

KOREA



1906 - YEAR 10 - 10 CHON - OBV

KOREA, EMPIRE of
OSAKA MINT

10 CHON	18MM	.800 FINE	2.7 GRAMS
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(1906)	Year - 10	2,000,000
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^OV: Dragon within inner circle of pearls, Japanese inscription (CHOSEN • KUANG MU 10TH YEAR = 10th Year of Kuang Mu Era) around / • 10 CHON • below for denomination in English.

^RV: Flower at top, Two Japanese characters for denomination (10 chon) within wreath of flowers tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Japanese Imperial mint OSAKA

REFERENCE: Y-16, JNDA-18, KM-1127

FOOTNOTE: Korea [Korea] occupies a peninsula extending from Manchuria between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. In 1900 a law was passed for the establishment of a new coinage based on a gold unit, but the exchange of the new coins for existing debased nickel currency did not commence until July 1, 1905. The new coinage consisted of pieces similar in appearance to the Japanese coins of the same value, but with Korean emblems. During the period it was annexed to Japan, the coinage was minted at Osaka, the Japanese Imperial mint. The name of the country was changed to Chosen, its ancient title as shown on the coinage listed herein. The paper money in circulation is also furnished by the Japanese. *New International Encyclopaedia, 1910.*



1906 - YEAR 10 - 10 CHON - REV

FOOTNOTE: Korea (as is was spelled earlier) for centuries was under Chinese influence. In 1864 the King of Corea died without having named a successor. Emperor, Yi-Hyong, then a child of twelve, was chosen, and his father appointed Tai Wen Kun as Regent. For nine years he ruled with a rod of iron, persecuted the Christians and rigorously enforced the policy of exclusiveness, and the doctrine of "Corea for the Coreans". In 1871 a United States Expedition, sent to inquire into the fate of a shipwrecked crew were unsuccessful and the Japanese were, first to make a treaty of Friendship with Korea in 1876. Until January 7, 1895 Corea paid tribute to China. Independence was brought about by the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-95 following the decisive victory of Japan, The Korean King declared his independence and the Treaty of Shimonoseki confirmed this. There remained after the War a powerful party, headed by the Queen, inimical to Japanese influence. In October 1895 a popular tumult, engineered by the Japanese authorities, broke out at Seoul, and a mob invaded the Palace and murdered the Queen. The King sought refuge in the Russian Embassy. In 1897 the Sovereign adopted the title of Emperor and the condemning powers recognized the independence of Corea, gave it the name of Dai Han and inaugurated a new reign-period called Kwang-Mu with 1897 as the first year. In 1904 Japanese troops landed, with the Emperor subscribing to a treaty of independence, under Japanese financial and diplomatic advisors. In 1910 a Treaty with Japan annexed Corea to Japan, thus the last coinage of this series is dated this same year. By Imperial Rescript of 1909 Corea was to be treated as an integral part of Japan with Corean citizens to enjoy the same rights as Japanese. *New International Encyclopaedia, 1910.*

FOOTNOTE: Seoul, the former capital was renamed Keijo by Japanese in 1910. A wall eleven miles in length and pierced by eight gates surrounds the city. *New International Encyclopaedia, 1910.*



1910 - YEAR 4 - 10 CHON - OBV

KOREA, EMPIRE of
OSAKA MINT

10 CHON 17.7MM .800 FINE 2.7 GRAMS

(1907) Year - 11 2,400,000

▲OV: Dragon within inner circle of pearls, Japanese inscription (CHOSEN • KUANG MU 11TH YEAR = 11th Year of Kuang Mu Era) around / • 10 CHON • below for denomination in English.

▲RV: Flower at top, Two Japanese characters for denomination (10 chon) within wreath of flowers tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Japanese Imperial mint OSAKA

TYPE: Thin planchet with weight reduced 20% from Kuang Mu Year 10, with 2.7 grams to 2.25 grams for Year 11.

REFERENCE: Y-C22, JNDA-18, KM-1133

FOOTNOTE: The first Resident-General, under the Japanese Protectorate Administration was the eminent constructive statesman, Marquis Ito Hirobumi, who took up his duties March 2, 1906. Ito found himself hampered by the obstructionist tactics of the Korean Emperor, Yi Hyong, and forced his abdication, July 20, 1907, in favor of the Emperor's son, Yi Chok. Ito resigned May, 1909. Prince Ito was murdered October 26, 1909, by a native Korean, who was subsequently executed. In 1910, Treaty of Annexation was signed stipulating the complete and permanent cession to the Emperor of Japan of all rights of Sovereignty over the whole of Korea, the conferring of appropriate titles on members of the Korean Imperial house and that the name Korea hereafter be Cho-sen, the ancient name of the Kingdom. *New International Yearbook, 1910.*



1910 - YEAR 4 - 10 CHON - REV

KOREA, EMPIRE of
OSAKA MINT

10 CHON 17.7MM .800 FINE 2.25 GRAMS

(1908) Ryung Heui - 2 6,300,000
(1909) - 3 u/m rare
(1910) - 4 9,500,000

▲OV: Dragon within inner circle of pearls, Japanese inscription (CHOSEN • RYUNG - HEUI 4TH YEAR = 4th Year of Ryung Heui Era) around / • 10 Chon • below for denomination in English.

▲RV: Flower at top, Two Japanese characters for denomination (10 chon) within wreath of flowers tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Japanese Imperial mint OSAKA

REFERENCE: Y-25, JNDA-18, KM-1139

POPULATION: Korea - 1910 - 12,959,981



Korean street scene