

SPAIN



1852 - 2 REALES - OBVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
BARCELONA MINT

2 REALES 18MM .900 FINE 2.63 GRAMS

1852	u/m	V-7187
1853	u/m	V-7190
1854	u/m	V-7193
1855	u/m	V-7196

▲OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2^a POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y LA CONST (Isabel II by the grace of God and Constitution) around / • DATE • below.

▲RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2. R_s (reales) REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS (Queen of the Spains) around / * * (two stars of eight points for mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: * (8 point stars) = BARCELONA

REFERENCE: Y-20

FOOTNOTE: A system of mintmarks consisting of stars was introduced in 1852, the number of points indicated the mint; Barcelona (8), Seville (7), Madrid (6), Manila - Filipino Colonial (5), Segovia (4) and Judia (3). The last two mints did not strike the 2 reales coinage. *The Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of Spain* start with the reign of Queen Isabel II and are arranged by mints and then chronological.



1852 - 2 REALES - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Barcelona is a large and strongly fortified city, distinguished for its commerce, manufactures and wealth. *Olney's Geography, 1849.*

FOOTNOTE: Spain in the nineteenth century is a dreary story of misgovernment at home and the loss of South America, but does not complete the tale of the misery wrought by the wretched King Ferdinand, the Bourbon monarch who came back after the fall of Napoleon. Even in his death he became a curse to his country by creating a succession issue. He left his crown, when he died in 1833, to his infant daughter Isabel II, under the Regency of her mother Christina, thereby setting aside his brother Carlos, who considered himself the legal heir. The result was a civil war of Christinists against Carlists, which lasted until Carlos, after seven years of fighting, was driven from the country in 1840. Christina, the Regent, and later Queen Isabel II, publicized and annulled constitutions, made and broke promises, compounded with this and that group of politicians, until the feeble and dishonest game was at an end and Queen Isabel II had to flee abroad before a popular rising in 1868. A period followed when the country passed into the hands of successive dictators.



SPAIN, KINGDOM of
BARCELONA MINT

2 REALES 18MM .900 FINE 2.63 GRAMS

1857 u/m V-7199
1858 u/m V-7202
1860 u/m V-7206
1861 u/m V-7209

▲OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2▲ POR LA G• (Isabel II by the grace) left, DE DIOS Y LA CONST• (of God and Constitution) right / .DATE• below, L.M. on truncation.

▲RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2 Rₛ (Reales) REINA DE LAS ESPANAS (Queen of the Spains) around / * * (two stars of eight points for mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: * (8 point stars) = BARCELONA

ENGRAVER: L.M. = Luis Marchioni 1861-1873

REFERENCE: Y-28

FOOTNOTE: During 1859-60 Spain was at war with Morocco.

FOOTNOTE: Barcelona, one of the largest cities of Spain, chief town of the Province of Barcelona, and formerly capital of the Kingdom of Catalonia; finely situated on the northern portion of the Spanish Mediterranean coast. It is divided into the upper and lower towns; the former modern, regular, stone-built, and often of English architectural type, the latter old, irregular, brick-built, and with traces of eastern influence in the architecture. The harbor, though spacious, does not admit vessels of more than 12 ft. draught. The principal manufactures are cotton, silk, woolens, machinery, paper, glass, chemicals, stoneware, soap; exports manufactured goods, wine and brandy, fruit, oil, etc. Imports coal, textile fabrics, machinery, cotton, fish, hides, silks, timber, etc. The city contains a university, several public libraries, a museum, a large arsenal, cannon foundry, etc. Population 272,481 in 1887. The Province is generally mountainous, but well cultivated, and among the most thickly peopled in Spain. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1895.*

FOOTNOTE: Barcelona, is a seaport and coaling station, and the principal industrial and commercial city of Spain. It has extensive cotton-mills and iron manufactures, and exports cotton, woolens, paper, wine, fruits, and almonds. It possesses a university, a navel institute, an academy of arts, and several large libraries. During the last fifty years (1911) Barcelona has been the scene of several revolts against the Spanish Government. There was serious rioting in 1909, when many churches and convents were attacked. *Standard Atlas of the world, N.Y. 1912.*



SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

2 REALES 18MM .900 FINE 2.55 GRAMS

1836 u/m V-7165

▲OV: Head of Isabel II, facing left ISABEL 2▲ POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS• (Isabel II by the grace of God) around / 1836 below.

▲RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2 Rₛ (reales) within chain of flowers (the Order of the Golden Fleece - La Toison d'Or), REINA DE ESPANA (Queen of Spain) left Y DE LAS INDIAS (and of the Indies) right •M• (mintmark) CR • divided by elephant hanging from chain, below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: •M• = MADRID

ASSAYER: CR = Jose Luis de Castroviejo and Francisco Rodrigves

REFERENCE: Y-5

FOOTNOTE: The Order of the Golden Fleece (La Toison d'Or) was founded in 1430 by Philip, Duke of Burgundy. The Kings of Spain were Grand Masters of the Order from the reign of Charles I (AD 1500-1558). The Order was also instituted in Vienna in 1713 by the Emperor Charles VI and from that date both Spain and Austrian sovereigns made awards of the Golden Fleece. The Order was reserved for Catholics of the highest nobility and it was custom for the Grandees of Spain to be appointed members.



Spanish milkman

FOOTNOTE: Isabel II, Queen of Spain, daughter of Ferdinand III, was born in 1830, and succeeded her father three years after, her mother being appointed Queen-Regent. The early years of her reign were disturbed by a rising in favor of her uncle, Don Carlos, who, if the Salvic Law had not been set aside, would have ascended the throne instead of her; but this was finally quelled in 1839. She was declared of age in 1843, and in 1846 was married to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assisi. Her reign was so despotic that a revolution took place in 1868, which drove her from the country. She resigned her claims to the Crown in favor of her son Alfonso, who ascended the throne in 1875. She lives sometimes in Spain, sometimes in Paris. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

2 REALES 18MM .900 FINE 2.55 GRAMS

1837 u/m V-7167

▲OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2_A POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y CONST• (Isabel II by the grace of God and Constitution) around / 1837• below.

▲RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2 R.s (reales) within chain of flowers (the Order of the Golden Fleece - La Toison d'Or), REINA DE LAS ESPANA. (Queen of the Spains) around / •M• (mintmark) CR • divided by elephant hanging from chain, below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: •M• = MADRID

ASSAYER: CR = Jose Luis de Castroviejo and Francisco Rodrigues

TYPE: I - Young Portrait

REFERENCE: Y-9

FOOTNOTE: **Isabella** was born October 10, 1830, the eldest daughter of King Ferdinand VII of Spain and his fourth wife, Maria Christina. On the death of King Ferdinand VII, on September 29, 1833, the three year old little girl, having been designated heiress to the throne by her father, became Queen of Spain. The Kings brother did not recognize this succession, arguing that the Spanish Salic Law of Philip V (1700-1746) which declared that only the male line should succeed to the Spanish Throne should be evoked and as Carlos V, King of Spain became the Pretender. Some coins were struck in his name in 1837, 1838 and 1840. Don Carlos with the help of the Holy See, Austria, Russia, Prussia and the Italian Kingdoms organized a coalition aimed at seizing power and civil war dragged on until August 31, 1839 with the Agreement of Vergara whereby Isabel II was recognized as Queen of Spain. During this period the Dowager Queen Maria Cristina of Bourbon was Regent until a secret marriage to an officer of the palace created great unrest and brought about the establishment of a revolutionary committee and the downfall of Maria Cristina on October 12, 1840. General Baldomero Espartero was appointed as Regent until a military revolt instigated by the Dowager Queen from her exile in Paris, supported by noted generals started on September 27, 1841 and continued with a serious rebellion a year later with bombardment of Barcelona. In May of 1843 an uprising started in several parts of the country and General Espartero was driven from power, and on November 10, 1843 the Queen, after it was decided to advance her coming of age, swore loyalty to the Constitution and began her personal rule as Isabel II. The period of Isabella's personal rule was like the Regency, a time of political instability, over 60 different governments and 4 separate constitutions followed between 1833 and 1868. The Queen at age 16 was married on October 10, 1846 to her cousin Francisco de Asis de Bourbon then 24 years of age. The King Consort was not of Isabella's own choice nor to her liking and in fact lived mainly separate from him. The Queen had a constant string of lovers every few months with the latest always appointed Prime Minister. Isabella's extravagance and profusion to her favorites produced a growing discontent throughout the Spanish Kingdom. These scandalous reports of her conduct damaged her reputation and she at the age of 35 was sent into exile on September 26, 1868. While the Queen was at San Sebastian, on her way to visit the Emperor Napoleon III, an insurrection, headed by (continued)

Isabella (continued) Generals Prim and Serrano, broke out. The revolt soon extended throughout the whole Kingdom, and all the important towns declared against the Queen. The Army and Navy joined the insurgents, who soon took possession of Madrid. The authority of Queen Isabel II, was now at an end, and she fled to Paris; and a central Provisional Junta was formed to conduct public affairs. A bloody insurrection against Spanish authority now broke out in the Island of Cuba, and continued several years. In 1870 she abdicated in favor of her eldest son Alfonso XII. Isabella had nine children, only four surviving infancy. Coins struck during Isabel II reign have generally three different profiles; the early portrait, the young girl and as the very attractive woman. On June 26, 1864 Queen Isabel II signed a new Monetary Law as decreed by the Cortes which established the unit silver coin - escudo with fineness .900 and weight 12.98 grams. Two escudos were equal to the peso of Latin America and this reform was mainly aimed at facilitating trade in that direction. The escudo had divisions of 10, 20, and 40 centimos. This complicated monetary situation lasted until October 19, 1868 when again a new monetary system was established with the unit 5 peseta, equal to the 5 franc of France of the Latin Monetary Union.

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

2 REALES 18MM .900 FINE 2.55 GRAMS

1838 u/m V-7168
1839 u/m V-7169
1841 u/m V-7172
1842 u/m V-7173
1843 u/m V-7174

▲OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2_A POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y CONST• (Isabel II by the grace of God and Constitution) around / DATE • below.

▲RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2 R_s (reales) within chain of flowers (the Order of the Golden Fleece - La Toison d'Or), REINA DE LAS ESPANA. (Queen of the Spains) around / •M• (mintmark) CL • divided by elephant hanging from chain, below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: •M• = MADRID

ASSAYER: CL = Jose Luis de Castroviejo and Eugeio de Lara o Lara

TYPE: I - Young Portrait

REFERENCE: Y-9



SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

2 REALES 18MM .900 FINE 2.55 GRAMS

1844	u/m	V-7175
1845	u/m	V-7176
1847	u/m	V-7178
1848	u/m	V-7179
1849	u/m	V-7181

^OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2Δ POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y CONST. (Isabel II by the grace of God and Constitution) around / DATE. below.

^RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2 Rₛ (reales) within chain of flowers (the Order of the Golden Fleece - La Toison d'Or), REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS (Queen of the Spains) around / •M• (mintmark) CL• divided by elephant hanging from chain, below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: •M• = MADRID

ASSAYER: CL• = Jose Luis de Castroviejo and Eugeio de Lara o Lara

TYPE: II - Older Portrait

REFERENCE: Y-9

FOOTNOTE: Spain: the English name for Hispania, founded upon the Punic "Span" meaning "A rabbit" owing to the number of wild rabbits found in this country.

FOOTNOTE: On February 2, 1852 a desperate attempt was made to assassinate Queen Isabella II, by a fanatic named Martin Marino, a Franciscan Friar. The Queen was on her way, accompanied by her infant daughter, from the Royal Chapel to the Palace, where the would-be regicide had just been saying mass, to her own apartments, preparatory to visiting in state the Church of Atocha, to return thanks for her safe delivery, when the priest approached her in his clerical garb and knelt before her. Thinking that he wished to present some petition, the Queen held out her hand, when the assassin immediately drew a dagger, which he aimed at her heart. The weapon struck her on the right side, inflicting a flesh-wound about an inch long and half an inch deep. As he dealt the blow he exclaimed, "Take that! It will be enough for you!". He was instantly seized by the soldiers and the dagger fell at his feet. The Queen's first thought was for her infant, and she cried out "My child! Take care of Isabel." The Marchioness dePavar, who carried the child, fainted, but an officer took it and raised it up for the Queen to see it. The King drew his sword. It was found that a bone of her stays had been broken, and that Her Majesty's dress was soaked with blood. Her hand also, which she had raised at the moment, was slightly wounded. Marino, the assassin, was summarily tried and sentenced to death; and after having been publicly degraded from the priesthood, he was strangled by the garote. Before his execution he declared that he had no accomplices, and expressed contrition and sorrow for his acts. *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, Vol II, No. 1-p 10. July 1876.*



1852 - 2 REALES

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

2 REALES 18MM .900 FINE 2.63 GRAMS

1852	u/m	V-7188
1853	u/m	V-7191
1854	u/m	V-7194
1855	u/m	V-7197

^OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2Δ POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y LA CONST. (Isabel II by the grace of God and Constitution) around / • DATE • below.

^RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2. Rₛ (reales) REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS (Queen of the Spains) around / ** (two stars of six points for mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ** (6 point stars) = MADRID

REFERENCE: Y-20

FOOTNOTE: Spain was formerly, one of the most powerful and important Kingdoms in Europe. She possessed immense territories in North and South America. But of all these possessions, she now retains only Cuba and Porto Rico. For a long time the nation has been distracted by civil dissensions and wars - education is neglected and industry paralyzed - and it is now in a degraded, weak and ignorant state. *Olney's Geography, 1849.*

FOOTNOTE: Madrid, situated on the Manzanares, a small branch of the Tagus, is a magnificent city, distinguished for its squares and beautiful public works. It has neither commerce nor manufactures, and derives its importance solely from being the seat of government. It is the most elevated capital in Europe, being about half a mile higher than the level of the sea. *Olney's Geography, 1849.*



City scene Madrid - 1850



Isabel II, Queen of Spain

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

2 REALES 18MM .900 FINE 2.63 GRAMS

1857	u/m	V-7200
1859	u/m	V-7204
1860	u/m	V-7207
1861	u/m	V-7210
1862	u/m	V-7212
1863	u/m	V-7214
1864	u/m	V-7216

^OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2Δ POR LA G. (Isabel II by the grace) left, DE DIOS Y LA CONST• (of God and Constitution) right / .DATE• below, L.M. on truncation.

^RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2. R.s (reales) REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS (QUEEN OF THE SPAINS) around / ** (two stars of six points for mintmark) below.

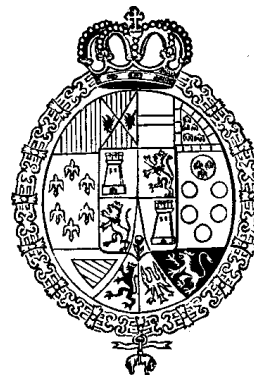
EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ** (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: L.M. = Luis Marchioni 1861-1873

REFERENCE: Y-28

FOOTNOTE: Royal Purity - A nearly murderous scene was acted almost in the royal chamber not long ago at Aranjuez, where the Queen of Spain has a Palace. Our readers need not be told that Queen Isabel is a decided *Free Lover*, and occasionally changes her love. Col.Gonsalvo, one of her cast-offs, suspecting that the master of the Regimental Band was his successor, suddenly entered the Royal Apartment, and found the Drum Major in a tender attitude with his Sovereign Lady, Her Most Catholic Majesty. He was about drawing his sword, when the valiant musician bolted through the window. Rumor says the Queen has settled the difficulty by splitting the difference and smiling on both - like Buchanan, between hard and soft Schell! *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, July 17, 1858. p 97.



Spanish Coat of Arms

FOOTNOTE: New Spanish Coat of Arms: Five quartering; Castile (castle), Leon (lion rampant), Aragon (red and gold stripes), Navarre and Granada (pomegranate) at bottom, Surmounted by mural crown to represent the Republic, between pillars of Hercules representing the Indies. The Latin legend Plus Ultra (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars denotes the Royal Emblem of New Spain since AD 1526.

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

20 CENTIMOS DE ESCUDO 18MM .810 FINE 2.6 GRAMS

1864	u/m	V-7218
1865	u/m	V-7221
1866	u/m	V-7224
1867	u/m	V-7227
1868	u/m	V-7229

^OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2Δ POR LA G• (Isabel II by the grace) left, DE DIOS Y LA CONST• (of God and Constitution) right / •DATE• below, L.M. on truncation.

^RV: Crowned arms of Spain, REINA DE (Queen of) left LAS ESPANAS (the Spains) right / * 20 CENTs DE ESCO * (20 centimos de escudos) (mintmark of six point stars with the last two digits of date incised) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ** (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: L.M. = Luis Marchioni 1861-1873

REFERENCE: Y-41

FOOTNOTE: The Madrid mint added a unique method of identifying the year of striking with this issue, in which the last two digits of the year were incised in the stars which had been used since 1852 to designate the mint.

FOOTNOTE: On June 26, 1964 Queen Isabel II signed a new Monetary Law as decreed by the Cortes, with a unit silver coin escudo. The two escudo was divided into 40,20, and 10 centimes. This reform was directed at trade with Latin America as the escudo unit was exactly equal to the half peso, the current unit of most South American countries.



1869 - 50 CENTIMOS - OBVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of			
MADRID MINT			
50 CENTIMOS	18MM	.835 FINE	2.5 GRAMS

1869 (6-9)	452,726	V-8027
1870 (7-0)	539,808	V-8028

^OV: Hispania reclining over the Iberian Peninsula, leaning her left arm upon the Pyreneese, her right arm uplifted and holding an olive branch in her hand * ESPAÑA * (date incised in six point stars for mintmark) above, DATE below L.M. to left above date.

∇RV: Crowned arms of Spain between Pillars of Hercules, with ULUS ULTRA (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars, 400 PIEZAS EN KILOGRAM (400 pieces in kilogram) around / S-N 50 CENT. (centimos) -M- below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ** (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: L.M. = Luis Marchioni 1861-1873

ASSAYER: S. = Donato Alvarez Santullano 1867-73

ASSAYER: N. = Jose Rafael Naruaez 1867-80

WEIGHTMASTER: •M• = Angel Mendoza Ordonez 1867-92

REFERENCE: Y-56

Photos of 1869 - 50 centimos
Courtesy Collection of
Jacinto Diaz



1869 - 50 CENTIMOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: By Decree of October 19, 1868 a new monetary system was adopted with the monetary unit of peseta equivalent to 100 centimos. The 5 pesetas .900 fine and weight of 25 grams was equal to the French 5 francs of the Latin Monetary Union. The 50 centimos were of .835 fine, 2.5 grams standard. The Decree ordered that the initials of the officials held responsible for accuracy of fineness and weight should be marked on all coins. These standards were continued in the 50 centimos series through the issue of 1926.

FOOTNOTE: Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, second son of Victor Emanuel of Italy, and brother of the King of Italy, was born in 1845, and was chosen by the Cortes King of Spain in 1870. His position was far from comfortable, however, and perceived that, as a member of a foreign dynasty he had little hope of becoming acceptable to all parties in the state, he abdicated in 1873 and returned to Italy. His coinage was limited to crown and gold issues, there being no 18 mm Silver coinage during his reign, *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1896.*

FOOTNOTE: Alfonso XII was born November 28, 1857. In 1868 he accompanied his mother Queen Isabel II into exile, and in 1870 she abdicated in his favor. While continuing his education at Sandhurst in 1874 he issued a manifesto proclaiming himself the only representative of the Spanish Monarchy. In the following year he returned to Spain, being received everywhere with enthusiasm. He married his cousin, the Princess Maria de Las Mercedes, and on her death, an Austrian Princess, Maria Christina. He died in November 1885 having shown himself in his short reign to be a tactful and fearless sovereign. Queen Mother of Spain Maria Christina, the daughter of Austrian Archduke Karl Ferdinand entered a convent and became an Abbess, but in 1879 she married King Alfonso XII. At the death of the Spanish King she ruled for her infant daughter, Mercedes, who was succeeded in 1886 by a posthumous son, Alfonso XIII. She remained the Queen Regent until 1902. It was during her regency that the disastrous Spanish-American War took place in 1898.





1886 - 50 CENTIMOS - OBVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

50 CENTIMOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1880 (8-0)	2,787,117	V-8029
1881 (8-1)	5,647,486	V-8030
1885 (8-6)	1,468,399	V-8031

^OV: Head of Alfonso XII, facing left ALFONSO XII POR (Alfonso XII by) left LA G• DE DIOS (the grace of God) right / * DATE * (date incised in six point stars for mintmark) G.S. under bust.

^RV: Crowned arms of Spain between Pillars of Hercules, with ULUS ULTRA (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars, REY CONSTL DE ESPAÑA (Constitutional King of Spain) around / M.S. 50 CENT. (centimos) •M• below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ** (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: G.S. = Gregoro Sellan

ASSAYER: M. = Mauricio Morejon Bueno

ASSAYER: S. = Pablo de Sala Garsaball

WEIGHTMASTER: •M• = Angel Mendoza Ordonez
1867-92

REFERENCE: Y-A76

FOOTNOTE: In 1894 Cuba rose again, and when a Spanish force of 200,000 men had almost reduced the island to a desert, the United States interfered, provoking the Spanish-American War of 1898. The Republic of Cuba was born in the Peace of Paris when Spain declared Cuba independent and ceded Porto Rico and the Philippines to the United States of America.



1886 - 50 CENTIMOS - REVERSE



King Alfonso XII

FOOTNOTE: The restoration of the Bourbons under Alfonso XII took place when Queen Isabel's son became King of Spain in 1875. In 1876 a constitution was published which vested the legislative power together with ministerial control in the Cortes of two houses - a senate, partly elected and partly appointed by the King, and a congress, elected by the people. In 1890 manhood suffrage was introduced. When Alfonso XII died in 1885 the grief was general and the nation rallied enthusiastically around his posthumous son, Alfonso XIII, with his mother assuming the Regency till he was declared of age in 1902. At the turn of the century economic and social conditions presented serious problems. The country possessed great natural resources of good soil and climate in the south, mineral wealth in the north, but the population, superstitious, backward in civilization, prone to idleness, does not make the most of them. The poverty is great, beggary a national calamity. The remnant of the once vast colonial empire lately was a great drain upon the national finances with perennial misgovernment of Cuba and the Philippines, made them prone to revolt. Neither military reconquest nor belated attempts at reform secured the attachment of the alienated natives.

FOOTNOTE: Alfonso XII, King of Spain, the only son of Queen Isabel II and her cousin Francis of Assisi, was born in 1857 and died in 1885. He left Spain with his mother when she was driven from the throne by the Revolution of 1868, and till 1874 resided partly in France, partly in Austria. In the latter year he studied for a time at the English Military Collage, Sandhurst, being then known as Prince of the Asturias. His mother had given up her claims to the throne in 1870 in his favor, and in 1874 Alfonso came forward himself as claimant, and in the end of the year was proclaimed by General Martinez Campos as King. He now passed over into Spain and was enthusiastically received, most of the Spaniards being by this time tired of the Republican Government, which had failed to put down the Carlist Party. Alfonso was successful in bringing the Carlist struggle to an end (1876), and henceforth he reigned with little disturbance. He married first his cousin Maria de Las Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier; second, Maria Christina, Archduchess of Austria, whom he left a widow with two daughters, a son being born posthumously, King Alfonso XIII. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1896.*

FOOTNOTE: Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile, in the Province of Madrid, on the Manzanares, near the center of the Iberian Peninsula. Situated upon a high plateau, 2450 feet above the sea, windswept from the snowy Guadarrama, with unhealthy extremes of temperature, the city has no advantages except the fanciful geographical merit of being the center of Spain. The principal streets are broad, long, and airy; but the squares are generally irregularly built and deficient in decorative monuments. The Royal Palace, a combination of Ionic and Doric architecture, is one of the most magnificent in the world. It contains a library of nearly 100,000 volumes, and a fine collection of ancient armor and coins. The bullfights take place in the Plaza de Toros, a building which is about 1100 feet in circumference, and capable of containing 12,000 spectators. The Prado, nearly 2 miles long, a boulevard on the east of the city, forms the popular promenade. Population - 1895 - 387,080 *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



Baby King Alfonso XIII



1889 - 50 CENTIMOS - REVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

50 CENTIMOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1889 (8-9) 537,260 V-8032

△OV: Baby head of Alfonso XIII, facing left ALFONSO XIII, left POR LA G• DE DIOS (by the grace of God) right / ★1889 ★ (8 and 9 incised in six point stars for mintmark) g.s. under bust.

△RV: Crowned arms of Spain between Pillars of Hercules, with ULUS ULTRA (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars, REY CONSTL (Constitutional King) left, DE ESPAÑA (of Spain) right / M•P• 50 CENT. (centimos) •M• below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★★ (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: G.S. = Gregoro Sellan

ASSAYER: M• = Mauricio Morejon Bueno

ASSAYER: P• = Felix M. Peiro Rodrigo

WEIGHTMASTER: •M• = Angel Mendoza Ordenez
1867-92

REFERENCE: Y-79

FOOTNOTE: The legend on the Pillars of Hercules, - "Plus Ultra" translated *more beyond* is incised on ribbon around pillars. The original legend - 'Non Plus Ultra' or *nothing more beyond* dates back to early Spanish history with the mythological Hercules who tore asunder the Pyreneese Mountains between Spain and North Africa at the Straits of Gibraltar. The Pillars with their scrolls were to give warning to sailors not to enter the Atlantic.



1892 - 50 CENTIMOS - OBVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

50 CENTIMOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1892 (9-2) 3,953,638 V-8032

▲OV: Baby head of Alfonso XIII, facing left ALFONSO XIII, left POR LA G• DE DIOS (by the grace of God) right / ★1892 ★ (9 and 2 incised in six point stars for mintmark) G.S. under bust.

▲RV: Crowned arms of Spain between Pillars of Hercules, with ULUS ULTRA (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars, REY CONSTL (Constitutional King) left, DE ESPAÑA (of Spain) right / P•G• 50 CENT. (centimos) •M• below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT:★★ (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: G.S. = Gregoro Sellan

ASSAYER: P• = Felix M. Peiro Rodrigo

ASSAYER: G• = Antonio Garcia Gonzales

WEIGHTMASTER: •M• = Angel Mendoza Ordonez
1867-92

REFERENCE: Y-79

POPULATION: 1892 - 17,550,216 with capital Madrid
with 508,405 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: Two Spanish Colonies also issued silver 50 centimos coins which are detailed within the sections for Philippines and Puerto Rico. The Colony of Cuba had no similar issue. The cut shown on the right is taken from a diez centavos bank note issued for Cuba dated Havana, 15 Febrero de 1897.



1892 - 50 CENTIMOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Alfonso XIII, King of Spain was born May 17, 1886, and succeeded to the throne of Spain the same day. Born the posthumous son of Alfonso XII and Maria Christina, Archduchess of Austria, who was appointed Regent during his minority. In 1902 at the age of sixteen he assumed control of the Government. In 1906 he married Princess Victoria Eugene of Battenberg, niece of King Edward VII of Great Britain, and narrowly escaped assassination on the day of his marriage. The early reign of the young King was marked by mutinies abroad, while at home dissatisfaction found expression in cabinet crises and military insurrections, labor riots, and anarchistic disturbances. The unfortunate war against the United States led to the practical annihilation of Spain's Colonial Empire. The King assumed personal charge of the government on attaining his sixteenth year in 1902. His frank and courageous, though somewhat impulsive nature gained him the affection of the nation. On May 31, 1906, he married Princess Ena, daughter of the late Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria. On their wedding day the Royal pair narrowly escaped death in a bomb explosion, the work of anarchists, which killed a score of persons about the King. *New International Encyclopedia, Phila., 1910.*



SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

50 CENTIMOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1894 (9-4) 1,109,204 V-8034

▲OV: Boy head of Alfonso XIII, facing left ALFONSO XIII POR, (Alfonso XIII by) left, LA G• DE DIOS (the grace of God) right / ★ 1892 ★ (9 and 4 incised in six point stars for mintmark) g.s. under bust.

▲RV: Crowned arms of Spain between Pillars of Hercules, with ULUS ULTRA (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars, REY CONST• DE ESPANA (Constitutional King of Spain) around / P•G• 50 CENT• (centimos) •v• below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT:★★ (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: G.S. = Gregoro Sellan

ASSAYER: P• = Felix M. Peiro Rodrigo

ASSAYER: G• = Antonio Garcia Gonzales

WEIGHTMASTER: •V• = Remigio Vega Y Vega

REFERENCE: Y-83



SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

50 CENTIMOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1896 (9-6) 296,929 V-8035

▲OV: Older head of Alfonso XIII, facing left ALFONSO XIII left, POR LA G• DE DIOS (by the grace of God) right / ★1896 ★ (9 and 6 incised in six point stars for mintmark) B.M. under bust.

▲RV: Crowned arms of Spain between Pillars of Hercules, with ULUS ULTRA (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars, REY CONST• DE ESPANA (Constitutional King of Spain) around / P•G• 50 CENT. (centimos) •v• below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT:★★ (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: B.M. = Bartolome Maura Montaner

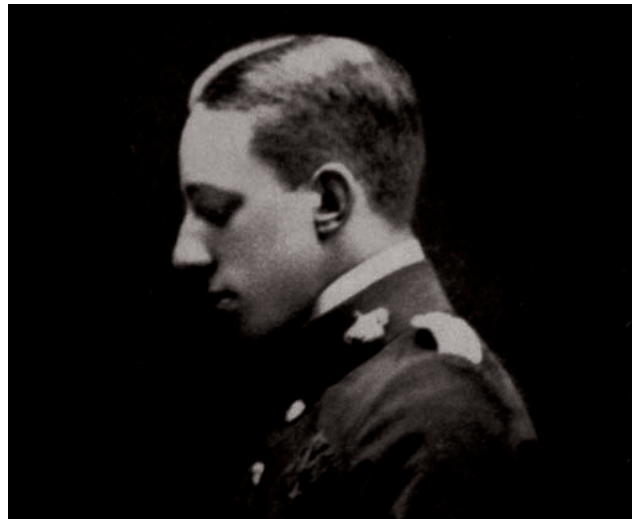
ASSAYER: P• = Felix M. Peiro Rodrigo

ASSAYER: G• = Antonio Garcia Gonzales

WEIGHTMASTER: •V• = Remigio Vega Y Vega

REFERENCE: Y-87

POPULATION: Capital city - Madrid - 1897 - 512,000



King Alfonso XIII

FOOTNOTE: The Queen-Regent and the young King of Spain - The Queen-Regent of Spain has had more trouble to teach her son to be a King than royal mothers generally have, because children born in an exalted position, and surrounded by flattery, are always wont to get proud very early; whereas, very early the infant King, El Reyquito, as he is called in Spain, was wont to be humble, unassuming, and even ready to allow all the children of his age to rule over him. Once only some consciousness of his rank awoke him, and this when he was six years of age only. According to an ancient tradition, Sovereigns of Spain have always to be accompanied in their drives by an equerry, 'Caballerico' of good birth, who precedes the Royal Carriage. The young King one day, on entering his landau with his nurse and his two sisters, noticed that the equerry was not in front of the horses. He somewhat sharply inquired in shrill baby tones: "Where is the man?" The question passed unnoticed, the coachman whipped the horses, and the carriage was already far on the road, when the 'Caballerico' rushed at full speed after the Royal equipage. The King ordered the coachman to stop; but this could not be, as the Queen had given previous orders and forbidding any of her son's injunctions to be obeyed. In a fury the boy staggered to his feet and cried aloud to the guilty equerry: "Sir, let this never happen again!" Delighted by this proof of their King's spirited nature, the nurse, the ladies, and the soldiers of the escort repeated the incident, and before the evening all the streets and 'Saloons' of Madrid were teeming with the news, which provoked amusement, laughter, and national pride. The Queen-Regent, on the contrary, punished the child, and the next day invited the most handsome and robust little boys of his age to take tea and play with the King at the Palace. When the children were assembled, she placed them before a mirror. Of course, the little King was the smallest and not the handsomest among them. "You see, dear child", said his mother, "That if there ever can be any difference between you and others, that difference must exist in your soul, in your kindness and good qualities, since God, who alone is our Master, has created so many human creatures superior to you in appearance. Now, go and play with your friends and be more humble in the future." From that moment no trait of Alfonso XIII's pride could ever be discovered. *American Monthly Review of Reviews*. 1902. New York.



1900 - 50 CENTIMOS - OBVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

50 CENTIMOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1900 (0-0) 2,128,369 V-8036

▲OV: Older head of Alfonso XIII, facing left ALFONSO XIII left, POR LA G• DE DIOS (by the grace of God) right / ★1900 ★ (0 and 0 incised in six point stars for mintmark) B.M. under bust.

▲RV: Crowned arms of Spain between Pillars of Hercules, with ULUS ULTRA (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars, REY CONSTL DE ESPANA (Constitutional King of Spain) around / S•M• 50 CENT. (centimos) •V• below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★★ (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: B.M. = Bartolome Maura Montaner

ASSAYER: S• = Arturo Sandoval

ASSAYER: M• = Miguel Martinez Fraile

WEIGHTMASTER: •V• = Remigio Vega Y Vega

POPULATION: 1900 - 18,226,040 with capital Madrid with 512,150 inhabitants.

REFERENCE: Y-87



1900 - 50 CENTIMOS - REVERSE



Young King Alfonso XIII



Spanish children playing

FOOTNOTE: The young King Alfonso XIII of Spain having reached the age of sixteen, took the oath of office on the Seventeenth of May, 1902, and thus there came to an end the Regency of his mother. The following oath of office was administered to Alfonso XIII by Senior Armijo, the President of the Chamber of Deputies: "I swear by God upon the Holy Bible to maintain the Constitution and Laws. If so I do, may God reward me; if I do not, may he call me to account." *American Monthly Review of Reviews*, 1902. New York.



1904 - 50 CENTIMOS - OBVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

50 CENTIMOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1904 (0-4) 4,851,497 V-8037

▲OV: Cadet head of Alfonso XIII, facing left ALFONSO XIII POR (Alfonso XIII by) left, LA G• DE DIOS (the grace of God) right / ★ 1904 ★ (0 and 4 incised in six point stars for mintmark) B.M. incised on truncation.

▲RV: Crowned arms of Spain between Pillars of Hercules, with ULUS ULTRA (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars, REY CONSTL DE ESPAÑA (Constitutional King of Spain) around / s•m• 50 CENT. (centimos) •v• below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★★ (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: B.M. = Bartolome Maura Montaner

ASSAYER: S• = Arturo Sandoval

ASSAYER: M• = Miguel Martinez Fraile

WEIGHTMASTER: •V• = Remigio Vega Y Vega

REFERENCE: Y-92

FOOTNOTE: The official conversion rate of the peseta, equal to 100 centimos, is 19.3 cents U.S., while the average exchange rate is now 17.5 cents. Silver coins in circulation are the 5 peseta, 2 peseta, 1 peseta, and the 50 centimos pieces. In 1906-07, no silver was coined. No coinage was struck during the years 1908 and 1909. In 1910, money coined to the value of 1,976,180 pesetas in silver 50 centimos pieces to replace money retired from circulation. In 1911 263,286 pesetas of 50 centimos pieces were coined. *The Statesmen's Year Book, London 1916.*



1904 - 50 CENTIMOS - REVERSE



King Alfonso XIII in Uniform

FOOTNOTE: Spain in the nineteenth century is a dreary story of misgovernment at home and the loss of South America, but does not complete the tale of the misery wrought by the wretched King Ferdinand, the Bourbon monarch who came back after the fall of Napoleon. Even in his death he became a curse to his country by creating a succession issue. He left his crown, when he died in 1833, to his infant daughter Isabel II, under the Regency of her mother Christina, thereby setting aside his brother Carlos, who considered himself the legal heir. The result was a civil war of Christinists against Carlists, which lasted until Carlos, after seven years of fighting, was driven from the country in 1840. Christina, the Regent, and later Queen Isabel II, publicized and annulled constitutions, made and broke promises, compounded with this and that group of politicians, until the feeble and dishonest game was at an end and Queen Isabel II had to flee abroad before a popular rising in 1868. A period followed when the country passed into the hands of successive dictators.

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

50 CENTIMOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1904 (1-0) 1,303,015 V-8038

▲OV: Cadet head of Alfonso XIII, facing left ALFONSO XIII POR (Alfonso XIII by) left, LA G• DE DIOS (the grace of God) right / ★ 1904 ★ (1 and 0 for 1910 incised in six point stars for mintmark) B.M. incised on truncation.

▲RV: Crowned arms of Spain between Pillars of Hercules, with ULUS ULTRA (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars, REY CONSTL DE ESPAÑA (Constitutional King of Spain) around / P•C• 50 CENT•(centimos) •V• below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★★ (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: B.M. = Bartolome Maura Montaner

ASSAYER: P. = Vidal Peiro Zafra

ASSAYER: C. = Rafael Caro Y Fresneda

WEIGHTMASTER: •V• = Remigio Vega Y Vega

REFERENCE: Y-92

FOOTNOTE: This issue was minted in 1910 and has this date incised in the stars left and right of the 1904 date.



FOOTNOTE: Traveling expenses - The cost of a journey in Spain does not materially differ from that of one in the other parts of Europe frequented by tourists. The average daily expenditure, exclusive of railway-fares, will vary from 15 to 30 pesetas according to the traveler's requirements, while 10 to 15 pesetas per day should be enough for a prolonged stay in one place. Money - the currency of Spain is now arranged on the decimal system, like that of France. The peseta, divided into 100 centimos, is the nominal equivalent of the franc. The gold pieces of 100,80,40,25,20,10 and 5 peseta have entirely disappeared from ordinary circulation, their place being taken by notes of the value of 1000, 500, 100, 50 and 25 peseta issued by the Banco de Espana at Madrid. The current coins are silver pieces of 50 centimos and 1, 2, and 5 peseta, and copper pieces of 5 and 10 centimos. Coins issued before 1868 are obsolete and should be refused. The old 'reales' (1 real = 25 centimos) are no longer current, though reckoning by reales is still common in retail trade. The piece of 5 peseta is popularly known as duro (dollar), and the pieces of 10 centimos and 5 centimos are often termed 'Perra Grange' ('Big Dog') and 'Perra Chica' ('Little Dog') in jocular allusion to the lions in the coat-of arms. Over-seas silver coins with the value stated in pesos or centavos (especially those from the Philippines) should be rejected. The so-called *sevillanos*, or counterfeit pieces of 5 peseta, are very troublesome, since they contain the full legal amount of silver and are often so admirably forged that they can scarcely be distinguished from the genuine coins. A handful of change should never be taken without examination, and notes should (when practicable) be demanded for all sums above 25 centimos. *Handbook for Travelers, Karl Baedeker, Leipsic, 1913.*



1910 - 50 CENTIMOS - OBVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

50 CENTIMOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1910 (1-0) 4,526,046 V-8039

▲OV: Older head of Alfonso XIII, facing left ALFONSO XIII POR (Alfonso XIII by) left, LA G• DE DIOS (the grace of God) right / ★ 1910 ★ (1 and 0 FOR 1910 incised in six point stars for mintmark) B.M. incised on truncation.

▲RV: Crowned arms of Spain between Pillars of Hercules, with ULUS ULTRA (more beyond) incised on ribbon around pillars, REY CONSTL DE ESPAÑA (Constitutional King of Spain) around / P•C• 50 CENT. (centimos) •V• below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★★ (6 point stars) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: B.M. = Bartolome Maura Montaner

ASSAYER: P• = Vidal Peiro Zafra

ASSAYER: C• = Rafael Caro Y Fresneda

WEIGHTMASTER: •V• = Remigio Vega Y Vega

REFERENCE: Y-92





1926 - 50 CÉNTIMOS - OBVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
MADRID MINT

50 CÉNTIMOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1926 4,000,012 V-8040

▲OV: Adult head of Alfonso XIII, facing left ALFONSO XIII REY DE ESPAÑA (Alfonso XIII King of Spain) around,

F. Vaquer incised on truncation / ↔ 50 CÉNTIMOS ↔ below.

▲RV: Crowned arms of Spain within chain of flowers (the Order of the Golden Fleece - La Toison d' Or) between design ·P·C· CINCUENTA (fifty) left, CÉNTIMOS ·S· right / 1926 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = MADRID

ENGRAVER: F. Vaquer

ASSAYER: .P. = Vidal Periro Y Zafra

ASSAYER: C. = Rafael Caro Y Fresneda

WEIGHTMASTER: ·S· = Sigla del Juez de Balanza

REFERENCE: Y-102

Catalogo General De La Moneda Espanola by Jose A. Vicenti, Madrid, 1973.

Las Monedas Espanolas Desde D. Pelayo (718) A Juan Carlos I (1980), Madrid, 1980.

Catalogo unificado De Las Monedas Y Billetes Espanoles 1868 - 1985, Madrid, 1985.

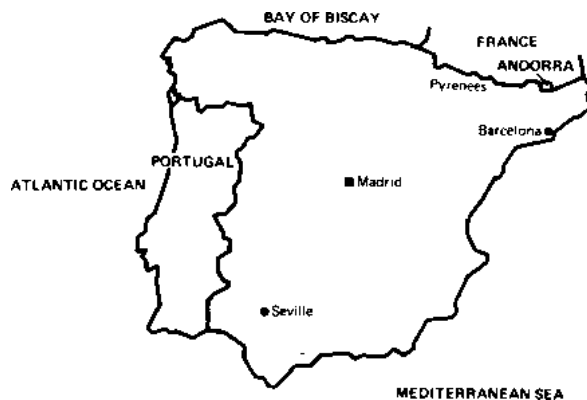


1926 - 50 CÉNTIMOS - REVERSE



Older King Alfonso XIII

FOOTNOTE: With the rise of the Republic, following the overwhelming victory of the Republicans in the municipal elections, Alfonso XIII, King of Spain from his birth, May 17, 1886, and Queen Victoria, with the Royal family, went into exile on April 14, 1931.



Spain today



1850 - 2 REALES - OBVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
SEVILLE MINT

2 REALES 18MM .900 FINE 2.55 GRAMS

1836 u/m V-7166

▲OV: Head of Isabel II, facing left ISABEL 2Δ POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS. (Isabel II by the grace of God) around / 1836 below.

▲RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2 R_s (reales) within chain of flowers (the Order of the Golden Fleece - La Toison d'Or), REINA DE ESPAÑA (Queen of Spain) left Y DE LAS INDIAS (and of the Indies) right •S• (mintmark) DR. divided by elephant hanging from chain, below.

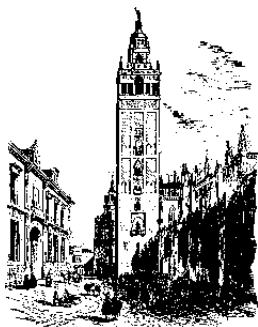
EDGE: Reeded

MINT: •S• = SEVILLE

ASSAYER: D = Joaquin Delgado Diaz

ASSAYER: R. = Benito de Roxas

REFERENCE: Y-5



Tower of Seville



1850 - 2 REALES - REVERSE

SPAIN, KINGDOM of
SEVILLE MINT

2 REALES 18MM .900 FINE 2.55 GRAMS

1839 u/m V-7170
1840 u/m V-7171
1850 u/m V-7182
1851 u/m V-7183

▲OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2Δ POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y CONST• (Isabel II by the grace of God and Constitution) around / DATE. below.

▲RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2 R_s (reales) within chain of flowers (the Order of the Golden Fleece - La Toison d'Or), REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS (Queen of the Spains) around / •S• (mintmark) RD • divided by elephant hanging from chain, below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: •S• = SEVILLE

ASSAYER: R = Benito de Roxas

ASSAYER: D • = Vicente Delgado

TYPE: I - Young Portrait

REFERENCE: Y-9

FOOTNOTE: In 1840 Queen Maria Christina, the daughter of Francis I, King of the Two Sicilies, and fourth wife of Ferdinand VII, King of Spain, who died in 1833, naming her Regent for her infant daughter Queen Isabel II, renounced the Regency and retired to France.

FOOTNOTE: 1865-66 Spain was at war with Peru and Chili.

SPAIN, KINGDOM of SEVILLE MINT			
2 REALES	18MM	.900 FINE	2.55 GRAMS

1844	u/m	V-7177
1848	u/m	V-7180

^OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2Δ POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y CONST (Isabel II by the grace of God and Constitution) around / DATE • below.

^RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2 Rₛ (reales) within chain of flowers (the Order of the Golden Fleece - La Toison d'Or), REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS (Queen of the Spains) around / •S• (mintmark) RD • divided by elephant hanging from chain, below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: •S• = SEVILLE

ASSAYER: R = Benito de Roxas

ASSAYER: D • = Joaquin Delgado Diaz

TYPE: II - Older Portrait

REFERENCE: Y-9

FOOTNOTE: Seville, in ancient times, the residence of the Gothic Kings, and capital of Spain, is a large and handsome city, noted for its manufactures and commerce. *Olney's Geography - 1849.*

FOOTNOTE: Seville, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, capital of a Province of the same name, 62 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz. It is largely built in the Moorish style, with narrow, ill-paved streets, the old Moorish houses having spacious interior courtyards with a fountain in the middle. The city has a large and handsome gothic cathedral dating from the 15th century, with its famous Moorish giralda or tower, part of a mosque which gave place to the present cathedral, and dating from 1196; an Alcazar or palace in the Moorish style. (continued).

SPAIN, KINGDOM of SEVILLE MINT			
2 REALES	18MM	.900 FINE	2.63 GRAMS

1852	u/m	V-7189
1853	u/m	V-7192
1854	u/m	V-7195
1855	u/m	V-7198

^OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2Δ POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y LA CONST• (Isabel II by the grace of God and Constitution) around / DATE. below.

^RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2 Rₛ (reales) REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS (QUEEN OF THE SPAINS) around / ★★ (two stars of seven points for mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★ (7 point stars) = SEVILLE

REFERENCE: Y-20

SPAIN, KINGDOM of SEVILLE MINT			
2 REALES	18MM	.900 FINE	2.63 GRAMS

1857	u/m	V-7201
1858	u/m	V-7203
1859	u/m	V-7205
1860	u/m	V-7208
1861	u/m	V-7211
1862	u/m	V-7213
1863	u/m	V-7215
1864	u/m	V-7217

^OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2Δ POR LA G. (Isabel II by the grace) left, DE DIOS Y LA CONST• (of God and Constitution) right / • DATE • below, L.M. on truncation.

^RV: Crowned arms dividing value 2 Rₛ (reales) REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS (QUEEN OF THE SPAINS) around / ★★ (two stars of seven points for mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★★ (7 point stars) = SEVILLE

ENGRAVER: L.M. = Luis Marchioni 1861-1873

REFERENCE: Y-28

FOOTNOTE: (Continued) Seville has an exchange called the Casa Lonja; a bull-ring, a fine stone building holding 12,000 persons; an aqueduct of 410 arches built by the Moors, etc. On the other side of the river is the suburb of Triana, inhabited by gypsies, bull-fighters, etc. The manufactures include silks, cottons, woolens, pottery, machinery, chocolate, leather, and especially tobacco and cigars, there being an immense cigar factory in which some 5000 females are employed. The river is navigable for vessels of considerable size up to the city; a good trade is carried on, large quantities of oranges in particular being exported. Population - 1896 - 143,000. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*

SPAIN, KINGDOM of SEVILLE MINT			
20 CENTIMOS DE ESCUDO	18MM	.810 FINE	2.6 GRAMS

1864	u/m	V-7220
1865	u/m	V-7223
1866	u/m	V-7226

^OV: Head of Isabel II, facing right ISABEL 2Δ POR LA G• (Isabel II by the grace) left, DE DIOS Y LA CONST• (of God and Constitution) right / •DATE• below, L.M. on truncation.

^RV: Crowned arms of Spain, REINA DE (Queen of) left LAS ESPAÑAS (THE SPAINS) right / * 20 CENTₛ DE ESCO * (20 centimos de escudos) (mintmark of seven point stars with the last two digits of date incised) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: ★★ (7 point stars) = SEVILLE

ENGRAVER: L.M. = Luis Marchioni 1861-1873

REFERENCE: Y-41