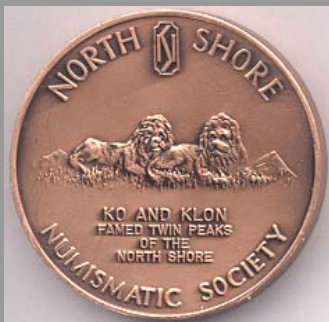


THE SHORELINE

A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH SHORE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



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The Decimal Coinage of MEXICO



A Brief History

By Victor Espinosa

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THE NORTH SHORE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Box 44009 6518 East Hastings Street Burnaby BC V5B 4Y2

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President's Message

Owen Wright

The President's Message is not available at this time. Owen is away on holidays.

The Program for the Nov. 19th Meeting:

This program should be of great interest to collectors who buy and sell coins and other numismatic items.

Coin Collecting and the Tax Man

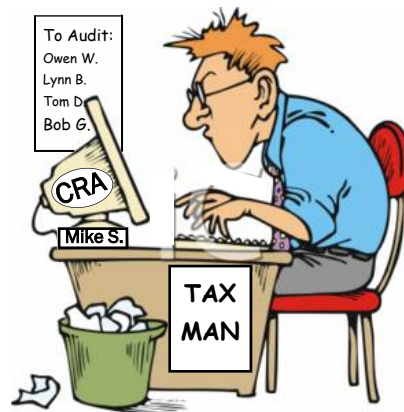
(The Canadian Revenue Agency)

or

What You Need To Know

When Buying and Selling Coins as a Hobby.

by Mike Souza.



Victor Espinosa being presented with a NSNS club mug and a Ray Mah "Friendship Medal" by Lynn Balmer. A Thank-You for his excellent Presentation on Mexican Decimal Coins.

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My 2 Cents Worth

Editor - Gene Simms



Another annual show has come and gone in what seemed like the blink of an eye. The attendance was up a little over last year but I don't think the money changing hands was flowing quite as freely. The general consensus was that most of the dealers went home happy and are looking forward to next year's show. Some having already booked their tables.

Check out a few pictures from the show on page 8.

I was a little disappointed with the fact that the number of junior collectors coming through the doors was also down from last year, but happy to report the ones that did attend were thrilled with our new "Coins for Kids - Beginner Coin Collecting Kits". We hope the kits will provide them with a good start to what will become a life long hobby.

The new Coin's for Kids Kits contained a starter binder, a selection of supplies such as plastic pages for both coins and bank notes, a small assortment of 2x2 holders and a few coins and bank notes to tweak their interest. Each of the kids were also given a special bank note, Good for \$2 off any purchase at participating dealer's tables.

The looks on the faces of two young collectors in particular when told they could spend the notes the same as cash was a pure Kodak moment. They later returned to show us with great excitement what they had purchased. You would have thought they had won the lottery. It's the little things that make all our efforts worth while.

All but a few of the notes given out were redeemed by us from the dealers at the end of the show. We thank everyone for their participation, helping make the program a success.

As I've said before, these were just two of the ideas your club has been working on to encourage new collectors and to help keep our hobby growing. If any of you have ideas or suggestions that might enhance our "Coins for Kids" program we would love to hear from you. Drop me a line at: simngenles@hotmail.com

The Oct. Meeting In Review:

Chairperson: Lynn Balmer - Auctioneers: Gene Simms & Tom Deeth.

The Program for the Oct. meeting was a top-notch Power Point presentation "**Decimal Coinage Of Mexico**" by VNS member, **Victor Espinosa**. This Program has been compiled into a great article in this month's Shoreline (page 9) that I know you will all enjoy. **Thomas Deeth** summed it up quite nicely in an email that I know he won't mind me quoting from. I'm sure it reflects the feelings of all of us present at the meeting. *"It was, in my mind one of the very best presentations we have ever had, either at the VNS or the NSNS meetings. You (Victor) are to be commended for the time, energy, research and effort you put into it. I'm particularly impressed with your use of the Power Point software to illustrate the material. The history behind Mexican coinage I found to be most interesting as well. Great Stuff."*

Lucky Door Prize Winners: Victor Espinosa, Stan Chin, Nathaniel Carmel, Mike Da Roza, Ryan Souza, Lynn Balmer & Gene Simms all for one each. **Penny Guess: Victor Espinosa** with a guess of 321. The actual count was 327.



Here is junior member **Nathaniel Carmel** proudly displaying his completed mint cards at the Oct. Show & Tell

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NSNS Club Auction - Nov, 19th.

- 1- Canada 10 Cents - 1949,51 MS-63 **Est. \$37 Res. \$30**
- 2- Canada 10 Cents - 1946 MS-63 **Est. \$65 Res. \$50**
- 3- Canada 1959 10 Cents - Roll of 50 (UNC) **Est. \$100 Res. \$75**
- 4- Canada 1979 Proof Silver Dollar **Est. \$12 Res. \$9**
- 5- Canada 1999 Proof Silver Millennium 25c **Est. \$20 Res. \$15**
- 6- Korea 10,000 Won 1988 Proof **Est. \$15 Res. \$10**
- 7- 10 Australia Pennies 1911-36 VG-VF **Est. \$25 Res. \$15**
- 8- Canada 2004 \$20 Hologram Proof **Est. \$80 Res. \$65**
- 9- U.K. Proof Silver Crown - 1990 **Est. \$50 Res. \$35**
- 10- Japan - Expo 86 Medallion - **Est. \$20 Res. \$10**
- 11- Bank of Canada \$50 1988 - BC-59d- CU **Est. \$90 Res. \$75**
- 12- Iraq Error note - Mismatched numbers **Est. \$20 Res. \$15**
- 13- UK 1984 Proof Set **Est. \$35 Res. \$25**
- 14- Canada 125 Official RCM Set **Est. \$30 Res. \$20**
- 15- Canada 2006 Specimen set **Est. \$50 Res. \$35**

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Lot #5 \$10, Lot #11 \$14, Lot #13 \$12

All other's N/B.

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The Story Behind the Expo 86 Million Dollar Coin - compiled by Gene Simms

Two of the worlds most famous pieces of gold has to be the priceless facemask of the boy-king of Egypt (1361-1352) Tutankhamun and the US. 1933 Double Eagle with a face value of \$20 and said to be the most expensive gold coin in the world. It was sold in 2002 for the record sum of \$7.59 million. However, the most famous gold piece (for a short time) had to have been the " Million Dollar Gold Coin" that was exhibited at Expo 86, the 1986 World Exposition held that year in Vancouver BC. Millions of people from around the world viewed the coin but very little seems to have been written about it. The following is an excerpt from a 2003 article by *Dwarika Agarwal*, one of the key people involved in the production of that famous numismatic attraction. A interesting piece of history for both Expo 86 enthusiast and coin collectors alike.



The Million Dollar Gold Coin

I joined Leach and Garner Company in 1983 and became head of the Technology Division in 1985. In May of that year, I received a call from our Canadian Division. They wanted to know if we could produce a Million Dollar Gold Coin for the 86 Exposition. They wanted the coin to be at least 3 feet in diameter and contain a minimum of one million dollars worth of gold. Technically, it was a medallion because it did not have a face value. Without much thought, I told them "If anyone can do it, we can do it". They asked me to submit a proposal with an estimated cost and the time to finish the project. That is when I started to sweat. In any case a project with a cost of \$20,000 was approved. Initially, we had planned on using pure gold but in that case the thickness of the coin would have been only 1/4". Therefore, we decided to use a 14-karat alloy and made it 3/4" thick. No one in the industry had done anything that big and we had to come up with a process which had to work the first time. Fortunately, it worked like a charm and we finished the whole project in less than 6 weeks. The coin was too big to use any of the traditional coining processes. To engrave the design on both sides, we employed a variation of a chemical etching process commonly used in manufacturing of circuit boards. For security reasons, the whole project was done in secrecy but once it was done, we started to get calls from the local and national industry news media. As soon as the Editor of the Coin World magazine heard about it, he came down to visit us. He wrote a nice article and submitted our entry to the Guinness Book of World Records. No one had reported anything like this before and there was no category for this type of a record. However, we were able to convince the Editor of book that the piece was unique and deserved the recognition. The following is a copy of the record from the 1987 Guinness Book of World Records. The coin was on exhibition for 6 months and then there was talk of Donald Trump trying to buy it. Apparently, the security costs prevented him from buying it. The coin came back to us and sadly, we had to cut it up and put it in the pot. At the Expo it was enclosed in thick glass case and the value of the gold was calculated daily based on that day's Second London Fix. There is a ritual that goes with gold price fixes, but that is a story for another day.



The stamp from my Expo 86 passport showing the coins design

(Dwarika Agarwal is Vice President of Engineering with Leach and Garner Company.)

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Token Talk...

by Duff Malkin

Mining Protest Scrip - Goldfield Nevada 1907-1908

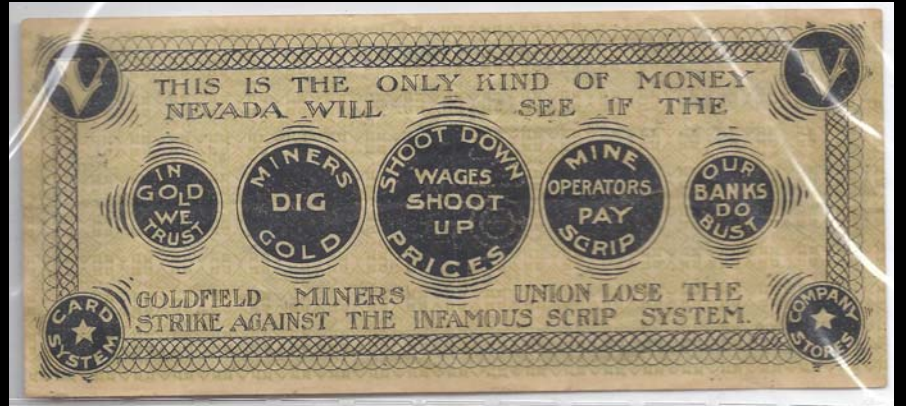
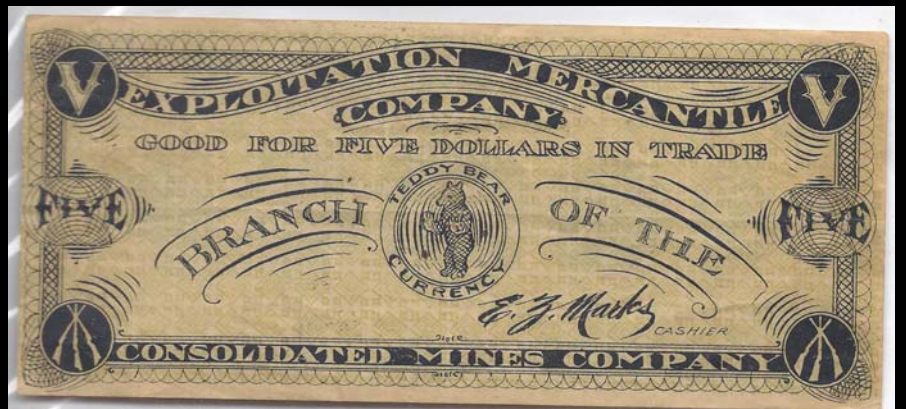
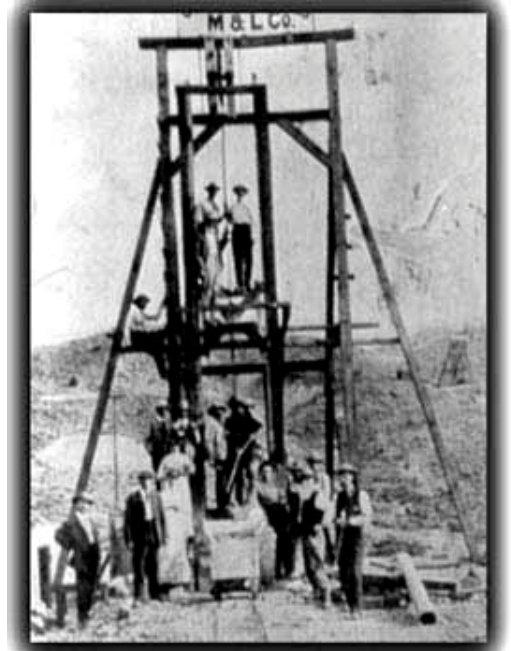
I think the last time in the United States that the military was called in to try put an end to a strike was in 1969 when Nixon called in the military in New York City to take over from striking postal workers. In this the Army Post Office system was supposed to work things out somehow. It did not exactly work out, but the Americans have never really had postal strikes since (or transit strikes) quite like we have had.

The Goldfield Gold Rush, may have been the last kind of gold rush in the period of gold rushes that started in 1848, with that Californian thing. It occurred in Tonopah, Nevada in 1902, and it seems rather a bit like gold was pretty much the main attraction for going there. Goldfield at the time had 368 people. By 1908 it was Nevada's largest city with 25,000 citizens, with many miners and with them their labour unions. There were three unions there competing for membership of the miners – the Western Federation of Miners, the American Federation of Labor and the International Workers of the World (IWW – or “Wobblies” as they were called). Up to the end of 1906 these unions were able to control wages and working hours, but in November of that year the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company was incorporated by George Wingfield and George Nixon, a United States Senator, and this started to change things in favour of the mine owners. The Western Federation of Miners and the “Wobblies” united shortly thereafter.

Then in 1907 the crash of that year hit and the company began to pay their miners in scrip which had no promise of a future redemption. Usually such mining scrip was only redeemable in company or participating stores. Sometimes the Unions also issued scrip during strikes too.

The miners decided to strike and stop all production. The mine owners sent a telegram to the Governor and the Governor wired President Roosevelt for troops, the impression being given that all sorts of violence was being meted out in Goldfield, with unlawful corporations operating and that peace needed to be restored.” The troops were sent and when Roosevelt discovered that he had been “used”, he was quite angry. When the troops came the operators reduced the wages and established a card system, which was illegal, by Nevada law and required miners to swear that they were not union members. Most of the miners did not return to work and scab labour

was successfully recruited which left the WFM and Wobblies local chapter devastated. It seems that this scrip was issued after the troops came but before the issue was settled and when the mine was still offering less in wages.



Continued... Mining Protest Scrip - Goldfield Nevada 1907-1908

The mining activity is indicated in some of the “coin” slogans (“Miners dig gold”, “Shoot down wages Shoot up prices” and “Mine Operators Pay Scrip”), but there is a bit more here. The “In Gold We Trust” is an adaptation (indicated by the dropped “L”) of “In God We Trust” which was on all US coinage at the time, and may imply that gold was taking the place of God, and the “Our Banks do Bust” refers to the banking crisis of 1907. Numismatically the “In Gold We Trust” might also be connected to Roosevelt and his desire to change coinage design in an indirect unintended way. They openly are saying that these are the only kinds of coin design that the state will see if they loose the strike. It might be some sarcastic commentary on Roosevelt’s desires, if Roosevelt was making such desires known in the press. Some churches stood on the sides of the Unions calling for a seventh day of rest (Sunday) for the miners so that they could come to worship in churches on that day.



From what I know of Mr. Roosevelt, he might have been more offended by the “Teddy Bear”. One did not call him by his child nickname of “Teedee”. Only family members could and it was “Mr. Roosevelt”!! In November, 1902 he went on a bear hunt in Mississippi and came across a wounded bear, which had been worn out in the chase, clubbed and tied to a tree for the President to shoot it. Roosevelt objected. He ordered a mercy killing of the bear. The bear had not been a kindly cuddly thing and had killed one of the hunting dogs, but it was turned into one by a Clifford K. Berryman, cartoonist, and the rest is history. Teddy Bears came out shortly afterwards. The note may be also making a connection between the shooting of the bear and the bringing in of the troops.



Here are a few pictures
from our
Sept. 12th & 13th
Coin Show at Oakridge

THE DECIMAL COINAGE OF MEXICO

A BRIEF HISTORY.

by Victor Espinosa

We all love coins, they are beautiful, they can be rare and expensive. But it's not only that, coins are related with many aspects of human kind: its History, its Art (in fact, many times coins are examples of fine pieces of art). We also learn about Geography, either countries or regions. Of course, in coins is reflected the wealth of a country or a period of time. Several coins are inspired by the world we inhabit. They also inspire us to learn about metals used to create them and the process followed to strike them. A very frequent motif used in coins is related with peoples' traditions and culture. Along the history of coins, they have been used to commemorate important celebrations of human being, like sports events, scientific discoveries or warfare dates.

In summary, coins are a micro cosmos that reflect what humankind is, what we value and what we want to remember.

To illustrate all these statements, here we will present the history of the Mexican Decimal coins –pesos and centavos coins-, which encompass a period started in 1864 and lasted until present time.

Important phases covering this period correspond to the Second Empire, the Mexican Republic, the Mexican United States and the rich time –speaking in terms of numismatics- corresponding to the Mexican Revolution. The length of more than a century of the Mexican United States phase deserves to introduce a brief summary of the XX Century pesos. An additional mention of the Mexican bullion coins presented at the end of this article.

A Brief History

It is convenient to mention first of all some key dates in Mexican history that represent recurrent topics in coins' design. There are four relevant dates: 1521, 1810, 1863 and 1910. The first one corresponds to the end of all Pre-Hispanic civilizations, the Aztecs, the Mayas and others, together with their culture, their gods, their cities and their pyramids. It was the time of the Spanish conquest consummated by Hernan Cortez and his relatively small army equipped with guns, horses and also importantly, new diseases. It was also the time of the first national heroes, like Cuauhtémoc, the last Aztec emperor.

After almost three centuries, the Spanish dominance came to an end, after the Independence war, which lasted 11 years and where figures like Hidalgo and Morelos play a leading role. Precisely these two heroes are the ones that appear the most in different denominations of Mexican coins. Other leaders of this period that are represented in Mexican coins are Josefa Ortiz, Miguel Allende, Vicente Guerrero and Guadalupe Victoria, among others.

The Second Empire Coins

There has been two Mexican Empires; both of them lasted very brief periods of time. The Second Empire was supported by French troops sent by Napoleon III. The chosen Emperor was the Austrian prince, Maximilian of Hapsburg. His government lasted from 1864 to 1866 and confronted Republican forces lead by the deposed liberal president Benito Juarez. Juarez also has been commemorated several times in Mexican decimal coins.

Continued on page 10

Mexican History At A Glance

1521 1810 1863 1910
Conquest Independence Empire Revolution



1521 Conquest



1810 Independence



1863 Empire



1910 Revolution

The Second Empire Coins... continued

Mexican Revolution was the first XX Century great Civil war, motivated to overthrow the ten times re-elected dictator Porfirio Diaz. It was a complex confrontation where initially Diaz was defeated, followed by the treason and killing of elected president Madero by traitor Huerta. In his turn, he surrendered to different factions that fought one against each other, after beating their common enemy. Mexican numismatic has celebrated people from this period, like Madero, Zapata, Villa and Carranza, to name some.

The first Mexican Decimal coins, or “Pesos” and “Centavos”, were minted during the Second Empire. Oddly enough, the first pesos were minted by Emperor Maximilian according to a decree issued by Juarez, who was unable to put in practice because of the French invasion. The first decimal coins were minted in 1864 in 10 and 5 centavos denominations. The 50 cents silver coin minted in 1866 is a beautiful coin presenting Maximilian’s portrait looking to the right in the averse of the coin. In the reverse it appears the Imperial coat of arms, designed in a French style. The first peso coin ever minted is the silver 1866 coin with similar design to the 50 centavos coin. A 20 pesos gold coin was also struck for the year of 1866.

The Empire came to an end in 1867 with the withdraw of the French army, the defeat of the Conservative army and the execution of Maximilian –this moment was kept for the posterity by the liberal French impressionist painter Eduard Manet-. Juarez came back to power and this history ended 60 years later when Maximilian’s beautiful wife died after returning to Europe looking desperately for help for her husband and getting mad when she found her cause helpless.

Mexican Republic Coins

With the return of the liberal government in 1867, the period of the Mexican Republic was inaugurated and it lasted until 1905 where the abandonment of the Silver pattern led to a monetary reform. This period is represented essentially by four different types of coins, all having the legend “Republica Mexicana” and three of them showing the Republican eagle in the averse. The first type is the simplest one, showing in the reverse the denomination in words in several lines, surrounded by a laurel’s wreath. The second type presents a singular design in Mexican coins history with a bow and arrows in the averse and the denomination in Roman numerals. The third type introduces the balance scale symbol, composed by the overlapping of a sword, a balance and a parchment paper, which represent the three powers in Mexican government: Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches, respectively; the symbol is topped with a small Liberty cap with rays in the background. The last type includes the so called “Peso fuerte” (strong peso) and presents in the background a large Liberty cap with rays in the background.

The numismatic interest of this period is enriched by the fact that several provincial mints operated along this period –and even before then-, distinguished frequently by the mint mark and the initials of the engravers. The mints were located in 10 cities, apart from the Mexico City mint, mainly in the central and northern mining parts of Mexico.

Mexican United States Coins

After the monetary reform of 1905 the legend in Mexican coins changed to “Estados Unidos Mexicanos” (Mexican United States), which prevails up to now, after more than a century. One of the first coins of this period is the so called “Caballito Peso” (Little horse peso) because of the design of the French Charles Pillet showed in the reverse of the coin. This coin is considered one of the most beautiful Mexican coins of the XX century. It is worth to compare it to its contemporary coin, the Silver Morgan dollar. It is slightly bigger (39 mm against 38.1 mm in diameter) and heavier (27.7 g against 26.73 g) than the American coins and has very similar in silver content (law 0.903 against 0.900).

2nd Empire Maximiliano Emperor's Coins



50 cents, 1866, Silver .700

Also 1 cent 1864 Copper and 5, 10 cents 1864 – 1866 Silver



1 peso, 1866, Silver .700

Also 20 pesos, 1866, Gold



Maximiliano and Juarez

Mexican Republic Coins

1867-1905

Denominations:

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 centavos

1, 2 ½, 5, 10 and 20 pesos



Denomination in Letters



1882-1883 Series: arrows 1884

Coincidentally the Mexican coin was struck in the years 1910 to 1914 which are in between of the years where the Morgan coin was struck (1871-1904 and 1921).

Mexican Revolutionary Coins

There is a rich period in Mexican numismatics associated with its Revolution because several factions minted their own coinage in order to pay their soldiers. Among them, people under the orders of Pancho Villa struck coins in several towns in Northern Mexico, according to the advance of Villa's "Division del Norte" army. There are two coins that deserve special mention, one is the 1913 silver "bolita" peso (small ball peso) minted in the town of Parral, Chihuahua, because it is recognized by a small ball or circle shown under the symbol "1" and the word "PESO" in the obverse; it is valued on US\$4,000 in XF condition. The other interesting coin is the famous 6 stars "Muera Huerta" Peso, also in silver and minted in the year of 1914 in Cuencame, Durango. It is unique in the sense that in its face appears the political statement "Death to Huerta" (the usurper president), flanked by 3 stars on each side. It is also highly appreciated, as high as US\$5,000 in XF condition.

Part of the attractiveness of the coins of this period is due to the precarious conditions in which they were minted: in constant hurry moving places, improvised materials and lack of expertise laborers involved in their struck. This created rather simple designs, many varieties and scarce types.

Other prolific Revolutionary faction was the one under Emiliano Zapata's orders. Here, it can be mentioned the golden two "Suriana" Pesos coin as a well appreciate example (can reach a value of US\$28,000 in XF condition!), among many coins struck by the "Ejercito del Sur" army. It shows in the reverse a childish sun over mountains and the word "Suriana" ("Southern") in the legend.

Another interesting group of Revolutionary coins are related with the southern state of Oaxaca, which declared its sovereignty in the middle of the conflict. Most of these coins bear the portrait of Benito Juarez, who was born there. The provisional government, lasted a brief period of time, and issued coins only in the years of 1915 and 1916.

1957

Around 1957, there was an interesting set of circulating coins including the 1 cent 2 g brass coin representing a wheat plant; the 5 cents 4 g brass coin honoring the Independence heroine Josefa Ortiz; the 10 cents 5.5 g bronze coin showing a portrait of Juarez; the 20 cents 10 g bronze coin representing the Sun pyramid near Mexico City which was re-discovered and restored in 1905; the beautiful 50 cents 14 g bronze coin showing the last Aztec Emperor Cuauhtémoc and the 1 peso 16 g coin with 10% silver (the last one peso circulating coin containing some silver) honoring Morelos, as in many other one peso coins. In that period there were other circulating coins commemorating historical events, issued in denominations of one, five and ten pesos (the last two minted for the first time in Mexican coins).

1968 Olympic Coins

Mexico organized in 1968 the XIX Summer Olympic Games. Some highlights include the incident where the African-American athletes Tommie Smith (gold) and John Carlos (bronze) raised their black-gloved fists in the 200 m medal award ceremony as a symbol of the "Black Power"; and Bob Beamon jumped 6.90 m in the long jump event; Dick Fosbury won the gold medal in the high jump using the new, radical technique; Czechoslovakian gymnast Vera Caslavskaya won four medals; the Mexican athlete Enriqueta Basilio became the first woman to light the Olympic cauldron with the Olympic flame; the logo games was inspired by the art work of the Huicholes, an ethnic group of Mexico; and it was the first games where the closing ceremony was transmitted in color to all the world.

Mexican Republic Coins



Pesos Fuertes, liberty cap

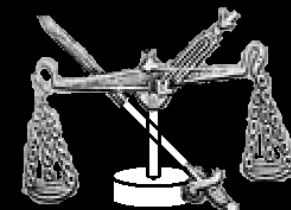


Balance scale (50 cents and up)

Scale Balance Coins



Sword:
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Power



Scale
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Judicial
Power



Liberty Cap

Law:
Legislative
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12 THE SHORELINE

Mexico celebrated the Games with a special edition of a 25 pesos coin (22.5 g, 0.72 silver, 38 mm diameter) which shows in the obverse the typical national emblem with the eagle devouring a snake, and in the reverse a Pre-Hispanic ball player over the 5-rings Olympic emblem. There are two variations, apart from the type I, where the central ring in the Olympic emblem is lowered, trying to follow the circular edge of the coin. The other variation, type III, is due to the fact that the tongue of the snake is curved instead of straight, as in the type I. In modern history, this is just the fourth Olympic coin struck by the host country, after the Helsinki's 1951 games 500 marks coin, and the 100 and 1000 yen coins from the 1964 Tokyo games.

1992 Monetary Reform (Devaluation)

In 1992 there was a Monetary Reform, in fact a devaluation of 1 by 1000 pesos. The coins introduced then are almost the same that are circulating now. All the different peso denominations (1, 2, 5, 10 and temporarily 20 and 50 pesos) are bi-metallic, following a global tendency, where many countries have at least one bi-metallic coin in their present set of circulating coins, like the Canadian two dollar coin.

As a summary of the XX century, there were 11 different types of Mexican one peso coins, where there is always the National coat of arms in the averse. It represents what the tradition says about the foundation of Mexico City by the Aztecs, a place chosen where a eagle will be devouring a snake (there is a monument close to Mexico City's main square reproducing the moment). In 5 of those eleven one peso coins, the Independence hero Morelos is honored with his portrait. Unfortunately, because of the economic conditions, its size has drop from 39 mm in diameter to almost half the size, 21 mm; its weight went down from 27.07 g to 3.95 g and the silver content from 0.7859 oz to zero.

Bullion Coins

Last, but not least, a mention to bullion coins. They represent rich Mexican culture values and historic events. Some examples are the 5 silver pesos coin showing the popular dance "Jarabe Tapatio" and other representing a Charro trick, the "Paso de la Muerte" or Death pass of a rider from one horse to another running at high speed. A 100 pesos coin show an image of the Quixote by the Mexican engraver Guadalupe Posadas. Another, which can be called "The Canadian connection" illustrates the Monarch butterfly which emigrates from Canada to Mexico every year, a journey that take these delicate animals seven generations to cover the trip. And there are beautiful series of coins dedicated to each of the major Pre-Hispanic cultures, including the Mayas, the Aztecs, the Toltecs and several others.

Republica Mexicana (Mexican Republic) Provincial Mints



Mexican United States Coins



Estados Unidos Mexicanos

Mexican Revolution Coins



Villistas Coins Chihuahua Un Peso de Bolita



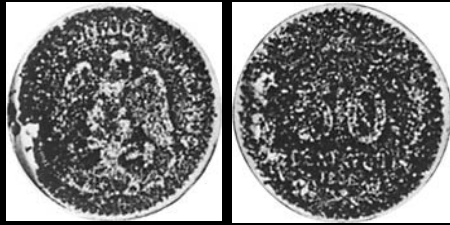
Northern States Aguascalientes



"Muera Huerta" 6 stars silver peso Durango

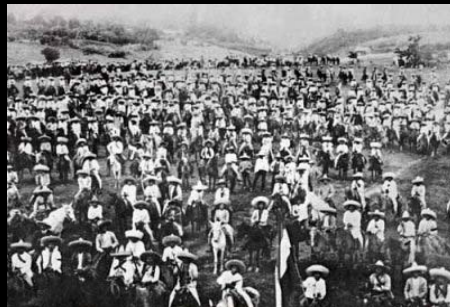


Mexican Revolution Coins



Close to Mines in Sinaloa

Mexican Revolution Coins



"Suriana" Peso Guerrero

Mexican Revolution Coins



Declared an independent State
Oaxaca



Rudimentary Conditions
Jalisco



Rustic designs and many varieties
Mexico State



Zapatistas Coins
Morelos



1913 - 1917
Puebla

1957



1 Cent
16mm Brass
1950-1969



5 Cent
20.5mm Brass
1954-1969



10 Cent
23.5mm Bronze
1955-1967



20 Cent
28.5mm Brass
1955-1971



50 Cent
33mm Bronze
1955-1959



1 Dollar 34.5mm
0.1000 Silver
1957



1 Dollar 34.5mm
0.1000 Silver
1957-1967

1957

5 Pesos



5 Pesos 36mm
0.7200 Silver
0.4178oz.
1955-1957



5 Pesos 36mm
0.7200 Silver
0.4178oz.
1957



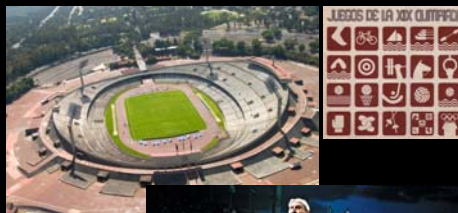
5 Pesos 36mm
0.7200 Silver
0.4178oz.
1959



1 Peso

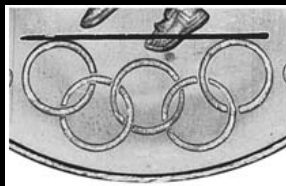


1968 Olympic Coin



22.5000 g., 0.7200 Silver 0.5208 oz
ASW, 38mm

Type I, Rings Aligned



Type II, Center Ring Low



Snakes Tongue
Straight



Snakes Tongue
Curved

Type III, Center Ring Low
Snake with long Curved Tongue

1992 Monetary Reform
(Devaluation)



1. Stainless Steel Alum-Bronze
2. Alum-Bronze Center in Stainless Steel Ring
3. Copper-Nickel Center with Brass Ring
4. Copper-Nickel –Brass Center with Brass Ring
5. 0.925 Silver .5000 Center within Brass Ring

Bullion Coins



1997 5 Pesos
Jarabe Tapatio



2000 5 Pesos de
la Muerte





Don Quixote 400th Anniversary
2005



Canadian Connection
Monarch Butterfly 1987



Silver Azteca Series
1996



Silver Maya Series
1994

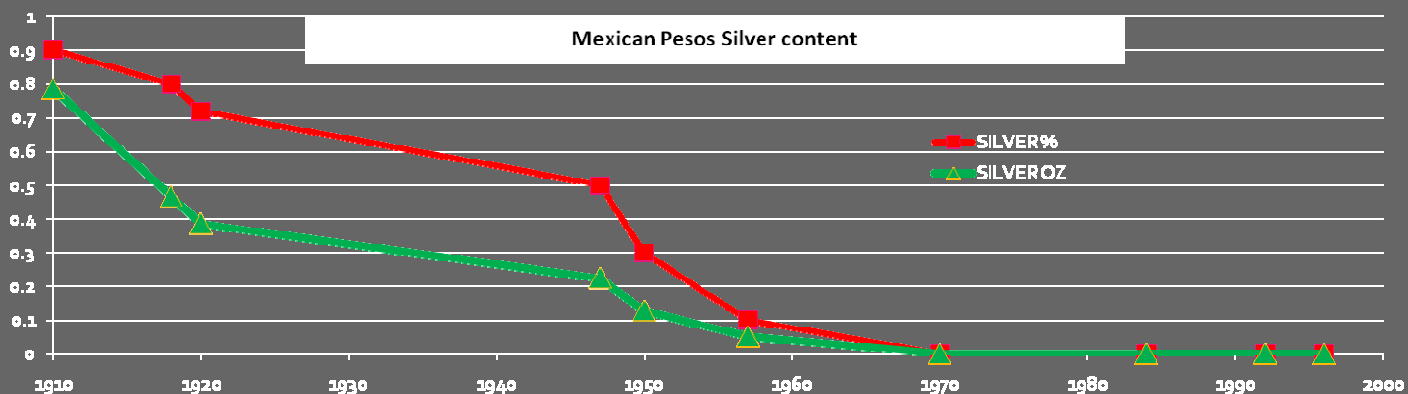
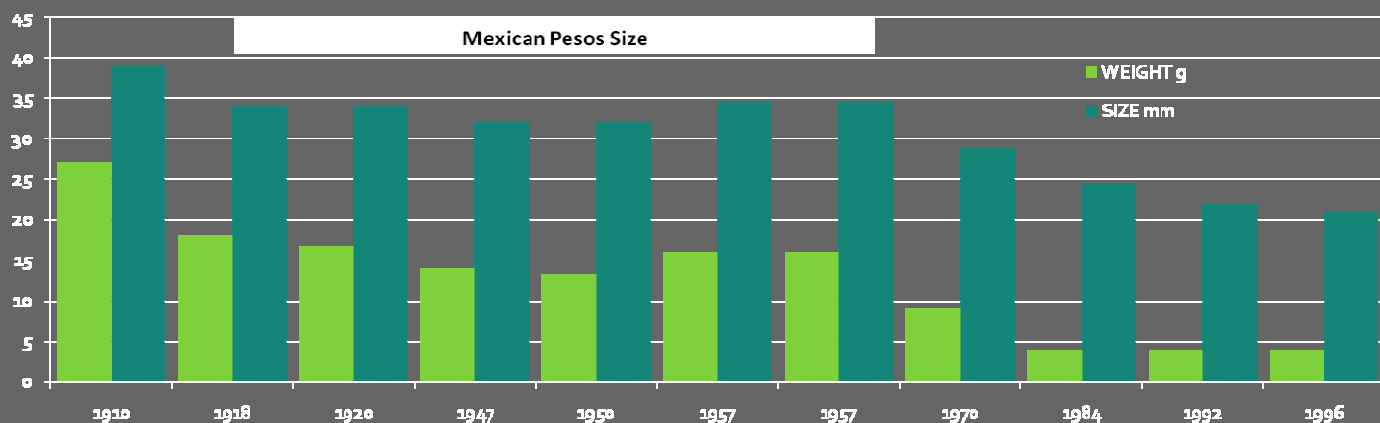


Silver Tolteca Series
1998



XX Century Un Peso Coins Evolution

YEARS	1910-1914	1918-1919	1920-27,32-35,38, 40, 43-45	1947-1949	1950	1957	1957-1967	1970-1983	1984-87	1992-1995	1996-2009
WEIGHT g	27.07	18.13	16.66	14	13.33	16	16	9	4	3.94	3.95
SILVER %	0.903	0.8	0.72	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0
SILVER OZ	0.7859	0.4663	0.3856	0.225	0.1286	0.0514	0.0514	0	0	0	0
SIZE mm	39	34	34	32	32	34.5	34.5	29	24.5	22	21

Local Show Schedule: 2009

Last NSNS Show For 2009

- *** NSNS Stamp & Coin Fair (One Day Show) Sunday, November 15th**

Location: Oakridge Auditorium - 41st and Cambie St. Vancouver BC
(West Side of Oakridge Shopping Center)

Doors Open: 10am - Free Admission - Free Parking

Coins - Stamps - Tokens - Paper Money - Post cards - Medals

BUY - SELL - TRADE - APPRAISALS

For more info. Contact: Lynn Balmer (604) 299-3673 balmoralnu@telus.net

- **JAN. 17, 2010, Vancouver, BC** North Shore Numismatic Society - Coin and Stamp Show, Oakridge Centre Auditorium, 41st and Cambie. Vancouver Coin and Stamp show 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free parking and free admission. More than 30 dealers. Sponsor/Affiliate: North Shore Numismatic Society. For more information, contact L. Balmer, telephone: (604) 299-3673, email: balmoralnu@shaw.ca.
- **FEB. 27 - 28, 2010, Toronto, ON** Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel. 5875 Airport Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 Free. Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company, Marc Verret and Eric Pacquet. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.
- **APRIL 16 - 18, 2010, Kingston, ON** Ontario Numismatic Association 48th Annual Convention, Four Points by Sheraton, Downtown, 285 King St. East, K7L 3B1. Fifty-six bourse tables, daily admission \$3. Hours: Friday, 3 p.m. set-up, bourse open to public 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. Jeffrey Hoare Auctions is operating a numismatic auction Fri. April 16 at 6 p.m. Convention Hotel offers a convention rate, telephone: (613) 544-4434 or 1-888-478-4333 or use the reservation link under Upcoming Convention on the ONA web site. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ontario Numismatic Association. For more information, contact Tom Rogers, telephone: (519) 451-2316, email: trogers@sympatico.ca for bourse tables, or Sandy Lipin, telephone: (613) 542-6923, email: sandlipin@aol.com Convention Chairman. Website: <http://www.ontario-numismatic.org>.
- **JUNE 20, 2010, Vancouver, BC** North Shore Numismatic Society Coin and Stamp Show, Oakridge Centre Auditorium, 41st and Cambie. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., free parking admission, more than 30 dealers. Sponsor/Affiliate: North Shore Numismatic Society. For more information, contact L. Balmer, telephone: (604) 299-3673, email: balmoralnu@shaw.ca.
- **JUNE 26 - 27, 2010, Toronto, ON** Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel. 5875 Airport Rd. Featuring Canada's finest Dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 Free. Official Auctioneer: Moore Numismatic Auctions, Charles Moore. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.
- **OCT. 23 - 24, 2010, Toronto, ON** Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5975 Airport Rd. Featuring Canada's Finest Dealers. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 Free. Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company, Marc Verret and Eric Pacquet. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information, call (416) 705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.
- **NOV. 14, 2010, Vancouver, BC** North Shore Numismatic Society - Coin and Stamp Show, Oakridge Centre Auditorium, 41st and Cambie. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., free parking admission, more than 30 dealers. Sponsor/Affiliate: North Shore Numismatic Society. For more information, contact L. Balmer, telephone: (604) 299-3673, email: balmoralnu@shaw.ca.