



CUBAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

website: [cubanumis.com](http://cubanumis.com)

NEWSLETTER 2-14 - May 2014

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**Our Association is a member of the following organizations, and you as a Member of the C.N.A. can reach their website for information:**

American Numismatic Association (ANA) #C213521 - [www.money.org](http://www.money.org)

American Numismatic Society (ANS) #11455 - [www.numismatics.org](http://www.numismatics.org)

Florida United Numismatists (FUN) #19059 - [www.funtopics.com](http://www.funtopics.com)

Latin American Paper Money Society (LANSA) #1481 - [www.lansa.bz](http://www.lansa.bz)

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

**Founded on January 9, 2004 as a non-profit organization, the C.N.A. mission is to encourage, promote, and disperse Cuban numismatic knowledge, history, culture, education, and the fraternal relations amongst the Numismatic Community.**

Members of the C.N.A. enjoy benefits such as a Quarterly Newsletter filled with information, free email advertising in our newsletter, contacts with collectors and dealers, browsing our website at [www.cubanumis.com](http://www.cubanumis.com) , informative meetings and participation in our Annual Membership meeting where you can get to know your fellow collectors and received valuable free door prizes.

Our Membership fee is only \$10 annually and you may obtain further information on membership requirements by visiting our website at [www.cubanumis.com](http://www.cubanumis.com)

The C.N.A. is not affiliated with the Cuban Government Mint or the Association of Cuban Numismatics, based in Havana, Cuba. “We are a Non For Profit Organization with Headquarters in the State of Florida, U.S.A. The C.N.A. has received IRS Exempt status under Section 501 (c) 3 of the IRS Code”

## **TRADUCCION PARA NUESTROS AMIGOS Y MIEMBROS HISPANO PARLANTES**

Fundada en Enero 9, 2004 como una Organización sin fines de lucro, la misión de la C.N.A. es fomentar, promover y dispersar el conocimiento de la Numismática Cubana, su historia, cultura, educación , así como las relaciones fraternales entre la Comunidad numismática.

Los Miembros de la C.N.A. disfrutan de beneficios como el Boletín Trimestral repleto de información, anuncios gratis vía correo electrónico en nuestro Boletín, contactos con coleccionistas y comerciantes, acceso a nuestro website [www.cubanumis.com](http://www.cubanumis.com), reuniones informativas y a la participación en nuestra Reunión Anual donde pueden conocer otros colegas coleccionistas y recibir un obsequio por participar en la reunión.

El costo de la Membresía es solamente \$10 anual es y para obtener más información sobre los requisitos puede visitar nuestro website [www.cubanumis.com](http://www.cubanumis.com).

La C.N.A. no está afiliada con la Casa de Moneda del Gobierno de Cuba ni tampoco con la Asociación Numismática Cubana radicada en La Habana, Cuba.

Somos una Organización sin fines de lucro basados en el Estado de la Florida, Estados Unidos de Norteamérica. La C.N.A. ha recibido del Internal Revenue Service (IRS) el status de Exenta de Impuestos bajo la Sección 501 (c) 3 del Código del IRS.

### **MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT**

Dear Fellow Members of the Cuban Numismatic Association. This is my first message to you as President and, as such, my first words must be of appreciation towards Frank Putrow for his vision, among the several "conspirators", to create our Association. His tenure as President, from the inception of the C.N.A. in 2004 until this year, presented him with seemingly insurmountable challenges, yet his patience and perdurance were some of the many important traits that allow us today to celebrate our 10th Anniversary this year. Rather than just retiring, Frank will continue to contribute with articles to the Newsletter and to participate in our Board Meetings as Honorary Member. Well done Frank !

A few words about a very special coin sold this year at a Heritage auction. A 1915 Proof 40 Centavos graded by NGC as PF 68 sold for a record amount for a silver coin of \$25,850.00 (Buyer's Commission included). This is the highest grade assigned by NGC to a Cuban Proof Silver coin and the second highest grade among all First Republic Cuban coinage. The top honor for the highest graded Cuban First Republic coin goes to a 1916 Proof Gold Peso NGC PF 68 UC (Ultra Cameo).

PS. We are sending the Newsletter in PDF format, if some of you are unable to open it, please let me know to resend it in another format.

### **QUIZ**

What constitutes a complete "TYPE SET" of first Republic of Cuba coins?

## **COINS**

### **WHAT YOU MAY NOT KNOW ABOUT CUBAN COINS...**

by Emilio M. Ortiz

**DID YOU KNOW** that for the Year 1920 the only values struck at the Philadelphia Mint for Cuban coinage were 1 Ct., and 5 Cts. in Cooper Nickel and 10 Cts., 20 Cts., and 40 Cts. in Silver ??? Of course you knew it !!! But how about this? Did you know that **ONE Proof Set** of each value was also struck for this year? I bet you didn't know that !!!

Well, we have not been able to find documentation at the U.S. Mint which would clearly dispel any doubt about the mintage of this Proof Set, however it **DOES** exist. Third party grader NGC has so far certified all values except for the 1 Ct.

Now is the time to look closely at all your 1920 UNC's. to find out if one may be the missing Proof piece of this Set. Now hear this...Since the three silver pieces are resting in my cabinet, I would love to complete this set...you hear my pitch?

**GOOD LUCK !!!!**

# LA INDEPENDENCIA DE CUBA Y LA SCRIPOFILIA

By Joseph Algazi

La Scripofilia, es el coleccionismo y estudio de los títulos valores antiguos (acciones, bonos y obligaciones). Esta disciplina, está íntimamente relacionada con la Numismática y a través de ambas, se puede estudiar la evolución económica y financiera de un país, así como detalles históricos del mismo y el desarrollo de sus empresas y de sus diversos sectores industriales. Este tipo de documentos han sido desmaterializados en la mayoría de países, a finales de la década de los 80, pasando a ser simples “anotaciones en cuenta”, convirtiéndose en elementos de colección al haber perdido su razón de ser. La afición a este tipo de coleccionismo se popularizó a partir de la década de los 70 del siglo pasado, aunque hay constancia de coleccionistas anteriores, y cada día son más coleccionistas de este tipo de documentos. El motivo de dicho incremento es que los títulos están normalmente diseñados con grabados e imágenes de época, algunos de ellos efectuados por diseñadores de prestigio internacional, y son la huella gráfica del desarrollo acaecido en nuestra sociedad durante los últimos 250 años.

Refiriéndonos concretamente a la Scripofilia y su relación con la Independencia de Cuba, cabe destacar una serie de documentos, básicamente Bonos, que sirvieron para financiar la Revolución y sus diversas guerras, hasta la consecución de la Independencia en 1898. Durante la primera mitad del siglo XIX y debido a la situación socio-política, tanto de la metrópoli como internacional, se fue fraguando la mentalidad nacionalista, independentista y patriótica.



El primer documento conocido es un Bono emitido en el año 1850 por el General Narciso López, desde New Orleans (Louisiana), como Jefe de la “Junta Patriótica para la promoción de los intereses políticos de Cuba” y como Comandante en Jefe del Gobierno Provisional. Acompañan su firma, como testimonios, el General Ambrosio José González y José M<sup>a</sup> Sánchez Yznaga, con miembros de dicha “Junta Patriótica”, así como C.P. Smith. El importe es de 1000 USD, al 6%, a devolver capital e intereses en plazos anuales, hasta un máximo de 5 años. Narciso López, nació en Caracas (Venezuela) en 1797, formo parte del Ejército Español en contra de sus hermanos que luchaban por la independencia y la libertad. Al finalizar la guerra libertadora en Venezuela, fue trasladado a La Habana con el grado de coronel y posteriormente a España, donde combatió en la primera guerra carlista y donde consiguió, por sus méritos y valentía, el grado

de Mariscal de Campo y diversas condecoraciones. Su regreso a Cuba, su nombramiento como Gobernador de la Villa de Trinidad y su posterior relevo del cargo, por el afecto de sus gobernados, es cuando en 1848 se une a la causa revolucionaria cubana. Su primer intento de

levantamiento es frustrado, al llegar a conocimiento del proyecto al Capitán General, y emprende la fuga a New York y posteriormente a New Orleans. Tras varios intentos de invadir la isla, en Mayo de 1850, a bordo del Creole y con 600 hombres, efectúa un desembarco y ocupa Cárdenas, donde tras 48 horas y al ver la falta de respuesta del pueblo reembarca y llega a Cayo Hueso, perseguido de cerca por la marina española.

Es importante señalar que en la ocupación de Cárdenas, ondeo por primera vez la bandera que posteriormente fue declarada oficial por la Constitución de la República de Cuba. También es importante resaltar que el documento lleva el sello con el escudo que diseñó el poeta Miguel Teurbe Tolón, con las ideas transmitidas por Narciso López, que fue empleado como viñeta en el periódico “La Verdad” y que difiere un poco del actual (básicamente en las estrellas que rodean la palma real). Este sello se empleó en los Bonos emitidos por Narciso López en los años 1850 y 1851. En 1851 realiza un nuevo intento de invasión y, con 480 hombres, regresa a Cuba donde desembarca y se enfrenta al ejército español sufriendo innumerables bajas. Tras ser traicionado, es capturado, conducido a La Habana y ejecutado mediante garrote.

Este artículo continuará en el próximo Newsletter.

## **2014 NEW MEMBERS LIST**

Antonio Cruz Fonseca

Ricardo De Armas

Jose R. Delgado

Luis Diaz Mijares

Joaquin P. Estrada

Livio M. Silva

contributed by Frank Putrow, past President

## Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y del Castillo



Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y del Castillo was born on April 18, 1819, in Bayamo, Oriente, Cuba, the son of Jesus Maria de Céspedes y Luque and Francisca de Borja del Castillo y Ramirez de Aguilar. He was baptized on April 26, 1819, in the parish of San Salvador, Bayamo by the presbítero [priest] Juan Manuel Fornaris. His godparents were subteniente [sub lieutenant] Francisco del Castillo and Clara María de Céspedes. He was the third cousin of Perucho Figueredo, that is, they were both descended from the same great, great, grandparents. Céspedes was educated, first, at the *Convento de Nuestro Seráfico Padre San Francisco* in Bayamo, where he studied Latin and grammar. Then in the *Convento de Santo Domingo* where, he studied logic and ethics. Later, he went to Havana and was admitted to the *Real y Conciliar Colegio Seminario de San Carlos y San Ambrosio* and

the *Real y Pontificia Universidad de San Gerónimo de La Habana* where, on March 22, 1838, he obtained a degree of bachelor of *derecho civil* [civil law].

Céspedes married his first cousin, **María del Carmen de Céspedes y del Castillo** in April, 1839, in Bayamo. María del Carmen, who was born about 1820, was the daughter of Francisco José de Céspedes y Luque, *comandante* [commander or major] *de la milicias Blancas Disciplinadas de Cuba y Bayamo*, and Catalina del Castillo y Ramírez de Aguilar. On January 3, 1840, María del Carmen gave birth to their first child, Carlos Manuel, but just six months later, Céspedes traveled to Spain, where he remained for two years. There, he received a bachelor of law degree from the University of Barcelona and a doctorate of law from the University of Madrid. In Spain, he had his first taste of revolution, when he became involved in an uprising against the Spanish government. He was deported from Spain after the uprising failed and travelled, for some time, through Europe learning English, French, and Italian on the way. On July 27, 1842, he returned to Cuba aboard the frigate *Sílfide* and made his way to Bayamo, where, in 1844, he opened a law practice and was named *síndico del ayuntamiento* [liquidator of bankruptcies for the city council] *de Bayamo*. Law soon gave way to politics, however, as a strong anti-Spanish movement began to develop in Cuba. In 1851, there was an invasion of Cuba led by the Venezuelan General Narciso López. The invasion failed and López was executed by the Spanish. Céspedes “burst into” a banquet given by the governor to celebrate the failure of López and loudly condemned the affair as being in bad taste and, carried away by anger, let fall certain phrases which revealed his sympathy for the beaten invasion. Arrested because of his anti-Spanish statements, he was confined for five months in *El Morro de Santiago*, and banished for another five months to the village of Baracoa. He was refused permission to return to Bayamo and took up residence in Manzanillo where he wrote poetry and articles about chess, resumed his career as a lawyer, became interested in the business of agriculture, but, above all, began to conspire with leaders in Bayamo and many of the other areas

of Oriente to revolt against Spain and secure a free, independent, Cuba. In 1855, he was again arrested and confined in the ship, *Soberano*, and later yet he was imprisoned in Santiago de Cuba.

In 1866, Céspedes purchased *La Demajagua*, one of the oldest sugar mills in Manzanillo, near the village of Yara, for 81 thousand pesos, and within a year had rebuilt it into a highly successful operation. He and María del Carmen had two more children, Oscar and María del Carmen, but on January 19, 1868, María del Carmen died of consumption [tuberculosis]. In April, 1868, Céspedes founded the Masonic lodge, *Buena Fe*, in Manzanillo which became, as they had in Bayamo, Las Tunas, and elsewhere in Oriente, hotbeds of revolutionary unrest.

In 1868, Queen Isabella was forced from the throne of Spain and Céspedes called for immediate revolutionary action, claiming that “the power of Spain is decrepit and worm-eaten. If it still appears strong and great it is because for more than three centuries we have regarded it from our knees. Let us rise!” Some of the conspirators wanted to wait until they were better armed and organized but on October 8, 1868, the Spanish General, Lersundy, having heard of the planned revolt, sent a telegram to the Governor of Bayamo which read: “Cuba belongs to Spain and for Spain she must be kept no matter who is governing. Send to prison D. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, Francisco Vicente Aguilera, Pedro Figueredo, Francis Maceo Osorio, Bartolomé Masó, Francisco Javier de Céspedes.” The telegraphist of Bayamo, Ismael de Céspedes intercepted the telegram and sent the information to Perucho Figueredo. Perucho, in turn, informed Carlos Manuel de Céspedes who, on October 10, 1868, freed his slaves and incorporated them into a disorganized and ill armed army. He also issued the historic *Grito de Yara* from his plantation, *La Demajagua*. This document begins with the words:

*Al rebelarnos contra la tiranía española queremos manifestar al mundo los motivos de nuestra resolución.*

*España nos gobierna a hierro y sangre; nos impone a su antojo contribuciones y tributos; nos priva de toda libertad política, civil y religiosa; nos tiene sometidos en tiempos de paz a comisiones militares que prenden, destierran y ajustician sin sujeción a trámites ni leyes; prohíbe que nos reunamos, si no es bajo la presidencia de jefes militares; y declara rebeldes a los que imploran remedio para tantos males. ...*

It proclaimed Cuba's independence from Spain, and was signed by Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, Jaime M. Santiesteban, Bartolomé Masó, Juan Hall, Francisco Javier de Céspedes, Pedro de Céspedes, Manuel Calvar, Isaías Masó, Eduardo Suástegui, Miguel Suástegui, Rafael Tornés, Manuel Santiesteban, Manuel Socarrás, Agustín Valerino, Rafael Masó, and Eligio Izaguirre.



**Candelaria** (Cambula) **Acosta Fontaine**, the daughter of Juan Acosta, **Cand**the foreman of *La Demajuaga*, was 17 years old in 1868. On the day that Carlos Manuel de Céspedes issued the *Grito de Yara*, she sewed the first flag of Cuba, using material from a blue dress, a piece of white fabric, and part of a mosquito net which was made of red cloth. This flag, today, hangs in the Room of the Flags, in the Museum of the City of Havana.

Cambula and Carlos Manuel had, it seems, been lovers for some time prior to the death of Carlos' wife, María del Carmen, and of this relationship were born Carmen and Manuel. On December 7, 1866, Carlos Manuel wrote a poem

telling of his love for *La Conchita*, which we believe is dedicated to Cambula. In October 1871, Céspedes wrote that he had visited the house of Cambula to see their daughter [Cármen] *quizá por última vez* [perhaps for the last time] because, for her safety, Céspedes had recommended that she leave the country. Cambula left Cuba for Jamaica with Carmen and pregnant with Manuel, but she and Céspedes wrote to each other for many years, and he wrote fondly about her in his diary, almost up until the day he was killed. In January 1874, Céspedes sent Francisco Vega to Jamaica with a package for Cambula. The package contained letters, six ounces of gold, *un rizo de sus cabellos y un mechón de sus barbas para los gemelos* [a curl of his hair and a lock of his beard for the twins]. The ship on which Vega sailed was shipwrecked and Céspedes' package never reached Cambula.

Cambula, Carmen, and Manuel stayed in Jamaica, where they were sheltered by Cuban emigrants until "three years after the end of the war", probably 1881, when they returned to Cuba, settling in Santiago de Cuba. In 1885, Cambula married Antonio Acosta with whom she had two children, Ernesto and Isabel. They lived in much poverty until, in 1928, Spain decided to return to Cuba some objects taken during the war, amongst them, they said, the flag of Yara. But the flag of Yara was thought to hang in the *Cámara de Representantes* in Havana. Cambula was taken to Havana on April 16, 1928, and shown the flags. She passed her hand over the star, kissed it and cried *Esta es la bandera! La misma confeccionaron mis manos del 9 de octubre de 1868!* [This is the flag! The same one that I made by hand on October 9, 1868!]. The flag returned by the Spanish was the one made by Perucho Figueredo's daughter, Eulalia!

Soon after, the Cuban government gave Cambula a pension and at the beginning of 1935, honored her with the order of Carlos Manuel de Céspedes. She died, aged 84, on May 23, 1935, and was buried in the *Cementerio de Santa Ifigenia* in Santiago de Cuba, not far from the tomb of Céspedes.

The issuance of the *Grito de Yara* was followed by the organization of a provisional government with Céspedes as commander-in-chief of the army and head of the government. It was agreed that Bayamo would be the first to be taken and on October 17, 1868, Céspedes met with his staff to plan the attack. He sent an emissary to the Governor Udaeta in Bayamo to inform him that they were going to attack the town and to give him the opportunity to surrender. Flora Mora wrote: *El gobernador le contestó verbalmente, por medio del mismo emisario, que prefería la muerte a la rendición.* [The governor answered him verbally, by means of the same emissary, saying that he would prefer to die rather than surrender]. Udaeta put his guards on alert and issued a decree that all who helped the enemy would be executed. An hour later, the revolutionaries rode through the city, distributing their own publication, encouraging its citizens to take up their weapons against the Spanish. The insurrectionists took the city of Bayamo on October 20, 1868, and held it until January 11, 1869, when the Spanish general, Valmaseda appeared with a large force. The defenders of Bayamo were ill equipped to withstand his army, and decided to burn the city to the ground rather than have it fall again into the hands of the Spanish. Holguin was taken and several smaller towns and plantations were taken, lost and retaken. The rebel force grew to nearly 20,000, many being slaves freed either voluntarily or by force. Despite their initial success, the rebels were never able to advance further west than Puerto Príncipe. They remained strong in the east but failed altogether to gain active support in the prosperous west. The Spanish regained control of most of the cities and towns and the rebels, living off the land, remained in the more remote regions of the country, avoiding direct contact with the enemy, while maintaining control of the countryside.

Almost from the very beginning of the war, Céspedes had a rival in the person of Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, *Marqués de Santa Lucía*, the leader of the revolutionaries in Puerto Príncipe. Angered by Céspedes' unilateral declaration of independence in October 1868, and by Céspedes' being so quickly named commander-in-chief of the army and head of the government, Cisneros Betancourt initially withheld his support to the insurrection. They disagreed politically, Céspedes wanting the total independence of Cuba while Cisneros Betancourt argued for annexation by the USA, and they disliked each other personally. Céspedes once wrote: "*El Marqués de Santa Lucía estuvo dos días borracho, hablando cosas inoportunas y siendo el ludibrio de la soldadesca.*" [The *Marqués de Santa Lucía* was two days drunk, saying inappropriate things and earning the derision of the soldiers]. Céspedes' almost absolute power as well as his failure to decree the immediate abolition of slavery caused opposition within the revolutionary ranks and, facing mounting pressure, notably from the representatives of Puerto Príncipe, he called for a constitutional convention to establish a more democratic provisional government. Delegates from several eastern towns met at Guaimaro on April 10, 1869, and adopted a constitution that provided for a *Cámara de Representantes* [house of representatives], presided over by none other than Céspedes' rival, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, with Céspedes president of the republic, and Manuel de Quesada, commander-in-chief of the army. In May, Céspedes wrote to President Ulysses Grant asking that the US recognize his government but recognition was never granted. Colombia, Mexico, and several other Latin American republics did demonstrate their solidarity with the revolutionary movement but it was the recognition of the US that Céspedes needed to legitimize his position.

On November 4, 1869, despite his apparent passion for Candelaria Acosta, Carlos Manuel married **Ana María de Quesada y Loynáz** daughter of Pedro Manuel de Quesada y Quesada and Carmen Loynáz y Miranda, in the parish of *San Diego del Chorrillo*, Camagüey, Cuba. Ana was born on February 14, 1842, and was educated at the *Convento de las Ursulinas* where she learned embroidery and lace work. She was the sister of Manuel de Quesada, the new commander-in-chief of the army. They had three children, Oscar, Gloria, and Carlos Manuel. In 1871, Ana María, pregnant with twins Gloria and Carlos Manuel, left Cuba for the safety of New York. She set out with the *bayamés* poet, Juan Clemente Zenea, but they were stopped by Spanish authorities not far from the *Bahía* [bay] *del Sabinal*, to the north of Camaguey, where they were to board the boat for the USA. Ana was taken to Havana but on January 12, 1871, was allowed to continue her journey to New York where she joined her mother and two sisters. The twins were born in New York in August 1871, but Carlos Manuel, the father, died on February 27, 1874, in San Lorenzo, Oriente, having never seen them. Ana returned to Cuba many years later, but died, and was buried in Paris in 1910.

The war dragged on with neither side achieving any notable success. Céspedes agreed to the burning of sugar plantations in the east to apply economic pressure on Spain, but plans to apply this tactic to the western parts of Cuba were rejected as were proposals to expand the war with an invasion of the west itself. A large number of rebel leaders were killed and many fled from Cuba to Jamaica. Some accepted Spanish offers of clemency and simply stopped fighting. Céspedes' handling of the war and the failure of his government to take a firm stand on the question as to whether slaves would be freed should the Spanish be overthrown, cost him support and, on October 27, 1873, the *Cámara de Representantes*, at a meeting held at Bijagual, voted to remove

Céspedes from the office of president to be succeeded by, not suprisingly, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt. In November, Céspedes applied for a passport so that he could leave Cuba and join Ana and the children in New York and on, January 23, 1874. He retired to San Lorenzo in the Sierra Maéstra, accompanied by his son, Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y Céspedes, until the passport should arrive.

Carlos Manuel met the widow, **Francisca** (Panchita) **Rodriguez**. Carlos Manuel and Panchita became lovers and produced a son, Manuel Francisco. Many years later, Panchita lived in Palma Soriano, near Santiago de Cuba, with Manuel Francisco, who related that Panchita had made a living going from house to house with a horse and two saddlebags full of threads, cotton, and other goods.

Céspedes's passport never arrived and on February 27, 1874, he was ambushed and killed by soldiers of *del Batallón de San Quintín* near San Lorenzo. It is believed that he was betrayed to the Spanish by a servant.

Céspedes's body was taken to Santiago de Cuba and was later interred in the *Cementerio de Santa Ifigenia* in that city.

**IN OUR NEXT NEWSLETTER: ANTONIO MACEO**

### **Answer to QUIZ:**

Cuban coins minted during the first Republic, prior to 1959, consisted of a total of 20 "designs or types", so a type set collection would consist of one coin of each design or type.

As follows:

5 types of 1 centavo coins

1 type of 2 centavos coin

3 types of 5 centavos coins

2 types of 10 centavos coins

2 types of 20 centavos coins

1 type of 25 centavos coins

2 types of 40 centavos coins

1 type of 50 centavos coin

3 types of peso coins

These type sets are popular for their practicality and cost, making them more common but at the same time giving the collector a complete look at the art and beauty of the coins of Cuba.

## **C.N.A. PARTICIPATES IN CUBA NOSTALGIA 2014**

A delegation of CNA Members headed by our Vice President, Mr. Alfredo Rodriguez was present at the Cuba Nostalgia 2014 festivities. Our Booth was manned by volunteers 24/7 during the three day affair and presented our Association to many visitors, answering questions and writing up six new Members.

You can see some of the action in the four photos shown below.

We acknowledge the personal effort and commitment involved in this volunteer work and wish to hereby recognize all participants, Board Members: Alfredo Rodriguez, Stan Klein, Jesus Inguanzo and Joseph Algazi and Regular Members, Dora Inguanzo, Domingo Couto, Eric Canal and Ramon Bustillo. WELL DONE !!!

Our special gratitude also goes to Mr. Emilio Calleja, organizer of Cuba Nostalgia who has provided the Booth and Tables free of charge as a contribution to our Association. Many thanks Tocayo !!!

It is not early enough to Plan for 2015 and to think about your personal participation as volunteer for this activity. With more participants the work hours will be substantially reduced!

Emilio M. Ortiz





## **QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS**

In a message dated 5/7/2014 2:20:02 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, [agiannotti@gmail.com](mailto:agiannotti@gmail.com) writes:

Frank what is the H/R = Course Reeding or L/R = Fine Reeding did you know the difference

Let me know is possible known the difference

Angel

Hola Angel,

Attached is the CNA February 2004 newsletter. The HR/LR article on page 11 should help you in this matter.

Regards,

Frank Putrow

## RECENT AUCTION RESULTS OF CUBAN ITEMS

### HERITAGE AUCTION RESULTS (incl. bp)

1953 Marti Peso (2) PCGS MS65	\$ 1,762.50
1915 40 Centavo NGC PF68	25,850.00
1953 Marti Peso (2ea) PCGS MS65	1,762.50
1916 Peso Gold NGC MS63	317.25
1916 4 Peso Gold NGC AU58	305.50
1915 5 Peso Gold AU/UNC	505.25
1915 1 Centavo NGC MS65	246.75
1915 1 Centavo PCGS MS64	72.00
1920 1 Centavo NGC MS63	58.00
1946 1 Centavo NGC MS66	728.50
1946 1 Centavo NGC MS64	40.00
1915 2 Centavo NGC MS64	101.05
1916 2 Centavo NGC MS64	86.00
1915 5 Centavo NGC MS64	182.13
1946 5 Centavo NGC MS65	86.00
1952 10 Centavo NGC MS65	78.00
1920 20 Centavo PCGS MS63	51.00
1932 Peso PCGS MS60	110.45
1932 Peso NGC AU55	45.00
1933 Peso NGC Unc. Details	42.00
1934 Star Peso NGC Unc. Details	53.00
1934 Star Peso NGC AU58	59.00
1953 Marti Peso NGC MS61	48.00

**MISC:**

2 COINS (1934 ABC Peso NGC MS63 & 1939 Peso NGC MS63)	411.25
2 COINS (1938 Peso NGC MS63 & 1939 NGC MS63)	528.75
2 COINS (1938 Peso – Type 1 NGC MS62 & 1939 Peso NGC MS62)	558.13
2 COINS (1915 2 Peso Gold NGC MS62 & 1936 Peso NGC MS63)	1,057.50
3 COINS (1948 20C NGC MS62, 1952 20C NGC MS62 & 1953 25C NGC MS62)	103.40
2 COINS (1943 5C NGC MS62 & 1952 20C NGC MS63)	110.45
2 COINS (1953 1C NGC MS63 & 1953 Peso Unc. Details)	56.00
3 COINS (1948 20C NGC MS62, 1952 20C NGC MS62 & 1953 25C NGC MS62)	103.40
2 COINS (1943 5C NGC MS62 & 1952 20C NGC MS63)	110.45
2 COINS (1953 1C NGC MS63 & 1953 Peso Unc. Details)	56.00
5 COINS (1897 Souvenir 3 Type 3 & 2 Type 2(G-VF))	505.25
6 COINS (1958 1C NGC AU58, 1952 10C NGC XF40, 1948 20C NGC XF40, 1052 20C NGC AU55 1953 25C NGC XF45 & 1953 50C NGC AU50)	56.00
5 COINS (1958 1C NGC AU Details, 1920 5C NGC AU50, 1948 10C NGC XF Details, 1953 25C NGC AU55 & 1952 40C NGC AU53)	55.00
2 COINS (1897 Peso T2 AU Details & 1898 Peso VF-XF Details)	916.50
4 COINS (1915 1C NGC MS62, 1916 1C NGC MS62, 1916 1C NGC MS63 & NGC MS62)	80.00
4 COINS (1920 1C NGC MS63, 1938 1C NGC MS62, 1943 1C NGC MS63 & PCGS MS64)	309.03
2 COINS (1915 2C NGC MS63 & 1916 2C NGC MS63)	123.38
4 COINS (1915 5C NGC MS62, 1916 5C NGC MS62, 1920 5C NGC MS60 & NGC MS62)	110.45

2 COINS (1915 10C PCGS MS62 & 1916 10C PCGS MS62)	258.50
3 COINS (1948 10C PCGS AU58, 1948 10C PCGS MS63 & 1949 10C PCGS MS63)	135.13
4 COINS (1920 20C PCGS MS62, 1948 20C PCGS AU58, 1948 20C PCGS MS63 & 1949 20C PCGS MS63)	229.13
2 COINS (2 Each 1915 40C PCGS AU58)	103.40
4 COINS (1952 10C PCGS MS63, 1952 20C PCGS MS64, 1952 40C PCGS MS62 & 1952 40C PCGS MS64)	340.75
4 COINS (1953 25C PCGS AU58, 1953 25C PCGS MS62, 1953 50C PCGS MS62 & 1953 Peso PCGS MS62)	110.45
4 COINS (Set of 1953 Marti) 1C, 25C, 50C & Peso (AU58 – MS62)	158.63
4 COINS (set of 1953 Marti) 1C, 25C, 50C & 1 Peso (AU?)	123.38
3 COINS (Set of 1952 (10, 20 & 40C BU)	217.38
19 COINS – Counterstamped 2 Reales	587.50
18 COINS – Counterstamped 2 Reales	587.50
21 COINS – Counterstamped 2 Reales	940.00
9 COINS – Counterstamped 4 Reales	558.13
5 COINS – Counterstamped Mixed	646.25
3 COINS – Counterstamped 50C (1872-1877)	646.25
19 TOKENS Hacienda	381.88
20 TOKENS Hacienda	381.88

**NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS POSTING ADS:**

We are working to establish a site within the C.N.A. Website that will list all For Purchase and For Sale ads. Once this site is operational we will make a general announcement.

The Rules for these ads are very simple. You must be a Member of our Association and all ads will automatically expire after 30 days at which time they will be deleted from the site. This last rule is mainly to avoid stale ads with offerings that are no longer valid. New listings will be made in the usual manner, by sending them to the Editor.

In the meantime you can continue to submit your ads to the Editor and they will appear in the Quartely Newsletter until the Website is operational. Ads in the Newsletter will not be repeated automatically, they must be renewed for the same reason as above.

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