

COLOMBIA



1913 - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC of
BIRMINGHAM MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

(1911) 1911	5,064,946	CO#527
(1912) 1913	2,425,000	CO#528
(1913) 1913	5,880,000	CO#528
(1914) 1914	3,840,000	CO#529

▲OV: Head of Bolivar, facing right REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA (Republic of Colombia) around / .DATE. below.

▼RV: Condor over Arms with motto: LIBERTAD Y ORDEN (Liberty and Order) DIEZ (ten) CENTAVOS above / G. 2.500. LEY (fineness) 0.900 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = The Mint, BIRMINGHAM, Ltd.

REFERENCE: Y-47, Co 10, KM-196

POPULATION: Colombia - 1912 - 5,031,850 with capital Bogota with 150,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: The dime size coinage of Colombia was minted originally at the National mints of Bogota, Medellin and Popayan. Two foreign mints also supplied these coins; Brussels for 1897 and Birmingham the period 1911-14. The National mint at Bogota continued to mint this size in silver through 1952. Listings are by mints and chronological.

FOOTNOTE: The 1913 10 Centavos was a frozen date 1912-13



1913 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The issue dated 1913 was struck in 1912 and 1913 with a total mintage of 8,305,000.

FOOTNOTE: Colombia, originally the Spanish Vice-Royalty of New Granada, in 1819 became independent from Spain and with the Captaincy of Venezuela and the Presidency of Quito (Ecuador) formed the State of Greater Colombia which continued for ten years. In 1832 this state was split into three independent countries of Venezuela, Ecuador and the Republic of New Granada. Listings begin with the date 1851 for Republic of New Granada. The Granadine Confederation is listed with issues of 1859 and 1860. The United States of New Granada is shown an issue dated 1861. In 1863 the Republic took the name of the United States of Colombia. The Republic of Colombia starts again with 1911.



Native home, Colombia -1902

NUEVA GRANADA, REPUBLIC of (COLOMBIA) BOGOTAMINT			
UN REAL	18.MM	.900 FINE	2.5 GRAMS

1851 u/m
1852 u/m
1853 u/m

▲OV: Pomegranate between cornucopia NUEVA GRANADA (New Granada) around above rosette left and right / DATE below.

▼RV: UN / REAL / within wreath of oak with ribbon around, **BOGOTA** above, Mercuryshaft, left and right / LEI (fineness) 0,900 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BOGOTA** = BOGOTA

REFERENCE: C-155a, KM-112

NUEVA GRANADA, REPUBLIC of, (COLOMBIA) BOGOTAMINT			
UN DECIMO	18.MM	.900 FINE	2.5 GRAMS

1853 u/m
1854 u/m
1855 u/m
1856 u/m
1857 u/m
1858 u/m

▲OV: Pomegranate between cornucopia REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA (Republic of New Granada) around / DATE below.

▼RV: UN / DECIMO / within wreath of oak with ribbon around, **BOGOTA** above, Mercuryshaft, left and right / LEI (fineness) 0,900 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BOGOTA** = BOGOTA

REFERENCE: C-162, KM-115

FOOTNOTE: The decimal system was first introduced in Colombia in 1847 with the ten real peso. In 1853 the peso of .900 fine, 25 grams was equal to 100 centavos. Un Decimo translates "one tenth" of peso.

FOOTNOTE: Bolivar, the great hero known as the Liberator, following one of his battles was spending some time resting when he went on a trip to the village of Giron, Colombia. A fighting man needed only to be a good horseman and leaders were often without uniforms. This day, two of Bolivar's Aides-De-Camps, one British and one French accompanied him, partway there, they stopped at a hut. There were only two chairs and the little woman offered these to the two uniformed officers. She gave the Liberator, Bolivar, who was dressed in cotton trousers with a linen shirt, a hide to sit on. He sat down on the floor not wishing to embarrass her. As they went to leave he discussed her small children and how poor she was. Leaving he pressed in her hand a gold Spanish doubloon, to her realization that "he" was the Liberator.

GRANADINE CONFEDERATION, (COLOMBIA) BOGOTAMINT			
UN DECIMO	18.MM	.900 FINE	2.5 GRAMS

1859 u/m
1860 u/m

▲OV: Pomegranate between cornucopia CONFEDERACION GRANADINA (Granadine Confederation) around / DATE below.

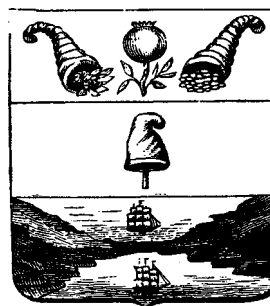
▼RV: UN / DECIMO / within wreath of oak with ribbon around, **BOGOTA** above, Mercuryshaft, left and right / LEI (fineness) 0,900 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BOGOTA** = BOGOTA

REFERENCE: C-183, KM-125

FOOTNOTE: The Coat of Arms of Colombia dates from 1832. The Pomegranate between cornucopia symbolizes the country's old name: New Granada. The lower field depicts the Isthmus of Panama (part of Columbia until 1903) with a ship in each ocean. The Liberty cap, symbol of Liberty is the center field. A condor with a laurel wreath in its beak, above. Motto on scroll: Libertad Y Orden (Liberty and Order) and two draped flags of Colombia on each side were added later.



Early Arms of Colombia

NUEVA GRANADA, UNITED STATES of, (COLOMBIA) BOGOTAMINT			
UN DECIMO	18.MM	.900 FINE	2.5 GRAMS

1861 u/m

▲OV: Pomegranate between cornucopia ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NUEVA GRANADA (United States of New Granada) around / DATE below.

▼RV: UN / DECIMO / within wreath of oak with ribbon around, **BOGOTA** above, ★★★★★ left and ★★★★★ right / LEI (fineness) 0,900 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BOGOTA** = BOGOTA

REFERENCE: C-195, KM-137



1866 - UN DECIMO - OBVERSE

COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES of,
BOGOTAMINT

UN DECIMO 18.5 MM .900 FINE 2.55 GRAMS

1863	96,000	CO#494
1864	38,842	CO#495
1866	111,868	CO#496

▲OV: Pomegranate between cornucopia ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA (United States of Colombia) around / 9 stars, below.

▼RV: UN / DECIMO / DATE within wreath of oak with ribbon around, **BOGOTA** above, Mercuryshaft, left and right / LEI (fineness) 0,900 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BOGOTA** = BOGOTA

REFERENCE: Y-3.1, KM-145.1

FOOTNOTE: Bogota is situated in the midst of a fertile plain, 8000 feet above the level of the sea. It is handsomely built, and contains many elegant edifices; among which; are a cathedral, university, Government Palace, and numerous churches and convents. The most noted curiosity in New Granada, is the Cataract of Te-Quenda-ma, in the River Bogota, 15 miles from Bogota. Above the falls, the river is more than 400 feet wide, but is suddenly compressed to 35 or 40 feet in width, and at two bounds plunges down a descent of more than 600 feet, into an abyss below. The natural bridge of Iconanzo, on the route from Bogota to Popayan, extends across a chasm more than 360 feet in depth, at the bottom of which flows a rapid torrent. *Olney's Geography, 1849.*



1866 - UN DECIMO - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Simon Bolivar, The Liberator - The founder and first President of the Republic of Colombia, known as "The Liberator of South America" was born in Venezuela in 1783 and educated in Madrid. He traveled in Europe and the United States. When the revolt against the Spanish broke out in Venezuela, he joined it, but had to flee. In 1813 he returned and gathering a force together, defeated General Monteverde at Caracas. The tide then turned requiring him to flee to Jamaica. Shortly he returned and in 1819 won the Battle of Boyaca, resulting in the inauguration of the Republic of Venezuela to which was afterwards united New Granada. In 1822 Bolivar went to help the Peruvians in their struggle for liberty from Spain and was given the Chief Command. After a long campaign he won the great Battle of Ayacucho. Upper Peru was constituted a separate republic with the title of Bolivia. As President of Columbia he had to endure much factious hostility; but though he tendered his resignation more than once it was never accepted, the supreme power being confirmed in him in 1828. Bolivar died in 1830.

FOOTNOTE: Bogota, formerly Santa Fe de Bogota, a city of South America, Capital of Colombia and of the State or Department of Cundindamarca, and seat of an Archbishopric, situated on an elevated plane 8863 feet above the sea, at the foot of two lofty mountains, with a healthy though moist climate, and a temperature rarely exceeding 59' fahr. Bogota being subject to earthquakes, the houses are low, and strongly built of sun-dried brick. The principal street, Calle Real, is very handsome, terminating at one end in a square, formed by the Palace of the President, the cathedral, the Custom-house, etc. There is a university, four colleges, a public library, observatory, botanic garden, theatre, mint, etc. The inhabitants are mostly creoles. Bogota is an emporium of internal trade, and has manufactures of soap, cloth, leather, etc. not of great importance. It was founded in 1538, population about 100,000 - The plateau of Bogota seems to be the basin of a dried-up lake. It is drained by the river Bogota or Funza, which forms the falls of Tequendama, 650 feet high. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1895.*

COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES of BOGOTAMINT			
UN DECIMO	19MM	.835 FINE	2.5 GRAMS

1866 605,096 CO#499

▲OV: Pomegranate between cornucopia ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA (United States of Colombia) around / 9 stars, below.

▼RV: UN / DECIMO / 1866 within wreath of oak with ribbon around, **BOGOTA** above, Mercuryshaft, left and right / LEI (fineness) 0,835 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BOGOTA** = BOGOTA

REFERENCE: Y-3.1a, KM-145.1a

FOOTNOTE: The nine stars represent the Nine States of the Union.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC of BOGOTAMINT			
UN DECIMO	19MM	.835 FINE	2.5 GRAMS

1868	145,579	CO#502
1869	82,046	CO#503
1871	144,394	CO#504
1872	132,897	CO#505

▲OV: Head of Liberty, facing left with fillet inscribed LIBERTAD (LIBERTY) / DATE, 9 stars, below.

▼RV: Arms of the Republic, UN DECIMO above, G.2.500 left, LEI (fineness) 0.835 right, **BOGOTA**, below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BOGOTA** = BOGOTA

REFERENCE: Y-7.1, KM-151.1

FOOTNOTE: Bogota, more fully Santa Fe de Bogota, The Federal Capital of the United States of Colombia, formerly New Granada, is situated within the limits of Cundindamarca, on a table-land, which at an elevation of 8694 feet above the sea, separates the basin of the Magdalena from that of the Orinoco. Bogota was founded in 1538 consisting then of 12 houses in honor of the 12 Apostles. In 1800, it contained 21,464 inhabitants; and in 1821, 30,000; and now it is stated at 50,000 (c.1879). Prospectively, also the surrounding mountains promise, one day to give to industry many valuable minerals, such as iron, coal, and salt. The last two, in fact, have already been obtained to some extent. Mines of emeralds, gold, silver, and copper are also said to exist within the same district. Bogota is regularly and handsomely built. It has 4 public squares and 5 elegant bridges over 2 small rivlets - the San Francisco and the San Augustin. Like every place in Spanish America, it teems with churches and convents - two of the latter overhanging the city on twin hill-tops at a height of 2,500 feet above the general level. Bogota likewise possesses, in addition to official buildings, a mint, a theatre, a university, and spacious barracks. *Library of Universal Knowledge, N.Y. 1879.*



1874 - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES of BOGOTAMINT			
10 CENTAVOS	18MM	.835 FINE	2.5 GRAMS

1872	included in Y-7.1	CO#508
1873	42,780	CO#509
1874	179,235	CO#510

▲OV: Head of Liberty, facing left ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA (United States of Colombia) above / DATE under bust, ★★★★★★★★ (9 stars), below.

▼RV: Arms of the Republic, G.2.500. 10 CENTAVOS, left and above, **BOGOTA** LEI (fineness) 0.835 below and right.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BOGOTA** = BOGOTA

TYPE: Arms reverse.

REFERENCE: Y-B12, KM-171





1874 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: In 1871 the United States of Colombia adopted the Monetary System of the Latin Union with a gold peso as the unit, divided into 100 centavos.

COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES of BOGOTAMINT			
10 CENTAVOS	18.5 MM	.835 FINE	2.5 GRAMS

1874	included with Y-B14	CO#511
1875	264,984	CO#512
1878	419,411	CO#513
1879	included above	CO#514
1880	134,088	CO#516
1881	20,232	CO#517
1882	u/m	CO#518
1883	201,591	CO#519
1884	u/m	CO#521
1885	u/m	CO#522

△OV: Liberty Head, facing left LIBERTAD (Liberty) on headband, ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA (United States of Colombia) above / DATE under bust, ★★★★★★★★ (9 stars), below.

▽RV: 10 / CENT between two cornucopia crossed, GRAM. 2,500. left facing in, LEI (fineness) O, 835 right facing out / **BOGOTA** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BOGOTA** = BOGOTA

TYPE: Cornucopia reverse.

REFERENCE: Y-14.1, KM-175.1

POPULATION: Colombia - 1890 - 3,000,000 with capital Bogota with 120,000 inhabitants.



1881 - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE



1881 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE



1920 - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC of
BOGOTAMINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1918	2,148,565	CO#530	
1920	included above	CO#531	
1934	u/m	CO#532	rare
1937	u/m	CO#534	
1940	u/m	CO#536	
1941	u/m	CO#537	
1942	u/m	CO#538	

▲OV: Head of Bolívar, facing right REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA (Republic of Colombia) around / •DATE• below.

▼RV: Condor over Arms with motto: LIBERTAD Y ORDEN (Liberty and Order) DIEZ (ten) CENTAVOS above / G • 2.500 • LEY (fineness) 0.900 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = BOGOTA

TYPE: I - No mintmark and dot after weight.

REFERENCE: Y-47, KM-196

POPULATION: Colombia - 1921 - 5,472,604



1920 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: A 1918 VIEW OF BOGOTA COLOMBIA - Bogota appears very different, the streets are narrower, and some of the sidewalks are hardly wide enough for two people to walk side by side. The low buildings seem to be all joined together, and their solid walls line the streets. We see no green lawns or lovely gardens in front of them. No chimneys rise from the red roofs, and no skyscrapers tower above the lower blocks. There are many people on the streets, some on foot and some on horseback. We notice the poles and wires for electric lights and telephones and we see electric cars running through some of the streets. The houses sit close to the narrow sidewalks, and a heavy door in the wall admits people to the courtyard and into the gardens behind the houses instead of in front of them. The houses are built around a square, called a patio. The gardens and flowers and fountains are in the patio, where the family can enjoy them in private, undisturbed by the passers-by. The buildings are only one story or in some cases, two stories high. Near the center of the city the lower floor is usually occupied by stores. In the outskirts, this part of the house, which is considered less desirable, is let to the poorer families, while the better class of people live on the second floor. The rich and the poor thus mingle together in the same part of the city. The rooms on the lower floor have only one outer door, which opens on the street. A solid wall separates these rooms from the patio, which is used only by the family on the second floor. The best rooms of the house, the parlor and reception rooms, are on the street side of the patio; the kitchen is on the opposite side, in the rear; the bedrooms are on the sides between. Some of the buildings in Bogota are very old. Among these are many convents and monasteries, which are now put to other uses. Some of them are used for schools, hotels, hospitals, barracks for the soldiers, the Post Office, and other Departments of Government. *South America by Nellie B. Allen, Boston 1918.*

FOOTNOTE: Currency of Colombia - 100 Centavos = 1 Peso



1934B - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC of
BOGOTAMINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1934 B 140,000 CO#533

△OV: Head of Bolivar, facing right REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA (Republic of Colombia) around / • B 1934 • below.

▽RV: Condor over Arms with motto: LIBERTAD Y ORDEN (Liberty and Order) DIEZ (ten) CENTAVOS above / G • 2.500 • LEY (fineness) 0.900 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: B = BOGOTA

TYPE: II - B mintmark on obverse.

REFERENCE: Y-47, KM-196

POPULATION: Colombia - 1930 - 7,967,788



Bolivar, The Liberator



1934B - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: In 1921 a treaty was ratified between Colombia and the United States in which the United States agreed to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 in five annual installments as indemnity for the loss of Panama and the construction of the Panama Canal. The first installment was used in the establishment of sound national currency and the setting up of a National Bank. Later payments were designated for transportation including eleven railroads, two canal projects and a cable company.



1938 - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE



1938 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC of
BOGOTAMINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1938 2,055,000 CO#535

▲OV: Head of Bolivar, facing right REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA (Republic of Colombia) around / • 1938 • below.

▼RV: Condor over Arms with motto: LIBERTAD Y ORDEN (Liberty and Order) DIEZ (ten) CENTAVOS above / G • 2.500 LEY (fineness) 0.900 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = BOGOTA

TYPE: III - Same as type I except no dot after weight on reverse.

REFERENCE: Y-47, KM-196



1942B - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC of
BOGOTAMINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1942 B u/m CO#539

▲OV: Head of Bolivar, facing right REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA (Republic of Colombia) around / • 1942 • below.

▼RV: Condor over Arms with motto: LIBERTAD Y ORDEN (Liberty and Order) DIEZ (ten) CENTAVOS above / B (mintmark) below arms / G • 2.500 • LEY (fineness) 0.900 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: B = BOGOTA

TYPE: IV - B mintmark on reverse.

REFERENCE: Y-47, KM-196

Population: Colombia - 1942 - 8,893,000

FOOTNOTE: The monetary unit of Colombia is the peso, worth approximately U.S.\$56 in 1938. There are silver coins of 10, 20 and 50 centavos and nickel coins of 1, 2, and 5 centavos.

FOOTNOTE: Approximately two-thirds of the employed population of Colombia engage in agricultural pursuits and the maximum daily wage paid at the close of 1937 was 1.30 pesos (about U.S.\$73) per day. As a result of the low income received by a great majority of the population, purchases are limited almost entirely to bare necessities. The population is estimated for 1938 at 8,693,293 with the Capital Bogota with 350,000 inhabitants.





1942 B - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE
B mintmark below arms



1947 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE
B mintmark at bottom

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC of
 BOGOTA MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .500 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1945	u/m	CO#540
1946	u/m	CO#541A
1947	7,366,426	CO#542A

△OV: Head of SANTANDER DE DAVID, facing right
 REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA (Republic of Colombia) around /
 .DATE. below.

▽RV: 10 / CENTAVOS within wreath, / **B** (mintmark) at
 bottom.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **B** = BOGOTA

TYPE: I - Mintmark B at bottom of reverse.

REFERENCE: Y-64.1, KM-207.1

POPULATION: Colombia - 1946 - 10,702,000 with
 capital Bogota with 425,240 inhabitants.



1947 - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE





1947 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE B mintmark at top

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC of
BOGOTAMINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .500 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1947	included with type I	CO#542B
1948	3,629,120	CO#543
1949	5,922,500	CO#544
1950	6,782,500	CO#545
1951	5,185,000	CO#546
1952	1,060,000	CO#547

△OV: Head of SANTANDER DE DAVID, facing right
REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA (Republic of Colombia) around / •
DATE • below.

▽RV: 10 / CENTAVOS within wreath, / **B** (mintmark) at
top.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **B** = BOGOTA

TYPE: II - Mintmark B at top of reverse.

REFERENCE: Y-64.2, KM-207.2

*Monedas De Colombia by Dario Uribe Trujillo,
Medellin 1970,*

CO# - *Coins of Colombia by Alcedo Almanzar and
Dale Seppa, San Antonio 1973.*

FOOTNOTE: Pattern 10 centavos dated 1900 was struck at Bir-
mingham, .666 fine, (reference Co 5p) to Commemorate the 400 th
Anniversary of Discovery. *Sweeny, p.124*



1897 - 10 CENTAVOS - OBVERSE BRUSSELS MINT

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC of
BRUSSELS MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18.5 MM .666 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1897 2,642,400 CO#526

△OV: Liberty Head, facing right LIBERTAD (Liberty)
incised on headband, REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA (Republic of
Colombia) around / • 1897 • below.

▽RV: Condor over Arms with motto: LIBERTAD Y
ORDEN (Liberty and Order) DIEZ (ten) CENTAVOS above, G
2.500 BOGOTA LEY (fineness) 0.666, below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = BRUSSELS

REFERENCE: Y-30, KM-188

POPULATION: Colombia - 1894 - 3,321,052





1897 - 10 CENTAVOS - REVERSE BRUSSELS MINT

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC of
MEDELLIN MINT

UN DECIMO 19MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1874 u/m CO#507

△OV: Head of Liberty, facing left with fillet inscribed LIBERTAD (LIBERTY) / 1874, ★★★★★★★ (9 stars), below.

▽RV: Arms of the Republic, UN DECIMO above, G.2.500 left, LEI (fineness) 0.835 right, **MEDELLIN**, below.

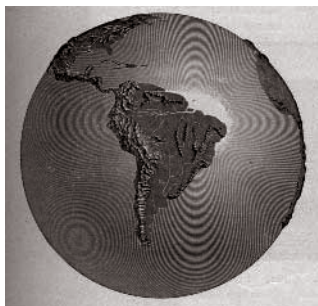
EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **MEDELLIN** = MEDELLIN

REFERENCE: Y-7.2, KM-151.2

FOOTNOTE: Colombia, named after Christopher Columbus.

FOOTNOTE: Medellin is the second largest town in Colombia. There are rich gold and silver mines in the vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of jewelry, porcelain, and pottery. Coffee is grown and exported. Population of the town (1910) is about 60,000. *New Standard Encyclopedia, 1910.*



COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES of
MEDELLIN MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1885 u/m CO#523

△OV: Liberty Head, facing left LIBERTAD (Liberty) on headband, ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA (United States of Colombia) above / 1885 under bust, ★★★★★★★ (9 stars), below.

▽RV: 10 / CENT between two cornucopia crossed, GRAM. 2,500. left facing in, LEI (fineness) O, 835 right facing out / **MEDELLIN** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **MEDELLIN** = MEDELLIN

REFERENCE: Y-14.2, KM-175.2

COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES of
MEDELLIN MINT

10 CENTAVOS 18MM .500 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1885 u/m CO#524A
1886 u/m CO#525

△OV: Liberty Head, facing left LIBERTAD (Liberty) on headband, ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA (United States of Colombia) above / DATE under bust, ★★★★★★★ (9 stars), below.

▽RV: 10 / CENT between two cornucopia crossed, GRAM. 2,500. left facing in, LEI (fineness) O, 500 right facing out / **MEDELLIN** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **MEDELLIN** = MEDELLIN

REFERENCE: Y-14a, KM-175.2a

FOOTNOTE: President Rafael Nunez authorized subsidiary coins reduced to .500 fine and gold coinage to .666 fine.



COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES of POPAYAN MINT			
UN DECIMO	18.5 MM	.900 FINE	2.55 GRAMS
1863	u/m	CO#497	
1864	27,621	CO#498	
▲OV: Pomegranate between cornucopia ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA (United States of Colombia) around / ★★★★★★★★ (9 stars), below.			
▼RV: UN / DECIMO / DATE within wreath of oak with ribbon around, POPAYAN above, Mercuryshaft,left and right / LEI (fineness) 0,900 below.			
EDGE: Reeded			
MINT: POPAYAN = POPAYAN			
TYPE: Mercuryshaf / .900 fine			
REFERENCE: Y-3.2, KM-145.2			



1866 - UN DECIMO - OBVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Popayan situated near the banks of the River Cauca, 225 miles southwest of Bogota, lies on a wide plain 6000 feet above the sea, and dominated by the volcano Purace. Popayan was founded in 1536 by Belalcazar. In the 18th century it was an important commercial and gold-mining center, but the civil wars and the earthquake of 1827 reduced its size considerable.

COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES of POPAYAN MINT			
UN DECIMO	19MM	.835 FINE	2.5 GRAMS
1866	33,955	CO#500	
▲OV: Pomegranate between cornucopia ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA (United States of Colombia) around / ★★★★★★★★ (9 stars), below.			
▼RV: UN / DECIMO / 1866 within wreath of oak with ribbon around, POPAYAN above, flowers,left and right / LEI (fineness) 0,835 below.			
EDGE: Reeded			
TYPE: fLOWERS / .835 fine			
MINT: POPAYAN = POPAYAN			
REFERENCE: Y-3.2a, KM-145.2a			



Colombia, South America

FOOTNOTE: Colombia, Republic of, formerly called New Granada, Republic of South America, consisting of the nine Departments or States of Antiquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundindamarca, Magdalena, Panama (or Istmo), Santander, and Tolima. The population in 1881 was 3,878,000. The chief towns are Bogota, the Capital; Medellin, and Panama. The territory of the republic includes the whole of the isthmus of Panama, to the border of Costa Rica, the pacific coast south to Ecuador, and that of the Caribbean Sea east to Venezuela; but there is much disputed boundary territory in the inland regions towards the south and east...The mineral wealth is various and abundant, though still imperfectly explored. It comprises coal, gold, silver (both now largely worked by foreign companies), emeralds, and salt. The exports are chiefly precious metal, hides, coffee, tobacco, etc.: The imports, manufactured goods. The money standard is the Peso or Dollar, normal value 4 Shillings. New Granada declared its independence of Spain in 1811, and after eleven years of warfare succeeded with the help of Venezuela in effecting its liberation. Both states then united with Ecuador, also freed from the Spanish domination, to form the first Republic of Colombia; but internal dissensions arising, the three states again separated in 1831, forming three independent republics, which have had a very troubled existence. In 1861 the states formed New Granada by agreement adopted a new constitution, the republic henceforth to be called the United States of Colombia. This title was retained till, by the new constitution adopted in 1886, the state ceased to be a Federal Republic and became a Unitary Republic with the name of Republic of Colombia. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1895.*