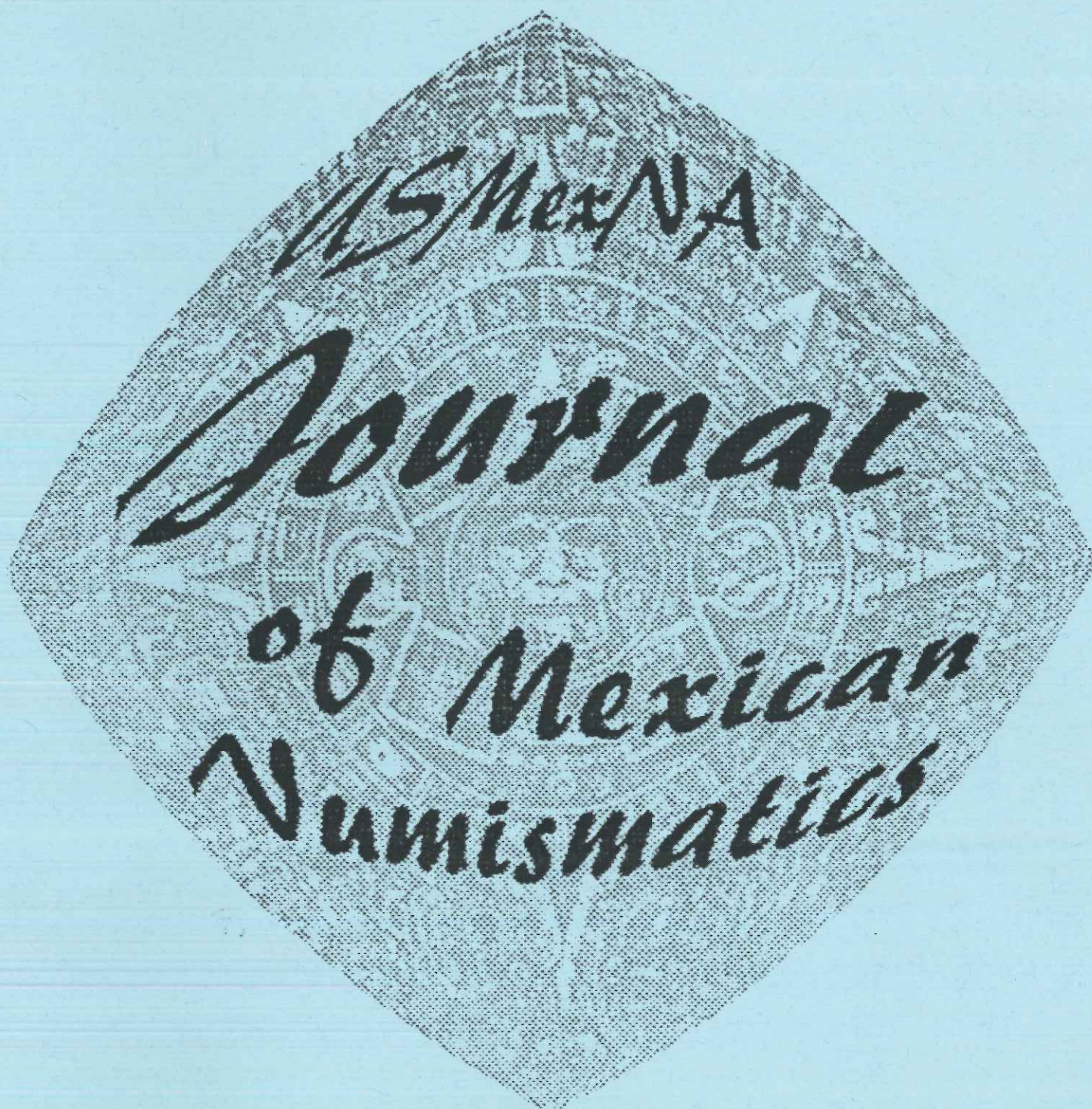


VOL. XIV

MARCH 2009

NO. I



U.S. Mexican Numismatic Association
Don Bailey, Editor
250 D So. Lyon Ave. #139
Hemet, CA 92543

Now Accepting Consignments

Bowers and Merena's Official Auction of the ANA World's Fair of Money®

August 3-9, 2009 • Los Angeles, California

HOLLYWOOD

U.S. Coins and Currency • Ancient Coins
World Paper Money • World Coins • Mexican Coins
Consignment Deadline: June 1, 2009

We are especially excited to participate in the American Numismatic Association's official World's Fair of Money auction in August, an event that every year draws more international dealers and collectors than any other U.S. coin show. We strongly urge you to consign your world coins and currency to this auction and reach this valuable market!



Rick Ponterio
Executive Vice
President



Ron Gillio
World Coin &
Currency Specialist



Kent Ponterio
Senior
Numismatist



Kyle Ponterio
Numismatist

For more information on consigning to this and future Ponterio & Associates auctions, please contact us at the Bowers and Merena offices.

800.458.4646



Richard H. Ponterio PNG #308
Ron Gillio PNG #204

18061 Fitch, Irvine, CA 92614
TOLL FREE: 800.458.4646 • 949.253.0916 • Fax: 949.253.4091
www.bowersandmerena.com • email: auction@bowersandmerena.com

FORM 07/04 ANA LA ENCL 87C



Richard H. Ponterio LM-216
Ron Gillio LM-05

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
800) 458-4646 Fax (949) 253-5091
E-mail rponterio@bowerandmerena.com

Cory Frampton, R-366
P. O. Box 5270
Carefree, AZ 8537
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

[illegible]

MEXICO CITY NUMISMATIC CONVENTION SET FOR SEPTEMBER 23 TO 26, 2009

The Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico has set the dates for the next International Numismatic Convention in Mexico City as Wednesday, September 23 through Saturday, September 26, 2009. The location is at the Hotel Del Prado, the same location as in the past several conventions.

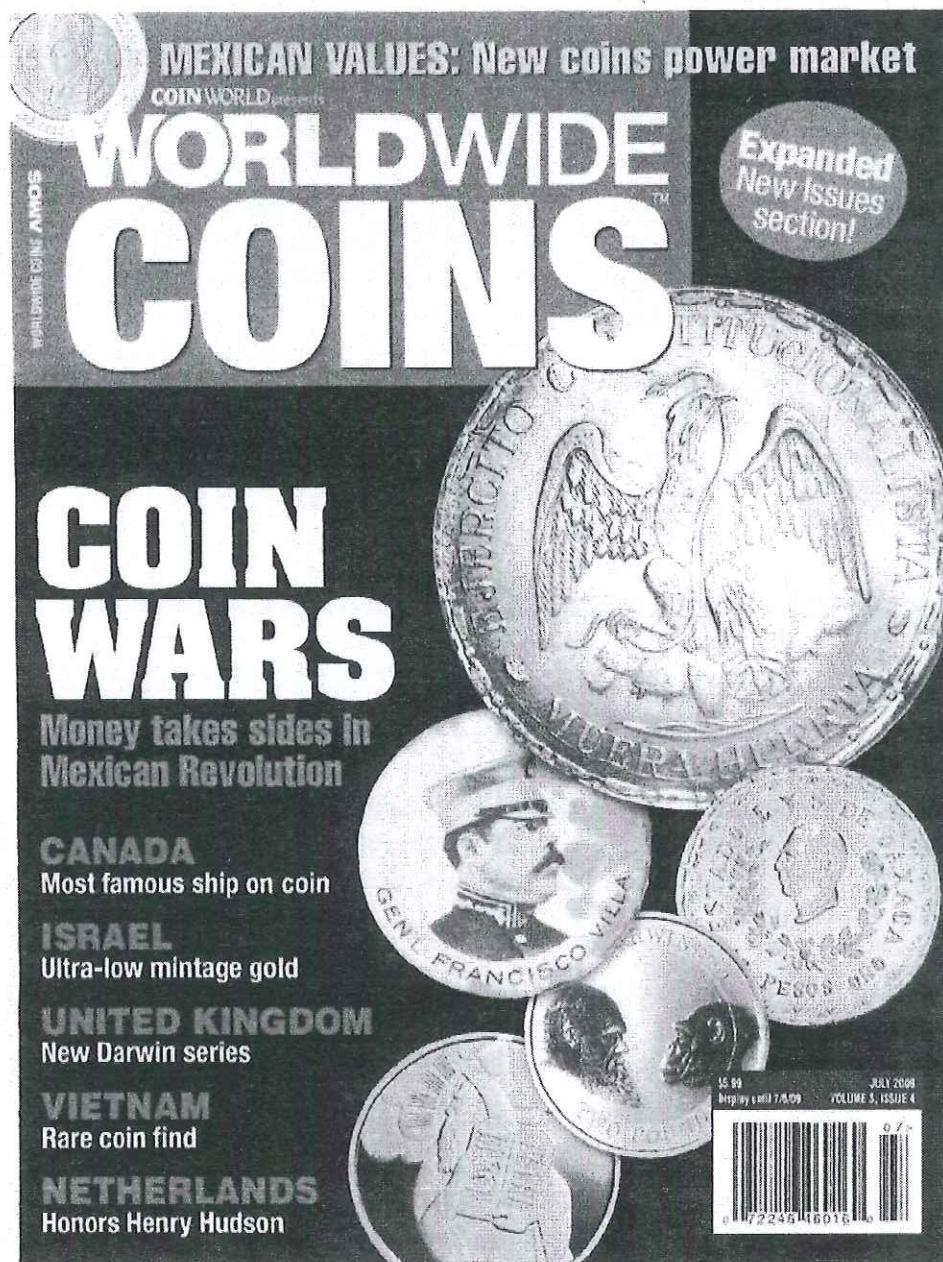
Additional information can be obtained from the Sociedad at sonumex@snm.org.mx or from the US Mex Association.

!!!!!!ALERT!!!!!!

LARGE MEXICAN COIN INVENTORY MISSING AFTER BREAK IN.
See page 3 for further details.

VIVA LA REVOLUTION**By Joe Flores C-2**

The current issue of **WORLDWIDE COINS** is deserving of note in this column as most of the issue is devoted to Mexico. The main article is "COIN WARS Money takes sides in Mexican Revolution", Pages 20 through 28. This article is co-authored by our Editor Don Bailey and Andrew Peralta the Editor of Worldwide Coins. This is a news stand publication by Coin World www.coinworld.com. The bi annual Mexican Coin Values are also published in this issue.



LARGE COIN INVENTORY MISSING BY BREAKIN

It is sad to report but a recent coin robbery by break in has been reported. This inventory is quite extensive and a brief generalized list is reported here. Anyone being offered a large quantity of material as described please report this to the Association as quickly as possible and make every effort to obtain the identity of the person or persons offering the material for sale.

A brief listing as reported:

Approximately 100 8 reales from 1734 – 1739.

Approximately 95 Cobs with the majority without dates.

A collection of specimen Banco of Mexico, 30 pieces.

Approximately 1,000 modern silver coins of various fineness..

Approximately 40,000 assorted foreign bank notes.

30 US silver eagles from 1986 – 2008.

Approximately 27 Carlos and Johanna coins, two and four reales and a couple of 4 maravedies

A large collection of bust types, mainly 8 reales

A large assortment of War of Independence., mainly 8 reales

9 Iturbide 8 reales, and two proclamations

Over 50 cobs

A large collection of Revolution .

A large inventory of assorted modern.

A large amount of Mexican gold, both early and modern

30 State coppers

90 Roman and Greek coins.

Approximately 150 tokens

Specific coins of note:

1824 Go JM Hookneck 8 reales in VF

1825 Go JJ Hookneck 8 reales in VF

1828 Go KJ 8 reales in VF

1863 Ho, FM, Sonora cap style 8 reales in XF

1864 Ho PR 8 reales in AU

1864 Ho FM 8 reales narrow H in mint mark.

1867 Ho PR 8 reales in VF

The above gives just an overview of what was taken in this brazen break in. You can contact the Association at anytime of the day or night at (951) 652-7875 or cell (801) 550-1358.

Thank you
Don Bailey
Executive Director

The Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas

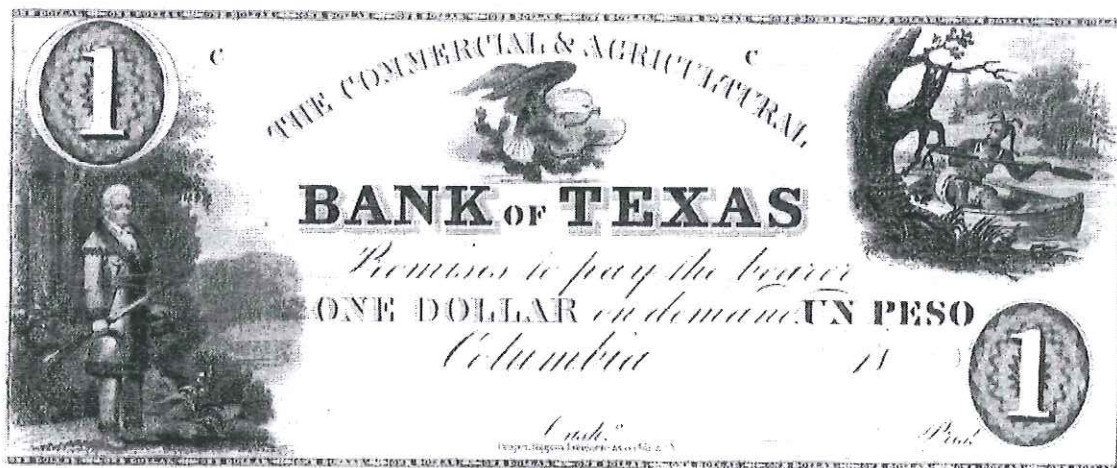
Banco de Comercia Y Agricultura

On April 30, 1835 the legislature of Coahuila and Texas, by decree number 308, granted to merchants Samuel May Williams and Thomas F. McKinney a twenty-year charter for the "Banco de Comercia y Agricultura." Because the Banco never raised the necessary capital of \$100,000 in specie it was never opened at Columbia although notes and other fiscal papers were prepared. Notes on the bank are rare, with the one peso being the only complete note available, which is unsigned and unissued. The two, three, five, ten and 20 peso notes can be reconstructed from State of Louisiana CSA era notes, which had been printed on the reverse. The 50 and 100 peso notes only exist in proof form.

References:

- 1 The Development of State-Chartered Banking in Texas, Joseph M. Grant and Lawrence L. Crum.
- 2 John N. Rowe III collection of Texas currency, 1821-1897, Degolyer Library Southern Methodist University.

Elmer Powell R- 438



*Ateneo Político del Depto.
de Rio Grande*

Gobierno Supremo
del Estado libre
DE COAHUILA Y TEXAS.

*Al Sr. Jefe del Sup. Gov. del Estado
me ha comunicado el decreto que sigue*

El Gobernador constitucional del Estado de Coahuila y Texas á todos sus habitantes SABED: que el congreso del mismo Estado ha decretado lo siguiente.

El Congreso constitucional del Estado libre independiente y soberano de Coahuila y Texas, ha tenido á bien decretar.

Art. 1.º Se concede el establecimiento de un banco de avío en el departamento de los Brazos que se denominará: BANCO DE COMERCIO Y AGRICULTURA. El ciudadano Samuel M. Williams promoverá como empresario lo conveniente para su plantación.

Art. 2.º El capital de dicho banco no excederá de la cantidad de un millón de pesos, dividida en diez mil acciones de á cien pesos cada una.

Art. 3.º Reunidos suscritores para tres mil acciones por lo menos, el empresario convocará una junta de los mismos y procederá á elegir ocho directores quienes nombrarán entre sí un presidente y desempeñarán sus destinos por un año.

Art. 4.º Para obtener el empleo de director, se requiere ser ciudadano del Estado y dueño de cinco acciones por lo menos.

Art. 5.º Los votos se emitirán en razon de uno por cada acción; pero ningún suscriptor tendrá mas de cincuenta sufragios sea cual fuere el numero de acciones que tenga en propiedad. Las acciones pueden votar por medio de apoderados.

Art. 6.º Anualmente se renovará la direccion y la convocatoria se hará por esta cuarenta y cinco dias antes de espirar su termino, verificandose la eleccion ocho dias antes de cumplirse el año correspondiente.

Art. 7.º La misma direccion formará un reglamento interior para el manejo económico de todos los negocios de la compañía.

Art. 8.º Los vóleres que se expidieren serán, firmados por el presidente y cajero á nombre de la compañía, y el capital del banco será responsable al pago de sus valores. El mismo banco puede demandar y ser demandado en juicio.

Art. 9.º Para fomentar el comercio, las artes y la industria, puede el banco hacer prestamos cobrando hasta en razon de un ocho por ciento anual cuando el plazo no exceda de seis meses y hasta un diez por ciento, cuando pase de este termino, exigiendo de los interesados las fianzas necesarias.

Art. 10. Los suscritores afianzarán suficientemente con bienes raíces en la Republica el valor de sus acciones y tan luego como hayan ingresado cien mil pesos por lo menos á la caja del banco, podrá dar principio á sus operaciones previa la intervencion de un comisionado que nombrará el gobierno, quien además reconocerá anualmente el estado de los negocios de la compañía.

Art. 11. La duracion de este banco será de veinte años, y puede establecer ramos del mismo en cualquiera punto del Estado.

Lo tendrá entendido el gobernador constitucional del Estado para su cumplimiento, haciendolo imprimir, publicar y circular. — José Maria Mier, presidente. — Diego Grant, diputado secretario. — José M. J. Carvajal, diputado secretario.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento. Dado en la ciudad de Monclova á 30 de abril de 1835.

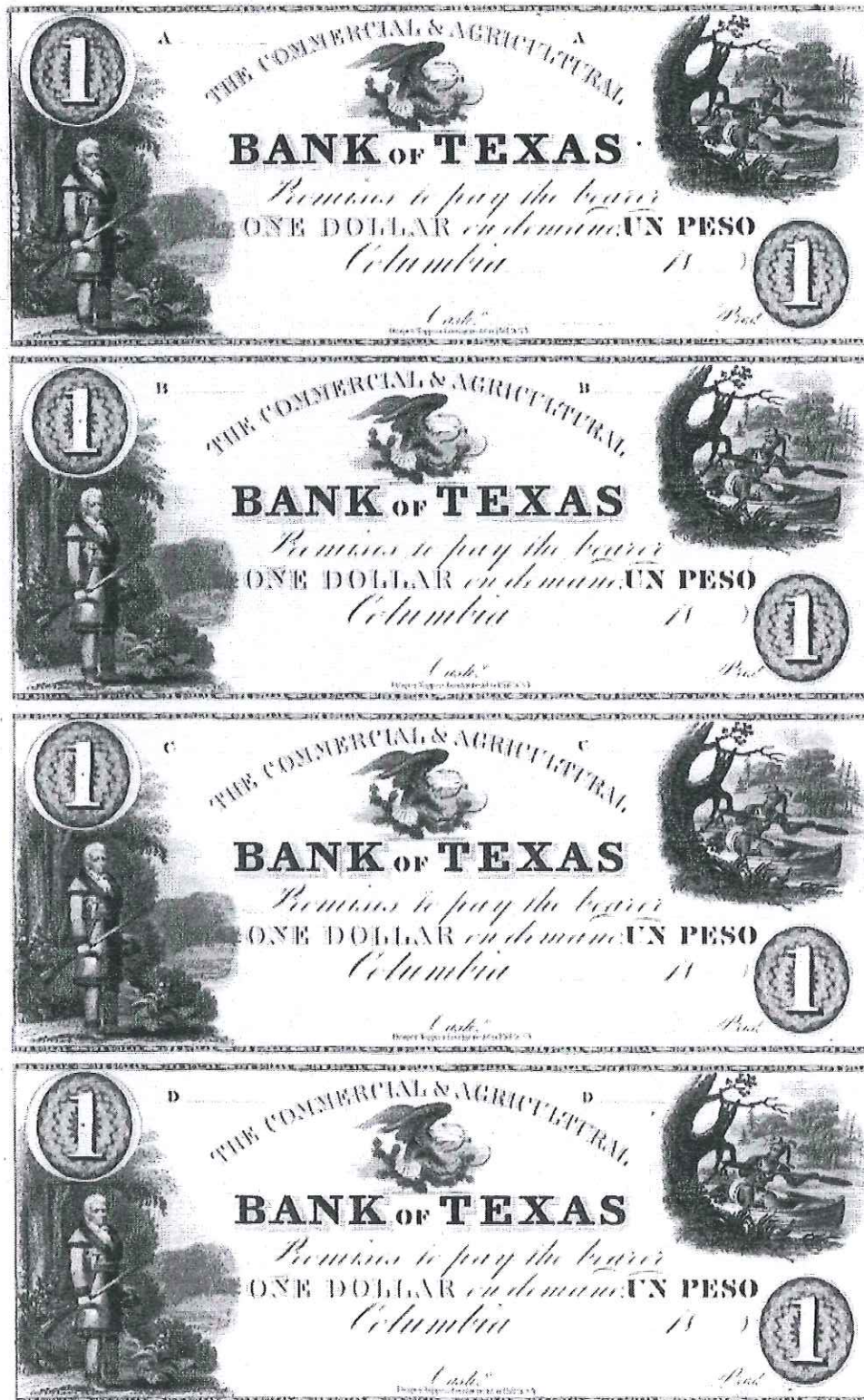
Agustín Vísita,

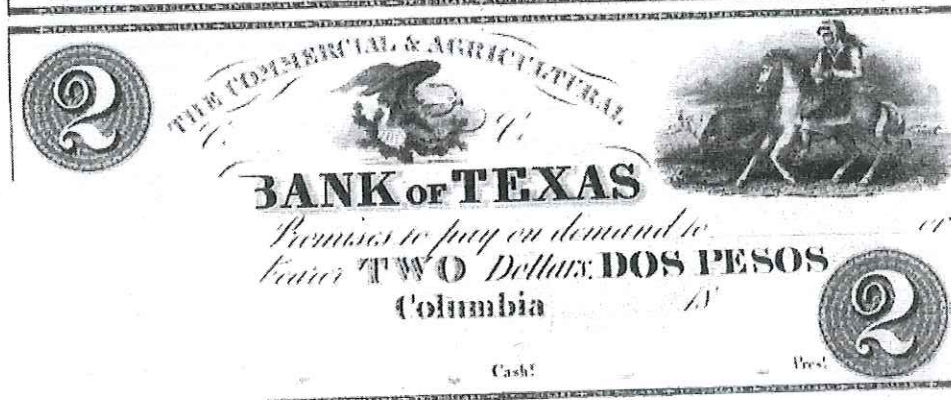
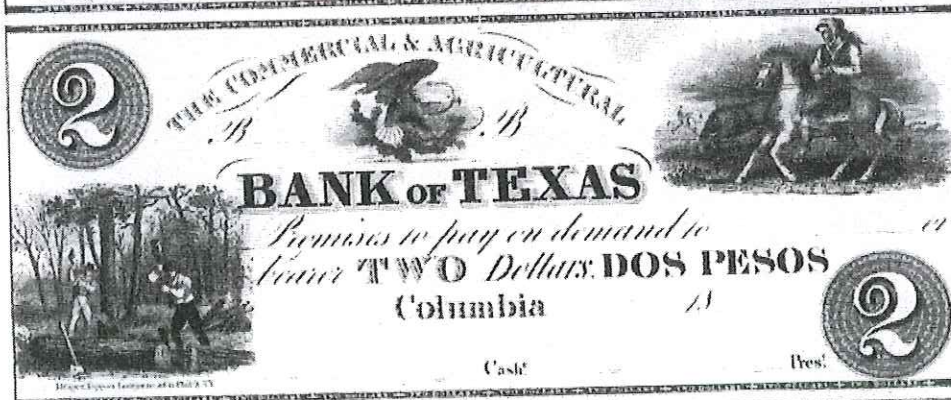
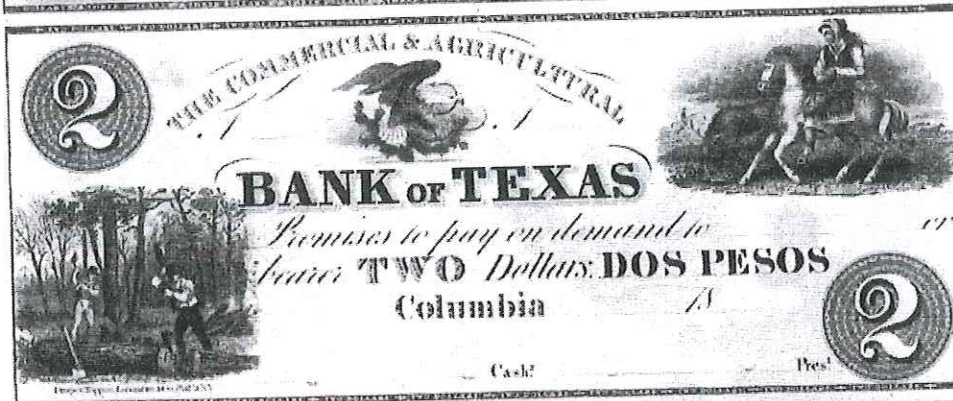
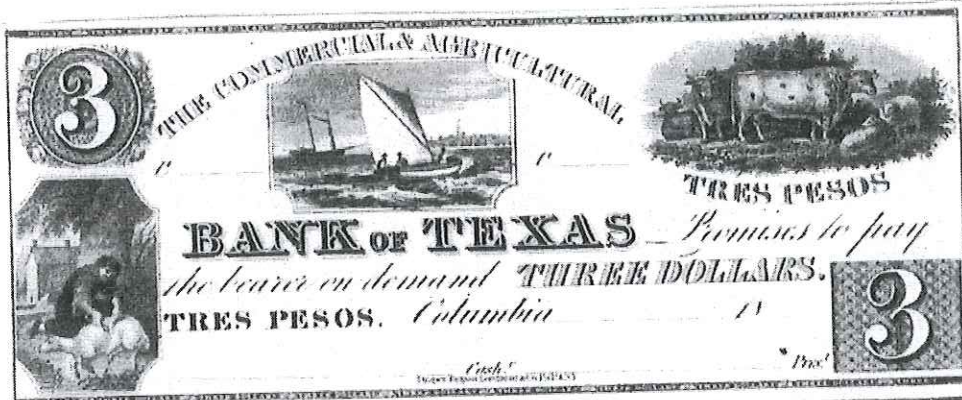
J. Mariano Itala,
Secretario, 77

*Lo comunico a V. S. en publicacion.
Dpto. y Libertad, Pinar del Rio 14. de 1835.*

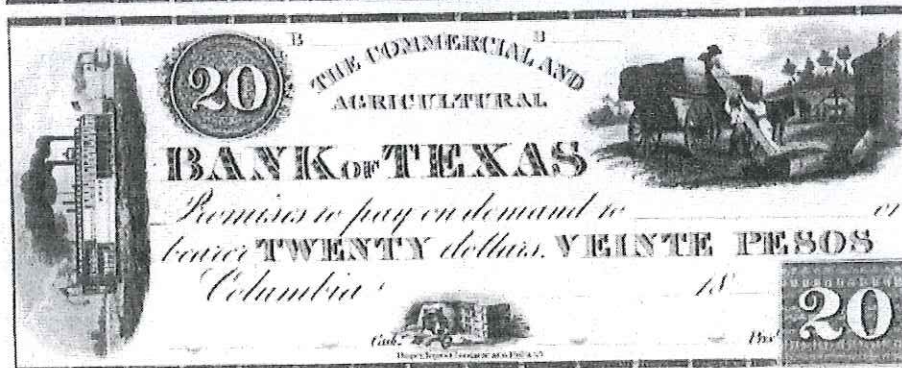
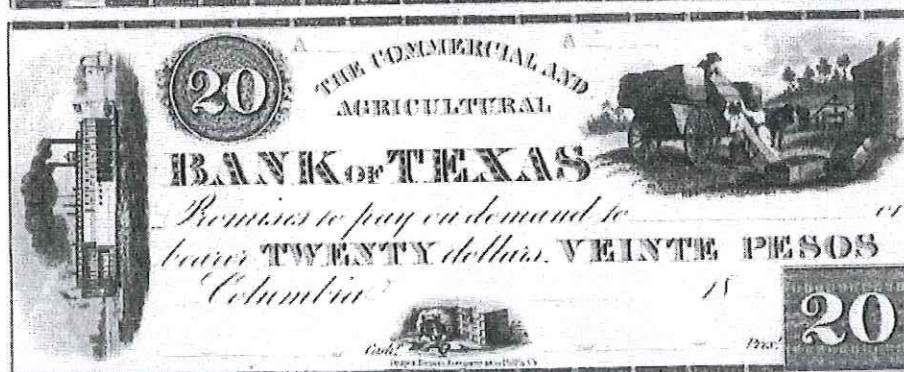
*Ateneo Político del Depto.
de Rio Grande*

Mariano Itala













THE HEGEMONY OF SPANISH SILVER IN THE 18th CENTURY

By Juan & America Suros, R-474

From high in the Andes to the American interior, and around the world Spanish minted silver coins, like the ones illustrated depicting the so-called Columnarios (columns of Hercules or a mythological description of the straight of Gibraltar...) and since 1772 the faces of King Charles III, and his son Charles IV dominated 18th century commerce.

In the United States the dollar was based upon the Spanish system, a silver 8 reales coin. The Spanish system was celebrated in contemporary literature; and its coins and its fractions saturated the society of early America and multiple English and Dutch and Brazilian colonies.

Spanish silver coins were everywhere in early America, and its more-or-less mutilated fractions were legal tender in the United States until 1857. The Pillar dollar, or Spanish Milled dollar was the coin upon which the U.S. dollar was based in terms of value, size and weight. and many of us recall when Wall Street quoted share prices in eights(bits) since it had done since its founding in 1792.

But do we remember in the U.S. that the 1, 2, 4, and 8 reales coins were easily found among the American coins, when rolls of quarters and fifty cents were requested at our banks? Nuisance lawsuits persisted well into the late 19th century revolving around the Spanish milled dollar. Since many decades-old contracts were still stipulated as payable in "milled dollars" the clever or unscrupulous would attempt to pay off landlords and other debtors in old Spanish coins, then worth just 72 cents on the dollar in bullion. Hundreds of such cases found their way into the courts, across America, using old silver coins from Spain, Peru, Potosi and Mexico, in the 1890s.

And if such coins could still be available at such a date, think of now numerous they must have been in 1840, and before in the 1800s!



1748 2 reales Mo



**1778 2reales Sta.
Lucia counterstramp
English Colony**



**2 reales Montoerrat
counterstamp
English colony**



1767 4 Reales PTS JR

1804 PTS PJ counterstamped for
St. Croix, now a U.S. possession

1754 8 reales Lima



1761 8 reales. Lima

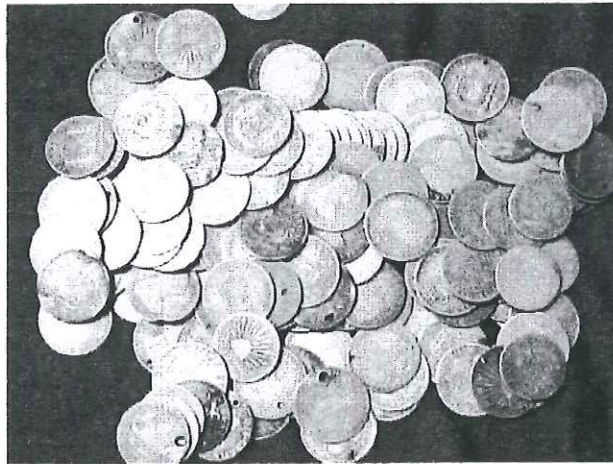


1770 8 reales JM Lima



1856 8 reales JD Lima

8 reales Brazil counterstamped
on Spanish 1811 8 reales of Joseph
Joseph Napoleon

Editor's note

These are part of a collection that your Editor acquired several years ago from a Grist Mill in the Midwest. There were over 450 coins originally. These were mostly Mexican but included coins from five other countries. Most were in 2 reales, dating back to 1739, well worn and many were mutilated as described in Dr. Suros's article.

XX

MARK BIR, R-167 PASSED AWAY RECENTLY

Mark Bir of Tucson, Arizona recently passed away with a massive heart attack while on a trip to the mid-west. He was a member of the association from almost the beginning. Mark was a dealer that worked under the radar but he turned up some really nice coins and collections. He will be missed within the hobby.

XX

This article was published in the Volume 3, number 26 of the 1965 "Plus Ultra", then the journal of the Aztec Numismatic Society. This was written by noted Mexican numismatist Elwin C. Leslie.

He was responding to a disparaging opinion of Mexican hacienda tokens expressed in a national coin publication.

"One mans poison, many men's meat"

A DEFENSE OF HACIENDA TOKENS

By Elwin c. Leslie

Hacienda tokens are neither "junk", "trash", "Scorpions in the bathroom", or "cigar wrappers from Pumpkin Center". To label them such is to ridicule the numismatic contributions of such men as Manuel Romero de Terreros, Jose Francisco Pedrazza, O.P. Eklund and Sidney P. Noe, to say nothing of Dr. A. F. Pradeau. They all, as have many other learned numismatists devoted much time and research to the study of Mexican tokens. The worth of their writings cannot be disputed.

The American Numismatic Society thought enough of hacienda tokens to devote one of their celebrated Numismatic Notes And Monographs to the subject. The Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico has from time to time published articles concerning haciendas and state tokens, as has our own Plus Ultra.

Howland Wood, O.P. Eklund, Fonroberf, Von Schrotten, Romero de Terreros, Howland Gibbs and many other collectors and numismatists had a great interest in hacienda tokens. One of the finest collections of such tokens is at the American Numismatic Society in New York City, and it is certain that they are not taken lightly, though many of them, may be from small haciendas or stores, and others may be unattributable.

The fact that many of them are from small or insignificant haciendas should not be a reason for labeling them "trash" or "junk". If the same measure were applied to coins, the coins of Hejaz, Comoros Islands, German New Guinea and Eritrea would be "junk". It is highly unlikely that any knowledgeable collector so regards them.

It is true that a large percentage of hacienda tokens exist which cannot be classified. However, this is not a factor that should make them undesirable. It is a challenge of the unknown that frequently leads to discovery and knowledge. To denounce those tokens that cannot be attributed is to shut the door on future knowledge. Actually, without attribution a hacienda token can be appealing, because there is glamour and adventure in the mystery of the unknown.

It is also true that many hacienda tokens of Mexico are very crude and primitive and cannot in any sense be considered works of art, but in their crudeness lies their charm. Locally cast or struck with the simplest of tools and skills, they evidence an individuality and lack of uniformity probably unequalled in any other series. As far as rarity is concerned, that quality is definitely present in the Mexican hacienda tokens. Many were

struck in small quantities for local use. With the agrarian reforms, political upheavals and fires of revolution in Mexico's past, it is no wonder that in many instances but few tokens survived.

One of the most difficult things to judge about a token is its monetary value. Actually it is worth only what a buyer will pay for it, and will fluctuate with a series' popularity. An increasing number of collectors competing for a limited number of pieces will inevitably result in higher prices, and some result in higher prices, and some dealers will be very quick to take advantage of such saturation. The tokens themselves are not to blame for this and should not be denounced for it.

What is a token worth? It is certain that 20 centavos, 50 centavos or even a peso (2¢ to 8¢ U.S. in 1965) is a ridiculously low price to pay for any Mexican hacienda token today, as it would have been several years or even ten years ago. During the past ten years everything in numismatics, indeed just about everything in our life, has increased in cost, hacienda tokens included. Fortunately, the decision to buy or not rests with the buyer, and not the seller. Eventually prices will find their own level as more is known and written about hacienda tokens and their relative scarcities.

The South African Numismatic Society is at present time publishing a list of all known South African tokens. They range from the very rare Durban Club. Natal. token down to the most "insignificant" store card. Yet the Society feels it is of sufficient importance to include every known South African token, even one that might turn out to be from "Pumpkin Center".

To some, the glamour of collecting is a crisp well-preserved piece of paper money, to others, a shiny gleaming proof coin, to others a certain rare date, and to others, a miserably struck patinated hacienda token that takes one back in imagination through the past to a different way of life. Collecting is and should be for one's own personal pleasure, and no matter what the category, whether it be matchbook covers or cigar wrappers, if it brings pleasure to someone, it is worthwhile.

XX

THE EMPEROR COUSINS OF THE AMERICAS

By. C. H. Roberts (deceased)

A close study of history and deductive thinking reveal Napoleon I of France to be responsible for the existence of two empires in the Western Hemisphere. Napoleon died on May 5, 1821. As of that date the two empires did not exist. No man, including Napoleon himself, could have envisioned such a historical actuality. The empires referred to are those of Brazil and Mexico.

John VI, King of Portugal, anticipated the possible separation of Brazil from Portugal, yet not even he could have guessed what form of government would be adopted by the Brazilians. They established an empire when the separation took place on September 7, 1822.

Mexico's first empire, ruled by Iturbide for less than one year, was not established until May 5, 1822. It would have been ridiculous then for some one to have predicted another Mexican empire from the fact that Napoleon I once ruled France. It could be said that the first Napoleon was directly responsible for the Brazilian Empire and indirectly so, for the second Mexican empire was plotted by his nephew, Napoleon III.

If Napoleon I had not ruled France the history of Brazil and Mexico would have been quite different and numismatists would have been deprived of some of the most sought after coins in the world. There would not have been the simultaneous reigns of two cousins whose grandfather was Frantz I, Emperor of Austria.

Napoleon's successful invasion of Portugal drove the Portuguese royal family with their court to reside in their Brazilian colony. It is remarkable that in spite of this panicky evacuation the transfer of valuables, essential materials, and key personnel of the Monarchial staff to the New World was well executed on November 30, 1807.

It was the monarchial staff who so capably and efficiently helped their Prince Regent John to assert the monarchy's right of being the government of both Portugal and Brazil. Heretofore, while in Portugal, the same monarchy was lethargic because it felt itself restrained by both national and European politics. Now transplanted into new atmosphere of the Brazilian tropics, it became animated with fresh incentives to be the government that it should be. Eventually, about 15,000 Portuguese refugees located in their Brazilian colony that was rapidly becoming a domain equal in status to their mother country. Brazil was gaining recognition as one of the new nations in the world. Diplomatic and commercial relations were being established and developed with other countries.

The crown of the Braganzas, rulers of Brazil and Portugal, represented the richest empire in the world at this time. The blessing of such affluence did not eliminate the problems that the Prince Regent had. Two of these problems were Spain and England.

Spain and Portugal were openly hostile towards each other. Disputes over boundaries in the South American River Plate regions as well as the permission granted to Napoleon's armies, by a Spanish Prime Minister, to pass through Spain to capture Portugal were good reasons for bellicosity between these powers at the time.

England, whenever in need of either a diplomatic or military favor of the Portuguese, was a helpful ally in time of emergency but she could be an undependable one in time of peace. Favors were given for free imports of English goods into Portugal in exchange for the use of either Portuguese soil or ports for the English military.

Prince Regent John outwitted and outmaneuvered the Spanish and English outsiders who intended to weaken the Portuguese into a position of insignificance. He did this by making an outstanding alliance with the Hapsburgs of Austria, rich and powerful rulers whose family reign out spanned that of the other monarchs of continental Europe.

To two adroit Brazilian-Portuguese diplomats, blessed with discretion, must be given the honor for executing this beneficial and advantageous alliance for their Prince Regent. This alliance resulted in the marriage of a Hapsburg Archduchess to the heir of the Brazilian-Portuguese thrones.. The story behind both the diplomatic negotiations and the wedding is found to be intriguing.

Navarro de Andrade, Brazilian-Portuguese charge d'affairs in Vienna, made the first contact with Prince Clemens von Metternich, the Austrian foreign minister. The Austrian Emperor, Franz I, had four daughters. One had been married to Napoleon I. Two others had been promised - one to a Saxon Prince and another to a Sicilian Prince. The fourth was too young to marry.

To most men these betrothal arrangements would have been closed contracts. But not with Prince Metternich for he was renowned for disposing of impossible diplomatic problems. His solution was to give Archduchess Leopoldina to Don Pedro, the Brazilian-Portuguese heir. Caroline, the one who was too young to marry, would be given to the Saxon Prince when she reached her maturity.

With the diplomatic arrangements out of the way, John now King, sent his French ambassador, Marialva, to Austria to make the formal proposal of marriage between the two royal houses. This diplomat entered Vienna with much pageantry and splendor. In the procession were some of the Austrian aristocracy, members of the diplomatic corps, and many servants tailored in brilliant and attractive uniforms. All carriages were drawn by at least six horses. The Viennese turned out in great numbers. This was perhaps the greatest public welcome ever given any governmental representative in Vienna. The imperial family had a vantage site in the home of one of the aristocratic families.

The next day, amid another pompous display of ceremonial splendor in the throne room, Frantz I accepted the formal request for the marriage of his daughter to the heir apparent of the Brazilian-Portuguese throne. On May 13, 1817 the wedding was consummated. It was the birthday of King John VI but he was not present for the nuptials – neither was the bridegroom. This is an important event to Maximilian of Mexico numismatics. The bridegroom had to be represented by proxy. His proxy was the bride's brother, Archduke Franz Karl. Thus Franz Karl became the father of Maximilian while his sister, the Archduchess Leopoldina, became the mother of Dom Pedro II, the future emperor of Brazil. For the benefit of numismatics information we insert at this time the dates of the aforementioned children: Maximilian – 1864 – 1867 and Dom Pedro – 1831-1889.

To Promote good feelings and monarchical relations with the House of Hapsburg, it is interesting to observe that King John VI gave Ambassador Marialva an unlimited expense account in addition to gifts of many jewels and expensive medals to be handed out to the proper persons. As a custodian of these funds the ambassador proved to have disbursed them prudently. In all, he spent \$2,500,000 of the King's funds, as well as \$1,230,000 of his own money. This was a phenomenal amount for that time. The house of Braganza wanted to make a miraculous impression upon the House of Hapsburg. Presents and entertainments given by the Brazilian-Portuguese diplomat were so impressive that they seemed to have been issued from Aladdin's fabled lamp rather than from the minds and the imaginations of human beings. A separate package of 167 diamonds had been brought along to be set in the medals by European jewelers. Seventeen bars of gold had been carted in; they were to be given to the most eminent relatives and high public servants of the imperial family because they would appreciate them more than another memento of the happy occasion. To other important Austrians, who did not rate the gold bars Marialva was most gracious with lavish remembrances. Presentations, such as money or jewelry in quantities, were passed out to the minor dignitaries of the ministry, the court and the clergy. Key servants and other staff members of minor rank were to be remembered.

The bridegrooms present was enough to warm and thrill the heart of his bride with his picture--encrusted on a medallion surrounded by diamonds, a crown was assembled above it by a chain lined with diamonds, those who saw it were overwhelmed by its beauty. Luxurious entertainments had been given by Marquis Marialva. He had stunned and surprised his guests. For the wedding celebration he would provide more magnificence and pageantry than Vienna had ever seen. A model palace was erected to accommodate over 2,000 guests. It was decorated by embanked flowers, green plants and lighted with colorful lanterns.

The table service consisted of the best linens, silver, porcelain and crystal to be found in Europe. At the table set aside for the Hapsburgs only solid gold service was substituted for the silver and porcelain. Dancing started with the initial number being a brilliant polka in the grand ballroom. Marialva invited Archduchess Leopoldina for the first dance. The Marquis enthusiastically enjoyed the occasion and his guests were overwhelmed by the impact of such grandeur.

The failure of the first Napoleon to maintain his French throne provided the way for Maximilian of Mexico to live in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere while his cousin, Dom Pedro II of Brazil, lived in the southern part. The collapse of Napoleon I. Did not obliterate his influence, instead, it became such a legend, that, within 37 years, it enabled his nephew to maneuver himself into becoming the emperor of the French as Napoleon III of the second empire. His reign proved to be unpopular because he was an autocratic ruler rather than a constitutional one. His decline is considered to have begun in 1860. In an effort to strengthen his despotic form of government Napoleon attempted to establish an empire in Mexico subordinated to pro-French governmental influences. A treaty between France, Great Britain and Spain in 1862 provided for an intervention of their troops in Mexico to collect unpaid debts owed to their bankers, but Britain and Spain pulled out in 1862 because France meddled in Mexican internal affairs. Through a series of plots and strategies, Napoleon III, with the help of Mexican Catholics and conservatives, managed to deceive Archduke Maximilian of Austria into believing that he had been elected to the imperial Mexican throne by a popular plebiscite. He was the uncrowned emperor from the date of his arrival at Veracruz on May 28, 1864, until the day of his execution at Queretaro on June 19, 1867. His body ultimately was interred in the imperial vaults at Vienna. It could not have been foreseen how deeply Maximilian and Pedro II, were to be effected by the part Napoleon I played in history. One is reminded of Shakespeare's quotation from Julius Caesar; "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often interred with their bones."

Bibliography:

Topics About Brazil, Mexico, Archduke Maximilian of Austria, Napoleon I and Napoleon III of France. *American Encyclopedia and Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every Inch a King, Sergio Correa Da Costaa.

Seven Keys to Brazil, Vera Halsey
The Hapsburgs, Dorothy Gies McGuigan.

Brazil, The Infinite Country, William Lytle Schurz.

This article Previously appeared in the TNA News, November 1968 and in Plus Ultra in September 1970.

FORGERIES. . . WHAT?

This appeared in PLUS ULTRA, Vol. VIII No. 79, April 19, 1970. Translated especially for Plus Ultra by Carlos Gaytan from his then just released book *LA REVOLUCION MEXICANA Y SUS MONEDA*.

Mexican counterfeiters have not yet merged into a single mafia; they are now scattered; a little work shop in Guadalajara, another one in Toluca, and only God knows how many in Mexico City. Surely there are many in unknown places.

But the fake exploiters are still free lancers; they have not yet incorporated into a syndicate with a proper distribution new, nor have they come to an agreement as to territorial partitions. Neither have they become rich enough, so far, to pay for PROTECTION!

Obviously, the problem of alteration, fraudulent reproductions, forgery and fancy invention of Mexican Revolutionary coins should be dealt with by jurists instead of being ineptly discussed by collectors in numismatic manuals, but our law makers --- who are our law makers? --- have not yet fully realized and possibly have never given a single thought to the economic damage suffered by Mexico, not to mention her loss of prestige-caused by a few smart fellows who manufacture and sell phony Mexican Revolutionary coins.

There is actually an insurmountable barrier of legal jargon that makes it difficult, nay, almost impossible, to punish those who grow fat on the making, alteration, invention, distribution and sale of high priced bogus pieces. Ahambletian law givers have not yet made up their minds as to whether the manufacture of an obsolete coin is punishable by law; whether the exhibition of numismatic copies -- with intent to see and not marked as copies -- is or is it not a fraud or attempt to fraud; whether a REPRODUCTION is FORGERY or just a COPY; whether anyone can or cannot make all the coins he wishes to do, ancient or modern, foreign or domestic, as long as they are no longer legal tender; whether or not it is a minor, major or no penal offense at all to shave the cheeks off the numeral 4 on a 1934 5 cent coin and convert it into an expensive 1931. And so forth and so on... But there should be no need of precision; if a merchant who sells or has in his possession a spurious numismatic item were published---even if he solemnly swears that HE DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS SPURIOUS, even if the coin is two thousand years old -- and the forgery hurricane would be abated to almost zero in a few months.

Bogus, sham, pinch-beck imitations incessant stream reduces the number of numis-transactions and will, in the long run, turn harmful even to those who now pocket undue profit from it. They are killing their own golden-egg hen. So, it is an act of mercy to teach them to behave.

Police would have to operate a little outside the margin of the law, but would that surprise anyone? Numisma trespassers' protest would reach the sky but would it matter?

One or two innocents might be dragged into the net; all right, the world's Numisma Fraternity would proclaim them MARTYRS. All good causes need martyrs.

It is now turning out – after more then twenty six thousand years – that we have to agree with Mr. Dracon, that Athenian archon and legislator who imposed extremely severe punishments on all delinquents. Anyone with just a minimum of brains in use, must agree with the proposition that to stop the rioting, robbery and the crime wave, so alarmingly increasing today, the delinquents should be given the harshest of treatments; sterilization or, better still, elimination. The world is over populated anyhow. But Draconian laws are now proscribed from civilized codes. The demagogues are against them because they make their living by flattering the people and now the people are no longer satisfied with bread and circus alone, they demand impunity also.

A few nights ago Mr. Dracon came into one of my dreams and said to me; “Thy contemporaries are making much ado about nothing; they are drowning themselves in a glass of water. It would suffice, to solve the juvenile delinquency problem, to apply ten lashes with a horsewhip on the place where the back becomes fleshy, to every gang or rioting little rebel every time he is dragged into police precincts. It is quite possible that some stubborn, pertinacious protestors would have to stand second and third whippings but the great majority of naughty boys, after the first treatment, would keep away from, dark street gangs, pool rooms and riots. Zero gangs, Zero or almost Zero teenage criminals. Crush the Chrysalid of the future juvenile delinquent!”

Nr, Dracon may be wrong. Never the less, it should prove worth to try his therapeutics on directors, inventors, distributors and sellers of Mexico's spurious Revolutionary coins.

XX

**EL 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 ONLINE !**

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 online**

- 1. Acquisitions and Sales**
- 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
Motolinía 31, Centro Histórico, 06000, México, D.F.
Tels: (011-5255) 55121207, 55219203, 55185775
Fax: (011-5255) 55218037
e/m: info@elmundodelamoneda.com
<http://www.elmundodelamoneda.com>**

"YOUR MEXICO SOURCE"

**LOIS & DON BAILEY
NUMISMATIC SERVICES**

250 D So. Lyon Ave #139
Hemet, CA 92543

E-Mail donbailey@comcast.net

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

JUST RELEASED!!!

**STATE & FEDERAL COPPER AND
BRASS COINAGE OF MEXICO 1824-1872**

First revision of this series in 30+ years.

\$30.00 + \$5.00 shipping within the US

VISIT OUR WEB SITE
www.donbailey-mexico.com

BAJA NUMISMATICS

P.O. Box 11121

Albuquerque, N.M. 87192

(505) 299-0402 • Fax (505) 299-5811

Dick Parker - David Keiss

FREE CURRENT PRICE LIST

*Don't Miss The
Mexican Connection*

**NEW CURRENCY BOOK**

Dear Collector Friend;
After a long 10 year wait since The
2nd edition was published, I have
finally received the 3rd edition of my
catalog "THE PAPER MONEY OF
THE BANK OF MEXICO".

All notes issued by the Bank of Mexico
since it was founded in 1925 to date are
included.

It is an exhaustive study of this subject.
Soft bound, 166 pp. Unit price is \$20.00
USD plus \$6.00 shipping. (Wholesale
prices available if you are interested,
please send your check payable to Duane
Douglas at:

Duane Douglas
Motolinia #31

Centro Historico
06000 Mexico, D.F.

Tels : (01152-55) 55121207

Fax : (01152-55) 55218037

E-mail info@elmundodelamonedamex.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 an annual basis,
and photo ready.

Cost per annual insertion (4 issues).

1/2 page \$175.00

1/4 page \$100.00

1/8 page \$75.00

Contact the Editor for further
Details.

MEXICAN COIN COMPANY

PAYING TOP PRICES FOR
QUALITY MATERIAL



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)

