

ARGENTINA



1883 -10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

ARGENTINA, REPUBLIC of
BUENOSAIRE MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1881	1,020	GC-180	rare
1882	778,131	CC-185	
1883	2,785,650	GC-192	

^OV: Arms of the Republic, REPUBLICA ARGENTINA (Republic of Argentina) around / ★ DATE ★ below.

▽RV: Liberty Head, with Liberty Cap, facing left,
★ LIBERTAD ★ (Liberty) above / OUDINE under bust / 10 CENTAVOS (centavos) \ ★ Ds \ FINO, below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = BUENOS AIRES

DESIGNER: OUDINE = Eugene Andre Oudine,
1810-87

POPULATION: Argentina - 1890 - 2,026,000. By 1900 the population increased to 4,794,149 with 836,381 inhabitants in Buenos Aires the capital.

REFERENCE: Y-3, KM-1

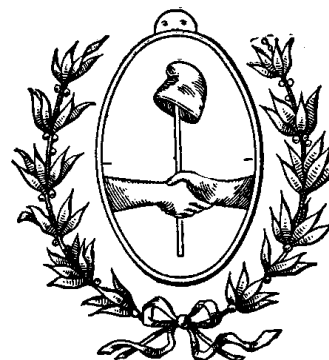
GC = *Catagolo De La Moneda Metalica Argentina* by Jose Maria Gonzales Conde, Buenos Aires, 1970



1883 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The Republic of Argentina produced only one type of dime size silver coinage in 1881-83 minted at Buenos Aires. Currency of Argentina - 100 centavos = 1 peso

FOOTNOTE: In 1881 a new law attempted to set up bimetallism at the already out-of-date ratio of 15.5 to 1 (equal to the French 5 francs of 25 grams 0.900 fine); this was not successful, although the country did attain a brief interlude in 1883-84 when paper money was convertible to gold, only to be followed by a return to inconvertible paper money again. *Silver Money, D. Leavens, Bloomington, Ind., 1939.*



FOOTNOTE: The Arms of the Republic of Argentina: An oval shield party per fess, in chief azure liberty cap on a pole supported by two hands on base argent; crest, sun.

FOOTNOTE: Eugene Andre Oudine, was born in Paris in 1810. He studied under Ingres and was awarded the Prix de Rome in 1831. He engraved the French 50 centimes depicting the portrait of Ceres in addition to the Liberty Head on the coinage of Argentina of 1881-83. He died in 1887.



Victoria Plaza, Buenos Aires

FOOTNOTE: The early period of Argentine development was marked by a conflict between the provinces and Buenos Aires with the provinces favoring a Federal form of government and the later unitarian and centralistic. First organized as the United Provinces of the River Plata in 1826, then the Cisplatine Province became the independent Republic of Uruguay in 1828 after a short war with Brazil. The Argentine Confederation was ruled for twenty years by strongman Juan Manuel Rosas. Defeated decisively by Justo José Urquiza, the governor of Entre Rios Province in 1852, Rosas left for exile in England where he died in 1877. Urquiza declared a general amnesty and introduced a federal constitutional government which in 1860 was designated, "Argentine Nation". Trouble had developed in Entre Rios, where Urquiza the defeated Presidential candidate, was again Governor. Lopez Jordan, an ambitious and unscrupulous army officer on the night of April 11, 1870, entered the Governors Palace with a band of ruffians and murdered General Urquiza in cold blood. Three days later he was elected Governor of Entre Rios in Urquiza's place. Yellow fever broke out in Buenos Aires in 1871 with most of its three hundred thousand inhabitants fleeing to adjoining sections. Thirty thousand died in five months with industry and commerce virtually at a standstill in the capital. In 1878 and 1879 new lands were opened to settlement in the northern part of Patagonia resulting from campaigns waged against the Indians under Julio Roca, Minister of War. Roca a candidate for President in 1880, with the majority of the electoral vote, had to defend his position and take Buenos Aires, which after this period became the Federal Capital of the Republic of Argentina, with the Province of Buenos Aires moving to a new seat of government at La Plata. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



Gaucha on the Pampas

FOOTNOTE: The typical inhabitants of the Pampas are the Gaucho, a race of half-breed cattle-rearers and horse-breakers; they are almost continually on horseback, galloping over the plains, collecting their herds and droves, taming wild horses, or catching and slaughtering cattle. In such occupation they require a marvelous dexterity in the use of the lasso and bolas. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1896.*



Avenue of Palms, Buenos Aires

FOOTNOTE: Argentina - Sheep and cattle were formerly raised almost entirely for wool, hides, and tallow. The meat was thrown away. It was not till 1882 that great factories were built for freezing mutton and beef so that it might be carried across the tropics to the European market. Sheep cost about \$2 a piece, weight dresses from thirty pounds (lamb) to seventy pounds (mutton), and cost 1 to 2 cents a pound freightage to London, where the retail price is ten cents a pound. *Commercial Geography, Cyrus C. Adams, N. Y., 1912.*



The wharves of Buenos Aires



Cape Horn, Tierra del Fuego Islands