

**Philip V, Escudo, Santa fe, 1742 FM  
Restrepo M78-12**

Reign: 1 November 1700 – 15 January  
1724 and 6 September 1724 –  
9 July 1746

Mint: Santa Fe de Bogotá

Denomination: escudo

Year: 1742

Assayer: M (Miguel Molano, 1732-43)



**Specimens cited by illustration:**

- 1) Fitzwilliam Museum,  
Cambridge England cited *in NI Bulletin* May 2001.
- 2) Aureo & Calico: Auction 8 April 2009
  - a. Tauler: No. 186. Santa fe, Philip V, escudo 1742
- 3) Schulman b.v.: Auction 343 [16-17 November 2013] lot 1156 (misattributed to Philip IV, 1642).

The Fitzwilliam and Schulman specimens share the same reverse die.

**Prominent catalog listings:**

Restrepo 2012: M78-12 (no image; date not listed)

Calicó 2008: Tipo 112 – No. 542 (no image)

Tauler web: No. 186, Santa fe, Philip V, escudo 1742 (Aureo & Calico image)

Cayón 1998: Felipe V, 8967, Nuevo Reino 1742 – M (no image)

## Fitzwilliam Specimen

(Herman Blanton. "Survey of Colombian Cobs in Major English Museums – Fitzwilliam" in *N/ Bulletin* Volume 36, Number 5, (May 2001), pp. 117-20.)



Image courtesy Fitzwilliam Museum

- Obverse inscription visible: PHI...
- The assayer mark M to the right of the shield is barely visible but recognizable when comparing with the Aureo & Calicó specimen.
- Good crown of three points with jewel on (or near) each point
- Lion / Castle order in shield
- Bottom of shield has 3 fleur-de-lis left & 3 right
- Reverse: HISPANIARVM•...4/42 [large 4 over small 4]
- 3.39 grams, assayer M for Molano, (17)42. The character in the location of the 7 is uncertain, could be small tilted 4/4 or an "x" or star

### Aureo & Calicó specimen

(Aureo & Calicó 08/04/2009 (8 abril 2009) *Caballero de las Yndias América y Filipinas* Lote 140)



Image courtesy Aureo & Calicó

- Kings name PHILIPVS•V•D•G• [The “G” reads as backwards “D”]
- F (Bottom half missing) left of shield, M right of shield
- The obverse lion looks like a winged bird. Bottom of shield has 3 fleur-de-lis left & 2 right
- Three point crown with at least one jewel showing at the right point
- Date small 4 large 2. The 17 of 1742 is uncertain, it seems to be Px

Aureo & Calicó catalog description: 1742. *Santa Fe de Nuevo Reino. M. 1 escudo. (Cal 542) (Fecha que falta en Kr) (C.C. 1453). Anv.: F pequeña a izquierda del escudo y M grande a derecha. Leones y castillos. Nombre del rey completo. Cospel grande. Muy rara. MBC/MBC+. Name of king is almost complete. Reversed arms (lions-castles) with small F to left and large M to right. Full flan. Very rare and very fine/choice very fine.*

## Schulman specimen

Schulman b. v. Auction 343 Lot 1156



Image courtesy Schulman b.v.

- Obverse inscription: PHI...•D•G• final character in the obverse inscription is backwards “D” used as a G
- The FM is missing. The “F” should be left of shield and the “M” right of shield
- Bottom of shield has 3 fleur-de-lis left & 3 right
- Lion / Castle order in shield
- Reverse HISPANIARVM•...4/42 [Large 4 over small 4]

Schulman catalog description: *Spain – Escudo. 1642. Gold, FELIPE IV 1621–1665 Cob type. Crowned arms. Rev. large cross within tressure, date 42. Fr. 210. 3,337 g. R Fine +.*

Observations:

The date on these specimens is ..42. The Fitzwilliam specimen is clear enough to show that the second digit is not a 7 in fact it looks more like 4 over 4 rotated or a stop or the X of REX. The first digit could be a 1 but would have to be very wide. The Aureo specimen could be “P” in place of 1. Because the name on the obverse is PHILIPVS V who reigned 1700-46 the date must be 17xx and considering the clear 42 the date must be 1742.

Barriga is our chief data source for the Santa fe mint. By my reasoning his production figures are not for dated coins but are production figures since the last report. Therefore production figures may or may not overlap calendar years. Without the original source material that Barriga used we can’t know whether more precise data exists or not.

Barriga breaks the gold production for 1743 between two treasurers, Joseph Salvador de Ricaurte (1696-1743) and Thomas Prieto de Salazar (1743-48). Therefore, for the year 1743 no more than 228 marks could have been registered since the previous report which was sometime in 1742.

Treasurer	year	Production in marks
Ricaurte	1742	7216
	1743	228
Salazar	1743-1748	40939

The maximum production being the sum of 7216 + 228 is 7444 marks. There are 68 escudos to the mark so the maximum production is 506,192 escudos which according to Barriga were both escudos and doubloons (two-escudo). Interestingly, Barriga (Vol. I: 73) says that neither 4 escudo nor 8 escudo cob (hand hammered) coins are mentioned in mint records.

**References:**

Barriga Villalba, A.M. 1969. *Historia de la Casa de Moneda*. Bogotá. Banco de la Republica (de Colombia) 3 volumes.

Calicó, X. *Numismática Española, Catalogo General con Precios de Todas las Monedas Españolas Acuñadas desde los Reyes Católicos hasta Juan Carlos I, 1474 a 2001*. Barcelona: 2008.

Cayón, Adolfo and Clemente Cayón, Juan Cayón. *Las Monedas Españolas, Del tremis al euro, Del 411 a nuestros días*. Madrid: 1998.

Restrepo, Jorge Emilio. *Coins of Colombia (Spanish Colonial and Republican) 1619-2012 (Monedas de Colombia 1619-2012)* 4th edition, 1st English edition. Medellín: 2012.

Tauler Fesser, Rafael. *Escudos macuquinos, Imperio Español, Catálogo 2 Escudos*, Web Edition (*CatalogGeneralParaWEB2.pdf*). 2011.