

The Atlantic Numismatist

Award Winning Journal of the
Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association

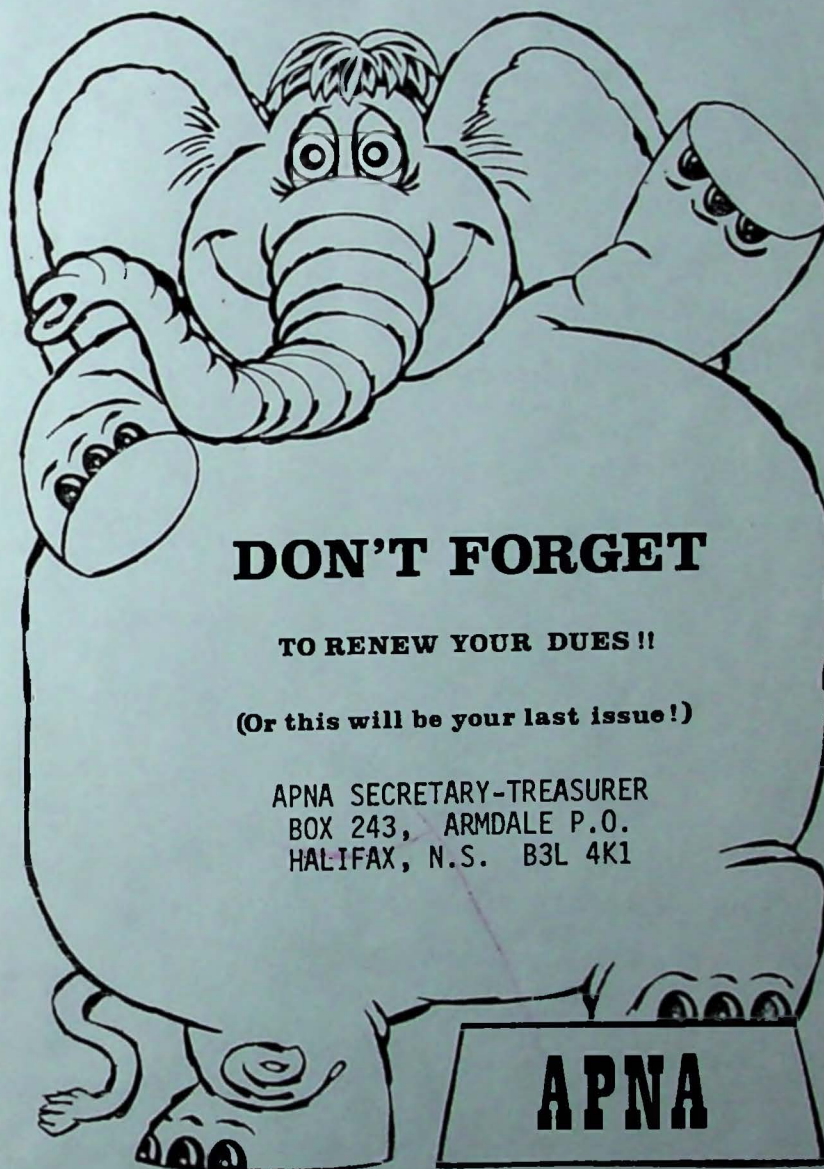
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DON'T FORGET

TO RENEW YOUR DUES !!

(Or this will be your last issue!)

APNA SECRETARY-TREASURER
BOX 243, ARMDALE P.O.
HALIFAX, N.S. B3L 4K1

APNA





Crystalballing

Looking ahead to 1982, even a gypsy would have to be optimistic about numismatics generally but especially in Atlantic Canada. We have two great shows planned, our spring extravaganza in Newcastle and the fall special in Moncton. Both clubs are already working to ensure successes. In the next month, a very major announcement

will be made from the C.N.A. re a national Maritime convention for July of 1983. It's all very exciting isn't it?

I hope that all clubs and individuals are organizing for Coin Week Canada 1982. This is the special week (April 18-24) when we have an opportunity to introduce others to our wonderful hobby and give back to others some of the enjoyment we have garnered for ourselves.

Just a reminder that this could be your final newsletter unless you send in your dues to Bernie immediately. This is a result of a decision taken at our last spring meeting. The intention was to save money for the association.

Those of you who have been intending to write an article, please do so right away. Jean tells me his backlog has dwindled to very few articles. It gives one great satisfaction to see a published article. So try it out and experience a high equivalent to acquiring a new piece for your collection.

I wish each and every one of you a successful 1982, and hope that good health will accompany prosperity throughout the entire year.

GEOFF



DON'T CRY! If you ordered the Bluenose trade dollar mentioned in the November 1981 ATLANTIC NUMISMATIST, chances are you didn't get it and you're probably wondering why. So are we, but we hope to have more reliable information about it soon.

ATLANTIC PROVINCE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE APNA MAY BE MADE BY ANY REPUTABLE PARTY WITH REMITTANCE PAYABLE TO THE APNA AND SENT TO THE SECRETARY - TREASURER.

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EDITOR: P. O. BOX 564, EDMUNDSTON, N.B. E3V 3L2

A detailed black and white illustration of a human eye. The eye is looking slightly to the left. On the cornea, there is a small, white, crescent-shaped object. The iris is dark with concentric lines, and the pupil is visible in the center. The eyelids are shown with fine lines representing eyelashes. The overall style is that of a medical or scientific illustration.

3

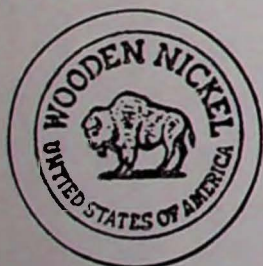
The Desmeules & Dufour Ltd. Wooden Nickels ... St. Jacques, N.B.



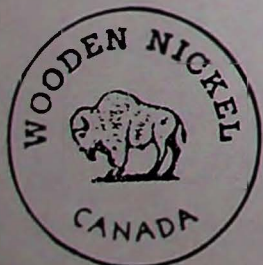
COMMON REVERSE



OFFICIAL OBERVERSE



UNOFFICIAL ISSUE
(black)



UNOFFICIAL ISSUE
(red)

Desmeules & Dufour Limited began operations in May 1960 in St. Jacques, New Brunswick. The firm, situated just off the Trans-Canada highway, was managed by partners Irenée Desmeules and Antonio Dufour. Their main business consisted of plumbing and heating installations, along with retail sales of stoves and refrigerators. A furniture line was added in 1966. In 1974, the partnership was desolved but Mr. Dufour continued the plumbing and heating part of the business, adding excavation work as well.

In 1962, Desmeules & Dufour Limited received five thousand 38 mm wooden nickels (printed in black ink) with the standard Indian Head obverse design bearing the legend *WOODEN NICKEL* within a circle. The reverse reads (in French) *DESMEULES & DUFOUR LTD. / Valeur / Sur Achat / \$1 Sur \$10 / \$10 Sur \$100 / \$25 Sur Installation / de Chauffage / 1 Par Achat*. Translated, the legend reads: "Value on purchase, \$1 on \$10, \$10 on \$100, \$25 on a heating installation, 1 per purchase". These wooden nickels were manufactured by the Elbee Co. of San Antonio, Texas. They were mostly distributed as part of a promotion at an Agricultural and Commercial Exposition held in nearby St. Basile, N.B. Additional woods were later issued but they were used for no longer than a year or two. In the mid-1960s, the owners found and destroyed approximately 1000 unissued woods (possibly as much as 2000).

At least two unauthorized re-issues (both 38 mm) were made in subsequent years by the Elbee Co., both sharing a common reverse with the official issue. One of these unofficial issues (printed in black) has a Buffalo as the central design and *WOODEN NICKEL / UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* around the border within a circle. The other, this one in red ink, has the Buffalo design surrounded by the legend *WOODEN NICKEL / CANADA*.

The two unofficial Desmeules & Dufour Ltd. woods were listed by Mr. Norman Wells in the 1979 second edition of his *Canadian Wooden Money Tokens and Souvenirs* as #s 4620-1 and 4620-1-A. They were listed under Montreal but Wells' *Supplement No 1* (March 1980) revised the location to Quebec City. This change was based on original records supplied by the Elbee Co. The discrepancy in the issuing localities is due to the fact that the Desmeules & Dufour Ltd. wooden nickels were ordered through a Quebec salesman named Lacroix who apparently had been a middleman soliciting orders for wooden nickels made by Elbee.

Although the quantities made of each of the two unauthorized Desmeules & Dufour Ltd. wooden nickels is unknown, they seem to be much more plentiful than the original official issue, of which only a handful are presently known. (END)

1889 - MONCTON'S FIRST EXHIBITION AND THE DUNLAP MEDALS

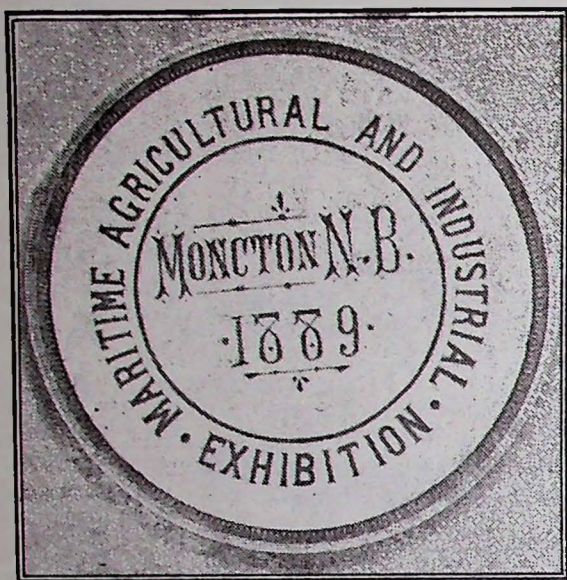
BY GEOFFREY G. BELL

Late summer and early fall bring cool nights, opening of school, the closing of cottages and a multitude of local, regional and national exhibitions in Canada.

The 1889 Maritime Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held in Moncton for four days, from September 17 to 20. Today, months and months of planning and preparation go into an exhibition, but the first Moncton show was brought to fruition in a few short months. As late as the latter part of July, tenders were called for fencing and buildings. The area to be fenced was roughly a one block area on the north-western outskirts of Moncton bounded by Park, Weldon, Brydges, and Highfield streets. This area was a large commons owned by the Moncton Land Co. adjacent to the brand new Victoria School which, over 90 years later, is still in operation.

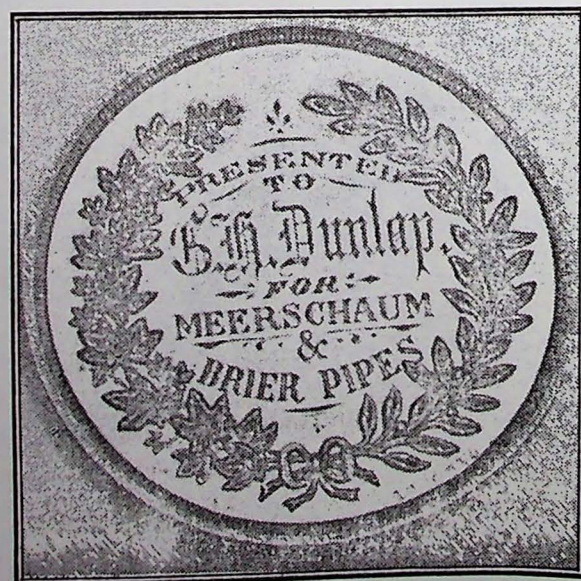
The local newspapers of the day gave detailed day-to-day accounts of exhibition developments and attempted to stir the local populace into decorating their stores and residences and generally whipping up enthusiasm. As late as August 19th, the month before the opening, the building contract was let. It was substantial in size (180 feet by 50 feet) but was to be temporary in nature. The complete exhibition area was fenced and electric light was an added attraction. To the west of the main building was a 100 foot diameter show ring, and all around the perimeter were animal stalls and buildings to house large agricultural implements, carriages and the like.

The show was to be officially opened by Lieutenant Governor Tilley, after the official opening of Victoria School. The day was declared a half-holiday. The ads in the local media talked about gold, silver and bronze medals and diplomas in all departments. The 20,000 square feet of industrial exhibition space was booked by primarily local firms with Frost and Wood farm implements of Ontario being the most notable exception. Some of the local exhibitors were the Record Foundry, L. Higgins and Company, The Ayers, the Sackville Harness people, Loggie and Co., E.M. and C.M. Legere of Memramcook, and others too numerous to mention.

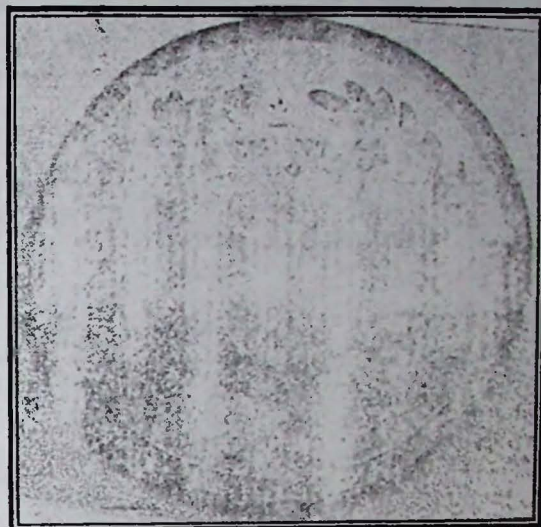
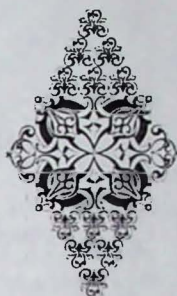


Dr. C.H. Dunlap was a local medical practitioner who didn't practice his profession, but ran a combination confectionary and wholesale tobacconist trade at 134 Main Street in Moncton. He must have been a born collector because his "Dunlap Museum" was a history in itself. The exhibit was located immediately facing the main entrance, a space 10 feet wide by 14 feet long. The display was completely surrounded by counters with a pedestal in the centre. On the walls of the pedestal and on the counters was his exhibit of curiosities, tobaccos and fancy goods. Almost covering the counters were nine showcases filled to overflowing with handsome gold and silver mounted briar and meerschaum pipes, with and without cases, samples of the finest quality Havana and domestic cigars, coin cases containing about 1,200 varieties of rare and curious coins and a huge variety of odds and ends ranging from sea shells to newspapers to spears of the Zulus of Africa.

Oddly enough, Dunlap had entered the exhibition non-competitively, but the *Daily Times* of September 20, 1889 thought the doctor should be rewarded in some way for his great effort. The newspaper states that *"we think that an exhibit of this nature is not included in the regular prize list and as the Dr. has gone to a great deal of trouble and expense by exhibiting them, the least the management can do to reward his labor, would be to present him with a medal."* Well, the management must have agreed because Dunlap was presented three medals for his efforts. The medal list states that seven medals were actually presented which conflicts with newspaper reports of the prize winners. Interestingly enough, the medals were only to be presented if the exhibition was a financial success. It was, with the help of a \$1,000 provincial government grant, and the following winners were declared: 1- Dr. Dunlap, exhibit of curiosities, special honorable mention with medals. 2- MacFarlane, Thompson and Anderson, Fredericton for moving machines, honorable mention and bronze medal. 3- F.C. Black, Amherst, Hereford herd, silver medal. 4- Josiah Wood, Sackville, Durham herd, silver medal. 5- J.E. Page and Sons, Amherst, Holstein herd, bronze medal.



The prize list does not include two silver medal winners as identified in the newspapers of the day. They were the Record Foundry and Machine Co. of Moncton for its collection of tinware and stoves, and the L. Higgins and Co. of Moncton for its exhibition of boots and shoes. It would appear the latter two winners were errors as an ad by Dr. Dunlap in the December 11, 1889 edition of *The Moncton Times* states *"that of the seven medals granted by the Moncton Agricultural and Industrial Exhibit of '89, my exhibit carried off three medals, a diploma and special honorable mention."* The medals appear to be a stock medal made by P.W. Ellis and Co., Toronto, with local engraving placed on them.



— (DND) —

Army & Navy Dept. Store Limited Refund Checks

★ BY EARL J. SALTERIO

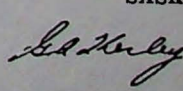
The Army and Navy Dept. Store Limited, whose letterhead states "Canada's Original Discount Stores" and "Canada's Big Low Price Mail Order House" commenced operations in western Canada in 1919 and operates a mail order department in Regina, Saskatchewan, where their head office is located. The company has retail outlets in Regina, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan, Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta, together with Vancouver and New Westminster in British Columbia.

Their refund checks, which measure 114 mm by 79 mm, have been printed and used for over fifty years, the exact starting date has long since been forgotten.

They are used at the mail order office only to refund small amounts of 1¢ to 99¢ to mail order customers when too much cash was sent for a purchase or a slightly less expensive article is substituted. They are also redeemable at any of their retail outlets.

The checks which come in denominations of 1¢ to 6¢ are green in colour, those from 7¢ to 10¢ are pink and those denominated 15¢, 20¢, 25¢ and 30¢ are yellow. The 6¢ check has also been printed on pink paper, the reason for which is unknown, but it's suspected to be a printer's error. The checks are all serially numbered with the signature of G.A. Kerley, Merchandise Manager affixed thereto.

(My thanks to Mr. Kerley for his kind assistance.)

<small>Redeemable for Cash or Merchandise at any Branch of Army & Navy Dept. Stores Ltd., or Army & Navy Dept. Store Ltd., Mail Order, Regina, Sask.</small>		REFUND CHECK	
		<small>NOT OVER Fifteen Cents</small>	
Nº 5013 M		15c	
ARMY & NAVY		DEPT. STORE LTD.	
REGINA		SASK.	
<small>NOTICE—This check will be accepted as money on a future purchase</small>			
			

Plenty of member involvement at APNA fall show

By Glenn B. Rodger

The Saint John Collector's Club played host to the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association Fall Convention, held at the Holiday Inn, Haymarket Square, Saint John, New Brunswick, October 24, 1981. President Roy Carr and Vice-president Wilfred Cobham were in charge of the event.

The program started at 6:30 pm Friday evening with the traditional wine and cheese party.

On Saturday morning, the coin show was officially opened at 10:00 am by Councillor Dennis Knibb, representing the Saint John Common Council; in talking with Councillor Knibb, he told this reporter that the original charter was issued to Saint John in 1785, which was the beginning of the first democratic council in Canada. It was, for those interested in newspaper publishing, the same year New Brunswick's first newspaper began publishing, in Saint John, under the name The New Brunswick Advertiser. The Mayor of Saint John is also entitled to wear the same robes of office as the Lord Mayor of London, England.

Seventeen coin and stamp dealers provided quality coins, paper money and stamps for the collector. The display of counterfeit money by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police proved quite interesting to both collectors and non-collectors.

The Saint John Collectors Club issued wooden nickels commemorating

the fall show and these sold for 50 cents each.

The competitive displays were judged by Vincent Mitchell, Miramichi Coin Club; Mike Flynn, Fredericton

Numismatic Society and Robert C. Willey, editor of the CNA Journal. Winners of the awards were as follows:

Canadian decimals

1st Prize: Newfoundland Gold, Roger Robichaud
2nd Prize: Canadian 10 Cent Pieces, Ian Graham

Medals

1st Prize: Saint John, N.B. Exhibition Medals, Geoffrey Bell

Paper Money

2nd Prize: Province of Canada Bank Notes, Mark McLaughlin

It is always gratifying to see the competitive displays at the coin show, so an extra effort to enter a competitive display at the spring coin show in Newcastle, New Brunswick, is encouraged by the APNA.

The annual meeting got underway at 2:00 pm, with APNA president, Geoffrey Bell, in the chair.

One of the highlights of the meeting was a very fine trophy report by Ian Graham.

After discussion on the report, it was decided that a) the main trophy of each category would be presented to the winner of the show, then returned to the secretary at the show for safe keeping.

b) Medals to be presented to each winner of an award, First Prize, gold; Second Prize, silver and Third Prize, bronze.

c) The winner of each medal is to have his own medal engraved. The APNA is to supply guidelines for wording, with the invoice to be forwarded to APNA for payment.

In reference to our monthly bulletin, it was decided due to ever increasing costs and particularly to postage rates going up January 1, 1982, that the APNA publish its bulletin on a bi-monthly basis.

If you did not attend the banquet in the evening, you missed an exceptionally fine presentation by Mrs. Huia Ryder of Saint John, New Brunswick, who spoke on the subject "Silversmiths of Saint John." To complement her presentation, she brought along several silver pieces which were loaned to her for the occasion by the Saint John Museum. A bowl, bearing the initials W.B., was three and a half inches high. It had a flat bottom and a moulded base. It was only slightly flared upwards. It has the weight of silver: six ounces 15 dwt, engraved on the bottom. The silver is very thick and heavy.

A suitable memento was presented to Mrs. Ryder by president Geoff Bell of the APNA at the conclusion of her presentation.

The evening closed with a lively auction conducted by President Geoffrey Bell.

The 1982 spring Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association Convention will be hosted by the Miramichi Coin Club, Newcastle, New Brunswick. Further details will be published in Canadian Coin News.

* APNA 3-LINERS *

Each APNA member is entitled to one FREE 3-line classified ad per issue.

MINIATURE DIE STRUCK U.S. COIN REPLICAS, exquisite detail, 10 different \$3.50 postpaid. Sample 75¢. Labrador City 1974 trade dollar \$23.00 postpaid. Richard Saunders, 831 Hanson Street, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 4A6 (2/2)

CANADIAN BANKNOTES 1935 TO 1967. Good selection. Mostly better grades. Large quantity priced to sell. Send stamped envelope for free list. Elliot Fineberg, 6196 Oakland Rd, Halifax, N.S., B3H 1P2. (Member CNA, ANA, APNA, AINA) (1/1)

FREE! NEW ISSUE OF INVENTORY UPDATE, a price list featuring accurately graded Canadian coins at very competitive prices. Write: Consolidated Numismatics Limited, Box 564-A, Edmundston, N.B., E3V 3L2. (In the USA, write: Box 277-A, Madawaska, ME 04756 (1/1)

WANTED: YOUR APNA 3-LINER. They're FREE to APNA members. Write to your editor at Box 564, Edmundston, N.B., E3V 3L2. U.S. members may write to: Box 277, Madawaska, ME 04756

So Long My Friend

Just when everyone was getting ready for a nice holiday season, we were dealt with a crushing blow: The December 7th death of Mr. J. Douglas Ferguson.

As I write these words (Dec. 14th), the newspapers have not yet announced Doug Ferguson's passing, but it will soon be front page news in the numismatic press the world over. You'll no doubt read a detailed account of Doug's life and his many accomplishments, yet for those of us who were fortunate enough to have known him, no words can express how valuable his friendship was.

Doug Ferguson was probably the best friend numismatics ever had. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word, and he never hesitated to share his vast knowledge with others. He was truly an inspiration to us all. With his passing, so ended a numismatic era - things will never be the same without him.

Jean Levesque

...MARITIME NEW-MISMATIC ISSUES...

GRAND MANAN ROTARY CLUB WOODS

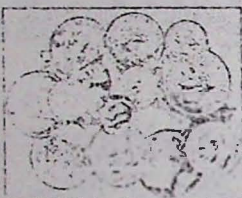
Two new 1981 woods have been issued by the Rotary Club of Grand Manan, N.B. to promote the August 13-15 Grand Manan Rotary Festival. Both issues are available for 50 cents from Mr. Glen Rodger, Comp. 122, Site 4, S.S. #3, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5W9.

NUMISMATIC Courier

A long-awaited dream comes true...

Early 1982 a long-awaited dream will come true — a high caliber paper, the Numismatic Courier

Numismatic Courier stresses quality control.



Courier Publisher Jack Veffler speaks out.

Not just news in Courier

News, Dealers, Collectors. General Public and more...

NEW CANADIAN NEWSPAPER

NUMISMATIC COURIER, a brand new tabloid newspaper published by Jack Veffler and edited by Greg Snow, is making its debut.

The newspaper will be published every two weeks with the first issue scheduled in early February 1982. Veffler's main goals in his new venture will be to "help bring together dealers and collectors in a common forum and to attract new collectors to the hobby."

Regular features in *NUMISMATIC COURIER* will include Canadian decimal coin trends, worldwide new issue reports, on-scene coverage of major events, news, reviews, dealer profiles, original articles, reprints, guest columns, etc.

The annual subscription rate is pegged at \$19.95 with a special introductory rate of \$9.95 to charter subscribers. Further information concerning advertising rates, etc. may be obtained by writing: *NUMISMATIC COURIER*, 330 BAY ST., SUITE 808, TORONTO, ONT., M5H 2S8. Or telephone: (416) 368-7637.

FREE BOOKLETS AND POSTCARDS

The Royal Canadian Mint is offering free, full color leaflets describing how Canadian coins are manufactured. Two publications are currently available; one showing the Ottawa and Hull mints, and the other describing operations at the Winnipeg branch.

Each describes the various steps involved in the production of Canadian coins from Design and Engraving to packaging the finished product. Full color photos show the various phases involved.

Also available are two free, color postcards showing exterior views of the Ottawa and Winnipeg mints.

Requests may be sent directly to: Mrs. Eileen Crampton, The Royal Canadian Mint, P.O. Box 457, Station A, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 8V5. Ask for the Ottawa/Hull and Winnipeg mint leaflets and the two postcards. Allow a few weeks for your request to be processed. •

A Review of Mintages & Dies of Canadian and Newfoundland Coins From 1884 to 1912

Early Canadian numismatists mostly concentrated their efforts on the collection and study of pre-confederation coins and tokens. Very few paid any particular attention to the decimal series - most were content with having a type set. A collection by date and mintmark was virtually unheard of, which accounts for the fact that so many of Canada's early decimal coins are so elusive in Uncirculated condition today. After the first world war, collectors gradually shifted their attention from "tokens" to the decimal series. This presented a problem, because there had been no significant literature published to show which coins were scarce and which were common.

A milestone was reached in 1937 when Wayte Raymond published a catalogue entitled *The Coins and Tokens of Canada*. Listed were the mintage figures of the various Canadian issues, along with a value assigned to each coin. For the first time, collectors were given a general guide to work with in acquiring coins for their collections. Two subsequent editions of Mr. Raymond's catalogue were published in 1947 and 1952. However, a more detailed study of Canada's decimal series was presented in Fred Bowman's article published in the March 1947 issue of *The Numismatist* (this article was later reprinted in booklet form). Entitled *The Decimal Coinage of Canada and Newfoundland*, this scholarly work set the stage for the serious study and classification of Canadian decimal coins. In 1952, James E. Charlton (Canada Coin Exchange) introduced the first edition of his *1952 Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens & Fractional Currency*. This guide proved to be very popular; so much so that it has been published every year (except 1954) to this very day. From the late 1950s, many other important catalogues of Canadian coins have appeared; the most significant being *Coins of Canada* by J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey.

Mintage figures for Canadian and Newfoundland coins are largely based on official Royal Mint reports, which were first published in 1870. Beginning with the 1884 *Fifteenth Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint*, technical statistics were recorded concerning the minting of various colonial coinages struck under contract at the Royal Mint in London. The publishing of such detailed information on Canadian coins was discontinued after 1907 when Canada's coinage production was transferred from London to Ottawa. Statistics on Newfoundland coins were recorded until 1912.

This article will not only review the mintages of Canadian and Newfoundland coins for the period covered but, equally important, will compile the numbers of obverse and reverse dies used to strike each issue. This has apparently never been done, except for a table covering the years 1938 to 1960 showing the "*Numbers of Dies Used in Operative Department of the Royal Canadian Mint*", compiled by J.M. Milne and published in the May 1962 issue of *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*. Such data is a very useful tool to the serious numismatic researcher in recording die varieties, establishing relative scarcity ratings, etc.

The figures compiled in this article are taken from tables published in annual reports of the Royal Mint. These show the "number of pieces coined¹", "number of dies used²", "number of pieces struck per pair of dies³" and the number of "good coins struck⁴". A brief interpretation of each of these four categories is presented below. When a particular coinage was struck under contract at the "Heaton Mint", usually only the number of good coins struck was recorded in the Royal Mint reports. Where discrepancies exist (indicated by an asterisk*), comments and clarifications regarding specific issues will be made at the end of the article.

MINTAGES AND DIES (continued)

1 - NUMBER OF PIECES COINED: This figure represents the total number of coins of a particular denomination struck during a given year. However, it does not necessarily imply that all coins struck during a certain year actually bore that year's date. Around the mid to late 1800s, the Royal Mint often found it more economically feasible to make use of all sound Colonial coinage dies even though they bore the previous year's date. This practice, however, did not apply to the Imperial coinages since Thomas Graham (Master of the Mint from April 27, 1856 until his death on September 16, 1869) directed that all dated dies, regardless of their condition, be retired at the close of the coining year. This assured that the date on a British coin was that of the year of striking. Nevertheless, the Colonial coinage dies were exempt from this regulation and therefore, instances occurred when a particularly large order for coins from a Colonial government could not be completed during the course of the year. Thus, the remaining number of coins needed to fill the order had to be struck during the following year, making use of all good dies which had been previously prepared and dated in the year of manufacture. A good example of such an incident is the 1889 ten-cent piece (see my article in the July/August 1978 issue of *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*). The number of pieces coined represents the total number of coins struck, including those which were later rejected and melted because they weren't up-to-standard.

2 - NUMBER OF DIES USED: These figures indicate the number of obverse and reverse dies used to strike a particular denomination during a given year. As mentioned above, instances occurred when some dies used in the course of a year may have been manufactured and dated the previous year. It was also common practice in some years (mostly in the 1800s) to reprocess selected worn dies which had lost their sharpness of detail but were still otherwise sound. Such dies were softened, resunk and again prepared for coining. They were counted along with the new dies and included among the "number of dies used" for the year. Therefore, it is easily possible for a die (more likely an obverse die) to have been used to strike coins during one year and, after being refinished, used again the following year. However, it is unlikely that such dies were in service for more than two years, since the refinishing process greatly reduced the die's life, making it much more susceptible to developing cracks which would eventually render it unfit for further use (for a more detailed explanation, see my article *The Quality and Efficiency of Royal Mint Dies A Century Ago* in the September 1978 issue of *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*).

3 - (AVERAGE) NUMBER OF PIECES STRUCK PER PAIR OF DIES: This figure is based on the average number of obverse and reverse dies used to strike a particular denomination during a given year. For example, 35 obverse and 37 reverse dies were used to strike 1884 cents. This gives us an average of 36 dies. When the total number of coins struck, i.e. 2,523,955, is divided by 36, we obtain the figure of 70,109.86 which, when rounded off to the nearest integer number, gives us 70,110. This figure, of course, represents the average number of coins struck per pair of dies. The actual number of pieces struck by a particular die pair may have been higher or lower. In some cases, the calculated average differs slightly with the average listed in the mint reports (usually by 1 only). In such instances, the latter figure is used in preference to the former. However, when the two averages differ significantly, an asterisk* is used to refer the reader to the end of the article for clarification and comments.

4 - NUMBER OF GOOD COINS STRUCK: The manufacturing process of coins always produces a certain percentage of defective pieces, most of which are detected and destroyed at the mint. The remaining coins are referred to as "good" pieces, being up-to-standard and fit for issue. The 1894 Royal Mint report offers this statement: "It should be explained that the term 'struck', as here employed, has reference to the operation of coinage generally, and therefore, includes the weighing and examination to eliminate defective pieces which necessarily take place after the coins have left the press. Thus, the figures...give the number of coins prepared for issue in the Operative Department within the corresponding years."

☆ TO BE CONTINUED ☆

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C.P.M.S. No. 610

1 - GENERAL ADVERTISING REQUIREMENTS:

- A - All advertisements must have numismatic significance
- B - The Association reserves the right to reject or edit any advertisement submitted for publication.
- C - The advertiser is solely responsible for fulfilment of his/her advertisement's claims, offers, etc.
- D - The Association shall not be held responsible for errors occurring as a result of hand-written copy. Liability for other errors (within reason) made by the APNA will not exceed the original cost of the advertisement.
- E - The Association has the right to introduce any additional requirements or to incorporate any modifications on existing advertisement policies should it be necessary to do so.

2 - CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING:

- A - Each member in good standing is entitled to one free 3-line classified ad per issue.
- B - If the number of desired insertions is not specified with the ad submission, the ad will be published in one issue, but will not be repeated.
- C - A classified ad may be repeated in more than one issue, however, if the same ad is to run for more than six (6) issues, the member must request an extension at the time of the sixth insertion; after which, the process may be repeated if desired.
- D - Classified ads cannot be purchased. If more than one classified ad per issue is requested, the additional ad(s) must be inserted as a payable display ad.
- E - All classified ads will be inserted uniformly. No special type, colour, headings, etc. will be considered.
- F - Only 50% of the classified ad may be inserted in capital letters.

3 - DISPLAY ADVERTISING:

- A - Available to both members and non-members (or reputable character) at the same rates.
- B - All display ads are payable in advance to the A.P.N.A. either in Canadian or U.S. funds.

The Atlantic Numismatic Basic Advertising Policy

THE ATLANTIC NUMISMATIST - BASIC ADVERTISING POLICY (Continued)

3 - DISPLAY ADVERTISING (Continued):

- C - Sizes available: $\frac{1}{4}$ page, $\frac{1}{2}$ page and 1 page.
- D - Minimum space per issue: $\frac{1}{4}$ page
Maximum space per issue: 1 page (or equivalent in smaller ads)
- E - Display advertising sizes are approximate and are not to be taken literally.
- F - An advertiser may submit his own ad composition in the exact dimension of the required standard ad size. Copy must be suitable for reproduction, otherwise the ad will be inserted in standard type and/or layout. Please make sure that all type and designs on your ad copy are as dark and precise as possible to insure good reproduction.
- G - Ads requiring more work and/or material than usual will be charged accordingly, above the standard rates.
- H - Rates for single insertions:
 - \$ 2.00 per $\frac{1}{4}$ page
 - \$ 4.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ page
 - \$ 8.00 per 1 page
- I - Contract advertising rates for 3, 6 and 12 consecutive insertions are available and are applicable only to ads with no change in copy. If different ads, or if changes in copy are required, the single insertion rate will apply. A discount of 5% is allowed for 3 consecutive ads, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % for 6 ads and 10% for 12 ads.

***** WHY NOT SEND IN YOUR AD TODAY?? *****



**Don't put it off
any longer!**

Renew your APNA dues TODAY.



FREDERICTON TRADE DOLLARS



COIN	METALLIC COMPOSITION	NUMBER MINTED	NUMBER UNSOLD	SELLING PRICE	DEALER'S DISCOUNT
1980	Nickel	25,025	1,100	\$ 2.35	30% discount on 1981 Nickel Trade Dollars when ordered in quan- tities of 50 or more.
Trade	Antique Bronze	40	40	7.35	
Dollar	Gold Plated	150	37	7.35	
	Silver	100	SOLD OUT	35.35	
	Gold	2	SOLD OUT	850.00	
1981	Nickel	25,037	9,000	\$ 1.35	20% Discount on 1980 and 1981 Nickel Trade Dollars when ordered in quantities of 20 or more.
Trade	Antique Bronze	60	30	5.35	
Dollar	Gold Plated	150	45	5.35	
	Silver	100	33	35.35	
	Gold	2	SOLD OUT	750.00	
Royal	Nickel	5,000	230	4.00	The 35¢ per coin charge for handling and mail- ing will not apply to quantity orders.
Wedding	Gold Plated	100	SOLD OUT	7.50	
Medallion	Silver	25	SOLD OUT	35.35	
	Gold	1	SOLD OUT	750.00	
Presentation	Box for single coin			\$ 5.00	
Boxes	Box for three coins			8.00	
	Box with 3 coins including 1980 and 1981 Trade Dollars and coin showing City crest:				
			Nickel:	12.00	
			Antique Bronze:	25.00	
			Gold Plated:	25.00	

★ All coins are 33 mm in diameter minted by the Sherritt Mint and have the Fredericton City crest on the reverse side. The prices listed under "selling price" include handling and mailing.

★ 25 coins with a mint mark are included in the total 1980 and 1981 nickel trade dollars. The purchasers of these coins are unknown. The 1980 mint mark is a raised dot after the word CANADA. The mint mark for 1981 is a raised dot after SEPT.

• ORDER FORM •

PLEASE SEND ME:

QUANTITY	TYPE OF COIN	PRICE	TOTAL
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

TOTAL ENCLOSED _____

PLEASE MAKE CHEQUE PAYABLE TO THE FREDERICTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTAL CODE _____ TELEPHONE NO _____

RETURN TO:

Fredericton Trade Dollars
Fredericton Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 275
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4Y9

SELLING YOUR CANADIAN COINS CAN BE EASY!

It all depends on who you sell them to. That's where we come in. Here at Consolidated Numismatics Ltd., we make it easy for you to sell your coins. No fancy talk, no complications, no double standards, just an honest appraisal and offer. Because we specialize in Canadian numismatics, we have the experience and expertise to properly evaluate your coins and make you an honest offer. In the unlikely event that our offer would not be quite what you had in mind, your coins would be returned to you postpaid. Fair enough? In general, we're looking for Canadian coins with a value of \$5 or more. So, when the time comes for you to sell your Canadian coins, tokens or paper money, think of us first - we'll make it worth your while. What have you for sale?

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CNA Nº 7182

CPMS Nº 610

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Mch.-Apr. 1982



SHOWGIRLS
AT
THE
SPRING
RALLY? ...



... MAYBE NOT,
BUT SURELY
FUN FOR ALL

APNA SPRING RALLY - NEWCASTLE, N.B. MAY 14 & 15



The AFNA Spring Rally

HOSTED BY MIRAMICHI COIN CLUB

MAY 14 & 15, 1982

AT

NORTHUMBERLAND SQUARE

DOUGLASTOWN, N.B.

Friday, May 14: 10 am to 10 pm: Bourse Dealers,
Northumberland Square

8:30 to 11 pm: Wine and Cheese
Party, Wandlyn Inn, Newcastle, N.B.

Saturday, May 15: 10 am to 11 am: Setting of Displays

11 am to 2 pm: Judging of Displays

2 pm to 3 pm: APNA meeting

5 pm: Closure of Show

7:30 pm: Banquet, \$10 per person at Wandlyn Inn, Newcastle, NB followed by APNA Donation Auction

*A number of rooms have been reserved at the Wandlyn Inn in Newcastle at a special rate of \$25.95 plus tax. Their zenith number is 1-800-561-0000. First come, first served. Please state that you are with the APNA when making your reservation.

*Deadline for reservations is April 26th, 1982. For further information, please contact: Miramichi Coin Club

P.O. Box 107
Newcastle, N.B.
E1V 3M2

[illegible]


-----MIRAMICHI SALMON TRADE DOLLARS-----

SILVER ISSUE: 105 minted with 35 left unsold. Available at \$25.00 each plus \$1.50 shipping.

GOLD PLATED: 300 minted. Available at \$5.00 each plus postage.

NICKEL BONDED STEEL: 4700 minted. Available at \$1.75 each
(postage included) from: Jim's Coin Shop,
PO Box 291, Newcastle, N.B. E1V 3M4

INFLATION: "If inflation continues to soar, you're going to have to work like a dog just to live like one." George Gobel



EDITOR'S FILES

by J.C. Levesque

Up here in the north, we tend to associate earthquakes with California or some other distant part of the world, or even with Irwin Allen - of disaster movie fame. We took a somewhat different view early Saturday morning, January 9th when residents from Labrador to southern Massachusetts (and some parts of New York and even as far west as

Montreal) were literally rattled out of bed (your editor included) by an earthquake measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale, followed not long after by a 4.9 aftershock.

Each step from 1 to 10 on the Richter scale is approximately 60 times greater than the preceeding one, so a 5.9 force earthquake is no laughing matter. Such a quake is easily capable of inflicting significant damage depending on the density of the population. Had this quake occurred in a large city, such as Los Angeles or New York, there would have been considerable damage.

Now, earthquakes aren't exactly new to us; scientists have recorded more than 100 tremors in this area since 1683 but the majority are so minor that most people don't even feel them (or else they chalk it up to gas or some other gastronomical rebellion). But the January 9 quake was the strongest in 120 years. We were lucky: only minor damage was reported such as an occasional cracked foundation or window or broken dishes.

Scientists aren't sure about the exact cause of the earthquakes in this area, but local Indian folklore explains that they're caused when someone is supposed to die but is refusing to give up his spirit and body. This refusal produces much noise and shaking. Whichever the cause, the result remains the same.

We can only hope that this earthquake will do for another 100 years or so but if not, please take note of your editor's new address: when you get to Edmundston, turn into that big hole in the ground and go down for about a mile or so; I'll be at the bottom on your left.

★ ★ ★ ★

My heartfelt thanks to those of you who sent in articles for our newsletter. These will be published in coming issues. I wish I could say that I'm up to my ears in articles, but that would be stretching the truth a bit. I can always use more articles, especially those dealing with maritime numismatics (but not necessarily). Why not try your hand at writing? You needn't be one of those numismatroids who put our lengthy dissertations. Just write a brief account of your specialty or interest. Try it - it might be habit forming.

Jean Levesque

ATLANTIC PROVINCES NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE APNA MAY BE MADE BY ANY REPUTABLE PARTY WITH REMITTANCE PAYABLE TO THE APNA AND SENT TO THE SECRETARY - TREASURER.

Membership Dues: ★ \$ 6 REGULAR MEMBERSHIP (Open to all ages)
★ \$ 8 CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP (Clubs, Libraries, etc.)
★ \$75 LIFE MEMBERSHIP (After one year's membership)

Mailing Addresses: SECRETARY: BOX 243, ARMDALE PO, HALIFAX, N.S. B3L 4K1
EDITOR: P. O. BOX 564, EDMUNDSTON, N.B. E3V 3L2



APNA Membership Report

If no written objections are received within sixty days, the following applicants will be admitted to full APNA membership.

NEW MEMBER APPLICATIONS

- #573 RONALD J. PERRY, PO Box 268, Tignish, PEI COB 2B0
- #574 MRS. JOAN PINK, 1 Pero Street, Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia B1V 2M4
- #575 ROBERT G. CAMERON, 1748 Parma Hilton Road, Spencerport, New York 14559
- #576 JOHN A. KOLBECK, 436 Pecan Tree Drive, Montgomery, Alabama 36109
- #577 R. PAUL NADIN-DAVIS, Box 95, Station A, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8V1
- #578 JOHN B. COYLE, 15 Beechwood Road, Braintree, Massachusetts 02184
- #579 DENNIS STOCKWELL, 4510 Gulf Blvd., St. Petersburg Beach, Florida 33706
- #580 JOCELYN NADEAU, 39, 48th Avenue, Edmundston, New Brunswick E3V 3C7
- #581 WILLIAM RODERICK, 360 Fund Drive, Saint John, New Brunswick E2M 2R6
- #582 GEOFFREY DEAN, JR., R.F.D. #1, Box 3230, Waterville, Maine 04901

REINSTATEMENT OF FORMER LAPSED MEMBERS

- # 31 RONALD O. BALCOM, 137 Prince Albert Road, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 1M5

LIFE MEMBERSHIP (converted from regular membership)

- 1M29 RALPH H. ESTEY, P.O. Box 267, MacDonald College, Quebec H9X 1C0

* APNA 3-LINERS *

Each APNA member is entitled to one FREE 3-line classified ad per issue.

OBSOLETE STOCK CERTIFICATES AND BONDS wanted. Please contact Fred Herrigel, Box 80, Oakhurst, N.J. 07755 (201-493-2474) (1/5)

MARYSVILLE, N.B. Centennial "Boss Gibson" \$1.00 notes issued 1962. \$8.00 each in AU Send M.O. only to Richard Saunders, 831 Hanson St., Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4A6 (1/3)

1908 SPECIMEN 5¢ FOR SALE. All serious offers (U.S. Funds) considered. Coin has lovely purple and blue toning. Robert Cameron, Box 264, Spencerport, N.Y. USA 14559

COLLECTORS OR WOULD-BE COLLECTORS OF GUERNSEY COINS; I have a nice lot from 1830 to 1956. Advise your "haves" or "wants". Prices 2/3 to 3/4 catalogue value. P. Vinish RR#2, Kennetcook, N.S. BON 1P0 (1/1)

CANADIAN AND U.S. OBSOLETES AND BANK NOTES wanted. Buy & sell. Free P.L. available. Write Frank Trask, Kennebunk Coins & Currency, Shoppers Village, Rt. 1, Kennebunk, Maine USA 04043. (1/6)

FREE! NEW ISSUE OF INVENTORY UPDATE, a price list featuring accurately graded Canadian coins at very competitive prices. Write: Consolidated Numismatics Ltd, Bx 564A, Edmundston, NB E3V 3L2. US members write: Box 277, Madawaska, ME 04756-0277 (1/1)

WANTED: YOUR APNA 3-LINER. They're FREE to APNA members. Write to your editor at Box 564, Edmundston, N.B. E3V 3L2. U.S. members write: Box 277, Madawaska, ME 04756.

In Memoriam

THOMAS H. WALKER, CHATHAM, ONTARIO (APNA # 508)

RECRUIT A NEW APNA MEMBER TODAY



"THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE"
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 5 (1898)
PUBLISHED IN SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK
BY W. K. REYNOLDS
THE QUEER BURGLAR.

Though some account of the Queer Bank Burglar was given by the writer, in one of the St. John newspapers, a year or two ago, it was of an incomplete and fragmentary character. Since then additional information has been obtained, so that the story may now be told in a more accurate and readable form.

The burglar in question was the only man who ever undertook to rob the Bank of New Brunswick by breaking into it, though, as with all banks, there have been and are likely to be other attempts to get at the money by more respectable, though not more honest, gentlemen. Some of these latter efforts have been attended with success, but the experiment of the Queer Burglar was a most disastrous failure.

There was no police force in the city of St. John in the year 1848, but there were a number of men who composed the "Nightly Watch," and who did more or less efficient patrol duty during the hours of darkness. The darkness of the streets in those days was of a fairly complete description, for though the city was lighted by gas, the lamps were at long distances from each other and were not a very serious check upon the actions of evil-doers. When a watchman discovered anything wrong he summoned his comrades to his aid, and though they might not always respond in time to catch the thieves, the latter were at least sufficiently alarmed to desist from their felonious purpose and get away, figuring as the anonymous actors in what the newspapers of the time would term a "daring attempt at burglary."

About two o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 13th of January, 1848, the captain of the Nightly

Watch, weighted down with a blue greatcoat faced with scarlet, and armed with sundry weapons and a lantern, climbed the steep ascent between the ferry landing and Prince William street, and stopped to take breath at what is now the Post Office corner, where there was then only a vacant lot with a board fence around it. Peering through the darkness, he was amazed to see a ladder leaning against the front of the Bank of New Brunswick, and on closer examination he was still more astonished to discover a man on the top of the ladder, trying to get in one of the small windows in the second story, the windows of the lower story being protected by iron shutters. Assuming very properly that an honest glazier would have no business there at such an inconvenient hour on a winter morning, the captain lost no time in deciding that the man on the ladder was a person who ought to be arrested.

The captain of the Nightly Watch was a man of discretion, as well as of valor. Reflecting that the man might have accomplices, he refrained from rushing at him with blind officiousness, but raised his voice in a loud cry for assistance from the watch house at the Market Square. His men came promptly to his aid, but by that time the man on the ladder had come to the conclusion that it would be impracticable to continue his operations under the circumstances, and had fled down the street, leaving the ladder behind, as well as his cap, which had fallen off in the haste of his departure. These trophies were secured and carried in triumph to the watch house.

This bold attempt at burglary was duly chronicled in the press, and it is probable the Nightly Watch made up their minds that the next time such an attempt was made the fellow would suffer for it, but if they exercised their eyes in looking for another ladder against the front of the building they were on a vain quest. The

Queer Burglar had another kind of scheme for the next occasion.

The officials at the bank seem to have taken it for granted that the Queer Burglar had been so frightened by the mighty voice of the captain of the Nightly Watch that he would never come back, for they took no special precaution of having a guard on the premises at night, and the janitor, one McArdle, lived in Queen street. The Queer Burglar was aware of this, but he was not in a hurry. The bank could wait until the weather was milder, and to ensure the success of his plan it was necessary for the weather to be so mild that the fires were not kept up. In the meantime, pending a resumption of his operations at the leading financial institution, he employed his talents at some smaller jobs in other parts of the city.

There had been some burglaries of stores before the attempt at the bank, and these were continued during the winter, without any clue to the perpetrator, but it is a reasonable presumption that the Queer Burglar was at the bottom of most of them, if not of all. Two nights after he was frightened away from the bank, the store of John Kirk, North wharf, within gunshot of the watch house, was robbed of about \$12 in cash and \$160 worth of goods. It was supposed that the burglar hid himself on the premises during the day, but as he took his departure through a hole in the wharf, it is probable that such was also his method of entrance. This was also his way of getting into the store of Clark and McMann, on the South wharf, which he plundered on the following Thursday night, securing some \$16 in money, a roll of cloth and some other articles. As will be seen later, the Queer Burglar had a fancy for getting into buildings through holes, whether they were above or below the premises.

During the following week, there were robberies

at the store of Henry Blakslee, Princess street, Richard Justice, Union street and Robert Rankin & Co., Portland. From the nature and quantity of the goods carried off in some instances, it was apparent that the Queer Burglar had an assistant. Then the newspapers began to abuse the guardians of the peace, whom they termed "the unlucky watchmen."

The robberies were continued through February. On the night of the 3rd, the house, in Paddock street, occupied by Capt. Vaughan was entered by way of the kitchen window, and valuables to the amount of \$160 were taken. On the night of the 12th, Keltie's brewery was entered by crawling under the gate and breaking through a window, on which occasion the Queer Burglar got \$16 in cash and a gun and pistol. Smith's bake shop was also robbed, a night or two later. On the latter occasion the Queer Burglar took the loose change and a quantity of flour. On the night of the 23rd he broke into the store of Harris & Allan, Mill street, but got only a few shillings and the metal seal of Portland Division, Sons of Temperance, whatever he wanted with that. By this time the newspaper compositors began to think that it would be a saving of composition to keep the heading of "Another Burglary" standing in type, to be used for each week's intelligence in this line of local industry.

Having done a good deal of work without any very heavy results, the Queer Burglar seems to have thought it was high time to put his talents to better use, and his next venture was at no less a place than the Post Office, which was then located in the Custom House building. In addition to the deputy postmaster-general and surveyor, this establishment was then deemed to be amply equipped with a staff of three clerks, one of whom got \$400 a year and the two others \$360 each. About ten o'clock on the night of March 3, one of these

clerks went to the office for some purpose, and on lighting the gas discovered a man in the back room, packing up the loose coin to carry away with him. The clerk locked the door upon the intruder and gave the alarm, but the Queer Burglar did not wait for reinforcements to arrive and capture him. He simply broke a pane of glass in the window, got out on a platform in the rear of the building, made a jump of about fifteen feet to the ground on Water street, and got away. He took about \$12 in silver, but he left behind him a screw driver and the latch key by which he had got into the building.

By this time both the citizens and the Nightly Watch began to feel very much annoyed at the pertinacity of the Queer Burglar, but as the next few weeks passed without the occurrence of any further robberies, the Nightly Watch probably concluded that they had made the city so hot for the fellow that he would not be heard from again. It did not occur to them that he was merely reserving his energies for another and still more daring achievement.

Some time before this, two strangers had rented a room in a house on Union street, next to the residence of Mark Dole, and though they were somewhat of a mystery to the neighbors, nobody appears to have connected them with the burglaries. One of their peculiarities was that they remained in the house during the daytime and only went out after dark. One of the two was a very stout man. The other, who was much slighter, was a man of about 20 years of age, some five feet six in height, of pale complexion, with high cheek bones and light brown hair. The latter was the Queer Burglar, and the other was his assistant, who acted as outside man in the nocturnal depredations.

The moon was not visible on the night of March 31, 1848, but it was a pleasant enough evening for

ordinary purposes and a specially good night for the work of the Queer Burglar. It was also an evening when some of the young men who were the life of the town in those days were strolling around, not up to any particular mischief but ready for any adventure that might suggest itself to them. One of these parties consisted of James Reynolds, Robert Nisbet, William Hutchinson, Thomas Sandall, George Ford and John Murphy—known to a later generation as "Colonel" Murphy. About nine o'clock this party chanced to stroll in the vicinity of the Bank of New Brunswick, where they found one of the Nightly Watch standing on the street and gazing earnestly at the building. This structure, which was destroyed in the fire of 1877, had four large freestone pillars which formed a portico at the front, and the youths, wishing to make merry with the watchman, asked him if he was trying to count these pillars to see if they were all there. His reply was that he had heard a man shouting for help, and that the sound appeared to come from inside of the bank, but that he could hear the mysterious voice still more plainly on Water street, in the rear of the building. To this place the whole party went, and sure enough the sound could be distinctly heard, though nobody could understand from what particular place it came.

To the south of the rear of the bank in Water street was the Merritt building, and in front of this was a plank sidewalk. By lying on the sidewalk and putting their ears to it, the voice could be heard more distinctly than before. As near as they could make out the words, the voice kept repeating "I'm in the vault," and this left little doubt that the solution of the mystery was to be found inside the bank building.

In the meantime, however, various other citizens had heard the noise from other positions in the vicinity,

and a dreadful noise it was at times. To some it appeared like the howl of a dog, while others made out the words, "I'm in the vault! Let me out! Let me out!" as if from a being in mortal agony. A vain search was made around the wharves in the vicinity, on the theory that some person might have got into a place from which he could not extricate himself, and there were not wanting sceptics who asserted that the whole affair was the work of a clever ventriloquist. Others carried the word up town that a ghost was abroad, and as the night advanced the crowd began to increase, and the mystery to deepen.

The watchman and the young men already mentioned were satisfied that the noise came from some part of the bank building, but as the fun seemed likely to last for a while, Mr. Reynolds and his friends concluded to fortify themselves with a supper. It was then about eleven o'clock.

Having refreshed themselves, they then returned to the scene of the mystery. In the meantime they had been joined by Ned Carmichael, an active fellow who had been to sea, and was as ready as the others to engage in this adventure. By this time it had been decided that the voice came from the chimney and they decided to investigate. They accordingly got a ladder, gained the roof of the mayor's office, south of the bank, and then used the ladder to reach the roof of the bank itself. The top of the chimney did not rise high above the slates, and it was easy for anybody to bend over it and listen for the sounds.

"Yes, boys, he's there," shouted Carmichael, and the excitement of the now largely increased crowd in the street grew intense. The practical suggestion was made that a rope with a bowline on the end be lowered down the flue, so that the man could take hold and be pulled up. A line was accordingly procured and let

down until it slacked. Then some willing hands took hold and began to pull. It came hard at first, as though the man had hold of it, then it suddenly came away as though he had let go. On calling to him his voice seemed more faint than before, and it was argued that he must have dropped down deeper and become wedged more firmly in the flue. Another and more startling theory was that, being wedged in with his arms at his side, he could not have grasped the line, but that it had caught under his chin and would have hanged him had it not slipped off in time. It was then decided to take no further chances with the rope, but to send for somebody who could open the bank and get at the chimney from the inside of the building.

As already stated, McArdle, the caretaker of the bank, lived in Queen street, so some of the party went to his house and woke him up. Now, Mr. McArdle had a very good idea of the capacity of the young men of that day for all sorts of pranks, and when he was aroused at midnight on the first of April he flattered himself that he was wise enough to detect an April Fool trick when it was tried on him, especially when it was in the nature of such an improbable yarn as that a man was in the chimney of the bank. Mr. McArdle declined to accept the statement of the delegation, but when they insisted and protested, he began to think there must be something in the story. He refused to take the responsibility of opening up the bank, however, so Mr. Reynolds started to rouse up the president, Mr. Thomas Leavitt, who lived at the corner of Orange and Carmarthen streets.

When Mr. Leavitt was roused from his slumber, he was inclined to be just as doubtful as Mr. McArdle had been. He asked young Reynolds his name, and on learning who he was seemed more suspicious of a trick than ever, from which it seemed evident that

the youth's reputation as a joker had preceded him. Reynolds seemed so much in earnest, however, that Mr. Leavitt decided to go, but he insisted that the young man should wait and go in his company, so that if there was a practical joke he would have the author of it in his grasp. It was then some time after midnight.

On reaching the bank, Mr. Leavitt opened the door and the party entered, to look for the man who was somewhere in the flue of the chimney.

The first point was to find out just where he was, and the next was to get him out as soon as possible, as it was evident he would never get out by his own exertions. Not only did common humanity demand such a course, but if the intruder's body were allowed to remain there it would interfere with the draft, besides becoming offensive in course of time. Masons were accordingly sent for, and went to work with their chisels to cut a hole through the inner wall to the inside of the chimney.

As the precise location of the imprisoned man was not known, the first step was to hammer on the chimney in order to judge of his position by his responses. He responded with more fearful howls than before, for the concussion loosened masses of soot and ashes, which fell on his head and around him until he was well nigh suffocated. The hammering was then stopped, and the cutting into the chimney was begun on the theory that the man had got down to where the flue narrowed, about twenty feet from the top of the chimney, and had there become wedged hand and foot. This theory was correct, and fortunately for the man the cutting away was begun at a height corresponding to where his head was. Had they started at his feet, the continued falling of the soot would have caused his death before he could have been rescued.

It was bad enough for him as it was, and his

groans were heard to be more and more feeble. Finally a small hole was made and the soot pulled out, showing something supposed to be a human face, but so blackened that only the whites of the eyes could be seen. The hammers and chisels were plied with renewed vigor, and the poor wretch was in great peril from the pieces of flying brick. At last the aperture was made large enough for somebody to clear away all the debris around the head and shoulders, and then as the man seemed nearly dead, a glass of brandy was administered to him. The masons continued their work until enough of the brickwork was torn away to allow the whole body to be pulled out, for it was so wedged where the legs had gone down into the narrow part of the flue that the man was held hard and fast.

When the captive was taken out, he was laid on the floor and some of the soot brushed from his face. He was a stranger to all, but James Reynolds thought he must have seen him before, and started to question him.

"Do you feel pretty weak?" he asked in a sympathetic voice.

"No, I don't," was the reply in a gruff and savage tone.

"Don't I know you?" continued the young man.

"No, you don't" was the same gruff response.

"Well, now, what is your name?" was the next question.

"Go to (somewhere) and find out," was the answer, given so viciously that it closed the conversation.

By this time it was between four and five o'clock in the morning. The prisoner, pale despite the soot with which his face was decorated, was taken to the watch house, examined in due course before a magistrate and committed to take his trial at the next

sitting of the circuit court, in August. There were then only two sittings in the year for St. John. The Queer Burglar was therefore locked up in gaol to meditate for the next four months, and the public congratulated themselves that justice had at last overtaken a desperate offender. He gave his name as John Slater, and his occupation as that of a baker.

It appeared that he had first made his entrance into the furniture warerooms of Joshua Hogan, two doors south of the bank, and going to the garret had got out on the roof. Making his way over the roof of the next building, then used as the mayor's office, he had easily gained the roof of the bank and descended the flue. It was believed he had at least one accomplice, who was waiting to be admitted by way of a window if the Queer Burglar's plan of entrance had succeeded. The bank officials lost no time in putting iron bars in the chimneys, in order to prevent any repetition of such an experiment.

Tuesday, the first of August, was the day appointed for the court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, but on the night of Wednesday, July 26, there was a special gaol delivery by the escape of Slater, in company with two others confined for minor offences. The sheriff, Charles Johnston, offered a reward of \$40 for the recapture of Slater, but the latter disappeared very effectually and was never again seen in St. John. At the opening of the court, Judge Street recommended that bills should be found against the three who escaped, and the grand jury did as directed, though it might as well have saved the time and ink required for the operation. The Queer Burglar was never again seen within the jurisdiction of the honorable court, and the reward of ten pounds offered by Sheriff Johnston for his recapture never had a claimant.

W. K. REYNOLDS.

THE TRADE TOKENS OF CONSOLIDATED NUMISMATICS LIMITED

EDMUNDSTON, NEW BRUNSWICK &
MADAWASKA, MAINE

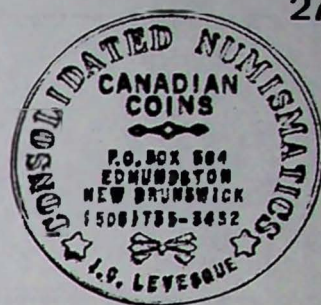
In 1975, J.C. Levesque hung out his shingle as a full-time rare coin dealer doing business under the company name of Consolidated Numismatics. The firm's main specialty is Canadian decimal coins, but most other fields of Canadian numismatics are not neglected.

Most of Consolidated Numismatics' business is mail-order by way of the company's catalogue *Inventory Update*. Being situated near the Canada/U.S. border has its advantages and the convenience of a mailing address in each country is one of them. The firm's Canadian address is P.O. Box 564, Edmundston, New Brunswick E3V 3L2, while its United States address is P.O. Box 277, Madawaska, Maine 04756.

From its modest beginnings in 1975, Consolidated Numismatics Limited (incorporated in May 1981) has earned the reputation as a respected and trusted rare coin firm serving both beginning and advanced collectors not only in North America but also in several countries of the world.



Aluminum
32 mm
511 Minted
June 1977



Brass
26 mm
515 minted
April 1979



Aluminum
29 mm
512 Minted
Jan. 1980



Aluminum
32 mm
999 Minted
Nov. 1980



Aluminum
32 mm
995 Minted
Dec. 1981



As of 1982, Consolidated Numismatics Ltd. has released five different issues of trade tokens in aluminum and brass. All issues were struck by the private minting firm of Wendell's Inc. (established 1882) of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The physical specifications and issue date of each token accompanies the illustrations. It should also be noted that all obverses (the side bearing the denomination) are struck from standard stock dies used by Wendell's; the only exception being the brass 12½¢ issue of which both obverse and reverse are struck from custom designed dies. It should also be mentioned that all five custom reverse dies and the 12½¢ obverse die are in the possession of Consolidated Numismatics Limited. (END)



Our President Speaks

recommended is an A.P.N.A. spring convention. Well because of past experience, the Miramichi Coin Club has a great show planned for May 14th and May 15th at the Northumberland Mall. I hope to see you all there for some of that Miramichi hospitality.

A nominating committee is hard at work preparing a slate of officers as this is election year. I have asked Harley Isenor of the Sydney Club to be chairman with Wally Moase of Summerside and Ian Graham of Fredericton members. Their report will be published in the May newsletter.

The Moncton Coin Club has been chosen to host the fall A.P.N.A. convention. The site will be the Brunswick Hotel and the dates are October 22-24. Their committee is already hard at work.

I will be proposing two constitutional amendments at our meeting in May. They are caused by the change in newsletter mailings that now only go out every two months.

4. OFFICERS SECTION X Amend by deleting the words "and should close at least 60 days."

4. OFFICERS SECTION XI Amend by adding after the word "issued" the words "at the general meeting."

Geoff Bell

- FOR SALE -

- 1- 1967 "DARTMOUTH (N.S.) MUSEUM SOCIETY" City crest / City seal. Antique bronze finish 41 mm. UNC. \$4.00
- 2- "MERCHANTS CASH DISCOUNT BOND" 1¢ by BAKER'S FOOTWEAR YARMOUTH, N.S. 1924 issue 82 x 56 mm. F to VF \$4.50 each
- 3- "1 TRUE DOUGH" a 22 x 34 inch quality multicolour poster styled like our current series of notes. Stated value is 80¢ (sound familiar?). Every office, rec room, and investor should have one! Sent rolled, no folds \$1.75 ea. 3 for \$4.40.
- 4- JORDAN'S DAIRY LTD., KENTVILLE, N.S. tokens - natural coloured aluminum.
 - a) 1 Qt. Skim (cream can shape) EF+ \$5.00
 - b) 1 Qt. Homo (26 mm square, scalloped corners) "N. S." wide spaced E.F. \$4.25
 - c) As above only "N.S." not spaced. V.F. \$3.90
 - d) 1 Qt. Milk (26 mm. round, scalloped) F-VF \$4.25
 - e) As above V.F. and abused \$1.50
- 5- 1967 NAVAL ASSEMBLY, HALIFAX 36 mm bronze medal - 2 types:
 - a) Fine style, Heavy planchet UNC. \$5.00
 - b) Cruder style, Thin planchet UNC. \$5.00

THE PAIR: \$9.00

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NUMIS-PROBE

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A Review of Mintages & Dies of Canadian and Newfoundland Coins From 1884 to 1912

Continued from last issue

YEAR	DENOM.	NUMBER OF PIECES COINED	# OF DIES USED OBV.	REV.	AVERAGE STRIKES PER PAIR OF DIES	# OF GOOD COINS STRUCK
CAN. 1884	10¢	152,428	2	2	76,214	150,000
	5¢	200,861	1	1	200,861	200,000
	1¢	2,523,955	35	37	70,110	2,500,000
CAN. 1885	25¢	205,537	13	19	12,846	192,000
	10¢	478,927	7	7	68,418	400,000
	5¢	953,951	19	15	56,114	1,000,000*
NFLD 1885	\$2-	12,707	2	1	8,470	10,000
	50¢	44,352	2	4	14,784	40,000
	20¢	46,256	1	1	46,256	40,000
	10¢	8,537	1	1	8,537	8,000
	5¢	17,365	1	1	17,365	16,000
	1¢	41,160	1	1	41,160	40,000
CAN. 1886	25¢	585,807	28	22	23,432	540,000
	10¢	831,644	11	13	69,304	800,000
	5¢	1,713,392	72	31	33,270	1,700,000
	1¢	1,536,465	12	17	105,962	1,500,000
CAN. 1887	25¢	116,510	4	3	33,288	100,000
	10¢	377,644	4	5	83,920	350,000
	5¢	514,237	20	10	34,282	500,000
	1¢	1,552,310	24	24	64,678	1,500,000
CAN. 1888	50¢	70,752	2	2	35,376	60,000
	25¢	424,268	9	7	53,034	400,000
	10¢	510,569	7	10	60,066	500,000
	5¢	1,011,297	43	16	34,282	1,000,000
	1¢	4,123,405	121	94	38,358	4,000,000
NFLD 1888	\$2-	39,451	6	4	7,890	25,000
	50¢	22,481	1	1	22,481	20,000
	20¢	92,320	4	6	18,464	75,000
	10¢	34,450	1	1	34,450	30,000
	5¢	40,926	5	6	7,442	40,000
	1¢	53,965	6	9	7,196	50,000
CAN. 1889	25¢	79,569	2	1	53,046	66,324
	10¢	602,414	7	6	92,680	600,000
	5¢	1,208,466	34	11	53,710	1,200,000
NFLD 1890	20¢	112,525	3	4	32,150	100,000
	10¢	107,721	2	2	53,860	100,000
	5¢	161,126	3	6	35,806	160,000
	1¢	201,600	4	9	31,015	200,000

(Continued in this issue)

YEAR	DENOM.	NUMBER OF PIECES COINED	# OF DIES USED OBV.	REV.	AVERAGE STRIKES PER PAIR OF DIES	# OF GOOD COINS STRUCK
CAN. 1891	25¢	133,950	6	4	26,790	120,000
	10¢	845,300	20	24	38,423	800,000
	5¢	1,839,523	78	32	33,446	1,800,000
	1¢	1,509,965	38	50	34,317	1,452,537*
CAN. 1892	50¢	159,881	10	8	17,765	151,000
	25¢	548,404	12	18	36,560	510,000
	10¢	526,284	15	14	35,941*	520,000
	5¢	864,865	32	14	37,531*	860,000
	1¢	1,242,940	30	6	69,052	1,200,000
CAN. 1893	25¢	101,739	2	2	50,869	100,000
	10¢	508,857	10	9	53,564	500,000
	5¢	1,715,742	50	19	49,732	1,700,000
	1¢	2,045,895	86	40	32,474	2,000,000
CAN. 1894	50¢	33,534	1	1	33,534	29,036
	25¢	228,483	3	2	91,393	220,000
	10¢	508,224	5	6	92,404	500,000
	5¢	490,240	16	7	42,630	500,000*
	1¢	1,028,665	27	11	54,140	1,000,000
NFLD 1894	50¢	43,711	1	1	43,711	40,000
	20¢	110,687	1*	1	110,687	100,000
	10¢	106,702	1*	1	106,702	100,000
	5¢	164,264	1	5	54,755	160,000
	1¢	204,885	4	5	45,530	200,000
CAN. 1895	1¢	1,248,919	16	5	118,945	1,200,000
CAN. 1896	10¢	661,201	5	4	146,934	650,000
	5¢	1,511,170	26	13	77,496	1,500,000
	1¢	2,029,285	36	15	79,580	2,000,000
NFLD 1896	50¢	62,251	1*	1*	62,251	60,000
	20¢	129,035	2	1*	86,023	125,000
	10¢	238,400	3	3	79,467	230,000
	5¢	414,051	7	5	69,008	400,000
	1¢	208,600	8	10	23,178	200,000
CAN. 1897	5¢	1,327,435	6	7	204,221	1,319,283
	1¢	1,509,760	13	6	158,922	1,500,000
CAN. 1898	50¢	107,395	2	2	53,697	100,000
	10¢	725,843	4	4	181,461	720,000
	5¢	616,608	11	5	77,076	580,717
	1¢	See "Specific clarifications of figures quoted"*				
NFLD 1898	50¢	83,329	6	2	20,832	80,000*
CAN. 1899	50¢	53,427	2*	0*	53,427	50,000
	25¢	432,428	5	3	108,107	415,580
	10¢	1,212,464	12	10	110,224	1,200,000
	5¢	3,025,731	49	19	88,992	3,000,000
	1¢	2,486,400	20	16	138,133	2,400,000
NFLD 1899	50¢	152,776	2	2	76,388	150,000
	20¢	127,269	3	2	50,908	125,000



An Updated Look at

The Sheldon Quantitative Grading System

The primary purpose of any grading system is to communicate a mental image of a coin's state of preservation and its physical appearance. It is generally accepted that no two coins are exactly alike and the same applies to the degree of wear on them. For example, when two coins in Fine condition are compared, one will probably be better preserved than the other. As a result, it will be more desirable and its value will be greater than the coin with more wear. The problem is how to describe this difference without using so many words. One way to achieve this would be to assign a predefined number to the basic grade, thus creating a grading "shorthand".

Various unsuccessful attempts to introduce numerical grading systems have been made in the past. Among the most notable efforts were those of Seavey (1873), Reschke (1937), Zoell (1965), Long (1973), Krueger (1975), etc. However, no quantitative grading system had been better accepted by the numismatic fraternity until 1949, when Dr. William Herbert Sheldon introduced his own system in his reference entitled *Early American Cents, 1793-1814*, which was later revised and republished as *Penny Whimsy* in 1958.

Dr. Sheldon devised a sophisticated mathematical grading system based on numbers instead of the traditional adjectives - a system which was primarily designed as a price indicator. Since he specialized in early United States large cents, his grading system was tailored to this field. He observed that the price of a coin in "Perfect Mint State" (Perfect Uncirculated) was seventy times above one in "Basal State" (Poor). For example, a coin worth \$1 in Poor condition was valued at \$70 in Perfect Uncirculated; this particular coin's "Basal Value" being \$1. Thus, Dr. Sheldon established a range of 1 to 70 for his grading system. His assignment of the numbers relative to the intermediate grades was also based on general price structures and not done at random. He found that a coin in Typical Uncirculated condition was three times as valuable as one in Very Fine, fifteen times more valuable than one in Good condition and sixty times as valuable as one in Poor (Basal State). So he assigned the number 60 to Typical Uncirculated, 20 to Very Fine and 4 to Good. He followed the same pattern of reasoning for the remaining grades and selected appropriate numerical levels according to their grade/price ratios. It should be emphasized that Dr. Sheldon's original concept of "Basal Value" no longer applies to the present-day pricing structure of coins.

★ SHELDON'S ORIGINAL QUANTITATIVE GRADING SCALE ★

1 = BASAL STATE (Poor)	12} = FINE
2 = FAIR	15} = FINE
3 = VERY FAIR (About Good)	20} = VERY FINE
4	30} = VERY FINE
5 = GOOD	40 = EXTREMELY FINE
6	50 = ABOUT UNCIRCULATED
7	60
8 = VERY GOOD	65} = MINT STATE (Uncirculated)
10	70}

Since its inception, Dr. Sheldon's quantitative grading system has been modified to incorporate other denominations and series as well. As a result, it has evolved into a different and more precisely defined system. Although the present interpretation and assignment of numbers have changed, the basic structure of the system remains intact.

After considerable debate over the pros and cons of various numerical grading systems, the American Numismatic Association finally adopted a modified version of the Sheldon quantitative grading system for use in its *Official A.N.A. Grading Standards for United States Coins*, introduced in late 1977. Beginning with the 28th edition, James Charlton, in his *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins* chose to adopt the ANA's grading scale and to apply it to the grading of Canadian decimal coins.

★ OFFICIAL ANA GRADING SYSTEM ★

AG-3 = ABOUT GOOD	AU-50 = ABOUT UNCIRCULATED
G-4 = GOOD	AU-55 = CHOICE ABOUT UNC.
VG-8 = VERY GOOD	MS-60 = TYPICAL UNCIRCULATED
F-12 = FINE	MS-63 = SELECT UNCIRCULATED*
VF-20 = VERY FINE	MS-65 = CHOICE UNCIRCULATED
VF-30 = CHOICE VERY FINE	MS-67 = GEM UNCIRCULATED*
EF-40 = EXTREMELY FINE	MS-70 = PERFECT UNCIRCULATED
EF-45 = CHOICE EXTREMELY FINE	* Added later, see below.

Coins submitted for grading to the American Numismatic Association Certification Service (ANACS) are assigned a separate numerical grade for obverse and reverse, i.e. VF-20/F-12. For a while, the ANA grading service also made use of grades not specifically referred to in its official grading guide, including G-6, VF-25, VF-35 and AU-58. However, a May 9, 1981 meeting of the ANA Board of Governors decided to discontinue the use of such unofficial grades. At the August 23, 1981 ANA Convention in Cincinnati, the ANA decided to add two new grades to its official grading system: MS-63 (Select Uncirculated) and MS-67 (Gem Uncirculated). These two intermediate grades were incorporated to simplify the previously adopted (and confusing) ranges of "MS-60-65" and "MS-65-70" as used by the ANA grading service.

Under the ANA system, Proof coins are assigned the same numbers as their business strike counterparts. Circulated or otherwise impaired Proofs are given corresponding numbers depending on the severity of the impairment, i.e. Proof-55, Proof-45, Proof-40, etc. A Typical Proof is Proof-60, a Select Proof is 63, a Choice Proof is 65, a Gem Proof is 67 and a Perfect Proof is assigned the number 70.

Although collectors and dealers are generally encouraged to make use of the ANA's interpretation of the Sheldon quantitative grading scale, various deviations from the standard ANA numerical assignments have been noted throughout the hobby. Occasionally, a + sign is used to describe a coin which is slightly better in quality than the listed numerical grade, but not quite satisfying the level of the next highest number. Contrary to the ANA's opinion, many individuals interpret Choice Unc. as 60+ and Gem Unc. as 65. While the integer numbers from 1 through 70 are continuous, not all numbers within this range are used; such preciseness in grading would only result in widespread differences of opinion. Nevertheless, various unorthodox numbers including VF-20+, MS-61, MS-62+, MS-64, MS-68, MS-69 and even MS-69.9! are sometimes seen. Other misuses have also been noted.

It should be mentioned that the Sheldon Quantitative Grading System has often been incorrectly referred to as the "Mint State System", whereby coins are sometimes listed as MS-55, MS-45, MS-35, etc. Such listings are contradictory, since MS (the abbreviation of Mint State) means Uncirculated. Literally translated, the listing of MS-20, for example, is the equivalent of describing a coin as "Uncirculated Very Fine". In other words, the prefix MS should only be used to describe Uncirculated coins, not circulated ones.

The basic philosophy of Dr. Sheldon's quantitative grading system is without equal and its popular usage proves that it can be a useful grading tool. However, consistency in its use and interpretation is needed. The Bible tells us:

"Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights, a great and a small. Thou shalt not have in thine house diverse measures, a great and a small. But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have."
DEUTERONOMY 25:13-15

By Morgan Barber
Globe Staff

Its enthusiasts are few. But there is no questioning the fact that the number of speculators buying up the nation's supply of chocolate coins is on the rise. The American Numismatists Association reports that the sale of chocolate coins has increased more than 500% since June 1 of this year and there is no end in sight.

Chocolate coins have been around for years but there has never been any tremendous interest in the item as a source for investors. Numismatists point out that investors flirted briefly with the chocolate coin market in 1968 but were scared away by the events of November 3, 1968. That is the day known as "Brown Friday," a day when the bottom dropped out of the chocolate coin market.

Texas billionaire Nelson Bunker Hunt has been stockpiling chocolate coins since early 1963 and the value of chocolate coins grew steadily until it hit an all-time high of \$55 per ounce on November 2, 1968. But the very next day, Bunker Hunt, in a fit of depression, walked into his vault and ate two-thirds of his chocolate coin portfolio. The effects were catastrophic and sent shock waves across the country.

Hunt survived "Brown Friday" but the chocolate coin business remained dormant for a dozen years. Then, this spring, there seemed to be new interest in the coins, encouraged by President Reagan's attraction to jelly beans. Inexplicably, the bean market remains stalled.

Michael Rubby of Nestle Numismatics of Philadelphia offers on theory on the new popularity of chocolate coins. Says Rubby, "The baby boom of post-World War II has changed people's investing habits. All those kids who grew up on chocolates in the fifties are now looking for something to invest in as young adults. Something they can believe in. Other than buying stock in Walt Disney Productions, what can inspire more confidence than a chocolate coin?"

Rubby expects chocolate coin prices to continue to climb during 1982 and sees a possible peaking in late October. "Halloween has always been an important time of year for the chocolate coin industry."

What many investors fail to understand is that the chocolate coin actually possesses two sources of value. There is the commodity value. Some investors prefer to buy large quantities of damaged chocolate coins and speculate on the daily price of chocolate. In this regard, investing in a bag of chocolate coins is no different than investing in a bag of Tootsie Rolls.

Then there is the numismatic value of the coin. Rare chocolate coins are distinguished by a number of factors. The mint mark is very important. If it's mint chocolate, the value may double. Then there are chocolate coins with almonds, peanuts or other nuts added to the chocolate. Their value is increased but not nearly as much as those containing crisped rice.

Then there is the matter of the covering. Tin or aluminum foil is standard but should you discover a chocolate coin wrapped by 24 karat gold, you are in-

deed a lucky collector. They are worth considerably more.

As can be expected, this boom in the interest in chocolate coins has not arrived without its share of problems. Counterfeiters have increased their operation, passing off semi-sweet coins in place of milk chocolate and in some cases covering chocolate Girl Scout Cookies which are not chocolate coins at all. There have also been reported incidents of full scale operations which melt down chocolate Easter bunnies and Santa Claus figures only to mold them into chocolate coins. The effects of this practice on the chocolate coin industry has yet to be calculated, not to mention what it does for those bunnies and Santas.

There are other hazards to be aware of. As Rubby points out in his weekly newsletter, "Choc Talk," there are problems in storing these coins particularly in southern climates.

"It's not surprising that chocolate coin investment has caught on up north more dramatically than in the south. No one wants to come home some July evening and see their entire life savings oozing out of the basement safe," says Rubby.

While heat is an obvious hazard, there is one more culprit in the home that must be watched closely. And this is something for the young investor to heed in particular.

"Young kids can be a real menace to the chocolate coin investor," says Rubby. "I mean, it's bad enough when your oldest son uses your Barber dime to get a Coke out of a vending machine. It's worse when your six-year old decides to snack on the rest of your coin portfolio."

Government officials have been wrestling with yet another problem in their efforts to keep tabs on this phenomenon. The Internal Revenue Service knows that investors are making large sums of money off of chocolate coins. But the federal government does not know how to control this activity. The burning question becomes: who should supervise this area, the Securities Exchange Commission or the Food and Drug Administration?

Rubby points out that while the chocolate coin business is enjoying its best period ever, there are still plenty of investors who remain scared of entering this market.

"You've got to realize that many people don't trust the fly-by-night dealers that are popping up," says Rubby. "There are a lot of people giving us a bad name."

Rubby refers to the instant numismatists who open up shops for a quick killing and leave the business after a quick profit. "I mean, some guy drives a Chevy and calls himself a coin dealer. The next day he's got a Cadillac and calls himself a numismatist. People don't like that," says Rubby.

The future of the chocolate coin industry may simply come down to convincing individual investors to change their old habits. Summing up the situation, Rubby says, "People are used to investing money at the bank or with a stock broker. Now we've got to convince them that there's nothing wrong with investing their life savings with one purchase at the local CVS."

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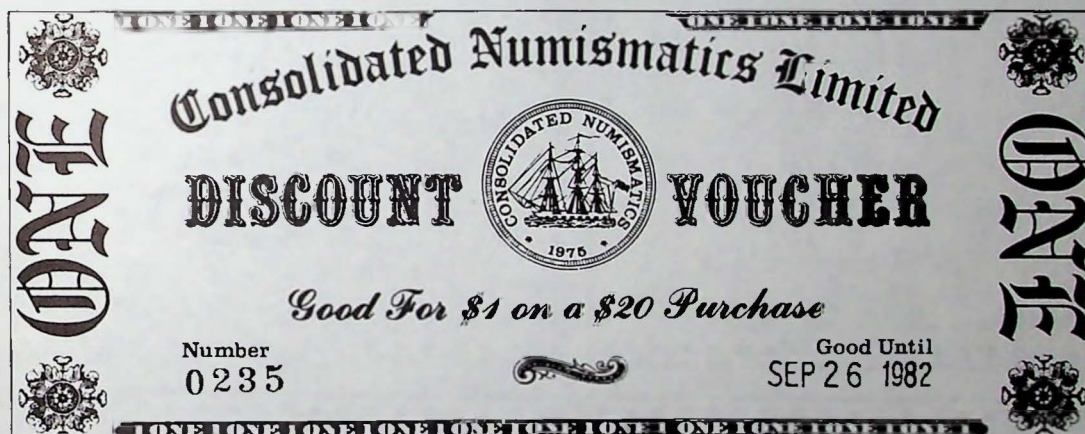
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Madawaska, ME 04756-0277.

In Memory Of...
(reprinted from Coin
World, Sept. 3, 1981)

We received recently a copy of a requiem-in-print from the Greater O'Hare Association of Industry and Commerce that so aptly fits a few coin clubs we know.

The deceased, Someone Else, for whom we mourn, could well be John P. Member of Anytown Coin Club. Here is Someone Else's obituary:

"We were saddened to learn this week of the death of one of our association's most valuable members, Someone Else.

"Someone's passing created a vacancy that will be difficult to fill. Else had been with us for many years. Someone did far more than a normal person's share of work.

"Whenever leadership was mentioned, this wonderful person was looked to for inspiration as well as re-

sults. They said, 'Someone Else can work with that group.'

"Whenever there was a job to do, a committee to chair or a meeting to attend, one name was on everyone's lips: 'Let Someone Else do it.'

"Someone Else was a wonderful person — sometimes appearing superhuman, but a person can only do so much. Were the truth known, everyone expected too much of Someone Else. Now Someone Else is gone!

"We wonder what we are going to do! Someone Else left a wonderful example to follow, but who is going to follow it? Who is going to do the things Someone Else did?

"When you have a chance to participate in your association or club, remember, we can't depend upon Someone Else any more!"

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The Atlantic Numismatist

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THE LAST FOUR YEARS



As one's term as A.P.N.A. president draws near, it is interesting to reminisce over the last 4 years and see what has happened to our organization. I somehow feel like the sheik entering his harem knowing what he wants to do but not knowing where to start.

My greatest satisfaction was seeing A.P.N.A. placed on a solid base

both in terms of membership and financially. Our membership, both regular and life, has demonstrated a steady increase and our financial statements have remained consistently stable and in the black.

If I had to pick one achievement over all the rest, it would be the quality upgrading of our newsletter. It has reached a point where it is the best regional numismatic publication in Canada and has been awarded the prestigious C.N.A. award for the past 2 years. This success is totally due to the effort of Jean Levesque and the many contributors who helped Jean with articles. I can't express enough gratitude to this modest gentleman for his enormous contribution (I'm blushing - Ed.).

Almost synonymous with the name A.P.N.A. is our secretary-treasurer Bernie Kline. When one realizes that he has devoted 16 years + to keep the minutes, records, and finances in great shape, what more could anyone ask for. He goes about his work quietly and unassuringly all the time keeping our affairs shipshape. Thanks Bernie for your devotion to this sometimes less than exciting and thankless job.

There have been many positive steps we could brag about. We now have a sharp life membership pin, an updated constitution, conventions that are the friendliest and best in Canada, a move to two-day conventions and a new display awards system that should be the finest anywhere.

Finally, my thanks to the executive and committees that served with me, the junior editors of our newsletter and all who helped make the last four years enjoyable and rewarding.

Geoff Bell

APNA SPRING RALLY - MAY 14-15
NEWCASTLE, N.B.

DON'T
MISS
IT !!



EDITOR'S FILES

by J.C. Levesque

Like beauty, value is also in the eye of the beholder. One person's "treasure" may be another's "junk". This especially holds true when it comes to mint errors and varieties.

In this issue is a column by Alan Herbert written for Numismatic News. I chose to reprint it (with the author's

permission) because it carries some very sound advice.

A few months ago, I received a price list from a not too well known dealer in Montreal listing so-called mint errors at astronomical prices. Some of the coins offered were legitimate errors and varieties while others were worthless coins which had been damaged in circulation or fake mint errors. The descriptions and prices asked for these "errors" were either deliberately deceitful or downright ignorant. After reading the price list, I sent it to Alan Herbert who is one of the leading authorities on mint errors and varieties, having literally wrote the book on the subject: *"The Official Price Guide to Mint Errors and Varieties"* now in its third edition.

Well, Alan was so "impressed" with the price list that he devoted an entire column to it. Shortly after the column was published, he received a telephone call from the Senior Security Officer at the Royal Canadian Mint asking for the name of the dealer who was selling these "mint errors". I was also contacted by the mint to supply more information and I was glad to be of service in their investigation. Apparently, the mint is cracking down on dealers and collectors who offer mislabeled varieties and errors at ridiculous prices. Obviously, such practices are very harmful to our great hobby and they should be stopped at all cost.

We all hear horror stories about someone finding an odd coin in his change and thinking it's worth a fortune simply because "I've never seen one like it!" One such incident currently in the news is the find by an Ottawa man who discovered a Canadian 1981 five-cent piece struck on a bronze one-cent planchet. While scarce, such a coin is hardly worth the \$6000 he was offered for it - its value being closer to \$75. Your guess is as good as mine as to whether he'll ever sell the coin for six grand, but I can't help but feel sorry for the poor schnook who will shell out that kind of money for a \$75 coin.

This makes me think back to a couple of years ago when I sold a dozen damaged, common date large cents to a non-collector friend of mine for \$1.00. I later learned that he had been selling these for as much as \$10 each to patrons of local bars. Apparently, all he had to do was to show one of these large cents around and he accepted the highest bid. When I found out about his new enterprise, I refused to sell him another coin but the damage was already done.

The moral of all this is to know the real value of what you're buying, especially when it comes to mint errors and varieties. If in doubt, ask someone who does, then get a second opinion if you feel the need. Ben Franklin found this out over 200 years ago when he wrote: "What you learn to your cost, you remember long. Damage suffered makes you knowing, but seldom rich."

TROPHY WINNERS: Don't forget to bring your trophies to the spring rally. If you can't come, give your trophy to someone who will be attending.

CREDIT CARDS ARE JUST A "SIGN" OF THE TIMES.



NUMIS-PROBE

©1982 by J.C. Levesque, FCNRS, NLG

The F. Michaud Dairy Token - St. Jacques, New Brunswick

Mr. Fidèle Michaud (pronounced "me-sho'") was the son of Théophile Michaud and a farmer in St. Jacques, New Brunswick. His farm was one of the largest in St. Jacques, then a farming community.

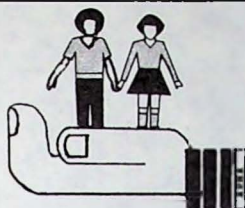
From around 1920 to 1925, F. Michaud operated a dairy at his farm and had approximately 15 milch cows. He sold his milk in Edmundston, N.B. - 5 miles from St. Jacques - making deliveries with a horse-drawn wagon in the summer and a sleigh during the winter months.

In 1929, at the onset of the Great Depression, Fidèle Michaud sold his farm to relatives and moved to Edmundston where he bought and operated a boarding house on Church Street. He died around 1935. Although the farm was discontinued after its sale in 1929, members of the Michaud family still reside in the twice-renovated farmhouse at 358 rue Principale (Main Street) in St. Jacques.

During the dairy's operation from around 1920 to 1925, Fidèle Michaud issued 29½ mm octagonal-shaped aluminum tokens bearing the French inscriptions *F. MICHAUD / LAITIER / ST. JACQUES, N.B.* on the obverse and *BON POUR / 1/2 / PINTÉ DE LAIT* on the reverse. Translated, the inscriptions read: "F. Michaud, Milkman, St. Jacques, N.B., Good for ½ Quart of Milk." It should be noted that the French-Canadian "*pinte*" translates to *quart* in English while the equivalent of the English *pint* is *chopine*. Therefore, the token's denomination of "*1/2 PINTÉ*" is equivalent to the English volume of 1 pint.

So far, only one example of the F. Michaud dairy tokens is known, despite considerable efforts to locate other specimens. It is conceivable (though I have doubts) that another denomination, perhaps good for "1 pinte" (equal to 1 quart), may also have been struck but this is neither supported by fact nor rumor. (END)





The Junior APNA Member

By Mike Flynn and Ian Graham

In a little over three months, the annual convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association will be held in Winnipeg. A highlight of this convention is the announcement of the CNA Junior Numismatist of the Year. This is the highest honor bestowed upon a junior numismatist in Canada.

This is a chance to give recognition to a junior member of your club. We are encouraging any CNA member clubs' who feel that a junior member of their club is worthy of receiving such an award to nominate that individual. The main criterion is that the junior must be under the age of 18, a CNA member, and has displayed a wide scope of numismatic merit. More information concerning this award and the association rules can be obtained by writing: Mr. Grant Monck, CNA YN Award, PO Box 7191, Station E, London, Ontario N5X 4X5.

As you are aware, the elections for the APNA executive will be held at the upcoming APNA spring rally. This will be our last column and we thank you for your support over the last couple of years. For those juniors who belong to the CNA, they can be kept abreast of the junior numismatic scene by following the columns of Grant Monck and Ian Graham. I am always looking for comments and opinions re junior numismatics, etc. and can be contacted by writing to: Ian Graham, 120 Oxford St, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 2W3.

Happy collecting and see you in Newcastle.

Ian: "Hey, Mike! Why did the numismatist kidnap Queen Elizabeth II?"

Mike: "Because he was collecting 'sovereigns'!".

...MARITIME NEW-MISMATIC ISSUES...

ANNE DOLLARS: The new Anne of Green Gables trade dollar from Summerside, PEI is now available for \$2.00 each plus SASE. The dollars portray Anne of Green Gables with her two long pig-tails. The stories of her school days are familiar to thousands of readers in the novels of L.M. Montgomery. Order from: Wally Moase, 235 Water St., Summerside, PEI C1N 1B4.

MAGNETIC HILL GAME FARM WOODS (SET OF 3 DIFFERENT): The Magnetic Hill Game Farm is adjacent to the world famous Magnetic Hill where cars coast uphill. This attraction draws 250,000 visitors each year and is the biggest tourist haven in New Brunswick. The attractive woods are available at \$1.00 each or the set of 3 for \$2.50, plus an SASE. 1000 of each were issued. Order from Geoff Bell, 395 Highfield St., Moncton, N.B. E1C 5R7.

SIGN IN A DEPARTMENT STORE: Due to inflation, our bargain basement is now located on the third floor. (Al Batt)

- MIRAMICHI COIN CLUB
PO BOX 107
NEWCASTLE, N.B.
E1V 3M2

TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES: Your APNA is having some communication problems and we need your help. If you know of someone who has sent in his/her dues but hasn't received newsletters, please send name/address to Geoff Bell, 395 Highfield Street, Moncton, N.B. E1C 5R7. We hope to resolve these problems soon and in the meantime, we ask for your patience.

[illegible]

Alan
Herbert's



Odd Corner

(Editor's Note: The following column is reprinted with permission from the author. The column appeared in the February 13, 1982 issue of Numismatic News published by Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin)

We recently received a mail offering of mostly Canadian minting varieties, forwarded to us by one of our pricing panel members, that is at once amusing, hilarious, confusing and downright dangerous to the hobby.

We would certainly rather help this dealer - whom we've never heard of before - rather than criticize him, but we feel a collector interested in varieties should be warned of the dangers and unnecessary expense of buying coins from any dealer whose lack of knowledge of what he is selling is so readily apparent, or who doesn't know what the true value is for the coins offered. We are not going to name the dealer, but anyone who has received the flyer will undoubtedly recognize some of the non-sensical descriptions and inflated prices he is asking.

The very first item listed is warning enough: "1 Cent. UNC. Geo. VI Head on both side nearly uniface on one side and full print on other side RARE ONLY \$125." I don't know about you, but I'm lost right after we leave Geo. VI. A few items down: "1 Cent BU 1978 Struck on a larger planchet \$50." This can't happen in a modern coining press, so the item is immediately suspect. What he may be describing is a broadstrike, which would be worth less than 1/10th of the price asked. Later he offers: "1 Cent 1980 BU more than half off centre RARE \$75." Again worth about a tenth of the asking price.

Put your thinking cap on for this one: "1 Cent 1980 BU Lamination Dial Punch \$25". We'll offer a six-week subscription to Numismatic News to the reader that can decipher that one! Read these two carefully, very carefully: "1 Cent 1980 BU Cent with an extra piece attach at rim RARE \$45. 1 Cent 1980 BU Blank with an extra piece attach at rim RARE \$55." Obviously, we can't have a cent with an attachment, unless it is a double strike, nor can we have a dated blank. The first piece could be a double strike, worth \$15 to \$20, while the second could be a 95% off-centre strike worth about \$3. Further down, we find some things we can identify, a 25-cent piece struck on a 5¢ planchet offered for \$250 (actual value about \$35) and a 25¢ piece struck on a copper (cent?) planchet, \$350 (actual value about \$45).

Discounting the fact that undoubtedly this dealer's mother tongue is French, and he has problems handling English descriptions, there still are some grave problems here, demonstrating the point we have been trying to make for some time, that the Canadian variety collecting hobby is in even worse shape than it is here in the U.S. Dealers who don't have the foggiest idea of what they are selling are doing their customers a grave disservice, which is a polite way of saying they are ripping them off with vague, meaningless descriptions and grossly inflated prices. As a point of fact, most Canadian minting varieties are likely to bring less than identical counterparts among the U.S. coins, despite the much lower Canadian mintages. The simple answer is that there are far fewer collectors interested in Canadian material, and this smaller demand means lower prices, so when we see prices that are consistently 10 times what a comparable U.S. variety would bring, we see a lot of red. We would have to say that not only is there a lack of knowledge, there are also cases of deliberate intent.

For some time we have been complaining about Canadian coin dealers who are offering very common polishing doubling as "recutting". When this practice was exposed in a Canadian coin publication (Editor's note: See my article in the Jan. 1981 Canadian Numismatic Journal), at least one of the dealers continued to offer them, citing the article as "proof" that his coins were genuine, ignoring the fact that it was pointed out that polishing varieties such as on the 1962 cents and five cents, and

more recently the 1979 cents, and others, are valueless, or worth only a few cents at best. The 1979 cents were offered for months in *The Numismatist* mislabeled as "recutting".

The present example carries this "tradition" on, since it includes a Canadian 10-cent coin with "detached jewell like the 1965 Type 5 Dollar VERY RARE ONLY \$20." Even considering the rate of exchange, this is \$19.90 more than the coin is worth, since this is just another example of die polishing. We are not trying to say there aren't any legitimate Canadian varieties, but we are saying Charlton and others are listing far too many polishing varieties and ignoring some of the real rarities, such as the hubbing varieties. Waterline variations, island variations, detached jewels, dates with polishing varieties are just too common to warrant any significant premium, let alone the prices being asked for them. The flyer we are citing lists a 1962 nickel with "Re-engraved" date that is worthless polishing doubling.

To us, at least, this kind of offer is a telling example of the problem those who condone and encourage the use of nicknames are deliberately and intentionally creating for the rest of the hobby. Rather than support efforts to clean up the language and use terms that can be defined and universally understood - and most important - apply to all coins of all countries, there is still a segment of the hobby that wants this kind of prices and this kind of confusion. Fortunately, there is an increasing awareness at least among U.S. collectors, that we deserve the same kind of necessary regulation that is accorded to the rest of the hobby, such as well-defined grading standards. We need to extend that awareness to our friends in Canada and help them enjoy the benefits of the work going on to clean up variety offerings. We cannot dictate prices, and we have no intention of doing so. We have quoted prices only to show the range between value and price. Anyone is entitled to ask any price he pleases for anything in a free market. However, if prices are too high, an educated buyer is not going to pay them, so we are trying to make you an educated buyer before you make the mistake of paying too much for an overpriced coin, or blindly buying a mislabeled coin.

Alan Herbert

* APNA 3-LINERS *

Each APNA member is entitled
to one FREE 3-line classified ad
per issue.

OBSOLETE STOCK CERTIFICATES AND BONDS wanted. Please contact Fred Herrigel, Box 80, Oakhurst, N.J. 07755 (201-493-2474) (2/5)

MARYSVILLE N.B. Centennial "Boss Gibson" \$1.00 notes issued 1962. \$8.00 each in AU. Send M.O. only to Richard Saunders, 831 Hanson St., Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4A6 (2/3)

CANADIAN AND U.S. OBSOLETES AND BANK NOTES wanted. Buy & Sell. Free P.L. available. Write Frank Trask, Kennebunk Coins & Currency, Shoppers Village, Rt. 1, Kennebunk, Maine USA 04043. (2/6)

WANTED TO BUY: Governor-General's medals, paying silver \$75, bronze \$30. Please write first describing material. Geoff Bell, 395 Highfield St, Moncton, NB E1C 5R7

FAMOUS ANN OF GREEN GABLES on 1982 Summerside P.E.I. Canada trade dollars. They are now in folder to protect condition and are selling for \$2 each. Write Wallace Moose 235 Water Street, Summerside, P.E.I. Can. (1/4)

DESPERATELY NEED 1973 \$1.00 notes with prefix *FH - *MD and *ME to complete relative series. Desire crisp but will accept in any condition. J.C. Mullock, 6347 Cornwall St., Halifax, N.S. B3H 2J2 (1/1)



NUMIS-PROBE

©1982 by J.C. Levesque, FCNRS, NLG

The Deschênes Bakery Tokens

Edmundston, N.B.

Edmondston's first commercial bakery began operations around the turn of the century. It was owned by a Mr. Santerre and situated in a house built in the mid-1800s on 28 Court Street. In 1910, Mr. J. Frank Rice purchased the bakery and eventually sold it in 1920 to Mr. Jean Roy who, after a couple of years, moved to newer and larger quarters which he built on 31 Court Street, just across the street from the original bakery. In November 1939, Mr. J.-Hervé "Bruce" Deschênes rented the bakery from Mr. Roy and subsequently from Mr. Archie St-Onge who took possession in 1940. One year later, Mr. Deschênes purchased the bakery.

Under Mr. Deschênes' capable ownership, the little bakery prospered. Renovations were made and new equipment purchased. He sold his bread under the brand name of "Blue Ribbon" but when it was later found that another bakery in Ottawa Ontario had registered the same title for their products, Mr. Deschênes changed to "Ideal Bread". The bakery's early years saw a weekly production of approximately 5000 sixteen ounce loaves of bread which sold for 7¢ each in stores and 9¢ by home delivery. Eventually, the quota rose to 40,000 loaves per week (not counting other bakery products). But his specialty was a secret recipe raisin bread which sold like the proverbial "hot cakes".


At first, two horse-pulled wagons were used to make deliveries during the summer and three in the winter. Mr. Deschênes later bought a truck which he used for summer runs but still kept horses for winter deliveries. The business eventually grew to include a fleet of six trucks serving customers in Edmundston and its surrounding communities including St. Jacques, St. Basile, Green River, Baker Lake, Clair, Ste. Rose (Quebec), Madawaska (Maine) and as far away as Conners, N.B. (about 40 miles from Edmundston). The Ideal Bakery employed 3 workers at first but gradually grew to accomodate 11 employees.

Mr. Deschênes sold his business in November 1963 and it subsequently changed hands again a few times until around 1970, when the Ideal Bakery came to an end. About 7 years later, the structure was renovated and converted into an apartment building. Now, the large Quebec-based bakery products firm of Gailuron operates in the same building on 35 Court Street which once served as the Ideal Bakery warehouse.



When Mr. Deschênes began operations, he issued cardboard coupons each redeemable for one loaf of bread. Not long after, he ordered 5000 aluminum tokens from a firm in Brantford, Ont. These 27 mm scallop shaped checks were each good for one loaf. After a couple of years, 5000 more were ordered and, still later, another 5000.



Today, very few of the Deschênes tokens still survive. It is known that the majority of them were melted shortly after the bakery was sold (in 1963) and still more were buried in a forgotten location. 



POINTE AU PÈRE
(QUEBEC)
1982
By Yvon Marquis



To commemorate its centenary in 1982, the municipality of Pointe-au-Père (Québec) will issue a souvenir dollar. The Club de Numismates du Bas St-Laurent will be responsible for the distribution of the coins.

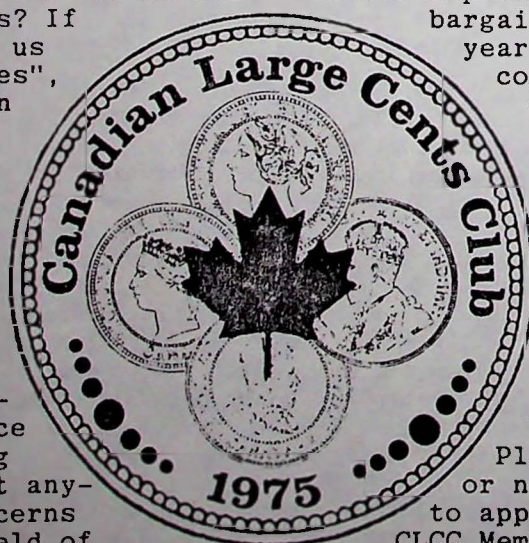
The obverse of the dollar shows the Pointe-au-Père church. 1982 is a double centenary, it represents the foundation of the city and of the parish Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pointe-au-Père. Pointe-au-Père is a municipality located 200 miles (325 km) east of Quebec City, on the south shore of the St-Laurence River, close to Rimouski. The town, of which the population is about 3000, is a well known and a very popular place of pilgrimage. Every year, the Sanctuary is visited by hundreds of tourists.

The reverse of the dollar depicts a stylized lighthouse. The lighthouse represents the official centenary acronym and the city's Coat of Arms. In Pointe-au-Père, the lighthouse played, in the past as now, an important part. Its main utility is to guide boats during storms or fog. For many years, Pointe-au-Père was the site where boats which had to sail on the St-Laurence River, had to stop to take aboard experienced and specially trained captains to take charge of the boat. In 1913, close to the Pointe-au-Père wharf, the Empress of Ireland collided with a coaling boat and sank, causing the death of more than 1000 people.

The souvenir dollar will be minted by the Sherritt Mint. 10,000 will be issued in nickel-bonded-steel and are available for \$1.50. About 250 will be gold plated and will sell for \$5.50. 250 will be copper plated, selling for \$4.50. The three coins may be obtained in a presentation box for \$15.00. Orders should be sent to: *Le Club de Numismates du Bas St-Laurent, Dollar Souvenir, C.P. 283, Pointe-au-Père, Québec, GOK 1G0*

Are you interested in Canadian and maritime large cents? If you're like most of us and you answered "Yes", then a membership in the Canadian Large Cents Club is just what you need.

Each month, members receive "THE PARTY LINE" featuring news and valuable information about large cents - newly discovered varieties, price information, grading tips, and just about anything else that concerns the fascinating field of Canadian and provincial large cents.



Membership dues are a real bargain at only \$5.00 per year, which includes a complimentary subscription to the monthly newsletter. Requests for membership may be sent directly to the CLCC Editor, Mr. Louis H. "Scoop" Lewry, at 1161 3rd Ave. N.W., Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan Canada S6H 3V1.

Please indicate whether or not you wish your name to appear on the official CLCC Membership Roster which is made available to all members.



by: J. Maurice G. Cormier

It happens every fall. Scores of people drop into a new car showroom, slip behind the wheel of the car of their dreams, and, while giving way to the urgings of their hands and their feet at the controls, allow their imagination to take over... There, through the windshield for some, a tricky racetrack unfolds as they burst past a Mario Andretti ...for others, the gleam in their eye is a dead giveaway that they are somewhere on the Riviera in the company of some beautiful French actress, while for others still, they simply "bring round the limo" in the style of the Great Gatsby...Wow, what a trip! This is it, the world of the "might have been", the "end of the rainbow"!

Ancient coins possess this same kind of magic; they are truly the stuff that great dreams are made of. There is something quite mystical and magical in holding a 2000 year old coin in your hand, imagining where it might have been for the last twenty centuries, and wondering in what way it might have been spent as it went from hand to hand in ancient times. The bronze dupondius of Hadrian, with the seated figure of Britannia on the reverse, may well have paid a soldier part of his daily wage, perhaps as a gladiator or a centurion in Caesar's army, which he in turn spent on some event at the amphitheatre or the Colosseum. The as of Antoninus Pius, VG at best after years of wear, may well have bought a traveller a meal of Aristoxenic ham and wine or the pleasures of a "femme de la nuit" of which many strolled quietly by the Forum of Trajan at night. Behold the EF denarius of Tiberius, still "as struck", which according to Matt.XXII,19 was shown to Christ when He was asked "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar?" and to which He answered: "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." Wow, powerful stuff! And yet, all too few people collect ancient coins.

In the Atlantic region, Classical Numismatists are too few and far between; the author knows of but three aside from himself, although there are surely others. Because of this, few dealers in the region carry ancient coins, whereupon it becomes necessary to quickly make friends in far away places if one wants to enjoy his hobby. Rome, Vienna, Frankfurt and London soon become commonplace addresses to the ancient coin collector, although every so often a beautiful sestertius or a shekel will show up in a club member's junk box just waiting to be exchanged for some "rarity" which you may have picked up in last week's pay envelope.

Getting started in ancient coin collecting is not all that difficult and is greatly encouraged by the author. It should be established from the start however, that you will probably never get rich at it. Indeed, few if any ancient coin collector collects for the value of his finds,

(Note: The author is interested in all types of ancient coins and would love to hear from anyone who may have ancients to sell or trade. He can be contacted through the Moncton Coin Club or the APNA Journal.)

[illegible]

(Prepared by Earl J. Salterio)

*ELLIOT FINEBERG	May 11, 1968	Halifax	Ron Balcom, June 1975 Truro
*RAY MABEE	Oct. 1968	Moncton	J. Richard Becker, May 1976 Fredericton
*ED PAQUETTE	May 1969	Halifax	
*LLOYD R. CARSON	Oct. 4, 1969	Moncton	Paul Hilton, May 28, 1977
*TOM CRAIG	May 2, 1970	Saint John	Todd Hume, May 6, 1978 Chatham
*DANNY STABLES	Oct. 4, 1970	Moncton	Todd Hume, Sept. 16, 1978, Chatham
*BERNARD KLINE	May 8, 1971	Halifax	Ian Graham, April 28, 1979 Moncton
*ALICE HOLT	Sept. 30, 1972	Newcastle	Earl J. Salterio, Oct. 6, 1979 Charlottetown
*ALICE E. HOLT	Spring 1973	Newcastle	
*PAUL HILTON	Oct. 13, 1973		Paul Johnson, May 10, 1980, Halifax
*DON BAUGILD	Sept. 28, 1974	Halifax	Mark McLaughlin, Oct. 25, 1980
			Tim Henderson, May 9-10, 1981 Fredericton
			Roger Robichaud, Oct. 24, 1981 Saint John

This trophy is presented at each A.P.N.A. convention held in the Spring and Fall annually to the exhibitor who in the opinion of the judges has the best display in the Competitive Exhibit category.



A Review of Mintages & Dies of Canadian and Newfoundland Coins From 1884 to 1912

Continued from last issue

YEAR	DENOM.	NUMBER OF PIECES COINED	# OF DIES USED OBV.	REV.	AVERAGE STRIKES PER PAIR OF DIES	# OF GOOD COINS STRUCK
CAN. 1900	50¢	120,750	5	2	34,500	118,000
	25¢	1,346,399	23	8	86,864	1,320,000
	10¢	1,107,242	9	8	130,263	1,100,000
	5¢	1,923,484	36	19	69,944	1,800,000
	1¢	954,240	11	15	73,403	1,000,000*
NFLD 1900	50¢	153,344	1	1	153,344	150,000
	20¢	133,119	2	4	44,373	125,000
CAN. 1901	50¢	83,355	3	1	41,677	80,000
	25¢	654,693	18	6	54,558	640,000
	10¢	1,218,222	14	8	110,747	1,200,000
	5¢	1,888,638	38	15	71,269	2,000,000*
	1¢	4,166,400	48	57	79,360	4,100,000
CAN. 1902	50¢	123,365	8	3	22,430	120,000
	25¢	470,683	4	6	94,137	464,000
	10¢	723,631	5	6	131,569	720,000
	5¢	2,134,285	15	36	83,697	2,120,000
	1¢	3,028,480	23	14	163,702	3,000,000
CAN. 1903	25¢	856,502	14	14	61,179	846,150
	10¢	503,244	3	3	167,748	500,000
	5¢	1,003,581	12	23	57,347	1,000,000
	1¢	4,063,360	22	24	176,668	4,000,000
NFLD 1903	10¢	100,755	1	1	100,755	100,000
	5¢	102,018	2	5	29,148	100,000
CAN. 1904	50¢	61,214	1	1	61,214	60,000
	25¢	419,879	4	9	64,597	400,000
	10¢	1,010,190	9	8	118,846	1,000,000
	5¢	2,409,348	22	37	81,673	2,400,000
	1¢	2,512,480	18	13	162,095	2,500,000
CAN. 1905	50¢	41,406	2	1	27,604	40,000
	25¢	820,465	9	11	82,046	800,000
	10¢	1,002,532	6	9	133,671	1,000,000
	5¢	2,601,303	27	63	57,807	2,600,000
	1¢	2,024,960	11	11	184,087	2,000,000
CAN. 1906	50¢	354,993	9	4	54,614	350,000
	25¢	1,245,850	13	17	83,057	1,237,843
	10¢	1,713,155	24	17	83,568	1,700,000
	5¢	3,107,002	36	56	67,543	3,100,000
	1¢	4,121,600	40	43	99,315	4,100,000

(Continued in this issue)

YEAR	DENOM.	NUMBER OF PIECES COINED	# OF DIES USED OBV.	REV.	AVERAGE STRIKES PER PAIR OF DIES	# OF GOOD COINS STRUCK
CAN. 1907	50¢	307,226	5	4	68,272	300,000
	25¢	2,117,917	13	20	128,359	2,088,000
	10¢	2,613,979	33	16	106,693	2,620,000*
	5¢	5,212,425	41	79	86,874	5,200,000
	1¢	2,410,240	7	17	200,853	2,400,000
NFLD 1907	50¢	101,456	3	1	50,728	100,000
	1¢	201,600	4	6	40,320	200,000
NFLD 1908	50¢	162,485	3	1	81,242	160,000
	5¢	408,864	5	8	62,902	400,000
NFLD 1909	50¢	205,884	2	2	102,942	200,000
	1¢	201,600	3	3	67,200	200,000
NFLD 1911	50¢	203,428	5	2	58,122	200,000
NFLD 1912	25¢	357,229	1	1	357,229	350,000
	10¢	159,965	1	2	106,643	150,000
	5¢	308,330	2	10	51,388	300,000

* SPECIFIC CLARIFICATIONS OF THE FIGURES QUOTED:

* CANADA 1885 FIVE-CENTS: The Royal Mint report for this year lists two different mintage figures for this denomination. On page 45, the figure of 953,951 is quoted as representing the total number of 1885 five-cent pieces struck - including those which were later rejected and melted as being defective. On page 46, however, 1,000,000 is listed as the number of good pieces struck. As is usually the case with early mintage figures, the total number of coins struck for a given issue is subsequently reduced owing to the number of defective pieces produced. However, in this particular instance, we see an increase of 46,049 over the total number of coins reported struck! This indicates that the latter entry of an even 1 million is probably incorrect, having been the result of a rounding off of the true mintage of 953,951. It should be mentioned that the Colonial coinage tabulations given in the appendix of the 1891 mint report further maintains the figure of 1,000,000 by listing a nominal value of \$50,000 for the 1885 five-cent pieces. Obviously, this value was arrived at by referring to the rounded off mintage entry. (For a more detailed study of the 1885 five-cent piece, see my article *The 1885 Over 5 Five-Cent Piece - Alias 1885/3 Overdate* published in the April 1979 issue of *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*.)

* CANADA 1891 ONE-CENT: The 31st edition of *The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins* lists a mintage of 1,452,500 for the 1891 one-cent piece. This figure is apparently based on the mintage quoted in the Colonial coinage tabulations given in the appendix of the 1891 mint report, which states that the value of 1891 cents was \$14,525. No doubt this figure was arrived at by rounding off the true mintage of 1,452,537, since the values given in the appendix are quoted only in even dollar amounts. The 1891 report further states that: "Of the \$14,525.37 in bronze cents coined for the Dominion of Canada, \$4,525.37 resulted from the recoinage of a sum of about \$3,400 in old copper coin withdrawn from circulation." Another table on page 18 of the mint report confirms the value of \$14,525.37 as being the amount of 1891 cents minted. The monumental article by the late Fred Bowman entitled *The Decimal Coinage of Canada and Newfoundland* published in the March 1947 issue of *The Numismatist* provided a scholarly compilation of the mintages of Canadian and Provincial decimal coins. Mr. Bowman listed the mintage figure of the 1891 cent as 1,452,537. Therefore, based on these facts, the correct mintage of the 1891 Canadian one-cent piece is 1,452,537.

☆ TO BE CONTINUED ☆

Martin's Musings

Letters ... I get lots of letters

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This column, now a regular feature of the NLG Newsletter, is written by the Newsletter's former editor, a longtime mainstay of the Guild.)

By LEE MARTIN

In my position as advertising director of Behn-Miller publications, I receive a substantial number of letters.

One file labeled "Unusual" contains a group of letters that may be hard to believe, but let me assure you they were written and exist. Many of you will, I am sure, recognize the themes from mail you yourselves have received.

To Whom It May Concern: I was given an old \$10 bill and was told it was a collectors item.

Dear Sir: Please send full information concerning advertising in your magazine. (No name or return address included.)

Dear Mr. Lee Marvin: I have a problem and cannot find the answer to. When I moved I had four silver dollars and thirty five half dollars. They have been stolen from me. I keep replacing them and they keep getting stolen from me. Last year I went out and bought a small metal box with two keys. I kept one key and someone got the other. My question is how can I keep my silver and half dollars?

Dear Sir: I am interested in coins. Please send me information.

Dear Sir: Please send me 1973 and 1974.

Dear Sir: I'm writing you this letter for I am hold responsible for me losing \$18. How come because? If I not saw your add you put in your mag. I would not have wrote a crook. He would have not crooked me for \$18 ...

Dear Sir: I am a big coin collector. I have a few of your mags. Please send me some information on coins. What was the first put out? Would you told me.

Hey ... I saw that a Kennedy half-dollar cover was worth \$18,000. I have some like it. (The cover was the first Kennedy half dollar PNC sent by the 99 Company, which initiated the PNC hobby.)

Dear Friend Martin: New mi askim you plis got sampla megik. O no gat ... Good Afternoon.

To Whom It May Concern: I have a very old large one dollar bill. How much is it worth? Its got a lot of tears but it's still together.

Dear Mr. Martin: Just a note to tell you the pleasure and knowledge I got from this months Rock & Gem (one of the Behn-Miller magazines). Keep up the good work. Please send a free subscription.

Dear Sir: I would like for you to give all the information possible on a plain counterfeit 1883 silver dollar. Will you buy it?

Dear Sir: I have a 1960 Lincoln cent. Do you buy them? Please let me know.

Hello ... I have eight coins. Will you buy them? One 1896, two 1899, two 1922, 3 1921 and 1 with no date. How will I got from you? I will wait on the money. I am 22 years old if you want to know my age. Goodbye.

Mr. Martin ... Its been six years since the dealer did not send me my order. Don't you think I've been patient enough?

Dear Sir: Please let me hear from you at once. What is your decision? (Huh?)

Dear Sir: You advertised a Rock & Gem show. Shame on you. We had a rock show in our neighborhood. They were dirty people. They drink and use drugs. (The rock and gem show was a lapidary event and had nothing to do with the world of rock music.)

Dear Sir: About one year ago I went through my coins. I ran across one penny that was supposed to be a 1951. The 1 is out of place. How much is it worth? (Where is it out of place?)

Dear Sir: Have you give wooden money and dollars? One tax token and how you shall them for? I like to buy. I'm a dealer.

Dear Sir: Please send me a list of your coins. (Who, me?)

Dear Sir: I'm writing to get information on how to go about the coin business. I like information on where to send it to get its money's worth.

Gentlemen: Please send me information telling me where treasure is buried. (Sorry, I tried them all. Follow the nearest rainbow; they tell me there's a pot buried at the end of it.)

Dear Sir: Please send me one collector of errors.

Dear Sir: I sent you some BU cents to look at, please forward back to me.

Sir: I got several pieces of money with flaws that I have been collecting before they made them.

Dear Mr. Martin: I need your help real bad. I want to go to Kodiak, Alaska. Please be good to me I need \$100,000. I want to buy a house and fishing boat. Please send the money by money order.

Dear Sir: Please send me information on coins. I have been collecting for five years. I've seen your prices and their cheap.

Dear Sir: From what year does the mint increase value begin? The increased value of stamps signature mint and that which has been autographed? Where would I redeem such mint?

The letters continue on and on, and remind me of a story.

A lady visited a psychiatrist and said, "I just love waffles." The psychiatrist answered, "That's nice; so do I." His patient replied, "Oh, you must come visit me. I have trunks and trunks full of them."

As for letters, I have files and files full of them. The most interesting part of this story must remain a mystery, though. That's the part telling what I wrote in response!



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- 3- MADAWASKA BUS SERVICE -
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- 4- DESMEULES & DUFOUR LTD. - ST. JACQUES, NB
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☆☆☆☆☆

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION:

Applications for membership in the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association may be made by any reputable party with remittance made payable to the A.P.N.A. and sent to the Secretary-Treasurer.

MEMBERSHIP DUES: ✓ \$6 REGULAR MEMBERSHIP (Open to all ages)
✓ \$8 CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP (Clubs, Libraries, etc.)
✓ \$75 LIFE MEMBERSHIP (After 1 year's membership)

OFFICIAL APNA MAILING ADDRESSES:

SECRETARY-TREASURER
AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS:

P.O. BOX 673, STATION "A"
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK
E3B 5B4

EDITOR AND
ADVERTISING MANAGER:

POST OFFICE BOX 564
EDMUNDSTON, NEW BRUNSWICK
E3V 3L2





My congratulations to the Miramichi 52 Coin Club for hosting a very successful spring rally. Dealers in general seemed quite pleased with their business over the two day period, whether it was buying or selling; and quite a few have already booked tables for the Fall Rally in Moncton, October 23 & 24. Congratulations are also extended to all those who took the time to put in a display. A great deal of pleasure is derived from showing others what you own. There is

is no better way of doing this than by preparing a display for a coin show. The wine and cheese party was an event not to be missed. I even heard rumors that some had too much cheese, or was it too much wine? Doesn't matter! It was a nice social evening. The banquet on Saturday evening, along with Harold Don Allen's talk was another high for the weekend.

For those members who couldn't make it to Newcastle in May, you missed a fine time; but cheer up, there is always October in Moncton where you can get together with your old "coin friends".

As all members are aware, this was election year, and the only "old timer" left on the executive is our bulletin editor Jean Levesque. The association's thanks goes out to our Past Secretary-treasurer, Bernie Kline, who incidentally had put in 17 years of very hard work. Bernie is replaced by Glenn Rodger of Fredericton. Vice President Garth Chalmers has been replaced by Ian Graham of Fredericton, and Ian was also put in charge of all the awards and trophies the association has. President Geoff Bell decided it was time for a change and he will be President of the CNA in a year's time. We wish him all the best, and know he will do his usual super job.


The changeover from Halifax to Fredericton is going smoothly. Please note the association's new address on the cover of this newsletter. Bank accounts have been opened in Fredericton, most of the association's library and archives are now in Fredericton, as well as the slide library. The books are being audited, and then they will be turned over as well. One more trip to Halifax should be sufficient to bring back all the old records and correspondence and the remainders of our archives.

Your new executive had a meeting in Fredericton June 12 to discuss small problems which included updating several form letters, which club is planning to host our next spring rally, and the purchase of a filing cabinet for Secretary Glenn (more on this in the next newsletter).

In closing, I would like to again mention that I am here to serve the membership. If you have problems or gripes about our organization, I invite you to drop me a line at my home address (Tim Henderson, Florenceville, N.B. E0J 1K0) and we will see what can be done to accomodate resonable requests and complaints. Until next issue.

TIM HENDERSON

.....
 IMPORTANT NOTICE: Effective immediately, the new APNA Secretary-Treasurer's address is: P.O. BOX 673, STATION A, FREDERICTON, NB E3B 5B4.
 (Editor's and advertising manager's address remains the same as before)



EDITOR'S FILES

by J.C. Levesque

frown on such a location, mainly because of its attraction to shoplifters and undesirables. That excuse couldn't be used this time because of the good security arrangements, and the police exhibit right next to the bourse floor also helped. On the whole, a shopping center is one of the better locations for a coin show. Why? Because that's where the public is. A coin show held in a hotel, for example, needs a good dose of advance publicity and that costs big bucks. You have to make the show sound interesting enough to attract the mildly interested public. Shopping mall shows offer an added incentive to the public to attend - most people figure they can do a little shopping and look at the old coins in one step. Food for thought to those host clubs planning future APNA rallies. In the meantime, heartfelt thanks to you hard working Miramichiers.

At a shopping mall coin show, dealers are more apt to be asked for free evaluations of a non-collector's "old coins my grandma left me" - the "What's it worth?" syndrome. But, as Jim Quinn told me: "If a dealer can't be courteous and answer the public's questions patiently, he shouldn't be a dealer." I totally agree with Jim, so next week I'll be quitting the coin business - just kidding!!

A prior decision was reversed at the general meeting held at the rally to reinstate our "Club News" department in the newsletter. APNA club secretaries may now start sending in news of their club's activities to be published in the newsletter. We're particularly looking for news of special events, speakers (an extract of their talk), activities, coin show reports, and anything that is of interest to APNA members in general and club program organizers in particular. So let's hear from you...again.

For the "I can't believe my ears!" department, the Royal Canadian Mint, according to Dennis Cudahy VP of Manufacturing, is presently planning to strike a mini nickel dollar in 1983, about the size of the current 50 cent piece. They reduced the size of our 50 cents and nickel dollars back in 1968. These diminutive coins would now circulate, so they said. We've since found out otherwise. Fifteen years later, they're still as rare in circulation as the proverbial hen's teeth. When was the last time you received a 50 cent piece or nickel dollar in change (or, for that matter, a hen's tooth?) Even the banks don't have any and few want to bother ordering them. Now the mint thinks that a dollar the size of a 50¢ piece will magically circulate. The fifty cent piece doesn't, so why should a similarly sized dollar? The Americans launched a similar scheme with their famous SBA dollars and that project turned out to be a major fiasco costing taxpayers millions instead of saving them millions, as was promised. Now we may see the same situation here in Canada if the mint decides to go ahead with their mini dollar project - a project which will probably be known as "the time the mint struck nickel turkeys". Who knows these days, maybe the mini buck will really circulate, but I'm betting against it.

A new executive has taken over the helm of your APNA (see page 1 for names). All are dedicated to continuing the tradition of a strong and vibrant association. But we can't do it all alone. Any association is only as good as the quality of its members and their support. Considering this, I think we're in pretty good shape.

I'm pleased to announce that David White of Tatamagouche, N.S. has volunteered to continue "The Junior APNA Member" column, previously handled by Ian Graham and Mike Flynn. We gladly welcome Mr. White's contributions.

JEAN LEVESQUE



The Junior APNA Member

BY DAVID T. WHITE

BEGINNER'S PROBLEMS

A beginning collector learns more by the ear than anything else. He hears facts and fancy about the hobby/business. He hears people of experience and people like himself - the beginner.

The scope of my column in this issue is to give the beginner and the more experienced collector two points which have been brought to my attention.

One of these points is the proper information on coin dealers. If you are what can be considered an experienced collector and you know of collectors in the neighbourhood who are beginning in the hobby, you should try and give them time and advice about dealers in your area.

The second point is the proper publications from which a beginner can gain the most information. I personally can recommend a good publication of which many of you might have heard or are using - it is the Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins. It shows all the technical data a beginner or experienced collector would generally require. It's an easy-to-read price guide and the explanation of its grading standards gives a beginner an accurate price list with which to value his coins. It is also of assistance in giving information on present investments.

These are the two most important points for the beginner to contend with. In conclusion:

BEGINNERS: *This is a great hobby, but there are always those who try to ruin it by advertising bad buys. BE CAREFUL!*

EXPERIENCED JUNIOR COLLECTORS: *Advise the beginning and younger collecting generations. Because this hobby is what you make it, maintain its good name.*

GOOD NEWS!

The Canadian Numismatic Association has just announced that its 1983 Annual Convention will be held July 20-23 in Moncton, New Brunswick. The event will be hosted by the Moncton Coin Club. This will mark the first time a convention has ever been held in "The Picture Province" and only the third time the convention has been held in Atlantic Canada (Halifax hosted the event in 1964 and 1970).

Moncton, the geographic center of the Maritimes, is located within one hour's driving of two national parks, Shediac, the lobster capital of the world with the warmest salt water bathing north of the Carolinas, and the world famous tourist attractions, the Tidal Bore and Magnetic Hill.

Geoffrey Be first vice-president of the C.N.A. is general chairman and additional information can be obtained by writing the Moncton Coin Club, P.O. Box 54, Moncton, N.B. E1C 8R9.



APNA Membership Report

If no written objections are received within sixty days, the following applicants will be admitted to full APNA membership.

NEW MEMBER APPLICATIONS:

- #583 L.B. FLETCHER, 1833 Elmridge Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1J 6R8
- #584 MRS. DORIS LAVERTY, R.R. #2, Eilerslie, Prince Edward Island COB 1J0
- #585 GARY V. MOSSMAN, 409 Union Street, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3A 3M2
- #586 BETH BEATTIE, 313 Russell Hill Road, Toronto, Ontario M4V 2T7
- #587 EMILE O. GIONET, Case Postale 254, Caraquet, Nouveau-Brunswick EOB 1K0
- #588 JEAN C. BABIN, 23C, 33e Avenue, Edmundston, Nouveau-Brunswick E3V 2S3
- #589 BEN WETMORE, R.R. #2, Conway, Digby County, Nova Scotia BOV 1A0
- #590 GORDON H. STEVENS, P.O. Box 42, Rock Island, Quebec JOB 2K0
- #591 DAVID R. COLWELL, P.O. Box 2045, Grand Falls, New Brunswick EOJ 1M0
- #592 STEPHEN P. URWIN, 984 Piper Road, Mansfield, Ohio 44905
- #593 BRUNO CARACRISTI, 198 Old Coach Road, Riverview, New Brunswick E1B 1P2
- #594 DAVID T. WHITE, R.R. #4, Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia BOK 1V0
- #595 ANTONIO MILLET, Box 145, Shippegan, New Brunswick EOB 2P0
- #596 JOHN M.J. HOPKINS, P.O. Box 68, Bear River, Nova Scotia BOS 1B0
- #597 MIKE SULLIVAN, 49 Norwood Avenue, Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 6L8
- #598 LOUIS V. LEBLANC, 14 Glengarry Lane, Riverview, New Brunswick E1B 3B7
- #599 MAURICE CORMIER, R.R. #3, Site 4, Comp. 6, Boctouche, N.B. EOA 1G0
- #600 J. BLAIR HUMPHREYS, 40 Sylvia Drive, Saint John, New Brunswick E2J 3K1

REINSTATEMENT OF FORMER LAPSED MEMBERS:

- #438 TIM SHAW, 28 St-Jean, Edmundston, New Brunswick E3V 1C8
- #463 W. EDWARD BROMWELL, R.R. #1, Berwick, Nova Scotia BOP 1E0

LIFE MEMBER (Converted from regular membership):

- LM30 JOHN A. CHERAMY, P.O. Box 5214, Station B, Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N4

* APNA 3-LINERS *

Each APNA member is entitled to one FREE 3-line classified ad per issue.

OBsolete STOCK CERTIFICATES AND BONDS wanted. Please contact Fred Herrigel, Box 80, Oakhurst, N.J. 07755 (201-493-2474) (3/5)

MARYSVILLE N.B. Centennial "Boxx Gibson" #1.00 notes issued 1962. \$8.00 each in AU. Send M.O. only to Richard Saunders, 831 Hanson St., Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4A6 (3/3)

CANADIAN AND U.S. OBSOLETEs AND BANK NOTES wanted. Buy & Sell. Free P.L. available. Write Frank Trask, Kennebunk Coins & Currency, Shoppers Village, Rt. 1, Kennebunk, Maine USA 04043. (3/6)

FAMOUS ANN OF GREEN GABLES on 1982 Summerside P.E.I. Canada trade dollars. They are now in folder to protect condition and are selling for \$2 each. Write Wallace Moase, 235 Water Street, Summerside, P.E.I. Can. (2/4)

FOR SALE OR TRADE; Maritime tokens & medals. Send trade + want list first letter if possible. Barry Uman, 217 Stillview Rd #710, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9R 2Y5 (1/1)

MILK TOKENS FOR SALE: Cr merie Belzile, Edmundston, NB. Anodized al., milkcan shaped: 1 Qt.Homo (red), 1 Qt.2% (green), 1 Qt.Skim (blue), \$2.50 ea., 1 "pinte" Chocolate milk (brown) \$4.75. (There are 2 varieties each of the 1st 3 types) Order from APNA editor.

ATLANTIC
"COIN WEEK" DISPLAY
FEATURES DIVERSITY
IN MONETARY FORMS

"The Lore of Money," a four-panel overview of traditional and "emerging" monetary forms, served this year as a focal point for Coin Week Canada exhibit efforts of the week's strongest individual supporters. Additional and related displays were "teaching exhibits" on topics relating to Canadian and world paper money. The educational efforts were those of Harold Don Allen, Truro, N.S., APNA life member and a former national chairman of Coin Week Canada.

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Featured at The Continental Bank of Canada, Truro, "The Lore of Money" spanned the centuries from wampum, trade beads, and other forms of "primitive" money to inflationary central bank currencies, base-metal "token" coinage, and the personal cheque and credit card. Don looks upon "The Lore of Money" as the most educationally successful display in his 27 years of National Coin Week and Coin Week Canada observation.

"Traditional money" exhibits embraced, as well as silver and gold, such striking African pieces as the Baluba cross and Nigerian manilla. Trade beads included Hudson's Bay Company "white hearts" and colourful Venetian and Arabic glass beads identified with the West African slave trade. A panel of Far Eastern numismatic items contrasted Mongolian brick tea, a traditional monetary form, with a current Mongolian bank note; Siamese "canoe money" and gambling tokens with twentieth-century Thailand paper money; and early Chinese and Tibetan block-printed notes with present-day Chinese domestic and tourist currencies. North American items included Hudson's Bay Company paper money and the "made Beaver" brass token of the Canadian fur trade. Later monetary forms were represented by Province of Canada, Dominion of Canada, United States, Confederate States, and bank currency, including bank issues from Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and the Bank of Canada \$25 commemorative note of 1935.

Featured in the "emerging monetary forms" panel of the display were personal cheques, the traveller's cheque, modern gambling chips (Monte Carlo and Nevada), Club Med "pop-beads", and credit card memorabilia in historical perspective. The modern plastic card was shown as descendant of the metal "charge coin" (or "service token"), and early pasteboard and metal cards ("charge plates").

In constructing the display, individual items were arranged and mounted on bristol board panels, glued to heavy triple-ply cardboard. Notes were housed in mylar, backed by cardboard, and the module glued to the panel with mounted labelling. Heavy items of primitive money were held in place by coarse thread sewn through bristolboard and triple-ply backing. The entire unit was behind a floor-to-ceiling glass partition, and was moved to vault storage at night.

"Teaching exhibits" at The Royal Bank of Canada, the nearby Truro West End branch, included panels on types of United States paper money, parallels between Canadian and Australian currency development, and representative Royal Bank currency issues for Canada and the Caribbean.

The United States display featured a choice specimen of the "Education Dollar", the Silver Certificate of 1896, as an illustration of traditional design excellence, and represented notes of all currency types circulated since 1928. Included were the Gold Certificate, discontinued during the Depression, and a \$10 Silver Certificate (yellow seal), used by the military in North Africa and Europe. Australian paper money was exemplified by the Bank of Adelaide pound of 1893, the Adelaide five pounds "superscribed" as a legal tender Australian Note (1910), a gold-backed King George V Half-Sovereign note, and later government issues, a Dominion of Canada \$4 note, and the rose-pink Bank of Canada \$20 depicting Princess Elizabeth as a young girl. All negotiable notes on Australian commercial banks are scarce, Don reports. Royal Bank notes on exhibit included, \$5, \$10, and \$20 notes of large size (1913) and small size (1935), plus an exceptional diversity of the later Caribbean issues.

(Continued on page 57)

By Paul Johnson, APNA #316

The coinage of James I is largely undated but the sequence of issues is apparent from the succession of initial marks. In the first issue (1603-1604), James had the title of King of England and Scotland. On the gold coinage of sovereigns, the obverse carried the crowned half-length portrait of the King. However, on the silver crown and half-crown, James reverted to the equestrian portrait as on the first issue of this denomination by Edward VI. On smaller silver pieces, including the shilling, sixpence, half groat and penny, there was a profile bust with numerals behind the head indicating the value. The half-penny with portcullis obverse had a cross and pellets reverse.

A new issue, at a slightly reduced standard introduced in 1604, had a new title, that of "King of Great Britain", and the coin became known as the "Unite". His reign saw the end of twenty-three carat $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain gold coinage. The sovereign of thirty shillings, the ryal, angel and angelet were coined once more in this issue as well as the sovereign of twenty shillings and its parts. An unusual denomination was the thistle crown of four shillings with crowned rose and crowned thistle as the two types. These became the standard types for silver from half-groat downwards, though the shilling and sixpence continued as in the first issue.

To combat the continued flight of bullion, the value of all gold coins was raised by ten per cent in 1611. However, the remedy proved ineffective and a further reduced standard was brought about in 1619. All of the gold denominations were coined in this issue except the thistle crown and half-crown. The gold piece of twenty shillings is commonly referred to as a "Laurel" since the new portrait consisted of a laureate bust in the Roman style and tradition. The photos show an example of the "Laurel" gold piece. A mark of value appeared behind the bust on these coins.



*A 20 shilling "Laurel" issued in 1619
showing the bust of King James I*



The first copper pieces in the reign of King James I were authorized in 1613 when he granted a special licence to Lord Harrington to issue copper farthings. There were demands from the public to introduce a low value coin for circulation. These coins bore the royal name and featured two types: a crowned harp and two crowned sceptres.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: KENT, John. 2000 Years of British Coins and Medals. British Museum Publications Ltd. London, 1978.

SEABY, Peter. Coins of England & the United Kingdom. Seaby's Numismatic Publications Ltd. London, 1975.

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"COIN WEEK" Continued: On view were the Jamaica five pounds, the large-format \$5, \$20, and \$100 (1920), and small-format \$5 and \$20 (1938). Represented were Royal Bank issues for British Guiana and all West Indies island except the particularly scarce St. Lucia. The exhibits marked both Coin Week Canada and the National Coin Week of the American Numismatic Association. Don serves on this year's Coin Week committee.

Plan now for the FALL APNA RALLY to be held October 23 and 24 at Keddy's (Brunswick) Hotel in Moncton, N.B. Further information can be obtained from: Moncton Coin Club, P.O. Box 54, Moncton, N.B. E1C 8R9.

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MEDALS:	1st Earl Salterio
	2nd Nick Haars
TOKENS:	1st Earl Salterio
	2nd Tim Henderson
	3rd Mark McLaughlin
CANADIAN PAPER:	1st Glenn Rodger
	2nd Mark McLaughlin
CAN. DECIMAL:	1st Julie Robichaud
	2nd Roger Robichaud and Bob Gammon
	3rd Rose Savoy
BEST OF SHOW:	Julie Robichaud

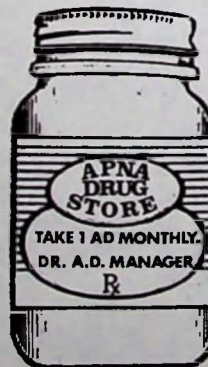
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The Proulx Bakery Token

Edmundston, N.B.

Mrs. J.-Hervé Proulx (pronounced "Prew"), son of Mr. J.-David Proulx, a baker by trade, was born and raised in Rivière du Loup, Québec. In 1921, shortly after taking a bride, he moved to Edmundston, New Brunswick, where he subsequently held various jobs, including that of accountant for *La Banque Canadienne Nationale*. But having been brought up in the bakery business and later encouraged (and financed) by his father as to the advantages and future of the trade, Mr. Proulx bought (in 1925) the somewhat limited bakery of a Mr. Gagnon. Like the previous owner, the two-story house, located at 109 Canada Road, served as both the bakery and living quarters for the Proulx family.

The little bakery gradually prospered until it had outgrown its location. In 1928, Mr. Proulx built and moved his business to a very impressive two-story brick building situated at 110 Canada Road - directly across the street from his original bakery. He opened a grocery store (more of a general store) which occupied the front of the building, while his bakery was located in the back. On the top floor were five apartments which he rented (he and his family continued to live in the original house).

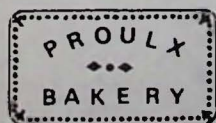
Mr. Proulx's grocery store and bakery continued to prosper. His bakery turned out the traditional products, including donuts, raisin bread, buns, whole wheat bread and his delicious "Crispy Crust" bread. The bakery eventually grew to accomodate over 15 employees. Proulx Bakery products were not only delivered within the city of Edmundston, but also to many neighboring villages, including St. Basile, St. Jacques, St.-Léonard, Clair, St.-François and Baker Lake.

It has long been a tradition among many French-Canadians to eat baked beans on Saturday night. Since 95% of Edmundston's population falls into this class, it was common practice for Proulx Bakery customers to bring the family bean pot (ready for cooking) to the bakery where, for 25-cents, the beans would be baked in their large oven all day long (such is the secret of good baked beans: long, slow cooking). At supper-time, the piping hot baked beans would be picked up and brought directly to the family supper table where they would be quickly devoured with gusto.

J. Hervé Proulx was a well-known and respected citizen of Edmundston. He was elected Mayor in 1936 and held the office until 1946. He also served as Member of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick for the County of Madawaska from 1944 to 1948.

He operated his store and bakery until 1950 when, as a result of his failing health, he was forced to retire. Most of the modern equipment in his bakery was sold to Mr. Lionel H. Lajoie, another well-known Edmundston baker. Mr. J.-Hervé Proulx passed away on April 7, 1960.

While in business, Mr. Proulx issued rectangular aluminum tokens (19 mm by 32 mm), each



redeemable for one loaf of bread. The exact number struck and issued is unknown but they were seldom seen during the bakery's later years. After considerable searching, I was able to locate only one well-worn example of



the Proulx Bakery token, thus earning the prestigious (and unstable) title of "Unique".

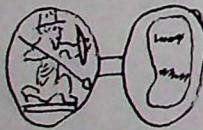
(I gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance of Mr. & Mrs. Jean-Louis Boucher for supplying the background information necessary to write this article. Mrs. Boucher (Mr. Proulx's daughter) graciously gave me the only known specimen of the Proulx Bakery token.)

Part II of a series by: J. Maurice G. Cormier

Just as surely as babies do not come from storks, coins do not come from banks. Money as we know it took time and effort to develop and evolve over its gestation period. Indeed, early people didn't even use coins for money...they used all sorts of other things. Here in Canada, for example, early Indians used wampum for money while their neighbours to the far south, the ancient Aztecs, used thin copper pieces shaped like agricultural implements. In Ancient China, pressed blocks of tea once served as a medium of exchange as did cowrie shells in Africa. However, in Asia Minor, ancient people had different ideas about money.

About six or so centuries before the birth of Christ, the Lydians occupied a small but wealthy state which contained copious quantities of electrum, a natural alloy of silver and gold. Being traders as they were, they decided to make lumps of electrum of the same size and purity, and stamp them to show that they were giving them their official blessing as a trade medium. Thus, the little Lydian electrum staters soon began circulating up and down the Mediterranean and coinage was born. The idea quickly caught on, and soon the Greeks, the Romans the Persians and others would imitate the Lydians.

All early coinage, including that of the Greeks, the Romans and medieval peoples, were hammered or struck by hand. The earliest of these were simply molten lumps of metal secured in a crude anvil and hand struck with an obverse die. Later, in other areas, molten metal would either be hammered flat in sheets and later cut to size (often square in India) to form a blank which would be punchmarked for identification and value, or, simply cast in a circular blank and hammered between an obverse and a reverse die to produce rough coins as we know them. This crude but simple procedure would continue on until the sixteenth century when rolling presses and screw presses would be invented to help simplify and standardize the minting of coins.



AR Stater of Darius I
(Persia 521-485 B.C.)

Molten lump of silver with hand
hammered obverse and simple incuse
from anvil for reverse.



Early AR hand hammered sheet
later punchmarked for value.

India (Mauryan Empire) c.200 B.C.

(Note: The author is interested in all types of ancient coins and would love to hear from anyone who may have ancients to sell or trade. He can be contacted through the Moncton Coin Club or the APNA Journal.)

Watch for PART III...Reading Roman Coins



THE
JOHN T.G. CARR
TOKEN

By Tim Henderson



John T.G. Carr was born in Claughton Park, Birkenhead, England in 1849, son of Thomas & Elizabeth Carr of Liverpool.

Before coming to Canada in 1872, Mr. Carr had obtained some business experience in a large retail establishment in Liverpool. He also received his early Christian teaching in Liverpool, and throughout his life remained an active church worker.

Upon arrival in New Brunswick, Mr. Carr clerked for a short time in a store in Victoria Corner. At a later date, he, with the late Donald Vince, opened a store in Hartland, New Brunswick. Mr. Carr arrived in Hartland when it was just a small hamlet, and lived there to see it grow, first to a village, and later to an incorporated town. A large part of the development of the town of Hartland was due to Mr. Carr. He was a born leader, and the leading spirit in every good enterprise for the social and spiritual advancement of the town. At the time the town was incorporated, Mr. Carr was the first alderman elected.

He soon firmly established himself in the business life of the community, and became the town's leading merchant. At one time, he owned most of both sides of Main Street and several large properties elsewhere in the community. His main business was a country store, which sold merchandise as far away as the Miramichi.

John Carr was married on May 13, 1879 to Martha Ditchburn Bell of Saint John. She was originally from England. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Joseph Parsons of Saint John at the minister's home.

Mr. Carr died June 8, 1933 in the Fisher Memorial Hospital in Woodstock, N.B. He had not been in the best of health for some time and his death was hastened by a fractured hip, which he incurred in a fall in his home a few days before his passing.

It is said that Mr. Carr was a very able and shrewd business man and certainly knew the value of a dollar, as well as knowing how to make money and keep it.

His daughter (the only living relative who happens to be 80+) told me the reason for the issuing of the 10¢ token was because he didn't like the idea of giving large amounts (over 10¢) of change back to customers, so gave them the tokens, thus insuring they would be back to his store to redeem them for merchandise.

The John T.G. Carr token is described as follows:

JOHN T.G. CARR / GENERAL / MERCHANT / HARTLAND, N.B.

GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN MERCHANDISE

A.R: 25



A Review of Mintages & Dies of Canadian and Newfoundland Coins From 1884 to 1912

Continued from last issue

* CANADA 1892 FIVE CENTS: The average number of strikes per pair of dies listed in the mint report (page 62) is 37,531. However, the correct figure should read 37,603 (864,865 divided by 23).

* CANADA 1892 TEN CENTS: The average number of strikes per pair of dies listed in the mint report (page 62) is 35,941. However, the correct figure should read 36,295 (526,284 divided by 14.5).

* CANADA 1894 FIVE CENTS: The 1894 Royal Mint report lists two different mintage figures for Canadian five-cent pieces of this year. On page 21, under the heading "Colonial Coins Struck", the total value quoted for the 1894 five cents is \$25,000. This figure, representing 500,000 coins, is further maintained on page 73 under the heading "good coins struck", which is defined in the mint's own words as:

... the term "struck" as here employed, has reference to the operation of coinage generally, and therefore includes the weighing and examination to eliminate defective pieces which necessarily take place after the coins have left the press. Thus the figures ... give the numbers of coins prepared for issue in the Operative Department within the corresponding years.

According to the two entries cited above, the figure of 500,000 is quoted as being the number of good coins struck. However, on page 64, the "number of pieces coined" is listed as 490,240 - a decrease of 9,760 from the previously quoted 500,000. Obviously, 500,000 "good" coins cannot possibly be extracted from a total mintage of 490,240! Therefore, it is my considered opinion that 500,000 represents a rounding off (to facilitate bookkeeping) of the true mintage of 490,240 coins.

* NEWFOUNDLAND 1894 TEN CENTS: The Royal Mint report quotes the number of dies used as being 1 obverse and 1 reverse. However, as listed in the third edition of Haxby and Willey's *Coins of Canada*, the 1894 Newfoundland 10 cents comes with two different obverses: #2 and #3. Therefore, at least 2 obverse dies were used to strike the 1894 Newfoundland ten-cent piece. This does not necessarily imply that these two obverse dies were sunk in 1894. It is certainly possible (and probable) for either die to have been made during a previous year and used in 1894.

* NEWFOUNDLAND 1894 TWENTY CENTS: As with the Newfoundland 1894 ten cents, two distinctly different obverse dies were used: Haxby/Willey Obverse #1 and #2. The difference between the two obverse portraits is very obvious. Obverse #1 has a youthful rendition of Victoria, while Obverse #2 shows the queen significantly aged - a more realistic likeness of her appearance at that time. Therefore, the number of obverse dies used to strike the 1894 Newfoundland twenty-cents is at least 2, not "1" as quoted in the mint report. As with the 1894 Newfoundland ten-cents, it is conceivable that either or both of these obverse dies had been made during a previous year and used in 1894. >

[Continued in this issue]

* NEWFOUNDLAND 1896 TWENTY CENTS: One reverse die is listed in the mint report (page 37) as having been used to strike 1896 Newfoundland twenty-cent pieces. However, two popular reverse varieties are known: the "Small 96" and the "Large 96". Therefore, at least two reverse dies were actually used.

* NEWFOUNDLAND 1896 FIFTY CENTS: Two obverse varieties are known: Haxby/Willey #1 and #2. Therefore, at least 2 obverse dies were used to strike 1896 Newfoundland fifty-cent pieces, not "1" as quoted in the mint report. As with the 1894 ten and twenty cents, either of the two obverse dies may have been manufactured during a previous year. It is interesting to note that the only known previous use of obverse #2 in the Newfoundland 50 cent series goes back to 1882 on the Heaton strikings. (source: Haxby/Willey's "Coins of Canada", 3rd edition, page 102). It is conceivable that at least one obverse die from 1882 was brought out of storage and used in 1896.

On the "other side of the coin", two reverse varieties for the 1896 Newfoundland fifty cents are listed in Charlton's 30th edition (listing omitted in subsequent editions): the "Small Date" and the "Large Date". This suggests that 2 reverse dies were used instead of "1" as listed in the mint report.

* CANADA 1898H ONE CENT: Although this issue was struck at the "Heaton Mint", the Royal Mint report (page 53) for this year notes: *"Of the Colonial dies prepared, 73 were forwarded to Birmingham for the production of the Canadian bronze coin already mentioned."*

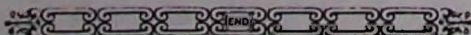
* NEWFOUNDLAND 1898 FIFTY CENTS: The 1952, third edition of Wayte Raymond's *"The Coins and Tokens of Canada"* lists the mintage figure of 1898 Newfoundland fifty cent pieces as 76,606. The third edition of Haxby and Willey's *"Coins of Canada"* lists the mintage as 76,607. The figure quoted in the 30th edition of *"The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins"* is 79,607, which was revised to 76,607 beginning in the 31st edition. Other authors quote various mintages for the 1898 Newfoundland 50 cent piece: Bowman lists 79,607, James 76,607, Gandley 76,607, etc. Therefore, three different mintage figures have been quoted for this issue: 76,606, 76,607 and 79,607. To these, I add another: 80,000, which is quoted on page 69 of the 1898 Royal Mint report as being the number of good coins struck and prepared for issue. I have not been able to find a reference to substantiate any mintage figure other than 80,000 for the 1898 Newfoundland fifty-cent piece.

* CANADA 1899 FIFTY CENTS: Obviously, the number of reverse dies used was at least 1 and not "0" as reported. Judging by the figure listed as the average number of coins struck per pair of dies, it would be reasonably safe to assume that 1 obverse and 1 reverse die were used to strike Canadian 1899 fifty-cent pieces.

* CANADA 1900 ONE CENT: Again we have a situation where the number of good coins struck (1,000,000) exceeds the total number of coins reported to have been produced (954,240), this time by 45,760. Therefore, the correct mintage of the 1900 one-cent piece is more likely 954,240.

* CANADA 1901 FIVE CENTS: Still another discrepancy in the reported mintage figures. Apparently, the 2,000,000 pieces reportedly struck was a rounding off of the actual figure of 1,888,638 (as quoted on page 68).

* CANADA 1907 TEN CENTS: The total number of coins struck was 2,613,979 (page 60), while the reported number of good pieces struck is 2,620,000 (page 66). Evidently, 2,613,979 would appear to be the correct figure.





Fredericton Trade Dollars



COIN	METALLIC COMPOSITION	NUMBER MINTED	NUMBER UNSOLD	SELLING PRICE
1982	Nickel	14,500	14,500	\$ 1.50
Trade Dollar	Antique Bronze	250	250	5.50
City Hall	Gold Plate	250	250	6.50
	Silver	101	101	25.50
1981	Nickel	25,037	9,000	\$ 1.50
Trade Dollar	Antique Bronze	120	30	5.50
Christ Church Cathedral	Gold Plate	180	13	6.50
	Silver	100	27	35.50
1980	Nickel	25,025	1,100	\$ 2.50
Trade Dollar	Antique Bronze	120	37	7.50
Legislative Building	Gold Plate	170	9	8.50
Royal Wedding Medallion	Nickel	5,000	230	\$ 4.50
	Antique Bronze	60	39	7.50
Presentation Boxes	Box for single coin			\$ 4.50
	Box for three coins			6.50
	Box with 3 coins including 1980, 1981, and 1982 Trade Dollar - Nickel:			10.50
	Antique Bronze:			23.50
	Gold Plate:			26.50

DEALER'S DISCOUNT

20% Discount on 1980 and 1981 Nickel Trade Dollars when ordered in quantities of 20 or more.

50% Discount on 1981 Nickel Trade Dollars when ordered in quantities of 50 or more.

The 50¢ per coin charge for handling and mailing will not apply to quantity orders.

- * All coins are 33 mm in diameter minted by the Sherritt Mint and have the Fredericton Coat of Arms on the reverse side. The prices listed under "selling price" include handling and mailing.
- * 25 coins with a mint mark are included in the total 1980, 1981 and 1982 nickel trade dollars. The purchasers of these coins are unknown. The 1980 mint mark is a raised dot after the word CANADA. The mint mark for 1981 is a raised dot after SEPT. The mint mark for the 1982 Trade Dollar will be announced September 3, 1982.

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2 - B22	12- B270	
3 - B105	13- B263	
4 - B118	14- B271	
5 - B119	15- B249	
6 - B186	16- B237	
7 - B187	17- B273	
8 - B185	18- B261	
9 - B201	19- B157	
10- B176	20- B75	

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Volume 18, Number 5

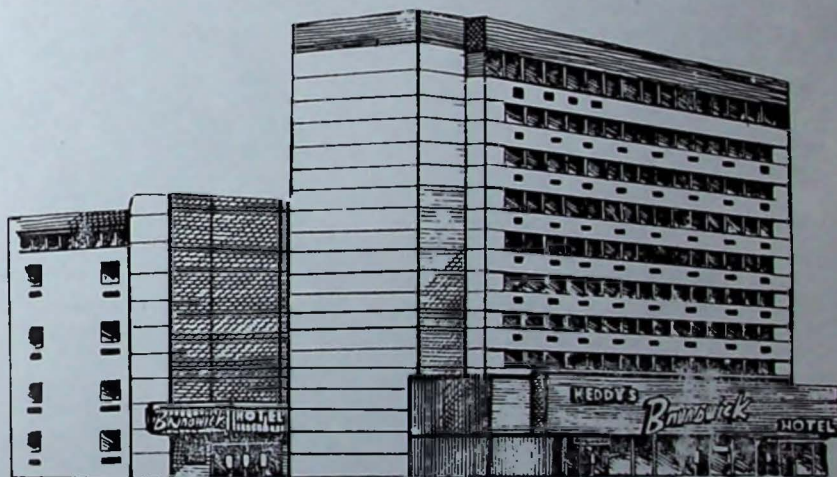
ISSN 0708-3181

September/October 1982



IT'S
MONCTON

FOR THE
APNA FALL RALLY



KEDDY'S BRUNSWICK HOTEL

OCTOBER 22, 23 & 24





Our President Speaks

How time flies! It seems like last week I wrote the president's report for the last newsletter, but my calendar shows that two months have slipped by rather quickly. Summer is gone, and now that the holidays are over, it's time to dig out the old collection and get serious again.

This is the last issue before our fall rally in Moncton. You didn't forget about it did you? The dates are October 23 and 24, to be held at Keddy's Brunswick Hotel in downtown Moncton. Why not get your reservations off now? We would like very much to see you there.

It's getting to be "old hat", but what can I say when you've got the best. Jean once again came through and our bulletin won the prestigious "Best Canadian Regional Bulletin & Newsletter Award" at the CNA convention in Winnipeg. Congratulations Jean, a great job (I'm blushing - Ed.)

The membership will be pleased to know that we located a fully reconditioned full sized typewriter for the modest sum of \$50.00. This should make life easier for Secretary-Treasurer Glenn.

I had an interesting letter from one of our members regarding the disposing of one's collection when finished with it, and in the next newsletter, I would like to go into that subject.

For this issue, however, something that happened at the office a couple of days ago got me thinking, and I would like to share my thoughts with you. I was proudly showing to a fellow collector my latest acquisition from an auction, when one of the staff came in and wanted to see what we were so engrossed in. It was a bridge token from Montreal (Breton

number 535) and after explaining to her what it was, when it was used, and how it was used, she came up with "What's it worth?" After explaining age, rarity, condition, collectability, etc., I told her I felt I got a real deal for only \$200.00 Canadian. Flabbergasted, she said, "I wouldn't give you a dollar for it!"

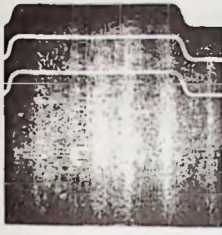
Everyone collects for their own reasons and none of us hope to loose any money (probably won't make any, but at least break even) when it's time to find something else to collect or do. This lady's comment should be kept in mind. Simply because you paid one figure for a particular piece doesn't mean you will get it back. Pay only what you feel something is worth to you and enjoy the piece for that reason, rather than what you hope to sell it for when you dispose of your holdings. There are many reasons why something isn't worth what you paid for it to someone else. One might be the fall in the trends prices, as can be seen in our Canadian decimal series right now. Another reason could be that no one is really interested in buying the piece that you we so interested in, because it doesn't fall within their collecting interests. A third reason might be that you bought an overgraded piece and consequently paid too much for it to start with. Or the piece could just have been outright overpriced.

What's it worth? I know what my pieces are worth to me, but to you or someone else, I couldn't tell you. Don't forget that one can never truly "own" numismatic items; we are only curators for a short time. In the end, they must be passed on for others to enjoy.

These thoughts are my own and in no way reflect the opinions of the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association. Any comments on the above, either pro or con, will be given equal space in this newsletter.

Until next time,

Tim.



EDITOR'S FILES

by J.C. Levesque

Summer's come and nearly gone but I hear they're planning to have another again next year. With September well on its way, Old Man Winter is lurking in the shadows. Soon it'll be time to get the mothballs out of the old galoshes and longjohns (especially the longjohns!). With a new collecting season upon us, I hope the "slump" in the coin market will finally begin to ease a bit. Signs are already beginning to appear that the outlook is hopeful.

We've done it again! For the third year in a row, we've won the CNA's "Best Canadian Regional Newsletter and Bulletin Award" for 1981. Notice I said "we". Without your help, we wouldn't have a newsletter at all. All we would have is blank pages each issue - which would make my job easier but it would make for rather dull reading. So please keep your contributions coming!

Plans are now being finalized for our fall rally in Moncton. On Friday, Oct. 22nd, we'll have our traditional Wine and Cheese Party at the Moncton Museum where a display of Greek and Roman coins from the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts collection will be featured. Saturday, Oct. 23rd will be convention day. All activities will be held at Keddy's Brunswick Hotel in downtown Moncton. So far, over 20 bourse tables are committed and a CNA Educational Forum will be held during the day, along with the usual APNA General Meeting, Donation Auction, and banquet at the end of the day. Speaking of the banquet, the guest speaker will be Mr. James C. Corkery, new Mint Master of the Royal Canadian Mint. Don't expect Mr. Corkery to hand out samples of the Mint's products, but we can surely look forward to an interesting talk.

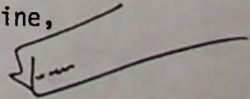
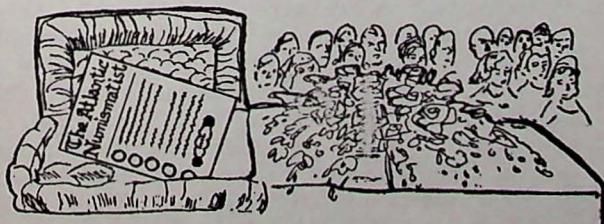
The following Sunday will see a meeting of the Atlantic Chapter of the Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors (the money is wooden, not the collectors). The bourse room will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday.

Room rates at Keddy's are \$39.95 per night (all rooms) and dealers' bourse tables are \$75 each or \$125 for two. Keddy's is situated in downtown Moncton, just across the street from Highfield Square shopping centre. A drawing of Keddy's appears on the cover of this issue.

A special "convention package" containing details of the convention's activities will be mailed to each APNA member around the end of September. Watch for yours. I hope to see you all in Moncton.

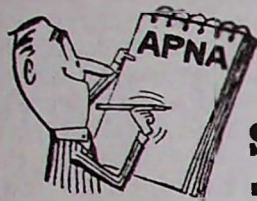
I was disappointed at not being able to attend the ANA Convention in Boston. I had been all set to go when something came up. It would be nice if one of our APNA members who attended the convention would write a brief account of the show for the newsletter. Any volunteers???

A la prochaine,

DEADLINE

For the next issue of
The Atlantic Numismatist
is the 15th of the month
preceeding the date of issue!
PLEASE MAIL SUBMISSIONS EARLY



Report of the Secretary- Treasurer

A general Meeting of the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association was held on May 15th, 1982 at the Northumberland Square Mall in Douglastown, New Brunswick at 2 pm.

The president, Geoff Bell, presiding at the meeting, welcomed members and established that a quorum was present. He extended thanks to the Miramichi Coin Club for hosting the Spring 1982 Rally.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Bernie Kline, read the minutes of the last meeting held in Saint John on October 24, 1981. As no objections or changes were forthcoming, the president asked that the minutes be approved as read. Motion carried.

Display Awards Chairman, Ian Graham, was then called to give a report as a followup to the motions passed at the Saint John meeting concerning display awards. Ian stated that Don Olmstead of Olmstead Currency (St. Stephen, N.B.) had donated a suitable trophy to be used in the World Coins and Paper Money category. Also, Todd Hume of Fort Erie, Ontario (formerly of Chatham, N.B.), donated a trophy to be used in the Miscellaneous display category. Special thanks were extended by the meeting to each of these gentlemen for their generous donations. The APNA has purchased another trophy to be used in the Canadian Medals category. With the addition of this trophy, the APNA now has suitable main trophies for all of the display categories as set out in the *Display Rules and Regulations* approved last year.

Samples of the gold, silver and bronze medal awards were shown to the members by Ian. Winners in each category would be awarded these keeper medals. Gold would be used for first place winners, silver for second place and bronze for third.

The medal has the APNA official crest on the obverse and standard engraving on the reverse stating that the medal is awarded as first, second or third place winner. Space is left vacant so the winner may have their name and date added at a later time.

The medals met with the general approval of members with a minor change in the wording of the engraving being discussed and approved. The APNA will order the medals and the Display Chairman will keep the initial supply in safe keeping. Host clubs staging future shows will purchase as many medals as they need from the APNA at cost to be awarded to winners in various display categories at the show. Funds received from bourse table fees and admission charges, etc. will be used by the host clubs to pay for the medals.

Some members felt that the large main display award trophies should be kept by the Display Chairman during the year and only be presented at the display awards banquet to the winners for ceremonial purposes. It was felt that the trophies were being subjected to some wear and tear and not cared for properly by some recipients. This was discussed at some length and finally on a motion by Earl Salterio, seconded by Bob Savoy, it was agreed that winners of the various major display trophies be allowed to keep the trophy in their possession during the time period up to the next rally. Winners will be responsible to ensure that trophies are returned in time for the next show. The Display Chairman will keep records of winners at each show and will follow up before the next show that arrangements are made to have the trophy available. Winners will be responsible for having names and dates, etc. engraved on the brass plaques and may submit an invoice to the APNA for the engraving cost if desired. Motion carried.

Further discussion then arose as to possibly restricting awarding of these trophies to keep to members who reside in the Atlantic Provinces, as it was felt if the trophies were taken out of the area, it might be difficult to get them returned for the next show. On a motion by Paul Nadin-Davis, seconded by Wayne Gillcash, it was moved that the keeping of trophies between rallies by winners not be restricted to the Atlantic provinces, but winners accept them with the understanding that they are fully respons-

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING (Cont.)

ible for ensuring their return in good shape and in time for the next show. Motion passed.

The Secretary-Treasurer read a letter from David T. White of Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia, a recent new member of the APNA in which he offered to write a *Junior Column* for *The Atlantic Numismatist*, if it was so desired by the Executive and Editor. As Ian Graham and Mike Flynn are now relinquishing the post of Junior Directors, the Editor was instructed to contact Mr. White and see if arrangements could be made for him to carry on a similar type junior-oriented column in the newsletter.

Another letter was read from a gentleman in Newfoundland requesting help in selling his collection (name withheld for security reasons). This was referred to several dealers who said they would contact him.

A letter from the Canadian Numismatic Association Convention Committee was received and read asking the APNA to appoint a Club Delegate to attend the Club Delegates' Breakfast to be held during the CNA convention in Winnipeg in July. On a motion by Mike Flynn, seconded by Dave Taylor, Earl Salterio was nominated to be the official delegate of the APNA to the CNA breakfast. Mr. Salterio agreed to accept the post and will report back to the APNA following the meeting as to what took place. Motion passed.

The *Financial Statement* was read by the Secretary-Treasurer, Bernie Kline. The report showed a Bank Balance forward from the last report of \$1,420.04 on October 25, 1981. Receipts to May 15th amounted to \$1,843.03 with Disbursements totalling \$1,448.54. This netted a gain of \$394.49 for the period and left a closing Bank Balance at May 15th of \$1,814.53. The report was discussed and accepted on a motion by Roger Dixon, seconded by Nick Haars. Motion passed.

The *Atlantic Numismatist* Editor, Jean Levesque, reported that everything was going smoothly with the publication. His plea for articles for the newsletter was will received. Advertising in the newsletter was keeping fairly steady and supplied a little extra income for the Association to help cover postage costs, etc. He suggested that possibly a separate Advertising Manager be appointed, but no action was taken at the

time to do so. Earl Salterio requested that the Club News section be reinstated in *The Atlantic Numismatist* for the benefit of out of province members. This was left up to the Editor to decide if space permitted and information was received from the clubs.

The President reaffirmed that the Fall A.P.N.A. Rally will be held in Moncton, New Brunswick at Keddy's Brunswick Hotel on October 22 to 24th. Plans are presently being formulated for the event. A call was made to host the Spring 1983 event, but no offers were received. It was suggested that the Cape Breton Coin Club be asked to possibly host the show in Sydney. The President will contact them in this regard at a later date.

There was some discussion about the fees charged for bourse tables at the various shows, past, present and future. No definite decisions were forthcoming.

The Secretary-Treasurer will make arrangements to have an audit done on the financial books before turning things over to the new executive to be elected at the meeting.

Several minor amendments were made to the *Constitution*. Earl Salterio moved and Roger Robichaud seconded that *Article 4 X* wording be amended to delete: "... should close at least 60 days..." and add "...before the General Meeting..." motion passed. Constitutional wording amendments: "Nominations shall be published in the official newsletter of the Association before the General Meeting." "Ballots will be issued at the General Meeting if required, to settle a contest between two or more contestants for any office." Changes are underlined. Jean Levesque moved and Wally Moase seconded that *Article 4 XI* add: "...at the General Meeting..." Motion passed.

Harley Isenor, Chairman of the Nominating Committee was unable to be present at the meeting but submitted a report of nominations for various positions of the Executive Committee. The President called for further nominations from the floor for each position but as none were forthcoming, the following were declared elected and agreed to serve:

(Continued on next page)

MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING (Cont.)

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT: Geoffrey G. Bell

PRESIDENT: Tim Henderson

VICE PRESIDENT: Ian G. Graham

SECRETARY-TREASURER & LIBRARIAN: Glenn Rodger

DIRECTORS: PEI NUMIS. ASSOC.: Wallace Moase

SUMMERSIDE COIN CLUB: Wendall Rogers

HALIFAX COIN CLUB: J. Clark Mullock

CAPE BRETON COIN CLUB: Harley Isenor

TRURO COIN CLUB: Earl Blades

MONCTON COIN CLUB: Wayne Gillicash

FREDERICTON NUMIS. SOCIETY: Glen Davis

MIRAMICHI COIN CLUB: Mark McLaughlin

SAINT JOHN COIN COLLECTORS CLUB: (Vacant)

EDITOR & ADVERTISING MANAGER: Jean Levesque

A vote of thanks was extended to all the outgoing executive members for a job well done. Special thanks were extended to outgoing Secretary-Treasurer Bernie Kline who retired after 17 years in the position from the day the Association was founded. Jean Levesque was complimented on winning the C.N.A. Best Canadian Regional Bulletin and Newsletter Award for the second year in a row by the CNA awards committee. The outgoing President, Geoff Bell, spoke of the accomplishments made during his term of office and stated that the organization was in good shape with over 200 in membership and a healthy bank balance. He stated he was pleased with the new slate of officers, all of whom have pledged themselves to have the good of the APNA at heart.

He stated that both himself and Bernie would continue to function briefly in their respective positions, pending an orderly turn over to the new executive members so as to ensure continuity and smoothness in the change over. Both agreed to be available for consultation to the new executive at any time. Geoff thanked all the members of the Executive who served under him during the past four years that he was in office.

Geoff then turned the meeting over to Tim Henderson, the incoming President and welcomed him to the chair. Tim thanked the members for their support and pledged his executive would endeavour to carry on the affairs of the organization to the best of their abilities.

Before adjournment, Earl Salterio asked to say a few words of greeting from the

Calgary Numismatic Association to the A.P.N.A. and in particular from its president, Stan Clute. The President thanked him for his kind words and asked Earl to extend the best wishes of our association to the Calgary club members.

A motion to adjourn was introduced by Paul Nadin-Davis and seconded by Roger Dixon. Motion carried.

An A.P.N.A. Donation Auction followed the meeting and the sum of \$171.00 was realized for the Association funds. Thanks were extended to all members and dealers who contributed material and to those who made purchases at the auction.

A successful wine and cheese party was held at the Wandlyn Motel in Newcastle on Friday evening with many out of province members in attendance. The closing banquet was held on Saturday evening at the Wandlyn with Harold Don Allen as guest speaker. Don spoke on collecting other items besides coins, such as credit cards, cancelled cheques, tickets, commercial scrip notes, etc. Several souvenirs were passed out by Don and Jim Quinn during the banquet.

Respectfully submitted,

Bernard G. Kline

APNA Secretary-Treasurer

??

? INFORMATION NEEDED! ?

? ?

? The APNA Secretary-Treasurer ?

? needs a list of the medals ?

? issued by each of the four ?

? clubs that issued them, ?

? namely, Newcastle Coin Club, ?

? Saint John Coin Collectors ?

? Club, Moncton Coin Club and ?

? Halifax Coin Club. Please ?

? send details (metal, mintage, ?

? size, year of issue, etc.) ?

? to the Secretary-Treasurer. ?

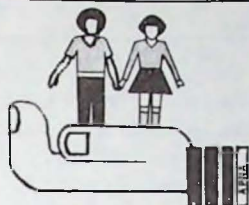
? ?

? Thanks very much! ?

? ?

??

HAVE YOU READ THE APNA 3-LINERS? IF NOT,
YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING IMPORTANT!



The Junior APNA Member

BY DAVID T. WHITE

CONTRIBUTIONS & CONGRATULATIONS

This issue I wish to ask all of you, the junior members, to contribute in the writing of this column. Even though there are many topics to write about, it may or may not be what you, the readers, are interested in reading.

This is where you come in. It is common sense that facts and notes submitted by collectors will be read by collectors. This way, you can give your opinions, facts, and notes of importance to be read by other collectors and clubs who are members of the A.P.N.A. Who knows, something that you send in could save many fellow collectors time and money (and we all know how scarce money is these days!).

Many of you are probably wondering where to send in your letters. Well, it is quite simple; just write to the following address: DAVID T. WHITE, R.R. #4, TATAMAGOUCHE, N.S. BOK 1V0.

Finally I would like to congratulate the new but experienced president and the rest of the committee on their election and best wishes to them during their term.



APNA Membership Report

If no written objections are received within sixty days, the following applicants will be admitted to full APNA membership.

MEMBERSHIP REINSTATEMENTS:

- # 438 TIM SHAW, 28 St. John Street, Edmundston, New Brunswick E3V 1C8
- # 528 MRS. MILDRED L. RODGER, Comp.122, Site 4, SS 3, Fredericton, NB

NEW MEMBERS:

- # 601 MICHAEL O. PORTER, 350 Falmouth Road, Falmouth, Maine 04105
- # 602 NORMAN WILLIAMS, P.O. Box 310, New Westminster, B.C. V3L 4Y6

* APNA 3-LINERS *

Each APNA member is entitled to one FREE 3-line classified ad per issue.

OBSOLETE STOCK CERTIFICATES AND BONDS wanted. Please contact Fred Herrigel, Box 80, Oakhurst, N.J. 07755 (201-493-2474) (4/5)

CANADIAN AND U.S. OBSOLETES AND BANK NOTES wanted. Buy & Sell. Free P.L. available. Write Frank Trask, Kennebunk Coins & Currency, Shoppers Village, Rt. 1, Kennebunk, Maine USA 04043 (4/6)

FAMOUS ANNE OF GREEN GABLES on 1982 Summerside P.E.I. Canada trade dollars. They are now in folder to protect condition and are selling for \$2 each. Write Wallace Moose, 235 Water Street, Summerside, P.E.I. Can. (3/4)

BRETON TOKENS: Write for free price list featuring nearly 400 Breton tokens from 1721 to 1893. Consolidated Numismatics Ltd., Box 564, Edmundston, NB E3V 3L2 (1/1)

REPORT OF A.P.N.A. DELEGATE TO C.N.A.

The C.N.A. Club Delegates' Breakfast Meeting chaired by Louis "Scoop" Lewry, was held Saturday, July 17, 1982 at 8:30 a.m. with the Head Table as follows: Stan Clute, 2nd Vice President C.N.A.; Geoff Bell, 1st Vice President C.N.A.; John Regitko, President C.N.A.; Scoop Lewry, Club Liaison C.N.A.; Ken Prophet, Executive Secretary C.N.A.; Adna Wilde, President A.N.A.

Mr. Wilde, the guest speaker, spoke on club educational projects and assistance to young numismatists. He stressed that we must promote youth in numismatics as their participation is vital to club growth. He also stressed that the young must be prepared to contribute both financially and otherwise. In other words, all should not be provided them gratis.

During the course of the meeting, several awards were presented by C.N.A. President John Regitko, including the "Best Canadian Regional Newsletter and Bulletin Award" for 1981. This award was won for the third year running by the A.P.N.A. newsletter "The Atlantic Numismatist". Your delegate, Earl Salterio, accepted the award and explained why he, living in Calgary, was the A.P.N.A. Delegate. Later in the meeting, Mr. Salterio presented the award to Geoff Bell, APNA Past President for delivery to your next meeting.

The award for first place, Coin Week North America Scrapbook Contest was won by the Calgary Numismatic Society and accepted by Earl Salterio, the club's Coin Week North America Chairman. Mr. Lewry presented the delegates with Appreciation Certificates for delivery to their respective clubs for presentation to members participating in the club program for Coin Week.

The writer was honoured to act as your delegate and thank all for the appointment. I wish the A.P.N.A. all the best in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

Earl J. Salterio
APNA #428

NEW ASSOCIATION BORN

An Eastern Chapter of The Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors was officially formed May 15, 1982 at the Spring Rally of the A.P.N.A. held in Newcastle, N.B. The organization is to be called "The Atlantic Provinces Wooden Money Association (APWMA).

Since there is considerable interest in wooden nickels from this region, many individuals expressed interest in forming a regional organization. The inaugural meeting was held at 3 p.m. May 15th at the rally. Reports were heard from Earl Salterio of Calgary Alberta. He reported on the activities and functions of the Calgary and District Chapter. Greetings were read from the President of the CAWMC Mr. Stan Clute. Another report was received from Stan Brown who resides in Maryland. He gave an account of wooden money collecting in the American circles. After a brief discussion, it was duly moved and passed that the executive for 1982 will be: President: Roger Dixon; Secretary-Treasurer: Glenn Rodger. Charter members of the organization include: Roger Dixon, Glenn Rodger, Ian Graham, Stan Brown, Earl Salterio, Mike Flynn, Cora Taylor and Wallace Moase.

Annual dues are \$2 and a newsletter is planned. More information may be obtained from A.P.W.M.A., Mr. Glenn Rodger, Sec./Treas., Camp 122, Site 4, SS #4, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5W9.

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8

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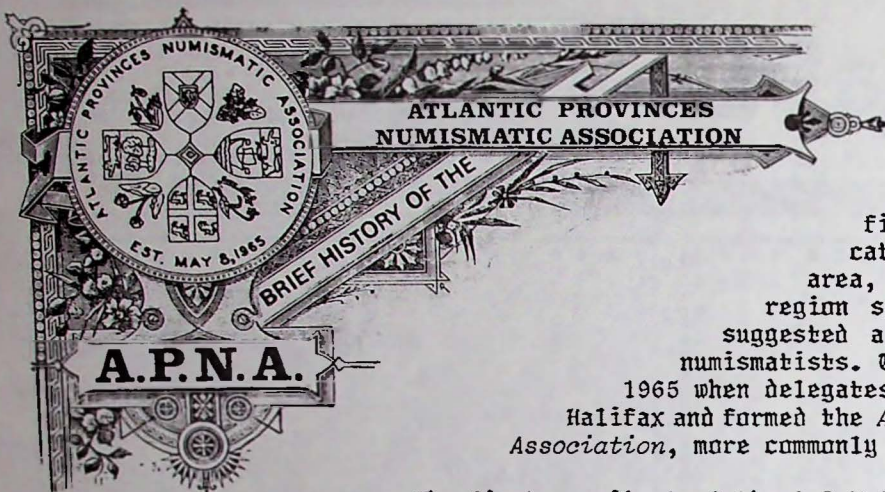
1982 Labrador City Nfld. Winter games,
\$3.

1982 Nfld. & Labrador Credit Union \$3.

or send me your list of coins you wish to trade. If I need them maybe we can trade. Please send a self addressed & stamped envelope if you send a trade list.

BRIAN MICHELIN
408 ROBERTSON AVE
LABRADOR CITY, NFLD.
A2V 2H3

★★★★



The Canadian Numismatic Association Convention held in Halifax (1964) brought together collectors from all over the Atlantic Provinces for the first time. A group of dedicated collectors in the Halifax area, hoping to keep this Atlantic region spirit a continuing thing, suggested a regional organization of numismatists. Their dream came true May 8, 1965 when delegates from various clubs met in Halifax and formed the *Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association*, more commonly known as the A.P.N.A.

The first president of the A.P.N.A. was Mr. Fernald C. Allen now of Yarmouth, N.S. The Association began with 25 Charter Members, and has since grown to over 200 with 10 coin club affiliates. Members come from most parts of Canada, the United States, and from as far away as New Zealand.

The Association's main link between its members is *The Atlantic Numismatist* (formerly called "The A.P.N.A. Newsletter"). It has grown to become a respected and valued numismatic publication. Many favourable comments have been received regarding *The Atlantic Numismatist*, particularly the comment from coin collectors that it is one of the few coin publications that they read from cover to cover. Of course, the newsletters serve to keep the APNA closely knit, which is a mansised task considering the area encompassed. The newsletter publishes valuable research articles and information that further the cause of Numismatics in general and Maritime Numismatics in particular.

The APNA conducts semi-annual coin rallies at various cities in the Atlantic provinces. These give local shows a wider sphere of influence and thus enhances them. APNA medals have been struck during many years, usually in conjunction with the rallies. These rallies feature fine displays, both competitive and non-competitive, lively auctions and fine educational forums.

The aims of the constitution are to assist in the formation of new clubs, to help fledgling clubs, to promote Numismatics generally and to encourage good fellowship among its members. The association has booklets to help new clubs get off the ground. A slide library on numismatic subjects is also available to member clubs.

The APNA has at least two institutions that deserve special mention. In memory of the late A. Mitchell MacDonald, past president of the C.N.A., the Halifax Coin Club initiated the "A. Mitchell MacDonald Numismatic Research Trophy". This trophy is to be awarded for the best numismatic article published in *The Atlantic Numismatist* each year. Also, inaugurated in 1970 was the APNA Speakers' Certificate program. This provides an opportunity for clubs to present to deserving members a certificate for such things as judging, speaking, etc.

The Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association cordially invites applications for membership. All members receive a subscription to the multi-award winning "*The Atlantic Numismatist*", the APNA's official newsletter. Membership in the APNA is one of the best investments a numismatist can make today.





In 1927, Mr. J. Albert Lapointe opened the Victoria Bakery at 236 Victoria Street in Edmundston, New Brunswick. In 1930, after only three years of operation, the bakery was sold to Mr. Honoré O. Lajoie, who continued the business retaining the Victoria Bakery name.

The small bakery quickly outgrew its location, necessitating the construction and relocation, in 1931, to larger quarters at 270 Victoria Street. In 1943, as a result of failing health, Honoré Lajoie transferred ownership of the Victoria Bakery to one of his sons, Lionel H. Lajoie, who had been manager of the business since 1940.

THE VICTORIA AND LAJOIE BAKERY TOKENS EDMUNDSTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

Following the 1943 takeover, the "Victoria Bakery" name was dropped and replaced by the company name of "L.H. Lajoie Bakery". In addition to selling most types of bakery products, the bakery sold its bread under the brand name of "Town Talk". This name was adopted after a salesman, representing a firm manufacturing bread wrappers, showed Mr. Lajoie several waxed paper wrappers bearing various designs and brand names. The "Town Talk" wrapper design was chosen by Mr. Lajoie as being the most attractive. Since this brand name was a "stock name" used by the bread wrapper manufacturer, it is probable that other bakeries also used the same name and wrapper design.

In addition to Edmundston, the L.H. Lajoie Bakery delivered its products to a number of other towns and villages in Madawaska County (New Brunswick), including St. Basile, Green River, St. Jacques, and St. Joseph. Its products were also sold to wholesale jobbers in nearby Madawaska, Maine (just across the Canada/U.S. border from Edmundston).

In 1979, the "Town Talk" trade name was replaced by simply "La Joie (in two words) Bread". Its delivery territory has been expanded to include most towns and villages in Madawaska County. In addition, wholesale jobbers now cater to the more distant communities of St. Quentin and Kedwick in New Brunswick, St. Rose, Notre-Dame-du-Lac and Cabano in Quebec, along with Fort Kent and Van Buren in Maine. L.H. Lajoie Limited is also the local distributor for Karnes Kitchen, Vaillancourt and Dupéré bakery products. Today, the L.H. Lajoie Bakery employs 30 people (more or less depending on the season) and boasts an output averaging 6,000 loaves of bread a day. --->





#1
A: O: 26½
ca. 1927



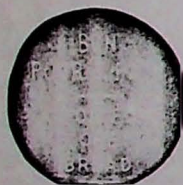
#2
A: O: 26½
ca. 1943



#3
A: O: 26
ca. 1946



#4
A: O: 26
ca. 1952



#5
P(RED): R: 28½
ca. 1969



Five different types of tokens were issued, each redeemable for one loaf of bread. Descriptions and physical specifications accompany the illustration of each issue. It should be noted that the diameter of the octagonal tokens is measured from side to side. None of the mintages are known, but all three of the Victoria Bakery issues are rare; the "La-pointe" token being more so. The "Town Talk" issue is somewhat common, while the plastic tokens are more common, though not plentiful. Today, the aluminum tokens are no longer used. The plastic tokens are still occasionally used in home deliveries of bread but they are gradually being phased out; most transactions are now on a cash basis. In the mid-1970s, rectangular 31x51 mm cardboard coupons were used, each good for 1 loaf of bread. These were light green in color and rubber stamped in purple ink with: "L.H. LAJOIE Limitee Limited / 270 Victoria / EDMUNDSTON, N.B." These coupons were used only for a year or two and then discontinued.

In 1981, the L.H. Lajoie Bakery was granted a government license to sell dairy products within Madawaska County. Under the trade name "Produits Laitiers Républicque" (French for "Republic Dairy Products"), deliveries are made to the same localities served by the bakery products division but, under government regulations, no milk can be sold to points outside the county.

Eight different coupons have been issued by the dairy division and are currently in use. All are printed on one side in black ink on heavy, colored paper. Each issue is printed in cards of ten coupons with line roulette perforations. Individual coupons measure 51 x 51 mm (slight variations exist) and the printing is in the same general design shown on the accompanying illustration. Three types of "Homo" coupons, each light green, exist: "Homo 2 Litres", "Homo 1 Litre" and "Homo 1 Sac" (1 "sac" or bag equals one and a third litre). The "2%" coupons come in orange and in the same three volume denominations as the "Homo" checks. The "Ecrémé" (skim) coupons are printed on sky blue paper and come in two values: "1 Sac" and "1 Litre".



The fall rally of the APNA will be held in less than 2 months. An integral part of any rally is that of the competitive displays. Displays have always been of high quality in the past and with keen competition amongst collectors. As chairman of the awards program, I am personally inviting and encouraging all APNA members to submit at least one display at the fall convention.

Although the rally is two months away, you do not want to rush your display and will undoubtedly want to change it many times. There are 7 categories in which you may choose: Canadian Deciman, Canadian Paper Money, Canadian Medals, Canadian Tokens, World Coins & Paper Money, Miscellaneous, and Junior (restricted to those under 18). As well, there are two prestigious trophies to be won: *Peoples' Choice* and *Best in Show*.

We now have large perpetual trophies representing all display categories which the winner may keep between conventions. Also, starting at this fall's rally, keeper medallions will be awarded to the first, second and third place winners in each category. Appearing in gold, silver and bronze colours, the obverse portrays the official Association crest, while the reverse is engraved with the placing and category. These awards will continue to be the official prizes to be presented at each rally.

Even if you haven't displayed before, give it a try anyway. Who knows, you may end up sharing the front seat of your car with the *Best in Show* trophy. See you October 22-24 in Moncton, N.B.

Yours in Numismatics,

Ian Graham

APNA Vice President

TROPHY WINNERS: Don't forget to bring your trophies to the show!

EXHIBITORS: A "Display Competitor Information" sheet was published in the Feb. '81 newsletter. Copies can be had from the Moncton Coin Club, Box 54, Moncton, N.B. E1C 8R9.

☆ SCARCE TOKENS FOR SALE ☆

- 1- BREAD TOKENS (Numbered according to my article in this issue): #1 \$11.00, #2 \$11.00, #3 \$11.00, #4 \$4.00, #5 \$2.00.
- 2- MADAWASKA BUS SERVICE - MADAWASKA, MAINE AND EDMUNDSTON, N.B. (See my article in the May 1981 "The Atlantic Numismatist"). Brass, 16½ mm. GOOD FOR ONE FARE \$13.00.
- 3- SANITARY DAIRY - EDMUNDSTON, N.B. Heavy bell-shaped brass, 44 x 44 mm. GOOD FOR ONE QUART MILK \$2.00 (10 for \$16.75); GOOD FOR 1 PINT MILK \$9.00 (only 1 left).
- 4- LA LAITERIE SANITAIRE - EDMUNDSTON, N.B. Round, aluminum, 35 mm (no hole). GOOD FOR 1 QUART MILK \$1.75 (10 for \$13.75).
- 5- DESMEULES & DUFOUR LTD. - ST. JACQUES, N.B. (See my article in the Jan/Feb 1982 "The Atlantic Numismatist"). "WOODEN NICKEL" Official Indian Head issue: \$6.00.
- 6- CREMERIE BELZILE LTÉE - EDMUNDSTON, N.B. Anodized aluminum, milkcan shaped: 1 QUART HOMO (red), 1 QUART 2% (green), 1 QUART SKIM (blue): (There are 2 different varieties of each of these): \$2.50 each. 1 "PINT" CHOCOLATE MILK (brown): \$3.75.
- 7- CONSOLIDATED NUMISMATICS TOKENS - EDMUNDSTON, N.B. a) GOOD FOR 12½ CENTS (brass), b) GOOD FOR 25¢ (aluminum), c) GOOD FOR 50¢ (al.): \$1.50 each. d) GOOD FOR 30¢ (al.), e) GOOD FOR \$1.00: \$1.00 each. (Complete set of 5 different: \$5.75). PAPER SCRIP ISSUES: "GOOD FOR \$1 ON \$20 PURCHASE" and "CREDIT NOTE" (Both of these printed notes are similar to old fashioned bank notes and serially numbered): 50¢ each (3 for \$1).
- 8- 1980 CATHEDRAL MEDAL - EDMUNDSTON, NB: Trade dollar-like nickel (Very attractive) \$2.00

Please order early! I have only one or two of many of these. Orders under \$3.00, add 30¢

JEAN LEVESQUE

In Canada write: Box 564, Edmundston, N.B. E3V 3L2
In the US write: Box 277, Madawaska, Maine, 04756
Telephone: (506) 735-3432

Reading Roman Coins

Part III of a series by:

J. MAURICE G. CORMIER



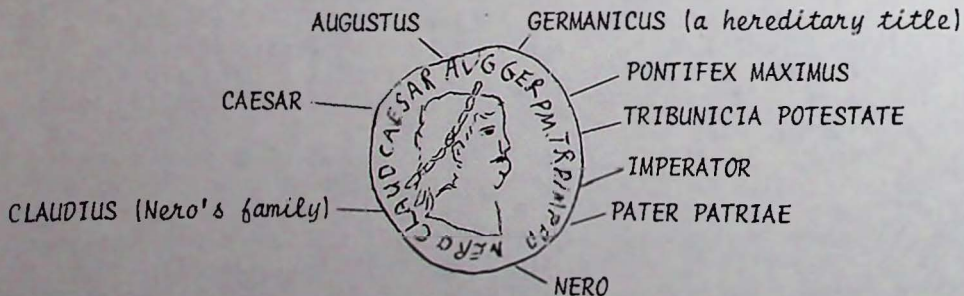
JULIUS CAESAR

Of all the different kinds of coins generally referred to as "Ancients", perhaps the most interesting are those of ancient Rome. This is not only due to the fact that superb specimens can still be found today which gives them a special kind of quality appeal (ancient Roman coins can still be found with mint lustre), but also because the Roman Empire is the basic cornerstone of our western society and culture and we can all readily identify with it and its coins. (Note the latin inscriptions which still appear on our Canadian coins today as a reminder of our cultural ties with ancient Rome!)

Thus, much like Heads of State today, Roman emperors had their likeness and those of their family members struck on the obverse of their coins. To the seasoned ancient coin collector, distinguishing the likeness of Nero from that of Trajan on a coin is as simple as distinguishing the likeness of George V from that of George VI on Canadian coins for the average contemporary collector. In addition, as is the case today, emperors also had inscriptions struck on their coins; these attested to an emperor's imperial titles during the years of his reign. The most common of these were:

Augustus.....Title of the reigning emperor
Pontifex Maximus.....Title as head of the Roman religion
Tribunica Potestate...Holder of Tribunician Power as supreme civil head of state
Consul.....Title of chief magistrate of the Roman state
Pater Patriae.....Title of the emperor as father of the country

In addition to the above, the emperor's name and family, of course, appeared on the coin. Thus, a typical Roman coin obverse might look as follows:



The reverse of Roman coins often depicted an important political or military event and carried an appropriate inscription. Literally hundreds of these exist and include: "Clementia Temp" (Clemency of the Emperor), "Fides Exerc" (Fidelity of the army), "Spes Romanorum" (Hope of the Romans), etc.

(Note: The author is interested in all types of ancient coins and would like to hear from anyone who may have ancients to sell or trade. He can be reached through the Moncton Coin Club or The Atlantic Numismatist). •



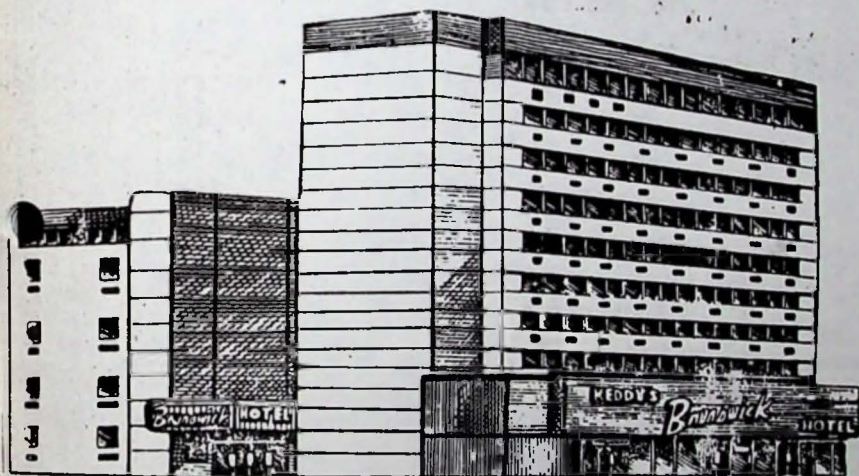
Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association

C.N.A. No. 7182

C.P.M.S. No. 610

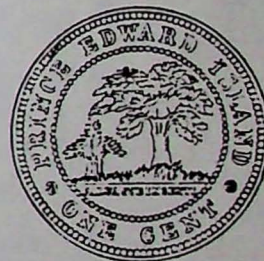
IT'S **MONCTON**

FOR THE
APNA FALL RALLY



KEDDY'S BRUNSWICK HOTEL

OCTOBER 22, 23 & 24





Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association

C.N.A. No. 7182

C.P.M.S. No. 610

PROGRAM

A.P.N.A. Fall Convention

Keddy's Brunswick Hotel - Moncton

Friday - Oct. 22, 1982

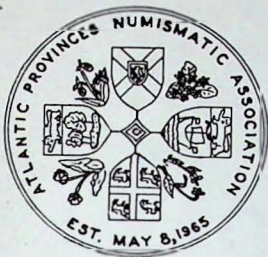
- 5:00 - 8:00 p.m. - Pre-Registration (Hotel Lobby)
- 8:00 - 10:00 p.m. - Pre-Convention Get-together
(Moncton Museum-sandwiches & coffee)

Saturday - Oct. 23, 1982

- 8:00 a.m. - Bourse and display set-up (Ballroom)
- 8:00 - 10:00 a.m. - Registration (Hotel Lobby)
- 10:00 a.m. - Bourse and display open to public (ballroom)
- 11:30 a.m. - Judging of displays
- 1:30 p.m. - A.P.N.A. General Meeting (Albert Room)
- 3:00 p.m. - C.N.A. Educational Seminar (Kent Room)
- 4:30 p.m. - A.P.N.A. Donation Auction (Albert Room)
- 5:00 p.m. - Closing of bourse
- 6:30 p.m. - Pre-banquet reception (Executive Room)
- 7:00 p.m. - Banquet (Executive Room)
- 9:00 p.m. - Display awards

Sunday - Oct. 24, 1982

- 10:00 a.m. - Bourse and display open to public (Ballroom)
- 10:30 a.m. - Educational Films (Kent Room)
- 12:00 a.m. - Atlantic Chapter C.A.W.M.C. (Albert Room)
- 5:00 p.m. - Convention Closes



Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association

C.N.A. NO. 7182

C.P.M.S. No. 610

General Information

Enquiries: Address all enquiries to the Moncton Coin Club,
P. O. Box 54, Moncton, N.B. or phone the
General Chairman, Geoffrey G. Bell at 382-1042.

Banquet: Features a roast beef dinner at \$12.00/person.
Please fill out the banquet registration form
found in this convention packet.
Deadline: Oct. 21, 1982.

Hotel Accommodations: All events except the pre-registrants
reception are to be held at the Keddy's Brunswick
Hotel in downtown Moncton next to the Highfield
Square shopping complex. We have obtained a
family rate on rooms at \$34.95/night. We hope
this will encourage families to come to our city -
or registrants to team up to cut your accommodation
costs. For more than two adults in a room, there
is a \$5.00 per person additional charge.

Bourse: Tables are available at \$75. each or 2 for \$125.
Dealers must be members of A.P.N.A. You may join
the day of the show. (\$6.00).

Admission: Adults \$1.00, children 25¢.

Display Competitors: All displayers will receive a certificate
of appreciation from the Moncton Coin Club as a
special thank you for helping make our show a
success.

If possible, we would appreciate it if you could
provide your own display case, but we shall have
cases available with locks if you require them.

Pre-Registrants Reception: To be held at the Moncton Museum,
20 Mountain Road. Coffee & Sandwiches will be
available free of charge and there will be a
view of the outstanding transportation exhibit
on Moncton.

Security: Will be provided during the convention from Oct. 23rd
at 10:00 a.m. until Oct. 24th at 5:00 p.m.

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHEQUES PAYABLE TO: Moncton Coin Club



Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association

C.N.A. No. 7182

C.P.M.S. No. 610

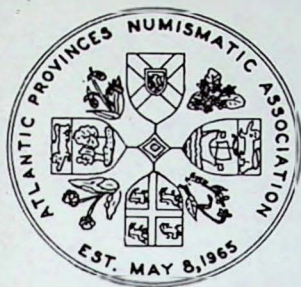
Display Competitor Information

Categories of Competition

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Canadian Decimal | 4. Canadian Paper Money |
| 2. Canadian Tokens | 5. Miscellaneous |
| 3. Canadian Medals | 6. Junior |

Point System and Rules

	Maximum Points	
1. Information		
a.	10	Research
b.	10	Imparting Information
c.	10	Interest to viewers to encourage the reading of the information
2. Eye Appeal	10	To encourage the viewer to stop and examine the display
3. Neatness & Accuracy	10	Considering type and quantity of material to best illustrate the display
4. Originality	10	Arrangement of particular type of material on display
5. Condition	10	Considering best examples of particular material
6. Completeness	10	Representation of a theme or grouping of related material
7. Rarity	10	Relative scarcity of series of individual pieces
8. Special	10	Awarded by judges for numismatic excellence or other quality not covered in previous point classifications
Total	100	



Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association

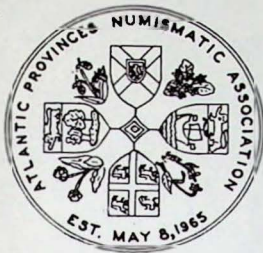
C.N.A. No. 7182

C.P.M.S. No. 610

-2-

1. Security will be provided during the convention from Oct. 23rd. at 10:00 a.m. until Oct. 24th. at 5:00 p.m.
2. Competition for exhibitors open to all members of the A.P.N.A.
3. Display material must be the property of the person displaying same.
4. The name or identity of any exhibitor shall not appear on the exhibit.
5. Exhibitors are asked not to attend their exhibits during the judging.
6. All matters relating to the displays at this convention shall be determined by the display chairman.
7. Exhibitor is responsible for setting up the display and removing same.
8. The judges will submit final point scores for all competitive displays to the Display Chairman at close of judging. Selection of the prize-winning exhibits is the responsibility of the judges, and their decision is final.
9. Cases supplied are approximately 17" x 29" x 2½" inside and about 18" x 30" x 3" (outside dimensions).
10. No vertical frames or cases exhibits allowed. All cases must lie flat.
11. No moving or animated displays allowed.
12. No material of any kind allowed outside case.
13. In order to qualify, exhibit must be placed by 11:30 a.m. on Saturday, Oct. 23rd. Your display must be left intact until 5:00 p.m. of the SAME DAY. We would greatly appreciate having you leave your exhibit until 5:00 p.m., Oct. 24, if at all possible.
14. No advertising of any form will be permitted with any exhibit.

15. Any material known to be a legitimate copy or replica, must be labelled. Any material known to be forged, spurious or counterfeit cannot be displayed unless labelled and titled as an exhibit of forgeries and displayed non-competitively for educational purposes only.
16. Display awards will be presented to the winners at the banquet.
17. Judging will commence at 11:30 a.m. on Saturday, Oct. 23rd.
18. No one may enter more than one exhibit in any one category.
19. All exhibits shall be shown at the owner's risk and neither the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association, the Moncton Coin Club nor the Brunswick Hotel shall be liable in the event of loss or damage to any exhibit or Bourse material.



Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association

C.N.A. No. 7182

C.P.M.S. No. 610

BANQUET REGISTRATION

WHEN: October 23, 1982
WHERE: Brunswick Hotel (Executive Room)
TIME: 7:00 p.m.
COST: \$12.00 per person
WHAT: Roast Beef Dinner

DEADLINE: October 21, 1982!!!

Enclosed is \$ _____ for _____ ticket (s) for the
A.P.N.A. Banquet and Speaker, James Corkery,
Master of the Royal Canadian Mint

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

*Your ticket will be given to you at registration, Oct. 22-23, 1982.

Please make cheques payable to: Moncton Coin Club.

The Atlantic Numismatist

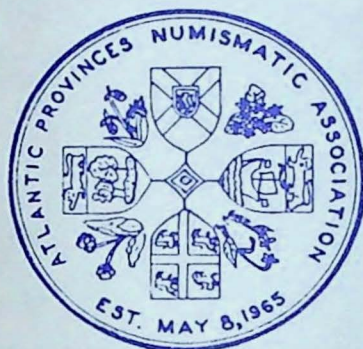
Award Winning Journal of the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association

CNA NO 7182

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November/December 1982



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TRURO COIN CLUB.....Earl Blades
CAMPBELLTON JUNIOR HIGH COIN CLUB.....Vacant

☆☆☆☆☆☆

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION:

Applications for membership in the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association may be made by any reputable party with remittance made payable to the A.P.N.A. and sent to the Secretary-Treasurer.

MEMBERSHIP DUES: ✓ \$6 REGULAR MEMBERSHIP (Open to all ages)
✓ \$8 CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP (Clubs, Libraries, etc.)
✓ \$75 LIFE MEMBERSHIP (After 1 year's membership)

OFFICIAL APNA MAILING ADDRESSES:

SECRETARY-TREASURER
AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS:

P.O. BOX 673, STATION "A"
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK
E3B 5B4

EDITOR AND
ADVERTISING MANAGER:

POST OFFICE BOX 564
EDMUNDSTON, NEW BRUNSWICK
E3V 3L2





Another very successful APNA Rally has come and gone. My congratulations and thanks to the Moncton Coin Club for a job well done. The show was well organized, had excellent security, and most dealers seemed quite content with the volume of business.

If you didn't make the APNA general meeting, you missed out on some new happenings in our organization. We destroyed the old bank deposit book and cheque stubs up to 1980, along with correspondence that was not of historical interest to the Association up to the same date.

As some members are aware, we have a gold medal, several bronze and silver medals from previous APNA rallies, as well as a couple of miscellaneous pieces. A motion was put on the floor to put these items up for auction at the next APNA Rally. After quite a bit of discussion, it was tabled until the next meeting. The executive wants your feedback. Do you feel we should keep them in a safety deposit box, or should we auction them off and put them in collectors' hands with the funds being earmarked for education in some area of numismatics. Please write us and let us know your feelings. Otherwise 20 or so members at the next meeting are going to decide what happens to these pieces. Should an auction take place, it would not happen until all members had an opportunity to submit mail bids and see a list of material available. Please let your ideas be known.

We now have a Junior Director again. David White was appointed to this position and all members of the executive solicit your support for David's undertaking. We are still looking for clubs to host the spring and fall rallies in 1983. It was decided at the meeting that if no club was interested in hosting the spring rally, we would hold it in conjunction with the CNA convention in Moncton in July. But we still need a fall host! Please don't let us down.

The quality of exhibits at the Moncton rally was excellent, but the quantity was very disappointing. Why are you not displaying? The awards are very nice, the satisfaction of sharing your prized possession with others is a real high and you can learn something from looking over the displays. Regarding displays, the APNA always had an unwritten rule, that any display that was once entered in an APNA rally regardless of what prize it won, could not be entered again in any APNA rally. This rule was passed unanimously at the Moncton meeting and is now written in the Rules of Exhibition. The rule was not made to slight anyone, but to encourage the making of new displays, and to give everyone an equal chance at all prizes in the next show. One should make a display for the local coin show, then take it to the regional show (in this case the APNA) and finally on the national show (CNA). After this, it can be entered in the non-competitive category for display only. I encourage all of you to start working on your CNA display NOW!! Let's see if we can keep the majority of CNA awards in the east. Don't wait until the last minute to put together a prize winner, it just can't be done.

In my last column, I mentioned that this month I would note several methods of disposing one's holdings when you are finished collecting. I am putting it off until the next issue due to the length of this month's message.

Until next issue,

Jim.

EDITOR'S FILES

by J.C. Levesque

ANOTHER GEM!

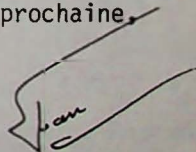
The Moncton Coin Club sure knows how to put on a good show. They've managed to keep up the APNA tradition of hosting some of the best regional shows in the country. There were plenty of dealers with plenty of coins and there were plenty of friends with plenty of warmth. All in all, the spring 1982 APNA family reunion was a

smashing success. I wish I could go into more detail about the show, but unfortunately this newsletter is a rush job, this being a particularly busy time for me. But I hope to have more about it in the January/February issue, maybe with a few photos if all goes well.

I have good news and bad news: The good news is that dues are still \$6 in 1983 despite increases in our newsletter production costs. Speaking of dues, have you sent in yours yet? Don't put it off - do it now before you forget and the newsletters stop coming.

Now for the bad news: Display advertising rates have been increased to \$12.00 per page (from \$8.00). Half page ads are now \$6.00 and quarter page ones go for \$3.00. It costs your APNA \$12.00 per page to print and mail each newsletter, so at \$12.00, we're just breaking even. We could have raised the rates to accomodate a small profit but we figure that display ads provide a service to our members, and as long as we don't actually loose money on each ad, the break-even rates will be maintained. These new rates are effective immediately but all existing advertising contracts will be honored at the former rates. Classified ads remain free to members at one free ad per member per issue. Why not send in your free classified ad? Or, better yet, send in your display ad. What have you got to offer us?

A la prochaine.



* APNA 3-LINERS *

Each APNA member is entitled to one FREE 3-line classified ad per issue.

OBSOLETE STOCK CERTIFICATES AND BONDS wanted. Please contact Fred Herrigel, Box 80, Oakhurst, N.J. 07755 (201-493-2474) (5/5)

CANADIAN AND U.S. OBSOLETES AND BANK NOTES wanted: Buy & Sell. Free P.L. available. Write Frank Trask, Kennebunk Coins & Currency, Shoppers Village, Rt. 1, Kennebunk, Maine USA 04043 (5/6)

FAMOUS ANNE OF GREEN GABLES on 1982 Summerside P.E.I. Canada trade dollars. They are now in folder to protect condition and are selling for \$2 each. Write Wallace Moase, 235 Water Street, Summerside, P.E.I. Can. (4/4)

BRETON TOKENS AND N.B. TRADE TOKENS price list available on request. Write: Consolidated Numismatics Ltd., Box 564, Edmundston, N.B. E3V 3L2 (1/1)

COINS AND CHRISTIANITY

Part IV of a series by: J. Maurice Cormier

Perhaps one of the richest sources of research data on ancient coins is the Bible. In Genesis 23,16, for example, Abraham paid 400 shekels of silver to Ephron for his land...Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites for 20 "pieces of silver" (Chap 37), and...part of the lamp for the Ark of the Covenant (remember Raiders of the lost Ark?) was to be made of "a talent of pure gold" (Ex25,39). These early references, of course, refer to specific weights of silver and gold rather than to denominations per se, for coins as we know them (see Part II - The origins of coinage) did not exist prior to almost 700 B.C. which in the Biblical timescale is somewhere between the prophets Micah and Jeremiah.

In Part II of this series, reference is made to the "silver sigloi" of the king Darius of Persia. One side shows the king in a kneeling position with spear and bow, while the reverse is simply an incuse mark which was made when the "coin" was hand hammered. Many of these sigloi would no doubt have found their way to the Holy Land through the children of Israel when returning from exile in Babylon, and there is little doubt that many of them would have been used in payment for the rebuilding of the temple under Ezra and Nehemiah. These silver "blobs" were also produced in gold using the exact same dies and were called "gold darics". A definite reference to them is made in Ezra 2:68-69 which states; "And some of the chief of the fathers, when they came to the house of the Lord which is at Jerusalem, offered freely for the house of God...three score and one thousand drams (e.g. darics)"



Gold Daric of Darius
BC 424-405
obverse - King kneeling
reverse - oblong incuse

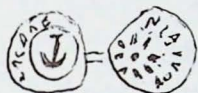
In 334 B.C., Alexander the Great set out for Persia (which then included Judea) with an army of 35,000 and defeated Darius III. While the temptation would be great here for any Classical Numismatist to document the many coins of Alexander the Great and his exploits (many collectors specialize in nothing but Alexandrian coinage), suffice to mention here that the great conquerer established the first mint in Judea at a place called Akko. (See I Maccabees I,1) Eventually the Jews would mint their own coins in Judea, but their coins characteristically avoid the "graven images" of their God as set out in their table of Commandments.

What about coins that Jesus saw and used in his day to day activities? Well, aside from silver shekels minted in Tyre and coins of the Hasmonean and Herodian dynasties which would be circulating freely in Judea at the time of Christ (remember that coins in Ancient times circulated for many decades as compared to coins in our own time), the Bible tells us that Jesus knew two coins quite well. Matthew, Mark and Luke all tell the story of how the Pharisees attempted to trap Jesus over the allegiance owed to Rome. That is, at the time, all adults were imposed a tribute to be paid to the Roman government in addition to numerous local taxes. (And you thought Pierre Trudeau invented taxes!) Upon showing Jesus a silver denarius of the Emperor Tiberius, the Pharisees asked "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar?", whereupon Jesus answered "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's".

The coin in question is a 10¢ sized silver piece with a likeness of the Emperor Tiberius on the obverse and his mother Livia shown seated on the reverse. The denarius was a standard day's pay for a soldier at the time, and two of them were told in the New Testament were sufficient to keep the traveller rescued by the good Samaritan in the Inn until he recovered. (See Luke 10). Also in Matt. 22, the denarius was thought to be a fair day's wage by the vineyard labourers for a day in the fields, and as we know it was thought to be an extremely generous wage for just a "couple of hours work".



AR Denarius of Tiberius
"The Tribute Penny"



"The Widow's mite"

Another coin which Jesus knew was the "Widow's mite". Mark 12:41-42 tells us that "Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury and many that were rich cast in much. And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites." The Greek word for mite is lepton which literally means "a trifling thing". The one referred to by Jesus in telling the story of the poor widow throwing into the offering

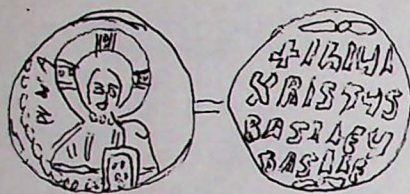
box all of the money she had as compared to the rich who creamed off part of their excess was no doubt a coin type struck by local kings and Alexander Jannaeus (103-76 BC) who minted them in profusion. The commonest type had an anchor on the obverse and a wheel on the reverse.

In addition to the coins which Jesus specifically knew, many other coins are mentioned in the New Testament such as the thirty pieces of silver commonly referred to as Judas money, and other coins which depict persons and events which have close ties with those of the Bible. The Church of the Acts, for instance, would be only too familiar with the bloated figure of Nero which appeared on coins between 54 and 68 AD and who is referred to as the "Anti-Christ" of Paul's letters. Similarly, Vespasian's Judea Capta series of coins struck to commemorate the conquest of Judea and the destruction of the Temple provide great interest to collectors as do the coins of the bar Kochba revolt and others.

After the conversion of Constantine the Great in the third century, it did not take long for Christian references to find their way onto coins. Indeed, Christianity was now no longer a "pagan" religion according to the State, and eventually, under Theodosius, it became the State religion of the Roman Empire. During this period much in the way of Christian epigraphy appeared on Roman coins... Christograms χ , crosses, numerous overstrikes and under the Emperor Vetrician in 350 AD, a reverse with the words "Hoc Signo Victor Eris" to commemorate Constantine's victory at the Battle of Milvian Bridge outside Rome, where prior to defeating the usurper Maxentius, Constantine would have seen these words in the sky accompanying a large Christogram.

After the Empire in the west had declined and the real seat of authority was in Constantinople (present day Istanbul), the Emperor Macrian struck a special and very rare coin to commemorate his marriage in the year 450. In it, the figure of Jesus (for the first time depicted on a coin) is shown seated between the couple. It would not be before the 10th century

that a piece of copper (the coins most accessible to ordinary people) would bear the head of Jesus on the obverse and a written reference to Him ("Jesus Christ King of Kings") on the reverse. These "Anonymous Bronze" coins would be produced for the next two hundred years under a variety of Byzantine rulers and can be quite easily found by collectors today. In addition to the above inscription, a whole variety can be found on these coins in praising our Lord. These include:



Anonymous Bronze Follis
10th century
Byzantine Empire

- May Jesus Christ conquer
- By this sign may you conquer
- May God help the Romans
- God is with us
- etc, etc.

After the fall of the Byzantine Empire, of course, came the Renaissance with time and a very rich expression of the Christian faith on coins in our culture. These endure to present day where inscriptions such as "In God we trust" and "Queen by the grace of God" are commonplace.

(Note: The author is interested in all types of ancient coins and would love to hear from anyone who may have ancients to sell or trade. He can be reached through the Moncton Coin Club or the APNA Journal.)

Watch for PART V...An ancient Coin solves a Modern Mystery



APNA Membership Report

If no written objections are received within sixty days, the following applicants will be admitted to full APNA membership.

MEMBERSHIP REINSTATEMENTS:

163 RICHARD W. MONTIGNY, 13 Linden Avenue, Charlottetown, PEI C1A 5Y5

NEW MEMBERS:

603 STEPHEN C. AZZI, P.O. Box 825, New Westminster, B.C. V3K 1M9
604 MICHAEL FRANCIS, 531 Gault Road, Saint John, N.B. E2L 3W6
605 GLENN C. ROSS, RR #1, Newport, Hants Co., Nova Scotia BON 2A0

LIFE MEMBERS:

L# 31 ROBERT GILBERT, P.O. Box 727, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854
L# 32 GEOFFREY DEAN JR., RFD 1, Box 3230, Waterville, Maine 04901
L# 33 MARK McLAUGHLIN, 467 Water Street, Chatham, New Brunswick E1N 1B2

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ WHY NOT RECRUIT A NEW MEMBER TODAY? ☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆



PENCE OR CENTS

CURRENCY IN THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES BEFORE CONFEDERATION

by W. AUSTIN SQUIRES

WHAT DID the people of the Atlantic Provinces use for money in the late 1700's and early 1800's? Pounds, shillings and pence were, of course, the official legal tender in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland from the time the British first settled there and in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton from 1758 and 1759. It is, however, too easy just to say that they used pounds, shillings and pence. Today many people are bothered by the fluctuating rate of exchange between Canadian and American dollars but in those days they really had something to be bothered about. The British pound, the army pound, as represented in notes issued by the garrison troops, and the official pound in each British North American colony all had a different and changing value in relation to each other.

The unfortunate case of Prince Edward Island, which issued too many treasury notes shortly after 1800 that it could not redeem, well demonstrates the reason for the pound being of different value in the

various colonies. In 1785 the so-called Spanish dollar, the Spanish eight reales piece which circulated freely here, passed for four shillings six pence British sterling but was worth five Prince Edward Island shillings. By 1849 it took six shillings three pence in Prince Edward Island currency to equal a Spanish dollar.

the West Indies were sometimes worth more than the rum, sugar and molasses that they traded for. At any rate many Spanish dollars found their way north.

After coins were brought to these colonies it was hard to keep them here. To remedy this the government of Prince Edward Island in 1813 collected a supply



These Spanish dollars were important coins in the Atlantic Provinces for nearly 100 years. Perhaps the codfish and lumber that our famous sailing ships carried to

of Spanish dollars and punched a round disk out of the centre of each, producing the famous *Holey Dollars*. These passed as equal to five Prince Edward Island



shillings but were not accepted elsewhere. The centres were also circulated as shillings until a smart business man on the Island, George Birnie by name, discovering that the centres were actually worth more than a shilling, collected most of them and shipped them to England to be melted down for silver. Luck was against him as the ship was lost with the whole hoard. A little later other Spanish dollars were stamped "P.E.I." for the same reason. It has been reported that a few Spanish dollars exist stamped "N.B." but this is not mentioned in the coin catalogues.

The Bank of England collected a large number of the Spanish dollars and re-stamped them with the bust of George III on the obverse and on the reverse the date 1804 and Britannia seated within a band inscribed *Five Shillings Dollar*. This coin probably intended primarily for use in the West Indies also circulated in the Atlantic Provinces.

There was one business transaction in Saint John in which a property had to be paid for in Spanish dollars. In 1789 Ezekiel Barlow pushed two wheelbarrow loads of these coins up Chipman Hill to Ward Chipman's office, two thousand pounds worth, to pay for the property on Lot 400 on King Street. This property had belonged to James Putnam and when offered for sale at his death payment in Spanish dollars was stipulated.

Comparatively few official coins were ever sent from Great Britain to these colonies and in spite of using the Spanish dollars, French écus, American eagles and Spanish doubloons there was a chronic shortage of money. Provincial and municipal governments issued treasury notes, promissory notes circulated as scrip, and especially during the War of 1812 when army bills were in circulation they were eagerly accepted. The New Brunswick Museum has a New Brunswick treasury note for *one dollar* dated May 1, 1807,

and two City of Saint John notes, one for *four shillings* dated 1836 and another for *two shillings* dated 1837.

With little money to circulate and no bank accounts to write cheques on, how were business and trade carried on at all? The answer lies in barter and especially in long-term credit whereby the workman (or the farmer or the fisherman) was almost continually in debt to the company store.

In the absence of British pennies, half-pennies and farthings, the need for low value copper coins for change was acute. To fill this need many tokens were circulated. Tokens were of several types. Some bore slogans, others issued by merchants carried advertising, and still others were issued by the local governments without authorization from Great Britain. All were called tokens as they were accepted for a value in excess of their metallic worth. A few of these tokens are collectors' items today but most, un-



less of exceptionally fine quality, are of comparatively little value.

In the years following the War of 1812 a large number of anonymous tokens of both penny and halfpenny size were brought into the Atlantic Provinces from the British Isles. Twelve or thirteen varieties had the Duke of Wellington on the obverse and various reverses. Another large group of tokens had "SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE" on the obverse. Some had a frigate on the reverse, others a harp. Some of these were made in the British Isles, some in Lower Canada and some may have originated in Prince Edward Island, but the only evidence of this is that hoards of these tokens have been found there.

All four of the Atlantic colonies produced tokens of one kind or another. In New Brunswick there were apparently only two early tokens. One of these was inscribed on the obverse "F. MCDERMOTT IMPORTER OF ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN FANCY GOODS KING ST. ST. JOHN, N.B." and on the reverse a crest and "DEPOSITORY OF ARTS". The other token had on the obverse the legend "ST. JOHN NEW BRUNSWICK HALF PENNY TOKEN" and on the reverse, a ship and, very appropriately, "FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION". These were both halfpenny size.



In 1843 the New Brunswick government had a large supply of both penny and halfpenny tokens minted. These were similar and bore on the obverse a bust of Queen Victoria, the date, and the legend "VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA" and on the reverse a frigate and the words "NEW BRUNSWICK ONE PENNY TOKEN" or "HALF PENNY TOKEN". A new issue of very similar coins appeared in 1854 but with the word "token" replaced by "currency".

Nova Scotia produced a great many more tokens than New Brunswick and only a few of them will be referred to. There were many advertising halfpenny tokens issued by Halifax merchants, some

of them dated 1814 and 1815. Some of the names are "HOSTERMAN & ETTER", "CARRITT & ALPORT", "STARR & SHANNON" and "W. A. & S. BLACK". One that passed for a farthing was inscribed "W. L. WHITE'S CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE HALIFAX HOUSE HALIFAX".

In 1823 the Nova Scotia government issued more official tokens in both penny and halfpenny denominations. These bore the inscription "PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA" around the head of George IV on the obverse and on the reverse a thistle, with either "ONE PENNY TOKEN" or "HALFPENNY TOKEN" and the date.



These were reissued dated 1824 and 1832, and with a bust of Queen Victoria in 1840 and 1843. One of the most valuable of these early Nova Scotia coins apparently resulted from an attempt to counterfeit the 1832 penny as a few appeared dated 1382. In 1856 the thistle issue was replaced by penny and halfpenny tokens with a bouquet of Mayflowers (trailing arbutus) on the reverse. This appears to be the first official recognition of the mayflower, now the provincial flower of Nova Scotia. John S. Thompson, father of Sir John Thompson, is credited with suggesting its use.



Unless some of the "SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE" tokens were made there, Prince Edward Island apparently did not have any copper tokens of its own until 1840. In that year a token appeared with "PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND HALF PENNY", a sheaf of wheat and the date on the obverse and a plough and "COMMERCE & TRADE" on the reverse. This is a very rare coin. About the same time an undated token had a dried codfish and "SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES" on the obverse and a plough and "SPEED THE PLOUGH" on the reverse. Several



tokens were dated 1855. One of these had "PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND 1855" on the obverse and "SELF GOVERNMENT AND FREE TRADE" on the reverse. This is also found with "Ed-



ward's shortened to "Edward" and dated 1857 as well as 1855. Another token had "ONE CENT 1855" on the obverse and "FISHERIES AND AGRICULTURE" on the reverse. The same reverse is found with "HALFPENNY TOKEN" and a steamboat on the obverse. Prince Edward Island's only advertising token had "JOHN JOY" on the obverse and "OLD LONDON CH. TOWN" on the reverse. Due to Prince Edward Island's depreciated currency these tokens were lighter than those of the other colonies and became such a nuisance that they were outlawed by Newfoundland in 1851.



The Rutherford tokens are the best known of those issued in Newfoundland. These were penny size and the first has "R. & I. S. RUTHERFORD ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND" and a sheep suspended in a sling on the obverse and a coat-of-arms and the date 1841 on the reverse. The second has "RUTHERFORD BROS. HARBOUR GRACE NEWFOUNDLAND" and the same sheep on the obverse and the same coat-of-arms and the date 1846 on the reverse. There are rare variations and also forgeries of these tokens. Another token of rather small halfpenny size is undated. It reads "PETER MCAUSLANE ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND" on the obverse and "SELLS ALL SORTS OF SHOP & STORE GOODS" on the reverse. This is a rare token. Another rare Newfoundland token has a ship in full sail on the obverse and the date 1858 on the reverse.

Another Newfoundland token bears political slogans and recorded popular opposition to the fishery rights held by France on the Newfoundland coast. The obverse read "FISHERY RIGHTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND" surrounding the date "1860" and the reverse "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND FREE TRADE".

All of the British North American colonies had changed to the decimal system of coinage before confederation. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia both issued the new coinage in 1861. New

issued these values. These were all superseded by the coins of Canada after Confederation in 1867.

Newfoundland changed to the decimal system in 1865, and like New Brunswick issued one, five, ten and twenty cent coins. This colony, of course, continued to issue its own coins until it joined Canada in 1949.



Prince Edward Island, in spite of the one cent token dated 1855, did not issue any official decimal coinage until 1871 when the well-known Prince Edward Island cent was minted. The coinage of Canada became official in Prince Edward Island when the colony joined Canada in 1873.



There were no banks in the Atlantic Provinces until 1820 when The Bank of New Brunswick was founded. When we realize that more than ninety per cent of all financial transactions are now carried on through the banks by means of cheques, notes and drafts without involving currency at all we wonder more than ever how business got on without them. The demand for banks at this early period, however, was for institutions which would issue a sound paper currency. For many years this was their most important function, a function now vested entirely in the Bank of Canada.

These early banks in the Atlantic Provinces were on the whole very stable institutions in a period when bank failures and runs on banks were almost proverbial in other parts of North America. The Bank of New Brunswick founded in 1820 continued in business under that name until 1913 when it amalgamated with the

Bank of Nova Scotia. The Halifax Banking Company founded in 1825 was absorbed by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1903. The Charlotte County Bank continued in business from 1825 to 1865 when it closed without loss to its investors. The Bank of Nova Scotia has been operating since 1832. Apparently there were no banks in Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland until after 1850.

The first outside bank to establish a branch in the Atlantic Provinces was the Bank of British North America founded in Montreal in 1835 and which merged with the Bank of Montreal in 1918. A branch was opened in Saint John soon after 1835.



New Brunswick twenty cents 1862

The notes issued by these early banks are interesting collectors' items and are scarce in fine condition. Generally those issued before 1860 were for pounds and shillings, those after that date for dollars. There was, however, a transition period when many notes were valued in both systems. The New Brunswick Museum collection, for example, has Bank of British North America notes dated 1854 and 1859 inscribed "FIVE SHILLINGS-ONE DOLLAR" and another for 1862 "TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS-FIVE DOLLARS".

There are other banks and banknotes, and other coins and tokens which played their part in the financial affairs of the Atlantic Provinces. We are familiar with them all but because of limits of space have been unable to mention them here. Also we know that the first question in many minds will be whether any coins or tokens they possess may be worth the ridiculous sums mentioned in the press from time to time. The answer is simply this, that among the coins and tokens of the Atlantic Provinces there do not appear to be any of extreme rarity and any coin that is badly worn, scratched, bent, mutilated or perforated is without any value whatever.



Brunswick ordered one million large cents and Nova Scotia a million and a quarter. Nova Scotia also ordered four hundred thousand one-half cents. New Brunswick did not order one-half cents but through an error over two hundred thousand were minted and sent out. As they had not been ordered they were returned. A few evidently got away and are comparatively rare coins today. More New Brunswick cents were minted in 1864 and Nova Scotia cents in 1862 and 1864. Nova Scotia half cents are also dated 1864. New Brunswick had silver five, ten and twenty cent pieces minted in 1862 and again in 1864, but Nova Scotia never

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Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association

The Atlantic Numismatist Basic Advertising Policy

1 - GENERAL ADVERTISING REQUIREMENTS:

- A - All advertisements must have numismatic significance.
- B - The Association reserves the right to reject or edit any advertisement submitted for publication.
- C - The advertiser is solely responsible for fulfilment of his/her advertisement's claims, offers, etc.
- D - The Association shall not be held responsible for errors occurring as a result of hand-written copy. Liability for other errors (within reason) made by the APNA will not exceed the original cost of the advertisement.
- E - The Association has the right to introduce any additional requirements or to incorporate any modifications on existing advertisement policies should it be necessary to do so.

2 - CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING:

- A - Each member in good standing is entitled to one free 3-line classified ad per issue.
- B - If the number of desired insertions is not specified with the ad submission, the ad will be published in one issue, but will not be repeated.
- C - A classified ad may be repeated in more than one issue, however, if the same ad is to run for more than six (6) issues, the member must request an extension at the time of the sixth insertion; after which, the process may be repeated if desired.
- D - Classified ads cannot be purchased. If more than one classified ad per issue is requested, the additional ad(s) must be inserted as a payable display ad.
- E - All classified ads will be inserted uniformly. No special type, colour, headings, etc. will be considered.
- F - Only 50% of the classified ad may be inserted in capital letters.

3 - DISPLAY ADVERTISING:

- A - Available to both members and non-members (of reputable character) at the same rates.
- B - All display ads are payable in advance to the A.P.N.A. either in Canadian or U.S. funds. ■

THE ATLANTIC NUMISMATIST - BASIC ADVERTISING POLICY (Continued)

3 - DISPLAY ADVERTISING (Continued):

- C - Sizes available: $\frac{1}{4}$ page, $\frac{1}{2}$ page and 1 page.
- D - Minimum space per issue: $\frac{1}{4}$ page
Maximum space per issue: 1 page (or equivalent in smaller ads)
- E - Display advertising sizes are approximate and are not to be taken literally.
- F - An advertiser may submit his own ad composition in the exact dimension of the required standard ad size. Copy must be suitable for reproduction, otherwise the ad will be inserted in standard type and/or layout. Please make sure that all type and designs on your ad copy are as dark and precise as possible to insure good reproduction.
- G - Ads requiring more work and/or material than usual will be charged accordingly, above the standard rates.
- H - Rates for single insertions: \$ 3.00 per $\frac{1}{4}$ page
\$ 6.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ page
\$12.00 per 1 page
- I - Contract advertising rates for 3, 6 and 12 consecutive insertions are available and are applicable only to ads with no change in copy. If different ads, or if changes in copy are required, the single insertion rate will apply. A discount of 5% is allowed for 3 consecutive ads, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % for 6 ads and 10% for 12 ads.

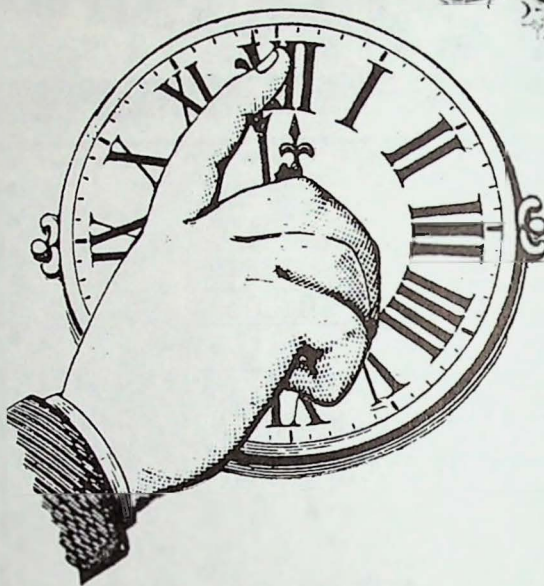
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