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U.S. MEXICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Don Bailey, Editor
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AV Aureus (7.88 gms),
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Carthage, First Punic War,
AV Trihemistater (1 1/2 Shekel)
(12.51 gms), ca. 264-260 B.C.



Transylvania,
10 Ducats, 1605.



Australia,
Florin, 1934, Proof.



Gold Bar Recovered from
the Nuestra Señora de Atocha,
Sank September 6, 1622.



Great Britain,
5 Guineas, 1687.



Great Britain,
5 Guineas, 1701.



Ptolemy II, 285-246 B.C.,
AV Octadrachm (27.65 gms),
Alexandria Mint,
After 265 B.C.



Ptolemy III, 246-221 B.C.,
AV Octadrachm (27.76 gms),
Alexandria Mint, Posthumous
Issue by Ptolemy III.



Guatemala,
8 Reales, 1787-M.



Mexico, Oaxaca,
8 Reales, 1812-C.



China, Yuan Dynasty:
Zhi Yuan,
50 Tael Sycee Ingot,
Dated Year 14 (1273 A.D.).



Richard H. Ponterio LM # 2163
Ron Gullio LM # 950



Richard H. Ponterio PNG # 908
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**MAJOR RARETIES FROM THE BANCO DE MEXICO
COLLECTION WILL BE ON DISPLAY AT BOSTON ANA
SEE PAGE FOUR**

**DON BAILEY RETIRES AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE
ASSOCIATION AND AS EDITOR.
SEE PAGE TWO FOR DETAILS**

DON BAILEY TO RETIRE AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND EDITOR OF THE MEXICAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

It is with deep regret that effective with this Journal I am retiring from the positions that I have held since Sal Falcone, Joe Flores and I formed the Association in June of 1997. The association has grown into an international association of 250 members, with 33 within Mexico. There has been over 50 Journals published and this relates to 1,000 pages of text and images.

As per our annual Financial Report that has been published each year, we have over \$12,000 in the bank. This money was and is intended to be used for promoting Mexican numismatics. Thus far none has been used for that purpose. A few years ago we tried to setup a scholarship to the ANA Summer Seminar but none of our junior members applied. We had a proposal to sponsor the Bank of Mexico exhibit that will be at the Boston ANA, and it was thought best to have four positive votes, but we had only three, so the proposal failed.

This is my 50th year in Mexican Numismatics and it has been a long run, one I have enjoyed from day one. Over the years we have known all of the Mexican numismatists and had counted most of them as our friends. We have seen many of their children grow up and become involved in numismatics. We have taken an active part in several international events over the years such as Kathleen Otega's visit to Mexico City and the meeting in Mexico City of the three North American female mint Directors in 2002.

As some of you know I have had health problems, and they are not improving so I think it best to cut back my involvement and take some of the irons out of the fire.

We are NOT retiring at this point in time from Mexican numismatics and will still be writing, attending west coast coin shows and consulting for other dealers and collectors. We will continue working with Banco de Mexico and doing the Mexican Coin Values for Coin World.

As this is my last Journal, I want to thank all that have helped over these past 13 years with articles and suggestions, and for their encouragement to move forward. I will assist the board in anyway that I can in the new approach to operating the Association and I wish them well. I encourage you, the members to help the new editor with fresh articles.

Don Bailey

OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERSHIP

On behalf of the directors, I want to thank Don Bailey for his many years of service to the Association. Without Don's countless hours of work, the Association would probably have languished and disappeared years ago. Since Lois probably did most of the work while Don was drinking Mai Tai's by the pool, we want to extend the same thanks to her.

The Directors recently voted to make life membership's available to all members rather than paying dues annually, which will be explained in the next issue. The directors unanimously voted to give Don the first life membership free of charge.

Simon Prendergast has been engaged to act as the new Editor of the journal and the next issue will be mailed in October.

Don will be replaced on the board of directors by Elmer Powell. As you may know, Elmer has one of the most advanced Revolutionary currency collections and has written a number of articles for the Journal.

The new mailing address for the Association is:
USMEX Numismatic Association
PO Box 5270
Carefree Arizona 85377

If you have any questions, give me a call.

Cory Frampton
Office 480 921-2562
Cell 602 228-9331

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

The demand to pay the revolution troops for their support of the Mexican revolution was a serious problem. Precious medals got to be very scarce and the demand for coinage was a big issue. I believe they turned to striking coins over Republic and modern coins or any other metal at hand. This is what I have observed over the years. I have been very fortunate in obtaining a few of these coins.

I own a Republic 1904mo Un Centavo KM#394.1 with a Toluca 20 centavos counter stamp as in GB.266.** see the photo obverse #1 and reverse #2. I purchased this coin in 1994 in a Richard Long auction. The expense of this coin was much greater than I expected. I was bidding against Un Centavo and Revolution collectors and also the error collectors. As of today this coin still remains a unique coin

Also I own a Aguascalientes 5 centavos struck over a republic silver 25 centavos 1881 Zs.

This coin did not make any sense. Maybe a Guadalajara custom mint special coin?

Over the years I have suspected that some of the Oaxaca silver 50 centavos were struck over modern silver 20 centavos 1904-1914 KM 435. I have been study these coins for years. I have noticed on many of the Oaxaca silver 50 centavos there is a raised area in the field and I have located one example that proves my theory. I detect some parts that looks to be the Libertad cap and some sun rays of the modern 20 centavos.

I also am the owner of Rare Guerrero un peso G.B. 207. The host coin is modern silver 1908 50 centavos K.M. #445, which is a very low mintage coin. If you look closely at the photo Rev. #4 you can see the serrated flag of the 5 in 50 centavos about 10 o'clock and on this coin you can see the date of 1908.

This coin was purchase from Long 3-96 Antonio Karan collection and again many different collectors chased this coin. As in photo obv. #3 and #4

KM --- World Coins

G.B. Mexican Revolutionary Coinage 1923 -1917 by Guthrie and Bothamley

Joe Flores

E. mail pepeF44@sbcglobal.net



OBV # 1



REV #v2

1904 UN CENTAVO
K.M. #394.1



OBV.# 3



REV . #4

GUERRERO UN PESO
G.B. 207

TWO HISTORICAL EVENTS IN MEXICO'S HISTORY WILL BE CELEBRATED AT THE BOSTON ANA

This year is very important historically to Mexico, with the Vi-centennial of the beginning of the movement for Mexico's Independence on September 16th and the Centennial of the Social Revolution of 1910 – 1920 on November 20th. The American Numismatic Association will salute these two events with special exhibits in the Museum Showcase at the Boston "World's Fair of Money, being held August 10 – August 14th at the Hynes Convention Center, Exhibit Hall C, 900 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02115.



Very rare 1813, 8 escudos Guadalajara

One of the four Independence coins from the Banco de Mexico's collection that will be on display.

The other rarities that will be on display from the independence era are:

1811, 8 reales, NuevaViscaya
1811, 8 reales, Real de Catorce
1813, 8 reales, Valladolid

In addition to the four rarities of the War of Independence there will be a twenty- coin display covering the various mints and locations of both Insurgents and Royalist that issued coins. Some of these coins that are from the Banco's collection are:

Royalist Issues:

1811, 8 reales, cast and struck Royalist issues from Chihuahua.
8 reales Royalist from Durango, Guadalajara and Guanajuato.
8 reales, Royalist Oaxaca provisional issue.
1811, 8 reales, Royalist, Zacatecas LVO .

Counterstamped Royalist coinage:

1812, 8 reales, cast silver, Chihuahua with a "MVA?", Counterstamp for Monclova.
1811, 8 reales, cast silver, Chihuahua with a "L.C.M. counterstamp for possibly for La Comandancia "Militar La Caja Militar" or "La Caja Militar".

Insurgent Issues:

1812, 8 reales silver Oaxaca SUD.
1812, 2 reales copper SUD with ornamentation.
1813, 8 reales, copper Oaxaca SUD with plain fields.
1814, 8 reales Copper Oaxaca SUD with "OXA".
1812, 8 reales National Congress
1813, 2 reales copper from Zacatlan, Puebla, under General Osormo.

Counterstampd Insurgent coinage:

1811, 8 reales, silver Chihuahua, with a type A Morelos counterstamp.
1813, 8 reales, copper, Oaxaca SUD with a "OXA" counterstamp.

REVOLUTION



A very rare 1914, Two pesos, Atlixac.

One of the four Revolutionary coins from the Banco de Mexico's collection that will be on display. Only two examples are known of this coin.

The other three extremely rare coins from the Revolutionary era are:

1915, one peso, Concepcion del oro, Zacatecas, another extremely rare coin with two examples known of each of the two types .

1915, Two pesos, Suriana .

1916, gold sixty pesos, Oaxaca.

In addition to these rare gems there will be a selection of interesting revolutionary coins and decorations from the American Numismatic Association traveling exhibit, the **¡VIVA LA REVOLUCIÓN ! The Money of The Mexican Revolution** that was on display at the ANA Money Museum from November 20, 2004 through September 30, 2004.

**MEXICO CONTINUES TO RELEASE COMMEMORATIVE FIVE
PESOS FOR THE CENTENNIAL OF THE MEXICAN
REVOLUTION AND THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE
INDEPENDENCE**

The last update was in August 2009, and included the Independence and Revolution issues #1 through #29. We are including the total listing for all issues. A final update will be done after the series is finished later this year.



COMMON OBERSE (Enlarged)

Numbering of these coins and their anticipated dates of issue are as follows:

BICENTENARIO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA:

- 2008 #1, Ignacio Lopez Rayón (1773-1832).
- 2008 #3, Carlos Maria de Bustamente (1774-1847).
- 2008 #5, Francisco Javier Mina (1789-1817).
- 2008 #7, Francisco Primo de Verdad y Ramos (1768-1808).
- 2008 #9, Mariano Matamoros (1770-1814).
- 2008 #11, Miguel Ramos Arizpe (1775-1843).
- 2008 #13, Hermenegildo Galeana (1772-1814).

- 2009 #15, José Maria Cos (?-1819).
- 2009 #17, Pedro Moreno (1775-1817).
- 2009 #19, Agustin de Iturbide (1783-1824).
- 2009 #21, Nicolás Bravo (1776-1854).
- 2009 #23, Servando Teresa de Mier (1765-1827).
- 2009 #26, Leona Vicario (1789-1842).

- 2010 #27, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753-1811).
- 2010 #29, José Maria Morelos y Pavon (1765-1815).
- 2010 #31, Vicente Guerrero (1783-1831).
- 2010 #33, Ignacio Allende (1769-1811).
- 2010 #35, Guadalupe Victoria (1786-1843).
- 2010 #37, Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez (1768-1829).

CENTENARIO DE LA REVOLUTION:

2008 #2, Alvaro Obregón (1880-1928).
2008 #4, José Vasconcelos (1881-1959).
2008 #6, Francisco Villa (1876-1923).
2008 #8, Herbero Jara (1866-1939).
2008 #10, Ricardo Flores Magón (1873-1922).
2008 #12, Francisco J. Múgica (1884-1954).

2009 #14, Filomeno Mata (1845-1911).
2009 #16, Carmen Serdán (1875-1948).
2009 #18, Andres Molina Enriquez, 1868-1939).
2009 #20, Luis Cabrera (1876-1954).
2009 #22, Eulalio Gutiérrez (1881-1939).
2009 #24, Otilio Montaña (1880?-1917).
2009 #25, Belisario Domínguez (1863-1913).

2010 #28, Francisco I. Madero (1873-1913).
2010 #30, Emiliano Zapata (1883-1919).
2010 #32, Venustiano Carranza (1850-1920).
2010 #34, La Soldadera.
2010 #36, José María Pino Suárez (1869-1913).

The numbering does not indicate the sequence of issue, but serves as a means of identifying the coins,

The coins issued since this August update are:

INDEPENDENCE COINS:

#21 Nicolás Bravo (1776 – 1854) was born in Chilpancingo, Guerrero and was one of the Insurgent leaders serving along with José María Morelos, and became Morelos's military successor, upon Morelos death. He was named by Antonio López de Santa Anna as Interim President and only served nine days (July 10, 1839 – July 19, 1839) as Anastasio Bustamante returned from exile and took back his power. Bustamante served until October 22, 1841. Bravo served another term, having been appointed again by Santa Anna as Substitute President and served from October 26, 1842 – March 5, 1843. He resigned as he was opposed on all fronts and Santa Anna kept interfering with his operations as President.

He was appointed again as interim president and served a third term when President Mariano Paredes left Mexico City (from July 28 – August 4, 1846). The political situation in Mexico went from bad to worse within these few days and Bravo was ousted by José Mariano Salas. Bravo stayed with the military and was the commander of the Mexican forces when the U.S. forces took Chapultepec Castle. When this conflict was over he retired to Chilpancingo, where he died in 1854.



#23 Servando Teresa de Mier (1765-1827) was born in Monterrey, October 18, 1865. He was a friar and Dominican Priest. He wrote several treatises on political philosophy in the context of Independence of Mexico.

On December 12, 1794 at the celebration of the 263th anniversary of the Marianna manifestation of the Virgin of Guadalupe, he gave a sermon with several high ranking church officials present questioning the justification that the Spanish used in their conquest of the continent. He was sentenced to ten years in exile by archbishop Nuñez de Haro. He was imprisoned several other times. He escaped for the sixth time and took refuge in Philadelphia until the Independence of Mexico.

Upon his return to Mexico in February 1822 he was against the formation of a Mexican empire under Agustín de Iturbide and was again imprisoned. He escaped for the last time January 1, 1823. He wrote several articles and books, mostly in support of Mexican independence, and was never afraid to express his opinions. He was elected to the second Constitutional Congress. He died in 1827.



#26 Leona Vicario (1789 – 1842), was born April 10, 1789 and died August 24, 1842. Also known as Leona Vicario de Quintana Roo her married name. A resident of Mexico City and a supporter of the War of Independence which she aided by providing information to the rebels, as well as financial support. She married Andrés Quintana Roo, also an insurgent.

President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna appointed a special commission which named Vicario as "*Sweet Mother of the Fatherland*". She and her husband are buried together in

the column of the Angel of Independence statue in Mexico City. She is the only civilian to receive a State Funeral.



#27 Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753 – 1811), was born on May 6, 1753 at the Corralejo Hacienda in Pénjamo, Guanajuato. His family was of a middle-class criollo background. His father was the administrator of the hacienda. He was well educated, having as a young man attended Colegio de San Francisco Javier also Colegio de San Nicolas. He decided to pursue the priesthood. After completion of his preparatory studies he attended the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico, achieving a degree in philosophy and theology. He was well read and could speak several languages.

He was a professor at San Nicolas and advanced to Dean in 1790. While in this process he studied European liberal ideas. This put him in conflict with his superiors who sent him to parishes at Colima and San Felipe where he stayed until 1802 when he was named parish priest in Dolores. His views did not agree with the church, he enjoyed dancing and gambling and he fathered five children with two women. This life style brought the attention of the Court of the Inquisition, which held a hearing but did not find him guilty.

Hidalgo became involved in the literary society in Querétaro and became fond of their social and political activities. The group had planned a move for December 1810, to withdraw from Napoleonic Spain and establish New Spain with Ferdinand VII as the Monarch.

On September 15, 1810, this plan was discovered by the authorities. The co-conspirators moved into action with a decision to take action on the morning of September 16. Hidalgo called mass with over 300 in attendance and gave what is known as the "*Grito de Dolores*" asking the parish to join him in the struggle against the Spanish government. Hidalgo became known as the "Father of the Nation".

At the Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe in Acatonilco he put the image of the Virgin to a lance and proclaimed it as his banner.

Ignacio Allende was a co-conspirator with Hidalgo but they held different views, however Hidalgo had the masses behind him and they selected him as the leader. Hidalgo started out with 800 followers from Delores and by the time they reached Celaya, the force reached 50,000, with his troops raiding the villages along their route.

September 28, 1810, Hidalgo was proclaimed a general and in October he was promoted to Generalissimo and given the title of "His Most Serene Highness". In January 1811,

with 80,000 to 100,000 supporters Hidalgo made a stand at Caldron Bridge, but failed. On January 25, 1811, at the Hacienda de Pabellon, Hidalgo had his military command taken from him. He publicly resigned and turned down an offer of a pardon. On 21 March 1811, Hidalgo was betrayed and captured by royalist Ignacio Elizondo. The Bishop of Durango officially defrocked and excommunicated him and he faced a military court and executed by firing squad on July 30, 1811.



#29 José María Morelos Y Pavón (1765 – 1815), was born September 30, 1765 at Valladolid and had very little education as a young man and worked on a hacienda at Apartzingán, Michoacán as a mule driver and other agricultural occupations advancing to an accountant. His education started when he was twenty five years old. Attending the San Nicolás College until 1795, then enrolling at the Tridentine Seminary. He received a degree from the Royal and Pontifical University, and he was ordained a priest. in 1778. In 1799 he served as curate to several small villages.

In October 1810, he was ordered to announce the excommunication of Hidalgo to his church, but he did not do so and met with Hidalgo and joined his movement and he was commissioned to push the independence movement in the southern states of Michoacán and Guerrero.

In March 1811 when Hidalgo and Allende were captured Morelos became the leader of the movement. He had a good military mind and was successful as a military leader. In December 1813 he was doing so well he militarily he wanted to capture his hometown of Valladolid. On December 23 he attempted to take the town, but was unsuccessful due to a cavalry charge led by a young royalist officer Agustin de Iturbide.

Morelos military achievements took a turn for the worst and after several defeats he was relieved of some of his powers. A royalist patrol under Matías Carrasco, a former supporter, captured Morelos on November 5, 1815, was executed him by firing squad at San Cristobal Ecatepec, but not before the church had defrocked him.

REVOLUTIONARY COINS:



#22 Eulalio Gutiérrez (1881 - 1939) was born February 2, 1891 at Ramos Arizpe, Coahuila. As a young man he worked in the Concepción del Oro mine where he was in charge of the explosives. That knowledge was put to good use in the many battles that he fought in during the revolution. He was a moderate liberal and a strong anti-reelectionist. He was elected Municipal President of Concepción del Oro on August 31, 1911. On February 20, 1913 as a Lieutenant Colonel he initiated military operations against the usurping government and took part in actions at Agus Dulce, Zacatecas and the combat on March 24-25 at Concepción del Oro, Zacatecas. When the Plan de Guadalupe was adopted, March 26, 1913 he had achieved the rank of Brigadier General. On January 21, 1914. He was appointed to be the Governor and Military Commandant of the State of San Luis Potosí. On August 6, 1914 Venustiano Carranza, the First Head of the Constitutionalist Army, designated General Eulalio Gutiérrez the Head of the Constitutionalist Army's Division of the Center.

Gutiérrez was elected as Provisional President, at the Aguascalientes Convention and served from November 3, 1914 to January 6, 1915. At that time a coalition of the three main factions lead by Venustiano Carranza, Francisco "Pancho" Villa and Emiliano Zapata accepted him as a compromise. Even though his cabinet had representatives from each faction there was no strong support and he broke with the leaders of these factions and was forced out of office and exiled to the United States.

Gutiérrez returned to Mexico in 1920 after the death of Carranza to support Alvaro Obregón. He served as a state senator and governor of the State of Coahuila. He had a falling out with Obregón and attempted to start a rebellion, which failed and he fled the country again, this time to San Antonio, Texas. He was granted amnesty in 1935 and returned to Mexico where he died four years later at Saltillo.



#24 Otilio Montaño Sánchez (1887 – 1917) was born in Villa de Ayala, educated as a teacher and taught in Tepalcingo, Ayala and Jonacatepec. He joined Zapata in 1898, and as he was educated most of Zapata's troops considered him as an "intellectual".

Montaño remained with Zapata following Zapata's split with Madero. In November 1911, he co-authored "The Plan de Ayala" with Zapata. He fought against Huerta after he replaced Madero, becoming a member of the Zapatista ruling military junta.

In December 1914, he went with Zapata to Xochimilco to meet with Pancho Villa where he gave the welcoming speech and did the introductions of the two leaders.

In the early part of 1917, Montaño developed some problems with some of the other Zapatista generals. At an anti Zapata rebellion, Montaño was sent to suppress it. The leader of the rebellion was hung but some felt that Montaño was the real leader. A revolutionary tribunal was held, with most of the evidence being mainly circumstantial, he was found guilty and was denied last rights and a sign was hung around his neck with the message "So die all traitors to the fatherland" He was also denied the right of facing the firing squad, and was executed on May 18, 1917.



#25 Belisario Domínguez (1863 – 1919), was born April 25, 1863, in Comitán and died October 7, 1919, in Mexico City. In 1879, he went to medical school in Paris, returning in 1889. In 1912, he was a deputy senator for Leopoldo Gout, until his death where as Domínguez became senator.

After Huerta came to power in 1913, Domínguez became one of the most vocal antagonists of Huerta. He held Huerta responsible as the assassin of President Francisco I. Madero and Vice President María Pino Suárez. He failed to agree with any policies, and rapidly asked for Huerta's resignation.

On September 23rd he presented a speech in Congress that he condemned the coup, called Huerta a dictator, assassin, traitor and lunatic. He published this speech and distributed it across the country. On October 7th four of Huerta's henchman, Gilberto Márquez, Alberto Quiroz, José Hernandez Ramirez and Gabriel Huerta, dragged Domínguez from his hotel chamber, to the cemetery at Coyoacán, where he was assassinated. Domínguez is considered as a martyr for democracy.



#28, Francisco I. Madero (1873 – 1913), was born at the Hacienda el Rosario in Parras, Coahuila, to a very wealthy family. He was educated at the Jesuit College in Saltillo and abroad with a degree in commerce. He later extended his education at the University of California at Berkeley, California studying agricultural techniques and improving his English. At a younger age he became interested in Spiritism from the magazine *Revue Spirit* that his father subscribed to. This interest expanded to a point that he was an advocate of Spiritism, and believe that he was a medium. He wrote several articles under the pseudonym of "Arjuna", a Prince from the *Bhagavad Gita*.

He ran for a municipal office in 1904, and narrowly lost. The candidate he supported in the 1905 governmental election also lost. Madero in 1908, at the directions of the spirits which, now included Benito Juárez, (who had died in 1872) wrote "*The Presidential Succession of 1810*". This was widely read, and it became a best seller. The people began to call Madero the "*APOSTLE OF DEMOCRACY*".

In 1910, Madero was the nominee of the Antireelectionist Party, but was arrested before the election, but escaped and fled to the United States. While in San Antonio he wrote "The Plan de San Luis" which started the revolution. He was elected President on November 6, 1911.

Madero attempted to get Zapata's support, and to have his forces lay down their arms. This Zapata would not do until land reforms had been put in place, and civil rights granted to the oppressed population. In 1912, Madero created a force to fight Zapata. Madero's moderate stands created problems on all sides, and several generals and leaders such as Victoriano Huerta joined together to oppose him including the United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson. Their actions caused an insurrection in Mexico City that went on for ten days, and became known as *La Decena Trágica (The Tragic Ten Days)*.

Madero and the Vice President Pino Suárez were forced to resign on February 18, 1913. They were jailed, and on February 22, were executed in a failed rescue attempt by the followers of Madero.

SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DE MEXICO ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR THEIR MAGNA CONVENCION NUMISMATICA

The Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico announced their tentative September 3 to September 11th schedule to celebrate the Bi Centennial of the beginning of the Independence movement, the Centennial of the start of the Mexican Revolution And the 58th anniversary of the Sociedad.

Sociedad President Rogelio Charteris R. released the following schedule of events:

September 3 –5, Trip to Dolores, San Miguel Allende and Guanajuato (Birth place of the War of Independence)

Depart 08:00 a.m. September 3rd

Return 11:00 a.m. September 5th

September 6, Inauguration of a numismatic exposition (related to these historical events) at the Maria Isabel Sheraton (date to be confirmed).

September 7, Visit to the MIDE (Economy Interactive Museum), where the Banco de Mexico will have on display the more important coins from their collection(very possible the best collection of Mexican coins ever).

September 9, Inauguration of the convention, breakfast at 09:00 at the Del Prado Hotel. Bourse and auction in the afternoon.

September 10, Bourse and auction in the afternoon.

September 11, Bourse and cultural panel, conference at 12:00. Bourse closes at 16:00 hours. At 21:00 hours the start of the celebration of the anniversary of the Sociedad with a "Noche Mexicana" banquet.

As a continuation they will have their monthly meeting on September 13 at the auditorium of the Independence.

For those that want to stay for the official celebration of the Independence the evening of the 15th the city will have the public and open celebration at the Zocalo (main square), and on the 16th a military parade.

If there is any questions please contact President Charteris at: rchr2937@hotmail.com

THE MUNICIPAL COINS OF COLIMA

By Elwin C. Leslie C-87

Reprinted from Volume VI, Number 53, January 1969

Seven municipal coins of Colima are listed and illustrated (No. 106-112 in HACIENDA TOKENS OF MEXICO by O.P. Eklund and Sidney P. Noe, ANS Monogram No. 115. It is now known that more varieties than these seven do exist, and the purpose of this article is to list and illustrate all the type varieties and die-varieties known to the author.

Colima is a colonial town, having been founded in 1523 by 145 Spaniards led by Gonzalo de Sandoval under orders of Cortés, primarily as a base for obtaining precious metals. Originally it was given the name, SAN SEBASTIÁN in 1554, Philip II changed the name to VILLA DE SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, but it soon reverted to VILLA DE COLIMA after the Indian word for the territory, COLLIMÁ. Despite its isolated location it soon rose to become third city in importance in New Spain.

A need for workers in the mines was fulfilled by charging Indians with rebellion or resistance and declaring them slaves. In addition, forced labor was obtained by seizing large numbers of Indians and compelling them to serve as road builders and as porters for carrying supplies and ore between Colima and the mines and for obtaining and transporting food to Colima. Overwork and neglect took a tragic toll. Many of the Indians died in the mines or on the roads. Those that remained, completely broken in spirit and hope, practiced race suicide. Some Indian women refused to conceive, others disposed of their offspring before or at birth. The Indian population fell alarmingly.

In 1542 enslavement of Indians was prohibited by law, but the act came too late. In the valley around Colima only 20% of the population remained alive. The slavery act rang the death knell for the mines.

As time went on, the land around Colima started a slow but healthy regrowth.

From 1810, when insurgents first entered the town of Colima, for a period of over 50 years, the town suffered continual occupations and changes of administration. It was during this period that most of the municipal coins were struck, and it is only consistent, therefore, that they should, by their very crudeness, reflect the troubled times.

The Minting was obviously done by inexperienced workers, as most of the pieces are miserably struck. Consequently, the drawings, wherever possible, are composites of several specimens. In a few instances, coins were not available for examination and it was necessary to make drawings from rubbings. Some allowance must be made for mistakes or omissions in minor detail for those pieces marked with an asterisk. (*).

A Thanks is expressed to Benny Neibert and to Donald Garretson for submitting coins for examination, and to Howard Gibbs for Rubbings.

NEWS RELEASE

Sedwick Does It Again: Over \$1 Million and 94% Sold at Auction

Winter Park, Florida. – Daniel Frank Sedwick, LLC announced this week that their seventh Treasure Auction on April 7-9 realized \$1.37 million (including buyer's fees, same for all prices quoted here) and over 94% of the 2160 lots sold, well exceeding the pre-auction estimate.

"Our latest auction proves that world coins and treasure items are still strong," said Daniel Sedwick, company principal and founder, "and that we achieve consistent results. This is our second auction in a row that reached over \$1 million with a 94% sell-through rate, which is remarkable and a testament to the hard work we put in, both to get great consignments and to do what it takes to sell them all."

Sedwick also pointed out that many sections like shipwreck coins were complete sell outs and brought record prices, particularly the Karl Goodpaster estate of 1715 Fleet silver coins. Gold cobs, as always, fetched strong prices, with the two featured Peruvian specimens from the Frank Sedwick estate realizing \$19,550 (8 escudos 1712) and \$18,400 (4 escudos 1711, finest known). Perhaps the most interesting coin in the sale was a Mexican cob 1 escudo from the 1715 Fleet that was flown to the moon aboard Apollo 14, and that coin brought \$8,625. Most of the money, however, was in gold and silver ingots, including the highest priced lot in the whole auction, a naturally coral-encrusted "clump" of two complete gold bars from a mid-1500s Spanish wreck that brought \$112,125. Many museum-quality artifacts sold for up to 5 times the high estimates.

Sedwick's assistant Augi Garcia pointed to several unique factors for the success of their auction, including video lot viewing and illustration of all lots, but particularly the concept of live bidding via the Internet:

"People love bidding online, at their computer, in the comfort of their own home or office, even from their phone. At times we had more people actively bidding online than you see on the floor of a typical world-coins auction at a major coin show."

A very strong online thrust via the Sedwick website as well as the bidding platform collector attracted over 25% new bidders from around the world. Also of benefit was lot viewing at the Baltimore show in March.

Consignments pledged or already received for Sedwick's Treasure Auction #8 in October (consignment deadline July 31) indicate that it will be another big event, with still more improvements and innovations in store.

"Our goal is constant improvement through technological innovation, while retaining good old-fashioned personal service," says Sedwick, "and that formula is hard to beat."

Highlights from Treasure Auction #7 include (in order of price realized):

Lot# 0142	World's only gold-bar clump, 2400 grams in two complete, long ingots, from the "Golden Fleece wreck" (ca. 1550).	\$ 112,125
Lot# 0143	Complete gold "finger" bar #39 from the "Golden Fleece wreck" (ca. 1550), 1108 grams, 17K.	\$ 36,800

Lot# 1864	Bronze astrolabe in exceptional condition, dated 1656, maker Agostinho de Goes Raposo.	\$ 32,200
Lot# 0153	Gold "finger" bar #10 from the <i>Atocha</i> (1622), 687 grams, 23.5K.	\$ 31,625
Lot# 1962	Ornate French gold <i>boîte-en-baignoire</i> (oblong snuff box) from the "Coconut Wreck" (ca. 1810).	\$ 28,750
Lot# 0161	Large silver bar #604 from the <i>Atocha</i> (1622), 87 lb 2.3 oz troy, 2380/2400 fine, Class Factor 0.8.	\$ 20,700
Lot# 0010	Lima, Peru, cob 8 escudos, 1712M, choice specimen from the 1715 Fleet, ex-Frank Sedwick collection.	\$ 19,550
Lot# 0015	Lima, Peru, cob 4 escudos, 1711M, choice specimen from the 1715 Fleet, ex-Frank Sedwick collection, finest known.	\$ 18,400
Lot# 0019	Cuzco, Peru, cob 2 esudos, 1698M, from the 1715 Fleet, choice, Plate Coin in <i>Diving to a Flash of Gold</i> by Meylach.	\$ 14,375
Lot# 0009	Lima, Peru, cob 8 escudos, 1710H, 2 dates, from the 1715 Fleet, choice.	\$ 12,650
Lot# 1159	Panama, cob 1 real, Philip II, no assayer, unusually fine style, unique.	\$ 11,500
Lot# 0164	Small silver bar #820 from the <i>Atocha</i> (1622), 39 lb 10.08 oz troy, 2360/2400 fine, Class Factor 0.9.	\$ 10,350
Lot# 0008	Lima, Peru, cob 8 escudos, 1708H, from the 1715 Fleet.	\$ 10,063
Lot# 1979	Dutch bronze swivel cannon with "sea lion" handles and original yoke, ca. 1700.	\$ 10,063
Lot# 0168	Neatly formed silver ingot from the <i>Slot ter Hooge</i> (1724), 1950 grams, w/stamps of the Zeeland chamber of the VOC.	\$ 9,258
Lot# 0001	Mexico City, Mexico, cob 8 escudos, (171)0J, silver-cob shape, very rare, Plate Coin in the Pradeau reference.	\$ 8,625
Lot# 0007	Mexico City, Mexico, cob 1 escudo, (1711-13), oXMJ, from the 1715 Fleet, flown to the moon aboard Apollo 14.	\$ 8,625
Lot# 1859	Large and intact silver candlestick holder and heavy, round base from the <i>Atocha</i> (1622), marked w/crown stamp.	\$ 8,625
Lot# 0002	Mexico City, Mexico, cob 8 escudos, oM-dot-J (1716-23), from the 1733 Fleet, rare.	\$ 6,900
Lot# 1977	English brass-barreled flintlock blunderbuss rail gun with brass yoke and furniture.	\$ 6,900
Lot# 958	Lima, Peru, cob 2 reales, "Star of Lima" type, 165(9)V, rare, non-salvage.	\$ 6,325
Lot# 1151	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, copper 2 maravedis, Philip II, assayer X, unique.	\$ 6,038
Lot# 0014	Lima, Peru, cob 8 escudos, 1750R, from the <i>Luz</i> (1752).	\$ 5,750
Lot# 1852	Large, natural, dark-green emerald from the <i>Atocha</i> (1622), 10.52 carats.	\$ 4,888
Lot# 2004	Art McKee's personal brass dive knife, signed and dated 1937 and with a cob soldered on the handle.	\$ 4,715
Lot# 0493	Mexico City, Mexico, cob 8 reales, 1715J, full date, from the 1715 Fleet.	\$ 4,715
Lot# 0158	Large "lumbaga" silver disc #M-96 from the "Tumbaga wreck" (ca. 1528), 18.03 lb.	\$ 4,715

Prices realized for all lots sold in Treasure Auction #7 are available online NOW!

<http://www.sedwickcoins.com/treasureauction7/pricest7.pdf>



Mexico City, Mexico, cob 8 reales, 1715 J



(Enlarged)

MYSTERY OF THE 2009 FIFTY CENTAVOS SOLVED

When the Banco de Mexico announced the release of the new 10, 20 on August 7, 2009, as reported in the September issue of Coin World, that the issues were of a much smaller size and the 20 and 50 centavos were of a different material. The 10 and 20 centavos were in the marketplace at once, but the 2009 50 centavos have not been released thus far.

According to a Banco de Mexico source these have been struck and there are no problems with the coin. It is a simple supply and demand situation. There are still old style 50 centavos in the Banco system that needs to be disbursed before the new issues can be released. This is projected to be in the fall of this year.

FIRST AMERICAN MINT ASSAYER

By Ray Mansfield, NLG

From "Plus Ultra" Volume VI Number 55, February 1969

After the destruction and capture of Tenochitlan, the principal city of Anahuac, the Spanish established a system of government for the rich lands that had been the Aztec Empire. The Vice-Royalty of New Spain came into being and under the Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza, the first "Casa de Moneda" - - house of money - - in America was established.

The family of Francisco del Rincon was already in Mexico when the Viceroy arrived in 1535. Rincon, well trained in engraving and die sinking, new how to obtain the required fineness and purity of metals for the production of coins. For these and other reasons he was selected as the first assayer of the Mexico City mint.

Fortune smiled kindly on the family when a brother and a cousin assumed the positions of Foundry man and Foreman. Laws governing the Viceroy mints were intended to make this situation impossible. They prohibited more than one member of a family from holding an official title in the mint.

This presented no problem to the Rincon family. They had only leased their titles from the owners. These owners often lived in Spain and never so much as ever visited Mexico. This made it possible for the Francisco del Rincon to undermine the function of the mint.

After Rincon's first term (two years) his application for a renewal was refused. Ownership of the title changed and Pedro de Membrilla, the new owner, had Juan Gutierrez as his deputy. Rincon managed to obtain the office of Treasurer of the mint. On February 11, 1542, he also filled the office of die- sinker. Francisco del Rincon was not about to be deprived of control of the Mexico City mint.

The following year Rincon purchased the office of assayer. Pedro de la Membrilla later sued to recover ownership stating that the price was illegally low and that fraud and deceit has been employed by Rincon.

An investigation of the Mexican mint proved that Rincon had found many loopholes in mint regulations. Members of the same family did hold official status; Negro's, on the payroll as workers, were slaves owned by officials who claimed their wages; and dies had not been registered as required.

Records show that Francisco del Rincon held a number of offices at the Mexico City mint - - - Assayer, engraver, foundry man, Treasurer and die sinker. His cousin, Francisco, became assayer while Allonzo, brother to the first Francisco, began die sinker.

Another member of the family, Gabriel Rincon, owned the title of weight master; Gabriel, a resident of Spain, leased his title to Martin del Rincon who worked at the mint. The Rincon family was firmly entrenched in the Mexico City mint.

The first Francisco next appeared in the mint records as the "mintmaster" of the Lima mint in the Vice-Royalty of Peru. The first coins from this mint resemble those from Mexico City. This lends support to the theory that the punches and dies used in both instances were the same. Those used in Mexico City have never been found.

Later Rincon was to become the "mintmaster" of the Potosi mint. The first coins from all three mints bore the letter "R" for Rincon, the first American Mint assayer.

8 ED. NOTE; In Numismatic History of Mexico by A.F. Pradeau, 1938, page 31 it says: "In order to understand the meaning of what everyone in America has been pleased to call mint master's initials as found on the coins of New Spain, it becomes necessary to review the Spanish decree – June 13, 1497.

"...that the assayers shall mark the coins with a sign or mark which must be recorded with the notary of the mint, said mark or sign to be kept in the notary's book so that ... if any gold or silver coin is found of low fineness, the sign or mark borne by such coin, will serve to identify the assayers responsible for the error, who shall then be punished accordingly. "

The document speaks of assayers. And justly so.

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| C&J ND G 4R       | XF+      | EARLY SERIES FULL LEGENDS  | 3,200. |
| 1801 MO FM 1/2 R. | NGC MS64 | SCARCE DATE                | 500.   |
| 1765 MO MF 8 R.   | NGC AU58 | NICE STRIKE & TONING       | 1,200. |
| ND(1714) COB 8 E. | NGC MS62 | KM57.3, PLATE, FULL SHIELD | 9,000. |
| 1750 MO MF 8 E    | NGC AU55 | FERD.VI, NICE STRIKE       | 8,300. |
| 1760 MO MF 8 E    | NGC XF40 | NICE COIN - CLEAN FIELDS   | 8,750. |

### EMPIRES - ITURBIDE & MAXIMILIAN

|                   |          |                      |        |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|--------|
| 1823 MO JM 1/2 R. | NGC MS62 | ITURBIDE - RARE DATE | 650.   |
| 1864 M 1 CENT     | NGC AU50 | MAXIMILIAN           | 900.   |
| 1867 MO PESO      | NGC MS62 | MAXIMILIAN- RARE UNC | 700.   |
| 1866 MO 20 P.     | NGC AU55 | MAXIMILIAN- PQ!      | 2,600. |

### REPUBLIC - Reales & Escudos

|                   |          |                          |        |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1824 MO JM 8 R.   | AU       | WELL STRUCK & ATTRACTIVE | 2,500. |
| 1828 EOMO LF 8 R. | NGC AU55 | NICE STRIKE FOR ISSUE    | 2,900. |
| 1860 GA JG 2 Es   | NGC AU55 | Ex: DAMON, FULL STRIKE   | 750.   |
| 1825 MO JM 4 Es   | UNC      | FULL STRIKE & RARE       | 2,300. |

### REPUBLIC - Decimal

|                      |            |                        |        |
|----------------------|------------|------------------------|--------|
| 1875/3 ZS A GOLD 1 P | NGC MS61   | RARE DATE 1 YR ASSAYER | 950.   |
| 1886 MO M GOLD 1 P   | NGC MS63   | VERY SCARCE DATE       | 600.   |
| 1889 ZS Z GOLD 1 P   | NGC 61     | VERY SCARCE DATE PL    | 550.   |
| 1898/7 GO R GOLD 1 P | NGC MS65   | GEM                    | 350.   |
| 1888 MO M 2.5 P      | NGC MS64PL | RARE GRADE, MINT. 540  | 2,300. |
| 1903 MO M 5 P        | NGC MS62   | MINTAGE 1162           | 950.   |
| 1872 ZS H 10 P       | NGC MS63   | NICE STRIKE & COLOR    | 1,800. |
| 1871 MO M 20 P       | NGC MS61   | NICE STRIKE FOR ISSUE  | 2,200. |

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|--------------------|----------|---------------------|--------|
| 1914 DURANGO 1P    | NGC MS63 | MUERA HUERTA -      | 1,300. |
| 1915 OAXACA 1 P    | NGC MS65 | KM740.1             | 250.   |
| 1915 OAX 10 P GOLD | NGC MS62 | KM 752 - ATTRACTIVE | 1200.  |

### MODERN

|                  |          |                       |        |
|------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1913 1 PESO      | NGC MS64 | CABALLITO             | 475.   |
| 1944 2.5 P. GOLD | NGC MS66 | RARE GRADE!           | 200.   |
| 1947 2.5 P. GOLD | NGC MS64 | RARE DATE & GRADE     | 675.   |
| 1921 20 P. GOLD  | NGC MS64 | TOUGH GRADE!          | 795.   |
| 1943 50 P. GOLD  | NGC MS65 | GEM W ORIG COLOR      | 1,650. |
| 1944 50 P. GOLD  | NGC MS66 | FULL STRIKE & FLASHY! | 1,850. |

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| 1824 DO RL HOOKNECK 8R   | UNC | CATALOG 2,500  | BUY 4,500.  |
| 1861 Ho FM 2 ESCUDO      | XF  | CATALOG 2,200  | BUY 8,000.  |
| 1844-50 GC MP 4 ESCUDO   | XF  | CATALOG 1,000  | BUY 5,000.  |
| ANY DATE 4 ESCUDO        | UNC | COMMON DATES   | BUY 1,800.  |
| 1858 Oa AE 8 ESCUDO      | XF  | CATALOG 4,000  | BUY 15,000. |
| ANY DATE 8 ESCUDO        | UNC | COMMON DATES   | BUY 1,800.  |
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| 1908 20 CENTAVO          | UNC | CATALOG 1,800  | BUY 2,200.  |
| 1914 6 STAR MUERA HUERTA | XF  | CATALOG 5,000  | BUY 6,000.  |
| 1916 OAXACA 60 PESO      | UNC | CATALOG 28,000 | BUY 30,000. |

### CURRENCY

|                                 |      |              |        |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------|--------|
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| BCO DE HIDALGO CHIH 10 PESO     | M106 | SPECIMEN UNC | 2,700. |
| BANCO SANTA EULALIA 5 PESO      | M164 | SPECIMEN UNC | 3,200. |
| BANCO PATRICIO MILMO 10 PESO    | M442 | ISSUED XF    | 4,300. |
| BCO MERC YUC 50P- HLBNC PRINTER | M543 | SPECIMEN UNC | 2,000. |

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