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THE
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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Editor's Page

Wooden nickels are issued, usually, in commemoration of some civic event such as centennial celebrations; those so far produced in Canada are listed here for the convenience of collectors.

The first Canadian wooden nickel was issued in 1938 at Prescott, Ontario, to commemorate a century of peace "at the Crossroads of the Continent". The second appeared in 1954 on the occasion of the Centennial Festival of Kitchener, Ontario, called "The City of Talent". The third came in 1955 with the Centenary celebrations of Whitby, Ontario, known as "The County Town". The fourth commemorated the 1955 Centennial of London, Ontario, "The Forest City". A fifth also appeared in 1955 in honour of the first hundred years of the "Soo" Locks, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Since the Kitchener wooden nickels enjoyed much success, several speculative, money-making, or advertising issues appeared that were unconnected with anniversary celebrations. Those of the kind that have come to our attention are: Gananoque, 1954, with a variant form; Niagara Falls' Maid of the Mist, 1955; Canada Coin Exchange, 1955; and Lindsay, 1956, in both printed and embossed varieties.

Generally speaking, little imagination or originality of design has been shown in either the commemorative or the commercial types. The size and obverse of the Kitchener "coin" set the model for more recent issues except for that of the "Soo" Locks, which achieves a design and size of its own, including the seven-and-a-half cent "dickel" (half way between a dime and a nickel). These are in several colours. The wooden nickel put out by the Canada Coin Exchange has its own distinctive style; it is similar in size to the "Soo" issue, but thicker.

Numerous medals and metal or plastic tokens have appeared as souvenirs of anniversaries during recent years. Among them are the Niagara Falls Golden Anniversary, 1954, in bronze; the Windsor Centennial, a large aluminum medal, in 1954; Edmonton's 50th Anniversary, 1954 (plastic); Alberta's Golden Jubilee, 1955 (copper); Centenary of Consecration of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist at St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1955 (aluminum); and the 1956 Centennial of Paris, Ontario (plastic). Peterborough issued a stamp-like sticker for its Centennial in 1950.

All of these items may be considered to possess numismatic interest, and doubtless will be much sought after in times to come. The Prescott "nickel" is already very scarce.

Fourth Annual Convention of The Canadian Numismatic Association

A convention unique in London, Ontario, annals concluded on the evening of Saturday, September 22nd, with a banquet at the Hotel London. From seven states and four provinces, one hundred and thirty-three coin collectors met for the Fourth Annual Convention of The Canadian Numismatic Association. The London Numismatic Society acted as host to this two-day gathering; itself organized six years ago at the same time as our Association, the local membership of thirty-five supported President Walter Holmes and the Convention Committee in arranging this successful event. Because of the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. D. Ferguson, F.R.N.S., who was to have spoken at our Annual Banquet, we heard several delightful talks by prominent Canadian and United States numismatists.

President Holmes welcomed the assembled guests at the Annual Banquet, and introduced our five speakers of the evening.

Mayor R. A. Dennis of London brought the City's greetings, and referred to the early money of London, with transactions conducted in pounds, shillings, and pence a century ago when London became a city. Centennial wooden nickels were given to each guest at the banquet as a gift from the Mayor; in referring to these His Worship promised that the City Treasurer would redeem them for full value provided anyone present would bring them back to London on the occasion of the City's next Centennial.

Mr. G. R. L. Potter of Ottawa, President of the Association, who chaired the Convention's business sessions, spoke of the growth of the C.N.A. since its inception. He thanked the London Coin Club for holding the Convention, which attracted the largest attendance of any of the Association's annual meetings up to the present time.

Mr. Vincent Greene of Toronto, C.N.A. Vice-President, said how much he had enjoyed the London Convention, which had brought so many American members of the C.N.A. together with Canadian members.

Mr. R. S. Yeoman of Milwaukee, Wisconsin spoke on behalf of the many American C.N.A. members present. He paid tribute to the excellence of the coinage produced since 1908 by The Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa. This speaker referred to the similarities of coins of the United States and Canada, with the same standards of value in the two countries being a strong factor in promoting economic relations between our two nations.

In his address at the banquet Major Sheldon S. Carroll of Ottawa, a founder and past president of the C.N.A., pointed out that the Association has a great future with coin collecting becoming a hobby of increasing interest, not only among Canadians, but for many Americans as well. He told his audience how the C.N.A. came to be established at Ottawa in 1950.

Summarizing attendance, Mr. Byron Swayze, Convention Secretary and founder of the London Numismatic Society, reported : 17 present from Michigan; Ohio, 8; New York, 7; Illinois, 1; Oregon, 1; Wisconsin, 1. Among the Canadian Provinces, Quebec was represented by 8, Saskatchewan, 4, Manitoba, 2, and Ontario, including London, 84. Mr. Swayze also conducted a draw for copies of the handsome medal prepared, in silver and in bronze, for this C.N.A. Convention.

Among the fine numismatic exhibits on view in the Masonic Temple auditorium for the Convention's two days were : specimens of the original "card" money and early currencies used in Lower Canada during the French regime, loaned by Mr. J. D. Ferguson; early provincial notes, "card" money and government bills redeeming such provincial currency, shown by Mr. Garland C. Hughes of Grand Rapids, Michigan; 600 different Canadian bank and provincial tokens belonging to Mr. R. T. Foley of Pittsburg, Penna.; a large collection of coins and currencies of the world most attractively set up by Mr. H. H. Hawkins of Springfield, Oregon; a magnificent exhibit of police badges assembled from all over the British Commonwealth by Mr. Alfred Avis; Canadian chartered banknotes belonging to Mr. W. C. Hayman of London; Canadian coins and tokens displayed by our President, Mr. Walter Holmes; historical medals of Canada and the United States from the collections of Mr. Byron Swayze; and many superb Canadian proof and pattern coins, the property of Mr. J. L. Griffin of Woodstock, Ontario. Mr. Gaston DiBello of Buffalo, N.Y., displayed twenty-four five-guinea and five-pound gold pieces of British sovereigns from Charles II to George VI.

New high records were set for a number of rare coins and bills at the Convention auction sale. A Molson's Bank \$7 banknote dated 1877 sold for \$405, while a Canadian Bank of Commerce \$5 bill of 1901, overprinted "Dawson", brought \$140. A Canadian silver five cent coin, of the rare 1921 date, changed ownership for \$250. Another rarity, the fifty cent piece of 1947 with the curved seven and maple leaf, brought a record \$170.

Byron A. SWAYZE,
Convention Secretary.

Canadian Decorations and Medals

*An Address given by Mr. J. D. Ferguson, F.R.N.S.,
to Ottawa Chapter #1, on May 14, 1956.*

I was delighted to read in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal* that you had had the privilege of hearing a lecture by Major Carroll on Canadian paper money. It is my intention this evening to cover in a general way another important branch of Canadian numismatics : decorations and medals.

Addison, writing many years ago in England, said : "Medals give a great light to history in confirming such passages as are true, and old authors in settling such as are told in different manners, and recording such as have been omitted. In this case, a cabinet of medals is a body of history."

The word "medal", as used by early numismatists, had a more general meaning, for it included coins. Rome is noted for its early medallions. Italian medals followed the Roman tradition ten centuries later, and gave us some of the finest examples of Renaissance art. This medallic art spread from Italy to France and Germany, Holland and England.

The earliest medals pertaining to Canada were pieces struck in France and Britain. Of the more recent examples, many continued to be engraved and struck in those countries, although medals have been produced in Canada since at least 1840. Individual medals were prepared by Canadian silversmiths in this country at an even earlier period.

When we examine the principal numismatic collections formed in Europe, — and fortunately many of them were fully described in illustrated books — those who are interested may be surprised to learn that the medal was given the place of honour. The reason was that the medal, because of its larger flan, allowed the great artists often employed for this work more scope for beautiful design than was possible on most coins. Invariably a medal commemorated some notable event or personage, and was issued in limited quantity. This practice of giving a great deal of attention to the medals in a numismatic collection was followed by nearly all prominent numismatists in the past, and has continued with many of those in our own era.

A broader understanding of the full scope of numismatics is, I believe, most pertinent today in view of the large increase in numbers of Canadian collectors who, for the most part, have commenced their collecting — and in many instances have developed remarkable collec-

tions — with the Canadian dated series of coinage. Quite a few of these men are now faced with the decision as to what branch of Canadian numismatics they should follow next, since they are limited otherwise in their collecting to slightly improving the condition of a coin, or to locating a specimen with a retouched die or some other minute variation which has limited interest to others and even to themselves.

The obvious step that most have taken, very often along with the formation of their dated series, is the collecting of Canadian tokens. This is a fascinating series, and with the aid of monographs and articles published by Dr. Courteau, Mr. McLachlan, Judge Lees and Howland Wood, the tokens offer a broad and rewarding range of interest.

After forty years of serious collecting, I have come to feel that the assembling and study of Canadian medals and paper money is much more enjoyable than the other two phases of Canadian numismatics and that such collections, when formed, are of much greater interest to the public in general, to fellow-numismatists, and to friends. When you show your collection of dated coins, you win admiration from your fellow-collector if the examples are in choice condition or include rarities, but this means very little to the general public. Tokens are more interesting to the average man since they provide a touch of our earlier history but again, only the rarities elicit appreciation from fellow-collectors. In the field of paper money or medals, frequently you are able to display items that are unusual or new to the senior collector, and this tends to give them greater attraction for the general public as well.

Sandham, writing the first work on Canadian numismatics in 1869, included medals. In 1872, he brought out his monograph, *McGill College and Its Medals*. Leroux described medals in his books. Breton, in his last edition, illustrated a large number of them.

There are two excellent publications on Indian Chief medals, — one issued in French by Dr. Victor Morin and the other in English by Mr. Jamieson. *The American Journal of Numismatics*, *The Numismatist*, and *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* contain many articles and descriptions of Canadian medals.

Canada badly needs an up-to-date book on our medals, although the earlier works published on the subject are useful references for a majority of pieces struck up to that time. Today, you have an unlimited field for collecting, research and study; interesting, reasonably priced examples can be obtained almost anywhere. Very often, families have specimens in their possession, or they can be obtained from fellow-collectors or from dealers.

Among the first artists to engrave medals in Canada was Jean-Marie Arnault, who came to Canada from France and produced at Montreal, in 1840 and 1841, dies for two early temperance medals. In Toronto,

Wheeler made an early medal for the Highland Society of Canada, and another one commemorating the union of Masonic Orders. George Bishop & Co., R. Hemsley, and R. Hendry & Co. (later taken over by Henry Birks & Sons) — all of Montreal, — with P. W. Ellis & Co. and R. Smith & Co., both of Toronto, — were among the first firms in Canada to prepare and strike medals. While some of their work is beautiful, other examples are crude, though interesting. The majority of Canadian medals were struck but a few have been cast, including the oldest Canadian Labour medal.

At the beginning, I referred to the earliest Canadian medals, struck in France and Britain. These all commemorate historic exploits in Canada, such as the founding of Louisbourg, the capture of Oswego, Frontenac's deliverance of Quebec from Sir William Phipps' attack, and the agreements or treaties with the Indian Chiefs. For years, the latter type of medal has been considered the "cream" of the Canadian varieties; they are all rare, highly attractive, and most of them are sizeable. These first medals are, indeed, part and parcel of our history. The Confederation Medal, given to the founders of Canadian Confederation and to members of our First Senate and House of Commons, is another example of a later period; many consider it Canada's most beautiful medal.

For this summary, I shall classify the remaining Canadian medals by groups.

Medals of the Governors General: A series originated by Lord Dufferin, who had two types made. Each succeeding Governor General ordered his own design. At first, these were engraved by a member of the Wyon family in England, and later by the Royal Canadian Mint. They are among the most beautiful Canadian medals. A majority of them come in gold, silver and bronze. They were and are awarded for outstanding scholarship, writing, rifle shooting, and for other achievements deemed worthy of approval by our Governors General.

Lieutenant Governors' Medals: A number of Lieutenant Governors of Canadian provinces have followed the Governor General's example in awarding special medals within their own provinces. Because of their long continuity, those of the Lieutenant Governors of Quebec are the best known.

Other Medals of Award: A great many learned and professional societies in Canada have established their own annual awards in medal form. These are usually engraved and struck by the Royal Canadian Mint. I would like to compliment our Mint upon the excellent workmanship that goes into their medal production.

Most of our educational institutions have given medals, often by means of a gift of money for that purpose from some distinguished

citizen. Agricultural societies, manufacturing organizations, athletic associations and clubs, shooting organizations and many other groups have or have had their medals of award, and for the most part these merit our attention.

Commemorative Medals : A substantial field in itself, since it comprises a great many medals issued in connection with winter carnivals, exhibitions, Royal Visits, Coronations, music festivals, bridge construction and on many other occasions of national, provincial or local interest.

Political Medals : These are limited in Canada, but a few medals have been issued to commemorate the work of our leading statesmen, or to win votes at elections.

Military Decorations and Medals : A large field, and one of the most fascinating. The first decoration given with a specifically Canadian association was the enameled gold badge of the Baronetage of Nova Scotia. In the main, this was bestowed upon Scottish peers who agreed to participate in the colonization of our Maritime Provinces, and was instituted by King James I in 1624. As the name suggests, it carried with it a baronetcy.

At a slightly later date and up to the end of the French régime in Canada, the French king gave the beautiful Order of Saint Louis to a number of the leaders in New France.

The Naval General Service Medal — the first awarded by the British government to men for fighting in seaborne engagements — was given with bars to commemorate actions fought during the War of 1812-1814. Unfortunately, as with the Military General Service Medal with bars for Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm and Fort Detroit, it was not awarded until many years afterwards so that only a few surviving participants received the award. These medals are among the most desirable in the Canadian series.

The Canadian General Service Medals with bars for the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870, and for the Red River Rebellion of the latter year, are another challenging group for the collector. To show how this field can afford much of interest to the specialist, I might mention that my own collection contains eighty odd examples of the Canadian General Service Medal, obtained not only for the bars but also for regiments and ships. In the same way, I have collected the Northwest Rebellion Medal and South African War Medals awarded to Canadians.

Another engaging group of Canadian war medals are those of the Egyptian Campaign, which was the first occasion when Canada recruited a group for overseas. These men were in three contingents, — one from Peterborough, one from Ottawa and one of Caughnawaga Indians from the Reservation near Montreal. The rim of these medals gives the

names of the recipient and his contingent. Each also received the Khedive Star.

Medals of the First and Second World Wars offer an unusually wide range of choice. British decorations bestowed upon Canadians for outstanding exploits, usually in military activities, form an especially attractive part of this type of collection.

Non-Military Government Decorations, Orders and Medals: An interesting but limited series. The Canadian Government has issued several medals of the kind, some of the more unusual examples being designed for presentation to Eskimos who aided in the study of Arctic animal and bird life.

The Quebec Government has established a number of Orders to mark outstanding accomplishment and service in agriculture, education and colonization. Each of these Orders has its several classes.

I hope that you now possess a sufficiently clear picture of the opportunities in collecting Canadian medals to confirm a desire for practical exploration in this sphere. The field is unlimited. You will come across the most worthwhile examples in the most unexpected places. You can never hope for completeness, which makes the challenge all the greater. That the Canadian people are becoming enthused was amply shown recently in Montreal by public interest in my medals included with the Exhibition of Military and Historical Canadiana presented by the 17th Duke of Yorks Royal Canadian Hussars between the 17th and 28th of last April. These medals were not only a focal point of the display, but also received generous coverage on television, radio and in the daily press.

THE \$25 CANADIAN BANK-NOTE is referred to in J. E. Charlton's Catalogue (p. 14), *Canada and Newfoundland Paper Money*.

It is understood, through an official of the Bank of Canada, that the English and French versions of these notes were ordered in the following amounts :

English	-----	\$3,500,000
French	-----	500,000

Only \$2,215,950 of the \$4,000,000 ordered were issued and, at the end of 1955, \$46,350 of these notes were still outstanding.

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*

(Continued from September issue)

Let us now return to what is doubtless the commonest form of Chinese money, and probably the most durable: cash pieces — the well-known brass or copper round flan, with a square hole in the centre for stringing. These were first introduced as a type of small change during the 3rd Century B.C. toward the close of the Chou Dynasty. Subsequently, the copper cash secured official approval for exclusive use throughout the Empire after its unification from a group of warring states by Ch'in Shih Huang Ti, the First Emperor, about 220 B.C. Since then, until a century ago, it has been practically the only authorized form of metallic money in China and the Far East. The main varieties and developments of cash pieces over the past 2000 years are quite fascinating, and offer a great range of beautiful examples for the serious student. The earliest types, issued by certain of the Chinese states some 250 years before Christ, are round or oval in shape, as much as one to one and a quarter inches in diameter, bear inscriptions in great seal characters and — unlike later issues — some have round holes in the centre for stringing. When the First Emperor had unified China and completed the Great Wall to keep out such invaders as the Huns (whose descendants captured Rome 600 years later), — the *Pan Liang* or "Half Ounce" copper cash with the square hole became the authorized form of money. After the fall in 208 B.C. of the Ch'in Dynasty — which the First Emperor thought he had founded to last for ten thousand generations — the *Pan Liang* suffered a rapid deterioration in size, weight and quality until, with the opening of the succeeding Han Dynasty about 200 B.C., they had degenerated into little flakes of metal referred to as "elm seeds". A strong central authority remedied this situation for a few decades but by 118 B.C., in the reign of the great Han Emperor Wu, the government decided to abandon the *Pan Liang*, introducing in its place the *Wu Shu* or Five Shu (a unit of weight) cash piece, which was to remain standard for more than 700 years thereafter. This is true even though the *Wu Shu* itself underwent many vicissitudes and forging was so common, despite the most frightful penalties, that on at least one occasion the authorities, in despair, appointed the ablest forgers to work at the Mint! In popular esteem, the *Wu Shu* remained both pleasing and practical. Until 1900, many of them could still be found in circulation along with later varieties of cash.

Whatever may be said about their fiscal policies, we must admit that the Chinese certainly went in for durable kinds of money!

The same holds true of the *K'ai Yüan T'ung Pao* or "Currency of the Inauguration", those handsome, clean-cut coins first struck to commemorate the beginning of the T'ang — the next great Dynasty after the Han — in A.D. 618. *K'ai Yüans* are the representative copper coinage of the T'ang period, when China enjoyed one of the most brilliant epochs of her history, from A.D. 600 to 900 — an age of fantastic luxury and terrible civil wars, when the commerce of Asia and the Roman Orient flowed through the twin capitals of Ch'ang-an and Loyang; then, the splendid courts of Emperors T'ai Tsung and Ming Huang received the first Christian missionaries and sent Hsüan Tsang, the noble Buddhist pilgrim, on his wondrous journey to India. Between 700 and 850, when Europe was in its Dark Ages, there flourished in China some of the immortals of mankind: the poet Li T'ai Po, whose winged lyrics are among the greatest ever written; Wu Tao-tzu, the supreme artist of East Asia, who could awe and overwhelm spectators with the sure swiftness and incredible grandeur of his work, of which only a few echoes and the traditions remain; Tu Fu, the tragic poet, whose brief, profoundly moving depictions of the utter misery and futility of war have never been equalled.

Regarding the T'ang coins, one might go so far as to say that, for the thoughtful and sensitive observer, their essential purity and simplicity of design, almost concealing an underlying strength and beauty of material and conception, all combine to reveal something of the very spirit of the age that produced them. At least, this is true for men of vision, who have troubled to acquire the background knowledge that breathes life into the dry bones of history; for others, the *K'ai Yüans* can signify nothing more than an almost endless repetition of the same design! A few details will illustrate some interesting developments, in spite of the superficial sameness I have just mentioned: first, the characters on the *K'ai Yüan* cash were written expressly for that purpose by the scholar Ou-yang Hsün after the design of Wei Chêng, who was prime minister and principal adviser to the Founder of the T'ang Dynasty; secondly, many of them are varied by having a small crescent mark on the reverse, said to have been left upon the wax model of the coin by Wên Tê, the first T'ang Empress, when she touched it with her finger nail; more important than either of these, however, is the first designation, by a character on the reverse, of the different provincial mints from which many of the issues came. I should point out that such mintmarks are found chiefly upon special issues of *K'ai Yüans* brought out during the latter part of the Dynasty, and not upon the earliest ones of A.D. 618 to 626.

A pleasant little story inseparably links the memory of the Founder's Empress with Wei Chêng, the capable minister who designed the *K'ai Yüan*. On one occasion, it is said, when the Emperor was deeply involved

in administrative and family problems, Wei Chêng, asked for advice, spoke to his sovereign in very candid terms. The Emperor T'ai Tsung grew angry at being told what to do in such unflattering language, and determined to punish his chief adviser. The Empress, noticing her husband's sombre looks, asked him what was wrong. Immediately upon hearing what had happened, she went to her apartments and was arrayed in robes of state. When he saw her returning to him so magnificently attired, T'ai Tsung demanded to know the occasion for this display. The Empress replied that only in this way should she come to offer congratulations to a ruler who inspired such loyalty in his subjects that they did not hesitate to speak what they believed to be true, even though it might not be pleasant to hear. T'ai Tsung, touched by his wife's wisdom and bravery, bestowed fresh honours upon her and the minister whom she had saved.

During the 10th Century A.D., after the fall of the T'ang, China was again divided among rival rulers prior to reunification of the Empire under the Sung, who in A.D. 960 ascended the throne to lead their people through one of the most cultured and sophisticated eras in human history. The Sung emperors were great patrons of learning and the arts: their benign rule encouraged creative activity in every field; the printing of fine books and production of superb porcelain attained heights of achievement unequalled before or since; in landscape painting their subtlety, power and penetration are still unrivalled; with all this and much more to the credit of the ruling classes, it is not surprising to learn that one of the emperors, Hui Tsung, who lived at the beginning of the 12th Century, was the greatest artist who ever occupied a throne. Unfortunately, his political ineptitude brought about the end of the Northern Sung Dynasty in 1126, when he and his art collections went off into captivity among the nomad barbarians he had offended; his heir managed to flee to the beautiful city of Hangchow, just below the mouth of the Yangtze, where the Dynasty carried on until about 1276 before it was overwhelmed by the Mongols under Kublai Khan. At that time the ruins of the Sung civilization were to dazzle Marco Polo.

Reverting to our coins we find, as might be expected, that once the artloving Sung had established their authority — in A.D. 990, to be exact — they introduced a new and extremely varied series of coins in several sizes, with inscriptions in the personal calligraphy of each successive emperor, and these in three styles — seal, orthodox and grass — for his own reign periods. Let us consider for a moment the three kinds of characters or calligraphy found on Sung money; they are: seal characters, in a decorative but formal style roughly corresponding to our Gothic lettering; the orthodox hand, used for regular printed characters, wherein it may be equated with our Roman letters; and the running or grass hand, a sort of Chinese shorthand in rapid, flowing style, which permitted great freedom although it makes difficult reading for the uninitiated. During

the 11th and 12th Centuries, the great age of Sung prosperity, their mints poured forth a ceaseless stream of remarkably beautiful cash pieces in both copper and iron, large and small, all exhibiting a great variety of reign periods superbly inscribed in the three styles previously mentioned.

As the Mongols encroached upon the Chinese domains in the early 13th Century most of these refinements in the coinage disappear, though year dates on the reverse become the rule. From 1280 to the end of the Century under Kublai Khan, the famous Mongol Emperor, paper currency replaced copper. This state of affairs changed with subsequent Mongol rulers, who have left us some quite attractive large cash pieces.

Hung Wu, founder of the Ming Dynasty in 1368, struck several sizes of cash and authorized a large number of thousand-cash paper notes, a few of which have managed to survive to the present day. For better or worse, governments of the time could not resist the temptation to print a surplus of paper money over fiscal assets. After a lengthy series of unhappy experiences, paper currency went out of fashion in China until a century ago; since then, events have merely stressed the inflationary character of banknotes there.

Of Ming cash pieces little need be said save that, up to 1600, they are mainly of four reigns — those of Hung Wu (1368-1398), Yung Lo (1403-1425), Hsüan Tê (1425-1436) and Wan Li (1573-1620). If cash of other reigns prior to 1500 are found, these were specially minted after 1520 and not during the period whose name is given on them.

With Yung Lo, we encounter two distinct types of cash: one of fine execution in good bronze, the other of somewhat careless execution in inferior metal. Since the two types are readily distinguished from one another, we need not go into their technical names, which merely indicate the methods used in making them.

I have thought it best to end this survey of Chinese money with the year 1600, since it closes a convenient period of 3000 years if we take Chinese currencies back to cowries about 1400 B.C., while A.D. 1600 marks the beginning of modern times in China, as for the rest of the world. With the arrival of Western merchants and Christian missionaries in China toward the year 1600, her old isolation ended for 350 years until 1949, when the Soviet interests took over. Those 350 years saw the production of such a huge range of new coins and paper currency that at least one more talk like this would be necessary to review them in the most cursory fashion.

In conclusion, I should like to give you a few references on early Chinese coins, if any of you should care to pursue this inexpensive and pleasurable recreation. They are the following:

- a) Wang Yü-ch'iian. *Early Chinese Coinage*. American Numismatic Society: New York, 1951.
 - b) J. Stewart Lockhart. *The Stewart Lockhart Collection of Chinese Copper Coins*. Kelly & Walsh: Shanghai, 1915.
 - c) F. Schjöth. *The Currency of the Far East*. Luzac: London, 1929.
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C.N.A. Chapters and Club Reports

CHAPTER #1 (Ottawa) held its first meeting of the 1956-1957 season at the Public Archives on September 10th. Fifteen members and two guests attended : one of these, Lt. Col. D. W. Caldwell of Ottawa, became a C.N.A. member in the course of the evening; our other visitor, Mr. W. H. Rawlings of Valois, Que., has been Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Coin Club since it was formed in the Fall of 1954.

Ottawa Chapter's next gathering will be on October 15th, at 8 P.M., in the Grey Room of the Public Archives, when an R.C.M.P. officer will speak on counterfeiting; all who can be present, including interested guests, will be most welcome — even if they are not numismatists !

President Curtis spoke of Mr. V. W. O'Connor's recent move to Lindsay, Ontario, regretting our loss of such a valuable member. Major Carroll described the A.N.A. Convention at Chicago, from which he had just returned, and showed us some attractive souvenirs of that occasion. Announcement was made of a special November auction of Canadian tokens, to which our members are invited to contribute. The meeting closed with general discussion, much attention being drawn by offerings of coins, tokens and numismatic literature.

A. E. H. PETRIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHAPTER #4 (Hamilton) had its third meeting in the Wentworth Arms Hotel on Sunday evening, August 12th, with fourteen members present. Our group has been boosted to twenty-three by the enrollment of a new member at this time.

There was a lengthy discussion of Chapter business matters, including plans for our First Annual Banquet on October 13th, and of programmes for the regular winter meetings. Mr. Alfred Book displayed

a 1954 proof set of the Union of South Africa, including the two gold coins. The evening concluded with our usual trading session.

Miss Thelma PELLETIER,
Secretary.

TORONTO COIN CLUB had an attendance of nineteen members and guests at its reunion on August 25th, with Dr. J. S. Wilkinson presiding. Two new members were enrolled.

Each member was asked to give a brief account of his collecting activities, specialties and pertinent opinions. This proved to be quite fascinating, showing how greatly collectors vary in their preferences regarding both the collecting and housing of their coins. Many methods of cleaning coins were suggested to the membership, and still more will be presented on future occasions.

Mr. Vincent Greene stated the five cent pieces in 1953 sets distributed at the Royal Canadian Mint are corroding. This confirms a similar report that appeared in the August-September, 1954 issue of the *C.N.A. Bulletin*. The best way to exclude moisture from steel coins, in our opinion, is to lacquer them.

As usual, our table auction was much enjoyed by all those present. The following groups of coins were exhibited: a complete set of the large Canadian cents (Miss Nola Crewe); specimens illustrating the cleaning of copper coins (Mr. E. Seitz); British $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ farthings, the first and last regular dated issues of British silver three-halfpenny pieces, a Ceylonese ten cent piece, and a 1949 Stalin commemorative coin from Czechoslovakia (Mr. P. S. Favro); while Mr. E. Schroeder displayed a Spanish two real coin and a Canadian fifty cent piece dated 1900 and marked "Counterfeit".

Peter S. FAVRO,
Secretary.

New Members

- 1220 McKAGUE, Morley J., Coboconk, Ont.
- 1221 SNYDER, Russell G., P.O. Box 221, Burbank, Cal., U.S.A.
- 1222 ROTHWELL, J., 529 28th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- 1223 MOEN, T., 1405 8th Avenue East, Calgary, Alta.
- 1224 MARLES, Mrs. J., 2712 21st Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alta.

- 1225 GOODWILL, Clyde R., 323 Second Ave., Corry, Pa., U.S.A.
- 1226 JONES, Douglas, 120 Langarth St. W., London, Ont.
- 1227 CRAWFORD, Mrs. Ruth, 511 Maitland St., London, Ont.
- 1228 THE KEY WEST COIN CLUB, c/o W. F. Edwards, Sec.-Treas., 618 Fleming St., Key West, Fla., U.S.A.
- 1229 GAUVREAU, Ludwig, 45 Mason Terrace, Ottawa 1, Ont.
- 1230 NEW WESTMINSTER PUBLIC LIBRARY, New Westminister, B.C.
- 1231 LEWIS, Mrs. Esther, Verlo, Sask.
- 1232 DUTCHBURN, Ray, 58 Capron St., Paris, Ont.
- 1233 TAYLOR, Erle, 66 Banfield St., Paris, Ont.
- 1234 KENNY, Gerald, 4, rue du Moulin, N.-D. des Laurentides, Québec, P.Q.
- 1235 LaMONTAGNE, Robert, 591 8th Avenue, Québec 3, P.Q.
- 1236 KRETSCHMAR, Ulrich, 17 West 1st Street, Hamilton, Ont.
- 1237 PTACNIK, Anthony, 129 Fairview Avenue, Somerville, N.J., U.S.A.
-

Changes of Address

- 120 WATTS, Martin M., 2900 Rae St., Regina, Sask.
- 154 BOHLER, Miss L. Hellene, P.O. Box 856, Fort Collins, Colo., U.S.A.
- 417 KRICK, Solomon L., 46 Crosthwaite Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont.
- 517 NASH, Alfred J., P.O. Box 263, Lapeer, Mich., U.S.A.
- 575 ZIK, Louis, R.R. No. 1, Galt, Ont.
- 925 LANE, David M., 10908 81st Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- 1015 WALMSLEY, Rev. O., 430 Walmer Road, Toronto, Ont.
- 1056 EVEREST, Ethie P., 10622 Dunaway Drive, Dallas 28, Texas, U.S.A.

Value of a Bawbee

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From *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, July, 1873.

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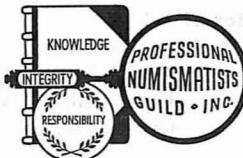
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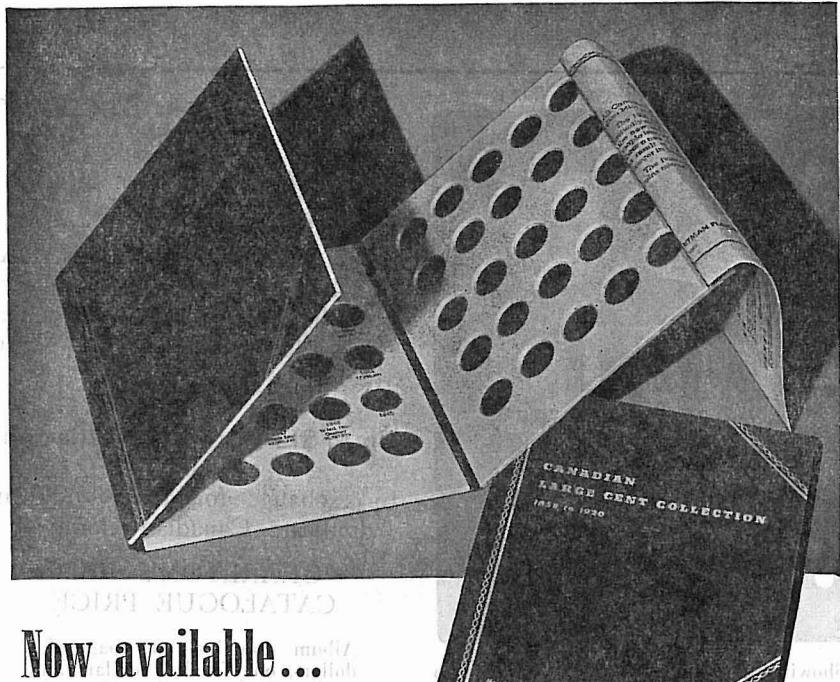
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