

Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of the World

# MEXICO

FOOTNOTE: *The Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of Mexico* are arranged by Provincial mints, distinguishing each different **assayer** whose initials follow the initials which denote the **mint**. This series is very extensive, yet most of the variations are limited to the different mint initials and assayer initials. The author has many of the different mints and assayer combinations represented in his collection, however they were generally available in the lower grades of preservation which will show up on the illustrations. Remember these were the coins of the people and as a result saw much usage and therefore wear. An 1882 MoM 10 centavos is shown for Mexico City in UNC. which illustrates the original condition of this series.

FOOTNOTE: The early mintage records of the Provisional mints were not always complete, therefore the totals for the years 1863 - 1880 are surely understated in the tally of 10 centavos which totaled 1,086,575 strikings in silver. The known early coinage from the Mexican Provisional mints lists; Alamos 13,115, Chihuahua 48,170, Culiacan 8,722, Durango 2,500, Guadalajara 30,064, Guanajuato 232,000, Hermosillo 3,140, Mexico 562,004, San Luis Potosi 106,860 and Zacatecas 80,000. From 1881 the combined output of the Mexican Provisional mints of silver 10 centavos until they were closed in 1904 came to 35,810,782 coins, including a small mintage dated 1905 struck at Zacatecas before closing.

Alamos	367,990
Chihuahua	1,572,430
Culiacan	1,834,980
Durango	1,165,588
Guadalajara	2,527,394
Guanajuato	4,777,000
Hermosillo	849,200
Mexico mint	11,494,000
Oaxaca	52,000
San Luis Potosi	1,114,950
Zacatecas	10,135,250

The wide variation from the Provisional mints most of which were near famous mining districts must reflect available silver and the needs of the population, except the Mexico Federal Mint whose output also reflects wide fluctuations directed by the government. During the next 39 years, with the price of silver increased to new highs during World War I, followed by the world wide depression in the 30's, the combined issue of 18-19MM silver coinage, both 10 centavos until 1914 and 20 centavos after 1919 from the Mexican Federal Mint from 1905 through the last issue dated 1943, amounted to 107,740,000 coins. The total recorded output for all Mexican mints since 1863 through 1943, a period of 120 years of 18-19MM silver coinage comes to 144,571,107 with perhaps another 1-2 million pieces during the early years of unrecorded mintages, which confirms that the small silver coins were produced as coinage for the people of Mexico, leaving the export of silver to be coined in the 8 real size, so well known in the Orient that it was generally referred to as the 'Mex' Dollar.

FOOTNOTE: Alamos a mining town is situated at an elevation of 1276 feet above the sea, on the Alamos Arroyo, a tributary of the Fuerte River. It gets its name from the immense cottonwoods which surround the Plaza. Near by mines date from remote times and are very productive. Alamos is in the State of Sonora. The mint opened in 1862 to issue coinage of both gold and silver. The 10 centavos coins were struck from 1874 to 1893. The Alamos mint closed in 1895.

FOOTNOTE: Currency of Mexico - 8 reals or 1 peso = 100 centavos.

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MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
ALAMOS MINT

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10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

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1874 u/m

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / 1874 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **As** (mintmark) DL.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **As** = ALAMOS

ASSAYER: DL = Domingo Larraguibel

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403

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## 1882 - 10 CENTAVOS - As L

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MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
ALAMOS MINT

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10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

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1875	u/m
1876	u/m
1878	u/m
1879	u/m
1880	13,115
1882	21,511
1883	8,520
1884	u/m
1885	15,420
1886	44,739
1887	15,000
1888	38,300
1889	19,500
1890	40,000
1891	38,000
1892	57,000
1893	70,000

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **As** (mintmark) L.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **As** = ALAMOS

ASSAYER: L = Domingo Larraguibel

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of CHIHUAHUA MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	18MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1868 u/m  
1869 15,000  
1870 17,400

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) above.

▼RV: 10 / CENTAVOS, / DATE within wreath / **Ca** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Obliquely reeded

MINT: **Ca** = CHIHUAHUA

REFERENCE: Y-10, KM-401

FOOTNOTE: Chihuahua mint opened in 1831. The first 10 centavos type struck by the Chihuahua mint starting in 1868 was the same type struck only in 1863 at the San Luis Potosi mint, known as the wreath reverse. Chihuahua is the capital of the State of Chihuahua. It is located 999 miles from Mexico City.

FOOTNOTE: Chihuahua (pronounced Che-wah-wah) is situated 4,600 feet above the level of the sea., derives its name from the two indian (tarahumare) words signifying "place of the worship". The region roundabout is celebrated for its enormous output of ores. The Cathedral dates from 1717 and one of the old bells in the tower has a hole that was shot through it by the Republican forces who bombarded the town when it was in possession of the French troops of Maximilian in 1866.

FOOTNOTE: Mexican coat of Arms dating back to 1823 has been the Eagle sitting on a cactus with a snake in its beak. The representation comes from Indian Mythology.

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of CHIHUAHUA MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1871 8,150  
1873 u/m  
1874 u/m  
1881 340 no assayer  
1883 9,000  
1884 u/m  
1886 45,250

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **CH.** (mintmark) M.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **CH.** = CHIHUAHUA

ASSAYER: M = Manuel Merino

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.1

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of CHIHUAHUA MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1880 7,620

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / 1880 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **CH** (mintmark) G.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **CH** = CHIHUAHUA

ASSAYER: G = Manuel Gameros

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.1



### 1895 - 10 CENTAVOS - Ca M

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of CHIHUAHUA MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1887 96,070  
1888 298,800  
1889 114,770  
1890 139,640  
1891 162,990  
1892 169,110  
1893 246,100  
1894 162,960  
1895 127,400

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ca** (mintmark) M.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ca** = CHIHUAHUA

ASSAYER: M = Manuel Merino

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.1



MEXICO, REPUBLIC of CULIACAN MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1871 u/m  
1873 8,732

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / 1873 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Cn** (mintmark) P.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Cn** = CULIACAN

ASSAYER: P = Manuel Onofre Parodi

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.2

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of CULIACAN MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1881 9,440  
1882 12,230

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Cn** (mintmark) D.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Cn** = CULIACAN

ASSAYER: D = Juan Dominguez

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.2

FOOTNOTE: Culiacan Rosales (Aztec, Col-hua-can) for the place where the God Coltzin is revered. It is the capital of the Mexican State of Sinaloa on the left bank of the Culiacan River. Known as Culiacan Rosales, from a famous patriot son and military General Victor Rosales. The Culiacan mint dates from 1846 producing many issues of gold and silver coinage until 1905. The railway was completed in 1908 and the city has prospered since.



MEXICO, REPUBLIC of CULIACAN MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1885 18,240  
1886 12,880  
1887 10,820  
1888 56,360  
1889 42,090  
1890 131,920  
1891 84,140  
1892 36,540  
1894 43,100  
1895 22,880  
1896 120,870

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Cn** (mintmark) M.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Cn** = CULIACAN

ASSAYER: M = Antonio Moreno

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.2

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of CULIACAN MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1898 9.870

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / 1898 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Cn** (mintmark) M.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Cn** = CULIACAN

ASSAYER: M = Antonio Moreno

REFERENCE: Y-17, KM-404



Mexican village - 1902



### 1903 - 10 CENTAVOS - Cn Q - OBV

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
CULIACAN MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1899	79,700
1900	159,900
1901	235,000
1902	186,000
1903	256,000

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Cn** (mintmark) Q.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Cn** = CULIACAN

ASSAYER: Q = Jesus S. Quiroz

REFERENCE: Y-17, KM-404



### 1903 - 10 CENTAVOS - Cn Q - REV



### 1903 - 10 CENTAVOS - Cn V

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
CULIACAN MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1903 included with Cn Q

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / 1903 below.

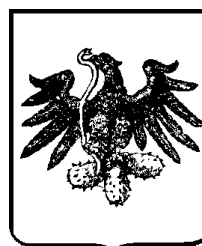
▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Cn** (mintmark) V.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Cn** = CULIACAN

ASSAYER: V = Francisco Valdes

REFERENCE: Y-17, KM-404



Early Mexican Arms

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
CULIACAN MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1904 307,000

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / 1904 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Cn** (mintmark) H.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Cn** = CULIACAN

ASSAYER: H = Merced Hernandez

REFERENCE: Y-17, KM-404

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
DURANGO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1878 2,500

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / 1878 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Do** (mintmark) E.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Do** = DURANGO

ASSAYER: E = Pedro Espejo

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.3

FOOTNOTE: The Durango mint opened in 1811 under the Spanish.  
It closed in 1895. Durango derives its name from the old Spanish  
city in the Basque Province of Durango.



FOOTNOTE: Durango, sometimes called Ciudad de Victoria, or  
Guadiana, a city of Mexico, the capital of the State of Durango, lies  
near the foot of the south-eastern slope of the Sierra Madre, at a  
height of 6847 feet above the sea. It possesses a cathedral, ten  
parish churches, a hospital, government-buildings, a penitentiary,  
a state prison, a bull-ring, and a large cock-pit. It is well supplied  
with water by thermal and other springs, which also fill consider-  
able number of channels along the street. Trade is carried on with  
the northern and north-western states; and besides the Durango  
mint, a gold refinery, and other offices connected with the mining  
operations, there are a glass works, printing-presses, and facto-  
ries for cotton and woolen goods, leather, and tobacco. In 1868  
there were 12,449 inhabitants. *Encyclopedia Britannica, 9th Ed.*  
1887

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
DURANGO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1879 u/m  
1880/79 u/m rare

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / 1879 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Do** (mintmark) B.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Do** = DURANGO

ASSAYER: B = Trinidad Barrera

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.3

FOOTNOTE: Durango, a city of Mexico, capital of the State of  
Durango, located 671 miles N.W. of Mexico City, on an elevation  
6845 feet above the sea. The city is well built, has a cathedral, and  
manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, leather, etc. The area  
has valuable gold, silver and iron mines.



1889 - 10 CENTAVOS - Do C

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
DURANGO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1884 u/m  
1886 12,726  
1887 81,480  
1888 31,375  
1889 55,223  
1890 50,021

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Do** (mintmark) C.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Do** = DURANGO

ASSAYER: C = Manuel Canseco or Melchor Calderon

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.3

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
DURANGOMINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1891 138,861  
1892 212,257

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Do** (mintmark) P.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Do** = DURANGO

ASSAYER: P = J. Miguel Palma

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.3



1892 - 10 CENTAVOS - Do D

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
DURANGOMINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1892 included with Do P  
1893 257,902  
1894 183,713  
1895 142,030

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Do** (mintmark) D.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Do** = DURANGO

ASSAYER: D = Norberto Dominguez

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.3

POPULATION: 1895 - State of Durango 292,549  
including city of Durango with 26,428 inhabitants.



MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
GUADALAJARA MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1871 4,734  
1873 25,330  
1874 u/m

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ga** (mintmark) C.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ga** = GUADALAJARA

ASSAYER: C = Ignacio Canizo y Soto

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.4

FOOTNOTE: Guadalajara, from the Arabic Wala-l-hajarah or  
rocky river is named for the modern city of Guadalajara in Spain.  
It is situated 5200 feet above sea level.



1873 - 10 CENTAVOS - Ga C

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
GUADALAJARA MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1877 u/m  
1881 115,447

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ga** (mintmark) A.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ga** = GUADALAJARA

ASSAYER: A = Julio Aranciva

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.4



MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
GUADALAJARA MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1881 included with Ga A

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / 1881 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ga** (mintmark) S.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ga** = GUADALAJARA

ASSAYER: S = Fernando Sayago

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.4

FOOTNOTE: Guadalajara is the capital of the State of Jalisco. It is the second largest city in Mexico, located 381 miles from Mexico City., situated 3600 feet above sea-level. The surrounding district is fertile and rich in silver-mines.

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
GUADALAJARA MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1883 90,000  
1884 u/m

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ga** (mintmark) B.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

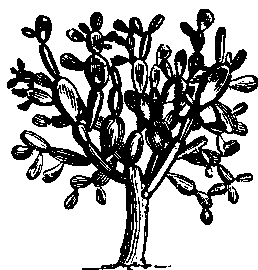
EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ga** = GUADALAJARA

ASSAYER: B = Trinidad Barrera

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.4

FOOTNOTE: Guadalajara, capital of the Mexican State of Jalisco, in the fruitful valley of Atemajac, on the Rio de Santiago; a large and handsome city, with a fine cathedral, being an Archbishop's See, and other good buildings, a university, the Guadalajara mint, convents, etc. Various manufactures are carried on, as those of silversmiths' and goldsmiths' wares, paper, leather, hats, pottery, cloth; etc. Population - 1890 - 93,875. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
GUADALAJARA MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1884 u/m  
1885 93,412

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ga** (mintmark) H.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ga** = GUADALAJARA

ASSAYER: H = Antonio Hernandez y Prado

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.4



1892 - 10 CENTAVOS - Ga S

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
GUADALAJARA MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1886 151,405  
1887 162,418  
1888 225,000  
1889 310,092  
1890 303,185  
1891 199,000  
1892 329,435  
1893 225,000  
1894 243,000  
1895 80,000

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ga** (mintmark) S.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ga** = GUADALAJARA

ASSAYER: S = Jose S. Schiafino

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.4

FOOTNOTE: Mining is the principle industry in Mexico. It is carried on in 24 of the 31 States and Territories, nearly all the mines yielding silver either alone or in combination with other ores. *The Statesmen's Year-Book, London 1916.*

MEXICO, EMPIRE of GUANAJUATO MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	18MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1864 45,000  
1865 u/m

▲OV: Crowned Imperial Eagle on cactus, IMPERIO MEXICANO (Mexican Empire) above, partial wreath, below.

▼RV: 10 / CENT. / DATE / **G** (mintmark), within wreath of laurel.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **G** = GUANAJUATO

REFERENCE: Y-S34, KM-386

FOOTNOTE: With the help of the beautiful and provocative Spanish wife of Napoleon III, Eugenia de Montijo, the monarchists sent a commission to Paris which finally chose the Austrian Archduke Maximilian and his Belgian-born wife Carlota as Emperor and Empress of Mexico. Pope Pius IX gave his blessing and the French Army its support. After a three year struggle Maximilian was shot on the hill of Las Camanias near Queretaro.

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of GUANAJUATO MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1869 7,000  
1871 60,000  
1872 60,000  
1873 50,000  
1874 u/m  
1875 u/m  
1876 u/m  
1877 u/m  
1878 10,000  
1879 u/m  
1880 u/m  
1881 100,000  
1882 40,000  
1884 u/m

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Go** (mintmark) S.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Go** = GUANAJUATO

ASSAYER: S = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.5



## City of Guanajuato

FOOTNOTE: Santa Fe de Guanajuato is the capital of the State of Guanajuato, Mexico situated 6200 feet above sea-level and 165 miles northwest of Mexico City. In the vicinity are numerous silver mines, among the richest in Mexico. One of the richest, oldest, and most picturesque towns in the Republic, is poised high above the great plateau, in a narrow mountain gorge traversed by the Guanajuato River. The ground beneath the irregular city is honey-combed with tunnels and shafts which tap immense rich deposits of gold and silver ore.



## 1884 - 10 CENTAVOS - Go B

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of GUANAJUATO MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1883 u/m  
1884 u/m

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Go** (mintmark) B.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Go** = GUANAJUATO

ASSAYER: B = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.5

FOOTNOTE: The name Guanajuato is derived from Guanaxhuato, a Tarascan Indian word signifying *hill of the frogs*. Mexican historians agree that this appellation was given to the place because of the great number of frogs which once made the spot their habitat; and also because of an enormous stone chiseled to represent a frog (rana), which was found there by the ancient Chichimels and long worshiped by them in lieu of a more suitable divinity.

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
GUANAJUATO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1885	100,000
1886	95,000
1887	330,000
1888	270,000
1889	205,000
1890	270,000
1891	523,000
1892	440,000
1893	389,000
1894	400,000
1895	355,000
1896	190,000
1897	205,000

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Go** (mintmark) R.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Go** = GUANAJUATO

ASSAYER: R = Rosendo Sandoval

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.5



1892 - 10 CENTAVOS - Go R

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
GUANAJUATO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1898	435,000
1899	270,000
1900	130,000

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Go** (mintmark) R.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Go** = GUANAJUATO

ASSAYER: R = Rosendo Sandoval

REFERENCE: Y-17, KM-404.1

FOOTNOTE: The Guanajuato mint first opened by Hidalgo in 1810 as a regal mint closed in 1900 when all coinage was centralized at the Mexico Federal Mint at Mexico City.

FOOTNOTE: Guanajuato, capital of the Mexican State of the same name, 160 miles north-west of Mexico City, is situated in a narrow defile, hemmed in by mountains, at the height of 6800 feet above the sea, with steep irregular streets, but well-built houses. Population - 1890 - 52,112. Guanajuato's mines once the richest in the world, still yield a large amount of gold and silver. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila. 1896.*



Map of Sonora State, Mexico  
Hermosillo & Alamos mints

Map from Complete Geography, H. Justin Roddy, 1902

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
HERMOSILLO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1874 u/m

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / 1874 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ho** (mintmark) R.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ho** = HERMOSILLO

ASSAYER: R = Pablo Rubio

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.6

FOOTNOTE: Hermosillo is the capital of the Mexican State of Sonora. It stands almost athwart the entrance to a wild gorge through which flows the Sonora River. It is 1700 miles from Mexico City. Although the Hermosillo mint dates from 1832, not until 1861 was gold and silver regularly coined. The Hermosillo mint closed in 1895. Sonora is south of the U.S./ Mexican border, below Arizona.

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
HERMOSILLO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1876 3,140

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / 1876 below.

∇RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ho** (mintmark) F.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ho** = HERMOSILLO

ASSAYER: F = Alejandro Fourcadi

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.6

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
HERMOSILLO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1878	u/m	
1879	u/m	
1880	u/m	
1881	28,300	
1882	25,200	
1883	7,000	no A
1884	u/m	

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

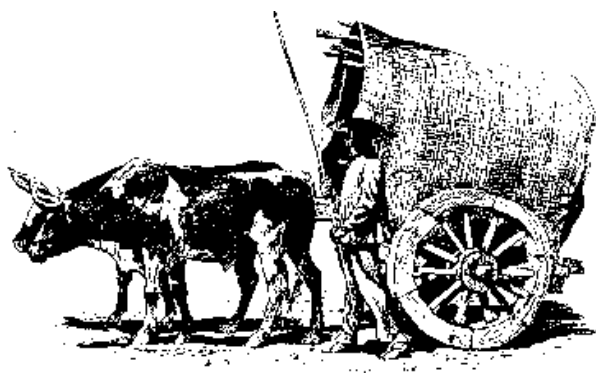
∇RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ho** (mintmark) A.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ho** = HERMOSILLO

ASSAYER: A = Jesus Acosta

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.6



**Two wheeled cart**

Sketch by Frederic Remington, *Harpers New Magazine*



**1884 - 10 CENTAVOS - Ho M**

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
HERMOSILLO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1884	u/m
1885	20,500
1886	10,000

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

∇RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ho** (mintmark) M.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ho** = HERMOSILLO

ASSAYER: M = Fernando Mendez

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.6



MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
HERMOSILLO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1886	included with Ho M
1887	u/m
1888	24,800
1889	42,400
1890	48,000
1891	136,000
1892	440,000
1893	67,000

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

∇RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Ho** (mintmark) G.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Ho** = HERMOSILLO

ASSAYER: G = Fausto Gaxiola

REFERENCE: Y-12a, KM-403.6

MEXICO, EMPIRE of MEXICO MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	18MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1864 u/m  
1866 u/m

▲OV: Crowned Imperial Eagle on cactus, IMPERIO MEXICANO (Mexican Empire) above, partial wreath, below.

▼RV: 10 / CENT. / DATE / M (mintmark), within wreath of laurel.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: M = MEXICO MINT

REFERENCE: Y-S34, KM-386.1

FOOTNOTE: The Second Mexican Empire - Between 1864 and 1867 Mexico was occupied by French troops and the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was crowned Emperor Ferdinand Maximilian of Mexico at the age of 32. The reign was brief and lasted until his execution at Queretaro on June 19, 1867.

FOOTNOTE: Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, known in his earlier life as Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, born at Vienna, 1832, was the younger brother of Francis Joseph I of Austria. In 1863 he was induced by the Emperor Napoleon III and also by a deputation of Mexican notables, to accept the throne of Mexico. With this intention he entered Mexico in June 1864. Maximilian was at first extremely popular; yet he failed to conciliate either the Church Party or the Republicans, and the latter, under Juarez, rose in revolt. Having become involved in financial and political difficulties, Maximilian, with the approval of Napoleon III, resolved to abdicate in 1866, and he had proceeded to Orizaba when he was induced to return by the Conservative Party in the state. The fighting which followed culminated in the capture and execution of the Emperor and two of his chief generals, June 19, 1867. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of MEXICO MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	18MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1867 u/m  
1868 u/m

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) above.

▼RV: Phrygian Liberty Cap and Rays, 10 CENTAVOS • DATE • / Mo (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Ornamented

MINT: Mo = MEXICO MINT

REFERENCE: Y-8, KM-402

FOOTNOTE: In 1871 Juarez was elected President, succeeded by Lerdo de Tejada, who in 1876 was overthrown by Porfirio Diaz, who has shown himself to be an able President, re-elected in 1888. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



## Mexico City

*Engraving from Encyclopaedia of Geographyp, Phila., 1839*

FOOTNOTE: Mexico City is the most ancient, and one of the most populous cities in America. It is situated near Lake Texcuco, in a delightful valley, which is 230 miles in circumference, and elevated more than 7,000 feet above the level of the ocean. It is regularly built in the form of a square, of four miles on each side. It is distinguished for the width and regularity of its streets, the splendor of its public edifices, and for its mint, at which more money is coined than at any other in the world. *Olney's Geography, 1849.*

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of MEXICO MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1869 30,001  
1870 110,000  
1871 84,003

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Mo (mintmark) C.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Mo = MEXICO MINT

ASSAYER: C = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.7

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of MEXICO MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1871 included with Mo C  
1872 198,000  
1873 40,000  
1874 u/m

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Mo (mintmark) M.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Mo = MEXICO MINT

ASSAYER: M = unknown (M H)

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.7



### 1882 -10 CENTAVOS - Mo M - OBV

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of MEXICO MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1875	u/m
1876	u/m

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Mo** (mintmark) B.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Mo** = MEXICO MINT

ASSAYER: B = unknown (B H)

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.7

FOOTNOTE: Juarez, Benito Pablo, President of the Mexican Republic, was born of pure Indian parentage in 1806, and was elected President in 1861. He declared the suspension of public payments for two years to Europeans, a step which occasioned the interference of Britain, Spain, and France. Troops were landed in Mexico in 1862, but Britain and Spain soon retired, leaving Napoleon III to carry out his views alone. Maximilian of Austria came on Napoleon's invitation to assume the throne of Mexico, but Juarez, in spite of defeats and losses, continued to head a resistance, and when Napoleon III under pressure from the American Government withdrew his troops in 1866, the Republicans carried all before them. Maximilian was captured and shot after a mock trial, and Juarez was re-elected to the Presidency in 1867, which he held till he died in 1872. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*

FOOTNOTE: General Porfirio Diaz entered Mexico City November 24, 1876 at the head of a revolutionary army and proclaimed the Provisional Presidency.

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of MEXICO MINT			
10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS

1877	u/m	
1878	100,000	
1879	u/m	
1880	u/m	
1881	510,000	
1882	550,000	
1883/2	250,000	
1884	u/m	
1885	470,000	
1886	603,000	
1887	580,000	
1888	710,000	
1889	622,000	
1890	815,000	
1891	859,000	
1892	1,030,000	
1893	310,000	
1894	350,000	
1895	320,000	
1896	340,000	including Mo B
1897	170,000	

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Mo** (mintmark) M.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Mo** = MEXICO MINT

ASSAYER: M = Adolfo Medina

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.7

POPULATION: 1890 - Mexico - 9,787,629 with capital Mexico City with 344,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: Mexico (Aztec), The place of Mexitli, the Aztec God of War. *Compendium of Universal Knowledge, Phila., 1891*



Mexico, South of the border



## 1882 - 10 CENTAVOS - Mo M - REV



## 1896 - 10 CENTAVOS - Mo B

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
MEXICO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1896 included with Mo M

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▽RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Mo** (mintmark) B.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Mo** = MEXICO MINT

ASSAYER: B = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.7

FOOTNOTE: The Federal Mint is located in the capital Mexico City, and there are 13 Assay offices (Federal). Between 1914 and 1918, due to the internal fighting, the metallic currency has entirely disappeared from circulation. Even the 20, 10, and 5 centavos pieces have been replaced by strips of cardboard for these denominations. An enormous quantity of paper money is in circulation. *The Statesmen's Year-Book, London, 1916.*



## 1904 -10 CENTAVOS - Mo M

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
MEXICO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1898	130,000
1899	190,000
1900	311,000
1901	80,000
1902	181,000
1903	581,000
1904	1,266,000
1905	266,000

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▽RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Mo** (mintmark) M.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Mo** = MEXICO MINT

ASSAYER: M = Adolfo Medina

REFERENCE: Y-17, KM-404.2

FOOTNOTE: Mexico City, Capital of the Republic of Mexico, is situated within the State of Mexico in the Federal District (461 sq. miles), about 7400 feet above the level of the sea, near several lakes. It is situated at about equal distance from Vera Cruz on the Mexican Gulf, and Acapulco on the Pacific, and is laid out with great regularity. It is on the site of the ancient City of Tenochtitlan, which was destroyed on the capture of Mexico by the Spaniards in 1521. the principal public buildings are the cathedral, forming one of the sides of the central square, the Palace of Government; the College of Mines, a noble building, but now somewhat dilapidated; the Mexican Federal Mint, with a front of 360 feet by 250 in depth, the town-house, the University, etc. There are numerous convents, hospitals, churches, theatres, etc. The manufactures are of comparative limited extent, and the trade is mostly in the hands of foreigners. Mexico enjoys a mild climate, and a pure and healthy atmosphere. Population on Mexico City - 1891 - 329,535. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*

FOOTNOTE: President Diaz established a new monetary system by decree on March 25, 1905, closing all Provincial mints. This discontinued free coinage of silver, and did not provide for free coinage of gold, but additional silver money could be coined for those presenting gold. Old subsidiary coins which were .902 65/72 fine, were to be replaced by new ones containing 25 grams of silver, 0.800 fine, to the peso. The coinage ratio for the old peso worked out at 32.59 to 1, and the bullion parity was 63.4 U.S. cents per ounce. For the new subsidiary coins, the corresponding figures were a coinage ratio of 26.67 to 1, and a bullion parity of 77.4 U.S.cents per ounce. *Silver Money by D.Leavens, Bloomington, Ind. 1939.*



## 1906 - 10 CENTAVOS - M

MEXICO, UNITED STATES of  
MEXICO MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .800 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1905	3,920,000
1906	8,410,000
1907	5,950,000
1909	2,620,000
1910	3,450,000
1911	2,550,000
1912	1,350,000
1913	1,990,000
1914	3,110,000

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANO (United States of Mexico) around / partial wreath of oak and laurel, below.

▼RV: Rayed Liberty Cap, LIBERTAD (Liberty) incised on cap / 10 / **M** (mintmark) / CENTAVOS / DATE within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **M** = Federal Mint, MEXICO

REFERENCE: Y-39, KM-428

POPULATION: Mexico - 1912 - 15,063,207 with capital Mexico City with 470,659 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: Mexico City is a Federal District and the capital of United States of Mexico. Mexico City is 800 miles south of the border from Texas.

FOOTNOTE: The monetary unit of Mexico is the silver dollar or peso, worth U.S. 49.8 cents in 1910. The peso is equal to 100 centavos.

FOOTNOTE: In 1910, Portifio Diaz, though in his 80<sup>th</sup> year is again elected President of Mexico by an overwhelming majority.



FOOTNOTE: The National Coat of Arms of Mexico is described: In an open wreath of oak and laurel branches, an Eagle with wings displayed, the head turned to right, a serpent grasped in beak and right claw, perched with the left foot upon a nopal cactus growing upon a rock which emerges from water.



## 1919 - 20 CENTAVOS - REVERSE

MEXICO, UNITED STATES of  
MEXICO MINT

20 CENTAVOS 19MM .800 FINE 3.625 GRAMS

1919	4,155,000
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▲OV: Eagle on cactus, ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANO (United States of Mexico) around / partial wreath of oak and laurel, below.

▼RV: Rayed Liberty Cap, LIBERTAD (Liberty) incised on cap / 20 / CENTAVOS / 1919 within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below, **M** (mintmark) dividing 20 (denomination).

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **M** = Federal Mint, MEXICO

REFERENCE: Y-44, KM-429

FOOTNOTE: A rise in the price of silver caused a reduction in the size and weight of the 10 centavos to 15 MM - 1.8125 grams and the 20 centavos as above, the design remained similar to the previous issue.

FOOTNOTE: The 20 centavos is often called by the Mexicans a *peseta*, the diminutive of peso, whereas the ten centavos is referred to as *un decimo* or a tenth or dime. Men carrying specie in canvas sacks are familiar features in the Mexican streets. A strong tobacco pouch with tie-string is a handy receptacle in which to carry Mexican coins. *Terry's Guide to Mexico, 1930.*





## 25 Centavos 1913 State of Sonora

FOOTNOTE: The event of chief importance in Mexico in 1920 was the successful revolt against President Venustiano Carranza, who for nearly six years, since August 14, 1914, had ruled the country, though he had never succeeded in entirely restoring order. He was not friendly to the Administration in Washington and the relations between his country and the United States remained unsatisfactory. This was due chiefly to his failure to prevent the killing of American citizens and the destruction of American property in Mexico. The revolution against Carranza began in the State of Sonora April 10, 1920, when proclamations appeared on the streets of Agua Prieta calling the citizens to take up arms against the Central Government on the grounds that after ten years of fighting it had not accomplished anything for the best interests of Mexico. The movement was led by Gov. Adolfo de La Huerta, who announced that the Congress or Legislature of the State had voted to secede and would resist any attempt on the part of Carranza Administration to send troops into Sonora. Gen. P. Elias Calles was made Commander of the military forces of the "Republic of Sonora". The rebellion spread rapidly to other states and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who had been technically under arrest in Mexico City on the charge of aiding General Roberto Cejudo, another rebel leader, took Command. He was a candidate for the Presidency to succeed Carranza and as such was looked upon with suspicion by the heads of the government. Troops from Sonora invaded the State of Sinaloa and under the leadership of Gen. Angel Flores made rapid progress southward. President Carranza was deserted by many of his officers and soldiers and the revolt spread so rapidly that in less than two weeks Mexico City was practically besieged. On April 22 the rebels in Sonora set up a new Provisional Government with General de La Huerta as Supreme Commander and called upon Carranza to relinquish the Presidency. On May 7 Carranza with a few of his soldiers fled from Mexico City on the approach of General Obregon. He was pursued by General Benjamin Hill, General Trevino and other rebel commanders and after a number of minor engagements they surrounded him in the mountains of Puebla. There he and his few followers were attacked by General Rodolfo Herrero and early on the morning of May 20 he was shot and killed at Tlaxcalalongo. The exact circumstances of his death were not made known, though, according to statements made by General Obregon, the killing was contrary to his wishes and orders. The body of the dead Chief was brought to Mexico City May 23. General Herrero, who was accused of assassinating Carranza claimed that the latter committed suicide rather than submit to arrest. On May 24 Adolfo de La Huerta was elected Provisional President of Mexico by the Federal Congress in the Capital. A general election was held September 5 1920 when General Alvaro Obregon was chosen to the Presidency without much opposition. The Bandit Francisco Poncho Villa surrendered and made his peace with the new government in July...He surrendered "unconditionally". He was permitted to retain his freedom and to retire to private life. Villa was the main object of a search by a private expedition under General John J. Pershing, United States Army in March 1916. There were some minor uprisings in Mexico after the Huerta-Obregon regime began, but they were quickly suppressed and the country was at last restored to a semblance of good order. The new administration expressed friendship for the United States...  
*The Daily News Almanac and Year Book 1921, Chicago, 1920.*



## 1920 - 20 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

MEXICO, UNITED STATES of  
MEXICO MINT

20 CENTAVOS 19MM .720 FINE 3.333 GRAMS

1920	3,710,000
1921	6,160,000
1925	1,450,000
1926	1,465,000
1927	1,405,000
1928	3,630,000
1930	1,000,000
1933	2,500,000
1934	2,500,000
1935	2,460,000
1937	10,000,000
1939	8,800,000
1940	3,000,000
1941	5,740,000
1942	12,460,000
1943	3,955,000

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANO (United States of Mexico) around / partial wreath of oak and laurel, below.

▼RV: Rayed Liberty Cap, LIBERTAD (Liberty) incised on cap / 20 / CENTAVOS / DATE within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below, **M** (mintmark) dividing 20 (denomination).

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **M** = Federal Mint, MEXICO

REFERENCE: Y-48, KM-438

*A Guide Book of Mexican Coins by T.V. Buttrey, Racine 1969.*

*Monedas Mexicanas by Jose Leon Robles de La Torre, Torreon, 1968.*



## 1920 - 20 CENTAVOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Mexico by its Constitution of 1917 became a Federated Republic governed by a President elected by direct popular vote for 4 years, with a Council and Congress of two houses. The Republic is composed of Federal District, 28 States and two Territories. The population by 1930 was 16,404,025 with 19% white, 38% native Indian and 43% of mixed races.

FOOTNOTE: In 1937 wages in Mexico were very low. The daily wage in pesos for unskilled labor was 1.40 pesos (equal to .32 cents U.S.) at the top of the scale was a mechanic earning 3.79 pesos daily (equal to .86 cents U.S.) and an english-spanish stenographer would earn 225 pesos monthly (\$50.79 U.S.). *U.S.Dept. of Commerce, 1937.*

FOOTNOTE: **The price of silver in the spring of 1935** - By the beginning of 1935 the market price of foreign silver had risen to U.S. .55 cents per ounce, which was still well below the U.S. Government price for domestic silver. About the middle of February, however, the market price for foreign silver began to rise, and went up rather steadily until, on April 10, 1935 it reached 64½ U.S.cents per ounce. Around noon of that day Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau told reporters that the Government was ready to meet the world price of silver, whatever it might be. That evening the President of the United States issued a proclamation that increased the effective price for newly-mined domestic silver to 71.11 U.S.cents per ounce. The chief result of this action was to stimulate the world market price of silver, which rose to 68½ U.S.cents in two days and after a slight reaction reached 71½ U.S.cents per ounce on April 24, 1935... Again the President issued another proclamation raising the effective price to 77.57 cents per fine ounce. The market price jumped to 77 cents the next day, and to 81 cents on the day after. The two successive official increases apparently gave the silver market the idea that any rise in the price would be matched immediately by the U.S. Government and opened the way to a vicious upward spiral in the price of silver which would benefit no one but producers and speculators. In the next few weeks the market price fluctuated between 71 cents and 77 Cents per ounce. But the government took no action. The rising price of the white metal made silver coins of Mexico worth melting. Mexico had established a bullion parity of U.S.\$1.291 per ounce for her silver coins in 1919 to meet the (continued).

**Silver** ( Continued) wartime rise in the price of silver. During the world depression, however, she had not been able to maintain the gold standard, and the exchange value of her silver currency had depreciated below the gold par, although not down to the bullion value of the silver coin. From early in 1934 the exchange value of the peso had been maintained at 3.60 pesos to the new American dollar. On January 31, 1934 President Roosevelt issued a proclamation reducing the weight of the gold dollar from 25.8 grains of gold, 0.900 fine, containing 13 5/7 grains of fine gold. This established a U.S.\$35.00 price for gold with no change in the U.S.\$1.2929 monetary value of silver, making the American coinage ratio 35.00/ 1.2929 = 27.07 to 1 in place of the old 16 to 1. At that exchange rate, the bullion parity of the Mexican peso worked out to 71.9 U.S.cents per ounce. As a result, when silver passed 72 cents per ounce there was incentive to melt the silver coins and export them. Mexico thus began to experience a currency situation similar to that which she had gone through in 1906 and again during World War I. The Mexican Government acted quickly and on April 26, 1934, ordered the surrender of silver coins to the Government in exchange for paper money. The export or melting of silver coins was prohibited. A Bank Holiday was declared over the weekend to facilitate adjustments. Mexican Banks reopened April 29, 1934 and except for a shortage of small change before new bronze coins could be placed in circulation to replace silver, there was no serious inconvenience. A large bronze 20 centavos dated 1935 was struck similar to the issue of 1920. There was no issue either bronze or silver dated 1936. The price of silver dropped below 50 U.S.cents per fine ounce during 1936, so subsidiary coinage was resumed in 1937 with a large issue of the 20 centavos in silver at the same standards as earlier. The mintage was 10,000,000 for 1937, no issue dated 1938, but yearly strikings commencing 1939 through 1943 when Mexico again changed to bronze 20 centavos of a new type dated 1943. *Silver Money by D.Leavens, Bloomington, Ind. 1939.*

### MEXICO, REPUBLIC of OAXACA MINT

10 CENTAVOS	17MM	.9027 FINE	2.707 GRAMS
1889		21,000	
1890		31,000	

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Oa** (mintmark) E.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Oa** = OAXACA

ASSAYER: E = Agustin Endner

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.8



FOOTNOTE: Oaxaca pronounced Wah-hah-cah, a Spanish corruption of the Indian Huaxyacac - 'a place covered with trees', is the capital of the Mexican State of Oaxaca. It is located 228 miles from Mexico City. Oaxaca is situated 5067 feet above sea level. In 1872 the name was changed to Oaxaca de Juarez. The Oaxaca mint opened in 1858 and closed in 1893.

FOOTNOTE: Diaz, Portinio, President of Mexico, was born September 19, 1830 at Oaxaca, of Spanish parentage, and was studying law in his native town when the War with the United States broke out. Young Diaz entered a Militia Regiment in 1847 and henceforth devoted himself to a military career. In 1854 he commanded a battalion under Alvarez in the contest against Santa Anna. Two years later he identified himself with Juarez and the Liberty Party, and in 1861 was elected Deputy to the National Congress. He soon resigned to take the field, and won a victory over the reactionist Marquez at Jalatlaca. During the French intervention he won a high reputation as one of the most skillful and courageous of the patriot leaders. In May, 1863, when directing the defense of Puebla, he was forced to surrender, but escaped shortly after and went to Oaxaca, where he raised a new force and made considerable headway against the French. In February 1865, he was again captured, but escaped once more, and once more reappeared at the head of an army he had brought together at Oaxaca. He gradually forced the invading troops to adopt the defensive, and after the evacuation of Mexico by the French, he advanced to Puebla and took the city, April 2, 1867. On June 21 he entered the City of Mexico. In the same year he was a candidate for the Presidency against Juarez, but being defeated, withdrew to his estates. He never ceased plotting against the government, however, and his intrigues occasionally broke out in the form of armed revolt against Juarez and his successor, Lerdo de Tejada. He was twice forced to flee the country - in 1872, and again in 1876. Returning quickly on both occasions, Diaz succeeded in the latter year in defeating his enemies at Tecocac (November 16). He finally drove Lerdo out and in May, 1877, he became President. Order was restored in a remarkably short time. President Diaz soon managed to win the confidence of European investors, the country was opened up, industries were developed, and the modern period of prosperity was firmly established. As the Mexican Constitution provided that no man should hold the Office of President for two consecutive terms, General Diaz was succeeded in 1880 by his close personal friend, General Gonzalez. It soon became evident, however, that only one man could win the trust and support of the Mexican people and of the foreign capitalists upon whom the welfare of the nation depended, and so, after Diaz had been again elected President in 1884, the constitution was amended, in order to provide for his continuance in that office. The forms of election by popular vote have been duly complied with at each recurring period since, but no serious opposition to 'Don Porfirio', as he is affectionately called by the Mexican populace, has developed. He died on July 2, 1915 at the age of 84. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
OAXACA MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1890 included with Oa E

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / 1890 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Oa** (mintmark) N.902.7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Oa** = OAXACA

ASSAYER: N = Eovardo Navarro Luna

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.8

FOOTNOTE: Mexico has long been a country with a single political party, that of the Diaz autocracy. Liberalism antagonism to the Diaz plan of government, has been repressed with a strong hand. No one will deny that under Diaz a notable progress was made in Mexico. The country changed under his rule from a republic to a military autocracy, and the emperors of old Rome itself were little more absolute. In these days the newspaper is the voice of the people. When Diaz became President political criticism was as free as the wind. President Diaz did not counsel the Congress to make laws curbing the over-radical journalists. His method was a personal one. He sent the police to arrest some of the most outspoken editors and had them locked up in Belen Prison - a place of terror intended only for the lowest class of criminals, not for gentlemen of culture and standing in the community. Here they were kept for a week on a diet of bread and water. This week of discipline ended, they were brought before the President. "Now, gentlemen," he asked, "what do you think of my government?" "Senor President," they replied, "we look upon it as the finest government upon the earth." "Just continue to think so, gentlemen, and I think we shall get along splendidly." After this lesson in practical politics there was no more trouble with newspapers in Mexico...Diaz did not govern through the force of legislative sanction, but through the iron hand of military force.

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
SAN LUIS POTOSI MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1863 u/m

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) above.

▼RV: 10 / CENTAVOS / 1863 within wreath of laurel / **S.L.P.** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Obliquely reeded

MINT: **S.L.P** = SAN LUIS POTOSI

REFERENCE: Y-10, KM-401.2

FOOTNOTE: In October of 1863 the Juarez Government authorized ten centavos for all mints of Mexico, part of which was under the actual control of French troops. The Potosi mint became the first mint to strike decimal silver for the Republic. The same type later was also struck at the Chihuahua mint.



FOOTNOTE: San Luis Potosi is the capital of the State of the same name, and stands near the source of the River Tampico, 200 miles west of the port of that name on the Mexican Gulf and 327 miles north of Mexico City. It stands on a plateau 6350 feet above sea level, is well built, containing many handsome edifices, chiefly ecclesiastical, and is surrounded by gardens. Its markets are well supplied and it carries on a considerable trade with the neighboring states. Shoes, hats and hardware are the chief manufactures, and woven fabrics and liquors are imported from Tampico. *Library of Universal Knowledge, New York, 1880.*

MEXICO, EMPIRE of  
SAN LUIS POTOSI

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1864 u/m

▲OV: Crowned Imperial Eagle on cactus, IMPERIO MEXICANO (Mexican Empire) above, partial wreath, below.

▼RV: 10 / CENT. / 1864 / P (mintmark), within wreath of laurel.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: P = SAN LUIS POTOSI

REFERENCE: Y-S34, KM-306.2

FOOTNOTE: San Luis Potosi, capital of the Mexican State of San Luis Potosi, 6200 feet above sea level. It derives its importance from the famous silver mines in the neighboring Cerro de San Pedro, discovered in 1583. The San Luis Potosi mint opened in 1827 and closed in 1893.

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
SAN LUIS POTOSI MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1868 38,210  
1869 4,900

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) above.

▼RV: Phrygian Liberty Cap and Rays, 10 CENTAVOS . DATE . / P (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Ornamented

MINT: P = SAN LUIS POTOSI

REFERENCE: Y-8, KM-402.1

FOOTNOTE: San Luis Potosi is located 327 miles from Mexico City. Population - 1880 - 33,600.



**Mexican jacals**

Sketch by Frederic Remington, *Harpers New Magazine*

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
SAN LUIS POTOSI MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1869 4,000

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / 1869 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Pi (mintmark) S.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Pi = SAN LUIS POTOSI

ASSAYER: S = Pomposo Sanabria

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.9

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
SAN LUIS POTOSI MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1870 17,950

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / 1870 below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Pi (mintmark) G.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Pi = SAN LUIS POTOSI

ASSAYER: G = Carlos Aguirre Gomez

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.9

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
SAN LUIS POTOSI MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1870 included with Pi G  
1871 20,900  
1872 16,150  
1873 4,750

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Pi (mintmark) O.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Pi = SAN LUIS POTOSI

ASSAYER: O = Juan R. Ochoa

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.9

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
SAN LUIS POTOSI MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1874	u/m
1875	u/m
1876	u/m
1877	u/m
1878	u/m
1879	u/m
1880	u/m
1881	7,600
1882	4,000
1883	u/m
1884	u/m
1885	51,000

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

∇RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Pi (mintmark) H.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Pi = SAN LUIS POTOSI

ASSAYER: H = Manuel Herrera Lazo

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.9

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
SAN LUIS POTOSI MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1885	included with Pi H
1886	52,400

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

∇RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Pi (mintmark) C.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Pi = SAN LUIS POTOSI

ASSAYER: C = Luis Cuevas

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.9



1892 - 10 CENTAVOS - Pi R

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
SAN LUIS POTOSI MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1886	included with Pi C
1887	118,450
1888	135,650
1889	131,000
1890	204,100
1891	163,000
1892	200,250
1893	47,500

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

∇RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Pi (mintmark) R.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Pi = SAN LUIS POTOSI

ASSAYER: R = Mariano Reyes

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.9

POPULATION: Mint city - San Luis Potosi - 1900 -  
61,019

MEXICO, EMPIRE of  
ZACATECAS MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1865	u/m
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^OV: Crowned Imperial Eagle on cactus, IMPERIO  
MEXICANO (Mexican Empire) above, partial wreath, below.

∇RV: 10 / CENT. / 1865 / Z (mintmark), within wreath  
of laurel.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Z = ZACATECAS

REFERENCE: Y-S34, KM-386.3

FOOTNOTE: The City of Zacatecas, 439 miles by rail northwest of the City of Mexico is located in a lofty valley some 7500 feet above the sea. Owing to the narrowness of the valley in which it is situated, the city spreads in irregular blocks, with winding streets, up the sides of the encircling hills. There is a municipal palace, containing an attractive courtyard, the Zacatecas mint, and the Calderon Theatre. Zacatecas owes its settlement and subsequent prosperity to its silver deposits. Population of the city in 1900 - 32,856 inhabitants. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*

FOOTNOTE: The chief importance of the Mexican State of Zacatecas lies in its extensive silver deposits, which have been worked since the middle of the sixteenth century. The first silver mine was opened in 1548; from 1610 to 1810 at least 670,000,000 pesos were taken from the three famous mining centers of Zacatecas, Fresnillo, and Sombrerete. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



## 1872 - 10 CENTAVOS - Zs H

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
ZACATECAS MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1870	20,000
1871	10,000
1872	10,000
1873	10,000
1874	u/m

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▽RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Zs** (mintmark) H.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Zs** = ZACATECAS

ASSAYER: H = Ygnacio Hierro

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.10

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
ZACATECAS MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1874	u/m
1875	u/m
1876	u/m

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▽RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Zs** (mintmark) A.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Zs** = ZACATECAS

ASSAYER: A = Juan Acuna

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.10

FOOTNOTE: Zacatecas is situated in a mountainous country, 7500 feet above sea level, 439 miles north of Mexico City. It lies in a narrow ravine at the foot of the Grillo (Cricket) and Bufa Mountains. The name Zacatecas is derived from the Aztec 'Zacatl' or 'Zacate', (hay) and 'Tlan (country or place) - Zacatlan signifying the place occupied by the tribe of indians known as Zacatecos. It is one of the most celebrated mining places in Mexico. The Zacatecas mint opened in 1810 and was closed in 1905 as one of the last provisional mints.



## 1885 - 10 CENTAVOS - Zs S - OBV

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
ZACATECAS MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1876	u/m
1877	u/m
1878	30,000
1879	u/m
1880	u/m
1881	120,000
1882	64,000
1883	102,000
1884	u/m
1885	297,000
1886	274,000

^OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
(Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▽RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, **Zs** (mintmark) S.902,7  
above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **Zs** = ZACATECAS

ASSAYER: S = J.S. de Santa Anna

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.10

FOOTNOTE: Old mines - with which the ground beneath the City of Zacatecas is honeycombed are still worked. Primitive methods are still employed and the ores are brought up by means of crude windlasses or in raw-hide sacks slung on the backs of peones who, with a 100 or 200 lb. weight climb rickety ladders. Population - State of Zacatecas - 1895 - 447,265





### 1885 - 10 CENTAVOS - Zs S - REV

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
ZACATECAS MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1886	included with Zs S
1887	233,000
1888	270,000
1889	240,000
1890	410,000
1891	1,105,000
1892	1,102,000
1893	1,011,000
1894	892,000
1895	920,000
1896	700,000
1897	900,000

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Zs (mintmark) Z.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Zs = ZACATECAS

ASSAYER: Z = Francisco de P. Zarate

REFERENCE: Y-12, KM-403.10



### 1893 - 10 CENTAVOS - Zs Z



### 1900 - 10 CENTAVOS - Zs Z

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
ZACATECAS MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1898	240,000
1899	105,000
1900	219,000
1901	70,000
1902	120,000
1903	227,500
1904	367,500

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Zs (mintmark) Z.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Zs = ZACATECAS

ASSAYER: Z = Francisco de P. Zarate

REFERENCE: Y-17, KM-404.3

POPULATION: The State of Zacatecas - 1900 - 462,190

MEXICO, REPUBLIC of  
ZACATECAS MINT

10 CENTAVOS 17MM .9027 FINE 2.707 GRAMS

1904	included with Zs Z
1905	66,250

▲OV: Eagle on cactus, REPUBLICA MEXICANA (Mexican Republic) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Large 10 / CENTAVOS, Zs (mintmark) M.902,7 above, within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Zs = ZACATECAS

ASSAYER: M = Francisco Mateos

REFERENCE: Y-17, KM-404.3

