

Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of the World

ECUADOR



1884 - UN DECIMO - REVERSE



1884 - UN DECIMO - OBVERSE

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
BIRMINGHAM MINT

UN DECIMO 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1884	50,000	EC#141
1889	100,000	EC#142
1890	150,000	EC#144

^OV: Head of General Sucre, facing left REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Republic of Ecuador) around / DATE below.

▽RV: Arms of the Republic, G. 2.5 UN DECIMO DE SUCRE around / **HEATON** (mintmark) / BIRMINGHAM LEI (Law = fineness) 0.9 below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **HEATON** = R. HEATON & SONS, BIRMINGHAM

REFERENCE: Y-28, KM-50

POPULATION: Ecuador - 1890 - 946,033 with capital Quito with 50,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: The *Modern Dime Size Silver Coins* of Ecuador were minted first at the old Spanish mint at Quito. Later Ecuador ordered coins from Birmingham with an interesting **H BIRMM** mintmark, and from Philadelphia with another interesting mintmark - **Phila. U.S.A.** Two South American mints also produced these coins for Ecuador; Lima with the word **Lima** and Santiago with the words **Santiago - Chile**. Listings are in mint order and then chronological.

FOOTNOTE: The money unit of Ecuador is the sucre, equivalent to the 5 franc piece, but the coins of the United States, France and Great Britain circulate.



1915 H - UN DECIMO

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
BIRMINGHAM MINT

UN DECIMO 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1915 1,000,000

^OV: Head of General Sucre, facing left REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Republic of Ecuador) around / 1915 below.

▽RV: Arms of the Republic, G. 2.5 UN DECIMO DE SUCRE 0.9 **H**. (mintmark) around / **BIRMM** below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **H**. / **BIRMM** = THE MINT, BIRMINGHAM

REFERENCE: Y-28, EC#156, EC-18, KM-50



Antonio Jose de Sucre

FOOTNOTE: Antonio Jose de Sucre was born at Cumana, Venezuela. He served in the various wars of independence in South America, from 1811 to 1824, gained the victory of Pichincha (1822), which freed Ecuador, and Ayacucho (1824), which drove the Spaniards from Peru. At the first election of the Republic of Bolivia, Sucre was chosen life president (1826). He failed in his efforts to establish an orderly government, and resigned in 1828 at the demand of Peru. He returned to Columbia, entered the army and won from the Peruvians the decisive battle of Giron (1829). On his return to Quito from a session of the constitutional Congress of Colombia, he was assassinated in June 1830.

FOOTNOTE: The decimal system was established in 1884 with gold coins of double condor, condor, doubloon, the 1/5 condor and the 1/10 condor. The last equivalent to the 5 franc piece of the Latin Monetary Union. The silver sucre was named after General Antonio Jose de Sucre (1795-1830), Bolivar's ablest young officer who was promoted to the rank of Colonel at 16 and Brigadier General when he was 24. He led the battle in 1822 which expelled the Spanish from control of Ecuador. UN DECIMO means one tenth.



1892 - UN DECIMO - OBVERSE

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
LIMA MINT

UN DECIMO 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1892	350,000	EC#145
1893	848,174	EC#146
1894	206,276	EC#147

▲OV: Head of General Sucre, facing left REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Republic of Ecuador) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Arms of the Republic, G. 2.5 UN DECIMO DE SUCRE 0.9 T.F. around / LIMA (mintmark) below, J R incised under arms.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: LIMA = LIMA

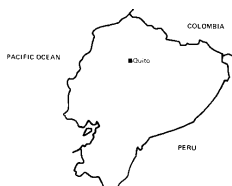
ASSAYER: T.F. = unknown

DESIGNER: J R = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-28, KM-50

POPULATION: Ecuador - 1894 - 1,204,400

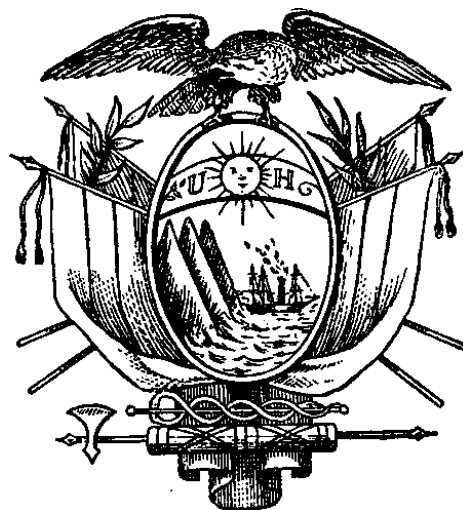
FOOTNOTE: In 1895-96 a civil war broke out between the clerical and liberal parties, resulting in a liberal triumph. General Alfaro became President.



Ecuador today



1892 - UN DECIMO - REVERSE



FOOTNOTE: The Coat of Arms of Ecuador - The band with the signs of the Zodiac and the sun represent the period in 1845 when Ecuador last fought for her independence from Spain. The ship, a steamer commemorates the first ocean going steamer on the west coast of South America which was built in Ecuador. The fasces is a symbol of republican institutions. Laurel and palm wreaths show from behind four flags of the Great Colombian Federated Republic composed of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

FOOTNOTE: Ecuador adopted the gold standard in 1900. The silver coinage has been almost entirely superseded by gold, of which there are over 5,000,000 sucres (sucres = 48.7 cents U.S.); about four-fifths of this are held by the banks. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*

FOOTNOTE: Ecuador from the Spanish word equator, so called because the country is crossed by the equator.



1905 - UN DECIMO

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
LIMA MINT

UN DECIMO 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1899	220,000	EC#149
1900	480,000	EC#150
1902	518,658	EC#152
1905	250,000	EC#154

^OV: Head of General Sucre, facing left REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Republic of Ecuador) around / DATE below.

∇RV: Arms of the Republic, G. 2.5 UN DECIMO DE SUCRE 0.9 J.F. around / **LIMA** (mintmark) below, J R incised under arms.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **LIMA** = LIMA

ASSAYER: J.F. = Jose A. Figueroa, of Lima

DESIGNER: J R = unknown

TYPE: I - With designer initials J R under arms.

REFERENCE: Y-28, KM-50

POPULATION: Ecuador - 1900 - 1,205,600 with Quito the capital of 40,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: Means of communication are still for the most part in very primitive condition, many of the roads, even between important centers of population, are mere mule-tracks, altogether impassable in bad weather it may be for weeks or months at a time; while the violent torrents which have so frequently to be crossed often present nothing better than more or less elaborate bridges of rope. The simplest of these is the 'taravita', consisting of a single tight rope, with or without a traveling rope by which the passenger or his luggage may be hauled across. The best are hazardous to all except a practiced foot, and they go out of repair in a few years. In 1873, Ecuador had 30 miles of railway, nearly 200 miles of cart-roads fit for the ordinary mule-traffic of the country. Wheeled conveyances are almost unknown, especially in the inland districts, the transport of goods of every description being effected by porters or mules. The first carriage was introduced into Quito in 1859, and the owner had to pay a tax for his innovation. *Encyclopedia Britannica, 9th Ed., 1887.*



1902 - UN DECIMO

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
LIMA MINT

UN DECIMO 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1900	included with type I
1902	included with type I

^OV: Head of General Sucre, facing left REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Republic of Ecuador) around / DATE below.

∇RV: Arms of the Republic, G. 2.5 UN DECIMO DE SUCRE 0.9 J.F. around / **LIMA** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

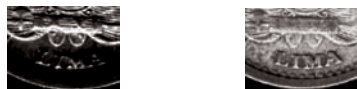
MINT: **LIMA** = LIMA

ASSAYER: J.F. = Jose A. Figueroa, of Lima

TYPE: II - No designer (J R) initials

REFERENCE: Y-28, KM-50

FOOTNOTE: Quito, the capital of Equator is a town of several thousand inhabitants. No one quite knows whether there are forty or eighty thousand. Quitoians say that there are eighty thousand; strangers doubt it there are so many as half that number. There are no chimneys to houses, and consequently no smoke rises. Charcoal only is burned there, and thus the town is relieved from that oppressive and noxious cloud that makes some cities occasionally intolerable. The streets are well paved with cobblestones in the roadway, but you may pass days in the town and never see a wheeled vehicle at all. There are some carriages at Quito, but they are rarely used. The bulk of the population is Indian, dress in ponchos and short linen trousers, while the white men walk about town in frock coats and tall hats. These are enlightened and cultivated white men natives of Spanish origin, who fancy that they form the nation of Ecuadorians - the Indians, do not count. Every white man who can possibly manage it, wears, in Quito, a frock coat and a tall hat, to emphasize his importance and highly civilized condition. This dress justifies him in calling himself "Doctor", and others in so styling him. The means of access to Quito are remarkable. In the midst of a wide upland moor, some hundred miles away to the south, a paved road suddenly starts, and extends to Quito. Along a portion of this road, twice a week, a broken-down old omnibus, drawn by six mules, with their backs and necks in various degrees of hideous rawness, urged on by the shrieks and shrill whistling of three drivers, rolls slowly into Quito. This is the only public conveyance in the interior. One or two bullock carts may be met upon the road. All other communication with the outside world is on horse or mule back. It rains for three hundred days in a year, and ordinarily in the afternoon. It is warmer out of doors than inside the house. A visitor is always requested to keep on his hat when he calls, as the rooms are so cold, and many people sit in their overcoats. The town is 9,300 feet above the sea. *The World's Progress, Trumbull White, 1902.*



Designer initials JR - No designer initials



1912 - UN DECIMO

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
LIMA MINT

UN DECIMO 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1912 30,000

▲OV: Head of General Sucre, facing left REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Republic of Ecuador) around / 1912 below.

▼RV: Arms of the Republic, G. 2.5 UN DECIMO DE SUCRE .0.9 F.G. around / **LIMA** (mintmark) below, J R incised under arms.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **LIMA** = LIMA

ASSAYER: F.G. = Francisco Gamarra

DESIGNER: J R = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-28, EC#155, KM-50

FOOTNOTE: The unit of value of Ecuador is the sucre worth one-tenth of a sovereign of Great Britain or U.S. 48.665 cents in 1910. *New International Yearbook, 1910.*

FOOTNOTE: The chief exports of Ecuador are; coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals. Imports include; cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oil. *Almanac and Year Book of the Chicago Daily News, 1916.*



Plaza, Quito, Ecuador - 1902



1916 - UN DECIMO - OBVERSE

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
PHILADELPHIA MINT

UN DECIMO 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1916 2,000,000

▲OV: Head of General Sucre, facing left REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Republic of Ecuador) around / 1916 below.

▼RV: Arms of the Republic, G. 2.5 UN DECIMO DE SUCRE 0.9 H. around / **PHILA.** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **PHILA.** = PHILADELPHIA

REFERENCE: Y-28, EC#157, KM-50

FOOTNOTE: The monetary Law of 4 March 1927 established a new smaller silver sucres equal to 100 centavos. The sucre was known as an "Ayora" for President Isidor Ayora and the 50 centavos was known as "Lauritas" after his wife Laura.



Lowlands house raised above ground because of the dampness



1916 - UN DECIMO - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: The mintmark H. on the 1916 un decimo issue was copied in error from the issue of 1915 struck at The Mint, Birmingham.



1838 - MEDIO REAL - OBVERSE

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
QUITO MINT

MEDIO REAL 17MM .800 FINE 1.85 GRAMS

1838 u/m

▲OV: Consular fasces over bow and arrows, between two cornucopia, REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR ★ (Republic of Ecuador) around / QUITO (mintmark) • below.

▲RV: The sun rising above two mountains on which are perched Condors and Vultures, M(edio) left, R(eal) right (half real for denomination) EL PODER EN LA CONSTITUCION (The power in the Constitution) around / 1838 S.T. below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: QUITO = QUITO

ASSAYER: S.T. = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-2, EC#19, KM-22

The Coins of Ecuador 1833-1969 by Dale Allan Seppa, Quito 1969.

The Coins of Ecuador by Dale Seppa and Michael Anderson, Second Edition, San Antonio 1973.

FOOTNOTE: The Republic of Ecuador was founded on 11 May 1830 after the Civil War separated the original members of the Republic of Colombia which in 1819 became independent from Spain and formed a republic from the former Viceroyalty of New Granada (Colombia), The Captaincy of Venezuela and The Presidency of Quito (Ecuador).

FOOTNOTE: The Law of 9 November 1831 established the mint at Quito with the first coins of Ecuador struck in 1833. The last coins were minted in 1862 as the result of the high cost of production.



1930 - 50 CENTAVOS

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
PHILADELPHIA MINT

50 CENTAVOS 18MM .720 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1928	1,000,000	EC#201	
1930	155,060	EC#202	scarce

▲OV: Head of General Sucre, facing left REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Republic of Ecuador) around / DATE below.

▼RV: Arms of the Republic, CINCUENTA CENTAVOS (fifty centavos) above, G. 2.50 left facing in, LEY (law) 0.720 right facing in, / PHILA.U.S.A (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: PHILA.U.S.A = PHILADELPHIA

REFERENCE: Y-48, KM-71

POPULATION: Ecuador - 1930 - 2,000,000 mainly Indians, people of mixed races number 400,000 with Quito the capital with 104,000 inhabitants.



1838 - MEDIO REAL - REVERSE

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
QUITOMINT

MEDIO REAL 17MM .800 FINE 1.85 GRAMS

1840 u/m

▲OV: Consular fasces over bow and arrows, between two cornucopia, REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR ★ (Republic of Ecuador) around / QUITO (mintmark) • below.

▲RV: The sun rising above two mountains on which are perched Condors and Vultures, M(edio) left, R(eal) right (half real for denomination) EL PODER EN LA CONSTITUCION (The power in the Constitution) around / 1838 M.V. below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: QUITO = QUITO

ASSAYER: M.V. = Moral Yndustria

REFERENCE: Y-2, EC#20, KM-22

FOOTNOTE: The mountains shown on the reverse are the two principal peaks of Pichinca, the left one is Guagua Pichinca.



Ecuadoran indians



1848 - MEDIO REAL - OBVERSE

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
QUITOMINT

MEDIO REAL 17MM .800 FINE 1.85 GRAMS

1848 u/m EC#22
1849 u/m EC#23

▲OV: Head of Liberty, facing left LIBERTAD (Liberty) on headband, EL PODER EN LA CONSTITUCION (The power in the Constitution) around / DATE .8. Ds. below.

▼RV: Arms of the Republic, REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Republic of Ecuador) above * (rosette) QUITO (mintmark) • G.J. M. (M with o above = medio real = 1/2 real).

EDGE: 00000

MINT: QUITO = QUITO

ASSAYER: G.J. = Guillermo Jameson

REFERENCE: Y-9, KM-35

FOOTNOTE: Quito in the Province of Pichinca lies on the east side of the great plateau of Quito, at the foot of the Volcano of Pichinca, at an elevation of 9351 feet above sea level. Quito was founded in 1534 and has suffered frequently from earthquakes.

FOOTNOTE: Quito, from the hills in the vicinity, a beautiful panoramic view, embracing eight icy peaks of the Andes, may be obtained; and to the south of the city extends the lovely valley of Chillo, laid out in gardens. The chief edifices are built of stone, the others of abodes, or sun-dried bricks, covered with tiles. By the earthquake of March 1859, most of the then existing churches, convents, and government buildings, as well as many private residences, were thrown down, property to the value of 3,000,000 dollars was destroyed, and many lives lost. From this calamity, the city as in great part recovered. Population 76,000 (1880). *Library of Universal Knowledge, N.Y., 1880.*



1848 - MEDIO REAL - REVERSE



1889 - UN DECIMO - REVERSE

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC of
SANTIAGO MINT

UN DECIMO 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1889 1,000,000

^OV: Head of General Sucre, facing left REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Republic of Ecuador) around / 1889 below.

▽RV: Arms of the Republic, G. 2.5 UN DECIMO DE SUCRE around / **SANTIAGO - CHILE** (mintmark) / LEI (Law = fineness) 0.9 below, D.T. under arms.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **SANTIAGO - CHILE** = SANTIAGO

ASSAYER: D.T. = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-28, EC#143, KM-50

FOOTNOTE: Quito, the capital of Ecuador, in a ravine on the east side of the volcano of Pichinca, 9348 feet above the sea, a little to the south of the equator. Its streets, with exception of four which meet in the large central square, are narrow, uneven, badly paved, and extremely dirty. The more important public buildings are the Cathedral, several other churches and convents, the Town-house, Court-house, President's Palace, the University, the Episcopal Palace, orphan asylum, and hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of woolen and cotton goods, from the want of good roads and railways trade is much hampered. Population about 80,000, largely consisting of half-breeds and indians. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



1889 - UN DECIMO - OBVERSE

