

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING (held at the National Archives on December 14th.)

The 164th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin club began on a very sombre note; a one minute silence was observed after the announcement of the death of the 'dean' of numismatics, J. Douglas Ferguson.

President Tom McFerran then welcomed all those present and Frank Fesco introduced the guests. The 50/50 draw was won (yet again) by Ray Kelly. Two door prizes were given away; the first ( a gift voucher from Silver Dollars ) was won by Paul Nadin-Davis and the second ( a set of Olympic medallions donated by Stan Shiff ) was won by Ed Ott.

The minutes of the November meeting were adopted on motion by Al Cockrem and Peter Willis. A variety of mail was brought to the attention of members by secreary Su Nadin-Davis. This included flyers from Coin World and the new Numismatic Courier newspaper which will reach the newstands in February. The announcement of a new series of Greek athletic coins issued recently together with a set of magnificent pictures of these coins was also mentioned. The treasurer Gerald Desmeules asked members to endorse renewal of the club's subscriptions to the ANA, CNA, ONA, and CPMS ( Canadian Paper Money Society ). Paul Nadin-Davis was of the opinion that the club does not benefit from its membership of the ANA and that subscription to this society be stopped. This motion was seconded by Gerry Schneider and carried by vote. A motion to pay 1982 dues to the ONA, CNA and the CPMS was proposed by Len Fletcher. Paul Nadin-Davis seconded this with the amendment that the CPMS supplementary charge also be paid providing that the amount of the supplement does not exceed \$15. The motion, as amended, was passed. Gerry also mentioned that 1982 club dues are now due! Finally Gerry pointed out that there was a need for the club to own an adding machine to assist the treasurer in his duties, particularly to speed up processing of auction accounts at the end of each meeting. Al Cockrem proposed that an adding machine be bought, at a cost not exceeding \$100, by the club and this to be kept for use by the club treasurer. The motion was carried.

Paul Nadin-Davis reported on the New York International Coin Convention he attended recently. This coin show is considered one of the best in the world and it was well attended by dealers from many countries. The strong bourse was complemented by a variety of educational seminars, and Paul recommended the show to any members wishing to experience a top ranking coin fair.

An application for membership was received from Jim English; this will be voted on at the January meeting.

The educational section of the meeting was to have been given by MAJOR Sheldon Carroll, but due to the recent death of J. D. Ferguson Major Carroll was unable to attend the meeting. Al Cockrem motioned that the club send \$30 to the Stanstead Historical Society in memory of J. D. Ferguson. This was seconded by Len Fletcher and carried. Frank Fesco then assumed the task of organising the educational section of the meeting by initiating a discussion on a variety of aspects of coin collecting. All members were encouraged to participate and the topics covered included problems of retrieving coins from customs, a piece of salt money which was the newest addition to the Bank of Canada's currency collection, the affect of inflation on coin design and composition and the latest news on trade dollars. The talk seemed to be enjoyed by all those present and it is hoped that more discussions of this sort will take place in the future.

Tom McFerran then announced that the executive had decided to present awards to the three most deserving club members in 1981. The awards consisted of plaques bearing the club's logo and inscriptions thanking the recipients for their work on behalf of the club. The three awards were presented to Ed Burt, Len Fletcher and Frank Fesco.

In the ensuing break members enjoyed drinks and liberal amounts of "Christmas" cake. The evening was then completed as usual with an auction conducted by Paul Nadin-Davis.

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The Executive wishes all members "Good Collecting" and a very Happy New Year.

NEXT MEETING will take place on Monday January 25th at the National Archives Building on Wellington, starting at 7.30 pm.

## COINAGE OF CANADA

Although Canada is comparatively new among the family of nations, its historical coinage records are, to some extent, quite obscure. Owing to the wandering nature of the early settlers, who neither desired nor needed to keep written accounts of their transactions, very little has been recorded of the early numismatic history of the major half of the North American continent.

Canada's history can, however, be roughly divided into three parts. The period of early settlement from 1670 to 1791, when the French were colonising along the St. Lawrence river and the English were trading around Hudson Bay; the period from 1791 to 1840, when the first province of Canada was constituted, and from 1867 when the new Dominion of Canada was created.

All these periods overlap, and superimposed on this scene is a country being governed by two quite different European nations. Both were intent on stamping the country with their own identity, and created a coinage in the image of their own land. This is even today reflected in the voyageur and his canoe, as seen on the modern silver dollars, and the bilingual legends on many of the country's coins. Canada has a colourful history, and a complex coinage which deserves further study by anyone who aspires to be a serious collector.

Although as in the United States, wampum in the form of tubes and cylinders made from sea shells and beads was the first medium of exchange, Canada has, from very early times, had a great wealth of regal and token coinage, foreign coins, jettons and home-made money.

Apart from wampum, the main and indeed only other trading commodity was furs. During the 17th century in the vast and largely unpopulated areas, French trappers, who rarely appeared in the few outposts of civilisation, were able to trade their furs for money. It is the variety and distribution of this early coinage that is so intriguing to modern collectors.

As far back as 1670, in the reign of Louis XIV, a series of silver coins was struck in 5 and 15 sol denominations. They had the royal portrait on the obverse, and the inscription GLORIAM REGNI TUI DICENT on the reverse and were struck in Paris for use in the French-American colonies. Later, Louis XV struck coins of copper at Perpignan in 6 and 12 denier denominations. They were dated 1717, and were soon circulating in the wilderness. What a history pieces such as this must have.

### JETTONS

Another medium of exchange among the pioneers and trappers were jettons or counters, many of which had curious appropriate legends. On some appeared the legend NON INFERIORA METALLIS ('Not inferior to metals'), referring to the strength of beavers' teeth. On other is UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO ('He established trade with both worlds').

France lost her Canadian territories to Britain in 1759, but the circulation of her coins continued for many years afterwards, because no other official coinage, either French or British, was struck for use in Canada during the remaining part of the 18th century.

The country now consisted of two parts, Upper Canada which was mainly British, and Lower Canada which was mainly French. This was a period of great expansion and rivalry, and great need for money. Tokens with British, French, and bilingual legends appeared in bewildering variety.

The first bilingual bank tokens were distributed in Lower Canada in 1837, and were known as papineau after a man who led an uprising in that year. The figure on the token was said to resemble him. On the obverse was PROVINCE DU BAS CANADA, and on the reverse, BANK TOKEN.

In Ontario or Upper Canada, George IV's portrait was shown on the obverse of a series of 1823 copper tokens while Britannia and the value was depicted on the reverse. Another set of tokens issued about this time was the 'bouquet' series, so named from the bouquet of flowers on the reverse. Another issue by the Bank of Upper Canada had a most curious device. This token, dated and issued between 1850 and 1857, showed St. George and the dragon and an anchor and sword in saltire above two cornucopiae, crowned and with part of the Union Flag to the right. Each colony did its best to impress the citizens of the other. The colonists of the two countries were great rivals, but were not averse to using each other's money.

END OF PART 1

OWN	LOT	DESCRIPTION	C/V	RES
85	1	Canada, 1968 Nickel Dollar, No Island, Mint Sealed.	9.00	5.00
85	2	Canada, Roll of George VI 1 cent pieces, Mxd Dates	---	---
85	3	Canada, 1966 Roll of one cent pieces, UNC.	3.00	---
85	4	U.S.A. Roll of Lincoln Cents, Mxd dates & grades	---	---
85	5	Foreign, 10 Coins Various Countries, Mxd Grades	---	---
74	6	Can, Set of Geo.V & Geo.VI Nickels, V/G to V/F. No 25 or 26.	20.00	8.00
74	7	Can. 1965 50 cent piece, B.U.	11.00	7.00
74	8	Can. 1939 Silver Dollar, E/F	25.00	17.50
74	9	Can. 1937 \$20.00 Bill, Coyne/Towers C.U.	75.00	35.00
74	10	Can. 1953 10 Cents No.S.S.	20.00	10.00
169	11	Six Canadian coins; 1c 1957 clip, 1c 1882H F, 1888 VG, 1901 F, 1902 VG, 1906 F	13.50	
	12	Six Canadian 1c: 1909 VG, 1910 F, 1912 VG, 1913 F, 1914 VG, 1915 VG	10.00	
	13.	Six Canadian coins: one cents 1916 aVF, 1918 VF, 1919 F, 1920 F; <u>Five cents</u> 1910 VG+, 1912 VG	13.25	
	14.	Six Canadian five-cent pieces; 1913 VG, 1914 VG, 1916 VG, 1917 VG, 1919 VG+, 1920 VG	17.75	
	15.	Canada 10c 1900 G, 1916 VG, 1919 G, 1967 VG, New Brunswick 1c 1861 VG, nfld 1880ROED VG+	12.50	
	16.	Newfoundland one cents; 1894, 1909 VG; 1941 VF (2), 1942 VF+, 1943 VF+ (six coins)	11.00	
	17.	Newfoundland five cents (6); 1903, 1908, 1912, 1917 VF-F, 1929 VG, 1938 F	17.50	
	18.	Six Newfoundland coins; 5c 1941 VF, 1942 EFold, 1943 VF+, 1945 VF, 10c 1945 F+, Canada 1c 1920 F	21.25	
	19.	Five Newfoundland 5 cents, one Canadian; 1912 VG, 1929 VG, 1941 VFbt, 1943 VF+, 1945 VF. Canada: 1910 VG	16.50	
	20.	Five Newfoundland coins; 1c 1941 F, VF, 1942 VF, 1943 VF. 5c 1908 G	7.50	
	21.	Great Britain halfpennies; 1928 VG, 1937 EF-AU, 1941 AU, 1942 EF, 1944 VF-EF, 1953 UNC (key)	13.50	
	22.	G.B. pennies and silver threepences - 1d 1900 F, 1912 nVF, 1916 gF; silver 3d 1902 VG-F, 1902 VG, 1916 F		
	23.	6 Norwegian coins; 1 ore 1926 VF, 5 ore 1973 PROOF, 1942 VF+, 10 ore zinc 1942, 25 ore 1927, 50 ore 1927	8.75	
	24.	6 Netherlands coins; 1c 1860 G, 1953 XF, 1962 UNC, 1941 VF, 1942 (zinc) EF, 5c 1963 UNC	7.75	
LF	25.	Canada, 1927 one cent V/G	2.00	---
LF	26.	Canada, 1931 one cent V/G	2.00	---
LF	27.	Canada, 1933 one cent E/F	3.75	---
LF	28.	Canada, 1942 five cents E/F	1.75	---
LF	29.	Canada, 1945 five cents B.U.	8.00	---
LF	30.	Canada, 1934 ten cents V/G	4.50	---
LF	31.	Canada, 1936 ten cents Fine	3.75	---
100	32	U.S.A. 1980 Mint Set From San Francisco	---	---
100	33	U.S.A. 1980 Mint Set From Denver	---	---
100	34	U.S.A. 1980 Mint Set From Philadelphia	---	---
100	35	Can. Roll of one cent pieces 1970, UNC.	7.50	---
100	36	Can. Saskatoon Trade Dollar 1982	---	---
100	37	Can. Series 2 Olympic Set	65.00	---

NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE

The home of one of our members Mr Miles Allan has been broken into, and a collection of coins stolen. The collection consisted of approximately 1,000 Foreign coins mostly Great Britain and Eastern European countries also some Japanese and Taiwan.

So beware of anyone selling large numbers of foreign coins, any information should be passed onto the Police. Your assistance in this matter would be appreciated.

Minutes of the January meeting

The 165th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club took place on Monday, January 25th at the National Archives Building. Proceedings began with outgoing president, Tom McFerran, handing over the gavel to Paul Nadin-Davis. Paul thanked Tom for all his work as club president during the previous year and presented him with a fountain pen as a token of appreciation from the club. Paul also presented Linda McFerran with a gift from the club in thanks for her help in providing club members with refreshments.

Al Cockrem then introduced the guests and drew the 50/50 draw which was won by Mrs. Hogue. Three door prizes, two consisting of Interpam books donated by Major Carroll and Ruth McQuade, and the third an ONA medallion, were won respectively by Stan Shiff, Lillian Esler and Len Fletcher. The members of the new executive were listed as follows:

President - Paul Nadin-Davis 1st Vice President - Len Fletcher  
2nd Vice President - Frank Fesco Treasurer - Gerald Desmeules  
Secretary - Su Nadin-Davis Programme chairman - Peter Willis  
Bulletin Editor - Tom McFerran

Al Davies will look after the auction material on the evening of the meeting, but auction material should still be phoned in to Tom in order to be listed in the bulletin.

Paul announced the death of a long-standing club member, Dr. Pace. He also announced his intention that the Coin club produce a book containing extracts from past club bulletins; the book will be part of the club's efforts to mark Coin Week Canada 1982 and will be dedicated to J. Douglas Ferguson. A chapter will be devoted to numismatics in Ottawa and the history of the coin club; it is hoped that Major Carroll will contribute to this work. (see on)

The educational part of the meeting was given by Major Sheldon Carroll and his topic was "Paper Money". The Major began with the very first examples of paper currency which are believed to have been made in China around 800 AD. Such notes were issued by Chinese Emperors and the most famous of Chinese paper money are the Great Ming notes of 1400 AD which were the full size of a sheet of paper ( 8.5 x 11 inches). The first bank issue of paper currency came in Sweden in 1631. Major Carroll described how the use of paper as a medium of exchange arose due to the practice of the issuing of receipts by goldsmiths when they accepted precious metals for safe-keeping. These receipts came to be used for purchasing goods without the necessity of cashing them in for the gold that they represented. In this way, paper came to be accepted as currency and many goldsmiths finally became bankers!

The Major then described his own interest in collecting paper money over the last 40 years and entertained the audience with many fascinating anecdotes. Before World War II there were no numismatic periodicals in Canada and no coin dealers, so Sheldon Carroll was forced to subscribe to an American journal, The Numismatist, and to obtain Canadian paper money from U.S. dealers. He eventually discovered that there were 5-6 other serious paper money collectors in Canada, including J. Douglas Ferguson. \$2 was the top price for any note at that time ( only notes from obsolete Canadian banks were collected since it was too expensive to buy current bank notes.) It was some time after the war that Jim Charlton produced his first catalogue of Canadian coins and paper money; this was the first time that Canadian paper money had been catalogued. The collections of both Sheldon Carroll and J. Douglas Ferguson were both used extensively in compiling this first catalogue. In more recent years, the updating of paper money catalogues has meant there is no longer any shortage of information on Canadian paper and material is frequently offered at auction unlike the collecting days of Major Carroll. The main problem facing the contemporary paper money collector is price; Canadian paper money is very expensive. The Major did list a couple of areas where prices are not too high yet; these are Canadian merchant paper notes and foreign paper money. The Major's talk ended with a series of questions from members and he was warmly thanked by Paul Nadin-Davis for his most informative and informal talk, especially on the early days of collecting Canadian paper money.

The meeting then moved into the business section. The minutes of the December meeting were adopted on motion by G. Schneider and Al Cockrem. Len Fletcher commented on recent developments on the city by-law requiring all purchasers of coins from local dealers to give their name and address. It appears that the city may remove this requirement but no final decision has yet been given. A financial report was given by Gerald Desmeules; copies of this report will be included in with this bulletin ( I hope! ) so that this may be discussed at the February meeting. Mr. Ed Burt has agreed to audit the club's books for 1981. Gerald requested that all persons in possession of club assets inform him so that an accurate listing of the club's assets can be made. He also requested everyone who donates material to the club to inform him so that the donations can be duly recognised officially. Secretary Su Nadin-Davis read out many items of mail, including dates for the 1982 ONA convention ( March 12-14, Toronto ) and the 1982 CNA convention ( July 15-18, Winnipeg ).

This year Coin Week Canada will occur in the week April 18-24. A number of projects to mark this occasion are planned by the club's executive:

1). The production of a book consisting of an anthology of articles from past club bulletins. This work will be dedicated to J. Douglas Ferguson. Paul Nadin-Davis will edit the work and Al Cockrem, Gerald Desmeules, Len Fletcher and Miles Allen all volunteered to help in the production. The type-setting will be done at the University of Ottawa but the club will have to pay the expenses of printing and binding. Paul requested the permission of members to utilize up to \$2000 of the club's bank balance in order to produce the book. This motion was moved by Miles Allen and seconded by Barry Dixon. It is expected that \$2000 will enable the club to produce 400 books which will be sold for about \$10 each.

2). It is hoped that CKBY radio will host a one hour phone-in show about coin collecting on the Saturday morning of Coin Week Canada, April 24th. Paul Nadin-Davis and Stan Shiff are prepared to appear on this show. Are there any more volunteers ?

3). If a coin show is held at the Nepean Sportsplex during Coin Week it was agreed that the club should set up displays there. However, at the present time it is unknown whether any show will be held there at that time. Other locations where coin displays may be exhibited will be located by Peter Willis ( eg. airport, bank windows, public buildings, tourist information, Bank of Canada museum etc. ). Any persons willing to make up displays for this purpose should contact someone on the executive..

A motion to accept Jim English as a member was moved by Al Davies and seconded by Ray Kelly. An application for membership from Mr. John Laffoon was read out and this will be voted on at the next meeting. The programme for the next few meetings has been put together by the executive committee and is as follows:

February 15	"Russian Coins" by Vladimir Kraouze
March 22	A coin grading evening - come along and test your expertise
April 26	A large auction.
May 24	An informal evening at a restaurant with a guest speaker
June 28	An "out of town" speaker - guest speaker yet to be decided.

The business meeting was then adjourned and a ten minute break was followed by an auction of Canadian and world material to end the evening.

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NEXT MEETING : Monday, February 15th at the National Archives Building at 7.30 pm. Please note that this is a week earlier than usual.

Union between the French and British portions of the country, to form the province of Canada, occurred in 1840, but it was not until 1858 that the first cents appeared. These were the 5, 10 and 20 cent pieces of Victoria. They had her portrait on one side, and the value within a wreath on the other.

Expansion to the west had now begun, and British Columbia struck the first 10 and 20 dollar gold pieces in 1862. These had a crown and the name of the province on the obverse, and the value in a wreath on the reverse. All are extremely rare.

Another, extremely rare item is the so called 'Holey' dollar. The governor of Prince Edward Island, having almost run out of local currency, had a thousand Spanish pieces of eight perforated in the centre. The centre pieces were countermarked to pass for 1 shilling, and the outer ring for 5 shillings. Therefore British, Canadian and French provincial tokens, banknotes and tradesmen's tokens, French sous, Canadian cents, Spanish pieces of eight and pieces countermarked to pass as shillings, were circulating at this time.

Amidst all this monetary turmoil, the Hudson Bay Company and the North West Company were virtually at war with each other, and each were striking their own brand of money. One of the results of this conflict was the issue by the Nor'West company of a token called a 'beaver', which is now probably of greater rarity even than the Columbia gold pieces. Forgeries of British regal coinage were also in use. The copper coins of George III were imitated by a blacksmith for his own gain, and were publicly known as 'blacksmiths'.

Probably Canada's earliest commemoratives are the 'Broke' tokens. These were issued by the province of Nova Scotia to commemorate the capture of the United States ship Chesapeake outside Boston harbour in 1813, by Captain Broke of the frigate Shannon. The tokens show Broke on the obverse, and his ship Shannon on the reverse. Nova Scotia, however, banned all private tokens in 1817, and to replace them George IV sent out penny and halfpenny tokens dated 1823. For the benefit of the inhabitants, who were mostly of Scottish descent, the reverse showed a thistle. They were so popular that the head of the King was retained on many further issues, even after his death.

To discuss the many other tokens in circulation, such as the 'tiffin', 'side vie', 'rebellion' and 'lauzen ferry', is beyond the scope of this article. Suffice it to say that in the Bank of Canada Currency Museum there are more than 20,000 examples of currency from 1670 to the present day.

#### DOMINION OF CANADA

Reformation was now close at hand as all provinces except Newfoundland were united. The Dominion of Canada was founded in 1867, the minting of provincial coinage ceased, and a national coinage was instituted. The first issue was the silver 5, 10, 15 and 25 cents of Queen Victoria. Her portrait and CANADA was on the obverse, on the reverse was the date enclosed in a wreath of maple leaves, joined by a crown.

The issues of Edward VII were very similar, and it was not until the accession of George V that new designs, denominations and metals were introduced. Gold sovereigns were struck in Canada with a C mint-mark, and for the first time in 1935 the silver dollar of George V, depicting the two voyageurs in their canoe, appeared. Silver dollars showing the parliament buildings were issued to commemorate the royal visit in 1939, and in 1949 a special dollar was struck depicting John Cabot's ship to celebrate the accession of Newfoundland into the dominion. Probably the rarest of all Canadian coins is the silver dollar of 1911, of which only about four exist. One of these may be seen in the Currency Museum. The newest was issued to commemorate the centenary of the Act of Parliament which authorized the construction of the Trans-Canada railway. The reverse depicts a steam locomotive of the late 19th century with the map of Canada in the background.

Canada is a country of contrasts, in which two cultures are inextricably intertwined. Its European outlook, in marked contrast to its neighbour the United States, anticipated by more than a century the dream of an economic community to which those in Europe aspire.

OWN	LOT	DESCRIPTION	C/V	RES
74	I	Canada, Roll of 1947 one cent pieces, Ave circ.	15.00	6.00
74	2	Great Britain, Set of brass threepences, V/G to UNC.	20.00	10.00
74	3	Great Britain, Set of Edward VII Pennies Ave V/G	---	1.00
74	4	Canada, Roll of 1922 Nickels, V/G	20.00	7.50
74	5	Canada, 1944 Five Cent Piece B.U.	8.00	4.00
74	6	Canada, 1941 Fifty Cent Piece A.U.	40.00	20.00
74	7	Canada, 1893 FT3 ten cents Good	10.00	5.00
I07	8	Canada, Roll of five cent pieces V/G	20.00	6.00
I07	9	Swiss Medal	2.50	2.00
I07	10	SWISS MEDAL	2.50	2.00
I07	II	Canada, 1918, 1919 Large Cents, Good Plus	--	--
I07	I2	Canada, 1916, 17, 18 Large Cents Good Plus	--	--
I07	I3	Canada, 1904, 1910 Large Cents Good Plus	--	--
I07	I4	Canada, Roll of 1931 Nickels V/G	20.00	6.00
85	I5	Dominion of Canada 25 cent note about good	3.00	--
85	I6	Bank of Canada \$1.00 Gordon/Towers E/F (1937)	9.00	8.00
85	I7	" " " \$1.00 Coyne/Towers E/F creased (1937)	9.00	7.00
85	I8	" " " \$5.00 Gordon/Towers 1937 V/F	20.00	12.50
85	I9	" " " \$5.00 Coyne/Towers 1937 Fine	10.00	7.50
85	20	" " " \$10.00 Osborne/Towers 1937 Good	15.00	12.50
85	21	" " " \$10.00 Gordon/Towers 1937 V/F creased	25.00	20.00
85	22	" " " \$10.00 Coyne/Towers 1937 V/F creased	25.00	20.00
I69	23	Token, Burford Dairy I Quart	6.00	--
I69	24	" Chesley Buckleys Bakery I Half Loaf	3.00	--
I69	25	" Clinton Dairy I Quart	5.00	--
I69	26	" Elora-TE Bissel Landrollers Disc Harrow	9.00	--
I69	27	" Hanover - Ideal Dairy I Quart	3.00	--
I69	28	" Harrow - John Stocker General Merchant I cent	5.00	--
I69	29	" " " " " " 25 cent	5.00	--
I70	30	" Winnipeg - City Bread Company I-Loaf	3.00	--
I70	31	" Ottawa _ B. Slim Half Loaf	10.00	--
I70	32	" " " " " One Loaf	10.00	--
I70	33	" Staynes _ C.J. Mcrae 10 cents	6.00	--
I70	34	Windsor Area, 4 Travel Tokens	3.00	--
I70	35	St. Lucia Coaling Token Paid - 6, James Burrese & Sons, A Specimen realized \$25 U.S. in famous Ray Byrne sale.		--
I70	36	G.B. Ingle System trade token, 1914 M.Pech, 1 penny.		--
LF	37	Canada, 1953 NSS One Cent B.U.	3.00	--
LF	38	Canada, 1917 25 Cents, Fine	5.50	--
LF	39	Canada, 1918 25 Cents, Fine	5.50	--
LF	40	Canada, 1952 50 Cents V/F	11.00	5.00
LF	41	U.S.A. 1975 Proof Set	20.00	15.00

# City of Ottawa Coin Club

Volume 15

Number 3

## Minutes of the February meeting.

The 166th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held February 15th, at the National Archives building. Al Cockrem introduced the guests and then drew the door prize which was donated by Capital City Coin and was won by Mrs. Kelly. The 50/50 draw was won by Frank Fesco. A Motion to adopt the minutes of the January meeting was moved by Graham Neale and seconded by Graham Esler.

President Paul Nadin-Davis gave the members a progress report on the book being prepared by the club for Coin Week Canada 1982. Major Carroll and Graham Esler have agreed to contribute sections on J. D. Ferguson and the history of the very first Ottawa coin club respectively. Many of the articles in the book were written by Ruth McQuade and Mike Curry and most of these are now type-set ready for printing. 400 copies of the book, which will be ready just before Coin Week Canada, will cost about \$2500. The club has already agreed to spend up to \$2000 in the venture; Paul Nadin-Davis is prepared to buy as many copies of the book as is necessary to cover any cost to the club in excess of the \$2000 set aside. Advance orders for the book are now being taken and the cost per copy is as follows:

Members \$8; Private individuals \$10; Institutions \$12.

Ed Burt agreed to look after the sales aspect of the book by processing all incoming mail orders. Al Cockrem agreed to contact all Ottawa dealers and ask for their support by buying some copies of the book. Paul also acknowledged Frank Fesco's help in securing copyright permission from the authors of the articles to be reproduced in the book. Frank expressed his optimism about the venture and hoped that it might become a fore-runner of other publications.

Terry Frost, proprietor of Capital City Coin, mentioned that the last coin show held at the Chateau Laurier on the second Sunday of the month had very good attendance. He suggested that lack of competition from the ONPG ( who used to hold a show every first Sunday ) could be a factor. A free table will be provided for the club at the Chateau shows; Paul Nadin-Davis suggested the club take advantage of this offer. Volunteers to run such a table and provide displays are needed. Su Nadin-Davis read out the incoming mail including a letter of resignation from a former executive committee member, Dan Slade. Len Fletcher suggested that a letter be written to Dan to express the club's appreciation for his past services. An application for membership from Mr. John Laffoon was accepted. Len Fletcher moved that the club spend up to \$60 on the printing of 2000 new club cards ( the old ones are now out of date since they name the War Museum as our meeting place ). This was seconded by Al Cockrem. Carried. Len also mentioned that it was now time to book the room at the Archives for club meetings in 1983; Len agreed to look after this.

Finally members were informed that Graham Neale had donated a large bundle of auction catalogues, eg. from Sothebys, Glendinings, Spink, etc., and club members were invited to take their pick from the pile.

There were several very old catalogues amongst the pile and most of the catalogues were soon taken. Thanks Graham! The business part of the meeting was adjourned on motion by Terry Frost and Al Cockrem.

After a 5-10 minute break, Vladimir Kraouze gave members a talk on Russian coins. In his talk Vladimir gave a good historical background to coin production which began in the 9th century when Kiev was the main trading centre. Coins of gold and silver were produced until Russia was invaded by Tartars and Mongols; during these troubled periods coins were not used to any extent and furs and cattle became the units of exchange. This persisted until the 14th century when the barbarians were finally expelled. Coining recommenced though erratically and many foreign coins eg. thalers were also used. In the 17th century Alexai 1st introduced copper Kopecks; up until that time Kopecks were struck in silver and Alexai's insistence that the people should be paid with copper kopecks but should pay taxes in silver, naturally caused much unrest.

Peter I introduced the monetary system whereby 1 rouble equals 100 kopecks, and he struck coins of denomination 1R, 50k, 25k, (silver), 5k (in silver and copper), 3k, 2k, 1k, 1/2k and 1/4k (in copper). Coin design changed with every ruler - some coins bore portraits, others did not. The double-headed eagle, the state emblem, was often used in the design. Since Russia has had such a troubled history many Russian coins have been hidden away, and today the finding of hoards is very commonplace. Of course, all hoards found must be turned over to the authorities. Vladimir illustrated how the weight and composition of each denomination of Russian coinage has changed over the last 100-200 years - by passing round a collection of Russian coins. Catherine made very large copper coins of high denomination due to the lack of silver for coining, and more recently inflation has greatly affected coin composition. Paper money was issued for the first time during Catherine's reign. After the revolution fighting continued in parts of the country, and money of paper was issued by many different groups. There was massive inflation which was brought under control when in 1922/23 new rouble notes were issued. One new rouble was declared to be worth 10,000,000 old roubles! Vladimir's talk was concluded with a brief word about "Novodels" - these are official restrikes of older pieces, so that the date on the restruck coin was not the year of its production. Wealthy coin collectors were able to place special orders with the Russian mint for particular dates. This practice was finally stopped in the nineteenth century.

Vladimir's talk was followed by a lively question period during which there was some discussion of coin collecting in Russia. Vladimir was thanked by Stan Shiff for his presentation, and was awarded a book of Russian poetry donated by Frank Fesco. After a short break for refreshments, an auction of about 40 lots was conducted. With only a few members remaining for the auction, many bargains were to be had.

NEXT MEETING! Monday, March 22nd at the National Archives building starting at 7.30 pm.

SPECIAL NOTICE re the large club auction to be held at the April meeting ( April 26 ). Any members wishing to place lots in the auction should contact Paul Nadin-Davis either before or at the March meeting. Paul's phone number is 235 1916.

SPECIAL NOTICE The annual Pembroke Coin Show held in conjunction with Coin Week Canada will take place in the East Mall in Pembroke on April 24th ( Saturday ). All members are invited to come along and contribute to proceedings especially by providing competitive displays which will be on view for most of the day. The show is open from 10.00 am until 4.00 pm and we hope a number of dealers will be there. For further information contact Tom McFerran. ( 749-1139 )

FOR SALE

THE INTERPAM BOOK (International Paper Money Congress and Exhibition) If 10 copies are sold the cost will be \$10.00 each otherwise the cost will be \$12.00 each. Ruth McQuade 729-6280

Money as a medium of exchange in trade and barter has always in all times found expression in some form or other from necessity thereof. In the remotest periods, before gold or silver were generally in use, it took the form of animals, oxen, sheep, lambs, shells, etc. Thus we find used cattle in Germany, leather in Rome, sugar in the West Indies, shells in Siam, lead in Burmah, platinum in Russia, tin in Great Britain, Iron and nails in Scotland, brass in China, and finally copper, silver and gold the world over.

If we look up the sacred writings in quest of the earliest use of money quoted therein, we will find that the Bible mentions gold as a medium of value in the very first book of Moses which according to modern synchronology, would be about 4,000 years before the time of Christ, or almost 6,000 years ago. Namely, Genesis, Chapter II, 10, 11, 12. "And a river went out of Eden, and the land of Havilah, where there is gold, and the gold of that land is good." Hence Adam and Eve could have found gold in Havilah just the same as we do in the Yukon today. Immediately thereafter brass and iron are mentioned, Genesis, Chapter IV, 22. "And Zillah she bare Tubal-Cain an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." Tubal-Cain, son of Iamech, a descendant of Cain, apparently was the first man to shape metals into articles of use and probably our very first goldsmith and jeweler. Silver is first mentioned in the Bible in the time of Abram, Genesis, Chapter XIII, 2, "Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver and gold." The earliest mention of the word "money" occurs in Genesis, Chapter XVII, 12, 13, 23, "He that is born in the house or bought with money." The first use of earrings and bracelets appears in Genesis, Chapter XXIV, 22, 30, Rebekah at the well, "The man took a golden earring of half a shekel weight and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight in gold." So we find that the ancient Hebrews and their measure of value expressed by the shekel, and these shekels were weighed out, not counted. Apparently the early money did not have an equal weight as the ancient tombs of Egypt will show traces of scales engraved on their walls, signifying the wealth of their owners as weighed in shekels and lambs, for lambs were really the chief article of barter among the Egyptians, and from this weighing originated the term shekel in coinage, shekel meaning in Hebrew "to weigh." The Old Testament further enlightens us that the shekels were of three different metals, gold, silver and brass.

Rebekah at the well certainly was the first woman of record to wear bracelets and earrings, thus originating a habit which has never been improved upon except as to the additional amount of valuable gems, such as pearls and diamonds, being added to the gold earrings, as first worn. This habit grew and extended also to anklets in later periods, possibly from a custom of saving, as there were no investments in those days and when a family possessed much gold it was shaped into rings and anklets and fastened upon arms or limbs until necessity compelled its removal for other exchanges, when it was weighed out at so many shekels worth. That this habit of wearing values in bands and rings in the ages of antiquity was the first conception of the idea of saving, and that this saving led to more rings and eventually developed into their use as money, may be inferred from the fact that so much "ring money" was found in Great Britain when the Romans under Caesar invaded that country, this ring-money having degenerated from gold to brass and iron among the people of that country before the English Kings began to coin money.

Gold and silver originally being in lumps, nuggets and bars, were in this manner weighed out in the making of payments for commercial transactions, but there being no certainty of purity of the metal, no convenience in size, the lumps being too large, necessity arose for smaller amounts and divisions, which were gradually made, vouched for, and a die stamp invented which was punched by hand on one side of the smaller lumps of gold and silver, thereby attesting to its purity and value, and so originated the first acts of coinage, which is generally attributed far back in ancient history to Lydia, a country in Asia Minor, celebrated for its mineral wealth and gold, where probably the first gold states were thus stamped with the symbol of a lion pressed on one side of the coin. Silver was first coined in these crude lumps on the island of Aegina, where the ancient Greeks stamped a turtle on their first silver coins over 700 years before the Christian era. The actual coinage of money now being an accomplished and accepted fact, it was furthered along by the Greek nations, who, after stamping thereon turtles, owls, images and other objects of their divinity, finally with Alexander the Great, began to impress upon their coins crude portraits or heads of living persons and rulers, leaving to us no uncertain means of tracing their lineage from time to time, an indestructible evidence to posterity of their existence, their appearance, and their advancement. This method was kept up and improved upon by the Romans, who became proficient in the art, in consequence of which we have today an immense number of Roman coins and silver Denarii, preserved for centuries, serving as a complete record of the ruling families of the Caesars, established by a close study of the features and inscriptions impressed upon their coinage.

OWN	LOT	DESCRIPTION	C/V	RES
I95	I	Canada, 5cent pieces I918,I9,20. all fine	11.25	--
I95	2	Canada, 5 cents I929 V/F	3.50	--
I95	3	Canada, 5 cents I932 V/F plus	5.50	--
I95	4	Canada, 5 cents I954 A/U	5.50	--
I95	5	Canada, large cents I859,82H,I90I,04,08. all very good	12.75	--
I07	6	Canada, large cents I899, I910 good plus	--	--
I07	7	" " large cents I916, I910 good plus	--	--
I07	8	" " roll of 5 cent pieces I934 V/G	20.00	--
I07	9	Swiss Medal	2.50	2.00
I07	I0	Swiss Medal	2.50	2.00
74	II	Canada, 25 cents I907 V/G	9.50	4.50
74	I2	" " 5 cents I87I A/G		2.00
74	I3	" " Roll of I947 one cent pieces, circulated	15.00	5.00
74	I4	" " Roll of I922 Nickels, circulated	20.00	6.50
74	I5	" " I884 large cent V/G	2.50	I.00
74	I6	Argentina, 20,50,I00 Pesos, World Soccer Championship B/U		I.00
74	I7	Canada, I943 Fifty Cents, A/G	30.00	I2.50
I69		Lots I8 TO 3I All similar, each lot contains I0 to I2 world		
I70		minors,various grades,various countries, some silver.	I5.00	--
LF	32	Canada, I957 Fifty Cents A/U	11.00	6.00
LF	33	Canada, I970 Cased Nickel Dollar	5.00	--
LF	34	Canada, I976 Cased Silver Dollar	18.00	I0.00
LF	35	New Zealand, I969 \$I.00 UNC.	6.00	--
LF	36	U.S.A. Bicentennial Coinage. \$I.00,50,25. UNC.	6.00	--
85	37	Canada, Large Cents I91I V/G, I912 G to V/G, I913 V/G	3.50	--
85	38	" " Large Cents I914 V/G, I915 G, I916 G to V/G.	3.00	--
85	39	" " Large Cents I917, I8, I9, 20 All V/G.	3.25	--
85	40	" " Small Cents Mxd Dates I928 to I933 Mxd Grades	--	--
85	4I	" " Small Cents Mxd Dates I928 to I932 Mxd Grades	--	--

# City of Ottawa Coin Club

VOLUME 15

NUMBER 4

APRIL 1982

## Minutes of the March Meeting

ISSN 0045-7019

The 167th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club took place on Monday, March 22nd, at the National Archives Building. In answer to the President's question, as to whether any members were sick, Gerry Schneider informed members that he was just recovering from a broken leg.

The minutes of the February Meeting were adopted (Nash/Schneider). Paul Nadin-Davis, President, gave the members a progress report on the book NUMISMATIC OTTAWA, which will be available by April 17th. Copies will be on display and available for purchase at the April meeting. Cost is \$8 to members, and \$12 to non-members, not \$10 as mistakenly printed in a previous bulletin.

Al Cockrem introduced the guests, and indeed there were many new faces present. He then drew the 50-50 draw, won by Mr. J. Gougeon, and the door prize, another Colonel By Medal, was won by the President! Two show reports followed - North York (attended by Paul Nadin-Davis) and the O.N.A. Show in Toronto, attended by our delegate Len Fletcher. Both were highly successful shows.

Secretary Su Nadin-Davis read the correspondence, including notices for upcoming shows at Cannington (May 8th), Pembroke (April 24th) and the Toronto International Coin Fair (Lakeshore Blvd, Seaway Towers, April 2 - 4th). The latter show is highly recommended.

Membership applications were received from Robert C. Henderson and Ronald Daniels.

Mr. D. Harris donated a set of Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletins to the Club. These were successfully auctioned for a total of \$6 to swell the Club's coffers, as part of the 40-lot auction which ended the evening.

The educational part of the meeting was a grading seminar, set up by Paul Nadin-Davis. Members were given 30 minutes to pass around the room and grade 20 unmarked coins of various types and denominations. A panel of "experts", the President, Stan Shiff and Frank Fesco, then discussed the grading of the coins and agreed upon an allowable range of grade. Members could mark their sheets and see how close they were (or how wrong!). Roger Beasleigh won the prize, a token marked "Grand Prize, \$1" for the highest score with 17 correct. Many members found the evening very instructive.

## NEXT MEETING

Next Meeting will be on April 26th, 1982, and will consist of a business meeting, social period and an extended (110-lot) auction.

The May Meeting will be held on the 24th. It will be a supper meeting at the Restaurant Yan's Malaysian Cuisine, on the south side of Besserer Street between King Edward and Cumberland. Tickets, at just \$5 per person for a full-course meal, will be available at the next meeting.

TIME OF DINNER - 7.15 p.m.  
Cash bar open from 6.30.

We have reserved the entire upper floor of the restaurant. Come on out and have a good time! Guest speaker to be announced.

After the decline and fall of the Roman empire, the coinage of money from an artistic standpoint began to deteriorate, and from the Byzantine period, beginning with Anastasius in the fourth century, until almost a thousand years later, money became crude in form and expression, unequal in shape or value, lacking design and execution, both Christian and Barbarian coins being in use, and there are few well struck specimens left to us, which few are mostly gold. The early English Kings coined pennies, and there are some existing of possibly the first attempts under Egbert and Cuthred, Kings of Kent, A.D. 765 to 805, but they are crude and uncertain. William the Conqueror, in 1066, issued fair specimens of pennies, and Edward I, in 1280, issued a new coinage of pennies, half pence and farthings, but it remained for Queen Elizabeth of England to set a step forward when she introduced the first experiment of milling money, instead of hammering, and also the establishment in 1600 of a Colonial silver currency for use of the East Indian Company. After this period coins began to get more of an even roundness and shape, and all the large pieces, such as silver dollars or crowns, that we have of England, Germany or Saxony from the 16th century on, show again the gradual improvement and symmetry in the artistic work of coinage.

Chinese coins date perhaps 700 years before the Christian era, although the Chinese assert a coinage for forty centuries, and seem to have an organization all of their own, being different from those of all other countries, yet created through the same necessity of having some metal of a certain value to use as a medium of exchange in trade. This metal, etc., mostly of bronze, finally developed into the familiar round brass coin, with a square hole in the center called "cash," which has been in use for centuries, the peculiar hieroglyphics thereon being generally the emperor's name, authority, and the value, which no doubt enables a Chinese scholar to trace back their rulers by this method as we did on the Roman and other coins. They also made use of porcelain and small sea shells. The coins of Japan and Korea are similar to those of China, being distinguished at times by color of metal used and symbols thereon, Chinese coins being mostly of brass, while Japan issued some of copper, and Korea an alloy of both. The holes in these Chinese coins and in almost all coins of Asiatic countries, came from the need of stringing them like beads for preservation, as the Chinese and Hindu had no pockets in what little clothes they wore. Today all countries, and in fact every country, make coins of the same general appearance and shape as those of our country, in addition to such as are made with holes. Coins are made of gold, silver, nickel, bronze, copper, bullion—a mixture of silver and copper—brass and aluminum.

The dating of money in the modern chronological order began near the end of the 15th century, about the time Columbus was seeking new worlds. England began to date in the reign of Edward I, 1547 to 1558. Ancient coins were often marked with the year of consulship, or the regal year, as, for instance, Anno Regi, "A.R. XV." Morocco coins bear the date of the Mohammedan era, which in our year 1982 would be 1402, 580 years less than our calendar system.

The first money used in Canada was furnished chiefly by Great Britain, France and Spain, but the limited amount, scarcity, and need of it led to local traders and banks having their own tokens and coins minted. (This is covered in more detail in my article, Coinage of Canada, printed in the January and February bulletins.)

The study of ancient coins is one of the most interesting historic as well as artistic subjects. Some coins are today the only record extant of important events in the world's history and the existence of cities and nations long since gone forever.

The supply of ancient coins, however, is very large, owing to the large supply of these coins being frequently unearthed, and as a consequence an ancient coin from 1500 to 2500 years old may be purchased for a very small sum. Of course there are many rare issues which command very high prices.

This, then is the story of money - how it came to be - what it is today.

CITY OF OTTAWA COIN CLUB

MEMBERS' AUCTION NIGHT, APRIL 26th 1982

in the Conference Room, National Library Building

AUCTION RULES

1. Members and their guests may bid in this auction.
2. Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, advances to be determined by the auctioneer.
3. Ontario Retail Sales Tax 7% will be added to all invoices except those for exempted persons.
4. In the event of any dispute, the decision of the auctioneer shall be final. He shall be empowered to re-open any lot if two or more bidders disagree upon who was the winning bidder.
5. Sellers' commission is 5%, there is no buyers' premium. Commission is equally payable on lots which are bought by their owners in the auction.

C'mon members. This is as good an auction as we've had, and there are reserves on very few lots. You know me, I will knock the lot down at the highest bid, whatever the catalogue says. Bring your pocket-book and let's have a super evening, to help pay for the supper meeting in May.

Paul Nadin-Davis, President COCC

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AUCTION LOTS

1. Nfld 50c 1896 and 1898, VG (30)
2. Canada 1c 1882H, 1903, 1910, 1911 VG (13)
3. U.S.A. four indian head cents, F (6)
4. Nfld tc 1903 G, 1904H VG, 1912 aVG, 1917 VG, 1929 F (20)
5. Canada 5c 1912 G, 1914 VG (4)
6. Canada \$1 1935, EF/VF (27)
7. Canada \$1 1949 F (17)
8. Canada 50c 1900 VG (45)
9. Canada 50c 1906 VG (19)
10. Canada 50c 1910 F (Edwardian leaves) (45)
11. Canada 50c 1916 VG (13)
12. Canada 50c 1920 VG (12)
13. Chinese minor coins (2), Canada 50c 1969 (2), 1974 BU, Fredericton Royal Wedding medallion, Churchill Crown and Canada 1958 50c VF. Eight pieces in lot (9)
14. Canada Nickel \$1 1968, 1969, 1973. UNC, but with fingermarks (5)
15. Miniature 14-carat krugerrand. Caused a storm in the papers when these were issued. Should be seen. Cased (8)
16. Four Canadian trade dollars, plus G.B. first decimal set and Pakistan mint set (10)
17. Canada \$10 note, Beattie/Coyne BC-40, XF (30)
18. Canada \$10 note Devil's face, Coyne/Towers BC-32, F (18)
19. Canada \$20 note Beattie Rasminsky, BC-41a, EF (40)
20. Canada \$1 1925, McCavour-Saunders blue, DC-13b, VG (15)
21. Canada \$1 1923, McCavour-Saunders red seal, DC-13d, VG (20)
22. Two Whitman folders, Canada 50c 1870-1910, 10c 1858-36 (2)
23. Canada 10c 1886, 1894, 1899, 1900 (2), 1901, filler to G (16)
24. Canada 10c 1902-36, filler to VG+, 30 pcs. No 1911 (60)
25. Canada 50c 1904 G (50)
26. Canada 50c 1906 G (9)
27. Canada 50c 1907 G (10.5)
28. Canada 50c 1908 G (16)
29. Canada 50c 1909 G (9)
30. Canada 50c 1910 G (9)

31.	Canada 5c 1920 XF	( 7)
32.	Canada 5c 1920 AU	(50)
33.	Canada 50c 1934 F	(45)
34.	Canada 50c 1936 F	(45)
35.	Nova Scotia cents 1861 VG, 1862 VG, 1864 F	(31)
36.	Vatican City Mint Set KM-S20, 1939	(180)
37.	Canada 1c 1925, VG scratched obv.	(20)
38.	Canada Roll of 1966 1c BU	(4)
39.	Canada 10c 1902H and 1906, VG and about VG	(10)
40.	Canada 25c 1940 XF with small edge nick, plus 1958 dollar XF	(23)
41.	Canada \$1 1953 XF small ens, plus 1968 Ni dollar Proof-like	(17)
42.	Canada \$1 1977, 3 types UNC	(15)
43.	U.S.A. 1c 1829 VG pitted, plus 5c 1883 type-1 VF	(35)
44.	Canada \$1 1967 UNC, bagmarked	(12)
45.	U.S.A. \$1 1879 VF	(13)
46.	U.S.A. \$1 1921 aVF	(13)
47.	Canada PL set 1970	(12)
48.	Canada PL Set 1965	(17)
49.	Canada PL sets 1975 and 1976	(19)
50.	Canada cased dollars, 1970 NI (Special case) and 1976 silver	(21)
51.	U.S.A. Proof dollar 1974	(12)
52.	Prairie tokens: Alberta games med 1978 and Workingmen's Union bakery two loaves	(6)
53.	Lumsden Mills, Que. 25c token, John Lumsden	( 8)
54.	Sorel, Que. 1/2 pain token A. Boisvert	(7)
<hr/>		
55.	<u>Ottawa</u> token, C. Pearce 1 loaf	(11)
56.	Winnipeg token, City Bread Co 1 loaf	( 4)
57.	Portage La Prairie token, W.E. Bakery 1 loaf	( 6)
58.	<u>Hull</u> , Que. 10c token, A. LaBelle. A specimen sold for \$20 U.S. in the Lepczyk November sale, we think that was too much	(11)
59.	Zurich, Ont. J. Gascho, 10c, 20c and 25c tokens (3 pcs)	(15)
60.	Great Britain. Communion token 1824, St. Andrews Rodney Street	(10)
61.	Glasgow, Scotland. Token G.B. Forsyth	(8)
62.	Coronation medal 1937, and Union Copper Co., Birmingham, one penny token 1812 VG	(9)
63.	Lucknow, Ont. T. Reid, Dominion Bakery 1/2 loaf token	(6)
64.	<u>Ottawa</u> Cambridge Restaurant, J.F. Stoate 1 meal. Scarce	(11)
65.	<u>Ottawa</u> D.T. Lapointe, 5c token, scarce	(15)
66.	Ottawa McCracken Bros, tailors, nice AU token	(15)
67.	Ottawa, Pritchard and Andrews card	(10)
68.	Numismatist's card, Jeremiah Gibbs Hamilton 1907, AU	(15)
69.	Stayner, Ont. C.J. McRae 10c token	(7)
70.	Tara, Ont. Queen's Hotel 25c, scarce	(12)
71.	Trenton, Ont. D.E. Clarke, 1 loaf	(7)
72.	Quebec: Chambly. Inauguration med. 1915	(15)
73.	Montreal. P.P. Mailloux, Balmoral Oil token, EF	(10)
74.	Roll of 20 Canada large cents, VG-VF	(25)
75.	Roll of 20 Newfoundland cents, F-VF, mainly VF	(20)
76.	Newfoundland 10c 1947c, F	(10)
77.	Nfld 10c 1943, VF	(8)
78.	Nfld 10c 1938 F, 1941 VF, 1940 F, 1945 F	(20)
79.	Nfld 5c 1941, 1943, 1945 all EF	(12)
80.	Nfld 5c 1912; 1c 1942, 1941, 1938 all VF+ except first	( 9)
81.	Large cents: Nfld 1880 ROED G, Canada 1916 EF	( 6)

82. Canada 1c 1859 VF, 1913 EF (10)
83. Canada 50c 1978 Round Beads, rare variety BU (11)
84. Canada 1c 1907 F, 1911 VF (9)
85. Switzerland 1 Franc 1963 B UNC (6)
86. Switzerland 1/2 Fr 1921 F, 1920 F, 20 Rappen 1964B Gem BU (6)
87. Germany 5 marks 1936A, F-VF, and Jamaica 1c 1969 PROOF (10)
88. Germany 2 Reichsmark 1938B, VF (6)
89. Denmark 1964 5 Kronor Y-73, BU (18)
90. Cuba 25c 1953, EF (7)
91. Nfld 25c and 50c 1917, VG (15)
92. Strasbourg 1 Kreuzer 1500-50 Fine (30)
93. Hall in Swabia (German State) Heller, c.1200. VF (14)
94. French Indo-China. 1c 1910A, Y-4. Really Choice AU (24)
95. China Yunnan 20c Y-493, Yr. 38. (1949). XF, Very rare (103)
96. Sultans of Bengal. Silver tanka, Mitchener-2761. VF, Fathabad mint (21)
97. Zambia. One shilling, sixpence, and two shillings (3 coins) 1964, all UNC. Animal portraits (8)
98. G.B. Crown, 1935, lightly toned UNC with small rimnicks (18)
99. G.B. Crown 1937, VF (20)
100. G.B. Crown 1887 Jubilee Head, F-VF (42)
101. G.B. Crown 1889, F-VF (30)
102. Western Samoa 1969 Stevenson Crown, Proof cased silver (150)
103. Western Samoa 1970 Silver Proof Crown, Pope Paul (46)
104. Isla of Man 1970 Crown, Cat silver Proof (45)
105. Seychelles 1974 5 rupees cased silver proof (24)
106. Canada double-dollar set 1977 (30)
107. Canada double-dollar set 1978 (30)
108. G.B. Proof set 1970, cased plastic (20)
109. G.B. Farthing set 1862-1910 in display unit, grades G-UNC. 1863 is F, 1875SD is F, 1876H is UNC with lustre, 1882 is UNC, 1895 YH is gF (175-200)

END OF SALE

AN ENDNOTE

Members will no doubt remember Vladimir Kraousze's interesting talk on coins and collecting in the Soviet Union. One question which was posed at that meeting was what happens to people who find coin hoards and fail to turn them over to the authorities. An indication is provided by a recent World Coin News article:

"Two men who discovered a hoard of Czarist gold coins have each been jailed for five years for failing to hand the coins over to Soviet authorities, the Moscow daily newspaper Trud reported Feb. 23. The men dug up the coins, reportedly worth \$39,000, while installing an oil pipeline in the Ural Mountains city of Ufa, Trud said. They celebrated by getting so drunk that they were taken to a police station and the coins were discovered."

I guess the lesson is clear - don't drink and dig!

# City of Ottawa Coin Club

VOLUME 15

NUMBER 5

MAY 1982

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

The May Meeting will be a supper meeting. It will be held on Monday, May 31st, at Yan's Restaurant, South side of Besserer between King Edward and Cumberland. Cost for members is \$5 each, non-member guests are invited, cost will be slightly higher. If you wish to attend, please call Su Nadin-Davis at 235-1916 to reserve your place, unless you have already reserved at the meeting. Members who do reserve but do not turn up will still have to pay the \$5 - sorry! Please attend: spouses and guests welcomed warmly. Cash bar from 6.45: dinner starts at 7.30 prompt.

## MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING

The 168th Meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held on Monday April 26th at the National Library Building on Wellington. The meeting started with the door prize, a Napanee trade 50c, donated by Ed Burt. It was won by Mr. Fitzpatrick. There was no 50/50 draw.

The minutes of the March meeting were adopted on motion (Davies/Chadwick). Paul Nadin-Davis announced that the Club's book, Numismatic Ottawa, is back from the printer and looks great. Copies were made available to Club members at \$8 each at the meeting; members who do not already have a copy may order one from Ed Burt (phone 749 5289). Price to non-members is \$12.

A motion was passed (Willis/McFerran) to the effect that the Club will pick up the bill for members attending the May meeting over the cost of \$5 per person. A set cost menu will be provided. Drinks will be extra, at members' own expense.

The financial statement for 1981 was adopted as printed (Desmeules/McFerran).

The following applications for membership were accepted:

Robert Henderson  
Ron Daniels  
Ron Cheek  
Franco Antelmi

The Club's efforts for Coin Week 1982 were reported. In addition to the book mentioned above, the Club took part in two radio shows, with Paul Nadin-Davis and Stan Shiff sitting in for a one-hour phone in on CKBY (no. 1 FM country in Canada!) on the preceding Saturday, and Paul and Graham Esler answering questions for an hour on radio noon (CBO) on the Wednesday. At the Pembroke Coin Show on the final Saturday, several Ottawa dealers attended and several Ottawa members displayed. Frank Fesco, to no-one's surprise, carried off Best of Show and two first prizes!

A motion was carried to allow Len Fletcher to dispose of back-stocks of Colonel By medals at the best available price

The secretary read the mail. After an adjournment of about 10 minutes, a giant auction was conducted by Paul Nadin-Davis. The total sales were approximately \$1100, thus raising \$55 for the club coffers.

THE DOLLAR  
AND HOW IT GOT ITS NAME

How it got its name is a matter of some numismatic complexity. The first crown-sized silver coins to be produced were struck in 1486 by the Archduke Sigismund of Tyrol. The Tyrol, named after the Tyrol mountains, was a small, autonomous state north of Venice. The coin was called a guilder groschen, later shortened to guilder. In 1515 Bohemia began to issue a similar sized coin, the metal for which was obtained from newly discovered silver mines in St Joachim's Valley. In the language of that area, the valley was called Joachimsthal giving the coin its name, Joachimsthaler, later reduced to thaler.

Following this, all similar sized silver coins, circulating as they certainly did among the merchants of Europe, were called thalers and it is of interest to note that much later, by successive corruptions of pronunciation, came the word dollar. The genealogical line is not difficult to trace, from thaler to taler to daalder to daler to dollar.

THE CROWN  
AND HOW IT GOT ITS NAME

How did the crown get its name? One account is that the 1551 five shilling piece was struck from fine silver (over 90% of pure metal) called by the goldsmiths 'crown' silver. Hence the name crown.

Another version is that the first English coin of this type was gold worth five shillings and six pence and issued in 1526, the coin later being increased in weight and revalued at five shillings. On the obverse was a crown over a shield and on the reverse a rose over a cross known as a crowned rose. Hence again the name crown. A third version is that the crown got its name from a 16th century gold coin of France, ecu a la couronne, the design of which featured a large crown.

The first English crown coins were struck in gold, but in 1551, during the tragically short reign of the boy king Edward VI, a magnificent silver coin was produced with, on the obverse, a portrait of the young king mounted on a horse. The value of the coin was five shillings. This particular coin was not only the first silver five shilling piece but also one of the first coins of England to bear the date of its issue. It was struck at the southwark mint and later its design was adapted as the device on the great seal of England. A notable commencement for a continuing series of coins produced across the years, linking the twenty five pence coin of Elizabeth I with the crown piece of Elizabeth I's half-brother.

Crown-sized is a term often used by dealers when referring to a coin and normally relates to a diameter range inclusive of 36mm to 41mm.

However admirable we may regard the crown as a work of art, it has never proved popular as a coin. Whereas the halfcrown has been struck in every reign from the time of Edward VI, with the exception of the reign of Philip and Mary, to Elizabeth II 1967, when decimalisation robbed Britain of this fine and useful coin.

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Did you know how the dollar sign came about. There are various theories as to the origin of the sign \$ signifying American and other dollars. The most reasonable explanation is that it is a variant of the ancient Spanish contraction for peso or piece of eight, which consisted of the figure eight between two sloping lines, thus /8/.

# City of Ottawa Coin Club

VOLUME 15

JUNE 1982

NUMBER 6

## THE MAY MEETING

As everyone knows, the May Meeting was a meeting with a difference. A total of 32 members of the Club and guests met for an evening of fun at Yan's Malaysian Cuisine on Besserer Street. Although the service was a little slow at the beginning, it certainly was an excellent meal and everyone left feeling pleased (and full!).

No business was transacted at the dinner meeting, but Frank Fesco did a grand job of entertaining everyone with a slide show entitled "A Sun Bird tour of the World", taking us to many countries through their coins.

Our distinguished guests included Major and Mrs. Sheldon Carroll, Mr. Hillel Kaslove and his son Darrell, and Ruth McQuade.

## NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be held on Monday, June 28th, 1982, at the National Library Building on Wellington. Programme to be announced. The meeting will commence at 7:30 p.m. sharp, members are welcome to attend early for trading, socializing, etc.

### " DOUBLE DIE LINCOLN "

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Numismatics is one hobby and profession that has learned to live profitably with imperfections.

The slightest hint of an error produced by the mint brings magnifying glasses into action as through they are going out of style.

The engravers, die sinkers and pressmen in our mints exert every effort to produce a beautiful coin but when mass production is sponsored jointly by man and machine, one is bound to make a mistake, and when that happens millions of collectors begin an endless search.

Such was the case with the 1955 double-die cent. During the "hubbing" process (making production dies from one master) one slip caused a finished die to contain a double impression, only about 1 degree off, but enough to create a noticeable error.

Forty thousand of these cents were struck before it was detected and 24,000 had already found their way into thousands of normal coins from other presses.

As the news about the double-die cent reached collectors, more and more became interested and the dealers began to sell them at 25 cents to 50 cents each. As the demand got heavier and supply shorter the price went to \$1.00.

In 1958 the price rose to \$7.50, then to \$20 and \$100 and on and on until it reached far beyond the \$200 mark for uncirculated specimens.

Today's market reads something like this: Very Good at about \$125, with ranges of \$190 to \$225. In uncirculated condition the price could reach as high as \$275.00

All of the 24,000 double-die cents are not accounted for by a long way and since they are continually being reported found in circulation in every condition, it will pay to examine all loose change carefully.

### " INDIAN-HEAD CENT "

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The Indian-head cent probably is closer to the hearts of more Americans than any other coin issued.

Sarah Longacre, daughter of the designer, is the girl on the face of this coin and she is wearing the headdress of one of the two Indian chiefs who happened to be in her father's studio at the time he was preparing sketches for the design.

From 1859 to 1860 the design on the reverse depicted a wreath or laurel.

In 1860 this changed to a wreath of oak, separated at the top by a small shield, and this design remained unchanged until it was replaced by the Lincoln cent in 1909.

Many of the earlier dates show a very attractive premium, such as the 1877 valued at approximately \$90.00 in good condition to \$850.00 for an uncirculated, a proof of this date will bring up to approximately \$1400.00.

The San Francisco mint produced this coin in 1900, the last year of the series, and a 1909-S Indian cent commands the next highest price.

There is one other fairly expensive coin in this group, the 1864 L.

If you have an 1864, place it under a magnifying glass in its normal position. Turn it one quarter turn to the left so the girl is facing down or toward you and look closely at the space between the ribbon and the last feather in the headdress. If there is a letter L on the smaller piece of ribbon you have a very desirable coin.

DWN	LOT	DESCRIPTION	C/V	RES
	1	Canada, 1930, 1931 25 cent pieces very good	12.50	6.00
	2	Canada, 1912, 1913 25 cent pieces very good	11.00	5.00
74	3	Canada, 1916, 50 cent piece fine	26.50	13.00
74	4	Canada, 1929, 50 cent piece Very good	12.00	6.00
74	5	Canada, 1942, 50 cent piece A.U.	30.00	15.00
74	6	Canada, 1944, 50 cent piece E/F	17.00	8.50
74	7	Canada, 1949 50 cent piece E/F	16.50	8.00
07	8	Canada, Roll of 5 cent pieces. Ave Circ. 1931	20.00	6.00
07	9	Canada, Roll of 5 cent pieces 1929 Ave. Circ.	20.00	6.00
07	10	Canada, Roll of 5 cent pieces 1930 Ave. Circ.	20.00	6.00
07	11	Canada, Roll of 5 cent pieces 1934 Ave, Circ.	20.00	6.00
07	12	Swiss Medal For Bowling	2.50	2.00
LF	13	Canada, 1960 Silver Dollar A.U.	12.00	6.00
LF	14	Canada, Cased S/D R.C.M.P. Crest, UNC TONED	20.00	15.00
LF	15	Canada, 1964 P.L.S.	20.00	10.00
LF	16	Canada, 1977 D.D. SET	35.00	18.00
LF	17	U.S.A. 1964 Kennedy Half Dollar B.U.	8.00	--
LF	18	Singapore 1980 UNC SET	12.00	8.00
63	19	Book - Yeoman's Modern World Coins, 1850-1964, 7th edition. Condition - Very Fine.		
	20	Book - Wormser, German Siege Pieces from the 16th to the 18th Century		
	21	Book - Gardiakos, the Coins of Cyprus. Current retail price \$7.50		
	22	Book - Seaby, Roman Silver Coins Volume I. New, current retail price \$24.50.		
	23	Book - The Coinage of South Germany in the 13th Century		
	24	Book - Friedberg, Gold Coins of the World. 5th edition. 470 pages, lists (with illustrations) every gold coin ever produced in every country of the world! Current retail price \$29.50 U.S.		
	25	Trade dollar - Windsor, 1976.		
64	26	Trade dollar, Pointe au Pere 1982 (Quebec)		
	27	Trade dollar, Kitchener 1976		
	28	Trade dollar, Fredericton 1980		
	29	Trade dollar, Salmon Arm (B.C.) 1980		
	30	Canada 1c blank planchet (10.00)		
	31	Canada 10c 1921, VF (7.00)		
	32	Canada 5c 1883H, G/VG (8.00)		

*City of Ottawa Coin Club*P.O. BOX 2180  
STATION D  
OTTAWA ONTARIOVOLUME 15JULY 1982NUMBER 7MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING

The 170th Meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club took place on June 27th at the National Archives. There was a modest attendance, perhaps due to the warm weather and vacations.

Al Cockrem started proceedings by drawing the 50/50 draw, won by Len Fletcher. The door prize, a Colonel By silver charm, was won by a guest accompanying Robert Henderson.

Minutes of the April and May meetings were adopted as printed (Vezina/Chalk). Len Fletcher reported the sale of Colonel By medals for \$435 to the City of Ottawa and the Historical Society. Len also noted that arrangements had been made to book our present meeting-place for 1983.

Paul Nadin-Davis, the President, reported on a number of shows and numismatic trips he had recently made: a tour of England, Belgium and Luxembourg, and conventions at Peterborough, Ontario; Cannington, Ontario, and in Chatham/Newcastle, New Brunswick. Paul commented particularly on the warm reception visitors had received at Cannington and in the Maritimes. Paul also showed members a "Katanga Cross", from Zaire, which he had purchased from an art dealer in Brussels.

The secretary read out the mail, including a reminder of upcoming shows: the C.N.A., at the Holiday Inn in downtown Winnipeg, July 14-18; Thousand Islands, July 24-25 1982. Susan Nadin-Davis was nominated (Cockrem/Vezina) as the Club's delegate to the C.N.A. for 1982.

Al Cockrem and Roger Vezina commented on their enjoyment of the dinner meeting held in May, and a motion was put forward recommending that the May meeting be reserved for a similar event each year. Carried (Vezina/Cockrem). Roger Vezina also suggested sending out membership forms in a specified month each year, as part of a membership drive. The President agreed to ask the editor of the Bulletin to do this.

After a ten-minute break, an auction of about 30 lots, including several numismatic books, was conducted to the profit of both members and the club. The evening was concluded by a film show, entitled Timepiece, kindly arranged for us by Peter Willis, the Programme Chairman.

NEXT MEETING

Monday, July 26th, 1982, at the National Archives on Wellington. Meeting commences 7:30 p.m.; members are welcome to attend early to trade, wheel and deal, or just chat. The programme will include a presentation by members of the Ottawa Police Force on home security

NOTICE

Our book, Numismatic Ottawa, is selling well. It could sell better. Please recommend the book as a purchase to your local library, departmental library (especially if you work in a government department or University), and to your friends. It is available to non-members from the Club's address at \$12 postpaid.

THE NEW ENGLISH 20 pENCE PIECE

(Courtesy of Spink & Son Ltd., London)

Many of you will have seen the specimens of the new English 20 pence piece brought to the last meeting by Paul Nadin-Davis. Here is some very enlightening information on the piece, from a recent Spink Press release.

On 9 June a "new" coin denomination - the 20 pence piece - was issued into general circulation. It was on 27 January 1981 that Sir Geoffrey Howe announced the intended introduction of this and the one pound coin, which is to be introduced in April of next year.

While it is generally appreciated that a pound coin is not a new denomination - the gold sovereign is struck even today - the fact that twenty pence coins have circulated in the British Isles in times past is not widely known.

James VI of Scotland issued a silver four shilling piece in 1581. Although pre-decimal, Scotland even had a silver twenty pence piece in 1636. Between 1604 and 1619, James I of England issued a gold Thistle Crown, which circulated for four shillings.

Those who do appreciate that a 20 pence or 4 shilling denomination is not entirely new are likely to know of the Double Florin, or Four shilling piece, introduced in 1887. The introduction of the denomination in that year had nothing to do with decimalization, but was intended to serve as the equivalent of a dollar. All it managed to do was to confuse the public. It was so near in size to the Crown that in hasty transactions it was mistaken for the higher denomination. The public were no doubt not too bothered when they received an extra shilling in their change, but were not too pleased when the opposite occurred. Likewise with shopkeepers and other traders.

In the early part of the reign of George V and in 1950, pattern Four Shilling pieces were struck. However, nothing came to fruition. In 1963, the Halsbury Report recommended a 20 pence coin, but the Government's White Paper of 1966 did not agree. Nevertheless, the Royal Mint did strike a pattern 20 pence piece. The work of Christopher Ironside (the designer of the final reverse designs for the decimal coinage), it was the same size as Queen Victoria's Double Florin, which proved so unpopular.

The 20 pence coin introduced in June is seven-sided, technically called an "equilateral curve heptagon". It is struck in cupro-nickel.

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BOOK REVIEW

Coin Collecting as a Hobby, by Burton Hobson, has just been released in a new edition at \$9.95, by Canadian Mando Group, 215 Lakeshore Blvd East, Toronto, ONT M5A 3W9. Reviewed by Su Nadin-Davis.

This short and prolifically illustrated book will serve as a most useful introduction to coin collecting for the new and inexperienced collector. It really does start from the beginning, painstakingly explaining the importance of grade, rarity, etc. But by the end it has gone to some very sophisticated lengths, including non-circulating legal tender issues and their status, errors, siege coins and encased postage stamps, and early issues. An invaluable addition is a lengthy index of inscriptions on coins, from AARGAU to Z.A.R.

OWN	LOT	DESCRIPTION	Est	Res
I63	1.	Silver Crown - Bahamas \$1 1970 UNC	12.00	
	2.	Silver Crown - Mexico 5 Pesos 1957 EF	12.00	
	3.	Silver Crown - Mexico 5 Pesos 1959 EF	12.00	
	4.	Crown - G.B. 1953, MU	8.50	
	5.	Late Roman bronze, Constantius II, G-VG	7.00	
	6.	New Zealand 1/2d 1957, Original Choice BU from roll, full lustre	12.00	
	7.	Large size button, spectacular 75mm, "Ford's Model CL Cortina - the most exciting English transportation since Lady Godiva's horse, around picture of nude Lady Godiva on white horse	3.50	
I64	8.	Zeelandia, 1 duit 1763 in copper. Nice bold F-VF, very scarce, especially with such clear detail and no verdigris	15.00	8.50
	9.	Edmonton, Alta - Winter Games token 1978	2.00	
	10.	Token for Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club, Bowman #760-A-A. Scarce EF-AU	8.00	
	11.	Harrow, Ont. John Stocker 1c token, EF	6.50	
	12.	Toronto, ONT. Token for TD Centre, AU	1.50	
	13.	Coronation of Elizabeth II, 1953. Portrait medallion in aluminium issued by the National Playing Fields' Association	3.00	
	14.	Ontario Numismatist's token in brass - Jeremiah Giïbs, Hamilton, ONT. 1907. AU, nice	15.00	
74	I5	Canada, Bank of Canada 10 Dollar Bill, Crisp Unc.	50.00	28.00
74	I6	Canada, Set of Nickels in Whitman Holders 1922 to 1981 no 1925 or 1926 far 6 V/G to Unc.	--	20.00
74	I7	Canada, 1891, 1893 5cent pieces, V/G	10.00	4.00
74	I8	Canada, 1888, 1890H 5 cent pieces, 1888 V/G, 1890H Good	8.50	4.00
74	I9	Canada, 1902, 1902H, 1903, 10 cent pieces, V/G, A/G, V/G	16.00	7.00
74	20	Canada, Roll of Geo. V & VI Nickels, 1922-1951 Ave Circ.	20.00	5.00
74	21	Canada, 1903, 1921, 25 cent pieces, 1903 G, 1921 G,	11.50	5.00
LF	22	Canada, 1908 5 cents, V/G	6.00	--
LF	23	Canada, 1909 5 cents, V/G	2.50	--
LF	24	Canada, 1945 5 cents, B.U.	8.00	4.00
LF	25	Canada, 1946 5 cents, UNC.	8.00	4.00
LF	26	Canada, 1953 NSS 10 cents, B.U.	14.00	8.00

*City of Ottawa Coin Club*VOLUME 15AUGUST 1982NUMBER 8Minutes of the July Meeting

The 171st Meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club took place July 26, 1982, at the National Archives Building on Wellington St. After a brief welcome by the President the meeting moved directly into the educational presentation which was given by Constable Jean Paris of the City of Ottawa Police Force. The subject of the talk was home protection, and it began with a film show demonstrating several typical weaknesses in home security and measures to correct them. Constable Paris then displayed several types of locks and security devices and answered a barrage of questions from members. His talk was very well received and members were obviously most appreciative of the advice offered. Leaflets left by Constable Paris are available from the secretary, Su Nadin-Davis, at the next meeting.

The presentation was followed by a short break- then the business meeting took place. The 50/50 draw was won by Mrs. Kelly, and Peter Willis won the door prize, a copy of "Numismatic Ottawa". The minutes of the June meeting were adopted, (Davies/MacVean).

Next followed two Convention/Show reports, the first by Su Nadin-Davis, who was the Club's delegate to the CNA Convention. Graham Esler kindly commented on his recent visit to the Thousand Islands Collectibles Show where postcards, not coins, appeared to be the main attraction. Nevertheless, Graham pointed out, good buys were there aplenty.

Two upcoming shows in Boston, the National Collectibles Exposition on August 14th and 15th, with the A.N.A. the following week, were mentioned to members.

An application for membership from Mr. E. Zwicker was read and tabled. Elmer collects Canadian coins, and works for the Government of Canada.

Tom McFerran, Past President, motioned adjournment of the business meeting.

An auction was held, with very modest prices and low-level bidding being apparent.

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NEXT MEETING

IS ON AUGUST 23rd (Monday), at the National Archives (National Library) Building on Wellington. Business will commence at 7:30 p.m. The presentation that evening will be a talk by Susan Nadin-Davis on collecting tokens and medals. She hopes to bring specimens and related books to show that evening.

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#### THE PETITION CROWN OF THOMAS SIMON

The sale at auction of a specimen of the rare coin known as the Petition Crown of Thomas Simon affords an opportunity of giving a brief history of this famous piece and in doing so it will not be out of place to review the state of the English coinage immediately prior to its issue.

The reign of "Good Queen Bess" was distinguished by the introduction of the new mechanism for the minting of money. Instead of the old hammer and punch method of minting, the mill and screw was introduced, by which process coins of a superior workmanship, and more regular appearance were produced.

Some say that the inventor of the "mill and screw" is supposed to have been a Frenchman named Philip Mastrelle, who eventually fell into the practice of coining counterfeit money, and was convicted and executed at Tyburn on the 27th day of January, 1562.

Others, however, do not agree with this statement, and assert that the name of the introducer of this process of coining is unknown, and the whole history of its employment involved is obscurity.

Most of the milled money (but chiefly the shilling and sixpence) of Queen Elizabeth's reign may be known by a five-pointed star at the end of the legend. The larger coins (crowns and half-crowns) are struck on the old hammer principle, which was continued by her successors, James I, and Charles I. But the bulk of the money issued by Queen Elizabeth, from the crown to the penny, was hammered money.

In about 1650 Cromwell availed himself of the more recent improvements of coining already adopted by some of the continental nations. A celebrated French artist, Pierre Blondeau, who had perfected the mode of minting by the mill and screw, was invited to England. On his arrival he produced patterns of the half-crown, shilling, and sixpence coined by the mill and screw, by which means a legend was impressed for the first time on the edge of a piece. But no issue was ever made of these coins, and the specimens of them are very rare.

During the latter part of his protectorate Cromwell caused coins to be executed by the new process bearing his own bust; but it is supposed that few were issued, as the coins of the old hammered type are much more numerous. They are considered by some authorities to have been patterns. The bust of Cromwell on the obverse is most beautifully executed by Simon, and in a manner superior in point of art to anything that had been seen upon an English coin before.

Charles II, on his ascension to the throne in 1660, with a view, it may be, of returning to the extreme orthodoxy of his father's reign, discarded the mill and screw, and his early coins were produced by the old process; but in 1662 Pierre Blondeau was re-engaged to direct the mint upon the mill and screw principle, and a competition for engraving dies was entered into between the celebrated Simon and John Rotier, of Antwerp, which it is said, was unfairly decided in favour of Rotier.

Dissatisfied with the judgment of Blondeau, and confident of his skill as a die-sinker, Simon appealed to the king, and his petition took the unique, though appropriate form of a pattern of the value of a crown. Hence it is that England can justly boast of a most exquisitely engraved coin, which is considered a model of art, and superior to any coin of that or any other period. It will be seen from the illustration of the piece here given, that the king's bust is draped and laureated, with flowing hair and love lock over the right shoulder. The inscription on the obverse reads CARLOS II. DEI. GRA. On the reverse are crowned shields of England, Scotland, Ireland and France, arranged in the form of a cross, with garter and St. George in center. There are two C's interlinked in each angle. Inscription MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REX. 1663.

On the edge of this famous coin is inscribed Simon's petition to the king against the alleged unjust decision. The petition runs thus: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his tryal piece, with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him". Notwithstanding the undoubted superiority of the piece, Simon's petition was unheeded.

It is said that only twenty copies were struck with the petition on the edge, and a few others with a different edge. In 1775 a specimen of this rare and beautiful crown piece sold for 12 pounds. In 1802 a specimen changed hands for 105 pounds, and in 1824 the same piece brought 210 pounds. At Trattel's sale in 1832, a fine specimen realized 225 pounds (about \$1,125.00). In December, 1921, a good specimen sold for \$900.00.

## AUCTION LOTS

Est Res

			Est	Res
I69	I	Book - The Coinage of Ancient Britain, by R.P. Mack. New - published price \$14.95		11.00
	2	Pair of issues of Numismatics International. One contains article entitled "Primitive and Unusual Money in the Bank of Canada Museum.		
	3	Pair of baseball portrait mirrors, for Clarence Gaston and Willie Davis. EF	4.00	
	4	Four miscellaneous buttons, including conservation and radio themes	2.50	
	5	1953 aluminum Coronation medal for Elizabeth, on original tri-colour ribbon. Scarce this nice	8.00	
	6	Canada - set of Nickel dollars, 1969 to 1975 inclusive. Includes the scarce 1970, 1971 and 1974 all in Proof-like condition. All Proof-like condition	25.00	
	7	Canada - Set of 50c pieces 1968 to 1976 inclusive, all BU or Proof-like condition	10.00	
I70	8	Canada - set of 1c 1973 to 1979, all BU condition	2.00	
	9	Canada 10c 1891, G	7.00	
	I0	Canada 5c 1874 Crosslet 4, G bt	5.00	
	II	Canada 5c 1886, G	3.00	
	I2	Quebec token - Chambly Manufacturers, Bowman-1360a	3.00	
	I3	Quebec token - P.P. Mailloux, Bowman-3220a	3.50	
	I4	Newfoundland 5c 1941, EF	4.00	
	I5	Newfoundland 25c 1917, F	8.00	
L F	I6	Canada, 1953 NSS 5 cents B.U.	5.00	---
L.F.	I7	Canada, 1941 25 cents Fine	5.00	---
L.F.	I8	Canada, 1929 50 cents Very Fine	57.50	30.00
L.F.	I9	NEW BRUNSWICK 1864 20 cents Fine	30.00	10.00
L.F.	20	Newfoundland, 1918c 50 cents Very Good	10.00	5.00
I48	21	Canada, 50 cents 1902 Good	15.00	10.00
I48	22	Canada, 50 cents 1906 Good	12.00	8.00
I48	23	German, Lot of 5 World War II Notgeld Notes		3.00
I48	24	Book, Treasury of the Worlds Coins by Fred Reinfeld		3.00
I48	25	Book, Coins by John Porteous		5.00

*City of Ottawa Coin Club*

VOLUME 15

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NUMBER 9

Minutes of the August meeting.

The 172nd meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club took place on August 23rd at the National Archives Building on Wellington. President, Paul Nadin-Davis, began the meeting by welcoming back Ray Desjardins; Ray had been ill for several months and had been unable to attend meetings for quite a while. Al Cockrem then welcomed the guests and drew the 50/50 draw which was won by Tom Beggs. The door prize, a set of 1982 confederation and regular nickel dollars which was donated by "Silver Dollars", was won by secretary, Su Nadin-Davis. The minutes of the July meeting were adopted (Miles Allen / Rick MacVean).

Paul Nadin-Davis reported on three shows he recently attended in Boston, Mass. The first, The National Collectibles Exposition, was rather disappointing with respect to the variety of tokens available but it was well attended. The Bay State show had a heavy emphasis on U.S. material the prices of which seemed to be still in a state of decline, but there was significant interest in Canadian coins. The ANA convention, the third and by far the most significant show, was a huge affair, reported Paul. 350 dealers had tables and the scale of operations by many of them was quite bewildering - the convention was definitely one of the numismatic events of the year.

Su Nadin-Davis read out the mail and then the president announced that he wished to propose a motion to amend the club's constitution. In response to the request of a club member, Paul wishes to provide for associate membership in the club. An associate member would generally be a spouse or child of a regular member but he/she would pay a reduced membership fee ( \$4 / year was suggested ). An associate member would have all voting rights of a regular member, but would receive no copy of the club's monthly bulletin. There was some discussion of this proposal particularly possible ways by which such a membership option might be abused, but there was general agreement that associate membership could be of benefit to club members and future potential members.

With Al Cockrem taking over the Chair so that Paul could bring a motion, Paul filed written notice of the following proposed Constitutional change:

That the following articles of the Constitution and By-Laws be amended to read as follows:

Existing

III.1. "Regular Members and Junior Members."  
III.4A (addition)

III.5. "conferred upon them."

IV.1. "Regular or Junior Members"

IV.5. "Regular and Junior Members"

Proposed change

"Regular Members, Junior Members and Associate Members."

III.4A. Any person resident in the household of a regular or junior member shall be entitled to apply for associate membership.

"conferred upon them, and Associate members will not receive a copy of the official publication."

"Regular, Junior or Associate Members"

"Regular, Junior and Associate Members"

By-Laws

Add: I.3a. The dues of the Associate Members shall be \$4 per year.

This motion for Constitutional amendment will be put to a vote at the next meeting. It requires a two-thirds majority of the Club members present at the meeting to pass. The motion is seconded by Al Cockrem and Ross Caldwell.

Mr. E. Zwicker's application for membership to the club was accepted, and two other applications were tabled. The applicants were:

Mr. Jacques Belzile

Mr. Bob Prevost.

These applications will be voted upon at the next meeting.

Mr. Al Cockrem volunteered to run the club's efforts to recognise Coin Week Canada in 1983. He is hoping to organise tables and displays at one of the shopping malls in Ottawa during part of that week. Thank you for volunteering Al and we hope you are able to gather some support for such a project nearer the date. Al also raised the question of the 1984 CNA convention. Certain officials of the club have been approached by the CNA executive who would like the City of Ottawa Coin club to host the 1984 convention in Ottawa. A discussion of the possibility of such a huge undertaking being successfully carried out in Ottawa by club members followed. Several members who have previous experience in running CNA and ONA conventions, including J. Johnson and Len Fletcher, were not optimistic that the club could at the present time reasonably consider hosting a major convention. The lack of workers and volunteers and the major problem of the current city of Ottawa by-laws with respect to the purchasing and selling of coins are the biggest factors to be considered. However, Johnny Johnson consented to go through some figures for previous conventions with the executive, and on the basis of these figures the club will make an official response to the CNA executive's request. If any members have any strong feelings on the possibility of the club hosting the 1984 CNA convention, please contact a member of the executive.

The business meeting was finally adjourned ( Al Cockrem, Peter Willis ). After a 10 minute break the educational section of the meeting was given by Su Nadin-Davis, who talked about the collecting of Canadian tokens. Su divided her talk up into three sections dealing respectively with Breton tokens, merchant tokens and trade dollars. During her talk she emphasised what publications are available to help the token collector and which associations are the most helpful. Su tried to emphasise some of the attractions of tokens, namely the wealth of cultural and historical facts surrounding many token issues.

The meeting concluded as usual with an auction of approx. 30 lots of numismatic material.

NEXT MEETING will take place on Monday, September 27th, at the National Archives building on Wellington. The meeting should begin at 7.30 pm. All members are asked to contribute to the educational section of the meeting by bringing along a coin bearing a portrait of a famous person and speaking about that person for just a few minutes. Hope many of you can come along - it should be a fun evening.

## THE BUFFALO NICKEL

This is the only coin that is bought, sold, collected, saved, advertised and recorded by the name of the design on the reverse rather than the design on the obverse, like other coins.

Officially, it is known as the Indian-head nickel, but once it has left the influence of mint records, it becomes the Buffalo nickel.

James E. Fraser used four models for the symbols on the coin. The head is composites of three Indian chiefs, John Big Tree, Two Moons and Iron Trail. Black Diamond, a bison from the Central Park Zoo in New York, posed for the reverse side. This five-cent ran its full course for 25 years from 1913 to 1938 and still enjoys more attention from non collectors and collectors than any other coin except the Lincoln cent.

Of all the minor coinage struck in the 20th century, the 1918 over 1917 Denver issue commands the highest premium, it lists for approximately \$200 in good condition to \$18,500 for an uncirculated piece.

Another popular one in this series is the 1937D three-legged Buffalo nickel.

Overlooked or ignored when it was discovered, this Buffalo headliner today enjoys one of the top spots in the field of valuable coins. Only five other coins of this series either equal or exceed the 1937D three-legged Buffalo nickel in worth. It ranges from \$85.00 in good condition to \$1,750 in B.U. condition.

While the absence of the leg on the 1937 has increased its value, the missing feather at the nape of the neck on the Indian seems to have had little effect on the prestige of a few 1918, 1919 and 1921 nickels of the same series. However, some series collectors do consider the "two feather variety" a worthy component in a complete set and treat it with the same respect shown to the 1937 coin. Another much sought after coin in the Buffalo series is the 1938 with the D over the letter S.

Taking all these different varieties into consideration the Buffalo Nickel series can be a very interesting collection.

### Numismatic Chit-Chat by "COINS"

In addition to their use for purchasing goods, there have been many other things coins have been associated with. Amongst some of these are; The warding off of witches. During early Colonial times it was believed that a bent coin worn on one's person would keep witches and evil spirits away. Many of the "Tree" coins of the early settlements in the U.S. show signs of having been bent for these purposes.

In the Near East, Belly dancers would receive tips from their audiences. It was the fashion to attach these coins to the dancers costume until her whole body was covered with silver and gold. It would then become her dowery, allowing her to "buy" a husband.

A silver coin was once considered an excellent means for telling the difference between good and bad mushrooms. When the coin was dropped in the frying pan with the mushrooms, if it did not change colour the mushrooms were good, if it turned black the mushrooms were bad.

In Sarawak the dead were buried in clothing made of silver coins that had been dyed purple.

In the Far East, Trade dollars were made into heavy skirts. Finally, small coins with holes in the centre were put to good use in British West Africa as washers. Nails were placed through the coin holes and hammered into roofs to hold covering material in place. Presumably this was cheaper than importing the washers.

OWN	LOT	DESCRIPTION	C/V	RES
	74	I Canada, 1906 5 cents very good	2.50	1.00
	74	2 Canada, 1919 50 cents very good	9.50	4.50
	74	3 Canada, Roll of 1947 one cent pieces ave. circ.	15.00	5.00
	74	4 Canada, 1940 50 cents fine	10.00	5.00
	74	5 Canada, 1945 50 cents fine	9.00	4.50
	74	6 Canada, Set of Nickels 1922-1981 V/G to UNC no 25,26f,	--	20.00
	74	7 Canada, 1907 25 cents very good	8.00	4.00
[69	8	Austria, 25 Sch. 1961 "Burgerland" UNC.	15.00	10.00
[69	9	China:Yunnan, 20 cents Yr.38, Y-493, X/F Scarce provincial silver coin	100.00	45.00
[69	10	G.B. 1/3 farthing 1868, Y-2, UNC. Scarce in high grade.	40.00	30.00
[69	11	G.B. Crown 1890, A/F	27.00	15.00
[69	12	Canada, 10 cents 1913 broad leaves, G, Rare.	75.00	57.00
[69	13	Canada, 10 cents 1953 NSS. Gem/Choice B.U.	30.00	10.00
[69	14	Canada, 25 cents 1908 V/G, scarce	13.00	8.00
[70	15	Canada, 25 cents 1941 Choice A.U.	35.00	23.00
[70	16	Newfoundland 5 cents, A.U.	20.00	12.00
[70	17	Newfoundland 10 cents 1946, V/F	40.00	20.00
[70	18	Newfoundland, 20 cents 1882H, fine	23.00	13.00
[70	19	Nova Scotia, 1/2 cent 1861, V/F	12.00	9.00
[70	20	U.S.A. \$1.00 1885, MS63	40.00	15.00
F	21	Canada, 1881H one cent very good cleaned	3.00	--
F	22	Canada, 1882H one cent very good	1.50	--
F	23	Canada, 1886 one cent very good cleaned	4.00	--
F	24	Canada, 1888 one cent very fine	3.00	--
F	25	Canada, 1901 one cent extra fine	4.50	--

Minutes of the September meeting.

The 173rd meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin club was held on Monday, September 27th at the National Archives Building. Several guests were welcomed, after which Al Cockrem organised the draws. Graham Esler won the 50 50 draw, whilst the door prize, a proof G. B. 50 pence piece, which was donated by Paul Nadin-Davis, was won by Mr. Prevost. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted on motion by Tom McFerran and Gerry Schneider.

The next item on the agenda was the amendment of the club's constitution and by-laws in order to allow for associate membership. A motion to change the constitution for this purpose was detailed in the minutes of the August meeting. There was little discussion of the motion and on a vote it was carried unanimously.

The possibility of the club organising either a small show or a 'display' meeting was discussed by Len Fletcher and Frank Fesco. It was thought that the club should attempt to organise a display day in conjunction with the monthly coin show held at the Chateau Laurier. If such an event could be held on a weekend, members of the Pembroke coin club would be able to attend and compete for the display prizes. The alternative, to hold a display meeting at a regular Monday meeting, would make it difficult for the Pembroke members to attend, and the event would therefore be less enjoyable. It remains a possibility that a display day will take place in conjunction with the local coin show in April close to Coin Week Canada. The executive committee will look into this suggestion further.

Frank Fesco reported on his recent visit to the Quebex show in Montreal; he enjoyed meeting some U.S. dealers there, but remarked that attendance was lower than that enjoyed at most Monex shows. Secretary, Su Nadin-Davis read out a sparse pile of mail. Applications for membership were received from the following:

Mr. Michael Amy  
Mr. William Logan

These applications will be considered at the next meeting.

Mr. Bob Prevost and Mr. Jacques Belzile were both accepted as members.

The business section of the meeting was adjourned and after a short break, the educational section of the meeting took place. A number of club members took turns to describe particular persons appearing on coins, and coins bearing the portrait of each character described were circulated to other members. Several talks were of a very high standard and the speakers had obviously researched their characters thoroughly. Al Cockrem began by speaking about the legendary figure St. George. Len Fletcher spoke on Abraham Lincoln and Peter Willis spoke about Simon Bolivar. Talks were also given by Frank Fesco, Ron Cheek, Michael Amy and Su Nadin-Davis. This session was regarded so favourably that it was decided to resume it at the following meeting as several members did not have time to give their presentation.

After the educational session, the evening was concluded with a large auction of Canadian and world coins. Also included was a donation of literary material from Mrs. Pace, the wife of the late Dr. Pace who was a club member. Included in this package were several CN journals, Krause and Charlton catalogues and a couple of coin albums. The proceeds from the auction of this material went to the club.

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NEXT MEETING will be held on Monday October 25th at the National Archives building on Wellington. Don't forget to bring your portrait coin, if you have yet to give your presentation.

Programme for the upcoming months runs as follows -

November Vladimir Krauze 'The Hermitage Collection'

December A club social

In view of the evident popularity of Su Nadin-Davis' talk on tokens at the last Meeting, members might also appreciate being able to read in a more leisurely way all about our native tokens and medals. The following article by our President and Secretary appeared in a recent edition of "Coin World".

# Canadian token field challenging hobby

By Paul and Su Nadin-Davis

To the Canadian looking over the border at token collecting in the United States, the picture is frequently complex and confusing. Exonumismatists, as some students of tokens and medals like to style themselves, develop a jargon all of their own. Standard references, perhaps well known in their country of origin, are referred to with familiarity only by the family names of their authors, for example Low, Fuld, etc.

Moreover, the diversity of areas of interest and specialization further increases the potential for bewilderment, and, regrettably, may even discourage the new collector from venturing into the "twilight zone of numismatics."

It must be just the same, we have often thought, for our southern neighbors looking north. Yet Canadian tokens are a tremendously underde-

veloped series, with limited interest in the country and even less enthusiasm outside North America. What we would like to do here is clear away some of the mystery surrounding the magic words Canadian token collectors use in every other sentence, and explain something about the way Canadians do, and don't collect tokens.

## The basics

Canadian exonumia being such a vast field, the key to enjoyable collecting is specialization. Canadian token collectors generally specialize in one of three ways: Either by province, by type, or according to the early listings of a handful of great Canadian numismatists.

Of the latter type, the greatest were two men, P.N. Breton and Joseph Le Roux, each of whom published major works which are still the guiding lights of hundreds of collectors. Indeed, many collectors refer to "Breton tokens" or "Leroux tokens" as indicating those pieces listed by these authors, and collect according to whether pieces are listed in those works.

Rather illogically, we should perhaps take a look at this method of collecting first, for particularly in the case of Breton they are perhaps the most popular method of acquiring Canadian tokens.

## Breton tokens

P.N. Breton first published his *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada* in Montreal in 1894, and in doing so started off a tradition in token collecting which has not died to this day. Breton's original work is now quite scarce and valuable, but his listings have subsequently been repeated in some issues of the *Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins* which themselves today sell at a premium in view of their containing this valuable information, with valuations. The issue we like to use, for no particular reason, is the 21st edition (1973) of Charlton, which has a good number of the pieces listed.

Breton set out to list most, if not all, of the tokens of value known to him at the time he wrote. As such, his work contains listings by type also of Canadian and provincial coinage, and starts with coins and jetons relating to the French Regime in Canada (Quebec) in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Breton numbers 7 to 16a are kept for the Franco-American jetons listed by Frossard in his work of the same name, then the various Canadian bank tokens are listed. Breton also devotes substantial sections to Quebec, Ontario, and Maritime merchant tokens, and lists an interesting variety of these, often with anecdotes and other information which has proven invaluable to later numismatic historians.

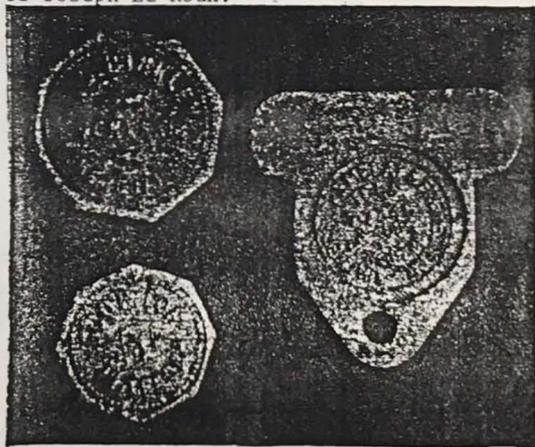
Perhaps in the topical area, above all others, lies the best chance to collect tokens from across Canada without being swamped by volume. We might mention that, to our knowledge, perhaps only five collectors in Canada (aside of institutions) attempt to collect pieces from across the country of all types. One of these has a storage space some 26 feet in depth and occupying the full length of his house for his collection!

## Provincial collecting

A third alternative is collecting by province, or even, in some cases, by town. Standard references exist for most provinces, and you might like to ask your local library to obtain these for you to peruse. Among the most important and frequently-used works are: Tok-



A prize medal awarded by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in Montreal, engraved by J.S. and A.B. Wyon was listed in the book of Joseph Le Roux.



Tradesman tokens, left, were issued by Avon, Ontario, merchant G.D. Binkley. At right is a milk token issued in Jonquiere, Quebec.



A store card of Canadian collector F.X. Paquet expressed his interest in coins, medals and tokens, complete with address.

Ontario, by Fred Bowman, *Tokens of Quebec*, by Fred Bowman, *Saskatchewan Numismatics*, by C. Tanahill, *B.C. Numismatics*, by J.C. Hill.

A number of towns have themselves sufficient emission of numismatic items to keep collectors interested alone; Montreal, for example, takes up about three-fourths of the Bowman book on the tokens of Quebec.

#### New areas

The other areas of token collecting including commemorative medallions, wooden tokens, and the like, are also widely indulged in Canada. One of the most exciting new areas of late has been the municipal trade dollar field, with over 700 types and pieces issued in the last 15 years.

Again, there is considerable local and provincial interest, though a good number of collectors (we estimate about 500) collect all Canadian pieces, and a lesser number attempt to collect all known die-varieties. The standard works in this area include our own *Canadian Trade Dollars* (1981 edition), which is currently out of print. A third edition is planned for late summer 1982.

Another area which has attracted great interest of late is the Governor General's and Lieutenant Governors' medals, presented by the representatives of the Queen at our federal and provincial levels to scholars and other persons who have attained significant levels of achievement. Freeman Clowery, a Montreal numismatist, has written works on each of these series, the Lieutenant Governors being covered in an earlier work, 1972 and the Governor General's Medals in a very recent opus, 1982.

#### Values of Canadian tokens

As indicated, the Breton tokens have not been the subject of published valuations since about 1975, and there is no current authoritative chart. The same holds for the Le Roux series and some of the provinces, though some works, for example the B.C. book, do contain rarity tables and valuation guides.

One of the great joys of Canadian tokens, however, is that this is still very much a traditional numismatic area in the sense that one has to feel one's way on value, considerably more expertise being required to familiarize oneself with the availability and demand for tokens than simply looking them up in a trend table, as one can do with most modern coins.

This certainly makes token collecting that much more interesting, absorbing and satisfying. Tokens have fascinated us for years, and we continue to learn more by the hour. We hope this short item might inspire some of our American cousins to find out more about these intriguing series.

One token, for example, bears the name of W. Cameron, a merchant who had a store in Ottawa in 1867. However, the town name on the token is Bytown, a name which Ottawa had had some years prior to 1867. Breton reveals that the tokens were in fact struck some two decades later than the date they bear by F.X. Paquet, secretary of the Ottawa Numismatic Society in the early 1890s!

Surprisingly, Breton does not seem to have any qualms about the propriety or otherwise of issuing such a token at a later date. Breton recounts that Paquet, when he found that he had the wrong town name on the tokens, destroyed those still in his possession.

While many of the Franco-American jetons and early French Regime pieces are quite expensive, and can run in excess of \$50 even in Fine condition, the majority of the merchants tokens listed by Breton are quite inexpensive, ranging in current values from about \$2 in Very Good to \$20 in Uncirculated, with some rarities obviously priced somewhat higher. Of course, many of these pieces are also collected by provincial specialists, and some collectors choose to specialize just in one section of the Breton listings.

Such is the case with the famous Bouquet sous, Quebec half penny tokens so-called because of the bouquet of flowers that appears on them.

The bouquet sous are a very popular series and are widely collected in numerous die- and design-varieties. One piece, Br-670, is known as the Belleville sous as it was struck in Belleville, N.J. While most extant specimens were found in Canada and it is called Canadian on account of the similarity of its bouquet to those in the rest of the series, it is also listed by Low as a hard times token. Some of the bouquet sous are available quite inexpensively, while others, e.g. Br-690 (the "Boston sous") can run up to \$500-600 in Unc. condition.

Gathering together even a representative selection from the Breton token series is a formidable task, particularly when one considers that Breton did not list metal varieties. Some pieces are known in as many as four or five metals, which Breton did not normally trouble to mention, though they are often listed in the latter Chariton catalog. Even more daunting, however, is the idea of collecting with the Le Roux work as a guide.

#### Le Roux tokens

Joseph Le Roux, a Montreal doctor, set out to do everything that Breton did and more, listing in addition to tokens of value and numismatic cards the communion tokens, medals and other exnumismatic trivia so popular in Canada in the late 19th-century. His mammoth work is bilingual (English and French), and was published in two editions at the end of the century. It is titled *The Canadian Coin Cabinet*, and is the finest of Le Roux's numismatic publications.

J. Graham Esler, Assistant Curator of the Canadian National Currency Collection, recently observed a collector at a fair checking out the condition of a number of Le Roux pieces offered at our table. His comment is instructive: "With those pieces you don't buy the quality, you buy the piece."

While Le Roux listed items are largely inexpensive (most range from \$3 to \$30) their number is so vast and the rarity of some so great that you may only see many of them once in a lifetime. Others, of course, are relatively common: some are expensive, like the Indian peace medals which have found their own specialized marketplace.

But for any collector these days seeking to acquire a complete set as listed by Le Roux is out of the question. Instead, the collector usually seeks to acquire pieces within Le Roux from one province or town (Montreal alone, for example, has hundreds of pieces listed), or simply takes what he can get or what attracts him. The original work, incidentally, has once been reprinted, and is still obtainable, though somewhat rarely, for a modest expenditure (\$20 to \$60 in recent auctions).

#### Type collecting

As in the United States, the range of possibilities open to the token collector by type (topic) is wide. Canada's rich and varied history has pro-

duced everything from the relatively common bakery and dairy tokens to scarce fur trade tokens, merchants' pieces, communion tokens (listed by the late, great Fred Bowman in his *Communion Tokens of Canada*, and the usual array of shapes, sizes and metals.



Ottawa tobacconist Nap. Lalonde offered tokens "Good for 5 cents in trade."



W. Cameron, Bytown, appears on a threepence token dated 1867. In truth, Ottawa collector F.X. Paquet issued the piece 25 years later!

	1	Canada, Large Cents 1903, 1909, & 1910	All Fine	8.00	--	
	2	Canada, Large Cents 1912, 1916, 1919	All Very Good	4.50	--	
I95	3	Canada, Large Cent 1908	Very Fine	6.00	--	
I95	4	Canada, Roll of Proof Like Five Cents	1964.	40.00	5.00	
I95	5	Canada, Roll of Large Cents Mixed Dates	1893-1920 Good to V/F	20.00	6.00	
I95	6	Canada, Ten Cents 1903	Fine	18.00	--	
I95	7	U.S.A. 1830	One Cent Very Good	18.00	4.00	
I07	8	Canada, 5cents	1872H, 1874 PL4 Good	10.50	5.75	
I07	9	Canada, 5 Cents	1891, Good Plus	7.00	4.00	
	10	Canada, 5 Cents	1891, 1893 Good Plus	4.00	2.25	
I07	11	Canada, 5 Cents	1858 Filler, 1885 Good, 1890 Filler.	8.50	4.50	
I07	12	Canada, 5 Cents	1891 Fair, 1872H Good, 1858 Good.	10.50	5.50	
I07	13	Medal, S.S.V. Feldsektions-Wettschiessen,	1944 300.M	5.00	2.50	
I07	14	Medal, Kranzaus Zeichnung Eidg. KL-	KAL Schutzen Verband,	5.00	2.50	
LF	15	Canada, 1951	5 Cents, B.U.	8.00	--	
LF	16	Canada, 1951	5 Cents Comm. E.F.	2.00	--	
L.F	17	Canada, 1952	5 Cents A.U.	3.00	--	
LF	18	Canada, 5 Cents (4)	1922, 1924, 1928, 1929 All Very Good	2.10	--	
L	19	Canada, 5 Cents (4)	1932, 1933, 1935, 1936. All Very Good.	2.25	--	
LF	20	Canada, 5 Cents (4)	1938, 1939, 1940, 1941. All Very Good	1.60	--	
74	21	Great Britain, One Penny	1950 Fine,	6.00	3.00	
74	22	Great Britain, 1914, 1915	Pennies, V/F & F Plus	1.50	--	
74	23	Great Britain, 1972, 1977, 1980	Crowns, B.U.	9.00	4.00	
74	24	Denmark, 5 Kroner	1966, UNC.	4.00	1.00	
74	25	New Zealand, 1961	Florin, V/F	1.25	--	
74	26	Canada, Coronation Medal,	B.U.	3.00	1.00	
74	27	U.S.A. 25 Cents	1892 Very Good	7.00	3.50	
I69	28	Nfld, One Cent	1904 V/G	7.00	--	
I69	29	Nova Scotia, Half Cent	1864 V/F scr	12.00	--	
I69	30	Nfld, Five Cents	1941 V/F	2.50	--	
I69	31	Nfld, Ten Cents	1917 V/G	3.50	--	
I69	32	Nfld, Ten Cents	1896 Very Good Plus	10.00	--	
I69	33	Nfld, Twenty Cents	1890 Fine	14.00	--	
I69	34	Nfld, Twenty Five Cents	1919 Very Good	5.00	--	
I70	35	Nfld, Twenty Five Cents	1917 Very Good	5.00	--	
I70	36	Nfld, Twenty Cents	1912 Very Good	6.00	--	
I70	37	Nfld, Five Cents	1945 Very Fine	2.50	--	
I70	38	Nfld, Ten Cents	1942 Fine	3.00	--	
I70	39	Great Britain, Crown	1953 A.U.	5.50	--	
I70	40	Canada, Twenty Five Cents	1908 Very Good	13.00	--	
I70	41	Nfld, One Cent	1941 X/F	3.00	--	

# City of Ottawa Coin Club

P.O. BOX 2180,  
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## Minutes of the October meeting

The 174th meeting of the City of Ottawa Coin Club was held on Monday, October 25th at the National Archives building on Wellington St. Two guests, Bill Logan and Bill Perrin, were welcomed; president Paul Nadin-Davis also welcomed back Frank Fesco who has been ill recently.

The 50-50 draw, which was worth \$5.00 was won by Peter Willis and the door prize, which was a 1980 "Bell Canada" medallion, was won by Tom McFerran. The minutes of the October meeting were adopted as they appeared in the bulletin on motion by G. Schneider and Mr. Chadwick.

Al Cockrem informed members that he had been able to obtain space for one 8 foot table at the Bayshore shopping centre on Saturday, April 23rd. This is part of the club's effort to take part in Coin Week Canada 1983 and it is hoped that many members will make an effort to participate in the event. Volunteers are requested to contact Al.

Paul Nadin-Davis reported on two coin shows he attended recently. The first one was at Boucherville, south of Montreal, and this was described as a "good little show". Paul also attended the APNA (Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association) convention at Moncton; this was a good show where many bargains could be had and the collectors there were very keen and hospitable. Upcoming shows include the TICF (Toronto International Coin Fair) held at the Lakeshore Inn, Toronto from November 19-21.

Mr. Bill Logan and Mr. Michael Amy were accepted as members.

Finally., the president asked for a volunteer to act as a nominating committee to put forward a new slate of officers for the executive by the November meeting. The posts to be filled are: President, 1st Vice President, 2nd Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. Roger Beasleigh and Al Cockrem agreed to act jointly as a nominating committee.

After a brief adjournment, the educational session was run by Peter Willis. The theme of the educational section of the previous meeting was continued with members presenting short discourses on characters appearing on coins. Jacques Belzile talked about Maria Theresa who of course appears on the famous thaler of this name; Bill Cuff talked about the anonymous pioneers who appear on the Canadian dollar in their canoe and Ed burt described a medallion struck by the Sherritt mint to honour Mr William Logan (1798-1875) the father of Canadian Geology.

The evening was concluded with a bumper auction of over 40 lots and many lots saw some spirited bidding!

A British friend of mine has a set of Maundy coins which he acquired as a gift directly from the Master of the Mint in 1921. At that time, my friend's father who was Chief Engineer for the British Government, had just completed a major construction project at the Royal Mint and had become acquainted with the Master. My friend, who happened to have been born on Maundy Thursday, benefited from this acquaintance by receiving a gift of Maundy Money. The set was apparently one of two extra sets made of each issue to be retained at the Royal Mint.

I thought the explanation and history of Maundy Money prepared by the staff at the Royal Mint in 1903 would be of interest to our members. The original typed manuscript which my friend required in 1921 is reproduced here.

The Royal Alms, known as His Majesty's Royal Maundy, are distributed annually by the Lord High Almoner on Maundy Thursday on behalf of the King.

They consist of various cash payments made to persons of both sexes over sixty years of age who are in necessitous circumstances, and who have at one time given employment to others and paid rates and taxes.

One of the maundy gifts is a payment, made in silver coins, of the value of as many pence as the years of the reigning sovereign's age, to a like number of persons of both sexes. The money is paid entirely in silver coins of the nominal value of 1d, 2d, 3d and 4d respectively and it is to these small silver pieces, which are struck specially at the Mint for the purpose, that the title "Maundy Money" is applied. These coins bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty with the inscription (similar to that on other coins of the realm) *Georgius.B.G.Britt: OMN: REX F.D.IND: IMP.* (in full *GEORGIUS V. DI GRATIS BRITANIA OMNIUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR INDIAE IMPERATOR*), and on the reverse the figure "1", "2", "3", or "4" surrounded by a wreath of oak and surmounted by the royal crown. The edges of the coins are not milled, and the threepences therefore are identical with the coins of that denomination struck for general moneys from the original recipients at enhanced prices, but maundy coins do not pass the general use. The first coinage of small silver pieces intended solely for distribution on Maundy Thursday was struck in 1661. Prior to that date silver pence had been struck for general circulation, and the coins which formed part of the maundy alms were such as could be found in the ordinary currency of the Country.

The title "Maundy" applied to the Thursday before Easter is derived from "dies mandati" - the day of the mandate - as, on the day before Good Friday, Christ, after washing the disciples feet, gave his new commandment "That ye love one another" (John xiii. 34.). Hence arose the custom of washing the feet of the poor by royal and other distinguished persons. This ceremony, which was accompanied by doles of food and clothing, can be traced back to the fourth century. James II was the last King of England who washed the feet of the recipients of the Maundy doles. An old Record Book at Somerset House contains the following:- "On Maundy Thursday April 16, 1685, Our Gracious King James ye 2nd washed, wiped, and kissed the feet of 52 poor men with wonderful humility....." The custom it is believed is still occasionally observed in Austria and other European countries. The Baskets from which the "mandate bread" was given away became known as "maunds"

At the ceremony of washing the feet of the poor it was an ancient custom of the kings and queens of England "x" to present some of the most necessitous with a gown from the royal wardrobe. This gift was, however, subsequently redeemed by a money payment intended to represent the value of the garment.

As no provision was made to ensure the suitability of the maundy gifts to the various requirements of the poor persons somewhat rough bartering among the recipients frequently took place, and, with a view to check these practices, money payments were from time to time substituted for the various doles, the last of the gifts in kind being that of the clothing for the men, which was distributed so recently as the year 1881. It having been found, however, that in most instances the men parted with the goods for less than their original cost, the sum of £2. 5s. per head is now given instead of clothing. Thus the maundy alms are at the present time composed entirely of cash payments, amounts in all to about £5.

The total sum is made up as follow:- (1) The gift of pence at the rate of one penny for each year of the sovereign's age, which is handed to the selected persons in a white leather purse: (2) sums of £1. 10s. In lieu of provisions and 1 in lieu of the gown formerly given by the sovereign, enclosed in a red leather purse: (3) a further gift of 35s to the women and 45s to the men in lieu of clothing, this last gift being enclosed in a paper packet.

The ceremony of the distribution of the maundy alms, which is of much interest, took place in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1714 to 1890, but since the latter date, the chapel having been closed, the gifts have been distributed in Westminster Abbey.

In February 1901 after the death of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the Lord High Almoner petitioned his Majesty King Edward VII to follow the precedent adopted on the demise of William IV. to which proposal his Majesty was graciously pleased to give his consent. This procedure was to the effect that the numbers on the list of Maundy Recipients should be reduced to numbers corresponding with the years of the reigning Monarch, and that the surviving recipients of the last Maundy of the previous reign should be placed on a supplementary list, this list to be absorbed as vacancies occurred. It was further ordered that meanwhile no fresh appointments were to be made.

Royal Mint. October 1903.

In the year 1572, Queen Elizabeth went through a grand Maundy Ceremonial in the Hall at Greenwich. Poor women corresponding in number to the age of her Majesty, assembled, and these were duly arranged in the Great Hall. Tables and benches were placed along the room with a carpeted footway and cushions in front of each poor person for the Queen to kneel on. When all were in their places, the Laundress, provided with a silver basin containing warm water and sweet flowers, washed all their feet, and, after signing them a little above the toes with a cross, kissed them. When a hymn had been sung the Sub-Almoner and the Lord High Almoner each in turn repeated the process. The Chaplain having read an appropriate lesson, descriptive of the washing the disciples feet, and as it was considered that the feet of these poor women after the continued washing were by this time in a fit state for Her Majesty to deal with, the Queen entered the Hall with great ceremony. Elizabeth, then in the thirty-ninth year of her age, was attended by thirty-nine ladies and gentlemen to correspond with the number of poor folks. These attendants proceeded to array themselves in aprons and bearing towels and basins of water and sweet flowers, waited on the Queen, whilst Her Majesty, kneeling on the cushions provided, washed, crossed, and kissed as been done before. After this, the Queen distributed broadcloth to make gowns, a pair of sleeves, and a wooden platter, whereupon was half a side of salmon, as much ling, six red herrings, and six loaves of "cheat" bread together with a white wooden dish of claret wine. Finally the towels used and the aprons worn by the attendants were bestowed upon the recipients of the charity. At the close of this somewhat lengthy ceremonial her Majesty departed. The old chronicler who recorded these proceedings pithily remarks that "by this time the sun was setting."

OWN	LOT	DESCRIPTION	C/V	RES
74	1	U.S.A. 1964 Cased SET one cent to fifty cents	14.00	8.50
74	2	U.S.A. Large Cent 1854 Very Good	9.50	4.50
74	3	U.S.A. Large Cent 1853 Good	9.00	4.50
74	4	U.S.A. Two Cent Piece 1865 Very Good	4.50	2.00
74	5	U.S.A. One Cent Pieces (2) 1887 Fine, 1897 Very Good	3.50	1.50
74	6	Great Britain, 1982 Uncirculated Set 7 Coins in Folder	--	9.00
74	7	Canada, Bank Token Montreal, Un Sous, Breton No. 713 Fine	4.00	2.00
I07	8	Medal, SSV, SSC, EFS, TFC. 1967	5.00	2.00
I07	9	Medal, Zuri-Marsch 1968	5.00	2.00
I07	10	Canada, 1917, 1920 Five Cents, Good Plus	2.00	1.20
I07	11	Canada, 1874, 1885 Five Cents, Fillers	5.75	3.00
I07	12	Canada, 1888, 1891 Five Cents, Good	4.00	2.00
I07	13	Canada, 1870, 1858 Five Cents, Good	10.00	5.50
I07	14	Canada, 1887, 1872H Five Cents, Good	10.00	5.50
I95	15	Canada, 1978 P.L.S.	8.00	3.00
I95	16	Canada, 1974 P.L.S.	6.50	3.00
I95	17	Canada, 1972 P.L.S.	4.00	--
I95	18	Newfoundland, 1912 Five Cents, Very Good, 1929, 5 Cents, F.	9.50	2.00
I95	19	" " " 1911 Fifty Cents, Very Good,	10.00	3.00
I95	20	" " " 1917 Fifty Cents, Very Good,	10.00	3.00
I95	21	" " " 1919 Fifty Cents, Very Good,	10.00	3.00
L.F.	22	Canada, One Dollar 1958, A.U.	13.00	9.00
L.F.	23	Cyprus, 1963 Mint Set, Unc.	18.00	12.00
L.F.	24	Great Britain, 1971 Proof Set, B.U.	33.00	20.00
L.F.	25	Isle of Man, 1976 Comm. Crown. B.U.	4.80	--
L.F.	26	New Zealand, 1969 Specimen Set	16.80	10.00
L.F.	27	Singapore, 1980 Mint Set.	5.40	--
I69	28	Newfoundland, 50c 1918 V/G	10.00	--
I69	29	New Brunswick, 1c 1861 V/F	6.00	--
I69	30	Nfld, 5c 1903 Good.	4.00	--
I69	31	Nfld, 5c 1943c E/F	5.00	--
I69	32	Nfld, 1c 1909 Fine,	3.00	--
I69	33	Canada, 1c 1914 V/F	3.00	--
I69	34	Canada, 50c 1978 B.U.	1.00	--
I70	35	Nfld, 20c 1899 W9 V/G+	10.00	--
I70	36	Nfld, 5c 1944 E/F cleaned,	4.00	--
I70	37	Nfld, 1c 1938 V/F	2.00	--
I70	38	Nfld, 5c 1919 V/G	3.50	--
I70	39	Trade Dollar 1980 Diefenbaker Smiths Falls	2.00	--
I70	40	Trade Dollar Fredericton N.B. 1980	2.00	--
I70	41	Nfld, 1c 1873 Fine,	2.00	--

# City of Ottawa Coin Club

Box 2180, Station D, Ottawa ONT.

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NEXT MEETING IS - NOTE THE CHANGE - DECEMBER 13, 1982 (MONDAY) AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING ON WELLINGTON. BUSINESS STARTS 7:30 p.m. prompt, followed by educational programme as soon as possible thereafter.

## Minutes of the November Meeting

The 175th Meeting of the COCC was held on Monday, November 22nd, 1982, at the National Archives Meeting on Wellington. The meeting was started by president, Paul Nadin-Davis, who welcomed Miles Allan after his recent illness, and our honoured guests.

Ross Caldwell won the 50-50 draw, the door prize, a 1982 C.N.A. Convention medal donated by Devon Numismatics (Al Cockrem), was won by Len Fletcher.

The Minutes of the October Meeting were adopted on motion (Beasleigh/Schneider).

The Committee of Nomination for the 1983 Club Executive presented the following candidates:

President - Frank Fesco  
First Vice-President Su Nadin-Davis  
Second Vice-President Al Davies  
Treasurer Ron Cheek  
Secretary pro tem Roger Beasleigh

No other nominations were received, and the above were therefore acclaimed to office.

Frank Fesco reported that Terry Frost, on behalf of the Ottawa dealer group, had accepted in principle the idea of a joint coin show with our Club and our annual guests, Pembroke. No final dates have been set, however. More on this later meanwhile, ideas and help will be needed to make this our best yet!

Len Fletcher reported on the use of Wintario tickets (used) for the purchase price (50%) of Numismatic Ottawa. This can be accomplished only at a qualified retail outlet, such as Shirley Leischmar's bookstore.

Show reports - Al Cockrem commented favourably on increased attendance at the monthly Ottawa show at the Chateau Laurier. Paul Nadin-Davis, who was at Monex, invited comments from other members of the club who were also present, then went on to discuss the Toronto International Coin Fair and the Numismatics International Coin Exposition in Dallas, Texas, both of which he enjoyed greatly. Len Fletcher reported that the ONA Convention for 1983 will be in Peterborough, April 8-10, and Cannington will be the second Saturday of May. Members are encouraged to attend both these shows, usually highly successful numismatic events.

Membership in various associations was reviewed. At the close of extensive discussion, it was decided to remain a member, as a club, of the ONA, CNA and CPMS, and to join the Canadian Association of Token Collectors. Some members viewed with concern the present quality of some journals, but applauded others.

A motion to adjourn (Beasleigh/Fesco) passed unanimously.

The educational programme was conducted by Vladimir Kraousze, who spoke most interestingly on the Hermitage Collection in Leningrad. Unfortunately, during his recent visit to the Soviet Union, he had been unable to visit it, but did have literature and a wealth of information to share with members,

Proof coins have been mentioned as perfect, specially struck examples of the coiner's art. Stemming from this, some advice on the selection and care of coins is now offered.

The student collector can collect coins in a variety of conditions. Unlike stamps—which when damaged are of no value—a coin can be in a number of conditions of preservation and still be accepted by the collector. A few simple, technical definitions may assist in the understanding of this statement.

**Pattern coins** Such a coin is struck, usually one at a time, from polished dies on polished flans, from a design which is not accepted as suitable for a coin that will eventually be struck for general circulation.

When a new coin is under consideration many artists will submit suggestions for a design. Those which appear worthy of further consideration are sometimes translated from the drawing into an actual coin. At this point it may be considered that the design is unsuitable for a currency piece for one of many reasons. Alternatively, it may already be considered at the drawing-board stage that the design is unsuitable, but dies may be cut and a few specimens struck for the record, for sale to collectors or at the expense of the artist or minting authority. They may be struck some years after the submission of the design or after the date which appears on the coin. Such pattern pieces, struck long after their date, are known as 'later striking' and are often difficult to detect.

Patterns are usually rare. As few as ten or less may be struck. Apart from those kept by the minting authority for the purposes of record, specimens will only appear on the open market at long intervals. They will usually pass from collection to collection. Apart from special circumstances which may vary the rule, they should be in absolutely perfect condition.

**Proof coins** Much the same conditions apply as for patterns, save that a proof is struck to a design which is accepted for coins to go into general circulation. The origins of such pieces have already been given. Proofs are relatively more common than patterns, but can still be very rare.

Coins which go into circulation fall into various condition categories. Given that any one coin in a collection should be in the best possible condition obtainable, the following scale has been formulated.

**FDC = fleur de coin**, usually understood to signify a coin in mint state, plus a little more. Such a description can also apply to hammered coins which, because of their age, may be in mint or uncirculated state but have also attained with age a subtle patina or desirable atmosphere or appearance. The distinction is hard to define: like certain old wines, such coins attain a bouquet.

**Uncirculated** As soon as coins begin to be struck in quantity by mechanical means, some slight damage may be apparent from the moment they leave the machine. As the speed of striking has risen, this damage becomes more apparent. This is not because the machine produces a damaged coin but because, as the coins pour from the machine, they jostle and damage each other as they go. They are bagged into hundreds and sent out for circulation. They knock together and scratch each other, as the bags are tossed about. A mint is producing coins for use, not for collectors. So a coin may already have received major or minor damage even if it comes straight from the mint to the collector via a bank. It is still classified quite correctly as uncirculated. This word is often abbreviated to *unc.* in dealers' catalogues. If the coin is reasonably common the shrewd collector will examine as many specimens as possible before he finally selects the coin that he will add to his collection. More than this he cannot do. A small point is worthy of mention here. While the speed of the machines at the new Royal Mint at Llantrisant is of the highest order, the coins they are striking are in cupro-nickel, a very hard metal. The writer has before him a 5 pence, 1971, a 50 pence 1973 and a 10 pence 1974. All three are *unc.*, are quite brilliant in finish and have sustained little or no damage at or since minting. The same could probably not have been said had they been struck in silver and on older machines.

**EF.** This is the next stage down the scale of condition in dealers' catalogues. A coin in *Extremely Fine* condition will have had an absolute minimum of circulation but will show some minor signs of wear. Unless it is a very common coin, such as a modern 50 Pence, it can be accepted by the collector as the best conditioned example he can obtain. Under the glass (the collector never buys without his magnifier in hand), it will show slight wear on the high points of the design, a little smoothing out of the monarch's hair or slight rubbing on the coat of arms or other device on the reverse. It is a highly acceptable piece to the collector.

**VF, Very Fine**, is next down the scale. Such a coin

will show definite signs of wear. To accept a coin in such condition presupposes it to be unobtainable in *EF* condition or to be more costly in that condition than the collector is willing to accept. Under these circumstances it is still an acceptable piece, but the standard of the collection as a whole may be lowered if too many *VF* coins are included.

**F** means *Fine* and is the next category below *VF*. A coin in this condition will be quite badly worn by collectors' standards. It is only acceptable either as an inexpensive piece, or to fill the gap in a collection if no better piece can be obtained.

Below *F*, *M* for *Mediocre* and *P* for *Poor* were once used, while *Fair*, *VG* (*Very Good*) and *G* (*Good*) are also used for these lower grades. With the greater sophistication of coin collecting these descriptions have almost dropped out of use.

Combinations of the above, such as *EF/VF*, obverse extremely fine, reverse very fine, or *EF-VF*, general condition between the two, are sometimes used in the quest for accurate description. The collector will also come across 'almost *EF*', 'about *EF*' and similar designations such as *GVF* and *GF*, indicating *Good*, *Very Fine* and *Good Fine*, i.e. slightly better than *VF* or *F*.

These rules may seem hard, bearing in mind that a coin is an object of utility. They must be observed if the collector is to obtain the maximum satisfaction from his collection and if the collection is to maintain its value. They need not be too closely observed by the young collector who may have little money to spend. He has many years of collecting before him: he can improve his collection as time passes. He should not spend too much of his limited capital on worn coins, but certainly accept them if they are given to him to help his interest along.

Having put all this thought into the condition of coins the collector naturally asks if he should clean them. Really dirty coins are unsatisfactory, but cleaning should be undertaken with care. Basically, no method should be used which can damage the coin by friction or chemical deposit.

Copper and bronze coins are difficult to clean. If they are really dirty through, for example, long years under the soil, they will need special treatment and expert advice. Inexpert cleaning can cause verdigris to form. This is a sign that the metal itself is slowly disintegrating, a process which can rarely be arrested. Roman coins dug from the ground are frequently in this condition and are really only of academic interest, the find-spot and type of coin being then more important than the coin itself.

A bronze or copper coin which is just dull can be brushed on and then brushed with a soft brush. There are special soft brushes available, originally intended for the cleaning of domestic silver which also must not be scratched. Never use a nylon or man-made fibre brush: it will scratch. Note the type of discoloration. A bronze or copper coin may build up a patina with age which may be slightly enhanced by gentle brushing. Many Roman coins have such a patina and are greatly enhanced by it.

Silver and cupro-nickel coins can be cleaned with a little household ammonia and light brushing as indicated for copper, but are better left alone, and certainly must never be polished. Gold coins can be cleaned with a little mild acid, such as lemon juice, brushing as above. An alternative to the brush is a pad of cotton wool.

Coins in tin, brass, lead, mixed metals apart from cupro-nickel, and aluminium will be encountered. Unless any of these show signs of disintegration, in which case the collector should avoid them, a little brushing and breathing will do no harm. It is not necessary that an old coin should be brought back to the sparkling brilliance which it had on the day when it was struck. Respect, within reason, can be given to age.

More sophisticated methods of cleaning coins may be encountered. In expert hands they may be quite satisfactory. The collector should avoid them without expert advice. Examples have occurred of collectors brushing copper coins with light oil. However well this may appear to have been removed it still spreads around the collection. The coins always feel greasy and undesirable. Others have covered them with lacquer. This forms a thin skin on the metal and usually gives the coin an unpleasing colour. On balance the simple methods are best, with the overall consideration that the coins will normally be under frequent inspection.

Obviously there are many collectors in the world who have to keep their coins in bad atmospheric conditions. The damp of the tropics or industrial fumes will affect coins. These are special cases and advice should be obtained according to the local conditions. There are collectors of copper coins who would never think of smoking tobacco while the collection is being studied. This is indicative of the care with which a collection must be handled.

## December 1982 Auction

OWN	LOT	Description	C/V	RES
	74 1	Can, 1837 Halfpenny Token, Banque Du Peuple, Fine.	6.50	2.50
	74 2	Can, 1837 Halfpenny & 1837 Penny Tokens, City Bank, V/G	5.75	2.00
	74 3	Hong Kong, 1978, 1979 One Dollar Pieces, 78 V/F 79 E/F	1.00	.50
	74 4	Great Britain, 1980 Crown. B.U.	2.50	1.25
	74 5	Can, Large Cent 1910 Very Good,	1.25	.50
	74 6	Can, 1953 Bronze Coronation Medal, Unc.	3.00	1.00
	74 7	Vatican City, 10 Lire. Unc.	1.25	--
	107 8	Can, 5Cents, 1874 pl4, 1874 cr4, Filler & good,	11.50	6.50
	107 9	Can, 5 Cents, 1891 Good, 1858 Good,	7.00	4.00
	107 10	Can, 5 Cents, 1891 Good, 1893 Good,	4.00	2.25
	107 11	Can, 5 Cents, 1872H, 1885, 72H Good, 85 Filler,	4.75	2.50
	107 12	Can, 5 Cents, 1870 R.B. Good, 1858 Good,	10.00	5.50
	107 13	Can, 5 Cents, 1858 Filler, 1885 Good, 1890 Filler,	8.50	4.50
	LF 14	Can, 1911 One Cent UNC.	20.00	10.00
	LF 15	Can, 1916 One Cent, A.U. Cleaned,	5.00	--
	LF 16	Can, 1919 One Cent, UNC.	10.00	5.00
	LF 17	Can, 1924 One Cent, Very Good,	6.00	--
	LF 18	New Brunswick, 1861 One Cent, E/F to V/F	10.00	5.00
	LF 19	Newfoundland, 1911 Fifty Cents, Very Good,	10.00	5.00
	LF 20	Newfoundland, 1919C Fifty Cents, Very Good,	10.00	5.00
	169. 21.	Siam - bullet money, 1 baht, Rama IV (Mongkut dynasty). nice size, Fine, C-137, 14.61 gm.	IN silver 30.00	15.00
	22.	Canadian Breton token. Br-994, Britannia/eagle 1814, fine, a nice example of this usually poorly struck token	10.00	2.00
	23.	Canadian Breton token - Misc. Ships, Colonies and Commerce token, Lees # 8. VF	10.00	2.00
	24.	Canadian Merchants token. Lindsay, Ontario - W.F. McCarthy, Jeweller, 25c on a cash purchase. Scarce	15.00	-
	25.	British cinema token. Princes Cinema, Wigan, 1926, for Charlie Chaplin in "The Gold Rush". Scarce	8.00	
	26.	British Calendar medal. For the year 1806, in white metal, VF, couple of digs in calendar side, scarce	25.00	15.00
	27.	Northern California Numismatic Association, bronze medal, 30 mm., for 15th Anniversary Convention in 1975. Obv. gold panning. EF	20.00	-
	170. 28.	Civil War lead bullet, never fired. Would look great with a display of civil war tokens or storecards!	10.00	-
	29.	France, 10 centimes 1917. Cat. \$5.00 in EF, this is a toned UNC	9.00	-
	30.	France, 1 franc 1947 in aluminum, BY,	7.25	-
	31.	Newfoundland, 25c 1917, VF+. Scarce in moderately high grades	15.00	9.00
	32.	Newfoundland 50c 1899 Wide 9s, VF	60.00	30.00
	33.	Canada 1c 1918, Choice BU, lovely coin	35.00	20.00
	34.	Canada 1c 1905, VF, scarce in this grade	8.00	-
	195 35.	Can, 10cents, 1934 V/G	6.00	--
	195 36.	Can, 10cents, 1935 V/G	7.00	--
	195 37.	Can, 10cents, 1948 Fine,	7.00	--
	195 38.	Can, Fifty Cents, 1949 V/F	12.00	3.00
	195 39.	Can, 1939 Silver Dollar, A/U,	16.00	8.00
	195 40.	Can, 1949 Silver Dollar, E/F,	25.00	10.00
	195 41.	Newfoundland, Fifty Cents, 1908 Fine Plus,	20.00	5.00