

# THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE  
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Vol. 1, No. 8

August 1956

# THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

### **Honorary President**

J. Douglas Ferguson, F.R.N.S.

### Honorary Vice-Presidents

## Past Presidents

Major S. S. Carroll (1950-1953)      L. J. P. Brunet (1953-1955)

L. J. P. Brunet (1953-1955)

President: G. R. L. POTTER, 12 Dalhousie St., Ottawa, Ont.

**Vice-President:** Vincent G. GREENE, 77 Victoria St., Toronto 1, Ont.

### **General Secretary:**

Mrs. Louise GRAHAM, 23 Hollywood Ave., Willowdale, Ont.

Treasurer: Bruce R. BRACE, 100 Merna Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

**Editor:** Peter S. FAVRO, 160 Symons St., Toronto 14, Ont.

Assistant Editor: A. E. H. PETRIE, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Librarian: T. G. BEATTY, 185 Strathcona Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

### **Advertising Manager:**

Miss Thelma PELLETIER, 27 London St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

Historian: L. J. P. BRUNET, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

## Directors

### **Maritime Provinces: H. W. Welch, Fairhaven, N.B.**

Quebec: Fred Bowman, Lachine, P.O.

Ontario: Jack L. Sharpe, Toronto, Ont.

Prairie Provinces: G. Tannahill, Regina, Sask.

British Columbia: Robert S. Eveleigh, Vancouver, B.C.

**United States:** Forrest P. Howe, Cincinnati, Ohio

### District Representatives

Saskatchewan: C. Tannahill, Regina, Sask.

New England States: M. M. Gould, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

## Editor's Page

In our February issue, an information page was proposed for those who are new to numismatics. In this connection, we now give the data which follow in the hope that members may profit thereby.

Royal Canadian Mint officials are understandably reluctant to investigate or discuss the many small variations that may arise in coin designs. If a different size or shape is used in the process of striking a certain series, this is of little or no importance to the Mint. All working dies are made from a master die, so any difference that exists must occur in finishing the die; for instance, the end figure or two of the date are usually punched in as new dies are needed, which accounts for the predominance of date variations over all others. In 1955, for example, the Royal Canadian Mint used 871 obverse and 773 reverse working dies to mint 84,500,000 coins. As the dies are not always changed simultaneously, there is considerable overlapping of the pairs of dies used in striking coins, which means that a collector might have to acquire over a thousand examples of the 1955 issue to be sure of having all possible varieties. The official Mint report makes no mention of these variations, even when a change is made in the shape of the dime and quarter, like that reported on page 83 of the April *Journal*. In the future, as in the past, collectors will continue to find such changes and variations.

The Mint's function is primarily to produce coins to facilitate the transaction of the nation's business at the consumer level; as long as the coins conform to the standards set, minor variations are of no concern. Consequently, a slightly different numeral may be used in making one of the working dies, as occurred in striking the 1947 ML half dollar with the curved 7, whose rarity is accounted for by the breaking of the die towards the end of the run, when only about 1,000 pieces remained to be struck. Indeed, as long as their technical and mechanical requirements are met, Mint officers are not concerned with the numismatic aspect of coin production. Intended differences are, of course, reported. Other particulars listed within the past decade include changes in design, of size, and of devices and legends. Our 1953 quarter was made nearer the size of the U.S. coin to facilitate its use in vending machines of U.S. manufacture; at the same time, the size of the "53" in the date was decreased.

# *The C.N.A. Convention*

**Friday and Saturday, September 21 and 22, 1956**  
**in London, Ontario**

Final plans for the Convention were drawn up and reviewed by the host club, the London Numismatic Society, at the regular monthly meeting on July 3. Exhibits from local collections will show a wide variety of decimal currencies, paper money, medals and badges, as well as the splendid uncirculated and proof coins that Mr. John Griffin has recently acquired. These include a number of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland pattern pieces. A 1921 half dollar will be displayed, besides a dozen or more examples from the French Period in Canada. The most precious items consist of army warrants used by the Commander of the British Forces in Canada to pay debts incurred during the War of 1812-1814, and some examples of French playing card money circulated in this country prior to 1759; these have been made available through the courtesy of Mr. J. Douglas Ferguson, who owns some of the few specimens known outside of museums.

All of our London membership of 74 is strongly behind the Convention Committee in their efforts to make this an outstanding Convention. There will be a banquet, auctions, business meetings, a tour, and other events featured: so, plan now to attend!

The London Numismatic Society meets on the first Tuesday of each month, continuing through the summer.

Walter HOLMES,  
President.

---

## *Wooden Nickels from Lindsay, Ontario*

The Lindsay Kinsmen Club has decided to use wooden nickels as an attractive form of publicity for their Carnival of August 17 and 18. These will be accepted in the stores which distribute them, and at the Carnival. All pertinent information, including date, will be stamped on them. The Lindsay wooden nickels are already available from Mr. V. Cote, 55 William St. N., Lindsay, Ont., at 5 cents each plus postage.

V. W. O'CONNOR.

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

CHAPTER No. 4 (Hamilton) held its first meeting at the Wentworth Arms Hotel on Sunday evening, June 10; there were thirteen members and one visitor in attendance.

Approval was obtained for a motion to publish an early advertisement in the *Journal* covering our Banquet and Auction to be held on October 13.

Mr. Peter S. Favro, who is a Toronto member of our Chapter, gave a very interesting report on the Regina Round-Up of Western Coin Collectors.

A donation auction was held, with all proceeds from the sale of the coins given going to the Chapter treasury. This proved a great success.

The meeting concluded with a trading session.

Miss Thelma PELLETIER,  
Secretary.

CHAPTER No. 7 (Vancouver) celebrated its first anniversary with a gala banquet at the Devonshire Hotel on June 7, with forty-five members and guests in attendance. Among the guests present at the dinner were: Mr. Paul Fouts, a pioneer of the Seattle Coin Club; Mr. Fred Hallart, President of the Bellingham Numismatic Club, and Mrs. Hallart; Mr. and Mrs. Mapes, and Mr. and Mrs. Medcalf, — all of Bellingham; Mr. Klenman of Victoria, and a few from the surrounding district.

After an excellent dinner, President Bengough introduced Mr. Fouts as our guest speaker for the occasion. Mr. Fouts gave a most interesting talk on numismatics, starting with the coins of Croesus of Lydia, through the Greek, Roman and mediaeval European issues, down to modern coins in general. These were illustrated with slides, and explained in a running commentary.

Our Treasurer, Mr. Leslie C. Hill, gave a talk on Hudson's Bay Company bills and coins, with an attractive display of examples from his own collection.

Mr. Mackenzie excelled himself as an auctioneer, many items selling above catalogue.

Several groups of rare and intriguing coins were shown by members, including many in gold and silver, paper money, and an assortment of tokens.

President Bengough expressed his pleasure at the large number of members and guests present. He gave special thanks to Mr. Fouts for his illustrated lecture, and to Mr. Freeman, who had organized the banquet.

N. PAPAFINGOS,  
Publicity Director.

TORONTO COIN CLUB met on June 23, with sixteen members and one visitor in attendance. Five new applications for membership were approved.

Dr. Wilkinson spoke on the importance of giving coins proper care, emphasizing the harm done by mishandling and inadequate storage methods. He also discussed the early Canadian "John Law" series, and some ancient coinages, using examples from his own extensive collections by way of illustration. Master Russell Martel won the "admittance coin" draw. The table auction was well patronized and much enjoyed.

Summer meetings of the Toronto Coin Club will be held at 2 P.M. on the fourth Saturday of each month in the Royal York Hotel. Visitors are always welcome.

Peter S. FAVRO,  
Secretary.

### *New Members*

- 1191 DEVOS, Prosper E., 1448 Orchardview Drive, Pittsburgh 20, Pa., U.S.A.
- 1192 HANSON, Oscar E., 514 Young Street, New Westminster, B.C.
- 1193 KADANNEK, Mrs. E., 1829 South Railway St., Regina, Sask.
- 1194 KILARSKI, Henry, 1900 Reynolds St., Regina, Sask.
- 1195 STREU, Fred, 1829 South Railway St., Regina, Sask.
- 1196 MASON, Lowell L., P.O. Box 250, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.
- 1197 HOFFER, Harvey J., 8817 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.
- 1198 ROBERTS, George H., 722 North Freeman St., Apt. D, Ocean-side, Calif., U.S.A.
- 1199 KATZMIER, Herbert J., 49 Park St., Kitchener, Ont.
- 1200 RYAN, Mrs. R. E., 234 Queen St., Wallaceburg, Ont.
- 1201 SIMKINS, William, 1856 Gladstone Ave., Windsor, Ont.
- 1202 NOYES, Mrs. Dean R., 133 Prospect Ave., Brockton 46, Mass., U.S.A.
- 1203 INKS, Major Howard R., 1288 Brookline Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- 1204 SHERWOOD, Mrs. F. M., 79 Claremont St., Halifax, N.S.

## *Changes of Address*

- 895 BAIRD, W. J., Forest Products Consulting Ltd., 724 S. Elam St.,  
Greensboro, N. Carolina, U.S.A.  
683 London Numismatic Society, c/o W. Clarke, Jr., 25 Grafton St.,  
London, Ont.  
1100 RUCKER, James H., 615 Poplar Road, Calgary, Alta.  
437 MACKENZIE, K. R., 703A Royal Ave., New Westminster, B.C.  
136 DODSON, Capt. O. H., U.S.N., Quarters P., Boston Naval  
Shipyard, Charlestown 29, Mass., U.S.A.  
1124 HANN, Francis M., 1945 Barclay St., Vancouver 5, B.C.  
1125 HANN, Agnes, 1945 Barclay St., Vancouver 5, B.C.  
141 O'CONNOR, V. W., c/o 122 Lindsay St. S., Lindsay, Ont.  
705 PELLETIER, Miss Thelma, 27 London St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

## *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 June issue)

On the reverse, Philip himself is shown astride a powerful war-horse, raising his right arm in what we would now call the "Fascist salute". Philip's conquests included many gold as well as silver mines, the gold mines alone producing an annual revenue of a thousand talents, over 30 million dollars. He commenced the first regular bimetallic coinage in Europe. Hitherto, gold had only been coined spasmodically and then usually at some critical stage of a state's existence.

Macedon now produced a gold coinage unrivalled by anything outside of Asia.

Later tetradrachms had a new reverse, a small jockey holding the

palm-branch of victory, riding a walking race-horse, although it looks more like a Percheron. This was an allusion to a horse-race won by Philip at Olympia.

The coinage of Philip had a wide popularity, so much so that two-thirds of the surviving silver and gold coins were minted after his death, some long after. This does not include the extensive imitations of his coins by barbarians, copies of which were finally being made or circulated in Britain hundreds of years later.

It has been said that Alexander the Great was not interested in money. He does seem to have been very concerned about his coinage. In the first place he chose types

that were at least Panhellenic. His gold coins bear the head of Athene wearing a triple crested Corinthian helmet while the reverse shows the goddess of victory holding a wreath and a naval standard. The silver coins show the head of Heracles, greatest of the Greek heroes and, on the reverse, Zeus Olympios enthroned, an eagle on his outstretched right hand and a sceptre in his left hand. The Phoenician was to see in the obverse his own god Melkart, the Cilician was to regard the seated deity as the great Ba'al of Tarsus and the Babylonian to look on pictures that would recall his own Gilgamesh, the lion slayer and the figure of Bel-Marduk, god of Babylon.

When it is realized that next to Macedonia the greatest mints of Alexander were to be established precisely in Phoenicia, Cilicia and Babylon, the choice of these types indicates either remarkable foresight or amazing coincidence. Alexander also established a monometallic standard in the sense that he used the same standard for both gold and silver. The growing abundance of gold had reduced the ratio of gold to silver from  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 to 12 to 1 and, when the Persian treasures were thrown on the world's markets, the ratio fell to 10 to 1.

Alexander is accused of throwing away his money recklessly but when he died his wealth was estimated at 800,000 talents — at least two and a half billion dollars to-day. Maybe, like the Australian aborigine with his old boomerang, he died of exhaustion from trying to throw it away.

There were too many brilliant Macedonian generals to set one over the other so an epileptic, illegitimate son of Philip II and the unborn son of Alexander and Roxane were appointed as joint kings. The chief generals — Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemy and Antigonus, whose son Demetrius was the greatest admiral of the time, all issued coins of Alexander's type, some in the name of Philip but most in the name of Alexander.

By 306 B.C., the two nominal kings had been murdered and, when Antigonus and Demetrius won a great victory over their rivals, they set their names as kings on the coins. The four other generals soon followed suit.

Lysimachus of Thrace, issued coins with a magnificent portrait of Alexander wearing the royal diadem and having the curving ram's horn of Ammon springing from his brow. Seltman calls it the finest portrait head on Greek coins. You can observe the Museum specimen to see if you concur.

At the great battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C. the four other generals defeated Antigonus who died fighting at the age of eighty-four. Demetrius was left with just Cyprus as a dominion but he held command of all the eastern seas with his fleet. Demetrius now struck very attractive coins with the goddess of victory standing upon a prow, holding a naval trumpet to her lips. The other side shows Poseidon, naked, seen from the back, brandishing his trident.

Cassander died soon after this and Demetrius succeeded to the throne of Macedon. He now issued coins bearing his own head, the first certain portrait of a living man to appear on a European coin.

Demetrius the Besieger was succeeded after an interval by his eldest son, Antigonus the Knock-kneed. He inflicted a crushing defeat on the Gauls, it being claimed that the god Pan had spread his "panic" terror among them. His coins commemorate this victory, showing a Macedonian shield, with the head of Pan in the centre, with a small goat's horn springing from his forehead. On a few of these coins, the head of Pan is given the features of Antigonus. Seltman points out that horns were the fashion among the early Hellenistic monarchs; Alexander is shown with a ram's horn, Seleucus and Demetrius were portrayed with bull's horns and now Antigonus the Knock-kneed with the horn of goat-kneed Pan.

This Antigonus, who died at eighty, after a reign of about forty years, maintained his father's tradition of minting gold and silver coins in the types of Alexander the Great.

Philip the Fifth and Perseus were two later Macedonian kings who issued coins of distinctive style. Following the defeat of Perseus by the Romans, Macedonia was divided into four regions which were allowed to mint their own coins. They chose the head of Artemis in the centre of a Macedonian shield.

After the collapse of Macedonia, Maroneia and Thasos seem to have

gained control of the silver mines because, after 148 B.C., they issued very large quantities of big, flat tetradrachms. Both coins had a rather unattractive Dionysiac head on one side, Maroneia having Dionysios on the reverse and Thasos, Heracles.

Seleucus, who had been one of Alexander's most brilliant cavalry commanders, obtained the satrapy of Babylon shortly after the death of the latter. Ousted for a time, he regained the metropolis in 312 B.C., from which year the Seleucid era is dated. He extended his empire from the Aegean to the Indus. He continued the Alexander coinage, although about 312 B.C. he set his personal seal, an anchor, on the coin. This device was chosen because he had an anchor-shaped birth mark on his thigh. Later Seleucus issued coins featuring a horned horse and an elephant. The horned horse, elephant and anchor became henceforward dynastic badges of the House of Seleucus. This family reigned over the fluctuating empire of Syria, sometimes immense but always large, until 83 B.C. They issued a bewildering variety of coins in gold, silver and copper, of which this Museum has a fair representation of large silver pieces, several of which show very fine portrait heads.

In 83 B.C. the people of Syria called in Tigranes, the powerful king of Armenia to free them from the Seleucids. He did so and coined tetradrachms with his head in a tall Armenian tiara ornamented with a rayed sun between two

eagles. The Museum has a specimen of this coin.

In 69 B.C. Lucullus restored the last miserable Seleucid, Antiochus XIII, who employed the Zeus type for his degenerate money. Finally, in 64 B.C. Pompey the Great took over Syria and formed it into a Roman province.

About 250 B.C., Diodotus, satrap of "the thousand cities of Bactria" set up an independent kingdom. This became a flourishing kingdom since it appears that a considerable Greek and Macedonian population had been left there by Alexander. Toynbee would say it was a case of challenge and response but in any case the best of all series of Greek portrait coins comes from this remote Bactrian kingdom.

Of interest to Canadians, whose country is the world's greatest producer of nickel, is the fact that three Bactrian monarchs issued coins with a nickel content amazingly similar to that in the U.S. Buffalo Nickel. Nickel as an element was not recognized and isolated until A.D. 1751, as commemorated on our Canadian Nickels in 1951. The name comes from Kupfernickel or Demon-Copper applied by medieval European miners to an ore that they mistook for copper but which, because of its nickel content and consequent high melting point, was beyond their metallurgical techniques. The Bactrians, who may have employed Chinese craftsmen, solved the problem by producing the intense heat necessary. After the fall of Bactria, the element Nickel vanished from coinage until A.D. 1850.

One of the most interesting characters to obtain a kingdom after the death of Alexander was the eunuch Philetaerus, Lord of Pergamum. He was severely injured as a child but rose through sheer ability to become a ranking officer in the army of Antigonus. When the latter was killed, he became a lieutenant of Lysimachus and later was placed in charge of the treasury of nine thousand talents stored at Pergamum. In good old civil service style, Philetaerus made himself very agreeable to the son and heir of Lysimachus. However, Lysimachus took a new wife, Arsinoe, the beautiful daughter of Ptolemy, and she saw little point in producing a son unless he was going to be the heir. When she had the heir apparent murdered, Philataerus felt himself in a dangerous position. He pledged the treasure to Seleucus if he would help him out of this difficulty. Seleucus invaded Asia Minor and defeated Lysimachus, who died in battle. Within seven months, Seleucus was assassinated and his empire thrown into a chaotic state. Philetaerus ransomed the body of Seleucus for his son Antiochus and made judicial outlays to strengthen neighbouring cities against the Gauls and ended up with clear title to Pergamum and the treasure.

If you could say that a eunuch could found a dynasty, Philetaerus did so because his nephew succeeded him and the family reigned in Pergamum from 280 to 133 B.C., when the last of the family willed the country to Rome. Philetaerus issued coins with the head of his suzerain of the moment. After his

death, his own portrait always was placed on the coins. Despite the truly Greek delicacy of plane and contour, the features display the brutal frankness of Roman portraiture. The eye is small and possibly crafty but has a direct, intense gaze. The flatness of cheek and jowl do not hide the firm and powerful jaw beneath. The reason for describing this coin so fully is that the Museum's specimen is mounted face down, showing you the other side with a seated figure of Athene.

Ptolemy was awarded the satrapy of Egypt at the death of Alexander, but when he attempted to annex Cyrenaica, Perdiccas as regent of the empire set out with the whole royal army to depose him. This army, which had conquered half of Asia was defeated, Perdiccas assassinated and the regency offered to Ptolemy who merely had himself confirmed in possession of Egypt and Cyrene. He was the first satrap to change the coin types, placing Alexander's head in an elephant skin headdress. In time, Ptolemy took over Cyprus, Palestine and Phoenicia. He now adopted the Phoenician weight system and issued fine coins in all metals. On the gold and silver coins there is a fine, realistic head of Ptolemy while the reverse of the silver carries a splendid eagle, facing left and grasping a thunderbolt. This is the standard design for the coins of his successors, although there were some exceptions.

His son, Ptolemy II, married his sister Arsinoe who had been widowed by the death of Lysimachus. His nickname, Philadelphus, thus

really meant another kind of brotherly love than that ordinarily associated with the city in the United States. When Arsinoe died in 270 B.C. she was deified and given a place in the cultus of existing temples, a stroke of policy that placed in the royal treasury large funds from temples that were forced to adopt her cult. Peron never got quite that far with Evita.

The Egyptians valued copper at an unusually high rate, something approaching 30 of silver to 1 of copper. Sums stated in copper are always multiples of five, from which it is inferred that the smallest denomination was the five drachm piece. This is the coin that set in motion the automatic machines that supplied the devout with lustral water at the doors of certain temples in Alexandria. This coin machine is attributed to Hero who lived in the first century B.C., and he is also credited with demonstrating jet propulsion in the harbour of the same city.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus and, for short periods, King of Macedon and Sicily, was responsible for the term Pyrrhic victory. He was supposed to have a ring of solid bone in each jaw instead of teeth. Pyrrhus married a daughter of Arsinoe and Ptolemy and used the latter's design of an archaized fighting Athene on the reverse of some of his coins. The favourite coin of my own little collection is one of these issued in Syracuse and bearing a head of Kore.

Greek coinage as an art form deserves more attention than can be given here. To quote from

Dr. Sutherland of Oxford — "The Greeks quickly attained, and their leading artists for long preserved, the very highest technical skill, importing to the image on a coin the full richness of three-dimensional suggestion by the use of bold and prominent relief. Greek coinage can show us many an indifferent coin, crudely conceived and executed in the early days, facile and academic in the later, and often undistinguished at all times. Considered as a whole, its general standard of perfection, through the combination of power and instinctively sought beauty, causes it to stand out from among the artistry of any monetary series of comparable length." Dr. Wallace believes that only the Greek die-engravers fully recognized the limitations of the small scale in which they worked and that the resultant simplicity and boldness of most of their designs is responsible for their superiority.

From the standpoint of collecting, most Greek gold coins and the finest and rarest in silver are very costly. Many fine silver and copper coins are not too expensive. You don't have to be wealthy to collect Greek coins, but it helps.

The Museum has a display of coins connected with biblical history. The Jewish coins are interesting because of their background but, with the exception of a few silver ones, are very commonplace in design. The coins of Tyre, Sidon, Aradus, Tarsus and Carthage have better designs, usually showing strong Greek influences. The Phoenicians at an early stage

adopted written promises of payment, usually on sheepskin, to avoid loss of precious metals in shipment.

The Parthians who ruled in Persia from 249 B.C. to A.D. 226 issued many fine coins, especially in the first half of that period. Mr. Fred Armstrong has specialized in the collection of this series. The Neo-Persian Empire of the Sasanians, from A.D. 226-651 issued an interesting, if rather monotonous coinage.

The parts of central Italy that were not under direct Greek influence used bronze as a medium of exchange. This evolved to a stage when bronze was cast in circular forms — aes grave — having distinctive symbols and marks of value. These pieces were reckoned on a duodecimal system, the unit of reckoning being the pound. The extension of Roman power throughout Italy reached a point where it was necessary for Rome to inaugurate a coinage under her own name and authority. This earliest Roman coinage began in 269 B.C. It comprised didrachms and small bronze coins modelled on Italo-Greek coinage, in addition to aes grave whose circulation may have been confined to Central Italy. The difficulty of adjusting the value of bronze to silver produced a series of reductions in the size of the bronze denominations. The silver coinage began, under the undoubted influence of Greek designers, with conventionally elegant style. This fairly soon deteriorated to harsh and relatively stereotyped designs, possibly because the mass production now

required completely engrossed the Roman coin authorities. In Rome, the first coinage was produced in the temple of Juno Moneta (the adviser) whence come our expressions — monetary and money. Denarius = 10 Asses  
Uncia = 1/12 Libra.

After nearly a century of producing mostly banal coin designs, there was a great change. The sacking of Corinth was followed by a movement of Greek teachers and technicians to Rome, which now offered them greater opportunities than remained at home. At all events, there was a general improvement in the quality of coin-design and some of them were excellent.

Sydenham lists some fourteen hundred coins of Republican Rome and this is by no means complete. From the collecting standpoint, this series is very attractive because many of the coins are inexpensive even when they are in an extremely fine state of preservation.

Augustus re-organized the coinage which henceforth was designed to serve imperial propaganda. Each year would see the use of new designs all deliberately chosen to carry some message to the people who handled the coins. The portraiture of the Roman coins is particularly impressive, even in the later period when the manner of striking coins and their intrinsic value was deteriorating.

When Julian, the Apostate, reigned the commonest propaganda slogan on his coins can be rendered very freely as "Happy days are here again".

Caligula, on his accession, reduced the sales of 1% levied on all sales transactions to one-half of one percent. Later he abolished the sales tax and issued a quadrans — the smallest copper denomination — to commemorate the event. On the face of the coin, the letters R C C are prominent — remissa ducentessima — remission of the two-hundredth. On the reverse there is a liberty hat as a symbol of Caligula's attempt to revive the Comitia to afford the public an opportunity to discuss and decide matters put before them.

Michael Grant devotes a whole chapter of his book on the Roman Imperial Coinage to the subject "Women, Human and Divine". It recounts some of the difficulties of reconciling human behaviour with the divine or semi-divine attributes that they were supposed to possess in the imperial facade. Marguerite Youcenar in her recent best-selling book on Hadrian suggests that while he detested his wife, Sabina, he didn't divorce her as he felt that there should be an empress on imperial coins.

A study of the portraits of the women who appear on the coins show that ancient styles of hair dress were as variable and as unaccountable as they are to-day. They wore frizzed bangs, braids, spit-curls, pompadours and were not above adding a goodly amount of false hair to their coiffure. If the pompadour of Plotina, wife of Trajan, did not conceal at least one good sized rat, the skill of her hairdresser is now a lost art. These hair styles on the coins must have

had the effect of modern fashion magazines in establishing modes. The most striking ancient coiffure is found on a coin of Sabina. Her features show little charm but much determination, exemplified when she killed herself in A.D. 137. The hair is puffed up in front in a pompadour style and fastened by a tiara. The rest was curled and drawn to the top of her head, being held in place by a large coiled braid.

Since Greek times, the lettering on a coin was often placed on a separate punch, which avoided changing an entire die when alterations were being made. The amazing feature of this is that it was an actual form of printing and yet no practical adaptation to print pamphlets or books was made in the Western world for almost 2,000 years.

The Roman provincial coinage of Egypt is unusual because Egypt was the property of the Emperor himself, who received the vast revenues of the country. The Ptolemaic system of state control was maintained and the Roman emperors were described as a new dynasty of Pharaohs.

The Egyptian coinage was a wholly token currency. It consisted of base-silver tetradrachms (worth only one denarius apiece as against four for most tetradrachms of the period) and a series of bronze denominations. For more than three centuries, it constituted a provincial coinage of extraordinary interest and variety. This Museum has a very large assortment of these Egyptian coins

and they have been arranged with great precision and care. However, this type of collection does not lend itself to ordinary exhibition and is not on display.

Roman numismatics presents a paradox in that there are a large number of books on the subject and yet many aspects are almost entirely uninvestigated. It presents a rich field for anyone with the urge to dig up facts and co-ordinate them.

Professor Toynbee identifies two main categories of Roman bronze pieces which should be called medalllic. These occur from the time of Augustus onward. The small differences between true coins and these medalllic pieces explain why the subject matter of numismatics includes medals and medallions within its scope.

The Emperor Hadrian was a keen student of Greek culture and his reign is marked by a tremendous improvement in coin design. The coins show a more delicate conception of design and a marked advance in the delicacy of execution. The medallions issued by Hadrian and his successors achieved a very high level of art. Curiously, some of their efforts, in detail, complex balance and romantic appreciation of the natural elements of their environment, are remarkable forerunners of what the Renaissance artists loved so dearly.

There was much fluctuation in the quality of design in third century Roman coins. From that point on, the artistry in Roman coins tends to deteriorate, although there are many exceptions. The Ostrogoths, Visigoths and Vandals

issued coins, usually on Roman models but on a retrogressively continuous path that led to almost unrecognizable depths. The odd exception occurred when Theodoric produced a gold medallion with a superb Romano-Gothic facing head. Theodahad, 534-536 A. D., his nephew, after he had deposed and killed Queen Ambasuntha with

whom he shared the Roman throne, produced a bronze coinage with portraits finely conceived and modelled with a subtlety and depth unknown for years. It was nearly two centuries later that Italy again produced coins of such distinction and by that time the influence of Byzantium was paramount.

(to be continued)

## COIN COLLECTION FOR SALE

3,000 coins from over 150 countries from periods B.C. up to 1956  
All selected specimen kept in sealed "Andrews coin holders"  
and stored in steel cabinet

Fine selections of early Canadian and American coins. Direct from collector  
Write for details:

## EDMOND PAQUET

C.N.A. 376

567 Church Road

Ste. Foye, Que.

## C. N. A. CONVENTION AUCTION SALE

September 21 and 22, 1956

This will be a combined floor and mail auction sale, featuring rare and choice Canadian and Newfoundland material, plus U.S., Great Britain, British Colonies and Other Countries.

Illustrated auction catalogue will be available September 1st, and is free upon request. Subscribers to our "\$1.00 A Year Plan" will automatically receive a copy plus a list of prices realized after the sale, and all other price lists and lists of special offerings issued during the year.

1957 Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Fractional Currency—  
5th Edition — by J. E. Charlton: \$1.50 Postpaid.

# CANADA COIN EXCHANGE

Box 35, Terminal A, Toronto, Canada

## FOR THCOMING SALES

We are pleased to announce the following particulars of two important forthcoming auction sales.

**R. C. Lockett English, part two.** The second portion of the English coins from this well-known collection will be auctioned on October 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, 1956. This sale will contain English gold and silver coins from Edward III down to and including Charles II hammered issues. There will be some 1,400 odd lots including a great many rarities which may not come on the market again for many years.

**H. W. Taffs collection.** This collection will be sold on November 21, 22 and possibly the 23 if three days are required. The collection covers the whole range of British coins, some 250 lots of Foreign coins including many rare American items, a very comprehensive collection of English 17th Century Tokens, as well as Colonial coins, other Tokens and commemorative medals, and a large number of good coin cabinets.

We shall be very pleased to send you detailed reports on any lots from the above collections together with estimated prices when the catalogues are issued. Our charge for buying on commission at the sales is the usual one of 5% plus postage for items purchased.

### ORDER FORM

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please send the catalogue of the —

Lockett sale \$2.25 post free. Airmail extra.

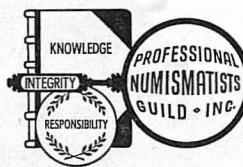
Taffs sale \$0.75 post free. Airmail extra.

I enclose a remittance to cover the above catalogue/s

**SPINK & SON LTD.**

5, 6 and 7, King Street, St. James's

London, S.W.1



## NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS

# EDWARD GANS

10 Rock Lane  
Berkeley 8, California

Specializing entirely in Ancient and Foreign Coins  
up to about 1600 A.D.

*Your Want List is requested*

Our quarterly price lists are free upon request

## H O L L A N D E R A L B U M S

ENABLE YOU TO MAKE YOUR OWN ARRANGEMENT FOR ALL COINS  
"Next To Your Coins You Will Like HOLLANDER ALBUMS Best"

The "SINGLE PANEL"  
Illustrated With Insert #1000  
*Unsurpassed For Mint Sets*

112 Different  
Interchangeable  
Inserts Available

Price  
45 c.  
Complete



Both Obverse and Reverse Visible and Protected Through "Kodapak"  
*Write Now!* For Free Detailed Circular Describing Entire Line,  
Including Loose Leaf Album Pages and Holders For Single Coins.



Mail Division

N.Y.C. Salesroom

P.O. Box 204 4 West 47th St.  
Forest Hills, N.Y. New York 36, N.Y.



Now available...  
the complete series  
of Canadian Coin Folders

Protect and classify your *entire* Canadian coin collection. Whitman folders are now made for the following Canadian coins: Large cents (1858 to 1920), Small cents (starting 1920), Silver five cents (1858 to 1921), Nickels (starting 1922), Dimes (1858 to 1936), Dimes (starting 1937), Quarters (1858 to 1910), Quarters (1911 to 1952), Quarters (starting 1953), Halves (1870 to 1910), Halves (1911 to 1936), Halves (starting 1937), Silver dollars (starting 1935). Whitman folders fold flat for convenient storing. Get your supply of folders, as well as Whitman authoritative coin books, at your hobby dealer.

50¢  
EACH

IN CANADA

Also...38 Different Folders for U. S. Coins...50¢ EACH

IN CANADA

Whitman

PUBLISHING COMPANY • RACINE, WISCONSIN

**WANTED**

**CANADIAN PAPER MONEY**

of all types for my personal collection.

I particularly want early private, bank and government issues  
prior to 1900.

**ALSO WANTED**

**CANADIAN HISTORIC MEDALS**

including Fenian Raid and North West Rebellion  
which I collect by regiments

**I HAVE DUPLICATES**

of many Canadian Medals from purchases of large Canadian collections  
I have recently made, which I am willing to dispose of  
at their cost to me to help you with *your* collection.

**J. DOUGLAS FERGUSON**

**ROCK ISLAND QUE.**

**B. A. SEABY LTD.**

Dealers in Coins, Medals and Numismatic Books

*Publishers of*

**Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin**

Subscription \$1.00 a Year

**RARE COINS AND COLLECTIONS WANTED**

**65 Great Portland Street**

**London W.1, England**



## **SPINK & SON, LIMITED**

Established 1772

### **The Leading Numismatists**

Coins, Medals, and Decorations bought and sold

Publishers of the Numismatic Circular, a magazine for collectors and a list of coins, etc. for sale

Annual subscription, ten shillings

**5, 6, & 7 King Street — St. James's — London, S.W.1**

Telephone No.: WHItehall 5275 and Cables: SPINK, LONDON

### **SWAP AND SHOP**

Through The Columns Of The

### **NUMISMATIC NEWS**

America's number one collector's exchange publication. This newsprint publication offers twenty free words of classified advertising to subscribers with each issue. Also contains a large number of dealer's display ads. Has Special Canadian Section.

Sample 25 Cents

1 Year \$2.00; 2 Years \$3.50; 3 Years \$5.00

## **NUMISMATIC NEWS**

Iola, Wisconsin

# LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

INVITES YOU TO ATTEND

THE 1956 CONVENTION

of the

## CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Friday and Saturday

September 21-22, 1956

•  
Featuring:

Display of many specimens of French Regime Card Money  
1812-1814 War Currency

and other Outstanding Coin, Currency, Medal and Badge collections

•

Tour by Bus of Local Points of Interest  
Official Business Meeting of the Canadian Numismatic Association

•

Convention Mail and Floor Auction of Fine Numismatic Pieces  
by Canadian Coin Exchange

•

Convention Banquet to be held Saturday Evening

•

Convention Headquarters — Hotel London

Single Room with Bath \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 6.75 and up  
Double Rooms — Twin beds \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 12.50 and up  
Double Rooms — One bed \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 10.75 and up

## JULES MERO, COIN DEALER

3330 Ridgewood, Montreal, Canada

Phone RE 3-1616

A.N.A. 19546

C.N.A. 341

### CANADA SPECIALS

#### Offer No. 1

5 Different Canada Large Cents	\$ .75	8 Different Canada Small Cents	\$ .80
Album for same, Value	.35	Album for same, Value	.35
Regular Retail Value	\$1.10	Regular Retail Value	\$1.15
Combination Only	50c.	Combination Offer	50c.

#### Offer No. 2

10 Different Canada Nickels	\$2.00
Album for same, Value	.35
Total	\$2.35

#### Offer No. 3

All for only	\$1.00
--------------	--------

#### Offer No. 4

Order all 3 lots above at \$2.00 and we will include a nice Silver Half Dime extra, retail value 25c.

*All dates in the above four offers are of our selection*

*Do not ask for any specific dates*

An attractive approval consignment will be included with each order

## TATHAM STAMP & CO.

Springfield 63, Mass.

CANADIAN COINS, BANK NOTES and STAMPS bought, sold and exchanged. Your Want List solicited. *M. Ritter, 124 Isabella Street, Toronto 5, Canada.*

WANTED — B.C. Banknotes and Trade Tokens; Canada and Newfoundland Coins Uncirculated. Spare coins, tokens and notes for sale. Send your Want List for price quotations. *Leslie C. Hill, Box 747, New Westminster, B.C.*

CANADIAN COINS — *Silver Dollars* — 1945 F. \$3.50, VF. \$5.00; 1947 pointed 7 F. \$5.00, VF. \$6.00; 1947 M.L. V.F. \$6.00; 1948 VF. \$6.00, XF. \$8.00. *Fifty Cents* — 1934 F. \$3.00; 1947 M.L. STR 7 VF. \$2.00. Your want list solicited. *C. F. Martin, 510 Tedman Avenue, Sudbury, Ont.*

Specializing in Canadian and Newfoundland Coins and Tokens. Please send Want Lists for quotation. Satisfaction assured. *W. E. Marley, 98 Barton Ave., Toronto 4, Canada.*

## **NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS**

All advertising material must be received by the tenth of the month in order to be published in the next month's issue, and payments should be forwarded with your ads.

Once again, a reminder to all advertisers that payment is to be in Canadian funds, payable at par in Canada. Banker's commission of 15 cents, plus any fluctuating exchange on American funds must be added.

Please make your remittances payable to "The Canadian Numismatic Association", *not* in the name of any individual.

The advertising rates are as follows:

	Single	Minimum of 3 Insertions
Back Cover (Outside)	\$23.00	\$60.00
Front and Back Covers (Inside)	20.00	51.00
Full Page	15.00	37.50
Half Page	8.00	21.00
Quarter Page	4.50	12.00

Classified: 1 Insertion — 3 cents per word; minimum 15 words;

3 or more consecutive insertions of same ad, 2 cents per word.

Special type and settings will have to be considered individually.

Your continued co-operation in sending copy of your advertisement on a separate sheet of paper and *set up* as intended for publication will be greatly appreciated.

Miss Thelma PELLETIER,  
*Advertising Manager*,  
27 London St., North,  
Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

---

## *Membership*

*Membership* in the C.N.A. is open to any reputable party upon payment of \$2.00 to the Treasurer, Mr. Bruce R. Brace, in Canadian funds, for one year. As memberships are on a calendar year basis, back copies for the current year are sent to new members.

*Membership Renewals* are now overdue! Prompt payment of these will be greatly appreciated.

## **WANTED TO BUY**

ANCIENT GREEK

ANCIENT ROMAN

BYZANTINE

RENAISSANCE

MODERN EUROPEAN

ORIENTAL

SOUTH AMERICAN

COINS and MEDALS

**G O L D**

**SILVER**

**BRONZE**

---

We will Purchase Individual Rarities or your entire Collection  
for IMMEDIATE CASH

---

We will be pleased to accept better Coins and Medals  
for our AUCTION SALES  
or for Private Sale on Commission

Reasonable Rates

Correspondence Invited



## **Coin Galleries**

V. CLAIN-STEFANELLI, Ph.D., Manager

41 West 57th Street

New York 19, N. Y.

Tel.: PLaza 5-7787

Cable: COINOMISMA