

# THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



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## *Editor's Page*

It seems that we, in our July editorial, have been too hasty in reporting the discovery of a "dot" dime by a Vancouver housewife. This has since been examined by several experts, and the concensus of opinion is that the mark is entirely adventitious.

The Associated Press reports the finding of a large hoard of ancient coins at Gela in Sicily, recently. Workmen excavating a cellar came upon a large vase containing about nine hundred coins, said to date from the 5th Century B.C., which they proceeded to sell upon the black market. Professor Dinu Adamasteanu, an authority on Sicilian archaeology, called the treasure "one of the richest ever found — worth hundreds of thousands of dollars". Other archaeologists agree that the find may prove to be the most valuable of all hoards of early Greek coins so far unearthed. Since Italian law declares all archaeological finds to be state property, this treasure will be turned over to local museums. Police believe that they have recovered most of the hoard.

Reports from C.N.A. Chapters and Clubs are limited to two for the present issue, but this is usual, with the curtailment of numismatic activities during mid-summer. We are looking forward to more and better reports with the resumption of meetings in September. Contrary to general opinion, they are very widely read, so that mention of the sale or exhibition of a particular numismatic item at a meeting will often be followed by requests for additional data or information. Consequently, the reports can be of much value to numismatists.

# *The W. W. C. Wilson Collection*

by Fred BOWMAN, F.R.N.S.

The Wilson collection was, without doubt, the largest accumulation of rare Canadian coins ever to be brought together in a single collection.

Mr. Wilson was born in 1869, the son of Mr. J. C. Wilson, who founded the J. C. Wilson Paper Mills Co. Limited. In his later years, he was a partner in his father's business. He lived for many years at Beauharnois but some years before his death he moved to No. 111 Crescent Street in Montreal, where he died on March 16, 1924 at the age of fifty-five years.

He was a member of the American Numismatic Association and held the office of first vice-president in 1909 and 1910. In 1910 he purchased the "Numismatist" from Mr. Farran Zerbe and presented it as a gift to the Association. In recognition of this gesture he was elected an honorary life member on August 28, 1912.

While his collection contained many gold and other rare coins of many countries, especially of the United States, his primary interest always remained with the Canadian series. His collection also contained many rare Canadian and other medals but it is his collection of rare Canadian coins which we will here briefly describe.

He personally attended many coins sales both in the United States and in England and brought to Canada many rare patterns previously unknown on this side of the Atlantic. He purchased a number of complete collections including the very fine Thomas Wilson collection which was exceptionally strong in Bouquet Sous.

After his death the collection was catalogued by Wayte Raymond in New York and sold at auction in four separate sales in 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928.

The collection contained:

- 4 pieces card money
- 2 — 1670 fifteen sol pieces
- 8 — 1670 five sol pieces
- 107 — French Canadian Jetons in silver and copper
- 1 — Papineau halfpenny, mule of two reverses in silver
- 1 — Papineau halfpenny 1844, silver proof
- 22 — Side view pennies
- 25 — Side view halfpennies
- 6 — Bank of Montreal front view pennies dated 1837 in copper and one in nickel
- 2 — Bank of Montreal front view halfpennies dated 1845
- 62 — Bout de l'Isle bridge tokens, original type

- 16 — Bout de l'Isle bridge tokens, modern type in copper and 24 in silver  
 6 — Lauzon tokens  
 6 — Ropery  
 4 — Maysenholder & Bohle  
 4 — Hunterstown  
 5 — Weir & Larminie encased postage stamps  
 2 — Bouquet Sous — B. 673  
 2 — " " — 675  
 1 — " " — 675 with reverse of 680  
 2 — " " — 677  
 2 — " " — 681  
 1 — " " — 681 with reverse of 688  
 1 — " " — 686 with reverse of 683  
 5 — " " — 690  
 3 — " " — 703  
 1 — " " — 712 in very fine condition  
 8 — Leslie 2 pence tokens  
 3 — Copper Co. of Upper Canada originals  
 9 — Copper Co. of Upper Canada restrikes  
 3 — British Settlements in Kentucky  
 4 — Jamaica on barrel tokens  
 6 — Complete sets of four — Colonial 1822  
 3 — sets Colonial 1/50 and 1/100 dollar 1823  
 2 — Nova Scotia 1382 halfpennies  
 4 — McDermotts  
 8 — Wheat Sheaf  
 2 — Sets of 4 Anse Canot  
 8 — Northwest  
 8 — sets Hudson Bay Tokens  
 2 — gilt electrotypes of the B.C. \$20 gold  
 1 — gilt electrotypes of the B.C. \$10 gold  
 4 — Newfoundland 1858 ship tokens  
 3 — McAusland  
 1 — Bon pour deux sous token  
 3 — Wellington halfpenny token B. 973  
 1 — Ships, Colonies & Commerce B. 999  
 2 — Ships, Colonies & Commerce, large ship B. 1000  
 1 — Bust and harp dated 1825 B. 1012

In addition to the above, there were 27 patterns and 146 proof coins, many of them plain edge.

During the later years of Mr. Wilson's collecting, there was a noticeable scarcity of rare Canadian coins. Mr. Wilson had them all.

## *New variety of 1923 One Dollar Bill*

Recently I came across a \$1 bill, Dominion of Canada issue of 1923 with the lilac seal, bearing a different pair of signatures than has been reported up to the present time. The signatures are those of C. E. Campbell and Watson Sellar. Hitherto, these signatures had only been reported as coming with the black seal. My inquiries to well-known collectors of this series have so far failed to locate any other specimens. I shall be interested to hear if others may have encountered the above signatures with the lilac seal.

Robert Low,  
202 East 35th Street, Hamilton, Ont.

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## *History of Coins*

by Dr. J. S. WILKINSON

A lecture on "Coin Collecting" delivered in a museum appreciation course at the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, 28th of November, 1955

(Continued from August issue)

Byzantium stood fast when the Western Roman empire collapsed in the fifth century A.D. During the next century, Byzantium had reconquered much of that empire. The spiritual importance of this colossal achievement was immense because Byzantium was propagating a Christian tradition far more elaborate than any which Rome had propounded. Justinian's policy had established that church and state, although formally distinct, were one and the same in practice. Religion, therefore, became the almost exclusive theme of Byzantine art and, as coinage in the classical tradition was regarded as a form of socially applied art, impregnated the coins.

In the Roman coinage, Christian elements had increased in the century and a half after Constantine the Great. There was little change in the Byzantine coins until the accession of Justinian, A.D. 527, but from this time on an increasingly hieratic style is shown. Profile heads are replaced by facing heads with haloes, their hands holding crosses, orbs and sceptres which marked the rulers as near-Popes. The Roman figure of winged Victory had become transformed into a Christian angel holding a cross.

At the time of Heraclius, 610-641, when the kingdom consisted of little more than the Balkans and Asia Minor, the coinage reached the peak of its characteristic beauty. By the middle of his reign, the coin-designers were working in what could be called the early medieval style

of Byzantium. The portraiture became more realistic and the technical execution of the coins is much improved.

When Justinian II introduced the head of Christ on coins soon after 685, it was often represented in a naturalistic style that contrasted with the formal royal portrait on the same coin.

For us, it is a strange feature that the Byzantine coins, while so religious, have dominus noster — our Lord — as the title of the king.

The technique of Byzantine coin-designers was, in general, inferior to those of Greece and Rome, their only ascendancy being achieved in the field of design. They sometimes show originality of conception but their artistic interest is confined to the decorative sense. They allowed their obviously fine powers of delicate and decorative engraving to degenerate during the last four centuries of Byzantine independence. Yet it was on this residual capacity for fine engraving and decorative form that the early Renaissance artists were soon to draw so fully.

In Germany in the twelfth century, a peculiar type of coin was developed, called bracteate by us but denarius or pfennig by them. These were almost paper-thin disks of metal which bore a perfect impression on one side only, the other side showing no more than a ghost of this impression. Such coins were very fragile but they provided the coin-designer with a relatively large field for a design which he could present in high relief. This was a school of art that could only be called "primitive"; its technique was rough and its treatment of the human figure was often perfunctory. Yet the achievement of the bracteate artists is amazing — for the first time in Western Europe they picture the background of Christian tradition and chivalry with a simple pathos. The designs would appear to have some base in Byzantine art, whose coins the designers may have seen. However, they broke abruptly from the current traditions, showing a true feeling for depth and expression. Unfortunately, our Museum does not have any specimens of this interesting coinage.

With the exception of the bracteate artists of Germany, no advances in the technical methods of coining had been made from those developed by the early Greeks. It was in the fifteenth century that a revolutionary change was made by Antonio Pisano of Verona, surnamed Pisanello. Instead of engraving metal dies, he modelled his designs in relief in wax and then made moulds from which medals were cast. It was the artistic genius of Pisanello that produced his matchless medals but the ingenious mode of production made them more attractive than would have been possible by earlier methods.

There were many beautiful medals produced after the style of Pisanello although it is debated whether anyone has ever equalled his simple perfection, shrewd realism and easy dignity. Medals will not be

dealt with at length here because the few non-military medals in the Museum's collection are, for the most part, not on display. The Museum has some fine and interesting military medals but the collection is easily surpassed by that of the Military Institute, on University Avenue.

The importance to us, of the medals of Pisanello and his followers, is the stimulus they gave to coin-designers. Coins had been cast, even in ancient times, but satisfactory results had never been produced under conditions of mass production. Now Caradossa of Milan with Benvenuto Cellini paid particular attention to the substitution of mechanical for manual methods of striking. The most notable work of Caradossa was the coinage of the Sforza family at Milan. The dies are unsigned and some are attributed to Leonardo de Vinci, who was in Milan at that time, but in any case the results are superb. Francesco Francis of Bologna, renowned both as a painter and a die cutter, produced dies of distinction although not equal to the foregoing.

The strength of Renaissance ideas in coin design spread widely. The new coining machinery enabled much larger quantities of much larger coins to be stamped from dies of steadily increasing elaboration. All over Europe coins became more and more metallic in character. As with most forms of progress, it was not uninterrupted. In England the vested interests of the guild of moneyers resulted in the new machinery being thrown out because it required few workers. It was some forty years later before machinery was re-introduced.

The coinage of the British Isles is of great interest to most of us because of its connection with the history we have been taught. The display of British coins in this Museum, arranged by Mr. Fred Armstrong, shows historical continuity without presenting overpowering numbers. There is a judicious sprinkling of gold and copper coins to give some variation from the silver which provided the backbone of the coinage until the seventeenth century.

It might be of interest to outline the history of the guinea in relation to the pound sterling. The name is derived from the British custom of placing symbols on gold and silver coins to show the origin of the metal. When made with silver from Wales, the coins show the Welsh plumes; when silver was seized from the Spanish ships captured at Vigo Bay, the coins from it were marked with "Vigo". Gold and silver brought by the Africa Company were made into coins marked by an elephant, changed in 1675 to the elephant and castle.

In the reign of William and Mary, silver was coined at 5s.2d. an ounce while it was worth 5s.3-1/2d. for export. Enormous quantities of coin were shipped to France and Holland and the silver currency that remained was almost entirely clipped and light coin. The value of the gold coin rose until the guinea reached 30s. in 1694. The government decided upon a great recoinage scheme and the value of the guinea was reduced to 21s.6d. by statute in 1698.

The exportation of silver was not stopped as long as its face value was below the market value. Sir Isaac Newton, Master of the Mint, reported on the gold and silver coinage and estimated the value of the guinea to be 20s.8d. and it was not raised to 21s. It was shown that in that year nearly £3,000,000 of silver was exported by the East India Company alone.

Various expedients were tried until, in 1816, the coinage was put on a gold standard and the silver and copper coins became subsidiary money without equivalent intrinsic value.

This Museum has no exhibit of European coins and it would be impossible to present any reasonable outline of the various coinage in a short time. The best known of all coins of the European continent is the thaler which enjoyed an uninterrupted popularity for four centuries.

In 1484 the Archduke of Tyrol issued the so-called Guldengroschen, approximately the size of a thaler. These large silver coins were in great demand and were copied at other mints. In 1525, those issued in Joachimsthal in Bohemia were called Joachimsthaler which was soon shortened to Thaler. These coins were adopted sooner or later by most European countries with some variations in the name, e.g.—Daler, Tallero, etc.

Spanish silver coins of 8 reales issued by the millions from the Spanish possessions in America became widely known as pieces of eight. These circulated far afield from the Spanish countries and were used in the United States and Canada until there were adequate official silver coins in the respective countries. The later forms were called Spanish milled dollars and they were used in China until very recent days, where the coins were minted as exact copies down to the Mo mint mark of Mexico City. For most of the hundreds of years they were issued, they bore the pillars of Hercules and the scroll of Cadiz which provides the origin of our sign for the dollar.

In the British West Indies and elsewhere, fractions of the pieces of eight were obtained by punching a piece out of the centre of the coin or simply by dividing the coin into sections. These fractions were expressed in terms of reales but were called bitts, thus one-quarter of an eight reales piece was called two bitts. The medio real or half real of the Spanish currency was called the picayune and this word has entered our language as a synonym for small or petty. Also, it is the background for the name of the New Orleans newspaper, Times-Picayune.

When the half-dime was introduced into use, it was popularly called a picayune in the Southern States because they were of approximately the same size and value, and it was the price for a copy of the paper.

Incidentally, the word gazette entered the language similarly.<sup>11</sup> It is claimed that the first newspaper ever published, issued in Venice, obtained its name from the Venetian coin, gazette, which was the price of a copy.

#### The coinage of the First Mint of the Americas 1536-1572.

##### Value of Spanish Milled Dollar

New England, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio .....	6s.
New York and N.C. .....	8s.
New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland .....	7/6d.
S.C. and Georgia .....	4/8
Canada and Nova Scotia .....	5/-
Great Britain .....	4/6

## *Forms of Chinese Money up to A.D. 1600*

*Outline of a talk given by A. E. H. Petrie  
on April 9, 1956, to C.N.A. Chapter #1 of Ottawa*

Archaeology — the study of man's historical origins through the remains of buildings and objects he has made since ancient times — seems to indicate that money in China began as early as the Shang Dynasty, between 1550 and 1027 B.C. Prior to this, no artifacts of Chinese origin are definitely known, even though the odd inscription or coin may be hopefully attributed to the supposed First Dynasty of China, called the Hsia. Recently, for instance, I was given the opportunity of bidding on a collection of some 2,500 Chinese copper coins put up for auction by one of the most reputable dealers in Britain. My attention was immediately attracted by their statement that certain of these pieces dated from the Hsia Dynasty, and I refrained from attempting to buy them. In archaeology, this kind of carelessness in making attributions could cause a scholar to "lose face", as the Chinese say. Among numismatists, it is one of the chief reasons why coin dealers and collectors are not taken very seriously by archaeologists and historians. Yet numismatics in its true meaning — as I mentioned in an earlier paper — is one of our main sources of accurate information on human origins and progress over the past three thousand years. I hope that you will bear with me in this long digression on the importance of correct statements about our coins.

Without accuracy, our fascinating and really valuable avocation may easily be degraded to the status of mere money-grubbing for profit, or comes to be considered (as it generally is today) a slightly childish hobby which has little of consequence to offer. It seems especially appropriate to say all this regarding the oldest Chinese currencies because the archaeology of China is highly complicated,— and in no small measure this is due to the very small amount of scientific excavation that has been possible in that great and troubled land. We have a minimum of data on their hoards of old coins because, as a rule, these have been dug up by poor peasants who then sold them to curio dealers, often as one means of saving themselves from starvation.

Chinese copper coins are important inasmuch as they constitute the principal form of money used in the Far East — including Japan, Korea, and Annam or Indo-China — from at least the 7th Century B.C. down to the present century. Prior to 700 B.C., and possibly as early as 1400 B.C., other convenient small media of exchange were favoured — notably cowrie shells. Before 1000 B.C., these beautiful little shells seem to have been quite scarce among the ancestral Chinese people, who lived in what is now north central China, far from the source of supply. They held one string of ten cowries to be worth slaves and domestic animals, so that several strings of them were esteemed a princely gift, while larger quantities could be literally worth a king's ransom. Of course, as time passed and channels of communication with the sea improved, by land and by water, cowrie shells gradually became more common, but even as late as 425 B.C. — the approximate date of my oldest Chinese copper coin — we find on it the inscription, in large seal characters: one cowrie string. This medium-sized, hollow-handled spade coin, eight centimetres in overall length, — was a piece of fair value shortly after the time of Confucius. Accordingly, by the late 5th Century B.C., and after the passage of six hundred years, ten cowries could no longer command slaves and animals, but were still worth this bronze spade coin.

The beginning of the use of spades and knives as money in China is not far to seek: the great mass of Chinese have won their living from the soil back to the dawn of history; consequently, farmer's tool such as spades, hoes and pruning knives could also become convenient and practical units of exchange for goods and services, as they probably did from the time of their first production early in the Chou Dynasty. At any rate, bronze was sufficiently common to permit of its use in making agricultural implements by the 7th Century B.C. The first spade "coins" were the spades and hoes themselves. When one bronze spade of given size, weight and quality gained acceptance as money, its very bulk forced people to consider whether smaller units of the same shape and relative copper content might not suffice for fractional values. During the later Chou Dynasty, from the 5th to the 3rd Centuries B.C., the spades themselves evidently ceased to be units of exchange, since smaller

replicas of them could be employed; in flattened, modified form, with holes in the top for stringing, these last were much more easy to handle. The same applies to bronze knives adapted for use as money. The latest spade and knife coins — those just prior to 250 B.C., and finally of Wang Mang's brief revival, from A.D. 7 to 22 — are not easily recognized for the farm tools from which they were originally derived. This is especially true of the spades, with their flat flans, raised edges all around, deep, wedge-shaped cut at the bottom, and holed neck. Indeed, these late forms of spade currency so much resemble Chinese trousers that they are sometimes called "trouser" money. A feature of importance is that from at least the 5th Century B.C. onwards, the various forms of copper money were normally inscribed with some indication of their value in seal characters and often, too, they bear the name of their mint town.

Returning briefly to cowries, we find that replicas of cowries were made of bone or bronze for use as grave money back about 1100 B.C., in Shang or early Chou times. By the 3rd Century B.C., in what is now east central China (then called the State of Ch'u), flat-bottomed copper cowries came into general circulation as a kind of small change. Antiquaries until recent times dubbed this "ant-nose money" from its supposed resemblance to a big ant's head, going so far as to imagine that what is really a mark of value or weight was intended to represent the huge antennae and great triangular eyes of an ant-ghost, the coin being designed to frighten ants away from tombs. We must admire the ingenuity that took the trouble to work all this out, — if it were only true! Carrying our thoughts a bit further along these lines: Italians call cowries *porcellani* or piglets from their fancied resemblance to plump little china pigs. Now, fine chinaware has a similar surface texture to cowries, and here we find the origin of our word "porcelain": in other words, the best china (named after the country where it was first produced in large quantities) had the characteristic look and feeling of cowrie shells — which were, perhaps, the primitive form of Chinese currency — to such an extent that Europeans named it "porcelain" from the Italian word for cowrie.

Another important medium of exchange in China 2000 years ago was silk, which the Ancient Roman bought at high prices through Persia and India. Until the 6th Century A.D., Europeans supposed that the Chinese combed it from trees, or so they were told by the middlemen. However, about A.D. 532 monks returning to Constantinople from the Orient managed to smuggle back mulberry leaves containing silkworm eggs and cocoons in the hollow pilgrim staffs they carried with them. After that, the West ceased to be solely dependent upon the Chinese source for silk. China had long used the roll of silk as a unit of currency, each roll consisting of finely woven brocade one (Chinese) foot wide and forty feet long. Great numbers of silk rolls helped to buy off the nomadic hordes pressing in upon north China around the time of Christ. Bits and pieces of these very brocades have actually survived in nomad burials

through twenty centuries and more, down to our own day, preserved by the dryness of Central Asian deserts!

In A.D. 105, rag paper was invented in China; some 500 years afterwards it appears that printing began to come into general use: printing from wood blocks, however, since this proved less expensive with the Chinese characters and cheap labour than the use of movable type. Facsimile reproductions exist of Chinese paper money dating back to the 9th Century A.D., though what may be the oldest surviving specimen was printed in 1154. I own two examples of early Ming paper money issued in 1368, eighty years before the first printing in Europe. These 600-year-old paper notes consist of large rectangular pieces of coarse grey pulp made from the bark of the paper mulberry, on which the design was stamped in what we call "India" ink; over this in scarlet was applied the imperial seal, to give the money official sanction. The characters on the bill warn that it must be accepted at a face value of 1,000 cash, while counterfeiters would lose their heads, but one should add that such threats generally proved ineffectual, since governments of the period put forth enormous quantities of paper currency for a long time before they realized that this was not an easy way of creating wealth. Columbia University in New York possesses a bronze block used for printing money about the year 1287 under the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan, at the time Marco Polo the Venetian was visiting China.

The early forms of money we have just considered illustrate, directly or indirectly, three of China's greatest contributions to human progress and world civilization: first, porcelain — which is inexpensive, and keeps our food clean, thus preventing men and their children from suffering too much bacterial infection or being poisoned; secondly, paper in all of its principal forms — from the finest tissue to material as thick and strong as leather — was in common use among the Chinese at least 1200 years ago, and provided them with a cheap but ideal medium on which to indite letters, or for the preservation of knowledge and communication of ideas, just as it does for all of us today; thirdly, we have received from China — though indirectly — her invention of printing, which not only makes it possible for us to use paper money instead of metal, but also permits or should permit all men to learn from the printed page and to achieve education according to their needs and abilities. I think you will agree that it is impossible to overestimate the importance of these three inventions which I have merely touched upon in their relationship to certain Chinese currencies.

(To be continued)

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## *C.N.A. Chapters and Club Reports*

CHAPTER #4 (Hamilton) held its second meeting at the Wentworth Arms Hotel on Sunday evening, July 8, with Vice-President R. C. Maltby presiding, and eleven members and one visitor—Mr. D. Ward of Quincy, Mass.—in attendance. This gave the reunion quite an international air. Mr. Ward told how he became interested in numismatics and said that he collects coins of the world, particularly those having some historical significance or story behind them. Mr. Maltby displayed a complete set of Canadian gold coins, and replicas of the 1851 and 1855 San Francisco \$50 gold pieces.

After considerable discussion, it was felt that we should go on record as being opposed to having members' *Journals* distributed by our Chapter Secretary, and will so move at the forthcoming Convention in London.

Mr. Bruce R. Brace read an article on cleaning and lacquering coins which was received with close attention, and provoked much discussion.

Miss Thelma PELLETIER,  
Secretary.

The TORONTO COIN CLUB meeting of July 28 was attended by nineteen members, with Dr. J. S. Wilkinson in the Chair. A special welcome was extended to two of our American members present,—Messrs. J. Pittman of Rochester, and J. Crosson of Buffalo. Mr. Pittman described and exhibited a selection of foreign pattern and proof pieces, mostly from Poland. He also displayed 1916C and 1919C sovereigns, which make his collection of "Canadian" sovereigns complete, except for the 1913C. Many topics were discussed at this gathering, which developed into an exceptionally interesting one. The admittance coin draw was won by Mr. James Reid. Our table auction, now a regular feature, gave much pleasure to those present.

Peter S. FAVRO,  
Secretary.

## *New Members*

- 1205 HERZOG, Heinz E., 8 David St., Apt. 5, Kitchener, Ont.  
1206 HARRINGTON, C. A., Box 51, Postal St'n "C", Hamilton, Ont.  
1207 ANTAYA, Gerald, 946 Arthur Road, Windsor, Ont.  
1208 BESSETTE, Donald, 1121 Pierrie Avenue, Windsor, Ont.  
1209 WHITBECK, John H., 519 Woodbury St., Miles City, Montana, U.S.A.  
1210 LEVINE, Donald P., 717 Maple Ave., Downers Grove, Ill., U.S.A.  
1211 HOGUE, William E., 8009 Brookpark Road, Rivera, Calif., U.S.A.  
1212 WILLIS, Keith, c/o 21 St. Thomas Rd., St. Vital, Winnipeg, Man.  
1213 FARR, Roger, R.R. 6, Embro, Ont.  
1214 GIMELSON, Bernard, 7627-31 Germanton Ave., Philadelphia 18, Pa., U.S.A.  
1215 CURTO, James F., 770 Lincoln Rd., Grosse Point 30, Mich., U.S.A.  
1216 SCHECTER, Irving, 1068 Gerard Avenue, Bronx 52, N.Y., U.S.A.  
1217 LITWER, Nat., 1718 Grand Avenue, Bronx 53, N.Y., U.S.A.  
1218 JAMES, William Russell, 264 Sanchez St., San Francisco 14, Calif., U.S.A.
- 

## *Changes of Address*

- 120 WATTS, Martin M., 2900 Rae St., Regina, Sask.  
480 BEREL, Milton, 0-75 Yerger Road, Fairlawn, N.J., U.S.A.  
482 THOMSON, Murray B., 723 Second St., Marietta, Ohio, U.S.A.  
592 SENTIS, Miss Gwen, 409 W. Padre St., Santa Barbara, Calif., U.S.A.  
111 WILLEY, R. C., Espanola, Ont.  
705 PELLETIER, Miss Thelma, 27 London St. N., Hamilton, Ont.  
926 HOWARTH, John, 7165 50th Ave. N., St. Petersburg 4, Fla., U.S.A.  
1011 COLLIS, A. E., 2 Court St., Newburyport, Mass., U.S.A.  
574 SYKES, Frank L., 14156 Washburn Ave., Detroit 38, Mich., U.S.A.  
1016 WOODS, Mrs. H., 4345 Montclair Ave., Montreal 28, P.Q.  
666 PENFOLD, D. H., 35 Winchester Blvd., Hamilton, Ont.  
1052 BERNIER, F/O Claude, Officers' Mess, R.C.A.F., Summerside, P.E.I.  
1203 INKS, Maj. Howard R., Personnel Division, H.Q. CONAC, Mitchel Air Force Base, N.Y., U.S.A.

## MAIL AUCTION

Auction closes 15 days after receipt of Journal. The usual auction terms will prevail. Successful bidders will be notified and coins mailed upon receipt of payment. Registration and postage extra.

## EUGENE ST. CYR

251 Fulton Ave. - - - - - Toronto 6, Canada

### Canadian Coins

1 — 1925 5 Cents V.Good	.....	2.25
2 — 1926 5 Cents V.Good	.....	.40
3 — 1927 5 Cents Ex.Fine	.....	1.50
4 — 1896 10 Cents V.Good	.....	1.50
5 — 1906 10 Cents V.Good	.....	.70
6 — 1915 10 Cents V.Good	.....	1.25
7 — 1928 10 Cents V.Fine	.....	1.10
8 — 1936 10 Cents Ex.Fine	.....	1.50
9 — 1870 25 Cents V.Good	.....	1.50
10 — 1883 25 Cents V.Good	.....	1.00
11 — 1885 25 Cents Good	.....	2.50
12 — 1899 25 Cents V.Good	.....	1.25
13 — 1908 25 Cents V.Good	.....	1.00
14 — 1936 25 Cents Ex.Fine	.....	2.50
15 — 1936 Dot 25 Cents V.Good	.....	3.00
16 — 1899 50 Cents Filler	.....	2.50
17 — 1909 50 Cents V.Good	.....	1.35
18 — 1914 50 Cents V.Good	.....	1.50
19 — Complete set of Cents 1920 to 1956 (no 1936 dot) V.Good	to Unc.	8.00

### Newfoundland Coins

20 — 1945 5 Cents Unc.	.....	2.50
21 — 1865 20 Cents V.Good	.....	1.50
22 — 1899 20 Cents Fine	.....	1.00
23 — 1899 50 Cents V.Good	.....	.90
24 — 1909 50 Cents Fine	.....	1.25
Australia		
25 — 1927 1 Florin Fine	.....	2.50
C.W. No. 9		
26 — 1946 1 Florin Ex.Fine	.....	1.50
27 — 1951 1 Florin Ex.Fine	.....	1.50
28 — 1954 1 Florin Br.Unc.	.....	3.00
Chinese Soviet		
29 — 1934 1 Dollar Fine	.....	50.00
C.W. No. 3 Rare		
30 — Civil War Tokens and Trades-		
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289 p. Like new	.....	25.00
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 Regular Retail Value ..... \$1.10  
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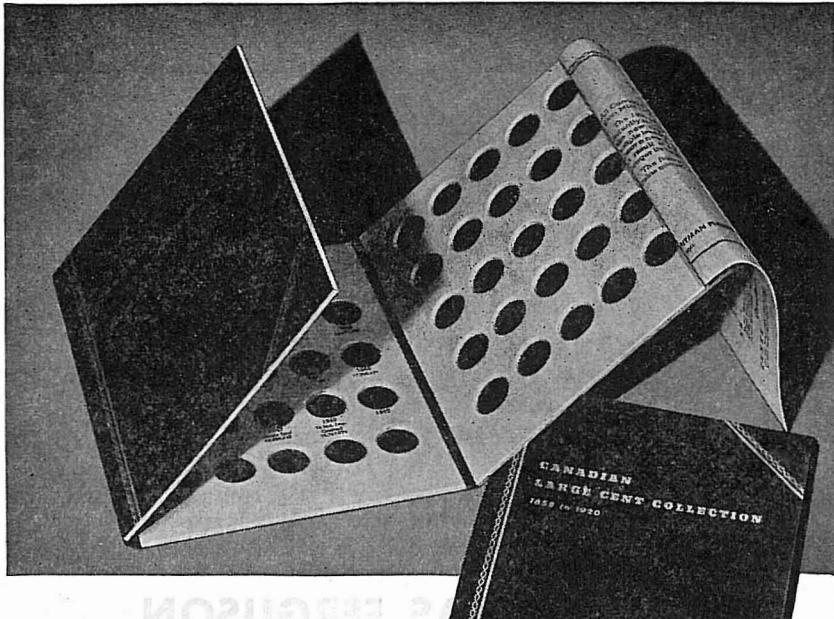
**Offer No. 2**  
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**Saturday, October 13, 1956**

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**Hamilton, Ontario**

**Banquet: 6:15 P.M.**

Commencing at 2:00 P.M.

Bourse spaces available

**Auction: 8:15 P.M.**

Canadian 5c. 1925-1926-1948-1951 Commemorative (4) V.G.-V.F. — \$2.50 Set; Dimes 1948 Fine — 50c. each; Newfoundland Quarters 1917, 1919 Fine — 50c. each; 3 Newfoundland Dimes Fine — \$1.00. Send me your Want List for price quotations.  
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