

BRAZIL



1854 - 200 REIS - OBVERSE

BRAZIL, EMPIRE of
RIO DE JANEIRO MINT

200 REIS 19MM .916 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1854	36,880	SL-521	R-2004
1855	227,609	SL-522	R-2007
1856	103,309	SL-523	R-2009
1857	128,321	SL-524	R-2011
1858	244,818	SL-525	R-2013
1859	151,586	SL-526	R-2015
1860	28,109	SL-527	R-2017
1861	u/m	SL-528	R-2018
1862	u/m	SL-529	R-2019
1863	u/m	SL-530	R-2020
1864	u/m	SL-531	R-2021
1865	u/m	SL-532	R-2022
1866	u/m	SL-533	R-2023
1867	u/m	SL-534	R-2024

^OV: Crowned Arms with band of 19 stars around, IN HOC SI -- GNO VINCES (In This Sign Hast Thou Conquered) above within partial wreath of laurel and oak tied with with ribbon, below.

∇RV: -- / 200 / -- within wreath of laurel, around, PETRUS II.D.G.CONST.IMP.ET PERP.BRAS.DEF. (Peter II Dei Gratia Constitutional Imperator et Perp.Brasiliarum Defensor = Peter II by the grace of God Constitutional Emperor and Hereditary Defender of Brazil) around / DATE.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = RIO DE JANEIRO



1854 - 200 REIS - REVERSE

REFERENCE: Y-A6, C-191

FOOTNOTE: Coinage listed starts with the 200 reis minted at Rio de Janeiro 1854-67, followed by a three year issue shipped from the Utrecht mint of the Netherlands, dated 1867-69.

FOOTNOTE: Rio de Janeiro is the capital of the Brazilian Empire, and the largest and most important commercial emporium of South America. It stands on a magnificent harbor. The harbor or bay of Rio, said, and apparently with justice, to be the most beautiful, secure, and spacious bay in the world, is landlocked, being entered from the south by a passage about a mile in width. It extends inland 17 miles and has an extreme breadth of about 12 miles. Of its numerous islands, the largest, Governor's Island, is six miles long. The entrance of the bay, guarded on either side by granite mountains, is deep, and is so safe, that the harbor is made without the aid of pilots. On the left of the entrance rise the peak called, from its peculiar shape, Sugar-loaf mountain; and all around the bay, the blue waters are girdled with mountains and lofty hills of every variety of picturesque and fantastic outline. The harbor is protected by a number of fortresses. The city stands on the west shore of the bay, about 4 miles from its mouth. Seven green and mound-like hills diversify its site; and white-walled and vermilion roofed houses cluster in the intervening valleys, and climb the eminences in long lines. From the central portion of the city, lines of houses extend four miles in three principal directions. The old town, nearest the bay, is laid out in squares; the streets cross at right angles, are narrow, and are paved and flagged; and the houses, often built of granite, are commonly two stories high. West of it is the elegantly built new town; and the two districts are separated by the Campo de Santa Anna, an immense square or park, on different parts of which stand an extensive (continued)

(Continued - Rio de Janeiro) garrison, the Town-hall, the National Museum, the Palace of the Senate, the Foreign Office, a large opera-house, etc. From a number of springs which arise on and around Mount Corcovado (3000 feet high, and situated 3 1/2 miles south-south-west of the city), water is conveyed to Rio by a splendid aqueduct, and supplies the fountains with which the numerous squares are furnished...the city is abundantly lighted with gas; and commodious wharfs and quays are built along the water-edge. European steamships arrive and depart almost daily, and there is telegraphic connection with Europe. Two railways - one towards the north, and another southwards were opened at Rio in 1864. Population (1872) 274,972. *Library of Universal Knowledge, New York, 1880.*

FOOTNOTE: Dom Pedro II, de Alcantara, surnamed "The Magnanimous", was born at Rio Janeiro, Brazil in 1825, the son of Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil and King of Portugal, and Archduchess Caroline Josephine, daughter of Emperor Francis I of Austria. He came to the Brazilian throne at the age of six when his father returned to rule Portugal. Exceptionally brilliant, he made such progress in his studies and had so wide a knowledge of his country that at fifteen he was considered fit to rule and was crowned Emperor. Dom Pedro II was an intellectual and eloquent in seven languages, besides his own, he spoke and wrote english, french spanish, italian, german, latin, hebrew, and portuguese. He discussed the natural sciences and the arts with experts of his time, was an able astronomer, an accomplished musician, a poet of distinction, and a skilled painter. His greatest concern was the slavery that still existed in his empire, over three million slaves. His efforts to emancipate his people were too radical for the legislators and the nation denounced him as a tyrant. He appealed once more to the people and at last in 1888 slavery was declared ended forever in Brazil. The slave holders, declaring Dom Pedro II had overstepped his Constitutional authority, plotted against him when the conspiracy gained momentum, Dom Pedro II was in Europe. Sixty years of age and ailing from malaria. He had been sent there by his physicians. Had he been in Brazil, revolt might have been prevented. The plotters were demanding his abdication. He returned at once but it was too late. At Rio, when the abdication papers were brought to him, he signed them in an effort to prevent civil war. The insurgents treated him with great respect and placed him on a ship for Portugal. He lived in Lisbon for a short time, thence to Cannes and later to Paris two years later on December 5, 1891, the end came for the illustrious exile. *Worlds Great Men, VOL.II, J.A.Rogers,N.Y. 1947.*

FOOTNOTE: The aggregate population of Brazil amounts to near a million, four-fifths of whom are slaves and people of colour. The Brazilians are indolent, and great numbers of those who are wealthy pass their time upon their estates in the country, where their chief delight is to swing in their hammocks all the afternoon. The chief amusement besides hunting, which from the abundance of game in the interior districts is carried on to a great extent. *Universal Gazetteer, Phila., 1839.*

FOOTNOTE: Brazil, from Portuguese name of the dye-wood exported from the country. *The Compendium of Universal Knowledge, Phila.,1891.*

FOOTNOTE: On the invasion of Portugal in 1808 by the French the Sovereign of that Kingdom, John VI, sailed for Brazil, accompanied by his court and a large body of emigrants. He raised Brazil to the rank of a Kingdom, and assumed the title of King of Portugal and Brazil. But on his return to Portugal in 1820 he found the Portuguese Cortes unwilling to grant civil and political equality to the Brazilians - a fact which raised such violent convulsions in Rio Janeiro and other parts of Brazil that Dom Pedro, the King's son, was forced to head the party resolved to make Brazil independent and in 1822 a national assembly declared the separation of Brazil from Portugal, and appointed Dom Pedro the Constitutional Emperor. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1895.*



1867 - 200 REIS - OBVERSE

BRAZIL, EMPIRE of
UTRECHT MINT

200 REIS 19MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1867	u/m	SL-545
1868	u/m	SL-547
1869	u/m	SL-548

△OV: Head of PETRUS II, facing left / C.L. under bust, PETRUS II D•G•C•IMP• (Petrus II Dei Gratia Constitutional Imperator = Peter II, by the grace of God, Constitutional Emperor) left, ET PERP•BRAS•DEF• (et Perp.Brasiliarium Defensor = and Hereditary Defender of Brazil) right / (globe) DATE (cross with incised cross) below.

▽RV: Crowned Arms within wreath of laurel and oak with ribbon and star below / (**mercurys**haft) (mintmark) 200 REIS (scale).

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (**mercurys**haft) = UTRECHT

DESIGNER: C.L. = C. LUSTER

ENGRAVER: (scale) = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-A19, C-195

Catalogo de Moedas do Brazil by Arnaldo Russo

SL = Catalogo de Moedas Brasileiras by Santos Leitao, Rio de Janeiro.

FOOTNOTE: Currency of Brazil - 1000 Reis = 1 Milreis



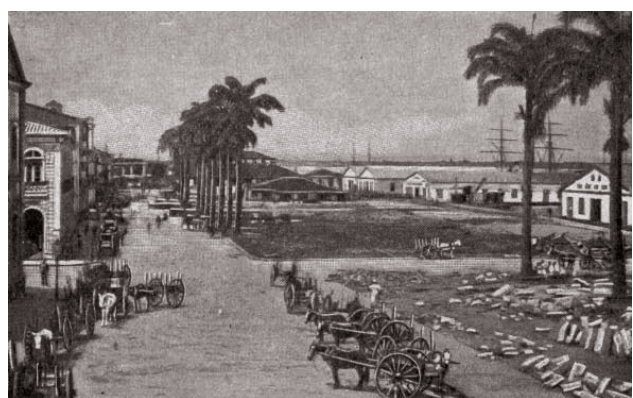
1867 - 200 REIS - REVERSE



Rio de Janeiro harbor -1902



Brazilian coffee plantation



Transportation