

## WORLD NUMISMATICS NEWSLETTER

### WHAT'S NEW:

#### DIVERSIFICATION INTO WORLD AND ANCIENT COINS



*Kent Ponterio, Cory Frampton, Carlos Jara, Emily Van Niel, Scott Drummond, Oliver Simons*

Welcome to the World Numismatics bimonthly Newsletter.

There are a lot of changes taking place here. Kent Ponterio just came on board as a full partner and is in the process of expanding our inventory into world and ancient coins. In addition, our recent growth has caused us to move our office, double our space and increase our office staff.

Our website has been updated with over five hundred new items in just world and ancient coins alone. Stop by and take a look at our expanded offerings.

Over the course of the next year we will be changing our name to World Numismatics, which is more befitting a broad focus numismatic firm.

I want to assure all of our existing customers that there is no reason to be concerned about our expansion into new areas. We will continue to buy and stock the same level of Mexican and Latin coins and currency. While we will be expanding the newsletter to include additional articles about world and ancient coins, we will not neglect our roots and will continue to publish numerous articles on Mexican and Latin topics. We also try to publish guest columns on interesting topics and if you have an article you would like to see printed in the newsletter, give us a call.

We hope you are as enthusiastic about our new direction as we are. In the future, we will be updating our website on a regular basis while expanding the range of quality coins and currency on a regular basis.

### NOTES ON THE MEXICAN GRANO ISSUES DATED 1769

By Carlos Jara



The two "Grano" copper issues dated 1769 – and with denominations of "1/2" and "1" - constitute a classic rarity in the Mexican Colonial series with Campaner y Fuertes, Vidal Quadras and Jose Toribio Medina included among their earlier references. They are obviously a genuine bona fide item of the Colonial era. Apart from the noted early references, a recent article by L. Pezzano has pinpointed the punch link of the crowns of the "1/2 Grano" and the pillar 1 Real coins and between the "1 Grano" and the pillar 2 Reales respectively. In addition, their rarity is undisputed among the numismatic community.

However, some crucial issues remain: the Grano interpretation of the "Go" abbreviation on the obverse (more on this convention in what constitutes the obverse of the coins later) is still tentative and their traditionally acknowledged attribution as patterns is only speculative. The latter point was noted in another recent article by Kent Ponterio (USMEX Journal, March 2013) who instead postulated that these rare coins are part of a regular issue intended for local use, based on the fact that most of the

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few known pieces bear obvious signs of circulation and/or corrosion which are normally not found in patterns.



I am quite pleased to confirm that our new partner's numismatic intuition did not betray him. These items were indeed officially authorized and aimed at a restricted local circulation. The key to this challenging puzzle lies in a document dated December 24, 1769 and housed in the Archivo General de la Nacion in Mexico (AGN, Correspondencia de Virreyes, Vol. 16): a letter by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) informing the remittance of six (6) sample coins *minted in accordance with the Real Cedula (Royal Ordinance) of October 27, 1767 which authorized and instructed the introduction of copper coinage in the Viceroyalty in order to replace*

*the coinage known as tlacos (locally and privately issued tokens) valued at 1/8 Real per Tlaco.* Most interestingly, the aforementioned letter indicates that *the larger coins would be valued at 1 Grano or 1/12 Real each*, that the coins' circulation *would be limited to the four kingdoms of the Viceroyalty:* namely Nueva España, Nueva Galicia, Nueva Viscaya and Nuevo Leon, that *the coins carry on their obverse (here is the explanation for our previously mentioned convention on obverse/reverse for these coins) a shield representing said four kingdoms, with the letters "G" (and) "O" to the shield's right meaning Grano, and the numerals "1" and "1/2" for the larger and smaller coins respectively.*

The known pieces are a perfect match for this description: it must be first noted that the *heraldic* right of the shield on the obverse corresponds to the viewer's left. In addition, the Latin inscription "INDIAR.(UM) REX" on the obverse is correct for a coinage intended for circulation only in part of the Indies (and not mainland Spain) while the inscription on the reverse SINE ME REGNA FATISCUNT ("without me the kingdoms decay") can now safely be interpreted as a reference to the purported benefits of this new copper coinage for the aforementioned four kingdoms' benefit: the flying eagle on that same side is disseminating copper coins to the three globes or dominions, which probably represent respectively mainland Spain, its American possessions and its possessions in the Orient (another point indicated by Kent in his aforementioned article).

A detailed analysis of the aforementioned December 24,

1769 document and of the Royal Ordinance of October 1767 exceeds the current article's length but a parting comment on the unusual Grano denomination and its apparently odd 1/12 ratio to the silver real is pertinent. This was undoubtedly inspired by the contemporary and allegedly successful circulating copper coins of 1 Grana issued by the reign of Naples and Sicily - which had been ruled until 1759 by none other than Charles III himself: the crown sized piaster issued by said Italian kingdom was equivalent to 120 Grana.

We are pleased to offer two attractive specimens of this official issue: a superlative example of the 1/2 Grano in MS61 NGC certification (an extremely rare preservation), and a wholesome VF problem-free - thus quite desirable in its own right - specimen of the 1 Grano. Advanced collectors will surely recall that the Gerber collection only included a holed example of the latter, a true testimony to its undisputed elusiveness.



**MODERN SILVER AND MINORS - 1913 1 Peso**  
PCGS MS66, KM#0453  
SKU# 19670

Caballito peso, breathtaking quality with light peripheral toning. A great type coin, only a handful graded higher.

Price is \$2,500.-

## New Website, Features and Videos!

As we expand into World and Ancient coins, we have developed a new website that will be even easier to navigate and browse our vast numismatic inventory.

In addition, we have created a library section that can be referenced at anytime, which will include articles from newsletters and editorials to major publications that are written by our staff and guest writers.

We are also excited about our new video series that will provide historical and interesting facts about numismatics in general. Check them out on our website. These videos will have a dedicated YouTube channels and will grow extensively in the future.



**COLONIAL SILVER AND MINORS - 1769 Mo 1 GRANO**  
VF, KM#PnD1  
SKU# 51318

Deep red/brown surfaces, very rare.

Price is \$3,500.-



## SUCCINCT HISTORY OF COBS

By Carlos Jara

Spanish colonial cob coinage is among the most popular series of the New World and contains many of the legendary coins herein. Cob coins were effectively the first coins minted in the Americas by the Spanish conquering authorities and issued by various mints for a period that encompassed more than 200 years starting in 1536 when the Mexico City mint issued its first coins.

While the first specimens of the Mexico City, Lima and Potosi mint are rather carefully struck on very roundish planchets - and thus sometimes not even considered as "proper" cobs - the quality of the coins of all these mints soon started deteriorating as can be seen through the examples depicted below (note that the coins struck at the Cartagena and Santa Fe mints in Colombia were always cruder than those of other contemporary mints while the short-lived Santo Domingo and Panama mints, both already inactive by 1600, do not span a long enough period to illustrate the aforementioned fact of

progressively deteriorating coins). The later, irregularly shaped coins are the ones normally associated with the cob designation and their method of manufacture is often considered to be at the origin of the "cob" name: slices were cut from the end of a silver or gold bar (refined to the proper fineness) and then adjusted to the prescribed proper weight by hand cutting with scissors or chisels. The obtained planchet was then placed on a fixed die to impress the design by hand blows inflicted over the upper mobile die. Multiple strikings are a common occurrence in the series and most often seen in the highest denominations which is logical since larger planchets necessitated stronger and often multiple blows to obtain the desired



**BOLIVIA LUIS I "ROYAL"**  
**1727 PY - 8 REALES**  
NGC XF Details - KM#R35  
SKU# 51489

Pierced at 12:00 as usual, Choice Very Fine otherwise and very attractive. Weight is (essentially) full at grams. Very rare and one of the legendary key issues of the entire series, thus sure to become a highlight in the next owner's collection.

Price is \$11,000.-

impression. The most accepted etymology for the "cob" moniker is the Spanish "cabo de barra" or "end of bar" which is thought to refer to the aforementioned planchets obtained from the end ("cabo" in Spanish) of the metal bars.

These "regular" series cobs - hand struck over irregular planchets - are cruder by nature when compared to machine milled coins, yet it is that very characteristic that explains most of their charm and current popularity. Even though they can be sometimes challenging to correctly attribute and identify - since the aforementioned imperfect planchets and strike often do not allow a full rendition of the legends - they are nevertheless a very romantic issue, linked to pirates, Spanish conquerors

and the like. The rare and strikingly beautiful "galanos" or "royal" round presentation pieces represent the pinnacle of the technical capabilities of the mints that issued them and are naturally much in demand. A definitive explanation for their manufacture - which involved carefully and specially produced round planchets and often also special dies - has not been presented yet it is clear that they were pieces minted for a specific reason.

Cobs circulated profusely in word trade, albeit they were sometimes melted in order to strike local coins. They were naturally legal tender in the Spanish dominions of the Americas and then later in US territories. The wide scope of territories in which they circulated helps to explain for example the long lasting consequences of the Potosi mint scandal of 1650-1652, where a long lasting fraud committed by mint officials spanning more than 20 years was uncovered. Culprits were given "exemplary" punishment - a long suffering and gruesome death - and, more importantly for us numismatists, the designs of the coins were radically altered after a transitional period which lasted 2 years and contains many rarities in the series. Cobs were finally replaced



**BOLIVIA PHILIP II**  
**TRANSITIONAL**  
**1654 P-E - 1/2 REAL**  
XF - KM#B12  
SKU# 51477

An elusive issue, eminently collectible in this unusually fine preservation, with a full date and mint and overall crisp details.

Price is \$250.-

A most exciting discovery specimen of the very scarce Potosi mint cuartilla series with an immediately recognizable design. Currently unique and a most important addition to any advanced collection in the series. Noted numismatist Freeman Craig commented the following when cataloguing the very rare ex Menzel specimen of the Potosi transitional 1652 1/2 Real: "1652 1/2 Real. If there is a single coin in this collection that will be under-appreciated for the next few decades but ripe to emerge as a crucial piece of the puzzle about this single most important date in Bolivia's numismatic history (like 1793 is for the USA coppers), this is it." and estimated it at CHF 25,000. This obviously rarer and equally thrilling coin should be considered as a similarly special item in the entire Potosi series.



**BOLIVIA**  
**NO DATE - 1/4 REAL**  
VF - KM# NONE  
SKU# 51713

Price is \$7,500.-

by the milled coins of the pillar type design. These new coins were clearly a technical improvement since coin press-struck over round planchets with a leaf-patterned edge design that prevented clipping. Their mintage was gradually implemented in the various Spanish Colonial mints starting with Mexico in

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1732. Lima and Santiago followed in 1751, Nuevo Reino in 1753, Guatemala in 1754 and Potosi in 1767 although cobs coins were also struck at that mint until 1773. Nevertheless, cob coins were still legal tender in many of the Latin American independent republics in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it is a telling factor that most of the provisional coinages

Unlisted in all major references, this extremely rare variant featuring unknown assayer "I" were obtained from the advanced "Virrey Toledo" collection in Lima. While most of his coins were auctioned in Spain in xx, collector and scholar J. M. Jimenez retained these small rarities as special items, and published them in the Boletín Numismático of the Peruvian Numismatic Society. Only 6 specimens of assayer "I" cuartillas are currently confirmed, making this one of the rarest issues in the entire Lima series.



**LIMA**  
**NO DATE - 1/4 REAL**  
**VF - KM# NONE**  
**SKU# 51209**

Price is \$1,600.-

of said young republics in the 1812-1825 period were issues that intended to imitate the Spanish colonial cobs which represented the core of the circulating media at the time. These include the Caracas early imitation cobs, the Argentine Rioxa issues of 1821-1822 and the Central American issues of 1823-1825.

Our current inventory includes a number of rare items and many desirable specimens of these popular series. Highlights include very rare "Royal" 8 Reales specimens of the 1659 Star of Lima and 1727 Potosi Louis 1<sup>st</sup> issues, a choice Potosi 1654 transitional ½ Real, unusually attractive examples of the crowned-shield type Potosi 2 Reales, and a good run of the very scarce *cuartilla* (1/4 Real) series. The latter include the sole representative of a previously unknown Potosi type struck just prior to the aforementioned scandal of that mint and two attractive examples of the very rare Lima assayer "I" series. These three specimens represent wonderful opportunities for the advanced collector of these elusive series since only 7 combined examples of those two types are currently confirmed.



[www.worldnumismatics.com](http://www.worldnumismatics.com) - Click on Videos

## MEXICAN COIN COMPANY SHOW CALENDAR

### ANA World's Fair of Money

Aug. 11-15, 2015

Donald E. Stephens Convention Center, Rosemont, IL

### The Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Sports Collectible Expo

Sep. 17-19, 2015

Long Beach Convention Center, Long Beach, CA

### U.S. Mexican Numismatic Association Convention

Oct. 15-17, 2015

Hilton Scottsdale Resort, Scottsdale, AZ

### New York International Numismatic Convention

Jan. 2-10, 2016

Waldorf - Astoria Hotel, New York, NY

### Florida United Numismatists (FUN)

Jan. 7-10, 2016

Tampa Convention Center, Tampa, FL



**FRANCE ECU**  
**DAV-1330 - 1733**  
**NGC MS64 - KM#0486.27**  
**SKU# 29911**

DAV-1330. Lovely light multi-color toning on lustrous and choice surfaces. The finest certified of the date by NGC, with only one finer of the type.

Price is \$2,250.-



**MEXICAN REPUBLIC**  
**8 REALE - 1861**  
**NGC MS63 - KM#0377.11**  
**SKU# 19122**

First year of issue for the Oaxaca mint, rare and underrated according to Dunigan/Parker. Only two others graded higher at NGC.

Price is \$2,900.-

## CONTACT US

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## TELL US HOW WE CAN HELP YOU

If you collect Mexican, Latin American, World or Ancient coins or currency, we want to stay in touch with you. Our website [worldnumismatics.com](http://worldnumismatics.com) is interactive. If you take a couple of minutes to set up an online account and let us know what you collect, you will receive a weekly email notice listing new inventory items in your area of interest. You can simply cancel this service at anytime.



# AN INTRODUCTION TO THE COINAGE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

By Kent Ponterio

Regarded by many historians as the greatest military commander that ever lived, by the age of 32 Alexander III of Macedon had conquered and controlled most of the known world. At the time of his death in 323 B.C. his empire spanned over three continents covering approximately two million square miles incorporating parts of Asia, Africa and Europe. The coinage of Alexander is as vast and encompassing as the empire he controlled. During his lifetime, at least 25 different mints produced coinage in his name. As major cities were conquered or assimilated into his empire, those with major or strategic mints ceased production of local coinage and many began striking that in the name of Alexander. Often local coinage would be gathered from circulation, melted down and re-coined into that of Alexander's (especially those in the name of deposed kings). His coinage



**KINGDOM OF MACEDON**  
**Alexander III (The Great)**  
**AV Stater**  
**336 - 323 BC**

NGC St 5/5, Su 5/5 - Fine Style  
SKU# 28802

Babylon mint. Early posthumous. Obverse: Athena; Reverse: Nike. Exception well centered on a large round planchet that neatly frames the design elements. Stuck in high relief and of fine artistic style.

Price is \$12,000.-



**KINGDOM OF MACEDON**  
**Alexander III (The Great)**  
**AR Tetradram**  
**336 - 323 BC**

NGC St 5/5, Su 3/5 - Fine Style  
SKU# 28757

Early posthumous issue obv Heracles. rv Zeus. A pleasing example of nice style for this ever popular type.

Price is \$1,750.-

saw such great circulation and was met with such acceptance that it continued to be produced and circulated for centuries after his death. In fact more mints were in operation producing coinage after he was deceased, than during his actual lifetime.

The coinage of Alexander can be considered a unified coinage of standard type, not that dissimilar from modern coinage produced in countries with multiple mints. For instance the United States produced Morgan dollars between 1878 and 1921 of a standard design. Although there are some minor characteristics in the dies, the main factor in determining where the coins were produced are the Mint Marks. Such is the case with the coins of Alexander as they contain symbols and monograms as

distinguishing factors in determining their mint of manufacture.

The design elements of the coins themselves are fairly simplistic and straightforward. That being said, they carried a powerful meaning both politically and religiously. The obverse of most silver issues contained a youthful head of Heracles wearing the skin of the Nemean lion. Alexander often claimed he was the son of the god Zeus, comparing himself to the fabled Greek heroes Achilles and Heracles. Some authors have even speculated that the portrait of Heracles on the obverse is actually that of Alexander himself. The reverse of these silver issues depict Zeus seated in a throne holding an eagle and scepter. This again references to Alexander being the living son of Zeus. Although equally meaningful, the design elements of Alexander's gold coinage differed drastically from that of the silver. With the exception of some of the fractional denominations, the obverse of the gold coinage depicts a representation of the Greek goddess Athena wearing a crested Corinthian style helmet. Although known for being the goddess of many things, the two Athena is most renowned for is the goddess of war and wisdom. Alexander was extremely intelligent and of higher education having been schooled by the Greek philosopher Aristotle. Choosing this depiction of Athena clearly held great meaning as not only was Alexander highly educated and skilled, he was undefeated on the battlefield. The reverse of these gold issues depicts Nike the winged goddess of victory holding a laurel wreath and stylis or naval standard. The depiction of Nike on Greek coinage is a frequently used motif. Often she is found crowning the victor of a chariot race with a laurel wreath on various issues. Her representation here suggests that Alexander is not only a successful general, but also a victorious naval commander. The legends found on the reverse of the coins are fairly standard with some variations in placement. Generally all coins contain the inscription "ALEXANDROU", meaning "of Alexander", although in some cases the title "BASILEWS" is added meaning "of King" or "Great King".

The variety of ways one can collect the coinage of Alexander are numerous. While some collectors seek a single coin as a representative example, others collect by denomination or mint. Important and historically significant mints such as Babylon where Alexander died or Memphis where he was crowned Pharaoh of Egypt are extremely popular among collectors. Some advanced collectors even try to accomplish the task of acquiring one coin from every mint possible. Countless books,



**PTOLEMAIC KINGDOM**  
**Ptolemy III**  
**(246-222 BC)**  
**NGC Ch AU**  
**SKU# 29491**

Posthumous under Ptol. IV rv diademed cornucopia Lustrous surfaces with light golden-orange tone. Choice quality and very attractive. Much nicer in overall quality and appearance than most examples of this type.

Price is \$17,500.-

Continues on page 6



papers and monographs have been written on the subject with new discoveries and classifications being made regularly. For more information on the subject see The Coinage In The Name Of Alexander The Great And Philip Arrhidaeus by Martin J. Price, published by the British Museum and Swiss Numismatic Society 1991. To view our full inventory of coinage of Alexander the Great.



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**UK (GREAT BRITAIN)  
1 CROWN - 1887  
NGC PF65 - KM#0765  
SKU# 28689**

Mintage of only 1,084 pieces.  
Deeply toned with golden highlights, undoubtedly due to prolonged storage in a velvet lined case.

Price is \$8,900.-



**NETHERLANDS  
2 DUCAT - 1801  
NGC MS66 - KM#0012.2  
SKU# 28690**

A proof-like gem coin of remarkable quality, house in an old generation thick NGC holder.

Price is \$8,250.-

## ABOUT US

World Numismatics is located in Carefree, Arizona and owned by Kent Ponterio, Cory Frampton and Max Keech. Scott Drummond manages the office which is open from 8 am to 4:00 pm Monday through Friday. Carlos Jara manages our Latin American operations and lives in Chile. Carlos travels throughout Central and South America and attends the major shows here. We are a leading buyer and seller of Mexican, Latin American coins and currency along with World and Ancient coins, and we stock the largest inventory in North America. Our primary focus is on quality material and rarities dated prior to 1930. Our inventory consists of hundreds of certified coins along with thousands of raw coins and thousands of notes. We are the publishers of "Mexican Paper Money", a 424 page color reference book on Mexican currency which is available directly from our website. We attend many of the major shows, including Mexico City, Long Beach, New York International, and the Money Show of the Southwest and others.



**MEXICAN REVOLUTION  
1 PESO - 1913  
NGC MS62 - KM#GB079  
SKU# 28223**

Parral peso, typical soft strike with attractive light toning and nice luster. Scarce this nice.

Price is \$1,400.-



**MEXICAN COLONIAL GOLD  
2 ESCUDOS - 1714  
NGC MS65 - KM#0053.2  
SKU# 28463**

1715 Fleet, four digit date. Oval flan with full cross and partial shield. Just one example graded higher at NGC.

Price is \$5,800.-

## BUY FROM US

Our website contains thousands of items priced from \$20 to over \$20,000. Coins and currency can be purchased directly on our website or you can give us a call. We do not have a printed price list, but are happy to discuss your needs in person. We regularly acquire coin and currency collections and new items are first offered to individuals who have provided us with their want lists.

**LAYAWAYS** - Layaways are welcome. Terms are 25% down with the balance in three monthly payments of 25%. If you need to purchase on other terms, give us a call.

**PAYMENT** - You can pay online with a major credit card or paypal. Personal checks are welcome. Simply give us a call, place your order over the phone, and mail us a check.

## SELL TO US

We believe we pay the highest prices for Mexican, Latin American, World and Ancient coins and currency and over 90% of the people who ship us their collections accept our offers. Selling privately to us has many advantages over selling thru public auctions. Among them are privacy, immediate payment, potentially higher net proceeds to you and our ability to exchange your collection for precious metals.

If you are interested in selling, give us a call. If you decide to ship us your coins or currency, we will call you within 48 hours after receiving them with an offer. If you do not like our offer, we will pay the cost of immediately returning your items by insured mail. If you accept our offer, we will mail a check within 48 hours. Wire transfer payment is available on transactions over \$10,000. We are also happy to travel to view substantial collections.

We recommend that you ship your coins and currency by USPS registered mail and insure it. The maximum insurance per box is \$25,000, so be sure to divide the material up into more than one package if it is over that level.



## DUTCH LION DAALDERS, AMERICAS FIRST DOLLAR

By Kent Ponterio



Named so for its design element depicting a rampant lion, the Dutch Lion Dollar played a crucial role in world trade during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The first Lion Daalders or leewndaalders were produced in the province of Holland in 1575 during the Eighty Years War. Within a short period of time, most mints throughout the Dutch provinces began producing the new coinage. Although a variety of mints produced Lion Daalders, they are easily distinguishable from one another by their legends, which in most cases bear the name of the Dutch province where they were made. Another distinguishing factor is the half-length figure of an armored knight, which is found holding the coat of arms of the province of manufacture. Lion Daalders were produced in .750 fine silver with the predominant alloy being copper. Due to its

debased silver content, Dutch merchants and tradesmen such as the Dutch East India Company found it to be the ideal coin for export and trade, leaving the higher fineness coinage such as Ducatoons (.920 fine silver) to circulate in the homeland.

Lion Daalders saw extensive use in Europe, Africa, The Middle East and even the New World. Due to their popularity, mints in Italy, Germany, Monaco and other regions soon began striking their own coinage in imitation. Further trade in the Middle East saw the introduction of Lion Dollars where the province name was replaced with the word

The circulation of Lion Daalders saw extensive use in colonial America as well. Then named New Amsterdam, the city of New York was colonized by the Dutch in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Dutch East India Company established a sizeable fort on the southern tip of Manhattan Island. The wall of the fort was located on the site of what is now Wall Street in the financial district of lower Manhattan. Several contemporary accounts contest to the circulation of Lion Daalders in colonial America. In fact, the first paper money issued by the colony of York was payable in Lion Dollars. Perhaps one of the best documentations of Lion Daalders circulating in Colonial America comes from the wreck of the HMS Feversham. The HMS Feversham sank in route from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to New York City in October of 1711. The salvage and recovery of the wreck's contents provide an important historical record of the coinage circulating in colonial America during that time period. Originally auctioned in 1989 by Christies, New York, the cargo contained a number of Massachusetts silver coins as well as Spanish Colonial Cob coinage and Dutch Lion Daalders. In colonial times several accounts refer to the Lion Daalders as "Dog Dollars". Due to their debased metallic composition, the coins tended to wear fairly easily and the rampant lion was sometimes associated with the image of a canine.

The introduction of the Spanish Milled 8 Reales in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century caused the Lion Dollars to lose popularity to its Spanish counterpart. The milled 8 Reales were of considerably finer silver at .917 fine and bore a milled edge preventing if from shaving or clipping. Nevertheless, the Lion Daalder holds an important place in Colonial history as America's first dollar and the root of the word from where the current currency (the U.S. Dollar), found its name.

World Numismatics LLC is please to offer a wide variety of high grade NGC certified and graded Lion Daalders. Recently we acquired a group of 30 pieces, 25 of which are in Mint State grades accounting for nearly half of the current NGC Mint State population. The group spans a period of seven years containing coins dating from 1644-1650. Coins from five different provinces are represented, including pieces minted in Glederland, Kampen, Utrecht, Zeeland and Zwolle. Remarkably, several are finest certified or tied for finest certified for the date, mint and even in some cases type.



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**MEXICAN IMPERIAL ERA  
20 PESOS - 1866**  
PCGS AU55 - KM#0389  
SKU# 30284

Lustrous golden surfaces with a very light reddish toning. Scarce and popular one year Maximilian type.

Price is \$4,300.-

"orient" signifying it specifically for use in the East. Some of these were even denominated in Farsi with a Persian inscription designating them with a set value of 6 Shahi for use in trade for items such as silk and rose oil.





# **WORLD NUMISMATICS, LLC**

**We are pleased to announce that  
Mexican Coin Company  
has expanded.**

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a huge selection of  
World and Ancient coins.**

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