

Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of the World

FRANCE

FOOTNOTE: The 1/2 franc or 50 centimes silver coins listed were minted at five provisional mints; The National Mint was assigned **A** for Paris, **B** for Rouen, **BB** for Strasburg, **D** for Lyons, **K** for Bordeaux and **W** for Lille. The listings are arranged by mints in alphabetical order and then in chronological listings.

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
BORDEAUX MINT

1/2 FRANC 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1831	34,945	VG-2822
1832	40,146	VG-2831
1833	29,312	VG-2841
1834	69,082	VG-2848
1835	50,144	VG-2855
1836	14,640	VG-2863
1837	25,519	VG-2871
1838	16,624	VG-2881
1839	18,624	VG-2894
1840	42,831	VG-2912
1841	26,000	VG-2925
1842	35,260	VG-2933

^OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

∇RV: 1/2 / FRANC / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (vine leaf) ★ (star) **K** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **K** = BORDEAUX

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

ENGRAVER GENERAL: ★ = Nicolas-Pierre Tiolier 1816-42

DIRECTOR: (vine leaf) = Alexandre Vignes 1827-59

REFERENCE: C-198



Quay of Louis XVIII - Bordeaux

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
BORDEAUX MINT

1/2 FRANC 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1843	33,749	VG-2940
1844	23,156	VG-2957

^OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

∇RV: 1/2 / FRANC / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (vine leaf) ★ (star) **K** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **K** = BORDEAUX

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

ENGRAVER GENERAL: ★ = Nicolas-Pierre Tiolier 1816-42

DIRECTOR: (vine leaf) = Alexandre Vignes 1827-59

REFERENCE: C-198

FOOTNOTE: The Privy marks on French coins denote the engraver-general who had overall responsibility for the engraving and the tools at both the Paris mint and the Provisional mints, the engravers mark indicated the provisional engraver, whilst the directors of each mint were responsible for the actual striking of the coinage. Each mark was personal, and when new engravers or directors were appointed the marks were changed.



FOOTNOTE: With the exception of French Indo-China, the French colonies are not included in this volume. The reason for this, is that the official currency of the colonies was the French currency, although some issued their own colonial notes and small denomination coinage of copper and aluminum. Cowrie shells, probably brought in by East Indies traders long ago were formerly much in use for barter in the country markets of the Sudan. The eight colonies of French West Africa include; Senegal, Mauritania, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, French Sudan, Niger, Dahomey, and Mandate Territory of Togo. Since 1895 the tricolor of France has flown over forts of Timbuktu and a troop of camel cavalry patrols the desert regions to keep the nomadic tribes under control. French acquisition in Equatorial Africa began in 1841, through exploration and settlement. In 1910 French Congo was renamed French Equatorial Africa. Its four colonies are; Gabon, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari and Chad. As in all French colonies in Africa, the official currency is French, the franc being the unit.

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
BORDEAUX MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1845	21,702	VG-2968
1846	22,067	VG-2978
1847	8,915	VG-2992

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: 50 / CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (vine leaf) (grayhound's head) **K** (mintmark).

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **K** = BORDEAUX

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

DIRECTOR: (vine leaf) = Alexander Vignes 1827-1859

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (grayhound's head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

REFERENCE: C-199



FRANCE, REPUBLIC of
BORDEAUX MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1850	30,946	
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▲OV: ★ (star) at top, Liberty head, facing left REPUBLIQUE (Republic) left FRANCAISE (France) right / E.A.OUDINE,F. under bust.

▼RV: 50 / CENT. / 1850 within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below, LIBERTE • EGALITE • FRATERNITE (Liberty-Equality-Fraternity) around / (three acorns) (vine leaf) **K** (mintmark) (grayhound's head) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **K** = BORDEAUX

ENGRAVER: E.A.OUDINE,F. = Eugene Andre Oudine, Fecit = He made it.

DIRECTOR: (vine leaf) = Alexander Vignes 1827-59

ENGRAVER-GENERAL: (grayhound's head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

REFERENCE: Y-3, MP-133, VG-3261



1865 K - 50 CENTIMES - REVERSE

FRANCE, EMPIRE of
BORDEAUX MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1864	1,827,936	VG-3668
1865	4,900,892	VG-2679
1866	3,500,433	VG-3700
1867	4,691,729	VG-3713

▲OV: Head of Napoleon III, facing left (hammer and pick) NAPOLEON III, left EMPEROR (anchor) right / BARRE under bust.

▼RV: Crown / 50 CENT. / DATE / **K** (mintmark) EMPIRE FRANCAIS (French Empire) around.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **K** = BORDEAUX

DESIGNER: Barre = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

DIRECTOR: (hammer and pick) = Ernest Dumas 1860-67

ENGRAVER-GENERAL: (anchor) = Albert-Desire Barre 1855-78

REFERENCE: Y-29, MP-166

FOOTNOTE: Bordeaux, a city of France lies on the left bank of the Garonne, in a semicircular or oval form, corresponding with the curve of the river which constitutes its port. The most striking objects upon approaching Bordeaux are the port and the stupendous bridge, projected and partly executed by Bonapart, over the Garonne, an arm of the sea rather than a river. Bordeaux, like so many other cities, is divided into the old and new town, on the right and left. The population of Bordeaux fluctuates with its commerce between 60,000 and 100,000.

Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of the World

FRANCE



**Emperor Napoleon III
Bordeaux 1865 - 50 Centimes**

FRANCE, REPUBLIC of
BORDEAUX MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1871	722,980	VG-3803
1872	1,643,470	VG-3830
1873	166,009	VG-3842

▲OV: ★ (star) at top, Liberty head, facing left REPUBLIQUE (Republic) left FRANCAISE. (France) right / E.A. OUDINE, F. under bust.

▼RV: 50 / CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below, (three acorns) LIBERTE • EGALITE • FRATERITE (Liberty-Equality-Fraternity) around / (cross) K (mintmark) (anchor) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: K = BORDEAUX

DIRECTOR: (cross) = Henri-Archange Delbecque 1871-78

ENGRAVER-GENERAL: (anchor) = Albert-Desire Barre 1855-78

ENGRAVER: E.A. OUDINE, F. = Eugene Andre Oudine, Fecit = He made it.

MARK: (three acorns) = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-48, MP-192

FOOTNOTE: Bordeaux - one of the most important cities and ports of France, capital of the Department of Gironde, on the Garonne, about 70 miles from the sea. It is built in a crescent form round a bend of the river, which is here lined with fine quays and crossed by a magnificent stone bridge, and consists of an old and a new town. The former is mostly composed of irregular squares and narrow crooked streets; while the latter is laid out with great regularity, and on a scale of magnificence hardly surpassed by any provincial town in Europe. Large vessels sail up to the town, and there is ready communication by railway or river with the Mediterranean, Spain, and manufacturing centers of France. The chief exports are wine and brandy; sugar and other colonial produce and wood are the chief imports. Ship-building is the chief industry, and there are sugar-refineries, woolen and cotton mills, potteries, soap-works, distilleries, etc. Population 1891 - 252,415. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1895.*



French washerwomen

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
LILLE MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1845	524,711	VG-2968
1846	69,935	VG-2978

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: 50 / CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (standing cornucopia) (grayhound head) W (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: W = LILLE

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

DIRECTOR: (standing cornucopia) = Charles Dierickx 1840-46

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (grayhound head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

REFERENCE: C-199

FOOTNOTE: Lyons, the second city in France capital of the Department of the Rhone, 240 miles southeast of Paris, and 170 miles north of the Mediterranean. The town is built partly on a peninsula between the Saone and the Rhone, and partly on the opposite banks of the rivers on either side. The rivers are crossed by about a score of bridges, and the city is surrounded by eighteen detached forts, which form a circuit of sixteen miles. Parts of the city are old, squalid, and unhealthy, but as a whole it had a stately and imposing appearance. Lyons carries on various industries, but its chief glory is that of being the greatest center of the silk manufacture in the world, giving employment in the town or surrounding neighborhood to 240,000 people. A great many of the weavers work in their own dwellings, not in factories. There is also a large trade by railway, river, and canal. Population 1891 - 416,029. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Phila., 1896.*



Wheat harvest in France

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
LYON MINT

½ FRANC 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1831	15,928	VG-2822
1832	206,386	VG-2831
1833	32,414	VG-2841
1834	63,610	VG-2848
1835	14,513	VG-2855
1836	8,706	VG-2863
1837	7,556	VG-2871
1838	2,432	VG-2881
1840	18,565	VG-2894

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: ½ / FRANC / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (boat) (star) **D** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **D** = LYON

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

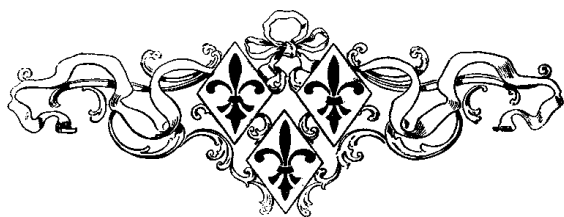
DIRECTOR: (boat) = Nicolas Richard 1823-39

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (star) = Nicolas-Pierre Tiolier 1816-42

REFERENCE: C-198



View of Lyons



FRANCE, EMPIRE of
LYON MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1856 1,245,407

▲OV: Head of Napoleon III, facing left (lion passant) NAPOLEON III, left EMPEROR (anchor) right / BARRE under bust.

▼RV: Crown / 50 CENT. / 1856 / within wreath of laurel EMPIRE FRANCAIS (French Empire) around / **D** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **D** = LYON

DESIGNER: BARRE = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (anchor) = Albert-Desire Barre 1855-78

DIRECTOR: (lion passant) = Jean Moine 1848-58

REFERENCE: Y-23, VG-3477



Emporor Napoleon III

FOTNOTE: Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was born in 1808 the third son of Louis Bonapart, who was created by his brother King of Holland. His mother was Hortense Beauharnais, the step-daughter of the Emperor Napoleon I. He was brought up principally at the castle of Arenenburg, his mother's residence in Switzerland and was given a very fine education. He was something of a scientist and an engineer and he also studied history(continued).

FOOTNOTE: Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (Continued) In 1831 he took part in one of the liberation campaigns in Italy, together with his elder brother Louis, who however died of fever during the campaign. In 1832 by the death of the only son of Napoleon I, the Duke of Reighstadt and King of Rome, he became the head of the family, both his elder brothers being dead. During the next few years he published a good deal of literature, dealing principally with his political ideas. During the reign of Louis Philippe and taking advantage of the disturbing state of France he made two attempts to establish himself in that country. The first, in 1836 was easily repressed, and he was deported to America; the second, in 1840, when he landed at Boulogne, ended in his being condemned to lifelong imprisonment in a French fortress. There he continued his writings. After just over five years imprisonment he managed to make his escape, and returned to London. Taking advantage of the Revolution of 1848, he hurried back to France, where he had been elected as a Deputy to the Constituent Assembly. Having taken his seat he almost immediately resigned, but was again elected for five different Constituencies. Encouraged by this, he determined to stand as a candidate for the Presidency, and was elected by a majority of some five to one over his opponent, General Cavaignac. At first there seemed to be some possibility of concord in France, but the President, although he had taken the Oath of Allegiance to the Republic, soon showed his hand. He rapidly assumed the control of the Army, practically every post of importance was held by his own nominee, and finally in December of 1851 he dissolved the Assembly by force and brought about his famous but violently bloody 'Coup d'etat'. France for the time seemed to acquiesce, he was in the same month proposed as candidate for ten years as President, and elected to the position by a majority of 7,000,000. He now made no pretence at disguising his reactionary measures. Posing as the candidate and representative of the people, he rapidly developed into a despot, who gagged the press and did his best to repress liberty. In 1853 he was married to Countess Eugenie deMontigo. He still continued to pretend himself the friend of democracy, but his interference in Italian affairs led to the annexation of Nice and Savoy to France, whilst his attempt to impose a monarch on the Mexicans led to one of the most pathetic tragedies that the world has witnessed. His foreign policy at times appeared brilliant, and he was almost always in close alliance with Great Britain. He joined England in the Crimean War and in 1859 helped Sardinia against the Austrians and also took part in the operations against China (1858-60) and Mehemet Ali (1860-61). But his failure in Mexico in 1861 caused his government to become increasingly unpopular in France. By 1865 it became apparent that his influence was on the wane. The book which he had written for the purpose of extolling his own methods of government did not meet with absolute, unalloyed success, and he realised that a more liberal policy was necessary. This he tried to adopt, but too late. In 1870 realising that his main support, the Army, was beginning to fall away in its allegiance, he made a last attempt to rally them. He interfered in the question of the Spanish Succession, for which a Prince of the House of Holenzollern was a candidate, and although the Prussians withdrew their prince, events led on to Declaration of War between France and Prussia. Napoleon III was unaware of the awful state of his Army. When he declared war he was firmly convinced that the French would easily gain Berlin, but his nearly 300,000 men were opposed by 500,000 Prussians and Napoleon III never reached the right bank of the Rhine. He was crushed at Saarbruck, at Weissenburg, and at Metz, and finally came the crowning defeat at Sedan. On September 2, 1870, the day after the battle, Napoleon III, Emperor of France surrendered to the Prussian King, William I who led his soldiers to this victory. A few months later on January 18, 1871 William I was proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the Palace of Versailles. Napoleon III was kept a prisoner until the end of the war. In the meantime his Empress had retired to England and here in 1871 she was joined by Napoleon, who died three years later. Napoleon III is best remembered by numismatists for his efforts to establish the Latin Monetary Union.



1834 A - 1/2 FRANC

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
PARIS MINT

1/2 FRANC 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1831	109,850	VG-2822
1832	345,056	VG-2831
1833	272,340	VG-2841
1834	418,774	VG-2848
1835	831,316	VG-2855
1836	431,550	VG-2863
1837	136,556	VG-2871
1838	385,384	VG-2881
1839	635,962	VG-2894
1840	1,106,978	VG-2912
1841	1,119,247	VG-2925
1842	338,173	VG-2933

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: 1/2 / FRANC / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (c anchor) ★ (star) A (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = PARIS

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

ENGRAVER GENERAL: ★ = Nicolas-Pierre Tiolier 1816-42

DIRECTOR: (c anchor) = Jean-Pierre Collot 1821-42

REFERENCE: C-198



Eiffel Tower at Paris Exposition



City of Paris

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
PARIS MINT

½ FRANC 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1843	152,279	VG-2940
1844	196,164	VG-2957
1845	with C-199	VG-2967

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: ½ / FRANC / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (pointing hand) (grayhound's head) ▲ (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = PARIS

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (grayhound's head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-1855

DIRECTOR: (pointing hand) = Charles Louis Dierickx 1845-60

REFERENCE: C-198



FOOTNOTE: Franc derived from the device, Francorum Rex, King of the Franks, struck by King John II, on the coin in 1360. The unit of monetary system of France and of the States of the Latin Monetary Union - Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece. The franc is the twentieth part of the twenty-franc gold piece, or 0.2902 grams of pure gold. When the monetary notation adopted in France in 1795, which supplanted the former Livre Tournais, the franc was a silver coin, nine-tenths fine, weighing five grams. Such coins ceased after 1865, when the franc coin was made a token, .835 fine, without change of weight and equivalent in United States money to 19.3 cents. As a silver unit it still remained in its multiple the five-franc piece, nine-tenths fine, weighting 25 grams. In 1876 the coinage of the five-franc piece was discontinued. Silver coins of 5, 2, and 1 franc and ½ franc, continued in general use; but they are all, strictly speaking, tokens, gold having become the standard, and being represented in the coinage by pieces of 10 francs and 20 francs. The franc is theoretically divided into 100 centimes; but as the smallest coin in France is the five-centime piece, the old appellation of 20 sous to a franc (or livre) is still in frequent use. In Italy the franc is called lira, and in Greece, drachma. In other countries not in treaty relations with France, the same unit prevails; in Finland, the mark; in Spain, the peseta; in Rumania, the lei; in Venezuela, the bolivar. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*



Paris sets the fashions

FOOTNOTE: Paris sets the fashions of all Europe, and an immense trade in articles of dress and new patterns is carried on by tailors, mantua-makers, and milliners. Each week has its new female fashions, and every month its new male fashions; all say they, for the good of trade. *Universal Gazetteer, Phila., 1839.*



View of Paris -1880



1846 A - 50 CENTIMES - OBVERSE

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
PARIS MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1845	493,587	VG-2968
1846	3,165,355	VG-2978
1847	3,436,889	VG-2992
1848	218,448	VG-3011

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: 50 / CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (pointing hand) (grayhound's head) A (mintmark).

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = PARIS

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

DIRECTOR: (pointing hand) = Charles Louis Dierickx 1845-60

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (grayhound's head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

REFERENCE: C-199

FOOTNOTE: Paris the capital of France, and of civilized Europe, lies on both banks and occupies two islets of the Seine. Among the chief public edifices are; the *Hotel des Monnaies*, or the mint, in which also all national medals are struck, with its colonnade, arches, and statues, forming a noble facade towards the Seine, on its left bank... *Universal Gazetteer, Phila., 1839.*



1846 A - 50 CENTIMES - REVERSE



Riot in Paris in 1848

FOOTNOTE: Rioters filled the streets of Paris. In two days Louis Philippe prudently quit the country. The foundations of the Second Republic were laid. *University of Knowledge.*



1850 A - 50 CENTIMES - OBVERSE

FRANCE, REPUBLIC of
PARIS MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1849	2,655	VG-3247
1850	2,165,210	VG-3261
1851	849,931	VG-3272

▲OV: ★ (star) at top, Liberty head, facing left
REPUBLIQUE (Republic) left FRANÇAISE, (France) right /
E.A. OUDINE, F. under bust.

▼RV: 50 / CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel and
oak tied with ribbon below, LIBERTE • EGALITE • FRATERITE
(Liberty-Equality-Fraternity) around / (three acorns) (pointing
hand) A (mintmark) (grayhound's head) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = PARIS

ENGRAVER: E.A. OUDINE, F. = E.A. Oudine, Fecit = He
made it.

DIRECTOR: (pointing hand) = Charles Louis Dierickx
1845-60

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (grayhound's head) =
Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

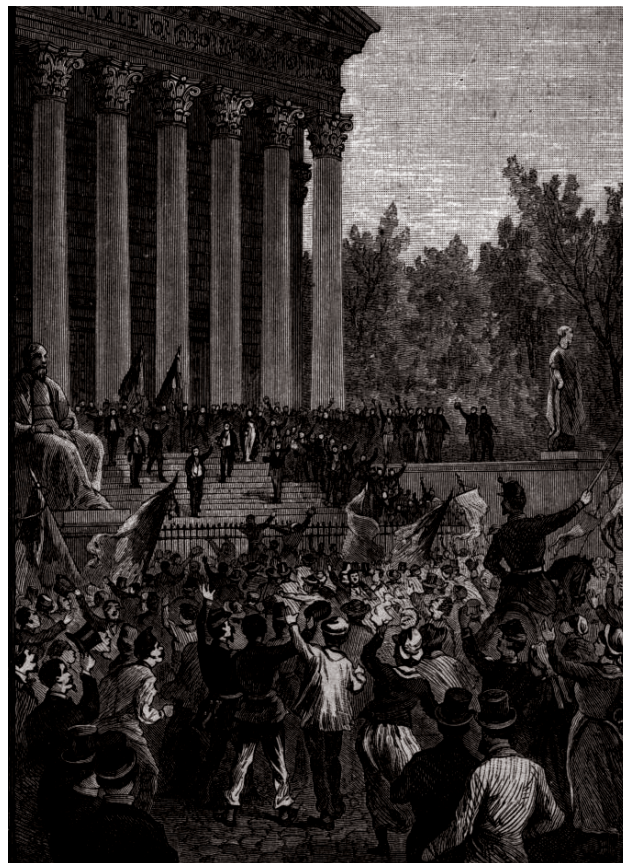
MARK = (three acorns) = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-3, MP-133

FOOTNOTE: Paris - named from the Keltic tribe "Parisii", it was
called by the Romans - "Lutetia Parisiorum", the "Bright city of the
parisii" from the white stone used in buildings.



1850 A - 50 CENTIMES - REVERSE



Proclamation of the Republic 1848



1852 A - 50 CENTIMES - OBVERSE

FRANCE, REPUBLIC of
PARIS MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1852 1,010,267

^OV: Head of President Napoleon, facing left LOUIS-NAPOLÉON left BONAPARTE right / BARRE under bust / (grayhound's head) (pointing hand) below.

▽RV: 50 / CENT. / 1852 within wreath of oak and laurel tied with ribbon below, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE (Republic France) around / A (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = PARIS

ENGRAVER: BARRE = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

DIRECTOR: (pointing hand) = Charles Louis Dierickx 1845-60

ENGRAVER-GENERAL: (grayhound's head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

REFERENCE: Y-11, MP-139, VG-3317



New Alexander bridge, Paris



1852 A - 50 CENTIMES - REVERSE

FRANCE, EMPIRE of
PARIS MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1853 153,830 VG-3345
1854 1,080,234 VG-3382
1855 400,259 VG-3430

^OV: Head of Napoleon III, facing left (grayhound head) NAPOLÉON III, left EMPEREUR (pointing hand) right / BARRE under bust.

▽RV: Crown / 50 CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel A (mintmark) EMPIRE FRANCAIS (French Empire) around.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = PARIS

ENGRAVER-GENERAL: BARRE (grayhound head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

DIRECTOR: (pointing hand) = Charles Louis Dierickx 1845-60

REFERENCE: Y-23, MP-151



Peasants' cottages, France - 1902



1859 A - 50 CENTIMES - OBVERSE

FRANCE, EMPIRE of
PARIS MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1856	1,436,299	VG-3458
1857	1,631,861	VG-3490
1858	5,558,511	VG-3531
1859	3,880,473	VG-3544
1860	2,656,824	VG-3552
1862	1,549,468	VG-3639

▲OV: Head of Napoleon III, facing left (anchor)
NAPOLEON III, left EMPEROR (pointing hand) right / BARRE under bust.

▼RV: Crown / 50 CENT. / DATE / A (mintmark) within wreath of laurel, EMPIRE FRANCAIS (French Empire) around.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = PARIS

DESIGNER = BARRE = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (anchor) = Albert-Desire Barre 1855-78

DIRECTOR: (pointing hand) = Charles Louis Dierickx 1845-60

REFERENCE: Y-23, MP-151

POPULATION: Paris in 1856 before the annexation of parts of Paris beyond the old 'Mur d'Octroi' -1,174,346.



1859 A - 50 CENTIMES - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Latin Union - By the monetary convention of December 23, 1865, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy entered into a treaty for the uniform regulation of coinage in these States. This association of States in a common monetary policy was known as the Latin Union. The French monetary law of 1803 had established both gold and silver as full legal-tender coinage. Under its provisions the two and five franc pieces were exact multiples in weight of the one-franc coin. During the early bimetallic experience the pressure for the exportation of coin fell chiefly upon gold, and did not therefore greatly disturb the money circulation of every day. But with the discovery of gold in California and Australia, gold fell relatively to silver, and large quantities of silver were exported, as gold was substituted for it in the monetary circulation. The coins first selected for export were naturally the larger five-franc pieces, but as time progressed the smaller coins were drawn upon and the people suffered great inconvenience from the diminution in the volume of small coins. In 1861 a French commission appointed to inquire into the state of the coinage reported in favor of making the small coins tokens, as had been in a similar situation in the United States in 1853. This proposal was carried out by a law of 1864, which without reducing the weight of the small coins, changed the alloy from .900 to .835 fine. It provided that these coins should not be issued by the several countries in excess of six francs per head of the population. Greece joined the convention in 1868 and several other countries set all or part of their coinage at the same standards of size, weight, and fineness, thus making them internationally universal. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*





1864 A - 50 CENTIMES

FRANCE, EMPIRE of
PARIS MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1864	7,597,756	VG-3668
1865	7,397,612	VG-3679
1866	5,921,157	VG-3700
1867	14,528,438	VG-3713
1868	2,788,512	VG-3737

▲OV: Head of Napoleon III, facing left (bee) NAPOLEON III, left EMPEROR (anchor) right / BARRE under bust.

▼RV: Crown / 50 CENT. / DATE / A (mintmark) EMPIRE FRANCAIS (French Empire) around.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = PARIS

DESIGNER: BARRE = Albert-Desire Barre 1855-78

DIRECTOR: (bee) = Renouard deBussiere 1860-79

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (anchor) = Albert-Desire Barre 1855-78

REFERENCE: Y-29, MP-166



The Arch of Triumph, Paris



1873 A - 50 CENTIMES

FRANCE, REPUBLIC of
PARIS MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1871	235,805	VG-3811
1872	4,243,047	VG-3823
1873	925,715	VG-3837
1874	1,227,957	VG-3850
1878	30	VG-3911 essai

▲OV: ★ (star) at top, Liberty head, facing left REPUBLIQUE (Republic) left FRANCAISE. (France) right / E.A. OUDINE, F. under bust.

▼RV: 50 / CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel and oak tied with ribbon below, (three acorns) LIBERTE • EGALITE • FRATERITE (Liberty-Equality-Fraternity) around / (bee) A (mintmark) (anchor) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: A = PARIS

DIRECTOR: (bee) = Renouard deBussiere 1860-79

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (anchor) = Albert-Desire Barre 1855-78

DESIGNER: E.A. OUDINE, F. = Eugene Andre Oudine, Fecit = He made it.

MARK: (three acorns) = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-48, MP-192

FOOTNOTE: Napoleon III telegraphed from Sedan to Paris on September 3, 1870 - "The Army is defeated and captured and I am a prisoner". The Empire collapsed, mobs invaded the Chamber of Deputies, shouting for the Republic. The Third French Republic was proclaimed September 4, 1870. The defeat at Sedan did not bring the War to a close. The Germans pressed on to Paris and the King of Prussia took up his quarters at Versailles. A terrible siege reduced Paris to the point of starvation and in January 28, 1871 it capitulated and an armistice was arranged. The terms of peace negotiated required France to give up Alsace and part of Lorraine with an indemnity of five billion francs and submit to the presence of German troops until this was paid. The loans were arranged. In the autumn of 1873 the amount was paid in full and the last German soldier left the soil of France. After the conclusion of peace the Germans set Napoleon III free and he retired to England until his death in 1873. In 1871 a new series of French 50 centimes were struck in Paris and Bordeaux with the liberty head design of Oudine, first minted in 1850 for the Second Republic.





1895 A - 50 CENTIMES - OBVERSE

FRANCE, REPUBLIC of
PARIS MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1881	5,390,890	VG-3959	
1882	2,319,719	VG-3986	
1886	308,758	VG-4030	rare
1887	1,865,694	VG-4043	
1888	4,517,106	VG-4070	
1889	100	VG-4100	rare
1894	3,600,000	VG-4213	
1895	7,200,000	VG-4239	

^OV: ★ (star) at top, Liberty head, facing left
REPUBLIQUE (Republic) left FRANÇAISE. (France) right /
E.A. OUDINE, F. under bust.

▽RV: 50 / CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel and
oak tied with ribbon below, LIBERTE • EGALITE • FRATERITE
(Liberty-Equality-Fraternity) around / (three acorns) (**cornucopia**)
A (mintmark) (fasces) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (**cornucopia**) **A** = PARIS

ENGRAVER: (fasces) = Jean LaGrange 1880-96

DESIGNER: E.A. OUDINE, F. = Eugene Andre Oudine,
Fecit = He made it.

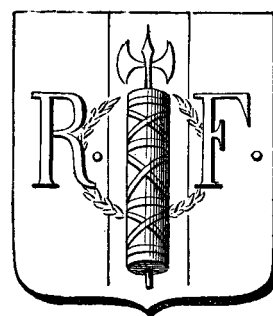
MARK: (three acorns) = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-48, MP-192

POPULATION: France - 1890 - 46,922,048



1895 A - 50 CENTIMES - REVERSE



Arms - French Republic

FOOTNOTE: The Paris Mint (Hotel des Monnaies) fronts the Quai
Conti, on the south side of the Seine, and contains an immense
collection of coins and medals.



On the boulevards, Paris



1900 - 50 CENTIMES - OBVERSE

FRANCE, REPUBLIC of
PARIS MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1897	88,000	VG-4289	rare
1898	30,000,000	VG-4328	
1899	18,000,000	VG-4371	
1900	9,194,767	VG-4397	rare

▲OV: 'La Semeuse' (The Sower), facing left, rising sun, right REPUBLIQUE, left FRANCAISE, right / O. ROTY incised below.

▼RV: 50 / CENTIMES / laurel leaves / DATE, LIBERTE • EGALITE • FRATERNITE (Liberty-Equality-Fraternity) around directed out.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = PARIS

ENGRAVER: O. ROTY = Louis Oscar Roty

TYPE: I - no mint identification

REFERENCE: Y-62, MP-202

Monnaies Francaise by Victor Guilloteau, Versailles, 1942 Reprint

Historie Monetaire et Numismatique Contemporaine by Jean Mazard 2 Vol., Paris 1965.

Repertoire de la Numismatique Francaise Contemporaine by Jean DeMey and Bernard Poindessault, Paris 1972.

POPULATION: France - 1896 - 38,518,000



1900 - 50 CENTIMES - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Louis Oscar Roty was born in Paris in 1846. He was awarded the Prix de Paris in 1875. Roty died in 1911. The famous design of the Semeuse was first struck during December 1897 with only a mintage of 88,000. The Latin Monetary Union had limited the amount of subsidiary coinage in proportion to the population, however on October 29, 1897 the allotment of each country was increased, with France striking 30,000,000 - 50 centime coins the following year. The coins were minted from re-coined 5 franc pieces at the Paris mint.

FOOTNOTE: The French coal miner - when questioned as to his daily earnings, a miner answered, "About seven francs" and, while complaining that because of his large family he could not take a holiday, he did not seem discontented with the pay in itself; his good-natured grumblings were directed against life rather than against his trade. Why the miner generally saves nothing, on the contrary getting into debt, whether it is the pay which is too small for the living which is too dear, or whether it is he who is incapable of adjusting his living to his pay, - is the social and moral question combined for the miner. *The American Monthly Review of Reviews*, N.Y., November 1902.





1920 - 50 CENTIMES - OBVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Broadcasting, a method of sowing which distributes the seed with some uniformity. When done by hand, the seed is carried in a bag at the left side, and is scattered with the right hand as the sower walks. Broadcasting is largely limited to sowing spring grains and grasses. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*



1920 - 50 CENTIMES - REVERSE

FRANCE, REPUBLIC of
PARIS MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1901	4,960,000	VG-4421	
1902	3,778,172	VG-4447	
1903	2,221,828	VG-4476	
1904	4,000,000	VG-4513	
1905	2,380,861	VG-4542	
1906	2,679,144	VG-4567	
1907	7,331,819	VG-4585	
1908	14,304,058	VG-4603	
1909	9,900,044	VG-4630	
1910	15,922,600	VG-4670	
1911	1,329,503	VG-4695	rare
1912	16,000,000	VG-4719	
1913	14,000,000	VG-4744	
1914	9,656,841	VG-4793	
1915	40,892,772	VG-4834	
1916	52,962,657	VG-4846	
1917	48,628,732	VG-4865	
1918	36,491,942	VG-4886	
1919	24,298,732	VG-4901	
1920	8,508,560	VG-4922	

▲OV: 'La Semeuse' (The Sower), facing left, rising sun, right REPUBLIQUE, left FRANCAISE, right / O.ROTY incised below.

▼RV: 50 / CENTIMES / laurel leaves / DATE, (torch) LIBERTE.EGALITE.FRATERNITE (**cornucopia**)(mintmark) (Liberty - Equality - Fraternity) around directed out.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (**cornucopia**) = PARIS

ENGRAVER: (torch) = Henri-Auguste Patey 1896-1930

DESIGNER: O.ROTY = Louis Oscar Roty

TYPE: II - cornucopia for Paris mint

REFERENCE: Y-62, MP-202,

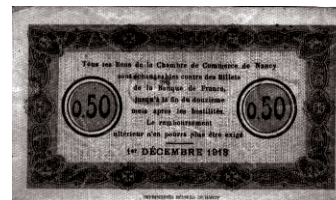
POPULATION: France - 1901 - 38,961,945 with capital Paris with 2,536,834 inhabitants and the Army of 523,000 men, 140,000 horses and a Navy of 507 vessels including 63 ironclads, 140 torpedo vessels and boats manned by 70,000 men.



The Place de la Concorde, Paris

FOOTNOTE: The end of World War I and the financial burden on Europe came about on January 18, 1919, the anniversary of the day in 1871 when the German Empire had been proclaimed and in the very hall at Versailles where assembled a conference of the Allied and Associated Powers to announce the defeat of the German Empire. The Treaty was finally signed on June 23, 1919. Other agreements were signed with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. When the soldiers came back from the front and the civilians turned once more to their regular work, they found awaiting them mountains of debts and high taxes. The National Debt of Italy was raised from three billion dollars to eleven billion dollars, that of Germany from one billion to forty billion (excluding the thirty-three billion due for reparations) and that of Great Britain from three and one-half billion to thirty billion. Afraid to tax the people heavily all the governments in Europe began to issue paper money in vast quantities - inflating the currency and raising the cost of living with each new flood of paper notes. Gold and silver practically went out of circulation. In the case of the French 50 centimes, 1920 with one-third the mintage of the previous year was the last year of issue for this denomination in silver. Belgium had last issued the 50 centimes in silver in 1914 with a very small mintage of 240,000, as she entered the Great War on August 4, 1914. Serbia had the Paris mint strike one last large issue dated 1915 (records indicate it was struck in several years through 1917) of the 50 para totaling 14,000,000. Rumania issued their 50 bani silver coins minted in both Brussels and Hamburg dated 1914, for Rumania did not enter the War until August 27, 1916. The last Imperial Russian 10 kopeks were dated 1917 and are noted as rare since they were nearly all melted and it was not until 1921 when the new Soviet Government again struck this denomination in silver, minted in Leningrad. Other governments around the world continued with their monetary systems, except Japan which struck their last silver 10 sen coins dated Year 6 of the Taisho Era (1917), the Kwangtung Province of China 10 cents silver coins were interrupted between 1914 and 1922 while Great Britain debased their sterling coins to .500 fine from 1920 onward. Australia and Canada maintained their sterling fineness and the United States continued to mint coins in .900 fine. In Europe, day after day carloads of printed money were issued and spread among the people until the state of affairs became simply absurd. The French franc usually worth about twenty cents U.S., gradually fell until it reached about two cents in specie value. The German mark worth about twenty-four cents U.S. when the War broke out, stood at seven cents in 1918 and then fell rapidly. By November 30, 1923 Germany had four hundred quintillion marks in circulation. The Russian monetary system became about as ludicrous. This state of affairs naturally made it very difficult for business and the people who depended on wages and salaries for a living were driven almost to desperation. Eventually a new monetary system was established, while the neutral countries continued their monetary stability led by Switzerland who continued to issue their ½ franc denomination in 1914 and 1916 and again in 1920 and 1921 there after halted mintage of this denominations while continuing to strike crown size coins until 1928 when the ½ franc again was struck. Netherlands issued their 25 cents coins in 1919 and again in 1925, while Sweden did not commence her 25 öre size coins again until 1927. Norway's last small silver 25 öre was dated 1919 along with Denmark's 25 øre. All of these were minted in much lower fineness than Switzerland. Spain which had not been involved with the War did not issue their silver 50 centimos between 1910 and 1926 when a one year issue was produced as their last small silver coinage. In the summer of 1923 an American traveler paid a billion and a half for dinner in a German restaurant and gave the waiter a tip of four hundred million marks, in all about three dollars in U.S. currency.

FOOTNOTE: Emergency money *French Notgeld* was issued by Chamber of Commerce and many local cities during the inflation period. Most of these small denominations paper money issues were of small size and many printed on pasteboard. Shown here is one from the Chamber of Commerce de Nancy, France, dated December 1, 1918.



FRANCE, KINGDOM of
ROUEN MINT

½ FRANC 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1831	136,172	VG-2822
1832	256,460	VG-2831
1833	93,367	VG-2841
1834	85,862	VG-2848
1835	53,717	VG-2855
1836	42,844	VG-2863
1837	158,367	VG-2871
1838	84,412	VG-2881
1839	115,862	VG-2894
1840	117,223	VG-2912
1841	831,012	VG-2925
1842	249,683	VG-2933

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: ½ / FRANC / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (mark) ★ (star) B (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

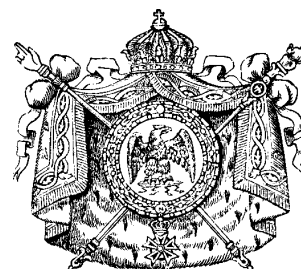
MINT: B = ROUEN

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (star) = Nicolas-Pierre Tiolier 1816-42

DIRECTOR: (mark) = unknown

REFERENCE: C-198



Arms of French Empire



1845 B - 1/2 FRANC - OBVERSE

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
ROUEN MINT

1/2 FRANC 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1843	213,137	VG-2940
1844	45,914	VG-2957
1845	with C-199	VG-2967

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: 1/2 / FRANC / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (mark) (grayhound's head) **B** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **B** = ROUEN

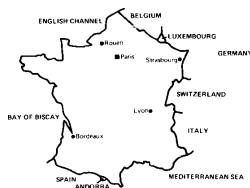
ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (grayhound's head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-1855

DIRECTOR: (mark) = unknown

TYPE: I - grayhound's head

REFERENCE: C-198



France



1845 B - 50 CENTIMES - REV - II

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
ROUEN MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1845	2,500,644	VG-2968
1846	1,000,000	VG-2978

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: 50 / CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (pointing hand) **B** (mintmark) (grayhound's head).

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **B** = ROUEN

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

DIRECTOR: (pointing hand) = Charles Louis Dierickx 1845-60

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (grayhound's head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

TYPE: II - pointing hand

REFERENCE: C-199

FOOTNOTE: The *scrupulous honesty* of the lower and middling classes of French, in restoring any lost property to its owner, is worthy of particular remark. The coachmen, servants, &c. may generally be trusted with confidence. The tradesmen also, though they ask more than they mean to take for their goods, would cheerfully and unasked, restore to you your purse, umbrella, cane or anything you have left in their shop by accident, and this, if not reclaimed for a considerable time. *Universal Gazetteer, Phila., 1939.*

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
STRASBURG MINT

½ FRANC 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1831	2,767	VG-2822
1832	10,167	VG-2831
1833	28,641	VG-2841
1834	19,648	VG-2848
1835	5,346	VG-2855
1836	22,445	VG-2863
1837	5,952	VG-2871
1838	5,820	VG-2881
1839	6,896	VG-2894
1840	770	VG-2912
1841	10,371	VG-2925
1842	307,706	VG-2933

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: ½ / FRANC / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (bee) (star) **BB** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BB** = STRASBURG

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (star) = Nicolas-Pierre Tiolier 1816-42

DIRECTOR: (bee) = Alfred Renouard deBussiere 1834-60

REFERENCE: C-198



Storks of Strasburg

FRANCE, KINGDOM of
STRASBURG MINT

½ FRANC 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1844	25,185	VG-2940
1845	with C-199	VG-2967

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: ½ / FRANC / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (bee) (grayhound's head) **BB** (mintmark) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BB** = STRASBURG

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (grayhound's head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

DIRECTOR: (bee) = Alfred Renouard deBussiere 1834-60

REFERENCE: C-198



FRANCE, KINGDOM of
STRASBURG MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1845	43,789	VG-2968
1846	17,132	VG-2978
1847	43,954	VG-2992
1848	18,206	VG-3011

▲OV: Head of Louis Philippe, facing right LOUIS PHILIPPE I left RIO DES FRANCAIS (King of France) right / DOMARD.F. below.

▼RV: 50 / CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel tied with ribbon below / (pointing hand) **BB** (mintmark) (grayhound's head).

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BB** = STRASBURG

ENGRAVER: DOMARD.F. = Joseph-Francois Domard, Fecit = He made it.

DIRECTOR: (pointing hand) = Charles Louis Dierickx 1845-60

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (grayhound's head) = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

REFERENCE: C-199

FRANCE, REPUBLIC of
STRASBURG MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1850 40,206 rare

▲OV: ★ (star) at top, Liberty head, facing left
REPUBLIQUE (Republic) left FRANCAISE, (France) right /
E.A. OUDINE, F. under bust.

▼RV: 50 / CENT. / DATE within wreath of laurel and
oak tied with ribbon below, LIBERTE • EGALITE • FRATERITE
(Liberty-Equality-Fraternity) around / (three acorns) (bee) **BB**
(mintmark) (grayhound's head) below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **BB** = STRASBURG

ENGRAVER: E.A. OUDINE, F. = E.A. Oudine, Fecit = He
made it.

DIRECTOR: (bee) = Alfred Renouard deBussiere
1834-60

ENGRAVER GENERAL: (grayhound's head) =
Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

MARK = (three acorns) = unknown

REFERENCE: Y-3, MP-133, VG-3261

FRANCE, EMPIRE of
STRASBURG MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .900 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1856	1,195,698	VG-3458	
1859	1,112,271	VG-3544	
1860	1,555,418	VG-3552	
1861	354,565	VG-3583	
1862	1,007,489	VG-3639	
1863	137,011	VG-3652	rare

▲OV: Head of Napoleon III, facing left (bee) NAPO-
LEON III, left EMPEROR (anchor) right / BARRE under bust.

▼RV: Crown / 50 CENT. / DATE / **BB** (mintmark) within
wreath of laurel, EMPIRE FRANCAIS (French Empire) around.

EDGE: Reeded

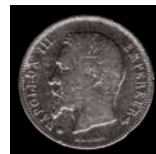
MINT: **BB** = STRASBURG

DESIGNER = BARRE = Jacques-Jean Barre 1843-55

DIRECTOR: (bee) = Alfred Renouard deBussiere
1834-60

ENGRAVER: (anchor) = Albert-Desire Barre 1855-78

REFERENCE: Y-23, MP-151



1856BB - 50 CENTIMES

FRANCE, EMPIRE of
STRASBURG MINT

50 CENTIMES 18MM .835 FINE 2.5 GRAMS

1864	4,625,849	VG-3668
1865	5,174,945	VG-3679
1866	5,255,966	VG-3700
1867	9,991,704	VG-3713
1868	included above	VG-3737
1869	1,800,000	VG-3749

▲OV: Head of Napoleon III, facing left (cross fleures)
NAPOLEON III, left EMPEROR (anchor) right / BARRE under bust.

▼RV: Crown / 50 CENT. / DATE / **BB** (mintmark)
EMPIRE FRANCAIS (French Empire) around.

EDGE: Reeded

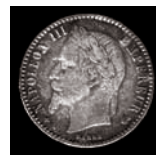
MINT: **BB** = STRASBURG

DESIGNER: BARRE = Albert-Desire Barre 1855-78

DIRECTOR: (cross fleures) = Henri Delbecque 1861-70

ENGRAVER: BARRE (anchor) = Albert-Desire Barre
1855-78

REFERENCE: Y-29, MP-166



1866 BB - 50 CENTIMES

FOOTNOTE: Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the third son of
Emperor Napoleon I's brother Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland,
tried restoring the Empire in 1836. In full Napoleonic uniform he
appeared before the garrison of Strasbourg and was acclaimed
"Vive L'Emperour". The revolt lasted two hours and Louis Napo-
leon was arrested and quietly deported to the United States by
King Louis Philippe.

