



MEXICAN OIL NEWS

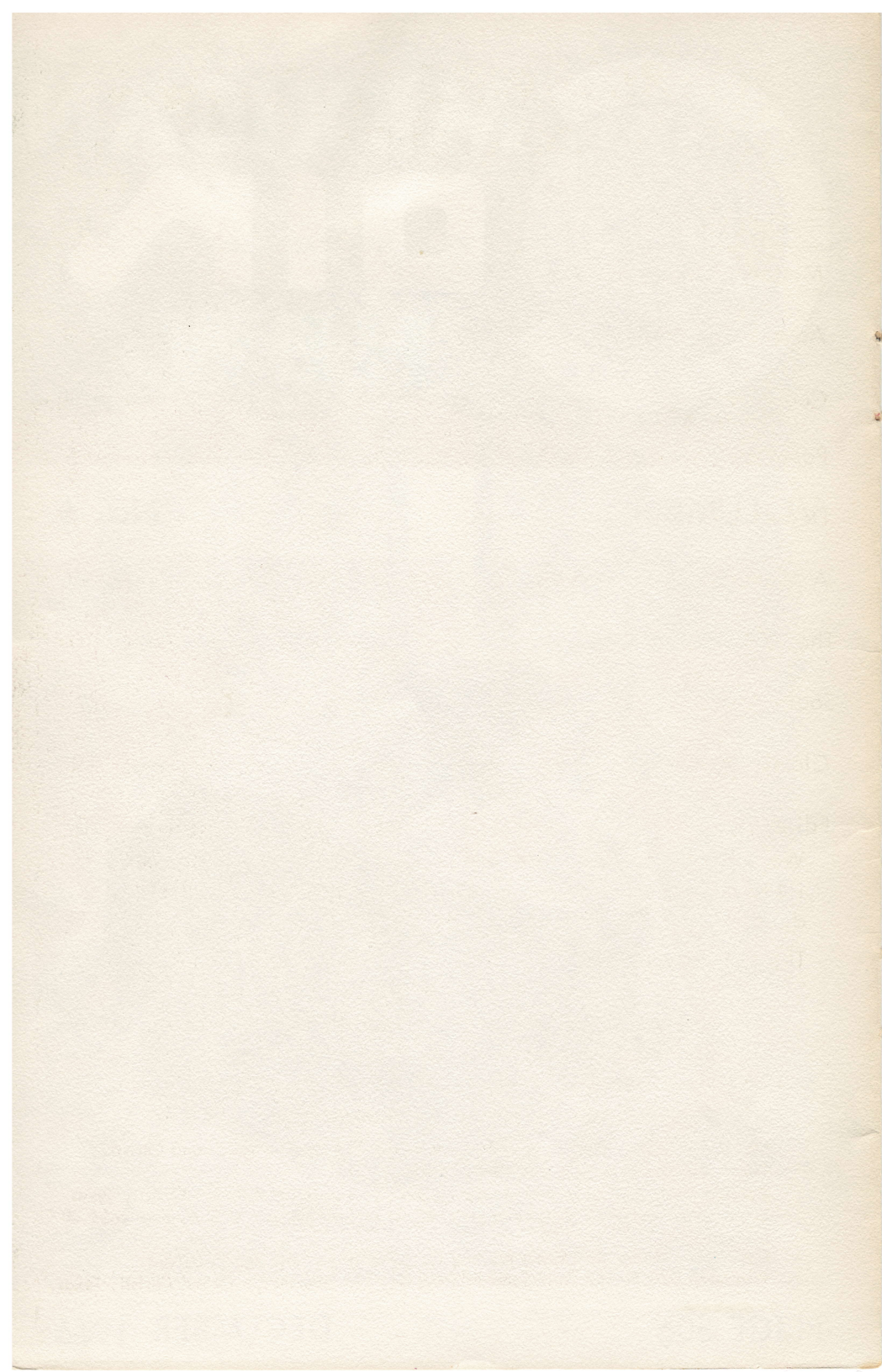
VOLUME 1

No. 6



PRICE 50¢

DECEMBER 1966



Mexican Coin News

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We welcome articles from our readers. Send us your news items. Your ad in Mexican Coin News will pay big dividends.

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THE MEDALS OF MEXICO

By AVA SETZER
ANA 49496 — TNA — RCDA

The medals of Mexico have become my prime interest in the field of Mexican Numismatics. Although I collect other medals, the Mexican medals have given me my greatest enjoyment, in addition to their educational value. These medals have led me to study the history of the country from its earliest beginnings. They portray the conquests and the struggles for liberation that have been going on for centuries.

Medals have been used for centuries to preserve some notable event in the history of the country or to commemorate an outstanding leader of the country. Many medals have been struck by the Roman Empire and given for meritorious service.

Medals or medallions were either cast or struck from metal. The latin word for metal is metallum; this was changed by the French to the word medville, from which our English word medal is derived.

Although medals were made of metal they were never used as a monetary piece. They were made to commemorate a notable event or to reward an individual for outstanding service.

Many medals were made in the shape and size of coins of the realm and closely resemble the coins of the country. This fact has placed them in the numismatic category. The medals of Mexico are so closely related to the history and the coins of Mexico, that a person interested in the Numismatics of Mexico should collect both the coins and the

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Mexican Coin News

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Classified advertising will be available in the August issue and thereafter each month.

Classified rates are 7c per word, approximately 5 words per line, 7 lines to the column inch. Three insertions of same adv. 6c per word. Minimum charge \$2.00.

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Advertisements appearing in the Mexican Coin News are accepted in good faith, but are not guaranteed. The right to edit or reject advertising copy is reserved.

The publishers liability for error in an advertisement shall not exceed the cost of space occupied by the error, in proportion to the cost of the full advertisement. No liability shall be assumed for long hand copy.

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Smallest type used will be six point. Display ads. will be set in proportion to the space ordered. There will be an extra charge for extra heavy composition.

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CUAUHTEMOC

Chief of the Aztecs



Cortez and his band of Spaniards suffered many defeats by Montezuma and his army. After a very severe defeat by Montezuma, Cortez rallied his army of Spaniards on the plains of Atumba. During the ensuing battle Cortez killed Montezuma. Having lost their leader the Indians withdrew from the battle and fled into the hills. The Aztecs having lost both Montezuma and his brother in battle, the leadership was placed in the hands of Cuauhtemoc, nephew of Montezuma.

Cortez was not satisfied with his defeat of Montezuma's forces and made plans to return to the country of the Tlaxaclaus and destroy them. His plans were very carefully made. Cuauhtemoc on hearing of Cortez' plans organized a strong defense for the city.

Tenochitlan being an island city, was surrounded by Cortez' men thus preventing the Indians from bringing in food. During this seige, thirst and an epidemic

of smallpox ravished the people.

Cuauhtemoc and his warriors fought bravely to prevent Cortez and his men from entering the city. Cortez' men finally broke the lines of the defenders and the final battle for the city of Tenochtitlan was fought in the great Temple square. When his forces were overcome, Cuauhtemoc escaped by canoe but was later captured on the lake by Cortez' men. Cortez promised to let him die like a chieftain if he would tell where the Royal Treasure was buried. Cuauhtemoc, true leader that he was, refused to comply with Cortez' demands. The Spaniards subjected him to extreme torture but could not break his loyalty to his people. After continued torture they finally put him to death.

Due to his unyielding silence and loyalty to his people, they made him an immortal hero to

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Paper Money

of the

MEXICAN REVOLUTION

By RICHARD A. LONG

It has been said that Mexico lost 100 years—she won independence from Spain after the turbulent years 1810-1821, but it took the Revolution of 1910-1917 to translate the Constitution into actual rights for the people. Most of the intervening years were spent under presidents who allowed interests from the United States and Great Britain to exploit the resources of the country, so the people of Mexico were no better off than they had been under Spanish rule.

Porfirio Diaz had been president of Mexico since 1876, except during a 4-year period during which he had installed one of his puppets. He was a virtual dictator who allowed a few favored friends to control government offices and to become wealthy in the process; he ignored the Constitution, and he allowed the country to be bled by numerous foreign interests.

Diaz was busy celebrating the Centennial in 1910 when an obscure little man named Francisco Madero declared that the elections were a farce, and that Diaz was a dictator. Madero was right, and he soon gained support in many areas of the country. As this support grew, men like Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata began clashing with Federal troops, and Diaz was eventually forced into exile. Madero was elected president, but he was more an idealist than a man of action, and he simply could not

bring about the reforms that he had promised. More fighting broke out, Madero's power faded, and the country was headed for bankruptcy, when Madero was cruelly betrayed and murdered by his treacherous general Victoriano Huerta in 1913.

This is the point at which the Revolution really burst forth. Supporters of the martyred Madero rose against Huerta, and soon against each other, and by the time peace came years later, virtually every important political or Revolutionary leader had fought against every other one. During the years 1913-1917 the country was involved in such a confusing turmoil that no-one knew who would be in charge next. It takes awhile for an American to understand this, because in our revolutions there were the Colonists and the British, then later the North and the South, and there was no mistaking the motives of either side in either war. But in the Mexican Revolution, as in the revolution in China half a century ago, there were many rival factions, some of them led by bandits and other unsavory characters, and they not only fought against the Federal troops, but they were constantly ganging up on each other. It was not a case of the good guys wearing white hats and the bad guys in black — even the U.S.

(Con't page 16)

MEXICAN 1966 COINS

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Single Sets\$1.00	6 Sets\$4.35
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4	3.15		3.00
6	4.45		4.35
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50	28.00	26.00		27.00	24.00
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50 PIECES	2.25	1.00	3.50	2.75	12.00
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1000 PIECES	38.00	12.00	58.00	35.00	150.00

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MEXICOINS

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Mexican Coin Holder Sets

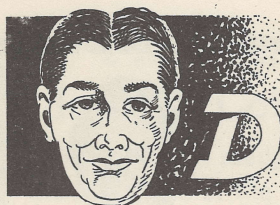
The Mexican Coin Holder sets pictured on the back cover of Mexican Coin News are the only sets of this type available in the U. S. A. at standard price. Mr. Glascock had these made special by Capital Plastics and is the only dealer carrying this holder as a stock item.

The pictures do not show the beauty and durability of these extra fine holders. They are made on three sections. The inner section with the openings for the coins comes in two colors—black or white. The two outer sections (front and back), are made of clear plastic. This gives visibility

to both sides of the coin without disturbing the set. When these three sections are completely assembled they are dust tight, air tight, and moisture proof. They are held together by twelve (12) plastic screws which makes them almost one solid piece of plastic.

Once your coins are placed in these holders, they can be displayed in any position as the coins are held rigidly in place.

To make a long story short, let me say that they have to be seen to be appreciated. Write Mr. Glascock. He will be more than glad to send one to you and if you don't think it is the best you've seen, he will gladly return your money.



From

Dean's Den

By MARGARITO C. GARZA

We are writing this column 'way back in October. We have just returned from a trip to Bearland (Waco) and we found we were not the only ones that should have stayed in their den. The Baylor Bears didn't do so good against the Aggies. But, as coin collectors so often say, I'll find it in the next bag."

Funny how a week-end flies by and you don't get a chance to do what you wanted to do. I had planned to visit a coin shop or two in Waco, but before the game there was too much excitement and after the game too much gloom. Next trip?

Como han estado? Bien? Good. We inspected our Mexican centavo collection to discover it carbon spotted. Should never clean copper coins. Que lastima. (What a pity).

El movimiento de monedas esta muy despacio. Or don't you agree the movement of coins is very slow? We have not been able to generate much excitement lately. No hay much interes. Really, even at the coin meetings it seems there isn't too much interest. Or maybe it is me.

But right now would be a good time to fill those holes in your books. Monedas estan muy baratas. Muy buenos precios. They are very cheap, very good prices. Only thing is no hay dinero. Grocery bills have gone up and only the valiant buy coins. Or nuts like me.

We visited the coin show last month and bought a few odds and ends. Junk, mostly, to everybody but me. We try to collect sensibly, but we can't do it. We slaved over a Mexican type set to quit two coins away. Now new types have come out and we're behind again.

The easiest way to learn Spanish is to practice it. Don't feel embarrassed about mispronouncing a word or two, any Texan Mexican-American does the same. You will never learn proper Castilian Spanish, few of us do. But practice your Spanish and you will soon find it so easy. Then you can begin to enjoy your Mexican coins even more.

Learn the phrases outlined above. Say them over and over even in Anglocized Spanish. We can't teach you in print how to say them with an accent, but you'll soon develop your own.

Let's learn together?



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A Womans Slant on Coins

By Gladys Robbins

THE MEXICAN ANGEL

The sun was brilliant, making the International Bridge gleam with unnatural whiteness. Mid-December had no right to be so hot, but Laredo had the reputation of being one of the hottest spots in Texas. My friend and I paid the toll and walked across the bridge and we were in Mexico! Land of romance and mystery! There was a wide variety of wares for sale at every shop—luxury items and liquors, but also beautiful baskets, pots, needlework, leather goods and tinware that reflected the ingenuity and artistic ability of the people there.

In one shop on the corner, we spotted a bowl of coins. It had a small sign, "10c". The lady inside brought it out of the window, and when she saw we were interested, brought other bowls of coins, each with its little sign, "25c", "50c" and another "75c". There were coins dating back to before the decimal system was introduced, coins of the revolution period, many coins not familiar to an American who was collecting a 20th Century Type Set of Mexican Coins. She pointed out several interesting coins, but one especially struck my fancy. "Have you a little angel coin?" she asked. Sure enough, the coin she put in my

hand bore the image of an angel. Above the angel's head seemed to be a sun with many rays, but instead, on closer inspection, was a Liberty Cap. The coin was the size of our nickel and appeared to have a church on the other side.

As she was wrapping the package of coins, we noticed a colorful calendar on the wall printed in Spanish, advertising her shop. We asked for one to send a niece in North Carolina who was studying Spanish in school. We left her shop, our package of coins carefully tucked away and with the calendar rolled up under our arm. Shelled pecans were reportedly found on a back street, so we turned and turned and looked at many things, entering the large Market Place by the rear door. An hour later, buying embroidered pillow slips at one of the stalls, I felt a tug on my arm. It was the little shop keeper. She held out \$3.00. "You forgot your change", she said. In my exhilaration at finding so many interesting coins, I had given her a \$20.00 bill and walked out with my coins and calendar, without waiting for the change. The little coin in the jar was not the only angel in the shop that day!

(Con't page 14)

THE 1898 LIBERTY CA

By EDNA W. EUBANK

In the "Plus Ultra", a monthly Publication of the Azteca Numismatic Society" in Number 37 of Volume IV dated October 1966, Mrs. Erma C. Stevens—the editor — printed a very interesting article on how to distinguish the 1898 Liberty Cap Peso of 1898 from the Liberty Peso of 1949 which was also struck in the mint at San Francisco for the Republic of China. She notes that the difference in the two dates established at what date the Peso was

minted. In the specimens which she has, which were furnished by Mr. Art Blase of Chicago. On one coin the "o" is even with the "M" and on the other the "o" is about $\frac{1}{2}$ above the "M", thus "M°".

Mr. Thodore V. Buttrey, Jr., in his "Guide Book of Mexican Decimal Coins, 1963-1863", on page 90, "In 1949 the mints at San Francisco and Mexico struck several million Peso coins dated 1898, for the republic of China. These pieces can properly be called restrikes and trade coins. Restrikes can be



P OF MEXICO M. MINT

distinguished from the original in that the beaded edge of the reverse contains 134 beads, while the edge of the original contains 140 beads”.

The method that I use in examining the edge beads (on either obverse or reverse) is, On the 1949 Liberty Caps the beads are just small dots — not connected with the rim—whereas the original 1898 Liberty Cap has more of a cog joined the outer rim. I have never seen the raised “o” on the M^c mint mark, except, beginning 1908 Mo the M^c is thus,

only on the Mexico Mint.

The 1849 dated Liberty Caps which were struck at Mexico City and San Francisco in 1949 seems to me to be a NEW ISSUE instead of a restrike as they were struck by a different die some 51 years later. I have both coins in my collection of Liberty Caps which I mounted in a World Coin album containing 36 holes. The two enclosed photos are somewhat enlarged and show the edge design more clearly. You will note that the “o” in the Mo mint mark is just the same.



SOUTH AFRICAN COINS

By Ivan Martin

PAUL KRUGER, President 1883 to 1902

In order to appreciate the coins of South Africa, it will help to know a little history of the life of Paul Kruger, the man whose likeness appears on the coins through the years of 1892 to 1900.

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger (Paul Kruger) was born in the year 1825 to Boer farmer parents. His father was Kasper Jan Hendrik Kruger, his mother Elsie Francina Steyn. He was a healthy and athletic boy at the age of 7 years in 1832 when he killed his first big game. In 1835 he accompanied his parents on the big trek to the north. His job while on the trek was herding cattle and sheep.

In 1836 he killed his first Kaffir (African native) during an attack on the wagon train. In 1839, while on a hunting trip for food he killed his first lion. In 1841 he became a full burgher owning several parcels of land, horses, cattle, and sheep.

During the year of 1842 he married his childhood sweetheart and swam the Vaal river at high flood stage to go to her. Also in the same year he was made assistant field cornet in the Boer army. He was widowed in 1846, when his wife passed away during childbirth.

He remarried again in 1847 and was the father of 16 children by this marriage. He attended the Saud river Convention in 1852. In 1862 he was made Commandant

General.

Thomas Francois Burgers was elected President of the South African Republic in 1872 and in 1877 Paul Kruger was elected Vice President.

In 1883 Paul Kruger was elected President of the South African Republic, a part of the Transvaal. He ruled his country for 4 terms in a Democratic manner, guided by the Holy Bible. He was a very religious, courageous, and well thought of man.

It was in his first term of office that the South African Decimal coinage was started. In the year of 1890 Kruger issued a concession to the National Bank for the minting of coins for that country. A few gold coins, ½ and 1-pound, had been minted at a prior date, 1874.

The mint was located in the capitol, Pretoria, and was known as the South African Republic Mint. It minted the first coins in 1892 and was closed in 1900. During the eight years of operation 2,625,338 gold coins, 5,375,425 silver coins, and 8,273,698 bronze coins were minted. There were no South African coins minted from 1900 till 1923 when a new mint was built under British control.

Paul Kruger left Africa in 1900 during the Anglo-Boer war and went to Switzerland where he died in 1904.

NOTE: In 1947 the South African mint started making proof sets for collectors.

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First Issue of Mexican Coin News

We have had many requests for the first issue of the Mexican Coin News. Our supply is very limited. We will fill orders as they are received until the supply is gone.

We are sorry that we will not be able to start new subscriptions with the first issue. However, if there is enough demand we will make a reprint of this issue. If you do not have a first issue and want a copy place your order and mark it: Please send reprint of Vol. 1, No. 1.

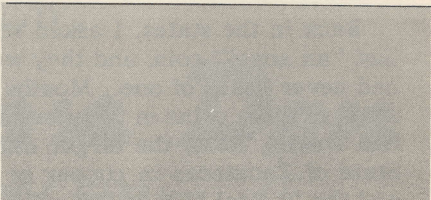
CUAUHTEMOC (Con't)

the Indian people. His name became synonymous for courage to the people he had led.

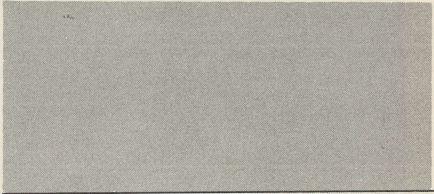
In 1950-1951 the Mexican mint struck his portrait on the Fifty-Centavos (Copper-Nickel) and on the Fifty-Centavos from 1955-1959, this being a copper coin. The first Five-Peso Silver piece issued in 1947 and 1948 again honored Cuauhtemoc by placing his portrait on this piece.

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Elks Club — Harlingen, Texas
December 3rd and 4th, 1966
Saturday—10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Sunday— 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

A large attendance is expected, as all tables have been sold out for the past month.

A Woman's Slant (Con't)

Back in the states, I asked several of my collecting friends if they had "an angel" coin, and they would admit they did not. In fact, they had never heard of one. Months later, at a T.N.A. Convention, I found some of these coins in two sizes at a dealer's table. The size I already had was $\frac{1}{8}$ Real, the larger one $\frac{1}{4}$ Real. They were issued by the State of Zacatecas in copper or brass, the $\frac{1}{8}$ Real from 1824 to 1863 and the $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1836 to 1846. Brass was the more common metal used.

The reason my learned collector friends did not know of "an angel" coin is that the coin is known as a "Zacatecas" $\frac{1}{4}$ Real. I'd still like to know more about my little angel. What is the significance of the design? I know now the building on the opposite side (I suppose the obverse, since that is the side that bears the Legend) is not a church as we thought at first, but what is it? As I said before, Mexico is a land of Romance and mystery. Won't someone tell us more about our Little Angel coin?



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Morelos Suds 1813 copper	3.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ Reales, Portrait Type, my choice, VG-F	1.50
WANTED: All coins of Colonial Mexico, scarce date 8 Reales, world crowns—coins of Russia. State quantity and price. Free monthly price list. Orders under \$5 please add 25c postage. Best of luck to Mexican Coin News.	

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8e	169	5c	"	1915	AU	3.50
8f	170	5c	"	1915	AU	3.00
9	166	10c	"	1915	BU	3.50
9g	164	10c	"	1915	BU	3.50
14	161	20c	"	1915	XF	5.00
18d	156	\$1	"	1915	BU	5.00
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PU— 2	74	20c	Madero Brigade	1915	AU	5.00
9	—	20c	Tetela del Oro	1915	F	375.00

Numbers from Utberg: Coins of the Mexican Revolution 3.00
 Wood—Garza numbers are also given for your convenience.

Order with confidence: it will probably be quite a while before you see such a selection again. These coins were struck under very crude conditions and they circulated a good deal, so the average offering will either be ungraded or will carry the grades G, VG, or Average. We were fortunate to acquire this group, most of which are in top mint condition. Even the ones we grade XF and AU are probably Uncirculated but show a little rubbing on a high spot or two. Plenty of other sharp pieces of all periods on hand at good prices — send for our large free monthly list. Texas residents please add 2% sales tax.

Richard A. Long

COINS AND CURRENCY OF MEXICO

P. O. Box 10075

Corpus Christi, Texas 78410

PAPER MONEY (Con't)

government changed its stand several times on who it was backing.

As usually happens during such confusing times, all the hard money was hoarded. Silver and gold disappeared from circulation, then copper, and in November, 1913 Huerta was forced to declare the bills of two large banks in Mexico City to be unlimited legal tender in the country. This did not help much, so in January, 1914 he made the bills of all the banks unlimited legal tender, but they could not be redeemed for one year for hard money. People did not trust this promise to pay later, so the bills dropped in value. Revolutionary chiefs flooded the country with their own freshly printed money, and soon the merchants and the working people were forced, often on pain of death, to accept all sorts of worthless bills, knowing that they would probably never be redeemed. Although the provisional bills of the Revolutionary factions were called money and some even bore inscriptions that they were backed by gold, they were all just worthless promissory notes. As they dropped further in value, it was necessary to print more of them to buy food and supplies for the armies, and soon anyone with hard cash could buy all of the paper he wanted

for less than a centavo to the peso. Counterfeiting was rampant, but it made little difference — counterfeits circulated along with the worthless real money, and if the man on the street could have told the difference it wouldn't have mattered anyway. If he didn't accept the money of the man who was presently in charge of the area, he was often shot. Merchants who did not honor the fiat issues had their stocks confiscated, or were shot; only the knowledge of this fate gave the paper any value at all in many areas.

By 1917 things were pretty well back to normal. Mexico had a good president, Venustiano Carranza, and the worthless paper was no longer useful to anyone, so most of it was burned. Many issues are scarce for this reason, but several, notably those of Pancho Villa, were printed in such large quantities that they still turn up at times and sell cheaply in Mexico. With the appearance of two good catalogs in 1963 and 1965, collector interest has increased substantially, and today paper money of the Revolution is an important facet of Mexican numismatics. Next month we will begin to explore these interesting bills, and I think you'll understand why they hold such a great fascination for the collector.

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Medals of Mexico (Con't)

medals.

A great portion of Mexico is located on the high plateau surrounded by mountain ranges. It was here that the earliest civilization on this continent has been discovered. In the 12th century the Toltecs built their first capital, where Mexico City now stands. It is in this area that many of the early relics have been found. Some are claimed to date back over 5000 years. Here are found many beautiful monuments, carvings in wood, stone, and ivory. Many of these beautiful works of art are depicted on many of the medals. Is it any wonder that Medals of Mexico and the history are so closely related? Let us not forget the leaders of Mexico whose portraits are also on these medals. If you have not had the opportunity to see and examine any of these medals of Mexico, I would suggest that at the next show you attend you avail yourself of this opportunity.

What better hobby can we introduce the young people to than the hobby of Numismatics. Here they will learn about the history and the people of the country. Remember that the youngsters are the future numismatists of our country. It is my belief that the more each of us know about our neighbor to the south the better our political relations will become. The past history has already been written. The youth of today are and will be writing the history for future generations.

I want to thank all the nice people who have written such nice letters to me. Keep them coming and I will do my best to answer them. Box 329, Center, Texas 75935.

Marty Sez,

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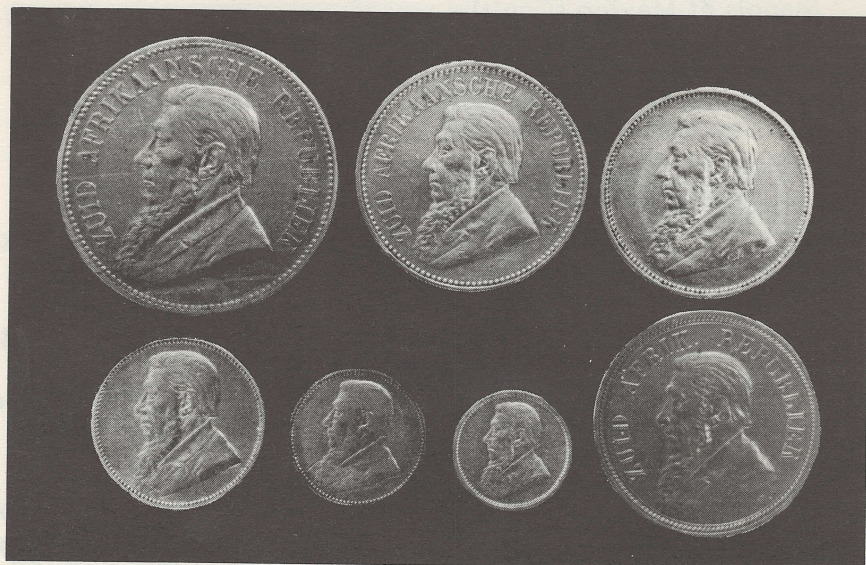
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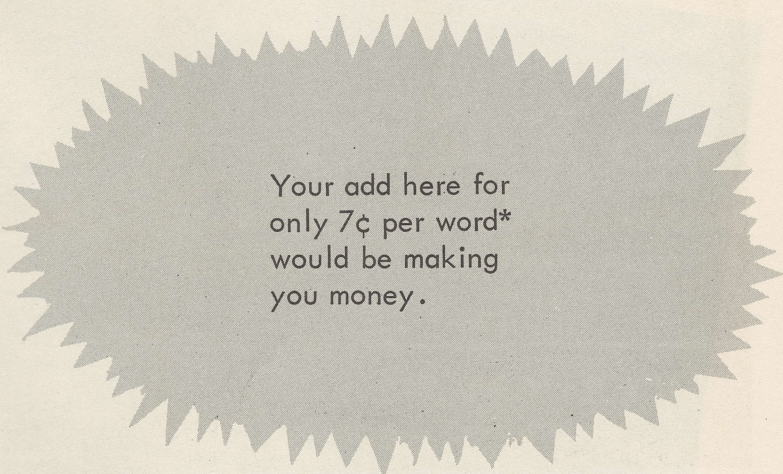
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1892	3 pence	24,300	Silver	1896	2	shilling	Silver	353,480
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From the Editor's Desk...

May the new year bring you all the things that you have wished for during the past year. Our staff says, "May your holiday be bright and happy!"

As the old year draws to a close I believe that we all have a tendency to look back at our failures and accomplishments. Each year also brings changes in our lives and our business. In July, 1966, we re-entered the publishing field, with the first issue of Mexican Coin News. Your acceptance of our publication has exceeded our expectations. We have had to add newcomers to our staff to handle the publication of the Mexican Coin News. We sincerely hope that some of our past mistakes will now be eliminated.

Our wish for the new year is

that we will be able to bring to you a Numismatic Magazine on the Coins and Currency of Mexico and from time to time some interesting information on Numismatics of some of the other countries.

We firmly believe that there are enough people interested in the Numismatics of Mexico to support our publication. We also believe that anyone interested in the coins of one country is also interested in all types of coins. The early Spanish coins of Mexico were known around the world. The romance and history of these coins is almost endless. Therefore, during the next year we will endeavor to bring to you much information on the Numismatics and history of our good neighbor to the South.

Open Letter to all Readers --

Dear Reader,

We do humbly apologize to all readers for the delay in getting out the November issue of Mexican Coin News. The publication has exceeded our expectations and during the past month we have been in the process of separating the publication from our printing business. We have also been complying with the Postal Department's orders and revising our mailing list so that the mail will go out according to postal zip zones. After the first of the year, no second or third class mail will be delivered unless it is zip coded.

Our deadline for publication is the 28th of the month preceeding the date of publication. Issues are to be in the mail by the 30th of the month. Closing date for all copy must be in our hands no later than the 15th of the month preceeding the date of issue to appear the following month.

On November 15th, Sandra Page assumed the duties of Circulation Manager. Any correspondence regarding circulation should be addressed directly to her.

Each month we are trying to improve our magazine and our service to you, our readers. So send us that story about coins that you were going to write. We welcome all articles from our readers.

Cordially,

H. R. Vrooman, Editor

HRV/sp

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6 1962, ea. bu	.20
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6 1959, ea. unc	.25
4 1934, ea. unc	1.35
4 1933, ea. unc	1.35
4 1930, ea. unc	3.00

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7 1965-64-63, ea. bu	.15
7 1960, ea. bu	.25
7 1956, ea. bu	.95
4 1942, ea. unc	1.00

TWENTY-FIVE CENTAVOS

2 1964, ea. unc	.20
1 1950-51-52-53 unc. ea.	.30

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MEXICO MINT SETS

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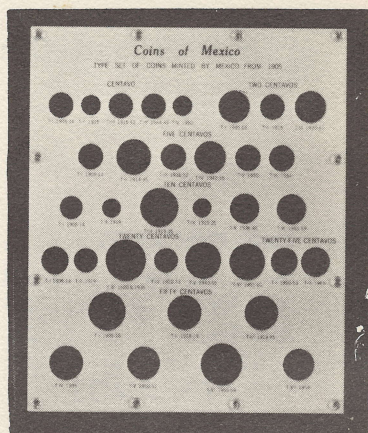
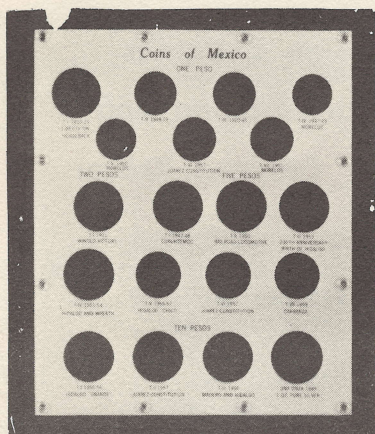
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